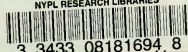


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Middlesex

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HISTORY
OF
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

1664—1920



UNDER THE ASSOCIATE EDITORSHIP
OF
JOHN P. WALL AND HAROLD E. PICKERSGILL
ASSISTED BY AN
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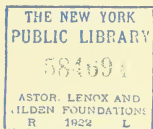
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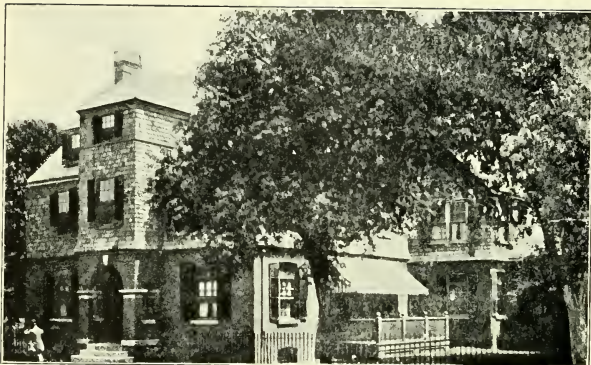
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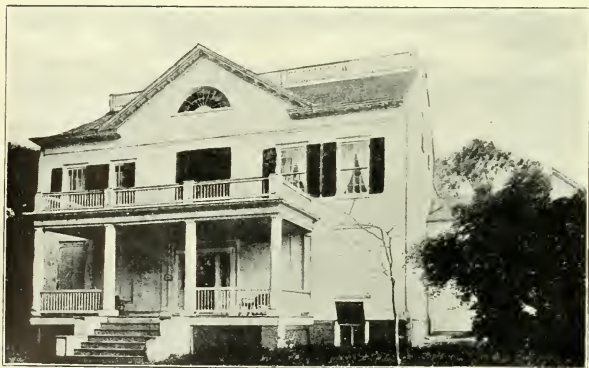


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JOHN WELLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEW BRUNSWICK



BUCCLEUCH MANSION, NEW BRUNSWICK

CHAPTER XXVI.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

The New Brunswick of the present day is preëminently one of the enterprising and progressive cities of the State. The markets of the world are open to her commercial interests and manufacturing industries, located as she is in direct communication and connection with the two populous seaports of the eastern portion of the Nation. The traveler from the East, reclining in his comfortable seat in a Pullman of today, as he approaches the east bank of the Raritan river, sees spread before him the smoke rising towards the heavens from the large brick chimneys of her thriving manufactories, and in the distance the campus and classic college buildings. In his overhead passage, the highways and byways of the city attract his attention, glimpses are caught of twirling trolley cars, and a busy class of people engaged in the various vocations of life. If he is a student of history, he cannot fail to call to his mind the description of Kalm, the great Swedish traveler, and the autocratic New Englander, the second President of the United States, who in voluminous notes more than a century and a half ago recorded their impressions of New Brunswick, then in her infancy.

In closing the history of the city we append mention of some of her native born sons and residents who in their chosen professions have gained not only a local but a national reputation.

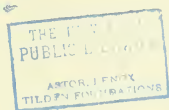
A naval career appealed to Charles Stuart Boggs. His mother was a sister of Captain James Lawrence, who is notable in American history as the commander of the "Chesapeake," and who, when mortally wounded in the engagement with the British frigate "Shannon," gave the famous command, "Don't give up the ship." The future rear-admiral of the United States was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 28, 1811. When quite young he became a cadet at Captain Patridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Connecticut. But the navy was his chosen profession, and on November 26, 1826, he received the appointment of midshipman from the State of New Jersey and was ordered to the Mediterranean squadron, which was engaged in protecting American commerce from Greek pirates. Here three years were passed, the next two years being spent with the West India squadron. Having been appointed passed-midshipman, he was for four years, one year excepted, on land service on board a receiving ship at New York. He joined the ship-of-the-line "North Carolina" in 1836 as master, and on September 6, 1837, was appointed lieutenant. He returned to this country in 1839, when the "North Carolina" was made a school ship in New York harbor. As lieutenant in charge of the

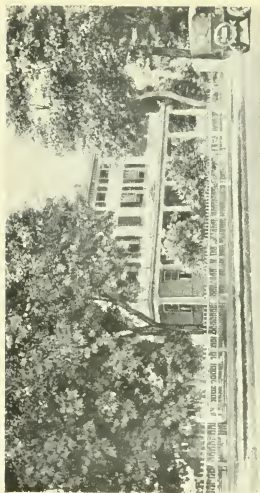
apprentices, Lieutenant Boggs displayed his fine capacity for command, combining mildness and courtesy of manner with absolute strictness in the enforcement of discipline. The decade between 1840 and 1850 was spent by Lieutenant Boggs on the sloop "Saratoga," on the coast of Africa, bombarding and destroying slave ports. Later, on the steamer "Princeton," in the Mexican War, he took part in the bombardment of San Juan de Ulloa and Tampico. With a boat crew he successfully destroyed the U. S. brig "Truxton," which had surrendered to the Mexicans; this was a mission requiring tact and courage on the part of the commander to prevent the capture of the attacking party. The "Princeton" was ordered to the Mediterranean, and was the first propeller to navigate those waters. Lieutenant Boggs, as executive officer of the frigate "St. Lawrence," carried the American contributions to the World's Fair held in London, England, in 1851. His next assignment was as inspector of clothing and provisions at the New York Navy Yard. Here he remained until 1854, and the following year was placed in command of the mail steamer "Illinois," in the service of the California Steamship Company.

At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he requested to be placed in active service, and was given command of the "Varuna," which was ordered to join Farragut's fleet below New Orleans. The "Varuna" was the first ship to force its way past the rebel batteries, but was demolished by the ironclad "Stonewall Jackson." Following the notable command of his famous uncle, Boggs ran the "Varuna" ashore, firing her guns until they were under water. For his gallantry in this unparalleled naval combat, his native city and State each presented him with a sword.

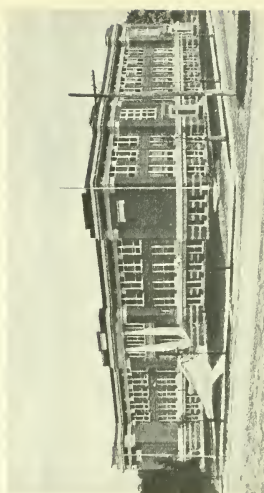
Having been commissioned a captain July 16, 1862, he was placed in command of the "Sacramento," of the blockading squadron off Cape Fear river. Here his health failed him and he was obliged to resign. During the last years of the war, he was on shore duty at New York, engaged in superintending the building and fitting out of a fleet of steam picket-boats planned by himself. One of these was the torpedo-boat with which Lieutenant Cushing sank the Confederate ram "Albatross." After the close of the war, Captain Boggs cruised in the West Indies, attached to the North Atlantic squadron. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral July 1, 1870, and given duty as lighthouse inspector of the Third District. He was placed on the retired list in 1873, and died April 22, 1888.

A resident of New Brunswick for nearly thirty years was Theodore Sanford Doolittle. His boyhood days were spent in his native town of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, where he was born November 30, 1834. He became a student at Rutgers College in 1855, was one of the editors of the "Rutgers Quarterly," and in his senior year gained the

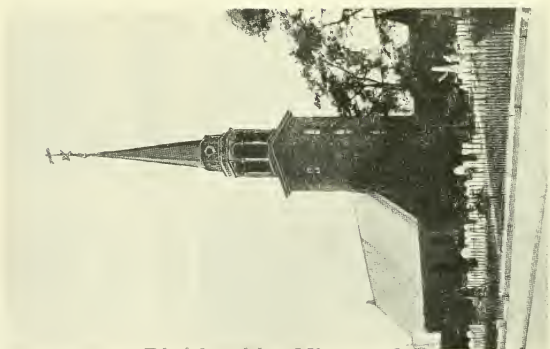




ST. PETER'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEW BRUNSWICK



NEW BRUNSWICK HIGH SCHOOL



CHRIST CHURCH, NEW BRUNSWICK

Suydam prize for the best English composition. As a collegian, he familiarized himself with the works of essayists, historians, and poets, was a proficient student in the classics, and became especially versed in the German language. His mastery of this language enabled him to preach to German speaking congregations. Dr. Doolittle entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1861, and after his graduation became pastor of a church at Flatlands, Long Island. His pastorate was of short duration, as in 1864 he accepted the chair of rhetoric, logic and metaphysics in Rutgers College. He remained a member of the faculty of the college during his life, was elected vice-president in 1891, and from August, 1890, to February, 1891, acted as president. He was a contributor to magazines, reviewer of important works, a keen critic, and a brilliant writer. An extensive traveler, he twice visited Europe, and also toured the Bahamas, Canada, and the Pacific coast. He died at New Brunswick, April 18, 1893.

For nearly a score of years president of Rutgers College, the Rev. William Henry Campbell was a familiar figure to the citizens of New Brunswick. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 14, 1808, a son of a merchant of that city. Young Campbell became a student at Dickinson College at the age of sixteen; after his graduation a year was spent at the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Mr. Campbell's first settlement was as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates, at Chittenango, New York. This pastorate included a large number of dependent churches, and in the performance of his duties Mr. Campbell contracted a throat malady that interrupted his career as a preacher, and from 1834 to 1839 he became principal of Erasmus Hall, Brooklyn, New York. During the next decade he established a church in East New York, and was pastor of the Third Reformed Church at Albany, New York. Returning to educational pursuits in 1848, he accepted the principalship of the Albany Academy, and three years later was called to the professorship of Oriental literature in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. Here he also occupied the chair of *belles-lettres* under the trustees of Rutgers College for twelve years. On the death of Dr. Frelinghuysen, in 1862, after much persuasion on the part of the trustees, Dr. Campbell consented to become his successor as president of the college, and entered with exceptional enthusiasm and ability into the work both of teaching and securing a large endowment fund for the institution. During his administration over \$300,000 was raised, six new professorships were established, the number of students was doubled, a large geological hall was erected, also a beautiful chapel and library under one roof; an astronomical observatory was erected and thoroughly equipped; an addition made to the grammar school, doubling its accommodations; and useful buildings were erected on the experimental farm. At the age of seventy-three years, Dr. Camp-

bell resigned the presidency of the college, and a new professorship was created, "The Chair of Evidences of Christianity," his services being thus retained by the college until his death, September 7, 1890. Of his twenty years' service as president, the inscription on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, may stand for the whole story: *Sirequisir monumentum circumspice*.

In the Navy of the United States, another son of New Brunswick was, in the opinion of Attorney-General Jeremiah S. Black, the victim of more governmental blunders than any one man in the history of the American Navy. Philip Falkerson Voorhees was born in New Brunswick in 1792. He entered the navy as midshipman, November 15, 1809, and was engaged in the second war with Great Britain, taking part in the capture of the "Macedonian" by the "United States," and of the "Epervier" by the "Peacock," for which he received a medal from Congress. He was promoted to commander April 24, 1828, and to captain February 28, 1838, and three years later was assigned to the frigate "Congress" on her first cruise. He assisted in rescuing the stranded British ship "Gorgon" in the La Plata river, and in 1844 captured an armed Argentine squadron and allied cruiser which had fired into his convoy, a Boston bark, on which some fishermen chased by the cruiser had taken refuge. Captain Voorhees released the squadron, but detained the cruiser, which had aggravated the assault by firing from under a false flag. The cruiser was subsequently released, but Captain Voorhees' action was justified, and he was highly praised by the United States diplomatic and consular representatives and foreign naval officers in South America. Yet this capture was made the occasion for a series of charges on which he was tried by court-martial. The sentence of the court was not approved by President Polk, who restored Captain Voorhees to his full rank and gave him the command of the East India squadron, and the proceedings of the court-martial were by the attorney-general declared null and void. Returning to this country in 1851 on his flag-ship "Plymouth," he was placed four years later on the reserved list; this he deemed an injustice, and he appealed to Congress for reinstatement, but a court of inquiry reaffirmed the decision. A second appeal was made to President Buchanan, who referred the whole matter to Attorney-General Jeremiah S. Black, whose opinion is stated at the commencement of this paragraph. Having been restored to the leave pay-list, at the opening of the Civil War Captain Voorhees urged his assignment to active duty, but his death took place at Annapolis, Maryland, February 26, 1862.

The Terhune family was of Huguenot origin, as early as 1651 the emigrant ancestor, Albert Terhune, settling at Gravesend, Long Island. A descendant of this emigrant, John Stafford Terhune, served with the New Jersey troops during the Revolution. His son John, born at

Blawenburg, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 4, 1793, became a resident of New Brunswick in 1812. He engaged in the trade of printer and bookbinder, and also became a publisher and stationer, which business he conducted until his death, January 9, 1886. He was printer of the celebrated Webster's "Elementary Spelling Book," and was the father of Rev. Edward Payson Terhune, the noted divine, whose wife was well known to the literary world under the *nom-de plume* of Marion Harland. A son by this marriage was Albert Payson Terhune, whose short stories and novelettes, besides miscellaneous articles, have appeared in popular magazines of the present day.

In the world of arts and sciences, New Brunswick's claim to recognition is that it was the birthplace of Johnson Marchant Mundy, the sculptor. His paternal ancestor, Nicholas Mundy, emigrated from England in 1680 and settled in Middlesex county. The sculptor was the son of Frederick and Mary (Marchant) Mundy, and was born at New Brunswick, May 13, 1832. When Johnson was only three years of age, his parents removed to Geneva, New York, and with the western part of that State the family were ever afterwards identified. The boy was educated, making rapid progress with his studies, particularly in the languages, and early displayed remarkable taste for art, especially in drawing, carving, and the study of music. His school studies, however, terminated when he was fourteen years of age on account of a disease of the eyes; though his sight was not impaired in the daytime, he was subject to what was called "night-blindness." A maternal uncle was a distinguished surgeon in North Carolina, and young Mundy was sent in 1847 to him for treatment, but, receiving no benefit, he returned North and was placed under charge of different medical men in Philadelphia and New York.

A sea voyage was undertaken in the summer of 1849 to the Azores, and he lived several months at Fayal. He became skilled in cameo and ivory carving. In 1851-52 he determined to study sculpture, and accordingly went to New York City, procuring employment in a marble yard. From this primary practice he went to the studio of J. K. Brown in Brooklyn, New York, and began modeling in clay, at the same time giving attention to drawing. Here he remained eight years, acquiring the art of the bronze-worker and the principles and processes of sculpture. He also familiarized himself with anatomy, and modeled a number of busts. During this period his financial resources became exhausted, and he was obliged to depend on his art to enable him to carry on his studies, and accordingly made portraits and drawings from the antique, which he sold. After spending two years at Watertown, New York, he settled in 1863 in Rochester, New York, where he opened a studio. He was first known as a crayon artist, working also in pastels, and made a large number of medallion portraits and portrait busts of promi-

nent people in Rochester and its neighborhood; he executed also several ideal heads.

The disease of his eyes had been steadily developing; in 1879-80 he was obliged to abandon his art work; his condition improving, he opened the Rochester Art School, where he taught drawing and modeling. His power of vision was extremely limited and feeble, and most of his work had to be accomplished by the sense of touch. It was in this condition that he performed his two masterpieces,—the Soldiers' Monument in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, which represents a vidette in the volunteer service, and is adjudged as the most graceful and spirited statue of a soldier in the country; the other heroic statue was that of Washington Irving, the work upon which proved a severe strain upon the artist's nerves, and marked diminution of sight. Materials for the statue were gathered and compared and studied by the aid of magnifying glasses. After eighteen months of arduous labor, in which the actual work was performed by the sense of touch, the statue was completed and received encomiums from all visitors. The statue was intended for a bronze casting to be placed on a granite pedestal in an open air location. The gifted author is represented sitting in an appropriate armchair, in his habitual easy manner while in conversation, the body well settled in an ample cushion, the limbs crossed in a natural and easy manner, the arms rest upon those of the chair, the head is slightly inclined to one side and the countenance is illumined by a most genial and tender feeling. As a whole, the figure is marked by a natural and easy posturing, and presents that happy combination of qualities so characteristic of Mr. Irving—modesty, dignity, and benevolence. Among Mr. Mundy's other works mention might be made of the statuettes of "The Reaper," "The Pilgrim" and "Columbia." His life came to a peaceful close at Geneva, New York, August 16, 1897.

A familiar figure in the streets of New Brunswick in the middle of the past century, was Gustavius Fischer, a member of the faculty of Rutgers College. He was born at Berlin, Germany, in June, 1815, receiving his education at the Universities of Berlin and Gottingen, and making a specialty of the study of law, philology and music. Becoming involved in the revolution that swept over Germany in 1848, he became a member of Parliament, and on the overthrow of that rump body he fled to Switzerland and from thence came to America in 1850. He became professor of modern languages at Rutgers College in 1858, and also taught French and German in a private seminary for young ladies in New Brunswick. He held his chair in the college until 1869, when he resigned, spending the remainder of his life in musical study. He ended an eventful life at New Brunswick, September 16, 1893.

One of the noted benefactors and philanthropists of New Brunswick

was Simon Van Wickle. A native of Middlesex county, he was born at Jamesburg in March, 1820. After attaining his majority, he removed to New Brunswick, where he became a marine captain, obtaining wide notoriety as the commander of the steamer "Antelope," which operated in opposition to Commodore Vanderbilt's boats. He afterwards engaged in the coal business and became interested in the firm of Van Wickle & Stout, of New York City. A prominent member of the Baptist church, he held official positions in the New Jersey Central Baptist Association and the State Baptist Convention. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Peddie Institute. To this institution he gave \$15,000; he also erected a church in New Brunswick for the colored Baptists, and gave various sums to struggling congregations of that denomination throughout the State, his gifts aggregating more than \$100,000. His death occurred at New Brunswick, May 15, 1888.

Two sons of James and Mary Faugeres (Ellis) Bishop, both natives of New Brunswick, gained a wide reputation in their chosen profession. The eldest, James Remsen Bishop, born September 17, 1860, prepared for college in the schools of Germany and at the famous St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where having received the highest honors, he entered in 1880 the sophomore class of Yale University. Throughout his collegiate course he was distinguished for proficiency in the classics, also for skill in athletic sports. Leaving Yale in 1881 he was, in consequence of the favorable reports of his instructors, admitted to the senior class of Harvard College. Here he devoted himself almost exclusively to classic philology based upon the study of Sanscrit. After graduation at Harvard, for a year he taught Greek and English at his old school in Concord, New Hampshire. President McCosh, of Princeton University, invited him to the difficult task of building up the decayed preparatory school founded by Henry E. Marquard, as a feeder to the University. Mr. Bishop possessed novel methods of school government and instruction, in which he advocated the cultivation of self-activity in the moral and mental nature of the young as the chief end of education. Adopting this principle, he succeeded in arousing a rare enthusiasm in the boys of the school, and in 1887, the future of the Princeton Preparatory School, having been assured and the practicability of his educational ideas established, Mr. Bishop removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, to accept a position in the Hughes High School in that city. He was connected with educational institutions in Cincinnati until 1904, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, to take charge of the Eastern High School, in which labors he was engaged at the time of his death. A younger brother, Louis Faugeres Bishop, born March 14, 1864, after graduating from Rutgers College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia College, became resident physician of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, and professor of diseases of the

heart and circulation at Fordham University Medical School. He is also a member of the medical staffs of Lincoln Hospital, and Mercy Hospital at Hempstead, Long Island. Dr. Bishop was secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1889 to 1892, and is engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in New York City.

Thomas Hill, the twenty-first president of Harvard College, was born at New Brunswick, January 6, 1818, the son of Thomas Hill, a Unitarian in religious belief, who left his native country of England to enjoy a larger freedom of thought, speech and action in America. The future president of Harvard College was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated by his sisters. When old enough to be placed at work he was apprenticed to a printer, and on completing his term of apprenticeship in 1833 he attended school at the Lower Dublin Academy, near Philadelphia, of which his oldest brother was principal. After a year at this school, he was apprenticed to an apothecary in New Brunswick. He commenced his preparation for college in 1838, and in August of the following year was matriculated at Harvard College for the class of 1843. After his graduation, high standing in mathematics and physical science secured him the offer of a position in the National Observatory in Washington, but he could not be dissuaded from studying the ministry. He attended the Divinity School, graduated in 1845, and was for fourteen years settled as minister of the Unitarian church at Waltham, Massachusetts. In 1859 he succeeded Horace Mann as president of Antioch College, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, and during his incumbency of this office served as pastor of the Church of the Redeemer at Cincinnati. He resigned from the presidency of Antioch College in 1862, and the same year succeeded President Cornelius Conway Felton as president of Harvard College. The faculty welcomed his presidency, as he had their entire respect and confidence, and the science teachers recognized in him their rightful head. The academic council was started at his suggestion, and the university lectures were first opened to the public. He held the office until 1868, when he was compelled by ill health and domestic afflictions to resign, and was succeeded by Charles William Eliot. He had married a niece of an eminent Unitarian minister.

After his retirement from the presidency, he returned to Waltham, Massachusetts, and later accompanied Professor Louis Agassiz to South America on his well known expedition. Upon his return he accepted the pastorate of the First Parish Church of Portland, Maine. He was devoted to the study of mathematical problems, became a foremost investigator in natural science, an accomplished classical scholar, and was especially conversant with Hebrew and cognate Oriental languages. He made in May, 1891, his annual visit to the Divinity School at Meadville, Pennsylvania, to deliver a course of lectures before the students,

and upon his return homeward, while at his daughter's home in Wal-
tham, Massachusetts, died on November 21, 1891.

Among those whose inventive brains have aided in the safety of
ocean travel may be numbered Lawrence Fisher Frazee, born in New
Brunswick, May 22, 1813. In his early life he was apprenticed to learn
the jewelry trade, and finally carried on that business in his native
city. At the time of the great tornado of June 19, 1835, his store was
completely demolished, which ruined him financially. He then entered
the employ of the New Brunswick Steamboat and Transportation Com-
pany, remaining with its successors, the Camden & Amboy Railroad
and the Pennsylvania Railroad, until his death, except during the
period of the Civil War, when he commanded the government trans-
port "Massachusetts," which ran between Fortress Monroe and points
on the James river. During his marine career, he invented and per-
fected appliances of much value, including a stern paddle-wheel for
canal boats, a life-boat, a life-raft, that was adopted by the United
States government; a safety gang plank, the life boat davits used on
ocean steamers and ferryboats, and the safety gates on the latter. He
died at New Brunswick, October 10, 1896.

In the banking circles of New Jersey in the latter part of the past
century there were two sons of New Brunswick who gained prominence
in the financial interests of neighboring cities. Augustus A. Harden-
bergh was a son of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, one of the most eminent
members of the bar of the State, a grandson of Rev. John R. Harden-
bergh, the founder of Queen's College, afterwards Rutgers College, and
its first president. The younger Hardenbergh was born in New
Brunswick, May 18, 1830, and became a student at Rutgers College in
1844. He, however, was obliged to relinquish his studies before the end
of the course on account of the sudden blindness of his father, to act
as his amanuensis. His banking career commenced in 1846, when he
became connected with a banking firm in New York City, and from
this time he became a resident of Jersey City. He became connected
in 1852 with the Hudson County Bank in that city in the capacity of
a teller, and four years later was made cashier. Being an eloquent
speaker, he soon attracted political attention, and although a Democrat,
he was elected in a strong Whig district in 1853 to the State Legisla-
ture, and though the youngest member of that body, he became one
of the most prominent by his services in securing the passage of the
General Banking Act, and in opposition to granting further powers
to the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, which at that time was
a gigantic monopoly. He was nominated in 1874, without solicitation
on his part, for the Forty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a large
majority. He was reelected in 1876, but having been elected president
of the Hudson County National Bank in 1878, he declined to serve. Two

years later, on the imperative demand of the leaders of his party, he again became a candidate and was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, five thousand majority. During his first term of Congress he was a member of the military, centennial and District of Columbia committees, and during his second and third terms he was on the banking and currency committee. Mr. Hardenbergh's six years of congressional life were full of activity and energy; he discharged his duties with all the thoroughness and fidelity which characterized his action in his private business, and during his term of service he did not miss a single vote in the House of Representatives. His death occurred at Jersey City, October 3, 1889.

The active career of Edward Stelle Campbell was distinguished by exceptional business ability and sagacity. He was born in New Brunswick, January 8, 1854. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating in 1868, and two years later found employment in the National Bank of New Jersey, where he spent fourteen years, during ten of which he was cashier. In January, 1894, he became vice-president of the National Newark Banking Company, the oldest banking organization in the State, and on its merging with the Newark City National Bank in 1902, when the capital stock was made \$1,000,000, Mr. Campbell became president, which position he held at the time of his death at Lake George, New York, July 2, 1905.

In the army circles of the present day, New Brunswick is represented by William Weigel, who was born in the city, August 25, 1863, a son of Philip and Anna (Slizer) Weigel. A graduate of West Point in 1887, his first military duties were in Indian warfare in the West. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was assistant to the chief-quartermaster of the Division of Cuba. He was transferred in 1901 and became chief-quartermaster in the Philippine Islands and participated in the campaign against the Ladrões. In the insurrection in the Island of Samar, he held Samar with forty-eight men for sixteen days against the insurgents. He returned to the United States in 1903, but was again assigned for duty in the Philippines from 1907 to 1909. General Weigel was on duty on the Mexican border in 1913 and 1914. At the time of the entrance of the United States in the World's War, after serving as commander of the Seventy-sixth Division and Cantonment at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, he sailed for France, and from May 5, 1918, to the demobilization, June 14, 1919, for the greater part of the time was commander of the Eighty-eighth division. He participated in the Champagne-Marne defensive, the Aisne-Marne offensive, Oise-Aisne offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was awarded two *croix-de-guerre* by France, was made a commander in the Legion of Honor, and "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services" was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Brigadier-General Joseph C. Castner, who commanded the Ninth Infantry Brigade in all its operations as a part of the Fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 18, 1869, son of Cornelius W. Castner, who was captain of one of New Brunswick's first companies in the Civil War. Joseph C. Castner in 1891 was graduated from Rutgers College with the degree of Civil Engineer. On August 1, 1891, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Army and assigned to the Fourth Infantry for duty. He has since been promoted as follows: First lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, April 28, 1898; captain, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, April 23, 1900; captain, Fourth Infantry, February 2, 1901; major, Twenty-first Infantry, August 27, 1913; lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Infantry, May 13, 1917; colonel, Thirty-eighth Infantry, August 5, 1917; brigadier-general, Ninth Brigade, April 12, 1918. He attended the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1895, and was in the War College in 1915.

Prior to the World War, General Castner had already distinguished himself. While a lieutenant he rendered great service to the American government as an explorer in Alaska. In the Philippines, for his services with the Tagalog scouts, he was promoted to a captaincy in the Philippine squadron of cavalry, which commission he held until receiving a captaincy in the regular army. Later he served as constructing quartermaster in both Honolulu and in Yellowstone National Park. While yet a captain, he commanded the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry, and under his training that battalion made an unequaled record in known distance firing. While a major he was adjutant-general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, which he developed to a high state of efficiency. As colonel of the Thirty-eighth Infantry he instilled that fighting spirit which won for that regiment its fame as the "Rock of the Marne."

As brigadier-general he took command of the Ninth Infantry Brigade. In the quiet Anould and St. Die sectors he gave the units of the brigade effective training for the big operations that were to follow. In the St. Mihiel offensive, General Castner's brigade was at first in reserve with the Tenth Brigade in line. When passage of lines was made he pushed his outpost lines up near to the Hindenburg Line. In the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive his brigade captured Cunel, and drove the enemy from the Bois-de-la-Pultiere and the north-western Bois-de-Forêt. In the second phase of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, General Castner's brigade captured Aincreville, Cléry-le-Grand, Cléry-le-Petit, Bois de Babiémont, the Punchbowl and Doulcon. Then the brigade forced the difficult crossing of the river Meuse, and fighting northward captured in succession Dun-sur-Meuse, Milly-devant-Dun, Lion-devant-Dun, Cote St. Germain, Charmois Chateau, Mouzay, and the Forêt-de-Woevre.

In appreciation for his services in the Meuse-Argonne operation, General Castner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He has been cited in Fifth Division Orders. General Castner is a man's man, a soldier and a leader. In mental and physical alertness, in devotion to duty, in zeal and energy, he is an example, alike to men and officers. There is no man in his brigade who will not gladly join him at any time for any duty. While his brigade formed part of the Army of Occupation, General Castner took the course of instruction at the Army Center of Artillery Studies at Trier, Germany.

It was on April 2, 1917, that President Wilson appeared before Congress, advising a declaration of war against Germany. On the same date Edward F. Farrington, mayor of New Brunswick issued a proclamation, which was printed in six different languages—English, German, Hungarian, Polish, Italian and Greek—in which he assured the foreign born residents every protection as long as they remained loyal. There was not, however, during the entire period of the war, the least sign of disloyalty shown by any of the inhabitants. Every precaution was taken to insure public safety; a Home Defense League was formed, and the water plant, bridges, factories and public buildings were placed under guard. The Pennsylvania railroad bridge was carefully watched; the first real sign of threatening war was the placing of guards and the building of guard houses at each end of the bridge, on the tow path and on the bridge proper.

It was on April 6, 1917, that Company H of the Second Regiment of New Jersey, sixty-eight men strong, under command of Captain J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, left New Brunswick for Trenton, thence to Camden, and were detailed to points to be guarded. Events followed in quick succession. June 5, 1917, was registration day; the total for the city was 2,423 whites, 162 blacks, 1,713 aliens; totalling to 4,298. Exemption was demanded by a very small percentage of native-born Americans. Statistics show that of the 2,701 men first called for examination, 240 failed to appear, while 71 had previously enlisted; rejected for physical disabilities and other causes, 1,380. The registration for young men reaching twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, added 256 to the list of draft registrants. The registration of September 12, 1918, for between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, enrolled for the New National army was 5,545 in New Brunswick proper, and in Middlesex county, outside of Perth Amboy, 20,223 men. Of the men registered in New Brunswick, 2,574 were native-born citizens, 573 naturalized citizens, 133 citizens by father's naturalization, making a total of 3,280 citizens eligible for military service. Of the other men registered, 766 had taken out first papers, and 1,389 were non-declarant aliens, 5,204 were white, 216 black, 15 were Chinamen. The aliens were mainly Austrians and Hungarians, 578 of these being non-declarant,

while 338 had taken out first papers; 118 declarants and 184 non-declarants were Italians; 115 declarants and 143 non-declarants claimed Russia as the country of their nativity; the Greeks were represented by 23 declarants and 169 non-declarants; Turkey by 18 declarants and 134 non-declarants; while the German Imperial Government was represented by 31 declarants and 15 non-declarants. The remainder were divided between France, Portugal, China, Japan, Denmark, Netherlands, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Mexico, Central and South America and Bulgaria. The new recruits left for the training camps as they were called, where they were organized into regiments, eventually becoming a part of the United States forces in France.

The statement of New Brunswick's World War activities—contributions of men and means—will be found in the Appendix, on concluding pages of this History.

JOHN P. WALL.







FOOT OF STATE STREET, PERTH AMBOY



WATER FRONT, PERTH AMBOY

CHAPTER XXVII.

PERTH AMBOY.

The early settlement of Perth Amboy, the hopes of its progenitors and the way in which the prospects of the carefully planned settlement at the mouth of the Raritan river were not realized, suggest the life of the average human being. Born to fond parents, what dreams there are of future greatness and of wonderful accomplishments, and how seldom do subsequent developments agree with the plans and predictions of those who were interested in our advent into the world. The settlement of Perth Amboy, its location, the planning of its institutions and its thoroughfares, were in no way a matter of accident. Wise heads in Scotland and England planned the new home for their settlers, and figured that they were founding a city which was to rival London as a commercial port and as one of the great cities of the world. Men and women were sent here of the sturdy Scotch stock; the infant Amboy was given the impetus of official approval, and funds were not lacking for all necessities; but for two centuries it proved a laggard, and only within the last three decades has Perth Amboy given any intimation that the hopes of those who thought and planned for a great city may ever be realized. In early writings reference to the country at the mouth of the Raritan river is found, and more than thirty years before the first shipload of settlers crossed the Atlantic for the new home in America, the region was chartered and an estimate of its advantages and its resources sent back to London for the edification of the royal owners of the land and their retainers.

What is now the land within the corporate limits of Perth Amboy was set aside as the particular property of the Lords Proprietors as early as 1669, so reserved in the charter granted to Woodbridge in that year. The reservation of this tract of land, accessible from tide water, high and dry, without an equal anywhere in the entire State, is credited to the foresight and judgment of Governor Carteret. Its position, as early historians have pointed out, presented facilities for almost every pursuit that an enterprising people might adopt; and the failure to make it a place of more extensive trade than it has yet become, takes nothing from the credit due the first Governor for selecting so eligible a situation for a town. The thoroughness with which the royal proprietors of the province planned the settlement of Amboy, or Amboy Point, as it was first called, may be realized by reading the following "proposals" for building and settling the town:

Forasmuch as Ambo Point is a sweet, wholesome and delightful place, proper for trade, by reason of its commodious situation, upon a safe harbor, being likewise accommodated with a navigable river, and fresh water, and bath, by many persons of the greatest experience and best judgment, been approved for the goodness of the air, soil and situation.

We, the proprietors, purpose by the help of Almighty God, with all convenient speed, to build a convenient town, for merchandise, trade and fishery, on Ambo Point; and because persons that hath a desire to plant there, may not be disappointed for want of proposals, we, the proprietors, offer these following:

First; We intend to divide fifteen hundred acres of land upon Ambo Point into one hundred and fifty lots; which lots shall consist of ten acres the lot, one hundred of the lots we are willing to sell here, and fifty we reserve for such as are in America, and have long desired to settle there.

Secondly; The price of each lot shall be fifteen pounds sterling, to such who purchase before the twenty-fifth of December, 1682; and to such who purchase afterwards, before the twenty-fifth of December, 1683, twenty pounds sterling.

Thirdly; Every lot is to be divided equally as the goodness of the place doth require, and the situation can admit.

Fourthly; The most convenient spot of ground for a town, shall be divided into one hundred and fifty equal shares, and set out into streets, according to rules of art; and no persons shall be preferred before another in choice, whether purchaser or proprietor.

Fifthly; We reserve four acres for a market place, townhouse, etc., and three acres for public wharfage.

Sixthly; Each purchaser is obliged to build a dwelling house in the place designed for the town, and to clear three acres of upland, in three years, or else the proprietors to be reinstated in such lots wherein default is made, repaying the purchase money.

Seventhly; We, the proprietors, do within a year hope, by God's assistance, to build for each of us one house upon Ambo Point; which we intend shall stand in an orderly manner, according to the best and most convenient model; and in pursuance of the design of the proposition abovesaid.

Eighthly; And for the encouragement of carpenters, joiners, brick and tile makers, bricklayers, masons, sawyers and laborers of all sorts, who are willing to go and employ themselves and servants, in helping to clear ground, and build houses upon the general account of and for the proprietors.

The said proprietors will engage to find them work, and current pay for the same, in money or clothes and provision of which there is plenty (as beef, pork, corn, etc.) according to the market price at New York, during the space of one year at least, next after the twenty-fifth of December 1682; in which time (in God's blessing and through their industry) they may have got wherewith to buy cows, horses, hogs and other goods, to stock that land, which they in the meantime may take up, according to the concessions; neither shall such persons pay rent for their said land, so long as they are employed in the proprietor's work; and their wages shall at all times be so much as other such artificers and

laborers, in the said province usually have, nor shall they be obliged to work for the proprietors longer than they find encouragement so to do.

Ninthly: And for the more ready and certain employing those workmen and laborers that shall transport themselves to East Jersey, this is to let all laborers and persons that shall transport themselves know, they must upon their arrival upon that place, repair to the register of the above said province, and enter themselves according to their respective qualities and designs and thereupon they shall be entered into the service and pay of the proprietors.

So slowly were the hopes of the owners of the land realized, that it was not until the census of 1840, a century and a half after the original settlement, that the population reached 1,000, the figures at the end of that decade being 1,303. An even halfdozen of the royal governors, whose line began with Carteret and ended with the gifted Franklin, made Perth Amboy their home during at least a part of their terms. The first was Robert Hunter, prominent as a soldier and as a writer, besides being of high rank as a statesman. William Burnet, polished and accomplished son of the great bishop of that name, honored the people whom he governed by living among them for a time. Then came John Hamilton, Francis Bernard and Thomas Boone, the latter followed by Franklin, who, like most of those who came to the Jerseys at all, lived part of the time in Burlington.

As a city, Perth Amboy came into corporate existence in the year 1718, when, under date of August 24th a royal charter was granted upon the recommendation of Governor Hunter. The seal adopted was that in use at the present time, and on which the name of Perth Amboy is used. Perth was taken as a compliment to the Earl of Perth, who was one of the original owners of the land by royal grant. The attempt was apparently made to call the settlement by that name alone, but the designation "Ambo" or "Amboy Point" had become so fixed by constant usage that Perth Amboy was easily agreed upon as the title to be used in the charter. The right to select the mayor was reserved to the royal governor, and it was not until all the prerogatives of the crown were abrogated that the people of the city were allowed to select by ballot their chief magistrate. The governor also named the sheriff and the water bailiff. The recorder and the clerk were also designated by the governor, but the people were allowed to choose the aldermen, assistant aldermen, chamberlain, coroner, overseers of the poor and constables, but none was allowed to vote except he be a freeholder.

The device on the city seal is thus described: "On the dexter a hunting horn, and over it *Arte non impetu*; on the sinister a ship riding at anchor in the harbor, under it *Portus Optimus*." The connection between the hunting horn and its motto and the past history or future destinies of the city might afford matter for discussion for a whole college of

heraldry, were not the clue presented in Governor Hunter's own escutcheon. The petitioners for the charter for the city missed no chance to win the favor of His Excellency, and placed upon the seal of the corporation the arms of the governor's family.

The careless handling of public affairs, which is a curse of American municipalities, manifested itself throughout the history of Perth Amboy. Documents pertaining to the establishment of the city and its institutions are wholly in private hands, if they remain at all. A comparatively few are preserved in the New Jersey Historical Society's vaults in Newark, but even in recent years important papers that should never have been outside the City Hall of Perth Amboy have turned up at auctions and in book stores in various parts of the country, even now to become the property of private collectors, rather than of the municipality to which they belong by a right and title which cannot be set aside. There are practically no records of the city before 1880, and many since that date are incomplete. This is deeply regretted by every student of local history. Were it not for the records of the State, none too faithfully kept as to detail, and the writings of William Dunlap and later of Whitehead, scarcely anything would be known of the first century and a half of Perth Amboy. Both of these writers gave us reminiscent sketches rather than detailed or consecutive historical record, but those interested in the subject are deeply grateful for the morsels that have been transmitted to this generation by these two gifted writers.

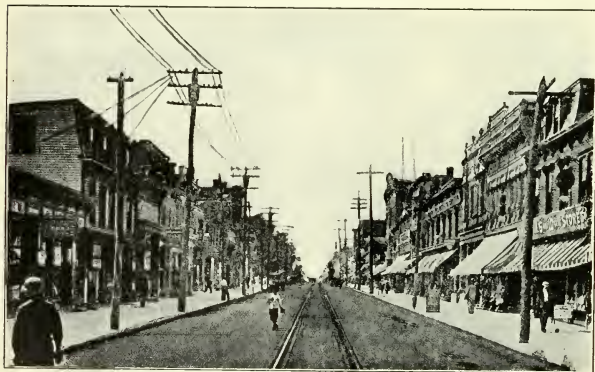
The real industrial life of Perth Amboy began with the decision of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to make the city its tidewater terminus. Coal wharves were erected, and in 1876 the shipment of anthracite coal to eastern and foreign ports was commenced. After a few years the shipments of coal aggregated more than two million tons annually, and for a long time the total amount handled has been in excess of that total. The coming and going of coal carriers brought other industries to the awakened city. A shipbuilder, Hugh Ramsay, came here and built barges for the railroad company and then for other concerns, private parties and foreign governments. Dry docks were brought here, others were constructed, and for thirty years Perth Amboy has been a center of much activity in this important line of industry.

There came the tremendous Guggenheim interests and established the gold, silver, copper and lead plant of the American Smelting Company, with the United Lead Company, which closed twenty-six refineries when it opened its Perth Amboy plant. The Lewisohn Brothers established the Raritan Copper Works, which almost at once became the largest electrolytic copper refinery in the world. The Barber Asphalt Paving Company erected huge refineries and subsidiary plants, refined all





THE HEART OF PERTH AMBOY



SMITH STREET, PERTH AMBOY

the asphalt it uses east of the Mississippi here, and turned out thousands of rolls of roofing paper annually. The United States Cartridge Company naturally followed the United Lead Company, and the Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company secured a site on the Raritan river, within the limits of the city, where the vaseline preparations used by the world are produced. Attracted by the transportation facilities and the large production of copper in Perth Amboy, came the Standard Underground Cable Company, with its parent plant at Pittsburgh and a branch at Oakland, California, to manufacture tens of thousands of miles of wire of all sorts and employ hundreds of men and women in its various departments.

More than thirty years ago the Roessler-Hasslach Chemical Company came to America and erected a small plant in Perth Amboy, in which a variety of chemicals were produced by methods in use in Germany. To-day the company operates three large plants which turn out coloring materials, cyanides and other equally important chemical commodities, to supply the American market, in addition to fathering the General Bakelite Company, which has its large and important plant here.

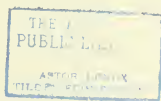
From the beginning, clay products have played a large part in the industrial development of Perth Amboy. Beds of clay in and about the city produce that quality of mother earth best adapted for fine brick, conduits, building blocks of all sorts and for all uses, and terra cotta. The terra cotta products of Perth Amboy adorn the buildings of this and other lands erected when that was a popular form of architectural ornamentation. To-day the skyscrapers of the great cities of America are being constructed of blocks and tile made in and about Perth Amboy. Calvin Pardee, of the prominent Pennsylvania family of that name so long identified with the mining and shipment of coal, established a tile manufactory and later a steel rod mill, both of which are now in other hands.

Old as Perth Amboy is, and prominent as it was in the early history of the province of East Jersey, there is little to-day to remind us of the early days of the infant city. Writing nearly three-quarters of a century ago, William A. Whitehead, preëminently the historian of Perth Amboy, said that Perth Amboy had then no crumbling castles, no time-worn battlemented walls, nor monuments of fallen greatness, such as excite the veneration and sympathies of the traveler among the dilapidated cities of the Eastern hemisphere. Since Whitehead's day, the old British barracks, erected midway in the eighteenth century to shelter the royal troops returning from Cuba, have been removed. The ground they occupied is now the site of the grammar school, a magnificent monument to the efforts of Perth Amboy to educate the children who came to bless the homes of her citizens, to many of whom the public school is a wonderful agency for the Americanization of those of foreign birth or parentage.

At the same time there is a growing number who regret that the barracks were not preserved and the grammar school erected elsewhere. Until the destruction of the old buildings, the walls of which were constructed of brick brought from England, the old rifle-pit remained almost as it was when first dug—in summer a pond in which tiny ships were sailed and miniature navies fought their battles; and in winter a safe place for those who sought the pleasures of ice skating.

The old mansion, built as the home of the colonial governor of the Jerseys when one capital was maintained in Amboy and the other in Burlington, stands on Kearny avenue. William Franklin, son of the great philosopher and statesman, was the last royal governor of the colony to occupy the mansion. Shortly after the Revolution, the property, comprising a magnificent estate, passed into private hands. Later a destructive fire visited it, but the building was restored and until the Civil War wrecked southern fortunes, it was a favorite summer resort for prominent families from south of the Mason and Dixon line. It was then known as the Brighton House, with checkered career as a public house of entertainment. After the war was ended, Matthias Bruen presented the entire property to the Presbyterian church to be maintained as a home for infirm clergy, their wives, widows and orphans. Thus it continued for more than a score of years, when the church decided that it could not afford to longer keep it, and returned it to the Bruen family, and it is now in use as an apartment house, occupied by schoolteachers, lawyers, and other professional people. Many people who otherwise know nothing of Perth Amboy's history are familiar with the Parker Castle, so-called because of the older part of it, built with heavy stone walls in the time when Indians were numerous in these parts and the peaceful citizen sought to protect his sleep at night and his family by day. The frame part of the old castle, which sheltered generation after generation of the Parker family for nearly two centuries, was old when the colonies fought the mother country, although erected long after the stone portion had been in use. The building extends from Water street to Front, and years ago the half block bounded by Water street and Willocks lane was Mrs. Parker's garden.

On the corner of Smith and Water streets is the old Parker law office, originally a one-story frame structure which now is two stories high because the Smith street grade was lowered at that point about ten feet. There before the Revolution the Parkers gave legal advice to their townsmen, and were consulted by men of prominence through New Jersey and New York who were glad to have the benefit of their knowledge and advice. There, at the outbreak of the Revolution, Cortlandt Skinner, the royal attorney general, had his office. Two of his students at the time were Andrew Bell and Joseph Bloomfield. Skinner and Bell remained





POST OFFICE, PERTH AMBOY.



HIGH SCHOOL, PERTH AMBOY.



GREEN BROOK, NEAR DUNELLEN.

loyal to the British Crown, the former becoming a major-general in his Majesty's forces, and Bell served throughout the conflict as private secretary to Sir Henry Clinton. Bloomfield led American troops as a major-general, and later was twice governor of New Jersey, besides serving the State well as attorney-general. Bell's old mansion still stands on Kearny avenue, occupied by Miss Emily Paterson, a great granddaughter of William Paterson, one of the infant State's first two United States Senators, and who graced the Federal Supreme Court, after serving as Governor.

There is not much left of the original building in which the Provincial Assembly met immediately after the settlement of Ambo Point. It was the capital of East Jersey, and then passed through various degrees of usefulness of a public or semi-public nature for several decades. It was built and rebuilt and enlarged in various directions until for some years it has served as city hall and police headquarters. For many years the upper floor was a lodge room, and the only approach to a place of theatrical entertainment of which the city could boast for many years was the room on the second floor now used for the sessions of the city council and the district court.

Several buildings used privately, survived from early colonial days. The home of the East Jersey Club on High street was one of the first built in the city. It was saved from demolition by Dr. Francis W. Kitchel, and occupied by him for more than a quarter of a century. On some old maps of the city it is shown as the residence of Neil Campbell, one of the most prominent immigrants from Scotland to the infant metropolis. John Watson, the first portrait painter in the American colonies, came from Scotland in 1715 and lived here until his death.

The point at the mouth of the Raritan river is first mentioned in an Indian deed given to Augustine Hermann, a resident of New Amsterdam, December 8, 1651. In this deed the point was called *Ompoge*, but in a subsequent one recorded in 1665 by which John Bailes or Bailly, one of the patentees of the Elizabethtown tract, deeded to Governor Carteret, the country is called Arthur Cull, or *Emboyle*, which a year later was written *Amboyle*. From these names *Ambo* was conferred upon the point for some time after its settlement. In granting the charter to the town of Woodbridge, June 10, 1669, Ambo Point was reserved by the lord proprietors in lieu of the seventh part mentioned in the concessions. This reservation consisted of nine hundred acres of upland and a hundred acres of meadow. Little was accomplished for the next decade towards the settlement of the point. Samuel Groom, who accompanied Governor Rudyard, who succeeded Carteret, to the province in his official capacity of surveyor-general, surveyed the harbor and sounded the channel from Amboy, as it now began to be called, to Sandy Hook. In his report made August 11,

1683, the surveyor-general says that there were three houses at the Point, and three others were ready to be set up. They were thirty feet long, sixteen or eighteen feet wide, ten feet between joints, with a double chimney made of lumber and clay. Groom laid out the town into one hundred and fifty lots, and under instructions of the proprietors allowed for wide streets, also each house lot to have yard and garden.

The arrival of Gawen Lawrie to supersede Rudyard as deputy-governor gave a new impetus to affairs at Amboy. He, following the instructions of the proprietors, gave the name of Perth to their new town in honor of James, Earl of Perth, one of their associates, and the title of Amboy was dropped for some time except when applied to the Point. In the governor's report, he states that he has finally settled on a place where a ship of three hundred tons can ride safely at anchor and be connected at low tide by plank with the shore; that he had laid out sixty lots of an acre each on the river and forty backward between these and the river, the backward lots being on a highway one hundred feet broad, including a place for a market, with cross streets from the river to the market. The governor also laid out four hundred acres divided into forty-eight parts; sixteen of these were taken up by the Scottish proprietors, eight by proprietors residing in the province, twenty were taken by other people, while four acres were to lie until the proprietors agreed to divide it, as people came over; the highways and wharfs were one hundred feet broad, and a row of trees along the river was left for shade. The purchasers of the town lots were to pay £20, and agreed to build a house therein thirty feet long, eighteen feet broad, and eighteen feet high, to be finished within a year. Between forty and fifty acres were reserved for the governor's house, as the proprietors had determined to make Perth the capital of the province.

The quantity of land laid out, including the governor's house and public highways, was estimated at two hundred acres; about the same number of acres three miles up the Raritan river was retained in common to furnish grass for the settlers. It is to be regretted that these plans were not fully carried out; they had to yield to the sordid consideration of the value of the land, and were ignored to facilitate the commercial operations of the new provincial capital. Under strong pressure of the proprietors, the deputy-governor in 1684 carried their wishes into effect and the seat of government was moved from Elizabethtown. Necessary steps were taken to procure the rights and privileges of a port of entry to advance the prosperity of the new town of Perth, and facilitate its commercial intercourse with the other provinces and the mother country.

The actual residence in Amboy of the chief officers of the province is uncertain; Rudyard and Lawrie, while they held lands in the town,

never gained a permanent residence. Hamilton and Campbell may have been permanently established, the former prior to 1689 and again from 1692 to 1698; the latter probably during his brief term. After the surrender of the government of the province to the Crown in 1701, while New York participated in the honor flowing from the joint possession of a governor, Richard Ingoldsby was lieutenant-governor under Lords Cornbury and Lovelace, there is no trace of a residence in Amboy of him or any of the presidents of the council who succeeded him down to 1736. Governor Hunter was the first of the royal governors who regarded the province with sufficient favor to secure upon its soil anything like a permanent home. His house was located on a knoll south of St. Peter's Church, commanding a fine view of the harbor, the bay and ocean beyond. This was his official residence while on his tours of duty in New Jersey, here he retired for recreation from the weighty cares of the administration of affairs of the province of New York. His successor, Governor Burnet, purchased the Hunter residence, which he occupied during his term of eight years. There is no evidence that Governors Montgomerie and Cosby ever had a fixed residence in Amboy. The next governor, John Hamilton, built what afterwards became known as the "Lewis Place," overlooking the broad bay formed by the junction of the Raritan and the Sound with Sandy Hook inlet. His successor, Lewis Morris, resided most of his time near Trenton; his successor, Jonathan Belcher, was more pleased with the attractions of Elizabethtown as a home during the ten years of his holding the office of governor. Governor Bernard resided in what was known as the Johnstone Mansion, which stood halfway between the "Long Ferry" and "Sandy Point." During the short period of the administration of affairs by Governors Boone and Hardy, there is no evidence to the contrary of their being permanent residents of Perth Amboy. The last of the royal governors, William Franklin, became the occupant of the Proprietors' House in October, 1774; it was afterwards enlarged and improved and became the residence of Matthias Bruen. It was in this mansion that Governor Franklin was arrested June 17, 1776, by a detachment of militia under Colonel (afterwards, General) Heard, by order of the Provincial Convention or Congress. A fuller detailed account of the royal governors will be found in another chapter of this work.

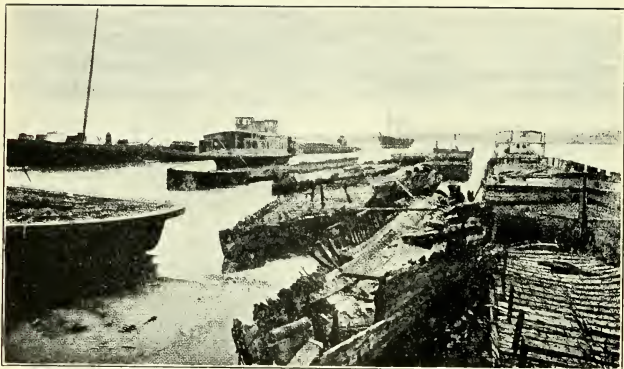
Among the early settlers of the new town of Perth was Samuel Groom, one of the twenty-four proprietaries, sometimes styled Mariner of Stepney; he was dispossessed as surveyor-general and receiver-general by Governor Rudyard, though afterwards reinstated by the proprietors; he died in 1683, leaving on the stocks unfinished the first vessel built in East Jersey. His successor, William Haige, a son-in-law of

Governor Lawrie, was a man much respected by the earliest settlers. He continued to perform the duties of the two offices until 1686, when he was succeeded by George Keith as surveyor-general. The latter has received several mentions in this work, as also has his deputy and successor, John Reid. The prosperity of the town was materially advanced by what was known as "William Dockwra's people." While this gentleman owned several town lots and the valley of the Millstone river was his property, he was never a resident of the province. On the death of William Haige he was appointed receiver-general and treasurer; in consideration of his services as their agent in London the proprietors gave him a grant of one thousand acres of land. "The people" mentioned were laborers sent over to America, so as to obtain grants for headlands in accordance with "the Concessions"—Dockwra receiving a portion of their earnings. The Scottish proprietors as well as Dockwra sent over servants and poor families, to whom they gave stock, and for a number of years they received half of the increase excepting milk, which the tenant had to himself. These arrivals of laborers amounted to over fifty at different times. The arrival of Benjamin Clarke and his son Benjamin in 1683 supplied the young town of Perth with a good stationer's shop, which included a library of books. Clarke received grants for eight headlands for eight others besides himself and son. It is the presumption that his house stood on the south side of Market street, near its junction with Water street.

The unfortunate termination in Scotland of the Earl of Argyle's expedition caused a large number of the natives of that country to seek refuge in the New World. Prominent among these were the Campbells, relations of the Earl of Argyle, a family obnoxious to the government for their political sentiments and affinities. There were a number of individuals of the name of Campbell more or less intimately related to the deputy-governor who arrived in the province during the years 1684-85, but John and Archibald, sons of Lord Neil, were both identified with the settlement of Perth. John arrived in 1684, bringing his wife, three children and eleven servants, to swell the population of the province. He died in December, 1689, leaving two daughters and a son John. Archibald arrived at the settlement with his father, but there is no record of any wife or children. These brothers held lots in a ravine north of the town, which was known at one time as "Campbell Gulley." There is no authentic list of the Scotch settlers who arrived with Lord Campbell.

An arrival of more than ordinary interest to the new settlement was the vessel "Henry and Francis," freighted with Scots; they were men upon whom persecution had wrought its work of purification, whose souls had been tempered for patient endurance by sore trials and mis-





GREGORY'S GRAVEYARD, PERTH AMBOY

fortunes. Among those who suffered for conscience sake in submitting to the authority of Cromwell, was Sir John Scot of Scotstarbet in Edinburghshire, upon whom the lord-commissioner inflicted a fine of £6,000. His son, George Scot, of Pitlochrie, with others, scorned to secure their liberty by taking the oath of supremacy. After suffering numerous arrests and fines for attending conventicles and for non-conformity, his petition for a release from prison was granted, on his agreeing to emigrate to the new plantations and take with him Archibald Riddle, a cousin of his wife, one of the obnoxious preachers. The Laird of Pitlochrie's position in society and connection with many of the first families of the kingdom, the persecutions he had been subjected to, increased his notoriety and secured for him for the work he contemplated the consideration of his countrymen. His intention was to embark with his family and associate with him a number of the oppressed, for the purpose of finding an asylum in America. The Council on Februtry 11, 1685, authorized Scot to transport to the plantations "a hundred of prisoners confined at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Sterling, if they were willing to go," excluding those who were "heritors above one hundred pounds of rent," and such persons as were under bonds to appear before them were to have those bonds returned to them if they should join him. Thus being authorized, the Laird of Pitlochrie proceeded to assemble his company; he further requested the council to transfer to him a large number of persons who had been banished to Jamaica, but only twelve were granted to him. Between August 17 and 25, one hundred persons who had refused the oath of allegiance to the King or had been perviously banished, were delivered to Scot to be transported to East Jersey, he agreeing and giving security to land them there prior to September, 1686, or suffer a penalty of five hundred marks in case of failure in any instance. Other persons were afterwards assigned to him in like manner, and some were prohibited from embarking.

Scot early in May had chartered the "Henry and Francis," a ship of three hundred and fifty tonnage, equipped with twenty great guns, commanded by Richard Hutton. The vessel sailed from the harbor of Leith, September 5, 1685, the whole number on board being nearly two hundred. The charge for transportation was £5 sterling for each adult, and to each of those who were unable to pay for their passage was promised twenty-five acres of land and a new suit of clothes on the completion of four years of service, to those who advanced the requisite amount. Many of the passengers afterwards became known in American history as "Redemptioners." The voyage was beset with difficulties; many deaths occurred during the voyage owing to a malignant fever on board and to the provisions laid in by the captain, the meat, owing probably to the length of time which had elapsed since the vessel

was chartered, becoming offensive and uneatable. The deaths numbered over seventy, among them the Laird of Pitlochrie, his wife, his sister-in-law Lady Arthernie, and her two children. It is impossible to give a complete list of all those that arrived at Perth on the "Henry and Francis," but from various records we submit the following:

Robert Adam, John Arbuckle, John Black, George Brown, Robert Campbell, David Campbell, William Campbell, John Campbell, Christian Carie, John Crichton, John Corbet, Andrew Corbet, John Corsan (Casson), Barbara Cowan, Marjory Cowan, Patrick Cunningham, William Douglass, Charles Douglass, Isabel Durie, John Frazer, Elspeth Ferguson, Janet Fergusson, Margaret Ferret (Forrest), John Foord, James Forsyth, John Forman, John Gray, Grisel Gemble, Fergus Grier, James Grier (Grierson), Robert Gilchrist, John Gilfillan, Bessie Gordon, Annabel Gordon, Katherine Govan, John Hanie, John Henderson, Adam Hood, Charles Homgall, William Jackson, Annabel Jackson, George Johnson, John Johnstone, James Junk, John King, John Kincaid, James Kirkwood, John Kellie, John Kennie, Margaret Leslie, Janet Lintron, Gawen Lockhart, Michael Marshall, John Marshall, John Martin, Margaret Miller, George Moor (Muir), Jean Moffat, John Muirhead, James Muirhead, William McCalmont, John McEwen, Walter McEwen (McIgne), Robert McEwen, John McQueen (McEwen), Robert McLellan, Margaret McLellan, ——— McLellan, John McGhie, William Niven, William Oliphant, Andrew Paterson, John Pollock, Rev. Archibald Riddle, Marion Rennie, James Reston, Peter Russel, Christopher Strang (McAgnes Stevens Tannis), William Spreul, Thomas Shelston, John Sinton (Seton), Janet Symington, John Targat, John Turpnie, William Turnbull, Patrick Urie, John Watt, Patrick Walker, Elizabeth Whitelaw, Grizel Wotherspoon, William Wilson, Robert Young.

Besides those banished persons who were given in charge of Scot, the following were delivered to Robert Barclay, governor of the province, under date of August 7, 1685, on condition they should be transported to East New Jersey: George Young, John Campbell, John Swan, James Oliver, James Stuart, John Jackson, John Gibb, Gilbert Ferguson, Colin Campbell, John Gilliland, Thomas Richard, William Drennan, William McIlroy, Archibald Jamieson, John McKello, Alexander Graham, Duncan McEwen, Malcolm Black, John McAulin, Donald Moor and John Nicol. There is little doubt that all of these were among the passengers on the "Henry and Francis." It is difficult to tell how many of those who came on the vessel became permanent settlers in the vicinity of Perth. A few settled in Woodbridge, others removed to New England, others returned to Scotland. John Frazer, a candidate for the ministry, did not long remain in New Jersey; he removed to Connecticut, but on the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, returned to Scotland. William Jackson, a cordwainer, removed to New York; William Niven subsequently returned to Scotland. Of Christopher Strang and Rev. David Simson there is

little known. John Doby, Robert Hardie, John Forbes, and John Cockburn became residents of the settlement in 1684. Cockburn was a mason; Forbes settled on a plantation on Cedar brook now in Raritan township. John Emott came to the province before the purchase by the twenty-four proprietaries. He was landlord of the Long Ferry Tavern, the first public house in Amboy, in 1685, secretary of the province in that year, a lieutenant in the Amboy militia, also clerk of the county court and court of sessions. John Gibb and David Jamison were especially noted for being leaders in Scotland of a society entitled "Sweet Singers." The fate of the former is not known; the latter served as clerk to the council, and Governor Hunter selected him to be Chief Justice of New Jersey on account of his legal abilities. Although a resident of New York, he continued to fill the office of Chief Justice until 1723, when on the ground of inconvenience attendant on his non-residence, he was superseded in the office by William Trent.

John Barclay, a brother of the governor, became a resident of Amboy about 1688. He held many public offices, and was for many years clerk of St. Peter's Church. His residence was an old brick building, on what is now High street, near the square. David, another brother of the governor, died at sea in August, 1685, on his return to East Jersey from Aberdeen, Scotland. Among the other residents of Amboy at this time were: John Loofborrow, a miller; Benjamin Griffith, afterwards a commissioner in the minor courts; John Watson, a merchant; Peter Watson, a planter; Thomas Knowles, a stationer; and Robert Bridgeman, a merchant. Two brothers, Stephen and Thomas Warne, came in 1683; the latter was a carpenter and eventually settled in Monmouth county. Thomas and Robert Fullerton, brothers of the Laird of Kennaber, located on Cedar brook, eight miles west of Amboy. John Reid, who became surveyor of the province, came in 1683, residing at Amboy for some years but finally removed to Monmouth county. Miles Forster's name appears in the Provincial records in 1684; he owned several lots in Amboy, and resided there for many years before his death in 1710. He received from the Board of Proprietors in December, 1702, a town lot on consideration of his having built the first sloop launched at Amboy. Among the most valued residents of Amboy for some years was David Mudie, who arrived in East Jersey with four children and thirteen servants in November, 1684. This was, however, only a portion of his family, as he left a wife and several children in Scotland. He was styled "Merchant of Perth," and was judge of the Court of Common Right. He revisited his native land in 1686, but soon after returned to the province and continued a resident of Amboy until his death in March, 1696. John Johnstone, a druggist in Edinburgh, and one of the company of the ill-fated "Henry and Francis," arrived in East Jersey in December, 1685. The responsi-

bility of the ship's company after the death of Scot fell upon his shoulders, as he was recognized as the son-in-law of the promoter of the enterprise. He was known as Doctor Johnstone; after a residence in New York he removed before 1707 to Amboy. He resided in a double two-story brick house with large barn and other outhouses, to which was attached a spacious garden and a fine orchard; later this house was refitted and became known as Edinborough Castle. In his profession Dr. Johnstone was considered skillful; he was well known for his charity and estimable character. George Willocks, inheriting property in East Jersey from his brother James Willocks, a doctor of medicine in Kenny, Scotland, arrived in the province in 1684; he returned to Scotland and in 1698 became a resident of Amboy, and was deputy surveyor of the province under John Reid. After a residence in various other localities, he returned in 1726 to Amboy, where he died in January or February, 1729. His house was on the present site of St. Peter's Church and cemetery, and after his death it was used for many years as a parsonage.

David Lyell, a goldsmith by trade, became a proprietor in April, 1697, and came to New Jersey at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He resided part of his life in New York and Monmouth county, but had a permanent residence in Amboy, his house standing directly upon the shore of the harbor, a short distance north of the Episcopal church. It was in 1716 that Michael Kearny purchased a lot of ground in Amboy on the hill south of St. Peter's Church. He was originally from Ireland, and married a daughter of Governor Lewis Morris. His son, Philip Kearny, became eminent as a lawyer, and was great-grandfather of General Philip Kearny, of Civil War fame. Thomas Farmar removed from Richmond county, Staten Island, to Amboy in 1711; he filled many judicial positions. Among the most influential families of ancient Amboy were the descendants of Rev. William Skinner, a member of the clan of MacGregor. He became rector of St. Peter's Church in 1724, and continued to discharge his duties faithfully until his death in 1758. Cortlandt, his eldest son, became a noted lawyer, and was a pronounced royalist during the Revolutionary War, receiving a commission as brigadier-general from General Howe, of the British forces. His house of stone and brick stood on the southwest corner of South and Water streets, the gardens extending along Smith street to what is now Rector street. After the Revolution he went to England, where he died March 15, 1799. The other sons of the Rev. William Skinner namely, Stephen, William and John, were all royalists; the firstnamed resided in a mansion on the north side of Smith street, which was entirely destroyed by fire on December 28, 1776. The youngest son, John, returned to Perth Amboy after the Revolutionary War and engaged in mercantile business, and died in December, 1797. Samuel

Neville, a lawyer by profession, established himself in Perth Amboy in May, 1736. He was a man of education and literary attainments; had been editor of the "London Morning Post." He soon gained eminence in his new home, became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, mayor of Perth Amboy, and second judge of the Supreme Court of the province. He died October 27, 1764, leaving a name unsullied by the slightest stain. He resided on a farm at the termination of Market street. The name of Barberie first appears on the records of Amboy in 1702; its representative was one of the many thousands of Protestants who left France to escape the evils imposed upon them by Louis XIV. John Barberie, a descendant of the original settler, was Collector of Customs for the port of Perth Amboy at the time of his death in 1770. John Watson and the Parker family have already received notice in this work.

There seems to be no special local government established in the early days of Perth Amboy, for its simple appellation of Perth was soon lost from joining with it the name of the point *Ambo*. The officers of the county and courts preserved order and regulated its police. Its existence as a town, however, was soon recognized, as one or more representatives were admitted to the General Assembly, which held its first session in 1686 at Amboy. The number was finally fixed at two members and that number continued to be its quota until the Revolution.

The first charter of incorporation was obtained from Governor Hunter, August 24, 1718; the title adopted was "The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Perth Amboy." The names of John Johnstone, Thomas Gordon, John Hamilton, George Willocks, John Barclay, William Eier, John Stevens, William Hodgson, William Frost, Henry Berry, John Sharp, Thomas Turnhill, Andrew Redford and Alexander Walker appear in its preamble as petitioners. The common council, of which the mayor and three aldermen constituted a quorum, were to hold their meetings in the court house or city hall; their laws and ordinances were to be submitted to the governor for his approval, and if they did not receive his approbation, their operation was limited to six months. The appointment and election of the officials have been already mentioned; the recorder and town clerk held office indefinitely, as no particular term was specified. The assistant aldermen, however, were not chosen until it was known who were to be aldermen. The sergeant, whose particular duty was to carry a mace before the mayor, was appointed by the chief magistrate, with the approval of the common council. If the overseers of the poor and the constables refused to take the oath of office and perform their respective duties, they were to be fined five pounds. The mayor, recorder and aldermen constituted the city court; a term was held once a month for actions of debt. This is a brief sketch of the municipal machinery that

was intended and expected to work a great revolution in the circumstances of the city, to add to its population, increase its dimensions and improve its commerce.

The following were instructed and named in the charter to perform the first official stations: William Eier, mayor and clerk of market; James Alexander, recorder; John Parker, John Rudyard, Samuel Leonard, William Hodgson, aldermen; John Brown, Andrew Redford, Michael Henry, Jacob Isleton, assistants; John Stevens, chamberlain and treasurer; John Barclay, town clerk; John Harrison, sheriff and water bailiff; William Harrison, coroner; William Frost, marshal or sergeant of the mace; John Ireland, Henry Berry, overseers of the poor; John Herriott, Fred Buckaloo, Alexander Cairns, constables. There are no records of the city extant from which a list could be made of those who subsequently held these offices. Notwithstanding these efforts to boom the city, no perceptible growth was obtained. It is described in 1759 as having about one hundred houses, and being in appearance, though the capital of the province, a small and unpretentious village. Smith, in his "History of New Jersey" in 1765, though he speaks of its pleasant situation, the commodiousness of its harbor, states that the attempts to make it a place of extensive trade had not materialized. The city was at its pinnacle of fame at the time of the commencement of the Revolution; though its foreign commerce and domestic trade had perhaps been greater in previous years, it doubtlessly had a larger population than at any time before; as the seat of government, its importance and rank was greater than it was again to possess for over a century. The struggle for independence caused many of its inhabitants to move, and the operation of other systems of government affected its commerce. The only record we have of those who filled the mayoralty chair before the Revolution were Samuel Neville in 1758, and James Parker, the elder, in 1771.

In the pre-Revolutionary days, the question of travelling facilities was an important matter. The proprietaries, ever solicitous for the growth of the capital, expressed a wish to their representative, Deputy-Governor Lawrie, in July, 1693, that a convenient road should be established between Perth town and Burlington. This was done by Lawrie the following year, and in connection with the road he operated a ferry boat between Amboy and New York. This line of travel was in opposition to the old Dutch road, which crossed the Raritan river at the present site of New Brunswick. The latter route was preferred by travelers, but as late as 1698 there was no public conveyance for the transportation of either goods or passengers on either route. The ferry boat which Lawrie established takes precedence in the records of all but one established under the proprietary government. In 1669 there was established a ferry at Communipaw for the accommodation of the

people of Bergen and Communipaw in communicating with New Amsterdam. The proprietaries in December, 1700, granted for fifteen years to Arthur Simson a ferry right between Amboy and Navesink. These three ferries, with the one across the Raritan river granted to John Inian and his wife in 1697, are all that are mentioned in the proprietary records. The Provincial Assembly in 1716 seems to have paid more attention to the condition of public roads. An act was passed confirming all highways that were six and four rods wide, laid out in pursuance of previous laws, and annulling all others. Rates of ferriage were established by public ordinance; about this time there were in existence a ferry from Amboy to Staten Island, and one known as Redford's ferry from Perth to South Amboy. Passengers and produce were also transported direct from South Amboy to Staten Island. The ferries from Perth Amboy across the Raritan and the Sound were granted in 1719 to George Willocks and his wife. In 1728 Gabriel Stelle received a patent for a ferry from South Amboy to Staten Island, touching at Perth Amboy; these ferries continued to be of essential service until the introduction of steamboats plying between New Brunswick or Amboy to New York.

The first advertisement of a stage route between Amboy and Burlington appeared in March, 1732-3, in which Solomon Smith and James Moore of Burlington were to keep two stage wagons on the route, making trips once a week for the transportation of passengers and freight. There seems to be no opposition to this line of stages until October, 1750, when a new line was established by Daniel O'Brien, a resident of Perth Amboy. His stage boat was to leave New York every Wednesday for Amboy, where on Friday a stage wagon would proceed to Bordentown, where another stage boat would convey the passengers to Philadelphia. The success of this line led to an opposition in 1751, originating in Philadelphia. A boat left once a week for Burlington, whence a stage conveyed the passengers to Amboy Ferry, where a boat commanded by Matthew Iseltine received the passengers for New York. This boat is described as having a commodious cabin, fitted up with a tea table and other conveniences; they promised to make the journey in twenty-four or thirty hours, less time than the competing line; it, however, required the same number of days as O'Brien's line. In June, 1753, Abraham Webb made his appearance with a boat "exceedingly well fitted with a handsome cabin and all necessary accommodations." He probably took the place of O'Brien on the line; for the next year the latter had two boats leaving New York for Amboy on Mondays and Thursdays, unconnected with any special through routes, as he offered to forward merchandise *via* Burlington or Bordentown as parties might choose, both lines meeting at Amboy. John Butler in November, 1756, instituted a New York stage *via* Perth Amboy and Trenton, to

make the journey in three days to Philadelphia. The establishment of rival stage routes from New York by the way of New Brunswick to Philadelphia in 1765-66 put an end to the traveling by way of Amboy; the packets, however, continued to run for the transportation of way passengers and merchandise, but less numerous until about 1775, when there was but one sailing between Amboy and New York, commanded by Captain John Thompson.

A post office was established at Amboy in 1793, John Thompson receiving the first appointment as postmaster. The mail was brought three times a week from Woodbridge, that town being on the main route between New York and Philadelphia. This arrangement continued until 1825, when the mail arrived daily with the exception of Sunday during the summer, and three times a week in the winter season; in 1830 another change was made, mails being received and departing daily. Among the early postmasters were Edward John Ball, Joseph Golding, George Wright, Robert Rattone, Simeón Drake, Robert Arnold, Lewis Golding, James Harriott, Benjamin F. Arnold, W. S. Russ, John Manning, R. P. Barton, John F. Ten Broeck, John Tomlinson, Elam Sanford, John Fothergill, George H. Tice, Cornelius Convery, George H. Tice, William Pfeiffer and Richard F. White. The present post office was erected on the corner of Maple and Jefferson streets by the United States Government (1909), with accommodation for the Post Office Department, and the Collector of the Port. The estimated cost was about \$30,000. About the same time rural delivery routes were established, and are still maintained on the roads leading to Fords and Metuchen. Free delivery went into operation in 1901.

The advantages of obtaining an education under the proprietary government were very limited. It is true that under legislation passed in 1693 the inhabitants of any town could choose three men to make a taxable rate and fix the salary of a schoolmaster; and ten years later three men were to be elected annually, and appoint places where schools should be kept. There is, however, no information extant concerning the character of instruction meted out to the young of Amboy and its vicinity. The period under the royal governors seems not to have been favorable either for education or a general diffusion of intelligence among the people.

The records show of the existence of a school in connection with St. Peter's Church in July, 1765. The Rev. Mr. McKean, the rector, informed the vestry that the school could not be longer held in the barracks without paying rent. Subscriptions were immediately obtained; in April, 1768, a house was hired for a school, which was commenced by Mr. McNaughton. The schoolteacher was an Irishman of dark complexion. The building was located near the gully that divided the church green from the building. This school was discontinued in May,

1770, and three years later a school fund was obtained by subscription. In July, 1774, Thomas Johnston was secured as master, and a school was opened in the court house. After the Revolution, matters were in much the same condition until the adoption of the improved system of State education.

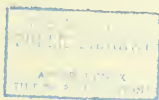
The seat of government of the province and residence of the principal royal officers made Perth Amboy at the commencement of the War of Independence a place of interest to both of the conflicting parties. Mention has already been made in the chapter on the Revolutionary period, of the British troops that formed the garrison at Perth Amboy before the opening of hostilities. The organization of two New Jersey provincial regiments in December, 1775, aroused in the early part of the following year the patriotic spirit of the boys of the ancient capital. They formed a company of volunteers under the name of "The Governor's Guard." The captain of this redoubtable company was Lambert Barberrie; the lieutenant, John Skinner; the ensign, Andrew Smyth. The company proved at a later period a serviceable auxiliary to the American officers by watching sentinels and guards, reporting any observed failure in duty or discipline.

Towards the end of June, 1776, Sir William Howe arrived at Staten Island with a large body of troops for the purpose of preventing intercourse between the Eastern and Middle States. This movement led General Washington to form a camp at Amboy, which he placed under the command of General Hugh Mercer. It was about this time that a British brig-of-war entered the harbor and anchored off St. Peter's Church. The Americans obtaining an eighteen pounder gun, placed it behind breastworks near the church, and opened fire on the vessel. The British ship promptly replied, but soon heaved anchor and sailed away. There were in August, 1776, fifteen hundred American troops stationed at Amboy. General Mercer, on the night of October 16, 1776, passed over with a body of troops to Staten Island with the object of capturing a force of British soldiers stationed in the vicinity of Richmond, but little was accomplished. Washington's retreat through New Jersey commenced in November, 1776, and the British concentrated their forces upon New Brunswick and Amboy, relinquishing all the advantages they had gained, excepting the retention of these two places. Washington, having wintered his army at Morristown, towards the end of May, 1777, advanced upon New Brunswick, from which place General Howe marched on the 14th of June to take the field against him. The British commander gained no advantage over the American army, and retired again to New Brunswick. A general retreat was commenced June 22, 1777, the British forces leaving New Brunswick for Amboy. The harbor was filled with British vessels on which troops were embarked, the transports sailing to Chesapeake Bay. The Americans remained

in undisturbed possession of Amboy during the remainder of the war. After this period of activity, the revolutionary history of the city presents little interest and nothing of importance.

At the opening of the last century, Perth Amboy's civil government was conducted under a second charter, which passed the legislature December 21, 1784, and remained the law of the land unimpaired by amendment until 1844. From minutes of a meeting of the citizens, November 12, 1785, at the court house, it appears that James Parker was mayor, but, under the impression that he would not be eligible for reappointment, the name of Thomas Farmar was presented to the legislature then in session at Trenton for the office, as the appointment of mayor came from that body. There is no record of the city officers existing from which a perfect list can be obtained. According to census returns of 1810, the first which gave the enumerations by cities and towns, Perth Amboy had 358 white males, 372 white females, all free persons 36, slaves 49, a total of 815; it was not, however, until the census of 1840 that the item of slaves disappeared in the enumeration. In that year there were 587 white males, 678 white females, 38 free colored, a total of 1,303.

There are some fragmentary memoranda of the city records in existence since 1831. They are, however, and unfortunately, very incomplete. The council met February 28, 1831, at the house of Martin Chandler; the mayor at this time was James Parker. At this meeting a book of minutes was procured and some semblance of a record was commenced. The following year, James Parker still occupied the mayoralty chair. The danger of cholera then prevailing in the States caused the appointment of Dr. Charles McKnight Smith as health officer. At a subsequent meeting this officer reported that all necessary precautions had been taken and that all cases of the disease had been confined to the localities where they originated. James Marsh became mayor in 1834, and at a council meeting held May 20, 1835, a resolution was adopted to lay a single row of flagstones in the center of Smith and High streets. This was the first effort towards walk improvements, but unfortunately the resolution was rescinded by the council the following year. On application of sundry citizens, October 18, 1835, the names of a number of the streets were changed. There seems to be a hiatus in the records until 1844, when a new charter was granted to the city by the legislature, February 27th of that year. James Harriot was elected mayor in 1844 and was succeeded the following year by Francis W. Brinley. The mayor for 1846 was William Paterson, who after holding the office one year, gave way to the reelection of Francis W. Brinley. His successor was Commodore Lawrence Kearny in 1848; the following year Dr. Solomon Andrews was occupant of the chair, and recorded in the minutes are several ordinances for street improve-





CITY HOSPITAL, PERTH AMBOY

ment. The next mayor (in 1850) was the influential citizen, James Parker, who was succeeded the following year by Lewis Compton. The council, December 17, 1851, granted a lease of the slip at the foot of Commerce street for eighteen years to David Crowell and son. Theodore F. King was elected mayor in 1852, and at an annual election the following year, Dr. Solomon Andrews was elected to the office. There were four special town meetings held during his term of office, one to consider the charter for improvements of streets and sidewalks, another to raise \$5,000 to facilitate these improvements; the others were to consider the law granting ferry privileges, which on being referred to a committee advised a repeal of the law. The ordinance for the suppression of vice and immorality stands on the minute book as a monument to the city council of 1854, Joseph D. Forbes being the occupant of the mayoralty chair. Dr. Solomon Andrews was for the third time elected mayor in 1855; a number of ordinances for improvements were passed. His successor was William Paterson; the year is noted for granting of licenses, this being the issue for which the council was elected. In the year 1857 considerable business was transacted by the council; the mayor was Edward J. Hall. The slip at the foot of Fayette street was leased for ten years to Peter R. Hawley. For the third time William Peterson was elected mayor in 1858, and reelected for the following two years. The sewer on Smith street was commenced in 1859, at a cost of \$2,795. The second term of Edward J. Hall was in 1861; general business of importance was transacted. In the election of 1862, Joseph L. Crowell was chosen mayor; he resigned in October of that year, enlisted, and went to the war. The recorder, John R. Watson, acted as mayor until the election in 1863 which resulted in placing in the mayoralty chair Alfred Hall, who continued by reelection until 1869. In this period were the busy times of the Civil War. The city was bonded for \$4,800 to pay for volunteers; a tax of \$10 was imposed on all those liable to a draft; the council was authorized to pay a bounty of \$300 to every man credited on the call for three hundred thousand men, the quota of Perth Amboy being thirty-five. The tax was payable May 1, 1865, and an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the borrowing of \$10,500. The slip at the foot of Smith street was leased in 1863 to Messrs. Drake for a ferry. The charter was revised in 1865, fifteen sections being added, principally relating to street improvements. Streets were extended to the suburbs, Prospect street to Market street, also High street, from Washington street to Crane creek. Smith street was laid out to the township line to run parallel with Market street; King street was opened from Smith to Market streets; bulkheads built at foot of Gordon and other streets. The ferry slip in 1867 was leased to the Staten Island Railroad Company for twenty years. A contract was awarded July 15th that year for the

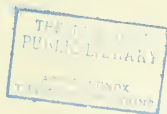
erection of twenty-five street lamps to be lighted with oil. The council of 1867 deemed it necessary that the city should be supplied with a clock; on March 16, 1869, a contract was awarded to A. S. Hotchkiss & Company at an expense not to exceed seven hundred dollars. For the safety of the city's funds, a safe was purchased in 1867 at the cost of two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The mayor in 1869 was James M. Chapman; in this year Water street was graded and shade trees set out from Smith street to Fayette street. The city park fence and chains were reset. The council by resolution adopted a memorial to the memory of Lewis Golding, late treasurer of the city, who had for thirty-nine years been connected with the city government. The charter was revised March 17, 1870, and the council started out anew under its workings; Joseph L. Crowell was the mayor elected for two years. The board of education was organized, the school enlarged, a lot purchased for the erection of a new school house, for which bonds were issued. Sixteen additional street lamps were erected, and a contract awarded for the building of a jail at an expense not to exceed \$1,150. A map commission was appointed to survey the city and make a map with street and sidewalk improvements. The expediency of building an almshouse was agitated at council meetings in 1871. On being referred to a committee, they reported that the matter should be deferred only a short time. The police force was increased to two, and a committee was appointed to examine plans for the rebuilding of the city hall. This improvement was completed and the new city hall dedicated October 15, 1872, the city being bonded for \$16,000 for building and furniture. At the dedication ceremonies, John G. Garretson, having been elected mayor in 1872 for two years, presided.

The following have filled the mayoralty chair since: John G. Garretson, 1882-86; James Growney, acting-mayor, 1887-88; Thomas Armstrong, 1888-90; E. R. Pierce, 1890-93; Edward W. Barnes, 1894-95; Ira B. Tice, 1896-98; James L. Compton, 1898-1900; Adam Eckert, acting mayor, 1901; Charles K. Seaman, 1902-1903; H. Martyn Brace, 1904-1905; John Pfeiffer, acting mayor, 1906; Albert Bollschweiler, 1906-10; Wm. D. Voorhees, acting mayor, 1911; Ferd. Garretson, 1912-16; John F. Ten Broeck, 1917-18; Frank Dorsey, 1918-19; William C. Wilson, 1920.

The city in 1915 acquired several pieces of real estate which they are gradually converting into attractive parks. The largest of these is Washington Park, fronting on New Brunswick avenue, comprising several acres. Caledonian Park, named in honor of the first settlers of the town, lies at the foot of High street, overlooking the Bay. Bay View, foot of Market street, is also on the Bay, opposite Staten Island.

The Perth Amboy Water Company was organized in January, 1881, and a reservoir was built at Eaglewood Park from which water was



PENNETT AMBOY LIBRARY.



dispensed throughout the city, the fire pressure being over forty-two pounds. The capital stock was \$100,000, and among the first officers were William Hall, president; C. C. Hommann, secretary; William Stiger, treasurer. The water works of the city are now under the control of a Board of Water Commissioners. The Perth Amboy Gas Company was incorporated March 8, 1861, with a capital of \$65,000, which was all paid in at that time. A contract was obtained for lighting the streets, and pipes were laid to supply the city and private demands. The corporation is now known by the title of Perth Amboy Gas Light Company, its officers being Patrick Convery, president; Albert F. Reitemeyer, secretary and treasurer.

The city has nine Fire Companies, which are said to be as efficient as any in the State. The quickness with which they answer the fire alarm, and the promptness with which they reach the scene of action are matters of public knowledge. The names and dates of organization of these companies, which are all volunteer bodies, are as follows: Lincoln Hose, December 28, 1881; Protection Hook and Ladder, January, 1882; Washington Hose, December, 1882; McClellan Engine, No. 3, February, 1892; Eagle Hose, No. 4, 1904; Garfield Engine, No. 5, 1908; Liberty Hook and Ladder, No. 2, December 2, 1909; Humane H. and L. Chemical, 1913. Joseph Conard, the first chief, was elected in 1883. The following are present officers: Chief, George Nixon; first assistant, Harry Tooker; second assistant, Andrew Anderson.

The Free Public Library was established in 1892, and was formerly located in High street. In 1902 a donation of \$20,000 was received from the Carnegie Foundation, and the present building on Jefferson street was erected; in 1914 a further gift of \$30,000, from the same source, provided for a substantial enlargement of the building. The library hours are daily (legal holidays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays (October to June), 2 to 6 p. m., for readers only. According to the last report there were 14,496 volumes, and a large number of periodicals, magazines, etc. A branch library is conducted in Brace avenue, which is also open daily. There is a separate reading room for the children, in which there is an average daily attendance of about 125. A large auditorium in the basement is a well lighted, and attractive room, and used for club meetings, lectures, plays and other gatherings. Miss Alice Goddard, who was the efficient librarian, was granted an extended leave of absence in June, 1918, to engage in war work in France, and was succeeded by Miss Helen M. Grannis, who is still in charge, with an excellent staff of assistants. The board of trustees is as follows: F. L. Antisell, president; Tracy D. Waring, vice-president; John H. Miller, secretary; Albert Leon, treasurer; J. L. Clevenger, William C. Wilson, mayor, ex-officio; and S. E. Shull, superintendent of schools, ex-officio.

Some fifteen or twenty citizens in 1915 organized the East Jersey Club, the first meetings being held at the Packer House. A year or two afterward the club leased the property of Dr. F. W. Kitchel, on High street, and subsequently purchased it. The membership increased from year to year, and at present numbers one hundred and thirty resident, and sixty non-resident members. The members have always taken an active and effective interest in social and city affairs, many of them being connected officially and otherwise with a number of the leading business enterprises. The officers and directors are: L. H. McHose, president; Franz Roessler, vice-president; John M. O'Toole, treasurer; Jean DuBois, Dr. Wm. E. Ramsay, C. C. Baldwin, A. Clayton Clark, Abel Hansen, R. A. McDowell, H. W. Fisher, Dr. J. L. McDowall, and J. F. McGuire. The clubhouse was originally erected in 1667, and was thoroughly renovated and partially rebuilt by the late owner.

The financial history of Perth Amboy dates back to 1872, when a number of business men met for the purpose of arranging for establishment of a banking institution for the purpose of handling mercantile paper. This was deemed a matter of great importance, as heretofore much of the moneyed interest of the city was withdrawn into other channels, and difficulty had arisen in obtaining discount of business paper without resorting to banking institutions of New Brunswick or Rahway.

The Middlesex County State Bank was incorporated March 14, 1872, with a capital of \$35,000. The first board of directors were William Hall, president; William King, Uriah B. Watson, Noah Furman, R. N. Valentine and Eber B. Hall. The bank for a number of years did a successful business, but was obliged to close its doors, and went into liquidation in 1899.

The Perth Amboy Savings Institution was incorporated under the laws of the State, July 1, 1869. The deposits the first year amounted to \$1,969.32; they have grown steadily and under good management represent a total savings of \$2,700,000. The institution built a few years ago their present fireproof banking building on Smith street. The present assets of the bank are invested in first mortgages on real estate, United States bonds and certificates, county, municipal and railroad bonds. The present officers are: Adrian Lyon, president; Victor W. Main, vice-president; J. Lawrence Boggs, secretary; Charles Keen Seaman, treasurer.

The oldest institution and in fact the first organized under the National Banking Law in the city is the First National Bank, located on Smith street. It was organized July 25, 1899, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the incorporators being Amos T. French, John A. Waterbury, R. B. Van Cortlandt, A. F. Reitemeyer, John W. Whelan, John Kean, Hamilton F. Kean, Edward Nugent, Benjamin F. Howell and Robert Carson. In the financial statement issued by the bank February 21, 1921,

the surplus earnings are stated to be \$277,845.60, while the individual deposits aggregated \$3,021,536.62. The present officers are: Hamilton F. Kean, president; Robert Carson and Charles D. Snedeker, vice-presidents; John M. O'Toole, cashier.

The City National Bank, a comparatively young institution, was incorporated and commenced business September 22, 1919, with a capital stock of \$100,000. By the last financial statement the surplus amounted to \$25,000, besides undivided profits of \$8,731.95; the individual deposits amounted to \$717,479.51. The officers in 1921 were Joseph E. Stricker, president; John Pfeiffer, vice-president; E. C. Axtell, cashier.

There are besides these financial institutions in Perth Amboy, two trust companies. The Perth Amboy Trust Company is situated on the corner of Smith and Hobart streets. The officers are Isaac Alpern, president; Frank Dorsey and Peter C. Olsen, vice-presidents; William M. Weiant, secretary and treasurer. The history of the Raritan Trust Company, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, dates from June 6, 1916, when the institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company is owned and controlled by residents of Perth Amboy and vicinity, and the degree to which the public confidence is held is shown by a gratifying annual increase in the business of all its departments. The Raritan Trust Company performs all the service of the modern trust company, and, in addition to its banking business, has come into that intimate touch with the community that such an institution, through the very nature of its organization, can best attain.

There have been only a few minor changes in the official personnel of the company during the four years of its life, and its place of business (1920) continues on the corner of State and Fayette streets. The statement prepared at the close of business, December 31, 1920, showed deposits of well over a million and a half dollars, and all its items indicate a healthy growth and vigorous condition. The officers of the Raritan Trust Company are: Sidney Riddlestorffer, president; A. Greenbaum, vice-president; Abel Hansen, vice-president; A. Clayton Clark, vice-president; W. Parker Runyon, vice-president; Harry E. Comings, secretary-treasurer; and I. R. Solt, assistant secretary-treasurer. The directors are: A. Clayton Clark, manager of the Raritan Copper Works; Leo Goldberger, city attorney; M. S. Goldberger, merchant; A. Greenbaum, president of the Metuchen Realty and Improvement Company; Abel Hansen, proprietor of Ford's Porcelain Works; M. M. McHose, treasurer of L. H. McHose, Inc.; Anton Massopust, real estate and insurance operator; S. Riddlestorffer, president of the company; I. R. Robbins, dealer in lumber and building materials; L. M. Rossi, works manager of the General Bakelite Company; W. Parker Runyon, president of

the P. A. Dry Dock Company; Dr. C. I. Silk, physician; Frank Stas, treasurer of the Slovak League of America; and Max Wurtzel, wholesale merchant. The company has found a wide local sphere of influence, and has taken a responsible place among the financial institutions of the county.

The subscriptions to the several Liberty Loans throughout the city, including the banks and individual subscriptions, were as follows: First loan, \$1,027,000; Second, \$1,505,250; Third, \$1,401,450; Fourth, \$1,798,300; Fifth, \$1,340,750; Total, \$7,072,750.

A Board of Trade was organized and duly incorporated in 1913. The association continued its labors with considerable success until September 13, 1920, at which time the members organized themselves into a Chamber of Commerce, after a vigorous campaign conducted in their behalf by the "American Board for Cities." The Chamber now has commodious offices on the corner of Smith and Maple streets. The officers are as follows: President, Isaac Alpern; vice-presidents, Fred A. Briegs and P. C. Olsen; treasurer, John Pfeiffer; secretary, John F. Bergen; directors—Charles C. Hommann, Ira R. Crouse, John Pfeiffer, Isaac Alpern, Fred A. Briegs, George F. Reynolds, Frank Dorsey, I. T. Madsen, Jean Du Bois and Barney Streiff. There is a membership of 450, and much active and successful work has been done and is now prosecuted for the growth and benefit of the city. Many inducements are being offered to corporations and companies to locate here, and the personnel of the Chamber is such as to warrant the expectation that the organization will be productive of lasting benefit to the city in every respect.

A large number of the early inhabitants of Perth Amboy were Quakers and Anabaptists, and many belonged to the Scotch Kirk, while in the adjacent county Congregationalists or Independents were numerous. This diversity of sects necessarily rendered it difficult to procure a clergyman who would be generally acceptable, and fifteen years elapsed after the settlement without any regular religious services. Several of the East Jersey proprietors applied in 1695 to Bishop Compton of London for a minister of the Established Church. In compliance with this request, at the close of 1698 Rev. Edward Perthuck was sent to the province. Arriving at Perth Amboy, the board of proprietors ordered, February 21, 1698-99, that one of the houses which had been built at the expense of the general proprietaries should be given for a church for the use of the town. This house stood near the ferry over the Raritan; this was the foundation in Amboy of the congregation of Protestant Episcopalians.

It is not known how long Mr. Perthuck remained, but prior to the incorporation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1701, clergymen occasionally visited Amboy. The follow-

ing year Rev. George Keith was sent by the society as a missionary to the colonies, having as his assistant Rev. John Talbot. The pulpit was occupied occasionally in 1704 by Rev. Mr. Brook, a missionary at Elizabethtown. He was an active, energetic and efficient servant of the Cross, performing divine service in a territory covering fifty miles in extent at Elizabethtown, Rahway, Amboy, Cheesequakes, Piscataway, Rocky Hill, and a congregation near Freehold. This diligence raised a zealous spirit amongst the people, but unfortunately his services were terminated in the autumn of 1707 by his being lost at sea on his way to England. The Rev. Edward Vaughan succeeded Mr. Brook in 1709, and gave Amboy as much attention as possible, having Elizabethtown and other missions to visit frequently. The growth of the Elizabethtown congregation required more and more of Mr. Vaughan's attention, and Amboy was obliged to procure a separate minister; the Rev. Thomas Halliday commenced his labors there in the summer of 1711, the congregation of Piscataway being also under his charge. Mr. Halliday became involved with the political factions which were causing unhappy dissensions in New Jersey; his course was obnoxious to his congregation, and he was finally refused access to the church by his parishioners. This was in the summer of 1713; the following year, Mr. Vaughan having taken up his residence in Amboy, officiated as rector of the church one Sunday in every four.

A charter was granted to the congregation by Governor Hunter, July 30, 1718; upon the receipt of that document the parish was regularly established, a new church was built and dedicated in 1722, and named St. Peter's. The church was merely an oblong building of the most simple architecture, forty-eight feet long and thirty feet broad, crowning a knoll overlooking the waters of the bay. The completion of the church rendering the congregation more anxious for regular and frequent services, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel appointed Rev. William Skinner to be their missionary. He commenced his labors in Amboy in the autumn of 1722, and April 7, 1724, received a call to become the regular incumbent of the rectorship of the church. When Mr. Skinner commenced upon his duties there were about twenty communicants, two years later seventy families belonging to the congregation. During his rectorship, which terminated with his death in 1758, there were fluctuating changes in the attendance upon divine service, but the years previous to his death shows the number of communicants increased and the church became too small to accommodate the congregation. The successor of Rev. William Skinner was the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who resigned in 1762 and removed to New Haven, Connecticut.

It was in February, 1763, that the Rev. Robert McKean arrived at Perth Amboy to take charge of the congregation. His report to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel states that there were from

forty to fifty families that professed to belonging to the Church of England, and there were twelve to fifteen more who attended upon his services in preference to any other; these included nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants, the remainder being chiefly Presbyterians and a few Quakers. His communicants numbered thirty-four. Improvements were made in the church in 1764, about twelve feet being added to its length, a plain spire built on top of the steeple; the cost of these additions was defrayed by means of a lottery. Mr. McKean died October 17, 1767; during his four years of rectorship he also practiced medicine. Immediately after his death, measures were taken to secure a successor, but in the meantime the Rev. John Preston, chaplain of the 26th British Regiment, officiated, and by a vote of the vestry in December, 1768, he became the regular incumbent. Mr. Preston remained at Amboy until 1774, acting as chaplain, also as missionary until the tide of war caused his removal.

From January 3, 1774, to November 11, 1782, there are no records of the vestry's proceedings, and it is doubtful if any meetings were held. The Revolutionary War caused the congregation to scatter abroad, many to seek homes in foreign lands, while others were obliged to attend elsewhere the calls of their own or their country's interests. The sacred edifice was laid open to the injuries of the weather; the works inside were torn to pieces; the floor, cleared of pews, was occupied as a stable for horses. In the churchyard, the graves and monuments were exposed to injury by the destruction of the fences; against the headstones fires were lighted by soldiers to prepare their food, and the tombstones were used to serve their meals on. The church bravely stood these demolitions and weathered the storm; at the close of the Revolution, services were again held, the Rev. Abraham Beach having charge of the congregation for two or three years, when he removed to Nova Scotia. The church was still in a dilapidated condition; a loan of £150 was obtained, the windows and floors were repaired, and from the sale of a grant of one hundred acres, besides private contributions of the inhabitants, a sufficient fund was raised to warrant the completion of the interior. The pulpit was changed from between the two north windows to the east end, the pews rearranged, leaving a single aisle to run the length of the church.

Mr. Rowland's labors ceased about August, 1786; in that month Mr. Joseph I. Bend, a candidate for orders, a schoolmaster in the city, was engaged as lay reader. On being ordained, Mr. Bend removed south, and was succeeded in his school and in his clerical duties by George Hartwell Spiesen. This gentleman was called by the congregation as soon as he was ordained, July 9, 1788, which took place at Perth Amboy; thus the first ordination in New Jersey according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal church took place within the walls of old St.

Peter's. Mr. Spiesen was an Irishman, profoundly versed in the languages of Greece and Rome, not unversant with the delicacies of the English, and a powerful preacher. During his rectorship a bell was presented to the congregation by Captain Philip Lytheby, a Scotchman, which was inscribed with this quaint inscription: "In Perth Amboy my sound enjoy, 1789." The previous lottery having proved advantageous for the church, in June, 1790, another was attempted to raise the sum of £350. This amount was secured, and an additional sum was obtained by private subscription. Mr. Spiesen's precise time of leaving is not known, but in 1791 the vestry, in conjunction with that of Christ Church, New Brunswick, invited Rev. Henry Van Dyke to become rector of the two churches. Having accepted the invitation, he arrived at Perth Amboy, April 19, 1791, and officiated alternately until June or July, 1793.

The church being now left vacant, the vestry thought it advisable until they could offer greater inducements to a permanently settled minister, to obtain one of the neighboring clergymen to supply the pulpit occasionally or for a stipulated time. The congregation on November 25, 1793, engaged the Rev. Richard C. Moore, of Staten Island, to officiate once a fortnight. Mr. Moore for several years performed his duties in the parish and was afterwards appointed Bishop of Virginia. The growth and welfare of the congregation, however, required the services of a permanently settled pastor, though at that time there was a scarcity of unengaged clergymen; finally in 1804 they called the Rev. Jasper D. Jones to the rectorship, who continued in charge until the spring of 1809, when he resigned. The Rev. James Chapman was chosen rector September 9, 1809, and continued until his resignation in 1844.

After the rectorship of Mr. Chapman closed, the church was supplied by various clergymen for some months, but in the following year Rev. Hamble J. Leacock was called, and served as rector until 1848, when he resigned. The vacancy was not filled until the summer of 1849, by the calling of the Rev. H. E. E. Pratt. The new church erected on the site of the old one was first used for public service June 19, 1853. Mr. Pratt removed to California in 1854, and Rev. Alexander Jones was invited to the rectorship January 1, 1855. His successor was Rev. Alexander R. Walker, who had charge from 1871 to 1877, and gave way for one year to the Rev. James O. Drumm. The Rev. Everard P. Miller commenced his rectorship in 1879.

St. Peter's, after standing in simple majesty as an honored representative of the past two centuries, on the bluff overlooking Prince's Bay, is now being improved and beautified to an extent highly gratifying to the parish. The walls and other portions of the building were so much damaged by the explosion at the Morgan munition plant in October, 1917, that extensive repairs were needed, and it was decided to make a

thorough renovation. The walls were resurfaced, the ceiling was changed, leaving the oaken beams exposed to view, a new altar and lighting system installed, a baptistry and chantry built, and other improvements made. A number of memorial windows are soon expected from Europe, and the old temple in its new dress will doubtless be doubly attractive to those who have so long worshipped within its walls. The rectors succeeding Rev. Everard P. Miller have been Rev. James Leach Lancaster, 1893-1914, and the present incumbent, Rev. W. Northey Jones, who was installed in 1914.

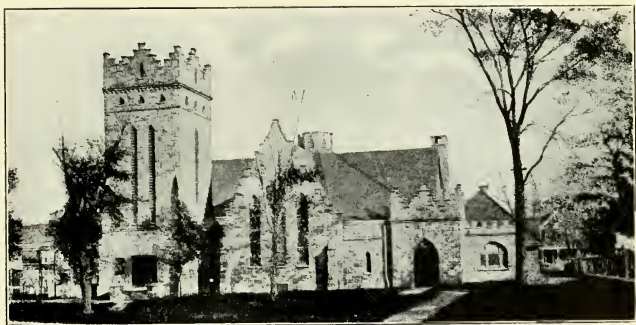
In the rear a few feet from the church are the graves of Thomas Gordon and Helen, his wife. He and John Willocks donated the ground where the church stands, together with the cemetery around it. The inscription on the monument is in Latin, of which the following is a literal translation:

In Hope of a Happy Resurrection here is Deposited what in Thomas Gordon was found Mortal, who being descended from an Ancient Family, of Pitlochrie, in Scotland, could have glorified, had that been proper, in his extraction; yet in him was not wanting that of which he might justly boast, for as the Secretary of the Province he exerted his best abilities in behalf of the Councils of the State acceptably to all. Dear to his relations, a sincere worshiper of the eternal Deity, he enjoyed life, and died with resignation on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1722, in the seventieth year of his age.

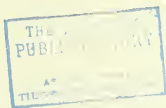
"His mourning consort, who also desires to be interred here, has caused this monument, such as it is, to be set. He lived as long as he desired, as along as the Fates appointed; thus neither was life burdensome, nor death bitter."

In the summer of 1878, former members of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church erected an edifice and established a church on the corner of State and Washington streets. The name of Church of the Holy Cross was given to this new mission, and opening services were held on St. Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1878. Shortly after, it was recognized by the bishop of the diocese as an independent parish, thus the foundation of the church dates from December 4, 1878. The Rev. J. O. Drumm, former rector of St. Peter's, officiated temporarily, and the building was removed to the east side of High street, near Commerce street. The first permanent rector was Rev. A. B. Conger, who served from October, 1879, to Easter, 1880, and on June 20th of that year Rev. William S. Boardman was installed as his successor. At the present time there is no settled rector.

As to the formation of a Presbyterian congregation in Amboy in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the lack of authentic records we are unable to give a definite history. In the record of a meeting held by the East Jersey Proprietors, July 22, 1731, John Matthie, John Gaschrie, William Thompson, Thomas Ingles, Thomas Loggans, John



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PERTH AMBOY



Leigh, John Moore, John Herriott, John Thompson, Samuel Moores, and Alexander Carnes petitioned the honorable council to lease them for a term of one thousand years a lot of land on which they would have the liberty to erect a building. The lot designated was situated on what is now State street, formerly known as Back street, and was known for many years as the Presbyterian burial ground. Between 1731 and 1735, the privilege accorded by the proprietors was secured by the erection of a small building which was for a long time used by the Presbyterians as their house of worship. There is no evidence, however, of any settled minister, and information as to who from time to time administered to the flock is very limited. The edifice was demolished during the Revolution. After the war, meetings were held in the court house and private residences.

Captain John Angus, who had been a resident of Perth Amboy for a few years, in 1801 commenced persevering efforts towards building a new church, and in the following year the foundation for a new edifice was laid. The new church was opened for divine service January 9, 1803, with a sermon by Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, president of the College of New Jersey. The Rev. Elias Riggs, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, became the regular pastor March 7, 1802, and was ordained in the new meeting house August 2, 1803. He remained about four years, and for a short time after his retirement a Mr. Keys officiated as minister, but was not settled as pastor, and continued only about a year. The Rev. Peter Stryker was called and was installed November 28, 1809. His stay was short, as he resigned in August, 1810, to accept a call from congregations of the Reformed Dutch church. For four years the congregation was dependent upon occasional supplies. The Rev. Joshua Young commenced his labors for the congregation December 17, 1814. His ministerial character, however, soon became suspicious, and he was discharged. The next pastor was Rev. Josiah B. Andrews, who commenced his labors June 6, 1816. After being pastor seven or eight years, a disturbance arose between him and the congregation which resulted in his removal. The congregation was without a stated minister until 1828, when Mr. Nicholas A. Wilson, a licentiate, became their supply; he was shortly afterwards ordained, remained as pastor two or three years, and then removed to Philadelphia. The next to assume charge was Rev. Peter H. Shaw, who came in 1831. He continued only about sixteen or eighteen months, when he was succeeded by Rev. David R. Gillmer, who left after a term of eleven months. The Rev. Benjamin Cory succeeded Mr. Gillmer, and was ordained as pastor May 6, 1835. During his ministry both the temporal and spiritual interests of the congregation were improved. At the end of his pastorate of twenty-five years, there were one hundred and forty-four members, and fifty-nine pewholders belonging to the congregation. The Rev.

Charles C. Wallace was installed pastor October 29, 1860, and remained a little over three years, when Rev. James A. Little became a stated supply and was installed as pastor April 27, 1865. During his pastorate of three years, the church was repaired at the expense of \$10,000. A call was extended in July, 1869, to Rev. Aaron Peck, who accepted and was installed January 19, 1870. During his ministry the church was cleared of debt; he remained until 1877, and was succeeded in the fall of that year by Rev. N. W. Cary, who continued with other supplies until July 13, 1880, when Rev. David Stevenson received a call and was installed on October 13th of that year.

Rev. James H. Owens, of Bushnell, Illinois, the successor of Rev. David Stevenson, was installed August 12, 1886, and a manse was built on High street in the following year. In 1891 a new chapel was erected in the rear of the church, and in 1894 Mr. Owens resigned and became the pastor of the East Side Church, of Paterson. Rev. George B. Van Dyke, of Watertown, New York, was installed, and after serving for four years resigned to accept a call from the Presbyterian church at Hammonton, New Jersey. The pulpit was filled for one year by Rev. Henry Ketcham, of Westfield, at the end of which time Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Mendenhall became the pastor. The increase in membership and the rapid growth of the city demanded increased accommodations, and the corner-stone of the present church was laid April 12, 1902. The services were very interesting, many visiting clergymen and others being present. Mayor Charles K. Seaman, the pastors of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches, delivered addresses, and the clergy of Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Metuchen participated in the exercises. The church, on the corner of High and Market streets and facing the City Hall park, is of old English Gothic style, built of peach blossom granite, with one large and two smaller towers, is a handsome structure, and beautifully and tastefully furnished. Revs. James H. Northrup and William A. Littell succeeded Dr. Mendenhall, and the present pastor, Rev. Frederick D. Niedermeyer, was installed in 1920.

The first date on record of Methodist preaching in Amboy is furnished by the journal of Bishop Francis Asbury, who states that on Thursday, February 27, 1772, he preached in a large upper room at Mr. T.'s, in Amboy. The entry also shows that he was entertained at the Long Ferry House, which was operated in connection with a ferry connecting the stages between New York and Philadelphia. The regular services of the Methodist preacher dates from about 1813, when Amboy was included in the Elizabethtown circuit, and Revs. Thomas Morrell, Robert Cloud, John McCloskey, Joseph Totten and David Bartine were among the first circuit preachers and were instrumental in the formation of a church in the city. A regular organization was formed in 1818, but it was not until 1837 that a church edifice was

built, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Isaac Cross, who became the first settled minister. He remained two years, according to the itinerant rules of the Methodist church. When the church was organized there were but twelve members; this had increased in 1882 to a membership of two hundred and twenty. The present church, known as the "Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church," on the corner of High and Jefferson streets, was erected in 1866, with a seating capacity of six hundred. The Rev. Wilbert Westcott was pastor in 1919.

The First Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Jefferson street and Madison avenue, was organized in 1868 by a number of immigrants from Denmark who had settled in the city and attended services in the Methodist church. Prominent among these immigrants were Mr. Buck and his sons, who resided in an antiquated stone building on the southwest corner of Fayette street and Maiden Lane. The Bucks were gifted in vocal music, and their home became a Danish rendezvous, the exercises soon partaking of a religious character, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons, thus forming the nucleus of a society that worshipped for two or three years in a building on the east side of State street between Fayette and Jefferson streets. A plain neat structure was built and dedicated in 1876, seating two hundred persons, and the Rev. F. W. Erickson became the regular pastor. The congregation at the present time is in charge of Rev. Ole Neilsen.

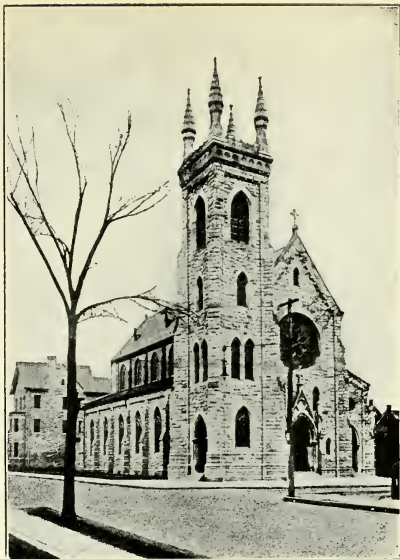
The first organization of a church of the Baptist denomination in Perth Amboy took place August 26, 1818. The Rev. Thomas Winters received a unanimous call to become pastor of a small congregation, which he accepted, remaining in charge until 1823, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jabez C. Goble. Services were held in the old court house, and sometimes at the residence of some of the members, but in 1824 the erection of a church was commenced. It was not completed for several years, and in 1855 extensive repairs were necessitated by changes in the grade of the street. The pulpit since the retirement of Rev. Jabez C. Goble was filled for the next half a century by no less than a score of ministers who remained in charge of the congregation for two or three years each.

The First Baptist Church has been worshipping for a number of years past in their church on Madison avenue, near Market street, the previous church on Fayette street having been sold. The congregation has recently purchased the residence and property of the late Dr. Charles McKnight Smith, corner of High and Market streets, and propose in the near future to erect a church thereon. The present pastor is Rev. William H. Bawden. Some of the natives of Hungary, residents of the city, are members of the congregation of the Hungarian Baptist Church on the corner of Keene and Francis streets. The present pastor is the Rev. Andrew Toth. Other citizens of this nativity are members of the con-

gregation of the Magyar Reformed Church on Kirkland street, the Rev. Louis Nanassy being the present pastor.

The first services held in Perth Amboy under the rites of the Roman Catholic religion were prior to the year 1842, in the house of James Tuite, on every alternate Sunday. It was in 1846, through the endeavors of the Rev. Thomas Quin that a neat brick church was erected on Centre street at a cost of about \$3,000. Since the founding of this church, St. Mary's, the following pastors have been in charge: The Rev. Bernard McArdle; Father Madrana, who was the parish priest at the Quarantine Station on Staten Island; Revs. John Rodgers, Stephen Sheridan, Patrick McCarthy, John Cornell. The latter was succeeded by Rev. Peter L. Connolly, who retired September 3, 1898, and the Rev. Bernard T. O'Connell, of Bound Brook, New Jersey, was assigned to St. Mary's. Father O'Connell, on taking charge of the parish, commenced the erection of the present rectory adjoining the church; he removed the convent to the opposite corner from the church. In 1903, the reverend father built one of the most attractive and artistic religious edifices in the State, on the corner of Centre and Mechanic streets. The internal arrangements are fully equal to the exterior, and will always be a lasting monument to the zeal and enterprise of the faithful and beloved pastor under whose direction it was constructed. Father O'Connell's health failed gradually, and in 1915 he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. William P. Cantwell, the present incumbent.

Among the Catholic population of Perth Amboy prominently identified with its business interests are Hungarians, Slavs, Italians and Polish, who have established places of worship that have grown from a humble commencement to large, influential and prosperous parishes. Among these are the Church of Our Lady of Hungary, on Cortlandt street, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Gross; the Church of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary, on Barclay street, the priest in charge being the Rev. Colombino Galassi; the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Slovak Church, on the corner of Penn and Neville streets, in charge of the Rev. Joseph Szuchy; the St. Stephen's Polish Catholic Church, corner of State and Buckingham avenue, the spiritual welfare of the congregation being in charge of the Rev. Joseph Urban. Under the generic name Roman Catholics are comprised all those Christians who acknowledge the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, even though they be not of the Roman or Latin rite, therefore churches of other rites are included under this designation and are permitted to retain their own national liturgy and language, and for the most part their established discipline and usages. There are in Perth Amboy the following churches where services are conducted under these provisions: The Hungarian Slavish Greek Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, under Rev. Peter Kustan, on the corner of Broad and Division streets; the Ruthen-



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, PERTH AMBOY



GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH, PERTH AMBOY



ian Greek Catholic Assumption Church, on Easton avenue, of which the present priest is Rev. Joseph Czaplinski; St. Michael's Catholic Magyar Church of the Greek Rite, on the corner of Hall and Amboy avenues, is under the supervision of Rev. Victor Kovaliczky; the St. Spiridoin Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church is located on Elizabeth street, the priest in charge being the Rev. Dimitrius Jarema.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran (English speaking) Church was organized and the church and manse erected on Jefferson street in 1903. Rev. Emil Keuling was pastor until 1905, when Rev. Robert Schlotter succeeded him. During the latter period the church building was raised and the basement fitted up as a Sabbath school room. The membership of the church is 400, and that of the Sabbath school 350.

The congregation of the St. Paul's Deutsche Evangelische Church on First street is composed of residents of the city of German nativity and their descendants. The services are held in their mother language under the pastorage of the Rev. Jacob Ganss.

Some of the natives of Denmark in the city with their families, constitute a congregation known as St. Stefan's Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church. Their place of worship is located on Broad street, and services are held regularly, the present pastor being Rev. Hans Hansen. Other Danish families attend the services of the Our Saviour's Danish Lutheran Church on State street, conducted by Rev. Villads B. Skov.

The first Hebrew synagogue was erected on Hobart street and it was given the name Beth Mordecai in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wolff, of South Amboy, and their son, Max. The second synagogue was erected on Madison avenue, near Jefferson street, and known as Sherai Tefiloh Temple. It is a large and imposing structure, and has a membership of 200. The Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations will soon erect a handsome building adjoining the synagogue. Rabbi S. Rabinowitz has been located here for five years. There is also a temple on Hall avenue.

The Salvation Army became an established institution in the city in 1888. The headquarters were located in a number of places until about four years ago, when the present building, on Madison avenue, near Jefferson street, was erected. A hotel for men is operated in connection with the Army work. Captain G. Kliphouse is the efficient officer in charge.

There are in the city besides the churches already mentioned, the Danish Seventh Day Adventists, who have a house of worship on Neville street, and the First Swedish Congregation, who hold services in a church located on Gordon street.

The Perth Amboy Honor Roll on the World War is given in the Appendix.

HAROLD E. PICKERSGILL.





SOUTH AMBOY—BROADWAY, NORTH FROM HENRY STREET.



SOUTH AMBOY—MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST.

CHAPTER XXVIII

CITY OF SOUTH AMBOY.

South Amboy, situated on the extreme eastern border of Middlesex county, is separated from Perth Amboy and Staten Island by Raritan Bay, which forms its northern and northeastern boundary. On the south it is bounded by Madison, and west by Sayreville township. When formed, it was one of the oldest and largest of the townships; but, by the reduction of its area, in the formation of other townships, it is now the smallest, territorially, of the townships; yet the portion which remains is commercially very important, and in the past extended its improving influence far inland in every direction. Beds of valuable clay and sand extend in all directions inland, and have always been important factors in its commerce and manufactures. The Camden & Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the New York & Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central railroad, afford excellent facilities for travel and freight, the former causing the growth of the town and supplying employment on its railroad tracks and coal docks, and in its offices, shops and freighting industry, to a large proportion of the population. The different trolley lines connect it with many points in Middlesex and Monmouth counties.

In 1683 the Proprietors of East Jersey made strenuous exertions to open a road from Perth Amboy to Burlington, to divert the travel that was then taking the route from Elizabethtown Point to the Delaware, *via* New Brunswick, and in 1684 Deputy-Governor Laurie succeeded in opening a road, which is still used, connecting it by a ferry-boat to Staten Island. Notwithstanding all these efforts, the old Dutch road, *via* New Brunswick, continued to be the more popular.

One of the first settlers was Lazarus Wilmurt, who located very early on the property afterward owned by the late Richard S. Conover. His son Daniel became very prominent as a hotel keeper and the owner of lines of boats and stages. Timothy Rose located on the Kearney tract, west of the village, and left a large family. John Disbrow, the earliest known representative of the family in this locality, owned a large tract of land in the eastern part of the settlement, and extending to the Bay; he sold the property to Samuel Gordon in 1808, and removed to Roundabout, now Sayreville. Early in 1800, several families resided along the bay-shore, among them the Morgans, Rolfes, Brookfields, Bloodgoods, Johnsons, Kearneys, Hansels, and Hanks. The Rattoone House, an old hostelry, the date of its erection being unknown, stood at the end of the old Bordentown road during the Revolution. It was a large, low and rambling structure, and kept by John Rattoone, of

Perth Amboy, a justice of the peace in 1791; it was destroyed by fire in 1849.

In 1833 the Camden & Amboy railroad ran its first train to Bordentown, drawn by a locomotive which had been made in England for this road. It was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and always known as the "Johnny Bull." Samuel Gordon opened the first store in 1808. John Perrine, known as Judge, father of Orlando and Harry C., started a store in 1831 on the east side of Main street, and had many successors. Other merchants have been John E. Montgomery, Benjamin F. Howell, James Gordon, Orlando and Ward C. Perrine, John Hillman, William Thorn, Jacob Goodman, Isaiah Disbrow and others. About this time the establishment of several building and loan associations were great factors in the growth of the town. In 1875, the New York & Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central railroad was put in operation and afforded a much needed means of transportation to the metropolis.

The first resident lawyer was Charles Morgan, son of the General, and the first physician was Dr. L. D. Morse, who came in 1832. The postoffice was established in 1844, with Charles Perrine as postmaster. Among his successors have been Abraham S. Everett, Albert Roll, Henry C. and Mrs. Cadmus, Bernard Roddy and Frank Degraw. James Rea is the present postmaster. Samuel Gordon was the pioneer clay miner, commencing in 1807 and continuing until his death in 1834. Maxfield, Parisen, Everett, Perrine, Disbrow and the Furmans, also mined clay and fire-sand. A factory known as the Congress Hill Pottery was built at an early date near the shore, at the foot of Bordentown turnpike, by William Hancock, from England, who made a superior quality of chinaware. In 1849, Abraham Cadmus purchased the plant and manufactured Rockingham and yellow-ware. The Bergen Iron Works, originally built in 1832 in Monmouth county by Joseph W. Brick, was removed in 1880 by his son, R. A. Brick, to South Amboy, who made pipes for water and gas. A large foundry, machine shop and other buildings were erected, and an extensive business was done for years.

The Swan Hill Pottery, on Raritan Bay shore, was built by Sparks & Moore in 1849 for the manufacture of Rockingham and yellow-ware. After a great number of changes of proprietors it became the property of the late Henry C. Perrine, who conducted it for a number of years. It is now devoted to the manufacture of terra-cotta. The Providence Pottery, near the above, was erected by James Wooton in 1876, and Rockingham, yellow and white majolica ware, and white and colored vases and plaques, were manufactured. The business was removed to Old Bridge a number of years ago. In 1872, the Camden & Amboy railroad was leased by the Pennsylvania railroad, which soon began to

build car-noats to transport loaded freight cars across the Hudson river from Jersey City to New York. This caused a great loss of business to South Amboy, and labor sought employment to a greater extent than before on the coal docks. The Pennsylvania railroad continued to increase the shipment of coal and to build wharves for that purpose, until now the city is one of the most important coal ports in the country.

South Amboy was erected as a township soon after the organization of Middlesex county in 1685. Originally it was eighteen miles long and six miles wide, and had an area of 64,000 acres. In 1838, Monroe was taken from its territory; in 1869, Madison; and in 1876, Sayreville. An act passed by the Council and Assembly, February 23, 1838, erecting Monroe township out of that portion of South Amboy lying west of the Matchaponix and South rivers, also provided that the inhabitants of that part of South Amboy township that lies east of the said Matchaponix and South rivers "be constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Inhabitants of the Township of South Amboy, in the County of Middlesex," and appointing the first town meeting to be held on the second Monday of April, 1838, at the public-house of Clarkson Brown. None of the records of South Amboy prior to 1838 can be found, and in many of the years the minutes are totally missing. Among former chosen freeholders were Noah Furman, Ward C. Perrine, John Scully, Benjamin F. Howell, Cornelius McGonigle, Leonard and Andrew H. Furman and Michael Welsh.

St. Mary's (R. C.) Church is the oldest house of worship in the city. Previous to 1849, Rev. John Rogers, of New Brunswick, conducted services in a small building. In that year Rev. Michael A. Madden was made resident pastor and a church was built. Rev. John A. Kelley came in 1854, and for over twenty-five years was the zealous and beloved pastor of his people. The present church, a large and handsome edifice, was dedicated September 17, 1876; the old church is now used as a parochial school and lecture hall. Rev. Dr. Edward C. Griffin is the pastor.

Methodist services were first held in private houses in 1832 by Rev. L. W. Johnson, who remained in the town for five years, and was assisted during the latter part of that term by Rev. John Stockton, who remained after Mr Johnson's departure, and who, it is supposed, effected the organization of the church. The church on Broadway, near the centre of the city, was built in 1854 and enlarged in 1880. Rev. George W. Abel is the pastor.

Christ (P. E.) Church, formerly St. Stephen's Church, had its beginning in religious services conducted by Rev. Joseph F. Phillips, of St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, in a small building, in 1850. In 1852, Mrs. Esther B. Stevens erected the present large stone church on Main street, at the head of Broadway, and presented it to the parish. In 1862, by

act of the Legislature, the name of the church was changed to that of Christ Church. Rev. H. C. Mitchell is the rector. The Doane Memorial Chapel was erected in 1866 by Mrs. Richard S. Conover, in memory of George Washington Doane, formerly bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. It is on the road from South Amboy to Matawan, and about a mile from the city.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1864 and the church erected in 1868 on Broadway. Rev. Herbert J. Allsup is the pastor. The Methodist Protestant Church was organized January 17, 1866, and two years later a church was erected. The pastor is Rev. Thomas H. Slater. On February 11, 1873, the First Baptist Church was organized and a church built in 1878. Rev. George W. McCombe is the pastor.

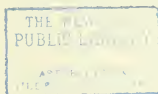
The first school teachers of whom there is any record were John F. Hunter, Charles H. Knickerbocker and Oliver Cox. About 1850 Mrs. John C. Stevens erected a school house at the intersection of Broadway and Main street, and presented it to the town. It was in use until two districts were established and new buildings erected. The city now has a large high school, and two other schools, employing thirty-three teachers, and attended by 800 pupils. Prof. Oscar M. Barr is the city superintendent.

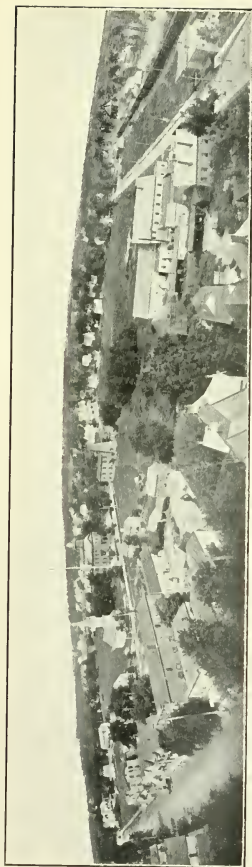
The First National Bank was organized in 1888. Officers: Harry C. Perrine, president; Daniel C. Chase, vice-president; R. C. Stephenson, cashier; T. Francis Perrine, assistant cashier and trust officer. Directors—The above officers, and Henry Wolff, J. Baird Perrine, George V. Bogart and Charles Safran.

The borough of South Amboy was established in 1888, with Cornelius McGonigle as the first mayor. The charter of the city of Perth Amboy was granted June 12, 1908, and Dr. Ambrose Treganowan, a well-known physician, was chosen as the first mayor. The present officials are as follows: Mayor, Francis H. Gordon; aldermen—Michael J. Stanton, president; Daniel J. Delaney, alderman-at-large; George A. Kress, James W. Hackett and Jacob A. Schuey; clerk, Peter J. Coakley; collector, A. V. Vandusen; recorder, Francis H. Gordon (acting); solicitor, Francis P. Coan; physician, Dr. Eugene M. Meachem; Board of Education—Richard M. Mack, president; Daniel J. Delaney, Richard U. Rue, William Woodward and Francis P. Coan; clerk, James Halton; Board of Health—B. J. Monaghan, Thomas Lovely, Stanley Witowski, Dr. S. Kenny; and Thomas Tomazewski, clerk; inspector, Nicholas Howley.

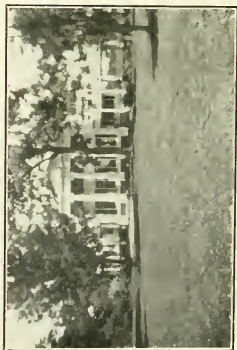
The city has numerous lodges, societies and beneficial organizations: General Morgan Lodge, Odd Fellows; St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons; Good Samaritan Lodge, Knights of Pythias; St. Mary's Temperance and Benevolent Society; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Seneca Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men.

HAROLD E. PICKERSGILL.





BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF WOODBRIDGE



BLAOMFIELD MANOR, METUCHEN.

Formerly in Woodbridge Township, built in 1821; deeds always held in Bloomfield family; property of C. A. Bloomfield.



REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARK, WOODBRIDGE

CHAPTER XXIX.

WOODBIDGE AND PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIPS.

Woodbridge Township was so called in honor of Rev. John Woodbridge, who, with a number of associates and their families, came from Newbury, Massachusetts, in the latter part of the summer of 1665, and settled in Woodbridge, at the solicitation of Captain Philip Carteret, Governor of the Province of New Jersey and cousin of Sir George Carteret, who with Lord John Berkeley were joint Lords Proprietors of the Province.

Mr. Woodbridge was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1613. In the old manuscript, "Records of Deeds and Surveys in Woodbridge," in the Historical Society's Library, his name is attached to the acknowledgement of a deed given by Richard Dole to John Rolf, dated April 27, 1685. From the manner in which his name is signed it is probable that he was an assistant justice, such as were annually elected to the township court in the early days of Woodbridge. These original settlers, about thirty families in all, were mainly from England and Scotland. The following, copied from the East Jersey Records, volume 1, page 2, in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, will give an idea of the original ownership of the land upon which the township was founded:

A contract made by Capt. Philip Carteret, Governor of the Province of New Jersey, John Ogden and Luke Watson, of Elizabethtown, of the first part; and Daniel Pearce, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and his associates, of the second part, dated Dec. 11, 1666. Daniel Pearce paid to party of the first part the sum of four score pounds sterling, being in full for said tract of land known by the name of Arthur Cull, or Amboyle, or any other name it may be called by. This land was purchased from the natives, or Indians, by John Bayly, Daniel Denton and the said Luke Watson, as the said Bill of Sale from the natives, bearing date Oct. 28, 1664, will more fully at large appear; which John Bayly and Daniel Denton have made over to the said Philip Carteret, and John Ogden, as will appear by the bill of sale.

Daniel Pearce made choice of the following associates: Joshua Pearce, John Pike, John Bishop, Henry Jaques and Hugh March, of Newbury, Mass.; Stephen Kent, of Haverhill; Robert Dennis, of Yarmouth; and John Smith, of Barnstable, all in New England. These writings were signed, sealed and delivered by Daniel Pearce in Elizabethtown, and ordered to be recorded by Philip Carteret, Governor of the Province of New Jersey, Dec. 3, 1767.

Daniel Pearce and his associates immediately took possession, and through the efforts of Gov. Carteret a number of other families during the following year came from New England to the new settlement. On

December 3, 1667, it was ordered that the proposed township be surveyed, plots assigned to each settler, and roads marked out. On June 1, 1669, Woodbridge township was created, and on the 16th the charter was granted, giving the general boundaries thus: "On the east side by the Arthur Cull river, otherwise called the Sound that parts Staten Island from the mainland; on the north side by the bounds belonging to Elizabethtown; on the west side by the bounds belonging to New Piscataway; and on the south side by the aforesaid Raritan river." The township was to contain six miles square, "which amounts to 23,040 acres, English measure." The charter provided that sixty families, at least, should be comprised within the township limits, among whom the land should be equally divided by lot, or in such other manner as they themselves might decide. An official record of each man's allotment was to be made, which was to be filed in the secretary's office at Elizabethtown, the capital of the Province.

Although the charter went into effect immediately after it was granted, it was not confirmed by the Lords Proprietors, Carteret and Berkeley, until December 7, 1672. The following is the list of freeholders, supposed to be actual settlers, to whom patents were granted in 1670, for different amounts of land, varying from 15 to 512 acres:

Daniel Pearce, Joshua Pearce, John Pike, John Pike, Jr., Robert Dennis, John Bishop, Henry Jaques, Stephen Kent, Hugh March, and John Smith, millwright (the original associates of Daniel Pearce, who were each granted 240 acres of upland and 40 acres of (salt) meadow, in addition to the regular allotment); John Adams, Ephraim Andrews, Thomas Auger, or Alger; Obadiah Ayres, Samuel Baker, or Bacon; Joseph Bradley, John Bishop, Jr., Matthew Bunn, mariner; Thomas Bloomfield, Thos. Bloomfield, Jr., John Bloomfield, John Conger, John Cromwell, William Compton, John and Samuel Dennis, John Dilly, Hugh Dun, Jonathan Dunham, John French, mason; Rehoboth Gannit, Daniel Gracie, Samuel Haynes, Elisha Ilsley, or Inslee; Henry Jaques, Jr., Stephen Kent, Jr., Henry Lessenby, George Little, David Makany, Samuel and Matthew Moore, Benjamin Parker, joiner; Elisha Parker, Daniel Robins, Robert Rogers, Samuel Smith, John Smith, "Scotchman," Isaac and Abraham Tappen, John Taylor, blacksmith; Israel Thorne, Robert Vauquellin, or "La Prairie," John Watkins, Nathan Webster, John Whitaker and Richard Worth. The following names are also found in the Town Book, but without date: Thomas Adams, John Allen, minister; John Averill, William Bingley, Jonathan Bishop, James Clawson, or Clarkson; Jonathan Dennis, Hopewell Hull, John Ilsley, John Martin, Thomas Pike and John Trewman.

In July, 1673, a fleet of Dutch vessels captured New York and New Jersey; but by a treaty of peace between England and Holland in the following year the provinces were restored to England, and Philip Carteret was re-appointed Governor.

In 1677, Governor Carteret bought from the Indians all the lands they owned between Woodbridge and Piscataway townships. It is to

the credit of New Jersey that not a rod of its territory was wrested from the Indian owners by fraud or violence, a fact of which no other State, not even that of William Penn, can boast. The Indians in and around Woodbridge were chiefly of the Raritan tribe, and Metuchen, of which we first find a record in 1701, is supposed to have derived its name from "Metucheon" (signifying "chief of the Rolling Land"), a Raritan sachem, who is said to have been buried on a farm near that borough.

The first Legislature of the Province met at Elizabethtown (so named in honor of Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Carteret), on May 26, 1668, and was composed of two delegates from each town, Woodbridge being represented by Samuel Moore and Robert Dennis. The second session was held on November 3rd of the same year, and attended by delegates from Newark, Elizabeth, Woodbridge, Bergen, Shrewsbury and Middletown. The latter session was not at all harmonious, and the next meeting did not occur until eight years later. At the first town meeting, January 1, 1669, Samuel was elected town clerk, and filled that office for nearly twenty years.

The General Assembly of the Province met in Woodbridge October 5, 1676, lasting four days, when it was decided that the Governor's salary should be paid in "peas, wheat, or tobacco." A general Thanksgiving Day was ordered, to occur on the second Wednesday of November in each year. Each delegate was allowed three shillings per day. Among the laws passed was one providing that "rowdies be put in the stocks for two hours for swearing, quarrelling, drinking liquor, or singing vain songs, or tunes, on the Sabbath." The fixed charges for "ordinaries," or taverns, to furnish a meal was eight pence, and for pasturing a horse six pence a day. The next session of the Assembly was held October 10th, beginning at Woodbridge on that day, and concluding on 19th at Elizabethtown.

The Township Court was established October 19, 1669, with the following officers: President, Lieut. John Pike; Assistant, John Bishop, Sr. In the following March, Thomas Bloomfield and John Martin were appointed grand jurymen "to take notice, enquire into and make due presentment of all, or any kind of misdemeanor in this corporation, and have an oath administered to them for that end." The Court was held in a building on the site where Mrs. F. G. Tisdall's handsome residence now stands, on Rahway avenue. The same house, many years after, became the Presbyterian parsonage, and still later was used as a young ladies' seminary, conducted by the Misses Stevens. The jail was a separate building in the rear. In the year 1675 a stockade of logs was built around the latter, partly as a fortification and also as a place of refuge for the women and children in case of a threatened attack by the Indians. The attack never took place; and, in fact, except for some petty thieving, the red men never seriously annoyed their white neigh-

bors. On June 6, 1671, the town meeting appointed "two Way Wardens" to attend to the mending of the roads. John Smith, "Scotchman," heretofore alluded to, was a man of such remarkable integrity that the July town meeting directed that his half-bushel measure should be the standard by which all the freeholders should be governed in buying and selling; "and all those who buy, or sell, by any other measure, until law makes other provision, shall be accounted villainous to buy, or sell by unjust measures." A great tribute to the man's honesty. May his tribe increase!

In 1675 the General Assembly, which must have been imbued with the prejudice of their English forebears, passed an ordinance providing that if any person, male or female, shall be found to be a witch, he or she shall be put to death. We do not believe that any one was ever executed in our good old commonwealth on such a charge! A great change was made in the government of the Province in July, 1676. Previously Governor Carteret's jurisdiction extended from Staten Island Sound to the Delaware river, and from Cape May to the hills of Bergen. By agreement between the Proprietors, the Province was divided, forming the provinces of East and West Jersey. The partition began at Little Egg Harbor (now Ocean county), and was drawn straight across in a northwest direction until it reached the Delaware river. Woodbridge fell on the east side of the boundary and remained in Carteret's jurisdiction.

In September, 1680, Rev. John Allen, of England, was selected as pastor of the town church, which was built five years before on what was known as the "Kirk Green," near the spot now occupied by the Presbyterian church. He was succeeded in 1686 by Rev. Archibald Riddell, a Scotchman, who ministered until 1689, and was followed by Rev. Samuel Shepard, who was pastor until 1706. In 1707 Rev. Nathaniel Wade became pastor and acted as such until 1712, when he was authoritatively dismissed from the charge by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, with which the church had affiliated in 1710. Rev. John Pierson, son of Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth, Conn., the first president of Yale College, succeeded to the pastorate in 1714, and continued as such until 1754. He died at Hanover, New Jersey, in 1770, in his eighty-first year, having preached the gospel for fifty-six years. The evidence that the church became Presbyterian in 1710 is sustained by the following entry in the Church Book, in which the officers of a Presbyterian form of government are mentioned for the first time: "March 28, 1710. At a church meeting was chosen John Foard, John Pike and Thomas Pike for Ruling Elders in the Church of Christ in Woodbridge." Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of New York, was pastor for five years, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Azel Roe, of Setauket, Long Island, in the autumn of 1763, who continued in the pastorate until his death in 1815, a period of fifty-two years.

Dr. Roe was the most prominent personality in Presbyterianism of his time in this region, a faithful pastor, and much beloved by the entire community. An excellent portrait and a handsome memorial tablet of him adorn the walls of the present church. The succeeding pastors and their respective terms of service are as follows: Rev. Dr. Henry Mills, 1816-21; Rev. William B. Barton, 1821-52; Rev. William M. Martin, 1852-63; Rev. George C. Lucas, 1863-73; Rev. Dr. J. M. McNulty, 1874-1906; Rev. R. W. Mark, 1907-18; and the present incumbent, Rev. Leonard V. Buschman, who came to the church in 1918. The present Session is as follows: Elders—James P. Prall, J. Edgar Brown, Howard A. Tappen, John E. Breckenridge, Wm. H. Gardner, Benj. B. Walling and Asher F. Randolph. Trustees—J. E. Breckenridge, president; H. A. Tappen, treasurer; Benj. B. Walling, parish clerk; S. Barron Brewster, Sherman B. Demarest, Hampton Cutter and Theodore Leber. Deacons—C. Roscoe Chase, William Rowe and Charles Mesick.

The charter was granted by King George II., of England, on September 8, 1756, and signed also by Jonathan Belcher, Governor of the Province, and recorded in the office of the Secretary at Perth Amboy, in Book C of Commission Charters, page 5. The original document is in the possession of the trustees of the church. The present edifice was erected in 1803, and no change has since been made in its outward appearance, except that a large Sabbath school room has been added in the rear. The cemetery is one of the oldest and most interesting in the State. In the great congregation which lie buried there are the remains of many distinguished men and heroic women. The Revolutionary heroes, Generals Nathaniel Heard and Clarkson Edgar; Colonels Samuel Crow and Benjamin Brown; Major Reuben Potter; Captains Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, David Edgar, Matthew Sayers, Ellis Barron and Abraham Tappan; Lieutenant James Paton, and a great host of the "rank and file," are awaiting in the quiet resting place the sound of the great reveille. Judge Adam Hude, Major Richard Cutter, Captain John Pike, James Parker, the first printer; Drs. John G. Wall and Moses Bloomfield, Justice Henry Freeman, Robert Coddington and David Harriot, are names that appear on the ancient tombstones. There, too, is the grave of Mary, wife of Caleb Campbell, and daughter of William and Mary Compton, who died February 15, 1735, the first white child born in Woodbridge.

In 1686, Captain John Pike, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, Samuel Moore, Jonathan Dunham, and Robert McClelland were appointed a vigilance committee, a proceeding for which we can imagine only two reasons: Either the Piscataway men contemplating another raid on the boundary line between the townships; or disorder was so prevalent that such a measure was necessary for the public safety. Many highways were laid out about this time, notably to Perth Amboy, Rahway, New Brunswick,

Metuchen and Piscataway. Samuel Moore was licensed by the Corporation Court to keep an "ordinary," or inn, in June, 1683, which was probably kept in the old building on the corner of Rahway avenue and Green street. Mr. Moore must have been versatile and active, as we find him filling the following offices at the same time: High sheriff of the county, deputy to the General Assembly, messenger to the House of Deputies, town clerk and collector of the township, and hotel keeper.

Provision for a free public school was made in the early days of the settlement, and was named in the charter in 1669 as an object for the appropriation of public land. The property consisted of one hundred acres, a short distance from Iselin, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and is better known as the "Poor House Farm;" the township have hired the house and land from the trustees of the free school land, and use it as an almshouse. James Fullerton, who came to the township in 1684, taught the first school, located on Cedar brook. John Brown and George Eubanks taught successively for ten years. In 1793 the Woodbridge Academy was built by private subscription, on Rahway avenue, and was removed in 1851 to give place to a public school. The old building is still standing on Main street, near Rahway avenue, and has been converted into a tenement.

The first town committee was chosen March 30, 1705, and consisted of Captain John Bishop, Captain Elisha Parker, John Ilsley (Inslee), Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, John Pike, Joseph Rolph and Thomas Pike. They were elected for one year, and to act for the town in all matters except the disposition of land and the raising of money. At this meeting permission was given to Elisha Parker to build a grist mill on Papiack (Woodbridge) creek. This was the second mill, the first having been established by Jonathan Dunham in 1670. The old Trinity parsonage, built of brick brought from Holland, was the residence of Dunham and considered at that time the finest house in the settlement.

A great change in the size of Papiack creek has taken place since colonial times. Vessels once rode at anchor in the stream near the site of the former Salamander works, on Rahway avenue. Two hundred years, with the continual deposit of sand from the neighboring clay mines, have choked up the channel and narrowed its width until now it is only a miniature of what it once was. A number of landings for boats were established in 1700 and succeeding years, the principal ones being Pierce's, at the mouth of Papiack creek, where the C. W. Boynton dock is; the "Corn Field" (now Cutter's dock); Cortland, supposed to have been on Smith's creek; Vouquillen's, nearly opposite Pierce's; and Bloomfield's, on the west side of the creek, near the upland. It is uncertain whether negro slaves were brought here by the first settlers; but the traffic in slaves began at a very early period. In 1680 there were 120 slaves in the Province, which in 1737 had increased to 3,071;

the Province then including East and West Jersey. From 1700 to 1800, Woodbridge was greatly interested in the traffic, and records of the sales of Africans are frequently found in manuscripts relating to the town. In Gordon's "Gazetteer of New Jersey," page 29, we find a bill of whereby J. Shoball Smith, of Woodbridge, in consideration of the sum of £50 conveyed to Samuel Smith, of the same place, one negro woman named Phebe. The general law abolishing slavery was passed in the Province in 1804, and thoroughly enforced in 1846.

From 1738 to 1864 very little progress was made in the township, largely owing to the fact that during that time two wars had been waged between England and France.

A distinguished figure in the township about 1750 was James Parker, a grandson of Elisha Parker, who removed from Staten Island to Woodbridge about 1675. James was born in 1714, and was an apprentice to William Bradford, the first printer in New York. In 1751 he established an office in Woodbridge—the first printing office in the Province. It is believed that the building stood near the corner of Perth Amboy avenue and Grove street, where the late Dr. S. P. Harned's former residence was located. Parker printed the "Legislative Proceedings" and many other public documents, and in 1758 began to publish the "New American Magazine," the first periodical published in the State. It was published monthly until 1760. In 1755, with John Holt, of New York, he established a press at New Haven and printed the "Connecticut Gazette," the first newspaper in the State. In 1761 Parker printed Nevill's "Laws of New Jersey," and in 1764 a "Conductor Generalis," intended as a guide to justices of the peace. In 1765 he transported his press to Burlington and printed Samuel Smith's "History of New Jersey." The manuscript of this valuable work is preserved in the library of the Historical Society at Newark, a volume of 574 pages printed in excellent style. Mr. Parker was postmaster of New York for several years, and at the time of his death, July 2, 1770, was comptroller and secretary for the Postal Department of the Northern District of the British Colonies. He died at Burlington, and was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Woodbridge. The printing office was burned to the ground by a band of Tories during the Revolution.

As early as 1702, George Keith, a disaffected Quaker, was sent out as a missionary by the English Episcopalians. He came to Woodbridge, and in his journal he speaks of his visit thus: "Dec. 30, 1702, preached at Woodbridge in the Independent meeting house, at the desire of Rev. Mr. Shepard and others. After sermon, Mr. Shepard kindly entertained us at his house." Mr. Shepard must have been very liberal-minded, as he was the town preacher, and therefore liable to the jealousy which existed to some extent in that time in every denomination. The town had no other Episcopal missionary until 1711, when Rev. Edward

Vaughan, responding to the invitation from several men who were dissatisfied with Rev. Nathaniel Wade, the town preacher, began to visit and minister in the town, preaching in private houses; and finally a congregation of Episcopalians was formed in the above year. From that time until 1716, services were held in private houses, and sometimes in a new church which had been built upon the Green, not far from the Presbyterian church, but which was never finished. Occasional services were held by different clergymen until 1754, when a new church was built, supposed to be on the site of the first, which remained for over one hundred years and was destroyed by fire in 1858. Rev. Robert McKean took charge of the church in 1764, and was succeeded by Rev. John Preston.

On December 6, 1769, a charter was granted to Trinity Church by King George III., of England, and signed by William Franklin, Governor of the Province, the wardens being Samuel Jaques and Samuel Tingley, and the following vestrymen: David Alston, Thomas Hadden, Joseph Dunham and Ebenezer Forster. During the Revolution the services were abandoned, and in 1777 the church was occasionally used as a soldiers' barracks. Little was done to restore the services until 1810. From that time until 1830 Rev. James M. Chapman occasionally officiated. The following were the succeeding rectors: Rev. William Douglas, 1830-38; Rev. Frederick Ogilby, 1838-42; Rev. Hamble J. Leacock, 1842; Rev. James M. Chapman (missionary service), 1843-57; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, 1858-62; Rev. P. L. Jaques, 1862-69; Rev. R. C. McIlvaine, 1869-72; Rev. J. A. Penniman, 1872; Rev. T. Lewis Banister, 1872. The corner-stone of the present church, the third on the same site, was laid July 7, 1860, and consecrated May 20, 1861, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of the Diocese of New Jersey. Among those who served as rectors, succeeding Rev. T. Lewis Banister, were Revs. Julian Ingle, Howard E. Thompson, Lewis H. Lighthipe, R. H. Brestell, J. A. Springsted, Rev. Scott B. Rathbun and Rev. H. H. Gifford. In the roll of wardens and vestrymen we find the names of Jotham Coddington, George A. Hollister, Lorraine Freeman, Alanson Newton, Thomas Barron, Captain Forbes, William H. Mawbey, Henry W. Holton, James Bloodgood, William E. Fink, John B. Osbourne, George C. Hance, William H. Benton, George Lasslett and many others. The present vestrymen are: John H. Love, senior warden; James McKeown, junior warden; vestrymen—Ivins I. Browne, secretary-treasurer; James Peoples, Daniel Demarest, Robert Dunn and Mr. Moran; acting rector, Rev. Walter H. Stowe.

For several years previous to 1669 there was trouble between the Lords Proprietors and the people of the townships. The latter denied that the former had any right to rule, and desired to be brought directly under the Crown. The authority of the Proprietors was set at naught



SEWAREN LAND AND WATER CLUB



CLIFF ROAD, SEWAREN

and their officers were openly defied; prisoners in their charge were rescued, jails were broken open to effect the release of criminals, and chaos reigned over the Province. The disorder reached its culmination in 1701 to such an extent that the Lords Proprietors wearied of the struggle and in the following year surrendered the government to Queen Anne, who accepted it on April 17, 1702, and henceforth East and West Jersey became one Province and known as New Jersey, Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, being the first Governor, his dominion extending also over New York. The last English governor was Sir William Franklin, a son of the great Benjamin Franklin, and had his residence at what is now known as the Westminster Hotel on Kearney avenue, Perth Amboy. On June 17, 1776, Gen. Nathaniel Heard, of Woodbridge, under orders from Samuel Tucker, president of the Provincial Congress, arrested the Governor and, owing to his refusal to give his parole, committed him to the custody of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, by whom he was held as a prisoner for two years and four months, when he was exchanged, and ultimately returned to England.

In 1824, when our great Revolutionary ally, Marquis de Lafayette, visited the United States, he was given a public reception, with elaborate ceremonies, on the Green near the residence of Ernest H. Boynton. Professor Stryker made an address, and a large choir, composed of school children and others, sang patriotic songs. The distinguished guest seemed much impressed and pleased with the enthusiastic demonstration, testifying, as it did, to the gratitude and affection of the descendants of those whose independence he had bravely fought to achieve.

Thomas Barron, a native of Woodbridge, and a retired merchant, made a bequest in his will leaving \$50,000 to build and maintain a public library in his native town. In 1875 the handsome brownstone building on the corner of Rahway and Carteret avenues, near the Presbyterian church, was completed and dedicated with proper ceremonies. It contains a large number of volumes, with newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, and is altogether an ornament and a great addition to the town. The first trustees were: Dr. John C. Barron (the founder's nephew), Rev. George C. Lucas, pastor of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Ellis B. Freeman. Succeeding members of the board were: Judge Albert D. Brown, Howard Valentine, William Edgar and Thomas and Ellis Barron. The present board consists of Hampton Cutter, president; John H. Love, secretary; James E. Berry, treasurer; Everitt C. Ensign and S. Barron Brewster, vice-presidents; librarian, Mrs. Percival Logan.

Prior to 1865 the only communication Woodbridge had with the outside world was by walking, riding, driving, and the steamboat that plied between New Brunswick and New York, stopping at points on the Raritan river and Staten Island Sound; but in the above mentioned year the Pennsylvania railroad built a branch road from Rahway to

Perth Amboy, with stations at Woodbridge, Avenel and Spa Spring. Before that time the mail was carried from Rahway to Perth Amboy via Woodbridge, by wagon, sleigh or horseback; and the writer remembers seeing the genial face of former Sheriff Convery, of Perth Amboy, who for several years was the mail carrier, appearing in the Woodbridge postoffice, his coat covered with snow, or drenched with rain, after a three and a half mile drive. The postoffice was successively located in the old building on the corner of Rahway avenue and Green street; in Alexander A. Edgar's store, nearly opposite; in M. A. Brown's drug store, on Main street; in Masonic Hall; and again on Main street. Former postmasters were: John E. Barron, H. Barcalow, Alex. A. Edgar, Jeremiah Ten Eyck, Dr. Samuel E. Freeman, Marcus A. Brown, David P. Carpenter, James V. Freeman, Daniel W. Brown, John M. Sutton, Samuel Coddington and John F. Ryan.

In colonial days the "Elm Tree Inn" was the best known hotel in Woodbridge. It was located on Rahway avenue, adjoining Mrs. F. G. Tisdall's residence, and took its name from a giant elm tree whose branches extended half way across the avenue, which at that point is quite wide. The building was later occupied as Prof. Stryker's select school, and still later as the college preparatory school of Professor Thomas Harvey Morris, a graduate of Princeton College, an excellent teacher and a Christian gentleman. In common with many others who had the advantage of sitting under his teachings, we reverently and lovingly say: "May he rest in peace." Another prominent hostelry was the "Cross Keys Tavern," on the northwest corner of Main street and Perth Amboy avenue, where Mr. Frank Elias' residence now stands. It was there that Gen. Washington passed the night when on the way from Philadelphia to New York, on the occasion of his first inauguration as President. The old house, changed and remodeled out of all resemblance to its former appearance and converted into a tenement, is still standing on Rahway avenue, in the rear of its former site. The Woodbridge Hotel, at the junction of Rahway avenue and Green street, is the remodeled old "Pike House," in front of which for many years hung a swinging sign bearing a picture of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak, Colorado, who was killed by the explosion of a magazine at the battle of York (Toronto), Canada, in the War of 1812. In the early days the elections, the township committee, and all public meetings were held there.

Woodbridge produced one Governor of the State, Hon. Joseph Bloomfield, a great friend of Thomas Jefferson, an efficient chief magistrate and a man of fine executive ability, who served from 1803 to 1812. He was the son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield, who it is thought resided on Freeman street, in the house owned and occupied for many years by the late George C. Hance. The following inscription upon the Doctor's

monument in the Presbyterian cemetery will give an idea of his prominence in and usefulness to the community and the country: "Dr. Moses Bloomfield, 40 years a Physician and Surgeon in this Town; Senior Physician and Surgeon in the Hospitals of the United States; Representative in the Provincial Congress and the General Assembly; an upright Magistrate, and an elder in the Presbyterian church."

The township has been represented in the State Senate by Adam Lee, Edward Y. Rogers and Amos Robins; and in the General Assembly by William Edgar, Samuel Edgar, John M. Tufts, Ralph M. Crowell, William C. Alexander, Thompson Edgar, Warren Brown, Joel B. Laing, Simeon W. Phillips, Josephus Shann, Dr. Ellis B. Freeman, Alfred W. Jones, Charles A. Campbell, Edward S. Savage, Ephraim Cutter and J. H. Thayer Martin.

The clays of Woodbridge township have been long and favorably known to manufacturers throughout the country. The prominent factories now engaged in the manufacture of clay products in the township are the following: M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, fire brick; Mutton Hollow Company, fire brick; Anness & Potter Company, fire brick and fire-proofing material; National Fire-Proofing Company (two plants), and the Didier-March Company, both at Keasbey; all owning and operating their own clay mines; also, the Federal Terra Cotta Company, at Spa Spring; Abel Hansen's Porcelain Works, at Fords; the Woodbridge Ceramic Company, on the road from Woodbridge to Iselin; and the C. W. Boynton Sewer and Drain Tile Works, at Sewaren; these last named obtain their clay from the local mines. Thousands of tons of clay and fire-sand are annually shipped to New York, Philadelphia, Boston; Akron, Ohio; and other points, the principal miners being Hampton Cutter, James P. Prall and John H. Leisen. All these industries furnish employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workmen, and add materially to the growth and prosperity of the township. The Steel Works at Avenel is a new and thriving industry, and is steadily increasing its output.

On May 14, 1832, Rev. William Granville, pastor of the Rahway Methodist Episcopal Church, called a meeting of the Methodists of Woodbridge in the Strawberry Hill school-house, just below James P. Prall's residence, when a society was formed, with the following trustees: Nathan Harned, president; John Valentine, Peter Moore, Thomas Eddy, Samuel Gage and William Noe. On September 8 of the same year, a frame building 35x50 feet was erected on the site of the present parsonage, the circuit of the new church embracing Perth Amboy, Metuchen and New Dover, the pastor being Rev. Isaac N. Felsh. The membership was 30, which in the following year was increased to 101; and the membership of the entire territory in the jurisdiction of the parish was 537. Rev. Wm. Hanley succeeded Mr. Felsh and in 1842,

during the pastorate of Rev. Curtis Talley, a parsonage was built on a lot donated by the late James Valentine, and which is now the residence of J. Wilbur Drake. The corner-stone of the present church was laid on June 2, 1870, and the building dedicated free of debt on May 25th of the following year, at a cost of \$30,000. The old church was burned October 3, 1876. In 1882 the present parsonage was erected, and the handsome Sunday school building was added to the church in 1889, at a combined cost of \$13,000. Among the earlier pastors were Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, afterward president of Drew Theological Seminary; Revs. J. H. Dailey, S. B. Rooney, J. H. Runyon, E. M. Griffiths, J. D. Dickenson, Enoch Meacham, P. G. Blight, M. L. Gates and others. Among the most prominent men of the church in bygone days and who aided largely in its growth and development, were Samuel Dally, James Valentine, William H. Berry, James Commass, Samuel E. Ensign, Lewis C. Potter, Josiah D. Drake, Thomas G. Alward, Sylvester Frazee, William Harned and many others. The present pastor is Rev. Levi B. McMickle. Trustees—Samuel E. Potter, Edward W. Valentine, James J. Livingood, John MacAuslin, Alexander H. Sutton, Edgar Kreutzberg and Dr. I. T. Spencer.

In 1860 Rev. Thomas Quinn, parish priest of Rahway, began to hold religious services in the homes of Patrick Masterson, John Dunn, and in other houses in Woodbridge. Later on, Father Quinn purchased a lot on Main street, and after many difficulties erected thereon a frame building which did duty as a church until the present handsome edifice was built in 1887. The former church has been used continuously as a parish school since that time. Father Quinn was relieved of the Woodbridge mission in 1863, and it was attached to the Perth Amboy parish and ministered to by Father Cornell until 1865, when the latter left Perth Amboy and Father Quinn was again placed in charge of Perth Amboy and Woodbridge; he also established the Catholic cemetery in the township. In 1871 Rev. Peter L. Connolly, parish priest of Perth Amboy, took charge of the Woodbridge mission until succeeded by Rev. Stephen Bettoni, who became the first resident pastor and remained as such until 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. James F. Devine, who in turn was succeeded in the year following by Rev. James Walsh, of Long Branch, who built the first rectory. Owing to some difficulties with the people, Father Walsh was removed, and Father Devine, who was very popular, returned to Woodbridge, secured the present rectory, built the new church and a convent for the Sisters in 1887. In 1893 Father Devine was promoted to the more important parish of the Sacred Heart, in New Brunswick, where he died several years ago. He was succeeded in Woodbridge by Rev. Joseph Flanagan, who, after a short pastorate, died here, and was followed by Rev. John J. Griffin, who remained here until his death in 1918. Rev. R. J. O'Farrell, the present





TYPICAL CLAY BANK (ABOVE), AND WELL KNOWN FIRE BRICK FACTORY
(BELOW), NEAR WOODBRIDGE

incumbent, was placed in charge November 6, 1918. When Father Devine announced his intended removal to New Brunswick, nine-tenths of the representative people of the township, irrespective of creed, signed a petition to the Bishop requesting the retention of the reverend gentleman. During Father Griffin's pastorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his admission to the priesthood occurred, and the citizens generally commemorated the occasion by tendering him a complimentary reception and banquet in the Woodbridge Athletic Association's club room.

A company of ladies and gentlemen consisting mainly of former members of the Presbyterian church, assembled at the residence of John White, on Green street, September 30, 1874, and organized a Congregational church and society. The meeting was presided over by James P. Edgar, with George W. Dally acting as secretary, the following officers being elected: Deacons—James P. Edgar, Lewis D. Kelly and Daniel S. Voorhees, Jr.; trustees—Edward J. Thompson, C. A. Campbell, John White, G. Frederick Fink, Matthias Vanderveer, Wm. W. Selleck and J. Mattison Melick, treasurer; George W. Dally, clerk. A certificate of incorporation was filed in the county clerk's office in the name of "The First Congregational Church of Woodbridge." The first religious services were held in Masonic Hall, October 11, 1874, and continued to be held in that place until the church was built. A constitution for the church and society and a confession of faith was adopted October 28, 1874, and a council of Congregational churches formally recognized the new church on November 17th. Rev. S. Lee Hillyer was installed as pastor on June 3, 1875, and served as such until his death, November 22, 1877. The church, on the corner of Barron and Grove avenues, was completed and dedicated June 29, 1876, Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, of New York, preaching the sermon. A memorial bell was presented to the church by Francis A. Ostrander, of Troy, New York, in memory of his father. In October, 1876, the church was relieved from debt by a bequest of the late Mrs. Jane Doremus, a sister of Thomas Barron, founder of the Public Library. The membership increased from 41 in 1874 to 99 in 1877. Rev. A. R. Shaw was pastor from June 27, 1878, until August 1, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Noble, who resigned in August, 1888, to accept a college professorship in Charles City, Iowa. The following pastors served the church during succeeding years: William H. Hopkins, November 7, 1889-February, 1892; Charles H. McDonald, June 9, 1892-June 30, 1894; and Thomas C. Miller, November 6, 1894-April 1, 1901, all graduates of Union Theological Seminary, of New York. Rev. Wm. H. Jackson served from 1901 to 1907, and was succeeded by Rev. Maurice J. Kain, who remained about one year and was followed by his father, Rev. Dr. P. J. Kain, who was pastor until his death in 1913. In the last mentioned year the new parsonage adjoining the church was erected. On Febru-

ary 14, 1914, Rev. Henry M. Prentiss was installed and served until 1918, when he resigned to take up Y. M. C. A. work. Rev. William V. D. Strong succeeded him on June 10, 1918, and is still in charge. The following are the principal officers: Elders—Daniel S. Voorhees, Ephraim Cutter, Nils Johnson and William H. Voorhees. Trustees—Ernest H. Boynton, C. A. Campbell, Leonard M. Campbell, William H. Voorhees, J. C. Williams, Frank J. Lawson and Henry D. Brewster.

The beautiful High School on Barron avenue was built in 1911. There are, in addition, seven excellent public schools, located as follows: No. 1, Central avenue, Woodbridge; Keasbey, Port Reading, Fords, Avenel, Hope Lawn and Iselin, each conducted by an excellent corps of teachers. Prof. John H. Love came here in 1895 as the principal of No. 1 School, and for the past seventeen years has been the efficient supervising principal of all the schools in the township. There are 83 teachers and 3,000 pupils in the township. Among the chairmen of the Board of Education have been William H. Berry, Howard Valentine, Joseph H. T. Martin, Victor W. Main, Wilson Waring and William Edgar. The present board is as follows: Howard A. Tappen, president; Melvin H. Clum, vice-president; Everett C. Ensign, secretary; Charles S. Farrell, Howard R. Valentine, Maurice P. Dunigan, Benjamin B. Walling, Frederick Bohlen and Louis E. Meyer; attendance officer, John Thompson.

The township committee is composed of the following: At large, and president of the board, Howard R. Valentine; First Ward—Arthur A. Deter and John E. Finn; Second Ward—William D. Hoy and Albert Larsen; Third Ward—Benjamin C. Baldwin and George S. Lufbarry; clerk, Andrew J. Keyes; counsel, J. H. Thayer Martin; treasurer of the township, T. Wesley Liddle; collector, Arthur E. Berry; assessor, B. Joseph Dunigan; recorder, Martin J. Ashley; chief of police, Patrick W. Murphy; road supervisor, William Coffey; building inspector, John F. Dooley; trustees of Free School Land—Jonas H. Coddington, president; William Cutter, vice-president; William A. Gilham, secretary; Everett C. Ensign, Peter Greiner and Albert Hirner; overseer of the poor, William A. Gilham; township physician, Dr. Ira T. Spencer; board of health, the assessor, town physician and the members of the township committee; inspector, Lewis E. Potter.

The following fraternal and benevolent societies have a large membership and hold regular meetings in the town: Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons, instituted in 1868; Hobart Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Euclid Lodge, No. 153, Knights of Pythias; Woodbridge Council, Knights of Columbus; Woodbridge Council, No. 1743, Royal Arcanum; Woodbridge Council, No. 12, and Bavaria Council, No. 352, Catholic Benevolent Legion; Anchor Council, No. 40, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Ancient Order

of Hibernians; Foresters of America and Union German Benevolent Association.

In 1919, owing to there being but one member surviving, Past Commander John M. Sutton, William C. Berry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was disbanded, Mr. Sutton affiliating with Major Dandy Post, of Perth Amboy. Papiack Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, was also disbanded in the same year.

The First National Bank of Woodbridge was incorporated June 12, 1906, and commenced business August 11th of the same year, in the handsome building erected on the northwest corner of Main and Fulton streets, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the following board of directors: William T. Ames, president; William L. Harned, cashier; C. W. Boynton, David A. Brown, C. A. Campbell, Thomas F. Dunigan, H. R. Groves, B. W. Hoagland, Charles S. Farrell, M. Irving Demarest, R. M. Kellogg, Albert W. King, J. H. Thayer Martin, Clarence M. Liddle and H. N. Randall. The present officers and directors are: William T. Ames, president; Thomas F. Dunigan and David A. Brown, vice-presidents; William L. Harned, cashier; and W. Leon Harned, assistant cashier; the directors are: William T. Ames, Edwin A. Ames, Arthur G. Brown, D. A. Brown, S. Barron Brewster, C. A. Campbell, M. I. Demarest, Thomas F. Dunigan, B. W. Hoagland, W. L. Harned and J. H. Thayer Martin. The bank has a Savings Department, 3 per cent. interest being paid; travelers' checks, payable in all parts of the world, are issued; and safe deposit boxes are rented for \$3 per year. Banking hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Friday evenings, 7 to 8 o'clock; Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

The Woodbridge Building and Loan Association was organized May 31, 1910, and is in a very prosperous condition. The officers are: President, James E. Berry; vice-president, John F. Ryan; secretary, Maurice P. Dunigan; treasurer, Gustave Blaum; directors—Paul P. Olbrick, J. Edward Harned, Leonard M. Campbell, George F. Brewster, Gorham L. Boynton, Frank Elias, James P. Gerity, J. K. Jensen and James Utassy. Counsel, J. H. Thayer Martin. The office is in the Bank building, corner of Main and Fulton streets.

In 1838, when Mercer county was created, a considerable portion of this township, on a part of which Princeton is situated, was set off as a part of the new county; and again, in 1857, another portion of the land was allotted to the new county of Union. In 1870 Raritan township was formed, the territory being taken in equal parts from Woodbridge and Piscataway townships. Prior to this, all of Lower Rahway (the part lying south of the Rahway river), belonged to Woodbridge, and the people of that locality, and also of Metuchen, Bonhamtown and neighboring localities, came to the old "Pike House," in Woodbridge, to cast their vote at the elections. In 1906 the borough of Roosevelt

was formed, which took another portion of the township, six square miles; and yet, with all the cutting and carving that has been done for the past eighty-two years, Woodbridge is still a large and prosperous township.

The military rolls and war activities of Woodbridge township are epitomized in the Appendix Chapter.

Piscataway Township—Piscataway and Woodbridge townships were settled about the same time—1665; but the latter was incorporated in 1669, and the former not until 1798. The township is about eight miles long and six wide, and is bounded north by the city of Plainfield, Union county, east by Raritan township, south by Raritan river and west by North Plainfield, Somerset county. A small portion of the township was taken for the formation of Raritan township in 1870, and of Plainfield township in 1847. Piscataway was the name of an Indian tribe in Maine, and also of a river on the boundary line of Maine and New Hampshire. It is recorded that Hugh Dunn, Hopewell and Benjamin Hull, Charles and John Gilman, Robert Dennis, John Smith and John Martin, who came from Piscataqua, were granted Dec. 18, 1666, the right as Associates, and they conferred upon the township the name of the place whence they came; and it was known as Piscataqua for a considerable period after its settlement.

The earliest authentic history, gathered from the public records, states that the large tract of land on the east side of the Raritan river, which comprises the townships of Woodbridge, Piscataway and Elizabethtown, was bought from the Indians in 1664, the purchasers being John Bailey, Daniel Denton, Luke Watson and others, who obtained a patent from Governor Nicolls, who acted under the Duke of York, afterward James II., of England. The names of the first settlers on record, commencing in 1665 and continuing to 1689, were the Gilmans, Blackwells, Blackfords, Dunns, Drakes, Titsworths, Hulls, Martins, Langstaffs, Dennis, Dunhams, Fitz Randolphs, Fields, Mannings, Coriells, Boices, Runyons, Giles, Garretsons, Wilsons, Daytons, Coddingtons, Smalleys, Clarkes, Dotys (Doughty), La Flowers (Laforges), Higgins, Fords, Suttons, Mownes, Smiths, Brinleys, Davis', Grubbs, Slaters (Slaughter), Chandlers, Pridmores, Hands, Hendricks, Wolfs, Hansworths, Pounds, Mollesons, Bonhams, McDaniels, and others. Some of these remained but for a short time. The earliest records of the township are dated June 25, 1675.

Many of the original purchasers of land are still represented by their descendants. The annals of the Field family in this country date back to 1638, when the original ancestor came from England with Roger Williams and settled in Newport, R. I. John Field came to New Jersey and located on a tract of 1,055 acres, lying between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, along the Raritan river, in Piscataway township. In

1774 Michael Field was a delegate to the convention at New Brunswick to consult concerning the points of difference between Great Britain and the Colonies. One of the family was a lieutenant in the First Regiment of Middlesex county, and another lost his life at the battle of Monmouth. Michael left a legacy, before 1800, to establish a free school at Bound Brook. Hopewell and Benjamin Hull were prominent residents in 1682, holding township offices and owners of large tracts of land. The former died in 1693. Henry, or Hendrick, Garretson, was of Dutch descent and came to this country in 1658 on the vessel, the "Gilded Beaver." The first of the Mannings in the records is Jeffrey in 1683. His granddaughter married Robert Blackwell, one of the early settlers in East Jersey. In 1874 Alexander Manning was a chosen freeholder and held other responsible offices. John Smalley is named as a freeholder and owner of herds of horses and cattle in 1691; the family came from Newport, R. I., about 1668, and are mentioned as among the first organizers of the Seventh Day Baptist church in 1720. John Martin was one of the founders of the township and came from Dover, N. H. The family is still well represented in this vicinity. The Gilman family owned land near where the Landing Bridge crosses the Raritan river. Daniel, David, Luke, Edmund, Nehemiah and Jeremiah are the first names of the Dunham family, who came from Piscataqua, Maine, or Dover, N. H., where they landed from the ship "James," in 1630 or 1632. Edmund was the first pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church, a sketch of which will be found further on. John Fitz Randolph is first recorded as a freeholder in 1683, owning a large amount of land. The family was prominent in civil and military affairs in this and other townships. In 1749 David was chosen freeholder and Joseph held the same office for four years. Capt. Samuel was a town officer and served in the militia in 1780. Malachi was town clerk in 1765. Edward Slater was a freeholder in 1683, and the first clerk of the county courts. Vincent Rugnion (Runyon) was a French Huguenot and is mentioned in 1683, when he had allotted to him 154 acres on the Raritan river. Mather Giles was among the first settlers, and owned farms near Ambrose brook in 1699. Benjamin Clarke and Daniel McDaniel are spoken of in 1683 as owning lands at Samptown, near South Plainfield, and operated a sawmill. Hezekiah Bonham was located near the Green brook. William Clawson was a freeholder in 1690. The family came from Staten Island, and Capt. John was in the Jersey brigade at Albany, New York, in May, 1776. The Boice family were of French extraction, and probably settled in this township about 1720, on land near the River road; John and George are recorded as soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The Koriells (Coriells) were among the earliest settlers. The Daytons came from Southampton, Long Island, in 1686.

The first land granted by the township was to Jodiah Higgins, two

acres, laid out by John Langstaff, Benjamin Hull and Godfrey Manning, dated January 1, 1682, and signed by Lieut. Edward Slater, town clerk. A book, over 250 years old, is filled with the "ear marks" of cattle. At that day there were no inclosures for stock, and horses, cattle and swine fed at will upon hundreds of acres, and each owner's name and ear marks were recorded to prevent mistakes that might arise in identifying the stock.

A committee was appointed in 1689 to confer with Hopewell Hull concerning the completion of the Town House, and if he refused to finish it that the committee be empowered to employ help to do the work. In 1693 Capt. Francis Drake, Thomas F. Randolph, Benjamin Hull, Isaac Smalley and Edward Slater were elected Select Men to manage the town affairs. In 1786, March 14, the first record appears of the appointment of a committee of accounts, which in three or four years after was styled the Town Committee. The first three were Dr. Freeman, William Tinbrook (Ten Broeck), and Jacob Martin. The first additional officers were: Edward Slater, town clerk; John Gilman and Edward Slater, assessors; George Drake, collector; James Manning and William Hodgson, chosen freeholders; John Royce, justice of the peace; Hopewell Hull and John Gilman, deputies to the General Assembly. In 1732 fifteen pounds sterling were ordered to be raised for the relief of the poor. A pair of stocks were ordered, to be kept in the usual place, from which it is to be inferred that they had previously been in use. There was an excise tax on tavern-keepers in 1742, and the following landlords paid the license fee: John Hull, Joseph Michiel, Elijah Dunham, George Vroom, Aaron Boorum, James Gilman, Hugl; and John Dunn, Joseph Drake, Samuel Moores, Joseph Wood, John Pound and Thomas Fitz Randolph.

The inhabitants were very patriotic during the Revolution. In the roster of Continental troops we find the names of Micajah Dunn, lieutenant-colonel; John Dunn and Samuel Randolph, majors; Thompson Stelle, Hugh Dunn and Jacob Van Deventer, captains; Jere. Field, lieutenant, and Benjamin and Richard Field, William French, David, Benjamin and Nathaniel Martin; James Bishop, John Langstaff, Robert Kip; Daniel, Benjamin and Jere. Dunn; Hendrick Smock, John Shippey, Peter Schenck, Henry Fouratt, Andrew and David Manning, Charles Suydam, Richard Merrill, John Smalley, Joseph Stelle, Henry Sutton, Jonathan Sharp, Simon Van Nortwick, James Woodin, Samuel Walker, Thomas Webster and Samuel Whitehead. The British troops occupied Piscataway, Woodbridge, Bonhamtown, Six Mile and Middlebush from December 2, 1776, till June 22nd of the following year. On the last named day they retreated, by way of Piscataway, to Perth Amboy, burning many houses and barns, and robbing the people in the course of their march.

Many farms, in early days, had plots of ground set apart as a family burial ground. The Runyons, Dunns, Tingleys and Boices burial grounds date back to the first settlement. The Waterville Cemetery, at old Samptown, is one of the oldest cemeteries, and kept in excellent condition.

John Dunn was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775-6. In 1844 the title of the Upper House of the Legislature was changed to the Senate. Samuel Fitz Randolph, Benjamin Manning, Ephraim Martin and James T. Dunn were members of that body. Among the members of the General Assembly have been: Alexander and David Dunn, George Boice, James and Lewis Randolph, David Vail, Elias and Albert L. Runyon, George Molleson, John D. Field, Samuel Stelle, Abram and Israel Coriell and Joseph C. Letson.

One of the oldest schools in the township occupied the site of what is now known as the Whittier school in Dunellen. The earliest record of it is 1800, when Ransom Downs, a New England peddler, was the teacher. The school house was rebuilt in 1841, and in 1875 a fine brick building, of two stories, was erected. The New Brooklyn (South Plainfield) school was among the first established, and James Fullerton, who lived in the Short Hills, near Plainfield, is said to have taught here, and in other portions of the county. Neil Campbell, who is buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery at Metuchen, was also one of the teachers. There was an old school in what was known as Fieldville, on the road from New Market to the Raritan Landing, and among the teachers appear the names of Field, Coriell, Brokaw, Smith and others, familiar in the olden days throughout the township.

The first Seventh Day Baptist church in this country originated at Newport, Rhode Island, and the first Sabbath keeper was Stephen Mumford, who came from England as a missionary forty-four years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. He contended that the Ten Commandments, as they were delivered from Mt. Sinai, were moral and immutable, and that it was the anti-Christian power, which thought to change times and laws, that changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. About 1700, Edmund Dunham, one of the first settlers of the township, reprovved a person for laboring on Sunday. On being asked for his authority from the Scriptures, he became satisfied while searching for such authority, that the seventh day is the only Sabbath in the Bible, and he began so to observe it. Soon others followed his example and in 1707 a Seventh Day Baptist church was organized in the township, with about seventeen members. Edmund Dunham was chosen Elder. Previous to that, we learn from the first record on the church book, Mr. Dunham had been sent by the church to Westerly, Rhode Island, for ordination, which he received from Elder William Gibson, September 8, 1705. Benjamin Martin was

chosen Deacon in the following December. It is impossible, at this date, to tell how many members this church had, from the manner in which the records were kept. The following family names appear on the records, members of which were connected with the church prior to 1722:

Martin, Doty, Dunn, Cummins, Fitz Randolph, Dunham, Davis, Krith, Smalley, Hull, Lennox, Chandler, Pyatt, Noble, Woodin, Lee, Alger, Sutton and Drake. Edmund Dunham died in March 1734, in his seventy-third year, and is supposed to have been buried in the old burying ground, adjoining the church, but no monument marks the spot. During his lifetime the services were held in private houses; but in 1736 the first house of worship was built, about a mile from the village of New Market. On March 10, 1777, the pastor, Elder Jonathan Dunham, son of Edmund, died, aged 83 years. The second meeting house was built on the site of the former one in 1802, by Jonathan Lennox, and the old building given to Elder McLaferty to use as a barn. In 1836 the present church was built near New Market, and about a mile and one-half from the original location. It is 38x51 feet, with large galleries, cost about \$3,600 and was dedicated in February, 1837. In the following year 56 members were dismissed to a Plainfield church, reducing the church to a membership of about 140. The church has, at the present writing, fifty active members. The pastors, as far as we have been able to secure their names, in addition to the Dunhams, father and son, are: Elders, Nathan Rogers, Henry McLaferty, Gideon Woodin, William B. Maxon, Walter B. Gillette, Halsey H. Baker, Lester C. Rogers, Lewis A. Platt, L. E. Livermore, Henry Jordan, Herbert Polan and Willard D. Burdick, who came to the parish about two years ago.

The Baptist church was constituted in 1852 by a number of members from the Stelton, Plainfield and South Plainfield churches. It is a large and solid frame building on the main street from Dunellen to New Market. The following have been the pastors: Revs. William D. Hirs, George W. Clark, Isaac N. Hill, Everett Jones, Revs. Levi, Osborn and Grinnell, and the present incumbent, Rev. D. Heyliger.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents purchased the building they now occupy, near the Baptist church, from the Methodists in 1872, and it was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer in 1881. Rev. Arthur Phelps, the acting rector, resides in Bound Brook. The membership is quite small.

The village of New Market, in its early settlement, was known as "Quibbletown," and in Gordon's "Gazetteer of New Jersey," he speaks of it by that name, and also of its being called New Market in 1834. It is about seven miles north of New Brunswick, on the left bank of Cedar creek, as it was formerly called, and has a postoffice, school, store, grist mill, hotel, and about 125 dwellings. The Lehigh Valley railroad passes through the centre of the village.

South Plainfield, a hamlet formerly known as New Brooklyn, is on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and about two miles from Plainfield. It has a school house, postoffice, store, and about 25 or 30 dwellings.

The following are the township officials: George W. Coriell, assessor; William Hamilton, collector; Abram J. Nelson, president; Henry J. Manning and Walter G. Dunn, town committee; Charles S. Day, clerk; Dr. W. J. Nelson, physician; Rene P. V. Von Minden, counsel; Cornelius J. McCarthy, chief of police.



CHAPTER XXX.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, EAST BRUNSWICK AND SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIPS.

North Brunswick was among the first townships organized after the formation of Middlesex county and the permanent establishment of the local government of the same. The township was formerly embraced within the borders of the older township of Piscataway, and early in the nineteenth century was referred to in township records of North Brunswick as the "North Ward of New Brunswick;" but since 1803 it has universally been mentioned by its present title. Until 1860, New Brunswick was within the township limits of North Brunswick, and the town meetings were generally held there. By an act of the Assembly approved February 28, 1860, New Brunswick was separated from North Brunswick, and a large portion of the township set off to form a part of East Brunswick township, then erected. North Brunswick, as originally surveyed, contained 23,000 acres; but by the land set off, as above mentioned, its dimensions were reduced to 8,256 acres. It is bounded north by New Brunswick, east by East Brunswick, south by South Brunswick, and west by Franklin township, Somerset county. The surface is level, and much of it under a good state of cultivation, Lawrence brook and its tributaries, and One-Mile run providing excellent drainage. The first named stream is very important, having its source in South Brunswick township, flowing northeasterly, separating North from East Brunswick, and empties into the Raritan at the eastern extremity of New Brunswick. The Pennsylvania railroad crosses the township from near its northern to its southern border.

One of the oldest families is that of Voorhees (originally known as Van Voorhees), emigrating from Holland in 1660, settling first in Long Island and coming to New Brunswick at a very early date. Jaques Van Liew, Nicholas Bodine (from whom Bodine's Corners takes its name), and Frederick Oucalt were early residents. Jeromous and Cornelius Vanderbilt lived near Milltown at first, and then removed to New Brunswick. John Ryder lived along Lawrence brook, in the north-western part of the township. He bought 144 acres from Cornelius Longfield, once owned by Thomas Lawrence, and it passed to his heirs. Christian and Simeon Van Nortwick also lived along Lawrence brook. Martin Stevenson, Cornelius Tunison and James Bennit were settlers considerably earlier than 1800. Cornelius De Hart purchased 210 acres from the Indians, which he was afterward compelled to repurchase from the Proprietors. Rev. Dr. Ira Condict, fourth pastor of the New Brunswick First Reformed church, removed to a farm near Milltown in 1798.

The names of Harle Farmer, Thomas Letson, Jacob I. Bergen, Enos Ayres, Peter Gordon, Nicholas Booraem, James Connet, Isaac J. Williamson, Peter O. Buckalew, Thomas Vanderveer, Richard Snedeker, David P. Messeroll and others figure in the early records of the township.

The first records of the township are contained in a book devoted to the preservation of the minutes of the successive town meetings, the first entry being dated December 23-24, 1800, and is a record of the election of five men as Representatives in Congress for the State of New Jersey, in the North Ward of New Brunswick, the successful candidates being Franklin Davenport, Aaron Ogden, James H. Imlay, Peter D. Vroom and William Cox, who received an average majority of 300 votes over their competitors, John Condit, William Helms, Henry Southard, Ebenezer Elmer and James Mott. The earliest town meeting recorded occurred on the second Monday in April, 1801, when the following principal officers were chosen: Abraham Schuyler, president; Jacob Dunham, town clerk; Elijah Phillips, assessor; Wm. Tenbrook, collector and overseer of the poor; Abraham Schuyler, James Schureman, James Bennit, Abraham Blauvelt and William Lawson, town committee; John Neilson and Benjamin Taylor, chosen freeholders. The first formal provision for the poor was made in 1802, when it was ordered that \$200 be raised "for the use of the poor," and that a house be rented and the poor of the township be maintained in said house and employed in such useful labor as might be deemed advantageous. In 1817 a farm of 139 acres on George's road was purchased from Jacob Klady for \$6,992, a building erected, fences and other improvements made on "the poorhouse farm," and provision made for the employment of a suitable superintendent for the institution. In the settlement of the accounts between North and East Brunswick townships and the city of New Brunswick, after the division of North Brunswick in 1860, the poor-house farm, which had been established and maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole township of North Brunswick, as previously bounded, were allotted to New Brunswick, and have since been managed at the expense and for the benefit of that city.

The early schoolhouses were built by subscription, and the teachers paid by those who were able to do so. The first reference in the township records relative to the provision for the education of those who were unable to pay for the same was made in 1827, when it was ordered that \$500 be raised for the education of the poor children of the township. In 1829 the first school committee was elected, consisting of Staats Van Deursen, Lewis D. Hardenbergh, Peter Dayton, James Gable and Isaac Brower. The only time the names of school trustees appear in the minutes was in 1843, when the following were serving: Peter P.

Runyon, George G. Nevius, J. Whitnach, John Christopher, Richard De Mott, J. H. Outcalt, H. Cock, Benjamin L. Smith, H. H. Booraem, J. Vandeventer, Peter L. Buckalew, Matthew Gilliland, J. Combs, Abraham Rappleyea, R. D. Applegate, F. Stults, Stephen Smith, J. L. Pierson and Cornelius W. Tunison. School committeemen were not elected until after 1846. In 1847, Dr. Henry B. Poal was appointed the first township superintendent of schools. The "free school" system was adopted in 1851. There are two schools in the township; at Red Lion, Miss Alice D. Cox, teacher; and at Livingston Park, Miss Mamie Tracey, teacher. Miss Bessie M. Schoeny is the supervising principal.

A grist mill was built at a very early day where Milltown is now situated, on the North Brunswick side of Lawrence brook, and about three-quarters of a mile from the borough. Early in 1800 it was owned by Jacob I. Bergen, and the place was known as Bergen's Mills. The water power was first utilized as early as 1750 to operate a saw mill and grist mill, which stood within the area afterward occupied by Parson's Brookford Snuff Mills. A fulling mill was also erected, and when the domestic carding of wool ceased the building was converted into a snuff mill and as such was operated by Matthew Edgerton from 1839 to 1856. In 1851 the whole plant was destroyed by fire and the old saw mill and grist mill forever disappeared. The snuff mill was rebuilt in 1852 and the manufacture of snuff continued by Mr. Edgerton until 1856, when he sold the mill to William G. Parsons, who enlarged and improved the property from time to time, and manufactured a number of varieties of snuff, mainly Scotch, Maccaboy, Lundy Foot and French rappee. After Mr. Parson's death, his son, James M., continued the business, until he, too, passed away.

During the latter part of 1700 a tannery was operated near what was known as Voorhees Station, on the branch railway to Millstone. It afterward became the property of J. V. D. Christopher, and contained twenty-eight vats, where harness, shoe and upper leather were manufactured. Nursery stock is propagated to a considerable extent, and a number of wheelwright, blacksmith and mechanics shops are to be found in various localities. The farms are in a thrifty condition, the roads well kept and the houses of a substantial character.

The George's Road Baptist Church was the first religious edifice in this locality. Before any church organization was formed, Rev. John B. Case labored there as a missionary. Revs. G. S. Webb, Randolph Martin and Robert Lyle frequently preached, and those who were baptized were received into that church. At a meeting held at the house of John Bennett, January 30, 1843, articles of faith, a church covenant and the name of the church, were agreed upon, which, three days later, were recognized by a council from the following churches: First New Brunswick, Independent Bethel, at Washington (South River), Hights-

town, Penn's Neck, Nottingham Square, Piscataway, and Jacksonville, South Amboy. Thirty-three members were enrolled, the following families being represented: Messeroll, De Hart, Provost, Suydam, Buckelew, Creamer, Drake, Thompson, Bound, Sperling, Bennett and Hendricks. The first church was dedicated March 17, 1847, the pastor being Rev. David P. Perdun, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Case, resigned. Subsequent pastors were Revs. B. Stelle, Morgan Cox, Charles Cordo, Christian Brinckerhoff and Louis Silleck.

The earliest interments were made in the old graveyard now included in Van Liew cemetery, and in the ancient burying ground at Three-Mile run. The earliest legible inscription in the old portion of Van Liew cemetery is in Holland Dutch and reads as follows: "Johannes Martinus Van Harlingen was born January 11, 1684, at West Brook in Holland, and died October 23, 1728, at Lawrence Brook." The Van Liew Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1861, with Dennis Vanderbilt, Henry H. Booraem, Philip Kuhlthau, Ross Drake and Peter Stevenson as officers. It contains about five acres, and in it are buried many members of the Van Liew, Van Harlingen, Voorhees, Bodine, Buckelew, Vanderbilt, Meseroll and other old families of the township. Elmwood is the largest and most beautiful cemetery in this locality, containing about forty acres, and situated in the northern border of the township, not far from the other cemetery. It is the property of an association and nominally succeeded the Cedar Lawn Association, incorporated in 1868, with Dr. Henry R. Baldwin, Dr. A. D. Newell, Henry L. Janeway, Johnson Letson, Levi D. Jarrard, Simon Van Wickle, Lucius P. Porter and others as stockholders.

The Red Lion Tavern on George's road, and about in the centre of the township, was built more than a century and a half ago, and was the scene of many public meetings and celebrations. The Black Horse Inn, also on George's road and near the southeastern boundary of the township, was about 1800 a well-known hostelry. Bodine's Corners is a neighborhood, in the northern part of the township, and named from pioneers who settled there. Three-Mile run designates a hamlet near Franklin township, Somerset county, and owes its name to a stream at that place. Six-Mile Run is another neighborhood, on the county line farther south.

The following are the principal township officials: E. Irving Messeroll, assessor; Isaac V. Williamson, collector and treasurer; Alfred Yorston, chairman; Frank G. Hart and Isaiah Vandewater, town committee; Louis E. Phillips, clerk; Edward W. Suydam, James H. and Thomas W. Buckelew, James Pulda, Alfred Yorston, Isaiah Vandewater, Peter R. Van Sickle, Prof. Henry Miller, and Isaac V. Williamson, custodian, Board of Education; Irving Hoagland, counsel; and Dr. Ferd. E. Riva, physician.

East Brunswick Township—This township was created in 1860, from a portion of North Brunswick and Monroe townships, and is situated nearly in the centre of the county. The boundaries are: On the north by New Brunswick and the Raritan river; on the east by South river and the borough of South River; on the southeast by South river and the boroughs of Spotswood and Helmetta; on the south by Monroe and South Brunswick townships; and on west and northwest by South Brunswick township and Lawrence Brook. The township, as may be seen, is very irregular in form, and has, including the boroughs of South River and Spotswood, 13,130 acres. At the present writing the village of Old Bridge has applied to the Legislature for a borough charter.

In 1720, Hartshorne Willett, grandson of Sir Thomas Willett, baronet, of England, settled on the west bank of South river, directly in front of where the borough of South River is located, and the place was known as Willettstown until about 1784, when Abraham Barkelew, a pioneer and great admirer of General Washington, renamed the settlement in his honor. The postoffice was first established under the name of Washington, and was so called until it became necessary to change the name on account of a postoffice of the same title in Warren county, and then the present name of South River was adopted by authority of the Postoffice Department. In the list of those who first came to the settlement appear the names of Messler, Obert, Norman, Kleine, Vreeland, Van Deventer, Serviss, Ackerman, Booraem, Ogden, Letts, Tunison, Van Arsdalen, Combs, Bissett, Martin, Conover, Whitehead, Dunham and Hardenbrook; also Peterson, Stults, Gordon, Hager, Ricketts, King, Walker, Manahan, De Voe, Frazer, Sheppard, Price and many others. Shortly before the Revolutionary War, John Bissett and James and Leonard Appleby, of Monmouth county, located in the little colony. John Crommelin lived on the creek that bears his name.

In 1800 Washington did not contain more than six houses. Reden Wood and Elias Doughty had a store and dock during the War of 1812, and carried government goods to New York, via South river. Owing to the embargo at that time, quantities of goods were brought overland to the village, and carried thence to New York by water. In 1823 Vincent Barkelew opened a store on Main street, near the river. In the same year Samuel Gorden, of South Amboy, a prominent boatman, located in the town and constructed a canal, authorized by the Legislature, from South river to the Raritan, to improve the navigation to New York. He also opened a road from the town to Cranbury village. His son Samuel built the first brick house in the town in 1825. About this time the postoffice was established by Frederick A. Kleine in a small building near the place where Theodore Willett's brick yard was afterward located. From 1825 to 1855 the peach trade was an

important industry, and it was not unusual to see six or more sloops and schooners leaving daily for New York, laden with the fruit. Later on steamboats were used for transportation, until the trade began to decline owing to failing crops. Jonathan Booraem began building sloops and schooners in 1824 for river navigation, and later on, large coasting vessels. The yard continued in operation, conducted by his descendants for over fifty years. These industries caused an increase in population, and in 1834 the town had forty dwellings, three stores, six docks and two taverns. Before the railways came, the village occupied an excellent position on the most direct route from New York to Philadelphia. In 1823 a steamboat route was established between New York and the village, whence a regular line of stages, with facilities for freight, conveyed passengers to the Delaware river, at Bordentown. This line was superseded by the Camden & Amboy railroad, then completed as far as Hightstown, about 1830.

The Old School Baptist Church of Washington (on Main street, South River borough), is the oldest place of worship in the township, the deed conveying the ground upon which it stands being dated 1805, and it is believed that the church was erected previous to that year. It is a plain frame building, the porch supported by square pillars, and with no attempt at exterior ornamentation. The list of "constituent members" in the record book of 1805 contains the following names: Samuel, Martha and Sarah Willett; Abraham, Stephen, Ruth and Sarah Barkelew; Peter and Mary Obert; Jacob and John Stults; Catharine and Sarah Dunham; Joseph and Phebe Cheeseman; Ephraim and Sarah Roff; Anthony and Linda Collins; James Hommann, Martha Mager, Martha Hooper, Charles Gilmore, Mary Van Sykle, L. M. Bowman, Catharine Craven, Mary Cotrall, Martha Davis, Anna Johnson, Samuel Pitney, Catharine Prooste, Linda Brown, Rebecca Owens, Ann Dean, Francis Letts, Jennie Van Cart, Rebecca James, and "Oliver, a man of color." As usual in such cases, the women are in the majority. Rev. Peter Wilson was the first pastor. Rev. James C. Goble ministered in 1824, 1839 and 1851. "Elder" Wilson Housel served for over thirty years, and is well remembered by many at the present time. Rev. John M. Fenton, of Philadelphia, preaches there monthly; but there has been no settled pastor for many years.

By an Act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1860, all those parts of the townships of North Brunswick and Monroe hereinafter described are hereby set off and established as East Brunswick township, viz:

Beginning at the mouth of Lawrence brook, where it falls into the Raritan river; thence southwesterly up the said Lawrence brook to where Ireland's brook falls into the said Lawrence brook and the line of South Brunswick township; thence southeasterly up said Ireland's brook and line of South Brunswick to the line of Monroe township;

thence southwesterly along the township line of South Brunswick and Monroe to the line known as Bass' patent line; thence southerly and easterly along said Bass' patent to Manalapan river; thence northeasterly down said river to the mouth of the stream that drains the Burnt Meadows; thence up the stream aforesaid to Slab Bridge; thence a due east course to Matchaponix river, and the line of South Amboy; thence northerly down Matchaponix and South rivers to the mouth of latter at Raritan river; and thence northwesterly up Raritan river to the mouth of Lawrence brook, the place of beginning.

The first town meeting was held April 9, 1860, at the hotel of Mrs. Van Cleef, in Spotswood village, with Stephen Martin as moderator, and Henry Gordon, clerk. The following township officers were elected: B. Frank Lloyd, judge of election; Stephen Smith, assessor; S. H. Barkelew, collector; Henry Gordon, clerk; Andrew Snowhill and James C. Stout, chosen freeholders; A. Vandeventer, school superintendent; Leonard Appleby, R. S. Herbert, Garret I. Snedeker, Furman Smith and John Griggs, township committee; Richard Serviss, overseer of poor; Lewis W. Spencer and Jere. Rappelyea, surveyors of highways; James Appleby, James Bissett and George Lane, commissioners of appeal. Among former chosen freeholders have been General L. L. F. Appleby, J. Biddle Herbert, Daniel B. Martin, James Bissett (director for many years), Charles P. and Isaac N. Blew and Abial Price.

The first tavern in the township is supposed to have occupied the site where Samuel Gordon, Jr., built his brick house in the village of Washington, allusion to which has heretofore been made, and was kept for many years by Peter Obert. The next inn was the East Brunswick House, on Main street, and conducted for many years by the late Benjamin B. Walker. Abraham Barkelew and Joseph Gulick built the Washington Hotel, also on Main street, and it was for a long time under the management of the genial J. Cyrus Voorhees. Capt. Samuel Martin was the landlord in 1823. He was a noted pilot and took several steamers to California through Magellan's Straits.

Samuel Whitehead, a native of England, came to this county about 1820, purchased a large tract of land about four miles from Washington, engaged in peach culture, and accumulated a fortune. Retiring from that business about 1850, he commenced the mining and selling of fire clays, fire and moulding sands and kaolin, which has ever since been one of the most important industries in this locality. He found upon the lands of this, and adjoining townships, adjacent to river navigation, the above mentioned materials, which in a few years became the only source of supply of those articles to New York and other cities. The business is most successfully carried on by the third generation of the family. Whitehead, Jacob Eaton and Samuel Stout were actively engaged in the manufacture of white and stoneware between 1840-1860. Other miners and manufacturers of clay have been James Bissett, Wil-

lett & Yates, and Pettit & Miller, the last named being the ultimate successors to John Griggs, who established the first yard. At Old Bridge, between 1835-1840, Leonard Appleby, James C. Stout and a Van Wickle manufactured fanning mills; and Stout also was engaged in distilling apple brandy and whiskey until 1878. John Dill operated a snuff mill about 1860, and his son William conducted the business until 1875.

The Washington Monumental Cemetery, established December 6, 1856, is located on an elevation just outside South River borough. It is well shaded by cedar trees and kept in excellent order. In the centre stands a monument about twenty-five feet high, on which are cut the names of the contributors to its erection in 1857. The Chestnut Hill Cemetery is situated on land purchased from James Bissett in 1861, northwest from and overlooking Old Bridge village.

On February 28, 1870, the Legislature passed an act providing that the town of Washington should be governed by a board of commissioners, elected annually, and defining the limits of the town as follows: "Beginning at South river, in a line of lands between Randolph Low and John Culver, and running thence, first, up said line, and on the same course, to the centre of the road leading from Old Bridge to New Brunswick, near (former) Sheriff Bissett's house; second, following the centre of said road, the different courses thereof, to a line of lands between Charles Vandeventer's and Messrs. Messler's; third, down the said line, and a line of Garline and Abraham Vandeventer to South River aforesaid; and fourth, up said river, the courses thereof, to the place of beginning." Among the commissioners have been Garret I. Snedeker, James Bissett, Charles Whitehead, W. C. Barkelew, Daniel Morgan, Fred Stults, George E. Brown, Thomas Booraem, Jonathan H. Peterson, Isaac N. Blew and Charles Serviss.

Captain Thomas McDowell, who succeeded the firm of Gulick & McDowell, merchants, of Washington village, had an active and picturesque career. In 1836 he built a sloop for the river trade, in 1838 a vessel for the coasting trade, and in 1848 a steamer for the Southern trade. In 1849 he became a pioneer merchant and business man, and an official at Sacramento City, California, and is said to have been mayor of that city. He revisited California in 1852 and 1858, was in business in Melbourne, Australia, in 1853-55, and was United States consul at the Cape of Good Hope, 1862-1864. He was fine looking, a good talker, and possessed of considerable ability.

It is almost impossible to get a correct list of the Revolutionary soldiers from this vicinity; but, after consulting the paper written by the late Dr. Charles D. Deshler, of New Brunswick, in 1882, and other authorities, we are inclined to believe that the following were from this part of the county: Captain Thomas Combs, Lieut. Andrew McDowell,

Sergeants Simon Messler and James Griggs; Andrew Bissett, James Chambers, Jonathan, Samuel, Stephen and William Combs, William Davison, Peter Obert, Benjamin Ogden, Frederick Outgelt, Isaac Snediker, Peter Stults, Samuel and Hartshorn Willett and Samuel Whitehead.

Old Bridge is a thriving village of about 2,000 population, located at the head of navigation on South river and is on the former Camden & Amboy railroad, about nine miles from Perth Amboy. It derives its name from the fact that the first bridge over the South river was built there, and as other bridges were placed across the stream, the first one became the "Old Bridge." It early became a point from which large quantities of produce, wood, and other merchandise, some of which was brought from miles beyond the limits of the county, were shipped, by way of South river, to New York. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, Gen. James Morgan and Jacob Van Wickle operated a pottery until 1828, and a second venture of a similar character was started by one of the Bissetts about 1815 and continued until 1830. General Obadiah Herbert settled in the village in 1810, becoming a large property owner. He opened a store, built a dock and warehouses, and engaged largely in shipping wood and other merchantable property to New York. He had several vessels for the trade built in the village, and a ship yard was operated there for several years. A distillery established by James C. Stout in 1835, Van Wickle's fanning mill factory from 1835-1840, and that of Stout & Appleby from 1840-1850, and the snuff mill operated successively by John and William Dill, 1860-75, were prominent enterprises of the past. A sawmill, clothing factory, and a blacksmith and wheelwright shop were also in operation.

There are two churches, the Simpson Methodist Episcopal and the Independent Bethel Baptist. The public school is a handsome brick building, and is attended by about 125 scholars. Many of the older pupils attend high schools in New Brunswick and Jamesburg. Judge Andrew J. Disbrow, once sheriff, was postmaster for over forty-five years. There are two hotels and an excellent store.

The following are the principal officials of East Brunswick township: Russell B. Herbert, assessor; George D. Rue, collector and treasurer; William L. Green, Alexander S. Conover and Henry Warnsdorfer, township committee; and Asher B. Rue, clerk.

South Brunswick Township—The township is situated in the extreme southwestern part of the county, and bounded as follows: North by North and East Brunswick townships; east by East Brunswick, Monroe and Cranbury townships; south by Cranbury township and Mercer county; and west by Somerset county. Its greatest length north and south was slightly more than eight miles, and from its extreme eastern to its extreme western part it measured eleven miles. The most exten-

sive township of the county at the time of its organization, and one of the earliest formed, it has long been historically one of the most interesting of those south of the Raritan. Its area was considerably reduced in 1872 by the formation from its territory of a portion of Cranbury township.

The township was organized about 1685. In 1841 the Legislature authorized the township to vote by ballot at town meetings. Previous to that, the voters appointed a moderator, who conducted the elections by standing a candidate for office in a conspicuous place, and directing that such voters as were in favor of his election should place themselves on a given side of the road, and those opposed upon the opposite side. The count of votes was made by the moderator and the result declared.

The nearness of the township to Princeton and Trenton caused it to be early occupied, and the passage through it of the Trenton turnpike, and the more winding George's road, known later as the New Brunswick and Cranbury turnpike, have rendered it long familiar to travelers from New Brunswick southward. The old Friendship and Ridge roads were much traveled thoroughfares in the southern part, and the "great ditch," as it was called, in the northeastern part, is evidence of the time and money expended in the drainage of Pigeon Swamp, an extensive tract of marshland, long unreclaimed. The "Indian Fields," near the southeastern extremity, mark the location of an encampment when settlement began.

The land is drained by Lawrence brook, which rises in the northern part of the township; by Devil's brook, in the southwestern; and by Heathcote's brook in the western part, the two last-named emptying into Millstone river, which flows for a considerable distance along the southern and western boundary of the township. The soil is fair tillable land and, like the greater part of the county south of the Raritan, abounds in gravel and contains much sandy and clayey loam. The New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad traverses the township north and south, and at Monmouth Junction unites with the Rocky Hill railroad and western extension of the Freehold & Jamesburg railroad. The Delaware and Raritan canal has its course in a northerly and southerly direction across the township's western part, parallel with the Millstone river, which it crosses by an aqueduct near Gray's Mills.

Along the stage routes, taverns were established at an early date at Rhode Hall, Dayton and Kingston, and about these inns settlements gradually formed until the locality became generally populated. The pioneer landlord at Rhode Hall was David Williamson, from Scotland, who bestowed upon the little settlement the name by which it has since been known. He came about 1730, purchased a large tract of land, and gathered about him a number of families, the majority of

which were Scotch by birth, or descent. Thomas McDowetl located there in 1774, purchased Williamson's estate and engaged in farming and innkeeping. The Terhune family lived at Dayton, it is believed, as early as 1700, and there is a record of the birth of Garret Terhune, at South Brunswick, in 1737. Simmons and John Pierson, farmers, settled in the neighborhood about 1760. About 1774, Farrington Barkelew became an extensive landowner. John Probasco, carpenter, came about 1775. The Van Dyke family located here before the Revolution, and left many descendants. Reuben Van Pelt and Benjamin Petty, farmers, located here between 1775 and 1780. William and John Rue, farmers, were early settlers, the latter living in the township during the Revolution.

As early as 1700, Jediah Higgins purchased 1,000 acres near Kingston, from the Indians, the price being "a sow and a litter of pigs." This will doubtless seem strange to many, who do not know of the love of the redmen for fresh pork. The Claytons have been and still are an influential family in the township. It is thought the first of the name was John, who located here soon after the Revolution. Samuel Combs settled at Fresh Ponds about 1780, bought much land and established the first distillery in the township. Isaac and Daniel Slover, Hollanders, came about 1785. In a list of residents of the township who claimed to have sustained loss or damage to property during the Revolution appear the names of Armstrong, Bayles, Britton, Cruser, De Witt, Griggs, Groendyke, Longstreet, Skillman, Stothoff, Van Tine, Wagner and Wetherell. The settlement at Kingston, which is partly in South Brunswick, Somerset and Mercer counties, began at a very early date. Van Tilburgh and Withington were the pioneer landlords, the former's house being honored by frequent visits from Gen. Washington and the early Governors of the Province. Withington's was a great stage depot and one of the most famous hostelries in East Jersey.

It was at Kingston that Washington's army eluded the British on the day of the battle of Princeton, by filing off to the left at the church, down a narrow road leading to Rocky Hill, while the enemy, supposing he had gone to New Brunswick to destroy their winter stores, kept on the main road.

Dayton, a village southeast of the center of the township, and on the line of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, was named in honor of William L. Dayton, of Trenton. On October 16, 1869, a Presbyterian church with fifty-eight members, principally from the First and Second Churches of Cranbury, was organized. The church was dedicated in 1870, the first pastor being Rev. J. W. Hubbard. The Baptist church was erected in 1848, and the first service was conducted by Rev. Jacob Gessner. No records of the church are known to exist, but a legal organization is maintained. A church was built at Monmouth

Junction in 1879, and was devoted to use of all Christian denominations. An old frame church was built many years ago, and served as a mission church under the auspices of the Methodist Protestant denomination.

It is very probable that the first school house built was near Kingston. It is known that a church existed there in 1723 and that shortly after a school was connected with it. The first school house of which any information has been obtained was built in 1776. In 1831 another was erected in the southern portion of the township. There were early schools at Dayton (once called Cross Roads), and Rhode Hall. The present public schools are located at the following points: Sand Hills, Deans, Fresh Ponds, Ridge, Dayton, Rhode Hall, Pleasant Hill, Kingston and Monmouth Junction.

Gray's Mill, Gray's grist mill, on the Millstone river, in the southwestern part of the township, is the successor of a mill which stood there many years before the Revolution and was first known as the Aqueduct Mill, the earliest proprietor being one Cooley. During the Revolution it was burned, rebuilt and finally became the property of Alexander Gray, from whom the locality gained its present name. About 1810 Abraham built a sawmill at what is now known as Deans Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Aaron, Abraham's son, built a grist mill adjacent to the sawmill. In 1845 John H. Martin built several houses and opened a store there, and from that time until after the railroad station was established the hamlet was known as Martinsville. In 1852 Mr. Martin and J. C. Powers operated distilleries at and near Deans. Hay presses were established at Deans and Dayton in 1873 and 1875. North of Mapleton, on the Millstone river are quarries of gray freestone, which were used in the construction of locks on the Delaware and Raritan canal.

The first public house in Dayton was kept by James Whitlock in 1750. Thomas Wetherel built and conducted an inn there until about 1818. Abraham Terhune erected the Exchange Hotel in 1860. The first store was kept by Mrs. Abigail Van Pelt, who retailed all kinds of dry, and a considerable amount of "wet goods." Thomas W. Schenck conducted a remunerative store for about thirty years. Andrew Ely, a prominent citizen and formerly a chosen freeholder, has conducted an excellent general store for many years.

Fresh Ponds, a hamlet, is located at a cross roads in the northeastern part of the township. It was so-called because of its proximity to several marshy ponds, known collectively as Pigeon Swamp, some years ago partially drained by the improvement heretofore alluded to as "the great ditch."

Mapleton, taking its name from a family formerly located there, is a hamlet on the turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick, and fifteen miles from the latter city.

Among former chosen freeholders have been Aaron Dean, John Smock, Frederick Farr, Thomas W. Schenck, Gabriel Ten Broeck, Clarence M. Slack (afterward county clerk), David D. Applegate, John L. Suydam and Andrew Ely.

The present township officials are: N. H. Vreeland, assessor; Ferd. S. Rule, collector and treasurer; William Oberman, chairman; Reuney D. Petty and W. W. Emmons, township committee; George Walter; Walter Suydam, counsel; Dr. Edward Carroll, physician; William R. Perkins, president; Frank R. Stout, clerk; Reuney D. Petty, Harvey R. Dey, Salter Slover, C. B. Garretson, John Terhune, Noah Golden and William Van Dyke, Board of Education; Floyd L. Evans, supervising principal; Board of Health—Township committee, assessor and township physician.



CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWNSHIPS OF MONROE, MADISON, RARITAN AND CRANBURY.

Monroe is the most southern township in the county, and is bounded on the north by East Brunswick township, on the east by Madison township and Monmouth county, on the south by Monmouth and Mercer counties. and on the west by Cranbury and South Brunswick township. It was named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States. It is watered centrally by the Manalapan river, and along its eastern border by Matchaponix creek, which, uniting at its northern extremity, form the South river. These two streams were so named by the Indians as descriptive of the country through which they flow, as it was regarded by them, "manalapan" signifying a good country, producing good bread, and "matchaponix" not producing anything out of which good bread might be made. The surface of the township is rolling, and the soil quite productive, containing clayey and sandy loam to a considerable extent.

In 1684 the Proprietors of East Jersey offered to grant fifty acres of land to each head of a family settling in the Province, and twenty-five acres to each member of the family. Acting upon this offer James Johnstone came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1685, and settled on the southern bank of Manalapan river, near Spotswood, and within the present borders of Monroe township. He soon purchased additional land, extending toward Matchaponix creek, and was probably the first person to reclaim land in the township. William Davison, another Scotsman, located on a tract, part of which is now within the limits of Jamesburg borough. He had many descendants, who did much in improving the land and promoting the agricultural interests in that vicinity. Other early settlers were Tice and Peter Mount, Englishmen, at Matchaponix, known locally afterward as "Texas," in the north-eastern part of the township; also, at Matchaponix, Joseph Perrine, of French extraction, his ancestors having fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and came to Perth Amboy on the "Caledonia." Peter Vanderhoof, James Gulick, farmer and blacksmith, and Thomas McDowell, all settled at Rhode Hall, now in East Brunswick township. James Snediker, of Dutch nativity, located near the South Brunswick line, and lived to the age of one hundred. Cornelius Van Dorne and Henry Stults settled in the vicinity of Prospect Plains.

About 1745, Rev. David Brainerd, a Scotsman, who as a missionary had first preached to the Indians in the woods near Albany, New York, turned his attention to the Indians at the forks of the Delaware and at

Crossweeksung, and his labors met with remarkable success in the following year. When Alexander Redmond purchased the property in 1841, many cellars showing the location of the Brainerd settlement were visible, and Mr. Redmond long retained stones that had been used as hearths and many relics of the Indians were exhumed there. The brook from which Wigwam Grove took its name has its source in springs located in the former settlement. An old deed was in possession of Mr. Redmond dated July 12, 1754, whereby Rev. John Brainerd, brother of David, conveyed to Peter Deremer the land adjacent to Wigwam brook, including lands afterward owned by the Redmond family, Edmund Rue and the James Buckelew estate. The historic character of this locality is also interesting from the fact that Rev. William Tennent, at that time the remarkable pastor of the Tennent Church, at Englishtown, Monmouth county, was colaborer of Brainerd in his work. On the Monroe side of the Manalapan river were found remnants of a dam said to have been used by the Forge Company (Perry, Corne and Hays), before the Revolution.

The old burying ground on the farm of the State Home for Boys, near Jamesburg, is undoubtedly the oldest graveyard in the township. An old building that stood there for many years, it is said, was built during the French war of 1754-56, and was used for the confinement of French prisoners. In the graveyard are headstones bearing date previous to that time. In 1778, when the British army evacuated Philadelphia, and the American soldiers pursued from June 26th to the 28th, the patriot army was almost within hailing distance of Jamesburg, and the inhabitants were very much in evidence, and gave all the aid in their power to their brothers in arms. William Lyon, a Continental soldier, served throughout the war, and was in almost all the battles in which the Jersey troops were engaged. He died in the township in 1841.

The history of the early schools at Matchaponix are shrouded in the mists of antiquity. They were of the kind known as "pay" schools, supported by popular subscription, and do not appear to have been kept in regular school houses. The first remembered were log cabins of a primitive character, and the teachers were men who came to the settlement without any regular employment and opened schools, depending upon the voluntary support of the inhabitants. A desire on the part of many citizens for more educational advantages than were afforded by the public schools induced Mr. James Buckelew and others in 1873 to erect a building for the use of an academic school, and to be known as the Jamesburg Institute. It was completed and opened that year by Mr. M. Oakey, and proved a decided success. The district public schools throughout the townships are now known as follows: Half-Acre, Matchaponix, Monroe, Grove, Old Church and Gravel Hill.

Monroe township was created by act of the Council (Senate) and General Assembly of the State on February 23, 1838, and included all that portion of South Amboy township lying west of Matchaponix creek and South river, consisting of about 22,000 acres. A portion of East Brunswick township was taken from Monroe in 1860, and a portion of Cranbury township in 1872. The first town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Van Cleef, inn-keeper, April 2, 1838. Robert R. Vanderberg was town clerk continuously for thirty-two years. The first town committee consisted of Aaron Gulick, Peter W. Dey, John Applegate, Lewis Riggs and Thomas Potts. Among the Chosen Freeholders have been Joseph C. Magee, David M. and George Perrine, Anthony and John B. Applegate, Samuel D. Vanderberg, Peter Voorhees, William Perrine, Frank Pownall and Robert R. Vanderberg.

In 1845 James Buckelew and Nathaniel Rue established a stage route between Jamesburg and Freehold, connecting with the railroad to New York, carrying in the second year 5,000 through passengers. Afterward they operated a through line from Philadelphia to Long Branch, which gave way to the Freehold & Jamesburg Agricultural railroad, which began to run trains daily from Freehold July 18, 1853.

The State Home for Boys (formerly known as the New Jersey Reform School), providing for a reform farm school for boys between the ages of eight and sixteen, was founded by the Legislature in 1865. A farm of 490 acres was purchased near Jamesburg, buildings erected, and the school opened July 6, 1867. The boys are taught the elementary branches of learning and are accustomed to farming. When regarded as fit for removal (in not less than a year after admission to the school), homes are sought for them, the trustees continuing their guardianship over them during their minority. The first board of control consisted of Governor Ludlow, Chancellor Runyon and Chief Justice Beasley, with six others, among whom were Moses S. Higbie, of South Amboy, and George W. Helme, of Jersey City.

The Soldiers' Monument in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, at Cranbury, bears the names of the heroes of Monroe who gave their lives in their country's service during the Civil War. It is to the honor and credit of the township that in response to the demand of the President for the township quota of soldiers in 1864, a subscription was raised to defray the expense of placing the requisite number of men in the field, and so generous was the response that only half the money subscribed was required, and the balance was returned to the subscribers pro rata.

The Jamesburg Sunday School Convention Association was organized in 1866, and continued to hold annual assemblages in Wigwam Grove on the fourth Wednesday of August until about 1900. The originators were John Dunn Buckelew, T. Wilton Hill, John D. and Wm. H. Courter, Rev. Dr. Benjamin S. Everitt, Alfred Davison, Joseph C.

Magee, J. B. Tallman, F. L. Buckelew, William H. Mount, L. E. Riddle, A. I. Richardson, Franklin and Alfred W. Dey, C. W. Johnson, J. B. Thompson and others. It is estimated that as many as 12,000 persons attended some of these gatherings.

Half-Acre is a small village, about two and one-half miles from Jamesburg. There are several curious stories as to how it gained its name, the most probable one being that in ancient times there were two roads passing the hostelry, one in front and the other in the rear. The latter was fenced in by the proprietor, Daniel Lott, said to have been the first occupant. This left an inclosure behind the tavern of half an acre, which caused the name of Half-Acre to be applied to the inn and later to the immediate vicinity. Prospect Plains is a station and a little village on the old Camden & Amboy railroad, on the western border of the township. Other small villages and hamlets are Red Tavern, Union Valley and Old Church.

The following are the principal officials of the township: Assessor, Robert R. Vanderbergh; collector, Ernest A. Mount; treasurer, Harvey H. Dey; clerk, Fred A. Clayton; Board of Education—James F. Tilton, president; Frank M. Denton, A. G. Farr, G. Duer Platt, Abijah Applegate, Raymond Croshaw, John R. and Harry M. Dey; and George Mount, clerk; town committee—John H. Butcher, Howard P. Jemison and Peter F. Dey; counsel, John V. B. Wyckoff; and physician, Dr. J. C. Shinn, Jamesburg.

Madison Township—This township is on the eastern border of the county, slightly south of the centre, and is a little more than eight miles in length, with an average width of about four miles. Its boundaries are: North, South Amboy and Raritan Bay; southeast, Monmouth county; southwest, Monroe township; and northwest, East Brunswick township and South Amboy. The area is 19,560 acres, and much of it was formerly heavily wooded. The surface is rolling, and watered by several creeks and streams, the largest being Cheesequake creek, rising in the northern part and emptying into the Raritan river in the northwest corner of the township, forming for a short distance the boundary line between South Amboy and Madison. It is navigable nearly to its headwaters. Deep run, a mill stream of some importance, furnishes good water power in the western portion of the township, and empties into South river a little northwest of the Madison line. Tenant's creek and Iresick's brook both flow into South river, the former near the township boundary line, and the latter near the Bloomfield Mills.

South river and Matchaponix creek wash nearly two-thirds of the western border, and have been a source of material prosperity to the territory adjacent to them. The portion bordering on Monmouth is considerably higher than the remainder of the township, and more valuable for agricultural purposes. The soil is red shale and sandy

loam; and west of Cheesequake creek are extensive and valuable beds of fire and potter's clays, which are a leading article of commerce. The native timber is pine, cedar, maple, ash and various varieties of oak, some of it having been found well adapted for ship-building and commanding a ready and profitable sale. The Camden & Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania railroad runs along the northwestern border of the township for some distance, Old Bridge and Spotswood being convenient stations.

It is probable that settlement began at Cheesequake, near the head of navigation on Cheesequake creek, and that there, and in the Brown-town neighborhood, the majority of the pioneers located. The first of the recorded land owners did not become residents; but purchased the property with a view to its future value. On a map of the Raritan and South rivers, and the country bordering them for some distance inland, which was made between 1683 and 1686, by John Reid, deputy surveyor under George Keith (spoken of as a "disaffected Quaker," sent out by an English Episcopal organization, as a missionary), several tracts of land at the mouth of Cheesequake creek are shown as belonging to T. L. and S. Winder, 1,000 acres; the Scots Proprietors and William Dockwra, 2,000 acres; and T. Warne, 1,000, portions of which must have been in the township as at present bounded. No connection between the Warne above mentioned and the present family of that name in Madison has been traced.

David Owens settled near Cheesequake about 1730. One of his descendants owned a farm on the road to South Amboy, a portion of which contained one of the clay mines of Whitehead Brothers, of South River. David Hall at an early date located on the road from Cheesequake to Matawan, Monmouth county, and died there in the early part of 1800, leaving several descendants. David Bound came from Monmouth county about 1800, and owned a large tract of land along Raritan Bay shore. Members of the family are still residents of the township. Gen. James Morgan's father was an early settler in Cheesequake, was largely interested in land extending along the Cheesequake creek to its mouth, and was a manufacturer of pottery before the Revolution. The general removed to South Amboy, and a number of his descendants continued to reside there for many years. Thomas Warne settled on the Mount Pleasant and Old Bridge turnpike previous to 1800 and purchased a tract of 1,000 acres, a considerable portion of which is now owned by numerous descendants.

Wynant Wood came to the township about 1800, and spent the remainder of his life there, leaving a large family. Edward Furman, grandfather of the late Noah Furman, of South Amboy, was an early settler on South river, near Old Bridge. He was a large shipper of wood from Old Bridge and South Amboy, and bought and sold much

woodland. Josiah Burlew, whose father emigrated from Bokoluh, Hanover, Germany, was in the Revolutionary War, and lived on the main road from Cheesequake to South Amboy. His descendants still reside in the township. Mulford Martin was an early resident of Piscataway, and lived for a time in South Amboy before locating in Madison. His son, Mulford, was for many years a blacksmith in Cheesequake. Among other old residents were the Buckelews, Gordons, Hilliers, Wrights, Clarks, Seamans, Provosts, Bennetts and Bloodgoods.

At a date probably considerably before the Revolution, a paper mill was established on the site afterward occupied by the Tecumseh Snuff Mills and, it is stated on good authority, in it was manufactured the paper upon which the Continental money was printed. In 1854 the Tecumseh Snuff Mills were built by Phineas Skinner, the firm eventually becoming Skinner & Co., and for many years doing an immense and profitable business. On the site of the Bloomfield Mills, about midway between Old Bridge and Spotswood, on South river, Embley & Keyser began the manufacture of powder in 1805, and continued the business until 1833, when the plant was destroyed by an explosion.

Otto Ernst has valuable clay mines near the head of Cheesequake creek. Other clay miners have been Noah Furman, Theodore Smith, Charles B. Reynolds, the Morgans and others. The Bloomfield Mill Company was organized in 1872 by R. Atkinson, Richard S. and F. C. Conover for the manufacture of licorice from the licorice root imported from Spain and Asia Minor. John Dill erected a snuff mill in 1830 on Deep run, near the Mount Pleasant and Oldbridge turnpike, and was succeeded in the business by his son, William. Peter Jernee's grist mill, on Tenant's creek, was built at a very early date.

The only village in the township is Cheesequake, on the South Amboy and Mount Pleasant road, at the head of Cheesequake creek, lying chiefly in the fork of two brooks which flow together to form that stream. We have never heard the origin of the name. One theory is that the marshy ground thereabout suggests the "quaking bogs" that exist in Ireland. An effort was made years ago to rename the village Jacksonville, in honor of President Andrew Jackson; but the laudable design failed, and Cheesequake it remains to this day. Before the advent of railroads the traffic along South river and Cheesequake creek was large, great quantities of produce and commerce, designed for shipment to New York, being brought to the various landings from far inland by teams for transfer to vessels. Ship yards were numerous, and potteries were in operation throughout the whole section for many years. The pioneer tavern was the old Morgan House, established by General Morgan's father in 1750. Other hostelries were conducted by Col. Nathaniel Hillier, Stephen Hall and James Lamberson. The earliest merchant was Stephen Hall, who had a grocery store in 1830.

For many years former Sheriff Andrew J. Disbrow was a leading merchant and business man. Courtney Hall also had a store in 1830 and for a number of years later.

The Baptist church at Cheesequake was erected in 1832, on the site formerly occupied by a log cabin, where the Old School Baptists held divine services. Twice each year Elder Silas H. Durand came from Southampton, Pennsylvania, and held services for two evenings, being conveyed thither by former Sheriff Richard Serviss. On several occasions the only light in the building was furnished by an oil lamp on the pulpit, by which the gray-haired patriarch read his text from the Holy Book, closed the volume and preached eloquent sermons to an interested and devoted flock. The burying ground attached contains the graves of members of the pioneer families about the Cheesequake creek and its headwaters. The remains of others who came later were interred in the Methodist graveyard. The graves of Martha, daughter of Seth Ellison; Obadiah, Eleanor, Abigail and Susan Burlew, and T. Rose bear dates ranging from 1798 to 1825. The grave of Capt. John Bowne, of the Continental army, is marked with a brown headstone, brought from England, and bears the following inscription, still fairly legible:

How lov'd, how honored once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot.
A heap of dust is all remains of me;
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

Occasional funeral services occur, but no regular religious meetings are held in the church.

There are no known records in existence of the Methodist church that will give any idea of its early history. After the organization of the society, the congregation met in the old Baptist church until the erection of the present house of worship, which stands in the centre of the village. The oldest grave in the burying ground is that of Thomas Clark, bearing date July 30, 1805. Other graves bear the names of Mellenney, Mary, William and Joshua Warne, William and John R. Hall, Elizabeth Herbert, Francis Bloodgood and Noah Furman.

Browntown is a small neighborhood, and owes its designation to the families of that name who resided in the locality. From an ancient document, still in an excellent state of preservation, we learn that John and Susannah Brown lived in a log cabin in 1737. One of his grandchildren, Abram, became a State Senator, sheriff, and was a justice of the peace for many years. His son, the late Hendrick H. Brown, was a lay judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals and also of the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas, a town committeeman, and held several other offices. Clarkson Brown, no relative of the above, was a prominent surveyor, and left a number of descendants.

The public schools are at Morristown, Cheesequake, Cedar Grove,

Browntown, Brunswick Gardens, Hillsboro and Millbridge. The Supervising Principal is Raymond E. Voorhees.

The township was organized March 2, 1869, with the following officers: Assessor, Courtney H. Warne; collector, Abram Warne; township committee, Charles Brown, Hendrick H. Brown, A. L. Warne, George Dobson and Obadiah Clark; clerk, Martin L. Burlew. The present officials are: Assessor, Robert Higgins; collector, Harry W. Lambertson; township committee, Ebenezer Bowne, president; William Oertel and Richard Burlew; clerk, Frederick Schulemeister; counsel, Judge Henry Ackerson; physician, Dr. Ira C. Crandall; board of education, Arthur W. Brown, president; Samuel Cosgrove, Walter D. Bennett, William Miller, Luther H. Quackenbush, Jacob Gaub, Charles Eifert, Parkinson, Dill; and William C. Ludi, clerk. Among former chosen freeholders have been Lawrence K. Hillier, David H. Brown, William R. Dill, Abram, Ira, Courtney and Hezekiah Warne, Joseph Driskell and Asbury Fountain, the last named being the director for a number of years.

Raritan Township—This township, formed from portions of Woodbridge and Piscataway townships on March 17, 1870, derives its name from the river that constitutes its southern boundary, and which took its title from the Indian tribe that dwelled in the hills and vales along its banks. The Indian word, Raritan, means "forked river," and refers to the two streams that united to form it. The township is generally described as equal portions of Woodbridge and Piscataway townships, bordering on the Raritan river, and extending back therefrom about three miles, the boundaries being: On the north by the Union county line, on the east by Woodbridge township, on the south by Raritan river and on the west by Piscataway township. This territory has, therefore, practically the same history, in its earliest days, as the above-mentioned townships. The pioneer settlers were the Stelles, Martins, Campbells, Bonhams, Dunns, Dunhams, Edgars, Comptons, Tappens, Thornalls, Hamptons, Ackens, Laings, Kellys, Ayres, Freemans, Bloomfields, Paynes, Robins, Mundys, Carmans, Rowlands, Laforges and others.

The village of Piscatawaytown (formerly a part of that township), is the earliest settlement, dating back to 1668, and described as three miles from New Brunswick, one mile from the Raritan river and on the turnpike road from that city to Woodbridge, and contains an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel, a store and some twelve dwellings. It was an old Indian village, and was once the seat of justice for Middlesex and Somerset counties, the courts being held alternately at that place and at Woodbridge. Stelton, about four miles from New Brunswick, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was settled by the Stelles in 1668. Bonhamtown, five miles northeast from New Brunswick, was named for Nicholas Bonham, who was one of the first settlers, having become a

freeholder in 1682, and so recorded as owner of lands by allotment. The majority of the above-mentioned came from Newbury, Massachusetts, and the balance were probably passengers on the vessels "Henry and Francis" and "Caledonia," both sailing from Scotland and landing at Perth Amboy. Many of these were Presbyterian Covenanters.

It was at Stelton, alluded to above, that the Baptists established the first church organization in 1680. In 1748 the first house of worship was erected, very near the site of the present church. This was taken down in 1824 and in the following year a larger building was erected, which was destroyed by fire in 1859, and the present church was built in the same year. The pastor for about fifty years, and up to about 1739, was John Drake, one of the early settlers. He was succeeded by Benjamin Stelle, of Huguenot ancestry, who served for twenty years, and was followed by his son, Isaac, who was pastor till 1781. From 1783 till 1812 Reune Runyon, son of an early settler, was the pastor. The chapel in Piscatawaytown was an adjunct of the old church. Rev. L. H. Chamberlin is the present pastor.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church was established in 1704 in Piscatawaytown, but it was not until twenty years later that the building was completed. It was completely destroyed by a tornado in 1835, and the present church was erected during the same year. The first officiating clergymen were the Messrs. Brooks (who commenced his labors in 1704), Vaughan, Halliday and Keith. The parish subsequently passed into the charge of the missionaries at New Brunswick, and for many years was under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs, of that city. Among the vestrymen we find the names of Hopewell Hull, Thomas Wetherell, John T. Martin, Joel Dunham, John Conway and Edward Allen. The present rector is Rev. Mr. Gifford. The oldest gravestone in the cemetery bears the name of John Borrowe, died April 9, 1733, aged sixty-six years.

The first school house, built of logs in 1694, was in Piscatawaytown, near the old burying ground, adjoining the church. It was destroyed by the tornado in 1835, rebuilt in 1837 and enlarged in 1852. The most notable figure in educational affairs during the early part of the last century was Bethune Duncan. Born in Boston, June 6, 1786, he came to the Oak Tree school as teacher in 1819 and served as such for forty-five years, having as pupils the children of three generations. His former mercantile training, united to a good English education, and a genuine love for books and children, rendered him exceptionally capable as a teacher. An excellent penman, thorough in spelling, arithmetic and bookkeeping, a disciplinarian and devoted to his work, he proved most successful in his chosen work. Full of years, and beloved by young and old, he returned to the home of his sister in Waltham, Massachusetts, and there passed the remainder of his life.

During the Revolution five British regiments were stationed at Bonhamtown, and robbed and harried the residents for a considerable period, burning the houses and barns, and committing other outrages. The people were very loyal to the patriot cause. Captain Nathaniel Leonard, who served throughout the war, died in 1803, and is buried in the old Presbyterian cemetery, near the railroad station, in Metuchen. In this ancient "God's Acre" are gravestones with dates ranging from 1731 to 1836, and bearing the names of Campbell, Compton, Ayres, Carman, Bloomfield, Eddy, Ford, Freeman, Knapp, Hampton, Kelly, Laforgue and many others. The oldest is that of John Campbell, 1731, aged 72 years. Next to that is the grave of Neil Campbell, who died 1777, aged forty-three. Lord Neil Campbell, brother of the Duke of Argyle, and like him obnoxious to the English government, was obliged to flee from Scotland, and arrived at Perth Amboy, with members of his family and retainers, in 1685. The two mentioned above were probab'y kin of the famous family.

The first township election was held April 16, 1870, in the old Metuchen Academy with the following result: Luther H. Tappen, assessor; Charles C. Campbell, collector; Manning Freeman, W. E. Crowell, Augustus Blackford, Theodore A. Wood and Augustus Stelle, town committee; John T. Martin, clerk; Michael M. Lupardus and Lewis Thomas, chosen freeholders; Israel Thornall, overseer of poor. Among other chosen freeholders have been R. Bruce Crowell, Alexander Campbell, Thomas N. Acken, Manning Freeman, Forman Martin and Luther Tappen. Freeman and Tappen were also members of the General Assembly. Henry and Thomas N. Acken, Lupardus, Chas. C. Campbell and Wm. F. Carman have been sheriffs.

There are eight excellent schools, viz: At Piscatawaytown, Bonhamtown, Oak Tree, Stelton, Fords, New Durham, Menlo Park and Lafayette, with 1,200 pupils, and Charles Runyon as supervising principal. The board of education is composed of the following: Charles Anderson, president; Otto Will clerk; Oliver Kelly, W. T. Woerner, Jere W. Letson, Jacob Becker, William F. Miller, Percival E. Dixon, and John O'Connor. William R. Drake, custodian.

One of principal interests of the township is the mining, shipping and manufacturing of fire-clay, fire-sand and kaolin. The M. D. Valentine & Brother Co. has an extensive factory midway between Fords and Metuchen, on the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad, where a large amount of fire-brick is made. The Raritan Ridge Clay Company, with mines and docks on the Raritan, is a large shipper of clay, sand and kaolin. The late firm of Robert N. and Howard Valentine, Henry Maurer & Sons and Charles Bloomfield, are also miners and shippers. The Pennsylvania railroad passes through the township east and west, while the Lehigh road, passing through from Easton to the coal fields, gives all needed fuel to the factories and dwellings.

The New Dover M. E. Church was built in 1848 by an organized congregation, after it became united with the Woodbridge church in the preceding year. At the Conference in 1850 it was made a separate charge. In 1856 the Metuchen church was united with New Dover; but the latter was again made a separate charge in 1858, and has so continued until the present time. The pulpit is filled by supplies from the Conference.

New Durham, near the border between Piscataway and Raritan townships, is a hamlet composed of a number of families and a school house. Menlo Park, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles from Metuchen, has a few houses, a postoffice and a school. Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, made it his home for several years, and built a miniature electric railway there, before he removed to Orange.

The present township officers are W. T. Woerner, assessor; Paul F. Randolph, collector; W. R. Woodward, clerk; S. W. Heath, Martin Conway and Everett B. Tappen, committee; William R. Drake, treasurer; and Edmund A. Hayes, counsel.

Cranbury Township—Cranbury, originally containing nine thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, is territorially the smallest township in the county and was the last organized. In its entirety it is the most southern, although the southern extremity of Monroe extends further southward. It is bounded north by South Brunswick and Monroe townships, east by Monroe, south by Mercer county and west for a short distance also by Mercer county. The surface is slightly rolling, and the soil well cultivated and generally quite productive. It is drained by Cranbury brook, which flows across it from east to west, and the Millstone river, which runs along its southern border. The Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad marks a portion of the eastern border and the main line of the same road crosses the township near its southern extremity.

The earliest records are to the effect that after the confirmation of the grant of East Jersey to the twenty-four Proprietors by the Duke of York (March 14, 1682), John Haywood and Thomas Cooper being included in the twenty-four, that Haywood conveyed his share to Robert Burnett, who divided his land and sold it in parcels, one of which, embracing a tract in Cranbury, bounded east by George's road and south by Cranbury brook, was granted in 1703 by Isabella McKenzie to Philip French, of New York City. In 1734 French sold this tract to Noah Burton, who sold the part on which nearly the whole of the northern portion of Cranbury has been built, to Samuel Leonard. From him it passed to Peter Wyckoff, and a portion of it is still in the possession of his descendants. Cooper appears to have retained the land embracing that part of the village south of the brook until 1683, when he sold one-half of his tract to Sir John Gordon, whose son, Robert

Gordon, sold the same to John Rothead in 1720. In 1736, Rothead conveyed four and one-half acres along the brook to Thomas Grubbs, doubtless as a site for a grist mill, as it is recorded in 1741 that Grubbs conveyed the same lot, together with a grist mill, to John Collins. It is not known how large a settlement at that time had grown up about the mill, which must be regarded as the probable nucleus of the town. The settlement received its name from the brook on whose banks it had its beginning, and the village transmitted the name to the township. When and by whom Cranbury brook was named is not known, and in former years it was often erroneously spelled "Cranberry." The name of the fruit cranberry is of Scotch origin. It was called "craneberry," from a real or fancied resemblance of its stem to the neck of a crane, and was modified by dropping the "e." It was the badge of the clan Grant. The name was undoubtedly given to the brook from the fact that the berries were found upon its meadows. The old British custom, which our early fathers followed, was to call a district or town a borough, which was contracted into "burg," or "bury." When the village began to grow it was called Cranborough, or, contracting it, Cranbury. It is possible that a few later settlers located west of the present town, toward Plainsboro; but it is not considered probable. In July, 1739, James Rothead conveyed to Coert Van Voorhees and Thomas Storey a lot adjoining the mill property, "to be for the use of the Elders and Deacons of the Presbyterian Church of Cranbury, for erecting a house of worship, in consideration of Two Pounds to him in hand duly paid."

The settlement must by that date have contained a number of families, as a church had been formally organized. Voorhees and Storey conveyed the lot to Nicholas Stevens and Peter Perrine, elders, and John Brown and William Magee, deacons of said church, which is thought to have been only recently organized. At the meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1738, John Chambers came, as a commissioner from Cranbury, asking for a supply. Rev. Gilbert Tennent was appointed to preach there and at Allentown, Monmouth county. At a subsequent meeting, in the autumn of the same year, Stephen Wagner presented a petition from the people of Cranbury and vicinity, asking advice concerning a house of worship. It appears that Presbyterians and "people of the Church of England persuasion," as they were termed, had united in building a church on the spot afterward occupied by the "Old Church" school house, east of Cranbury, in Monroe township. When the house was built, and how it was used, it has not been possible to ascertain; but a school was conducted there for many years. The Presbytery met at Cranbury and advised that one of the parties sell their right. The Presbyterians evidently sold out, for the next year they took measures to erect a church near the mill. A number of the early settlers have been alluded to, and among others may be mentioned

Thomas Duncan, John Van Kirk, Matthias Mount, Joseph Clayton, Charles Barclay, Matthew Griggs, Reuben Davison, Stephen Pangborn, Peter Gulick, William Dey, Peter Bergen, Robert Mershon, Andrew Applegate, Henry Stults, Joshua Ely, William Jewell, John Reed, John Van Dyke, Jacob Deremer and others. In the journal of Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, appears this record: "June 18, 1745. In the afternoon came to a place called Cranbury, and lodged with Rev. Charles McKnight." The latter was pastor of the Presbyterian church, 1744-1778. In 1746, Brainerd, with some of his Indian converts and followers, came to this vicinity. At the north end of the town stood a lordly elm, under whose branches he preached to his aboriginal congregation. The most friendly relations existed between Brainerd and McKnight, and it is said they often preached for each other.

The early growth of the village was very slow, and in 1810 there were only fifteen houses. David Chambers appears to have been the first storekeeper, doing business near the mill in 1800, and was there for years afterward. In 1807, one Halsey had a store near the site of the old United States Hotel, and nearby Mershon and Hawley opened a store in 1812. Charles Carson was in business from 1815 till 1823. The next merchants were Reuben Morris and Benjamin M. Clarke, the latter continuing until about 1830. The first hotel, the "United States," stood on the Main street, about six hundred feet east of the mill pond, and was built by Peter Perrine as a dwelling; but was converted into a hotel by Timothy Horner in 1805. The American Hotel was conducted by Henry Wagoner at an early date, and in 1868 was owned and kept by Mrs. Maria Bowne. It was removed to a side street, near Main, renovated, and is now used by the Free Public Library. The first resident physician was Dr. Titus, who came prior to 1800, and Dr. Ralph Lott and Dr. Van Dyke located here in that year. Dr. Horatio Stansbury came in 1816, Dr. John Lott in 1825, Dr. Garret Voorhees in 1830, and Dr. Selah Gulick in 1834. It would seem the locality was not remarkably healthful.

The water power of Cranbury brook was first utilized in 1738. The mill of Thomas Grubbs, built in that year, was destroyed by fire in 1860, but soon rebuilt. The Wyckoff mills, in the extreme southeastern part of the township, were built in 1871. The grist mill of Joseph H. Grover was midway between Cranbury and Plainsboro, and that of George W. Thompson was located at the latter place. The following artisans were busy in the early days: Isaac De Bow, blacksmith, 1750; Matthew A. Rue and John Hagerman, wheelwrights; William Conover, Aaron Lane, Henry Van Deventer, David Chambers, and John and James Clark, tanners; Isaac Van Arsdale, hats; M. A. Rue and Nathaniel Britton, distillers. Commencing in 1861 Peter Bergen for many years manufactured carriages and light wagons of every description.

The principal business of the town is the American Steam Coffee and Spice Mills, established by the late John S. Davison and John S. Silvers in 1866, and now known as the J. S. Silvers & Bro. Co., with the following officers: J. J. Bradley, president; Abram Voorhees, treasurer; and C. Raymond Wicoff, secretary. The business has steadily increased from the year of its beginning, and it now ranks as one of the largest of its kind in the country. The National Musical String Company, of New Brunswick, has a branch factory in the south end of the town.

The first schools in the township were in Cranbury village, and were supported by the payment of a stated tuition per scholar, and kept in school houses built by subscription. The teachers boarded with the different families, staying with each a week or more, or as long as he was welcome and liked the fare. The village had two schools previous to 1896, one in the north and the other in the south end of the town, the former being called "Bunker Hill," and the latter the "Academy." In the above year the districts were consolidated and the present fine brick building was erected. There are eight rooms, with as many teachers, and the pupils are carried through the eighth grade. There is an attendance of two hundred. Miss Laura Scudder is the principal. The following compose the Board of Education: Le Roy Scott, president; S. H. Perrine, clerk; Howard J. Butcher, E. S. Barclay, George B. Mershon, A. C. Grover, Grover Stults, Raymond Griggs; and W. F. Perrine, custodian. Floyd L. Evans is the supervising principal.

There was a Presbyterian church, more or less organized, in July, 1739, as has been previously stated. No record can be found of the organization, although the date was probably 1738. The new building was erected in 1740 and stood for forty-eight years on the highest part of the old cemetery. There was no settled pastor until July 18, 1744, when Rev. Charles McKnight was installed, Rev. William Tennent, of Freehold, preaching the sermon. Mr. McKnight, though unmarried, kept house, as is evidenced by the fact that Brainerd, the missionary, lodged with him, and it is entered in the minutes of the Presbytery, October 5, 1746, "Mr. McKnight could not attend with the committee to install Mr. Hunter, because he was absent marrying a wife." For forty years there are no records of the church. Mr. McKnight removed to Allentown in 1756, and thence to Shrewsbury and Middletown Point, Monmouth county, in 1767. It is an indication of his sympathy with the colonies that during the Revolutionary War his church was burned, and that he was seized by the British. He died in New York, January 1, 1778, and was buried in Trinity churchyard.

The church was without a stated pastor for six years, until 1762, and during this interval the parsonage property was purchased. Rev. Thomas Smith was installed pastor in 1762 and remained as such until his death, December 23, 1789. During his ministry, in 1788, a new church

was erected where the present house now stands. It is to be regretted that we know nothing of the church during the Revolution, and have no list of the officers and soldiers of the army. In 1790 one hundred and fifty acres, formerly the property of James Rothead, was conveyed to Nathaniel Hunt, Jonathan Combs, Thomas McDowell, Jacob Fisher, William Cowenhoven, Samuel Longstreet and Humphrey Mount, trustees of the church. Rev. Gilbert Tennent, of Philadelphia, was installed September 24, 1790, and was a zealous and faithful pastor until February 20, 1797, when he died from yellow fever, contracted during a visit to New York. Rev. George Spofford Woodhull, son of Dr. John Woodhull, of Freehold, was pastor for twenty-two years, and accepted a call to Princeton in 1820. Rev. Symmes Cleves Henry, son of James Henry, of Lamington, colonel in the New Jersey Militia, was made pastor in 1820, and continued as such until his death, March 22, 1857. His son-in-law, Rev. Joseph G. Symmes, then of Madison, Illinois, succeeded him and served the church until his death in 1894, and was followed by Rev. J. E. Curry, the present pastor. In 1838 a diversity of opinion arose as to building a new church, the building then occupied being filled to overflowing. This resulted in the formation of the Second Church. In 1840 the old church was rebuilt and considerably enlarged. The building is handsomely furnished and evidently receives the best of care. On the wall hangs the framed charter, granted by King George II., of England, dated February 23, 1750, approved by the Royal Council assembled at Burlington, and signed by Jonathan Belcher, Governor and Captain-General of the Province of New Jersey, to the Presbyterian Church of Monmouth county, and naming the first trustees, as follows: John Little, Jr., Christopher Longstreet, Jonathan Forman, John Anderson, James Robinson, John Henderson, Stephen Pangborne, Robert Imlay, and Tobias Polhemus. Colonies have gone out from this church to form the following churches, in whole, or in part: Spotswood Reformed, 1816; Millstone, 1826; Second Cranbury, 1838; Jamesburg, 1854; Manalapan, 1856; and Hightstown, 1857. In one hundred and thirty years there were but six pastors. How many churches can show such a record?

Those who had withdrawn from the First Church, as above stated, built a church, which was dedicated June 26, 1838, and Rev. J. W. Blythe was installed as the first pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The first Ruling Elders were Jacob and Isaac G. Snediker, Elias Day, Aaron Lane, Dominicus Mershon and John Covert. A new chapel was built in 1869 to replace the former one, which was sold and removed. Many members of the church were united with the Jamesburg church in 1854, the Manalapan church in 1856, the Hightstown church in 1857, and the Dayton church in 1869. A cemetery of about three acres adjoins the church, and was established in 1838. The present pastor is the Rev. Frederick Schweitzer.

Previous to 1847 Methodist services were held at the houses of members of an organization of that denomination which had then been formed. On December 10, 1847, the organization was perfected and the following trustees were elected: Matthew A. Rue, Isaac Silvers, Elijah Brown, Gilbert S. Day, James Prall and Reuben Sutphen. A church was erected and dedicated March 13, 1851, with Rev. John B. Hill, the first settled pastor. In 1868 the membership had increased to such an extent that the church was enlarged, thoroughly renovated, and provided with a spire and bell. Rev. L. E. Lennox is the pastor.

A number of Baptists located in the village at an early date, and established a church in 1749. In 1788 it was removed to Hightstown. A burying ground existed during the time it was here; but was practically abandoned after the removal. The last headstones had the dates 1761 and 1783, and bore the names of John Taylor and John Chamberlain. The Mutual Fire Insurance was organized May 31, 1879, with the following officers: Ezekiel Silvers, president; Richard C. Dey, vice-president; D. C. Lewis, treasurer; John G. Groves, secretary; Alfred Davison, Isaac Covert, William S. Dey, John R. Hunt, Martin Cruser, Arnold F. Stout, A. J. Duncan and John Wyckoff, directors. The "Cranbury News" appeared in 1882, the first journal published in the town. For nearly thirty-six years George W. Burroughs has published the "Cranbury Press," furnishing the town with one of the best local papers in the State.

The Brainerd Cemetery, which includes the old burying ground, situated at the rear of the first Presbyterian church, is historically a most interesting spot. It contains the graves and monuments of six pastors of the church, elders and deacons, pioneer settlers, and those who have given their lives in the service of the country. The Soldiers' Monument contains the names of those who served in the Civil War from the townships of Cranbury, Monroe and South Brunswick, as follows: Col. Jos. McChesney; Capts. Symmes Stults and John H. Van Dorn; Lieuts. Marcus Stults, Uselma Duncan and James C. Burt; and Chas. R. Stout, Winchester S. Bennett, Austin W. Roberts, Perley F. Winchester, George W., John and Thomas J. Conover, Wm. Vreeland, Wm. Moore, James Rhodes, John T. McDowell, John H. Rue, Isaac S. Dey, Isaac V. Blackwell, Alfred and Price P. Blake, Wm. V. P. Davison, John Read, Alfred S. and Safford Perrine, Wm. H. Silvers, Salter Stults, Wm. Clayton, Thomas Dugan, Robert F. Perrine, Lewis D. Hughes; Garret, Henry A. and Edward Anderson; Jonathan Hunt, Thomas F. and James M. Applegate, Curtis W. and Leonard W. Dunham, Alfred Carman, Peter G. Rue, Cornelius Booraem, Elwood Silvers, Joseph and Thos. Jolly, Jefferson L. Rogers, James B. Snediker, Jas. Little, John Compton, Van Wickle Riggs, R. M. Brown, David Provost, Thos. Van Hise, George W. Cathcart, Thomas Smith, Robert C. Voorhees, Richard

Cox, Wm. H. Craig, Joseph Roth, Richard Baker, George F. Labaw, John Thompson, Wm. H. Pullen, Peter N. Abraham, Frank Berkley, Patrick Kelly and Wm. H. Soden.

The following are the surviving veterans of the Civil War in this township, at the present writing: Charles Everingham and Charles Chamberlain, 28th N. J. Volunteers; Isaac S. Everett and Samuel Dean, 22nd N. J. Volunteers; Thomas Perrine, 1st N. J. Volunteers; and Addison S. Applegate and Wm. J. Walker, 2nd N. J. Cavalry.

The following is the list of those who were in the service of the country during the late World War, as taken from the roster in the First and Second Presbyterian churches:

George, Harold C., William S. and Willard Applegate; Alexander S. and Charles H. Butcher, Lieut. William S. Bull, M. D., Rolland S. Dey, Clarence R. Ervin, Newell Erickson, J. L. Havens, Warren F. and Winfield Johnson, Frederick L. Hoffman, George Seaforth, Nicholas Vreeland, Alexander Walton and Henry S. Wilson.

Carl Belou, John T. Bray, Walter J. Griggs, Raymond Lawrence, David C. Lewis, C. Augustus Long, John Martin, John N. Stonaker, Frederick Schweitzer, William A. Taylor, Lynn K. Theriault, James A. Vreeland and William M. Watson.

The township was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, March 7, 1872, and directed to hold the first town meeting at the inn of William Stults in Cranbury village. Ezekiel Silvers, Matthew A. Rue and D. Chambers Lewis were appointed commissioners to transact the township business until their successors should be elected. Edward A. Brown was made town clerk, and Ezekiel Silvers and Matthew A. Rue were the first chosen freeholders. In later years Abijah Applegate, Peter R. Bergen, D. C. Lewis, Gabriel M. Ten Broeck, James H. Goodwin and others filled the office, and the last named was for two terms a member of the General Assembly.

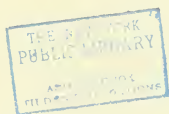
The Village Improvement Society, under the auspices of the Town Committee, maintain a free Public Library, open on Tuesday and Friday evenings and containing about five hundred volumes. The officers are: Mrs. George B. Mershon, president; C. B. Emmons, secretary and treasurer; and Miss Hattie Lewis, librarian.

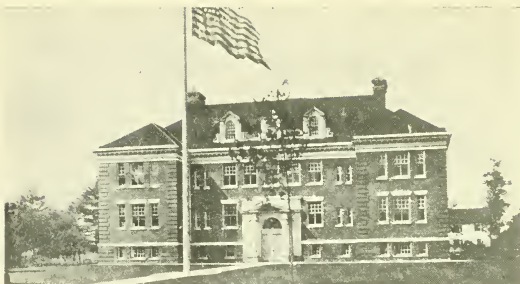
The building formerly known as Brainerd Institute, and conducted for many years as a college preparatory school, has been converted into a Home for the Feeble-minded, and is managed by Dr. Elsie Gordon.

The First National Bank was organized in 1884 and occupies a substantial brick building on Main street. The following are the officers: E. S. Barclay, president; Walter S. Grover, vice-president; George B. Mershon, cashier; William J. Rowland, Andrew Ely, H. N. Scott, S. E. Bennett, Lewis S. Chamberlin, Daniel W. Clayton, and the above officers, directors.

The following are the township officials: C. Raymond Wicoff, assessor; Wm. F. Perrine, collector; Joseph C. Chamberlin, Le Roy Scott and William M. Cox, town committee; Walter H. Havens, clerk; John P. Kirkpatrick, counsel; Dr. B. S. Van Dyke, physician, board of health; E. W. Walker, postmaster.







HIGH SCHOOL, METUCHEN.



CIVIC CLUB, METUCHEN.



HIGHLAND PARK.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE BOROUGHS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Borough of Metuchen—The origin of the name has long been definitely settled. The Indians of New Jersey were divided among twenty kings, or sachems, of whom the king of the Raritans was the greatest. His domain extended all along the valley of the Raritan river, of which this locality was a part. It is said that the name Metuchen, variously spelled, is appended to a deed of land among the papers of the New Jersey Historical Society. The word in the Indian tongue means "the rolling land," and refers to the undulating character of the country. It is common tradition that a chief called Metuchen had his camp, or village, in this vicinity, and is said to have been buried on the farm formerly owned by the late Lebbeus Ayres.

The borough is situated nearly in the centre of Raritan township, and is about two miles square, with a population of three thousand. It was organized in 1900, with William R. Thornall as the first mayor. His successors have been Alexander C. Litterst, Richard H. Wilson, Samuel H. Clark, Washington Wilson, Henry B. Johnson, Jesse Jackson, Dr. Alfred L. Ellis, Thorfin Tait, and the present incumbent, who has been three times elected. The term is two years.

It is said that a postoffice was first established in Metuchen in 1832, with George B. Stelle as postmaster. Ever since the office was removed to the central part of the town the postmasters have been the following: R. R. Freeman, Ezekiel Merritt, Freeman Edgar, Thomas Van Siclen, John J. Clarkson, J. E. Van Geisen, Albert Acken, R. O. Arnold, Charles Ayres, Nathan Robins, Howard Campbell, Edward Burroughs and David A. Power, the present incumbent.

The High School, a handsome brick building, erected in 1908, has all the modern appliances and improvements and is efficiently conducted by the supervising principal, Prof. Thomas G. Van Kirk. The Edgar Memorial Public School was built in 1916, from a bequest made by the late Charles S. Edgar, a life-long resident; he also gave to the borough land for a public park, near the school. The following constitute the Board of Education: Charles A. Prickitt, president; George E. Kelly, vice-president; Stelle Manning, Mrs. Susanna Molineux, Miss Harriet Alden, Charles E. Mundy, Bernard Wittnebert, Ralph B. Annis and N. A. Roray. District clerk, O. R. Drews.

The First Presbyterian Church of Metuchen, formerly known as the Second Church of Woodbridge, was organized in or before 1767, as a paper is on record referring to its union with the Woodbridge church on August 5th of that year, proving that it had before that an

independent existence. Rev. Dr. Azel Roe was settled as pastor of the Woodbridge church in 1763, and by the union in 1767 became the co-pastor of the two churches, the Session of Woodbridge serving for both. The church was regularly incorporated as the Second Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge in 1787 and Benjamin Manning, John Conger, Ebenezer Ford, Ellis Ayres, Timothy Bloomfield, and John and Robert Ross were chosen its first trustees. It is probable that some place of worship existed on a part of the land selected as a graveyard by the early inhabitants, and there is an impression that the church standing during the Revolution was the second building upon the same spot, the former structure having been an old barn. The size of the church was about 36x24 feet, had a shingle enclosure, was unpainted and without a steeple. In 1792 it was enlarged by an addition of fifteen feet, the bids for the work being as follows: By Mr. Jonathan Freeman—"Himself 6 shillings per day; one hand at 5 shillings, one at 4 shillings and sixpence and an apprentice at 3 shillings and sixpence; and asks no rum, or other spirits, and will through (throw) in as much work as any other undertaker." By Mr. Johile Freeman—"For himself 6 shillings per day, & 3 journeymen at 5 shillings and sixpence per day, and will through (throw) in 10 days for one hand, and asks no spirits, if found with small beer." Jonathan secured the contract.

The union of two churches was dissolved on May 16, 1793, and in the following year Rev. Henry Cook became the pastor and served most acceptably until his death in 1824, when Rev. Michael Osborn became pastor for three years, and was followed by Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, of Kingwood, Hunterdon county, who occupied the pulpit for eighteen years. In 1829 he married Henrietta, daughter of Ezra Mundy, of Metuchen. His son, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, was one of the most talented and useful men of his day. He was a physician and surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War, and for many years after a capable and influential official of the State Board of Health. In 1870 he wrote an accurate and comprehensive history of the town and vicinity.

A new church was built in 1836 and enlarged to its present dimensions in 1856. Rev. Peter H. Burkhardt was pastor from 1847 till 1850, and was followed by Rev. Robert J. Finley, who remained until 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. Gardner S. Plumley, who resigned in 1876. He was followed by Rev. Dr. James Gilbert Mason, who is now serving his forty-third year as pastor. In the new cemetery, between the church and parsonage, may be found many names recalling the Colonial times, viz: Fitz Randolph, Campbell, Manning, Crow, Conger, Freeman, Edgar, Hampton, Compton, Martin, Vanderhoven, Tappen, Thornall, Ayres, Bloomfield, Crowell, Kelly, Acken, Mundy, Hunt, Thomas, Clarkson, Payne and others.

The First Reformed Church was organized December 27, 1857, by about forty persons, who took their letters from the Presbyterian Church.

Smith and David Bloomfield, Albert Edgar and David Thomas were chosen as Elders, and Martin Compton, William F. Manning, Henry Weston and Charles E. Bloomfield as Deacons. The present church was erected on land donated by David Thomas, and dedicated August 5, 1858. Rev. J. Bodine Thompson was pastor until 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. Nicholas Bogert, who resigned on account of his health in 1870, and was followed by Rev. E. Lord, who served till 1880. Rev. James Cruickshanks and several others have since been pastors. Rev. Frederick Zimmerman is the present pastor.

St. Luke's P. E. Church was erected and the first service held therein June 30, 1869. Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of St. Paul's, Rahway, and others, conducted the services for some time, and it was mainly through the efforts of the first named that the church was built. The first vestry was as follows: Nathan Robins and Daniel Garrison, wardens; Henry M. Alden, John R. Cooke, Thomas Smith, J. R. Boyd, Thomas W. Strong and George Thorne, vestrymen. The following have been the rectors: Revs. P. S. Simpson, L. W. Norton, G. H. Edwards, J. P. Fugette, H. H. P. Roche, H. P. Dyer and C. M. Dunham. The present rector, Rev. John F. Fenton, was settled here in 1899.

The Centenary M. E. Church was founded in 1866, and the building completed and dedicated in 1869, the following signing the certificate of incorporation: Walter and Robert Pettit, Robert Idell, Isaac M. Whittier, Henry F. Coon and Rev. M. Daly. Rev. I. L. Gilder was the first pastor, and has been followed by Revs. E. G. Thomas, J. J. Reed, Edward Wilson, J. H. Manaton, H. M. Simpson, T. H. Oaks, P. G. Blight, E. M. Garton, Isaac C. Decker, J. R. Adams and others. In 1917 the church was thoroughly remodeled and improved, and presents a very attractive appearance. The pastor is Rev. F. J. McClement.

St. Francis' R. C. Church was erected in 1871, mainly through the efforts of Revs. M. C. Duggan and John Rogers, of St. Peter's Church, New Brunswick. The building was destroyed by fire in December, 1903, and the present edifice was erected and dedicated in the following year. The present pastor is Rev. Arthur D. Hassett.

The National Bank, established 1905, is located in a fine brick building on Main street. The officers and directors are: William T. McAdams, president; Robert D. Kent, vice-president; Alexander C. Litterst, vice-president and cashier; R. C. Burr, William T. Campbell, E. J. Drake, I. R. Edgar, Edward Kramer, George W. Litterst and the above named officers, directors.

A Chamber of Commerce was organized May 4, 1918, the present officers being as follows: A. K. Hillpot, president; James A. Barr and Max Friedman, vice-presidents; Edward Kramer, treasurer; Nicholas G. Vreeland, secretary; Milton C. Mook, Alfred D. Hyde and the above-named officers, directors.

Charles C. Campbell, Alfred D. Hyde and Frank B. Smith conduct a real estate and insurance business.

The following fraternal organizations hold regular meetings: Mt. Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arcanum; Foresters, and Junior Order United American Mechanics.

The present borough officers are as follows: Washington Wilson, mayor; Frederick C. Ayers, Frederick W. Clarkson, Phineas Jones, Reginald Crowell, Henry A. Rumler and O. R. Drews; Edward A. Burroughs, clerk; Charles C. Weber, recorder; Benjamin D. Ford, collector and treasurer; John W. Breen, assessor; Rev. John F. Fenton, overseer of poor; William B. Hutchinson, chief of police.

The Roll of Honor—The following is a list of those who were in the United States service during the late War of Nations:

A. E. Artman, Clifford S. Ayres.

George A. Baldwin, T. Turner Barr, W. Manning Barr, Wesley Benner, Armand Beverot, Albert J. Birdsall, Edgar Blakeley, William Bonham, Clarence F. Bradstreet, Herbert Brant; Edward, James B. and William A. Breen; Robert Brown, Ellery L. Bullock, James A. Burke, Theodore Campbell, Charles B. Carman, Crosby S. Clarkson, Richard F. Chenowith; Clement A., John H. and Joseph Corbalis; Reginald B. Crowell, Stewart Crowell, Francis B. Crowley and William J. Cumming.

Edward A. Dana, Howard T. and Wesley G. Davis, Anthony De Filippo, David De Lima, John J. DeMott, John Lester Deitche; Arthur J., Edward, James H. and Manning Drake; Edward Dunham and A. L. Ellis.

William and John Feller, Harold J. Fisher, John Forsythe, Enos Fouratt, Jr., Vernon C. Fox, Charles A. Frohm, Edward O. Fugle, Thomas Fullerton, James L. Glover and A. Harold Greenwald.

Foster and George H. Hahm, Jr., John G. Hart, Andrew Hillier, C. Arvid Hokanson, James A. Hughes, Harry C. Hulbert, Archibald and Frank Hummer, Theodore B. Hunt, Albert M. Keenan and Harry Kramer.

Edward Lake, Henry C. Lank, Jacob Lane and William Lenz.

Abbott W. Martin, Gilbert Martin, Howard Madison, William Mahoney, Andrew Markano, August Markano, Sterling Mayo, James and John, Jr., Guinness, William B. McKenzie, Louis Moglia, E. L. and Walter Molineux, Frank S. and Wilson Morris, James A. and George W. Mundy, John E. Nicholas, Jr., Edward Nolan, Sheridan C. Ostergaard, Bishop Oxenford.

Charles A. Park, Frederick C. Peck, James Perronne, Alden Pierson, Vincent Polacco, Edward C. Potter, Jr., J. Kingsley Powell and Bryce Quint.

David Reid, Fred. Richards, Isaiah Rolfe and Edward C. Rowland, Jr.

Nicholas and Salvatore Scarpicello, Charles Schmidt, Harry Schuh, Conrad Skoqvist; Conklin, George and William A. Smith, Jr.; Edgar B., Holden and Kenneth Spear; Richard B. Stanford and Milton D. Swackhammer.

Eugene and Louis Tagliaboschi, Merrill Thompson, John Teller and George F. Tighe.

Eugene Vanderpoel and Emmett Vanette.

John J. Waldron, W. Larmon Wardell, Henry J. Wilbert, S. Wiley and Ray P. Wilson.

Dunellen Borough—The borough, about one and one-half miles square, with a population of about 4,200, is situated in what was the extreme northwesterly part of Piscataway township, and is bounded on the north by the city of Plainfield, on the east and south by the township and on the west by the Green Brook. The origin of the name is not definitely known, some imagining it to be a transposition of the name of a member of one of its oldest families—Ellen Dunn; but the more probable derivation of the name is that it was so-called from a Dr. Dunell, of New York, who, in the first settlement of the town, owned some land and built

several houses upon it. It is a neat, progressive town, on the New Jersey Central railroad, and in all likelihood will have a rapid growth. The principal industries are the Hall Printing Press Co., Levgars, Structural Iron Co., Ransome Concrete Machine Company, Herzog & Kramer, shirt waists, and a candy manufacturing company.

The Whittier public school, built in 1875, is a beautiful brick building that is being enlarged and remodeled. Mr. Glenn W. Harris is the principal. The Lincoln school is also a handsome structure. The two combined have about 650 pupils, of whom about 100 attend the Plainfield high school. Mr. W. Burr Mann is the supervising principal. The Board of Education—Augustus F. Todd, president; A. J. Hamley, clerk, Paul Carpenter, Theodore Day, Mahlon R. Dayton, Charles A. Coriell, Oscar Runyon, George Cameron and Harvey B. Walters.

The Methodist Episcopal church was erected between New Market and Dunellen in 1866. At that time the church was connected with the Plainfield church, Rev. George H. Whitney, pastor, and Rev. Charles S. Little, assistant. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Theodore Frazee, Henry M. Simpson, Martin Herr, G. W. Gibson and J. A. Kingsbury, during whose pastorate the church building was sold to the Episcopalians and a new one built in Dunellen in 1872. Other pastors have been Revs. James W. Marshall, Charles S. Woodruff, Salmon P. Jones, Ambrose Compton and the present incumbent, M. L. Andariese.

The Presbyterian church, on Dunellen avenue, was completed and dedicated January 26, 1872, Rev. Merrill N. Hutchinson being the pastor. He resigned the following year and was followed by Rev. Theodore S. Brown, who served for seven years. His successors have been Revs. Alexander Miller, Mr. Martine, Nathaniel J. Sproul, William W. Casselberry, and the present pastor, Rev. Ernest R. Brown. The church has a membership of over three hundred and is rapidly growing.

St. John the Evangelist's (R. C.) Church was erected in 1880 upon lots donated by Mr. Peter Moore, of Plainfield. The building is of brick and neat in architecture. The pastor is Rev. Edward J. Dunphy.

The First National Bank of Dunellen began business January 15, 1907. The officers are: Paul Reusch, president; George W. Harris, vice-president; John P. Fenner, vice-president; Arthur J. Hamley, cashier; Louis L. Block, Joseph Kuldoshes and Lewis D. Walker, Jr., with the above officers, directors.

Almost an entire company of the 28th New Jersey Volunteers, Capt. Joseph C. Letson, was recruited from Piscataway township. The following veterans of the Civil War, resident here, are affiliated with Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, of Plainfield: Furman H. Gise, Jacob Fisher, Thomas Todd, George and Manley Giles, S. Boice, Isaac Hillyard and Abraham Dunham. The Honor Roll of the late War of Nations contained one hundred and fifty names.

The fraternal organizations are: Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Independent Order of Foresters, Maccabees, Patriotic Sons of America, Holy Name Society, and Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The following are the borough officers: A. C. Giddes, mayor; L. W. Treichler, Elwood E. Waller, Oscar Runyon, C. C. Wrage, G. J. Bache and B. W. Dodwell, council; Nelson S. Frederick, clerk; Rene V. P. Von Minden, counsel; David S. Campbell, recorder; Jos. G. Walton, Walter M. Fowler and Enoch H. Hardingham, board of health; John Fedderman, street commissioner; Owen Mohan, chief marshal. Willard M. Apgar is the postmaster.

Borough of South River—This borough, erected in 1898, consisting of about two miles square and set off from East Brunswick township, is situated on the southwest bank of South River, three miles from its junction with the Raritan, five miles from New Brunswick and thirty-five miles from New York. It is on the line of the Raritan River railroad and the Public Service electric road, and has a population of between nine and ten thousand. It is what was formerly part of the village of Washington. The first officers were: James Bissett, mayor, and acting recorder; Chas. Anderson, clerk (for 21 years); George Allgair, collector and treasurer; Daniel Selover, Elwood Manahan, Joseph Mark, John Sheddin, Edward B. Smith and Elwood Serviss, councilmen; Peter F. Daly (for 21 years), counsel. The borough has a large number of important industries, viz: American Enamelled Brick and Tile Company; American Clay Products, making hollow brick, conduits, drain tile and fire-brick; Pettit & Miller, building brick; South River Brick Company, building brick and lumber; Eastern Foundry Company; Lignum Products Company; Dunbar Manufacturing Company, rubber goods; Eagle Shoe Company; Swiss Embroidery products, 12 factories; R. R. Handkerchief factory; South River Spinning Company, silk velvets, etc.; and the Noxall and Dorothy Waist companies.

An active Chamber of Commerce is composed of the following: N. W. Clayton, president; Samuel H. Stevens, Asher W. Bissett and J. R. Appleby, Jr., vice-presidents; Charles Herrmann, treasurer; John A. Piquet, secretary; directors—Maurice Hammerschlag, Raymond Funk, Martin Duschock, Frank J. Prentice, Jacob Rubin, Leo Stotter, Henry Rothenberg, William Morgan, William T. Armstrong and Samuel Greenfield.

Lloyd Post, No. 79, G. A. R., composed of veterans who reside at Old Bridge, Spotswood, Helmetta, and other localities, holds its meetings in George Allgair's hotel. It was named in honor of B. Frank Lloyd, the first captain of Company H, 28th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, who died from typhoid fever at his home in Old Bridge, while on a furlough, in 1862. The present and deceased members are: Joseph Egan, commander; Herbert Appleby, secretary; William Meisel, John

Bell, Henry Van Hise, Michael Barringer, John Ewing, Augustus Myers, Christopher and Theodore Vandeventer, Daniel W. Cozzens and William M. Appleby. Camille Bacquett, Isaac and William Letts, Phineas Mundy, William L. Conover, Benjamin P. Combs, Samuel Yates and Theodore Serviss were also soldiers in the Civil War.

The Knights of Pythias meet in Mechanics Hall. William A. All-gair is chancellor-commander. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics meet in the same hall. J. Randolph Appleby, Jr., is chief counsellor.

The Washington M. E. Church, the congregation of which had organized in 1846, was built in 1859 to replace one erected about nine years before. The constituent members were James Peterson, Henry Gordon, George Norman, Peter Smith, Z. Vandeventer, Margaret Norman and others. The later church cost \$5,800, of which Mrs. Nancy Conklin, a prominent member, contributed about \$2,800. The first church, remodeled, now serves as a parsonage. The first Methodist meetings were held in the old district school-house, near the old Baptist church, Rev. Charles Downs acting as pastor in 1846. Revs. Samuel Jaquette and Stacy Howland came later, the church being then a missionary charge. The first resident pastor was Rev. John H. Stockton. The Beacon Light Sunday school, under the auspices of the church, was organized in 1848 with 114 members. Among the list of members are the old names of Kleine, Barkelew, Peterson, Serviss, Morgan, Gordon, Bowne, French, Irons and others.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church was completed in 1871, the lot on Main street being donated by Samuel Whitehead. The members present, who signed the confession of faith on May 3rd, when the dedication occurred, were: Mrs. Harriet Willett, Emily and Louise Willett, Jesse and Elizabeth Heustis, Ezekiel and Susan Wade, Mrs. E. Simmons, Sarah Cox, William H. and Sarah De Voe, Matilda Wilmurt and Mary Rue. In 1872 the church was received into the Central Baptist Convention. The first settled pastor was Rev. Matthew Johnson. In 1881 extensive alterations and improvements were made, rendering it a very attractive edifice. The Sunday school is of equal age with the church.

The Church of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal) was organized in Sayreville, opposite Washington village, in 1866. In the summer of 1876, with the consent of the ecclesiastical authorities and all others concerned, the edifice was taken down and removed to Washington village, Daniel B. Martin donating a lot upon which to rebuild it, and defraying the expense of the removal; he also had the building enlarged and improved, and contributed liberally toward furnishing it. The first service in it, after the removal, was the funeral of its generous benefactor. Mr. Martin was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born in Perth Amboy in 1813, and made his home in Washington village from

1842 to the time of his death in 1876. In 1846, through the influence of Robert L. Stevens, president of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, he was made chief engineer of the United States steamer "Mississippi," and saw active service in the Mexican War. In 1850 he was made chief engineer of the "Pacific," of the Collins line of European steamers, and was highly complimented and rewarded in 1851 for aiding materially in achieving for the United States the credit for the first passage between Liverpool and New York in less than ten days. In the same year he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, and served four years, during which time he patented for the government the "hood" boiler, regarded as the best ever invented for steamboat use. During the Civil War he was elected by the Secretary of War to visit England, examine the ironclad steamers and report upon their merits and adaptability for government use. After the war he lived a retired life, but always took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, and rendered valuable service and support to both churches and schools.

The First National Bank, organized in 1902, occupies a handsome building, valued at \$35,000, on Main street. The officers are: David Serviss, president; Edward Whitehead and Nathan W. Clayton, vice-presidents; Robert F. Fountain, cashier; Wm. T. Armstrong, assistant; directors—George L. Burton, Frank L. Fullam, Samuel H. Stevens, M. Russell Warne, August Rohde, Wilbur C. Rose, and the first four officers above mentioned. The institution acts as executor, administrator, trustee and guardian, and in other trust capacity for individuals, or corporations.

The South River Trust Company, organized in 1915, is located on Ferry street; but, before this volume is issued, will undoubtedly be occupying its fine new building on Main street. The company pays 2 per cent. interest on checking accounts of \$500 and over, and 3 per cent. on savings accounts. The officers are as follows: Marcus S. Wright, president; George L. Blew, first vice-president; John Dailey, second vice-president; W. A. Allgair, secretary and treasurer; directors—The officers as above, and Adolph Greenfield, Bernard Jacquart, Oscar Bohi, and Walter Sennhauser.

The present borough officials are as follows: George L. Burton, mayor; Asher W. Bissett, Nathan W. Clayton, Edward Nugent, Alvin Peterson, Thomas Pender and John Quinn, council; August Nuss, treasurer and collector; Fred H. Quad, clerk; John Van Orden, recorder; Charles Hermann, president; Samuel H. Stevens, Samuel Gordon, Otto Lindberg, Walter Sennhauser and John Whiteman, board of public works, E. B. Hedden, superintendent; Maurice Allen, chief of fire department; Charles Eberwein, chief of police; board of education, George Allgair, president; Wm. C. Horner, vice-president; William J. Kern,

district clerk; George L. Burton, James Black, John Quinn, William Roth, James R. Petrie and Christopher Beauregard. There are three excellent schools, accommodating 1,271 pupils. Prof. B. Frank Tabor is the supervising principal. Mrs. Joseph Mark is the postmistress of the borough, succeeding her late husband.

The Honor Roll, consisting of 300 names, of those who served in the late "War of Nations," is appended:

Peter Aleknovics, Philip Andasjeink, Pincus Anklowics, Austin Antanowics, James B. Armstrong, Isadore Babeck, John Bambola, William Banker, Alexander Baranchilli, Andrew Barohowich, Propop Bealkowski, Philip Bealing, Louis Benedict, Johan Breslinski, Joseph Blasespeski, Joseph Bohi, Julius Bogda, Joseph Bohroonan, Antonio Bomen, Walenti Boneanwicz, Waslaw Bozowics, Jacob Braverman, Joseph Breitmoser, Kenneth Brown, Wasilik Bushko, Arthur Burke and Karol Amusklewicz.

Sewell Cathcart, Leo Caval, Roman Cinchanewich, Harry Chinetz, George Chirello, Leon Cherkalko, Henty Clark, William Colfer, Timonth Commonuski, Earle Conover, Ralph Constant, George Corbett, Philip Crecko, Jerome Curley, Max Cynuowics, Czajkowski Frank, Jozsc Czysrski, Dagriel Adam, Frank Danksinz, Joseph Dee, Tony Dee, Adam D. Hart, James De Hart, Giuseppe Delio, Salvatore Delogia, Ralph Deval, Elmer Dey, Cyran Dolschum, Frank Dorchunski, Peter Bonbe, Bronislaw Drongowski, Andrew Ducek, Anton Dulebsky, William Durovicz, Jacob Durovicz and Michael Dzewarowski.

Wil rd P. Emley, Michael Evin, Joseph Ferman, Victor Frandsen, Frank Frandsen, George Freeman, Emil Fritzke, Anton Galasceivski, Gally Frank, Gally Fred, Olst Gan, Martin Garvel, Antone Gasiewski, David Gecelak, Adam Gerhard, Gneczko Michal, Protas Gnoraneano, Stanislaw Goalewski, Antonio Goalewski, Philip Goldstein, Franz Golin, Jacob Gowchu, David Gross and Tony Guzzi.

Joseph Hage, Peter Halicki, Harold Hargrave, Hilon Hatkowicz, Stanislaw Helinski, Abraham Henderson, George J. Henry, Charles Hippell, Joseph C. Hirschman, Huckle John, Joseph Hoffstetter, Jr., and John Hulko.

Michael Iadevaia, Charles Jacquart, George Jardorski, Joseph Jarzendki, George Jarucha, George June, Mark Jurewicz, Paul Kalata, John Karam, Michael Karbe, Fedor Karmanski, Disnilry Kazin, Benjamin Kearney, John Kepejan, Frank Keseleski, Adam Keseleski, Asher Kiefner, James Kirk, Anton Kisly, Felix Kiveatloski, Alex. Klemersok, Frank Klick, Jacob Knowicz, Peter Kolan, Wasye Kopcianck, Steven Koptonck, John Kork, Alex. Konapatsky, Michael Kokuczka, Samuel Koralewicz, Julius Koski, Peter Kozikak, Joseph Kazatek, Louis Kozalowski, Michael Kozalowski, Stefan Krug, Stanislaw Krupa, Adam Kuchovank, John Kulbacka, Anton Kuroski, Peter Kurzzewski, Peter Kust, Adolph Kutcha and Nicholas Krengalec.

Joseph Lach, Peter Lemontamicz, Harold W. Letts, Stephen Levandosky, Nathan Levine, Michael Lewicki, Stanislaw Lidlowski, Adoni Linski, John Litenvinowicz, Wasali Lezma, Michael Linski, Michael Lynch, Patrick Lynch, Vasil Lugin, Alex. Lach, Wasali Lizura, John Lobacz and Thomas Lyons.

Joseph Majeszki, John Majnoski, John Maluk, Stanley Mandoker, Anton Markowski, Tony Massaro, Yha Mazowski, Wasali Mazaal, George McCutcheon, John McCutcheon, Reuben MacDowell, Wilson MacPherson, Michael Minolja, Kesil Miketuik, Metten William, Darofey Minchik, Vincent Moracka, Peter Murcle, Alex. Mackiennocz, Matthew Neilson, Andrew Nested, Ivan J. Nestor, John J. Newmeyer, Michael Nicollotta, William Norlowicz, Joseph Ompioruk and Henry Offenberger.

Brardo Pastel, Michael Patelouski, Joseph Pawlowski, Michael Petrolewicz, Harold Phair, Edward W. Price, DeWitt Price, Antone Prokopesik, Joseph Przyzaki, Joseph Reglesky, Emil Rohil, Stephen Regalski, Stephen Rattica, Voorheis Rogers, Antone Roman, Leon Romanaski, Lucas Romer, Carl Rossi, Ignace Rudziewicz, Nicholas Rujert, Joseph E. Russell, Paul Ryskowski, Max Sabano, Jan Labar, Michael Sachkowski, Wasyli Sacita, S. Saphonchick, Joseph Savcesty, Emanuel Scavello, Charles Scherer, Henry Schmatter, Willard Scherer, Conrad Schmidt, Ernest Schmitzer, Andrew Schatter, Louis Sendlo, Anton Senko, Raymond Serviss, Alex Senko, Peter Sezkowicz, Jacob Schafer, George Shalry, Theodore Shamulski, Joseph Shepsko, Austin Sheshlowsky, Henry Schnatter, Shamy Frank, George Sherer, John Sherogeny, Andrew Secknick, Silner George, Simmons Milton, Frank Skodzinski, Vincent Skupsinonas, Frank Slawinski, Sechnaszak George, John Slinko, Ernest Smalley, Charles Smith, John Smith, Michael Smith, Wladislaw Smolinski, Michael Sokolowski, W. Sokolowski, Ralph Sonstant, Gregory Soren, Ferdas Savchik, W. Splatte, John Sporek, Frank Sraczyk, Frank

Stankwicz, Linzi Stasi, Michael Stimnowicz, George E. Stout, Tony Stuby, John Sumeyk, Walter Sumoske, Joseph Surman, Samuel Swincicki, Constant Szamkyl, Ignatz Szpiet-ski, Szita Cyrnopy, Szoban Jan, Frank Szulenci, Szulenci Julian, Szumoski Nathan, and Jacob Szydtowski.

Adam Tarzycks, Frank Traczyk, William Trimble, Paul Truscinch, Alex. Truszew-ski, Bronislaw Trysaska, Stephen Turan, Joseph Tyshko, John Urburk, James Urburk, Urevich John, Harold Van Blarcom, William Van Wickle, Richard Vogel, Michael Volena, Alex. Vosko, Bronislaw Wakolowski, Joseph Wedemeyer, Tony Weiss, Antone Weiss, Gerhard Weiss, August Weller, Fred Weller, John Wentstel, Henry Wenzel, Stephen Werendosky, Michael Wlogyka, Milton Whitehead, Frank Wilanowski, Bronis-law Wonorowski, Wladyslaw Wogna, Joseph Wolf, Douglas Wright, William Wright, Stanislaw Wrotlewski, Stephen Yablowsky, Constant Yakimowicz, John Yeagher, Yoskin Justin, Witold Zabrewsky, Zabrodski Stefan, Frank Zubryska, Zygmomy Zeleski, Joseph Zerman, Michael Zuplek and Kazimer Zuttis.

Borough of Milltown—Milltown, situated on Lawrence brook, and containing about two miles square, was created a borough in 1897. The area composing it was taken almost entirely from North Brunswick township, with a small portion of East Brunswick. It is about three miles from New Brunswick, with which it is connected by the trolley line of the Public Service Company. The history of the borough is brief, and is practically that of North Brunswick. Its nucleus was the old grist-mill of Jacob I. Bergen, which he owned in 1800, and which was torn down in 1843, when the utilization of the water power by the Meyer Rubber Company was commenced. Mr. Bergen and Christian Van Nortwick were the first merchants, and Jephtha Cheeseman, John Outcalt, Robert Watts and Daniel Lott, the early inn-keepers. A postoffice was established in 1870, with Philip Kuhlthau as postmaster, who retained the office for many years. In 1844 a Methodist Episcopal church was organized and a building erected in 1851, which was removed in 1872 and the present brick house of worship built at a cost of \$14,000. Rev. Thomas S. Hammond is the present pastor. There is also a German Reformed and a Mission (R. C.) church.

The borough public school is a large and well-equipped brick building, built in 1907, to replace a former structure. There are 520 pupils and fourteen teachers, with Prof. Stephen F. Weston as supervising principal. The eighth grade is taught and the graduates have the privilege of attending the New Brunswick High School, if they so desire. The following constitute the Board of Education: J. Milton Brindle, president; Howard S. Dehart, clerk; Spencer Perry, Albert Skewis, John H. Junker, Lester Snedeker, Charles Richter, George Heyland, Robert A. Patterson; John Christ, custodian.

Milltown no doubt holds the record as the first large promoter of the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes in this country, and the credit is to be given to the late Christopher Meyer. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1818, and came to this country in 1833. He was one of the most remarkable men that ever located in this State. In addition to the manufacture of rubber goods, which he more thoroughly understood than any of his predecessors in this country, he was finan-

cially interested in the building up of railroads, factories and other branches of business. In 1853 his company transported machinery to Edinburgh, Scotland, and organized the North British Rubber Company, of which he was a stockholder at the time of his death. He located in New Brunswick in 1839, and in 1843, in conjunction with Johnson Letson, J. C. Ackerman, John R. Ford and others, of New Brunswick, began the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes on the site of Bergen's old grist mill at Milltown. The business increased rapidly, large buildings were erected, five or six hundred employees were at work, and in 1861 the Meyer Rubber Company, with \$250,000 capital stock, was established and continued in existence until about 1896, when it passed into the control of the Rubber Trust, and from that to the International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company.

In 1907 the plant was purchased by the Michelin Tire Company, a French corporation, with J. Habette-Michelin, of New Brunswick, as resident vice-president, and R. B. Meyers as industrial manager. New buildings were erected, older ones enlarged and many improvements introduced. About 3,000 men, women and young people, are employed and the business is rapidly increasing. Other industries in the borough are the Hahn Chemical Works, Unbreakable Glass Works, and the Russell Playing Card Company.

The First National Bank was organized January 15, 1917, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The following are the officers: J. V. L. Booraem, president; Christian Kuhlthau and John B. Herbert, vice-presidents; H. J. Booraem, cashier; Edwin M. Kuhlthau, assistant; and Frederick W. De Voe, solicitor. Directors—President, vice-presidents, George Kuhlthau, N. Nes Forney, Elmer E. Connolly, Spencer Perry and Charles C. Richter.

The following are the borough officers: Mayor, Christian Kuhlthau; A. Schlosser, C. V. L. Booraem, James Herbert, Christian Jensen, John Klotzbach, and J. W. Dorn, councilmen; Robert A. Harkins, clerk; Charles Snedeker, assessor; John Christ, collector and treasurer; Joseph A. Headley, recorder; Frederick Weigel, counsel; and Dr. J. N. Forney, physician.

Jamesburg Borough—This town derives its name from James Buckelew, a descendant of Frederick Buckelew, who, on account of religious persecution, emigrated from Scotland in 1715, sailing from Inverness on the ship "Caledonia," and landing at Perth Amboy. He soon after selected a permanent home near the present borough lines, where a large proportion of his descendants have since resided. James was born August 13, 1801, and his early education was limited to the ordinary instruction at a country school. He was engaged in milling, farming and other branches of business, amassed a comfortable fortune and did more than any one person to promote the growth and pros-

perity of his native town and its vicinity. He died May 30, 1869, and was buried in Fernwood Cemetery, the land which forms it having been donated by him, and which was once owned by his great-great-grandfather, the pioneer.

The borough, erected in 1887, has a population of 2,052, is about two miles square, and located on the Manalapan river, in the northeastern part of Monroe township. The town is locally alluded to as Upper and Lower Jamesburg, to distinguish the two extremities of the borough. The grist mill, saw mill and fulling mill were established previous to 1792. The building of the Camden & Amboy railroad in 1830-33 was an epoch in this vicinity, and in 1850 the road was straightened and the station built on its present site. When in January, 1872, the railroad, with its branches from Bordentown to Trenton and from Jamesburg to Monmouth Junction, was leased by the Pennsylvania railroad, it was constituted the Amboy division, and Col. Isaac S. Buckelew, son of James, was the superintendent until the time of his death.

In 1848 Spotswood was the nearest postoffice to Jamesburg, and the mail service was very inadequate. In that year James Redmond was appointed postmaster at Jamesburg, and was succeeded in 1853 by Joseph C. Magee, who retained the office for nearly fifteen years. Mr. C. E. Paxton is the present postmaster. The Manalapan river affords an excellent water power, which was first thoroughly utilized in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Downs & Finch, of New York, did an immense business in shirtmaking for many years, commencing in 1871, which did much to increase the growth and prosperity of the town. The Buckelew saw mill, grist mill and fulling mill were also operated. The principal industries are now conducted by the following proprietors: Perrine & Buckelew, and B. D. Davison, lumber, etc.; Stonaker & Harvey, mill, grain, etc.; Eastern Foundry Company, Jamesburg Waist and Dress Company, La Rocco & Son, shirt-making, and other branches of business. The town is the headquarters of the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and constitutes an important feature of the borough's business.

The first school house in the Jamesburg district was located about a half mile from the old mill on the Manalapan river, on the road to Englishtown. It was abandoned in 1847, and a two-story brick building was erected by James Buckelew on a lot owned by him, near the site of the Presbyterian church, and was used for a number of years by the district, free of rent. The present grammar school was erected in 1886, and has been several times enlarged and improved. An up-to-date high school was built near it in 1907. The two schools have now 705 pupils, of which 104 are in the latter. Prof. Curtis A. Deveney is supervising principal. The Board of Education is composed of the following: Dr. J. R. Dare, Jacob E. Hauser, J. M. Hampton, J. A. Thompson, Dr.

H. D. Zandt, John Waddy, H. C. Groves, J. M. Davison, and John P. Kirkpatrick.

After the days of Brainerd, the missionary to the Indians, the first religious services in the town were probably held very early in 1800 in the old school house in Jamesburg, and there were also meetings in the Matchaponix neighborhood. The earliest services were generally conducted by ministers of the Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Fountain, living near "Texas," occasionally preached in Jamesburg. It was not long before Rev. Mr. Rice and Rev. William R. Betts, of Spotswood, the Woodhulls, father and son, Rev. Luther Van Doren, of the Tennent church, Englishtown, and Revs. Symmes Henry and J. W. Blythe, of Cranbury, all Presbyterians, often held services. When the second school house was built by James Buckelew in 1847, a room was partitioned off, and provided with a pulpit and seats. Revs. Henry and Blythe conducted occasional services until the spring of 1850, when Rev. George C. Bush, who was preaching at South Amboy and South River, came regularly to preach at Jamesburg every alternate Sabbath evening. He served for nine months and was followed by Rev. John Annin, just graduated from Princeton Seminary, who only remained for three months, after which the meetings were intermittently held.

The Presbyterian church had its inception in the beginning of 1853, when a petition was circulated to raise funds for a church building, and on March 3rd a meeting of the subscribers was held and William Johnson, Alexander Redmond, Aaron Gulick, Edmund Rue, Joseph C. Magee, Isaac S. Buckelew and S. R. Treeman were elected trustees. A petition was signed by seventeen members of other churches, asking the Presbytery of New Brunswick to organize a church. A committee consisting of Revs. Messrs. Symmes Henry, Blythe, Van Doren and S. D. Alexander met January 6, 1854, and organized the church with the following members: John C. and Hannah Vandever, Samuel and Ann Maria Maryott, James and Mahala Mount, Margaret C. Buckelew, C. J. Applegate, Sarah Davison, John B. Johnson and David C. Bastedo. Messrs. Vandever and Johnson were chosen Elders. A building was erected on Church street, to which it gave its name, and dedicated June 26, 1854, with Rev. J. Halstead Carroll as pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. William M. Wells, Dr. Benjamin S. Everitt, Joseph C. Ewing, Edgar C. Mason and S. J. McGlenaghan. Rev. William J. B. Edgar, for twenty-one years pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, succeeded the last named in 1914. He is a graduate of Princeton University and Seminary, and has proved a most successful and acceptable pastor.

The Methodist church was organized in 1874. The church building was erected in 1883, and in 1907 was moved to the rear of the lot, converted into a Sabbath school room, and a handsome new church erected

in front of it. Rev. C. Rollin Smith was the first pastor. Rev. J. B. Shaw is now the efficient pastor.

The Baptist church is ministered to by Rev. John Ehrenstein, and St. James' (R. C.) church by Rev. Thomas A. Kearney.

In January, 1864, James, Isaac S., John D. and F. Lemuel Buckelew, Joseph C. Magee, T. Wilton Hill, John G. Schultz and Nathaniel W. Morris (who were the first directors), secured a charter for a national bank at Jamesburg, being the two hundred and eighty-eighth institution of the kind to be chartered by the United States Government. The following are the officers and directors: Joseph M. Perrine, president; M. I. Voorhees, vice-president and cashier; William H. Brooks, assistant cashier; Abijah Applegate, William H. Clemons, C. M. Davison, W. W. Emens and the above officers, directors.

The following are the officials of the borough: Elmer Patten, mayor; Jacob E. Hauser, George D. Hutchinson, John E. Jennings, William R. Dey, Henry R. Rogers and George R. Tomson, councilmen; William H. Brooks, clerk; John P. Kirkpatrick, counsel; William E. Paxton, assessor; collector and treasurer, John Erhart; Dr. J. L. Suydam, James B. Pownall, J. A. Thompson, Condit M. Davison, Thos. H. Dillon and Henry L. Emmons, board of health; G. J. Filhower, chief of police.

Among those who have been prominent in the affairs of the county and town may be mentioned: Col. Isaac S. Buckelew; John Dunn Buckelew, sheriff and assemblyman; Joseph C. Magee, assemblyman, chosen freeholder and postmaster; and Frank Pownall, chosen freeholder and director of the board for several years.

The following is the Honor Roll, containing the names of those who were in the service of the United States during the "War of Nations:"

Addison Applegate, William F. Baker, John Baranowski, Fred Barberi, Arnold Baremore, George Bender, L. Ernest Bennett; Harold LeRoy and William Bennett; William and Vernon Brown; Isaac and Charles Burd; John Casale, Reuben Christie, Daniel M. Clark; Jesse and Franklin Clayton, Charles and LeRoy Combs, Joseph Corse, Arthur Davison, William Dey, Jr., Joseph Dilornzo, James Dipetro, W. A. Dipiero, Russel S. Duncan, Harold J. Duval, Saul Edelman, Malcolm S. Edgar, W. J. B. Edgar, Jr., Warren Emens, R. V. H. Estill, Henry Firestine, William Gilliland, Fred W. Gunson, Jr., Earl Hampton, John Intravato, Edward R. Heyman, Joseph Jemison, Frank Jankowski, William Jaqui, Horace and Isaac B. Jennings, Harry and Norman Jobs, Einar Jorgenson, Irwin Kietzing, Henry Kilbourn, Andrew Kolbush, Salvador La Duca, Joseph La Place, James Lincoln, Edward Linke, Calogero Lipera, Daniel B. Malan, Kenneth Marryott, Ellis and James Martin, Harry and Reuben McDowell, William Mechinik, Frank Middleton, James and John Monahan, John Murray, Joseph Nowak, Thomas Pantano, Warren S. Patten, Charles Paxton, Jr., Angelo and Joseph Perdoni, Joseph Pergola; William, William A. and Fred Perrine; William F. Petty, Charles Richards, Jr., Fedale Sabatino, George Schenck, Herman Shostak, C. Alvan and G. Leslie Shultz, Vincent Silvers, Perry D. Smith, John Smoczynski, Willard Snedeker, Oliver Soden, Joseph and Thomas Timberman, Charles Van Anglen, Paul Van Pelt, William Van Pelt, Jr., Dominick Vinzano, Emil E. Weisert, William N. Weisert, Charles Whitlock, Carl Wideberg, Eric Wideberg, William Willis, William Windler, Joseph C. Witkowski and Robert Yetman.

Killed in Battle—Elias S. Bennett, Oliver Delaney and Leroy Mount.

Died in Camp—Mark Donald Dare and Martin Maikes.

Sayreville Borough—Sayreville, situated in the northeastern part of the county, and a little north of the centre, is the last corporate body to derive its territory from South Amboy, and is bounded as follows: North by Raritan river; east by South Amboy and Madison township; south by Madison; and west by East Brunswick township; and is very irregular in form. South River flows along its entire western border, Raritan river washes its northern boundary, Cheesequake creek flows along the east side to its junction with the Raritan, Deep run crosses the extreme southern part, and Tenant's creek crosses a little farther north. The area is 1,240 acres. The surface is generally low and level, and covered with a sparse growth of trees, the oak and cedar predominating. The soil is sandy, and abounds in excellent clay and sand, much of which was early employed in the manufacture of delftware in Jersey City, and of china at Philadelphia and Trenton. Large quantities are now used locally in making fire and common building brick. The Camden and Amboy railroad traverses the locality in nearly a northerly and southerly course, the nearest stations being South Amboy and Old Bridge.

Land was acquired as early as 1683 to 1686 (the date of John Reid's map of Raritan river and the regions north and south of it), by the following persons: G. L. (probably Deputy-Governor Gawen Laurie, a large land owner), 850 acres; Peter Sonman, 500 acres; T. Rudyard, 300 acres; A. Galloway and W. Gerard, 300 acres; and Thomas Robinson, 300 acres. At a point considered to be nearly opposite the site of South River borough, D. Violent and G. Gordon took up tracts respectively of 100 and 150 acres, and R. Townley three tracts, containing about 600 acres. None of these land owners were ever residents, and none of their descendants are known to have ever lived in this vicinity.

It is probable that the first settlement was made about 1770, when Elijah Disbrow located about midway between Sayreville and the Washington (South River) bridge; and also in the neighborhood known as Burt's creek settlement. Ebenezer Price selected a home at what was known as Roundabout Landing, on a projecting point of land between the Raritan and South rivers. Sayreville was formerly known as Roundabout, from the fact that it was accessible by water only by a very circuitous route by way of the two rivers. In 1872 it was renamed in honor of James R. Sayre, of Newark, an extensive land owner and local manufacturer. The Disbrow and Price families have many representatives in this and the adjoining townships.

The father of Gen. James Morgan was a very early resident near the mouth of Cheesequake creek, and many of his descendants continued to reside in South Amboy until a comparatively late date. Isaac Vandeventer lived near the bridge between Sayreville and South River borough, purchased a large farm, became a very prominent man and

had many descendants. Francis Letts resided near the Elijah Disbrow farm, and Benjamin Peterson came from New Egypt, Ocean county, and settled near by in 1810. Members of both families are still in this county. Other old residents were Thomas James, James Applegate, the Bennett brothers, from Long Island, Thomas Roberts and James Wood.

Clay and sand, and the manufacture of the products of the former, have always been the chief industries. Clay, from the old Morgan mines, one mile south of South Amboy, on the shore of Raritan Bay, was used in making stoneware in 1800. The nearness to navigable waters, the plentiful supply of clay close at hand, and the small amount of waste material to be removed, combine to make the region the greatest brick-making locality in the country. The pioneer in this business was James Wood, who began the manufacture of common brick in 1851 on his property near Roundabout Landing.

In the fall of 1851, James R. Sayre, of Newark, and Peter Fisher, of Fishkill, New York, formed a copartnership, purchased a tract of land on South river, west of James Wood's brick-yard and began making common brick. Mr. Sayre was engaged in the business of selling lumber, common and fire-brick and other building materials, and Mr. Fisher had been a brick manufacturer in his native town for several years. The local supply of clay having been apparently exhausted he came to New Jersey, seeking a new location. In 1861 the firm purchased a large tract of land and began the manufacture of fire-brick and other clay products. The business rapidly increased, and the company is now recognized as the largest plant of the kind in the United States. The daily output of manufactured material is as follows: Re-pressed common brick, 355,000; fire-brick, 36,000; enamelled brick, 22,000; and hollow brick, 60,000. The annual output of common brick is 50,000,000. The total area of clay land is three thousand acres. The manufacturing plant covers several acres. The company owns five and one-half miles frontage on the Raritan and South rivers and the South river canal. The number of men annually employed is 1,700. The company was incorporated in 1886 as the Sayre & Fisher Company, and has the following officers: President, Edward A. Fisher; vice-president and treasurer, James S. Higbie; secretary, F. M. Townley; assistant secretary, D. J. Fisher; assistant treasurer, George L. Blew. The company absorbed the former William F. Fisher plant, and the Wood, Kearney, Roberts and Coleman properties.

The Crossman Company, in the Burt's creek section of the borough, are the largest miners and shippers of clay and sand in the locality. They own and operate an extensive tract, use all the latest machinery and appliances, and employ a very large number of men. Whitehead Brothers have extensive fire-clay and fire-sand mines along the road

from Burt's creek, and also large mines of moulding and building sand and kaolin elsewhere in the vicinity. These materials have a ready and profitable sale to manufacturers of brick, founderies and builders. The R. J. Such Company and Otto Ernst, the latter at Ernston, mine much clay and sand and have large tracts of land.

The Washington Brick Company, adjoining the Sayre & Fisher plant, was established in 1868, and continued in business until the death of the president, Henry F. Worthington, in 1879. The property is now owned by Edwin Furman, of New Brunswick. Former Sheriff Edward F. Roberts mined clay and manufactured common brick on the Kearney tract for several years; but abandoned that business to devote his attention to the mining of clay and sand.

One of the most notable industries of the past were the greenhouses of the late George Such, on the Ridgeway property, near Burt's creek. This business originated from a small greenhouse built by Mr. Such for his own recreation and enjoyment, and with no idea that it would eventually become a business. It became so after several years and offered to lovers of the beautiful in floriculture as good a collection of rare and fine plants as could be found in the country. The business extended to all parts of the Union, and also to foreign lands, many of his plants surpassing those of the same variety grown in France and England. After Mr. Such's death the business was abandoned.

The Methodist Episcopal church had its origin in the old Bethel circuit in 1842. In 1848 the Sayreville church was organized, and the church erected in 1872, being connected with the South River church. The union was dissolved in 1874 and Sayreville became a separate station. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Dolan. There are two other churches, the German Presbyterian, Rev. Richard Stier, pastor, and Our Lady of Victory (R. C.) church, Rev. William A. Giffillan, pastor. The Holy Trinity chapel (P. E.), was erected in 1861 and, with the consent of the proper authorities, was taken down and rebuilt in South River in the summer of 1876.

There are two public schools, with twelve teachers and 447 pupils. Another school existed at Ernston, which was destroyed by the explosion at Morgan on October 4, 1918. Prof. Jesse Selover is the supervising principal of the borough. The small settlements within the limits of the borough are known as Mechanicsville, bordering on South Amboy, Burt's Creek, Ernston, Parlin, where the Dupont powder works were located during the late war, and Morgan. At the last named place a flourishing settlement has grown up about the mouth of Cheesequake creek, where it empties into Raritan Bay, and where there is a station of the New Jersey Central railroad. To this quiet spot, in years gone by, came jurists, lawyers, artists, literary and business men to seek rest and relaxation, and amuse them-

selves by fishing in the bay, and hunting in the forest of the adjacent Morgan estate. The old inn, now called the "Old Spey Inn," was presided over by Uncle Charley Applegate, better known as "Dad," and many amusing tales are told of his words and ways. Many summer cottages have been built by devotees of the rod and reel, and during the season the place presents a bright and lively appearance. An excellent beach affords much pleasure to the lovers of bathing and swimming.

Sayreville township was created in 1876 by act of the Legislature. The first chosen freeholders were Elias Rose and Richard S. Conover. Successors to them have been George Such, James Sweeney, John Hart and James Blew. The first town committee was William E. Dayton, Isaac Walling, James R. Morgan, Stephen Kelly and George Such. The borough of Sayreville was erected on January 1st of the present year, and comprises the entire territory of the former township. The population is estimated at eight thousand. The following constitute the borough officers: Mayor and acting recorder, John J. Quaid; council—Francis Hartman, president; William A. Betzler, Charles J. Englehardt, Edwin F. Lockhart, Carl F. Bossong and Edward E. Meeker; Joseph J. Webber, clerk; Abram Feihle, assessor; Joseph J. Kupsch, collector and treasurer; Thomas H. Hagerty, counsel; Board of Education—Abram Feihle, president; Frederick S. Davis, district clerk; Francis Samsel, Francis Hartman, Walter Riddle, Charles Els, Samuel Disbrow, Benjamin Boden and Eben Rush; Michael Craven, overseer of the poor; and Thomas F. Dolan, postmaster.

Borough of Roosevelt—This borough, formerly situated in the extreme northeastern part of the township of Woodbridge, was erected in 1906, and contains about five miles square. It is bounded north by the Rahway river; east and south by Staten Island Sound; and west by Woodbridge township. Originally it was called Carteret, in honor of the first colonial governor of the Province, and was so recognized by the government when establishing the first postoffice, and the office continues to be so designated by the postal authorities. When the borough was created, the name of Roosevelt was adopted. In Revolutionary times Captain Asher Fitz Randolph, Peter Noe, Eliphalet Moore, Benjamin Brown and Robert Burwell (all in the Continental army), resided in this locality; and in later years well known residents have been Ralph M. Crowell, Capt. John M. Tufts, Capt. David Tappen, John Wyckoff, Warren and George Brown, Miles B. Vernon, Daniel C. and William H. Turner and James Blair.

The history of the borough is that of the township of which it was a part. Its proximity to navigable waters renders it desirable for transportation purposes, and the Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central railroad, the Public Service trolley line, the Fast Line railway to Newark, and the ferry to Linoleumville, Staten Island, afford abundant



ROOSEVELT VIEWS

St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Rectory—Chrome Steel Works and Detinning Works—First National Bank—N. Y. N. Y.



means of communication with the outside world. The growth of the borough has been phenomenal, the two sections of the town, locally known as Carteret and Chrome, having a population of 11,500. The first important industry was established in 1881, when the Williams & Clark Company of New York erected a factory on the site of the present plant and commenced the manufacture of fertilizers from fish. This method was abandoned after one or two years. In 1890 the American Agricultural and Chemical Company erected the Liebig Works, and ten years later purchased the Williams & Clark factory, since which time the two plants have been conducted under the same general management. About 400 men are employed in the former, and 200 in the older plant, the output of the two being annually \$175,000 tons of finished fertilizers. The Armour Company and the Consumers' Company (the latter a branch of the Virginia and Carolina Chemical Company, of Richmond), also manufacture fertilizers, each producing annually about 50,000 tons.

In 1888, August W. Colwell, of New York, built an iron works which he operated for about ten years. It was acquired by the Wheeler Condenser and Engineering Company, which has uninterruptedly continued business from that time, employing a large number of men. The officers of the company are: J. J. Brown, president and manager; H. H. Brown, vice-president; A. W. P. Cramer, secretary; Thomas Bostock, treasurer; and Roland S. Freeman, superintendent. About 1900, Charles J. and Ferd. E. Canda, of New York, erected a plant now known as the Chrome Steel Works, where an improved and superior quality of steel is produced; Morro, son of Ferd. E. Canda, is the manager. The late Charles J. Canda bought a large tract of land and erected many dwellings. Much of the land is still owned by the family. The United States Metals and Refining Company is the successor of the De Lamar Copper Works, and carries on the same business as its predecessor, with a large force of men. Other branches of business are the Warner Chemical Company, phosphates and chemicals; Carteret Oil and Refining Company, Mexican Petroleum Company, Klipstein Dye Works, and the Metal and Thermit Corporation, a detinning plant. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation owns a large brick building and a tract of land, and is contemplating the establishment of a manufacturing plant soon.

There are two large and excellently conducted public schools, with Miss Barbara V. Hermann as supervising principal, and Miss Catharine Hermann, principal of the second school. The two schools employ forty-two teachers in the regular grades, with special instructors in music, manual training and drawing, domestic science and physical training; pupils attending, 1,832. The following are the principal churches and their pastors: Presbyterian, Rev. John J. Barsam; Methodist, Rev. George A. Hill; St. Joseph's (R. C.), Rev. John O'Connor; and St.

Mark's (P. E.), Rev. Edward A. Vogt. Thomas Yorke publishes the "Roosevelt News," and has built up a successful printing business.

The First National Bank was chartered in 1906. The officers are: Robert Carson, president; William E. Volz, vice-president; and Eugene M. Clark, cashier; Nicholas Rizsak, Soren Koed, Herman Shapiro, Wm. E. Volz, Jacob Levenson, Robert Carson and Charles D. Snedeker.

The authorities who selected the names of the avenues and streets exhibited patriotic tastes, the following presidents being honored: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Polk, Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt. Our great French ally of old, Marquis de Lafayette, also has a street named for him. These wise men, in their selection of names, exhibited a liking for arboriculture, as witness these names: Ash, willow, spruce, birch, holly, locust, maple, hazel, orange and linden. The poets were not forgotten: Byron, Longfellow, Tennyson, Bryant, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell and Holmes. The "home" folks were remembered: Thornall, Colwell, Beverly, Noe, Savage, Edgar, Hermann and Lefferts. Favorite children probably suggested the following: Mary, Jessie, Catharine, Jeannette, Sarah, Robert, Thomas, Charles, Edwin, Arthur and Christopher.

The present officers are: Mayor, Joseph A. Herman, the first and only. Council—William J. Lawlor, Edward J. Coughlin, Frank Andres, Samuel B. Brown, George T. Harned and Joseph C. Child; clerk, Walter V. Quinn; assessor, William D. Casey; collector, Charles A. Brady; Board of Education—Edward J. Heil, president; George W. Morgan, district clerk; Frank Birn, Charles H. Morris, Samuel Shapiro, Matthew A. Hermann, Cornelius C. Sheridan, George A. Bradley and Patrick J. Coughlin; Miss Barbara V. Hermann, supervising principal; Peter F. Daly, counsel; Edward J. Heil, recorder; F. Ferber Simons, engineer; Board of Health—Edward J. Heil, president; R. J. Murphy, clerk; Frank Birn, inspector; Dr. Joseph Wantoch, physician; Thomas Devereux, Cornelius C. Sheridan and William J. Coughlin.

The following is a list of those in the service of the country during the late World War:

John Carney, Frank J. Hopkins, Dr. Joseph L. Mark, Clifford Cutter, Joseph J. Alborgini, Henry Carlton, Walgeslaw Rusneak, John B. Nolan, Antonio Kanincky, J. Mulvich, William Brown, Michael Cook, George Kimbach, John Murphy, George Elliott, Patrick Conlan, Patrick Kelly, Leo Sinnott, William Ivan, Thomas Quinn, John Jomo, James Crane, Basil Brower, Stephen Catuse, Rudolph Springer, August Deedal, Michael Poll, John Ivan, John Rapp, William Burke, Frank Hlub, H. L. Grant, John Magna, Vincert Rutnock, Otto Meyer, Emanuel Johnson, Robert Gunderson, John Taylor, Roy Dunn, James Dunn, Peter Drenberg, Leon Frusiak, Wadaw Sak, Alexander Wesnewski, Stanislaw Gelszyi, John Javonick, Edward Lyons, Frederick Reidel, Andrew Smith, Lawrence Doyle, August Sylvester, Michael Fritz, Clayton and Joseph Young, Edward Walsh, Robert Major, Joseph O'Donnell, Howard L. Bider, Peter Michiles, Philip Lynch, James A. Gillespie, Harvey Young, Nicholas Romond, Arthur Brown, Leo Brown, Harold Dolan, John Jones, J. Alvin Brower, Nathaniel Jacobowicz, Joseph Kovoz, George Colby, Benjamin Glass, Edward Casey, August Freeman, Joseph Swartzbacker, Chester Young, Dr. J. J. Reason, Courtney Hillyer, Charles Adams, Jacob Weinstein, Harvey

Rudolph, Stephen A. Czajkowski, Charles McCann, Frank Godlarski, James T. Duffy, Louis Shipos, Wladislaw Parzonka, Stanislaw Abrusniak, George Buda, Antonio Siamo, Anthony Romanski, Anton Laskiewicz, John Kopil, Samuel Gyuric, George J. Chamra, John Medrec, John Barna, Almar Henriksen, Harold Edwards, Louis Fabian, Charles S. Hubbard, Michael Ganik, Otto Elko, John Vinyansky, Alex. Mesazares, Man Boettcher, Joseph Pickola, Peter Stoma, Daniel Tierney, Majk Kienmann, Niels Kolbensen, Daniel Garbor, Stephen Bok, Edward Rich, Fred. Ruckriegel, Joseph Wilus, George Petty, Nicholas Sup, Matej Beibek, Vincent Maloney, Rudolph Wruk, John Kennedy, Michael Fallo, Felin Milk, Thomas Devereux, John Parlyuliners, John Sup, Edward Dolan, Bernard Quinn, Jacob Ensminger, Joseph Bela, Roy Denlea, Konstant Jarka, Ewald Grohman, Christ. Anderson, Joseph Shimon, James Rockecy, Fred. Boettcher, Stanly Mundoker, Michael Schubert, Harold Heim, Louis Heier, Alex. Molner, Joseph McLoughlin, William H. Jaeger, Paul B. Garber, Charles Walling, Anthony Walsh, Antonio Zyebski, Peter Volenski, Joseph Trusak, Boleslaw Pelsik, Peter Schultz, William Nash, Joseph Nash, Francis J. Shipmaski, Albert J. Teats, John W. Misdom, John Hansen, Maurice Cohen, Florian Gulan, Charles Bleka, Felix Gawryscik, Thomas Kresciski, Edward Wollschleger, Adolph Kaetzman, Otto Thorsen, Charles Breske, Harold Lagerstrom, John Shecora, Frank Trustrum, Hugh Price, Abram Gerson, Nicholas J. Sullivan, Benjamin Gotowicki, Walinty Waselcuk, Norton Brown, Patrick Nolan, Nazzareno Talmenonti, Luigi Cagnaizi, Maurice Garber, John Ziner, Sol Chok, Arthur Brower, Francis J. Coughlin, Louis Chicolany, Philip Cohen, Joseph Angelo, Frank Powers, William E. Bishop, Thomas Shaughnessy, Frank Hite, William J. Walsh, Alphonsus J. Bonner, Morris Hoff, Wladislaw Zarnles, Otto Staubach, Jr., Frank Saroces, Morris Abrams, Abraham Juskowitz, Timothy Brandon, Vincent Pado, Louis H. Yorke, Tony Hostiewicz, Stanistow Brus, Edward Gabrosky, Guiffo Grauffi, John C. Nevill, August Oechsuer, Antenore Pierrinoni, Timothy O'Neil, George Wharton, John Sokokky, John McGrath, Felix McDonough, Joseph J. Cook, John Feriorese, Henry C. Staubach, Marco Punzi, Abram M. Chodash, John Miller, Peter Taslezski, Jachiu Shands, Philip Crinsman, John Donohue, Henry Rossman, Tony Udzalak, George Burns, Ladislaw Gromatko, John Shultz, John Burtuski, John Pusleyeski, John Kennedy, Adam Harkowitz, John Celeshikewche, Frank Scelle, Morris Rothman, Bagrat Ovanoff, Patrick Dooling, John Oleshkuvicki, Konstant Olinski, John Sada, Pasquale Dagula, Stanislaw Gryoyowski, Artamazea Mannelli, Alexander Marelegetti, Michael Romana, Stanislaw Wisnezski, Wladislaw Tomcuk, Sorrusso Vito, Clarence Slugg, John Petty, Tony Carbonsky, Andrew Sivon, Thomas McNally, John Chromall, John Jurect, Ralo Gallo, Leonard Wisley, John Nemit, Benjamin Mickolsky, John Baker, Harry Gleckner, Thomas Jakeway, Donald Wilson, Edward Lloyd, Samuel Dubow, George McLoughlin, Frank Kader, Joseph Burke, John Donovan, Adam Winters, Joseph Kedela, Luke Kelly, Fred Heffner, Peter Acklorwitz, Bert Olear, Adolph Wollschlager, Louis Zabell, Salvatore Orrotto, Patrick Seahill, Michael Fitzpatrick, Rafael Sipole, Benjamin Heimlick, Harry Groener, James McKenna, William Colgan, Robert Jefferies, Horace Smith, Milton Farr and John Namkselbaum.

Borough of Spotswood—This borough, created April 15, 1908, is on the southeast border of East Brunswick, near the mouth of Machaponix creek, and is a station on the Camden & Amboy branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, about eleven miles south of Perth Amboy. Among the earliest residents, of whom there is any record, were David Carnegie (Lord Rosehill), John Lewis Johnston, James Rue, Samuel Neilson, David Stout, Richard Lott, James Abrams and James and John Perrine, referred to in the charter of St. Peter's Church, granted November 23, 1773, by William Franklin, the last royal governor of New Jersey, as "all freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Spotswood," etc. It is the general belief that the Johnston above mentioned, of the ancient family of "Spottiswoode in Scotland," conferred the name in honor of his ancestors, as he was the owner of much land adjacent to the present borough. It is also supposed that the area of the tract known as Spotswood in 1773 was much larger than the boundaries of the former village. Spotswood owes its existence to the water power there, and was known

as a manufacturing point since its earliest history. During the Revolutionary War a paper-mill was in operation, and it is claimed the paper was there made on which the Continental notes were printed.

In addition to the above names, as founders of St. Peter's Church, should be those of Frederick Buckley, John Barclay, Thomas Newton and John Rue. John Lewis Johnston's father, John, lived in Perth Amboy for a time, and was largely interested in property there. Land in the township was deeded to James Rue in 1785 by Joha. s Van Leuwen, of Somerset county, and Jeromus Lott, of Kings county, New York. It is supposed that Rue came from Monmouth county at a much earlier date. Phineas Mundy was prominent as a property owner and business man in the early eighties. John Bissett, progenitor of the large family of that name, settled in the town shortly before the Revolution, and spent the remainder of his life there.

In 1759, about thirty residents, mainly settlers from Staten Island, built St. Peter's Church, the first service being held by Rev. Mr. Skinner, a missionary from Perth Amboy. It is evident that services were held before the church was built, as Mr. Skinner wrote a friend in 1847: "My circuit is from Amboy to South River, thence to Piscataway, and thence to Perth Amboy." In 1802, Rev. John Croes, of New Brunswick, afterward bishop, became the rector and remained seven years, when failing health induced him to resign. In 1850-1851 the old church was taken down and the present one built.

For some time between 1800 and 1881, Daniel, Andrew and George Snowhill; John, William and Leonard Appleby; Isaac and Augustus De Voe; Phineas, William and Lewis Skinner, John and William Dill, William Perrine, John Outcalt, John Browne and George W. Helme have all been extensively engaged in snuff manufacture. Shirts, hominy and a variety of other articles have also been manufactured. Of late years the snuff making business has been transferred to the neighboring borough of Helmetta.

The three churches are St. Peter's Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Reformed Dutch. The first named is very old, the charter having been granted by King George III., of England. In the churchyard are gravestones, the death dates on some being as early as 1762. Some of the names are Dorset, Mears, Reynolds, Dennis, Kinnan, Herbert, Combs, Lott, Culver and Bissett. The church is the second erected upon the same spot, and Rev. William L. Phillips is the rector. The other churches have not settled pastors.

The public school is conducted in a good brick building, and has about 185 pupils, with Miss Anna Fitts as principal.

The population of the borough is about 700. The first officers were: Arthur B. Appleby, mayor; George W. Devoe, clerk; John H. Dill, collector; Thomas J. Browne, assessor; William J. Bissett, Augustus A.

De Voe, Hamilton Hazlehurst, Augustine Cornell, T. Francis Perrine and Joseph Hodapp, Jr., councilmen. Succeeding mayors have been: Phineas M. Bowne, J. Randolph Appleby and the present incumbent. The present officials are: Peter J. Scheikert, mayor; Phineas M. Bowne, clerk; John O. Cozzens, Frank H. Vliet, Theodore Clark, Samuel Leagher, Herman Littau and David H. Van Buren, councilmen; George L. Burdett, counsel. The only hotel in town is conducted by Frank H. Vliet.

Highland Park Borough—In the extreme southwestern part of what was once a part of Raritan township, and directly across the Raritan river from New Brunswick, was erected in 1905 the borough of Highland Park which has now a population of over 6,000. It is compactly built, the dwellings are of a high class, and there is a general appearance of thrift and prosperity. The principal manufactures and industries are: Janeway & Carpenter, wall-paper factory; John Waldron Company, machine works and foundry; the Francke Company, couplings for shafts; Long-Landreth & Snyder Company, water heaters, and George Snedeker, brass and aluminum castings.

The borough has three excellent schools—Lafayette, Hamilton, and Irving, with 760 pupils, under the care of Prof. F. Willard Furth, supervising principal. The Board of Education is composed of the following: B. W. Erickson, president; A. S. Tindell, vice-president; A. N. Dunham, A. W. Quackenboss, F. B. Merritt, F. M. Kerr, Norman H. Smith and W. W. Smith; C. S. Atkinson, district clerk; Dr. C. F. Merrill, medical inspector; and Benjamin F. Gebhardt, custodian.

The Highland Park Reformed Church was organized May 22, 1890, and the building was erected in 1905. The pastors have been Rev. Dr. E. T. Corwin, Revs. F. K. Shield and Alexander S. Van Dyck. The present pastor, Rev. Anthony Luidens, was installed March 17, 1919. The membership of the church is 275.

St. Paul's (R. C.) Church was erected in 1913, the services for the first three years being conducted by supplies from St. Peter's Church, New Brunswick, the pastor and curates of which were largely instrumental in building the church. Rev. Frank A. Quinn was appointed the first settled pastor September 5, 1916, and still remains.

The borough officers are as follows: Robert W. Johnson, mayor; Harry Weida, president; R. T. Parker, B. W. Erickson, C. B. McCreelis, Jr., Henry F. Miller and Amos Wheatley, councilmen; Frederick Gowen, clerk; Edward W. Page, assessor; Benjamin F. Gebhardt, collector and treasurer; Russell E. Watson, attorney.

Helmetta Borough—This borough, erected in 1888, about one and one-half miles square, with a population of 900, was named in honor of Miss Etta Helme, daughter of the late George W. Helme, and now Mrs.

John W. Herbert, of New York and Helmetta. It is in the extreme northeastern part of Monroe township, on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and about two miles south of Spotswood. The principal industry is the large snuff-making plant of the George W. Helme Company, of which C. W. Bumstead, vice-president, is the branch manager. There are over 500 employees.

St. George's (P. E.) Memorial Church, a beautiful stone edifice erected in 1894 in memory of the late George W. Helme by his family, is architecturally almost perfect and furnished with admirable taste. The rectors have been Revs. John A. Trimmer, C. A. Thomas and D. T. Weidner. The present rector, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Phillips was installed in the spring of 1915. There are 125 communicants. The Rev. Victor Mlynarski is pastor of the Holy Trinity (Polish) Church.

The borough officers are as follows: J. D. Albert Kienzle, mayor; Wm. H. Clemons, S. O. Ericson, president; Wm. H. Franklin, Hugo Weideman, R. Van Kirk Richards and Geo. H. James, councilmen; Wm. Trundt, clerk; Albert S. Schuyler, assessor; John Rothhar, collector; Douglas McDermott, recorder; Jas. Deming, president; C. M. Clemons, clerk; Walter B. Helme, Albert S. Schuyler, Geo. W. Phillips, John Linstedt, Wm. Trundt, Robert J. Franklin, and Chester A. Burt, board of education; board of health, C. M. Clemons, president; R. J. Franklin, John Linstedt, Cornelius Stonaker and Clarke H. Patrick; Carl B. Johnson, clerk; Dr. J. C. Shinn, physician; C. O. Ericson, chief of police; Chester A. Burt, postmaster.

The public school is a fine brick building, erected in 1903. There are 150 pupils, many of whom will attend the Jamesburg High School after completing the home course.

The following is the Honor Roll of those in the United States service during the late war in Europe:

John B. and Edwin C. Bolin, Loring Clemons, Wm. H. Colburn, G. Leonard Ericson, Wm. H. Franklin, Robert J. and Churchill Franklin, Charles Goletz, Samuel Hoffman, Carl B. and Harry Johnson, Clamans Krygier, Nestor Kozinsky, Joseph Iitnak, Frank Maslanka, Joseph Martin, Jacob Naumovetz, Vinzenno Petracca, Geo. W. Phillips, Allen M. O. Phillips, Clarke Patrick, Albert Rosnick, Harry Richards, Herbert and Ralph Richards, Walter Studinski, Andrew J. Smith, David D. Soden, Alex. Skok, Andrew H., Andrew L. and John G. Valek, Andrew Vertunoff, Fred. Yahnel, Frank Witkowski, Wm. D. Kienzle, Harry Day, John Keasead, Stephen Bloschinski and Thomas Wooten.

Killed—Charles Bluming and Richard D. Burt.

Middlesex Borough—This borough, created in 1913, almost joins its neighbor, Dunellen, being directly south of it, is about one and one-half miles square, with a very irregular boundary, and a population of about 2,000. It has, for purposes of convenience, been divided into sections, or districts, known as Dewey and Lincoln Parks, Green Brook, Beechwood Heights and East Bound Brook. It has a variety of interests and industries, viz: Bound Brook Oilless Bearing Company, American

Cement Tile Company, Commercial Acetylené Welding Company, Badenhäusen Company, machinery; Causee & Company, candied fruits; C. F. Watson Company, machine shop; Manchester Motors Company, Tide-water Corporation, asbestos; Rota Engraving Company, Standard Stove Works, Chipman Engineering Company, Great American Chemical Products Company, and William W. McLean, Jr., band irons. There are four good public schools, and a fifth will be built the ensuing year.

The borough officers are as follows: George W. Harris, mayor; F. E. Moritz, president; Louis V. Poulson, John J. Campbell, L. L. Chevanney, J. E. Judson and Harvey S. Castner, council; S. A. Dutcher, clerk; William A. Coddington, attorney; F. A. Dunham, engineer; H. J. Oesterling, assessor; Nelson M. Giles, collector; Frank Murray, recorder; Clarence M. Wright, overseer of poor.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

MILITARY ROLLS.

Name and rank of citizens of New Brunswick that served in the war with Great Britain, 1812-1815, mustered into the service between September 3 and 14, and discharged between December 2 and 9, 1814.

Captain James C. Van Dyke's Company of Horse Artillery, doing duty as cavalry with Third Regiment, New Jersey Detailed Militia:

Captain, James C. Van Dyke; Lieutenants, Nathan Dunn, John Voorhees, Jacob Van Derveer.

Sergeants—Kearney Newell, Ephraim Martin, Thomas Dilkes, Lewis Drake.

Corporals—Cornelius S. Blauvelt, A. S. Van Deursen.

Trumpeter—Thomas Hewett.

Teamsters—Stephen Voorhees, Aaron Stout, David Post, Stephen Martin.

Privates—Charles Beardsley, Jacob Bergen, William Conover, Cornelius Cornell, Davis T. Dunham, Jephtha Dunham, Nahum Dunn, Michael Field, John Forman, Minna Hassert, John Herriott, Henry Hoagland, William D. Joline, Abraham Kelsey, John Letson, William Letson, John Messeroll, James Murphy, Richard Outcalt, Jerome Rappleye, Robert Ross, James Schureman, William Van Arsdalen, George Vanderhoof, Henry Van Liew, Ruliff Voorhees.

Captain Joseph Warren Scott's Company of Light Infantry, Brigadier-General William Colfax's Brigade, New Jersey Detailed Militia. Stationed at Paulus Hoeck, New Jersey:

Captain, Joseph Warren Scott; Lieutenant, Abraham Van Arsdalen; Ensign, Jacob Wyckoff.

Sergeants—Borden M. Voorhees, Nicholas Wyckoff, John Van Nuis, James Fisher.

Corporals—John Vanderpie, Elijah Harris, James Connett, Richard Taylor.

Drummer, Alfred Copeland; Fifer, James Sutphen.

Privates—John Aitkin, James Boyer, Thomas Brunson, James Conover, William Conover, William Cook, Simeon Cortleyou, Joseph Crane, Abraham Dehart, Gilbert Dehart, John Dehart, William I. Dehart, Richard De Mott, John Garretson, Henry Hagaman, David Halfpenny, William Halfpenny, James Hortwick, Joseph Howell, Henry Johnson, John Messerol, John Meyers, Michael Meyers, Garret Nafey, Henry Oram, John Plum, Vincent Runyan, John Skillman, John Spader, Jeremiah Stillwell, A. P. Van Arsdalen, Cornelius Van Arsdalen, Isaac Van Arsdalen, John Van Arsdalen, James Van Nuis, Borden Voorhees, William Voorhees, Samuel Willett, James Williams, Peter Wyckoff.

Captain James Neilson's Company of Volunteer Artillery, Brigadier-General William Colfax's Brigade, New Jersey Detailed Militia. Stationed at Paulus Hoeck, New Jersey:

Captain, James Neilson; Lieutenant, Jacob Richmond.

Sergeants—William Low, Joseph Dilks, Minna Voorhees, George Jenkins.

Corporals—Abner S. Neilson, Richard B. Duychinck, Tagues Cortleyou, John W. Bray.

Privates—John Agnew, Edward Appleby, Simeon Ayres, Samuel Baker, John Bali, Nicholas Booram, Scott Carson, Thomas Cloyd, John P. Cornell, Cornelius De Hart, John P. Dunn, John J. Duychinck, Joseph Eastburn, John Fisher, Aaron B. Freeman, Israel Freeman, Henry V. Garrison, Aaron S. Golden, John Green, Jacob Hapert, Jonathan Hurst, Charles S. Hutchins, Jacob R. H. Lott, Abraham Low, Thomas McDowell, David Meeker, Richard Mitchell, Stephen Moore, George E. Nevius, Henry Plum, Elias Price, James Priestly, Ralph Priestly, Joseph Reed, Jonathan Rice, Benjamin Runyon, Joseph Service, William Stephens, Arthur B. Sullivan, John Sutphin, Benjamin Taylor, Jeremiah Ten Eyck, Peter P. Vanderhoof, John Van Horn, Abraham C. Voorhees, Isaac Voorhees, Luke Voorhees, Ralph Voorhees.

Captain Ephraim G. Mackay's Company of Riflemen, Third Regiment, New Jersey Detailed Militia:

Captain, Ephraim G. Mackay; Lieutenants, Nicholas E. Baynor, Isaac Dunham.

Sergeants—George Van Arsdale, James Taylor, Levi Adams, Jacob Ellison.

Corporals—Abraham Vantine, Joshua Ayres, Leonard Brinley, Matthew Rhea.

Privates—Robert Ashmore, David Ayres, William Beardslee, James Burrell, William Butler, Henry Cortleyou, Azariah Griffin, Joseph Harrison, Daniel Headman, Simon Hilyer, Stephen N. Huit, Thomas A. Hunt, John W. Johnson, John Kelsey, Andrew Laning, Andrew Lennet, Charles Lupp, Peter Mackey, John McDonald, Dennis McGuire, Joseph Monell, William Morris, John Mundy, David Neives, Samuel P. Outcalt, William Outcalt, William Robinson, Richard Rowland, William Smith, William Stines, Charles Stout, Henry L. Suttan, Peter Ten Eick, David Thorn, Abraham Van Arsdale, Henry Van Arsdale, Ferdinand Van Sickle, Jacob Vantine, Daniel Willett.

Roster of those serving in the Spanish-American War from New Brunswick—Major, Clarence M. Slack, M. D.; chief musician, Benjamin D. Burt.

Company E, Third Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, Volunteer Infantry:

Captain, Joseph Kay; First Lieutenant, Robert W. Watson; Second Lieutenant, Henry Landahl.

First Sergeant, Frederick J. Orpen; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William A. F. Wolff; Sergeants, Walter C. Banks, Harry A. Perry, Charles H. Stults, Edward M. Oliver.

Corporals—Charles Jackson, David S. B. Bartholomew, George E. Mills, James R. Gladden, James Clelland, William H. Lawson.

Artificer, John H. Payton; Wagoner, Robert W. Garretson; Musicians, Edward Hardy, Walter B. Flavell.

Privates—Wilkie C. Batterson, George F. Baier, Jr., Hugh D. Britton, Walter B. Backofen, Frederick D. Brayton, Edgar R. Bishop, Frederick W. Broomer, Thomas F. Brophy, William Bauer, John L. Bottorff, William P. Bromm, Robert Barrett, William G. Clelland, John Clelland, Andrew J. Crossley, Robert D. Cuddy, William T. Carrigan, George Cochran, Charles W. Dodge, Jr., William Donomore, John R. Doyle, Richard W. Evans, John A. Ellison, James H. Ely, Oscar T. Fenton, William P. Freeman, Paul P. Ford, Harry F. Garagan, James Gough, Clarence W. Harra, Frank P. Harra, Conrad Heimel, Edward B. Herrmann, John A. Horan, James H. Holt, Peter J. Horan, Louis N. Johnson, Joseph C. Kay, Charles W. Kneib, Joseph M. Klein, Charles A. Kern, John J. Kamuff, William A. Lammertz, John Lins, John Lens, C. Wesley Leighton, Emil Lagemann, John Lehr, Patrick Lyons, Joseph H. Miller, Frederick W. Miller, Jr., Frederick Mosher, Charles H. McGinnis, Jr., Perry H. Moore, James Murray, Alton McClain, John J. O'Donnell, William H. Pennington, Jr., Frank E. Pennington, Edward W. Page, Frederick M. Polley, Alfred H. Puerschner, Alexander F. Quigley, Paul L. E. Reinhardt, Elias Ross, Charles Stone, Edward W. Space, Nicholas Stobbe, John H. Suydam, Jr., Edward H. Stines, William N. Stryker, Ellis Sammons, Frederick C. Strobel, Robert Stuart, Jr., Peter J. Smith, Jesse W. Tunison, John H. Taylor, Terence Toole, Daniel Hendricks Vliet, Harry Van Sickle, Edward H. Van Sickle, Frank M. Van Sickle, Edward J. Volkert, Charles F. Wolff, Henry J. Wolff, Edward Welsh, Charley H. Wildgoose, James H. Whitehead.

Men assigned to other companies of the Third Regiment:

Company A—Maurice Campbell, Warren Horten.

Company B—Aldis A. Latham.

Company C—George A. Hickey, Thomas A. Manley.

Company E—Second Lieutenant Joseph Kay, Jr., George A. Farron, Nicholas Martin, Thomas Mullen, John P. McLaughlin.

Company F—William Bradford, Joseph Cochrane, Thomas L. Lyons, John J. La Bar, Edward J. Meacham, Cyril A. Myers, Thomas J. Murphy, Charles M. Millet, William C. Robinson, William D. Sommers, Joseph F. Stafford, David V. Van Dyke, Garrett Van Arsdale, Augustas Van Tilberg, Ludwig Wieland, Jacob J. Ziegler.

Company G—James Doyle, Garrett J. Finnigan, Michael Harne, Joseph A. Hayter, William Moore, William Latham, Edward Rea.

Company H—Henry E. Austin, Jr., Robert J. Flemming, Alfred J. Buttler.

Company I—Joseph G. Meyers.

Company K—Edward Hardy.

Company L—Ernest G. Gardner.

In Other Regiments—Monroe Berdine, New Jersey First; Arthur J. Brow, New York Ninth; Nicholas Carter, New York Second; Ellwood Holland, at Santiago; L. Kirkpatrick Smith, New York Ninth; Louis Solomon, Third Immune.

In the United States Navy—Fred Boyd, Ambrose Bradford, J. Baker, Frank J. Daly, Richard Hardenbergh; Fred Jernee, killed in Maine's explosion; Arthur Lewis; William H. Robinson, killed in Maine's explosion; George Traux; John Zeigler, killed in Maine's explosion.

The following is the financial summary for the World War Liberty Loans in New Brunswick:

	Quota	Subscription	Over-Subscribed
First Loan	\$ 1,702,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 98,000
Second Loan	2,553,000	2,000,000	347,000
Third Loan	1,505,800	2,139,050	633,250
Fourth Loan	3,011,500	3,633,100	621,600
Fifth Loan	2,218,200	2,660,700	442,500
Total	\$10,990,550	\$13,132,850	\$2,142,350

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Co. H Reception Fund	\$ 3,479.25
Soldiers' Farewell and Welfare Fund	3,677.81
Permanent Blind Relief	518.50
War Camp Community	2,650.00
Armenian and Syrian Relief	1,140.00
K. of C. War Camp Fund (Members)	1,108.40
War Library Fund	1,145.39
Y. M. C. A. War Fund (Taft meeting)	16,400.00
Y. M. C. A. War Fund	21,000.00
Red Cross War Fund	27,071.15
Salvation Army	809.50
First Red Cross Membership Drive, May, 1917	4,116.00
Red Cross Christmas Membership Drive, 1917	9,007.00
Jewish War Fund	11,004.35
K. of C. War Fund	18,983.63
Permanent Blind Relief	503.00
Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund.....	533.00
Italian Relief	637.75
Palestine Restoration Fund	2,165.00
Smileage Books	1,000.00
Camp McClellan Fund for Co. H	485.00
Second Red Cross War Fund	62,271.58
Jewish War Relief	23,500.00
South Amboy Relief	4,000.00
United War Work Campaign	114,169.29
To equip stage, Y. M. C. A. Hut, Camp Raritan	250.00
Red Cross Roll Call, Christmas, 1918	15,572.54
Red Cross Roll Call, Christmas	10,101.94
Welcome Home Reception	10,105.61
Armenian Relief	10,000.00
Polish Relief	1,007.00
Salvation Army	9,744.82
Permanent Blind Relief	1,025.00
Home Defense League	23,997.31
Total	\$ 413,240.80

SUMMARY.

Campaign Funds	\$ 413,240.80
Thrift Stamps	321,446.61
Liberty Loans	13,132,850.00
Grand Total	\$13,867,537.41

The following New Brunswick Honor Roll shows the names of those who died in service:

Michael Brudish, Gustav Bush, Chester J. Brokaw, William F. Beech, Charles Blumig, Harold L. Berrue, William J. Beyers, Harry L. Campbell, Vincent J. Canzonier, Arthur Croker, Theodore Cadmus, Lieut. Joseph Corso, Antonio Donofrio, Warren De Chard, Charles Donohue, Irving H. Deakyn, Anthony Damiano, Emanuel Dermatakis, Theodore Edling, Harry C. Frey, James C. Fitzpatrick, Frank R. Fleming, William Grant, William W. Griggs, Vivian G. Grady, Arthur L. Gowen, John C. Grears, John A. Green, John C. Greaves, Nicholas Gianarakis, James Garifalakis, Edward Grunbacher, Angus Guscat, Charles Henry, William C. Hampton, John G. Himmler, Daniel R. Hoffman, Edward J. Iago, Stephen Jacobinsky, Joyce Kilmer, Nicholas Kazel, Louis Kohler, Grover J. Lancaster, Willard J. Leach, Thomas Lyons, Edward McCourt, George MacGee, Patrick J. McCoel, Antonio Mackim, Maxwell H. Marshall, Lieut. Henry Mattern, James I. Meyers, Ernest Peck, Spencer Perry, Lieut. Jay Potlins, Athanasios Rudlidges, Anthony Rasickis, J. Ernest Ross, Archie Robbins, James R. Reid, Joseph H. Rudnitzky, Otto Schau, George Schork, Frank A. Schrober, George H. Stokes, Charles G. Sterling, Peter Troiano, Mike Tarka, Kastos Thohalidis, Harry Voorhees, George H. Wood, George Worthge.

The following is the roster of officers and men who responded to the call to the colors:

Commissioned Officers—Major-General William Weigel; Brigadier-General Joseph C. Castner; Chaplain, Rev. Frederick J. Halloran.

Captains—Edmund W. Biletoux, William J. Condon, M. D., Floyd E. Chedister, Leo M. Daly, Harold S. Flanagan, D. D. S., Alexander Gruessner, M. D., J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, Robert A. Lufburrow, Herbert W. Nafey, M. D., Raymond S. Paterson, Ralph N. Perlee, Robert W. Pettit, M. D., Charles H. Reed, Vivian C. Ross, Richard A. Smith, Charles F. Seibert, William B. Twiss, William P. White, Ralph P. White.

First Lieutenants—Frank S. Atkinson, Charles S. Appleby, George F. Bullock, Harold S. Best, Thomas F. Byrne, Ernest T. Dewald, Wallace T. Eakins, Edwin Florance, Charles R. Gildersleeve, Edward S. Hoe, Jr., Walter Jones, P. Klemmer Kalteissen, Roy E. Kitchenmeister, John F. McGovern, Jr., M. D., William H. McCallum, Neil McDougall, George W. C. McCarter, George H. Martin, William H. Martin, C. F. Merrill, M. D., Thorlow C. Nelson, Grenville Ward Parkin, Bertram B. Smith, D. D. S., James P. Schureman, M. D., Theodore Strong, Leonard S. Webb, Pennington H. Way, George H. Whisler.

Second Lieutenants—Lauren S. Archibald, Phillip H. Benz, Henry C. Berg, Russell J. Bergen, Joseph R. Costa, Joseph Corso, Percy Cunnis, Holms V. M. Dennis, 3rd; Harry Edgar, Joseph H. Edgar, Adrian Fisher, Ralph Heidingsfeld, Frederick T. Hamer, John H. Hoagland, J. Bertram Howell, Roy R. Hawthorn, Peter Hoe, Edward S. Ingham, Everett W. Jackson, George E. Jones, Cornelius V. S. Knox, Warren D. McCloskey, Joseph V. McGovern, Henry Mattern, Frank M. Meyerand, Jay Pollins, Miles Ross, Franklin M. Ritchie, George H. Roeder, John R. Riker, Ralph Solomon, John Schurr, Philip H. Stacy, William H. Stang, Lansing P. Shields, Monroe W. Taylor, Rushworth Van Sickle, Paul Walrath, Walter K. Wood, William L. Woelz, Paul H. Wayne, Charles L. Walker.

Navy—Lieutenant-Commanders: Arthur Carpendar, Frank J. Daly, William Nicholas. Lieutenants: Craig Denman, Cornelius N. Conover, John A. Dunagan. Ensigns: Charles H. Englehard, Allen F. Conger, John C. Conger, Lawrence Gillam, William L. Strong, Jr., J. Seward Johnson, Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., William Carpenter.

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Service Men—Willis Ackerman, Henry J. Acker, Oscar B. Ahern, Joseph Anderson, Harry L. Applegate, Edward Amon, Charles J. Anderson, Frank Acker, Perry H. Atwood, Edward Amon, Harko Antoniczuk, H. Vernon Aspinall, Joseph Antonale, Garrett Ayers, Thaddeus A. Anzolut, Stephen C. Austin, Oliver Askins, Albert Auten, Jr., James R. Alexander, Pasquale Amato, Max Albert, George S. Anton, Paul Adams, Carmelo Arcuri, William Allen, Fred Van Arsdale, Steve Artemis, Walter H. Atherley, William Albert, Emanuel Apostalakis, Nathan E. Allen, Augustus H. Akerstrom, Clarence L. Adams, Paul Adams, Jim Adams, Charles E. Anderson.

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Alfred Showell, Stephen Surkoski, Sabetay Saltiel, Edward Savage, George D. Schumacher, Charles Shiff, George Silzer, Douglas G. Smith, John P. Smith, A. Stevens, Elia Sevy, Robert Stein, Sidney J. Smith, Henry J. Spille, Joseph Spinoski, Owen K. Swain, David Servis, Charles H. Skidmore, Lewis F. R. Stout, Albert Stevens, M. Byron Sinclair, Alfred Showell, George R. Stryker, Frank H. Searles, Levon Seaboldt, Anthony F. Silzer, Joseph A. Schwart, Louis L. Schwart, George H. Stillwell, Harry C. W. Smith, Morris Sondon, Joseph J. Saunar, Joseph J. Synott, Edward J. Stilkes, Cornelius V. Shine, James T. Shine, James J. Stuart, Daves Schinasi, Meyer Shapiro, Charles Smith, Michael Shapiro, Victoriano Sandres, George A. Sirontonaki, Owen J. Susan, Harold Scott, Arthur F. Smith, Thomas V. Saults, George Schnorr, Joseph Shapiro, Alex. Smith, John Schralya, Clarence A. Summer, James Sgourakis, Joseph J. Saunar, Harry M. Strauss, Tofik Saloom, Samuel S. Spear, James Summer, William M. Shine.

Edward J. Temme, Frank Tolan, John V. Tubek, Morris Tartasky, Peter R. Taylor, Albert W. Tradell, Benjamin F. Taylor, James A. Talmadge, Thomas T. Tobin, Benjamin H. Tallman, LeRoy E. Tappen, John H. Tunison, Russell Turner, George Trisyack, Stephen Toth, George Tollman, A. L. William Thompson, Eugene J. Traves, Clifford C. Tappen, Kenneth V. Tappen, William D. Tallman, Jr., Harry Tatarsky, Percy W. Tallman, William Teacham, John L. Thomas, George J. Thomas, Andres Troulins, Edward Temme, Harry A. Thomas, Lawrence O. Taylor, Jacob Tulkowit, Edward A. Tevlin, John F. Travers, George D. Tollas, Hugh S. Torbert, Harry Truglis, Lewis Toth, George Teasdale, Lloyd Thomson, Richard D. Thurston, Peter M. Thome, Jacob Tulkowitz, Edward A. Tobin, Frank Tarant, Frank Triplett, James Terwilliger, Russell Thomas, Gust Tsakolos, Louis Till, Steve Tolan, Russell E. Thistle, James J. Theron, George Talmadge, Jr., Frank Taylor, John Thomson, Melvin K. Trent, George Teasdale, David Tamaroff, Abraham Tamaroff, Willard C. Thompson.

Morris Uchin, Charles J. Ulrich.

Alfred J. Van Nest, Nicholas Vuthiginakis, Julius Verge, Thomas P. Verleny, Cornelius Vernooy, Frank J. Voorhees, L. L. Van Nuis, George VanDeveer, John VanDerveer, John S. Voorhees, James Van Pelt, Leon Van Pelt, John Voorhees, Clarence R. Voorhees, George H. Voorhees, Sebastian Vitah, Ernest J. Voorhees, Raymond A. Voorhees, Christ. C. Valukis, Joseph H. Vanderhoef, Herbert F. R. Van Nuis, Herman Vetran, Henry Vogt, Mike Visnyei, Carmelo Verducci, Harold Van Liew, Erico Valentino, Leon Van Pelt, Spencer Vactor, Robert L. Voorhees, Harold W. Van Liew, Merritt A. Vining, Robert Van Dyke, Theodore Voorhees, Charlie Varon.

Milton B. Williams, David A. Whitenack, George H. Wood, Russell B. Walker, Robert B. Watson, Marshall H. Watts, Dominick Warn, Willard P. Wilson, Andrew T. Weingart, Allen G. Waller, Stanton K. Wylie, Richard A. Whitaker, Charles A. Wissert, Charles Wilcox, Andrew R. Williams, Harry F. Wilson, Edward C. White, William H. Wallace, Peter N. Warn, Harry N. Westphal, William J. White, Harry W. Winckler, Theodore Whittaker, Charles Waelde, James T. Whalen, Leslie B. White, Amilian Wuss, Arthur D. Walsh, Louis K. Wilkins, George W. Wilmot, James S. Waker, George B. Wright, Lawrence Witt, Jr., Fred Wittkofsky, William E. Wittkofsky, Vincent Walsh, Elijah Williams, Adolphus Walker, Harry Weaver, Paul I. Wagner, Morsu Wanuckick, John P. White, Harry F. Wilson, F. Lamar Watson, Russell B. Walker, Edward White, Patsey L. White, George H. Weaver, Joseph Wolsilewski, Edgar L. Whiting, Alonzo F. Warren, William Wortwick, Louis K. Wilkins, Robert Wehrfritz, Asher D. Watson, Thomas Wozniak, George J. Walshek, William Winter, Lester H. Wolff, Jacob Weill, Charles H. Witt, Edward Wittkofsky, John Waelde, John C. Williams, Frederick A. Weber, Thomas J. Whalen, Frank Williams, John F. Williams, Leo Witkowski, Otto F. Wolff, John Welch, Alfred Walker, Christian J. Weingart, Paul Weiland, Henry Wittofsky, Allen Wolpert, Joseph Witkowsky, Raymond White, Reginald Wolley, Morris Weiner, Daniel Webster, Harry A. Woods, Irving Warnsdorfer.

John A. Young, George Yauck, William R. Yetman, Milton Yetman, George Z. T. Young, William H. Yates, Frank Young, Thomas Y. Yohe, Williard G. Yager, Edward Young.

Joseph E. Zaar, James Zonino, Ernest Zogg, Raymond Zdziebtowski, James F. Zonino, John H. Zinser, Frank Zubrytky, Martin Zimmerman, William G. Zuest, Konstantin Zoricky.

The following is a summary of men in service:

COMMISSIONED MEN. ARMY.

Major-General	1
Brigadier-General	1
Chaplain	1

Captains	19
First Lieutenants	29
Second Lieutenants	42

NAVY.

Lieutenant Commanders	3
Lieutenants	3
Ensigns	8

Total	107
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SPECIAL WORK.

Red Cross Commissioner	1
Red Cross Nurses	12
K. of C. Secretaries	2
Y. M. C. A. Secretaries	2
Librarian	1

Total	18
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Drafted Men	911
Enlisted Men	803

Total Men in Service	1714
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WORLD WAR HONOR ROLL—PERTH AMBOY.

The following are the names of those who were killed in action, or died from the effects of wounds, or from sickness, while in service during the World War:

Frank Arsenault, Louis Balint, Gottfried Bjork, Edward Booz, Vitt Bosco, William C. Brandt; Martin, Marinus, James A. and Edward M. Christensen; George A. Christianson, Joseph D'Agostino, George Dell, Stanley Debrowski, Andrew Dworakoski, Stanley Dzenzelski, John B. Egan, Robert Farren, Paul Forester, Edward Franzblau, Leon Gardner, Pasquale Gannucci, Raymond, Gould, Ed Grazkowski, Stephen Haremza, Isadore Kaufman, Stephen Kazimer, Michael Knockmally, Isaac Kramer, John Lewis, Edward Lippman, Rudolph Lundburg, Richard T. Martin, William Maher, Fred Makymorsnuk, John Makarazyk, James McKenna, Richard T. Miller, Neil P. Neilson, James O'Brien, Nels Peterson, Rudolph Peterson, Andrew P. Peterson, Emilio Pistilli, Thorwald Pless, Tony Pucci, Joseph Resh, Vincent Reidy, Oscar Schroeder, George Shea, Daniel Sharkey, Vincent Skarzinski, Michael Smisko, Stephen J. Stephens, Adolph Straffi, Thomas Skrzypezak, Thomas F. Toolan, Eugene Tonissi, Paul R. Warchol and Charles Yusiwiak.

In the Navy—Henry H. Bachman, John and Joseph McGoldrick (both drowned).

In the service of the United States during the World War:

Benjamin Acciani, Andrew Achimovic, John F. Alexander, Francis B. Allen, Emanuel Altman; Edward, James A., Andrew, Andrew C., Charles, Christian, George P. and Christian M. Anderson; Joseph Adamczyk, Kostyn Aleski, Rufus B. Allen, Jr., Joseph Algaier, John W. Alexander, Joseph J. Amaczi, Joseph J. Amrhein, Antonio Russo, James E. Applegate, Joseph Arturo, Paul Arway, Stephen B. Arway, Octavius Alling, Joseph B. Andrus, Samuel Asman, Stephen Asosky, Barney Avchen, Frank Adamsky, Harry Afflerbach, Raymond Abildgaard, Lister Abrahamer, George Aaroe; Albert, Eric, John C. and H. C. Anderson; Anthony B. Arsenault.

John J., August H. and Felix A. Bader; Allen and Arthur Bagger; William and John Baumlín; Stephen and Francis P. Bartow; Alexander and Stephen Balint; John M. and Thaddeus Bartkowiak; Joseph Bardos, Ignatz Barebos, Michael E. Bash, Hector Bartelli, William A. Bachman, Charles J. Banka, Henry R. Barnes, Emil Beck, Leon R. Berry, William Bechtel, Theo. A. Benish, Ulysses Bennincasa, Samuel Berkowitz, Henry Burman, Michael Belko, Peter Beck, Abraham Berkowicz, George Berich, Witte Billela, Louis Bloyen, Peter Bilgrev, Jr., William Bowers, Michael Bobal, Peter Boco-vich, John Bojzsa, Joseph Bombular, Andrew Borban, James Bosoy, Efratics Bozardsi, William Brems; Ambrose and Martin F. Brennan; Benjamin Brietske, John Buhl, Andrew Boute, John Brogley; James H. and J. Leo Burke; George L. and John Bulwinkel,

Jr.; Eugene Bird, Bjorn Bjornsen, Fred A. Bjornsen, John A. Bohacs, Arthur Booth, Anton Borawski, Joseph Bosie, Raymond B. Bowers, Charles L. Boyer, James Boylan, Joseph Brancati, Samuel Brandwin, James Brennan, Fred A. Briegs, Fred L. Brimann, John P. Bruen, John Brun, John Buber, John Budney, Stephen Bulvanowski, Harry Buickrood, Amato Bonaventure, Egdís Botti, Frank Bocchelli, Michael A. Bram, Axel P. Brems, Theo. Brickske; Andrew and John Broski; James T. Browning, Albert Brueckner, Anton Bruck, George Budner, John Budz, Stephen Bukoroski, Joseph M. Bartos, George Benyak, George Bitting, Joseph S. Burns, Joseph Bruno, Howard C. Black, Herman Blimquist, John C. Boll, Michael Bosie, Charles L. Boyce, Leo Brodnyak, Jacob Bronerwein, Frank Bruck, Claude Bryan, C. J. Brynes, Andrew Buber, Vincent F. Budzinski, Leo Burns, Alexander Burke, Edward Bratsak, Walter F. Burke, James F. Burke, Isidore Blatt, George E. Boyer; Morris and Joseph Blum; Michael Burns, Anton Barszczewski, John W. Bambach, John Balinski, Theo. J. Briclize, Arthur Booth.

John Coapize, Nathan Cohen, Emmitt Coleman, Charles Cohfer, Charles L. Conroy, Joseph Cossella, Harry R. Crouse, Harold B. Crowell, James M. Crowell, Louis L. Crowell, Charles Crumley, Andrew Clausen, John Clewicz, George B. Coates, Joseph Coley, James A. Collins, Joseph Conti, Walter Cominick, John J. Cominick, John Costello, William Crowe, Allen Culton, Anton Cusane, Simon Cutler, Frank P. Crowe, Salvator Ceres, Stephen Cooper, James L. Clooney, Maurice Cohen, Santo Colarico, Max Colton, Ignatz Comacho, Edward Condon, Albert Conway, Tony Cosentino, Walter J. Coughlin, Alexander Czadenzik, John Czapiga, Louis Czerke, Joseph E. Cornacchione, Salvatore Corrachio, Julian Cholinowski, John C. Clark, Harry Collow, Rudolph A. Csorba, Philip P. Costello, Joseph B. Costello, Thorstein A. Carlson, Holger C. Carstensen, Frank H. Cannon, Charles H. Calvin, James J. Casey, Vincent Caracoglio, Gesmante Capozzi, Louis Carasite, Philip Caferra, Domenico Calabre, Thomas J. Callow, Luigi Camilla, Charles Cannata, Guiseppe Capozz, Mariano Carel, George H. Carbis, Santo Cararice, John A. Clear, Matthew Czarnicki, Stanislaw Chalawa, Stanley Chichowicz, Constant Chrissafides, Philip Chriogiaues; Alfred, Andrew C., Arnold, Marinus, Soren, Thorwald, James A., Edward M. and John C. Christensen; Carl Christofferson, James Christopher, Edward Chorescavich, Gustave Chorescavich, Nathaniel Cornelison, Jr., John Cunningham; John and Christian Christensen; James Christensen, Harvey J. Christie, William Clemenson, Edward Clinchy, Pietro Cockoros, John Cerbo, Frank J. Choso, Louis Chnoch, Charles Cadmus, William Campbell, John M. Carroll, Lisbon A. Cash, J. W. Chamberlain, George A. Christiansen, Leo A. Collins, John A. Colson, William A. Connell, Charles Colwell, Tony Cunha, Theodore Campbell, Samuel B. Cohen, George A. Cline, Frank Connor, Theodore Chismar, James Christopher.

Louis Davidson, Antonio S. Dabuso, Fred Dambeck, Nicholas Dadous, Harry Dawe, Joseph Dalton, Michael Donohue, Thomas F. Dorrian, John J. Doyle, James J. Duffy, John Dunigan, John P. Desmond, Dennis J. Deverin, Michael Deegan, James A. Dempster, James Davidson, Areange De Filicie, Guiseppe De Lounzo, Ignacio Dorasine, Julian Dezedzeyko, John De Worth, George De Worth, Joseph De Bockler, Clifford De Leon, Giacint De Pasquale, Nicola P. De Vito, Alphonso D'Angelo, John Deliman, Michael Deliman, Francesco Denaro, Stephen Demko, John Deskevitch, Anton Desserich, William Dexter, George Dell, Emile Degen, Nils Dinisen, Michael Ditskie, Konstant Doba, William B. Doe, William Dockwell, Lawrence Dockwell, Gaetano Donnamaria, Roserio Dragotta, Roy Dragotta, Michael Drunkowich, August Dressler, Joseph Dimond, Paul Dombroski, Frank Doucette, John Dubrauski, Felix Duliba, Walter J. Dreiger, James Drannan, Edward T. Drubelbeis, Ignatius Dlabik, John Ditski, Henry Dietz, Louis Dolezar, John Dluzeski, Joseph Dyeskowski, George L. Dawson, Victor A. De Fretas, Ciro De Lisi, Clarence Davenport, Louis Dillman, Samuel Dimond, Daniel Dinis, Joseph Ditski, Anton Debrzynski, Anthony Dusaynski, Max Dzlinski, Walter Dzbeniski, Michael Dwyer, Louis Dizoniko, Thomas Dyeskowski.

Irving Edelman, Abram Edelstein, Christopher Edgerton; Thomas F. and Michael J. Egan, Walter L. Eichorn, Louis Eile, Harry S. Eisner, William Elkovics, Walter D. H. Eldridge, Alexander Ellis, William and Harold M. Evans, Demetrius Evandi, Joseph D. Erickson, Walter Eagle, Harry Eggert, William Emerick, Theodore Ericksen, Solomon Efrain.

Samuel Facuola, William Faber, Walter Fasset, Victor Fabrovics, Leon Feder, Hyman Fedul, Sistor Festa, Pietro Ferrara, Carmen Fimiani, James J. Fitzgerald, Wessel E. Fitzgerald, Stephen J. Finish, Samuel Fishkin; Benjamin and Thomas J. Fox; Samuel Forchia, John J. Flaherty, John P. Flaherty; Frank and Walter Frederick; Frederick Frey, Aaron Franzblau, William P. Frankel, Angelo Franciscone, Concetto Frasca, William Fraser, Joseph Francy, George Fedor, Maurice Feldman, Frank Felicetta, Luigi Felinbattista, Domenico Fellarico, John Fertig, John Frondera, Patrick Fuery, Peter Fugen, William H. Fullerton, John Frank, Russo Filippo, Harry Frederick, Peter Federson, John D. Fennessey, George W. Fithian, Morris Fleischman, Thomas Flynn, F. P. Fenskove, Vandrize Foster, Alexander Franck, John Fuery, ——— Farkas, E. P. Flowers,

Harry C. Faucett, Alec Feges, G. W. Fazan, Ras. R. Frederick, Nicholas Fraise, M. J. Fettau, Stephen J. Frinsh, Sebastian Fimiani.

Samuel Garaffa, William Garrity; Donald C. and William V. Garretson; Joseph J. Gadek; Julian and Stephen Gaspar; Thomas C. Gatie, Anton Gawkoski, Bolega Gazeba; John and Michael Gerba; Daniel P. Gallegher, Philip Gallant, James Gannon, Rocco Gontriano, Nicola-Geronda, Joseph E. Gibbons, Arthur Giesing, Grover Gisborne, Isidore Glebman; Albert and Herman Goldstein; William Goldberg; Leo A. and Nathan Goldberger; Bernard Goldberger, Anton Goerke, William Gooding, Antonio Grandnito, Stephen Grybonski; Ronald B. and Charles H. Gray; John F. Granat, Frank Gregor, John Gregory, Arthur Grimley, Charles A. Grove, Louis Greenberg, William Gulzvitch, Milton J. Guttman, John J. Gannon, Marcel Gavorski, John Geneski, Constantine Geogoes, Andrew Giles, David Gladstein, Edward Green, Howard Grizankowski, Adolph Guat, Edward Gloff, Abram Gladstein, Claude A. Griswold, Charles Gallos, James D. Guare, Isadore Gilman, Anton Grzeskowiak, Manuel Grayer, Gus Geme and Maurice Goletfarb.

Henry Hagerman, Hans M. K. Hanson, Stephen Hagner, Edmund S. Hazel; Philip F. and Samuel H. Halpern; Thomas M., Michael J. and Edward Hanley; Alxel, Emanuel M. T., John and William B. Hanson; Arnold, Frank and Louis A. Hansen; Einer C. Harmon, Thomas Harmes, John Hallahan; William F. and William Harding; Stanley E. Hartshorne, Earl H. Harriman, George Hasko; Miles P. and Richard Henderson; John Hehlo, Ervin Helvig, Charles B. Heller, William J. Hellyer, Raymond Helwig, Neal F. Herron, John W. Hendy, William Heske, Thomas K. Hendrickson, Clarence L. Herbert, Michael Hiduk, Edmund Hmiesleski, Alexander C. Hoagland, Holger Holmes, Mony Hollander, Joseph Honan, Robert P. Holcroft, Hans Holt, Mitro Hliva, William L. Harkins, William O. Hosking, John Hospodar, Charles Howe, Charles Hilbert, Charles Horvath, William R. Hooker, Arthur A. Huff, Charles W. Hubbs, Joseph Huda, John V. Hunt, Henry Hospodar; Austin and Joseph E. Hornsby; George Houser, Carl Harmen, Edward L. Hardiman, Hans S. Hansen, Armes G. Hagman, John J. Halligan, Michael Halus; Andreas, Alfred, Nels E. C. and Rasmus C. Hanson; Leopold Hendrickson, William F. Hill, Charles Hiske, Joseph W. Hodge, Edward Hoffsoner, Stephen Holap, Charles Hudgins, E. A. Hulse, John Huminski, Elmore Hurring, William J. Hansen, Fred Hardy, Arthur Hanie, William Hlavitz, Louis Hansen, Mathe C. O. Hain, Nils H. Hansen, Warren Harrison, Meyer A. Hilton, James Hawk, and Richard S. Hill.

John Inomorotto, Joseph Inacia, Arthur Iverson, Frederick Iverson and Brawdori Ijino.

Joseph Jablonsky, Stephen Jablowsky, Robert E. Jackson, Stanley Jacob; Ingward and Edward Jacobsen; Isidor Jacobs, Herman Jacobszak, — Jankovaski, Andrew Janderup, Leo E. Jardt, Paul Jeary; Jens F., Alfred, Christian, Fred C. and Peter C. Jensen; Johannes Jessen, Jesse Johnson, Charles Johannson; Peter, William and William L. Johannson; Charles, Christian, Gottfried, Arthur, Howard, Fayette, Harry and Herman Johnson; John M., Lawrence and Rignald Johnson; John F. and Allen N. Jones; R. D. Jordan; Bennett A. and Peter H. Jorgenson; Peter Juelson, Joseph Juhas, Antonio Juliano, Joseph Jagelski, Andrew R. Jensen, Axel Jensen, Martin Jessen, Benjamin Jesnak, Lars Johnson, Einer Jorgenson, Otto J. Jorgenson, Alvin R. Jacobsen, Thomas H. Jago, Samuel Jambie, Benjamin Janoski, Stanley Jaskolasky; Herbert J. and Acier Jansen; Andrew Jasson, Hans Johndal, Nels E. Jepson, Emil Jobjenson, Andrew Jessen, Oscar E. Jensen; Raymond J., Elwood R. J. and Anton C. Johnson; Fred C. Jensen, Arthur Jensen, J. P. Jensen, Roland Jensen and Martin Johnson.

Stanley and Stanislaw Kaczmarek; Joseph Kalkoski, Spiros Kalamsac, Andrew Kaluszy, John Kasimer, Louis Karkus, Jacob S. Karkus, Stephen Karowarsky, Felix Kanikerves, David Kanonanz, Alexander Karlovich, Joseph Kelly, Edward Kelly, Cornelius Kelly, Joseph Keig; Henry B. and Owen E. Kidd; William T. Kilmurray, Patrick J. Kilmurray, William Keating, Joseph Keller, Thomas J. Kelleher, Sol R. Kelsey, John Keller, Stephen Kelpitt; William F., John E., and John Kennedy, James P. Kenny, George Kemeny, Stephen Kish, Edward Kilroy, Albert Kistrup, Philip Klivan; Albert and Henry Knudson; John L. and Ronald Kleckner; Albert, Jacob M., Morris and William H. Klein; Thomas Kolassa, Harry Koons, Martin Kosinsky, Nicold Kostanglopes, Michael Kestos, Thomas Kelasok, John Kotski, Joseph Kewalczyk, John Kezok; John A. and Stephen Kozusko; Howard Koons, Anton Kominski, John Konkosky, William Kozub, George Kosh, Oliver Kovacs, Anton Kul, Anton Kubulak, Anton and Stanislaw Kuratkowski; John Kurobiewski, Stephen Kuswiesky, John Kuska, Adolph Kutchev, John J. Krametz; Irvin S. and Max Kreielsheimer, Stephen M. Krockmally, Joseph Kroecisisky, Frank Kwiatkowski, Andrew Kafton, John Kzicynski, Bernard Karkus, Edward Kwiatkowski, Morris Kaufman, Walter Keller, Stephen Kaczmarek, Felix Kalinoski, Russell Kemmerer, Ardis Kezoff, Joseph Khotimlasky, Ross S. Kiohl, Alfred Kirkland, Adolph Klein, Joaquin G. Koch, Joseph Koncz, Pronip Kramerocwicz, John Krempasky, George Krock, Gus Krzemieciechi, Fred M. Kjergaard, Joseph Kobelak,

Andrew A. Karnis; John and Paul Karnis; Frank Kozina, Michael Kwiatkowski, George Kish, Edward M. Kuchne, Joseph Kofile, John Kronkosky, Anton Keviatkowski, Isadore Kaufman, Louis Koplowitz and Edward H. Kinsey.

John Labuskey, Wacetau Lada, Joseph Labeleski, Jasper Labruzzo, Stephen J. Lakomski, Antonio Lalocovi, Charles J. Lamp, Vincent Lambiasi, Ambrose Langan, Harold C. Lang; Andrew C., Johannes, William, William P., Anthony R., Chris, Einer and Alfred C. Larson; Arthur LaRoe, Constant Laschowski, Joseph Lasko, John Laski, Frank Laskowski, Julius Laskowski, Stanislaw Lawrinowski, Gerald Loach, Joseph Leahy, Axel Lembecke, William Lebovitz, Konstant Lengerski, Paul Levine, John Levandoski, Abram Levenson, Harris Levine, Adolph Levy, Richard Le Suer, Jacob A. Lesslauer, Ludwig Lewoc, Philip Libossi, Hyman Lieber, Rubin I. Levine, Einer Liljeroos, William Lind, Walter P. Lifgreen, Hans Lindhardt, Charles Lindenmeyer, Walter C. Little, Fred M. Kenseth, John Lonogno, Ignatz Lozonsky, Charles Looser, Frank Love, Oscar R. Lind, John L. Lund, M. D., David J. Lucas, John Lulenzki, Peter Luxhog, John A. Lundberg, Joseph Lynch, William J. Lyons, James J. Lynn, John N. Leitner, John Leonard, Henry K. Lozowski, Abram L. Lowkowitz, Antonio Loiaconi, Joseph Lomas, Irving Long, William Lordon, Joseph Lacova, John M. Lampart, Emil C. Larsen, Adriano Lawrenti, John Lebed, Peter Letse, Frank Levendosky, George Leisler, Harry Lindhart, Stanley Linnick, William H. Lloyd, Ralph T. Long, Walter Loczenski, Elmer Lund, Elmer Larson, John Larson, Charles Lembecke, Andrew Lesberg, H. P. Larsen, Emil C. Lanser, Joseph Lepech, Wyzciak Lisnbo, Maxwell Lorin, Paul B. Lenchiski, Stephen Lzarejko, Elmer Lorentzen and Emil Larson.

Joseph Malinowski, Anton Malinowski, Fanajote Manikos, John P. Martin, Paul Masek, Shak. Matacoff, Christian Mathiason, Andrew Mato, Albert Mazurk, Francis J. McCormick, Edwin McFarland, John McGill, Edward McKelvey, Wilson L. Mc Kinley, Paul L. Meredith, David Metzendorf, John Milges; Christian R. and Harry Miller; Theodore Moken, Hugo Montz, George D. Morehouse, Peter Mosko, Michael Muraski, James J. Murray, Charles Muszowski, Joseph Mrocek, Frank Myer, August Maural, August J. Miller, L. R. Morgan, Richard Mathiasen, Victor H. Main, Walter McHose, James McGuirk, Leon M. McHose, Anton Magyar, Frank Maskowich, Aaron Mintz, Benjamin V. Moore, William H. McCormick, M. D., Daniel McArthur, James McCormick; John J., Charles P. and William L. McCormick; William McFarland, Thomas McKeon, Joseph K. McLaughlin; Harold and James A. McMahon; James McNally; James H. and John J. McNamara; Harry C. and Orville J. Macan; Fred Madsen, Charles Madarasz, Adolph Maffei, Stefano Maffei, Peter J. Magyar, Sigmund Mahler, Richard F. Maher, Stephen Makini, Thomas J. Major, Michael Malishka, Francis Maloney, Paola Manjanaga, Edward S. Marciniak, Stephen Marciniak, Nathan Margaretten, Albert Marteucci, David E. Martin, Samuel Margaretten, William L. Marshall, Andrew Marcienski, A. Marsuwich, Wladislaw Materewsky, Joseph Matuszle, Roman May, Samuel Mazer, Israel Maze, Albert B. Mehaffey, James Meeheim, John Megelo, Joseph Meglozio, Everitt Mellick, Joseph Meyers, Paul Melke, Joseph Messenger; Robert J., Armand and Jacob Meyers; August Menrae, John Momo, Peter Mezinis, Stephen Michaels, Frank Mikalionis; Alfred, George J., John P., Edward, Joseph, Stephen, Albert A. and Paul Miller; Stephen Mikelajczak, Anton Mikuicki, Ignatz F. Michalonski, John Michalski, Benjamin Mituick, Edward Miljes, Michael Mokowski, Thomas Mola, Joseph Molchan, George M. Molnar, Andrew Mortensen, Theodore Moroz, Matthew Mork, John Moskowich, Otto T. Moser, Armand Motors, Frank Mowrey; Thomas J., James J., Howard and Joseph H. Mullen; Cleveland A. Mulligan, William Munn, James H. Mulligan, Saverio Mucelli, Anton Munizza, Martin Muniz, Joseph Murasky, Nels Miller, Michael Midio, George Misak, Ira C. Moore, Jr., Morris Margaretten, Karisto Markos, W. R. Miller, Andrew T. Matey, Jacob J. Mann, M. D., and Clarence A. Mitchell.

Martin, William H., Charles, Holger, Jens, John and Louis H. Nelson; Frank Nemo, Raymond L. Newman, Frank Nestico, Stephen Nagiewicz, John Namovitz, Gustav Nabel, Julian Namoretz, John E. Natoli, Thomas W. Newton, Einer Nicholson, Kostanti Niemera, Andrew J. Nipar, Testamento Nezerene, Leo Nomandia, Antony Neto, Henry T. Nickenig, John Novak, Yens Nelson, James M. Nolan, Edward Ncyboe, Robert Nagle, Frank Ncsipasul, Axel Nelson, Einer W. Neilson, Peter Nemetris, Otilio Notoro, C. O. Nielsen and Elmer Nielsen.

Cornelius, Daniel M., John E. and Patrick O'Brien; William J. O'Hara, Walter O'Malley; Peter and James O'Toole; Joseph S. Odeleska, Elmer Ohlson, Tony Oliva, Francis M. Oliver, Walter D. Oliver; Michael and Stephen Ondisko; Stephen Oszcesky, Olaf Olsen, Holian Ojciem, Peter Ostergard, Teofil Ostrowski, Frank Ozimie, John Obere, Joseph Ohmer, David Owens, John Olexa, C. L. Oliensis, Cyrus Olivierie, Philip Joseph Orzechowski, John O'Hara and Krestian Ostergaard.

Alfred, Harry A., James, William, Charles, David E., Thorwald, Anthony, John, Harold R., Rossi L., William K. and Bird Peterson; Anton Palics, Frank S. Pappot,

Wladislaw Petroski, Paul Petrolla, Christian Petroneles, Palo Pocaroro, Lucis Perion, William K. Petty, Joseph A. Pfister, Isider Picanko, Thomas Pico, George P. Phillips, Frank Plavin, John Pigmiowy, Wladislaw Plucink, Henry Polkowitz, Charles Policastro, Joseph Pokalskie, Herman Potyk, Joseph Polkascielny, Battista Pucci, Andrew T. Poulson, Edward Prohaska, Henry Pucker, Alex. Ponitowski, Rosario Pollina, Machan Poretti, John Pope, Soren Poulsen, Stanislaw Poteraj, Peter Pretelli, Michael Prezowniak, Valentine Prezowniak, John M. Pribula, George H. Pribula, John Price, Salvatore Prevenza, Constant Psalidakis, James Pitke, Louis A. Polenski, Domenico Paono, Tony Paono, Thomas Palisekiewicz, John Parkes, David Patterson, George Pattile, Stephen Pawlowicz; Louis H. and John Pavlovsky, Marcus Papos, George J. Parsons, Stanislaw Pawlack, Samuel Payne, Axel Parkstrom, John A. Papp, Victor Peterson, Ralph L. R. Poulson, Raymond H. Powers, Apanass Peverotney, James Pribush, James Prilvich, Stephen Predich, Howard T. Palmer, John M. Panko, Thomas Pargiolo, Raymond E. Parker, Chester G. Peck, Andrew Poulsen, Chris. Peterson; Edward, Einer R., Oscar W., Albert C. and Peter M. Peterson; Alex. Pietraska, Michael Petren, Harry Pintard, Louis Piskorski, Wladislaw Petachi, Henry Paulsen, John Petro, Iki and Frank A. Plain.

Leonard Quintillian and Joseph B. Quig.

George Rabec, Fred A. Rask, Axel Rasmussen; Thorwald, Wilhelm, Julius and Andrew Rasmussen; Carl Rappaport, Jacob Raudenbush, Frank Ramarows, Samuel W. Reed, Robert Reid, Irving J. Reimers; James J., Walter J. and Edward J. Reilly; Andrew Repak, Joseph Rezza, Paul A. Richter, Julius Rippenbein, John Rice; Arthur and Edward Ritter; William C. Rhodes, John C. Roberts, Andrew A. Roerig, Wil m J. Roman, W. C. A. Rosenvinge, Anthony Rossi, Michael H. Roth, Salvatore Rotundo, Philip Rometo, James J. Rooney, Michael Rozanski, George V. Runyon, Alfred Rominger, William C. Reak, Edward W. Roberts, William Robinson, Stanislaw Rokicki, Philip Rosner, Henry Rossa, Christian Rasmussen, Clair Reick, George Reick, John F. Reilly, Albert P. Rippenbein, Ralph Rotella, John Rotundo, Frank Rubaha, Harry Rudnik, John Ruppi, Felici Russo, Charles Russian, Victor Reifretas, Stephen Rybakowicz, Martin Ryan, Edward Ryan, Martin Roch, Herbert Rankin, John Roboski, Meline Raffado, Jacob Rippin, Nicholas Riscice, Carl O. Roessler, Edward P. Romond, Joseph J. Romond, Isidore Rosenwald, Thomas Ryczkowski, Francis E. Randolph, Harry Rodrigues, W. J. Ridley and John F. Reddington.

Stephen Sabel, Demetrius Sakellarides; Thorkeld, Chris and Martin Samsoe; Thomas Sarbowski, George Sandor, Domenico Savoia, Abram Sacarney, Louis Salesky, Louis Sandler, Floyd Scheurman, Philip Schneeberger, M. D., Nicholas Schulara, Herman Schwartz, Joseph Seimo, Louis Schacht, Carl Schumann, Ernest G. Schumann, Harry H. Schultz, Archibald Scott, E. Schultz, Charles C. Schilling, Charles G. Scholz, Julius Seibenski, John Seal, William A. Semple, Louis Seng, Anton Segnak, John F. Seaman, Charles K. Seaman, William F. Seiboth, Morris Seinwell, Joseph Shripecley, Charles W. Sheppard, Joseph Silvancy, Felix Sipitkowski, Wladislaw Sietzputowski, Basil Simakis, Alfred Skirm, Nicholas J. Skalla, Stephen Skezenski, John Skeyinski, Paul Shubak, William P. Shumsky, Theodore C. Santoro, Quinn Scarchilli, Philip Schlesinger, Peter Schoepfer, William Scott, Joseph L. Seaman, George A. Seaman, William Seel, Leo Segar, Edward Segar, Joseph Sikerski, George Slaninka, John Smitkoski, Benjamin F. Slobodien, Earl Smith; Frank W., Frank B., Fred P., Harry, Thomas C. and William Smith; John H. Sorenson, Gustave Soraco, Michael Sopke, Stanley J. Seporowski, Joseph Sobirai, Louis Y. Sosin, Joseph Soyak; Harry and Jacob Spitzer; Stephen Spack, Martin Sparmonth, John Stankiewicz, George Stancievich, James Stathes, Joseph Stephens, Arthur H. Stephens, Perry Stanley, Anthony P. Stark, William Stern, Joseph Stillo, John Stoak, Ernest Strauss, William Stephano, Paul St. Marie, Massino Straffi, Stephen Strombach, Charles Sturm, John D. Stien; George O. and Joseph Steffen, John A. Streifkin, Charles Supo, Jacob Susman, Charles Shulbach, Elias Shiptenko; Stephen A. and Louis Smith; Harry Simpson, Robert Spiegel, Stephen G. Suydam, John Surico, Vito Surico, Frank Sweal, Stewart D. Swan, Jacob Swenko, Frank Swoboda; Frank and Edward Sullivan; John Szmania, Michael Slobodien; Joseph and Andrew Smith; Frank Sneath, Roman Saliciak, Alesandre Seasserin; Anthony W. and Robert Silkerski; Chester R. Smink, Raymond Sekelenski; Albert and Carl Sorenson; Philip Setos, Russell M. Sprague, Thomas Stamatelos, Walter Stamplak, Karapel Standoweski, Andrew Steed, Leo C. Steffener, Charles Stehlgens, Emil Stremlau, Jacob Sieczkowski, Michael Studua, John Suiangkowski, John Surma, Samuel S. Svizeny, Joseph A. Svizeny, Nicholas Stello, Michael Santsak, Rudolph Schell, Jacob Svensko, Edward H. Simonson, Joseph J. Simo, Carl Smith, John Solomon, Nicholas Saunicii, Samuel St. Lifer, and Adam Szerejka.

James and William Tanner, Louis Tanko, Vincent Telanco, Biagio Tenace, William Testa, Angelo Terrio, Max Terry, Taris Teshuk, Carl Therkelson; John J., David G. and William Thomas; Elmer, Harry G. and William Thompson; John E. Toolan, Harry

W. Tooker, George M. Tooker, Nicholas Tellis; Frank and Ernest Tonghini; James Toth, John Tiedge, George Tilekey, William S. Tyrrell; Charles and Henry Tiedgen; David Timidaski, Paul Trygar, Andrew Travis, Salvatore Tringle; Michael and Henry Tuzik, Michael Tkach, Michael Tolmeo, Andrew Tonneson, Joseph Tracy, Michael Truman, Andrew Torrolo, Alfred Thullison, Clarence Thorne, Edward Tangaard, Alfred T. Toft, James Tricittis, Charles Trout, Tony Tochia, John A. Thompson, Paul Tonygar, and Howard R. Tappen.

August Ulmer, John Urbanski, Stephen Ungerich, Louis Ungar and John E. Urdsik. George M. Vause, Ralph E. Vining, Walter Verncke, Yens Voetman, Anthanos Venglitias, John Vidsik and Frank Valato.

Earl H. Wade, Henry C. W. Walters, Israel J. Ward, Walter J. Weir, Jacob H. Weitzen, Earl M. Wendel, Charles S. Wiewirski, David J. Wilentz, John J. Wilk, Howard S. Williams, Harold A. Williamson, Robert B. Wilson, Arthur Wissing, Alfred Wittebert, Joseph J. Wegrzyn, Edward C. Wierzbicki, John Wrblewski, Fred Wustefeld, Russell Wallace, James H. Ward, John Wallgreen, Terachiock Washo, Michael Wawerczal, Nathan Wedden, Morris Wenig, John K. Weyich, John K. White, Edward R. White, Arthur Whitten, Arthur B. Wight; John and Anton Wooder; John Wolsky, Frank Wachel, Lawrence Ward, Henry Wedden, Stephen Weisto, Arthur C. Welker, George Weir, Arthur Wickberg, Frank Wilentz, William Wogensen, Leo Wolfe, Hans Wuetherich, Harold W. Warren, Emerson White, Luther Wilson, Edward Wolfe, George Worth, Austen E. Wolfe, Edward Waff, Peter Walaski, August Waldman, Paul Walizowski, Thomas F. Wallace, Morris Weiss, Elmer Williams, William Wilson, John Winkler, V. Woldsen, Joseph Wilkanowski, John Widzik, George S. Walker, John Witzel, Joseph Wojciechowski, Wallace J. Weir, Joseph J. Welton and Russell Wogtom.

Paul Yackowski, Nicholas Yanek, Stephen Yellen, Michael Yuro, Frank B. Young and Jesse P. Yepsen.

Edward Zuranshi, Alex. Zboyan, John Zanka, Nicholas Zececky, John A. Zoloos, A. B. Zooman, Julius Zwoutsky; Ira and Paul Zwoyer; Isidor Zagoren, Andrew Zambi, Stanislaw Zakolski, Benjamin Zamick, Michael Zetkukic, Basil Zidzupelon, William Zlinsky, Theo. Zisk, Julius Zuretsky and Raymond Zolnick.

WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP.

The following list of Woodbridge men, who belonged to the Militia and Colonial troops during the Revolutionary War is taken from the "New Jersey Archives," compiled by Adjutant-General Stryker, and from Dally's "History of Woodbridge." The probable residence of each man is also given, when it has been obtainable:

Archibald Alger; Captains Ellis Barron, Thomas Hadden, Matthew Freeman, and Robert Ross; Richard Skinner, Benjamin Thornall and James Noe, all of the First Middlesex Regiment. Skinner, afterward a captain, was killed in a skirmish at the Six Roads, July 1, 1779.

Shotwell Bishop, Short Hills. Dugald Campbell and Morris Frazee, Oak Tree. Morris De Camp, of Colonel Sheldon's Dragoons. Dr. Melancthon Freeman, surgeon, Metuchen. Charles Gilman, in Middlesex Militia. Crowell Evans, Joseph Crowell and Merrick Martin, Metuchen.

Captain Asher Fitz Randolph, of Major Hayes' Battalion, lived at the old Blazing Star Landing, now a part of borough of Roosevelt. The following all belonged to his company: James, Ezekiel, Jonathan and Nathan Bloomfield; Robert Burwell, Joseph Dunham, Samuel Willis, and the following: Malachi, Michael, Barzilla, Ezekiel, James, Joseph, Stelle, Phineas, Samuel, Thomas and Zedekiah—all Randolphs.

Benjamin Brown, grandfather of Judge A. D. Brown, Woodbridge Neck. Thomas Bloomfield, Senior and Junior; Samuel, Stephen, Kelsey and Ford Cutter, near Cutter's dock; James Edgar, in Middlesex Militia; William Edgar, Ambrose Elston, a Middlesex county judge; David Freeman, Middlesex Militia; Jonathan Freeman, Second Middlesex Regiment; Samuel Force, Middlesex Militia; and Hiram Frazee, Six Roads.

Samuel Jaquish, John Kinsey, artilleryman; also Shadrach, and James Kinsey, Senior and Junior; John and Joseph Gilman, and Jedediah Freeman, in Captain David Edgar's Light Horse Troop; Abraham Lufberry, in Hazen's regiment, and Abram Laing, both of Lower Rahway; Captain Nathaniel Leonard, Metuchen; and Eliphalet Moore, Second Regiment Artillery, Continental Troops.

Oliver Martin, Second Middlesex Regiment, Lower Rahway; Captain Christopher Marsh, Essex Light Horse, Six Roads; Ralph Marsh, lieutenant First Middlesex Regi-

ment, Six Roads; Captain Jeremiah Manning, First Regiment of Militia, a judge of the county court; James and Peter Noe, the former in Captain A. F. Randolph's company; John Ross, Bonhamtown; Captain Nathaniel F. Randolph, captain in Middlesex Militia, and later made naval officer for the Eastern District of the State. He died June 23, 1780, from wounds received at the battle of Springfield, New Jersey.

Captain David Edgar, of Colonel Sheldon's Dragoons, and previously a lieutenant in General Heard's brigade; General Nathaniel Heard, commanding the brigade named in his honor; Thompson Stelle, captain of militia and paymaster; Lieutenant James Paton, of Sheldon's Dragoons; Isaac Sears, fifer in First Middlesex Regiment, Lower Rahway; David Stewart, Metuchen; Benjamin Thorp, Spencer's regiment of Continentals; Israel Thornall, Metuchen; Samuel Dally and son Jeremiah, First Middlesex Militia. Samuel was with General Washington's troops when they crossed the Delaware in midwinter to surprise the Hessians and English at Trenton. He also fought in the battle of Monmouth.

On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their busy tents are spread;
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

There appear to be no records of those who served in the War of 1812, nor in the Mexican War.

The accompanying list of those who served in the army and navy, from this township, during the Civil War, is taken from the Memorial Record of William C. Berry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Woodbridge, contained in a beautiful book presented to the Post by Elizabeth Berry Browning, James E., Albion R. and Arthur E. Berry, sister and brothers of Lieut. William C. Berry, in whose honor the Post was named, and who was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862:

Alfred Baldwin, William R. Baldwin, John Barton, Charles Bedman, William C. Berry, Augustus Barton, Charles W. Bergen, David Blair, Edwin A. Bloomfield, John W. Bogart, William Bonnell, Ulrich Brobell, Frederick Brill, William H. H. Bloodgood, David Brown, John Bonus, John Bunn, Christopher Burns.

Dennis Cahill, James Claus, William H. Claus, Asher M. Clayton, Charles Coates, John Colhepe, Arthur Collins, Edward Conolly, William R. Coddington, Samuel Coddington, Henry Cook, Patrick Connors, Patrick Cushing and Joseph Cutter.

Charles Clarence Dally, George C. Denning, John C. DeWitt, Charles Diebold, Peter Diebold, William Doty, John Dunigan, Michael Dunigan and James J. Dunn, William Farley, Augustine Flood, Dennis Foley, George E. Fouratt, Henry Frazee and John J. Freeman.

Frank Gardner, Albert Garretson, David S. and John H. Giles, Charles D. and J. Wilmer Gilman, Thomas Grace, Thomas K. P. Grace, John and Patrick Gregory, Richard Hatfield, William Haggerty, Richard F. Hawkshurst, Frederick Hone and David H. Harriot.

Isaac Inslee, John T. Jackson, Mortimer Jaques, James H. Johnson, James J. Kaine, Christopher Keller, George V. Kelly, John Kervin, Barnard Krouse, John F. Lee, Richard Levi, Sampson A. Ling, Thomas Mannion, Seymour Marsh, Albert Martin, Augustus N. Martin, Charles W. Moffett; Franklin and Ellis F. Moore; George B. Morris, Samuel Mott, John Munn, William F. Mulligan, William McElheny, Thomas McElroy, Patrick McCabe, Hugh McDonald, Patrick McGrail, John S. McLaren, Thomas Oliver; Bethune D. and Jeremiah F. Payne; William H. Patterson, Edward Presler, Benjamin A. Robins, Andrew J. Reed, Robert Ruddy, Williams Ross, Andrew J. Roxbury, Michael Sheridan, William F. Stroud, John M. Sutton, Alfred S. Temple, Crowell M. Toms and Thomas Trainor.

Mulford D. Valentine, Patrick Tucker, John H. Venette, John Webber, David Welsh, John Welsh, Michael Wilson, Henry R. Wilson, George N. Wright, Henry and Theodore Young.

In the Spanish-American War, J. C. Williams, Raymond R. R. Moore, Albert Wilson, Oscar Harald and Stephen Le Bruc were in the army,

and Michael Conlon in the navy. The two last named are still in the service.

The appended list includes the names of those from this township who were in the United States service, in the army and navy, during the "War of Nations" in Europe, and was obtained through the courtesy of Sergeant Charles H. Kuhlman, of Company H, 311th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces:

Woodbridge—Charles Anness, Marion C. Anness, Roy Anderson, Thomas Bennett, Joseph Bernards, Percy G. Browne, Captain C. A. Campbell, Jr., Thomas A. Cody, David Coffey, Commander Michael J. Conlon, Charles Corey, John J. Coughlin, Henry Debennerdo, Angus A. Deter, John A. Dobermiller, Joseph Dorosch, Charles W. Drews, Henry and Wallace Drews, Stanley E. Drummond, Charles Dunham, George F. Dunigan, Joseph J. Einhorn, John J. Einhorn, Lieutenant Ralph Ensign, Edward J. Everett, Joseph Everett, Joseph Farkus, Patrick H. Fenton, Joseph G. Ferraro, Corporal George F. Finn, Edward A. Finn, Joseph P. Flanagan, Joseph Flechshuk, Edgar Freeman, George Fromme, Kendal Fromme; Raymond J. and Andrew J. Gerity; Wilton Z. Gilman, Sergeant-Major August F. Greiner, Corporal Peter P. Greiner, Charles J. Greiner, Captain B. W. Hoagland, Lewis P. Hoagland, William J. Holohan, Joseph Holzheimer, George Houser, Howard Huber, John Huerster, Patrick J. Hughes, Martin F. Jaeger, Jr., Leo E. Jardot, Edward Kath; Henry L. and Thomas F. Kath; George F., James E. and Peter F. Keating; Charles Kellerman, John Kenczal, John A. Kennedy, John F. Killen, William P. Klein, Joseph Kolodish, Walter Koyen, Sergeant Charles H. Kuhlman, Michael J. Langan, Sergeant Alfred F. Larkin, Robert L. Larsen, J. Furman Lee, Arthur B. Levi, Stanley Lockwood, William Lorch, Gregory W. Love, Victor N. Love, Arthur H. Ludwigsen, Sherman W. Lusk, Alexander MacPhee, John Maczarski, Corporal Daniel Maider, Louis Maider, Gurov Makarchuk, Lester Martin, Frederick Mawbey, Matthew L. McCarter, Hugh McCloskey, Sergeant E. J. McDonald, John J. McDonald, Allen P. McDonnell, Leon A. McElroy, Russell McElroy, Edward J. McLeod, John S. McLeod, Major W. H. McNair, Sergeant Edwin W. Melick, Jose Menendez, Gilbert M. Meredith, Jr., William C. Mesick, Frank Miller, Captain Raymond R. Moore, Arthur J. Morrissey, Joseph Muka, George Mundy, Benjamin Nathan, Henry Neder, Albert E. Nelson, Sidney and Raymond Noe, Peter J. North, John and Henry O'Brien, George L. and John Olbrick, Derk J. Oldenbloom, Sergeant Leo Ostraw, Earl E. Overholt, William E. Paine (colored), Harold C. Peck; Roy, Arthur T., Abel C. and Seth Peterson; Peter Peterson, Lieutenant J. Berry Potter, Corporal L. Runyon Potter, Stanley Potter, Trofin Racok, Steven Remais, Henry Ryder; Martin and Winfield Ryder; Charles Roder, Jules A. Romond, George Rudovic, Paul Saho, Stephen Sabo, John Sagady, Angelo Scalzo, Louis Schack, Sergeant-Major Barron W. Schoder, Stewart A. Schoder, John Sedlack, Louis Silksay, Joseph Silas, Anthony Silkoskie, Michael Slobodien, Frank Stongeski, Robert Sullivan, T. J. Sullivan, Herbert Taylor (colored), William D. Taylor, Michael J. Trainor, Charles A. and William Treen, Mariona Trobenillo, Homer Vagelos, Lieutenant Earl Valentine, Louis R. Valentine, Sergeant R. G. Valentine, Joseph Varanai, Benjamin W. Vogel, John O. Vollonuth, Cesore Vornali, Walter Walsh, William Walsh, Thomas and Alexander Wand, Edward C. and Herman Weber, Major J. C. Williams, Charles Woglom, Corporal Henry J. Yusko and Louis Zehrer.

Port Reading—James E. Anzorino, Thomas Anzisine, Raffaele Benzullo, Biogio Antonelli, Ernest Burrows, Enoch G. Bylecki, Ellis Chapman, David W. Carpenter, Patrick Cassidy, Pietro Cappolini, Pasquale Casale, Nicholas Cersbus, Matti Cotrigno, Matteo Ciufredro, Antonio De Andrea, Sabato Defazio, Carmen De Luca, Biogio De Luca, Saverio De Marino, Angelo Dettessio, Angelo Doppolito, Cornelius Doody, Jr., Michael and Michele Eonato, Valentine Felice, Michael Fitzpatrick, Martin J. Greisheimer, John Hadam, George H. Hoer, John C. Herman, William Hilton, Carl F. and Peter M. Jensen, Christian P. Larsen, Joseph Maklinsky, Frederick W. Mezier, Jr., Biogio Minicci, Natali and Sabatino Minucci, Rocco Minichillo, Frederick and Henry Neibank, Raymond Neville, Peter R. Peterson, Clarence O. Redd, Rafak Renzullo, Salvatore Ricci, George Richardson, Giuseppe Rogucci, Anaungio Rosso, Domina Russo, Luigi and Nicholas Russo, Andrea Sasso, Joseph Saposia, Michael Sasso, Charles H. Schaffer, John Sciarpeletti, Barardino Scutti, William Seel, Antonio Siano, Giovanni Siano, Giuseppe Simeone, Corporal Gorman N. Steel, Joseph P. Steiner, Francesco Teta, Christopher Thompson, Peter M. Thompson, Matteo Totarro, Felix Travostino.

Fords—Edward J. C. Balderston, Jacob Boelhouwer, Andrew H. Clausen; Cyrus, Leroy L., and Russell H. Dunham; John R. and Thomas R. Egan; E. S. Genge; Cor-

porals Alfred Geiling and Eugene J. Geiling; Corporal Carl W. Hansen, Rasmus E. Hansen, Genge Jakub, Eli Jensen, Dennis Klomsky, Sol. Klomoseky, Arthur R. Lind, Corporal Charles A. Lipka, Carl Marchese, Myers Marchese, Lind R. Oscar, Boginskic Stadiuk, William Suart, Jr., Carl Sundquist, John Sundquist, Carl L. Marchere, Salvatore Marino, Harry J. Mundy, Sergeant Raymond W. Mundy, Harry Murdock, Samuel J. Olsen, Harry Peterson, Guido S. Pians, Rudolph Rasmussen, Gerald Reynolds, Joseph Ward, Harry Wenigar and Edward Zich.

Sewaren—Herman J. Bauman, Captain Albert Boynton, John Breining, Ensign Robert L. and William B. Clarkson, Corporal Joseph Coley, Wallace Christie, Jerome Cuppia, John C. Fowler, Roger Gimbernath, Wesley Hall, Herbert D. Hammett, Oswald Higgins, Edward Hunter, Lieutenant Alphonse LaFon, O. W. Marks, Alfred T. Mason, Lieutenant J. C. Neff; Edward G., Harry W. and Robert M. Pender; Yeppe Peterson, Charles Peterson, James R. Quackenbush, Nobel Wyman Sheldon; Andrew, Edward and Henry Simonsen, Maurice Smith, Lieutenant Herman Switzer, Howard R. Tappen, Harold Whitaker and Walter F. Zettlemoyer.

Keasbey—Charles J. Blum, Julius Copernacke, Joseph F. Fafrovitch, Francis and Michael Fee, George Fullerton, Julius Gloff, William Gloff, John Kimas, Sergeant Dewey H. Klein, Jacob Lowenkopf, Andrew P. Lutreas, Michael J. Parsler, George Perhaski, John Peterson, Charles Pfeiffer; Charles and James A. Romer; Harry Schilcocks, Michael Stark, Joseph Toth, Joseph Vilosky and Joseph J. Wilkanowski.

Avenel—Harry J. and William F. Baker, John and Philip Denbleyker, John Fox, Michael Hopta, Sidney Levi, Robert McCracken, J. Lloyd Schiller, Oscar L. Schiller and Thomas Thompson, Jr.

Ellendale Terrace—John Jaucisko, Michael Kochick, John Malnosky, August and Paul Matthews, Stephen Novak, Andrew Samo and Stephen Sutch.

Iselein—Charles Bonhardt, Frank E. Cooper and Michael Tomaso.

The following is a list of the deceased:

Woodbridge—Godfrey Bjork, Ira C. Dunn, Charles S. Farrell, Jr., Hartley Wilbert, Edward M. Kelly, Charles Marty and Thomas Terp.

Port Reading—William Senson and Antonio Cappola.

Keasbey—Joseph Resh.

Sewaren—Lawrence Ballard and Captain J. G. Hendrie.



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, WOODBRIDGE.—In the year 1904, there being councils of the Knights of Columbus in New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, New Jersey, a desire to establish a council in the growing town of Woodbridge was thus inspired. Since that time the following members of Council No. 857 have filled the chair as Grand Knight: J. F. Ryan, J. P. Gerity, R. P. Grace, M. R. Holohan, Jacob Grauson, M. F. Conole, Thomas J. Cody. Middlesex Council, No. 857, was instituted March 13, 1904, with twenty-nine charter members, as follows: Rev. J. J. Griffin, James F. Dunn, Michael R. Holohan, Michael F. Leahey, M. P. Dunnigan, Richard P. Grace, H. F. McCarthy, James P. Hughes, William A. Grace, E. L. Romond, John F. Campion, J. H. Concannon, P. J. Kenna, B. A. Dunnigan, B. J. Dunnigan, Joseph A. Howell, Patrick Murtagh, Michael P. Conole, John F. Ryan, Louis C. Jelicks, Patrick J. Ryan, Arthur J. Delaney, William A. Ryan, Paul P. Olbrick, John A. Dunn, Lawrence C. Ryan, James P. Gerity, Edward J. Mooney, and D. F. Pender. The original officers, who were members of the committee of organization, were: John F. Ryan, Grand Knight; J. P. Gerity, Deputy Grand Knight; Richard P. Grace, Financial Secretary; D. F. Pender, Recording Secretary; John F. Campion, Treasurer; E. L. Romond, Chancellor; Rev. J. J. Griffin, Chaplain. From its inception this council began to take a deep interest in social and civic affairs, and its members were always in the forefront of any movement that was for the betterment and welfare of the community. This organization has increased its membership yearly, until at the present time it has a total of about 250, and is increasing rapidly.

During the World War forty-five members of the council were in the uniform of Uncle Sam, thirty of whom saw active service overseas, and one of our brothers, Corporal Edward M. Kelly, made the supreme sacrifice for his country. The council was always active in the Liberty Loan drives and other war work, and during the Morgan explosion organized a local Relief Station in their clubroom on Amboy avenue, and served 2,500 refugees with sandwiches, coffee and milk. The council also assisted materially in the great epidemic of influenza in volunteering their services to the committee in charge of the Emergency Hospital, and served nightly in the hospital for several weeks until the danger of the epidemic had subsided.

In 1918 the present club house on Amboy avenue near Main street was purchased and fitted up as a modern club. It soon developed that these quarters were inadequate for the housing of the club, and a committee was appointed in 1920 to look up larger quarters with the result that the spacious home of Frank Elias, at the corner of Main street and St. George avenue, was purchased, and the council expects to move into its new quarters about October 1, 1921. In connection with the purchase of this home it is an interesting historical fact to note that the new site was the location of Washington's Headquarters during Revolutionary times and was known as the Cross Keys Inn.

The present officers of the council are as follows: M. J. Coll, Grand Knight; Joseph J. Grace, Deputy Grand Knight; Paul P. Olbrick, Financial Secretary; Henry A. Romond, Treasurer; Michael R. Holohan, Warden; Albert J. Thompson, Chancellor; Rev. R. J. O'Farrell, Chaplain.

Besides the councils above mentioned, there are now (1921) councils in Roosevelt and Sayreville, in Middlesex county.

SEWAREN HISTORY CLUB.—In the year 1908, at Sewaren, Middlesex county, New Jersey, a number of women met at the home of Mrs. Frederic Firman Grant (now Mrs. William H. Tombs) and formed the Sewaren History Club. These women, about thirty in number, elected Miss Mary C. Stoddart their first president. Mrs. Grant (now Mrs. Tombs) being previously inspired with an idea of having a Memorial Library in memory of the eminent James H. Stoddart, once noted actor and scholar, and a resident for many years at Sewaren, this idea was incorporated in the organization and her fondest hopes were realized. The object of the club is mental and social improvement along historical and philanthropic lines, and the general culture of its members.

In these early days, Mrs. Hutchinson as treasurer, Mrs. Grant as secretary, and Mrs. Hufcut as historian, gave loyal support to Miss Stoddart, who presided about three years, when Mrs. Grant was elected president. In 1913 the Club joined the State Federation, and in 1915 became a member of the National Federation.

In 1918 the members of the Club honored Mrs. Grant by placing her name on the "Honor Roll" of the Founders' Book of the New Jersey State Federation; and the following year planted a tree in her honor on the "Lincoln Highway." During this regime the members of the Club made many pilgrimages to historical points of interest, visiting many of Washington's Headquarters in New Jersey and New York State, and Valley Forge, and the battlefield in Gettysburg.

Mrs. Grant held office from 1913 to January, 1919, when she resigned, and Miss Daisy A. Rush, first vice-president, became acting president. In May, 1919, Miss Rush was elected president and held that office until 1921. During the World War under this regime the membership increased fifty per cent., and great credit should be given to the officers and members for their activities in the Club which enabled it to support the various campaigns and drives.

In 1914 a committee was formed for a permanent scholarship at the New Jersey College for Women, at New Brunswick, which institution is now fully established.

The History Club has other affiliations, namely—its unit membership in the Women's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, also membership in the National Security League and the Roosevelt Memorial Association. The Club has a stone in the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge and in the National Cathedral at Washington. Its Memorial Library possesses a three-inch bronze medallion of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Club has a department of literature, art, music, civics, scholarship, legislature, library, drama, and others.

In May, 1921, Mrs. William H. Tombs again became president.

The Club's activities have had a general influence on the welfare of the community, and have gone hand in hand with every movement since its inception by its moral and monetary support whenever a worthy cause presented itself. It has sustained itself in all these fields of activity, and it is ranked among the leading women's organizations of the State of New Jersey. The social part of its work has meant much for the promotion of culture in this section.



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BIOGRAPHICAL





John T. Wall

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN P. WALL.—The name Wall is a corruption of De Val, and it was introduced into Ireland by the Normans in 1169. The bearers of this name settled in the South of Ireland and held estates in Waterford and Cork. The family seat was in Coolnamuck, Waterford. The estates were sold in 1852 under the Encumbered Estates Act and are now held by the Ormond Buttlers. The name is still carried in the original form by the Spanish and French descendants of the family. In some cases it is written Del Val, notably in that of the Spanish family of Cardinal Merry del Val, secretary to the late Pope Pius X., and his brother, Senor Alfonso del Val, the present Spanish Ambassador to London. They are descended from the Waterford family of Wall, and this eventually was Latinized into its present form. The Ambassador's father, Don Rafael Merry del Val, was for some years secretary to the Spanish Embassy in London. Other notable members of this family were: Colonel Joseph Wall, Governor of Goree in Africa, 1779-1792, son of Garrett Wall; John Wall, a physician, who contributed to the establishment of the porcelain manufactory in Worcester, England. The Walls of New Jersey are all descendants of this family.

The name was introduced into Spain by Richard Wall, born in Waterford, Ireland, 1693, died in Granada, 1778. He entered the Spanish navy while still a youth, and rose to the rank of major-general. He served as private agent of Spain in Aix La Chapelle; was Minister to the Court of St. James, and later Minister of Foreign Affairs to Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. It is to his antiquarian zeal that the world is indebted for the preservation of the Alhambra. His father was a colonel in the army of James II., and had two brothers, one of them being the father of Garret Wall, of further mention.

Garret Wall was born in 1710, and died in 1768. He married ——— Cleary, who died in 1779. Their son, James, is of further mention.

James Wall was born in 1764, and died in 1806. He was an officer of the United Irishmen, and very active in the stirring days of 1798. He was somewhat of a political figure in his time, and his services were much in demand as an orator. He married, in 1794, Mary Brouders, born in 1769, died in 1809. Children: Patrick, of further mention; Garret, born 1799, died 1842; Ellen, born 1801, died 1851; William, born 1805, died 1869.

Patrick Wall was born in 1796. He was a contractor for army clothing in London during the Crimean War. He returned to Ireland, where he died in the year 1879, and was buried in the family plot in Glanworth. He married, 1825, Hanora Keleher, born 1797, died 1881, daughter of Michael and Mary (Birmingham) Keleher, who were married in 1796. Michael Keleher was born in 1768, and died in 1841; his wife was born in 1770, and died in 1800. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wall: 1. Mary, born 1826, died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1904; married, 1853,

Jeremiah Coleman, London, England. 2. Ellen, born 1828, died 1834. 3. Margaret, born 1831; last heard from in 1854, when she was living in Brooklyn, New York, where she married John Sattier. 4. James, born 1833, died in London, England, 1916; married, 1864, Ellen Courtney. 5. Michael, of further mention. 6. John, born 1838; went to Italy as secretary to one of the British representatives at Rome during the Papal War; a letter received from him stated that he was wounded and after that all efforts to locate him failed. 7. Patrick, born 1840, died in London, England, 1913; married, 1866, Hanora Greene, sister to Susanna Greene, who died in London, England, 1912, leaving among their surviving children the Rev. John J. Wall, Rev. William Greene Wall, of London, also Sister Mary Abycia of the Assumption Academy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Michael Wall was born December 2, 1836, and died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 7, 1911. He was educated in London, England. On June 12, 1870, he settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was engaged in the tailoring business until he retired in 1897. He married, May 11, 1866, Susanna Greene, daughter of George and Mary (Hennessy) Greene, who were married in 1838. George Greene was born in 1811, and died July 7, 1886; he was postmaster and revenue collector in Glanworth for fifty-one years; his wife was born in 1819, and died in 1883. Susanna (Greene) Wall received her education in the Black Rock Convent and the Dublin University of Teachers, after which she became the principal of the Glanworth public schools. Michael and Susanna (Greene) Wall were the parents of nine children: 1. Hanna, born 1869, died aged four months. 2. Susanna, born 1873, died aged five months. 3. Annie, born 1876, died aged eleven months. 4. Michael, born 1881, died aged six months. 5. John P., of further mention. 6. Mary T., of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 7. Nora M., of New Brunswick, New Jersey; married, December 26, 1912, John F. Nevius, of Deans, New Jersey, where he died August 26, 1920. 8. James M., of New Brunswick, New Jersey; married, January 7, 1902, Emma Wright, daughter of William and Fannie (Breese) Wright; the latter named died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 26, 1911; their children were: James Clifford, and George Greene. 9. Margaret C.

John P. Wall, a resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is the author of the following works: "When the British Held New Brunswick," "New Brunswick During the War of 1812," "How New Brunswick Became the County Seat," "Before the Railroad Came to Town," "When County Sheriffs Were Hangmen," "New Brunswick's Navy in the Revolution," "New Brunswick at the Critical Period of the Revolution," "The Floods of the Raritan," "When the Irish Came to America," "The Settlement and Progress of the Catholic Church at New Brunswick, N. J.," "A History of Clerical Garments," "The Boys of '98," and several other articles of more or less note. He compiled the history of New Brunswick in the World War, and was at one time associate editor of the "Sartorial Art Journal" in New York. Mr. Wall is reputed to have one of the finest private libraries of Americana in New Jersey, and is considered an authority on local history. He was chairman of



Mr. and Mrs. Michael Wall







W. H. S. DEMAREST, D. D., LL. D.,
President of Rutgers College

the committee on arrangements to welcome home the soldiers from the Spanish-American War. It was under his direction that the early records of the Common Council were copied for the New Brunswick Historical Society.

Mr. Wall married, January 15, 1903, Elizabeth Hope Macom, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Harding) Macom, who were married August 12, 1866. Samuel Macom was born September 29, 1841, died December 9, 1889; his wife was born August 1, 1844. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wall: Evelyn Macom and Elizabeth Victoria.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY STEELE DEMAREST, D. D., was born in Hudson, New York, May 12, 1863. He is the son of the Rev. David D. Demarest, D. D., LL. D., for thirty-three years Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacret Rhetoric in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. His mother was Catharine L. Demarest, daughter of James Schureman Nevius, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. President Demarest is the first alumnus of Rutgers College to become its president. Ancestrally, his connection with the college is almost co-extensive with its history. He has himself been a trustee since 1899, and was secretary of the board from 1904 until 1906. His father was a trustee of the college from 1858 until his death, in 1898, and secretary of the board from 1866. His maternal grandfather was a trustee from 1825 until 1858, and secretary from 1825 until 1830. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Henry Polhemus, was trustee from 1800 until 1816, and his great-great-grandfather, the Hon. John Schureman, was a trustee from 1782 until 1795.

The boyhood and young manhood of William H. S. Demarest were spent in New Brunswick. He graduated from the grammar school in 1879, and from the college as the first honor man of the class of 1883. After teaching in the grammar school for two years, he entered the Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1888. Being licensed to preach by the Classis of New Brunswick and ordained by the Classis of Orange, he had successful pastorates in the Reformed churches of Walden, New York, (1888-1897), and Catskill, New York, (1897-1901). The General Synod of 1901 elected him Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He thus returned to the service of the institution to which his father gave the best years of his life. Dr. Demarest continued in his professorship for five years. During the last of these years he was also acting president of Rutgers College. The trustees elected him president of the college, February 8, 1906, and he was inaugurated, June 20, 1906, in the presence of the largest assembly of alumni and friends which has ever attended a college function at New Brunswick. Rutgers conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1901, and the University of New York gave the same degree in 1916. He also received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia University in 1910, from Union College in 1911, and from the University of Pittsburgh in 1912. In 1909 he served as president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America.

The first ten years of President Demarest's administration have been marked by a very vigorous life in the old college. The adjustment of the relations with the State, accomplished before the end of Dr. Scott's administration, has borne fruit in largely increased appropriations. The Neilson Campus which adjoins the Queen's Campus became the property of the college through the liberality of Mr. James Neilson, of New Brunswick. Upon it two large buildings have been erected, the Engineering building and the Chemistry building. Several smaller pieces of property, including five residences adjoining the Neilson Campus, have been acquired by purchase, so that nearly all the property between the Queen's Campus and the Theological Seminary is in the hands of the college. Upon part of this a new dormitory has been erected at a cost of about \$125,000, by the late John Howard Ford, of New York City, a trustee of the college. A large extension of the Robert F. Ballantine Gymnasium, which contains a fully-equipped swimming pool, costing more than \$30,000, has been erected, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine giving \$27,000 for this purpose. An Entomology building has also been acquired. The college has enlarged its land holdings by an extensive tract comprising two blocks on the western side of College avenue, and by lots on George street, extending from the Neilson Athletic Field to the New Buccleuch Park. Upon the latter four residences have been erected, which are occupied as dormitories by the Rutgers Preparatory School. The strip of land between George street and the canal, and extending westward from a point near Seminary place nearly to the end of College avenue, has become college property. The College farm has been greatly enlarged so that it now includes nearly 350 acres of land. On it has been erected a handsome Agricultural building by a State appropriation of \$100,000. The Short Course building, the Poultry Administration building, greenhouses, dairy barn and other buildings have also been added.

The progress along educational lines in these ten years has not fallen behind that along property lines. The faculty has increased considerably in numbers. Short courses in agriculture during the winter months and a summer session have been established. The number of students in the regular courses has doubled. Several industrial fellowships for graduate students have been founded and new lecture courses inaugurated. The loyalty of the Alumni has been strengthened by the founding of several new local Alumni associations, and the ancient interest of the Reformed church in the college, founded by its ministers and elders, has been fostered. The outlook for Rutgers was never before so promising as in the year of its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

AUSTIN SCOTT, PH. D., LL. D., was born in Maumee, near Toledo, Ohio, August 10, 1848. He graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B., in 1869. After a year of post-graduate study at the University of Michigan, he received the degree of A. M. He then studied three years at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, receiving his Ph. D. from the latter university in 1873. During the same years



AUSTIN SCOTT, Ph.D., LL. D.,
Voorhees Professor of History and Political Science, Rutgers College



he was engaged with Mr. George Bancroft in the preparation of the tenth volume of his "History of the United States." He also carried dispatches to General Washington which contained the decision of Emperor William, as arbitrator, between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the northwestern boundary. Dr. Scott was instructor in German at the University of Michigan (1873-75). He collected and arranged materials for Bancroft's "History of the Constitution of the United States" (1875-82), at the same time acting as associate in history at Johns Hopkins University. He there organized a seminar of American History, and conducted it from 1876 until 1882.

In 1883 Dr. Scott was made Professor of History, Political Economy and Constitutional Law, at Rutgers. On November 25, 1890, he was elected president of the college, and was inaugurated February 4, 1891. He conducted its affairs with great ability and devotion for fifteen years, until January 1, 1906, when his desire to devote a larger part of his time and abilities to the work of teaching and writing led him to relinquish the duties of the executive. During his administration, the College Extension Department was organized and successfully carried on, the teaching of the English Bible was introduced into the curriculum, and in other respects the educational side of the college was enlarged. On the property side, the improvement during these years was very marked. Two of the handsomest college buildings were erected. Mr. Robert F. Ballantine, of Newark, for many years a trustee of the college, was the generous donor of a well-equipped gymnasium, and Mr. Ralph Voorhees gave the college a new library. The ground for both of these buildings was the gift of Mr. James Neilson. Van Nest Hall was improved, chiefly by the liberality of Mrs. Ann Bussing, of New York. The house adjoining the preparatory school was purchased and put into use for the younger scholars. The campus was also greatly improved and beautified. By the generosity of Mr. James Neilson, the students have the use of the Neilson Athletic Field.

It was from Dr. Scott's initiative that the Alumni Endowment Fund was begun in the first year of his administration, a fund which not only promises ever increasing advantage to the college treasury, but which binds a large number of loyal alumni to their *alma mater*. Large additions were also made in this period to the general endowments of the institution by the liberality of Mr. Robert Schell, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mr. Peter Donald, and others. By no means the least of Dr. Scott's accomplishments were the adjustment of the long-standing account with the State, and the passage of a new law governing the State appropriations to the college.

Since his resignation as president, in 1906, Dr. Scott has continued to perform the duties of the Voorhees Professorship of History and Political Science with eminent success. The degree of LL. D. was bestowed upon him by Princeton in 1891, and by Rutgers in 1914.

JOHN HOWARD RAVEN, A. M., D. D.—The active work of the ministry claimed Dr. Raven, but for twenty-seven years he has filled the chair of Old Testament Languages and Exegesis at the Theo-

logical Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Dr. Raven ranks high as a theologian and has filled and is still filling important engagements. He is a son of Anton Adolph and Gertrude (Oatman) Raven, his father born in Curacao, the largest of the Dutch West India Islands, September 30, 1833, died in Caldwell, New Jersey, January 15, 1919. Anton A. Raven was president of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of New York City, and a man of influence in the business world. He married Gertrude Oatman, born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 15, 1840, died in Brooklyn, New York, March 7, 1914.

John Howard Raven was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1870, and after private school study entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, finishing with the class of 1887. He spent the next four years at Rutgers College, whence he was graduated A. B., 1891; A. M., 1894. Choosing the profession of a minister of the gospel, he prepared at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there completed his studies in Divinity, class of 1894. In 1899 Rutgers College conferred the honorary degree, D. D., and in 1902-03 Dr. Raven pursued special courses of study at the University of Berlin. He was licensed to preach by the South Classis of Long Island of the Reformed Church in America, in 1894, and the same year was ordained by the Classis of New Brunswick pastor of the Reformed church at Metuchen, New Jersey, a charge he faithfully fulfilled for five years.

During the years 1898-99 he was acting professor of Old Testament Languages and and Exegesis, and in 1899 he resigned his pastorate and has since most ably filled the same chair as a full faculty member. During the years 1910-13 he was lecturer on the English Bible at Rutgers College, and he is the author of many works, including the following: "Old Testament Introduction, General and Special," 1906; "Essentials of Hebrew Grammar," 1908; "Biblical Hermeneutics," 1910. He is also the compiler of a "General Catalogue of Rutgers College, 1766-1916," having previously, 1909, completed an edition of same; and "Biographical Record of New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1784-1911." He is vice-president of the educational body of the Reformed Church in America; was president of the Zeta Psi fraternity of North America, in 1912; member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a trustee of Rutgers College. He is biographer of the Rutgers Alumni Association, and of the Alumni Association of the Seminary, and chairman of the committee on Necrology, of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and the American Geographical Society. His clubs are the University, Interchurch Clergy, Zeta Psi of New York City, Middlesex Country and the Rutgers of New Brunswick. His religious affiliation is with the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick.

Dr. Raven married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 29, 1894, Elizabeth Grier Strong, born in West Troy, New York, daughter of Rev. Selah W. and Eleanor H. (Van Deurson) Strong. Dr. and Mrs.

Raven are the parents of a son, Anton Adolph, born October 26, 1895, now an instructor in English at Dartmouth College; he married Winifred Storrs Perkins, of Hartford, Connecticut. The Raven home is at No. 185 College avenue, New Brunswick.

EMIL STREMLAU.—The brightest minds and the most gifted sons of the nations have ever been called into the circle of the law, and contact with other minds, equally brilliant, have sharpened the naturally keen intellect. The lawyer of ability rises above the ranks of the many, and attains a position among the few who achieve professional prominence. A position of this kind may be predicted for Emil Stremlau, an able young lawyer of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Charles Stremlau, father of Emil Stremlau, was born in Alsace Lorraine and died in Meriden, Connecticut, at the age of fifty. He came to America with his wife, Pauline (Lange) Stremlau, and settled in Meriden. They were the parents of nine children: Hulda, now residing in New York City; Edith, wife of Frank Koch, of Arlington, New Jersey; Julius, a director of prohibition for the State of Connecticut, and a resident of Meriden; Charles, a cigar manufacturer of Meriden; William, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Augusta, wife of Henry Kreh; Fred, chief clerk, in the freight department at New London, Connecticut; Emil, the subject of this review; Olga, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut.

Emil Stremlau, son of Charles and Pauline (Lange) Stremlau, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, April 3, 1887. He was educated in the Meriden grammar schools, the Concordia Preparatory School from which he was graduated in 1901, Yale Law School, and New York Law School, from which latter institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908. He was admitted to practice law at the State bar of New Jersey in 1909, and opened an office in Arlington, New Jersey, in 1909, two years later establishing himself in the practice of his profession at his present location in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. In the presentation of a case Mr. Stremlau's manner and language, being quiet and yet forceful, are singularly effective. The papers which he prepares are exceptionally strong and present the matter under consideration in a manner which admits no dispute. He has a comprehensive grasp of all questions that come before him, and is particularly fitted for his chosen work.

As a citizen with high ideas of good government, Mr. Stremlau stands in the front rank. Always a staunch Republican, he has never been conspicuously associated with the affairs of the organization, though taking a keen and helpful interest in every project having for its end the betterment of conditions in his community. During the World War he was secretary of the legal advisory board of Perth Amboy, and in August, 1919, he enlisted in the United States army, and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Like

many busy men he has a hobby, which is out-door sports, he being particularly fond of hunting and fishing, and in order to satisfy these desires he holds membership in the Raritan Yacht Club and the Perth Amboy Gun Club. Mr. Stremlau is also a member of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and twice a week he attends the gymnasium connected with this organization. In religious belief he is a Lutheran.

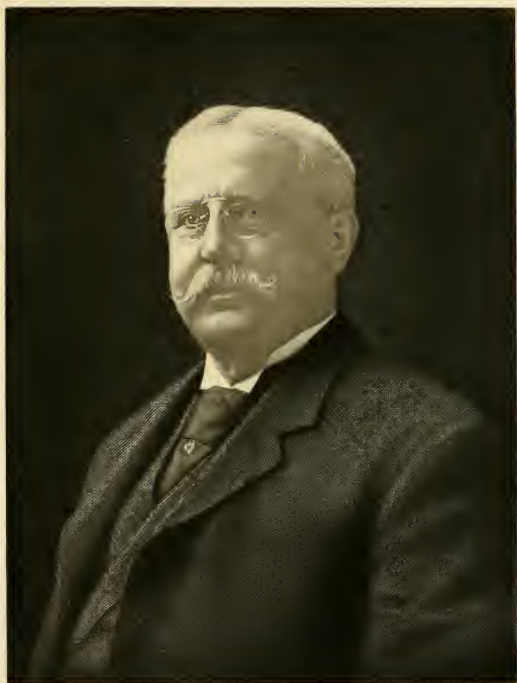
Mr. Stremlau married, January 17, 1912, Violet Margaret Cameron, a daughter of John Cameron, chief clerk with the Trageser Steel Company, and Margaret Cameron, both residents of Arlington, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Stremlau have no children.

In the comparatively short space of eleven years Mr. Stremlau has advanced himself to his present position. That the much longer period that is yet to come will be one of still greater achievement there can be no reasonable doubt, for the past is a guarantee for the future.

MULFORD DAY VALENTINE.—The history of the M. D. Valentine & Brother Company is one of successful business management, the enterprise, executive ability and strong business acumen of the members of the company achieving a wonderful result in placing the products of the company in the markets of the United States and at the same time establishing a considerable export business. Fire brick and drain tile, the company's chief products, were given a new importance in the business world, and the name of Valentine became widely known. As senior member of the firm, Mulford Day Valentine was brought prominently into notice and became known as a capable financier and a man of sterling integrity.

Mulford Day Valentine, son of James and Catherine (Ackerman) Valentine, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, October 26, 1843, and died in Syracuse, New York, July 4, 1911. He attended school until eighteen years of age, then enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regular New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He enlisted for a term of nine months, but he was not mustered out of the service until July 1, 1863, his record one of soldierly efficiency and hard campaigning with the Army of the Potomac. The army service was followed by a course of training at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, preparatory to accepting position as bookkeeper with the important paper house, L. T. Valentine & Company. Two years, 1864-66, were spent with that house then, deeming the time opportune, he formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. Valentine, and under the firm name, M. D. Valentine & Brother, he established the manufacture of clay products.

The firm at first made a commodity now unheard of—bath brick, used for cleaning and scouring purposes. This product later became an unprofitable article of manufacture, and in 1867 M. D. Valentine & Brother began the manufacture of drain tile, and in 1868 added in a small way the manufacture of fire brick, an industry they developed to the highest degree of productiveness. The company owned their own clay banks and operated two plants, one at Woodbridge, the other at Valen-



M. G. Valentine



tine Station in Raritan township, Middlesex county, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. A large force of men were employed at these plants all the year round, and their output was shipped to all parts of the United States, to Cuba, South America and to European ports. Year by year the business of the company increased and Valentine Brothers took rank among the foremost fire brick manufacturers. M. D. Valentine was considered an authority on clay and clay products, and his decisions on matters affecting the clay industry carried great weight. The firm bore an unassailable reputation for business integrity and reliability, while the business quality and executive ability of both partners won them the respect of the commercial world in which they moved. M. D. Valentine was of unusually fine business quality, sagacious, energetic, sound of judgment and clear of vision, and the partnership, M. D. Valentine & Brother, which existed for more than forty years was only terminated by the death of the senior partner, Mulford Day Valentine.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Valentine was offered high honors by his party, but steadfastly declined, although his voice was a potent one in party councils. He repeatedly declined the nomination for State senator and congressman, believing he could best serve his people and their interests by devoting himself to his business which meant so much to a large number of employees, while as a worker in ranks he could serve with equal value to his party. Though retired from active participation in the business through failing health for a year prior to his passing, he was not confined to his residence, and in the latter part of June left his home in Woodbridge to visit his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Duguid, of Syracuse, New York, and at her home he was suddenly stricken and passed away.

Mr. Valentine married, September 3, 1867, Rachel V. Camp, of Ocean county, New Jersey, who survives him, her residence at No. 151 Green street, Woodbridge, New Jersey. The only daughter of Mulford D. and Rachel V. (Camp) Valentine is Grace, who married Henry W. Duguid and has a daughter Isabel. An only son, Eugene, died in 1877.

This brief review of the life of Mr. Valentine reveals a man of strong business quality and deep, earnest nature. In disposition he was genial and kindly, courteous and considerate, a man who made many friends and always retained them. He was buried in Alpine Cemetery, the funeral services being held from his home in Woodbridge, the services in charge of Rev. W. C. O'Donnell, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. George Dougherty, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Newark, a former pastor of the Woodbridge church. Thus passed a valuable man, well worthy of the high esteem in which he was held.

GEORGE COOPER INGLING.—Since the inception of his business career, George Cooper Ingling has been identified with the newspaper business, and as editor of the "New Brunswick Times" since 1915 he holds a recognized place among the representative business men of New Brunswick. His interest in all that concerns the community's welfare

is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given.

George Cooper Ingling was born in Freehold, New Jersey, April 12, 1874, the son of the late William Henry and Elizabeth (Weeks) Ingling. His father was manager for Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange, which disposed of over \$1,000,000 worth of potatoes and other produce for Monmouth county farmers in eastern, western and southern markets. The boy George attended the Freehold Institute, from which he was graduated in 1892, when he immediately became engaged in the newspaper business. His first employment was with William F. Richardson on the Monmouth County Press Exchange, which furnished news to Monmouth county newspapers and to the New York and Philadelphia daily papers from Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county. In 1896 he secured a position as reporter on the "New Brunswick Times," which was being issued as a daily paper at that time. In 1916 it became the "Sunday Times." In 1915, in recognition of the ability Mr. Ingling had already shown, he was made editor of the paper, and on January 13, 1921, he completed his twenty-fifth year in the service of one paper.

In politics Mr. Ingling is independent of party restriction in casting his vote, and although he maintains a deep interest in public issues, he keeps strictly aloof from political circles. He affiliates with the Young Men's Christian Association, and in religion is a Methodist, attending St. James' Methodist Church, New Brunswick, where he has served as trustee, president of the Epworth League, and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Ingling's hobby is athletics, and until war interfered he was president of the Inter-Church Quoit League, which was conducted for three years and in which teams from ten churches, representing men over twenty-five and those under that age, participated in indoor quoits.

On April 16, 1895, Mr. Ingling was united in marriage with Gertrude Frelinghuysen Scott, daughter of John Charles and Gertrude (Fisher) Scott, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ingling are the parents of three children: George Warren, born February 26, 1896, served in the World War with the 311th Machine Gun Battalion, 79th Division, in St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest battles; he received his honorable discharge from the service in 1919; Donald Thurston, born March 10, 1898; and Elizabeth Cooper, born April 3, 1901.

WILLIAM STULTS DEY.—Coming to South Amboy with his parents when only six months old, William Stults Dey has lived in that city all his life.

Born in Cranbury, New Jersey, July 22, 1869, William Stults Dey is the son of Asa and Eliza (Paterson) Dey. Asa Dey was born in Cranbury, New Jersey, in 1837, but in his young manhood he came to South Amboy, where he was engaged as foreman of carpenters at the Pennsylvania Railroad docks at South Amboy, being occupied in this work during the rest of his life. He died in South Amboy, in 1905, aged



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sixty-eight years. In politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Eliza (Pater-son) Dey was also born in Cranbury, but died in South Amboy at the age of sixty-five years. She was the mother of four children, only two of whom are now living: Lewis, a resident of New York City, connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as foreman of carpenters; and William Stults, of further mention.,

William Stults Dey obtained his education in the public schools of South Amboy, afterward starting upon a business career. When eighteen years of age he entered the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at South Amboy as a machinist's apprentice, and after learning his trade still continued in the employ of the company. After spending five years in their service he was transferred to the cold storage department at South Amboy, New Jersey, remaining there until 1911, at which time he became master mechanic of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, a position he is still filling.

Connected with various interests in the city, Mr. Dey is much interested in its public institutions; he is a director of the South Amboy Trust Company, and director of the present board of freeholders; for seven years he was one of the freeholders of Middlesex county. Mr. Dey has taken a very active part in the conduct of city affairs, having represented his ward in the Common Council for six years and after that being elected mayor of the city, holding the office for two terms of two years each.

Equally active in fraternal circles, William Stults Dey is a member of the local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, having been master of it for four years; he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Red Men, and the Order of United American Mechanics. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of South Amboy.

William Stults Dey married, in South Amboy, Martha Jane Rue, born in that place, the daughter of Alfred and Lydia (Reed) Rue. Three children have been born of this marriage: 1. Leo Alfred, deceased. 2. Gerald Paterson, aged twenty-two, a student in the dental college in Philadelphia. 3. Marjorie Stevens, sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. William Stults Dey reside at No. 305 Main street, South Amboy.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY HOMMANN, judge of the District Court of Perth Amboy, lawyer, business man, and one of the prominent citizens of Middlesex county, New Jersey, was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, May 25, 1851. He is a member of a family that was founded in the United States by John C. Hommann, who came to this country from Saxony and settled in Philadelphia, where he followed the profession of music teacher for a number of years and eventually died. He married in London, Constantia Herbert, and among their children was William Hommann, the father of the Mr. Hommann of this sketch. William Hommann was a clergyman of the Episcopal church and was rector of the church at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and later at Newtown, Pennsylvania.

He married Fidelia Smith, and they were the parents of Charles Chauncey Hommann.

Judge Hommann was but four years of age when his parents removed to Newtown, Pennsylvania, and it was there that his education was received at the local public schools. As he grew to an age to choose a career, the young man took up the study of civil engineering, and followed that profession with notable success until 1903. In the meantime, however, he had also made a study of the law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1880. For a number of years he carried on both professions simultaneously and also took an active part in public affairs. Since 1903 he has devoted himself to the practice of the law, a profession for which he is especially fitted by his natural talents and the character of his mind, his power of close application and hard work, no less than his fidelity and unswerving loyalty to every trust. Judge Hommann is a Democrat in politics and has participated prominently in the life of the city and county where he resides, having held a number of responsible offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1894, and has also served as city surveyor, city clerk, superintendent of the public schools and as city attorney. It was in the year 1915 that he was elected to his present office of judge of the District Court of Perth Amboy, a post in which he has added greatly to the reputation already gained by him in his legal practice as a learned jurist and as a just and impartial man. There is hardly an aspect of the city's life in which Judge Hommann is not conspicuous; he is associated with the management of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, and has served in the Essex Troop of Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, and the New Jersey Militia Reserve. He is also a member of a number of fraternal orders and clubs, among which should be named, the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity; Raritan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 6, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the New Jersey Historical Society; the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; the Colonial Country Club; the Suburban Golf Club; the Seniors Golf Association; the East Jersey Club; and the Raritan Yacht Club. Judge Hommann is greatly attached to all forms of wholesome outdoor sport and is, especially, an enthusiastic golfer, devoting much of his leisure time to that delightful game. In his religious belief Judge Hommann is an Episcopalian and attends with the members of his family the church of that denomination at Perth Amboy.

Judge Hommann has been twice married. His first wife, with whom he was united May, 1886, was Bessie A. E. Elliott Higgins, a daughter of Gardner Elliott and Ann (Bryant) Higgins, her death occurring in November, 1899. He married (second) Alice Paterson Boggs, a daughter of John Lawrence and Cornelia (Paterson) Boggs. One son, Charles Chauncey Hommann, Jr., born April 17, 1887, is now connected with the advertising department of Collier's Magazine. He married, June, 1916, Elsie C. Smith, of Lee, Massachusetts, by whom he has had one child, a daughter, Constantia, born June 22, 1917.

JOHN LAWRENCE LUND, M. D.—When Dr. Lund faced the problem of a profession or a business, heredity and environment were all on the side of business, and for a few years his attention was turned in the latter direction, but finally deciding upon the profession of medicine for his life work, he accordingly made the necessary preparation, and as an obstetrician has attained an eminent position in his profession. He is one of the successful men in the oldest of professions, and not only has he gained the confidence of a large clientele, but he has won the regard of his brethren of the profession, who accord him full recognition.

Niels Lund, father of John Lawrence Lund, was born in Ribe, Denmark, and died there about 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. In 1873 he came to this country with his wife and children, and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1894, when he returned to his native land, where his death occurred. He married Katherine Ihmes, and they were the parents of five children: John Lawrence, of further mention; Otto, a violinist, who resides in Chicago; he is married, but has no children; Harry, deceased; Axel, died in infancy; Arnold E., with the United States Cartridge Works of Perth Amboy.

John Lawrence Lund was born in Ribe, Denmark, January 14, 1868, the son of Niels and Katherine (Ihmes) Lund. He came with his parents to this country when he was but five years of age, and settled in Brooklyn, New York, where he attended the public schools. After graduating from School No. 12, he learned his father's trade of painter and decorator, and engaged in this particular line of work for four years, at the end of which time, having decided upon the profession of medicine for his life work, he entered the Long Island College Hospital, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891, and then for one year engaged in general practice in Brooklyn. In 1892, equipped with the experience gathered first in hospital work and then in independent effort, and also having passed the New Jersey State Regents examination, he came to Perth Amboy, where he has since engaged in active practice of his profession, with offices at No. 267 High street.

During the World War, Dr. Lund volunteered his services and was commissioned a lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States army, being located for a period of three months at the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. He was later promoted to the rank of captain and was at the Base Hospital at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, at the signing of the armistice, when he received his honorable discharge. In politics Dr. Lund is a Democrat and takes an active interest in the promotion of everything which he deems is calculated to promote the welfare of the community. He has been a director of the Perth Amboy Savings Bank for twelve years. He is a member of the Dana Society, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Lund married Grace L. Thompson, a native of Perth Amboy. They have no children. Dr. Lund's hobby is singing; he has an exceptionally fine baritone voice and for many years was president of the Choral Society of Perth Amboy.

Happily gifted in manner, disposition and taste, enterprising and original in ideas, personally liked most by those who know him best, and as frank in declaring his principles as he is sincere in maintaining them, Dr. Lund's career has been rounded with success and marked by the appreciation of men whose good opinion is best worth having.

SAMUEL MONEY CHRISTIE was born in Hamilton, Scotland, June 22, 1869, the son of Charles and Martha (Money) Christie. Charles Christie was a merchant tailor in his native place for many years, and died there in 1895. To Mr. and Mrs. Christie were born ten children, seven of whom are still living: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Forrest, of Somerville, New Jersey; Jessie, a resident of Scotland; William, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut; Mary, residing in Scotland; Peter, a resident of Scotland; Charles, a resident of Winnipeg, Canada; and Samuel Money, of further mention.

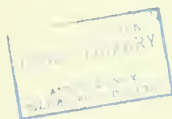
The education of Samuel Money Christie was obtained in the public schools of his native place, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age, when the business of life began for the young boy and he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He worked at his trade for many years in various places, and in 1898 became identified with the New York "Herald" and the New York "Tribune," writing for these and other papers for a period of twelve years, and making quite a reputation as a writer of humorous verse. In 1909 he came to New Brunswick to take the position of general manager of the "Home News." One year later he bought the "Evening Times" and managed this until 1912. In 1916 he took over the Standard Printing Company, since which time he has increased its capacity more than ten fold, changing the name three years ago to the Christie Press. In 1919, he started the South River "Spokesman," which he edits. Mr. Christie has been highly successful in his venture and has risen to a place of prominence among the business men of New Brunswick. His success is in every sense of the word self-made—the result of his own indefatigable effort and his own unflinching belief in his right to succeed. He has a genius for politics and for public service, being a Democrat in his affiliations.

Mr. Christie is regarded as the ablest publicity man in political affairs in this part of the State, and has never been identified with an unsuccessful candidate. Before coming to New Jersey, Mr. Christie conducted political campaigns in New York City, and in this State he was identified with the original campaigns that made Woodrow Wilson first Governor and then President, and also with the campaigns of Senator "Billy" Hughes and Congressman Thomas J. Scully. During the years 1913-15 he was in the Interior Department of the National Government, conducting investigations in the Indian service. In that time he uncovered more inefficiency and corruption than all other special agents in the service put together, and was responsible for many changes in the personnel. When he found, however, that that sort of zeal was not appreciated or wanted, he quit the service and returned to New Brunswick. The Christie Press does a general printing business,



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newspaper, book and job work, and is located in the Christie building at Nos. 11-13-15 Peace street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. Christie is a member of St. Cecile Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City, and Corinthian Chapter, also of New York City, the original matinee lodge and chapter in the world. He has been active in church work and is a member of the Reformed church of Highland Park, New Jersey, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Christie finds his chief recreation in playing bridge and in reading, being especially interested in fiction and historical subjects.

Mr. Christie was united in marriage, May 10, 1898, with Isabella Meickle, a daughter of Gavin N. Meickle, born in Hamilton, Scotland, now residing in Jersey City, where he is identified with the Singer Manufacturing Company, and of Margaret (Durie) Meickle, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Christie are the parents of one child, Lorna B., born April 29, 1899, who graduated in 1921 from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

HENRY BREWSTER WILLIS.—Although a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Ralph Willis was for nineteen years superintendent of public instruction for the county of Middlesex, New Jersey, and when he laid down the burdens and responsibilities of that important office, they were assumed by his son, Henry Brewster Willis, the present incumbent. Five children of Rev. Ralph Willis followed the bend of the paternal mind and embraced pedagogy as a profession, three of them yet living and prominent educators: Jane V. Willis, of Newark, New Jersey; W. Spader Willis, principal of the Newark State Normal School; and Henry B. Willis, superintendent of public instruction, Middlesex county. In addition to ripe scholarship, Mr. Willis brought to the office of county superintendent broad experience as teacher in all departments of public school education, from the little district school in the county to the pretentious city high school, and that experience was part of a perfect equipment for the head of the county school system.

Henry Brewster Willis, son of Rev. Ralph Willis, was born in Albany, New York, but early in the lad's life his father accepted a call to a pastorate in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in that State Henry B. Willis was educated in both public and private schools, and later was graduated from the State Normal School at Trenton. He taught school for several years, during which time he prepared for the practice of law, and in 1881 was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and in 1884 as a counsellor. He began the practice of law in the county in which he has long served as superintendent of public schools. While engaged in the practice of law, he was appointed a special examiner for the State; was counsel to the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex county for ten years, and became well known throughout the State as a specialist in school law, acting as adviser to many boards of education.

After his choice as county superintendent of schools, the rule of the State Board of Education went into effect which required the county

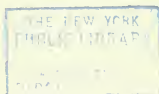
superintendents to give their individual time to the office. When that ruling was made, Mr. Willis unhesitatingly chose to retain the superintendency, though his practice as a lawyer was much the more remunerative of the two professions. Choosing as he did, under the circumstances, was indicative of a fine sense of devotion to human service that is all too rare in our day; and yet just such choosing brings, as in his case, the rich reward of universal esteem which far more than compensates for the losses of a material nature. Like most of men whose highest ideal is that of service, Superintendent Willis has not limited his field of activity to the narrow confines of a county. Some measure of his capacity for work may be taken from a partial list of organizations of which he is still a working member, as follows: National Educational Association, of which he was both a director and vice-president; State Teachers' Association, of which he was president; State Sanitary Association, also its president; State Council of Education; New York School Masters' Association; and the Summer School Faculty of Rutgers College, holding official position in the three last-named.

As an organizer of forces making for harmony and efficiency in all the related agencies tending to the development of the educational possibilities within his county, Mr. Willis' record is truly an enviable one. The following organizations in Middlesex—all the first of the kind in the State—evidence his remarkable talent in this direction: Middlesex County Pedagogical Library Association, which was organized in 1895—this organization now has over two thousand five hundred up-to-date books on pedagogy in its library; Middlesex County School Board Association, organized in 1896; District Monthly Conferences in 1900; Supervising Principals' Association in 1902; County Medical Inspectors' Association in 1909, and the Middlesex County Vocational School Board Work in 1914. At the 1917 commencement of Rutgers College the trustees conferred on Mr. Willis the degree of Master of Arts. In conferring this degree, President Demarest said it was in recognition of original school work and in further honor of thirty years of successful superintendency of the public schools in Middlesex county. One of the unusual and noteworthy facts in connection with the above organizations is that all are working as a county unit. The three cities, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy and South Amboy share in the activities of all these bodies, and their educational machinery works in admirable harmony with that in operation under Mr. Willis' direct supervision. With all these available forces organized, all at work, and intelligently and enthusiastically directed, it but naturally follows that the schools under the supervision of Mr. Willis are second to none in this or any other State.

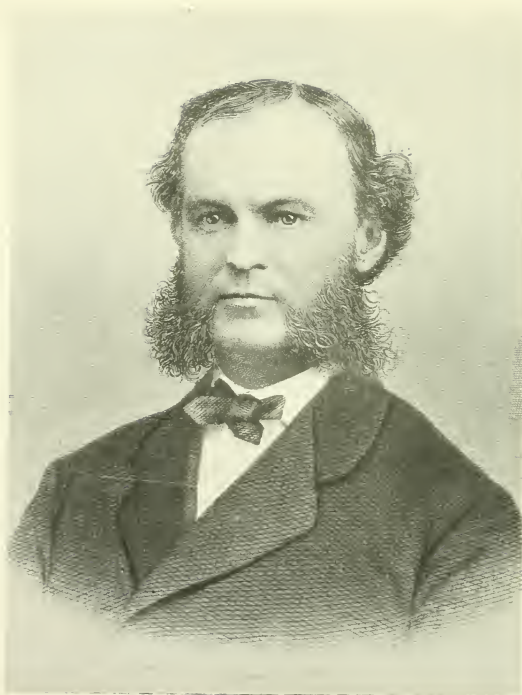
JUDGE WOODBRIDGE STRONG.—Could family characteristics be attributed to a name, the temptation would be irresistible to credit the surname Strong with the strong professional eminence of Woodbridge and his ancestors, from the coming of "Elder" John Strong, the first of the name who came from England to New England in 1630. The line of descent from "Elder" John Strong and his wife, Rachel Holton, is



WOODBIDGE STRONG







Theo. F. Randolph

through their son, "Justice" Joseph Strong, and his wife, Sarah Allen; their son, Captain Joseph Strong, and his wife, Elizabeth Strong; their son, Rev. Joseph Strong, and his wife, Jane Gelston; their son, Rev. Joseph (2) Strong, and his wife, Sophia Woodbridge; their son, Professor Theodore Strong, and his wife, Lucy Dix; their son, Judge Woodbridge Strong, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Professor Theodore Strong was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, July 26, 1790, died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 1, 1869. At graduation from Yale, A. B., 1812, he took the first prize in mathematics; was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton College, 1816-27, and filled the same chairs at Rutgers College, 1827-1863, and knew no superior as a mathematician. For thirty-six years he served Rutgers College, as a member of the faculty, retiring at the age of seventy-three. He married, September 23, 1818, Lucy Dix, of Littleton, Massachusetts.

Woodbridge Strong, son of Professor Theodore and Lucy (Dix) Strong, was born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, (seat of Hamilton College), February 21, 1827. He was brought by his parents to New Brunswick, New Jersey, the same year, and died there, August 23, 1907. Originally christened Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge Strong, he cut the name in the middle and was always known as Woodbridge Strong. He entered Rutgers College in 1847, but turned from classical to professional study and read law with his brother-in-law, John Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, afterward a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. He caught the "gold fever" in 1849, journeyed to California, and is credited with being among the pioneers who made gold discoveries in Oregon. He returned to New Brunswick in 1851, resumed the study of law, and in 1852 was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney and in November, 1872, as a counsellor. From 1874 to 1879, and again from 1896 to 1906, he served Middlesex county as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was an eminent lawyer, a learned, just and upright judge, holding as lawyer and as jurist the highest respect of his brethren of the profession.

Judge Strong married Harriet A. Hartwell, who died February 9, 1909, daughter of Jonathan Hartwell, of Littleton, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of William Hartwell, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1636, and of Anthony Dix, who came to Plymouth Colony in 1623. Woodbridge and Harriet A. (Hartwell) Strong are the parents of the following children: Alan H., a lawyer; Theodore, a lawyer; Edward W., a lawyer; and Elizabeth B. The sons studied law under their honored father, and all became eminent in the profession.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.—There were important reforms inaugurated in New Jersey during the three years following the election of Theodore F. Randolph as governor, and his administration has been generally commended. He is a native son of Middlesex county, New Jersey, born in New Brunswick, June 24, 1826, his father, James F. Randolph, editor and publisher of the "Fredonian" at New Brunswick

for thirty-six years, and for eight years a Whig representative in Congress.

Theodore F. Randolph was liberally educated, read law, and came to the bar in 1848. He had been brought up by his father in the Whig political faith, and when quite young was writing editorials for the "Fredonian." When a young man he went to Mississippi for a season, and his first vote was cast in Vicksburg, in that State, in 1847. After his return to New Jersey, in 1850, he settled in Hudson county, where in 1860 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1861 he was elected State Senator, an office he held four years. He was a member of the special committee on the Peace Conference in 1861, and was the author of the measure for the relief of the families of soldiers who should serve in the Union army. In 1867 he was elected president of the Morris & Essex Railroad. In 1868 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor of New Jersey, and was successful over his Republican opponent, John I. Blair, by four thousand six hundred and eighteen votes. He served with highest honor for three years, then, as no governor of New Jersey may succeed himself, he was retired to private life. But in 1874, the Democrats having a majority in both houses of the New Jersey Legislature, he was chosen United States Senator. He served his time with great honor, and after retiring to private life devoted himself to mining and farming operations. During his term as State Senator he introduced a bill providing for a State comptroller. During his administration as governor the State Riparian Commission was established, the Camden & Amboy monopoly tax was repealed, and the Morris Plains lunatic asylum was constructed. On July 12, 1871, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, he issued a proclamation insuring the right of parade to the Orangemen of New Jersey and giving them State protection. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee, a trustee of Rutgers College, and a founder and president of the Washington Headquarters Association, of Morristown, New Jersey.

Governor Randolph married, in 1851, Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman, of Kentucky, and a granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall. He resided in Morristown from 1865 until his death, November 7, 1883.

REV. WILLIAM WHITE KNOX, D. D.—There is no way by which the value of a life to a community can be estimated and especially is this true of the life of the minister of the gospel. Since coming to the First Presbyterian Church, of New Brunswick, in 1893, all departments of this church, of which Rev. Knox is now pastor emeritus, have advanced to a large degree, but these are but the tangible evidences of the value of his pastorate, and constitute but a part of the real benefit his pure life and inspiring leadership have meant to the church which he has served so long and devotedly. The spiritual advancement cannot be measured or told, and the great record alone will ever reveal what the life of this eloquent, devoted divine has meant to his people and to the community.

Rev. John Pray Knox, LL. D., father of Rev. William White Knox, was born in Savannah, Georgia, the son of Andrew and Rebecca (Rice) Knox. After graduating from Rutgers College, in 1830, he matriculated at New Brunswick Theological Seminary, graduating in the class of 1837. His services were in Reformed Dutch churches, as follows: Nassau, New York, 1838-41; Utica, New York, 1841-44; St. Thomas, West Indies, 1847-53, and at the end of this time he was called to the Presbyterian church of Newtown (now Elmhurst), Long Island, where he filled the pulpit for twenty-seven years. Dr. Knox was also an author of considerable note and wrote a history of the Reformed Church of Nassau, New York, of the Newtown Presbyterian Church, and also a history of St. Thomas, West Indies, with notices of St. Croix and St. John's. Rev. John Pray Knox was united in marriage with Aletta Van Doren, of Somerville, New Jersey, June 2, 1838, and the union was blessed with seven children.

William White Knox, the third child, was born December 14, 1842, at Utica, New York. At the age of nine, he entered Rev. E. T. Mack's School at New Brunswick, where he remained for two years, subsequently going to Fairchild's Institute at Flushing, Long Island, for another two years, and thence to William Woodhull's School at Freehold, New Jersey, to be completing his preparation for Princeton University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1862, with the degree of A. B., receiving from this same institution the degree of Master of Arts in 1865. From 1862 until 1863 he taught at Hamill's School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then took the regular three-year course at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, graduating in 1866, and was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, July 29, 1867, by the Presbytery of Nassau at Woodhaven, Long Island, New York, and was at the same time installed pastor of Woodhaven Presbyterian Church. He also acted as supply of the Presbyterian church at Springfield, Long Island. In 1869 he resigned to accept a call to the Presbyterian church of Huntington, Long Island, where he remained until December 4, 1881. He then accepted a call from the First Reformed Church, of Bayonne, New Jersey, where he remained until September 17, 1893, when, after a happy and successful pastorate, he came to the First Presbyterian Church, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and served until July 29, 1917, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry, when he resigned the pastorate and was made pastor-emeritus. Upon coming to this parish enthusiasm gave way to earnest settled purpose and mature judgment which rendered him valuable in counsel and leadership. As an eloquent, pleasing orator, greatly in demand, he labored abundantly in behalf of the church at large and safely guided his own church to great heights of Christian usefulness. Under his guidance and fostering care, the Magyar Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick was established and maintained, and the Italian Mission on Throop avenue was begun. By his personal influence and suggestion Mr. Anthony Dey presented Buccleuch Park to the city. In 1894, he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College; in 1910 was chosen mod-

erator of the Synod of New Jersey; and is a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Outside of his church, Dr. Knox was affiliated with various societies and associations, as follows: Phi Beta Kappa Alpha of New Jersey; Scientific Society of New Jersey; Historical Society of New Jersey; the New Jersey Children's Home Society; the Ministerial Associations of New York and New Brunswick; the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; and served on the boards of several local charities.

On November 16, 1870, at St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, of New York City, Rev. Dr. Knox was united in marriage with Anna Maria Van Santvoord, daughter of Cornelius and Susan (Varick) Van Santvoord, the former a lawyer of New York City, the latter a resident of Jersey City. Dr. and Mrs. Knox are the parents of seven children: Susan Varick; William W., deceased; Elizabeth Vroom, who married Asher Atkinson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Anna Romeyn; Katherine Veghte, deceased; Evelyn Van Santvoord, who married William Huntington Russell, of New Haven, Connecticut; Lieutenant Cornelius Van Santvoord, who married Gladys Channell, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Residing at No. 175 Livingston avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Dr. and Mrs. Knox are still active in church life and community service. On November 16, 1920, it was their pleasure, with family and friends, to celebrate their golden wedding.

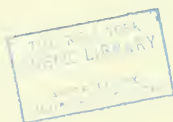
CHESTER RIGGS HOLMAN.—That this is the name of one of those members of the New Jersey bar who are rapidly coming to the front Mr. Holman's fellow-citizens of New Brunswick do not need to be told. In addition to his increasing professional reputation, he has an honorable record of foreign service during the recent World War.

Ralph T. Holman, father of Chester Riggs Holman, was born in New Brunswick, and is a well known print cutter. He was formerly national president of the Print Cutters' Association of America; served New Brunswick as a Republican member of Common Council for a period of four years; is assistant secretary of the State Firemen's Relief Association, and an officer in a number of local lodges and clubs. Mr. Holman married Ella Dilts, a native of Quakertown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and their other children are: Allen P. and Florence M., both of New Brunswick.

Chester Riggs Holman, son of Ralph T. and Ella (Dilts) Holman, was born May 10, 1892, in New Brunswick, and in 1910 graduated from the New Brunswick High School. In 1912 he received from the New Jersey Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He studied with ex-Judge Edward W. Hicks, of New Brunswick, and was admitted as attorney in 1914, at the June term of the Supreme Court, and as counsellor at the November term, 1920. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Holman began practice in New Brunswick, having his office in the National Bank building. During the next few years, by dint of indomitable energy, thorough knowledge of the law, and strict attention to the interests of his clients, he made for himself an assured standing at the bar of his native city.



Chester G. Holman



Soon, however, his professional career suffered an interruption. The United States entered the great conflict of nations and it was not long before Mr. Holman, with many other young men of his generation, exchanged the court room for the camp. Enlisting as drafted, February 25, 1918, he was assigned to Battery B, 307th Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Dix, and on May 27, 1918, sailed for France. During the period of his service there he participated in the following battles: St. Mihiel offensive; Meuse-Argonne offensive; Toul sector; Preny Raid offensive; and Grand Pré attack. He was made corporal while in the Argonne, and had received instructions to report to officers' training camp when the armistice was signed. While in France he had charge of gas and gas offense work. On May 22, 1919, he was discharged at Camp Dix.

On June 14, 1919, Mr. Holman resumed the active practice of his profession and has ever since been continuously engaged in adding to the enviable reputation which he had begun to rear on a sure and solid foundation. The principles of the Republican party are those to which Mr. Holman gives his political allegiance, and he is now serving as a member of the Middlesex County Board of Election. He is affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; New Brunswick Forest, No. 12, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Friendship Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias; Goodwill Council, No. 32, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; New Brunswick Camp, No. 40, Sons of Veterans; and Charles Henry Post, No. 29, American Legion. His clubs are the Craftsmen's and the New Brunswick Boat. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Holman married, April 27, 1918, at Flemington, New Jersey, Ruth Cleveland Vogel, daughter of George and Mary Vogel, of that place.

Busy man though he is, Mr. Holman has far too much wisdom to believe in "all work and no play." He delights in canoeing and is an ardent football fan. He has proved himself a good citizen, a brave soldier, and an able lawyer, and everything seems to indicate that the years to come hold for him professional advancement.

JOHN JACOB MORRISON was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the son of Daniel and Anna (Dale) Morrison, his father a farmer and merchant.

John J. Morrison was educated in the public schools and began mercantile life as a clerk, later becoming a successful merchant. He is also president of the Middlesex Building and Loan Association, and influential in his city.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Morrison has taken an active part in public affairs, and gives much time to the public service. He has served as alderman, city treasurer, collector of taxes and city commissioner, and in 1919 was elected mayor of New Brunswick, an office he has most capably filled until the present time (1921).

Mr. Morrison is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Junior Order of United American Mechanics,

Royal Arcanum, Improved Order of Red Men, New Brunswick Board of Trade, and the Young Men's Christian Association, his clubs the Lions, and Craftsmen's, his church affiliation the Protestant Episcopal.

Mr. Morrison married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 20, 1895, Mary Hilda Otis, daughter of Charles Ruggles and Mary Catherine (Bennett) Otis.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON JOHNSON, A. M., D. D.—For more than forty years Dr. Johnson has been a minister of the gospel, having had pastorates in the Presbyterian and Reformed churches, and since 1906 he has been professor of Old Testament and Church History in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in America. He comes from an ancient Colonial family, and his honored father, Rev. Asa Johnson, was a home missionary of the Presbyterian church for nearly sixty years, first in Missouri, then in Western New York, and later in Indiana and Western Iowa. He married Julia Warner Sadd. As a Phi Beta Kappa honor man, he was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and later was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary.

Edward Payson Johnson was born at Peru, Miami county, Indiana, January 26, 1850. He prepared for college at Knox Academy, Galesburg, Illinois, going thence (after teaching a year) to Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he pursued the full classical course, and was graduated with the usual B. A. degree, class of 1871. Having decided upon the gospel ministry, he pursued the regular studies at Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, whence he was graduated with the class of 1875. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in June of that year, and the same day was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church, Sandy Hill (now Hudson Falls), New York, remaining there from 1875 to 1879. He also served as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Marshall, Michigan, 1879-1886, and Woodlawn Park, Chicago, Illinois, 1886-1890. On January 29, 1891, he was received as a member of the classis of Albany, R. C. A., and was installed pastor of the First Reformed Church of Albany, New York, where he continued in service till October, 1906. In June, 1906, he was elected by the General Synod, R. C. A., professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in America at New Brunswick, removing to that city late in October.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek college fraternity; the Phi Beta Kappa of Rutgers College, as well as the New York Phi Beta Kappa; the American Society of Church History; the American Historical Association; the New York Society of the Founders and Patriots of America; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; the New York Society of Wabash College Alumni; the Clergy Club of New York City; the United States Seniors' Golf Association; and the New Brunswick Country and Golf Club. He and his family are members of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick. In 1876 Wabash College gave him the A. M. degree; Rutgers College, in 1896, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Johnson married, in Troy, New York, January 23, 1878, Clara Brownell, of Troy, New York, daughter of the Hon. Edwin and Mrs. Katherine (Whitbeck) Brownell. Professor and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children: Edward Francis, and Marguerite Brownell Johnson. The family residence is at No. 7 Seminary place, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL.—The Howell family is a very old one in the United States and one that has always been well known and highly respected. In nearly every war in which this country has been engaged, the family has been represented, some one of them having taken a creditable part in the struggle. They originally came from England, settling first on Long Island, and later on a portion of them migrated to New Jersey, where the homestead was built in Cumberland county. The line of descent from the founder of the branch herein followed is through William Howell, of England; Henry, Edward, Major John, John, John, Charles, Charles, Elias, Edmund, Benjamin Franklin Howell.

Benjamin Franklin Howell was born upon his father's farm in Cumberland county, New Jersey, January 27, 1844, his parents being Edmund and Hannah (Nixon) Howell. Edmund Howell spent his life on the homestead farm and there he died at the age of fifty-four, his wife surviving him by a few years, dying in Bridgeton, New Jersey, when fifty-eight years old. They had a large family, four of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. Ruth N. Cassedy, of Estes Park, Colorado; Benjamin Franklin, of further mention; Mrs. Cornelia B. Simms, also a resident of Estes Park, Colorado; George M., living in Kansas.

Benjamin Franklin Howell attended the village school at Cedarville, New Jersey, later being sent to Fort Edward, New York, to finish his education, but before this was accomplished the Civil War broke out and he enlisted in Company K, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, and served during the entire war, a period of four years, and was mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. Howell was engaged in many very serious battles, among them being Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was wounded, also taking part in many small engagements and numerous skirmishes.

After the close of the Rebellion, Mr. Howell located in South Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he was appointed to serve on the township committee; at the end of three years he was chosen to be one of the Board of Freeholders, acting as such for two years, and then was made director of the board for one year. In 1882, Mr. Howell was elected surrogate of Middlesex county and reelected in 1887, holding that office for ten years. In 1894, Mr. Howell was elected to represent his district in Congress and was reelected at the end of the term; for sixteen consecutive years Mr. Howell retained his seat in Congress. While in Congress, Mr. Howell served on some of the most important committees, among which were emigration and naturalization, public buildings and grounds. He was appointed one of nine—three by Senate,

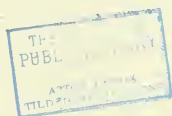
three by House, and three by the president—this commission appointed to investigate the emigration question, both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Howell was one of the committee to go abroad on the investigation, and reported on same. He secured appropriations for public buildings in New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Asbury Park and Long Branch. Mr. Howell is connected with two of the banking institutions of New Brunswick, being elected president of the People's Bank on George street in 1890; he is also vice-president and director of the New Brunswick Savings Institution on Church street. In fraternal circles, Mr. Howell is equally active; he is a member of St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons, South Amboy; and of the Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, his eligibility coming through his father's side of the family; tracing his descent from a maternal ancestor, Mr. Howell is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Howell attends the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. He is trustee of the Presbyterian church at Spring Lake.

At South Amboy, New Jersey, January 27, 1869, Benjamin Franklin Howell was united in marriage with Amelia Furman, born in Middlesex county, New Jersey. They have one child now living, Mary Amelia, the wife of Holmes Van Marter Dennis, Jr., a resident of New Brunswick; they have two children: Holmes Van Marter Dennis, 3rd, and Mary Amelia Dennis. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have a delightful home at No. 32 Union street, New Brunswick.

JOHN VINCENT SMITH, M. D.—The profession of medicine is the most ennobling and helpful to mankind, and the members thereof should be men of high character and integrity, capable of sacrifice and of the utmost devotion to the interests of their fellowmen. These traits are very prominent in the character of Dr. John Vincent Smith, whose careful preparation, supplemented by close application to his profession, has enabled him to gain high rank among his professional brethren.

John Sheppard Smith, father of Dr. Smith, was born at Fort Montgomery, New York, coming to Middlesex county thirty-five years ago. He is now with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He married Anna Elizabeth Owens, whose great-grandfather came to this country from Ireland and located at Peekskill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both living and reside at Perth Amboy, New Jersey; they are the parents of the following children: 1. Edward, living at Keyport, New Jersey. 2. John Vincent, the subject of this review. 3. Thomas, a pharmacist at Perth Amboy. 4. Francis, an assayer at Perth Amboy. 5. William, a student at Perth Amboy. 6. Eugene, died in infancy. 7. George, deceased. 8. Mary, died in infancy.

John Vincent Smith, son of John Sheppard and Anna Elizabeth (Owens) Smith, was born August 3, 1888, in the same house where he now lives and has his office, No. 463 State street, Perth Amboy. He was educated in St. Mary's Catholic School, and the Perth Amboy High





James E. Berry

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School, from which he was graduated in 1908. He then matriculated at Long Island College Hospital, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912, and after serving his internship of one year at St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, he established himself in the practice of his profession at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he is at present located, and where he has, by his comprehensive knowledge of his profession and the interest he has displayed in every case entrusted to his care, gained the confidence of the residents of this community, together with a liberal patronage which is steadily increasing year by year. On March 30, 1920, he received the appointment of health officer from Governor Edwards. Professionally, he holds membership in the New Jersey State Medical Association, the Middlesex County Medical Society, and the Perth Amboy Medical Society. In politics Dr. Smith is a Democrat, and in religion, a Roman Catholic, being a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Smith married, October 3, 1916, Catherine Frances Regan, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (——) Regan. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of one child, Anna, born January 23, 1918.

JAMES E. BERRY.—The fine clay deposits of Middlesex county have brought population, wealth and commercial prestige to many of the county towns and villages, Woodbridge having particularly prospered through the industries growing out of this rich deposit. William H. Berry, of Gardiner, Maine, a mariner, after retiring from the sea, located in Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1832, and there, in 1845, he began the manufacture of fire brick. He was succeeded by his son, James E. Berry, whose family and personal history follows. He is a great-great-grandson of Captain Nathaniel Berry, whose son, Nathaniel Berry, was born in Maine, December 22, 1755, who served throughout the Revolutionary War with bravery and daring, receiving honorable discharge in January, 1780. In December, 1777, he became a member of General Washington's life guard, a body of fearless men who were with General Washington at Valley Forge, and saw service on the northern frontier. He was the last member of the Washington life guard to pass away, he living to within three years of a full century of years, dying at Pittston, Maine, August 20, 1850. He married Lydia Berry, born in Maine, August 22, 1765, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Berry, born in Maine, August 10, 1737. She is said to have been the first white girl born in either Gardiner or Pittston, Maine.

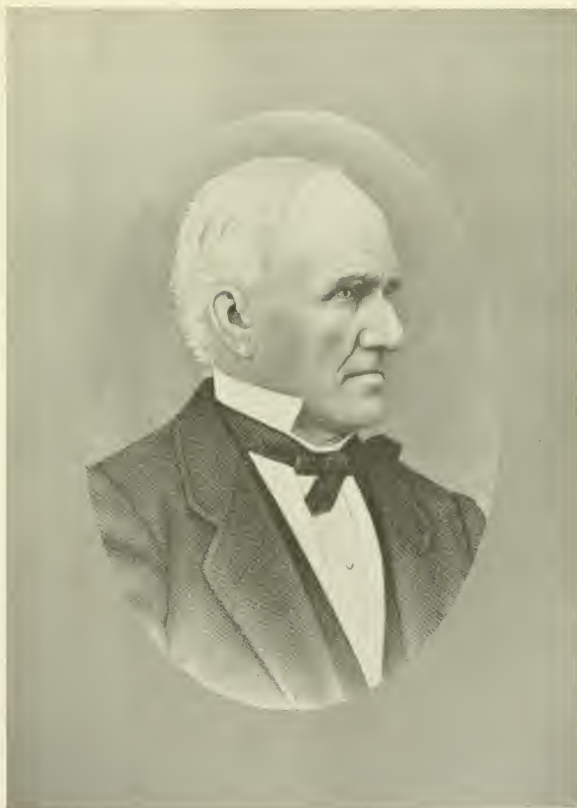
John Berry, son of Lieutenant Nathaniel and Lydia (Berry) Berry, was born February 17, 1783, and died in Gardiner, Maine, in October, 1860. He married Elizabeth Robinson, born in Maine, October 26, 1784, and there died, August 21, 1867. They were the parents of William H. Berry, and grandparents of James E. Berry, of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

William H. Berry, son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Berry, was born in Litchfield, Maine, September 18, 1805 or 1807, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, March 5, 1891. He attended Gardiner schools

in his youth, and from seventeen to twenty-three years of age followed the sea, rising in these six years from seaman to the rank of first mate. He was a deep sea sailor, and several times crossed the Atlantic to different foreign lands. In 1830 he abandoned the sea, then for two years was associated with his brother, Albert Berry, of Jersey City, in the baling and shipping of hay. In 1832 they separated, William H. Berry locating in Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he continued in the hay business until 1845, when he added coal to his line, and in that year brought from Rondout, New York, the first anthracite coal ever seen in Woodbridge. It came slowly into favor, only forty tons being sold in the town during the first two years. In 1845 Mr. Berry began utilizing the rich clay deposits he owned on Woodbridge creek and started a plant for the manufacture of fire brick. He used his tremendous energy in the development of that business, and the firm of William H. Berry & Company continued a highly prosperous business until 1896. Two of his partners were associated with Mr. Berry for thirty-eight years and a third partner for forty years. At the time of his death, in 1891, he was the senior fire brick manufacturer of the country, as well as the oldest clay miner, his connection covering the period 1845-1891. The firm he founded continued under his name until 1896, then was succeeded by that of James E. Berry, his son.

William H. Berry was an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was superintendent of the Sunday school, and intensely progressive and public-spirited. It was largely through his efforts that the first public school building was erected in Woodbridge, and for many years he was president of the board of trustees of the consolidated schools. For many years a Democrat, he split with his party on slavery, and in 1856 voted for the first candidate of the Republican party, John C. Fremont. He held several local offices, and was for a number of years chairman of the Township Committee. He was an ardent supporter of the Union cause during the war, 1861-1865, aiding in raising troops and in furnishing needed supplies for the men in the field. His eldest son, William C. Berry, lieutenant in Company H, 5th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was killed in battle, May 5, 1862, and in his honor William C. Berry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Woodbridge, was organized and named. The Soldiers' Monument, raised in Alpine Cemetery, Woodbridge, was an object of Mr. Berry's interest, and he was most active in securing funds for its erection. In the winter of 1871 he obtained from the Legislature a charter for a Dime Savings Bank, and was chosen president of the board of trustees. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Woodbridge, a trustee, class leader, and a pillar of strength to his pastor.

William H. Berry married, April 28, 1835, Margaret I. Coddington, born in Woodbridge, January 9, 1817, died January 5, 1893, daughter of William Inslee and Christian (Crowell) Coddington, the last-named a descendant of Edward Crowell, who came to this country on the "Caledonia." Mrs. Berry was a granddaughter of Robert Coddington, who served under General Washington for seven years, was twice wounded,



Wm H. Berry
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and crippled for life. He was one of the party of three who captured a British vessel off Perth Amboy one bitter winter night and brought the stores taken from her to the shore on the ice. A cannon was also brought from the ship in the same way, that gun after doing local service now being one of the exhibits at General Washington's headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, the Woodbridge Town Committee presenting it to the custodians of that property. Robert Coddington married Mary Inslee, whose family record dates back to 1669. The names Coddington, Crowell, and Inslee are of frequent appearance in Revolutionary annals. William Inslee Coddington, father of Mrs. William H. Berry, was a farmer and also followed the sea. He carried supplies to American troops at Sandy Hook during the War of 1812, and otherwise proved his patriotism.

William H. and Margaret I. (Coddington) Berry were the parents of ten children, five dying in childhood. The others were: Elizabeth, wife of L. F. Browning, of Woodbridge; William C., killed at the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862, a lieutenant of Company H, 5th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; James E., of further mention; Albion R., died in 1900; Arthur E., of Woodbridge.

James E. Berry was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, September 4, 1845, and there has spent his life. He was educated in the Woodbridge public school, Elm Tree Institute, and Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, then taught school for a time prior to conducting the Woodbridge "Gazette" for two years. He next was in business in New York for four years, after which he entered the employ of his father's firm, William H. Berry & Company, manufacturers of fire brick. This was in 1870, and later he was admitted to partnership. When the father's health began to fail, in 1885, he surrendered the active management to his son, who remained at the head from the time of his father's death, in 1891, to the passing of William H. Berry & Company, in 1897. In the last-named year the business was reorganized under the name of James E. Berry, and so continued until Mr. Berry's retirement, about 1915, through ill health. He is now (1921) largely interested in real estate, is president of the Woodbridge Building and Loan Association, and is treasurer of the Barron Library Association. The business with which the Berrys were so long connected comprised an extensive plant covering several acres along Woodbridge creek, and in addition to the fire brick kilns and furnaces erected thereon, these acres were valuable for their clay and sand deposits. The property originally belonged to William H. Berry and passed to his heirs.

James E. Berry for many years was active in public affairs. From 1873 to 1877 he was town collector of taxes, and for the same period township treasurer. From 1889 to 1894 he was school trustee, serving as president of the board for two years. He served the State as commissioner to appraise lands for a railroad right of way, being chosen for that post by Chief Justice Beasley. Mr. Berry was active in the erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument of Woodbridge, serving as chairman of the Site and Design Committee, also as treasurer. He

is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; in politics a Republican.

Mr. Berry married Virginia Hancock, of Woodbridge, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Jennie, who married Lewis E. Potter, and they have four children: James Berry Potter, a lieutenant of the United States army, who served in the cavalry on the Mexican border during the World War, and is now connected with the Lawrence Cement Company; Runyon Potter, who was a sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force, on duty in France during the World War, formerly connected with William H. Jackson & Company, of New York City, now with Tompkins Brothers, of Newark; Donald Potter, a Pennsylvania State College student (1921); and Ruth Potter, a student in Woodbridge. 2. William H. (2), a mechanical engineer with the New Jersey Steel Company, of Rahway; married Maria Drake, and they have three children: Clyde, now teller in the Perth Amboy Trust Company; Natalie, clerk in the First National Bank of Woodbridge; and Muriel, a student at Woodbridge. 3. George H., who at the time of his death was assistant postmaster of Woodbridge. 4. Mable, who died in infancy.

THOMAS ELY SCHANCK.—All of Mr. Schanck's active career has been spent in connection with banking, and his identification with the People's National Bank, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is a proud record of thirty-three years of service. Mr. Schanck is a native of New Jersey, and a descendant of families old in the State. He is a son of Keortenus H. Schanck, born November 7, 1830, died May 26, 1916, and Rebecca M. (Ely) Schanck, born May 20, 1838; grandson of Henry Schanck, born in 1805, died in 1891, and Mary A. (Mount) Schanck, born in 1806, died in 1882; and great-grandson of Peter V. Schanck, born in 1775, died in 1857, and Sarah (Shepperd) Schanck, born in 1775. Sarah Shepperd was a daughter of Captain Elisha Shepperd, born in 1750, died in 1834, who gained his rank in the American army in the Revolutionary War, and Alette (Smock) Shepperd, his wife.

Keortenus H. Schanck was a farmer by occupation, and spent his entire life in Freehold, New Jersey. His wife survived him, a resident of New Brunswick. Their children were: Anna M., deceased; Thomas Ely, of whom further; Henry, a resident of Adelphia, New Jersey; Charles B., a resident of Freehold; and Sarah M. Lyle, who lives in New York City.

Thomas Ely Schanck was born in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1860, and obtained his scholastic education in the Freehold Institution and Rutgers College of New Brunswick. After leaving Rutgers College he entered the First National Bank of Hightstown, New Jersey, beginning a financial career that has extended throughout his entire active business life. From Hightstown he went to the Farmers' National Bank of Allentown, New Jersey, in the capacity of cashier, and in 1887 accepted the cashiership of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was one of the organizers of this institution, and after thirty-three years in the office he entered at the time of its incorporation, he was

elected in January, 1920, vice-president of the bank. The People's National Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, is capitalized at \$100,000, and has a surplus and undivided profits of \$200,000. It is a strongly substantial institution, its officary and board of directors representing the soundest and most progressive element of the city's business, and it has pursued a career of uninterrupted prosperity from the time of its formation. Mr. Schanck has made its interests the chief concern of his active life, and has served it faithfully and capably throughout the entire period of its existence. Mr. Schanck is well known in his community, is a member of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick, and also affiliates with the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Schanck married (first) in Hightstown, New Jersey, in 1884, Elizabeth M. Mason, who died July 12, 1911. They were the parents of one child, Alta S. Woodland, born in 1888. He married (second) in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1913, Sarah G. Stryker, daughter of John and Laura (Voorhees) Stryker.

CONDIT SNIFFEN ATKINSON.—The career of Condit Sniffen Atkinson, the present secretary of the Board of Trade, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is one of exceptional interest, embracing, as it does, many branches of executive work involving the leadership of men, rather than the conduct of affairs. In this field of effort his personal magnetism, which is so strong a characteristic of the man, has carried him far and high. The individual history of a man of this caliber is of interest to every observer of the trend of public affairs.

Condit S. Atkinson is a son of Frank A. and Emma M. Atkinson. His father was a merchant, and prominent in the National Guard, having served for ten years in the Seventh New York Regiment.

Condit S. Atkinson was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on September 10, 1867. He received his education in the public and private schools, finishing at Rutgers Preparatory School, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. As editor of the "Daily Fredonian," of New Brunswick, Mr. Atkinson began his business career. He accepted this position in 1893, and for three years placed the stamp of his individuality on the editorial columns of this journal. Next, at the national capitol, Mr. Atkinson filled the position of clerk of the Committee on Immigration in the House of Representatives. His tenure of this office was long and eventful, covering a period in the nation's history when legions of people from every corner of the earth poured into the "land of opportunity," blindly seeking the fame and fortune which come to but few. Resigning in 1912, Mr. Atkinson was sought by the Republican National Committee for public activities in the campaign of 1912. Long familiar with the affairs of the nation, he was an acquisition to the forces of the party, and remained with them until the decision of the people swung in the opposite direction. This class of work, however, brought out his latent ability as a public worker, and he continued in newspaper and publicity work up to 1914. In the course of his activities along this line, Mr.

Atkinson was thrown more or less closely into association with United States Senator Frelinghuysen, who sought his services as secretary and State manager of his campaign in 1916. Accepting this arduous task, Mr. Atkinson carried the candidate forward to success.

At this time United States intervention in Europe was the question of the hour; Mr. Atkinson was made publicity director for the State of New Jersey in the United War Work Campaign in 1917. He threw himself into this work with all the force of his nature, and the splendid record of the State of New Jersey during this period is ample notation upon his work as a leader. In the spring of 1918, Mr. Atkinson was made director of the Near East Relief Fund, and again led the people to such excellent effect that the aggregation of their benefactions mounted to a magnificent total. He continued in publicity work of various kinds up to 1920, when he was persuaded to interest himself in a local project—the Raritan Terminal and Waterways Association, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. In May, of that year, he was elected secretary of the Board of Trade of New Brunswick, which position he is filling to the marked advancement of the interests of the city and its numerous mercantile investors.

No record of Mr. Atkinson's life would be complete without mention of his military record. He served in the National Guard of New Jersey, fourteen years as a commissioned officer, seven years as first lieutenant, and seven years as captain and regimental commissary. He passed the physical examinations for service abroad during the World War, but to his great disappointment was unable to obtain a commission. In every branch of public activity, Mr. Atkinson has taken a constructive part whenever opportunity offered. During his residence in Highland Park, he was for four years secretary of the Board of Education.

Socially and fraternally Mr. Atkinson is widely connected. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Brunswick; Jersey City Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of New Brunswick; also of Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a prominent member of the Republican Club of Highland Park, and is now serving that organization in the capacity of treasurer.

Mr. Atkinson married, September 10, 1889, Mary Jane Morris, daughter of William and Rachael Morris, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Frank S., born May 15, 1893; he served as first lieutenant of the 318th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, during the World War. 2. E. Mildred, now Mrs. Josephson, born February 7, 1898. 3. Lillian M., born May 23, 1900. 4. Condit S., Jr., born January 3, 1903. The family are members of the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, of New Brunswick, and prominent in all the social and benevolent activities of the church.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD JAQUES for many years has been a prominent politician in New Brunswick, New Jersey, holding offices in city, county and State at different periods. He is very well known, with a

large circle of friends who rally to support him on election day whenever he is a candidate.

New Brunswick is Mr. Jaques' native city, he having been born there March 20, 1857, and it is also the birthplace of his father and mother, Samuel and Abbie E. (Timmins) Jaques. Samuel Jaques in his early life was a ship carpenter by trade, but after a few years spent in that line of work he became a baker and continued as such for the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1887, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. Abbie E. (Timmins) Jaques lived in New Brunswick all her life and died there in 1917, aged eighty-five years. She was the mother of ten children, of whom only two are now living: John L., a resident of Riverside, New Jersey; and William Clifford, of further mention.

Attending the public schools in the city of his birth until he reached the age of thirteen years, William C. Jaques then entered the furniture store of I. S. Manning & Son on Burnett street. Remaining there for three years, he left it to assist his father in the bakery business located at the corner of Hazard and John streets. After a few years Mr. Jaques gave this up and became a fireman on board a steamboat plying between New Brunswick and New York City. For a time he followed this occupation, but in 1887 engaged in the liquor business on Peace street, afterward moving to Dennis street, and this he carried on until the government prohibited the sale of alcoholic drinks.

Always active in politics, Mr. Jaques was elected an alderman on the Democratic ticket from the Third Ward in New Brunswick, holding office for eight years. He was twice elected alderman-at-large, and was also a member of the State Assembly for the years 1890 and 1891. At another time Mr. Jaques was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex county for a year and a half. In 1886 he was appointed, for two years, chief of the city's fire department. In 1919 Mr. Jaques was elected to the position of commissioner of public safety, his term of office continuing until 1923. In fraternal circles, Mr. Jaques is as active as in political affairs; he is a member of Goodwill Council, American Mechanics; the Knights of Pythias; the Order of Golden Eagles, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, all of New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick, October 12, 1873, William Clifford Jaques was married to Charlotte L. Ryno, a native of that city. She was the daughter of John and Rachael (Labone) Ryno, both lifelong residents of New Brunswick; they are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques had eight children, of whom only three are now living; they are as follows: 1. Samuel, deceased. 2. John L., living in New Brunswick. 3. Harvey, deceased. 4. William C., deceased. 5. Milton R., a resident of New Brunswick. 6. Edna, deceased. 7. Sarah, deceased. 8. Florantine, the wife of C. N. Myer, of Middlesex county, New Jersey.

FOUNTAIN BURLEW.—Having enjoyed many advantages in the way of education and training, Dr. Fountain Burlew is well equipped for the profession he has taken up, that of dentistry; his offices are very

conveniently located, being in the South Amboy Trust Company building at No. 116 North Broadway.

Fountain Burlew was born in Cliffwood, New Jersey, a suburb of Matawan, on October 16, 1896, and lived there until nine years of age, when his parents, Herbert H. and Louise (Meinzer) Burlew, moved to Matawan. The elder Mr. Burlew is a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, but is now a resident of Freneau, New Jersey, another suburb of Matawan. He is engaged in the wholesale produce commission business in New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Burlew four children were born: 1. Conover H., a dentist located at 168 Smith street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. 2. Frederick, a lawyer of Matawan. 3. Fountain, of whom further. 4. Herbert, who died in infancy.

Attending the public schools of Matawan, Fountain Burlew graduated from the Matawan High School in 1913 and at once became a student at Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, remaining there for three years (1913-1916), then entering the dental school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1919. Going to Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Burlew started in practice, but after one year spent there he came to South Amboy, and October 1, 1920, opened his office at the present location.

During the time that our country was engaged in the World War with Germany, Dr. Burlew enlisted and was assigned to the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. While attending college, Dr. Burlew became a member of one of the Greek letter fraternities there Xi Psi Phi. In the way of recreation his favorite pastime is driving an automobile. Dr. Burlew is connected with the Presbyterian church of Matawan, New Jersey.

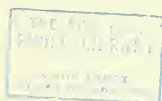
WILLIAM CHARLES WILSON.—During the thirty years Mayor William C. Wilson has resided in Perth Amboy, he has played an important part in the development of the city, and has not yet completed what he believes to be his civic duty. The advancement and growth of Perth Amboy, have always meant much to him, and among his plans for municipal improvements may be cited: A new railroad station, the abolition of grade crossings, development of the sewer system; water front development, including a new city dock and additional ferry lines connecting the city with Staten Island; extension of the present municipal lighting system, erection of a city ice plant, and development of social features as to tend to develop public spirit and increase interest in the city of Perth Amboy. This would include concerts in parks during the summer months; provision for skating and other sports during the winter; beautifying the city by planting shade trees, and continuing the development of park system as fast as conditions would warrant. This is an ambitious program, but entirely feasible, and the mayor is heart and soul in the movement for a "better Perth Amboy."

William Charles Wilson of New Jersey, was born in Port Monmouth, Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 17, 1872, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilson. Thomas Wilson was born in 1850, was a farmer by



W.C. Wilson

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occupation and prominent in the affairs of the community in which he resided, serving for a number of years on the Middletown township Board of Education, for nine years president of the board. He died in 1908. His widow still survives him. They were the parents of four children: Charlotte; Eunice, deceased; Ethel, and William C.

William C. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Middletown township, Monmouth county, and worked on the home farm until he attained the age of seventeen years. He then came to Perth Amboy and was employed as a mason in the construction of the C. Pardee works. He worked his way up, filling various positions in the building business until 1911, when he became a contractor and builder, forming a partnership with J. C. Fowler. In 1916 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wilson continuing the business alone under firm name, W. C. Wilson, General Contractor. He has contracted for and erected many buildings in Perth Amboy, a number of which are for factory and school purposes.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active part in local affairs. In 1912 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen and served on the board for the next eight years; and in 1920, was elected mayor of Perth Amboy by a substantial majority, succeeding Frank Dorsey, and taking office January 1, 1921. Mayor Wilson has always been the friend of the working man and has ever been to the fore when the interests of the wage-earner were at stake. During the many years he was employed as superintendent for a contracting concern, and later in that business for himself, he had an opportunity to work with, supervise and study men; this has given him a knowledge of conditions that few in the city possess.

In religion, Mayor Wilson is true to the Swedenborgian faith, in which he was baptized in New York City. He married, July 25, 1900, Wilhelmina Koster, daughter of William and Wilhelmina Koster, of Perth Amboy. Their children are: William, Elliott and Robert.

LESLIE PHILIP JOHNSON, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of New Brunswick, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here February 20, 1871. Mr. Johnson has always been active in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, her worthiest and most vital interests being inseparably associated with his name and personality.

Alfred B. Johnson, father of Leslie Philip Johnson, was born January 16, 1841, in Wales. At the age of nine years he came to Canada with his parents, and at the age of sixteen years came to the United States and immediately located in New Brunswick, where he has continued to reside ever since. For thirty-five years previous to his retirement from active business life, he was identified with the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company of New Brunswick. He married Eliza Ann Phillhower, of New Jersey, who died June 20, 1908, at the age of sixty-nine years; she was a member of one of the old Colonial families, her antecedents having fought in the War of the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born three children: Frederick Robert, a resident of

New Brunswick; Katherine, who married Elmore DeWitt, residents of Jersey City; Leslie Philip, of further mention.

The education of Leslie Philip Johnson was obtained in the public schools of his native place and at the New Jersey Business College in Newark, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1886, subsequently securing a position with the Ninth National Bank of New York City, where he remained until he resigned in 1901. During this time he also conducted a wholesale and retail bicycle and sundry business at No. 113 Albany street, New Brunswick, and was also secretary of the Phoenix Art Metal Company here. When he resigned from the bank he was made president of the Phoenix Art Metal Company, which was later sold to the American Can Company. Mr. Johnson then joined the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange and continued for thirteen years, and in 1914 sold his seat. In 1903 he was elected president of the Perfection Jar Closier Company, of Philadelphia, which office he held until 1906. In 1912 Mr. Johnson purchased a farm just outside of New Brunswick which he had under cultivation and where he resided for two years. During the World War he was identified with the United States government, having charge of shipping material from the Wright, Martin plant, and in January, 1920, accepted his present position in which he has charge of the property records of the International Motor Company which is located in New Brunswick.

Mr. Johnson is also keenly interested and very active in the public life of New Brunswick, and is looked upon as a factor of importance in the political life of the community. A Republican in politics, he served his party as alderman from 1899 until 1902, and was elected a member of the City Water Commission, serving from 1905 until 1908. He also served on the Board of Education for one term. In the course of his busy career he has found time to affiliate himself with some of the prominent fraternal organizations of the city, among them being the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; the Free and Accepted Masons, Union Lodge, No. 16; Scott Chapter, No. 4; Palestine Commandery, No. 18; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. He attends the Dutch Reformed church of New Brunswick.

On August 17, 1892, Leslie Philip Johnson was united in marriage with Cathaline V. Berdine, a member of one of the old New Brunswick families. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children: 1. Alfred B., born August 2, 1893; served in the United States army during the World War, and now resides in Philadelphia; married, July, 1920, Ruth Knapp, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. 2. George Leslie, born April 1, 1904; member of class of 1923, New Brunswick High School.

Leslie Philip Johnson may well be called one of the most prominent business men of New Brunswick, New Jersey, for such he is in the highest sense. He is known and admired for his successes, and is much sought for in advisory capacity, his opinions being ever received with the careful attention paid those whose judgment has been vindicated by the tests of time and whose business record shows nothing but honorable achievement. He resides at No. 93 Bayard street, New Brunswick.

HENRY GRIFFITH PARKER.—In one of the most prominent positions of trust in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and closely identified with many of the public interests of the city, is Henry Griffith Parker, president of the National Bank of New Jersey.

Mr. Parker was born in New Brunswick, on September 2, 1866, and is descended from an English family of manufacturing interests. His father, William Parker, was born in England, and came to this country in early life, settling in Connecticut; he was connected throughout the greater part of his career with the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company. His death occurred in 1876. He married Ann G. Griffith, who also is now deceased.

Gaining his early education in the public schools of his native city, Henry G. Parker was graduated from the New Brunswick High School, and at once plunged into the work in which he was to achieve distinction. Beginning in the great banking institutions of New York City, he remained there until 1892, then, at twenty-six years of age, he returned to New Brunswick, and entered the National Bank of New Jersey, in the capacity of paying teller. In January, 1894, less than two years later, he was made cashier of this bank, and fourteen years thereafter, in 1908, was made president, which office he still holds. During his long tenure of this position, the affairs of the institution have been administrated with the most commendable foresight and discretion. Mr. Parker now commands the sincere esteem of the people of New Brunswick, and also of banking circles throughout the State of New Jersey.

Outside his immediate interests in the National Bank of New Jersey, Mr. Parker has been called upon to give to many public and benevolent enterprises the benefit of his experience. His response to appeals of this character is always more than generous. Besides being identified with many of the important manufacturing corporations of the city in the capacity of director, he has served continuously on the New Brunswick Board of Education for the past fifteen years, for five years acting as president, but at the end of this period declined re-appointment to that office. He is on the executive committee of the New Brunswick Savings Institute. He was chairman of the executive committee on the First and Second Liberty Loan drives, which carried this city to such a high record. Mr. Parker was the first president of the New Brunswick Board of Trade. He is an ex-president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association, and has for seven years been a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Parker is a trustee of Rutgers College, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the Union Club of New York City; the New Brunswick Country Club; and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, of which he has been vestryman for years.

On October 12, 1896, in New Brunswick, Mr. Parker married Alice Florence, daughter of John and Julia (Vick) Florence, and they have one son, Henry Griffith, Jr., who was born August 8, 1898, and is a member of the class of '21 at Rutgers.

WILLIAM FRANK PARKER, as cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, is well known to the business world of this city. As an individual, with many personal interests outside the responsible position which he is so ably filling, Mr. Parker's history forms a part of the hitherto unwritten annals of Middlesex county.

William F. Parker, son of William and Ann G. (Griffith) Parker (q. v.), was born in New Brunswick, September 19, 1873. He was reared in the traditions of this section, and educated in the institutions of his native State. He graduated from the New Brunswick High School in the class of 1891, and from Rutgers College in 1895.

Mr. Parker entered upon his career in the manufacturing establishment of his stepfather, Alfred March, this plant manufacturing a line of fine underwear. He remained in this connection for seven years. At the end of that time, his ability being recognized by the people of the city, he was elected to the responsible office of city collector of New Brunswick. This was in 1904, and at the two following elections, in 1906 and 1908, was reelected. Following three terms of service in this capacity, Mr. Parker entered the National Bank of New Jersey, in New Brunswick, as clerk. He was soon promoted to the position of assistant cashier, and finally, in 1915, was made cashier of this institution. He has since served continuously in this capacity, winning the respect and confidence of the banking world.

Mr. Parker is connected with various public activities. He is a trustee of the New Brunswick Board of Trade; trustee and treasurer of the Free Public Library, of this city; trustee of the Red Cross, and was its treasurer for two years. He is a leader in every public movement which has for its object the welfare of the public, and is a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, and his college fraternity is the Chi Phi, of Rutgers.

William Frank Parker married, April 27, 1911, in Plainfield, New Jersey, Nelle Garrettson Van Zandt, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Van Zandt, of Somerville, New Jersey. Her father is deceased, and her mother is now living in Plainfield. Mr. Parker's personal tastes carry him into the great out-doors, and his particular delight is in long cross-country hikes.

JOHN EDWARD TOOLAN, one of the most energetic and successful of the younger generation of lawyers of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where his office is located at No. 174 Smith street, is of Irish descent and parentage, his father, John Toolan, having come from that country as a young man. The elder Mr. Toolan located in South Amboy, New Jersey, where he found employment at the coal docks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and worked there for upwards of thirty-five years. Mr. Toolan is active today, and at present holds the responsible post of bridge tender for the county of Middlesex. John Toolan married Elizabeth McGuirk, a native of South Amboy, and they became the parents of eight children, as follows: John, deceased in infancy; Peter, also deceased; Thomas, who was killed in action at St. Mihiel, France, during the World War; Mary, who resides with her

parents; Bernard, who resides with his parents; John Edward, with whose career we are especially concerned; Theresa, who became the wife of Joseph Hammond, of Roselle, New Jersey; and Gertrude, who resides with her parents.

John Edward Toolan was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, June 23, 1894. He attended local public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1912. He early conceived the ambition to follow a professional career, and with this end in view entered the Law School connected with Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1916 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar and immediately afterward began the practice of law in the office of Thomas Brown, of Perth Amboy. Shortly afterwards he opened an office of his own and since that time has practiced alone. He has already made an enviable reputation for himself among his professional colleagues, both on account of his able handling of the litigation entrusted to him and because of the high sense of professional ethics and etiquette he invariably displays. He also enjoys a wide, general popularity, and his practice is rapidly growing in size and importance. Mr. Toolan has always been keenly attached to athletics of all kinds and especially to track athletics. He has also interested himself in local affairs and politics, and in 1919 was a candidate for the General Assembly of the State on the Democratic ticket. On January 25, 1921, he was appointed assistant prosecutor of Middlesex county. Mr. Toolan was quick to respond to his country's call at the time that the United States entered the great World War raging in Europe, and for eighteen months served with the 74th Regiment, United States Infantry, and won in that time his commission as second lieutenant. He was at various camps in the United States, the major portion of his time being at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Mr. Toolan is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and attends the Church of St. Mary in Perth Amboy. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HUGH BOYD.—A lifetime spent in journalism, during which he made his way from an apprenticeship in mechanical capacity to newspaper direction and ownership, is the record of business activity of Hugh Boyd. New Brunswick has known him for nearly half a century, and here he is widely known as president, part owner, and senior editor of the daily "Home News" and the Sunday "Times." The "Home News," with which he has been identified since 1879, occupies the daily field alone, in New Brunswick, having distanced contemporary journals (including three daily papers, the "Times," "Fredonian" and "Press"), and having increased in circulation and influence until it holds a position of uncontested supremacy. The name of Boyd has been connected with it in executive relation during the period that witnessed this sturdy development, and Mr. Boyd has constantly made it his chief interest.

Hugh Boyd was born in Bangor, Ireland, October 31, 1849, and upon the completion of his general education in the public schools of his birthplace and Belfast he entered the office of the Belfast "News-Letter,"

where he served a seven-years apprenticeship in the printing trade. As a young man of twenty-three years he came to the United States, and after three months spent in New York City came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he has since made his home. This was in 1872, and he at once entered the composing room of the New Brunswick "Daily Times," remaining with that paper for eight years and in that time becoming first foreman and then city editor. One of Mr. Boyd's associates in the editorial force of the "Times" was Haley Fiske, now president of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York.

In 1879 Mr. Boyd purchased the "Home News," and since that time has devoted himself to its upbuilding into a modern, representative newspaper. How well he has succeeded with his associates in accomplishing this aim, the facts show, for the "Home News" proved its superior right of entry into New Brunswick homes, survived any competition that arose, and is today a prosperous, vigorous enterprise, an accepted institution of the city. Its columns have always been open to clean news and to the expression of honest, sincere opinions, and it has been a strong factor in support of good government and civic morality.

Mr. Boyd is a believer in Republican principles, but has always maintained independence in political action. He has served the Young Men's Christian Association of the city as director, and the First Baptist Church as trustee. No enterprise of public improvement or progress has lacked his support, and in many such endeavors it has been his privilege to take a leading part. For many years Mr. Boyd found a large share of his exercise and out-of-door recreation in horseback riding, in which he indulged regularly at his New Brunswick home in summer and in winter in Southern California. More recently he has been a convert to automobiling, and his cars provide him with his open-air recreation. Several summers have been spent by Mr. Boyd and family in traveling in Europe, his last trip being in 1914.

Mr. Boyd married (first) May 11, 1872, Alice Hickey, who died in New Brunswick, February 6, 1914. Mr. Boyd married (second) in 1918, Emily D. Voorhees, who died June 15, 1920. Children, all of the first marriage: 1. Arthur H., associated with his father; married, in 1918, Sophie Felice Belwin. 2. William B., a broker of New York City; vice-president of the Home News Publishing Company; married in 1912, Ruth O'Day, and they have three children: Hugh, Kathleen, and Ruth. 3. Elmer B., assistant editor and treasurer of the "Home News." 4. Alice, deceased.

Regularly at his desk, from which he has seldom been absent except at vacation periods, Mr. Boyd today shapes the policy of the journal of which he has been so long the head. He has held the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens through observance of the strictest journalistic ethics, and in the conduct of his paper he has been as just as he has been fearless, as considerate as he has been fair. The best interests of his city he has served faithfully and well, and to his work deserved appreciation is given.

IRVING HOAGLAND.—The name of a man who has been so long and so conspicuously before the public as has Mr. Hoagland is sure to be greeted with instant recognition by his fellow-citizens of New Brunswick and the surrounding country. A career of twenty-seven years at the bar and two years' service in the State Legislature have made him a factor of importance in both the legal circles and the political life of his community.

Mr. Hoagland's family is Holland Dutch on both the paternal and maternal sides. His father, John Calvin Hoagland, was sixth in descent from Christoffel Hooglandt, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam prior to 1655, and who as merchant and alderman, owned and occupied until his death in 1684, the property now southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. In 1727 Christopher, son of Christoffel, purchased a tract of land near Griggstown, to which he removed and which has never since been out of the Hoagland family.

His mother, Mary (Voorhees) Hoagland, was daughter of Peter A. Voorhees, assemblyman and sheriff of Somerset county, and who was eighth in descent from Stephen Coerte Van Voorhees, who emigrated from Holland in 1660 and settled at Flatlands, Long Island, and who became prominent in the early affairs of New Amsterdam. Peter A. Voorhees married Maria Suydam, whose emigrant ancestor, Hendrick Riker Suydam, came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1663. Through this branch of the family Mr. Hoagland inherited the family homestead at Franklin Park, where he was born July 24, 1869, and now resides, and which has been in his family continuously from 1728.

Until his twelfth year, Irving Hoagland attended the local school of his native place and from there passed to Rutgers Grammar School, graduating in 1886; he then entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1890, and thereafter entered the office of Prosecutor John S. Voorhees, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1903. He graduated with honor from the New York Law School, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in New Brunswick since that time, having his office in the building of the National Bank of New Jersey. He is secretary and director of the Interwoven Stocking Company, one of New Jersey's leading industries.

In the sphere of politics, Mr. Hoagland was active for a number of years, and in 1905 and 1906 he occupied a seat in the Assembly as a representative of Somerset county. He belongs to the University Club of New York, and the Delta Phi fraternity, and is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Franklin Park.

During the recent World War, Mr. Hoagland served as chairman of the exemption board of Somerset county, subordinating every other interest to this patriotic work and devoting to it almost his entire time.

While making law, and not agriculture, his life work, an inherited fondness for rural pursuits and the environment of the countryside has led him to find rest and recreation in the management of the homestead farm and in the congenial out-of-door life connected therewith. Loyal in this particular to his family traditions, Mr. Hoagland has also proved his fidelity to them by disinterested public service and honorable devotion to his chosen profession.

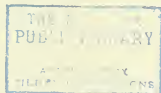
REV. HERBERT PARRISH, B. A., M. A.—Since 1915, Rev. Herbert Parrish came to New Brunswick in response to a call from Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and as rector of that parish, he has become well known and appreciated in the city. He is a son of Judge Isaac H. and Caroline (Cook) Parrish, his father an eminent jurist and judge of the Superior Court of the State of Michigan.

Herbert Parrish was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 13, 1868. After completing preparatory study in Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor public schools, he entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, whence he was graduated B. A., class of 1891; M. A., class of 1894. He pursued post-graduate courses at New York University, University of Pennsylvania, and Johns Hopkins University, studied divinity, and was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church. Since ordination he has served as rector of the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, California; rector of St. Luke's, Baltimore, Maryland, and rector of Christ Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, his present parish.

Rev. Herbert Parrish married, in Baltimore, June 21, 1911, Mary Sarah Russell Mayo, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mayo.

HARRY SIDNEY MEDINETTS, one of the successful lawyers of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, holds a prominent place both on account of the ability shown by him in his profession and because of the excellent reputation he has universally established for fair dealing and a high sense of personal honor. Mr. Medinets was born February 22, 1893, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and is a son of Abraham and Esther (Corser) Medinets, both natives of Russia, from which country they came to the United States about forty years ago, settling first in New York City. The elder Mr. Medinets engaged in the wholesale produce business and made a notable success, especially in Perth Amboy, where he was the pioneer in his line, as he was also one of the earliest Jewish settlers in the city. He is now retired from active business life and makes his home in Perth Amboy with his wife. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Theresa, who became the wife of Max Semer, and is now deceased; Elizabeth, who became the wife of William J. Cohn, of Perth Amboy; Samuel, who resides in South Amboy, where he is engaged in business as a hardware merchant; Harry Sidney, with whose career we are here especially concerned.

The childhood of Harry Sidney Medinets was principally passed in Perth Amboy, to which place his parents removed from New Brunswick when he was but one year old, and there he attended the local public schools as far as the sixth grade. He then accompanied his parents to Tottenville, Staten Island, and continued his schooling at that place, graduating from the grammar school and later the high school. He also studied for one year at the high school in South Amboy, where he completed his preparation for college. He was ambitious to follow a professional career, and accordingly entered the New York Law School, where he pursued his legal studies until his graduation with the class of 1913. Returning to New Jersey he took the bar examinations and was





I. T. Madson
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admitted to the State bar, July 7, 1914. He at once established himself in his profession in Perth Amboy and has remained in practice here since that time, being now regarded as one of the leaders of the local bar. He was admitted to practice before the higher courts of the State, June 14, 1918, with the title of counsellor-at-law and master in chancery. Mr. Medinets is the possessor of an unusual literary gift, and from his schoolboy days has done considerable writing on various subjects. He was editor of "The Message," the school paper of the South Amboy High School, and has been publisher and editor of the local and State Young Men's Hebrew Association magazines. He is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles in Perth Amboy, and is a member of a number of important orders and clubs. He is especially well known in Masonic circles and is affiliated with Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 135, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Raritan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tall Cedars of Lebanon, No. 216; and Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Besides these Masonic bodies he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Westminster Cadets, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the B'Nei Zion Camp, No. 20. As a youth, Mr. Medinets was a notable athlete, being for two years the holder of the standing broad jump of the public schools of Richmond borough, New York, and has always been keenly fond of all out-door sports and pastimes.

Harry Sidney Medinets was united in marriage, December 27, 1914, at Bayonne, New Jersey, with Lenore Garsson, a native of New York City, born March 10, 1893, a daughter of Morris and Anna (Epstein) Garsson, who now make their home in Perth Amboy. Mr. Garsson is the local representative of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, and is an authority on Hebrew literature, and himself an author of note. Mr. and Mrs. Medinets are the parents of one child, Adelle Josephine, born April 3, 1916.

INGFRED T. MADSEN.—Perhaps the largest hardware store in Middlesex county is that of the Perth Amboy Hardware Company, at Perth Amboy, a business founded in 1909 by Ingfred T. Madsen, who since 1915 has given it his entire personal attention. Mr. Madsen is a native son of Perth Amboy, but he moved to New York for business reasons, and in 1915 the same forces impelled his return to the place of his birth.

Mr. Madsen is a son of Laurids Madsen, born in Denmark, in 1844, who at the age of twenty came to the United States and located in Perth Amboy, where he died, February 14, 1920. He was interested in the manufacture of terra cotta. His wife, Helene (Sorenson) Madsen, born in Denmark, yet survives him, residing in Perth Amboy. Dr. M. P. Madsen, of Hastings, New York, and Ingfred T. Madsen, are the only living children, the eldest dying in infancy.

Ingfred T. Madsen was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, July 7, 1879, and there completed a public school education, with graduation

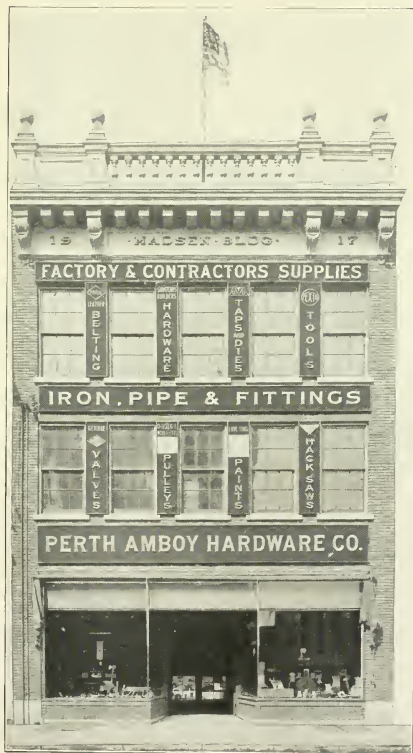
from high school, class of 1897. During his last three years in high school, he had established a profitable newspaper route, which he continued for a time after leaving school. In September, 1897, he accepted a position with Peck, Stow & Wilcox, hardware manufacturers, of New York City, remaining with that firm until 1911, beginning as office man and becoming manager. In 1911 he began business for himself as a manufacturer's agent, and in that line developed a good business, covering the Eastern coast States. He had, in 1909, founded a business in Perth Amboy under the name and firm style, The Perth Amboy Hardware Company, and in 1915 that company had so increased in importance that Mr. Madsen moved to Perth Amboy to give to its affairs his entire time. He has devoted his business life to the sale of hardware, and is an authority on all questions pertaining thereto. The business is large and well managed, consequently is prosperous and profitable.

In 1917, Mr. Madsen was elected a director of the Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, and in 1918-19-20 was chosen president. He was chairman of the War Savings Committee, and very helpful in all war activities. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Royal Arcanum, East Jersey and Raritan Yacht clubs, of Perth Amboy, the Colonia Country Club, and the Hardware Club of New York City. His favorite recreation is golf.

Mr. Madsen married, in Rohrsburg, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1910, Lela M. Shultz, born there, daughter of John H. and Dorothy (Henrie) Shultz. Mr. and Mrs. Madsen are the parents of three children: Dorothy H., J. Edward, and Mary Elizabeth.

GEORGE DUNHAM RUNYON, who for nearly two decades has been associated with the "Evening News" of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and is now one of the proprietors of that journal, is a native of the town of New Brunswick, and a member of one of the oldest and most widely spread families of the State. The Runyon family was founded here in 1665 by one Vincent Rognion or Runyon, one of the French Huguenots who was obliged to flee the persecutions in his native land after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Elizabethport, New Jersey. He is buried in Piscataway, New Jersey, and his descendants are now resident in many parts of the State, many of them occupying positions of prominence and influence in their respective communities.

George Dunham Runyon was born February 7, 1855, a son of John and Amelia (Oram) Runyon, lifelong residents of New Brunswick, where the former carried on a business as ship carpenter for many years, and died at the age of sixty-seven. His first wife, Amelia (Oram) Runyon, died when she was but twenty-six years old, and she and her husband were the parents of three children, as follows: George Dunham, with whom we are here especially concerned; Cornelia, deceased; and John, also deceased. John Runyon married (second) ———, and they were the parents of seven children, as follows: Amelia, who resides in New Brunswick; a child that died in infancy; W. Parker, mentioned at





length elsewhere in this work; Frank, who resides in New Brunswick; John, also of New Brunswick; Mary Fannie, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Theodore, of New Brunswick.

The childhood of George Dunham Runyon was passed at his father's home in New Brunswick, and he there received his early education, attending local schools for this purpose, and he later entered the Bryant & Stratton Business School of Newark, from which he was graduated with the class of 1873. Upon completing his studies he entered his father's ship repairing yard, and at the age of twenty-two was working at this trade there. Eventually, being of an enterprising character, he came to Perth Amboy and opened a similar establishment of his own, founding with John H. Phillips the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, and they met with notable success from the outset. For ten years they continued to carry on this enterprise, and then Mr. Runyon entered the lumber business in Perth Amboy, in which for ten years more he was similarly successful. It was in the year 1901 that Mr. Runyon made the vital change that took him from the field of industry and launched him upon his newspaper career in which he has continued ever since. In that year he became associated with the "Evening News," of which he eventually became one of the three proprietors and of which he is now the treasurer. This paper, under his exceedingly able financial management, has thriven greatly and is now one of the most influential periodicals of Middlesex county and a potent factor in local politics and the field of general thought. Mr. Runyon is a Democrat in politics, and has himself played a prominent part in public affairs in Perth Amboy. He has held a number of elective offices, has been a member of the School Commission, and represented the First Ward on the Board of Aldermen. He is also well known in social and fraternal circles in the city, and has been a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics for forty years, being one of its charter members, and a member of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for a long period.

George Dunham Runyon was united in marriage, April 29, 1879, in New Brunswick, with Melvenia Lewis, like himself a native of that city, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Voorhees) Lewis, old and highly respected residents there for many years and now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon are the parents of six children, as follows: Lewis Parker, who now resides in Buhl, Idaho, where he is engaged in the grocery business; Cornelia, who died at the age of four and a half years; Harry H., who makes his home at Boise City, where he is established as a successful merchant; Helen, a graduate trained nurse at Boise City, Idaho; Ruth, wife of Charles B. Oakford, Merchantville, New Jersey; and Vincent, who saw active service during the World War in France as a member of the 13th Balloon Company. Mr. Runyon and the members of his family are Methodists in their religious belief and those residing in Perth Amboy attend the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, of which he has been the treasurer for above thirty-five years.

OSCAR OGILIVE BARR, M. E., B. S.—Professor Barr, now superintendent of schools of South Amboy, New Jersey, has been connected with the public schools of the State of New Jersey for many years, probably no man in the State having had so wide and varied a connection. As a teacher of elementary and high schools, he gained that close practical knowledge of school economy which distinguishes him and aids him in his work as county superintendent of schools in South Jersey, and as city superintendent in the two cities he has served. He is still a young man, with many years of professional usefulness before him, and if the past be taken as a criterion, he will go far in his profession.

Professor Barr is a son of John William and Louisa (Lombard) Barr, both deceased, his father a veteran of the Civil War. John W. Barr served the Union cause as a volunteer under four different enlistments, covering the four years of war, as follows: First lieutenant of Company B, 10th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, 1861; second lieutenant of Company K, 127th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, 1862; captain of Company H, 39th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, 1863; private of Company B, 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, 1865.

Oscar O. Barr was born in the State of Pennsylvania, September 2, 1875. He is a graduate of Pine Grove High School, West Chester Normal School, Lafayette College, class of 1906, and of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, receiving the degree M. E. and B. S. His life has been devoted to the cause of education, and he has taught in all grades of the public schools. He served the county of Cape May, New Jersey, as superintendent of public instruction, and performed the same service for the county of Salem, New Jersey. He has also been city superintendent of schools for the city of Salem, New Jersey, and since March 15th has been city superintendent of schools at South Amboy, New Jersey. This record of continuous service in high and responsible positions determines the value of Professor Barr's services to the cause of education, and testifies loudly to the estimation in which he is held in these widely separated communities.

During the Spanish-American War, Professor Barr was a corporal of Company G, 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service in Porto Rico, West Indies. He is a member of the Council of Education, State of New Jersey; New York Schoolmasters' Club; National Educational Association; New Jersey State Teachers' Association; the Protestant Episcopal church; and Alpha Chi Rho, a college fraternity.

Mr. Barr married, at Cape May, New Jersey, October 2, 1906, Marie Moore, daughter of Charles and Ella N. Moore. Their only child, Ella Louise Barr, was born February 24, 1908.

REV. CORDIE JACOB CULP, PH. D.—For two decades Dr. Culp has been a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, beginning pastoral work in Glenmoore, Pennsylvania, in 1900. Although settled over a leading church in the neighboring city of New Jersey for many years, his connection with the New Brunswick and the First Presbyterian

Church did not begin until 1918, when he accepted their call and was settled over that church. He is a son of Calvin Beatty and Martha Jane (Dance) Culp, who at the time of the birth of their son were living in Jefferson county, Ohio, his father engaged in farming.

Cordie Jacob Culp was born in Wintersville, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 8, 1872. He began his education in the rural public schools, and later became a student in Richmond (Ohio) College, whence he was graduated, class of 1895. He taught in the public schools, 1895-96, entered Princeton Seminary in 1897, and was graduated from that institution, class of 1900. He pursued post-graduate courses in Princeton University in 1902, receiving the degree of M. A. with the class of that year. In 1914 he received the degree of Ph. D. from New York University, also at the finish of post-graduate courses. After graduation from Princeton Seminary in 1900, he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and for four years, 1900-04, was pastor of Fairview Presbyterian Church, Glenmoore, Pennsylvania. In 1904 he accepted a call from Bound Brook, New Jersey, and until 1918 was pastor of the Presbyterian church there. In 1918 he came to the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there remains (May, 1921).

During the World War, Dr. Culp was in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for six months was director of religious work at Wissahickon Barracks, the Naval Reserve Camp at Cape May, New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order, New Brunswick County Club, New Brunswick Rotary Club, and the Rutgers Club. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Dr. Culp married, in Richmond, Ohio, June 27, 1900, Florence M. Burns, daughter of John Wesley and Mary Virginia (McElroy) Burns.

MARTIN STOETZEL MEINZER, M. D.—Any history of the medical profession of Middlesex county, New Jersey, would be incomplete without the name of Dr. Martin Stoetzel Meinzer, who for the past fourteen years has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Perth Amboy. In devoting himself almost exclusively to surgery, he has won the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren by the satisfactory results gained in this particular branch of the profession.

Louis Frederick Meinzer, father of Dr. Meinzer, was born in New York City, and died in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in April, 1919, at the age of seventy-eight years. For a period of fifty years he was proprietor of the general store there, which is still run under his name and conducted by his son Augustus L. Mr. Meinzer married, in 1861, Amelia Stoetzel, and they were the parents of three children: Augustus Louis, who lives in the old homestead at South Amboy, and has succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the general store; Louis Frederick, a dentist of South Amboy; and Martin Stoetzel, mentioned below.

Martin Stoetzel Meinzer was born in South Amboy, April 22, 1878, and attended the schools there until he was sixteen years old, when he

entered New Brunswick Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1897; he then matriculated at Rutgers College, and in 1901 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this institution. Having already decided upon making the practice of medicine his life-work, he entered the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, and in 1905, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Rutgers College later conferred the degree of Master of Science. After spending a year as interne in the Orange Memorial Hospital, Dr. Meinzer began general practice in Perth Amboy, March 19, 1906, and very soon, by reason of taste and natural aptitude, directed the greater part of his attention to surgery, gradually eliminating the medical element. Success has attended his efforts and he is now in possession of a large and ever increasing clientele. In addition to his private practice Dr. Meinzer was city physician from 1907-1916, school physician from 1907-1915, and physician for the Board of Health from 1916-1918. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Association, the Middlesex County Medical Society, and the American Medical Society, and has held the offices of president and secretary in the county society.

A good citizen, Dr. Meinzer never refuses to aid and coöperate in any cause or movement which in his judgment makes for progress or reform in any department of the city's life. With the financial institutions of the city he is also prominently connected, being a director of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, secretary of the Maple Realty Company, and president of Perth Amboy Business College. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. Dr. Meinzer is also a member of the East Jersey Club, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 6, 1906, Dr. Meinzer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Smock, and they are the parents of one child, Helen Susan, born June 22, 1912. The family home is at No. 42 Market street, and office at No. 284 Madison avenue, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

JAMES ALEXANDER EDGAR.—A good example of the successful business man and man-of-affairs who has risen through his own efforts to a position of prominence in the community is James Alexander Edgar. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in New Brunswick, and during this time has been a recognized authority in all that vitally concerns the welfare and progress of this city.

James Alexander Edgar was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, January 28, 1870, the son of Joseph Edgar and Annie Eliza (McCollum) Edgar. Joseph Edgar was born in the north of Ireland, and during his early manhood taught school in his native place, after which he emigrated to this country and for many years was engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business. The education of James Alexander Edgar was obtained in the public schools of New York City and of Red Bank, New Jersey. At the age of sixteen he entered upon his business career, engaging in various branches until 1894, when he secured a position as



James A. Edgar.

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agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, later becoming assistant superintendent of the company. In 1902 he was appointed manager of the Colonial Insurance Company, and two years later became manager of the ordinance department for the Prudential Insurance Company, remaining with this latter organization until establishing himself in the real estate and insurance business in 1904, which stands today a monument to his tireless energy, his progressive spirit, tempered with the wisdom of conservatism, and his farsighted aggressive methods of procedure.

Mr. Edgar has always been loyal in his support of measures calculated to benefit the city and to promote its rapid and substantial development. He was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association from 1902 to 1912, and at present, a member of the Board of Trade. In 1912 he allied himself with the Progressive party, being a warm admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. From 1913 to 1916 he was chairman for the Middlesex county organization of the Progressive party. He was elected assemblyman on the Republican ticket for Middlesex county in 1916, and reelected in 1917. During his first term, he was chairman of the ways and means committee, member of committees on claims and pensions, riparian rights, and joint committee on school for deaf mutes; second term, chairman of committee on incidental expenses, member of committees on commerce and navigation, education and stationery, and joint committees on New Jersey State Reformatory, and School for Deaf Mutes. He was active in promoting good legislation, always in the interest of his constituents. He had the pleasure of speaking and voting for the local option bill placed on the New Jersey statute books during the session of 1917, and has always been a strong advocate of prohibition. He is a member of the Middlesex County Republican Committee.

Mr. Edgar became a member of the Board of Education of Highland Park, New Jersey, in 1913, and served this board as president from 1914 to 1916. He was one of the organizers of the Highland Park Building and Loan Association in 1908, and has served as director and secretary of the board ever since. In 1892, Mr. Edgar enlisted in the Second Brigade Signal Corps of the National Guard of New Jersey, and was honorably discharged from the service in 1897, having attained the rank of corporal.

He is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Craftsmen's Club; Tall Cedars of Lebanon; New Brunswick's Sportsmen's Club; Rotary Club of New Brunswick, as well as being a member of the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and of the American Automobile Association. His religious affiliations are with the Highland Park Reformed Church, in which he holds the office of elder.

On October 28, 1897, Mr. Edgar was united in marriage with Bertha Bodle Hoffman, daughter of Jeremiah King and Margaretta (Ramsey) Hoffman, of Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Edgar are the parents of a son, Joseph Hoffman, born August 20, 1898,

who is a graduate of Rutgers College, class of 1918, and is now (1921) a senior in Yale University Law School, and business manager of the "Yale Law Journal." The family home is located at No. 202 Grant avenue, Highland Park, New Jersey.

ADOLPH CLAYTON CLARK, as manager of the Raritan Copper Works, holds one of the most important executive positions in the State of New Jersey. The field covered by this large corporation includes practically all of the United States and many foreign countries, and makes it one of the most important concerns in the city of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

The Clark family is an old one of Rindge, New Hampshire, where Mr. Clark's father, Adolphus Clark, was born. He manufactured mineral water machinery, and conducted factories in Boston, Massachusetts, and in London, England. He died in Chicago, in 1918, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He married Marie Antoinette Jewett, of Newport, New Hampshire, who died in Chicago in the eighty-third year of her age, within one week of the date of her husband's death. They had six children, the eldest having died in infancy. Those now living are: Adolph Clayton; Mabel, wife of Dr. L. K. Beck, of San Antonio, Texas; F. Percy, of East Chicago, Indiana; Florence Louise, wife of W. G. Speck, of Sidcup, England; and Cecil J., of Chicago, Illinois.

Adolph Clayton Clark was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 19, 1866. He was taken to England when a baby, as the elder Clark's business required his extended residence there, and his little family accompanied him. The boy, Adolph C., was eighteen years of age when he returned to America. He had enjoyed the best of educational advantages in England and on the continent, and upon returning to America went to Rhode Island and attended a business college in Providence for one year. Before becoming identified with the Raritan Copper Works, Mr. Clark was with the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, for four years. He then served four years with the large shoe manufacturing firm of Thomas White & Sons, of Boston, Massachusetts. From there Mr. Clark went with the New England Electrolytic Copper Company of Central Falls, Rhode Island, where he remained eight years, becoming its assistant superintendent. This last position defined Mr. Clark's life work and interests, and when the company moved its works from Central Falls to Perth Amboy, becoming the Raritan Copper Works, he came with them as assistant superintendent. This was in 1901, and in 1905 he became superintendent, and in 1918 manager of the plant. The story of such a career might fill volumes; the outline is quickly stated; but Mr. Clark's position in the business world is thereby clearly revealed.

Mr. Clark is president of the Middlesex County Vocational schools, and vice-president of the Perth Amboy Board of Education. He is also an officer or director of the following organizations: The Raritan Trust Company, Perth Amboy; City Hospital; Spring Lake Hospital; the Young Men's Christian Association; the American Red Cross; and the

Bathing and Tennis Club of Spring Lake, New Jersey. He is a member of the American Society of Mining Engineers; the Whitehall Club of New York; the East Jersey Club; and the Bathing and Tennis Club of Spring Lake, New Jersey. He takes delight in all out-of-door sports, and is particularly interested in swimming.

Mr. Clark married (first) in Pawtucket, May 27, 1896, Mary Edith Carpenter, who died in 1904. They had three children: Harold Norman; Dorothy E., and Adolph Clayton (2). On June 27, 1906, Mr. Clark married (second) Frances Matthews Bates, of Binghamton, New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miles J. Matthews, who lived for many years in that city. The family is Episcopalian, and they are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Clark is a vestryman.

WILLIAM NORTHEY JONES.—The Church of God stands as a symbol of human faith, gracing the common pathway. So in the records of the community the names of the clergy stand as exponents of the higher phases of human history. The Rev. William Northey Jones, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is a representative clergyman of that denomination, whose life is filled with beneficent activities. He is a son of John Winslow and Adelaide E. (Doldt) Jones, his father being a manufacturer, and at one time a member of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland.

Rev. Mr. Jones was born May 27, 1866, in Portland, Maine. Following his elementary education, he entered St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, in 1878. He was graduated from that institution in 1884. He then entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered upon a post-graduate course at the General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1891. In that same year Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Later he took a special course at Keble College, Oxford University, England. This splendid preparation for his chosen vocation served to make him an unusually forceful speaker. He entered at once upon a field of missionary labor in Montana, where he remained for two years. In 1893 he was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Evansville, Indiana, where he served for four years. In 1898 he became the rector of Grace Church, Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained for seven years. He was next rector of Christ Church, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for a period of nine years. In 1914 he was called to St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, which parish is still under his charge. He has won the esteem not only of his congregation, but of the public generally, and the church has enjoyed a period of uniform prosperity, both spiritual and material, during his rectorship.

Rev. Mr. Jones has repeatedly been called to serve upon ecclesiastical missions and in bodies assembled to consider the problems of the church. He was examining chaplain for the Diocese of Indiana from 1893 to 1897. He was a member of the Board of Missions of New Hampshire from 1899 to 1904. He has served as deputy to the General Con-

vention at three different times. In 1908 he was made delegate to the Pan Anglican Congress in London, England. From 1908 to 1914 he was president of the Board of Religious Education in the Diocese of Harrisburg.

Rev. Mr. Jones has also given generously of his time and energies to worthy secular objects. He was for seven years trustee of the Public Library of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and since 1915 he has been president of the board of trustees of the Middlesex County, New Jersey, Home for the Aged. His college fraternity is Psi Upsilon; and he is a member of the Knights Templar, also a Scottish Rite Mason, the thirty-second degree. For many years he was prelate of the Commandery of Knights Templar. He is now past most wise master of the Rose Croix Knights, and chaplain of the blue lodge. He is a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Colonial Wars, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Colonial Country Club.

Rev. Mr. Jones married, October 11, 1894, in Brooklyn, New York, Carrie Louise Clark, daughter of Edwin Allen and Ann E. (Michaels) Clark. Their four children are as follows: 1. Allen Northey, who was graduated from Trinity College with the degree of Master of Arts; valedictorian, class of 1917, and served as a machine gunner for twenty-two months in France. 2. Sarah Mildred, who was graduated from Wellesley College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1921. 3. Theodore Winslow. 4. Eleanor Carolyn.

OLAF JACOB MORGENSON, city comptroller, is one of the representative citizens of Perth Amboy. Since coming to this community in 1895 he has espoused and given his earnest support to all movements calculated to advance the welfare of the city.

James Morgenson, father of Olaf Jacob Morgenson, was born in Denmark, October 24, 1846, and came to this country at the age of twenty-four years, settling in Kansas, he being one of the first six farmers to settle in that locality. He married Christine Olsen, and they are both living on the farm in Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgenson have been born six children: Olaf Jacob, mentioned below; Louis H., a resident of Escalon, California; Dora, wife of the Rev. C. M. Olsen, of Denmark, Wisconsin; Julius C., of Lincoln, Kansas; Adolph F., of Vesper, Kansas; Helma, deceased.

Olaf Jacob Morgenson was born in Lincoln county, Kansas, January 21, 1872. He obtained his education in the public schools of Lincoln and the normal department of Elkhorn College, Elkhorn, Iowa. Immediately after graduating he took the State examinations, and in 1895 secured his State teacher's certificate, and subsequently became assistant principal of the Lincoln public schools, after which he taught three years in Elkhorn College, Elkhorn, Iowa, and then came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where for twelve years he had charge of the accounting department in Trainor's Business College, and has specialized in this particular occupation of accountancy ever since. In July, 1920, Mr.

Morgenson, together with a number of other representative business men of Perth Amboy, founded the Perth Amboy Business College, Mr. Morgenson being made advisory principal. In 1916 he was made superintendent of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, which position he held until the factory was closed on account of the war in October, 1918, at which time he entered the employ of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation in New Brunswick, first in the cost department and later in the auditing department in winding up the affairs of the corporation. On January 1, 1917, he was appointed comptroller and reappointed, January 1, 1920. He is a member of the Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, and in religion is a Lutheran.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Morgenson was united in marriage with Laura E. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Morgenson are the parents of five children: Leland, born June 12, 1896, is production manager of the Underground Cable Company; Edgar O., born December 12, 1898, is a student of electrical engineering at Pratt Institute, class of 1921; Wilson L., born June 24, 1909; Margaret E., born August 19, 1911; Donald R., born October 27, 1913.

CHARLES W. SEDAM was born September 10, 1855, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, the son of Ryke R. and Anne Elizabeth (Cheeseman) Sedam. The family name was formerly spelled Suydam and is found in the ancient Holland records. This branch of the family began spelling the name Sedam in 1757. Ryke R. Sedam was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, April 5, 1820, and died here April 20, 1897. He was a building contractor for many years, and in politics was a staunch Republican. Mrs. Sedam was born October 5, 1825, and died in New Brunswick, May 15, 1890.

The education of Charles W. Sedam was obtained in the public schools of New Brunswick. For twenty-four years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and since 1894 has been justice of the peace in his native place. In politics Mr. Sedam is a Republican, keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and taking an active interest in public affairs. In religion he is a Presbyterian and for ten years was librarian of the primary department of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is a devout member.

Mr. Sedam married, February 3, 1880, Amelia M. Hudnut, who was born at Princeton, New Jersey, June 26, 1851, the daughter of Alexander M. and Sarah (Davis) Hudnut. Mrs. Sedam passed away at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 27, 1920. To Mr. and Mrs. Sedam were born five children: Amelia M., born January 1, 1881; Charles W., Jr., born December 17, 1881; Fannie P., born January 24, 1884, died in infancy; Walter C., a sketch of whom follows; Frank B., born February 9, 1890, died in infancy.

Mr. Sedam's hobby is automobiling. A man of most engaging personality, true to his friendships, honest and impeccable in all the relations of life, he is highly respected and honored in the community. He is of a reserved nature and avoids ostentation in all things, finding happiness in the essentials.

WALTER COOPER SEDAM.—Advancement in any of the learned professions is generally the result of individual merit, application and skill. When these are combined with ambition and a fixed determination to achieve success, the desired result is inevitable. Walter Cooper Sedam, although young in years, has achieved this enviable reputation in the legal profession and is numbered among the successful attorneys of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Walter Cooper Sedam was born October 12, 1887, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, the son of Charles W. and Amelia M. (Hudnut) Sedam (q. v.). He received the elementary portion of his education in the public schools of his native place and then entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meantime determined to adopt the law as a profession and, accordingly, matriculated at the New York Law School of New York City. After completing the prescribed course, he graduated with the class of 1911 and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws, subsequently entering first the office of Judge Peter F. Daly and later becoming associated with Senator W. E. Florance. On January 1, 1914, he opened offices at No. 40 Paterson street, in this city, and this has remained his headquarters ever since. He has built up an excellent practice, and has handled many important cases up to the present time, proving himself to be a most efficient and conscientious attorney.

Besides his legal practice, Mr. Sedam has interested himself in the conduct of public affairs in the community, and has become prominent in the local organization of the Republican party. In 1913 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the General Assembly. He is a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and secretary of the Middlesex County Bar Association for the past four years. He fraternizes with the Chi Phi fraternity of Rutgers College and also with the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity of New York. In religion Mr. Sedam is a Presbyterian and attends the First church of that denomination at New Brunswick.

On May 9, 1920, Mr. Sedam was united in marriage with Olga Dorothea Venino, daughter of Albert and Emily (Schumacher) Venino. Mr. Venino now resides in Orange, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-three years, and was the first maker of wax used for wax flowers in the United States. He was born at Kaiserslautern, in Rhenish Bavaria.

EDWARD WALDRON HICKS.—In view of the fact that he has been thirty years a member of the New Brunswick bar, and during ten of those years occupied a seat on the bench of the District Court, Mr. Hicks stands in no need of an introduction to his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Two years' service in the Legislature, and a year's tenure of the office of city attorney, further combine to render him a "man of mark" in his community.

John Hicks, grandfather of Edward Waldron Hicks, was a representative of an old New Brunswick family, and for many years was engaged in business as a butcher in his home town. The old Hicks



Walter C. Sedam.

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homestead was situated on Burnet street, and was owned by Mr. Hicks, having been purchased by him from Commodore Vanderbilt. It is still in a good state of preservation.

Joseph Dunn Hicks, son of John Hicks, was born in New Brunswick, and during nearly all of his active life was associated with the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Company. He married Christiana Baisler, a native of New York State, and they became the parents of three sons: William Kent, who died at the age of sixteen; Frederick S., died in infancy; and Edward Waldron, mentioned below. Mr. Hicks died May 25, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and his widow is still living in New Brunswick.

Edward Waldron Hicks, son of Joseph Dunn and Christiana (Baisler) Hicks, was born November 19, 1868, in New Brunswick, and attended the New Brunswick High School, afterward studying law under the preceptorship of John S. Voorhees. In February, 1890, he was admitted to the bar, and at first practiced alone. Later Mr. Hicks became a partner in the firm of Voorhees, Booraem & Hicks, and the association was maintained until the organization of the firm of Florance & Hicks. This remained unchanged until 1901, when Mr. Hicks was appointed judge of the District Court, an office which he retained until 1911. Judge Hicks proved himself admirably fitted for the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him, and the manner in which he met his onerous responsibilities and solved the legal problems constantly submitted to him received the unqualified approval of all fairminded citizens. Since his retirement from the bench, Mr. Hicks has practiced alone, having his office in the National Bank building.

As a young man, Mr. Hicks became active in the political life of his community, always on the side of the Republicans. In 1895 and 1896 he represented his party in the Legislature, proving himself a faithful advocate and supporter of the rights of his constituents. In 1906 he served most impartially and efficiently as city attorney. He is a special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner.

The professional organizations in which Mr. Hicks is enrolled are the County and State Bar associations. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the president of the New Brunswick Council of Boy Scouts of America. If he has a hobby, it is the game of golf, and he belongs to the Golf Club and the Boat Club. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

During the recent World War, Mr. Hicks served as chairman of the executive committee of the first Red Cross drive. He was also a member of the executive committee on the Liberty Loan campaign, and the Home Defense League, and served as an assistant to the Legal Advisory Board.

Mr. Hicks married, October 16, 1901, at Metuchen, Helen A. Mallory, born in Ohio, daughter of Robert L. and Ida (Baker) Mallory, who then lived in Metuchen, Mr. Mallory an agent and notary. Mrs. Mallory is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are the parents of two sons: Douglas Mallory, born July 28, 1902, a student at Rutgers College, class

of 1923; and Malcolm Baisler, born December 15, 1903, in same college, class of 1924. One child died in infancy.

Throughout the twenty-five years and upward during which Mr. Hicks has helped to make the legal and political history of his county, he has shown himself to be a skillful and sagacious practitioner, a just and learned judge, and an able and disinterested political leader, a man of complex personality, versatile talents and high-minded ambitions.

CHARLES L. STEUERWALD, a prominent business man of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance lines, and a citizen influential in well nigh every department of the community's life, was born in South Amboy, March 1, 1879. He is a son of Charles and Emma L. (Herzog) Steuerwald, the former a native of Germany, born in the year 1852, came to the United States as a boy and located in Keyport, New Jersey. Later he removed to South Amboy, engaged in the hotel business and met with notable success and from which he retired in 1912. He is now living in South Amboy, a highly respected citizen. He has been for many years a member of the fish and game commission of New Jersey from Middlesex county, and takes an active part in public life. The elder Mrs. Steuerwald was born in Matawan, New Jersey, and now resides with her husband in South Amboy. They are the parents of four children, as follows: A child who died in infancy; Ada Henrietta, who became the wife of Christian F. Straub, of South Amboy; Charles L., with whom we are here especially concerned; Peter A. J., who is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resides in South Amboy.

The childhood of Charles L. Steuerwald was passed in South Amboy, and he has always remained associated with the affairs of that city, although his business headquarters are now located in the larger neighboring community, where he also takes an active part. He attended the South Amboy public schools, and upon completing his general education there entered the Coleman Business College in Newark, New Jersey, in order to take a commercial course. He graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1895, and immediately afterwards secured a position with the great wholesale dry goods house of H. B. Claflin Company of New York City. He made himself of great value to his employers, and rose to the rank of assistant general salesman during the time that he continued in their employ. Upon leaving the Claflin Company, Mr. Steuerwald went to Peekskill, New York, and engaged in a manufacturing enterprise in which he was successful and which he carried on for some time, but was compelled to sell out on account of poor health. After regaining his health, two years later, he accepted the position of superintendent and manager of the Gas Company in South Amboy. This position he held until the company was sold to the Public Service Corporation in 1910, when he resigned and entered business in Perth Amboy. Four years later he established himself in his present line, dealing in real estate, insurance and mortgage loans, with offices in the Savings Bank building at No. 208 Smith

street. His organization was incorporated in the year 1915 under the name of Charles L. Steuerwald, Incorporated, with himself as president and treasurer. Since that time he has developed a very large and remunerative business, which is one of the most important of its kind in the city. Mr. Steuerwald is a man of broad-minded, public spirit, and has always been a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community. He has established the South Amboy Trust Company, of which he is vice-president; the Woodbridge National Bank, of which he is a stockholder; the Investors' and Owners' Building and Loan Association of South Amboy; and a New Building and Loan Association of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics, and though he has never sought public office for himself he is always ready to help the right man for the right place. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Young Men's Christian Association, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Raritan Yacht Club, East Jersey Club, and is devoted to many forms of outdoor sports and pastimes. At the present time, in connection with others, he is organizing a golf club in Woodbridge, New Jersey. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian and attends Christ Church of that denomination in South Amboy.

Charles L. Steuerwald was united in marriage, February 18, 1903, at the Reformed Church Manse (home of Bertha (Booraem) Lockwood, sister of Mrs. Charles L. Steuerwald), East Millstone, New Jersey, with Ethel Jeane Booraem, of South River, New Jersey, a daughter of Jonathan and Margaret Amelia (Barkeley) Booraem, who now reside in South Amboy, the former being at the present time (1921) eighty-four years of age.

REV. WILLIAM FREDERICK BARNY.—In the Province of Alsace, now restored to France, Rev. William Frederick Barny, for fifteen years the beloved pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Milltown, New Jersey, was born November 15, 1862. He was the son of Jacob F. and Wilhelmina (Tschopp) Barny. He spent the first nineteen years of his life in Alsace, there obtaining a good education. He came to the United States, May 11, 1881, and here completed his education with graduation from the German Theological Seminary in Bloomfield, New Jersey, and on August 16, 1893, was ordained a clergyman of the German Reformed church. His first pastorate was at Naumburg, New York, and there he served most acceptably. He was called to St. Paul's Reformed Church, Milltown, in April, 1905. For almost sixteen years he ministered to the spiritual well being of the Milltown church and drew close to the hearts of his people. He was an eloquent pulpit orator, sound in his theology, and with a heart filled with love for every man. He was greatly beloved by his own church and extremely popular with the people of Milltown, regardless of sect or creed. His heart was in his work and never was there a truer, more loyal soldier of the Cross than Rev. William F. Barny, who died in Milltown, December 27, 1920.

Rev. William F. Barny married, in Ridgefield Park, Bergen county, New Jersey, June 28, 1893, Emelie Rech, born July 6, 1870, daughter

of John and Caroline (Reinheimer) Rech, her parents coming from Germany to the United States in 1871. One child was born to Rev. and Mrs. Barny, Gertrude, born April 10, 1896, married Walter R. Smith, and resides in Milltown. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of a son, Richard, born in Milltown. Mrs. Barny survives her husband and resides with her sister, Mrs. Tukey, in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

IRA CONDIT MOORE.—With a long life of usefulness behind him, and still actively engaged in daily business, Ira Condit Moore is one of the interesting figures in the business life of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Edward C. Moore, Mr. Moore's father, was a prominent figure in the political history of Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. A merchant in Newton, he served as State Senator, and also at different times held such offices as committeeman and freeholder. In early life he was postmaster for a considerable length of time. He married Catherine Price.

Ira Condit Moore was born August 27, 1852, in Newton, New Jersey. He received his early education in the private schools of that town, then took a course in the Newton Collegiate Institute. Planning a business career, he supplemented this training with a complete course at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He began his business along the same line that he has always followed, that of boots and shoes. He has been in different branches of this business, first as retail shoe merchant in Newton, later as treasurer of the Sussex Shoe Company, Inc., of the same city, manufacturing largely boys' and girls' shoes. This factory was also in Newton. At present Mr. Moore is president and treasurer of the I. C. Moore Company, Inc. This is one of the principal retail boot and shoe stores in Perth Amboy, and was established in 1903 by Mr. Moore.

Outside of his business interests, Mr. Moore has always actively participated in the public responsibilities of the town in which he was located. He was a member of the Board of Education of Newton for seven years prior to his removal to Perth Amboy. He was president of the Perth Amboy Board of Trade for one year, and on retiring from that office assisted in the organization of the present Chamber of Commerce. He is now an honorary member of that body. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; was a trustee of the Newton Presbyterian Church and treasurer for several years. When business and public responsibilities result in the inevitable weariness attendant upon all concentrated effort, Mr. Moore finds delight and recreation in fishing.

Mr. Moore married (first) September 11, 1879, in Newton, New Jersey, Kittie D. Shepherd, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Decker) Shepherd, who died October 19, 1898. By her he had six children: Helen, Frank Shepherd, Catherine Price, Ethel Winfred, now deceased; Ira Condit, and Florence. Mr. Moore married (second) Alice C. Henderson, daughter of James and Belle (Duryea) Henderson, who died in February, 1911.





Adriaan Kuyper

HARRY W. WEIDA, vice-president and manager of the India Rubber Company of New Brunswick, has since the inception of his business career, been identified with the rubber industry, and since coming to this community in 1914 has become conspicuously identified with the development of the most vital interests of New Brunswick.

Harry W. Weida was born at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1880, the son of Francis and Marietta (Walb) Weida. After finishing his studies in the grammar school of his native place, he spent two years in a business college and then went to Akron, Ohio, where for three years he was employed by the American Hard Rubber Company, subsequently working successively for the next seventeen years for the following concerns: The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; American Hard Rubber Company; Diamond Rubber Company; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, as manager of the hard rubber department, and at the end of two years he came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and accepted his present position as vice-president and manager of the India Rubber Company, manufacturers of hard rubber goods, this organization being a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company. He has bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control, and under his guidance the business has rapidly developed along substantial lines, constituting an important element in the commercial activity of New Brunswick.

Mr. Weida began his public career as a member of the Borough Council of Highland Park, New Jersey, and in 1920 was elected president of this body. He is well known in Masonic circles, and is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Scott Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; Temple Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; and Salaam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Old Colony of New York City, and the Union, Country and Craftsmen's of New Brunswick. His religious affiliation was with the Evangelical church of Akron, Ohio, during his residence there, but on his arrival in New Brunswick he became an attendant of the Reformed church of Highland Park.

Harry W. Weida married, December 3, 1903, Lydia Ellen Yockey, daughter of Phillip and Amanda (Bittner) Yockey, of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Weida are the parents of two children: Francis, born September 17, 1904, deceased; Elizabeth M., born May 21, 1909.

ADRIAN LYON, of Perth Amboy, lawyer, was born in the village of Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey, July 25, 1869, a son of William L. and Ursula (Sebring) Lyon. The name of Henry Lyon, one of his direct forbears, was the eighth on the agreement of the New Milford settlers of June 16, 1667, on which Robert Treat was the first, and he was the first treasurer of the town of Newark.

Adrian Lyon was educated in the public schools, and qualified for the practice of law in the New York Law School, graduating from there in 1894 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey

bar in 1892, made a counsellor in 1895, and opened an office in Perth Amboy. Mr. Lyon's public activities are almost coincident with his professional work. He was superintendent of the schools in Perth Amboy in 1894-95, and in the latter named year became city attorney. He served in the New Jersey House of Assembly, sessions of 1900-01. In the latter named year Governor Voorhees appointed him judge of the local District Court, and in 1909 he was appointed by Governor Fort law judge of Middlesex county to fill the unexpired term of Theodore B. Booraem. Since January, 1913, he has served as referee in bankruptcy for the District of Middlesex county. He has one of the most extensive law and private libraries in the county. Since 1899 he has been president of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution; since 1893 registrar, and a member of the Board of East Jersey Proprietors.

Mr. Lyon has been closely identified with the Progressive movement of recent years in the National Republican party. The political controversies of the day made him a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the National Republican Convention in Chicago that renominated President Taft, and to the National Progressive Convention, held two months later, in Chicago also, that put Theodore Roosevelt in nomination against him. Retaining his alliance with the Progressive party, he was a delegate also to the National Progressive Convention of 1916. He has also been conspicuous in Young Men's Christian Association circles; he served as president of the State Young Men's Christian Association; he was largely instrumental in the founding, and became the first president of the Perth Amboy Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Lyon is a member and vice-president of the New Jersey State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, admitted because his great-great-grandfather, on his father's mother's side, Captain James Hill, was of the Sussex county militia in that struggle. He was president of the New Jersey Bankers' Association in 1910. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with lodge, chapter, commandery, and Salaam Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the East Jersey Club and Raritan Yacht Club of Perth Amboy. For over twenty years Judge Lyon has been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Perth Amboy.

Judge Lyon married, in Athenia, New Jersey, May 8, 1895, Cornelia Post, daughter of John C. and Catherine E. Post, of Athenia. Child, Howard S., born 1896.

JAY B. FRANKE.—Exactng responsibility requiring the greatest skill is that share in the civic welfare which falls to the lot of Jay B. Franke.

The Franke family is of German origin, but this branch of the family has been in America for a great many years, Mr. Franke's great-grandfather having been born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Mr. Franke's father, Ludlow G. Franke, was born in New York City, and lived there the greater part of his life. He was a boss painter, and followed that trade as long as he lived. He married Adelia G. Ford, who was born in Perth Amboy, and survives him, living now in the city of her birth.

They were the parents of two children: Jay B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Sue G., who is a teacher in the public schools of Perth Amboy. Mr. Franke died in Perth Amboy in 1900.

Jay B. Franke was born in Perth Amboy, August 21, 1886. There he received his education in the excellent public schools, acquiring a thorough grounding in all the practical branches. At the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of the American Smelting and Refining Company, working in their electrical department. He remained in their employ for four years, during which time he mastered the intricate details of electrical construction. After that he constructed two electric lighting plants in Monmouth county, New Jersey, of which he subsequently had charge for two years. Returning to Perth Amboy, he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen of that city to his present position in September, 1911. This comprises the work of city electrician and the superintendency of the Municipal Electric Lighting plant.

Mr. Frank has a host of friends in this city, and is connected with various social organizations. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Raritan Yacht Club, the local Fire Department, a charter member of the Electrical Workers' Union, and is a member of the International Association of Municipal Electricians. He is an active, genial man, and takes his relaxation in motoring.

Mr. Franke married, January 7, 1909, in Englishtown, New Jersey, Essie Hyers Moore, daughter of John C. and Mary (Hankinson) Moore. She was born in Lakewood, New Jersey. Her father died in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1918; and her mother is now a resident of Freehold.

JOHN WYCKOFF METTLER.—Although never a resident of Middlesex county, John Wyckoff Mettler has been associated with New Brunswick through his school and college days and through the position which he now holds as head of the Interwoven Stocking Company.

The Mettler family came to this country with the early settlers from Holland, in 1685, and through marriage the members of this family are allied with the Wyckoff and Howell families, the Wyckoffs coming from Holland in 1632, the same year that the Howells arrived from Wales and settled in Southampton, Long Island. Mr. Mettler is the son of William E. Mettler, lumber merchant of New Brunswick, and grandson of Enoch Mettler, who was for many years a prominent grain merchant in New York City—an early member of the Produce Exchange of that city. His mother, Gertrude Van Pelt (Howell) Mettler, is a daughter of Lewis T. Howell, who was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1820, and who died in 1900, and who was for many years one of the leading manufacturers of New Brunswick, and later, for twenty years, president of the National Bank of New Jersey. Lewis T. Howell married Joanna M. Wyckoff, only child of John Van Cleef Wyckoff, a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of the Wyckoff family at East Millstone, New Jersey, where the family has resided since 1689 upon the same property which is now the summer home of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Howell had another daughter, Sarah Tittsworth Howell.

Mr. Mettler graduated from Rutgers Preparatory School in 1895, from Rutgers College in 1899, and from the New York Law School in 1901, and in the same year he was admitted to the New York bar, where he practiced law for two years. In 1903 he entered the manufacturing business as treasurer of the Kilbourn Knitting Machine Company of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and two years later—in 1905—organized the Interwoven Stocking Company, which has since become an industry of considerable size and international standing as manufacturers of interwoven hosiery. He is a director in the Interwoven Stocking Company, the Interwoven Mills, Inc., the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, the National Bank of New Jersey, and other corporations, and is a trustee of Rutgers College. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity of Rutgers College, the University Club and the Riding Club of New York City, the Union Club and Country Club of New Brunswick, New Jersey; a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of East Millstone, New Jersey. He lives at No. 205 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, and at East Millstone, New Jersey.

On June 5, 1909, Mr. Mettler was married in New York City to Helen Fleischmann, of that city, and has two children—a daughter, Helen, born September 5, 1910, and a son, John Wyckoff, Jr., born March 20, 1915.

Mr. Mettler is interested in collecting works of art and has a notable collection of early English, Italian and American furniture.

THOMAS HOLCOMBE METTLER, son of William E. and Gertrude Van Pelt (Howell) Mettler, and brother of John W. Mettler, was born in East Millstone, New Jersey, March 29, 1886. He attended private schools of Millstone and Rutgers Preparatory School, finishing in 1904. He then entered Princeton University, receiving his A. B., class of 1908. Deciding upon a legal profession, he prepared at the New York Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1911. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once began the practice of his profession in the city of Newark, New Jersey, continuing for two years. In 1913 he was admitted to the New York State bar, where he practiced until 1917, when he withdrew from law practice and entered the hosiery business, forming a connection with the Interwoven Stocking Company, of New Brunswick, of which he is a director, and is connected with the sales department.

Mr. Mettler, during the period of war between the United States and Germany, 1917-18, was food administrator for Middlesex county, and while his service in that field was particularly valuable, he was helpful in other ways in supporting his country's cause. He is a member of the Reformed church of East Millstone, the New Jersey State Bar Association, the New York Bar Association, the Princeton Club of New York City, the Princeton Campus Club, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, member and treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Coöperative Association of New Jersey, and president of the New Brunswick branch of the Dairymen's League. Mr. Mettler is unmarried, and resides with





H. Van Blarcom
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his mother at the East Millstone farm, which he manages. His special farm interest is in the breeding of pure-blood cattle, his choice for the dairy farm the Holstein breed.

MAJOR HAROLD VAN BLARCOM, for so young a man, has lived a most useful life, with enough adventure and change of scene in it to make it far from dull; now he is well established in a congenial profession, that of doctor of dental surgery, with offices at No. 419 George street, New Brunswick, where he has a rapidly growing patronage.

Harold Van Blarcom is the son of Cornelius Henry Van Blarcom, who was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1845, his death occurring in Montgomery, New York, in October, 1908, at the age of sixty-three. In his youth, he was a manufacturer in Paterson, New Jersey, and Middletown, New York, but after he was fifty years of age he studied law and passed the bar in both New Jersey and New York, being licensed to practice in both states, and maintaining an office in Paterson up to the time of his death. His wife was Fanny Josephine Ward, a native of Montgomery and for many years a resident there. She now lives in Paterson. There were five children in the Van Blarcom family: 1. Katherine, deceased. 2. Wessels, living in Paterson, and cashier of the Second National Bank there. 3. Frederick W., a prominent lawyer of Paterson and well known as a politician. 4. Mary, the wife of Henry Bonner, of Detroit, Michigan; he is superintendent of the Ford service stations of the United States. 5. Harold, of whom further.

Though born in Montgomery, New York, October 17, 1887, Harold Van Blarcom spent his boyhood in Paterson, New Jersey, his family going there to reside shortly after his birth. He attended the Paterson grammar school and later the high school, graduating from the former in 1903, and, after a four years' course, from the latter school in June, 1907. He immediately became enrolled as a student at the Philadelphia Dental College, from which institution he graduated in 1910. The next two years of his life were spent in Clovis, New Mexico, where he practiced his profession, but he returned East in 1912 and locating in South River, New Jersey, opened an office there. During Dr. Van Blarcom's residence in South River, he took an active part in the affairs of the town, being a member of the Board of Health, and a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of councilman.

At this time, 1917, the United States became involved in the World War and Dr. Van Blarcom immediately joined the service. His war record is one of which any man may well be proud, for he not only saw active service in France, but carries the marks of shrapnel wounds at the present time. Dr. Van Blarcom received a commission as first lieutenant in June, 1917, during his stay at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, with the 29th Division. Lieutenant Van Blarcom was sent to France, taking part in the first Argonne battle, being gassed at this time. At the second Argonne battle he received two shrapnel wounds, one in the side and another in the leg. After spending six months in France,

he was returned to the United States in December, 1919, and was sent to the United States General Hospital No. 9, at Lakewood, New Jersey, where he remained for six months longer. In June, 1918, Lieutenant Van Blarcom was promoted to the rank of captain, and in October, 1919, he received his commission as major.

Major Van Blarcom is a member of the Society of American Officers of the Great War, and also of the American Legion. In addition to these he is greatly interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, being a member of and a constant worker in that body, and also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is an attendant of the Second Reformed Church of New Brunswick. In Masonry he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the National, State and County Dental associations.

At South River, August 18, 1917, Harold Van Blarcom married E. Viola Price, a resident of that place, and she also was born there. Her parents are both dead. There are no children of this marriage. They reside at No. 261 Powers street, New Brunswick.

Several centuries ago the Van Blarcom family had its origin in Holland, the town where they lived being called Blarkom. In 1620 five brothers of that name left the paternal roof and set sail for America. After many months and numerous perils they landed at a spot where now stands the city of Hoboken; so was founded by them and several other Holland emigrants the Dutch settlement that for years existed in that part of New Jersey, and the names of many of the leading citizens are distinctly Dutch to this day, Bergen county being their stronghold. As late as the middle of the last century the quaint Dutch customs were observed by many of the descendants of these settlers.

JOHN STROUD TURNER, having arrived at the age of manhood in his native land, came to the United States in 1881 hoping to find a broader industrial field. Seventeen years later he established the J. S. Turner White Metal Company in New Brunswick, of which he is the head.

Born in Liverpool, England, November 18, 1859, John Stroud Turner was the son of Henry and Ann (Stroud) Turner, both of whom were born and died in Liverpool. Henry Turner was a foundryman there, following that trade until his death which occurred in 1895. He and his wife had seven children, all of whom are now deceased except one son, John Stroud Turner.

Attending the public schools of Liverpool until he was fourteen years old, and Liverpool Institute, John Stroud Turner became an apprentice in the foundry business, continuing as such for seven years, remaining in the same line after he had learned the trade. He then came to this country, arriving here May 24, 1881, locating for a short time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade. Then Mr. Turner went to Brooklyn, New York, and entered the employ of William Taylor, remaining only a short time, then went to New Bruns-

wick in April, 1882, to take a position in the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, where he remained for sixteen years, fourteen of which he served as foreman. At that time Mr. Turner went into the manufacturing business in his own name, founding the J. S. Turner White Metal Company for the manufacture of collapsible tubes and white metal goods. The plant is located at Nos. 220-222 Raritan avenue in the Highland Park section of New Brunswick. In 1916 it became an incorporated concern, and now their products are shipped abroad in addition to finding a market in this country.

Mr. Turner is a member of the Board of Trade of New Brunswick; the New Jersey State Board of Trade; the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he is greatly interested; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Highland Park Building and Loan Company, of which he is vice-president; the New Brunswick Boat Club, Craftsmen's Club, Old Colony Club of New York City, and is a communicant and vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, New Brunswick.

In October, 1884, John Stroud Turner was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Myers in New Brunswick, that being also her birthplace. She is the daughter of C. P. and Jane (Stewart) Myers, residents of New Brunswick, where they were also born and where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have four children, all living, namely: 1. Henry James, residing in Camden, New Jersey; married Ethel M. Lott, of Philadelphia; one child, Ethel May. 2. George S., resides at No. 324 South Third avenue, New Brunswick; married Miss S. B. Austin, and they have two children, Ruth and George E. 3. Helen, wife of Henry L. Van Mater; they reside at No. 216 South Third avenue, New Brunswick; one child, John S. 4. John E. The family residence is at No. 218 Raritan avenue, Highland Park.

RUSSELL ELLSWORTH WATSON.—The name we have just written will receive, as that of one of the well known members of the New Brunswick bar, instant recognition from a majority of his fellow-citizens. During the recent conflict of nations, Mr. Watson was at the front in war activities, and in the club circles of his home city he is a prominent figure.

Frank Ellsworth Watson, father of Russell Ellsworth Watson, was born in Detroit, Michigan, and is now a resident of New Brunswick, and a manufacturer of wallpaper colors and oil paints. He married Sarah Elizabeth Painter, born at Glen Gardner, New Jersey, and they are the parents of the following children: Russell Ellsworth, mentioned below; Parker L.; Franklin Lamar, whose biography follows in this work; and A. Dudley, also represented in this work by a biography following. All these, with the exception of Parker L., are residents of New Brunswick.

Russell Ellsworth Watson, son of Frank Ellsworth and Sarah Elizabeth (Painter) Watson, was born October 8, 1885, in New Brunswick, and in 1902 graduated from the New Brunswick High School. The same year he entered Rutgers College, remaining until 1905. He was fitted

for his profession at the New York Law School, receiving, in 1907, the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In February, 1909, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney, and in 1912 was admitted as counsellor.

In entering upon the practice of his profession, Mr. Watson was associated with Theodore B. Booraem, the connection remaining unbroken until 1912, when it was dissolved by Mr. Booraem's death. Mr. Watson then practiced alone, having his offices at Nos. 41-43 Paterson street, until September, 1920, when R. E. and A. D. Watson formed a partnership, practicing under that heading. Mr. Watson has proved himself possessed of the qualifications requisite for success at the bar, his record showing, with the lapse of every year, additional evidence of this incontrovertible fact.

In the political life of his community Mr. Watson has, for many years, borne an active part. From 1908 to 1911 he served as probation officer of Middlesex county, and from 1911 to 1912 he was assistant prosecutor for the county. In 1916 his fellow-citizens of Highland Park summoned him to serve them in the highest municipal office in their gift, retaining him in it, by reëlection, until 1920. During the recent World War Mr. Watson was patriotically active, serving as fuel administrator for both Middlesex and Somerset counties. He is a director of the Building and Loan Association.

The fraternal connections of Mr. Watson include affiliation with the Masonic order, being a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Chi Psi fraternity. He belongs to the Union Club, the East Jersey Club of Perth Amboy, and the New Brunswick Country Club. He and his family are members of the First Reformed Church.

Mr. Watson married, March 24, 1909, in Newark, New Jersey, Beulah Fraleigh Fingarr, daughter of Montgomery and Helena (Fraleigh) Fingarr. Mr. Fingarr served in the Civil War, and his death, which occurred in 1883, was the result of injuries received while in service. His widow now resides with her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of the following children: Russell Ellsworth, Jr., born September 2, 1911; Malcolm D., born September 11, 1913; Jean, born August 9, 1916; and Sarah Elizabeth, born December 28, 1917.

By his own unaided efforts, Mr. Watson has achieved marked professional success, and his fellow-citizens have paid him the tribute of calling him to serve them in offices of exceptional responsibility. Everything indicates that the future holds for him greater advancement in his work and a summons to larger and more complicated trusts.

FRANKLIN LAMAR WATSON.—Among the younger business men of New Brunswick, always remarkable for enterprise and aggressiveness, no one could fail to number Mr. Watson, who is now associated with the Packard Motor Car Company, one of the best known concerns

of its kind to be found in the United States. Mr. Watson has an honorable record of military service in the recent World War, and is well known in the social circles of New Brunswick no less than in the sphere of her business activities.

Franklin Lamar Watson was born November 22, 1891, in New Brunswick, and is a son of Frank Ellsworth and Sarah Elizabeth (Painter) Watson (q. v.), and a brother of Russell Ellsworth and A. Dudley Watson (q. v.). The early education of Franklin Lamar Watson was received in the public schools of his native city, whence he passed to the New Brunswick High School, graduating from that institution with the class of 1909.

Becoming one of the official stenographers of the Essex county courts, Mr. Watson held that position until June, 1917, when he resigned, having been among the first to respond to the call for volunteers issued upon the entrance of the United States into the greatest war in history. In May, 1917, Mr. Watson enlisted as sergeant, first-class, in the Quartermasters' Reserve Corps of the army, and in December, 1917, was transferred to the air service. After graduating from the School of Military Aeronautics at Texas University, he took training in flying at Park Field, Tennessee. He was afterward commissioned second lieutenant and appointed assistant post adjutant and assistant judge advocate. In March, 1919, he was discharged. On returning to New Brunswick, Mr. Watson associated himself with the Packard Motor Car Company, securing a position in the passenger transportation department.

The clubs in which Mr. Watson holds membership are the Union Club of New Brunswick, the Aero Club of America, and the Air Service Clubs Association. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Franklin Lamar Watson has proved his metal, both as soldier and business man, for in both capacities he has rendered faithful and valuable service.

ASHER DUDLEY WATSON.—Despite the fact that less than four years have elapsed since his admission to the bar, Mr. Watson's name, as a member of the profession, has already become favorably familiar to a large number of his fellow-citizens of New Brunswick. It is also familiar as that of one of those who during the late war rendered military service in France.

Asher Dudley Watson was born December 6, 1893, in New Brunswick, and is a son of Frank Ellsworth and Sarah Elizabeth (Painter) Watson (q. v.), and a brother of Russell Ellsworth and Franklin Lamar Watson (q. v.). In 1911 Asher Dudley Watson graduated from the New Brunswick High School, and in 1915 he received his degree from Rutgers College. His legal studies were pursued under the guidance of his brother, Russell Ellsworth Watson, and he also attended the New York Law School. In January, 1917, he was admitted to the bar.

Entering upon the practice of his profession in association with his brother, Russell Ellsworth Watson, the young lawyer began his career

under the most favorable auspices, but, almost at its inception, it suffered an interruption. The United States, taking her place among the contending nations, called her loyal sons to take up arms in her behalf, and among the first to respond was Asher Dudley Watson. Entering the service in September, 1917, as a member of Headquarters Company, 311th Infantry, 78th Division, he arrived in France, June 1, 1918. On May 10, 1919, he left, having participated in the battles of St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On May 30, 1919, he was honorably discharged.

In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican, and he is a member of the County Bar Association, and Rutgers Alumni Association. His religious membership is in the First Reformed Church.

Since his return from overseas, Mr. Watson has resumed the practice of his profession and is now steadily engaged in building up a reputation on the sure foundation of ability, knowledge and devotion to duty. In June, 1920, he was made a counsellor, and in the fall of 1920, he and his brother, Russell Ellsworth, formed the legal partnership of R. E. & A. D. Watson, counsellors at law, with offices at Nos. 41-43 Paterson street.

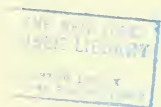
HENRY WILLIAM SCHRIMPF.—This is the name of a man who is not only one of the best known citizens of Perth Amboy, but who has built up for himself a reputation far exceeding the limits of his own community. It is needless to say that Mr. Schrimpf is the founder of the firm of H. W. Schrimpf & Company, engineers, or that he is one of the most respected and popular men within the boundaries of the community.

Adam Schrimpf, father of Henry W. Schrimpf, was born in Germany, came to this country when a lad, and located in Newark, New Jersey. He was a farmer and later became a wine merchant, and died at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Mary Bensman, and they were the parents of six children: Carrie, wife of Fred Buchhart, of Newark; Henry William, mentioned below; Adam, of Perth Amboy, a foreman for his brother Henry W.; Emma, died in infancy; Emma, wife of Fred Geisicker, of Newark, New Jersey; John, died at the age of five years.

Henry William Schrimpf was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 3, 1876. His education was begun in the primary department of the school adjacent to his home, whence he passed successively to the grammar and high schools, terminating his studies at the age of sixteen, when he began an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, subsequently becoming foreman of a building concern there, and later accepting the position of foreman of Goller Iron Works, and then being made superintendent of iron construction. In 1909 he came to Perth Amboy and established himself in his present business with office and works on Lewis street and Second street. Mr. Schrimpf gives the works and workmen his personal supervision, and in addition is gifted with extraordinary business ability and skill in the management of affairs. Among the many contracts for the erection of structural steel work may



H. W. Schimpff



be mentioned: The entire steel construction of Greek Catholic church; several large factory buildings for Raritan Copper Works; Standard Underground Cable Works; Cheeseborough Manufacturing Company; R. & H. Chemical Company; also erected the Convery Place Bridge and also several bridges for the State, the last being one of the most important contracts taken by him.

An independent in politics, Mr. Schrimpf votes for the man, regardless of party label. He affiliates with Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 41; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 784; and with the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of H. J. Michaels' Pleasure Club, Raritan Yacht Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

On May 14, 1899, Henry William Schrimpf was united in marriage with Josephine Miller, a daughter of the late Charles and Josephine Miller, old residents of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Schrimpf are the parents of four children: Herbert Charles, associated with his father in business; Charles Adam, deceased; Elsie; Henry William, Jr.

The business life of Mr. Schrimpf is one of rugged honesty, and intolerance of shams and makeshifts are among his marked characteristics. His innate love of justice and fair dealing have won for him the confidence and esteem of his associates, and of all with whom he has business relations, while by those under his charge he is regarded not only as a just and honorable man, but as a personal friend and counsellor.

ARMAND PIERE DAIRE, at seventy-three years of age, senior member of the firm of Daire & Son, No. 20 Bayard street, New Brunswick, continues active in carriage building, a business with which he has been identified in various capacities for the greater part of his life. Mr. Daire's life history from boyhood reads like a romance, and from an interesting autobiography prepared by him at the urgent requests of his family the following facts are taken, though in the transposition the intimate personal touch which gives it much of its charm is of necessity lost. Beginning with his boyhood in the old New Orleans of before the war, carrying through his runaway enlistment in the Union army during the Civil War and his army campaigning, depicting his connection with the stage and the French theatre in the United States and the provinces, outlining his business vicissitudes and successes, and concluding with a tribute of appreciation to a dutiful and loving family, it is an absorbing narrative, a document which his family will treasure beyond price as the years pass.

Mr. Daire's father, a young lawyer at the time of his marriage, was of Spanish-French descent, his parents small plantation owners of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He went to California two years after the birth of his son, joining the gold rush of 1849, accumulated a competence in his profession and in buying and selling of claims, and met his death in the loss of the vessel in which he was making the homeward voyage, the "Belle Assise."

His mother, a native of France, Alexandrine Rose Maison, was the daughter of a Napoleonic soldier who was later given the position of customs' collector at the Octroi gate of Paris. She was reared by her grandparents, gardeners in the nursery of the king during the reign of Louis Philip, and was educated in a Sisters' school, graduating when fifteen or sixteen years of age, and then completing a two years' course in the Conservatory of Music of Paris, where her contralto voice of magnificent strength and tone was trained. She entered an opera troupe, playing in the provinces of France, and soon afterward was married to an actor named Eshevelle, to whom she bore a daughter, Mary. The husband and father died in about a year, and the mother continued her musical career in France and the United States. Her second marriage was her last. Armand Piere Daire was born of this marriage, and after Mr. Daire's death in shipwreck Mrs. Daire remained on the stage until the strain of her profession became too great for her advancing years, when she retired, teaching French during her last years.

Armand Piere Daire was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 17, 1847. His mother's musical engagements made a permanent home an impossibility, and he was placed in the care of a Madam Petite, he and his sister later entering the home of his godmother, Madame Alfred, four or five years being spent between the two places. The mother accepting an engagement with the Italian Opera Company of New York, the little family made the journey up the Mississippi river, the children being left with a family named Sage, old friends, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Sage took Armand P. and his sister Mary on the road in an unsuccessful juvenile dramatic company, after which they joined their mother in New York. Subsequently, Armand P. Daire was apprenticed to learn to make samples for wallpaper and carpets in New York, then to a hatter in Philadelphia, later entering the Five Points House of Industry. After a trip to Cuba with his mother's opera company, he was for a time a student in a school maintained by a French couple, Mr. and Mrs. Racheski, and then became indentured to Walter Piotrowski, who had recently married his sister Mary, in the carriage painting trade. His brother-in-law and his sister were always his true and loyal friends, never failing to offer assistance when needed, ever quick with sympathy and understanding. Work in the printing office of a French newspaper, a tour with an opera company in which he played small parts through the French West Indies, and another period in the employ of Walter Piotrowski followed. The Civil War had been in progress a year and Mr. Daire had made two unsuccessful efforts to enlist, when, without informing his sister and her husband of his intention, he presented himself as of the required age and enlisted under the name of Eugene Dupont, August 11, 1862, as a private in Company H, 145th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. An act of Congress legalizing this action, which was resorted to by so many patriotic youths unable to obtain parental consent to enlistment, causes him to be entered in the records of the War Department as "Armand P. Daire, alias Eugene Dupont, 145th and 123rd United States Volunteers." The 145th was sent to Washington, then crossed to Virginia, where it was attached to the

1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Army Corps, commanded by General Slocum. He was in much of the important action of the war, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas' Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, afterward marching with Sherman to the sea, in the siege of Savannah. After the three days' fighting at Gettysburg the 145th Regiment was so decimated that General Slocum ordered its consolidation with the other New York regiments. Mr. Daire's company was joined with Company H, 123rd Regiment, and he was honorably discharged from the service as a member of that unit in June, 1865.

After leaving the army he made his home for a time with his sister Mary, and, realizing his lack of English education, although he was better versed in French, he took a short course in Payne's Writing Academy on the Bowery, studying penmanship, spelling, and arithmetic. He afterward returned to the stage for a time, playing in eastern cities and in Canada, working between theatrical seasons with his brother-in-law at the painting trade and always finding work and welcome there when a theatrical venture had failed. Finally he decided to give up his histrionic ambitions and to sever his connections with the theatre, and made arrangements with his brother-in-law to learn every department of the carriage painting trade, a course to which he adhered so closely that he became a finished and expert mechanic. He gained additional experience in several other New York shops and then purchased a carriage painting business in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He married while living in Newton. The panic of 1873 wrecked his business and brought him into financial difficulties, from which, in the course of time, he extricated himself. He followed his trade in New York City, Newark, New Jersey, New Haven, Connecticut, Trenton, New Jersey, St. Louis, Missouri, finally locating in New Brunswick, New Jersey, his present home.

For several years Mr. Daire had contributed articles on technical subjects to "The Hub," a trade journal devoted to the interests of the carriage building business, and had been well paid for his writings. He had gained a wide reputation and acquaintance in the trade through this work, and the many offers of positions tendered, combined with his own independence and strong sense of right, explain his numerous business changes. He traveled for a time through New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, as the representative of "The Hub," and then for five or six years was on the road for the Valentine Varnish Company and other leading varnish manufacturing concerns.

In 1896 Mr. Daire opened a small carriage repair shop on Somerset street, New Brunswick, where he was joined by his son, Charles M., upon the completion of the younger Daire's schooling. Afterward, for a year, both were employed by Mr. Weeks, of Freehold, New Jersey, then with A. L. Mundy, of New Brunswick, Mr. Daire serving as manager. When Mr. Mundy sold his enterprise to Geer & Demott, Mr. Daire and his son undertook the management of the painting department under the firm name of Daire & Son, and when, about a year later Geer & Demott went into bankruptcy, Mr. Daire, as trustee, settled the affairs of the

firm. Following this he and his son broadened their operations to include all departments of carriage repairing and building, as well as auto repairing, and they pursue these lines at the present time, a well-known, dependable firm of established reputation.

Mr. Daire is a Roman Catholic in religious faith, although his religious views are broad and tolerant. In politics he is a Democrat in national affairs, and in local matters is independent, his judgments based on the merits of men rather than of party. In New Brunswick he has been justice of the peace, and in the borough of Highland Park councilman, member of the Board of Education, and member of the Board of Health, of which he has been twice elected president. He holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Armand Piere Daire married Almira Haffner, and to them six children were born. Two, Raphael and Gertrude, died in infancy, and those surviving are: Francis, a graduate of Princeton College, a journalist of Newark, New Jersey; Charles M., his father's business partner; Mary, married George Tailby; and Eleanor, who married Walter B. Archibald.

HAROLD S. FLANAGAN, D. D. S.—As a practicing dentist, Dr. Flanagan has located among the friends of a life time, for New Brunswick is the city of his birth and there his home has always been. He is a son of a long time merchant and a well known citizen of New Brunswick, whose store is a New Brunswick landmark.

John P. Flanagan was born in Ireland, in 1845, and died December 24, 1916, son of Martin and Mary (Kavanaugh) Flanagan. He was educated in his native Parish of Dover, and at the age of eleven years, in 1856, came to the United States, finding a home in New York City, where he became a bookkeeper. He resided there until July, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the war. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he opened a grocery store and continued in successful business at the same location for thirty-four years. He took a prominent part in public affairs, was a member of the State Board of Prisons, 1889-1894, and a member of the Middlesex County Board of Excise. He married, in 1873, Mary Coine, who died December 10, 1914, and they were the parents of eight children: John, Anna, James, Mary, deceased; William, Edward, Loretta, and Harold S., of further mention. The family were members of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Harold S. Flanagan, son of John P. and Mary (Coine) Flanagan, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 7, 1892, and in 1909 was graduated from the New Brunswick High School. He later entered the New York College of Dentistry, whence, in 1915, he was graduated D. D. S. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in New Brunswick, at No. 335 George street, where he is building up a good practice.

During the World War Mr. Flanagan saw service with the 58th Infantry, 4th Division, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the

Dental Corps, in June, 1917. On May 5, 1918, he sailed for the other side, and on May 18th his ship was torpedoed and destroyers were compelled to come to the rescue, landing the troops at Dover, England, the same day. Mr. Flanagan was in active service at the Aisne-Marne battle from July 16 to August 1, in which action he was wounded, July 19, 1918; he was at St. Mihiel from September 12 to September 16, and Meuse-Argonne from September 26 to October 27. He received one citation. He was promoted to captain March 15, 1919, and was honorably discharged August 23, 1919.

FREDERICK F. RICHARDSON, one of the younger generation of attorneys of Middlesex county, holds a prominent place. He was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 28, 1893, the son of William and Mary (Flowers) Richardson. William Richardson is assistant postmaster at New Brunswick. To Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have been born five children: Warren, deceased; Edith; Frederick F., the subject of this review; Harry; and Elizabeth.

Frederick F. Richardson completed the grammar school courses in New Brunswick, then entered high school, finishing with graduation in 1911. During the four years at this institution, he was prominent in the athletic life, being manager of the football team for two years, manager of the baseball team, also holding other offices, as follows: Editor-in-chief of the "Advocate;" president of his class during his sophomore year; and president of the debating society. In September, 1911, he entered the New Jersey Law School and was graduated in 1915, admitted to the bar that same year, and then immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession in his native place, where he still continues.

Mr. Richardson is a staunch Republican in politics, has given much time to the public affairs of this region, holding the position of county counsel for the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, and also president of the New Brunswick Republican Club. He affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the New Brunswick Boat Club. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and attends the Sacred Heart Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. Richardson married, August 18, 1920, Helen M. Taylor, of Hoboken, New Jersey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winant Taylor. They reside at No. 116 South Third avenue, Highland Park, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

WILLIAM PERRY BRADLEY.—In the executive office of the Raritan Copper Works, William Perry Bradley fills a position of broad responsibility. The Bradley family is an old and honored one in Northumberlandshire, England. As long ago as 1740 the founder of this branch of the family in America came, with a company of sturdy pioneers, and settled in Maryland, at Mardela Springs.

Perry Weatherly Bradley, father, of William P. Bradley, was born in Mardela Springs, Maryland. He was for many years engaged in

the retail shoe business. He died in Salisbury, Maryland, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Mary Deshiell, of Salisbury, and took up his residence there. Of their seven children, William Perry is the only one now living.

William Perry Bradley was born in Salisbury, Maryland, March 20, 1856. He received his early education in the public schools of that quiet old town, then took a course at the Salisbury Academy, an institution well known for the excellence of its curriculum, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. After his graduation he accepted a position on the printing force of the local paper, where he remained until 1880, when he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There he was associated with the Times Printing House. He was with William Mann for a time, but later returned to the Times Company. Upon his return he acted as manager and filled that position successfully until 1890, when he went to the Ketterlinus Printing House as manager. Here he remained for two years. His next change led him into a different line of work, as he became interested in the copper business in Rhode Island. There he remained until 1899, when he came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Here he entered the offices of the Raritan Copper Works, first as foreman of the shipping department, and later was promoted to the position of chief clerk and cashier. He has held this position ever since, his fine executive ability and capacity for thoroughness making him particularly fitted for work of this nature.

Mr. Bradley, while never a politician, has always accepted his share of public responsibility when sought to that end. He has served as trustee of the Public Library here for five years; was president of the Board of Education for two years; and served on the Harbor Board for three years.

Mr. Bradley holds high offices in several fraternal organizations. He is past councilor of the Junior Order of American Mechanics; is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle; has been past grand chief of the local Eagles, and is at present district grand chief of that order; and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, in which order he is past consul commander; and is now clerk of Perth Amboy Camp, No. 19.

Mr. Bradley married, in Salisbury, Maryland, December 18, 1876, Julia Belle Bedell, daughter of James H. and Sarah (Wilson) Bedell. Mrs. Bradley was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Her parents both died in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. William Perry and Julia Belle (Bedell) Bradley are the parents of five children, of whom all are living: Bertha Marian, the wife of M. J. Hurley, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Marie Frances; William Perry, Jr., a resident of Perth Amboy, employed as a clerk with the Raritan Copper Works; Sadie Bedell, the wife of John C. Bergen, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; and Genevieve, the wife of E. A. Frost, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are prominent in the social life of the city.





Alfred S. March

ALFRED S. MARCH.—For two decades, 1900-1920, Alfred S. March has been a member of the New Jersey bar, practicing in New Brunswick, Middlesex county. He is a son of Joseph H. March, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1844, and was a merchant of New Brunswick, New Jersey, dying in 1916. In 1861, at the age of sixteen, Joseph H. March volunteered for service in the Union army in Connecticut, where he was living, and later enlisted with Battery B, 1st Regiment, United States Artillery. He was in numerous battles, wounded at Olustee, Florida, captured by the enemy at Reams Station, Virginia, and for several months confined as a prisoner at Andersonville. He married Josephine E. Stanley.

Alfred S. March was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 4, 1876. He graduated from the New Brunswick High School in 1894, and in 1896 began the study of law in the office of Van Cleef, Daly & Woodbridge, of the Middlesex bar. After the dissolution of that firm, Mr. March continued under the preceptorship of James H. Van Cleef, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the February term, 1900, and later as a counsellor. He began practice in New Brunswick in the office of Hon. Robert Adrian, and subsequently in 1907 associated with Freeman Woodbridge under the firm name of Woodbridge & March. In 1911 the firm was dissolved, and since that time Mr. March has practiced individually. He is a Special Master in Chancery, Supreme Court commissioner, a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and the Middlesex County Bar Association.

A Republican in politics, Mr. March is one of the leaders of his party in Middlesex county, having been State Committeeman for four years, and in 1903 and 1904 he was a member of the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen. He was township counsel for Woodbridge; a member and secretary of the Advisory Water Commission of New Brunswick, and in 1909 declined his election as city attorney. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners by Governor Edge, a position he resigned in March, 1920, after having served about three years. He is a trustee of the New Brunswick Free Library, director of St. Peter's Hospital, and a member of the Board of Trade, Public Schools Alumni Association, Union Club, Rotary Club, Craftsmen's Club, Young Men's Christian Association, First Presbyterian Church and Men's League of that church; Lodge No. 324, B. P. O. E.; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, F. and A. M.; Scott Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.; Scott Council, No. 1, R. and S. M.; Temple Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; New Brunswick Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and New Brunswick Lodge, W. O. W.

Mr. March married, November 9, 1905, Anna Elizabeth Parsell, daughter of George K. and Imogene B. Parsell. Mrs. March is a member of the Jersey Blue Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. March are the parents of two children: Robert Parsell, born September 3, 1907; and Jean Stanley, born February 10, 1910.

WILLIAM E. RAMSAY, prominent physician and surgeon of Perth Amboy, and one of the most widely known citizens in the State of New Jersey, is a native of Prince Edward Island, born November 11, 1866. His parents, Hugh and Sarah Longworth (Lawson) Ramsay, were also natives of that island, where his grandparents were among the early settlers, coming from Scotland. His father was engaged in shipbuilding on Prince Edward Island, and later in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he died in 1900.

After preparing for college in the Boston High School, Dr. Ramsay engaged in the study of pharmacy and was the youngest registered pharmacist in the State of New Jersey, having passed his examination when only fifteen years old. Dr. Ramsay matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia College in New York, and was graduated in 1888 with the degree of M. D. Later, upon the recommendation of Columbia College to Johns Hopkins University, he was appointed physician-in-charge of the Baltimore City Insane Hospital, during which time the State Lunacy Commission reported to the governor of Maryland that never before had the institution been found in such a good condition or the patients more humanely treated. Soon after, Dr. Ramsay came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he at once obtained a select and large patronage, along the lines of medical legal work, besides an extensive private practice. He is the author of a number of valuable scientific works.

Dr. Ramsay was health officer of the port of Perth Amboy from 1894 to 1898. During the cholera scare in 1893 he was a special inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service. In 1906 he was visiting surgeon of the Perth Amboy City Hospital. Dr. Ramsay served three terms in the State Assembly and while a member of that body was instrumental in having passed a number of laws tending to better sanitation in the State, among which may be cited the law prohibiting the common drinking cup. In 1912 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served with distinction for the ensuing three years, holding membership on many of the most important committees of the Senate and initiating many legislative enactments of profound worth to the Commonwealth of New Jersey.

In 1915 he resigned from the Senate to accept the position of State Water Supply Commissioner. In the same year he was appointed surgeon of the Perth Amboy division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad. He is also plant physician for a number of large industries in Perth Amboy and vicinity.

Dr. Ramsay is an enthusiastic supporter of Federal aid for State roads, as well as for agricultural protection, and is interested in deeper waterways and for the proposed Cross State Ship Canal as a means to reduce the cost of living by additional and cheaper transportation. He has always been a contender for individual liberty, respect for the law and the protection of the home. In 1920 Dr. Ramsay ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but went down with others on the ticket to defeat in the Republican landslide of that year.

Dr. Ramsay is a member of the Middlesex County District Medical Society, of which he was president in 1904; the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Medico-Surgical Society of New York, being elected president of this society in 1913; the Conference Board of Physicians in Industry; Raritan Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; and Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1899, Dr. Ramsay married Marie E. Scott Hall, daughter of William Scott Hall, of Perth Amboy.

CLIFFORD IRVING VORHEES.—Among those members of the New Jersey bar who during the last decade have come notably to the front, Mr. Voorhees, who is a representative of the legal fraternity of New Brunswick, must be numbered as one of the leaders. He is also actively interested in civic affairs, and is well known in the club circles and social life of his home community, New York City, and Princeton, New Jersey.

The Voorhees family, one of the oldest in New Jersey, has been prominent in its annals during the Colonial, Revolutionary and National periods of our history. The name, with the prefix Van, is the Anglicized form of three Hollandish words, van voor Hees, meaning from before the town of Hees, a small community in the Province of Drenthe, which was the native home of the family.

(I) Albert van voor Hees, the first ancestor of record, was of the neighborhood of Hees, and was the father of nine children.

(II) Coerte Alberts van voor Hees, son of Albert von voor Hees, lived in Holland, and had a family of seven children.

(III) Steven Coerte van voor Hees, son of Coerte Alberts van voor Hees, was born in or near Hees, and in April, 1660, sailed in the ship "Bontekoe" (Spotted Cow), Captain Pieter Lucassen, master, with his wife and eight children. Arriving in the Province of New Netherland, he settled on Long Island, purchasing land in the town of Amersfoort en Bergen, now Flatlands. In 1664 he was one of the magistrates of that place, and his name appears in 1667 on a patent, and in 1675 and 1683 on the assessment rolls. By his first wife, whose name is lost, he had five sons and five daughters, all born in Holland. The two who did not accompany him to America emigrated subsequently. In 1677 he and his second wife were members of the Dutch Reformed church of Flatlands. He died in Flatlands, February 16, 1684.

(IV) Lucas Stevens van voor Hees, son of Steven Coerte van voor Hees, was born about 1650, in Holland, and in 1675 his name appears on the assessment rolls of Flatlands. In 1680 he was a magistrate. His membership in the Dutch Reformed church of Flatlands is recorded in 1677, and in 1711 he was one of its elders. He married (first) in Holland, Catharine Hansen Van Noorstrand, and (second) January 26, 1689, Jannetje Minnes, daughter of Minne Johannis and Rensie Faddens. In 1703, he married (third) Catharine Van Dyck. He had issue by his

first and second marriages and probably by the third, his children numbering sixteen, eight sons and as many daughters. His death occurred in 1713.

(V) Abraham Lucasse van voor Hees, son of Lucas Stevense and Jannetje Minnes (Faddens) van voor Hees, was born in Flatlands, and removed, soon after his marriage, to South Middlebush, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he purchased, in 1726, of Jacques Cortelyou, a farm of three hundred acres on which the remainder of his life was spent. He married Neeltje, daughter of Jacques Cortelyou, of New Utrecht, Long Island, and they were the parents of three sons and four daughters.

(VI) Abraham Voorhees, son of Abraham Lucasse and Neeltje (Cortelyou) van voor Hees, lived and died near Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey. He was twice married, the name of his first wife being Geertie and that of the second Marie. He was the father of six sons and three daughters.

(VII) Lucas Voorhees, son of Abraham and Geertie Voorhees, was born May 2, 1753, near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, and lived at Rocky Hill, in the same county. He married, November 16, 1775, Johanna Dumont, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters. Lucas Voorhees died August 24, 1812, at his home at Rocky Hill.

(VIII) Isaac Lucas Voorhees, son of Lucas and Johanna (Dumont) Voorhees, was born March 22, 1793, at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, and for the greater part of his life resided near Six Mile Run. He married, June 5, 1813, Abigail, daughter of Isaac Isaacse Voorhees, and six sons and seven daughters were born to him. The death of Mr. Voorhees occurred October 26, 1867, near Six Mile Run.

(IX) Abraham (2) Voorhees, son of Isaac Lucas and Abigail (Voorhees) Voorhees, was born September 18, 1817, near Six Mile Run, New Jersey, and in early life went to New Brunswick, where he engaged in the jewelry business, which he subsequently abandoned for banking and finance. For this sphere of action he was especially fitted and in it he soon rose to prominence. He was president of the old State Bank of New Brunswick, and his connection with the banking and financial interests of the city was productive of lasting results of great benefit to the community. Mr. Voorhees was a public-spirited and highly esteemed citizen, and was a member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he held the office of life elder and for twenty-nine years served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He married (first) September 19, 1842, Jane, daughter of Jesse and Margaret P. (Russell) Jarvis, and two children were born to them: 1. Willard Penfield. 2. Laura Virginia, died in infancy. Mrs. Voorhees died April 8, 1875, and Mr. Voorhees married (second) Martha J., daughter of John and Martha (Bell) Van Nostrand. The children of this marriage were: 1. Howard Crosby, whose biography may be found on another page of this work. 2. Florence Eliot, died July 16, 1910; married John J. Voorhees, Jr., of the Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company; they have one child, Florence Eliot, born October 17, 1908. 3. Marion R., wife of Edgar J. Buttenheim, of Yonkers, New York; they have five children: Martha,

Barbara, Donald, Curtis, and Constance. 4. Clifford Irving, mentioned below. Mr. Voorhees died in New Brunswick, June 9, 1892, and his widow passed away in that city, February 9, 1909.

(X) Clifford Irving Voorhees, son of Abraham (2) and Martha J. (Van Nostrand) Voorhees, was born August 4, 1884, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1902 he graduated from the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. In June, 1906, he received from Princeton University the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was fitted for his profession at the New York Law School, New York City, graduating in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also studied in the office of his brother, the late Justice Willard P. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and in June, 1909, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and, three years later, as a counsellor. Since that time Mr. Voorhees has been engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city, specializing in corporation law and the settlement of estates. He is at the present time counsel for a number of estates in New Jersey and for several of the largest industrial plants in Middlesex county.

During the World War, in 1918, he served as associate director of and counsel to the Department of Personnel, of the American Red Cross, at Washington, D. C.

In politics Mr. Voorhees is a Republican, and, despite the exacting demands of his profession has found time to testify to his public spirit by serving on the Board of Education. He is a member of the University Club of New York; the Ivy Club of Princeton University; the Nassau Club of Princeton; the Princeton Club of New York; the Union Club of New Brunswick; and the New Brunswick Country Club, of which he is a governor. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick; a director of the New Brunswick Trust Company; a trustee of the Francis E. Parker Memorial Home; and a member of the Alumni Council of Lawrenceville School.

On April 5, 1915, Mr. Voorhees married Adelaide Bailey Parker, daughter of Francis Eyre and Henrietta Macaulay Parker (Stromberg), of New York and New Brunswick, the former deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have three children: Frances Macaulay, born January 30, 1916; Willard Penfield, born January 21, 1918; and Clifford Irving, Jr., born February 20, 1921. The family home, "Rose Bank," is at Landing Lane, New Brunswick.

Both as a lawyer and a citizen Mr. Voorhees has been true to the honorable traditions of his ancestry, and his record is worthily incorporated in the history of the family.

BENJAMIN WILLIAM ERICKSON.—The Erickson family has been a part of the social and business life of Middlesex county, New Jersey, for so many years that the associations and interests of the various members of it are all centered in this, their home section of the State.

Born in Stelton, New Jersey, December 9, 1882, Benjamin William Erickson was the son of Charles and Sabina Erickson, the former having

been a farmer in this locality for many years. Both of his parents are now deceased. After finishing the course of study at the Stelton public school, young Erickson entered the Highland Park school, graduating in June, 1896. He then became a pupil in the Livingston Avenue High School of New Brunswick, where he took a course in commercial branches, from which he graduated in June, 1897. In September, 1897, Benjamin William Erickson started upon his business career by obtaining a position as office boy in the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company of Brunswick. For twenty-three years Mr. Erickson has been connected with this company, having been advanced step by step, being elected a director of it, and in May, 1918, was made secretary and treasurer of this widely known corporation on Water street.

Making his home in the Highland Park section, Mr. Erickson has been very active in the public work of the borough. In politics he is a Republican, and having been elected to the office of councilman on that ticket he took his seat, January 1, 1917, holding the position until his term ended, January 1, 1921. Mr. Erickson has been a member of the Board of Education of Highland Park since 1913, and has served as president of the board from 1916 to 1920. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association has greatly interested Mr. Erickson, and in addition to being a member of it, he is also on the board of directors. He is very enthusiastic upon the subject of fishing and hunting, out-of-doors sports appealing particularly to him. He is also affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

At Middlebush, New Jersey, October 30, 1907, Benjamin William Erickson was married to Charlotte E. Wilson, daughter of C. Asher and Cornelia J. Wilson. Three children have been born of this union: 1. Cornelia S., born April 28, 1909. 2. Helen G., born November 7, 1911. 3. Margaret, born May 13, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson with their children reside at No. 27 North Seventh avenue, Highland Park.

FRANK DORSEY, former mayor of Perth Amboy, and for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the public and business life of the community over which he presided as chief magistrate, is a native of the city, born August 24, 1879. He is a member of a family that is prominent in the general life of the place. His grandfather, Thomas Dorsey, came from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania many years ago. One of the sons of Thomas Dorsey was Edward Joseph Dorsey, who was born in the town of Gordon, Pennsylvania, and came as a young man to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and resided here for forty years, up to the time of his death, January 24, 1917. For thirty-seven years he was supervisor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this point and had charge of one hundred and eighty-seven miles of the main line of the railroad. He married Isabella Dunham, a member of an old Perth Amboy family, where her birth occurred, and who survives him. Edward Joseph and Isabella (Dunham) Dorsey were the parents of five children, as follows: Thomas Edward, who resides in Perth Amboy and is associated with Mayor Dorsey in the large coal

and ice interests of the place; Frank, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Charles H., general agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Perth Amboy; John Walter, who is now engaged in the plumbing business in Perth Amboy, married Bessie Bain; and Isabella, a teacher in the Perth Amboy public schools.

The childhood of Frank Dorsey was passed in his native city, where as a boy he attended the local public schools for a time. He was extremely ambitious to become established in business, however, and at the age of twelve left his studies and became a delivery boy for one of the local butchers. His father was connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at that time, and he next secured a position as messenger boy for that corporation and continued to serve in that capacity for about three years. At the close of the three years he went to Newark, New Jersey, and attended the Newark Business College, where he took a four-year commercial course, upon the completion of which he became associated with his father and brother in a coal business established by the former in Elizabeth, New Jersey. This concern prospered highly and is now known as the Dorsey-Knowles Coal Company, Mr. Dorsey being its president. Mr. Dorsey has also become associated with a number of large commercial concerns in Perth Amboy and elsewhere, and is a member of the firm of E. J. Dorsey & Sons, dealers in coal and ice in Perth Amboy, and president of the Dorsey-Decker Ice Company of Staten Island. He is also president of the E. J. Dorsey & Sons Investment Company, prominent dealers in real state; vice-president of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, and a director and one of the organizers of the City National Bank of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Dorsey has always been keenly interested in public affairs, and for a number of years has been prominent in the ranks of the Democratic party in this section of the State. He was elected mayor of Perth Amboy in 1918 on his party's ticket, and gave the city an efficient and business-like administration which won the approval of all classes of citizens. He is prominent in social, fraternal and club circles in Perth Amboy, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving for a number of years as trustee of the order, and for the past nine years has been past master in Townley, New Jersey, and a member of the East Jersey Club. He has always been strongly attracted to athletic sports and finds particular pleasure in good boxing.

Frank Dorsey was united in marriage, April 20, 1907, with Ethel Gillis, a native of Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, and a daughter of Simeon and Myra (Ball) Gillis, old and highly respected residents of that place and now both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey are the parents of one child, Frank Gillis, born December 20, 1908.

C. RAYMOND LYONS, one of the successful young attorneys of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and a man who has already made a name for himself in the public life of this region, is a native of this community, born December 25, 1894. His entire career has been interwoven

with the interests of his birthplace, and to the advancement and maintenance of those interests he is ever steadfastly loyal.

James Joseph Lyons, father of C. Raymond Lyons, was born in Ireland, near the city of Dublin, and lived there until he was six years of age, when he was brought by his parents to this country. Upon landing in New York City, they came direct to New Brunswick, where James Joseph Lyons has since resided, and it is here that he has carried on a successful contracting business for many years. He married Catherine Feeney, who died in New Brunswick, in 1916, at the age of sixty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have been born eleven children, of whom six are still living: Luke J., a member of the New Brunswick police force; James A., a contractor of New Brunswick; Mary C., wife of John A. Price, of South Amboy; Ellen M.; C. Raymond, of further mention; and Monica.

The elementary education of C. Raymond Lyons was obtained in the private and parochial schools of his native place. He graduated from St. Peter's High School in 1913, and the same year attended summer courses at Rutgers College, then entered Fordham University, New York City, from which he was graduated June 14, 1916, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The following November, he was admitted to practice law at the bar of Middlesex county. During the time Mr. Lyons was at law school, he studied with Edmund A. Hayes and Chester R. Holman of New Brunswick, and could not have chosen a better environment, both men being noted for their maintenance of the profession's highest ideals and traditions. Upon being admitted to practice, Mr. Lyons formed a partnership with Frederick F. Richardson, mentioned elsewhere in this work, under the firm name of Richardson & Lyons, and since beginning practice has built up for himself an enviable reputation.

In 1918 Mr. Lyons enlisted in the United States Marines, and after completing the necessary course of training at Paris Island, South Carolina, was assigned to the Marine barracks at Dover, New Jersey, where he was awaiting overseas orders when the armistice was signed. A Republican in politics, he takes a keen interest in the activities of his party, and in 1919 was elected to the General Assembly to represent Middlesex county, and again in 1920. In 1919 his majority was forty, and in 1920 he carried by close to 13,000. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, among them being: The Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is the New Jersey State secretary; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Improved Order of Red Men; the Knights of Columbus; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the New Brunswick Sportsmen's Club; and the American Legion. His law fraternity in Delta Theta Phi. Mr. Lyons is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. He is unmarried.

DAVID COMBS ENGLISH, M. D.—Among the veteran physicians of Middlesex county none stands higher than the one whose name we have just written and who can now look back upon more than half a

century of successful practice in New Brunswick. In addition to his professional activities, Dr. English has always borne a leading part in church work and in educational and philanthropic enterprises.

David Combs (1) English, father of David Combs (2) English, of New Brunswick, was a physician at Middletown Point, New Jersey, and later practiced in New Brunswick. The family settled in Monmouth county about two hundred years ago, Englishtown having been named from the family, and one of the founders of the old Tennent Church. He married Henrietta Green. In the latter years of his life, Dr. English was the proprietor of a drug store in New Brunswick, relinquishing, to a great extent, his practice as a physician.

Dr. David Combs (2) English, son of David Combs (1) and Henrietta (Green) English, was born March 2, 1842, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and received his education in public schools and in Mack's and Hamilton's private schools. After taking a preparatory course at Rutgers's College, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, graduating in 1868 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In association with Dr. Clifford Morrogh, Dr. English began practice in New Brunswick, but at the end of two or three years opened an office for himself in the same place, advancing, as time went on, to the position of acknowledged leadership which he has so long occupied.

Since 1868 Dr. English has been a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey and for several years served as chairman of its standing committee; in 1895 he was elected vice-president, and in 1898 became president; for the last fourteen years he has been editor of its *Monthly Journal*. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, having served for forty-five years as its treasurer and having at one time held the office of president. Dr. English was elected the first honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey. He represented the State Society twice at the Pan-American Medical Congress; also at the meeting of the American Medical Association frequently. He is president of the Medical Section of the Rutgers Club, and a member of the Medical Service Corps, United States Army.

In 1867 and 1868 Dr. English occupied a seat on the Board of Aldermen, and for several years he was director or manager of the Union Building Loan Association. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Brunswick and for ten years served as its president. He was also the original mover in the organization of the executive committee of the State Young Men's Christian Association and for twenty years served as one of its members. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, in which, from 1871 to 1873, he served as deacon. Since 1873 he has held the office of elder, and since 1884 has been clerk of session. He has represented his church often at meetings of the Presbytery and three times represented his Presbytery at the General Assembly. He is one of the originators of the State Sanitary Association, was

president of it, and for many years ex-president and honorary member of its executive council.

Dr. English married, September 14, 1870, in New Brunswick, Susan Cary Blake, daughter of the Hon. Harrison and Susan Brett (Cary) Blake, who were double second cousins and descendants of John and Priscilla Alden in four direct lines. Dr. and Mrs. English are the parents of one son: Grenfell Harrison Blake English, born December 31, 1872; he has been supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fifteen years, at present of the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) division.

The career of Dr. English as a physician has been rich in results, which were the fruit of his long and ripe experience. Over and above this he has aided greatly in the advancement and maintenance of the literary and scientific interests of the profession to which he has given his lifelong devotion. His name will be inscribed with honor in the medical annals of Middlesex county. He has contributed to this History the admirable chapter on "The Medical Fraternity."

HARRY EVERETT COMINGS, secretary and treasurer of the Raritan Trust Company, holds a prominent place in the younger circles of business men of Perth Amboy. He owes his success wholly to his own efforts and may thus be considered justified in a certain pride in his achievements.

George Taylor Comings, father of Harry Everett Comings, was born in Petersburg, New Jersey, May 23, 1841, and died in Perth Amboy, February 12, 1901. He was a farmer for many years, and later established himself in the livery business. He served on the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex county for several terms, and always took a keen interest in politics. He married Sarah Cory, and to them were born eight children: Virgil, deceased; Ella C.; Worthington G., assistant collector of revenue at Perth Amboy; Robert M., a resident of East Orange, New Jersey; Frank C., letter carrier of Perth Amboy; George R., clerk with the B. A. Paving Company of Perth Amboy; Walter W., broker in Washington, D. C.; Harry Everett, of further mention.

Harry Everett Comings was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, later completing a course in Trainer's Business College. His first employment was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as freight clerk, where he remained four years, and then was promoted to ticket agent of the passenger department. Three years later he became teller of the Raritan Trust Company, in which capacity he served for two years, when he was promoted to the position of assistant treasurer, and on January 1, 1920, was appointed secretary and treasurer of the company, which offices he still holds at the present time. Mr. Comings is also secretary and director of the Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association.

During the World War, he took an active part in the Liberty Loan drives, and served as auditor for the United War Work Campaign. He affiliates with Prudence Lodge, No. 204, Free and Accepted Masons; Amboy Chapter, No. 41, Royal Arch Masons; and Valley of Jersey City Lodge, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. He is

also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Perth Amboy. He is particularly interested in boys and spends a large portion of his spare time during the summer at the Young Men's Christian Association Jersey Boys' Camp in Wawayanda. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and has ever taken an active part in the affairs of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, having been librarian and secretary of the Sunday school for many years, and president of the Christian Endeavor Society for several terms. He is now a deacon in the church. Mr. Comings is unmarried.

CHARLES EDWARD TINDELL.—Since his admission to the New Jersey bar in 1897, Mr. Tindell has been active in both professional and public life, his achievement in both having been most satisfactory. He has many outside interests, but is first and last the lawyer and advocate, a profession to which he gave careful preparation. He is the son of Edward and Annie (Dunn) Tindell. Edward Tindell was a prominent coal dealer for thirty-six years in New Brunswick and now lives there retired. He has always been very active in the affairs of the community, having served in the following positions: Secretary of the Second People's Building Loan Association; clerk of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders; member of the New Brunswick Board of Education; and member of the Board of Health. To Mr. and Mrs. Tindell were born four children: Charles Edward, of further mention; Minnie A.; George R., an accountant in Chicago, Illinois; Alfred S., an accountant at Highland Park, New Jersey.

Charles Edward Tindell was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 2, 1872, and completed grammar and high school education there, after which he matriculated at Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Four years later, in 1897, he was admitted to the New Jersey State bar as attorney, and three years later was made counsellor. He is a member of the Middlesex County Bar Association.

For many years Mr. Tindell has been prominent in the political life of the community, having held the following offices: Clerk of Middlesex County Grand Jury; alderman; member of the Board of Education; city attorney; and is now, 1920, serving as city recorder. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; and with Delta chapter of Chi Phi fraternity. His club is the Brunswick. In religion he is a Methodist and attends St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tindell is unmarried.

Charles Edward Tindell has been connected with many important cases in his profession, and is both learned in the law and skillful in its application to the cause at hand, and is held in the highest regard by the brethren of his profession.

AUGUSTE JACQUES ROSSI, numbered among the practical men of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, men who have achieved noteworthy results along constructive lines, is the son of James Camille and Caroline A.

(Frame) Rossi, the former a native of Paris, France, and the latter of New York City. James C. Rossi came to the United States in 1859, when but sixteen years of age, and located in Kansas where he carried on his profession of mining and civil engineer for a number of years. In 1881 he came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and there made his home until his death, January 21, 1914, when about seventy-one years of age. He is survived by his wife, who continues to reside in Perth Amboy. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Auguste Jacques, of further mention; Louis Mansfield, a sketch of whom follows; Charles, of Perth Amboy; Mabelle, the wife of William S. Higgins, of Chatham, New Jersey; and three children who died in youth.

Auguste Jacques Rossi was born in Flushing, Long Island, July 26, 1875. He lived there until he attained the age of six years, when his parents came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He received his early education at Miss Gertrude Smith's private school, then later attended the Dr. Pingry school in Elizabeth, New Jersey. His education was completed by a thorough technical course in the Columbia College School of Mines, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then entered upon the work of civil engineering in Perth Amboy. Following a period of work in the immediate vicinity, Mr. Rossi did construction work all over the East, handling many important projects at different points. Later he became associated with the Raritan Hollow and Porus Brick Company. Then his work broadened, and he was called to many different sections throughout Canada and the Middle West, where large construction operations were in progress. On January 1, 1920, he formed his present business connection with the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. During the recent World War, Mr. Rossi had charge of much special experimental work in connection with the use of high explosives and the loading of shells. He has served the city as alderman from the First Ward.

Mr. Rossi married, in Perth Amboy, Mildred L. Allen, daughter of Charles L. Allen. She was born in Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Allen died there, and Mrs. S. J. Allen, Mrs. Rossi's mother, now makes her home with her daughter's family. Mr. and Mrs. Rossi are the parents of six children, four of whom are living. Their children are: Phyllis, Fred, Helene, deceased; Auguste Jacques, deceased; Inez and Mildred.

Personally, Mr. Rossi is preëminently an outdoor man, fond of sports and all open air pursuits. He has a keen eye for good sailing craft, and takes the greatest delight in an occasional fishing trip.

LOUIS MANSFIELD ROSSI, one of the successful citizens of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he is manager of the General Bakelite Company, and has long been prominent in business circles as an industrial chemist, was born August 3, 1877, in Flushing, Long Island. He is a son of James Camille and Caroline A. (Frame) Rossi (q. v.).

Louis Mansfield Rossi passed the greater part of his childhood in Perth Amboy, to which place his parents removed when he was but four years of age, and as a little boy attended the private school of



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Miss Gertrude Smith, where he gained his elementary education. Later he became a pupil at the Pingry School of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and there was prepared for college. In early youth he had taken a keen interest in chemistry and other scientific studies, and after graduation from the latter institution in 1895 entered the School of Mines of Columbia University and was graduated from there with the class of 1899 as a mining engineer. Even before completing his education he had earned his first money during vacations acting as a surveyor for C. C. Hommann, at that time city surveyor of Perth Amboy. After his graduation, however, he secured a permanent position with the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company and remained with that concern one year. His next connection was with the National Fireproofing Company, which continued for a similar period, when he undertook the task of building the plant of the Perth Amboy Chemical Works. Upon the completion of the plant he remained with the same concern as manager, his connection with it continuing from 1903 to 1908. In the latter year he was employed by the Roessler & Hanslacher Chemical Company in research work, and continued to be thus occupied for about two years. It was in the year 1910 that the General Bakelite Company was incorporated in Perth Amboy, and Mr. Rossi was asked to become its general manager, a position which he accepted and which he has continuously held ever since. This concern has flourished greatly up to the present time, and its growth has been due in no small measure to the capable conduct of its affairs by Mr. Rossi, who has displayed a remarkable talent for organization and executive work and an unusual degree of good business judgment. Mr. Rossi has also taken an active part in the development of the Raritan Trust Company of Perth Amboy, and is a director of that flourishing financial institution. He is a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community, and is a member of a large number of organizations of both a public and private character. During the five years between 1910 and 1915 he was a member of the local Board of Education, and is now affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Electro Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the East Jersey Club, the Colonia Country Club, and the Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been a director. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic and attends St. Mary's Church of that denomination in Perth Amboy. Mr. Rossi has always been fond of out-door athletic sports, and during his youth took particular pleasure in boating. Of recent years this has been to a large extent superseded by golf, of which he is at present an enthusiastic devotee.

Louis Mansfield Rossi was united in marriage, June 8, 1907, at Perth Amboy, with Agnes Geraldine Langan, a native of that place, born April 2, 1879, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Archer) Langan, both of whom are now deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rossi, as follows: Margaret Archer, born May 13, 1908, and Thomas Langan, born December 11, 1910.

PETER CHRISTIAN OLSEN, numbered among the citizens of Perth Amboy who have reached a position of influence in the business life of the community, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, February 17, 1881, the son of Lauritz and Ane Marie Olsen. In 1891 he came to this country with his parents and three brothers, the family settling in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he received a public school education. He has always manifested a keen practical interest in everything tending to the civic development and progress of the city of his adoption. Mr. Olsen is treasurer and general manager of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company since 1904. From the time of his connection with this corporation he has been a potent factor in its development into a national factor in the terra cotta industry. He is a director and vice-president of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, treasurer of the Mathol Investment Company, and president of the National Terra Cotta Society. Mr. Olsen has served as chairman of the Perth Amboy Harbor Commission two terms. During the World War he was attached to the toluol division, high explosives section, ordnance department, of the United States army. At the conclusion of the war he was commissioned captain in the United States Army Reserve Corps. Mr. Olsen is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, American Ceramic Society, and the Raritan Yacht Club of Perth Amboy, which organization he has served as commodore for two terms.

On November 3, 1911, Mr. Olsen was united in marriage with Frances Laura Burke, daughter of Charles and Harriet (Reed) Burke, of Naples, New York. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen reside at No. 69 Water street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Business address is No. 150 Nassau street, New York.

BERTRAM B. SMITH, numbered among the best known dentists of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has made for himself a position of prominence in his chosen profession. Though not a native of New Brunswick, Dr. Smith has resided here since 1906, and has become thoroughly identified with her leading interests.

John Christian Smith, father of Bertram B. Smith, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1851, on the old homestead which was originally purchased by his grandfather. He spent his entire life on the farm, and died there, September 9, 1917. He married Linda M. Mellinger, whose Grandfather Galloway served as a colonel in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Dr. David Mellinger, was one of the most prominent physicians in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he had practiced many years, and died at the age of ninety-seven years. He was a Republican in politics, and was active in public life. Dr. Mellinger was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was invited by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him on one of his speaking campaigns. Linda M. (Mellinger) Smith died January 27, 1917.

To John C. and Linda M. (Mellinger) Smith seven children were born: Elsie M., wife of Dr. G. C. McBride, of Newark, New Jersey; Bessie C., wife of W. H. Kelly, of East Orange, New Jersey; Lucy, a

resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Arthur D., a dentist in East Orange, New Jersey; Bertram B., of further mention; Jennie M., wife of Harrison Nolt, a farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Phoebe M., wife of Harry Metcalf, of Newark, New Jersey.

John Christian Smith's grandfather, also John Christian Smith by name, and a German by birth, came to this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, while five of his brothers settled in Virginia. He was one of the founders of the United Brethren church of Eastern Pennsylvania.

Bertram B. Smith, son of John Christian and Linda M. (Mellinger) Smith, was born on the old homestead in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1884. He attended the public schools of his native place, after which he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when, having decided to adopt the profession of dentistry for his life's career, he studied in Newark, New Jersey, later coming to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he began to practice his profession, October 3, 1906. In 1915, having previously matriculated at Maryland University, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

On August 15, 1917, Dr. Smith was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States army and spent eleven months in France. He was honorably discharged from the service, July 29, 1919. In politics Dr. Smith is a Republican, giving to the affairs of this organization the interest demanded of every good citizen. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

Dr. Smith married, September 2, 1911, Edythe A. Sevenair, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah (Outcault) Sevenair, of Milltown, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have no children. They reside at No. 41 Lincoln avenue, Highland Park. Dr. Smith's offices are located at No. 115 Albany street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

SAMUEL EAKIN SHULL.—Among the representative citizens of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, there is none better known than Samuel Eakin Shull, the distinguished scholar and educator, who has for a quarter of a century served as the efficient superintendent of the schools of that city. Mr. Shull comes of a good old Pennsylvania family and was born in that State, January 26, 1859, in the town of Martins Creek. He is a son of Elias and Margaret (Eakin) Shull, the former a prosperous farmer of Martins Creek, where he came to be a prominent figure in the local public life and at one time represented his district in the State Legislature.

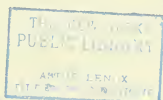
The childhood of Mr. Shull was spent at his native place, where as a lad he attended the local public schools and received his elementary education. He later became a student of the State Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and still later studied in the Blairstown Academy, Blairstown, New Jersey. After completing his preparation for college at the last named institution, he matriculated at Lafayette Col-

lege, Easton, Pennsylvania, where he took the classical course and was graduated in the year 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1908 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of education. Immediately after graduation from Lafayette College, Mr. Shull entered the profession which has since formed his life's work and for three years taught in the country schools of his native State and of Alabama. At the end of that time he was appointed superintendent of the schools of South Easton, Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity for a period of fourteen years. In the meantime Mr. Shull had made an enviable reputation both as an educator of talent and ability and a practical administrator, and in 1895 was appointed to his present post of superintendent of the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, schools. Since then he has devoted himself with the most indefatigable energy and singleness of mind to the development and improvement of the institutions under his care, and it has been almost entirely due to his good judgment and skill that they have increased so greatly in size, efficiency and scope of usefulness. His active and effective interest in the welfare of the youth of Perth Amboy has never flagged, and his services in their behalf well merited the general recognition they have received. Another manner in which he has contributed to the same result has been through the influence he has exerted upon the city Public Library in the capacity of trustee, for this institution has also benefited highly from his learning and good judgment and become in the last few years a potent factor in raising the educational and cultural standard of the community. Mr. Shull was also a member of the board of governors of the Perth Amboy City Hospital, and there also added materially to the debt which is owed him by the community. Mr. Shull is a conspicuous figure in the social and fraternal life of Perth Amboy, and is a member of Raritan Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Columbia Lodge, No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and has served as noble grand in the latter organization. He and his family are Presbyterian in religious belief and attend the First Church of that denomination at Perth Amboy.

Samuel Eakin Shull was united in marriage, August 23, 1884, in Easton, Pennsylvania, with Laura Catherine Houck, a daughter of Amos and Louisa (Meyers) Houck, highly esteemed residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Shull are the parents of two children, as follows: John Vergil, born September 3, 1885, and Margaret Lucretia, born March 18, 1902.

JAMES LAWRENCE BRAIDWOOD.—Combining utility and art in his attractive Gift and Art Shop on Smith street, Perth Amboy, James Lawrence Braidwood turns out many interesting bits of work to beautify the homes of the city.

The Braidwood family is of Scottish origin; and Mr. Braidwood's father, John Braidwood, was born in Scotland, September 14, 1824. He came to America alone in 1849, and located in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-





Anthony F. Brown ^{U.S.A.}

vania, obtaining employment as a block cutter. Later, for a period of ten years, he lived in Chicago, Illinois. He then changed his place of residence to New Jersey and located in New Brunswick, where he died, December 12, 1897, having passed his seventy-third year. He married Jane Lawrence, who was also born in Scotland. She died in Chicago. They were the parents of two children, of whom John D. Braidwood, now retired, and living in California, is the elder. He has two children.

James Lawrence Braidwood was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 18, 1862. Going with his parents to Chicago, in 1869, he received the greater portion of his education in the public schools of that city. Returning to the East in 1879, the family took up their residence in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the young man went to work for Janeway & Company, manufacturers of wall papers. Here he remained for sixteen years, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business, and incidentally learning considerable about those allied lines of business which cover the field of interior decoration. In association with his father, Mr. Braidwood started in the block cutting business in New Brunswick, in the Home News building, but followed this only for three years. He then came to Perth Amboy and opened a picture store, making a specialty of framing. Being an excellent craftsman, and possessing fine and discriminating taste, he has made a success of the business from the first. The modest beginning was made in 1907. Now Braidwood's Gift and Art Shop, at No. 54 Smith street, is a delightful spot to visit, and specimens of its work are on the walls of the finest homes and public buildings in this section. Mr. Braidwood has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for a great many years, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Braidwood married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Sarah A. Wood, daughter of James and Mary (Stevens) Wood. Her father was born in Ireland, and her mother in England. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood are the parents of three children, all living: Chester A., born September 27, 1885; Ernest S., born February 16, 1887; Leslie L., born September 13, 1896. Chester A. and Leslie L. are residents of Perth Amboy, and the latter is engaged in the upholstering business; Ernest S. lives in Somerville, New Jersey. All are married. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ANTHONY GRUESSNER, M. D.—Anthony Gruessner is the possessor of a combination of racial characteristics; on his father's side he is of Hungarian ancestry, partaking largely of the Teutonic strain, while from his mother's side he inherits Jewish blood, she being of Hebrew extraction.

Jacob John Gruessner, father of Anthony Gruessner, was born in Hungary, in 1849, but in after years he came to America, locating in New York City, where he died, in 1905. His wife was Serena Adler, born also in Hungary, in 1849. She is still living, and resides in Schenectady. In this family there were eight children: Armand; Bella; Anna;

Anthony, of whom further; Albert; Regina; Alexander, a sketch of whom follows; and Nicholas. While living in Hungary, Jacob John Gruessner had been the proprietor of a wine-producing business and continued in the same line after emigrating to the United States.

Anthony Gruessner, son of Jacob John and Serena (Adler) Gruessner, was born October 9, 1880, in Gyöngyös, County of Heves, Hungary. He attended the public school there for four years, then entered the convent school, taking four years' training in the gymnasium attached to it. Shortly after this his family migrated to this country, and taking up their residence in New York City, the young man had the advantage of four years' further tuition in the high school, following that with one year at Paine's Business College, in New York City. Mr. Gruessner's next step forward was to become a student at the medical school of the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, from which, after four years of constant application, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he spent three years in hospital work as intern. The doctor gives special attention to surgery, in which he excels.

During the World War Dr. Gruessner volunteered for service and was made a captain in the medical corps. His term of service was from August, 1917, to January, 1919, and was confined to the United States, as he did not have the opportunity of going abroad.

Dr. Gruessner is connected with many organizations in New Brunswick; in the way of business, with the People's National Bank, and in social relations with New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His connection with military societies is quite extensive, being a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States of America; the Society of American Officers of the World War; and of the American Legion. Dr. Gruessner is also a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, of the County and State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association.

Though Dr. Gruessner's father was in religious faith a Roman Catholic, and his mother of Hebraic origin, he has become affiliated with the Magyar Reformed Church of New Brunswick. Dr. Gruessner is unmarried; he maintains an office at No. 153 Somerset street.

ALEXANDER GRUESSNER.—Many of the patrons of Walker Brothers' Hotel, at No. 4 French street, New Brunswick, have frequently commented upon the well equipped drug store which occupies a portion of the ground floor of that building. The owner of this pharmacy is Alexander Gruessner, and he asserts with pride that it is the best in Middlesex county, taking great care to keep it up to a high standard.

Alexander Gruessner, son of John Jacob and Serena (Adler) Gruessner (q. v.), is a native of Hungary, though he has never known any other country but America as a home, being brought here while still an infant. He was born in Hungary, October 9, 1886. He received a good education in the public schools of New York City, and at eighteen years of age took a course in business training at a business college. After this

he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York, remaining with them for five years. Mr. Gruessner left this concern to accept a position in a drug store in the same city. Finding this a congenial occupation, he studied pharmacy, and two years later, in 1911, he obtained a license to conduct business in the State of New Jersey. He settled in New Brunswick, opening a store at No. 16 French street, later removing to No. 143 Albany street. The business continued to prosper and he determined to open up a store in a larger field, so he secured the present location, at No. 4 French street, in August, 1920. The store has a space of 23x120 feet, modern in every particular, where everything in the drug line is dispensed.

Out-door sports and athletics generally are favorite pastimes with Mr. Gruessner, but if he has a hobby it is tennis, and when business permits he may frequently be found upon the courts. He is also interested in fraternal matters, being a member of the local lodge of Free Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In New Brunswick, February 23, 1913, Alexander Gruessner and Esther Schwartz were united in matrimony. Miss Schwartz, daughter of Herman and Malvina Schwartz, was born in New Brunswick, and has always resided there, her father being a cigar manufacturer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gruessner have one child, Mildred Pauline, born April 15, 1917. The family residence is at No. 129 Codwise avenue.

MERRITT JOSEPH McALINDEN, junior member of the firm of Kelly & McAlinden, dealers in plumbers' supplies at No. 74 Smith street, Perth Amboy, has since coming to this city identified himself with her business interests, and as a good citizen as well as an able business man he is ever ready to coöperate in the philanthropic enterprises of his adopted city.

Merritt McAlinden, father of Merritt J. McAlinden, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and died in Buffalo, New York, June 30, 1906. In 1868 he moved to the latter city and there became the superintendent of Hall & Sons' brick factory, which position he was holding at the time of his death. He married Bridget Hendrick, who died in Buffalo, New York, May 24, 1914. They were the parents of six children: Merritt J., of further mention; John W., Katherine, Evelyn, Ethel, Florence.

Merritt Joseph McAlinden was born in Buffalo, New York, December 18, 1880, the son of Merritt and Bridget (Hendrick) McAlinden. After graduating from the Buffalo Central High School in 1898, he was engaged in the lumber business for a while, and in 1906 came to Perth Amboy to succeed his uncle in the firm of Kelly & McAlinden, dealers in plumbers' supplies, in which capacity he has since been engaged. Mr. McAlinden is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Perth Amboy. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Raritan Yacht Club. His hobby is boating. Merritt Joseph McAlinden might well be called one of the prominent business men of Perth Amboy. Such he is in the highest sense, for as a business man he has established

an unassailable reputation for fair dealing, and his record speaks for itself with a distinctness not to be misunderstood.

Mr. McAlinden married, September 1, 1920, Ethel Holman, of Howell, New Jersey.

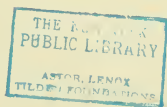
CHARLES SPENCER THOMPSON, D. V. S.—As a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Thompson is well established in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and prior to his locating there he had practiced in Rahway, not far from his present field of activity. He is a son of Robert and Henrietta Isabelle (Noble) Thompson, his father born in New York State, his mother in Newark, New Jersey. Both parents are deceased, Mr. Thompson dying in New Windsor, New York; Mrs. Thompson in Rahway, New Jersey. They were the parents of one child, Charles S.

Charles S. Thompson was born in New Windsor, New York, March 30, 1883, but when he was an infant his family moved their home to Newark, New Jersey, where he was educated in the public schools. After high school graduation he entered the veterinary department of the University of New York, and thence was graduated D. V. S., class of 1904. He began professional practice in Newark, but remained for a short time only, finding a more desirable location in Rahway, where he continued in successful practice for ten years. In 1915 he located in Perth Amboy, his present home and office at No. 82 Market street. He is also health officer of the city. He is an Independent in politics, and a man highly regarded by his many friends and patrons. He is fond of all wholesome out-of-doors sports, hunting and fishing his particular pleasures. He is a member of the Masonic order, an honorary member of the fire department, and affiliates with the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Thompson married, in Rahway, New Jersey, October 20, 1908, Harriet Mansfield Crowell, born in Rahway, daughter of Harvey Dayton and Emily (Baker) Crowell, both deceased, her mother passing away in December, 1918. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of two children: Virginia, born April 2, 1910; and Robert Wallace, born September 23, 1914.

RICHARD F. WHITE, a prominent figure in the public life of Perth Amboy, is serving in the capacity of postmaster. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 8, 1872, the son of Patrick and Mary White, of Perth Amboy. His father was the founder of a large foundry in Perth Amboy, and died here in 1916; the company is now known as Patrick White & Sons.

Richard F. White attended the public schools of Perth Amboy, and after attending a business college entered his father's foundry in Perth Amboy, during which time he learned every phase of the business. In 1907 he was appointed collector of revenue of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and in this way was naturally drawn into the field of public life, but fulfilled the duties of his incumbency so ably that in 1916 he was appointed to his present position of postmaster, and later received a second





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Phil H.

commission from President Wilson. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and takes a keen interest in civic affairs. He is a man of strict integrity and great firmness of purpose, and a tireless worker. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784, and is past exalted ruler of the order; San Salvador Council, Knights of Columbus, Division No. 229, of which he is past grand knight; and with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3. He is also a member of the Democratic Club of Perth Amboy, the Raritan Yacht Club, and the New Jersey Association of Postmasters. In religion he is a Roman Catholic and is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. White married Mary McClusky, a native of Perth Amboy, and resides at No. 18 Market street, Perth Amboy.

Richard F. White is a public-spirited citizen and keenly interested in everything pertaining to the progress of his native city.

ABEL HANSEN, owner of the great Fords Porcelain Works of Metuchen, New Jersey, the largest establishment of its kind in the world, and one of the most influential citizens of Middlesex county, is a native of Denmark, his birth having occurred in the city of Copenhagen, August 7, 1863. He is a son of Hans C. and Marie (Thomsen) Hansen, lifelong residents of Denmark, where the former was engaged in agricultural pursuits and still resides, although he has reached the venerable age of eighty-eight years. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were the parents of seven sons as follows: Thomas, Jeppe, Anton, Christian, Abel with whose career we are especially concerned; Marius, and Morris. Of this family all the members with the exception of the Mr. Hansen of this sketch have remained in their native land and are today residents of Denmark.

The childhood of Abel Hansen was passed at his father's home in Copenhagen, and it was there that he received his education, attending the local public schools for the purpose. He was graduated from the Copenhagen High School with the class of 1879, and then served for three years in the Danish army, rising in that time to the rank of sergeant. The young man then set about learning the manufacture and baking of clay, in which he soon became a proficient worker. For nine years he worked continuously at the trade in Esberg, Denmark, and then, having perfected himself in all its details, came to the United States and located in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he secured employment with the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company. After two and a half years spent with that concern he was offered a better position with the Standard Terra Cotta Works of the same city and remained there for some sixteen years. In the meantime, by dint of economy and constant industry, Mr. Hansen had amassed a sufficient capital to make it possible for him to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly in the year 1906 he established the Fords Porcelain Works in Perth Amboy, of which he has remained at the head ever since. The new enterprise met with notable success from the outset, and from that time to the

present the business has grown and prospered, addition after addition being added to the original plant until today it is the largest Porcelain Washtray Works in the world. The great growth of the concern and its present prosperity under the management of Mr. Hansen has been due entirely to his expert knowledge of the art of making porcelain and to his unusual talent for business affairs and his organizing genius. He has never departed from the high standard of business ethics which he originally set himself, and today his reputation for fair and honest dealing and for the quality of his wares and the service he accords his patrons have given him a reputation second to no industrial house of the entire region. Mr. Hansen, besides the conduct of his own great business, has participated most actively in the general business and commercial life of the community in which he has elected to make his home, and he is at the present time prominently associated with several of the most important financial institutions in Perth Amboy. He is president of Fords National Bank, vice-president of the Raritan Trust Company, treasurer of the Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association, and president of the People's Building and Loan Association, all of Perth Amboy. He is president of the New Jersey Clay Workers' Association, and a member of the local lodges of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of some thirty other organizations, fraternal and otherwise. His clubs are the New York Athletic, the Raritan Yacht, and the East Jersey. He has also been exceedingly active in public affairs, and for a time was a member of the Excise Board of Perth Amboy. During the World War he took part in various activities necessitated by the great struggle, and served as food administrator of this district.

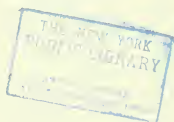
Abel Hansen was united in marriage, December 21, 1896, in Perth Amboy, with Caroline Broderson, of that city. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Harry, a graduate of Rutgers College, who met his death while serving his country in the late war; Etna, now a student in Smith College; Lynda, also a student in Smith College; and Irving, now attending the Rutgers Preparatory School.

FREDERICK BARNETT KILMER, director of the Scientific Laboratories of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, was born in Chapinville, Connecticut, December 11, 1851, the son of Charles and Mary Ann (Langdon) Kilmer. Charles Kilmer was a lay preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

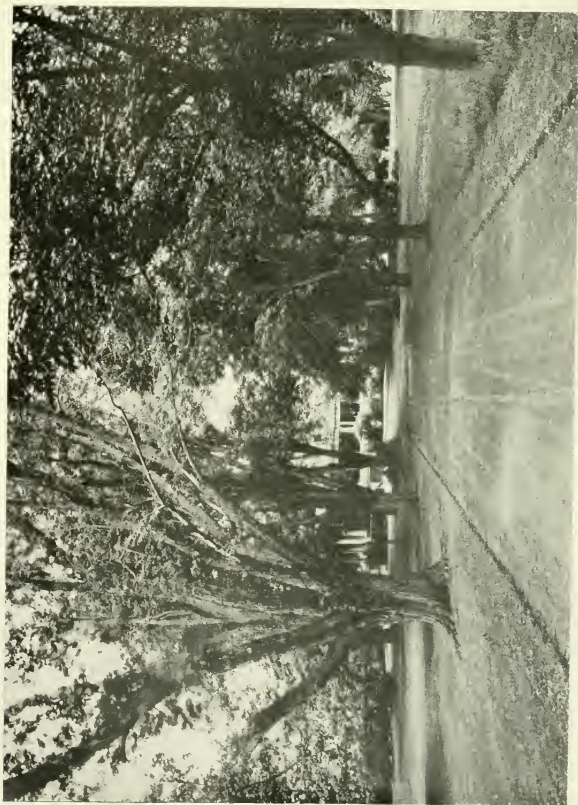
The elementary education of the boy Frederick B. was obtained in the public schools of Binghamton, New York, after which he entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, subsequently entering the New York College of Pharmacy. He also took special courses in chemistry at Columbia, Yale and Rutgers, and also a special course under Hoffman. In 1920 the degree of Master in Pharmacy was conferred by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. His early practical experience in the drug business was gained at Binghamton, New York; Plymouth, Pennsylvania; and Morristown, New Jersey;



MAPLEHURST
THE ESTATE OF MR. ABEL HANSEN
METUCHEN, N. J.







A DRIVEWAY VIEW INTO MAPLEHURST

ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL LAWNS AT NAPELHURST





after which he came to New Brunswick and until 1899 owned and managed a drug store on his own account. That year he severed his private business connections and became director of the Scientific Laboratories of Johnson & Johnson, where he has since continued.

Medicinal plant cultivation has been a favorite study with him, and his horticultural as well as chemical studies have added materially to the knowledge of ginger, kola, papaw, belladonna and other plants. He was one of the earliest advocates of the first aid movement, and is the author of Johnson's Standard First Aid Manual. In politics he is a Republican, and as president of the New Brunswick Board of Health, advisor of the New Jersey State Board of Health, and as a member of the American Public Health Association, he has been able to put into practice many plans for the solution of water and milk supply problems. Dr. Kilmer holds membership professionally in many scientific associations: British Society of Chemical Industry; Royal Society of Arts, London; North British Academy of Arts; New Brunswick Historical Society; New Brunswick Scientific Society; American Chemical Society; American Institute Chemical Engineers; American Public Health Association; vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturer's Association; American Pharmaceutical Association; Society of Economic Biologists of England; the Institute Arzenmittelhere of Braunschweig; Societe Quimica Agricola of Buenos Ayers; and the Institute of Jamaica. His clubs are the Chemists' of New York City and the Union of New Brunswick. In religion he affiliates with Christ Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman, and is also a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of New Jersey.

On December 25, 1871, Frederick Barnett Kilmer was united in marriage at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, with Annie E. Kilburn, daughter of Anda and Ellen (Smith) Kilburn. To them were born the following children: Anda Frederick, January 12, 1873, deceased; Ellen Annie, September 12, 1875, deceased; Charles Willoughby, March 17, 1880, deceased; Alfred Joyce, December 6, 1886, killed in action during the World War, July 30, 1918.

WILLIAM LONDON, M. D.—Among the younger generation of physicians of Middlesex county is William London, who, although having been in private practice but a short time, has already made a name for himself as a specialist in children's diseases. Not only has he won the regard of his brethren of the profession, but he is also gaining the confidence of a large clientele as well.

William London was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 27, 1896, the son of Solomon Bernard and Bertha (Featherman) London. His father was born in New York City and is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Perth Amboy. Dr. London received his preparatory education in the public schools of Perth Amboy. Then followed one year of pre-medical course at New York University, after which he matriculated at the Medical College of the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in 1918 with the degree

of Doctor of Medicine. After serving one year on the house staff of Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, he became resident physician of the Pediatric Service of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital until 1920, when equipped with the experience gathered in hospital work, he came to his present location, No. 256 State street, Perth Amboy, where he has since remained, limiting his practice to the diseases of infants and children, and carving out for himself a place in the front rank of the county's younger physicians and surgeons.

On January 1, 1920, Dr. London was appointed attending physician to the out-patient department, pediatric service, of the Nursery and Child's Hospital of New York City, attending physician to the Perth Amboy Baby Keep-Well Station, Department of Child Hygiene of State of New Jersey; attending physician to the Perth Amboy Day Nursery; appointed a member of the auxiliary staff of the Perth Amboy City Hospital, March, 1921. He is a member of the Zeta Beta Tau intercollegiate fraternity, the Medical Society of New Jersey, the Middlesex County Medical Society, the American Child Hygiene Association, Middlesex County Professional Guild, and the New York University Alumni Association. During the World War he was appointed first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army. His hobby is swimming. Dr. London is unmarried.

DANIEL W. CLAYTON.—On November 8, 1911, when the citizens of Middlesex county elected Daniel W. Clayton to the office of surrogate they chose a man whom all knew to be the right man in the right place. Fitted for the position by nine years spent in the surrogate's office as deputy under Surrogate Peter F. Daly, Mr. Clayton's record needed no exploitation, as nearly every man in Middlesex county could speak, from personal experience, of his efficient work, courteous manner and sympathetic treatment of every case which he was called upon to meet.

Born September 4, 1858, upon his father's farm, the old Maple Lawn homestead of the Clayton family, situated at Prospect Plains in Monroe township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, Daniel W. Clayton spent all the early years of his life, assisting his father in the work of the farm and in acquiring an education in the old Church public school during the months between harvest time and the planting season.

Upon reaching the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Clayton gave up farming and started out to seek employment in some other line of business. His first position was as salesman in D. C. Perrine's general store at Freehold, New Jersey, later becoming bookkeeper and cashier. He next became a salesman in the dress goods department of Edward Ridley & Sons, dry goods dealers on Grand street, New York. After gaining considerable experience there, Mr. Clayton came back to Middlesex county, New Jersey, settling in South Amboy and opening a general store in partnership with a Mr. Hulitt, the firm being known as Clayton & Hulitt. While engaged in this business the death of the elder Mr. Clayton necessitated the return of his son to his birthplace, and rather than permit the old Maple Lawn homestead to pass into the

hands of strangers Daniel W. Clayton gave up his career and again became a tiller of the soil. The house was built by the elder Mr. Clayton just after his marriage and he lived there all his life. He was born January 10, 1826, and died March 1, 1884, at Maple Lawn homestead. In his early youth he had learned the carpenter's trade, but abandoned it to take up farming. The ancestry of the Clayton family is supposed to be Scotch, two brothers of that name having come to this country from Scotland on the "Mayflower."

While residing at Maple Lawn, Mr. Clayton took an active interest in political affairs, being a member of the Democratic party. For fourteen years he served as clerk on the Board of Education, that being the first board chosen in Monroe township, part of that time being also clerk of the Board of Freeholders, serving on both boards. He afterward became deputy surrogate. In 1911, when Daniel W. Clayton was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of surrogate, he was elected by a majority of fifteen hundred, being reelected in November, 1916, when the Republicans carried the county by two thousand. In his official capacity he has always extended to those in search of information such assistance as lay within his power, and from one end of the county to the other it is nothing unusual to hear the people say "Go to Daniel Clayton and he will tell you."

Mr. Clayton is a director of the First National Bank of Cranbury, New Jersey. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury, being president of the board of trustees of the church. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Clayton is as actively interested as he is in politics. He is a past master of Apollo Lodge, No. 156, Free and Accepted Masons, of Cranbury, New Jersey, and a past councillor of Cranbury Council, No. 60, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; also past deputy State councillor. For many years Mr. Clayton has taken a leading part in all educational matters in his section of the State; he was one of the founders of the Middlesex County School Board Association and has been the treasurer of it since its organization. Mr. Clayton and the various members of his family all reside in and around Cranbury, New Jersey.

On November 17, 1885, Daniel W. Clayton married Katie J. Applegate, the daughter of Abijah and Sarah J. Applegate, of New York City. Two children have been born of this marriage: 1. Bertram S., proprietor of a hay, grain and produce company at Cranbury. 2. Arthur A., a farmer, living at Maple Lawn homestead in Monroe township.

FREDERICK CONRAD SCHNEIDER.—About forty years ago the Schneider family returned to New Brunswick after an absence of a few years spent in the State of Kansas. The father of this family, George Schneider, and the mother, Babetta (Keidel) Schneider, were both natives of Germany. After arriving in this country, they settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where Mr. Schneider conducted a shoe store for some time, but gave it up when the family went to Kansas. When he returned, he again entered the shoe business and now has

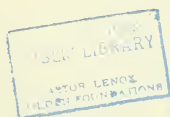
a flourishing trade at No. 52 Easton avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are the parents of nine children, all living at the present time but one, a son John. The others are: Charles, Anna, George, Frederick Conrad, of whom further; Edward; Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Morris Farkas, of Orange, New Jersey; Laura, who married Garrett Himmler; and Lillian. All but Mrs. Farkas reside in New Brunswick, three of the daughters, Anna, Laura and Lillian, being school teachers in that city.

Frederick Conrad Schneider, fourth child of George and Babetta (Keidel) Schneider, was born in Phillipsburg, Phillips county, Kansas, December 11, 1879, but his stay there was very short, as he was a mere baby when taken to New Brunswick. His education was acquired in the public school and in the high school, he graduating from the latter in 1899. In the same year Mr. Schneider entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, taking the civil engineering course of four years, he graduated from this college in 1903, receiving the degree of B. S.

At this time the Pennsylvania Railroad was engaged in the work of elevating their roadbed running through the city of New Brunswick, and Mr. Schneider entered the employ of this company in the engineering and constructing department; this was in 1903 and the young man remained with them until 1905, when he became instructor in surveying and mathematics in Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina. In the same year Mr. Schneider received the appointment of city engineer of New Brunswick, retaining this position until 1912.

Having had so much experience in constructional work, and realizing the opportunities for success in that line, Mr. Schneider entered into the building and contracting business in 1912, and the result being entirely satisfactory, he is still carrying on the enterprise. His principal work is the construction of roads, and he has done a large amount of road work on the State highways, his largest contract being one which amounted to \$335,000. He also built the roads at Camp Dix for the government, and did considerable work in Delaware for the DuPonts. The business is now carried on under the corporate name of the Utility Construction Company, Incorporated, in 1915, successors to Schneider & Steele. Mr. Schneider is president of the corporation; Otto R. Voelker, vice-president; and Mr. Steele, secretary and treasurer. They give employment to some one hundred and seventy-five men, and their contracts for 1920 totaled about \$600,000.

Meanwhile, Mr. Schneider became interested in politics in his city, and in 1917 was elected an assemblyman from his district, his term of office expiring in 1918. He was reelected the following year, serving as chairman of the highway committee the second year. He served on various committees, and was an active factor both terms he served. He was then made State committeeman from Middlesex county, being reelected in 1919 for a period of three years (1919-22). Mr. Schneider is connected with several organizations in New Brunswick, among them the local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and Lodge No. 324. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Craftsmen's and New Brunswick. He and his family are members of the Baptist church of New Brunswick.





John J. Clark.

On February 3, 1908, Frederick Conrad Schneider was married to Ethel May Smalley, the ceremony taking place in New Brunswick, which was also her birthplace. She is the daughter of William and Emily (Lenox) Smalley, both born in New Brunswick, where they have lived all their lives and where their home is now located on a farm in the outskirts of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Schneider have two children, both living: Dorothea Ethel, born December 5, 1909; and Frederick C., Jr., born January 12, 1913.

JOHN JOSEPH CLARK is one of the prominent men in the business and public life of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. His father, John Joseph Clark, was born in Ireland. While in that country he engaged in farming, but later he removed to Scotland and became an inspector in the sanitary department of the city of Dundee, Scotland. He married Helen Brady, who was born in Ireland, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom Thomas P., of Short Hills, New Jersey, and John Joseph, of Perth Amboy, are the only ones now living. John J. Clark, Sr., died in Dundee, Scotland, at the age of forty-five years, and his wife survived him for many years, coming to this country and residing in Perth Amboy, where she died in 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years.

John Joseph Clark was born in Dundee, Scotland, September 15, 1864. He received his education in the Board or Government schools of that city, leaving school at the age of fourteen to go to work as a locksmith and bell hanger. This work he found less congenial than might be desired, and when opportunity offered he entered the linen industry in Dundee. The dash and spirit which he inherited from his Irish ancestry, balanced by the sound common sense of his Scotch training, was a factor in his career, but the young man knew that his success in life depended entirely on himself. So he forthwith took it into his own hands, and at the age of eighteen came to America. He located at once in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, becoming identified with the terra cotta industry. He has been continuously engaged along this line ever since with the exception of a period about 1890, when he was in the service of the United States army, on the Northwestern Frontier.

Mr. Clark has long since established himself in the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and has been called upon to bear an important share in the city government. He is alderman from the Fifth Ward, which office he has held since 1913, his business ability and excellent judgment making his a sane and forceful influence in the deliberations of the board. He is connected with several fraternal orders, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Army and Navy Union, and of the Foresters of America.

Mr. Clark married (first) September 6, 1891, Anna Pullen, daughter of James and Anna (Carroll) Pullen. Mrs. Clark was born in Ireland, and came to America at the age of ten years. Her father died in Ireland, and her mother in Glasgow, Scotland. John Joseph and Anna (Pullen) Clark were the parents of one child, John Carroll, who is now

an insurance adjuster and broker at No. 49 Wall street, New York City. The first Mrs. Clark died August 26, 1905. On August 2, 1907, Mr. Clark married (second) Rose M. Kilmurray. The family have always been members of the Roman Catholic church.

GROVER TAYLOR APPLGATE, M. D.—The Applegate family, represented in Middlesex county, New Jersey, by Dr. Grover Taylor Applegate, of New Brunswick, descends from Bartholomew Applegate, who in 1674 applied for permission to purchase land from Indian chiefs at Middletown, near the Navesinks. The patent granted him called for land located on Raritan bay, at what is yet known as Applegate's Landing. The members of the family have always held honored position in community life, ranking as substantial agriculturists and business men eminent in the professions. Grover T. Applegate is a son of Grover T., grandson of John, and great-grandson of Richard Applegate, a descendant of Thomas Applegate, one of the patentees of Flushing, Long Island, in 1647, who came from Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he settled about 1633.

Grover T. Applegate, father of Grover Taylor Applegate, was born at Applegate's Landing, New Jersey, and died at Red Bank, New Jersey, January 5, 1890. He married Margaret Herbert, born in Middletown, New Jersey, who died in October, 1908, aged seventy-seven. They were the parents of six children, as follows: John, now a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Daniel, deceased; Emily, residing in Red Bank, New Jersey; Grover Taylor, of further mention; Herbert, of Brooklyn, New York; and Richard, deceased.

Grover Taylor Applegate, son of Grover T. and Margaret (Herbert) Applegate, was born at Red Bank, New Jersey, April 5, 1859, and spent the first sixteen years of his life at the home farm and in acquiring an education. He then taught school for one year in the home district, then was in charge of the public school at Holmdel, New Jersey, for two years. He decided upon a profession and entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, receiving his M. D. from that institution with the graduating class of 1883. He practiced in Chicago until February, 1884, when he came to New Brunswick, where he has since practiced continuously until the present, 1920, specializing in chronic diseases. He has won high standing in the profession and has gained public confidence and respect through his professional skill and his manly attributes of character. During the World War he was a member of the Medical Advisory Board, and for a long time was president of the Provident Building and Loan Association. Dr. Applegate belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Temple Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of New York City. He is a member of the State Medical Society, is State supervising medical examiner of the Royal Arcanum, and was supreme councillor of the Loyal Association from 1903 to 1906. He is a member and ex-president of the New

Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a fellow of same; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the senate of same; member of the Middlesex Medical Society; member of the New Jersey State Medical Society; and fellow of the American Medical Association. He has contributed extensively to the medical journals, etc. Dr. Applegate is also a member of several social organizations, especially clubs devoted to his favorite recreation, whist. He was a charter member of the Union Club of New Brunswick, of which he is president. For eighteen years he has been an elder of the Suydam Street Reformed Church and he has a deep interest in the welfare of that organization.

As a citizen, Dr. Applegate has taken an active part in public affairs, having been twice a candidate for mayor of New Brunswick on the Democratic ticket. He was also a member and president of the board of water commissioners, having held that office for four years. In 1887 he was a member of the Board of Education, serving for two years. He has given freely of his time and his ability to the cause of the public good, and is an ardent apostle of the gospel of prevention of disease by sanitary precaution, pure water and right living. His acquaintance is large, and to know him well is to admire and esteem him.

Dr. Applegate married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 25, 1888, Sarah Mundy, born on Long Island, New York. They have no children.

HAROLD RICHARD SEGOINE, although young in years, has already made a name for himself as an executant which might well be the envy of a much older man. He was born October 14, 1887, at Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey, the son of William and Frances (Conover) Segoine. His father, William Segoine, was a civil engineer and surveyor, and for several years was county engineer of Ocean county, New Jersey. The elder man had also been mayor of Point Pleasant Beach, and ever took a keen and active interest in the affairs of the community, his relations to the public having always been an influential factor in support of advancement and improvement. He died April 5, 1919. He was a member of the East Jersey Proprietors, and was deputy surveyor of East Jersey; was also engineer for the Riparian Commission, and did much work along the east coast of New Jersey. The Conover family were of Revolutionary stock, the great-grandfather of Harold R. Segoine, Lewis Cowenhoven (later Conover), served under General Washington in the battle of Monmouth as sergeant.

As a boy, Harold Richard Segoine went through the public schools of his native place, taking also the full course at the Freehold High School, and was graduated in 1904. Having in the meantime decided upon civil engineering as a profession, he matriculated in Rutgers College and four years later received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science, subsequently identifying himself with George E. Jenkins, a civil and mining engineer at Dover, New Jersey. Here Mr. Segoine remained until 1910, when he secured a position as assistant to the president of the Livingston Manor Corporation, realty developers,

with which concern he was identified until 1914, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Highland Park Building Company and the Highland Park Lumber Company, in which he has continued up to the present time, 1921. In 1918, Mr. Segoine was elected president of the Cronk Manufacturing Company, woodworkers and box manufacturers, in which capacity he is still active. As a business man he is held in the highest esteem, it being his high sense of honor and his ability, as displayed in the conduct of his business affairs, which has given him his standing in the city. Mr. Segoine operates the old homestead farm, near Freehold, New Jersey, which has been in the possession of the family for four generations.

From 1910 until 1914, he was borough engineer for Highland Park, and has ever been highly popular both as an official and a civilian. From 1917 to 1918, Mr. Segoine served his country with the rank of captain of Company B, New Jersey Reserves. He affiliates with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Rutgers Chapter Delta Upsilon, and with the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick. His clubs are the Rotary and Rutgers of New Brunswick.

On April 30, 1912, Harold Richard Segoine was united in marriage with Margaret Elizabeth Suydam, daughter of Peter Hoagland and Phoebe (Combs) Suydam, of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Segoine are the parents of four children: Margaret Elizabeth, born August 10, 1913; Ruth Suydam, born July 11, 1914; Frances C., born March 14, 1916; Harold Richard, born September 28, 1918.

J. MILTON PREGER, one of the many bright young lawyers to be found in New Brunswick, whose office is located at No. 360 George street, has been a resident of the city for five years, but for a portion of that time he was absent, serving his country on the battlefields of France. He was attached to the 311th Ambulance Company, 303rd Sanitary Train, 78th Division, taking his part in the World War on the firing line. Mr. Preger was at the battle of St. Mihiel from September 12 to October 2, 1918, and the Meuse-Argonne front from October 5 to 15, 1918. The best description of his part in the midst of shell fire is to quote from the official history of the 311th Ambulance Company: "Milton Preger, lawyer and company clerk, was a good runner while at Veiville and was the first man, as a runner, to go to the shell-ridden stone quarry—the worst place of them all. He was game all through and stuck it out till we got out of the lines. Was worn out so was sent to the hospital to recover and never came back."

Born in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1887, J. Milton Preger was the son of Louis and Sarah (Goodman) Preger. Louis Preger is a clothing merchant, located at No. 140 West Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey, having been in business there for many years. There are seven children in the family, all now living. During the early boyhood of the son, J. Milton, he attended the public schools of his birthplace, but his parents moved to New York City when he was thirteen years of age, and the boy continued his education at Public School No. 19

in New York City. After finishing the prescribed course there, the youth entered the De Witt Clinton High School, from which he graduated in June, 1907. J. Milton Preger immediately enrolled at the Law School of New York University, graduating in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and five years later, in March, 1915, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and has been in practice in New Brunswick ever since, except for the period of service in the army.

Mr. Preger is a Democrat in politics, being a candidate for member of the General Assembly from Middlesex county on the Democratic ticket at the election of 1920. He is a member of the local lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, Charles Henry Post of the American Legion, and the Middlesex County Bar Association. Mr. Preger is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Jewish Temple of New Brunswick.

In his boyhood days and during his high school career Mr. Preger was very fond of all athletic sports, playing on the Midget football team at De Witt Clinton High School. He is still enthusiastic in the matter of swimming, an exercise in which he frequently indulges.

EUGENE MASON CLARK.—Emigration to America of members of the Clark family began early in the colonization period of our history, and from the earliest record of any of the name the various branches have produced men of sterling worth, who have rendered service in our Republic in the various walks of life, respected and honored citizens. The branch to which Eugene Mason Clark belongs have lived for many years in Rahway, New Jersey.

William Terrill Clark, father of Eugene Mason Clark, was born in Rahway, and died in Woodbridge. He learned the trade of wheelwright and cabinet maker when a young man and followed these occupations throughout his entire lifetime. He married Elizabeth Mason, a native of Jersey City; she died in Rahway. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born three children: William Henry, freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia; Eugene Mason, mentioned below; Sarah, widow of Vernon Steele.

Eugene Mason Clark was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, November 23, 1876. He moved with his parents to Woodbridge when he was very young, obtaining his education in the schools of the latter place. At the age of sixteen he entered upon his business career, securing a position as clerk in the office of the Salamander Brick Works, at the same time attending Woods Business College, from which he was graduated, and then was made the New York salesman for these works. Later he was made assistant superintendent of the Southern Clay Product Company at Buena Vista, Virginia, and was with this concern two years when he left to take charge of the office of the National Fireproofing Company

at Lorillard, New Jersey. One year later he secured a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Perth Amboy, and in 1906, when the First National Bank of Roosevelt was organized at Chrome, Mr. Clark accepted his present position as cashier. He is a Republican in political belief, and at one time finished an unexpired term as park commissioner of Perth Amboy. He fraternizes with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and Raritan Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, of Perth Amboy. In 1920 he was elected secretary and treasurer of Group No. 1, New Jersey Bankers' Association. In religious belief Mr. Clark is a Methodist.

On September 18, 1902, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Matilda Christine Brown, daughter of Rasmus and Christine (Fredericks) Brown, of Perth Amboy. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of one child, Howard Eugene, born May 25, 1911.

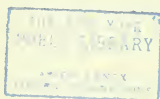
DAVID JOHN KAUFMANN, widely known among Perth Amboy business men, who for the past eighteen years has been actively identified with the business life of the city, as president and treasurer of the firm of Potts & Kaufmann, Incorporated, wholesale grocers and flour merchants, stands today prominently linked with the city's business interests.

Israel Kaufmann, father of David John Kaufmann, was born in Germany, in 1836, and emigrated to America in 1848, locating in New York, where he later became engaged in the wool business on West Forty-seventh street, and where he died in 1902 at the age of sixty-six years. He married Lena Kaufmann, a native of New York City, and they were the parents of four children: David John, of further mention; Abraham, engaged in the grocery business in Prenso, California, married, and has one child, Isabella; Isabella, widow of Henry Litchenstein, who has a daughter, Lena; Aaron, died at birth. Mrs. Kaufmann died in 1869, at the age of twenty-one years, when her fourth child was born.

David John Kaufmann, son of Israel and Lena (Kaufmann) Kaufmann, was born July 21, 1865, in New York City. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and New York College, from which he was graduated in 1883. He was first employed by Bissell & Haydock, hardware dealers, accepting the position of cashier, and after a year and a half became a grocery salesman, travelling from Omaha to San Francisco, subsequently accepting the position of salesman for L. F. Hersh Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, remaining with this latter concern for fifteen years. In 1902, desiring to establish himself in business, he opened a small establishment on the corner of State and Fayette streets, Perth Amboy, and the firm of Potts & Kaufmann, Incorporated, wholesale grocers and flour merchants, at Nos. 224-226 Washington street, Perth Amboy, employing fifty-five people and doing an annual business of \$2,500,000, is the outgrowth of that little enterprise, Mr. Kaufmann being president and treasurer of this extensive business. More than to any other one man this enterprise owes its magnitude and prestige to its president, whose foresight, breadth of



David J. Kaufman
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view and capacity for prompt decision may be termed the cornerstone of this flourishing business.

Mr. Kaufmann carries with him the suggestion of intense vitality and alertness, and the briefest talk with him reveals his ability and his rare gift for managing a large enterprise. He is a man who while great in action is no less so in thought. His magnitude in execution is equalled by his breadth of outlook. He sees on the horizon the possibilities of the future and with all his strength he labors for their realization. In politics he is a Republican, but while never consenting to hold office he always gives his loyal support to measures calculated to benefit the community and promote its rapid and substantial development. Mr. Kaufmann's hobby is reading, he being particularly interested in ancient history. We have not said that Mr. Kaufmann is a good citizen for that fact is self-evident, as he is steadily and efficiently ministering to the advancement of his community.

EDWIN IRVING CRONK, M. D., began the practice of medicine in New Brunswick, New Jersey, a city in which he was born and where his forty-five years have been spent. He is a son of Lyman and Anna Cronk, his father a veteran of the Civil War, 1861-65, and a veteran New Brunswick manufacturer of sash, blinds and doors, now retired.

Edwin Irving Cronk was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 30, 1876. He passed through all grades of the public schools, finishing with high school graduation, class of 1895. He prepared for the practice of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated M. D., class of 1900, and in the same year began the practice of his profession in New Brunswick. From 1900 to 1910 he was city physician, 1910 to 1921 health officer, and during the same period medical inspector of public schools. During the selective draft period, 1917-18, he was medical director of Draft Board No. 1 for Middlesex county. Dr. Cronk is a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Loyal Order of Moose; and the Royal Arcanum. His clubs are the New Brunswick, City and Lion's, all of New Brunswick. In politics he is a Republican; in religious faith affiliated with Pitman Methodist Church.

Dr. Cronk married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1905, Mary L. Ellis. Dr. and Mrs. Cronk are the parents of two children: Madeline Clayton, born December 15, 1906; Ellis Irving, born February 9, 1910.

DAVID THEODORE WILENTZ, one of the large group of professional men in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is a prominent figure. Still a young man, and only recently established in his profession as attorney-at-law, he is commanding the attention of the general public as well as his colleagues of the bar.

Mr. Wilentz is a son of Nathan and Bertha (Crane) Wilentz, who were both born in Russia. Nathan Wilentz is a well known man in the business world of Perth Amboy, having been in the wholesale tobacco business here for about thirty-five years. Nathan and Bertha (Crane)

Wilentz are the parents of seven children: Jennie, now Mrs. Snaper, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Fannie, now Mrs. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio; Frank, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Kate B., now Mrs. Kanter, of Newark, New Jersey; William, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, a student in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Ada, a student in Montclair, New Jersey, lives at home; and David Theodore, of further mention.

David Theodore Wilentz was born in Russia, December 21, 1894. He came with his family to America while yet a child, and received his early education in the public and high schools of Perth Amboy, being graduated from the latter in 1912. Choosing a legal career, he entered the New York Law School and was graduated in 1917. For two periods of one year and a half each, Mr. Wilentz was in newspaper work as reporter, first on the Perth Amboy "Evening News," then later on the Plainfield, New Jersey, "Courier-News."

During the recent World War, Mr. Wilentz bore his share in the service of the United States Army. From October, 1917, to October, 1918, he served in the Quartermaster's Corps, at Fort DuPont, Delaware, and from October, 1918, to December, 1918, in the Officers' Training School at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. Since his discharge he has followed the practice of law, which was interrupted so soon after his graduation. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Wilentz married, February 22, 1920, in Perth Amboy, Lena Goldman, daughter of Barnett and Sarah (Diamond) Goldman. Mr. and Mrs. Wilentz are members of the Jewish church.

HERBERT JAMES LONG.—Progressive in business, and with a thorough understanding of his particular line of work, Herbert James Long has made the name of the "Kompak Water Heater" well known throughout the United States and, because of a large export trade, almost equally so in other countries.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1878, Herbert James Long was the son of Albert and Etta (Wilbur) Long, lifelong residents of Cleveland, both having been born there. Albert Long, who was an accountant in the city, died in 1879, and his wife, surviving him for many years, died at her home in Cleveland, at the age of fifty-two. They were the parents of four children: 1. Myron, deceased. 2. William J., who resides in New York City. 3. Mabel, the wife of C. S. Beardslee, of Cleveland. 4. Herbert James, of whom further.

The Long family is of English ancestry, the grandfather of Herbert James Long coming to the United States from England many years ago and going at once to Cleveland, establishing his home there. On the maternal side, Mr. Long is a descendant of the well known Wilbur family, one of the oldest in Cleveland, the Wilbur homestead being one of the show places in the city.

Having attended the grammar school and graduated from the Central High School in 1896, Herbert James Long took a course in civil engineering at the Case School of Applied Science. He then received the appointment of civil engineer for the city of Cleveland, a position he held

for four years. Following this he went into the plumbing business, and later became secretary and treasurer of the Monarch Water Heater Company of Pittsburgh, remaining with this concern for four years. In 1907 Mr. Long came to New Brunswick to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Empire Foundry Company, and at the end of two years he left this company to enter into business for himself, starting in 1909 in the manufacture of water heaters, under the name of H. J. Long. Later it became known as the Long, Landreth & Schneider Company, manufacturers of water heaters, the factory being located at No. 226 Cleveland avenue, Highland Park. Eleven years after its founding, on January 1, 1920, the concern became incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, the corporation name being the Kompak Company, this being the trade mark of their chief product, the "Kompak Water Heater." The business has prospered to an unusual extent, the last year (1920) it having tripled the amount of the previous year, in 1919 the business amounting to \$200,000, and in 1920, \$600,000.

Mr. Long is connected with several of the local organizations, among them being: The Rotary Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the American Gas Association. He and his family are members of the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church of New Brunswick. Mr. Long is greatly interested in automobiling, that being his favorite form of amusement.

In Cleveland, Ohio, September 1, 1904, Herbert James Long was married to Emilie S. Hessenmueller, a native of Cleveland. She was the daughter of Otto Hessenmueller, who is deputy county treasurer, his home being in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Long have three children, all living: Gertrude E., born August 15, 1905; Karl H., born October 6, 1907; and John W., born October 6, 1909. Their home is at No. 235 Harrison avenue, Highland Park, New Brunswick.

GEORGE R. MORRISON—Although young in years, George R. Morrison, a well known attorney of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has already earned a distinction in his professional work, for his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well-defined lines that his life already may be called a successful one.

James A. Morrison, father of George R. Morrison, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and for a number of years was connected with the Morrison & Blue Printing Company, but of late years has given his attention to promoting business enterprises. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the organization having been city clerk and State committeeman for the party during 1918. He has also served as president of the New Brunswick Board of Education and the Board of Health. Mr. Morrison married Rebecca H. McCowan, a native of Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have been born four children: Lillian L., wife of Raymond P. Wilson, of New Brunswick; Helen J., a school teacher; Jessie L., a school teacher; and George R., of further mention.

George R. Morrison was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 27, 1893, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, after which he entered Rutgers Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1910, and then matriculated at Rutgers College, where he spent two years. For the next six months he became associated with the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company and then, having decided to enter the legal profession, he studied in the office of Judge Woodbridge and subsequently entered the New Jersey Law School, graduating from this institution in 1917, and being admitted to the bar the following year, he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in his native city.

Mr. Morrison is a Republican in politics. He affiliates with the Chi Phi fraternity of Rutgers College; the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; and New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DONALD WELLS REED.—From Ashtabula, Ohio, came Donald W. Reed, in January, 1910, and, as superintendent of the Eastern Coal Dock Company at South Amboy, he has taken a leading place among the men of his city. To him is due in large degree the founding and successful reception of the newest of the financial institutions of the county, the South Amboy Trust Company. In Ashtabula, Ohio, his birthplace, the family is well known through the connection of James Reed, Sr., and James Reed, Jr., with the Ashtabula "Telegraph," the elder Reed its founder, and the younger Reed its editor and owner all his mature years.

James (2) Reed was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1852, died in Ashtabula, Ohio, in July, 1912. He was of ancient Colonial family, the Reeds having settled in and around Norwalk upon the coming of the founder from Scotland, in 1626. James (2) Reed married Harriet Cordelia Wells, of distinguished Connecticut family, who survives him, a resident of Ashtabula. Five children were born to them: Emma Louise, James, Donald Wells, of further mention; Catherine Elizabeth, and Frances Margaret.

Donald Wells Reed was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 23, 1882, and until the age of seventeen attended public schools. He began his business career with M. A. Hanna & Company, iron ore and coal shippers, and for ten years was in the employ of that company, rising to responsible position. In January, 1910, he entered upon the duties of a new office, superintendent of the Eastern Coal Dock Company, of South Amboy, and there he has spent the past ten years. He ably fills the duties of his office and has won the abundant goodwill of those associated with him of either higher, lower or equal rank. When the South Amboy Trust Company was organized, and on July 1, 1919, opened for business, Donald W. Reed was made its first president and a director of same. The company has had a prosperous first year and shows wise, conservative management.

Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics; a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with



Donald H. Reed.

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St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 63, of South Amboy, and Amboy Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons. His clubs are: The South Amboy Yacht, Middlesex Country, and the East Jersey. In 1918 he was enrolled with the local military company of reserves and took an active part in the various forms of war work during the World War. He is an enthusiastic motorist and makes that his principal form of recreation.

Mr. Reed married in Ashtabula, Ohio, September 6, 1905, Helen Marie Kelley, born in that city, daughter of Dr. David Edward and Nellie (Moore) Kelley, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are the parents of two children: Donald Wells (2), born February 21, 1907; and Claire Louise, born November 21, 1910.

BENJAMIN GUTMANN, M. D.—Any history of the medical profession of Middlesex county would be incomplete without the name of Dr. Benjamin Gutmann, whose career as a physician has been consistently devoted to the welfare of his fellow-citizens of New Brunswick, New Jersey, with a success achieved by but few.

Jacob Gutmann, father of Dr. Gutmann, was born in Baden, Germany. In 1855 he set out from Germany in a small sailing vessel, and upon his arrival in this country settled in South Amboy, New Jersey, where he established himself in the dry goods business, being a pioneer in that particular line of trade. He married Sophia Edwards Thompson, a native of Prospect Plains, New Jersey, and to them were born three children, Benjamin Gutmann being their only surviving child. Mr. and Mrs. Gutmann are both deceased, the former having passed away in 1881, the latter in 1902.

Dr. Benjamin Gutmann was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, December 29, 1877, and received the preliminary portion of his education in the schools of his native place. He then entered Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1893. In the meantime, however, his attention was turned forcibly to the profession of medicine and he decided to make it his life career. With this end in view, he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897, during which time he devoted two years to the out-patient surgical service. Immediately after graduation, he came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he began practice and here continued uninterruptedly for thirteen years, when, in 1913, he took post-graduate study in medicine at Vienna and Berlin, Germany, later resuming his practice at New Brunswick. In 1919 Dr. Gutmann received a certificate from Harvard Graduate School of Medicine. By reason of taste and natural aptitude, he directs his entire attention to internal diseases, and is in possession of a large and increasing clientele.

Dr. Gutmann is a member of the American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, Middlesex County Medical Society, medical section of the Rutgers Club, Society of Surgeons of New Jersey, Anglo-American Society of Berlin, American Association of Vienna, and the Academy of Medicine of Northern New Jersey. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Brunswick.

On November 15, 1904, Dr. Gutmann was united in marriage with Marie Louise Fisher, daughter of Charles and Ella (De Hart) Fisher. Dr. and Mrs. Gutmann are the parents of four children: Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna, and Jane. Dr. Gutmann combines with his professional activities those of a public-spirited citizen, associating himself intimately with the leading interests of the community which he has chosen for his home.

DAVID SERVISS.—The name of Serviss has long been an honored one in Middlesex county, and is one well known far beyond the home township, for a sheriff of the county bore the name, and his son, David Serviss, has held county office. South River is the home district in this branch, and there David Serviss, president of the First National Bank of the borough, has spent his life and there is most highly regarded.

David Serviss was born in South River, Middlesex county, New Jersey, June 2, 1851, son of Richard and Esther (Messler) Serviss. Richard Serviss was also born in Middlesex county, was a prosperous farmer, and gave much time to the public service. He was sheriff of the county, also county collector, and held other offices conferred upon him by his townsmen.

David Serviss was educated in the public school of Dunham's Corner, a private school in Old Bridge, New Jersey, and in Claverack College, Claverack, New York. After completing his own studies he began teaching, filling positions in the schools in Millbridge, Rahway Neck and Deans, Middlesex county, New Jersey. Later he studied surveying, mastered conveyancing and the detail of the fire insurance, and was quite successful. In 1902 he, with others, organized the First National Bank of South River, and has been president of that bank until the present (1921). Mr. Serviss is a Democrat in politics, and for twenty-five years was clerk of East Brunswick township. For ten years he was county collector, member of Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of the borough of South River for several years, and is the present treasurer of the commission. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, New Brunswick; and attends South River Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Serviss married, in Brooklyn, New York, October 6, 1886, Mary Throckmorton, who died October, 1917, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Martin) Throckmorton. To Mr. and Mrs. Serviss were born two children: Charles, deceased; Esther Rebecca, residing at home.

HAROLD GILES HOFFMAN.—To be the grandson of an artist, and the great-grandson of a sculptor, is a distinction given to very few in this world, yet such is the good fortune of Harold Giles Hoffman. His maternal grandfather, James Crawford Thom, was a noted American artist and a pupil of Edouard Frère. He exhibited his paintings in London at the National Academy of Design and at the International Exhibit in Paris, at this latter being the winner of the gold medal. His mother's grandfather was James Thom, a Scotchman by birth, and a noted sandstone sculptor, two of his studies, "Souter Johnny," and "Tam



David Service



O'Shanter," in Edinburgh, being considered the world's best work in sandstone sculpture.

The parents of Harold Giles Hoffman are Frank and Ada Crawford (Thom) Hoffman, the latter being the daughter of James Crawford Thom, the artist referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Frank Hoffman is a resident of South Amboy, and was formerly superintendent of the Raritan River Railroad, and for some years chief of the county detective system. Frank Hoffman is greatly interested in political matters and is actively identified with the Republican party in Middlesex county, being well known as a successful organizer.

Harold Giles Hoffman was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, February 7, 1896. His education was acquired in the public schools there, graduating from the high school in the class of 1913. He also took a special course at the University of Dijon, France. Mr. Hoffman's first business engagement was with the Perth Amboy "Evening News," he being a reporter for it and also the sporting editor. He is now the treasurer of the South Amboy Trust Company, a position he has held since its organization on July 1, 1919. He is also the secretary of and one of the board of directors of this banking institution. It is interesting to note that he is one of the youngest cashiers in the State, if not the youngest.

When the United States entered the World War, Harold Giles Hoffman enlisted in the National Guard of the State of New Jersey as a private in Company H. On May 12, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in October of the same year he was transferred to Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry. On April 19, 1918, Mr. Hoffman received the commission of second lieutenant, and on June 12, 1918, sailed overseas with Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, serving in center sector, Alsace, from July 25, 1918, to September 23, 1918. Lieutenant Hoffman qualified as 37 mm. and trench mortar expert at Fort Plénoy, Langre, France. On September 28, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and while in action north of Verdun was raised to the rank of captain, October 28, 1918, his regiment being cited for its part in this same engagement. Captain Hoffman was engaged in a succession of prominent battles; on October 8, 1918, at Malbrouck Hill; on October 11th, in an attack on Bois d'Ormont; October 16th, at the capture of Etraye Ridge; October 18th, at the battle of Molleville Farm; October 26th, Grand Montagne; and Belleau Woods, October 28, 1918. Captain Hoffman was in command of Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, up to the time of their discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey, June 4, 1919.

A member of the American Legion, Harold Giles Hoffman is past commander of Luke A. Lovely Post, No. 62. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Amboy. On January 1, 1921, he took office as city treasurer of South Amboy.

At Long Branch, New Jersey, September 20, 1919, Harold Giles Hoffman was married to Lillie M. Moss, the daughter of Dr. William P. and Ada G. Moss. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are the parents of a daughter, Ada, born January 24, 1921.

JOSEPH BROGNARD WRIGHT.—For a period of two hundred years and more the record of the Wright family has been a part of the history of New Jersey. The first record of the progenitor of the family in America, Robert Wright, occurs in Wrightstown, which was named after the family at the time of William Penn's landing in this country, Robert Wright having come over with him.

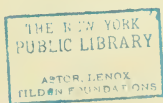
Samuel Gardner Wright, son of Samuel G. Wright, and father of the subject of this review, was born on the old farm in Monmouth county, October 15, 1815. Samuel G. Wright, Sr., was elected to Congress in 1843 from Burlington and Monmouth counties, and was a Whig. The son, Samuel Gardner Wright, graduated from Princeton College, and was a farmer all his life. He served his country in the navy for nine years during the Mexican War, and was a master-at-arms. He married Margaret Brognard, granddaughter of Dr. Brognard, who came to this country with Lafayette. Mrs. Wright was born in Watertown, New York, October 12, 1815, and died in Monmouth county at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of five children: Edward, deceased; Joseph Brognard, of further mention; Samuel, deceased; Eugene, a resident of Florida; Ida, wife of Frederick Kervan, of Bayside, Long Island, and a large dealer in tropical plants in New York City.

Joseph Brognard Wright was born on the old farm in Monmouth county, which has been in the family for over two hundred years, January 25, 1852, and attended the public schools of his native place until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to work on his father's farm and there continued for five years or until he went to Philadelphia, where he became a salesman for six years, subsequently coming to New Brunswick, where in 1900 he established himself in business, first, for three years, in insurance only, then added real estate, in which latter he has been very active. It was through his efforts that George street was widened and he also started the business trend to that thoroughfare, which is now the main business artery.

In politics he is a Republican and has been very active in that party. In 1914 he was a candidate for mayor on the Progressive ticket. He is president of the Middlesex Auto Club of New Brunswick, and president of the Real Estate Board of the city. In religion he is a Baptist and attends the church of that denomination in New Brunswick.

Mr. Wright has always been one of the active factors in the promotion of anything to advance the best interests of his home city. He is regarded as one of the best judges of property, and is often called upon to serve as an appraiser for large corporations as well as individuals and estates.

Mr. Wright married (first) Anna M. Duncan, of Hightstown, New Jersey, who died in New Brunswick, in 1908. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright were born six children: Eliza A., wife of Harry F. Soden, of Freehold, New Jersey; Emma J., a resident of Trenton; Lester C., an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, married Anna Collins; Elizabeth D., wife of Irving L. Owen, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; Isabella S., wife of George S. Gowen, of East Orange, New Jersey; Oneita M., wife of





F. J. Anness

David Succop, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright married (second) December 5, 1912, Sarah Goodenough, daughter of William Goodenough, of Farmingdale, Monmouth county, New Jersey, a granddaughter of Judge Goodenough, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. The family home is located at Livingston Manor, New Brunswick.

FREDERICK F. ANNESS.—In July, 1900, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, Frederick F. Anness, a prominent manufacturer and clay miner, organized the Anness & Potter Fire Clay Company, taking over the clay mining business of Lewis C. Potter. In 1902, in addition to clay mining, they built a large plant for the manufacture of hollow tile, and since that time the firm of Anness & Potter has enjoyed a large and growing business and now stands in the group of prominent clay miners and manufacturers of Middlesex county.

Frederick F. Anness was born January 12, 1860, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, son of Charles and Adaline (Stagg) Anness. Charles Anness first became a resident of Woodbridge about 1855, coming here from New England. He conducted a clay mining business for a time at Woodbridge, and about 1864 became a manufacturer of fire brick at Spa Spring, part of Perth Amboy, under the firm name of Charles Anness & Sons, the sons, Charles W. and Samuel I. Anness. About 1888 the firm name changed and it became known as the Anness & Lyle Manufacturing Company, with the following officers: Charles Anness, president; Robert W. Lyle, vice-president and secretary, and Frederick F. Anness, treasurer and general manager. A large business was built up, and their line of fire brick, sewer pipe, and other clay products, became well known to the trade. In 1892 they sold out to the Staten Island Clay Company.

Frederick F. Anness was educated in private schools at Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, and Pennington Seminary, at Pennington, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen years, he started in the clay manufacturing business under his father and soon became thoroughly experienced in this industry, later becoming superintendent of the plant. At the organization of the Anness & Lyle Manufacturing Company, he took active part in its inception and continued as its treasurer and general manager until the disposal of the business to the Staten Island Clay Company. He then retired from the clay business until 1900, when the organization of the Anness & Potter Fire Clay Company took place. The first officers of this new company were: L. C. Potter, president; Frederick F. Anness, vice-president, treasurer and general manager, and Louis E. Potter, secretary. Later the Potter interests were purchased by Mr. Anness, and the present officers are: Frederick F. Anness, president and treasurer, and James J. Livingood, Jr., secretary. Mr. Livingood has been in the employ of the company since 1909, and is now a stockholder and takes an active part in the management of the manufacturing end of the business. Mr. Anness has given his undivided time to his business and has not indulged to any extent in fraternal or club circles. He is interested in the welfare of the community life of Woodbridge and ever ready to further any good movement for public benefit. He is a

staunch Republican and abides by the best interests of his part. During the World War he was active in the various war work campaigns in which Woodbridge showed itself so well.

Mr. Anness married, in 1887, Mina D. Potter, daughter of Louis C. Potter, of Woodbridge. Mrs. Anness died August 12, 1919.

FREDERICK LANE BROWN, M. D.—Since 1912 Dr. Brown has practiced medicine in New Brunswick, New Jersey, his success being most gratifying to his professional ambition and to his many friends. He is a son of James (2) Brown, grandson of James (1), and great-grandson of Samuel Brown, of Scotch ancestry, all of whom were of Irish birth of County Armagh. Samuel Brown was a farmer, and resided about forty miles from Belfast, his death occurring in 1862, aged seventy.

James (1) Brown was born at the homestead in Ireland, August 5, 1816, died at Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey, February 20, 1890. He disliked farm labor and engaged in milling and merchandising. He married in Ireland, and in June, 1851, he came to the United States, settling at Pluckemin, New Jersey, where he died thirty-nine years later. His wife, Margaret Stewart, died at Pluckemin, April 5, 1896, in her eighty-fourth year; she was a daughter of Hugh Stewart, of County Armagh, Ireland. James and Margaret (Stewart) Brown were the parents of seven children: Stewart; Isabella, married James Chambers; Margaret; Samuel, died in infancy; James (2), of further mention; Anna; and Josiah, who died at the age of thirteen years.

James (2) Brown, son of James (1) and Margaret (Stewart) Brown, was born in the County Armagh, in the North of Ireland, November 28, 1849, and in 1851 was brought to the United States by his parents. He was educated in the school of Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey, where the family settled, and in April, 1869, began business life in a Pluckemin store. In November, 1870, he began business for himself in Pluckemin. He also engaged in the manufacture of clothing there until 1881, when he moved to Somerville, New Jersey, and in a small way manufactured clothing. He prospered from the first, and the plant he built at the corner of Main street and Doughty avenue, three stories in height, soon required an addition almost as large as the original building. Steady progress was made and about 1894 the business was incorporated under the name of the Somerville Woolen Mills, of which he was made treasurer and general manager. Mr. Brown, during his active years, in addition to the upbuilding of such an industry, took deep interest in political affairs, and was an active member of the Second Reformed Church, an elder and assistant Sunday school superintendent. Politically he was a Republican.

Mr. Brown married (first) May 16, 1878, Gertrude Potter Lane, who died March 19, 1890, leaving three children: Nellie Louisa, born July 9, 1880; Frederick Lane, of further mention; Jennie C., born August 9, 1886. Mr. Brown married (second) in June, 1892, Ella Lane, sister of his first wife, and they were the parents of three children: Gertrude, born June 19, 1893; Hugh Stewart, born November 1, 1896; and James Douglas.

Frederick Lane Brown, son of James (2) and Gertrude Potter (Lane) Brown, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, January 13, 1883, and until 1898 attended public school there. He then spent two years at Leal's Preparatory School in Plainfield, New Jersey, and in 1901 he attended Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1905. He spent the years 1905-1906 in the employ of the American Locomotive Company, then decided upon the medical profession. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) of New York City, receiving his M. D. with the graduating class of 1910. He was interne at Bellevue Hospital (New York City) until 1912, and then began the private practice of his profession in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where the eight years which have since intervened have brought him professional honor and ample reward. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, and holds the esteem of his brethren of the profession. He is a member of both St. Peter's and the Middlesex hospitals. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the First Reformed Church, and his favorite recreation is golf.

Dr. Brown married, June 15, 1912, in New Brunswick, Esther May Suydam, daughter of Peter Hoagland and Phoebe Ann (Coombs) Suydam, and they are the parents of two children: Phoebe Esther, born June 27, 1914; and Frederick Lane (2), born June 7, 1916. The doctor resides at No. 67 Livingston avenue.

LEONARD MORTON RATLIFF.—The Ratliff family, of which Leonard Morton Ratliff is a member, is a very old one in America, the first of the name coming to this country as early as 1775. They were originally Manxmen, having their homes on the Isle of Man, that self-governed island in the Irish Sea, just off the coast of Great Britain, a sturdy race with strong characteristics.

Mr. Ratliff's father, John Ratliff, is a retired farmer and now lives at Marion, Indiana. He was born in 1848, in Henry county, Indiana, and married Isabelle Larison, who was born in 1858, at Amboy, Indiana, and died in 1887, at the age of twenty-nine. Their children were: 1. Leonard Morton, of whom further. 2. Ruah May, the wife of William Adams, a farmer living near Springfield, Illinois. 3. Myrle, married John McCarterney, a garage owner of Bunkerhill, Indiana. 4. Eurah, wife of Elmer Ridenour, a farmer of Lagro, Indiana. 5. Alvah, who died in infancy.

Leonard Morton Ratliff, son of John and Isabelle (Larison) Ratliff, was born February 7, 1880, at Fairmount, Indiana, but when he was two years old his family moved to Amboy, Indiana, remaining there until he reached the age of seven years when they again changed their place of residence, going to Converse, Indiana. Here the boy was educated, passing through the various grades of study until he graduated from the Converse High School at the age of sixteen (1896). The young man then obtained a position as clerk in a drug store at Francesville, Indiana, where he remained for five years. At this time he determined to take up the study of ophthalmology and became enrolled as a student at the Illinois College of Ophthalmology, completing a two years' course in that

branch of treatment in 1902. For the next few years Mr. Ratliff practiced in Francesville, Indiana, then, deciding to come East, he located in New Brunswick, in 1908. On July 1, 1917, he established an office at No. 361 George street, where he remained until May, 1920, since which time he has been located at No. 336 George street, his present address.

While devoted to his business, Mr. Ratliff finds time to spend in recreation and to take an active part in the affairs of his city. He is interested in all matters pertaining to the schools and is a member of the Board of Education of Highland Park, holding office since April 1, 1920. He is interested in Masonic affairs, being a member of the Metuchen Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; also of the Craftsmen's Club of New Brunswick, and the New Jersey State Optometrical Society.

On June 17, 1900, the marriage of Leonard Morton Ratliff and Lulu Severns was solemnized in Francesville, Indiana. Miss Severns was born in Columbus, Ohio, the daughter of Orin Severns, of Francesville, a retired farmer, and his wife, Dorothy (Mahoney) Severns. Three children were born of this union: Eva Ruth, born July 17, 1901, died at the age of four and a half years; the next two were twin boys, Herbert Morton and Harold Leonard, born May 11, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff have a very pleasant home on Grant avenue, Highland Park.

CHARLES DIPPOLT SNEDEKER.—The records of the Holland Society of New York, of which Charles D. Snedeker, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, is a member, show that he is a direct descendant in male line from Jan Snedeker, who came from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1642, was a patentee of land in Flatbush, and one of the founders of the Flatbush Dutch Church. Cornelius Snedeker, of this branch of the family, was a merchant of New Brunswick, New Jersey, a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, and a man of influence in public, business and private life. He married Mary Stonaker and among their children was a son Charles Dippolt Snedeker, who for more than a quarter of a century has been secretary and treasurer of Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company.

Charles Dippolt Snedeker is a native son of Middlesex and, with the exception of his early business training in New York City, has devoted all his business life to the affairs of the company named. He is a world traveler, his journeys having taken him to all parts of his own country, to most of the countries of Europe, to Egypt and the Holy land. Public-spirited and progressive, he has given time to the public service, and during the war period, 1917-18, was a patriotic supporter of all war measures and, through his corporation, the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, did his utmost in keeping ships afloat. He was born July 17, 1861, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and there completed public school courses with high school graduation, finishing with a course at New Jersey Business College, in Newark. He began his business career as a clerk in a wholesale house in New York City, there becoming well grounded in business principles and in metropolitan methods of manage-

ment and operation. After a few years in business in New Brunswick, completing his New York training, he formed an association with the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company of Perth Amboy, and upon the reorganization of that company in 1894, he was elected to the position he has ever since held, secretary-treasurer. This company has had a very successful and prosperous life, and during the war period was one of the active agencies in building, repairing and outfitting American and allied vessels. Mr. Snedeker has other business interests of importance, particularly in financial institutions, he now being vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Perth Amboy, and director of the First National Bank of Roosevelt, New Jersey.

In political faith Mr. Snedeker is a Democrat, and for two terms served the city of Perth Amboy as president of the Board of Water Commissioners, as member of the Board of Health, and a trustee of the City Library. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the First Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy. During the period devoted to the erection of the present church edifice, Mr. Snedeker served as chairman of the building committee. His clubs are: The East Jersey, of Perth Amboy; Union, of New Brunswick; and Golf, of Colonia, New Jersey. His favorite recreation or relaxation is travel, and he has catered abundantly to that particular form of personal enjoyment. During the period of war with Germany, he took a particularly deep interest in the sale of war savings stamps, and was chairman of the \$1,000 Club, composed of men who subscribed for the full limit allowed by the government in one year. He was engaged with the corporation he represents in war work in their particular line, and aided in the various drives for funds and members.

Mr. Snedeker married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 23, 1894, Mary Davison, daughter of John J. Johnson and Sarah (Schenck) Davison. Their only child, Charles Dippolt Snedeker, Jr., died in infancy in 1896.

CHARLES VOORHEES HULTS, M. D.—As one of the rising physicians of New Brunswick, perhaps none stands higher in the public estimation than Dr. Charles Voorhees Hults, who though not thirty years of age has made for himself a name in this section of the community that might well be the envy of many a longer established practitioner.

Dr. Eugene A. Hults, father of Dr. Charles Voorhees Hults, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, August 26, 1861. Deciding to adopt medicine as his profession, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, and later at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1886. He then immediately returned to Perth Amboy and established himself in the practice of his profession, where he continued until his death, which occurred in 1911. He was health officer for the city and port of Perth Amboy for five years. He married Lucy Voorhees, who was born near Newton, New Jersey, the daughter of Charles Voorhees, who also was born near Newton, in

1813, and whose father in turn fought in the Revolutionary War. Lucy Voorhees was the mother of the following children: Eugene Arthur, Jr., formerly president of a manufacturing concern in Trenton for drying machines for pottery, now general manager for a concern at Saltville, Virginia; Sydney E., public accountant in Detroit, Michigan; Willard, associated with Merck & Company, chemists at Rahway, New Jersey, and Charles Voorhees, of further mention.

Dr. Charles Voorhees Hults, son of Dr. Eugene A. and Lucy (Voorhees) Hults, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, March 14, 1892. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, he entered the local high school, from which he was graduated in 1910, and then matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, New York City, receiving from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1914, the last two years devoting his time to obstetrics. After graduation, he served two years as interne in the Metropolitan Hospital, and for nineteen months was surgeon at the Reception Hospital, New York City. At the expiration of this time he came to New Brunswick and at once entered upon the general practice of his profession, with offices at No. 94 Schureman street. He has continued here ever since, building up an extensive and lucrative practice, and steadily becoming one of the best known and most highly-respected physicians in this locality.

During the World War, Dr. Hults was a member of the voluntary Medical Service Corporation. He is a member of Phi Alpha Gamma college fraternity. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

On January 5, 1916, Dr. Hults was united in marriage with Marion Louise Potter, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Wells) Potter. Charles H. Potter is president of the Potter Steamship Company of New York City. In all out-of-door exercises, Dr. Hults is keenly interested, and during his school and college days he played on the football teams. It is hard to predict the future of an already successful young physician who has not yet reached the age of thirty, but his present record gives promise of even a more brilliant future. Dr. Hults resides at No. 1 Stratford place, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

JOHN WALTERMAR OLSEN, one of the most progressive and prosperous business men of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he is president of the John W. Olsen Company, Incorporated, is well known in this section of the State. The enterprise was founded by Mr. Olsen in 1914, and its success is due to his untiring effort and executive ability.

Lauritz Christian Olsen, father of John Waltermar Olsen, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 23, 1857. Later in life he came to this country and is now custodian of the Middlesex County Vocational School in Perth Amboy. He married Anna Peterson, a native of Copenhagen. To Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have been born five children: Peter C., treasurer and manager of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company, and president of the Terra Cotta Society of the United States;



John H. Jones



Fred L., steamfitter in Easton, Pennsylvania; John W., mentioned below; Otto, a mason of Perth Amboy; William, owner and manager of an electrical supply store in Perth Amboy.

John Waltermar Olsen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 17, 1884, the son of Lauritz C. and Anna (Peterson) Olsen. When five years of age he was brought by his mother to this country. Upon landing in this country they came immediately to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where his father had arrived seven months previously and was then employed by the old Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company. John W. Olsen attended the public schools of Perth Amboy until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career. His first employment was with a brick company in Keasbey, where he remained for two years, subsequently becoming employed by the C. Pardee Brick Works. Two years later he became identified with the Raritan Hollow Tile Company, and was with this concern for fourteen years, the last seven of which he occupied the position of general superintendent. In 1914 he established his present coal business which is incorporated under the name of the John W. Olsen Company; Mr. Olsen holding the office of president of the organization, which is located at No. 282 Bertram avenue, Perth Amboy. Not alone is Mr. Olsen identified with this enterprise, for on April 1, 1920, he was made a director of the New Jersey Coal Dealers' Association.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his adopted city, Mr. Olsen takes a prominent part. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 784; the Woodmen of the World; the Royal Arcanum, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He also holds membership in the Bohemian Club, the Frem Singing Society, the Concordia Singing Society, the Raritan Yacht Club, and the Woodcock Association.

On December 16, 1912, Mr. Olsen was united in marriage with Mathilda J. Peterson, daughter of John and Johanna (Madsen) Peterson. Mr. Peterson was a prominent citizen of Perth Amboy and died here in April, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are the parents of two children: John Martin, born November 8, 1913; Cornelia Marie, born February 6, 1917.

EGBERT S. PECK.—Son of Silliman and Louisa (Adams) Peck, and a descendant of the ancient and honorable Peck family of Connecticut, Egbert S. Peck came rightfully by his business sagacity, his ancestors being successful business men.

Egbert S. Peck was born near Bethel, Connecticut, May 9, 1840, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 3, 1890, after a very successful business career. He received his education in the district schools of Connecticut, and when a young man, less than twenty years of age, became a carpenter's apprentice and learned the trade. However, he did not remain long at this occupation, for having a business trend of mind, he came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, about 1868, where he clerked for a time in one of the local shoe stores. He managed to accumulate

a little capital and then embarked in business for himself, opening a retail shoe store on Church street, New Brunswick. This enterprise was very successful, as is evidenced by the fact that after a few years he was able to organize a company for the purpose of selling boots and shoes at wholesale under the firm name of E. S. Peck & Company, their place of business being on Duane street, New York City. He continued his retail establishment in New Brunswick, dividing his time between the two cities. As time went by his business in New York City increased to such large proportions that he decided to dispose of his retail store in order to devote all of his time to his New York interests; this was about 1879. He remained on Duane street until 1887, then having acquired much knowledge of the shoe trade both in a retail and wholesale way, he returned to New Brunswick and with Fletcher and William S. Felter organized the Middlesex Shoe Company, manufacturers of shoes. In 1889 he purchased the Felter interests in the firm and ran the business independently until the time of his death.

Mr. Peck was a man of strong character and direct action, realizing the value of personal development, for he, himself, was once a poor boy without unusual opportunities to assist him. The fine traits of his good New England ancestors he inherited, and they were of more value to him than worldly goods. By doing well everything he attempted, and striving to succeed, he built up a business which was a credit to him. His integrity won for him many friends, both inside and outside of his business, and his commonwealth was glad to claim him as one of its front rank citizens. He had many friends outside of the State, and in New York City and New Brunswick, where most of his activities were, he was a leader in the business life. He stood high in Metuchen, where he made his home, and his death was a shock and a great loss to all who knew him.

Mr. Peck took a great interest in all things connected with Metuchen. His interest as a voter in local political matters was of great importance to him, for he started with his vote at home to direct the destinies of the State and country. He was a strong and influential Republican, and his advice was often sought in political matters. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

Mr. Peck married, October 22, 1873, in the Presbyterian church at Metuchen, New Jersey, Henrietta H. Thomas, born December 18, 1847, in Metuchen, daughter of Louis and Rachel (Clarkson) Thomas. Louis Thomas was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, and was a farmer and dealer in properties; his wife, Rachel (Clarkson) Thomas, was born at Oak Tree, Woodbridge township, New Jersey, a daughter of Joseph Clarkson, one of the old settlers near Oak Tree. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peck: Louis Thomas, born May 19, 1875; Egbert, born September 10, 1878, died May 15, 1905; Frederick Clarkson, born April 26, 1889. Mrs. Henrietta H. (Thomas) Peck yet survives her husband, and resides with her sons in the house in Metuchen, New Jersey, built by her father, Louis Thomas, in 1872.

GEORGE BROWN RULE.—The name of Rule is one of the earliest of English names in America. The immigrant ancestor of this family was sent by the King of England to look after the copper interests in this territory, and was invested with military rank, as the mining projects here were under the direction of the military authorities of Great Britain.

Mr. Rule's father, George Rule, was born in New York City. When about two years of age, his mother, a widow, removed to Monmouth Junction, New Jersey, where he was bound out until he was eighteen years of age to a farmer, John Stout, and rebound at eighteen to a man by the name of Steadman, of Princeton, New Jersey, to learn the carpenter's trade. At about twenty-five years of age he came to New Brunswick, where he established the business which he left in the hands of his son upon his death in 1894. The location, No. 71 John street, has always been the same. George Rule married Rachel A. Smith, who was born in New Brunswick, and died in 1912. They were the parents of four children: George Brown, whose name heads this review; Howard C., who is now secretary of the New Brunswick Savings Institution; John Stout, who died at the age of seven years; and Sarah Janet, who makes her home with her brother, George B. Rule.

George Brown Rule was born in New Brunswick, March 26, 1861. He received a practical education in the public schools of this city, continuing his attendance until he was sixteen years of age. He then began as an apprentice in carpenter work, serving for five years, thereafter working as a journeyman for his father in the same factory which he now owns. Taking over the business upon his father's death, he added to the structure which his father erected, and now has the largest plant of its kind in Middlesex county. In his mill department he manufactures sash, doors, etc., for his own use in connection with his extensive construction operations. Thus he has been identified all his life with the building interests of New Brunswick, and has erected many of the structures which line the streets of the city. Mr. Rule is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Union Club. He has been a director of Middlesex General Hospital for the past twenty-five years, member of executive committee and member of house and grounds committee, chairman of the latter for some twenty-five years. He spends his leisure time largely in motoring, taking an occasional fishing excursion.

HARVEY IREDELL, D. D. S., one of the most successful dentists of New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he has been active since 1880, is a native of Horsham, Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred September 25, 1856. He is a direct descendant of the emigrant, Thomas Iredell, who located at Horsham in the early part of the seventeenth century, having come from England.

Harvey Iredell is the son of John Barnes and Sarah Ann Iredell. John Barnes Iredell was born in Horsham, July 16, 1832, and died from the result of an accident, in Philadelphia, at the age of sixty-five years.

For twelve years he was a school teacher, and later became a shoe manufacturer, which latter occupation he followed for the remainder of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Iredell were born two children: Harvey, mentioned below; Mary Ella, wife of Dr. William T. Wyckoff, of Philadelphia.

The childhood of Harvey Iredell until his twelfth year was passed in his native place, after which he moved with his parents to Philadelphia, where he continued his studies in the schools of the latter place. He was associated with his father in the shoe manufacturing for three or four years. Having a desire for a professional career, he entered the Philadelphia Dental College and was graduated from this institution in 1880. He then went to Trenton, New Jersey, where he practiced his profession, but remained here for six months only, subsequently coming to New Brunswick, where he associated himself with Drs. Hull and Palmer as an operative dentist, and filled this position for eight years. Then, having purchased Dr. Palmer's interest in the firm, he formed a co-partnership with Dr. Henry A. Hull and continued in the same relationship for about eight years, when he purchased his partner's interest and continued the practice alone for several years at the old location, afterwards removing to the National Bank of New Jersey's new building when it was finished for occupancy. Dr. Iredell is the successor to the old practice which was formed in the fifties by A. D. Newell, who associated with him Dr. Edward W. Robbins. Here he has developed a large and high-class practice, and is regarded as among the leaders of his profession in the county.

In politics he is a Republican. He is also prominent in the Masonic organization, having attained all of the degrees excepting the thirty-third, and affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He holds membership in the Gun Club of New Brunswick. As may be judged by the nature of this club, Dr. Iredell is exceedingly fond of open-air life and to all pastimes associated with out-of-doors. He greatly enjoys hunting and fishing, and spends much of his spare time thus employed, but his chief relaxation is gardening and to this he devotes some time each day.

Dr. Iredell married (first) June 29, 1882, Mary Emma Williams, who died in New Brunswick, in 1898, and to them were born three children: Alma Hull, wife of Clarence H. Bruce, of New Brunswick; Russell Walton, an artist of New York City; Albert Williams, a mechanical dentist of Boston, Massachusetts. Dr. Iredell married (second) Bessie Young. No issue.

WALTER PARKER RUNYON.—It is the fate of the cities of New Jersey, fortunate or otherwise, that the gigantic size and financial importance of their great neighbor in the adjacent State inevitably overshadows them and gives to them something of the character of suburbs, yet a number of them contain industrial interests equal or superior to those that have given a national prominence to other communities somewhat further removed from the metropolitan giant of the New World. Several concerns located in one or the other of these busy and prosper-

ous cities, have arisen to such size and importance as to emerge from the general class of local enterprises into a more individual distinction, and have become, either from their mere dimensions or because of their response to the particular needs of the time, the subjects of a wider and more universal attention. More than one such concern is to be found in the city of Perth Amboy and of these, perhaps the most notable, is the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, the present importance of which is largely the result of the practical genius of Walter Parker Runyon, whose qualities as a business man and citizen have won him the respect and admiration of his associates and the community-at-large.

Walter Parker Runyon is a member of one of the oldest families of New Jersey which has played a conspicuous part in its affairs for a number of generations, and comes of French Huguenot stock, which has contributed one of the most substantial and capable elements to the citizenship of the country. The family was founded in the New World by Vincent Rognion, who left his native land to search for the religious and political freedom denied the Huguenots in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This Vincent Rognion settled in the vicinity of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and from him is sprung the numerous family which has made the name in its anglicized form so generally known in the State and elsewhere. One of his descendants, another Vincent Runyon, as the name had then come to be spelled, was the grandfather of Walter P. Runyon, and the founder of the business that has since grown to such importance. He was assisted in his venture by his son, John Runyon, who afterwards carried it on, and who married Anne Beck, of New Brunswick. They were the parents of Walter Parker Runyon.

Walter P. Runyon was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 3, 1861, and his childhood was passed in his native city. As a lad he attended the public schools of New Brunswick, and later the Rutgers Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1878. During his school days he had spent much of his time in the old shipyard founded by his grandfather, and as he grew to man's estate became ambitious of a business career, so that upon completing his general studies he entered the New Jersey Business College in order to prepare himself. He was graduated from the lastnamed institution in 1880, and promptly secured a clerical position with the firm of Fairbanks, Martin & Company, woolen commission merchants, of New York City. Four years were spent by him in the employ of this concern, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with general business methods and further fitted himself for the part he was to play in the business world. The two years following found him with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, but his ambition ever urged him to become independent, and accordingly he severed his connection with that enormous institution and entered into partnership with the firm of Vliet & Dalmer, manufacturing clothiers of his native New Brunswick. It was during this time that he first became associated with Charles D. Snedeker, who has since continued his partner in the great enterprises that he has headed. These

two gentlemen were instrumental in organizing a new company which absorbed the old firm of Vliet & Dalmer soon after his connection with it, and which met with a high degree of success from the outset. It thus became possible, in 1894, for Mr. Runyon and Mr. Snedeker to purchase the interest of the John Runyon estate in the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, and shortly afterwards a close corporation was formed with Mr. Runyon at the head, which took over the entire stock of the old concern. The Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company was at that time a comparatively small business, but since then it has steadily grown under the capable management of Mr. Runyon to its present position of prominence. The yard and its equipment have been continually increased to keep pace with the growing business and now possesses five balance dry docks of 10,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,000 and 500 tons capacity, respectively. These are equipped with patent adjustable keel blocks, while a twenty-five ton derrick is in operation to lift and transport the heavy steel structural work in use in marine construction. All needed supplies are kept constantly on hand, and the great water frontage of more than a thousand feet, extending over four blocks, affords ample pier space for new vessels and those seeking repairs. Machine shops of the most modern type are maintained, and the large boiler works are in constant operation. This great enterprise is still undergoing a steady expansion and is already one of the best known of its kind along the Atlantic coast. Mr. Runyon is president of the concern, and Mr. Snedeker its treasurer.

In addition to his own great business, Mr. Runyon is associated with many other financial and business interests of this region and is vice-president of the Raritan Trust Company and a director of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the Perth Amboy Trust Company, of Perth Amboy. His activities extend into other fields besides business and connect him with many departments of the communities affairs, and he is a member of many important organizations and clubs here and elsewhere. He is vice-president of the Perth Amboy Hospital Association, and a member of the National Security League, the New Jersey Historical Society, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, the Manufacturers' Association, the Perth Amboy Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association of Perth Amboy, of which he is also a trustee; vice-president of the Raritan Terminal and Waterways Association, and member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He is prominent in social, club and fraternal circles, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Lake Placid Club, the East Jersey Club, the Raritan Yacht Club, and the Union Club of New Brunswick. He is a life member of the National Marine League of the United States of America, and a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Runyon has always taken keen pleasure in outdoor life of all kinds, and at present spends his leisure time at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondack Mountains and motors a great deal through that picturesque region. He is also fond of mountain climbing and fishing and engages in these sports to a considerable extent.





Carl G. Christensen

The participation of Mr. Runyon in public affairs in his home region has been notable, and he is one of the most influential members of the Democratic party in the State. He has served as a member of the Democratic executive committee of New Brunswick and the Democratic executive committee of Middlesex county. He was alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1908, and delegate to the party convention four years later, and has served on numerous State conventions during the past. Mr. Runyon has also served the community in several official capacities, and as a member of the New Brunswick Water Board and the Perth Amboy Water Department Commission was instrumental in developing the fine water supply now enjoyed by both cities. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, a member of the New Jersey State Harbor Commission, and the following year, when the Board of Commerce and Navigation succeeded to the older body, became a member thereof. His services on these bodies was of such value that when Governor Edge was elected he reappointed him. Mr. Runyon has also represented New Jersey for some years at the annual meetings of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Conventions. In 1916 he was the president of the New Jersey Wilson Business Men's League.

Walter Parker Runyon was united in marriage, January 10, 1895, with Katherine Engle Hancock, a daughter of the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper and Emma Jean (Githens) Hancock, of Burlington county, New Jersey. Mrs. Runyon's death occurred on Christmas Day, December 25, 1919. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Runyon, as follows: Cooper Hancock, born September 3, 1896, died October 26, 1919; and Walter Parker, Jr.

CARL CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN.—The record of a life begun on Old World soil bears peculiar interest. Coming to this country when a young man, overcoming all the obstacles which meet one unfamiliar with the language and customs, Carl Christian Christensen has made a place for himself, founded a home for his family, and won a good measure of material success through his own unaided efforts.

Christian Christensen, his father, was an industrious farmer in Denmark, and died when Carl C. was six years old. He married Anna Hansen, who was also born in Denmark and died there. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are living: John and Mary, who are still in Denmark, and Carl Christian, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, who has built some of the representative structures which beautify the streets of that city.

Carl Christian Christensen was born in Denmark, October 21, 1871, on his father's farm. There he learned the homely duties about the place to help his mother in her struggle with the world, attending school until he was fourteen years of age. He then learned the trade of mason and carpenter, working steadily and saving all he could to make his real start in life. At eighteen years of age he crossed the sea and came to America. He came alone, and located at once in Perth Amboy. Soon he found work at his trade and threw himself into the task of establishing his

future success. He realized the advantage in the hands of the man who is working for himself, and at the age of twenty-five cut all his business ties and went into business on his own responsibility. The principles of industry and thrift which he learned as a lad had become a habit, and he was quickly seen to be forging ahead. Thirteen years ago he built for himself a fine residence at No. 139 State street, where he still resides. He has erected many of the important edifices of Perth Amboy, including the Danish Lutheran church, the Penn Street Catholic church, and the Danish Methodist church.

Mr. Christensen has not confined his progressive activities to the business world. He has entered with the keenest zest into every public interest, ably filling for five years a position on the local Board of Education. He is director of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, and Citizens' Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the Perth Amboy Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Danish Lutheran church, and active in all its work. Motoring is his favorite recreation at the close of the day's business, and whenever he can find time to spare for relaxation. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Dana Society.

Mr. Christensen married, October 21, 1906, in Perth Amboy, Anna Hansen, daughter of Nels Hansen. She was born in Perth Amboy, her father being a pioneer among the Danish population of this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen had seven children and have lost two. They are as follows: Nels, who is associated with his father in all his building operations; Walter, who holds the position of assistant treasurer of the Perth Amboy Savings Bank; Arnold, manager of the C. & S. Company, of Perth Amboy; Carl, who died at the age of two years; Annette, who died at the age of fourteen years; Kathryn; and Eleanor.

JACOB MORTIMER KLEIN, one of the most successful of the younger members of the bar of Middlesex county, New Jersey, and an influential citizen of Perth Amboy, was born February 1, 1889, in New York City, a son of Max and Leah (Berman) Klein, the former a native of Bohemia and the latter of London, England. The elder Mr. Klein was born December 16, 1864, and came to the United States when but sixteen years of age, locating in New York City, where he later was engaged in business as a diamond merchant for twelve years. In 1900 he came to New Jersey and since that time has made his home in Perth Amboy, where he is still engaged in the diamond business. Max Klein and his wife became the parents of two children: Jacob Mortimer, of further mention; and William H., who also resides in Perth Amboy, but is engaged in business as a manufacturer in New York City.

Jacob Mortimer Klein passed the first eleven years of his life in New York City and while there attended the local public schools. He was then brought by his parents to live in Perth Amboy, continuing to attend the public schools, and graduating from the grammar grades in 1903, and from the Perth Amboy High School in 1907, being president of his class. In the meantime he had determined upon a professional career, and with

this end in view matriculated in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910, taking the degree of LL. B., later reading law in the office of Joseph E. Tucker, prosecuting attorney of Middlesex county. The following year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and in 1912 began his law practice in Perth Amboy. Since that time he has continued in active practice there and is to-day generally recognized as one of the most able members of the local bar and handles much important litigation in and about Perth Amboy. Mr. Klein is a Democrat in politics and has interested himself actively in public affairs, though his participation in this line was interrupted somewhat by his war service. In 1916 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the recordership of Perth Amboy. He ran for the recordership in 1920, but went down to defeat in the Republican landslide with the rest of his ticket. On December 13, 1917, he enlisted in the national army at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He was quickly promoted from the ranks to be a corporal and from that again to be a sergeant and then sergeant of the first class. He won his commission as second lieutenant, July 26, 1918, and as first lieutenant three months later. He was an officer in Field Remount Squadron, No. 324, located at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, preparing for overseas service when the armistice was signed. He was honorably discharged from the service, March 3, 1918, returning immediately to civil life and the practice of his profession. Prominent in social and fraternal circles in Perth Amboy, Mr. Klein is a member of a number of clubs and other organizations, among which should be mentioned the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Raritan Yacht Club, the Perth Amboy Gun Club, American Legion, Perth Amboy Post, No. 45, Raritan Terminal and Waterways Association, and the Perth Amboy Democratic Club.

Jacob Mortimer Klein was united in marriage, December, 1917, with Agnes Saylor, a native of Huntington, Indiana, and a daughter of John M. and Jennie (Wampler) Saylor, highly respected residents of that place, where Mr. Saylor is now a prominent attorney. Mr. Saylor's father was judge of Huntington County Court for several terms, and was also a member of Congress from his district. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are the parents of two children: Jacob Mortimer, Jr., born October 7, 1918, and Jane, born November 8, 1920.

CHARLES HENRY DUNHAM, D. D. S.—For nearly two decades, Dr. Dunham has practiced his profession in New Brunswick, New Jersey, locating in that, the chief city of his native county about three years after his graduation from dental college. He is of an old Middlesex county family, founded in New England by John Dunham, and in Middlesex county, New Jersey, by Benajah Dunham, about 1671. Benajah Dunham, born in 1640, married Elizabeth Tilson, and came from Eastham, on Cape Cod. He had but one son, Edmund Dunham, but through him was founded a very large and influential New Jersey family.

Edmund Dunham, born July 25, 1661, in Massachusetts, is best known as the distinguished founder in New Jersey of the religious sect known as "The Seventh Day Baptist Church." Dr. Charles H. Dunham descends from Benajah and Edmund Dunham in direct line. His father, Joseph T. Dunham, died in 1917, his mother, Cornelia A. Dunham, in 1915. Joseph T. Dunham was a carpenter and farmer of Raritan township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and was township committeeman for a number of years. With the exception of a son, Martin, deceased, and a son in Montana, his six children reside in Middlesex county, a section which has been the abode of Dunhams for two and one-half centuries.

Charles Henry Dunham was born in the village of Piscataway, Raritan township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, April 15, 1874. He attended the public schools of his district and completed the courses so thoroughly that he passed the New York State regents examination most creditably, receiving a certificate to that effect. He became associated with the drug business in New York City, but later decided to devote himself to dental surgery, and in 1896 entered the Philadelphia College of Dentistry, whence he was graduated, class of 1899. He did not locate in New Brunswick until 1902, but since then has continuously practiced there. He has been very successful, gaining a clientele which taxes him to properly care for it. He is modern and skillful, courteous and considerate, his pleasing personality winning him a host of friends. His religious faith is that of the Church of Christ (Scientist). His club is the Highland Park Civic, and he is a member of the Middlesex County Dental Society.

Dr. Dunham married, October 29, 1907, Emma Lydall Beekman, born in Highland Park, New Jersey, daughter of John and Emma Beekman, of ancient family. Dr. and Mrs. Dunham are the parents of three children: Olive Beekman, born August 9, 1908; Mildred Minerva, born September 24, 1909; and Charles Henry, born January 19, 1911. The family home is at No. 52 North Sixth avenue, Highland Park, New Jersey, where Dr. Dunham indulges in his favorite recreation—home-gardening and the growing of trees, bushes and shrubs.

WILLIAM T. AMES.—As president of the First National Bank, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, Mr. Ames has also to be given credit for establishing, in his native village, this institution of which, as a "native son," he was glad to be the means of adding to the modern benefits of the village. Woodbridge was his birthplace and boyhood home, and he has for the venerable town a real affection.

William T. Ames, of English ancestry, father of the subject of this review, was born in New York City, where he was a substantial and successful business man. He married Sarah Ayres, and they were the parents of William T. Ames, born in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, February 12, 1869.

The son, William T. Ames, was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from Woodbridge High School, class of 1887. He

began business life as messenger with the National Park Bank of New York City, and rose through various promotions to the position of paying teller. In 1906 he organized the First National Bank of Woodbridge, of which he was elected the first president. The First National Bank has been a successful institution from its beginning, and its founding and subsequent success reflect great credit upon Mr. Ames as organizer and executive. He has aided in the development of his town in every legitimate way, and has been a strong factor in the advance Woodbridge has made in recent years.

Mr. Ames served for two terms as member of the Board of Education; was the first president of Sewaren Public Library; was trustee of the Presbyterian church; two years a member of the Township Committee; is secretary of Boynton Real Estate Company; is a director of the Masonic Hall Association; is affiliated with Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the National Republican Club of New York; and of the New York section of the Green Mountain Club. His favorite recreations are walking and motoring. Mr. Ames married, November 24, 1892, Helen Boynton, daughter of C. W. and Eunice Adelia (Harriman) Boynton, both born in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are the parents of a son, Oliver B. Ames, an electrical contractor. The family home is in Sewaren.

SAMUEL BARRON BREWSTER, eldest son of George and Eliza Case (Barron) Brewster, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, March 28, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of that town. After serving as a mercantile clerk for three years, he entered in June, 1898, the grain business, as a member of the firm Cutter & Brewster. About 1905 he bought his partner's interest and continued alone, under the firm name S. B. Brewster, until 1909. He then admitted his brother, George Frederick Brewster, to a partnership. The business is wholesale and retail dealing in grain, feed, poultry supplies, hay, straw, and kindred lines. The original warehouse location, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station, was sold to the Woodbridge Lumber Company in 1916, when the Brewster Company moved into the new building which they had erected at the intersection of Main street and the Pennsylvania railroad. This new building, forty feet front and one hundred sixty feet deep, includes warehouse, office and elevator.

Samuel Barron Brewster is a director of the First National Bank of Woodbridge, a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, a trustee of the Barron Library, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Mr. Brewster married, November 22, 1899, Ada Louise Wagner, daughter of Jacob Wagner, of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Samuel Barron Brewster is descended both on his father's and mother's side from old settlers in Woodbridge township. He is the seventh in descent from Nathaniel Brewster, born at Plymouth about 1620. This ancestor was graduated from the first class of Harvard in 1642. For over thirty years he was pastor of a church at Brookhaven, Long Island.

From here, his descendants moved to New Windsor, New York. His great-grandson, Timothy Brewster, came to Woodbridge in 1779, and bought a farm consisting of a large tract of land bordering on Staten Island Sound. This land he bequeathed to his son, George Young Brewster.

George Young Brewster had four sons and two daughters. His son, Ezra Mundy Brewster, born in 1823, occupied this property until his death in 1896, when his son, Henry D. Brewster, inherited the property. In 1847 he married Letitia V. Brokaw, to whom were born three children: Elizabeth, Henry D., and William. Other children of George Young Brewster were: Catherine, born in 1821; Walter, born in 1824, married Rachel Coddington; Sarah Elizabeth, born in 1826, married Henry N. Demarest in 1845, and their children were: William, David, Charles, and Walter; Albert, born in 1830; and George.

George Brewster, son of George Young Brewster, married Eliza Case Barron in 1863, and their children are: Sadie Barron; Amy Stewart, who married Benjamin Lander McNulty, April 28, 1896, and to whom have been born two children: Barron Lander, and Carrell Stewart; Louise; Samuel Barron; and George Frederick, who married Lillian Schatz, of Newark, September 24, 1914.

Eliza Case (Barron) Brewster is descended from Ellis Barron, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640, from the county of Waterford, Ireland, where the family were known as the Barons of Burnchurch. A grandson of this first Ellis Barron, also named Ellis Barron, came to Woodbridge about 1690. Samuel Barron, father of Eliza Case Barron, was a great-grandson of this Ellis Barron.

Samuel Barron was born in 1801 in the Episcopal Rectory in Woodbridge. This old brick house was built by his grandfather, the first Samuel Barron, about 1750. It is said to be the first house built of brick in New Jersey. Though in business in Mobile for some twenty years, Samuel Barron spent most of his life in the old town, Woodbridge, where he purchased a farm, and where he died in 1870. The old homestead has recently been torn down. Tisdale Terrace and Grove avenue are streets which were originally a part of the old farm. He married, in 1839, Eliza Ann, daughter of Isaac S. Jaques, of Woodbridge. This lady, born in 1817, is the oldest resident of the township. The children of this union were: Eliza Case, who became the wife of George Brewster, and Sarah Romaine, who married, in 1871, William Henry Cutter, son of Hampton Cutter, who owned valuable clay mines; the children of this union were: Hampton, and Laura Lucas. Sarah Romaine (Barron) Cutter died November 1, 1911. William Henry Cutter died September 27, 1918.

Other descendants of Ellis Barron:

Deacon Joseph Barron, a grandson of Ellis Barron, was a deacon and pillar of the old Presbyterian church when the present church edifice was erected in 1803. In 1800 he erected the old Barron homestead on Rahway avenue, Woodbridge, now occupied by Ernest Boynton.

Thomas Barron, son of Deacon Joseph Barron, was born in Woodbridge in 1790, and died in New York in 1875, unmarried. He was the





C. H. Thorn

founder of the Barron Library, completed in 1877. This is a fine memorial building of Belleville brownstone, which very appropriately stands upon a corner of the property which was long known as the Barron homestead.

John Barron, another son of Deacon Joseph Barron, was born in Woodbridge in 1792. He married Mary Conner, of Staten Island. Children of this union were: 1. Frances M., born in 1833, married John Henry Campbell. 2. John C., born in 1837, married, in 1869, Harriot Williams; their children were: Thomas, Mary, Carlisle Norris, and John Conner. 3. Maria Louise, born in 1839, married, in 1857, Charles D. Fredericks; their children are: Alfred DeForest; Louise Barron, who married Price Warick; Gertrude Virginia, married William Stewart; parents of two children: Katherine, and Gertrude; and Barron.

Johanna Barron, born in Woodbridge, in 1802, was a great-granddaughter of the first Ellis Barron. She married Samuel Warner and had three children: Joseph; John; and Johanna, who married Captain Sladden.

John Ellis Barron, born in Woodbridge, in 1806, was another great-grandson of the first Ellis Barron to settle in Woodbridge. He married Mary Potter and their children were: Sarah Ann, who married William Finley; and Julia Potter, now living in Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. THORN.—The history of the city of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, would be incomplete without the name of Charles H. Thorn. The Thorn family is a prominent one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. George W. Thorn, Mr. Thorn's father, was born in that city. He was a well known and highly skilled physician, a man deeply devoted to duty, feeling the greatest sense of responsibility toward his fellowmen. He served his country through the entire period of the Civil War, then returned to his practice in Philadelphia, and died there at the age of seventy years. He married Eliza Dorsey, who was also born in Philadelphia, and now resides in Scranton, Pennsylvania. She was born in September, 1844. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are now living: George, who is a resident of Scranton, and engaged in railroad interests; Charles H., whose name appears at the head of this review; and Amanda, now the wife of Louis Worrick, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Charles H. Thorn was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1870. He attended school in that city until he was eighteen years of age, then went to work in the coal mines to learn the coal industry, but remained there only three years. He then learned the machinist's trade, and also, while still living in Scranton, the trade of mason and bricklayer. Realizing that the work nearest at hand is not always the work in which a man succeeds best, and feeling confidence in the practical foundation upon which he could fall back, Mr. Thorn struck out along the line of salesmanship. He traveled for a time, but found the work so much to his liking, and his success so gratifying that he came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and established a real estate business. This was in 1905, and Mr.

Thorn soon made himself felt in the real estate circles of the rapidly growing city, handling some very interesting deals. For four years, and during the period of the World War, Mr. Thorn gave up his business entirely, and placed his time at the disposal of the United States Government, putting all his energies into the arduous activities on this side which so vitally affected the progress of the war. He was all through the Morgan explosion, serving with the State militia. Mr. Thorn's place of business and residence are at No. 103 Gordon street, Perth Amboy. While deeply interested in public affairs, Mr. Thorn is not a party politician, and always votes for the best man. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a very busy man, but spends his leisure, whenever possible, in the open air. He is fond of all outdoor sports, particularly camping and fishing.

Mr. Thorn married Ada Randolph, daughter of Edgar and Mary E. (Cole) Randolph. The Randolph family settled in Perth Amboy in the sixteenth century, and have lived in the vicinity ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Thorn's only child, Ada Randolph, was born April 14, 1908. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, although Mr. Thorn was born a Quaker, and his family had been Quakers since old Colonial times.

ELDON LEON LOBLEIN.—Following in the footsteps of his honored father, Dr. Loblein is a successful veterinarian of New Brunswick, and prominent in its public life. A native son of Middlesex county, he has served a term in the county's legislative body, and has represented his city in the New Jersey House of Assembly. His father, Eldon Leon Loblein, Sr., was born in the Bermudas, West Indies, February 23, 1861, and in 1881 came to the United States, locating at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which was his home until his passing away, March 24, 1910. He was a graduate of the New York Veterinary College (now a department of New York University), receiving his degree in June, 1884. He took an active part in the public activities of the city, and for twelve years was a member of the Board of Education. For two years he was president of the Veterinary Medical Association of New Jersey, a member of the New Brunswick Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Emma Hendricks, born in New Brunswick, March 10, 1861, where she died, November 26, 1901, leaving an only child, Eldon Leon (2).

Eldon Leon Loblein, Jr., was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 13, 1888. He was there educated in the public schools, and completed high school courses with the graduating class of 1905, then spent two years in Rutgers College. In 1910 he was graduated V. M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and the same year began the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery in New Brunswick, his office and residence at No. 177 Livingston avenue, and since his entrance into practice has been associated with Rutgers College, teaching veterinary science in both Rutgers College and Rutgers short courses in agriculture. He has been a member of the New Jersey Veterinary Association for the past ten

years, and during that entire period has been its efficient secretary. Dr. Loblein has built up a good practice and is held in high esteem, both professionally and as a citizen.

Dr. Loblein has been active in civic affairs for many years, and was chosen in 1914 and 1915 to represent the New Brunswick district in the State Legislature. He served his term with credit, and in 1917 was elected a member of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders for a term which expired in 1920. In this, the county lawmaking body, all local questions are considered, and the records show that Mr. Loblein has been faithful and efficient in his services. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the K. O. K. A. Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, the New Brunswick Boat Club, and the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Loblein married, in New Brunswick, September 1, 1910, Helen Mae Oram, born in New Brunswick, daughter of Elmer E. and Margaret (Kibbe) Oram, her father a merchant at the corner of New and Schuyler streets. Dr. and Mrs. Loblein are the parents of three children: Eldon Oram, born May 25, 1911; Margaret Catherine, born February 24, 1913; and Janet, born August 21, 1916.

FRANK R. VALENTINE.—About the middle of the nineteenth century, James Valentine, a Washington market butcher, left his native New York and made a home in Woodbridge, New Jersey. In addition to founding a home and giving to Woodbridge a new family name he founded a business, for he was one of the pioneers in that great Middlesex county industry, the mining of clay and the manufacture of clay products. In the fullness of time, James Valentine passed away, but his able sons, Mulford D. and James R. Valentine, continued the business until they too passed away. But a representative of the third generation was trained for the work, and Frank R. Valentine, son of James R. Valentine, and grandson of James Valentine, is the able executive head of the business conducted under the corporate name, The M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, a name known wherever fire brick are used. The great development of the business came after 1870, under Mulford D. and James R. Valentine, they trading as M. D. Valentine & Brother, and under his honored uncle and father, Frank R. Valentine received the training which so well fits him for the important place he fills in the manufacturing world. He descends from ancient family, tracing to the early Dutch settlement of the valley of the Hudson, and to Revolutionary ancestors.

James Valentine was born in New York City, January 31, 1808, and in Woodbridge, New Jersey, died August 4, 1891. For many years he was engaged in business in Washington market, New York, a butcher. A considerable part of his life was spent in New York, but in 1843 he closed his interests and moved to Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he died at the age of eighty-two. In Woodbridge he was a partner with William H. Berry and Alexander Brown in the mining and manufacture of clay, and aided his sons to establish in business for themselves.

His chief business in Woodbridge, however, outside of his clay interest, was caring for his own investments in real estate, for he prospered both in New York and in Woodbridge, his clay interests developing until the firm of William H. Berry & Company became the leading company in the business, a position they long maintained.

James Valentine married, April 2, 1829, Catherine Ackerman, born in New York, August 8, 1809, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, April 10, 1898. Mrs. Valentine was a daughter of James Ackerman, and a granddaughter of Nathan Wilkinson, who enlisted in the Continental army, February 13, 1776, and continued in the service until November 8, 1782, without asking or receiving any compensation. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and faithfully served liberty's cause. Lieutenant Nathan Wilkinson's daughter, Esther, married James Ackerman, of New York, and their daughter, Catherine, married James Valentine, whose ancestry is traced in New York to the year 1632, when two of the Valentine name came from Holland and settled, one on Long Island, the other in Westchester county, New York, James Valentine tracing from the Westchester county settler. James and Catherine (Ackerman) Valentine were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom grew to years of maturity: 1. Maria E., married Josiah Drake. 2. William, married Martha Coddington. 3. Benjamin, married Mary Eldridge. 4. Robert M., married (first) Deborah Dally, (second) Mary D. Mercer, who still survives him. 5. Mulford D., now deceased, a veteran of the Civil War, and long identified with his brother, James R., in the firm, M. D. Valentine & Brother, manufacturers of fire brick and drain pipe; he married Rachel D. Camp, who yet survives him. 6. James R., of further mention. 7. Howard, married Augusta Warner, who yet survives him. 8. Edwin W., married Emma Harned, both living in 1921. 9. Oscar G., married Marie D. Coley, both living. This was a remarkable family, eight sons, the only daughter, the first born. All of these sons resided in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and the daughter married there. In this review the career of the fifth son, James R., is traced, Mulford D., the fourth son, being also of extended mention in this work.

James R. Valentine, better known as Ross Valentine, was born in New York City, October 11, 1845, and died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 24, 1919. He was but a child when his parents moved to Woodbridge, New Jersey, the family home at the corner of Perth Amboy avenue and Main street still standing. He was educated in the public schools and Elm Tree Institute, and after school days were over he became associated with his brother, Mulford D. Valentine, they forming the firm, M. D. Valentine & Brother. In 1865 they began the manufacture of bath brick, in 1867 they added drain pipe, and in 1868 fire brick were first made by them. That business they developed to a high degree, the company owning their own clay fields, and operating two plants, one at Valentine Station and one at Woodbridge. Fire brick became the company's chief product and that product M. D. Valentine & Brother shipped to all parts of the United States. Year by year the business increased, the firm attaining leading rank among the fire brick manufacturers of the country. The firm established an unassailable reputation for business integ-

ity and reliability, and the partnership between the brothers begun in 1865 continued until 1911, when it was dissolved by the death of Mulford D. Valentine.

The business was incorporated as The M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, and at the time of his death, in 1919, James R. Valentine was its honored president. He was a man of public spirit, a friend of every forward movement and a good citizen, but averse to holding public office. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Sarah A. Anness, who is also deceased, and they were the parents of two children; Frank R., of further mention; and Mary A., wife of C. R. Brown, of Woodbridge; they have three children: Victoria A. Brown, J. R. Valentine Brown, and Florence May Brown.

Frank R. Valentine, only son of James R. and Sarah A. (Anness) Valentine, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 8, 1872. He was educated in private and public schools, Military Academy and the Pingry School of Elizabeth, New Jersey. In September, 1891, he entered the office employ of the M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, and later became secretary, and still later treasurer. Upon the death of James R. Valentine, in 1919, he was succeeded by Frank R. Valentine as president and general manager. The business has kept steadily on the increase, the company one of the oldest in the business and one of the most important. The company gave employment to three hundred men at their Woodbridge and Valentine Station plants, but the recent sale of the last named plant reduces the number somewhat.

In addition to the executive management of the M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, Frank R. Valentine is a director of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, Middlesex Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Perth Amboy & Woodbridge Railroad Company, the Seaboard Refractory, New Jersey Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company; vice-president and director of the Didier-March Company, under the Alien Property Custodian; the New Jersey Clay Miners' Manufacturing Association, of which he is vice-president; also member of the Refractory Manufacturers' Association, and of the National Association of Manufacturers.

His fraternal affiliations are with Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons; New Jersey Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Woodbridge Council, Royal Arcanum; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Raritan Yacht Club, Men's Club, and in religious preference is an Episcopalian. He is intensely public-spirited, a man of action, deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of his town and highly esteemed. Genial, courteous, friendly and considerate, he has a host of friends, and most worthily bears a name that has long been an honored one in Woodbridge and in the business world.

Mr. Valentine married, November 19, 1901, Grace E. Ellis, daughter of Hampton C. and Caroline (Van Name) Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are the parents of three children: Carolyn, Mildred and Frank R., Jr. The family home is in Woodbridge.

JOHN AUGUSTINE COAN, a native son, has given to South Amboy the strength of manhood, and in her avenues of professional and business opportunity, he has sought and found success. From the date of his admission to the Middlesex county bar, he has practiced law within her borders, and with her business institutions he is intimately connected both professionally and officially. He is a son of Patrick Joseph Coan, born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in October, 1839, and some years after his marriage came to the United States with his wife and two children. That was in 1870, and in Bordentown, New Jersey, on the banks of the Delaware he found a home. Soon afterward, however, he located in South Amboy, where, until his death, April 22, 1915, he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He married Mary Shanagher, born in County Roscommon, in November, 1839, who still survives him in her eighty-second year. They were the parents of six children: Monsignor James J. Coan, rector of Queen of All Saints Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, New York; Mary C., widow of William Birmingham, of South Amboy; Elizabeth A., wife of James F. McGuire, of Perth Amboy; Patrick J., of South Amboy; John A., of further mention; Francis P., a lawyer, now city attorney for the city of South Amboy.

John Augustine Coan was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, November 29, 1877. He attended the public and parochial schools, finishing with graduation from St. Mary's Parochial School in 1894, then passed to Seton Hall, South Orange, New Jersey, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1898, A. M., 1900. During the years 1898-1900, he was also a student at the New York Law School, and in 1900 he received his LL. B. from that institution, that degree and his A. M. from Seton Hall being conferred at about the same time. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1900, and at once began practice in South Amboy. The two decades which have since elapsed have brought him the honors and emoluments with which his profession rewards her capable sons, and he also has the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, who have watched his career since boyhood. In addition to his private practice, he was assistant prosecutor of the pleas and is now solicitor for the Star Building and Loan Association of South Amboy, one of the largest and most prosperous associations of its class in the State.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Coan served his city on the Board of Education in 1910-1911, and from 1910 to 1914, was also county solicitor of Middlesex county. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and a trustee of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He has confined himself closely to professional duty, but upon the organization of the South Amboy Trust Company, in 1919, he became a member of the board of directors and first vice-president. During the World War period, 1917-1918, he was very active and helpful, serving as local chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee from the first to the final Victory Loan.

Mr. Coan married, in South Amboy, June 27, 1906, Nellie A. Sullivan, born there, August 24, 1878, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Nagle) Sullivan, her father deceased, dying at the age of eighty-five, her mother





John Lee Jr.

yet living, aged eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Coan are the parents of five children: Mary Cecilia, born April 9, 1907; Catherine Marita, born April 14, 1909; Helen Agnes, born March 10, 1911; John, born May 27, 1912; James, born July 16, 1914. Every man has a hobby, but Mr. Coan has two, baseball and automobiling.

HON. JOHN FEE.—There is now and then a man who after he has passed away lives in the minds of many, not only by reason of results accomplished, but also in consequence of a singularly forceful personality. So survives the memory of the late Hon. John Fee, who at the time of his death was mayor of South River, New Jersey.

John Fee was born in Sayreville, New Jersey, March 27, 1861, the son of John and Alice (Ranahan) Fee. His education was obtained in the schools of his native place. For many years previous to his death he was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, which enterprise brought him substantial profit. He ever manifested that lively interest in everything relating to the public welfare, which was his dominant characteristic, and a capacity for friendship was a gift which he possessed in combination with fine business abilities. A Democrat in politics, he was always active in local public affairs and served his home town in many capacities. He was councilman a number of terms, and mayor for six terms, holding this office at the time of his death, October 24, 1917. Mr. Fee was also a member of the Board of Freeholders for many years. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, and his fraternal affiliation was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On October 3, 1892, the Hon. John Fee was united in marriage with Cora F. Mackey, daughter of Lewis and Mary E. (Dyckman) Mackey, and they had issue: Cora Alice, born June 23, 1893; Florence Elizabeth, born February 3, 1895; Augusta Catherine, born May 5, 1897; John Mackey, born December 11, 1899; Helen Mary, born November 13, 1901; Matthew James, born April 28, 1905.

From the foregoing outline, brief and imperfect as it necessarily is, it is easily understood that John Fee was a man of no ordinary ability as an executant, and also that he was endowed with breadth of view and liberality of sentiment. He had a rare capacity for friendship, and upon his death was mourned by men of every class in the community and followed by the blessings of many to whom he had been a friend in time of need. The crowning blessing of his years was his union with a woman who was his inspirer and helper and the presiding genius of his fireside.

FRANZ ROESSLER, a prominent figure among the successful citizens of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he has been engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist for many years, as head of the great Roessler and Hasslach Chemical Company, is a native of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, born December 6, 1856, a son of Fritz and Maria (Andreae) Roessler. His parents were well known in the city of Frankfort, his father holding the responsible post of director of the mint for a number of years.

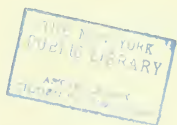
Franz Roessler was the recipient of an unusually fine education during his childhood and youth. He attended as a boy the volke-schule or public schools of his native city, where he was well grounded in general education, and upon graduation from these institutions entered the University of Zurich, Switzerland. Still later he became a student at the School of Mines at Freiberg, Saxony, where he specialized in courses bearing upon chemistry and its application to the arts and industry. In the year 1882 he came to the United States and engaged in business as a manufacturing chemist at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of that city is in a large measure his work, and its great and rapid development which makes it to-day the largest concern of its kind not only in the State but probably also in the country, bears testimony to his great skill as a chemist and not less so his remarkable organizing and executive ability in the business world. Mr. Roessler has always taken a keen interest and an active part in the material growth of the city of his adoption, and is to-day associated with a number of its most important financial institutions, among which should be mentioned the First National Bank of Perth Amboy and the Perth Amboy Trust Company. He is also conspicuous in the social circles and club life of New Jersey and New York, and is a member of the East Jersey Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Chemists' Club, and the Drug and Chemical Club, all of New York City. Mr. Roessler is to-day in the prime of his mental and physical powers, and as the active head of the great concern which he has built up plays an important part in the affairs of the community. His unusual abilities make him a leader among his associates, and he may claim to his credit the establishment of a concern founded upon so broad and firm a basis that it not only to-day dominates the chemical industry in this part of the world, but seems assured of a similarly important place in the future, guided, as it is surely safe to predict, for many years to come by his resourceful and conservative intellect. A great past and a great present has already been achieved by him for the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, and an even greater future seems not less certain.

Franz Roessler was united in marriage, May 11, 1890, with Elizabeth Kuchler, a daughter of George and Betty (Stein) Kuchler, old and highly respected residents of that place. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roessler, as follows: Maria, born 1892; Hans, born 1894; Fritz, born 1896; Anna, born 1898; Lillie, born 1900; and a child, born 1902.

JOHN LAZIER MacDOWALL, M. D., a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and one of the leading members of the medical profession in Middlesex county, New Jersey, with offices at the corner of Market and State streets, Perth Amboy, is a member of one of the oldest American families, an ancestor of his being Mary Chilton, who came to the New World on the "Mayflower" to seek religious liberty, and the first woman to step from the vessel onto the seemingly inhospitable shore. The MacDowalls later removed to Canada and became prominent in the life of that country, a great-grandfather of Dr. MacDowall having



Franz Roessler



been a united Empire loyalist and one of the founders of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. This Robert James MacDowall was a man of strong religious convictions and played a considerable part in the affairs of Upper Canada, where he founded the Presbyterian church.

Dr. MacDowall's father, another Robert James MacDowall, was a lifelong resident of Kingston, Ontario, and was there engaged in business as an importer of musical instruments. He married Elda Lucinda Lazier, a descendant of Jacobus Lazier, a French Huguenot, who escaped from France during the Huguenot massacres, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Ethel, who became the wife of W. L. McFarland; Etta, who became the wife of Dr. J. J. Robertson; John Lazier, with whom we are here concerned; Robert; and Elda.

Dr. John L. MacDowall was born August 29, 1878, in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, and as a lad attended the public schools of that city. After completing his studies at these institutions, he became a student in the Kingston Collegiate Institute and graduated from there in 1896 after completing his preparation for a college course. He then matriculated in Queen's University, Kingston, of which his great-grandfather had been one of the founders, and there took the classical course, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1900. He had determined to follow medicine as a profession in the meantime, and at once entered the Medical School of the same university and received his medical degree in 1903. He then came to New York City and took a post-graduate course in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in 1904 and 1905. After his graduation from the last named institution, Dr. MacDowall came directly to Perth Amboy, where he has since practiced. He has been attended with a high degree of success from the outset and is now recognized as an authority in his chosen branch of medicine. Besides his private practice he holds the post of assistant surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and is ophthalmologist in the Perth Amboy City Hospital. Dr. MacDowall has always interested himself in the general life of his adopted community, and is affiliated with a number of clubs and other organizations in Perth Amboy and elsewhere. He is a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York Medico Surgical Society, the Friars Club of New York City, the Canadian Club of New York City, the Colonial Country Club, the East Jersey Club, the Raritan Yacht Club and the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. He is, like his forbears, a Presbyterian in religious belief, and attends the church of that denomination in Perth Amboy. He is particularly fond of outdoor pastimes and spends his somewhat rare vacations fishing and hunting. He is also a member of the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

RAYMOND DeWITT HOWELL fills a responsible executive position in the business world of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

The family is one long resident in the State, and William Nayler Howell, Mr. Howell's father, was born in Kinkora, Mercer county, New

Jersey, April 28, 1849. He is still actively engaged as a calker with the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company. He has lived in this city for thirty-two years. He married Mary E. Fowler, who was born in Leipsic, Delaware, and is still living. They are the parents of three children: Mrs. H. Rankin, of Perth Amboy; Captain Charles F. Howell, of the United States navy; and Raymond DeWitt Howell. This is the sixth generation in America, the family coming originally from Wales.

Raymond DeWitt Howell was born in Perth Amboy, September 26, 1892. He received his education in the public and high schools of the city; then at the age of fifteen years he entered an insurance office in New York City. He remained for only a short time, however, then returned to Perth Amboy and secured a position with the Perth Amboy Hardware Company as office boy. He quickly gained the confidence of his employers and rose steadily. He was first promoted to clerk, and in 1917 made manager of the retail department. He is now manager of the business and assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Howell is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Junior Order of Mechanics; of the Royal Arcanum; and is also a member of the Junior Club; the Metropolitan Club of New York City, of which he is secretary and treasurer; and the Twentieth Century Club. He is well known in military circles, having held a commission in the Home Guards, New Jersey Militia Reserve. He is fond of all outdoor sports, being particularly interested in baseball.

Mr. Howell married, March 15, 1914, Petrea J. Stoier, who was born in Perth Amboy. Her parents, Hans and Elsie Stoier, both lived and died in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have two children: Ruth, born May 15, 1915; and Janet Petrea, born May 28, 1920. The family are members of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in all its work.

SCHUYLER C. VAN CLEEF.—Following in the footsteps of his father, James H. Van Cleef, lawyer, Assemblyman and State Senator, Schuyler C. Van Cleef prepared for the profession of law, and since 1898 has practiced at the Middlesex county bar, as did his father. He has also served in the State Legislature, and has advanced far along the road to success. He is of excellent and honorable Dutch ancestry, a man thoroughly liked and respected.

The Van Cleefs of Middlesex county descend from Holland ancestors, the first to come to this country being Jans Van Cleef, who came over in 1659, settling at New Utrecht, Long Island. He was born in Holland, in 1628, and prior to 1661 married Enjelye Lowerins, the line of descent being through the youngest of their eight children, Cornelius Van Cleef, and his wife, Frementje Van De Water; their son, Laurens, who settled in New Jersey, married and had a son, Isaac, born in 1742. Isaac Van Cleef married, in 1769, Dorcas Prunyea, born April 13, 1749, died March 28, 1812. Isaac Van Cleef died June 30, 1804. They were the parents of eleven children, including a son, Abraham, great-grandfather of Schuyler C. Van Cleef, of New Brunswick, of whom further.

Abraham Van Cleef was born July 3, 1785, died March 7, 1870. His

son, Peter A. Van Cleef, married Eliza Hutchings, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and died in 1884, his wife dying the same year. They were the parents of an only child, James H. Van Cleef, of whom further.

James H. Van Cleef was born at Branchville, Sussex county, New Jersey, July 12, 1841. He was an attorney and counsellor-at-law, practicing in New Brunswick. He was prominent in public life, serving his county and State as both Assemblyman and State Senator. He married Ellis S. Clark, and they were the parents of Schuyler C. Van Cleef, of whom further.

Schuyler C. Van Cleef was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 13, 1878. He was educated in the public schools, Rutgers Preparatory School, and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He studied law under his eminent father, and on February 21, 1898, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and on February 21, 1907, as a counsellor. He has practiced law in New Brunswick very successfully during the years which have since intervened, and ranks high at the Middlesex bar. In 1908 he was elected a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

Mr. Van Cleef married Annie Keeler, and they are the parents of three children, as follows: Helena Schuyler, James H., and Ann.

FORREST LEIGH SMITH, B. S., C. E.—A peculiar interest attaches to the men behind any achievement. The workmen are in evidence during the constructive period, and the completed work adds to the convenience or safety of the public, but who, looking beyond the obvious, would not delight in touching hands with the man in whose brain the achievement first had birth, and who planned to the smallest detail the successive steps by which the work was accomplished? Forrest Leigh Smith, of Mason & Smith, civil engineers, is a man whose career is being watched with the keenest interest by his friends, because he is the man behind much of the important construction work in this section.

Mr. Smith's father, James Augustus Smith, was born in Flemington, New Jersey, and has been a resident of Perth Amboy since 1874. He is a prominent merchant in that city. He married Elizabeth Noe, who was born in Perth Amboy, and still lives there, at the age of sixty-six. They were the parents of six children: Marion, who died in infancy; Forrest Leigh, of this review; Mabel Noe, the wife of William Gicking, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Ethel, who lives at home; James Earl, who also lives at home; and Pearl, twin of the last named, who died at birth.

Forrest Leigh Smith was born in Perth Amboy, January 20, 1880. He attended the schools of that city, and was graduated from the Perth Amboy High School in 1897. He then took a course at Wood's Business College, then a year at Rutgers College, 1898-1899, being made an associate member in 1907, and from 1911 to 1915 took a course at Cooper Union, New York, attending night classes and graduating with degrees of B. S. and C. E., receiving the former in 1911 and the latter in 1915. All this time he was carrying on his business in Perth Amboy, having in 1904 formed a partnership with S. J. Mason, of Perth Amboy, under the name of Mason & Smith, civil engineers. For the past seventeen years

they have continued this association of interests, and have handled some of the most interesting work in this region.

Mr. Smith was city engineer in 1905, 1906 and 1907; and township engineer for Woodbridge township for eight years. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a member of the alumni societies of Rutgers and Cooper Union, and was at one time president of the Perth Amboy High School Alumni Association. His favorite relaxation is in outdoor sports; he ran on the 'Varsity team at Rutgers, and has often played on the local football team. He is a member of the Raritan Yacht Club. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was at one time esteemed loyal knight.

Mr. Smith married Jeannette Schade, daughter of Nickolas and Anna (George) Schade. Mr. Schade, who is now deceased, was a veteran of the Civil War, but Mrs. Schade is now living with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Marvin Schade, born in 1905; Leonore, born in 1907; and Arnold, born in 1916. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES LOGAN CLEVINGER, numbered among the residents of Perth Amboy, is vice-president of the Perth Amboy Evening News Company, and editor of the Perth Amboy "Evening News."

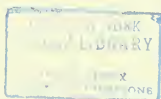
John Anthony Clevenger, father of James Logan Clevenger, is a direct descendant of the family by this name who came over from England and were members of the William Penn Colony in West Jersey. He was born in Beverly, New Jersey, September 10, 1841, and now resides in Hightstown, New Jersey. He was a farmer and later entered the railroad mail service, where he served for forty years, having been appointed by President Chester A. Arthur. He married Julia Gaskill, a native of Mount Holly, and by this marriage became the father of two children: Mrs. Grace C. Ashton, of Hightstown, New Jersey; James Logan, of further mention.

James Logan (J. Logan) Clevenger, son of John Anthony and Julia (Gaskill) Clevenger, was born on a farm near Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, February 13, 1879. He was brought by his parents to the town of South Amboy when he was but five years of age, and lived there for nine years and there attended school. In 1891 the family moved to Hightstown, where his parents have ever since resided, and here he attended the Peddie Institute, from which he was graduated in 1896, supplementing this with one year at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the private secretarial course, in 1897. He then entered the law office of his uncle, Joseph H. Gaskill, at Camden, New Jersey, and at the end of one year was employed as a reporter on the Asbury Park "Journal" for the summer season, becoming a reporter on the Perth Amboy "Chronicle" in the fall of 1899, and in 1901 with the Newark "Evening News." In 1903, with two others, he bought the Perth Amboy "Republican," which name was changed to the Perth Amboy "Evening News." Mr. Clevenger is director of the Perth Amboy Trust Company. In all matters relative to the welfare



Logan Levinger

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of the community in which he lives he has ever manifested a deep interest, aiding always to the utmost of his power any movement which tends to further public progress or good government. He affiliates with St. Peter's Episcopal Church and is a member of the vestry. His clubs are the East Jersey, Raritan Yacht, and Colonia Country, and his hobby is golf.

Mr. Clevenger married, October 6, 1902, Jane Liddell Farroat, daughter of the late Isaac and Martha Adelia Farroat, of Perth Amboy. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger have three children: James Logan, Jr., born June 22, 1904; Ruth, born July 1, 1907; John Burr, born October 1, 1917.

JOHN FRANCIS WEBER, M. D.—Dr. Weber was one of the patriotic physicians of the county who forsook a private professional career to serve his country in her need, and in camp and hospital, on transport and battlefield, risked contagion and death for the sick and dying. The story of what the medical corps of the American army did at home and abroad for their own, their allies, and even their enemies, may never be told in full, but should it be told even in part, it will form the brightest page in all medical history. Nor should the non-professional men of the medical and hospital corps, nor the nurses be overlooked when self-sacrifice and devotion are the themes under discussion, for they worked, suffered, and went down into every depth of human woe that the professionals did. To men like Dr. Weber, America owes a huge debt of gratitude, the only payment they ask for their sacrifice.

John Francis Weber, son of William A. and Emma H. Weber, was born at Florence, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 21, 1889, his father a merchant. He attended Florence public schools until graduated from grammar school in 1903, then was a student in Asbury Park High School during the school year 1904-05. He then entered Blight Preparatory School, finishing with the graduating class of 1908. Choosing the profession of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1913. The following year was spent as interne at Howard and Chestnut Hill hospitals, his private practice beginning at South Amboy, New Jersey, in 1914, and continuing until January 31, 1918. He then entered the military service of the United States in the medical corps, continuing until honorably discharged with the rank of captain, July 3, 1919. On August 1, 1919, he resumed private practice in South Amboy and there, where so well known, he is most highly appreciated both as physician and citizen.

Dr. Weber's military career began with his enlistment in the medical corps and his appointment to the rank of first lieutenant at the Army Medical School at Washington, D. C., which he attended from February 1 to March 15, 1918. From March 16 to May 10, 1918, he was on duty at Field No. 1, Aviation General Supply Department, Garden City, Long Island, going to Camp Dix, New Jersey, where his service covered the period from May 11 to May 19, 1918. He was assigned to the 311th Regiment of Infantry, 78th Division, and with that organization sailed from the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, May 19, 1918. They landed in

Liverpool, England, May 31st, following, and on June 1st sailed for Folkstone, England, landing in Calais, France, the same day. He served with the American Expeditionary Force in France until May 10, 1919, when he sailed from Bordeaux, France, arriving in Hoboken, New Jersey, May 26, 1919. The command was taken at once to Camp Merritt, leaving there June 3rd for Camp Dix, where Dr. Weber received honorable discharge, July 3, 1919, having left that camp just one year, one month and fourteen days earlier.

The nature and value of the service Dr. Weber rendered may be surmised from the military records. He was promoted to the rank of captain, February 14, 1919, and received from his own country the Distinguished Service Cross, and from France the Croix de Guerre.

Dr. Weber is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Masonic order, and Phi Alpha Sigma, the latter a medical fraternity.

Dr. Weber married, October 21, 1916, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rebecca Duval, daughter of George and Madeline S. Duval. Dr. and Mrs. Weber are the parents of two children: William Duval, born August 29, 1917; and Dorothy Louise, born December 5, 1918.

JOHN FRANCIS SEAMAN, a native son, when qualified to practice law, began in Perth Amboy, and although his war service delayed his beginning practice, he has accomplished a great deal and is winning his way toward success. He is a son of John Seaman, born in Austria-Hungary, as it once existed, and at about seventeen years of age came to the United States, settling in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He now owns and conducts a grocery store there, at No. 520 State street, and is a substantial citizen, formerly an excise commissioner. John Seaman married Anna Kmetz, and they are the parents of five children, all living in Perth Amboy: Joseph A., a grocer, in business at No. 475 Penn street; Mary E., married George A. Kozusko; John Francis, of further mention; Helen N., residing with her parents; and William G., a school-boy.

John Francis Seaman was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, March 1, 1895. He finished grammar school courses in the public school in 1910, then was a student at Seton Hall Preparatory School until 1914, going thence to the New York Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1917. In February, 1918, he entered the United States army, and for ten months was on duty at Camp Dix, the first four months with Company K, 311th Infantry, 78th Division. He was then transferred to Company 9, 3rd Battalion, 153rd Depot Brigade, for six months. He was mustered out with an honorable discharge, December 3, 1918. He began law practice in Perth Amboy in November, 1920. Mr. Seaman is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus. He is a devotee of all out-of-door athletic sports, baseball and football especially, with basketball a favorite indoor sport.

Mr. Seaman married, at Camp Dix, September 3, 1918, Catherine Alice Campbell, born in Perth Amboy, February 22, 1900, daughter of James E. and Ellen (Sullivan) Campbell, her father a Lehigh Valley Railroad conductor.

ABEL F. RANDOLPH.—Members of the Randolph family have long been located in New Jersey, and in both Union and Middlesex counties have been prominent in business, in agriculture and in the professions. During the last twenty years of his useful life, Abel F. Randolph was a lumber dealer of Metuchen, there conducting a prosperous business and acquiring a competence. In 1880 he built a handsome residence in Metuchen, and there his widow, Mrs. Margaret E. Randolph, yet resides. He was a son of Samuel and Mary (Boyce) Randolph, his father a farmer, and at the time of the birth of his son, Abel F., resided at Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey.

Abel F. Randolph was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, February 24, 1834, and died in Metuchen, New Jersey, in July, 1912. He was educated in the public schools, and although the son of a farmer, he did not take kindly to farm life and when free to make his own choice of an occupation he chose a mercantile life. He was variously engaged with different firms, finally becoming so well qualified that he established in the lumber business with Manning Freeman. He remained in the lumber business until his death, which, as before stated, covered a period of twenty years. He was an able business man, a good manager, and one whom all respected for his upright life and sterling character. In politics he was an Independent; and he attended services at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Randolph married, in Metuchen, December 20, 1856, Margaret E. Guernsey, born July 25, 1836, in Connecticut, daughter of Asa B. and Sarah A. (Canfield) Guernsey. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph were the parents of twelve children: Juliett, Joseph, Charles, George John, Nathan, Edwin, Harry, Jane, Jeannette, Ella, Nellie, and William. Mrs. Randolph attends the Methodist Episcopal church, as did her husband.

GEORGE JULIUS MILLER, numbered among the young professional men of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, gives promise of a brilliant future. Persuasive as an advocate, clear and forceful in argument, and an all-round, whole-hearted American, his friends are watching his rise in his profession with the greatest interest.

He is a son of Julius and Lena Miller, his father being a prominent merchant in Perth Amboy, where he has conducted a furniture business for the past twenty years.

George J. Miller was born in Perth Amboy, on January 15, 1895. When five years of age he entered the public schools of the city, and was ready for high school at the age of thirteen. Entering high school in 1908, he was graduated in 1912 (a class from which seven graduates have entered the legal profession), and that fall began a course at the New Jersey Law School, which ended with his graduation in 1915. He was a facile student, and possessed a retentive mind. During all his high school and law studies he assisted his father in the store many hours while out of school. He entered upon the practice of law in 1916, only to awaken, in July of the following year, to the great need of his country for men to do war service. He enlisted as a private, on

July 15, 1917, was promoted to sergeant-major, Coast Artillery Corps, on December 16, 1917, and on March 20, 1918, he was made army field clerk at the general headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, with the Chief of Artillery, where he was serving at the time. He reentered the practice of law upon his discharge from the army on June 16, 1919. He became a counsellor at law and master in chancery in December, 1919, passing both examinations the first time he took them. This is a record in which the young attorney's townspeople take a very natural pride. He married Bertha Francis Sarokin on January 15, 1921.

Mr. Miller acknowledges two hobbies—public speaking, and, in close alliance, books. He is a member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and of the Zionists. His religious convictions are those of the Jewish Orthodox. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

FRITZ WILLIAM HOYLER, works manager of Plant No. 1, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, has been well known in business and industrial circles of the city for above two decades, and has always been regarded by his fellow-townsmen as an enlightened and public-spirited citizen. He is a native of France, born in the city of Paris, May 3, 1869, a son of John Martin and Sophie (Jocher) Hoyler, who were then residing in that city. The elder Mr. Hoyler was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and his wife in the same place. They were the parents of ten children, of whom only one is now living, Fritz William.

When their son, Fritz William Hoyler, was yet a small child the elder Mr. Hoyler returned to Germany and settled in the city of Frankfort, and it was there that the lad was reared to manhood and received his education. He attended first the local volkschule or public school, and upon completing his studies at this institution entered a private chemical laboratory and took up the study of chemistry. He eventually engaged in the assaying business in Frankfort and continued thus occupied until November 15, 1889, on which date he sailed for the United States. Upon reaching this country, he at once entered the employ of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, of Perth Amboy, as an analytical chemist and thus established an association that has ever since continued. In 1910 he was appointed works manager, the office that he holds at the present time, discharging the responsible duties of that post with the highest degree of efficiency and making himself one of the most valued members of the company's organization. Mr. Hoyler is also interested in the general affairs of the community in which he has elected to reside and has taken a conspicuous part in them. From 1909 to 1914 he held the office of commissioner of the Perth Amboy Library, and has done much to develop that institution and increase its value to the city and extend the scope of its work. Mr. Hoyler is an Independent in politics, and in this displays his characteristic independence of mind, preferring to exercise his own best judgment on all matters of public interest with freedom rather than be in any degree bound by partisan considerations. He is a well known figure in social



Fritz Hoyle



and fraternal circles in the city, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a trustee of that order. From early youth Mr. Hoyler has taken great pleasure in athletics of all kinds, especially such sports and pastimes as are carried on out-of-doors. As a young man he played football a great deal, but more recently has sought his recreation in automobiling, of which he is very fond and does considerable motoring in various parts of the country. He also takes plenty of exercise in bowling.

Fritz William Hoyler was united in marriage, March 21, 1900, with Lena F. Schopper, a native of New York City, a daughter of Theodore and Antoinette (Most) Schopper, of that place, where the former is a retired business man of prominence. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyler, Helen Louise, born January 26, 1901, who resides in Perth Amboy with her parents.

ELMER HAROLD EULNER, M. D.—Dr. Eulner began his career as a private practitioner of medicine in South Amboy, in September, 1908, and has steadily grown in public estimation as a skilled and honorable physician. He has also taken an active part in South Amboy's business development and in her civic affairs, particularly so in the health department, for he preaches prevention of disease and puts the doctrine into practical execution through the medium of the city Board of Health, of which he was at one time president. He is of an Essex county, New Jersey, family, son of Herman Eulner, who was born in Newark, December 31, 1854. His mother, Emma Kieselee, was born in Newark, February 6, 1856, and their son, Elmer H., was born in that city. In 1884, three years after the birth of their son, Herman and Emma (Kieselee) Eulner moved to South River, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where both are yet living; he retired from business cares after a successful career as a merchant. They have three living children: Herman (2), of South River, who succeeded his father in the butcher business, and continues at the same location on Washington street; Elmer Harold, of further mention; Lillian, wife of John Rice, of New Brunswick.

Dr. Eulner is a grandson of Simon Eulner, who came to the United States from Germany and located at Lyons Farms, then on the outskirts of Newark, New Jersey, but since incorporated within the city limits. There Simon Eulner farmed and operated a distillery. He is credited with having conceived and built the first incubator for hatching chickens ever put into practical use. It was at the farm in Newark that Herman Eulner, father of Dr. Eulner, was born.

Elmer Harold Eulner was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 1, 1881, and there the first three years of his life were passed. In 1884 his parents moved to South River, New Jersey, and there the lad attended public school and also received private instruction. After completing his school years, he taught for five years in the public schools, entering Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the end of his teaching experiences. He was graduated M. D. from Jefferson, class of

1907, then spent a year as interne at St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark. In September, 1908, he located in South Amboy, New Jersey, and there he has attained a very satisfactory practice in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Eulner has other business interests of importance. He is president of the Wessco Realty Company, of South Amboy; president of the Galbourn Land Company, of Middlesex county (a company dealing principally in Florida lands); and is interested in the Morgan Beach Realty Company and other business corporations of South Amboy and South River. During the years 1912-14, he was president of the South Amboy Board of Health; is now on the staff of the South Amboy Hospital; a member of the New Jersey State and Middlesex County Medical societies; the Masonic order; Knights of Pythias; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Boating, fishing and hunting are his favorite sports, and these he frequently and thoroughly enjoys.

Dr. Eulner married, at South River, New Jersey, June 30, 1909, Katherine French, born there October 12, 1886, daughter of Abial and Sarah Maria (Wright) French, her father now living at South River, retired, her mother deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Eulner are the parents of two children: Elmer Treganowan, born September 18, 1910; and Katherine, born August 6, 1913.

RICHARD JOSEPH GALVIN.—In both City Council and State Legislature, Mr. Galvin has served his city well, and he is one of the men whose support has aided all movements for the good of the community in which he lives. Richard Joseph Galvin is a son of Richard Joseph Galvin, who was born in Ireland, and came to the United States with his brothers John and William Galvin, and located at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where they were employed at the coal shipping docks. Richard Joseph, the father of Richard Joseph of this review, married Elizabeth Catherine Lyons, who was born in Ireland, and died at the age of thirty-five. His widow, yet surviving him (1920), is a resident of Perth Amboy. They were the parents of seven children: Johanna, now widow of Patrick Hurley; Catherine, deceased wife of John Kelly; Abbie, married William Rigby, of Roselle, New Jersey; Mary, married H. C. Reilly, of Perth Amboy; Patrick, deceased; John, deceased; Richard Joseph (2), of further mention.

Richard Joseph (2) Galvin, youngest of the children of Richard Joseph and Elizabeth Catherine (Lyons) Galvin, was born in Elizabethport, New Jersey, May 4, 1874, and there the first two years of his life were passed. The family moved to Perth Amboy in 1876, and there the lad, Richard J., attended Public School No. 1, and St. Mary's Parochial School, finishing with graduation from St. Mary's, class of 1886. For fifteen years after leaving school, he was in the employ of Kelly & McAlinden, hardware dealers of Perth Amboy, then was with the New York Heating and Ventilating Company, of New York City, for one year. On March 1, 1903, he began the plumbing business at his present address, No. 386 State street, Perth Amboy, and has since

been engaged there in the business. He is also president of the Richard J. Galvin Developing Company, with headquarters at No. 215 Broad street, Elizabeth, New Jersey. A good business man, Mr. Galvin has won success fairly and honorably, and, in the close competition of twentieth century business life, he has won honorable mention.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Galvin has for four terms represented the Third Ward of Perth Amboy on the city Board of Aldermen, and for one term represented his district in the New Jersey Legislature as assemblyman. During the World War, he was enrolled in the State Military Reserve. He is a charter member of Perth Amboy Lodge, Knights of Columbus; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

He married, in Perth Amboy, Rose Martin, born there, daughter of James and Julia (Cushing) Martin, both deceased, her father an engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Galvin are the parents of three children: Loretta, Rose and Catherine.

REV. ARTHUR LOUIS KREYLING.—Although he is a comparatively recent comer to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the Rev. Arthur Louis Kreyling has already made an important place for himself in the religious life of the community and gained the esteem and affection of his congregation as pastor of the Lutheran Church of Our Saviour in that city. Mr. Kreyling is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where his birth occurred, July 18, 1889, and a son of Christian and Bertha (Bentel) Kreyling, old and highly respected residents of that place, the former having been successfully engaged in business there as a caterer for a number of years.

The childhood of Arthur L. Kreyling was passed in the city of his birth, and he there attended the parochial school of the Mount Calvary English Lutheran Church until his graduation in June, 1902. He had been prepared for college at that institution, and in September of the same year matriculated at St. John's College. There he took the classical course and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1908. The young man had by that time definitely determined upon entering the ministry of the Lutheran church, and with this end in view, matriculated at the Concordia Lutheran Theological Seminary at St. Louis, in September, 1908. He pursued his studies in divinity at that institution until he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1911. He was regularly ordained into the ministry July 2, 1911, and was sent to do missionary work at Chickasha, Oklahoma, remaining at that post until November, 1914. In December of the same year Mr. Kreyling was called to the Immanuel Lutheran Church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and remained in charge of that church until the entrance of the United States into the World War. Mr. Kreyling was prompt to offer his services to the government, and was shortly after appointed camp pastor for the Lutheran church at Camp Meade and for eight camps in the Baltimore district. His war services continued from December, 1917, until June, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge. It was in

August, 1919, that Mr. Kreyling came to Perth Amboy, whither he had been called to take the pastorate of the Lutheran Church of Our Saviour, a post which he continues to occupy. In the brief space of time that he has been in charge of his present church, Mr. Kreyling has proven himself a most active and devoted clergyman and has done much to organize the work of the parish.

Arthur Louis Kreyling was united in marriage at St. Louis, Missouri, with Florence Stephanie Tacke, a daughter of Charles William and Emma Kathryn (Schenck) Tacke of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Kreyling are the parents of three children, as follows: Dorothy Lillian, born July 3, 1914; Arthur Ralph, born January 10, 1916; and Ruth Adele, born November 14, 1917.

DR. HARRY WILLARD McDONALD, JR.—As an exceptionally able chiropractor, Dr. Henry Willard McDonald, Jr., has attained prestige in the practice of his profession, his success having come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are the enviable concomitants of precedence in professional life.

Harry Willard McDonald, Sr., father of Dr. Harry W. McDonald, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the son of Andrew McDonald, who brought his family to this country when he was a young man. Andrew McDonald took an active part in both the Mexican and Civil wars. He died in Pittsburgh, at the age of eighty-six years. Harry Willard McDonald, Sr., now lives retired in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where for many years he was president of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Exchange. He married Margaret Thompson, of Ballyhaise, Ireland, and they are the parents of one child, Harry Willard, Jr., mentioned below.

Harry Willard McDonald, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1886. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native place and the Allegheny High School, graduating from the latter in 1904. He then went to Fresno, California, where he lived on a ranch for three years, after which he traveled through the southern part of Mexico and then through Canada on account of ill health. In 1911 he returned to his native city, Pittsburgh, and having decided to become a chiropractor, he entered the Central College of Chiropractic at Pittsburgh, from which institution he was graduated in 1914, later matriculating at the Palmer School at Davenport, Iowa. Upon the conclusion of the period spent in the Palmer School, he went to New York City and established himself in active practice there, but soon, thereafter, opened an office in New Brunswick, New Jersey, continuing to practice in New York City, however, until 1917, when he discontinued his practice there and since has devoted himself exclusively to his ever-increasing clientele in this community, his office at No. 90 Monument Square.

Dr. McDonald is a member of New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.





August M. Thurnwald
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With a vigorous and luminous intellect, Dr. McDonald combines strength of character and a genial disposition. This union of traits explains in a large measure his success, and gives promise of even more signal achievements in the future. He is a close student, keeping fully abreast of modern thought in all matters pertaining to his profession, and he possesses the high esteem and implicit confidence of the general public. Dr. McDonald has never married.

AUGUST C. STREITWOLF.—This name is not an introduction, it is simply an announcement. To introduce Mr. Streitwolf to the readers of this work would be wholly superfluous, for his high standing as a representative citizen is common knowledge beyond the limits of his home town, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

August C. Streitwolf was born in New Brunswick, May 19, 1879, the son of August and Elizabeth (Landmesser) Streitwolf. He obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native place and then entered Peddie Institute at Hightstown, New Jersey, where he remained for a while, after which, having determined to adopt the law as a profession, he matriculated at the law school of the New York University, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in New York State, May 14, 1901, as an attorney in New Jersey, June 10, 1901, and as a counsellor in this State, June 29, 1904. From 1901 until 1919 he maintained an office for general practice in both New York City and New Brunswick, New Jersey, but when elected to his present position as president of the Middlesex Title Guarantee and Trust Company at New Brunswick, he retired from active law practice in New York City, but continued to maintain a nominal office at No. 59 Wall street in connection with his bank duties and the general practice of law at New Brunswick. Mr. Streitwolf is general counsel for the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company; also counsel for various corporations, and his favorite branch of legal practice is corporation law.

In politics Mr. Streitwolf is a staunch Democrat, and takes an ardent interest in the affairs of the organization. He served in the General Assembly of New Jersey in 1911, and again was elected to serve the following year. He affiliates with Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons. A Baptist in religion, he has always served the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church well by personal interest, and his means are ever contributed to it.

On April 17, 1907, Mr. Streitwolf was united in marriage with Edna E. Rose. They have no issue.

August C. Streitwolf might be called one of the most prominent business men in New Brunswick, for such he is in the highest sense. Executant, financier, citizen, philanthropist—all these he is to an eminent degree, but perhaps an attempt to describe him in a single phrase would be best accomplished by the simple statement "that he is a true man."

SELDEN TALCOTT KINNEY, M. D.—When Dr. Kinney came to South Amboy in 1913, he was not without practical medical experience, having been out of college for two years, during which he served as hospital interne, and was associated with his father in sanitarium practice at Easton. He is now well established in practice in South Amboy, and is highly regarded by the brethren of his profession.

Dr. Kinney is of ancient Colonial family, the Kinneys having come from England to New England as early as 1685, descendants serving in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, T. W. Kinney, married a Miss Ranney, of Vermont, and they settled in Suffield, Connecticut, where they lived until the death of Mr. Kinney, when Mrs. Kinney made her home with her son, Dr. C. Spencer Kinney, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. C. Spencer Kinney was born in Suffield, Connecticut, April 13, 1855, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1920. He had been in active practice in Easton for twenty years prior to his death, was a noted alienist, and owner of Easton Sanitarium, an institution widely known. He married Jane L. Dill, born in Middletown, New York, October 29, 1857, who survives her husband, a resident of Easton, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Kinney were the parents of two sons: Selden T., of further mention; and Harry Dill, a mining engineer and assistant mine superintendent, a veteran of the World War, having served in France with the engineering section of the American Expeditionary Force, ranking as first lieutenant.

Selden Talcott Kinney was born in Middletown, New York, October 1, 1883, and there attended private and public schools, reaching high school. After his parents located in Easton in 1900, he finished his preparatory study at Easton Academy. He then entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, whence he was graduated A. B., 1906; A. M., 1909. He then began the study of medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, receiving his degree M. D., class of 1911. He was interne at Flower and Metropolitan hospitals, New York, in 1911 and 1912, then was his father's medical assistant at Easton Sanitarium for one year. In 1913 he located in South Amboy, New Jersey, where he has spent seven successful years. He has had special training in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, having taken courses in three hospitals, including the Middletown State Hospital and the Gowanda Hospital. He also studied under his father, a noted alienist, and has won an excellent reputation as a specialist in mental and nervous diseases. He is medical inspector for the public schools of South Amboy, member of the Board of Health for the past four years, member of the staff of South Amboy Hospital, and does the local medical examining for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

During the World War period, 1917-1918, Dr. Kinney was medical examiner of the Sayreville Draft Board until a severe illness incapacitated him. He is a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society, New Jersey State Medical Society, and Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

Dr. Kinney married, at Hoboken, New Jersey, April 4, 1914, Martha E. Frame, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, who died March 31, 1919.

CHARLES R. SMITH.—A resident of New Brunswick, New Jersey, all his life, Charles R. Smith is closely identified with many of the institutions in this city.

Born May 17, 1888, in New Brunswick, the boyhood days of Charles R. Smith were spent in the public schools here and Nelson's Business College. His business career began with C. H. Mallory & Company, where he remained for two years, then entering the employ of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York, Mr. Smith continued with them for two years more. His next step forward was when he became connected with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, where for ten years he was in business, receiving a thorough training in banking. He graduated from the American Institute of Banking in 1918. In the summer of 1919 he came to New Brunswick to take charge of the newly-created banking department of the Middlesex Title Guarantee and Trust Company as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Smith is very active in Masonic affairs; he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Temple Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, all located in New Brunswick. In addition he is a member of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark, New Jersey; also the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; and is a trustee of the Board of Trade.

On July 15, 1912, Charles R. Smith was united in marriage with Anna P. Lang, and they have three children: Daniel L., Frances L., and Henry F. Mr. and Mrs. Smith attend the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. The family home is at No. 395 Livingston avenue.

ISADORE SIEGEL, M. D.—Although but a few years have elapsed since his coming to Perth Amboy, the name of Dr. Isadore Siegel is already familiar and most favorably so to a majority of residents of the community. Dr. Siegel has during these few years thoroughly identified himself both as a physician and a citizen with the progressive element of the city.

Moses Siegel, father of Isadore Siegel, was born in Russia, and for a number of years carried on a successful grocery business there. In 1908 he retired from active business life and came with his wife and family to this country, settling in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Siegel are the parents of six children: Sophia, wife of H. Goldstein, of Perth Amboy; George, a constructing engineer in Russia; Harry, a dry goods merchant with a store at No. 444 Amboy avenue; Anna, wife of N. Galosoff, of Perth Amboy; Isadore, of further mention; Constance, a resident of Newark, New Jersey.

Isadore Siegel, son of Moses and Rose Siegel, was born January 5, 1885, in Russia. After graduating from the Gymnasium in his native city, which is equivalent to the high school in this country, he matriculated in Berlin University, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately came to this country and after serving his internship of one year in the Lying-In Hospital in New

York City, and passing his State Board examination, which latter he completed July 5, 1911, he decided to establish himself in the practice of his profession in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where his parents had made their home since coming to this country. With an office at No. 121 Market street, Perth Amboy, he is acquiring a large and steadily growing clientele and carving out for himself a place in the front rank of the city's younger physicians. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the Middlesex Medical Society. Politically, Dr. Siegel is an Independent, voting for the candidate he believes best fitted for the office sought, regardless of party label. He is a member of the Hebrew Synagogue, and also affiliates with the Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Siegel married, July 28, 1913, Jeanette Kramer, a daughter of Abraham Kramer, a dry goods merchant at No. 313 State street, Perth Amboy. Dr. and Mrs. Siegel are the parents of a son, Ralph, born May 2, 1914, and a daughter, Shirley Eleanor, born April 2, 1920.

With a vigorous and luminous intellect, Dr. Siegel combines strength of character and a genial disposition. This union of traits explains in a large measure his success and gives promise of even more signal achievements in the future. His hobby is music and he is particularly fond of the opera. He is a close student, keeping fully abreast of modern thought in all matters pertaining to his profession, and possesses the high esteem and explicit confidence of the medical fraternity and the general public.

LEO J. COAKLEY.—It is a somewhat unusual occurrence for four generations of one family to be living in the same city, yet such is the case with Leo J. Coakley, he and his little daughter constituting two generations, his mother and her father being the other two, all residing in South Amboy, New Jersey.

Born in that city, December 28, 1890, Leo J. Coakley is the son of John J. and Anna (Costello) Coakley. The former is in the grocery business, at No. 117 Broadway, South Amboy, and was at one time a member of the Board of Education of the city, also treasurer of the Star Building and Loan Association there. His wife, Anna (Costello) Coakley, is the daughter of Walter Costello, who came to the United States many years ago from Ireland and has lived in South Amboy for more than fifty years. He is now eighty-four years old (1921). The Coakley family also came from Ireland.

Attending St. Mary's Parochial School in South Amboy in his boyhood, Leo J. Coakley acquired his education partly in that institution and later went to St. Peter's College at Jersey City, New Jersey. After graduating from the latter, Mr. Coakley took up the study of law, becoming a student at the New York Law School. He was admitted to practice at the New Jersey State bar in February, 1914, and at once opened an office in his home town, at No. 118 North Broadway.

In the public affairs of the city Mr. Coakley has been particularly active, both in civic matters and in the field of politics, he being a member of the Democratic party. In 1916 Mr. Coakley was appointed secre-





August S. Smith.

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tary of the Board of Health of South Amboy, his term being one year. From 1917 to 1920 he was city solicitor of South Amboy.

During the World War Mr. Coakley enlisted in the army and was assigned for duty at the medical detachment headquarters, port of embarkation, Newport News, Virginia, remaining there until discharged, in January, 1919. After the troops were disbanded and the American Legion was formed, Mr. Coakley became a member of it. He is now past vice-commander of the county association.

In addition to the American Legion, Mr. Coakley is a member of the Knights of Columbus, being a past grand knight of the order. He is also connected with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of outdoor sports, but his favorite pastime is to witness a good baseball game.

At South Amboy, June 5, 1918, Leo J. Coakley was married to Kathryn M. Lyons, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Lyons. They have one child, Eileen Coakley, born December 18, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Coakley are members of the Roman Catholic church.

AUGUST K. STAUDT.—Captains and leaders of industry in their respective lines almost invariably are self-made men. Their lives blend closely with romance, giving an inspiring example of just what energy, perseverance and ability can accomplish. Success becomes part of their everyday activities, and each year is like a stepping stone to still greater and more pronounced achievements.

August K. Staudt stands prominent among the leading citizens of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and a brief resumé of his life reflects well-earned rewards in his chosen field. Tireless energy and broad public-spirited benevolence have been the keynotes of his success, and his notable progress in local circles indicates still more marked distinction in his activities in the time to come. His career is an inspiration.

Mr. Staudt was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, on December 6, 1869. He was the second child of Conrad and Rosa Staudt in a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. Receiving his education in Germany, and satisfactorily fulfilling his military duties in the Bavarian army, he left his native land, in 1891. The five years following were spent in England, America and France, and in this time Mr. Staudt perfected his training as a correspondent in foreign languages.

Upon his return to Nuremberg in 1896, Mr. Staudt became connected with a large local industry, and a year later, in 1897, married Katherine P. Vorgang, of Brooklyn, New York, whom he had met on his visit to America, and who, in the year noted, was visiting relatives in Germany. Mr. Staudt was soon made superintendent of the Nuremberg factory, but relinquished this position in 1901 to take up a residence with Mrs. Staudt in America.

After occupying a number of important positions in banks and commercial houses, Mr. Staudt associated himself with the Perth Amboy Tile Works, and became a resident of this city. The plant at that time was practically unknown and quite insignificant, while the company, itself,

had just been reorganized. It was not long before unexpected difficulties arose, and in order to safeguard the investment he had made, Mr. Staudt was compelled to assume the full management of the small tile factory. He was undismayed, however, despite the fact that his working knowledge of ceramics was quite meager, and with grim determination he resolved to build up the establishment, if possible in any way, and make it one of the successful enterprises of the community. He took a hand in affairs immediately, donning his overalls and tackling any job that needed to be done. Nothing was too hard, for it was a case of necessity and resolve—the plant must flourish. Mr. Staudt established a definite working policy for the organization. He rebuilt what remained of the little defunct plant on the solid foundation of honor and integrity in business—the best products at the right price, and the same treatment of every customer, whether large or small. These principles live with the business now, just as they did in the early days, and they are one of the secrets of the remarkable success which the industry has attained.

Step by step the business thrived, and then came into its own. The success has been spectacular, and due to the guiding hand and persevering energy of Mr. Staudt. The plant was developed and extended from year to year, and to-day occupies a position as one of the most modern and best equipped ceramic plants in the State of New Jersey. The floor space has grown from 6784 square feet to close to 42,000 square feet, more than six-fold; even now, the capacity is taxed to the utmost to furnish the demands of customers, and still more expansion will be necessary in the future. Mr. Staudt can well take pride in this achievement, for with the plant he has grown to enjoy an enviable position among the leading business men in the State. In his treatment of his employees, he has shown that he has at heart their utmost welfare and security; he has assisted them to purchase homes for their families, arranging large yearly bonuses for faithfully performed duties. Moreover, he has taken out a large block of building and loan stock for operatives at the plant without their knowledge, and which, when due, will be given to deserving employees.

Mr. Staudt is a member of the American Ceramic Society, and past president of the New Jersey Clay Workers' Association and Eastern Section of the American Ceramic Society, and has long occupied a position on the board of directors of the latter organization. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the East Jersey Club, Raritan Yacht Club, Elks' Club and other well-known organizations. His name will also be found in the membership list of many worthy societies, giving them the benefit of his support and influence.

Mr. and Mrs. Staudt have one child, Augusta Johanna, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 16, 1906. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

EDWARD ALOYSIOUS BRADY, proprietor and manager of the New Brunswick Coal, Ice and Lumber Company, which is located at No. 328 Commercial avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, holds a recog-

nized place among the prominent business men of this community. Being a good citizen, as well as an able executant, Mr. Brady is ever ready to coöperate in whatever pertains to the advancement of the public welfare.

Patrick Brady, father of Edward Aloysious, was born March 19, 1829, and died July 22, 1920, at Stapleton, Staten Island, where for many years he had been established in the coal and ice business, being one of the largest railroad contractors in this country. He married Annie M. McAtamney, a native of Ireland, and now a resident of Stapleton. Mr. and Mrs. Brady were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom are still living: Edward Aloysious, of further mention; Genevieve, wife of Hugh E. Conness; and Anna Rose, wife of Charles E. McAteer.

Edward Aloysious Brady, son of Patrick and Annie M. (McAtamney) Brady, was born March 12, 1877, at Newark, New Jersey. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Bayonne, New Jersey, and there attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he terminated his schooling and began his business career. His first employment was with the Consumers' Coal and Ice Company at Bayonne, where he remained for three years, resigning at the end of that time to visit the various coal sections throughout the country. On March 3, 1903, he came to New Brunswick and secured a position with the New Brunswick Ice Company. During the next four years he made himself familiar with it in every detail, and when four years later he bought the entire business, he was capable of taking it and managing it most efficiently, which is proven by the consistent growth of the enterprise. The name of the company is now the New Brunswick Coal, Ice and Lumber Company.

Mr. Brady has never held any public office, but has always been keenly interested in the welfare of the community, and active in securing the choice of the best men available for such posts. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Order of Eagles, Lion Club, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, and attends the Sacred Heart Church of that denomination at New Brunswick.

On October 17, 1906, Edward Aloysious Brady was united in marriage with Mary A. R. Smith, of New Brunswick, daughter of the late Thomas and Mary (Lynch) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Brady are the parents of two children: Vincent Patrick, born July 22, 1907; Edward, born June 29, 1918.

DR. B. W. HOAGLAND, of Woodbridge, was born in Danville, New Jersey, December 3, 1866, son of Nathan and Emily E. (Albertson) Hoagland, both Hoaglands and Albertsons being among the oldest New Jersey families. Nathan Hoagland was a farmer of Danville all his active life, and a man highly esteemed in his community. Dr. Hoagland attended the public schools of Philadelphia and in 1883 entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was

graduated in the class of 1886. He began practice in Oxford, New Jersey, the year of his graduation, there continuing eleven years, until 1897, removing in the latter year to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he has now been in practice for twenty-four years, 1897-1921.

During the war of 1917-18 he served in the Medical Corps of the United States army, from August 11, 1917, to December 10, 1918, with the rank of captain. After receiving honorable discharge, he returned to Woodbridge and resumed private practice.

Dr. Hoagland is a director of the First National Bank of Woodbridge, and of the Port Reading Building and Loan Association; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Maccabees of the World; and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is an Independent; his church membership is with the Congregational church of Woodbridge.

Dr. Hoagland married, at Oxford, New Jersey, Alice E. Perry, daughter of Oliver N. and Rebecca G. (Van Sickle) Perry, she a descendant of the Commodore Oliver H. Perry family, and of the ancient Van Sickle family, of Warren county, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Hoagland are the parents of four children: Verna L., Edith E., Lewis P., and Alice R.

JAMES PARKER and his father, also James, two of New Jersey's eminent sons, were residents of Middlesex county. James Parker, Sr., was an active member of the Board of Proprietors of the colony of New Jersey, and a member of the Provincial Council prior to the Revolution. He was a man of large landed interests, and very influential.

The son, James Parker, born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 3, 1776, died in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, April 1, 1868. He was a graduate of Columbia College, class of 1791, and later became a merchant of New York City. Upon the death of his father, James (2) Parker returned to Perth Amboy and there ever after resided. He was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, 1806-28; commissioner to fix the boundary line between New Jersey and New York in 1827-29; collector of the port of Amboy, 1829-30; elected to Congress as a Federalist in 1832, served two terms, and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1844.

Always active in public affairs, he was widely known and honored. For many years he was a vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society, and from 1864 until his death was its president. He gave to Rutgers College the land on which its buildings stand, and was always a warm friend of the cause of education.

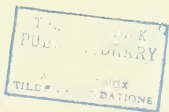
ABRAHAM S. KERR—The story of Abraham S. Kerr is a history of obstacles overcome and a definite end achieved, not only in an ordinary degree, but followed to a highly specialized point. As one of the most prominent pharmacists of New Brunswick, New Jersey, he now stands in the lead in a profession which demands of every man engaged in it the greatest skill and precision, as well as exhaustive technical knowledge.

Mr. Kerr was born in the State of Vitebsk, Russia, May 10, 1890. He attended the schools of that locality until he was fifteen years of age,



James Parkes







Chauncey C. Baldwin

when he came to America to join his parents, who had theretofore come to New York City to found a home for their family. In New York the boy went to work in a drug store, but not content with the subordinate position which he was able to fill in the beginning, set high his standard of achievement, and proceeded to reach it. He attended night school faithfully and punctually, and in 1911 passed his Regent's examination. In 1912, with what assistance his family was able to give him, together with his savings, the young man entered Fordham University and was graduated in Pharmacy in 1914. Following his graduation he took a special post-graduate course in Bacteriology covering the year 1915. This preparation placed Mr. Kerr in line for big work. He accepted a position in New York City, in Analytical Bacteriology, continuing along this line for one year. Next he became associated with the Liggett Company, as manager. His ambition, however, was to place himself at the head of an establishment of his own, and to that end he came to New Brunswick, June 23, 1917, and purchased his present store on the corner of Church and Neilson streets. He greatly enlarged the location, redecorating and improving the building, and making it up-to-date in every respect. Although beginning at so recent a date, comparatively, Mr. Kerr has placed himself in the front line in this business in New Brunswick, and commands a splendid trade. His future looks very bright, and with the foundations upon which he has built, success in large measure is only a matter of time. Personally, Mr. Kerr is a man of broad interests, keeping in touch with every phase of public activity and scientific development. He finds his relaxation in outdoor sports.

Mr. Kerr's people are all connected with the drug business in Greater New York. His father, Solomon Kerr, who was born in Russia, now lives retired in New York City, and was formerly a glass manufacturer. He married Hannah Lockshin, also born in Russia, and now a resident of New York City. Of their children, Abraham S. Kerr, of New Brunswick, is the second. The oldest, Luba, is now the wife of Saul Goldfarb, of Brooklyn, New York. Of the younger sons and daughters Julius resides in Brooklyn, and Sophie, Joseph and Bertha reside in New York City.

Mr. Kerr married, in New York City, June 4, 1917, Dorothy I. Weiner, who was born in Riga, Russia, and is the daughter of Jacob and Mary Weiner, now residents of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have one daughter, Florence, born April 14, 1919.

CHAUNCEY CLARK BALDWIN, vice-president of the Standard Underground Cable Company of Perth Amboy, president of the East Jersey Club, and one of the most prominent citizens of Perth Amboy, where he enjoys a well-earned reputation for his intelligent and public-spirited participation in public affairs, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in the town of Maumee, Lucas county, Ohio, June 26, 1866. He is a son of Perry C. and Jane (Starkweather) Baldwin, the former a Presbyterian minister in Northern Ohio for more than fifty years. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin was born in Ashville, North Carolina, and died in

Toledo, Ohio, in 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife was a native of North Hampton, Ohio, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1889. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Charles R., deceased; Julia N., who became the wife of John M. Nichols, of Waterbury, Connecticut; Sarah T., who became the wife of W. H. Dodge, of Jefferson, Ohio, and is now deceased; William H., of Delta, Ohio, now deceased; and Chauncey Clark, with whom we are here concerned.

Chauncey Clark Baldwin passed the first part of his childhood in his native town of Maumee, Ohio, and there attended the local public schools, graduating from the high school after being prepared for a collegiate course. He then entered the New Lyme Institute at New Lyme, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1885, taking the degree of B. S. Immediately after completing his studies at the latter institution, he secured a position with the Waterbury Clock Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, but remained with that concern only one year. He left this position in order to accept a position as superintendent for the firm of Wallace & Sons, dealers in brass and copper at Ansonia, Connecticut, in which he continued for ten years. The next two years were spent by him as superintendent of the Hendricks Brothers Copper Mills at Soho, New Jersey, from which he resigned to become the general manager of the Waclark Wire Company of Elizabeth, New Jersey. After three years there he became general manager of the National Conduit and Cable Company of Hastings-on-Hudson, and two years later resigned to become connected with the Standard Underground Cable Company of Perth Amboy, an association that has continued to the present time. His first position with the Standard Company was as manager of its wire mill, but in 1916 he was appointed vice-president of the concern and still holds that office. Besides his association with this company, Mr. Baldwin has taken an active interest in the development of the financial interests of Perth Amboy and is now a director of the First National Bank of the city. In politics he is a Republican, and although not a politician in any sense, has taken part in the conduct of public affairs and has held membership on the Water Board of the city for some years. He is a prominent figure in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and is a member of Lodge No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Royal and Select Masters; Knights Templar; Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. Besides these Masonic bodies he is affiliated with Lodge No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the East Jersey Club, of which he is the president; and the Colonial Golf Club. He is a devotee of outdoor sports of all kinds and takes particular pleasure in golf and automobiling. A Presbyterian in religious belief, Mr. Baldwin attends the church of that denomination in Perth Amboy.

Chauncey Clark Baldwin married (first) February 1, 1906, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Caroline Stephen, whose death occurred August 23, 1918. He married (second) September 18, 1919, Matilde W. Hiester, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS De VOE, prominent in legal circles, and in the general life of Middlesex county and the city of New Brunswick, whose career as an attorney and as the holder of important public offices has already won for him the respect and esteem of the community, and made him an influential man in local affairs, is a native of New Jersey.

George W. De Voe, father of Frederick W. De Voe, and son of the late George W. De Voe, founder and president until his death of the People's National Bank, New Brunswick, was a former borough clerk and postmaster at Spotswood, New Jersey, and is now in the real estate and insurance business there. He married Alice Appleby, daughter of Herbert Appleby, former postmaster of Old Bridge. To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Devoe was born a son, Frederick Williams, mentioned below.

Frederick Williams De Voe was born in Old Bridge, New Jersey, November 15, 1889, and secured the elementary portion of his education in the public school at Spotswood. He afterwards attended Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, and upon completing a business course at this institution he secured a position as reporter on the "Home News" at New Brunswick and later on the "Evening News" at Perth Amboy. In 1912, having chosen the profession of law for his life work, he matriculated in the New York Law School, and was admitted to practice law in New Jersey in 1915. He then opened an office at No. 40 Paterson street, and commenced the practice of his profession, attaining a most remarkable and gratifying success. He is already recognized as a successful member of the bar of Middlesex county, although having been practicing but a comparatively short time, and enjoys a large popular reputation. In his political life he is a Democrat, and was elected to the General Assembly for the year 1919 and reelected for the year 1920. During the year 1919 he served as chairman of the towns and townships committee, and as a member of the Board of Education, also served as a member of the latter for the year 1920, in addition to being a member of the Board of Public Health. He was the father of the bill of minimum wages of \$700 for school teachers, in 1919, and in the following year was sponsor for the \$1,000 wage. He fraternizes with the following organizations: Middlesex County Bar Association; New Jersey State Bar Association; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Scott Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; Charles L. Walters Council, No. 178, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Wickatunk Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Forest No. 13, Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He serves as attorney for the Milltown Building and Loan Association, of Milltown; Middlesex County Building and Loan Association, of New Brunswick; and of the First National Bank, of Milltown, New Jersey.

Mr. De Voe married, July 14, 1915, Marion Behringer, daughter of the late Michael and Lydia (Jones) Behringer. Mr. and Mrs. De Voe are the parents of two children: Dorothy Frances, born July 12, 1916; Betty Appleby, born July 13, 1919.

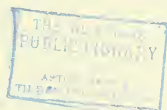
JAMES ALEXANDER MORRISON, numbered among the progressive and prosperous business men of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is a man whose years, sixty-one, have been years of fruitful endeavor and high attainment. Mr. Morrison is one of those successful men from whose biography the young man may learn how to best direct his efforts in order to attain the worthwhile things of life.

Daniel Morrison, father of James Alexander Morrison, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and when but a lad emigrated by himself to this country. Upon landing in New York City he remained there for a while, but later removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where in 1869 he established himself in the grocery business at the corner of French and James streets and here continued successfully until his death, which occurred in December, 1874. He married Anna Miller Dale, a native of Ireland, her birth having occurred there in 1832. Mrs. Morrison now resides in New Brunswick. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were born five children: James Alexander, of further mention; Mary E., deceased; John J., William D., and Daniel L.

James Alexander Morrison was born February 6, 1860, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and attended the local public schools until he had reached the age of seventeen years. He then entered his father's grocery store, which he continued to manage for many years, after which his brother became proprietor of the store, and he has since given considerable attention to the publishing business. In October, 1886, he became associated with the H. L. Fairchild medical business, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, having full control as superintendent of same. Mr. Morrison is also a director of the Homestead Building and Loan Association and the Second People's Building and Loan Association.

But it has not been only in the business world that Mr. Morrison's time and energies have been expended. On the contrary there has been no one more interested than he in community affairs, and as a staunch Republican he has taken an active part in politics. From 1906 until 1910 he was city clerk. For ten years he has been a member of the Board of Education and its president two years; a member of the local Board of Health for five years and its president two years; a member of the New Brunswick Public Library Board one year; in 1920 clerk of the Excise Commissioners and a member of the Public Market Committee, and on May 10, 1921, was appointed acting postmaster of the post office in New Brunswick. Besides these business and political activities, Mr. Morrison is affiliated with Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He also holds membership in the Craftsmen's Club of New Brunswick, and the local Young Men's Christian Association. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian and attends the local First Church of that denomination.

On April 19, 1883, James Alexander Morrison was united in marriage with Rebecca H. J. MacCowan, daughter of William and Gene (Tate) MacCowan, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are the parents of four children: Lillian M., Helen J., Jessie L. and George R.





Howard C. Voorhes.
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The career of Mr. Morrison from its beginning is characterized by much hard and persistent expenditure of energy, and the substantial position that he has come to occupy in the life of the community is the obvious and appropriate reward of application and mental qualifications of a high order.

WILLIAM VAN SICLEN.—The Van Siclens of Middlesex county, New Jersey, are of Revolutionary ancestry, and long seated in the county. This review deals with William Van Siclen, of this ancient family, who was born in Metuchen, August 7, 1839, and there died, March 7, 1907.

William Van Siclen was educated in the public schools, and upon arriving at suitable age became a carpenter's apprentice, learning the trade thoroughly and becoming an expert workman. Later he became a contractor, and during his active life built many residences and other structures in Metuchen and vicinity. He was a man of strong character, and always careful in his business dealings to make no promises which he felt he could not keep. His reputation for upright, honorable dealing was very high, and he never betrayed the confidence his neighbors reposed in him. He was a Democrat in politics, and held many town offices, including that of assessor of taxes. He was an honored member of the Masonic order, and an earnest attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Van Siclen married, in Bonhampton, New Jersey, January 4, 1865, Phoebe Elizabeth Acken, born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, July 17, 1845, daughter of Jonathan Hatfield and Elizabeth B. (Noe) Acken. The Ackens came to the United States in the ship "Caledonia," which sank later in the harbor at Amboy, the wreck being yet visible. Jonathan Hatfield Acken was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and was a farmer and mason; his wife, Elizabeth B. (Noe) Acken, was born at Oak Tree, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Acken were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Alonzo, Hannah, Thomas, and Phoebe Elizabeth, the last-named the widow of William Van Siclen, who resides in Metuchen and is now (1921) in her seventy-sixth year, having been a widow for twelve years after a happy married life of forty-two years spent in Metuchen, her husband's birthplace.

ROBERT J. SOLMSON.—The Janeway Button Company of New Brunswick, of which Robert J. Solmson is vice-president, was organized July 10, 1900, and is the development of a business founded by William R. Janeway and conducted under his own name for three years before the organization of the present concern. The officers are: William R. Janeway, president; Robert J. Solmson, vice-president; and John L. Dur-ye, treasurer. Their specialty is the making of vegetable ivory buttons, beans, etc., and the company occupies a strong position in the trade.

HOWARD CROSBY VOORHEES, M. D.—As a result of a number of years of successful and devoted practice, Dr. Voorhees is too firmly intrenched in the confidence and friendship of his fellow-citizens of New

Brunswick to require any introduction at the hands of his biographer. He is quietly but helpfully identified with the most essential interests of his home city and is ever ready to use his influence in behalf of all that he deems conducive to the public progress and welfare.

Howard Crosby Voorhees was born January 4, 1879, in New Brunswick, and is a son of the late Abraham and Martha J. (Van Nostrand) Voorhees, and a brother of Judge Willard P. Voorhees and Clifford Irving Voorhees, both of whom are represented in this work by biographies, that of the latter including a full ancestral record.

The early education of Howard Crosby Voorhees was received at Rutgers Preparatory School, from which he graduated in 1898. In 1902 he received from Princeton University the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1906 the College of Physicians and Surgeons conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His medical preceptor was Dr. Frank M. Donohue, deceased, he being associated with him in practice for five years.

After one year as interne in Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Voorhees, in 1907, opened an office in New Brunswick and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that city, building up, at the same time, a lucrative and constantly increasing practice and an assured and well deserved reputation for skill, knowledge and devotion to duty.

The principles upheld by the Republican party are those to which Dr. Voorhees gives his political allegiance. During the recent World War, he served on the examining board, and was also a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Board. He belongs to the Middlesex County and New Jersey State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Rutgers Medical Club, and Princeton Campus Club. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Voorhees is also a member of the medical staff of St. Peter's General Hospital, and the Parker Memorial Home.

One of Dr. Voorhees's dominant characteristics is an enthusiastic devotion to music. He is a pianist of some local note and finds in his art refreshment and relaxation from the cares and responsibilities of an exacting profession.

Dr. Voorhees married, January 19, 1918, at Princeton, New Jersey, Florence M. Ward, born in England, daughter of Thomas and Annie (Cook) Ward, of Newark, Mr. Ward having retired from business. The marriage ceremony was performed by President John G. Hibben, of Princeton University. Dr. and Mrs. Voorhees are the parents of one child: Florence Adelaide, born January 9, 1920, in New York City.

The professional career of Dr. Voorhees has been filled with activities, but he is in the prime of life and his record gives assurance that the coming years will be still richer in accomplishment.

ROSCOE GLENN DAVISON.—The Davison name has long been associated with the business interests of Middlesex county, particularly in Jamesburg, where Benjamin D. Davison in 1892 established a building materials business which in later years became the corporation the

B. D. Davison Lumber Company, of which R. Glenn Davison is vice-president and treasurer.

R. Glenn Davison was born in Jamesburg, Middlesex county, New Jersey, September 9, 1889, son of Benjamin D. and Eudora (Worts) Davison, his father a merchant. After courses of study in Jamesburg public schools, grade and high, were completed, the young man pursued a business course at the Rider, Moore and Stewart School, and then in May, 1905, entered his father's employ, the latter then operating a general supply store in Jamesburg, dealing in building materials, coal and hardware, furniture, paints, etc. For eleven years he continued in the business as an employee, which was a prosperous one. In April, 1916, it was incorporated as the B. D. Davison Lumber Company, R. Glenn Davison becoming vice-president and treasurer, a position he yet ably fills. He is also secretary-treasurer of Davison Estates, a position he has filled since August, 1912.

Mr. Davison is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamesburg, and superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; in political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. Davison married, in Jamesburg, October 15, 1913, Cora May Kirkpatrick, daughter of David L. and Mary (Bowne) Kirkpatrick. Their daughter, Jeanette, born October 27, 1915, died January 24, 1917. The family home is in Jamesburg.

WILLIAM E. MOUNT is recognized as one of the foremost business men in Middlesex county, being the oldest and largest authorized Ford automobile dealer in the State of New Jersey. In everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the community he takes an active part, and has already done much to promote the prosperity of New Brunswick.

Mr. Mount was born June 24, 1863, the son of Joseph B. and Margaret Mount. He obtained his education in the public schools. In 1884 Mr. Mount moved to the little village of Englishtown, where he purchased a store, which in a year's time he had turned into a department store. In 1889 the store was totally destroyed by fire, but this did not discourage Mr. Mount, for a year later he had erected a new store, modern in every way, and built of brick and terra cotta tile. In time the people found it to their advantage to live in Englishtown, and a general rebuilding of the town took place. By 1895 many of the old buildings were supplanted by modern dwellings, the streets were paved and good roads made leading to New Brunswick and other towns near at hand. Nine years later, when Henry Ford offered the agency to any person willing to sell his motor cars, Mr. Mount took it and received one of the first Ford cars that was seen in the southern part of New Jersey. Mr. Ford soon noticed that Mr. Mount thought well of his product and so decided to appoint him distributor for four counties, in which he finally appointed twenty sub-dealers. Mr. Mount's first contract called for twenty-five cars; to-day his contracts covering the four branches he owns amount to eleven hundred cars, which only covers the minimum

sales he makes. A total number of six thousand cars have been delivered by him in the fifteen years that he has been handling them. To-day finds Mr. Mount the owner of four modern Ford service stations, which are equipped with all modern Ford repairing tools and machinery. Next to Englishtown, William E. Mount takes a keen interest in the affairs of New Brunswick, and in consequence built the first modern fireproof building on Albany street, foresight again telling him that this street would be the real business center.

Mr. Mount has served two years as Assemblyman, is a director of the First National Bank of Englishtown, and belongs to several of the local fraternal organizations.

JOSHUA LIDDLE, now a retired farmer and business man, comes from English family, his parents, Joshua and Anna (Buck) Liddle, both born in England, where they were married. Joshua (1) Liddle was an English farmer, and in 1825 came to the United States, settling in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where his son, Joshua (2) Liddle, was born, October 30, 1840.

Joshua (2) Liddle grew to manhood at Perth Amboy, obtaining a good public school education. For many years he was engaged in the retail ice business, but finally retired to a good Middlesex county farm, not far from Woodbridge, which he purchased. There he lived contented and prosperous for a number of years. Later, in 1909, he sold this farm and purchased a smaller property near Metuchen, which he occupied until the death of his wife, in 1920, then removed to Perth Amboy, where he lives retired with his son, Clarence M. Liddle. Mr. Liddle is now an octogenarian, and is remarkably preserved for his years, his faculties being especially keen for his years. He is a Republican in politics; a member of the Woodbridge Methodist Episcopal Church; and Woodbridge Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Being a good business man, Mr. Liddle has gained a competence through his energy and ability, and has spent a life of honorable effort and right living. He is highly respected by all who know him, and his friends are many.

Joshua Liddle married, October 23, 1866, in Woodbridge, New Jersey, Anna L. Mellick, born February 11, 1848, died October 27, 1920, daughter of Melancthon F. and Elizabeth (Randolph) Mellick, her father born at Short Hills, New Jersey. Two sons were born to Joshua and Anna L. (Mellick) Liddle: 1. Arthur M., born September 8, 1867; married Fanny Tyler, and they have a daughter, Florence. 2. Clarence M., born November 29, 1871; married Clara Pfeiffer, and they have three children: Clarence K., William P., and Jean R. This family resides in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, at No. 178 Rector street.

J. MILTON BRINDLE, acting postmaster of Milltown, New Jersey, since the resignation of Postmaster Booream, was born November 25, 1873, in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, son of John L. and Anna (Staub) Brindle, his father now a retired farmer. John L. Brindle was born in





L. F. Spinnen.

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Virginia, but as a young man located in Pennsylvania where he married Mary Staub, born in Mechanicsburg, where they yet reside.

J. Milton Brindle was educated in the public schools, and grew up on the home farm. Later he left his Pennsylvania home, and has since served in different capacities in different towns. In 1910 he was appointed assistant postmaster in Milltown, New Jersey, and has since held that office continuously. When postmaster Booream resigned the office of postmaster in 1920, Mr. Brindle was appointed acting postmaster and yet serves (April, 1921) no successor yet having been appointed. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion, a Lutheran. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Brindle married, March 15, 1904, Margaret Schlosser, born May 15, 1878, died April 8, 1916, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kuhlthau) Schlosser, her father born in Germany, came to the United States in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Brindle are the parents of four children: Milton, born June 4, 1905; Landis, born January 7, 1907; Warner, born June 12, 1909; Doris, born February 29, 1911.

JULIUS THEODORE SIMMEN, wholesale baker and a successful business man of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was born in Cassel, Germany, February 28, 1873, son of Theodore and Marie (Leckert) Simmen, his father a potter. When eight years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, they settling first in Hoboken, later in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Julius T. Simmen attended public schools until thirteen years of age, then began his business career by entering the employ of his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of pottery. He began at the bottom, learning the business and working his way up to a partnership in the concern. As the business increased in volume, they added the manufacture of crucibles, fire bricks, slabs, bake ovens and all clay material products. He continued in this line of business until he was twenty-eight years old, when he gave up the manufacture of pottery and entered the wholesale baking business, and now is the head of the largest baking establishment in the county of Middlesex, and one of the most successful business men of Perth Amboy. At the time he gave up the manufacture of pottery he had a number of bake ovens on hand, and conceived the idea of using them in his new undertaking. They proved very satisfactory from the first and reduced greatly the initial cost of the new business which proved a success from the start. Beginning with one barrel of flour per day, he is now consuming seventy-five barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, and turning out four hundred thousand loaves of bread a month. He is a director of the City National Bank of Perth Amboy, and has other business interests of importance.

Mr. Simmen is a member of Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Foresters of America, No. 58; the Raritan Yacht Club; Good Fellowship Club of New York; several Automobile clubs; the Bakers' Club of New Jersey; the National Bakers'

Association of America; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Simmen married, August 4, 1906, in Metuchen, New Jersey, Jennie W. Wittnebert, daughter of the late Henry and Anna M. Wittnebert. Mr. and Mrs. Simmen are the parents of four children: Julius Theodore (2), born June 14, 1907; Jeannette Marie, born October 26, 1908; Robert Henry, born April 15, 1910; William Charles, born March 7, 1912.

JOSEPH MAGEE PERRINE.—The Perrine family of New Jersey is of French Huguenot blood and trace their lineage to Henri Perrine, who was one of that group of French refugees who fled to escape religious persecution and were brought over to East Jersey by Sir Philip Carteret in 1665, when he came to assume the government of that province. From Henri Perrine, the Huguenot, sprang a large and influential family, the line to Joseph Magee Perrine, of Jamesburg, New Jersey, being traced from Henri Perrine and his wife, Marie Thorel, through their third child, Henry Perrine; his son, John Perrine; his son, John (2) Perrine, and his wife, Mary Rue; their son, John (3) Perrine, and his first wife, Ann Stout; their son, Enoch Perrine, and his wife, Mary Ely; their son, Thomas Ely Perrine, and his wife, Harriet C. Magee; their son, Joseph Magee Perrine, and his wife, Edna Marie Dixon, and their children, of the ninth American generation—Marjory Dixon; Phyllis Magee, and Virginia Roberts Perrine.

(I) Henri Perrine, the ancestor, arrived in New York, on the ship "Philip," July 29, 1665. It is said that he was a descendant of Count Pierre Perrine, of La Rochelle, Lower Charente, France, who had fled from the persecution which followed the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Count Pierre Perrine and his family, carrying all the wealth they could secrete on their persons, embarked at La Rochelle, and by way of the Netherlands found their way into England. Henri Perrine, the year after his arrival in East Jersey, married Marie Thorel, Governor Carteret issuing the license, February 12, 1666. Marie Thorel was a French girl, who came over on the ship with Henri Perrine. Their marriage is said to have been the first celebrated on the Elizabeth plantation. After their marriage, they removed to Staten Island.

(II) Henry Perrine, son of Henri and Marie (Thorel) Perrine, was born on Staten Island. On November 1, 1711, he bought land on Matchaponix creek, then in Middlesex county, New Jersey. He married, and had a son, John, of whom further.

(III) John Perrine, son of Henry Perrine, owned land at English-ton, where he is buried with his wife.

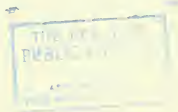
(IV) John (2) Perrine, son of John (1) Perrine, married Mary Rue, who died April 18, 1824, and is buried in Old Tennent Churchyard. He died April 26, 1804, and is buried at Hills.

(V) John (3) Perrine, a major in Middlesex county, New Jersey Militia, during the Revolution, was born March 30, 1762, died November 17, 1848, and was buried at the Old Tennent Churchyard. He was a



Joseph M. Perrine

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large landowner, his farm later the residence of Louis Ryno. He married (first) August 5, 1785, Ann Stout, born August 12, 1761, died December 28, 1822, daughter of David and Catherine (Barclay) Stout. She was buried in Old Tennent Churchyard, where later her husband was laid beside her. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Enoch Perrine was the sixth child. John (3) Perrine married (second) Catherine Perrine, who bore him six children.

(VI) Enoch Perrine, son of John (3) and Ann (Stout) Perrine, was born in 1801, died in 1856; married, in 1823, Mary Ely, and among their children was a son, Thomas Ely Perrine.

(VII) Thomas Ely Perrine, son of Enoch and Mary (Ely) Perrine, married Harriet C. Magee, December 15, 1871, and they are the parents of Joseph Magee Perrine, of whom further.

(VIII) Joseph Magee Perrine, son of Thomas Ely and Harriet C. (Magee) Perrine, was born at Jamesburg, New Jersey, January 22, 1873. After attending public schools, he became a student at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, and later completed his studies at Coleman's Business College, Newark, New Jersey. He enlisted in business life as an employee of Wilkinson, Gaddis & Company, wholesale grocers of Newark, New Jersey, remaining with that company three years. His next position was with J. C. Magee & Son, lumber and coal dealers of Jamesburg, New Jersey, with whom he remained three years. In 1896, with Frederick L. Buckelew, he bought the business, which was reorganized as Perrine & Buckelew, Inc., and is still the head of that corporation, dealing in lumber, coal and builders' supplies. Samuel E. Perrine, brother of Joseph M., is vice-president of the corporation. Daniel B. Malan, treasurer, and Jacob Wyckoff, secretary.

Mr. Perrine is also president of the First National Bank of Jamesburg, a director of the Perth Amboy Trust Company, and director of the Middlesex Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He is also vice-president of the Barlow Foundry Company, of Newark, and vice-president of William Dixon, Inc., New York City. Although but in the prime of life, he has accomplished much, and is one of the strong, influential men of his county.

Through his patriotic ancestry, Mr. Perrine has gained admission to the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and he is also affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In church affiliation he is a Presbyterian, belonging to Jamesburg First Church.

Mr. Perrine married, in Newark, New Jersey, June 16, 1896, Edna Marie Dixon, daughter of William and Amelia Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Perrine are the parents of three children: Marjory Dixon, Phyllis Magee, and Virginia Roberts. The family home is at Jamesburg, New Jersey.

EVERETT CLINTON ENSIGN.—When Mr. Ensign retired from railroad employ after thirty-five years of faithful service, he continued in the office to which he was first appointed a quarter of a century ago

—secretary to the Board of Education of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, a town in which he first saw the light and where he still resides. He is a son of Samuel E. and Pamela (Vining) Ensign, his father an old time teacher and later a general merchant of Woodbridge. He came to that town from Simsbury, Connecticut, where the Ensign family had long been seated. Pamela (Vining) Ensign was of old Massachusetts family, she coming from Southwick.

The Ensigns of Simsbury, Connecticut, descend from James Ensign, born in England, who was among the first settlers of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The family was located in Kent, England, as early as 1395, and in Norfolk, Essex, and other English counties very early. James Ensign came to Hartford, Connecticut, with Rev. Thomas Hooker's colony, was among the original members of the First Church there, and ranks with founders of that city. He was a man of importance in the early settlement. Hartford was the family home of this branch until the fifth generation, when Moses Ensign, son of Isaac, moved to Simsbury, Connecticut, that town giving him a grant of land as an inducement to settle there and ply his blacksmith's trade. He died there, May 12, 1816, at the age of sixty-nine. He was undoubtedly the great-grandfather of Samuel E. Ensign, father of Everett Clinton Ensign, of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Everett C. Ensign was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, February 27, 1858, and there yet resides, a man most highly esteemed in the town of his birth. He was educated in Woodbridge public schools, State Normal School at Trenton, and a business college at Newark, New Jersey. He began business life immediately after school years were over, his first position being with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their Jersey City office. He remained with the Pennsylvania system thirty-five years, being connected with the maintenance of equipment department in the accounting division. He won many promotions and increases in salary, but finally, in September, 1914, tendered his resignation and sundered the associations of thirty-five years.

In 1899 Mr. Ensign was elected by the members of the Woodbridge Board of Education as secretary of that board, a position he has now held for twenty-two years. In 1917 he was appointed by the township authorities to rearrange an assessment system, and he has since continued that work in addition to his secretarial duties. He is deeply interested in civic affairs and public matters generally, and takes an active part in all movements that promise to advance the interests of Woodbridge.

Mr. Ensign is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Arcanum of Woodbridge. In religious affiliation the family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of Woodbridge.

Mr. Ensign married, in Newark, New Jersey, Ida Ayres, daughter of John D. and Maria Ayres, her father a clay miner and dealer of Woodbridge, and of an ancient New Jersey family. Mr. and Mrs. Ensign are the parents of three children: 1. Everett M., who is now editor

of the Life Insurance "News" of New York City, and secretary of the National Association of Life Insurance Underwriters. He married Evelyn Stout, of Rahway, New Jersey. 2. Ralph W., who was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York City, and was commissioned captain in the United States army during the World War, 1917-1918, stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island; he is now manager of the Garden City Company, Garden City, Long Island. 3. Helen V., who has been a teacher in Woodbridge schools since 1904.

EDWARD A. PFEIFFER.—A great contributing factor to the prosperity of Middlesex county has been the vast deposits of clay of superior quality for the manufacture of fire brick, tile, drain pipe, terra cotta and other articles of common use. Edward A. Pfeiffer, now passed into eternal rest, was one of the men who aided in developing the clay products industry. For many years he mixed clay, and was connected with Henry Maurer & Son, at Maurer, New Jersey. His service with them continued for about thirty-five years, until his death in 1917. He was an important man in the business, and was held in high esteem, and had many friends in business and social life.

Edward A. Pfeiffer, son of John and Sophia (Waltz) Pfeiffer was born at Fords, New Jersey, July 27, 1865, died there, July 17, 1917. He grew up on the home farm and obtained a good public school education, finishing in high school. He later became interested in the clay business, and was a miner of clay. The business he established, and long successfully conducted, is still managed by his son, who was trained in the business under his honored father.

In politics Mr. Pfeiffer was a Republican, and so interested in the welfare of his community that for fifteen years he served upon the Town Council. He was a devout church man, and long a member of the Presbyterian church of Metuchen. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Royal Arcanum. He was interested in all of these orders, and in everything that was of interest and benefit to the community in which he lived. He was a good business man, citizen, a friend and neighbor, and above all a good home man.

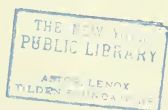
Mr. Pfeiffer married, December 1, 1892, Mary E. Liddle, born at Fords, New Jersey, February 12, 1874, daughter of John and Margaret (Emmons) Liddle. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer were the parents of seven children: Edward L., born December 11, 1893, died August 14, 1896; Russell E., born September 20, 1895, died January 29, 1897; Sophie I., born May 9, 1897, married Henry C. Koster, of Perth Amboy; Clifford O., born April 19, 1899, married Bess L. Warren, of Perth Amboy; J. Spencer, born May 3, 1901; Elizabeth M., born January 24, 1904; and Robert W., born April 7, 1910. Mrs. Mary E. (Liddle) Pfeiffer survives her husband, and continues her residence at the old Pfeiffer home, between Fords and Metuchen, near the village of Fords, in which place she was born, and where her life has been largely passed.

JOHN H. LOVE, PH. B.—The career of John H. Love became interwoven with the history of Woodbridge High School in 1895, and since that year the history of one is the history of both, so far as is literally possible. A quarter of a century has elapsed since a committee from the Woodbridge Board of Education, after a personal investigation of Professor Love's work in other fields, reported favorably upon his appointment to the principalship of the Woodbridge High School, and during that period the growth and advancement of the school and of the schools of the township of Woodbridge have been phenomenal, for since 1901, Professor Love has been supervising principal of all schools of the township. He has won high position among educators, and is an honor to the teaching profession. He is of English birth and parentage, a son of William S. and Mary A. (Brindley) Love, who in the year 1887 left their English home and came to the United States.

John H. Love was born in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, December 7, 1868, and there spent the first twenty years of his life. He was educated in the public schools and Teachers' Training classes, winning a Queen's Scholarship. He was for two years an assistant master of the Cannon Street School for Boys, and received the highest rating as a teacher. With this training and record he came to the United States in 1889, his first position in this country being as teacher of an ungraded school in Salem county, New Jersey. In September, 1890, he began a two years' engagement as principal of the North Long Branch School, and in September, 1892, he began his three years' term as principal of the public school at Belmar, New Jersey. There he inaugurated a high school department, and brought the standard of the school to a par with other educational institutions of its class. Then came the call to Woodbridge, where a quarter of a century of most successful work stands to his credit.

In 1895, when Professor Love came to Woodbridge as principal of the high school, there were in the different districts of the township school buildings with a capacity mostly of one and two rooms, the only exception being School No. 1, in Woodbridge, which had twelve rooms. The Six Roads School had one room; Locust Grove, one room; Rahway Neck, one room; Fords, two rooms; Iselin, one room; and at Carteret there were four rooms in use. After six years as principal of the high school, Professor Love was made supervising principal of township schools and at once began a campaign for more, larger and better equipped school buildings, and for a wider curriculum, and a larger teaching staff. These results have all been attained through his unceasing, uncompromising efforts, and the benefit of his administration is in evidence in every department.

There are now nine school buildings in the township, with another in course of erection at Sewaren, all being of modern fireproof construction. These buildings contain eighty-nine class rooms, exclusive of manual training rooms, gymnasiums, auditoriums, and other special rooms. These are all modernly furnished and equipped, no better being found anywhere. Woodbridge has a high school and two primary schools, the





R. P. Olmstead

other schools being in Port Reading, Avenel, Iselin, Fords, Reasbey, and Hope Lawn. About thirty-five hundred children of school age are enrolled in the township, and one hundred teachers are employed. Special supervisors, manual training, music and drawing teachers visit all the schools at stated intervals, thereby giving equal advantages to the children regardless of the school they attend. The members of the Board of Education, consisting of Howard A. Tappen, president; E. C. Ensign, H. R. Valentine, Fred Bohlen, Charles S. Farrell, Maurice P. Dunigan, Melvin Clum, Louis Meyer, and A. B. Walling, have been absolutely loyal to the best educational interests of the township, acting in perfect harmony with the supervising principal, Professor Love. The Woodbridge township school system has no superior in the State.

Professor Love is a member of Township Professional Circle (president); the Supervising Principals' Association, of Middlesex county; the State Teachers' Association; State Council of Education, and the National Teachers' Association. He is a member and past master of Americus Lodge, No. 831, Free and Accepted Masons, and was formerly a member of other fraternal organizations which pressing duties compelled him to relinquish. He is president of Woodbridge Chapter of the American Red Cross; senior warden of Trinity Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican, serving on the election board of District No. 1.

During the War of 1917-18, Professor Love was commissioned second lieutenant of Company A, Woodbridge, New Jersey, State Militia Reserve, that company rendering notable service at the time of the great explosion of munitions at Morgan, near Woodbridge.

Professor Love married, in 1893, Anna H. Newcomer, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Emanuel and Christiana (Hornberger) Newcomer, of an ancient and honorable Pennsylvania family. Six children were born to Professor and Mrs. Love: Verna B., married William E. Lape, and resides in Evanston, Illinois; Gregory W., who during the World War, 1917-18, served in France as gunner's mate with Naval Battery, No. 4; Marian B., residing at home; Victor N., who served in the United States navy on the submarine chaser "Narada" during the World War; Edgar, and Ruth J., both high school students.

In 1901 Professor Love received from Illinois Wesleyan University the degree of Ph. B., and other honors have been conferred upon him for his work as an educator. This brief record of the life of John H. Love reveals a man of high ideals and devotion to every duty, professional or civic. He has won a host of friends in his adopted town, and is as favorably as he is widely known.

DANIEL POTTER OLMSTEAD.—In his Vermont home, St. Albans, Daniel P. Olmstead, president of the Evening News Company, of Perth Amboy, spent his youth, finished his school years and learned the printer's trade. His experience in the printing shop of the St. Albans "Messenger" was supplemented by a period with a large printing house in New York City, his residence in Perth Amboy beginning at the close of that period, February, 1898. From that date he has been intimately connected with the publishing business of Perth Amboy. ⁽¹⁾

Olmstead is an ancient English name of local significance, meaning a place or town by the green oaks; from Holm, an oak, and stead, a place. It is found under varied forms of spelling—Olmsted, Olmstead, Omsted, Homestead, Holmsted, Homsted, etc., but all of the early New England families of the name descend from James Olmsted, born in England, who came to Boston in the ship "Lion," September 16, 1632. In 1636 he went with the colony from Massachusetts and was one of the original settlers and proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, where he died. He was evidently a man of means, as in his will he bequeathed fifty pounds to the Hartford church. Descendants settled in all parts of New England, this branch settling in Vermont, where Myron B. Olmstead was living at the time of the birth of his son, Daniel P. Olmstead.

Daniel Potter Olmstead, only son of Myron B. and Mary (Potter) Olmstead, was born in St. Albans, Vermont, May 7, 1871. He completed public school study with graduation from high school and soon afterward entered the employ of the St. Albans "Messenger" as printer's apprentice, serving a term of four years. The next five years were spent with a large printing establishment of New York City, following which he located in February, 1898, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, going there to take charge of the job printing department of the old Perth Amboy "Republican." He became financially interested in the "Republican," and continued with its job printing department for five years, becoming president of the newly organized Evening News Company, in 1903. The Perth Amboy "Evening News" has become the leading daily newspaper of Middlesex county, and since its foundation the company has been under the executive management of Mr. Olmstead, a practical printer and publisher.

Mr. Olmstead is a member of the board of directors of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution, a director and member of the finance committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and ex-president of the old Board of Trade, and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his city. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Masonic order, affiliated with Raritan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Amboy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, having filled the office of high priest of the chapter. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and a member of the Colonia Country, East Jersey, and Raritan Yacht clubs.

Mr. Olmstead married, in Brooklyn, New York, August 31, 1898, Frances Charters, born in Brooklyn, daughter of David J. and Alice (Stevenson) Charters, her father deceased, her mother a present resident of Brooklyn. The Charters family is of English descent.

RAYMOND R. MOORE.—For forty years prior to his passing, in 1899, Ellis F. Moore was engaged in business in Woodbridge, New Jersey, as a general merchant and hardware dealer of the firm F. & E. F. Moore, Hardware, dating from 1871. For thirteen years that firm, composed of Franklin and Ellis F. Moore, brothers, continued in business, Franklin Moore then selling his interest and withdrawing. As

his sons came to suitable years, Ellis F. Moore admitted them to the business and when, in 1899, he was called to his reward, those sons, Raymond R. and Lawrence Moore, bought the interest of the other heirs, and the hardware business, with a Moore at its head, is continued in Woodbridge until the present, 1921, the firm name E. F. Moore & Sons.

Ellis F. Moore was a son of Lawrence Moore, who was born on Staten Island, New York, January 10, 1801, but at the age of thirteen crossed the narrow water that separates the island from New York, and henceforth made his home in the latter State. He learned the wheelwright's trade, and in 1837 permanently settled in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he died August 15, 1864. He conducted a very prosperous business in Woodbridge until his death, when his son succeeded him in the management of the business. Lawrence Moore married, March 11, 1823, Ann Hutchinson, who long survived him, she dying September 29, 1880. They were the parents of six sons and a daughter: Daniel, died in early childhood; William Henry, died at the age of twenty-three years; Francis, died in early childhood; Lawrence, a carriage maker; Franklin, a carriage maker; Martha Ann, married, August 7, 1859, Isaac H. Harned; Ellis F., of further mention.

Ellis F. Moore, youngest son of Lawrence and Ann (Hutchinson) Moore, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, September 21, 1846, and died in the town of his birth, April 26, 1899. After his school years were over, he embarked on a business career, being but thirteen years of age when, in 1859, he became a mercantile clerk, becoming later a merchant in his own right and head of a general hardware business. He was twenty-five years of age when he and his brother, Franklin, founded the hardware business of F. and E. F. Moore (previously mentioned), of which, in 1884, he became sole owner and head, continuing until his death fifteen years later, leaving sons to succeed him and perpetuate the name Moore, which was brought to Woodbridge in 1837 by Lawrence Moore, his father. Ellis F. Moore married Rose Vennetee, and this review will now follow the career of their son, Raymond R. Moore, his father's successor in business, and of the third generation of this family in business in Woodbridge.

Raymond R. Moore was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, August 31, 1878, and there completed a public school course, after which he pursued a course of study in a New Jersey Business College, Newark, New Jersey, finishing with the graduating class of 1896. He was at once taken into the hardware store then owned and conducted by his honored father, Ellis F. Moore, and for three years he was a bookkeeper in that store, but was given every opportunity to become familiar with the detail of the business. Ellis F. Moore died in 1899, and in the settlement of the estate Raymond R. and Lawrence Moore purchased the hardware business founded by their father and uncle in 1871, and continued it under the firm name of E. F. Moore & Sons. The brothers operated the business as a partnership until 1918, when Lawrence Moore withdrew his interest, it being purchased by Raymond R. Moore who

now, in the fiftieth anniversary year of its founding, is sole owner of the business which in that time has not been out of the Moore name. His store is now located at the corner of Main and Fulton streets, Woodbridge, but previous to 1918 was at No. 87 Main street for thirty-two years, the original store of F. & E. F. Moore having been on Green street (1871), next to the Masonic Hall. That building prior to 1871 had been in use as a store since 1856 and there, in 1859, Ellis F. Moore began his mercantile career as clerk. The business, of which Raymond R. Moore is the owner and head, is the only one with which he has ever been connected. He came to it in 1896 fresh from business college, and enjoyed the years of business training under his honored father before being called to its management. He was a youth of eighteen when he entered his father's employ, twenty-one when he became a partner with his brother Lawrence, forty when he became sole owner, and now, at the age of forty-three, has no other business interests. He has won the same high standing and business reputation that his father enjoyed, and is one of the representative men of his community.

When the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain, in 1898, called upon the manhood of the nation, Mr. Moore responded by enlistment in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He enlisted at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was honorably discharged at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, November 2, 1898. He enlisted as a private and rose through successive promotions to the rank of captain of his company. When again, in 1917, the president's call went out for men to protect American honor and interests, and fight in the cause of justice and right, Captain Moore, although exempted by years, responded and was commissioned captain of Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served from March 28, 1917, until February 6, 1919, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, a veteran of two wars.

Captain Moore is affiliated with Americus Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons, of Woodbridge; Woodbridge Lodge, No. 153, Knights of Pythias; Rahway Lodge, No. 1075, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Woodbridge. Politically he is independent in his action, and scrutinizes with a keen interest the men who present themselves for public office and the measures they endorse. He is public-spirited and progressive, while in patriotism he is of the finest quality, as has been proven.

Mr. Moore married, in February, 1908, Bertha M. Mundy, her parents former residents of Woodbridge. Captain and Mrs. Moore are the parents of three sons: Ellis F. (2), Raymond R. (2), and John C. Moore.

M. BURR MANN.—There is no more vital factor in the community than that of public education. The training of the youthful mind in the formulative stage along those lines which will prove most beneficial to it in later life is a task which to the community is a large and life-sized problem. The more intelligent and capable the men into whose hands the direction of education is given, the greater the value to themselves,

and the world is the recipient of their training. The improvement in the quality of education and preliminary training has increased a hundredfold within the past few decades, due to an awakening on the part of the people to the absolute necessity of a good foundation on which to begin a career, and due also in a large degree to the demand for especially trained experts. In every city throughout the entire country are to be found schools of high standing, and at the head of these schools are to be found educators of the highest order. M. Burr Mann is one of these successful educators, and not only is Mr. Mann prominent in his profession, but in the public affairs of Dunellen he also takes a keen and active interest.

M. Burr Mann was born in Fulton, New York, April 1, 1880, the son of Almerien and Hannah (Chapman) Mann. He received the elementary portion of his education in the public schools of his native place, and after graduating from the high school there, he prepared himself for college, and in 1899 matriculated at Cornell University, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. Upon completing a course there, he showed himself to be a student of more than ordinary ability, and he had no difficulty in securing a position as a teacher. His ability in handling the pupils of a school soon brought him to the notice of educational authorities, and he came to have a reputation of being well qualified in the teaching profession. In 1917 he received the offer of a position as superintendent of the Dunellen public school, which afforded him greater opportunities for advancement, and he accepted it, remaining in that position ever since. Under his direction, the schools have been brought to a much higher standard of efficiency.

In addition to his interests in the world of education and literature, Mr. Mann is prominent in the local fraternal organizations, among them being the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also holds membership in the local Republican Club. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and both he and Mrs. Mann attend the First Presbyterian Church of Dunellen.

On October 18, 1904, M. Burr Mann was united in marriage with Anna Lee Pitcher, daughter of the Rev. Charles W. and Anna (Amerman) Pitcher. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are the parents of one child, Gwendolin, born December 31, 1906.

PAUL REUSCH.—A resident of Dunellen, president of the First National Bank of Dunellen, Mr. Reusch is properly to be named among the representative citizens of his section of the State, his life, upright and honorable, industrious and energetic, commanding for him the confidence and respect of his fellowmen in an unusual degree.

Paul Reusch is a native of New York City, his birth occurring February 16, 1855, a son of Conrad and Mary Anna (Trust) Reusch, natives of Germany, from which country they emigrated to the New World in early life, about 1845. Conrad Reusch became a well-to-do baker in New York City before it became the city of the present day, with its millions of inhabitants, the greater part of them having to depend upon

men of his line of work for their daily sustenance. The son, Paul Reusch, was a student in a pay school during his boyhood, there gaining a thorough knowledge of the English and German languages, this knowledge proving of value to him in his active career. For a number of years he gave his attention to the trade and business his father followed, that of a baker, in which he became an expert, and subsequently, desiring a wider and broader field for his talents and abilities, became interested in banking, in 1907, his scene of labor being the First National Bank of Dunellen, in which he advanced in rank from time to time, first as a director and finally being chosen to serve in the capacity of president, the duties of which he faithfully performed, his service being of inestimable value to the men connected with him in the enterprise. Mr. Reusch follows the tenets of the Presbyterian church, gives his allegiance to the candidates of the Republican party, and is affiliated, fraternally with the Order of Foresters and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Reusch married, November 18, 1883, in Warrenville, Somerset county, New Jersey, Catherine Williams, born in Warrenville, March 7, 1864, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Friday) Williams, the former named having been born in Germany, from whence he came to the United States at the age of sixteen, here following the occupation of farming throughout the active years of his life, and the latter named a native of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Reusch are the parents of two children: Anna Elizabeth, born February 25, 1891, and Paul Edward, born August 29, 1898. The family residence, a fine house containing twelve rooms, modern in its appointments, equipped with everything necessary for the comfort of its inmates, and surrounded by well kept lawns and fruit trees of every description, was purchased by Mr. Reusch in 1911; it is located at No. 611 Washington avenue, Dunellen.

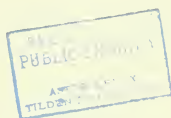
ALBERT H. BOWERS.—Early developing mechanical tastes and talent, Mr. Bowers, through apprenticeship and experience, became a skilled worker in metal. In the capacity of toolmaker, he first came to Woodbridge in 1910, later advancing to superintendent of the McClellan Lines Company, and subsequently becoming owner of his own business, under the name of A. H. Bowers.

Mr. Bowers is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Clark) Bowers, and grandson of Thomas Bowers, born in England, an artist, who came to the United States and settled in Syracuse, New York, subsequently going to Trenton, New Jersey, where he died. It is said that Thomas Bowers painted the scenery for the first presentation of the play "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Charles Bowers was born during residence of the family in Syracuse, New York. He was educated in Trenton, New Jersey, but afterwards settled permanently in Rahway, New Jersey, where his son, Albert H., was born. Elizabeth (Clark) Bowers was a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Leob) Clark, and a lineal descendant of Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Albert H. Bowers was born in Rahway, New Jersey, February 19, 1885, and there attended the public schools. At an early age he began



Albert H. Benson



learning the machinist's trade, at the same time attending the evening sessions of Trainer's Business College, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He was graduated from business college in 1906, and having completed his years of apprenticeship at the trade, he left Perth Amboy and during the next four years was employed in different machine shops in New Jersey towns. In 1910 he entered the employ of the McClellan Lines Company, of Woodbridge, as a toolmaker, soon advancing to the position of shop foreman. He was later made plant superintendent, and in 1915 succeeded to the ownership of the business, and the name was then changed to A. H. Bowers. He manufactures locomotive and automobile accessories, hoists, cranes and other machinery. During the World's War period the plant was engaged exclusively in the manufacture of tools and machinery for the loading of shells and other ammunition. The plant is located at Freeman street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-five men being continuously employed. The products have become well known to the trade, and the business is a prosperous one.

Mr. Bowers is a Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of the community in which he is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; with his family he attends the services of the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bowers married, in Rahway, New Jersey, June 27, 1907, Amelia Schaefer, daughter of Michael and Amelia (West) Schaefer, her father engaged in mercantile life in Rahway. The West family is of Colonial ancestry, seated since early days in South Jersey and Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are the parents of two children: Albert, born May 30, 1909; Mildred, born December 19, 1915.

WILLIAM CARMAN.—Now living retired at his home in Menlo Park, New Jersey, enjoying to the full the fruits of his long years of honest and honorable endeavor, this being a natural sequence, William Carman can review the past with satisfaction and enjoyment, realizing that the part he took in the affairs of his adopted town were for its betterment and uplift along many lines. He is also well known throughout Middlesex county, and is one of her foremost citizens.

William Carman was born in Metuchen, New Jersey, August 31, 1849, a son of Melancthon and Ann Maria (Ayres) Carman, the former named having been a prosperous lumber dealer and the operator of a saw mill located in Newark, New Jersey, which enterprises he conducted in a thoroughly reliable manner for many years. In 1860 Melancthon Carman erected a house for the use of himself and family in Menlo Park, and this has been the family homestead to the present time (1920), a period of sixty years.

William Carman was a student in the public schools of Newark, completing his course in the high school of that city. For many years after engaging in his business career he was identified with the drug trade in Newark and Jersey city, later entering the employ of Thomas Edison, the noted inventor, serving as clerk in his office for a period of six years, at Menlo Park, after which he was elected to the office of

sheriff for Middlesex county, in which capacity he served for three years, and the following four and a half years he filled the office of under sheriff. Subsequently he was a member of the County Tax Board for three years. The duties pertaining to these various positions he performed in a capable manner, winning the commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Carman is a Presbyterian in religion, and interested in the work of the church of that denomination in Metuchen; a Republican in politics, and a thirty-second degree Mason, serving as past grand commander of New Jersey.

Mr. Carman married, April 11, 1872, Mary E. Bryson, a native of Newark, New Jersey, born November 10, 1850, daughter of James and Jane E. Bryson, of Newark, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Carman are the parents of five children: 1. George E., married Josephine Flannigan, of Metuchen, New Jersey. 2. Caroline A., married Ambrose Mundy, of Metuchen, and they have five children: Caroline C., Marion, Stanley, Mildred, and Carman. 3. William, Jr., now at home with his parents. 4. Albert S., married Margaret Edson, of Ramsey, New Jersey. 5. May, a twin of Albert S., now (1921) at home with her parents.

HAROLD E. PICKERSGILL, printer, publisher and public official, of Perth Amboy, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Gilberton, Schuylkill county, August 8, 1872, son of the Reverend Eli and Phoebe (McCracken) Pickersgill, both of whom are yet living, at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. The father is a native of England, and the mother of Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The Rev. Eli Pickersgill is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his ministerial life has been passed in Eastern Pennsylvania, covering the long period of fifty-eight years. He has but recently retired from pastoral work, but on occasion continues to preach in neighborhood churches.

Harold E. Pickersgill, after passing through graded and high public schools, entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia & Reading railroads, in a clerical capacity. While so occupied, and previous to that time, he gave his night hours to work in a printing office, taking on all the duties of compositor and pressman, and also performing reportorial work, acquiring an experience which was soon to bring him into an independent active career. At the age of nineteen he had become a well equipped general printer, and he relinquished his railroad position and took employment in the printing office of Wilbur La Roe, in Perth Amboy. After a year he purchased his employer's interest in his weekly paper, the "Perth Amboy Chronicle," which he conducted for a year, then reselling to Mr. La Roe, and reëntering his employ, an association which was maintained for several years. In 1910 Mr. Pickersgill established a printing business of his own, in which he still continues.

In connection with his printing business he issues a unique weekly newspaper, "The Jersey Mosquito," which enjoys much more than a local fame. Associated with him in this business is an only son, Richard



Harold B. Pickens

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H. Pickersgill. Mr. Pickersgill is recognized as an unusually faithful authority not only on local history, but on that of the State; in the former respect, the publishers of this "History of Middlesex County" gratefully acknowledge his valuable aid. He has a penchant for ancient works of historical and literary worth, and upon his shelves are many rare volumes acquired in the closing up of old family estates, and from metropolitan book sales. In these lines he is well known throughout the State.

Mr. Pickersgill has rendered efficient public service as recorder of Perth Amboy, in which position he is now serving his ninth term, and his sixth term as justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican, and he is an active member of various clubs and lodges in which he has held official position.

Mr. Pickersgill married, in Perth Amboy, in 1894, Margaret J. Bolmer, daughter of William S. and Josephine (Bloodgood) Bolmer, of Rahway, New Jersey.

CHARLES KUNTZ.—About the year 1890, Isaac and Edith Kuntz came from their home in Russia to the United States, locating in New York City. They were the parents of three sons: Abraham M., a business man of New York City; Charles, of further mention; and Henry, a lawyer and member of the New York bar.

Charles Kuntz, seeking a residence in harmony with his scientific pursuits, chose Iselin, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and there acquired a country residence and land suitable for farm and experimental purposes. There he has made his home, amid pleasant surroundings, his brother Henry also residing there. His time is given to scientific study and research and to the management of the farm. There is a practical side to his scientific study; indeed, the results he has attained in poultry raising and egg production have thoroughly established the fact that science and the farm are intimately related and should be the closest allies. But Mr. Kuntz is essentially the student, and should be regarded as an educator, for his studies in sociology and philosophy are of a serious nature. Notwithstanding his reserved and retiring nature, he is well known and highly regarded.

Near Kiev, a fortified city of European Russia, the capital of the government of Kiev, on the Dnieper river, a city of venerable churches and monasteries called the "mother of Russian cities," Charles Kuntz was born, January 16, 1870. He attended gymnasium and university at Kiev, his term at the university covering a year's study. After Kiev, he entered upon a course of philosophical study at the University of Vienna, which covered a period of three years. In 1892 he entered the University of Switzerland at Zurich for courses in chemistry and science, and in 1894 came to the United States and here chose Columbia University in which to pursue study in political science, philosophy and sociology. In 1899 he devoted much time to the study of anthropology at the British Museum in London, returning to the United States in 1901, locating

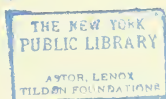
again in New York City. Since 1904 his home has been at his farm in Iselin, where he combines his study with practical experiment, his poultry farm, devoted to pure-bred white leghorns, being known among poultry fanciers. The farm is the joint property and home of Charles and Henry Kuntz.

CHARLES A. CAMPBELL.—This name has long been a prominent and honored one in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and its perpetuation is provided for in a third Charles A. Campbell, son of Charles A. (2), and grandson of Charles A. (1) Campbell, all born in Woodbridge. Charles A. (1) Campbell was a very successful business man, public-spirited, progressive and useful. He was succeeded by his son, Charles A. (2) Campbell, also a business man of prominence in both New York and Woodbridge, whose public spirit and progressiveness rivals that of his father. Charles A. (3), one of the town's younger set, proved his mettle by military service with the American Expeditionary Force in France, ranking as captain of infantry.

Charles A. (1) Campbell, son of John H. Campbell, was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, June 2, 1836, died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, July 2, 1881. He was educated in the public schools, and through wide courses of reading attained a remarkable degree of learning. John H. Campbell, his father, was a farmer of Woodbridge township, and at the age of fourteen the boy, Charles A., began working on his father's farm and continued his assistant in farm work until eighteen years of age. He then spent ten years in business in Metuchen, New Jersey, then, in 1864, he engaged in the clay business in Woodbridge, but a year later sold out to engage in other matters. In 1867 he returned to the business of clay mining and other activities under the firm name of C. A. Campbell & Company, and also was interested financially in the Staten Island Kaolin Company, an extensive clay mining and manufacturing company. Mr. Campbell became one of the prominent successful business men of his town, having many and varied interests. He was one of the founders of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy and a member of its first board of directors, and a director of the Amboy Savings Institution. Men recognized his strong business ability, and his opinions were deferred to.

A Democrat in politics, he held many positions of public trust. He was a judge of elections, member of the township committee, a freeholder, commissioner of appeals, school trustee, and in 1875 he was elected by his party to represent his district in the New Jersey Assembly. He served with honor in that body, then returned again to private life and was ever one of the most eminent and representative citizens of Woodbridge. At one time he was president of the Masonic Hall Association of Woodbridge, president of the board of trustees of the Congregational church, and during his residence in Woodbridge built many fine residences and other structures within town limits.

Charles A. Campbell married, in Woodbridge, in 1855, Susan L.





David C. Raether



Axel Olsen

Clarkson, daughter of Noel Clarkson, of Woodbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were the parents of three children: Lizzie, who died young; Susan, now residing at the old family home, unmarried; and Charles A. (2), of further mention.

Charles A. (2) Campbell was born August 24, 1865, and is now connected with the Ostermoor Mattress Company of New York. He is a director of the First National Bank of Woodbridge; president of the Woodbridge Masonic Hall Association; at one time was a member of the Woodbridge Board of Education; is president of the board of trustees of the Woodbridge Congregational Church; ex-president of the Woodbridge Athletic Association; a Democrat in politics and a former freeholder, representing Woodbridge township, and otherwise prominent in local affairs. Mr. Campbell married Bertha M. Connors, of Woodbridge, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Charles A. (3), who as a captain in the 5th Regiment of Infantry, 11th Division, American Expeditionary Force, served in France during the World War, 1917-1918; he married Marion Segoine, of Point Pleasant, New Jersey. 2. Mary M., married Francis A. Chidsey, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Lafayette College. Mr. Chidsey also served with the American Expeditionary Force in France, holding a lieutenant's commission. Mr. and Mrs. Chidsey are the parents of a son, Francis A. (2).

AXEL SOPHUS OLSEN.—There is something in the spirit of the American Government and of the American Nation which wins the loyal support of all its adopted sons. Its freedom from monarchical rule, its advantages for progress and improvement, unhampered by caste, seems to call forth the best efforts of those who come here to seek homes, and many rise to positions of importance in the business world and other fields of industry. This has been eminently the case with Axel Sophus Olsen, office manager and purchasing agent of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company.

Thomas Ferdinand Olsen, father of Axel Sophus Olsen, was born in Denmark, December 27, 1838, and died in England in 1892. He had been a sailor from boyhood, and during the latter years of his life was a captain of an English steamer. He married Anna Maria Fallam, a native of Thordhjem, Norway, and they were the parents of an only child, Axel Sophus Olsen. Mrs. Olsen died in England when the boy Axel S. was very young.

Axel Sophus Olsen, son of Thomas Ferdinand and Anna Maria (Fallam) Olsen, was born in Thorndhjem, Norway, June 30, 1871. He was educated in the schools of Denmark, and at the age of twenty-two came to the United States and immediately settled in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he soon found employment as a clerk in a general store. On January 24, 1899, he first associated himself with the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, securing the position of timekeeper. It was through a quick ability to take advantage of opportunities that Mr.

Olsen made himself of great value to his employers and rapidly made his way up through the positions of chief clerk, purchasing agent, and office manager to the place of prominence which he holds at the present time, that of office manager and purchasing agent of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company. His success has been due to his tireless energy and industry, together with the training which qualified him for fulfilling the duties of his present office. Politically Mr. Olsen is an Independent, voting for the candidate he believes best fitted for the office regardless of party label. He affiliates with the Lutheran church in Perth Amboy, and his club is the Raritan Yacht. His best efforts are always given to the advancement of whatever in his judgment tends to the furtherance of the welfare of the city. He is treasurer of the Danish Children's Home, and has been on its board of managers since 1912.

Mr. Olsen married, September 20, 1899, Ellen la Cour, a native of Denmark, but of French descent, a daughter of Niels and Anina (Jacobson) la Cour, both of Denmark. Mrs. Olsen came to the United States with her father and mother in 1892, they locating at once in Perth Amboy, where with the exception of five years spent in Brooklyn they have always resided. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are the parents of three children: Olaf la Cour, born June 26, 1900, now attending Syracuse University, a member of the class of 1923; Norman la Cour, born October 20, 1903, also a student in Syracuse University, class of 1924; Gertrude Anina la Cour, born December 12, 1910. During the few hours that Mr. Olsen can spare from his ever increasing business duties he takes great delight in long walks and in boating.

DAVID CAMPBELL PREACHER, now master mechanic and chief engineer of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, was born at Colmonell, Scotland, June 7, 1870, son of David Campbell and Elizabeth (Craig) Preacher, his father a forester. He secured a good public school education in the local schools and a mechanical education in the night schools. At the age of sixteen, he began an apprenticeship with the Dalmellington Iron Company, in Ayr, Scotland, and became well advanced as a machinist and engineer before sailing for the United States, October 16, 1889. Twelve days later, he arrived in New York, going thence to Perth Amboy, where he engaged as a machinist with the firm of Schann & Eckert. In January, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of the Lea Machine Works, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in 1901 accepted the position of superintending engineer with the Blue Mountain & Raquette Lake Steamboat Company, of Raquette Lake, New York. In 1905 he came to his present position with the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

Mr. Preacher became a citizen of the United States at New Brunswick, New Jersey, August 16, 1898. He is a member of the Universal Craftsmen's Council of Engineers of Trenton, New Jersey; Lawrence Lodge, No. 62, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Perth Amboy; and is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of the Ancient





Wm. H. Black



Wm. H. Black

Accepted Scottish Rite, New Jersey Consistory. His club is the Perth Amboy Caledonian, his religious faith, Presbyterian.

At Perth Amboy, December 31, 1896, Mr. Preacher married Janet Yule Donaldson Grieve, daughter of John and Agnes Grieve. Mr. and Mrs. Preacher are the parents of four sons: 1. David Campbell, born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 12, 1899; he served during the World War as a second-class machinist on the battleship "Montana." He was honorably discharged when the armistice was signed, and is now employed by the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company. 2. George, born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, September 28, 1903. 3. John, born at Perth Amboy, January 13, 1907. 4. Hugh James, born in Perth Amboy, November 23, 1916. Mr. Preacher is a mechanic of skill and ability, a man of forceful character, a good manager, and loyal to his obligations as employee and citizen. He is highly esteemed in his community.

WILLIAM HENRY BLACK.—The charm of the sea reaches into every little inlet that feels the sweep of the tide, and throws a spell of interest over the life history of every one whose work is connected with it. William Henry Black, superintendent of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, spent the greater part of his life in the ship building centers of the Maine coast, actively engaged in the construction of sailing vessels.

Thomas Black, father of William H. Black, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to Phippsburg Center, Maine, ninety years ago. He was a farmer, an upright, hard working man. He died in the same seaside village, in 1884, at the age of eighty years and six months. He married Sarah Black, who was also born in Ireland, and she died in 1892, three months past the eighty-year mark. They had a good old-fashioned family of ten children, of whom two are still living: Mrs. Mary Bowker, of Bath, Maine; and William Henry, who was the youngest of the family.

William Henry Black was born in Phippsburg Center, Maine, March 31, 1858. He attended the public school of the village, and until twenty years of age helped his father on the farm. But the ship building operations constantly going on in the village were a source of great interest to the young man, and when twenty years old he left the farm to learn the ship carpenter's trade. He remained at Phippsburg Center following this trade for ten years. When he was thirty years old he took his savings and went to Bath, Maine. There he bought a house, and entered the employ of William M. Rogers, as master shipbuilder, later on going to the firm of Arthur Sewell & Company in the same capacity. While he was with the latter firm he built the ship, "William P. Fry," which was torpedoed by the Germans during the World War. Also at the Sewell yards he built four steel vessels. He was later connected with the ship yards at Waldoboro, Maine. During his stay there he built four schooners known as the "White Fleet." Still later, in Brewer, Maine, he built two schooners for the I. K. Stedman Company. With

all this valuable experience in ship construction, he was peculiarly fitted for the position which he now fills as superintendent of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company. He came to this city in 1905, and has been continuously in the employ of this concern ever since, holding the position of superintendent since 1911. Mr. Black's time is largely absorbed by his work, but his interests are broad. His personal tastes lead him out-of-doors for recreation and relaxation, and he takes great delight in fine horses, having always owned a fast horse in Maine.

Mr. Black married, October 8, 1881, in Bath, Maine, Jennie P. Morse, daughter of Scott and Pauline (Shay) Morse. She was born in Bath, and both her parents died there. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of two children, both living: 1. Roberta, born February 8, 1886, the wife of Fred Whitney, of Perth Amboy; she conducts a corset store, known as the Gossard Corset Shop, on Smith street. 2. C. Howard, born October 17, 1889, manager of the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent Store in Perth Amboy; he is single; he served in the United States army for nine months of the recent World War. The family have always attended the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM JOHN RANKIN.—The story of the career of William John Rankin is the story of obstacles overcome and fine ambitions achieved through sheer dint of perseverance. That he has won his way to the front ranks of Perth Amboy is due to the innate force of character of the man who took the difficulties with a certain zest in the effort and that this confidence was not misplaced is shown by the records of things done.

Alexander M. Rankin, father of William John Rankin, was born in Scotland, and came to Prince Edward Island with his parents when he was very young. He was a ship builder by trade. He died in Perth Amboy, in 1904, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Lydia Louise Harding, a native of Prince Edward Island. Mrs. Rankin died in Perth Amboy, in 1910, at the age of eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were born ten children, eight of whom are still alive: Elizabeth, Katherine, James, Jessie, Mary, William John, of this review; Collin, and Gilman.

William John Rankin was born in Alberton, Prince Edward Island, November 12, 1862. He obtained his education in the local public schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Bath, Maine, and from there followed the sea for seven years, filling practically every position on a sailing vessel to that of captain, in which capacity he was serving at the time he took his position of carpenter and rigger with the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company in 1890. In 1907 he established himself in business, and while thus engaged built two dry docks, but in 1919 he again returned to the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company in the position of superintendent, which office he holds at the present time, 1921.

In politics Mr. Rankin is a Republican, and at one time served as

alderman from the old Third Ward. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of Raritan Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons; Perth Amboy Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Empire Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Jerusalem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Louisiana Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 11, 1887, Mr. Rankin was united in marriage with Christian McKay, and they are the parents of five children: Collin D., born February 13, 1889; Ella and Joseph, twins, both deceased; James, deceased; Martha L., wife of Samuel G. Fugua.

CHARLES H. HINGHER, as secretary-treasurer of the Edward Hingher Company, Nos. 116-122 Neilson street, New Brunswick, occupies an influential place in a business founded by his honored father, Edward Hingher, in 1872. Edward Hingher was born in Rittenberg, Germany, in 1832, but when young went to France, where he became an expert cabinetmaker. In 1854 he came to the United States, worked in New York, and in Savannah, Georgia, and in 1861, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where in 1872 he became a manufacturer of furniture as a member of the firm, Deisenreider & Hingher. They started business in a small plant at No. 47 Albany street, but two years later a fire swept away the plant; Mr. Deisenreider did not continue, leaving Mr. Hingher to resume or not as he pleased. He decided to resume and as a beginning bought the lot on Neilson street and erected a building too large for his then business, but which later filled its every story and room. As his sons, Charles H. and Edward, came to suitable years, they were admitted to the business, eventually succeeding their father, who continued head of the business until the years grew too heavy and he retired.

Charles H. Hingher, son of Edward Hingher, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 16, 1877, consequently he is five years younger than the business with which he has been connected since 1897. He was educated in New Brunswick public schools and Wilson's Business College, and at the age of twenty became associated with his father in the furniture business at the same location which the Edward Hingher Company now occupies. The business was incorporated, April 21, 1916, and is one of the leading furniture houses of New Brunswick, Charles H. Hingher, secretary and treasurer. The company is a prosperous one and fills an important place in New Brunswick mercantile life. Mr. Hingher is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Exempt Fireman's Association, New Brunswick Board of Trade, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Livingston Avenue Reformed Church.

Mr. Hingher married, in New Brunswick, Edna C. Johnson, and they are the parents of two daughters: Nellie Alberta and Myrtle Elizabeth.

MILLARD FILMORE ROSS, JR.—The Ross name has long been a familiar one in Middlesex county and one associated with the development of the New Jersey coast district since the days of Congressman Miles Ross, a native son of Middlesex county.

Miles Ross was born in Raritan township, April 30, 1828, and became the most popular Democrat in his district, so popular that he held all worth while local offices, then was sent to the New Jersey Legislature, and later to the National House of Representatives. He sat in the Forty-fourth Congress, which convened December 6, 1875, and was thrice reelected, serving in all four times, covering a period of eight years. He did a great deal of his district; particularly, the shore and summer visitors to the bay district may thank him for the present boating, bathing and fishing facilities at Cheesequake creek, improvements begun and carried on for years through government appropriations secured through his influence. The family came to the United States from Scotland.

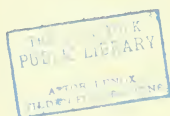
Millard Filmore Ross, son of Congressman Miles Ross, was also a prominent Democrat of New Brunswick, his native city, and was a well known wholesale dealer in coal. He married Mary M. Dixon, born in Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of the eminent Jonathan Dixon, judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Millard Filmore Ross, Jr., son of Millard Filmore and Mary M. (Dixon) Ross, was born at the family home, No. 77 Livingston avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 15, 1898. He was educated in Rutgers Elementary School, Rutgers Preparatory School, class of 1916, and Rutgers College, leaving college in 1917, when he tried to enter the United States army for service in the war against Germany. He was rejected for military service and for the succeeding eleven weeks he "did his bit" with other men by driving a farm tractor. He then made another attempt to enlist, but was again rejected. He did war work as under-foreman at the Johnson & Johnson plant. He joined the New Brunswick Cavalry Home Guard, and after fourteen unsuccessful attempts received appointment to a machine gun unit and was ordered to report at Officers' Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Georgia. Before reaching Camp Hancock, the signing of the armistice ended the war and his efforts were all in vain, except to show the depth of his patriotism and the sincerity of his intention. After the war, Mr. Ross was employed for a time as an automobile salesman in New York City and New Brunswick, and on August 4, 1919, incorporated the M. F. Ross, Jr., Inc., insurance brokers, their operations extending throughout New Jersey and New York City. The officers of this corporation are: M. F. Ross, Jr., president; V. C. Ross, vice-president; George R. Morrison, treasurer; Miles Ross, secretary. The offices are located at Nos. 201-203 Montalvo building, No. 101 Albany street, New Brunswick, and the New York City offices are at No. 80 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Ross is a member of Rutgers Chapter, Delta Kappa Epsilon; New Brunswick Lodge, No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Young Men's Christian Association; the New Brunswick Boat and the New Brunswick Country clubs. His favorite sports are swimming, hunting and boxing. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.



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Mr. Ross married, in Newark, New Jersey, March 8, 1918, Laura Wesley Early, of New York City, born in Hightstown, New Jersey, daughter of Robert and Grace (Davison) Early. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are the parents of a son, Miles Ross (2), born March 28, 1919. The family home is at No. 100 Livingston avenue.

GEORGE A. CLINTON.—The Middlesex Granite and Marble Works of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was established more than a quarter of a century ago by the present owner, George A. Clinton, a practical stone cutter, whose vision and ambition led him to make the venture which his ability and energy has developed so successfully. He is a son of William and Lydia Clinton, who at the time of the birth of their son were residing in Brooklyn, New York. Later, Mr. Clinton moved with his family to a farm at Franklin Park, New Jersey.

George A. Clinton was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 9, 1858, but soon afterward the family moved to the farm at Franklin Park, where the lad George spent the years of his early life. He attended the public schools of the district and until reaching the age of nineteen was his father's farm assistant. But the life of a farm held no appeal for him, and opportunity offering, he left home and became a stone cutter's apprentice in the city of New Brunswick; that was in 1877, and for forty-three years he has made that city his home and business headquarters. For sixteen years he followed his trade as apprentice and journeyman, becoming an expert marble and granite cutter. He had during these years accumulated capital sufficient to warrant starting in business for himself, and in 1893 made the venture under the firm name, The Middlesex Granite and Marble Works, located in New Brunswick. He has been very successful, and his monumental works are the largest in the city. Mr. Clinton is still the active head of the business he founded and is held in high regard, both as a business man and citizen. He is well known in fraternal life, is an active church worker and deeply interested in all that concerns the public good. He has served as elder in his church, also as delegate to classes.

Mr. Clinton is a Republican in politics, a member of the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick, and affiliates with New Brunswick Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Palestine Lodge, No. 111, Free and Accepted Masons; Good Intent Council, No. 234, Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Clinton married, November 1, 1881, Mary Voorhees, daughter of Jacob Voorhees, of New Brunswick, and they are the parents of two sons: Elmer V., who married Osie Hardy, and they have one son, Elmer V., Jr., who is associated in business with his father; and George DeWitt, also a member of his father's firm, who on February 25, 1918, entered the World War, serving with the 354th Bakery Company, was overseas, stationed at Saint Aignan, France, for some ten months, and was mustered out July 12, 1919, as corporal.

ROBERT ALLEN LUFBURROW, one of the active young business men of New Brunswick, is one of the organizers of the Highland Park Building Company, at No. 238 Cleveland avenue. Having been trained for the profession of a civil engineer, he is particularly adapted for the work in which he is now engaged.

Born in Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, December 3, 1886, Robert Allen Lufburrow is the son of Egbert Frederick and Mary H. Lufburrow. In his boyhood he attended the public school in Atlantic Highlands and later the high school, graduating in 1904. Entering Rutgers College, in the scientific course, the youth spent the next four years there and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1908. Some time later he reentered college in the engineering course and obtained the degree of Civil Engineer at his graduation in the class of 1913. Mr. Lufburrow's first engagement in his new profession was in the office of C. C. Vermeule, a prominent engineer of New York City, where he held the position of assistant engineer; he afterward became an assistant in the office of Clyde Potts, also in New York City, in the work of designing and construction of water works, sewers and sewage disposal plants. At this time the Highland Park Building Company was in process of organization, and Mr. Lufburrow came to New Brunswick, September 15, 1914, as secretary and treasurer of the new concern. For a year and a half Mr. Lufburrow was absent from his post, being engaged in the United States Army during the late war, but upon his return to New Brunswick in January, 1919, he was advanced to the office of vice-president of the company, that being his position at the present time (1921). Mr. Lufburrow is also connected with the Cronk Manufacturing Company of New Brunswick, holding the office of vice-president.

When this country entered the World War, Robert Allen Lufburrow volunteered and was assigned to Fort Myer, Virginia, August 23, 1917, in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He was commissioned first lieutenant, October 23, 1917; while stationed at Washington, D. C., he was promoted to the rank of captain, and on January 8, 1919, was honorably discharged. During his college days Mr. Lufburrow was elected a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and while living in Atlantic Highlands he was a member of the Board of Education of that city. Mr. Lufburrow is also affiliated with Monmouth Lodge, No. 172, Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlantic Highlands; Hiram Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of Red Bank, New Jersey; and is active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, with which he is connected.

At Asbury Park, New Jersey, Robert Allen Lufburrow married, May 5, 1920, Olive Blanche Hendrickson, a native of Englishtown, New Jersey, the daughter of Harry and Neva Janet Hendrickson. Mr. and Mrs. Lufburrow attend the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church of New Brunswick.

PETER MICHAEL CLAUSEN.—Advancement in any of the learned professions is not so much the result of fortuitous circumstances or of influence, as it is the result of individual merit, application and skill. When these are combined with ambition and a fixed determination to achieve success, the desired result is inevitable. Peter Michael Clausen, although young to have achieved a reputation in this difficult profession, is fairly on the way to acquiring fame among his legal brethren.

Michael Clausen, father of Peter Michael Clausen, was born in Denmark in 1847. He came to the United States in 1881 with his wife, Elsie (Lund) Clausen, a native of Denmark, and they immediately located in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where they have ever since resided. Mr. Clausen has retired from active business life, having formerly been an inspector for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and was also a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Clausen are the parents of seven children: Meta, wife of Soren Johnson, of Perth Amboy, and the mother of four children; Peter, deceased; Mary, wife of Thorvald Peterson, of California, and the mother of three children; Emma N., single, a teacher in the public schools of Perth Amboy; Peter Michael, of further mention; Arthur A., in business in Perth Amboy, is married and has one child, Elsie; Andrew A., enlisted in the United States army in the recent World War, was overseas with Division No. 34, and would have been in active conflict within three days' time, for the order had been given, but the armistice was signed at that time.

Peter Michael Clausen, son of Michael and Elsie (Lund) Clausen, was born November 18, 1889, in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. After graduating from the local grammar schools, he attended the Perth Amboy High School for one year, and then became messenger for the Western Union Telegraph and Telephone Company, serving in this capacity for a year, at the end of which time he entered the office of Judge Hommann, and under the latter's preceptorship studied law to such good purpose that in February, 1919, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Middlesex county and immediately began the practice of his profession in the office where he had been so effectually trained, and where he is located at the present time. It is interesting to note here that Mr. Clausen is the only man to pass the Middlesex county bar without either a high school or a college education, and holds a Regent's certificate.

In his political life Mr. Clausen is a Republican and he has actively identified himself with the local organization of that party, being now a participant in city and county politics, and it is probable that we may see him serving his community in many posts of responsibility and trust. Mr. Clausen is a member of the Foresters of America and the Young Men's Christian Association, and affiliates with the local Lutheran church.

Mr. Clausen married, June 11, 1914, Bertha Bosie, daughter of the late John and Barbara Bosie, both of Perth Amboy. Mr. and Mrs. Clausen are the parents of two children: Peter Michael, Jr., born May 30, 1915; Emma, born February 12, 1918.

Aside from his professional life, Mr. Clausen takes an active interest in outdoor sports and devotes much of his spare time to recreation of this sort. It is difficult to predict the future of a successful lawyer who is very young in years, but his ability and exceptional attainments seem to promise for him a brilliant future.

MRS. HELEN (GLIDDEN) TOMBS, a resident of Sewaren, New Jersey, traces descent from the early English family long seated at town of Glidden, Hampshire county, England, on the coast of Devonshire, a family of French and Norman descent, who came into England with the Norman Conqueror. Her home, Strathspey Hall, is the abode of hospitality and culture, her friends being many. On the maternal side, Mrs. Tombs descends from the Fisher family of England.

Helen Glidden was born in New York City, daughter of Captain Samuel G. and Martha A. H. (Fisher) Glidden, both of distinguished ancestry, traced to the early days in New England and to a remote period in English history. The Gliddens came from Glidden, Hampshire county, England, and the early settlers are said to be responsible for the name New Hampshire, given to the territory now embraced in the State of that name, and of settling the part of Massachusetts in 1820, called Maine. Although the name Glidden was among those early settlers transported to New England, it is now numerous in New Hampshire, Maine and Ohio. These first Gliddens came from the estate of Glidden, which comprises three thousand acres, the family descending from Osbert de Gladisfen, Guruvn, etc., and first came into England in 1066, with William the Conqueror. Glidden town is situated about seven miles south of Petersfield, and about twelve miles north of Portsmouth, England. Shipbuilding has been a favored business in the family, and many Gliddens have been mariners. Samuel G. Glidden was of that class, he being a master mariner. When he retired from the sea he opened an office in lower New York and became a very successful commission shipping merchant, and was a man of importance in his business until his death, in Brooklyn, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a man of culture, a college graduate, and possessed an unusually fine memory. He was a member of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, and bore a part in city affairs. In appearance he was dignified and commanding, and in manner most genial and attractive. His wife, Martha A. H. Fisher, was the daughter of Julius and Mary Wheeler (Horton) Fisher, a descendant of Sir Daniel Fisher.

Captain Samuel G. Glidden was a son of Col. John Glidden of New Castle, Maine, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was in command of the old fort at Pemaquid, Maine, a village near the sea, about eighteen miles from the coast. The Gliddens were patriots of the Revolution and served in the earlier Colonial wars with the French and Indians.

Mrs. Helen (Glidden) Tombs was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and there resided until a few years ago. Her husband, William Henry Tombs (now deceased), was born at Rahway, New Jersey, son of William H. and Margaret (Ayres) Tombs; on the maternal side, the

family is related to the Coreys and Halseys of Newark, and to the Davis's of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mr. Tombs was an inventor and devoted his life to mechanics. Mrs. Helen (Glidden) Tombs resides at Strathspey Hall, now on the Cliff road, Sewaren, New Jersey, and she is one of the social leaders of her community. She organized the History Club of Sewaren, also the Civic Club, two organizations that have been of great value to the town. It was through the efforts put forth by Mrs. Tombs that a stone was placed at Valley Forge in "The Belfry tower" of the Memorial Cathedral there, to George Washington's memory—in the name of the History Club of Sewaren. She was an active Red Cross worker during the war period and is a generous supporter of all movements to relieve suffering or affliction. She is a member of Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Brooklyn, and an honorary member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Bound Brook, New Jersey. Her societies also include membership in the New England Woman's Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New York Historical Society; she is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Sewaren.

JOSEPH FREDERICK WALKER.—Among the representative citizens of Perth Amboy is Joseph Frederick Walker, principal of schools No. 1 and No. 7. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Walker commenced teaching and has followed this profession ever since.

Tesscier Walker, father of Joseph F. Walker, was born in Madison township, in 1841, and died there, in 1874, at the age of thirty-three years. He engaged in farming during his lifetime. He married Jane A. Warne, who still resides in Perth Amboy. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker were born four children: Ellsworth B., collector of revenue of Perth Amboy, who died December 2, 1920; Katie, deceased; Edwin; and Joseph Frederick, mentioned below.

Joseph Frederick Walker was born in Cliffwood, Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 5, 1869, and was taken to Madison township by his parents when a baby. He obtained his elementary education in the local schools, and then entered Keyport Academy, from which he was graduated in 1887, and immediately commenced teaching. His first position was in the public schools of Morristown, New Jersey, after which he went to Freneau, New Jersey, where he taught school for four years, and subsequently was made assistant principal of the Matawan school, which he graded and reorganized. Desiring to acquaint himself more thoroughly with certain subjects he entered the State Normal School, at Trenton, New Jersey, and graduated from that institution in 1898. This same year he was elected to the position of science teacher in the Perth Amboy High School, and after three years was made principal of schools No. 1 and No. 7, at Perth Amboy. He is director and recording secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association, is president of the Middlesex Teachers' Association, president of the Perth Amboy Teachers' Association, president of the Perth Amboy Civic League Association, and is a member of the legislative

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committee of the Third Congressional District of State teachers. Mr. Walker is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Raritan Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a charter member of Columbia Council, No. 77, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Matawan, New Jersey. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Perth Amboy, and has held the offices of trustee and treasurer for many years.

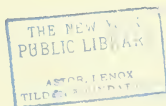
Mr. Walker's main work in the Civic League has been the enforcement of the Sunday laws, resulting in the closing of the Sunday movies and keeping them closed in spite of official opposition. He represented Middlesex county in the teachers' campaign which resulted in substantial increases in the salaries of every teacher in the State, over \$6,000,000 being added in one year. In his work on the legislative committee he helped to repeal the unsound teachers' pension law and helped frame and secure the passage of the new teachers' pension and annuity fund, which is recognized as one of the soundest and best pension laws in the country.

On March 31, 1902, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Mary Hart Hall, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Mrs. Walker was the first teacher in Keasbey, and started the Keasbey Sunday School. She is the daughter of the late Ferdinand and Amanda (Hart) Hall. Mr. Hall was for many years superintendent of the Raritan River Clay Company. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of one child, J. Frederic Walker, born December 7, 1903.

HERBERT WILLIAM NAFEY, M. D.—Since 1650 the name of Nafey has been identified with the life of what was formerly New Amsterdam, now Greater New York, and also with New Jersey. Descendants of the founder, Johanus Nevius, or rather this branch with which we are especially interested, changed the name to Nafey, and Garrett Nafey, a direct descendant and a veteran of the Revolutionary War, lies buried in the cemetery of the First Dutch Church in New Brunswick.

Herbert William Nafey was born April 25, 1887, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the son of Charles and Catherine A. (Ther) Nafey. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, after which he entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having decided in the meantime to adopt the medical profession, he accordingly matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1914 received from this institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine, serving his internship the following year at the Presbyterian Hospital, after which he immediately returned to New Brunswick and established himself in the practice of his profession. He is now, 1921, acting assistant surgeon of the United States Public Health Service for the New Brunswick area, and is held in the highest professional esteem.

During the World War, Dr. Nafey entered active service, July, 1917, as first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army, arriving overseas,





J. N. Blue, Jr.

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August, 1917. He became immediately attached to the British forces in France, serving with the 55th Field Ambulance in the battle of Pachendahle Ridges, November, 1917, and served during the following engagements: The second battle and retreat from Somme river, March, 1918; allied advance from Albert, July, 1918, to the fall of Cambrai, September, 1918, and the capture of Valenciennes. He was promoted to the rank of captain, Medical Corps, United States Army. He returned to the United States, April, 1919, and received his honorable discharge, April 25, 1919, reënlisting in the Reserve Medical Corps of the United States Army the following month with the rank of captain. He is a member of the State, county and local medical societies, the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity of Rutgers College, and the Rutgers Alumni Club. Dr. Nafey is also affiliated with the First Dutch Reformed Church of Highland Park, where he resides.

On June 6, 1917, Herbert William Nafey was united in marriage with Mary Beatrice Woodcock, daughter of the late John and Katherine Woodcock.

ISAAC NEWTON BLUE, JR.—Carrying the New Brunswick "Times" at the age of eight years, a "printer's devil" in the offices of the same paper at thirteen years, Isaac N. Blue may be described as having "grown up in the business," a literal fact, and there is perhaps no name so well known in New Brunswick as "Blue, the printer" now of the Morrison & Blue Printing Company, Incorporated. Blue is a Middlesex county family, long seated in New Brunswick, where Isaac Newton Blue, Sr., was born August 21, 1842, and yet resides there, in his seventy-ninth year. He is a carpenter by trade, though long retired, but for many years was connected with the building operations of his city. For twenty-three years he was a member of the New Jersey State Militia and has the medal awarded by the State for service rendered. He married Ellen Ryan, born in New Brunswick, July 4, 1843, now living in New Brunswick in her seventy-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. Blue were the parents of eight children: John Henry, an expert accountant of New York City; Margaret, married Anthony Silzer, of New Brunswick; Isaac Newton, Jr., of further mention; Albert L., of New Brunswick; Charles E., of New Brunswick; David S., deceased; Mary L., deceased; Frank W., deceased.

Isaac Newton Blue, Jr., was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 1, 1870, and attended the public schools until thirteen years of age. At the age of eight years he became a newspaper carrier, employed by A. E. Gordon, then owner of the New Brunswick "Times," and from that time forward the lad earned his own living. At the age of thirteen he left school and became a "printer's devil" in the "Times" office, then on Commerce square. He continued in the printing trade with the "Times" and other concerns until 1888, when he opened a printing office of his own, doing business as "Blue, the Printer." His first office was on Commerce square, next on Dennis street, where he remained until 1905, when the Morrison & Blue Printing Company was

incorporated and their plant located at Nos. 7-13 Bethany street. The company is a well known one, printing of every description being turned out by the plant in as large or as small quantities as desired. In August, 1920, Mr. Blue purchased the interest of Mr. Morrison, and is continuing the business alone.

From 1904 until 1908, Mr. Blue was alderman from the Fifth Ward of New Brunswick, chairman of the poor committee and commissioner of police. Since 1895 he has been a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and exalted ruler in 1915; member of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Board of Trade, and since 1916, has been president of the Brunswick Club. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian.

Mr. Blue married, in New Brunswick, June 16, 1896, Mary E. Macom, born in New Brunswick, daughter of James and Margaret Macom. Mr. and Mrs. Blue are the parents of a daughter, Mildred Marie, born July 24, 1898, wife of Ralph Rocca, of Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN L. SUYDAM, M. D.—To John L. Suydam belongs the unusual record of having ministered to the physical welfare of the residents of Jamesburg and vicinity for thirty-eight years. He has attended three generations in some families, ushering them into the world and in many instances soothing their passing out of it.

John L. Suydam was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the farm of his parents, Abram and Letticia Suydam, October 13, 1859. He was reared, as all farmer's sons are, to assist in the farm work and to attend the town school where his early education was acquired. After finishing the course of this local institution he entered Rutgers Preparatory School, from which he graduated, then became a student at Rutgers College, New Brunswick. Following these years of preparation, John L. Suydam took up the study of medicine, enrolling in the medical department of the University of New York in New York City, from which he was graduated in 1882. He located then in Jamesburg, his office being at present on Church street.

For many years past Dr. Suydam has taken an active part in the politics of Jamesburg, being one of the standard bearers of the Republican party. He has held several public offices, serving on the Middlesex County Board of Elections for eighteen years, and being county physician for seven years. In addition to these Dr. Suydam finds time to participate in matters fraternal, holding membership in the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of John L. Suydam and Mary E. Park took place in Jamesburg in January, 1884, Mrs. Suydam being the daughter of Thomas and Jane Park. There are no children of this union. Dr. and Mrs. Suydam are members of the Presbyterian church in Jamesburg.

JOHN JOSEPH BUCKLEY, Ph. G.—Pharmacy has been Mr. Buckley's life work, the ambition of his boyhood being realized in 1910, when he became proprietor of his own drug store, although as a partner only, the full realization of his hopes and plans not coming until five years later, when he moved to his present location, No. 219 New Brunswick avenue, Perth Amboy, and began business under his own name. He has won high standing in his profession, and as a business man his success is most marked. Hardly more than over the threshold of life, he has fully proved his quality and the future holds for him bright promise. He is a native son of Perth Amboy, his parents both born in Ireland, marrying in Orange, New Jersey, and later moving to Perth Amboy.

Michael Buckley, father of John J. Buckley, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, but when a boy came to the United States, and at South Amboy, New Jersey, found a home and employment. He was a coal trimmer at Amboy, and there died in 1899, aged forty-eight years. He married, in Orange, New Jersey, Bridget Loretta Burns, also born in County Kilkenny, who survives, residing in Perth Amboy. Their children are: Mary, married Charles Keane, and died in South Amboy; James, died in Perth Amboy; William, a motorman of Perth Amboy; John J., of further mention; Margaret, married William Grace, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and has two children: Arthur and Joseph; George Joseph, note teller with the First National Bank of Perth Amboy.

John J. Buckley was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, November 27, 1881, and there completed courses of public school study until reaching high school. He then left school to become a druggist's apprentice under the instruction of F. A. Seaman, a Perth Amboy pharmacist. Later he attended the New York College of Pharmacy, whence in 1903 he was graduated Ph. G. He continued in Mr. Seaman's employ as prescription clerk until 1910, when he bought an interest in the business. The State street store of Seaman & Buckley was continued for five years, Mr. Buckley retiring in 1915 to open his present place of business on New Brunswick avenue. The business is conducted under the firm name, J. J. Buckley, and since June, 1919, Mr. Buckley has owned the building in which his store is located. A graduate in pharmacy, he is a thorough master of the professional side of the drug business, while as a practical merchant his continued success indicates ability of a high order. He is a member of the Perth Amboy Board of Health, and at the completion of his term, December 31, 1919, was reappointed for a second term of three years. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat. His favored recreation is automobiling.

Mr. Buckley married, in South Amboy, New Jersey, November 26, 1917, Nellie Cecelia Carroll, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 14, 1888, daughter of Richard Francis and Catherine Theresa (Meagher) Carroll, both of New Brunswick, and now residing in South Amboy.

JOHN JOSEPH PETERS, who for some years has been one of the chief figures in the industrial activities of the flourishing city of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and the present head of the concern known as the John J. Peters Machine Works, Incorporated, is a native of Madison county, Ohio, born August 17, 1867, on his father's farm. He is a son of John and Magdalena (Schmidt) Peters, both of Luxemburg, where the former was born in 1836 and the latter in 1833. The elder Mr. Peters came to the United States when twenty-two years of age and located for a time in Middletown, New York. Later he went west to Ohio and there became the owner of a fine farm in Madison county, which he operated until about 1881, after which he returned to the East. For a time he resided in Brooklyn, New York, and from there removed to Long Island City, where his death occurred in 1888, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife survived him and for twenty-six years lived with her son, the Mr. Peters of this sketch, her death occurring in the town of Fords, New Jersey, March 17, 1917. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Matthias, who resides in Brooklyn, New York, and follows the profession of engineer; John J., who died in childhood; Rosa, who died in childhood; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-six; John Joseph, whose career forms the subject of this sketch; Clara, who became the wife of Bertram Davids, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; Eugene, who died at the age of thirty-two; Ida, who died at the age of sixteen; and Emily, who died at the age of thirteen.

The childhood of Mr. Peters was passed upon his father's farm in Madison county, Ohio, where, when he came of an age to make it possible, he assisted the elder man in the work upon the place. He was fourteen years old when his parents removed to Brooklyn, New York, where, having received his education at the schools of his native place, he applied himself to the learning of the trade of machinist. He followed this craft in Brooklyn for about seven years, and then went with his parents to Long Island City. There he secured a position with the Standard Oil Company in charge of the concern's repair shop, and worked in that capacity for seven years longer. The death of his father having occurred in the meantime, Mr. Peters came to New Jersey and located in Perth Amboy in 1904, being placed in charge of the marine machine shop of the Raritan Dry Dock Company. He continued with that concern for some six years, and then resigned to become master mechanic for the Didier March Company of Keasbey, New Jersey. Seven years were spent by him in the service of this concern, after which he resigned to take up work of his own. Mr. Peters had always been possessed of an unusual inventive faculty, and during the years of his employment by the Didier March Company had elaborated several inventions of his own, especially a post digging and setting machine and a clay digging machine which he afterwards patented. It was in order to further work out these devices and bring them to practical usefulness that he left that company, having laid by sufficient capital to enable him to devote his entire time to them. In June, 1919, he founded his present



John I. Filers



company, the John J. Peters Machine Works, Incorporated, with himself as president; Louis P. Booz, Jr., as secretary, and Thomas L. Hanson as treasurer, an enterprise which has met with notable success, and the business of which is still developing rapidly. They are the owners and designers of pole hole digging and pole setting machinery and do general engineering, designing, estimating, constructing and repairing work. They also do overhauling and repairing of automobiles, auto-trucks, and gas and steam engines, and advertise their readiness to undertake jobs of especial difficulty. The establishment is located at Nos. 51 and 53 Fayette street, Perth Amboy, and is rapidly growing to be the largest of its kind in the neighborhood.

Mr. Peters is well known in the general life of the community, and has established a well earned reputation for public spirit and intelligence in the interest he takes in public affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of several fraternal organizations and clubs, among which should be mentioned Island City Lodge, No. 586, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Long Island City, of which he is past master; Lodge No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Perth Amboy, and the Craftsmen Club. He makes his home in Fords, New Jersey, within easy reach of his place of business.

John Joseph Peters was united in marriage, April 30, 1889, in Long Island City, with Rachel Friedericki, who was born in the Greenwich Village section of New York City, 1867, a daughter of Victor and Marie Fredricka (Sperry) Friederich, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have an adopted son, Carl Joseph Peters, twenty-three years of age (1921), who served with the United States Navy during the World War, and is now following the trade of mechanic in New York City.

JOHN H. LEISEN.—Many years ago the ancestors of John H. Leisen, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, were living in a small Rhyeland town along the banks of the Rhine of Germany, and there a son, Frank J. Leisen, was born. He spent his youth in his native land, married Mary Weaver, and together they came to the United States, locating in Baltimore, Maryland. There he became interested in the manufacture of cloth, continuing in that business until his death, about 1835. His widow, Mary (Weaver) Leisen, then moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she educated her children and watched them develop into men and women of good character and ability.

Frank J. (2) Leisen, son of Frank J. (1) and Mary (Weaver) Leisen, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1917. He spent his youth in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there was educated and learned the trade of pattern maker. In 1868 he removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where his after years were spent as a merchant. He married Margaret Powers, daughter of John and Justina (Brownell) Powers, her father one of the early clay miners of the Woodbridge section and a man highly esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. Leisen were the parents of ten children: Mary, died in childhood; John H., of further mention; Margaret, married M. E. Turner; Frank;

Charles; Elizabeth, married Christian Christianson; Maurice, died in childhood; James; Charlotte, married Ellis F. Chapman; and Harry K.

John H. Leisen, son of Frank J. (2) and Margaret (Powers) Leisen, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1863, but was brought in 1868 to Woodbridge, New Jersey, which town has ever since been his home. After completing his public school studies he became a machinist's apprentice in Philadelphia, serving four years, 1881-1885. He was employed as a journeyman machinist in various New Jersey towns until 1887, when he decided upon a change of occupation, and soon after began his long career with that great Middlesex county industry, the mining and shipping of clay, and has been very successful. He began his operations on the farm of his grandfather, John Powers, who had been one of the pioneers in the clay business in Woodbridge, and has continued in the business in its varied forms until the present, 1921.

In 1921 Mr. Leisen, with Charles Graham, was a prime mover in the organization of the Charles Graham Pottery Chemical Works of Brooklyn, New York, a corporation very prominent in the pottery field. Mr. Leisen was chosen first vice-president and treasurer of the works, also a member of the board of directors, an office he yet fills. In addition to his clay mining operation, and his pottery connections, Mr. Leisen has other business interests of importance. He is a member of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association, a man of influence and acknowledged ability, highly regarded in business circles.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Leisen has long been connected with local public affairs, having served his town as assessor, president of the Board of Health, registrar of vital statistics, light commissioner, school director and supervisor of Middlesex county. He is a past master of American Lodge, No. 83, Free and Accepted Masons, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a noble of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Newark, New Jersey; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Woodbridge, serving as its treasurer for six years; Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and in former years was greatly interested in the Woodbridge Athletic Association and the Driving Club.

Mr. Leisen married (first) in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 22, 1891, Margaret E. Falconer, who died September 27, 1904, daughter of David and Winifred (Bryan) Falconer, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Leisen were the parents of four children: John P., who died in childhood; Margaret W.; Helen R.; and Ruth E. Mr. Leisen married (second) January 4, 1909, Winifred Falconer, sister of his first wife, and they are the parents of three children: Frank J., Jeannette V., and Robert T.

LESLIE TOWNSEND WOOD, formerly physical instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association in New Brunswick, New Jersey, comes from a family who has resided in this country for many years, his ancestors having fought in the American Revolution. Joseph Wood,

great-grandfather of Leslie Townsend Wood, drove the first steam engine which ran in America, the line terminating at Albany, New York, and this same engine was dismantled in the back yard of the elder man's home in Red Bank, New Jersey.

Leslie Townsend Wood was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 15, 1891, the son of the Rev. W. A. and Ida B. (Bosworth) Wood. After completing his studies in the grammar and high schools of his native place, he matriculated in Colgate University, where he remained until 1911, subsequently matriculating in Springfield College, where he spent another three years and graduated therefrom in 1915. He was connected with hat manufacturing for three years, and was also interested in the laundry business for one year. During the years 1918, 1919, and a part of 1920 he took special courses in medicine in Columbia and Rutgers colleges, respectively, and in 1920 became physical instructor in the New Brunswick Young Men's Christian Association. In October, 1920, he embarked in his present line of business, that of electrical supplies and appliances under the name of the Victory Lamp Company.

During the World War, in August, 1918, he enlisted and was assigned to Camp Upton, subsequently being connected with the Officers' Training School, where on September 15, 1918, he received the commission of second lieutenant and became instructor of boxing and bayonet practice in companies 23 and 25 at Camp Gordon, Georgia. He was honorably discharged from the service, January 15, 1919. He affiliates with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and with the fraternal organization, Phi Delta Sigma, of Colgate College. In religion he is a Presbyterian and attends the First Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

On June 30, 1917, at East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, Leslie Townsend Wood was united in marriage with Bernice E. Coburn. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have no children.

LEWIS E. POTTER.—All his business life Lewis E. Potter, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, has been associated with the clay industry, first with his father, then alone, and for the past ten years has been superintendent of the mining operations of the Valentine Company, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. He is a son of Lewis Campbell Potter, one of the pioneers of the clay business in Woodbridge, grandson of Ellis Potter, a farmer of Woodbridge township, and great-grandson of Reuben Potter, born in Woodbridge township, where he attained the age of ninety years. He was a well-to-do landowner and farmer, a descendant of Marmaduke Potter, an Englishman, who was the American ancestor of this branch of the Potter family in America.

Ellis Potter, son of Reuben Potter, was born in Woodbridge township, in 1800, and there died, January 25, 1875. He married Esther Campbell, who died September 10, 1859.

Lewis Campbell Potter, son of Ellis and Esther (Campbell) Potter, was born at the home farm in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, October 9, 1828, and died in 1902. He was educated in

local schools, and until manhood remained at the home farm as his father's assistant. He then bought a farm, which he cultivated until 1870, but in that year became interested in the clay business, and for thirty years conducted the business of digging and shipping clay to fire brick and terra cotta manufacturers. He began in a small way, and eventually built up a large business which, in June, 1900, was incorporated as the Anness & Potter Fire Brick Company, Lewis C. Potter, president; F. F. Anness, manager and treasurer; Lewis E. Potter, secretary; the last-named a son of the president.

Lewis C. Potter was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church of Woodbridge, serving as president of the board of trustees for many years. Kind-hearted and benevolent, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. He married, in Woodbridge, Anna M. Dally, daughter of Samuel and Deborah Dally. Their children were: Esther, died unmarried; Alice, died young; Anna M., deceased, who married Mr. Ensign; Mira D., deceased, who married F. F. Anness; Samuel E.; Lewis E., of further mention; Elizabeth, deceased, who married James Livingood; and John D., deceased.

Lewis E. Potter, son of Lewis C. and Anna M. (Dally) Potter, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, January 12, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Woodbridge, finishing with graduation from high school. He became associated with his father in the clay business in 1885, and when the Anness & Potter Fire Brick Company was incorporated in 1900, he was elected secretary of that company. During the year preceding his taking that position, he was in business for himself, and in 1911 entered the employ of the Valentine Company of Woodbridge, as superintendent of clay mining, and that position he yet holds (1921).

Mr. Potter is a Republican in politics, and for three years was Woodbridge township assessor. Since 1916 he has been inspector for the Board of Health, having now held that office five years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodbridge.

Mr. Potter married, in Woodbridge, January 15, 1891, Jennie Berry, daughter of James E. and Virginia (Hancock) Berry, the Berrys an old family of Woodbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Potter are the parents of four children: James B., married Jeanette Thorp, of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey; Louis R.; Frank D.; and Ruth. The family home is at No. 275 Main street, Woodbridge.

EDWIN W. VALENTINE.—Since 1843 the name of Valentine has been connected with Woodbridge, New Jersey, having been introduced into that town by James Valentine, who had been a former resident of New York City, where he was also a merchant. He was born in New York City, August 4, 1792, and after retiring from business there, he bought, in 1843, a large farm in Woodbridge, and there became one of the pioneers of the clay mining and clay manufacturing business. He was a member of William H. Berry & Company, which firm (Wil-

liam H. Berry, Alexander Brown, James Valentine), became the leaders of the great business which has added so much to the wealth and importance of Middlesex county. James Valentine became a man of wealth and landed interests, having a deep interest in the general welfare of the community. He was a public-spirited citizen, and one of the builders of Woodbridge, aiding where he did not lead in all movements for the advancement of town interests. He died at a venerable old age, about eighty-eight years.

James Valentine married Catherine Ackerman, daughter of James Ackerman, of New York City, and they were the parents of eight sons, all of whom were living and in business in Woodbridge at the same time: William; Benjamin; Robert N.; Mulford D.; James R.; Howard; Edwin W., of further mention; and Oscar G.; they were also parents of a daughter, Maria E., who married Josiah D. Drake, of Woodbridge.

Edwin W. Valentine, son of James and Catherine (Ackerman) Valentine, was born at the Valentine home in Woodbridge, New Jersey, July 21, 1849, and in that town his life has been largely passed. He was educated in Woodbridge schools, and to the learning of school days he added the learning gained by practical contact with the world and from books and travel. After school years were over, he became associated with his able father and brothers in clay mining and manufacturing, the Valentines owning clay mines and kilns at Woodbridge and Valentine Station, manufacturing drain pipe and fire brick on a large scale. Edwin W. Valentine was actively connected with the clay business all his life, only retiring in 1920, after about half a century of close attention to its demands. He was highly esteemed by his associates in the business, and considered an authority in all matters pertaining thereto.

Like his father, Mr. Valentine has taken a deep interest in Woodbridge advancement, his public spirit having been displayed in many forms. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Valentine married, in Woodbridge, May 28, 1882, Emma E. Harned, daughter of William and Mary Phillips Harned, her father a business man of New York, who late in life moved to Woodbridge, where he and his wife died. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are the parents of three children: 1. Leon W., who died young. 2. Ethel, who lives at the home of her parents. 3. Ada L., who married Edgar Krutzeberg, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they now reside in Woodbridge, New Jersey. Mr. Krutzeberg's business is in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Krutzeberg are the parents of two children: Doris and Edgar V.

ALBERT CHRISTIAN GIDDES, son of Joel C. and Elizabeth (Karl) Giddes, was born in Dunellen, New Jersey, November 2, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Dunellen, New Jersey, finishing his school years with a course in Plainfield Business College. He began business life as a clerk with the Central Railroad of New Jersey,

at their general offices, Liberty street, New York City, being then eighteen years of age. That was twenty-three years ago, and he is still with the company, having passed through many grades of service in reaching his present position, that of chief clerk of the freight traffic department.

Dunellen, New Jersey, has long been the family home, and in 1919 Mr. Giddes was elected mayor of the borough, serving two years. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies of his town; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Knights of Maccabees, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a member of the official board of the Dunellen Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as church treasurer and taking active part in the various departments of church work. In political sentiment he is a Republican.

Mr. Giddes married, in Plainfield, New Jersey, October 19, 1910, Catherine F. Garretson, daughter of Jeremiah F. and Catherine A. (Sharp) Garretson.

FLOID TURNER HOWELL.—As president of the Woodbridge Lumber Company, Mr. Howell holds an important place in the business life of Woodbridge. He is a son of Edward Albertson and Hannah Jane Howell, his father a merchant of Hope, Warren county, New Jersey.

Floid T. Howell was born in Hope, New Jersey, March 26, 1888, and there completed grammar and high school courses of study. He later pursued a course at Coleman's Business College, Newark, New Jersey, and after its completion began his business career. In politics Mr. Howell is a Republican, and is an attendant at the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the Knights of Pythias, and his clubs are the Sewaren Land and Water and the Sewaren Motor Boat.

Mr. Howell married, in Sewaren, New Jersey, Alice Irene Turner, daughter of Harry C. and Kate A. Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are the parents of two children: Harry Robert and Ria. The family home is in Sewaren, New Jersey.

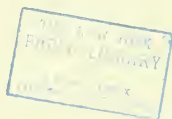
JENS M. SORESENSEN.—It is most fitting that in a work of this nature the names should be perpetuated of those men who have borne a part in the physical growth of the cities of New Jersey. Jens M. Sorensen, of Perth Amboy, has already contributed largely, through the handling of building materials, to the future stability of the city and its surrounding towns, and being still a young man can be depended upon to mean much more to the future of this section.

Mr. Sorensen's father, Peter Tang Sorensen, was born in Denmark, and came to this country in 1917. Since that time he has retired from active business and resides with his son, Jens M. He married Petra Peterson, who was also born in Denmark. She died in June, 1916, at the age of sixty-two years. Peter Tang and Petra (Peterson) Sorensen were the parents of three sons, who are now all residents of Perth



J. M. Sorensen

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Amboy: Jens M., of whom more extended mention follows; Anton, who is actively engaged in business as a contractor; and Neils M., a butcher, who has recently started his store in Tottenville.

Jens M. Sorensen was born in Denmark, on his father's farm, April 27, 1880. He gained his education under difficulties, for two years being obliged to walk four miles to attend high school in a nearby town. He assisted his father on the farm, and later learned his trade in Denmark. He came to America at the age of twenty-three years, being the first of his family to venture across the ocean in search of success. He located at once in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and during the first four years worked at the painter's trade. But the young man was not satisfied always to work for wages. He believed there was greater satisfaction, as well as greater pecuniary advantage, in handling his own business affairs. So in 1908, having saved up a little capital, he established himself in business. He made his start along a line with which he was familiar, handling at first only masons' materials. Gradually, as opportunity offered, and he was able to handle the expansion, he added other lines of building materials, lumber, hardware, paints, everything necessary for all kinds of building construction. His success has been remarkable for so young a man, and the volume of business he handles places him in the front rank of the business men of the city. Mr. Sorensen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Danish Brotherhood. He is a member and regular attendant of the Danish Methodist Episcopal church, serving on its board of trustees.

Mr. Sorensen married, when on a return pleasure trip to his native land, January 29, 1908, Olga Friis, daughter of Anton and Karen (Peter-sen) Friis. She was born in Denmark, and her parents now live there in the famous old town of Ribe. Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen are the parents of three children: Harry Friis, who died at the age of seven; Mildred; and Norman.

JOSEPH LOUIS KLEIN.—Among the most prosperous citizens of foreign birth who have made Perth Amboy, New Jersey, their home and the scene of their careers, should be mentioned Joseph Louis Klein, who was formerly the owner of a large butcher and grocery establishment at No. 48 Smith street, and now engaged in the insurance business here. Mr. Klein was born February 15, 1875, in Zahony, Ung county, Hungary, a son of Abraham and Fannie (Weis) Klein, old and highly respected people there. Abraham Klein was born in the year 1850 in Hungary, came to the United States in 1888, with his wife and family, settling in New York City, where he engaged in the shoe business, meeting with considerable success. His death occurred in that city, February 20, 1900, and that of his wife in Bayonne, New Jersey, February 16, 1920.

Joseph Louis Klein received his early education in the schools of his native land and Germany, which he attended until he had reached the age of thirteen. He then accompanied his parents to the United

States and here continued his studies for a number of years in the night schools of New York City. He was a bright, industrious lad and made the most of his educational opportunities, so that when, four years later, at the age of seventeen, he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, he had completed his studies and was ready to engage in business. For six years he was associated with a fur establishment in Boston, where he learned, not only the details of that trade, but general business methods as well. At the close of that period, 1901, he came to New Jersey, settled in Perth Amboy, and entered into a partnership, at the request of his older brother, Morris Klein, and the two young men opened a market, where they sold meat and groceries, meeting with success. This association was continued for five years, and then Mr. Klein purchased his brother's interest and carried it on by himself until 1920, when he engaged in the insurance business. He remained at the original location for twelve years in all and then, the trade growing too large for the comparatively restricted quarters, Mr. Klein purchased the building at No. 48 Smith street, Perth Amboy, and proceeded to fit it up as an ideal butcher shop and market. He began by completely renovating the entire structure and then installed the most modern fittings and equipment, including marble floors, tile counters, cold air refrigerators and everything to make it a most up-to-date establishment. His liberal policy has borne well deserved fruit and the store is today undoubtedly one of the finest of its kind in the neighborhood and does a large business. His reputation for square and honest dealing is an enviable one and is thoroughly well deserved, for both in the quality of his wares and the service he gives his many customers he has set the standard for the community. Mr. Klein, since November 15, 1920, has been connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with local offices in Perth Amboy at No. 196 Smith street, where he has been successful. Mr. Klein has always taken a public-spirited interest in the general life of the community where he has elected to live, and is prominent in social and fraternal circles, being a member of many organizations of various kinds. He is affiliated with Raritan Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Perth Amboy Lodge, No. 784, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is of a strongly religious nature and gives liberally to many charitable institutions, including the Children's Home, at Denver, Colorado, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the City Hospital at Perth Amboy. He is a member of the Progress Club of Perth Amboy, and takes a keen and intelligent interest in all the great problems and issues of the times. He is a member of the Congregation of Beth Mordecai of Perth Amboy.

Joseph Louis Klein was united in marriage, March 9, 1902, in Perth Amboy, with Esther Greenbaum, like himself a native of Hungary, where she was born March 9, 1883, a daughter of Abraham Isaac and Florence (Weiss) Greenbaum. Mr. and Mrs. Klein are the parents of two children, as follows: Florence Gertrude, born May 30, 1903; and Albert, born July 7, 1905.

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