





Class

Book



THE
NEW JERSEY COAST
IN
THREE CENTURIES

HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY COAST
WITH
GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORIC-BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX

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THE NEW JERSEY COAST IN THREE CENTURIES

CHAPTER I.

THE RISE OF TOWNS—THEIR CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

In the following pages is epitomized the history and present conditions of the principal towns in the counties of the New Jersey coast. From this narrative are excepted, however, those known as seaside resorts, and which are written of elsewhere.

TOWNS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

The Perth Amboy of to-day, at the head of Raritan Bay, occupies a position of importance peculiar to itself. An early newspaper, the "New Jersey Gazette," in its issue of August 5, 1819, said "the situation of Perth Amboy ranks pre-eminent to almost any other in the United States." The population was then something less than eight hundred. The journal quoted, in making the most of the natural advantages of the locality with a view of attracting increased population, had no discernment of its possibilities save as a place of residence, and was content with describing its healthfulness and extolling the virtues of its mineral springs.

Its natural advantages have enabled it to attain distinction as one of the most extensive and successful manufacturing points in New Jersey. With its magnificent water front and spacious harbor, with the Raritan river and its affluents reaching well into the interior, and with its network

of railways extending in all directions, its provisions for commerce and its facilities for reaching the markets of the world are not surpassed by any city in the Union. Opening out from the bay is egress to New York and abroad, while passenger and freight boats make it a midway point in plying between New Brunswick and the metropolis, and additional water communications are afforded by the Delaware and Raritan canal. The railways which also serve to distribute the products of its yards and factories are the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley and the Central of New Jersey, the last named also operating a branch road extending along the Raritan river and into the clay-bearing section for a distance of ten miles. The passenger traffic is divided between these lines and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. The city is lighted by electricity and gas, and water is distributed by a perfect system of modern waterworks.

For many years the city developed but slowly. In 1860 the population was but 2,302, and this number was increased but 550 during the next decade. In 1880 it had increased to 4,802, but it nearly doubled in 1890, when the number of inhabitants was 9,510, and it had nearly doubled again in 1900, when the number was 19,450.

The statistics of population afford a reasonably accurate idea of the increase in manufacturing facilities. First of industries, in precedence of establishment and in present importance, are those of brick and terra-cotta manufacture. These include the establishment of Henry Maurer & Son, the most extensive manufacturers of fire brick in the world, employing 350 workmen, and that of the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company, which operates the oldest and largest works of their class in the country, employing from 400 to 600 people. Other clay working establishments are those of the Standard Fire Proof Company, employing 300 workmen; the Staten Island Clay Company, employing 250 workmen; the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company, employing 300 workmen; the Standard Terra Cotta Works, employing 150 hands; the International Clay Manufacturing Company, employing 150 workmen; and numerous smaller works with one hundred workmen or less in each instance. In 1900 more than one million tons of workable clay were mined in the vicinity of the city.

In recent years Perth Amboy has become the seat of some of the most important metal refineries in the country. In the works of Guggenheim Brothers, established in 1895, are refined each week about 1,000,000 ounces of silver, and gold amounting to \$10,000 in value, with, in addition, an annual output of 40,000,000 pounds of copper and enormous quantities of lead. Nearly 1,000 operatives are employed in these works. The Perth Copper Company was organized in 1898, and in March of the

following year opened refineries which are recognized as the most extensive in the world, employing about one thousand people.

Among other industries are chemical works which are among the most extensive in the country; a cable manufactory making wire for electrical purposes, employing 500 men; a tile and steel rolling mill, employing 300 workmen; machine shops for building and repairing marine engines and general machinery, and another engaged in the same line with a brass foundry in connection; boat building yards; saw mills; cement works, cement works, vulcanizing works, cork works, match factories, clothing manufactories, and other small establishments in various lines. A dry-dock has facilities for drawing out of the water and repairing vessels of two thousand tons burden.

The financial institutions of the city are the First National Bank, with a capital of \$100,000; the Middlesex County State Bank; the Perth Amboy Savings Institution; and the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, organized in 1892, and having resources amounting to \$209,117.50. An efficient Chamber of Commerce carefully guards commercial and financial interests and affords aid and encouragement to new industries.

Educational and religious institutions are liberally maintained. The public school buildings, including a fine high school edifice erected at an outlay of \$37,000, afford accommodations for three thousand pupils, and two Catholic parochial schools accommodate seven hundred pupils. A ample and well supported public library is open to students and to the general public.

Various denominations occupy substantial and attractive houses of worship. The Protestant Episcopal churches are St. Peter's and the Church of the Holy Cross; the Roman Catholic churches are St. Mary's and St. Stephen's; and there are also a Presbyterian church, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a Lutheran church, a Danish Methodist church, and a Danish Lutheran church.

The local newspapers are conducted with ability and are efficient factors in promoting enterprises conducing to the prosperity and development of the city and the advancement of its various interests. One daily newspaper is published, the "Middlesex County Herald," independent in politics; one bi-weekly, the "Chronicle;" and two weekly, the "Middlesex County Democrat," and the "Republican."

South Amboy lies immediately opposite Perth Amboy on the west bank and at the mouth of the Raritan River. The village was founded and gave little promise of development until after the completion of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, in 1833. In the case of Perth Amboy, the village only about a score of dwellings. The population of South

0,329. The railroads and coal trade afford employment to a large portion of the resident laborers. In the immediate vicinity are several large pottery works, and the Bergen Iron Works.

The public schools compare favorably with those of any city of similar size in the State, and a number of private schools are maintained. There are churches of the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations. Doane Memorial Chapel (Protestant Episcopal) about one mile from the village, on the Matawan road, was erected in 1866 by Mrs. R. S. Conover, as a memorial to the late Right Rev. George Washington Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.

Sayreville, some miles westward from South Amboy, and also on the Raritan River, the home of a population of one thousand people, grew up under the influence of the extensive brick and pottery manufactories which were established there and in the vicinity. It also contains extensive green-houses and nurseries, which are widely renowned.

The village was formerly known as Roundabout, taking its name for the reason of the very circuitous water route from the place to Sandy Hook Bay by way of the Raritan River and South River.



A BIT OF ROAD.

Sewaren, two miles north of Perth Amboy, on a bluff paralleling the waters of Staten Island Sound, and on the Long Branch Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, affords delightful advantages to numerous

permanent residents, many of whom are connected with extensive manufacturing interests in the immediate vicinity. It offers nearly every possible attraction for a home in the country. In summer, yachting is one of the chief amusements of the place, for the inlet on which many of the docks stand makes a land-locked harbor, insuring good anchorage. The bathing facilities are unexcelled anywhere on Jersey waters. The long, sloping Leach with its bath houses, is a delightful place for those who enjoy the salt water. There are excellent roads in all directions, to Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Elizabeth, Rahway and Staten Island. At this place are located the commodious Boynton works for the manufacture of brick, drain pipe and tile and hollow brick for roofing fire-proof buildings. These works have been developed from a small beginning made thirty-six years ago. The property fronts on Woodbridge creek, and abuts on Staten Island Sound. The daily product during the busy season amounts in value to a half million dollars, and is extensively used in the best buildings in the national capital and other large cities. The Vulcan Metal Refining Company employs fifty persons in converting tin scraps into steel.

WOODBIDGE.

Woodbridge is one of the oldest towns in Middlesex, situated almost immediately north of Perth Amboy, and the township in which it lies was chartered June 1, 1669. Its settlers were mostly descendants of the Pilgrims, and from one of their number, the Rev. John Woodbridge, of Newbury, Massachusetts, the village derived its name. The grant privileged the inhabitants, among other things, to choose their own magistrates and ministers, authorized a court of judicature, guaranteed liberty of conscience "according to the terms of the concessions," and stipulated that the inhabitants should have "the privilege of a free trade, unburdened by any excise or tax save such as may be imposed by the government and general assembly for defraying public charges." Lots were drawn for May 8, 1717, under the supervision of John Parker, and Caleb Campbell was permitted to draw a lot in consideration of his wife having been the first Christian child born in Woodbridge.

June 24, 1769, a royal charter was issued incorporating the free schools of Woodbridge. However, schools had been previously existing, James Fullerton being mentioned as schoolmaster in 1680. John Brown, of Amboy, was engaged to teach a free school in 1664, but it is uncertain whether he actually served, protest having been made against his appointment, and a few months later John Backer (or Baker) was employed. From this time, however, schools were maintained almost constantly.

HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

The history of religion in the community begins in 1669, when the Presbyterians prepared for the formation of a society, but a meeting house was not completed until 1675. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Treat, in 1676. In 1686 the Rev. John Allen entered upon his duties as the formally inducted town minister. At a later day the Rev. Archibald Ridgell was the pastor. In 1689 he set sail for England, but when near his destined port his vessel was captured by a French man-of-war, and he, with a ten-year old son, was sent to France, where they were imprisoned for two years, and were finally exchanged and allowed to go to Scotland. The Woodbridge church established a cemetery, which is said to be one of the oldest burying grounds in the State. The Rev. Mr. Dalley, prior to 1882, estimated that the grounds contained two thousand graves, and Dr. H. R. Stiles printed a list of twelve hundred inscriptions upon stones covering them. The church yet exists and is in prosperous condition.

The Quakers were numerous from the earliest days, and there is record of a meeting of members of this sect August 3, 1686, and there is evidence of a meeting house and burial place in 1705. These people established a small circulating library for their own use. The society finally abandoned its organization, and in 1784 its property, including the burying ground, passed into the possession of the Methodists.

Trinity church (Protestant Episcopal) was formed in 1711 by a number of persons who separated themselves from the Presbyterian church. A small house of worship was built, but it was never completed and eventually went to ruin. In 1754 another church was built, but services were held irregularly, or by ministers who also served other congregations, until subsequent to 1830. The building was repaired in 1842; it was burned down in 1858; and in 1860 it was replaced by a large and substantial edifice, which was dedicated by Bishop Odenheimer, May 20, 1861.

The Methodist Episcopal church dates its organization prior to 1820, but some years the congregation worshipped in the meeting house purchased from the Quakers. In 1876 the present commodious edifice was reared, at a cost of \$23,000.

Churches of later date are St. James the Minor Roman Catholic church, which erected a building in 1867, and the First Congregational church, which was organized in 1874 and which built a house of worship the following year.

The older history of Woodbridge presents many points of deep interest to the antiquarian and student of history. Here, in 1751, James Parker set up the first permanent printing press in the province of Jersey, as narrated at greater length in the "Chapter of Literary History" in this work. His name James Parker, as comptroller, acting under the direction of

Benjamin Franklin, in January, 1704, established a mail between New York and Philadelphia to be carried by a post-rider on alternate days. This was before the introduction of postage stamps, and the charges were collected by the post-rider, and were graduated on a basis of the distance of carriage. Copper was mined in the vicinity about 1786, and at intervals in succeeding years. George Washington tarried in the village, at the Cross and Key tavern, April 22, 1789, while traveling to New York to his inauguration as President of the United States, and Lafayette was entertained by the citizens, September 24, 1824, when visiting the United States as the guest of the nation.

The Woodbridge of the present day is a beautiful residential village, having in 1900, a population of two thousand, and is governed as a borough of the second class. Four firms, employing nearly three hundred people, are engaged in the manufacture of fire brick. Schools and churches are liberally maintained. The Barron Library is a monument to the generosity and intelligent public spirit of Thomas Barron, who at his death left a bequest of \$50,000 for its establishment. It stands upon ground which was a part of the old Barron homestead, and the cost of building was nearly \$18,000. It was completed in 1877 and was formally opened to the public on September 11 of the same year. The library originally contained some three thousand selected volumes, and this number has been materially increased from year to year. The reading rooms are supplied with the leading current magazines and newspapers.

Mr. Barron was a native of Woodbridge, born June 10, 1760, and he died August 31, 1875. He amassed a competence in business life as a merchant in New York, his trade relations extending to Liverpool, London and the West Indies. He was of scholarly tastes, and was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and for several years its corresponding secretary. He was also a member of the New York Historical Society, a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a fellow of the American Museum of Natural History. He contributed liberally to the Sanitary Commission during the Civil war period, and in his will he made munificent bequests to various benevolent and scientific societies.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

While not a seaport city, New Brunswick, by reason of its location on the Newwater, at the head of navigation on the Raritan river, is properly to be considered in its relation to commercial affairs in that region. With a population of upward of twenty thousand (20,000) in 1900, it is of considerable importance in certain lines of manufacture, its industries being

large factories making India rubber goods, paper hangings, boots and shoes, packing boxes, buckram and mosquito netting, carriages, harness, pumps, sails, hosiery, confectionery and soap, together with ship building yards, sash, door and blind factories, foundries and machine shops, brick yards, cement works, fruit and vegetable canneries, and various minor establishments covering a wide range of manufacture. Numerous substantial banks transact the large financial affairs of the community, and various building and loan associations afford wage earners a secure avenue for the investment of their savings.

The educational institutions of the city are of paramount importance. Among them are the famous Rutgers College, with its record of vast usefulness, covering a period of nearly one and a third centuries, and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in the United States, which has survived for more than a century. A splendid public school system and numerous seminaries for young ladies and other private schools, a commercial school and a conservatory of music, all fulfill useful missions. In addition to the extensive book collections of the college, a library is maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association and a circulating library is accessible to the general public. Social societies, musical, literary and athletic, with large membership rolls, are many, and in their breadth of scope offer opportunity for all proper recreation.

The churches are more than a score in number, representing all leading denominations. The oldest are rich in their annals of Colonial and Revolutionary times, which are a constant source of research by the student of American history. The First Reformed Dutch church was founded in 1717 (although its beginning was in the Three-mile Run church in 1703), and its first dominie was the sainted Theodore Jacobs Prelinghuyssen. The First Presbyterian church is first definitely mentioned in 1720 under the pastorate of the Rev. Gillert Tenment, but it probably had a quasi-existence somewhat earlier. The founding of Christ church is ascribed to the year 1745, and it is of record that the Rev. Mr. Wool was a missionary to it in 1750. From this church sprang that of St. John the Evangelist, organized in 1800. Shiloh Methodist Episcopal church was granted a charter June 13, 1799, the Rev. J. Totten then serving as minister. A church building was erected in 1811. A Baptist congregation was founded about 1807, and in 1812 a house of worship was completed under the pastorate of the Rev. James McLaughlin. Other churches are of more recent founding. Various charitable and benevolent organizations contribute to the necessities of the unfortunate, and among them are the Auxiliary Orphan Asylum, the Deacons Society, the Charitable Society, the Humane Society and the Ladies' Depository.

The newspapers of New Brunswick are capable exponents of the interests of the city. "The Freeman" was founded in 1811 by the Randolph brothers, and a daily issue was begun in 1855. "The Times" was first issued as a weekly in 1815, and in 1869 a daily issue was added. "The Home News" was founded in 1879.

The history of New Brunswick is of peculiar interest. The permanent settlement of the place was made about 1730 by several Dutch families, and tradition has it that they brought with them material for building their dwellings. The town suffered severely during the Revolutionary war. In 1776-7 it was occupied by the British, who threw up fortifications on the hill near the theological seminary. Lord Howe made his headquarters in the village, and the post was afterward commanded by Lord



OLD FARM HOUSE.

Cornwallis. Vessels came up the river to provide the troops, and in 1777, but were driven back by an American battery planted just below the town.

In 1784 the town was incorporated. In 1811, according to the "Gazette" newspaper, "the little hamlet" hugged the river, and even Albee street above Neilson was sparsely settled. In 1825 the town had grown wonderfully, and the population was estimated at five thousand. Trade was carried on with the surrounding country by means of great wagons drawn by four and six horses, and a dozen sleeps were constantly conveying farm products to New York and returning with merchandise. In 1837 the first bank, the Bank of New Brunswick, was formed by Jacob P.

the millery and others, and conducted business until 1834, when it suspended. In 1833 the Delaware & Raritan Canal was opened, and in 1836 the first train reached the city over the New Jersey Railroad. The first manufactory, one for making wall paper, was established in 1837. In 1850 gas works were established, and waterworks were constructed in 1854.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Keyport, the principal village of Raritan township, Monmouth county, was laid out on a portion of the large tract of land owned by John Bowne, one of the Monmouth patentees. The land passed into the possession of Thomas Kearney and Michael Kearney, New York merchants, and the first named afterward purchased contiguous tracts from Abraham Watson, Elisha Lawrence and Richard Salter.

Among the earliest industries was shipbuilding, which was prosecuted upon a large scale for that day. In 1830 a dock was built and a large storehouse erected. In 1832 a tavern was established by Primrose Hopping, who conducted it until about 1834. In that year, according to "Gordon's Gazetteer," there were two taverns, three stores and twelve or fifteen dwellings. In 1837 the "Monmouth Democrat" described the place as one with less than twenty houses and of about one hundred inhabitants. A line of stages was then running to Long Branch. In 1839 the steamboat "Wave," commanded by Captain Joseph Stoney, was running to New York. In 1846 the town comprised a public house, two stores, ten or twelve work shops, two wharfs, and about seventy dwellings.

The town received its name in 1831, and in 1833 a postoffice was established, with Leonard Walling as the first postmaster.

The Keyport of the present day is a prosperous village of 3,413 inhabitants according to the last census. It has a borough government of the first class, and maintains an efficient fire department. An excellent system of graded public schools is liberally supported. The principal fraternal and benevolent orders are represented by large local lodges, and there are numerous industrial organizations, among them the Monmouth County Fruit Growers' Association. A military company, the Raritan Guards, organized in 1861, whose members of that day for the greater number served in the Civil war as Company B of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, maintains its organization, and has performed useful duty on various urgent occasions, as during the railroad crisis of 1877. The Guards occupy an armory which cost about \$7,000, contributed in large part by its members.

The oldest church in the village is Calvary Methodist Episcopal

church, which grew out of the labors of Nimrod Bedle, through his efforts a Sunday-school was organized in 1835. A class was formed the same year, and in 1841 a house of worship was completed and was dedicated by Bishop James. A more substantial and commodious building was erected in 1856. In 1840 was organized the First Baptist church, of which the Rev. William V. Wilson was the first settled pastor. In 1841 a church building was erected, and this was succeeded by a larger edifice about 1862. The Dutch Reformed church was organized April 27, 1847, with the Rev. Nathan F. Chapman as minister. Its house of worship was erected in 1851. St. Mary's church (Protestant Episcopal) was formed prior to 1864. The first house of worship, purchased from the Baptists, was burned in 1877, and the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid by Bishop Scarborough, September 21 of the same year. Other churches are the Presbyterian church, organized October 10, 1878; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, organized about 1874, which in 1880 erected a house of worship costing \$22,000; St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, and the Second Baptist church.

Two excellent weekly newspapers are published, the "Weekly" and the "Enterprise." The "Weekly," conducted by E. D. Petreys, is the legitimate successor of the first successful newspaper here published, "The Keyport Press," founded in 1863 by B. E. Underwood and others. The "Enterprise" first appeared in 1876, published by Armstrong Brothers, one of whom, F. F. Armstrong, purchased the plant in 1884 and has conducted the business to the present time.

The town contains various carriage, coach and wagon shops, saw and planing mills, sail making rooms and minor manufacturing establishments. Other important industries are oyster and fish packing and boat building.

The financial institutions of Keyport are the People's National Bank and the Keyport Banking Company, each having a capital of \$50,000. The People's National Bank was chartered in October, 1889, and began business April 21, 1890, with the following named gentlemen as directors: Thomas Burrowes, George T. Welch, Adna Salz, O. C. Bogardus, John S. Sprout, Cornelius Ackerson, Robert West, Fred Shock, Jr., and B. B. Ogden. The officers were Thomas Burrowes, president; George T. Welch, vice-president; B. B. Ogden, secretary; and William H. Tutull, cashier. July 1, 1900, Mr. Ackerson succeeded Mr. Tutull as cashier. January 1, 1901, Mr. Warne, who had been serving as secretary, became president, and Mr. Ogden returned to his former office as secretary. Mr. Salz succeeded Dr. Welch in the vice-presidency, and was succeeded January

1, 1900) by William Morrell. The bank has always done a safe, conservative and very prosperous business.

The new village of Lorillard, in Raritan township, Monmouth county, on the Freehold and Atlantic Heights Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is the seat of one of the most extensive of the numerous manufacturing plants operated by the National Fire Proofing Company of New Jersey.

The village owes its founding to Jacob Lorillard, of New York, who in 1887 erected large brick yards here. Four hundred men were employed, and the daily output was about a quarter million brick. In 1893 the management of the works was vested in the New York and New Jersey Fire Proofing Company, and June 5, 1901, the property was purchased by the National Fire Proofing Company of New Jersey. In 1890 the making of fire proofing was begun, and in 1896 this became the sole product of the works, brick making being discontinued. In July, 1901, the works were destroyed by fire, and were at once rebuilt and equipped with the most modern machinery.

Port Monmouth, formerly known as Shoal Harbor, on Sandy Hook Bay, and the northern terminus of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, was at one time a place of considerable importance. In 1854 it was so much of a shipping point that a plank road was built to it from Middletown. In the following year the Port Monmouth Transportation Company built an extensive pier from which it sailed the "Eagle," a steamboat of its own building, to New York. A large hotel was also built, which became the resort of throngs of New York residents and summer visitors. After the opening of the New York & Long Branch Railroad the place declined, and it is now a hamlet of but three hundred inhabitants.

Leonardville, also on Sandy Hook Bay, to the eastward of Port Monmouth, was named for the Leonard brothers, James and Henry, who came about 1667 and were identified with the early interests of Monmouth county. It is now but a small cluster of houses, with a population of less than two hundred people.

Eatontown, the principal village of the township of the same name, is situated four miles west of Long Branch, and numbers one thousand inhabitants. Its churches are of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal denominations. Its Masonic lodge (Washington Lodge, No. 9) dates its existence from the year 1815, when it was the only body of craftsmen in Monmouth county. Lodges had been warranted at Middletown in 1760; at Freehold in 1787, and at Middletown Point soon after the latter date, but these had been disbanded. The history of the body is complicated with that of others in the vicinity, but the

antiquity claimed for it is indisputable. The "Advertiser" newspaper, now in existence, was founded in 1877 by James Steen. Mr. Steen, its senior editor for many years, is known as one of the most accomplished literateurs in the State, and one particularly well versed in local history.

The village was named for Thomas Eaton, a native of England, who came about 1670. A postoffice was established in 1830. In 1834, according to "Gordon's Gazetteer," the village contained five or six stores, two taverns, a grist-mill, an academy and about thirty dwellings.

Matawan, in the extreme northwestern portion of Monmouth county, was first settled by Scotch immigrants, who gave it the name of New Aberdeen, prior to 1660, and for many years afterward it was known as Middletown Point. Its history is intimately associated with that of Mount Pleasant, which adjoins it almost immediately on the south.

According to "Gordon's Gazetteer," in 1834 Matawan contained a Presbyterian church, a grist-mill, four taverns, eight or ten stores, and under a hundred dwellings. Sailing vessels had for years plied between the landing and New York, engaged in the transportation of crop products and wood, and in 1837 the trade had so increased as to justify the establishment of a line of steamboats. In the same year a company was formed to improve navigation and harbor facilities, but Keyport was already rivaling the place as shipping point, and finally diverted to itself practically all the commerce and traffic. A postoffice was established at Matawan in 1815, with Cornelius P. Vanderhoof as the first postmaster.

Matawan is particularly rich in history concerning early churches and the social conditions which obtained under their influence. The ancient Presbyterian church building at Point Pleasant was a gathering place for the people in the turbulent times preceding the Revolution and during the continuance of that struggle, where they communicated intelligence from the outside world and discussed the burning questions of the day. In 1778 the edifice was destroyed by fire, and it was not rebuilt until twenty years later, and then in part out of the proceeds of a lottery. The present building was erected in 1841, and was subsequently enlarged and remodeled.

From a period shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, services were held by traveling Methodist ministers, but a class was not organized until 1826. Meetings were held in dwellings and in shops until 1836, when a house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$1,800. The membership was then but twenty-five, and among these were five colored people. A Sunday-school was organized in 1837 with Joel Carhart as superintendent. In 1855 a new church edifice was completed at an outlay of \$11,000, and the dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop James. The building was materially enlarged in subsequent years.

Meetings were held by Baptist ministers prior to 1830, but no pastor was settled until about 1848, when the Rev. William V. Wilson was called. In 1850 a church building was erected. February 14, 1858, the property was destroyed by fire, and the loss was total, the insurance having lapsed. In 1861 a new building was erected which cost about \$3,300.

Trinity church (Protestant Episcopal) was founded in 1856, and was provided with a house of worship through the generosity of Colonel John Travers.

An excellent public school system is maintained, and academical instruction is afforded by the Glenwood Collegiate Institute. The "Matawan Journal," a weekly Republican newspaper, was founded in 1869 by David A. Bell, and is now conducted by Benjamin F. S. Brown. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank has had a phenomenal existence, having been founded in 1830. Among the industrial establishments are the works of the American Rice Food and Manufacturing Company, an automobile manufactory, a foundry, and large brick yards, and granite and marble works. In 1905 the population of the village was 1,511.

Middletown, in the western part of the township of the same name, with its population of less than three hundred, is a point about which cluster many interesting reminiscences of the olden times. It was one of the "Two Towns of Navesink," where were made the first settlements in Monmouth county under the Nicolls grant in 1665. The old village was the point about which were made some of the first settlements under the Monmouth patents. Here located Captain John Bowne, one of the twelve patentees, and he was one of the foremost men of his day, a deputy to the first assembly in the time of Carteret, in 1668, and to a later body in 1675; a member of the first proprietary assembly in 1683, when he was also speaker; and president of the court in Middletown in 1677. In 1693 Robert Hamilton kept an ordinary, or inn, under license, and the fact would lead to the inference that the settlement was much frequented by travelers. In that period of alarm which attended the King Philip's war, a block house was built by the white settlers on the site of the present Protestant Episcopal church. This building was afterward used as a jail, and from another jail building afterward erected upon the same ground four negroes were executed at different times in expiation of the crime of murder.

The early history of the settlement is intimately connected with its churches. In 1668 there was formed the first Baptist church in the Province of New Jersey, which had for one of its founders the same Bowne who had been previously mentioned. It is stated in Edwards' "History of the Baptists" that the first preacher was "Mr. John Bowne," who gave the lot upon which the meeting house was built. The church had been per-

perpetuated to the present day. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1710, and continued to 1766, under the ministerial care of the Rev. John Boyd, of the Scotch church. In 1767 its pastor, the Rev. Charles McKnight, was holding a service with the church at Middletown Point (which he also supplied) when a party of British troops appeared, burned the building and carried away Mr. McKnight and others as prisoners. The unfortunate clergyman was subjected to such hardships that his release was soon followed by his death. The congregation had meantime dispersed, and the church was abandoned. The Reformed church was organized in 1836, with a membership chiefly drawn from the church at Holmdel. Its first dominion was Jacob T. B. Beekman. Christ church (Episcopal) was closely connected with the church of the same name at Shrewsbury until 1855, when it entered upon a separate existence under the rectorate of the Rev. Charles Woolward.

RED BANK.

Red Bank, the most important industrial town in Monmouth county, is situated at the head of navigation on the Navesink river, otherwise known

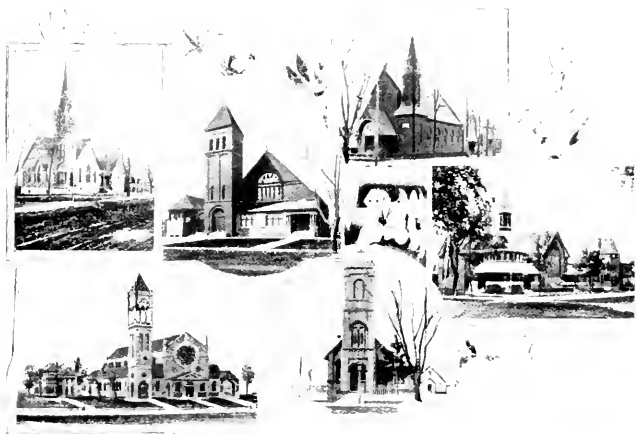


OLD ALLEN'S DOCK, RED BANK.

as Shrewsbury river, which here expands to the proportion of a mile and a half in width, a beautiful expanse of water. It is the home of a hardy and enterprising people, and among its residents are many of those business affairs whose offices and business interests are in the city of New York.

its vicinity. The business blocks are substantially built, and include modern bank and office buildings, and various halls suitable for public and society purposes. The residence portion of the town present pleasing contrasts, adorned with quaint dwellings of the Colonial days and with later edifices presenting the varying styles of modern home architecture.

The high character of the people is manifested in all that pertains to



CHURCHES AT RED BANK.

education and religion, which forms the basis of a stable and elevating life. An excellent library is maintained for public use, and its rooms are the assembling place for the Monmouth County Historical Association, an organization which has been the means of preserving and affording to investigators much valuable local history pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The educational system comprises fully graded public schools under most capable management, a private academy and a parochial school maintained for the benefit of the Catholic youth. There are congregations of various sects and denominations—two Protestant Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, two Baptist, and one each of Presbyterians and Roman Catholics (exclusive of those composed of colored people) and various of these occupy commodious houses of worship of beautiful material and design. The principal secret and fraternal orders have large and influential memberships.

A complete city organization has the direction of public affairs of Red Bank, and under it are included efficient police and fire departments

and a board of health. The water supply is from artesian wells, operated by a company which was chartered in 1884, and gas and electric light are used for illuminating purposes. Two newspapers are published—the "New Jersey Standard," the oldest journal in the city, founded in 1852 by Henry Morford; and the "Red Bank Register," founded in 1878 by John H. Cook and Henry Clay. The beginning of the paper was small, but the plant and the paper were enlarged as occasion demanded and as the town grew in size. Mr. Clay continued with the paper only a short time, and since his retirement, up to the present time, the paper has been owned and controlled by Mr. Cook. It is now a sixteen-page paper, printed in a building built expressly for the needs of the paper, on the principal business street of the town. It is still continued on the same lines of political independence which characterized it in its early days. There are four excellent banking houses—the First National Bank, capital \$100,000, surplus \$75,000, which was organized in 1864, occupying a beautiful modern building erected for its purpose; the Second National Bank, capital \$75,000, with \$200,000 in surplus and undivided profits, organized in 1875; the Mercantile Co-Operative Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000; and the Navesink National Bank with a capital of \$50,000, and a surplus of \$18,000. The local industries comprise boat building yards, machine and metal working shops, a large patent tubular boiler factory, carriage and wagon factories, saw and planing mills, granite and marble works, fruit and vegetable canneries, and minor shops employing men and machinery. Many people along the river shore are engaged in oyster planting and fishing, and others find profitable employment in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the market and for canning and drying in local factories. In addition to its railway facilities, convenient transportation of home products is afforded by a line of steamboats plying to ocean waters. In 1900 the population was 5,428.

The history of Red Bank is replete with interest, although, in view of its comparatively recent founding, much of the narrative does not occur under its present name, and must be read in connection with the annals of the county and of contiguous places. The land upon which it was platted was in 1868 a farm belonging to Barnes Smeck. In the year following a tavern was opened by one Boyd. Not much later a dock was built, from which Esek White sailed a vessel to New York for the conveyance of produce to market. The voyage often consumed two days, and passengers took provisions with them to serve for that period. In 1828 the county built a bridge on locust piling from Cooper's Point to Oyster Shell Point, and this was provided with a draw to allow the passage of vessels. This was carried away by a storm in about 1835, and a bridge of more than three hundred feet in length was built. In 1829 Rice Hattell established

the first store on the hill, and the same year shipbuilding and water traffic received a great impetus. In 1832 the settlement had grown to be a village with three stores, two taverns, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright shop and a furniture factory. This would indicate a fair population, but the people were obliged to go to Shrewsbury for mail and to Eatontown to vote, but in 1833 a postoffice was established. About 1852 a bank was established, and numerous dock and ship building companies were organized.

Red Bank became an incorporated town in 1870. Its name, however, appears long prior to this date, and was given it on account of the red earth on the banks of the river. During the legislative session of 1878-9, a petition was presented asking the name to be changed to Shrewsbury City, and February 14, 1879, an act was passed in accordance with the prayer. By its terms this act was not to become operative until it was adopted by vote of the people of Red Bank. The election was adverse to the change, and the original name of the town has been retained to the present time.

The first chief commissioner of the town was Samuel T. Hendrickson. A gaslight company was organized in 1862, long before the incorporation of the town, but the building project lay dormant until 1871 when the gas works were completed, during the administration of John S. Applegate, chief commissioner of the town. In 1870, under the chief commissioner-ship of Samuel Morford, the fire department was organized.

The first school teacher identified with the settlement was George Morford, who began teaching in 1816. In 1830 a lot of ground was donated by Ezek White, and upon it was built "the academy," which was used for school purposes until 1870. During the same period there were various private schools. When the town was incorporated, the sum of \$10,000 was voted for school building purposes, and an edifice was erected in which the first graded school in Monmouth county was opened, in 1871. This result was due in great measure to Charles D. Warner, a teacher of wide experience.

Existing churches are of comparatively recent date of organization. The First Baptist church was instituted August 7, 1844, with sixteen members, under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas S. Griffiths, and a house of worship was completed in 1849. Local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church visited the neighborhood as early as in 1802, but a local organization was not effected until 1844, under the ministry of the Rev. William E. Perry. In 1846 a church edifice was erected, and this was replaced with a larger structure which was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, November 28, 1867. This building, which cost \$15,000, was replaced with the present edifice, costing \$19,500, in 1884. The Presbyterian church was organ-

ized in June, 1852, with twenty-seven members, all from Shrewsbury church, under the ministry of the Rev. F. Reck Harbaugh. A church building was erected in 1856, and has since been replaced with a more modern edifice. Trinity church (Protestant Episcopal) organized in 1859, owes its beginning to a mission established by Christ church of Shrewsbury. The first rector was the Rev. W. N. Dummell. St. James Roman Catholic parish was formed in 1854 by the Rev. Father James Collane. A church building was erected the same year, and it was enlarged in 1873.

Red Bank has been visited by various destructive fires—on January 1, 1880, on July 18, 1881, on December 3, 1881, and on November 5, 1882. In the last great conflagration were destroyed twenty business houses, including a bank, and the office of the "Standard" newspaper, together with the First Methodist church and numerous dwellings. All these losses were speedily repaired, and upon the ruins were reared buildings of greater beauty and durability.

The scenery about Red Bank is most beautiful. The Rumson and Seabright roads afford charming drives past villas adorned with all that the skill of the landscape gardener can devise. From the road on the Middletown side of the Shrewsbury River glimpses are caught of the stream, and a beautiful country to the east and south. To the north the Raritan Bay, Sandy Hook and the Narrows are in view, and the great ocean flyers are to be seen as they pass, coming out of or approaching the Upper New York Bay.

But the Shrewsbury River affords the greatest delight, picturesque from whatever standpoint, and presenting all the pleasures that are dear to boatman and fisherman. The river between Red Bank and Oceanic presents a straight-away course of three miles unsurpassed in the country, without disturbing tide, and the waters seldom roughened by the wind. The season for ice yachting is longer here than on the Hudson River and northern lakes, for the reason that the snow fall is so much less.

The Monmouth Boat Club, composed of residents of the town and summer sojourners, owns a handsome club house on the river front, which is open from April to November, and during the ice season in winter. The Red Bank Yacht Club is composed almost exclusively of summer residents, and it owns a floating club house, which is anchored near the Middletown shore opposite the town. The members of the Red Bank Yacht Club own launches, cat-boats and half-raters, and have races every Saturday during the summer; they also give open regattas on July 4th and Labor Day, awarding handsome prizes to the winners of the races. The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club has a club house, which is open all winter. This club is composed of those who are interested in building and sailing ice

yachts, and races are sailed twice a day when the ice permits. The club makes a point of entertaining visitors, many of whom come from great distances, and yachts are kept in readiness, with competent sailing masters, especially to accommodate those who wish to enjoy the novel sport. The famous ice yacht "Scud," which on one of her trial trips made one and one-quarter miles in forty-five seconds (at the rate of one hundred miles an hour) belongs to this club.

Shrewsbury, previously mentioned in connection with Middletown, is situated about one and one-half miles south of Red Bank. Its history is principally related in that of its churches. In 1672 the place was visited by those distinguished Quakers, George Fox, John Burnyeate and others, who held "a precious meeting." The Friends to whom they came were already building a meeting house. In 1827-28, when the sect came to be divided, the Hicksites retained the lot and building, and the orthodox branch built another house. The Hicksites yet maintain their organization, while the other body has become practically extinct.

Christ church (Protestant Episcopal) is mentioned at length in the chapter on "Religious History.

In 1705 Presbyterians in Shrewsbury and its neighborhood were ministered to by John Boyd. In 1727 a building lot was purchased and a house of worship erected. The Rev. Joseph Morgan appears to have ministered to the people until about 1730, and he was succeeded by the Rev. John Tennent. These and succeeding ministers visited several congregations, and services were held irregularly. For a period of fifty years after the death of the Rev. Charles McKnight, in 1767, the church was without a pastor, and had stated supplies during but two years of that time, but communion services were occasionally held by the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull and others. Since 1840 the church has been in an inefficient condition. Following the death of the Rev. Charles McKnight, the church property fell into ruinous condition and was eventually sold. In 1805 an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure a building fund through a lottery. No further attempt was made until 1821, when the building of the present edifice was begun, and it was completed two years later. It was substantially enlarged and improved in 1845.

The graveyards adjoining these two historic old churches contain many old headstones bearing names which are familiar and honored throughout the land. Under the right aisle of Christ church are the remains of Theodosius Bartow, a lawyer, who died in 1746. On his death-bed his wife, who was Ann Stillwell, promised him that their unborn child should receive his name. The child proved a girl and was named Theodosia; she became the wife of Colonel Frederick Prevost, and subsequently

the wife of Aaron Burr. Of her last marriage was born a daughter, Theodosia, the ill-fated woman whose setting out upon a voyage from which she never returned remains one of the untold mysteries of the sea.

Tinton Falls, a short distance above Red Bank, on the Navesink River, was known as the Falls of Shrewsbury prior to 1673, and is a place of historical importance. James Grover, one of the original Monmouth patentees, here located his claim, and here he established an iron furnace, and this and the industries pertaining to it were of so much importance as to be made the subject of protective legislation by the assembly in 1676. The iron interests, which passed into the hands of Lewis Morris, have been previously referred to at greater length. The mineral springs at Tinton Falls were regarded by the Indians as possessing medical properties, and in 1867 a company was formed for the purpose of making them a place of resort for invalids, but the plan failed. The village now numbers about two hundred inhabitants.

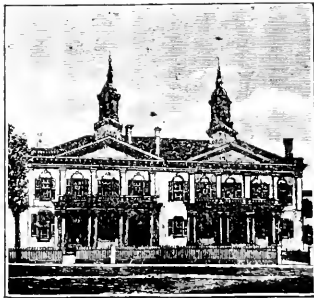
Lewis Morris, whose name is indissolubly connected with Tinton Falls, was a native of England, who commanded a troop of horse under Cromwell and whose estate was confiscated at the restoration of the monarchy. He came to Monmouth county and purchased from James Grover the lands which he called Tintern Manor, after his paternal estate in England, and which came to be known as Tinton Manor. He aided in the organization of the county, which he named Monmouth for his native county in Wales. He was uncle of that Lewis Morris who, after many years of conspicuous public service, in 1738 became the first Governor of New Jersey after the separation of that province from New York.

FREEHOLD.

Freehold, well nigh the geographical center of Monmouth county, of which it is the shire town, is quaintly suggestive of the early days of its founding. Yet standing there, and perhaps the oldest edifice in the village, certainly the oldest of sufficient dignity to attract attention, is St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. Several dwellings yet remain which are of colonial architectural design, but were not built until during or after the revolutionary period.

The present court house, although it was erected so recently as in 1874, in its quiet dignity, with its porticoed and columned front, in colonial design, although somewhat modernized, is in pleasing harmony with the history and traditions clustering about the spot upon which it stands. In 1715 was built the first court house in the county, a wood building with shingled sides. It was destroyed by fire in 1727. In January following

(1728) the county judges met at the house of William Nichols, a building which stood on the site of the present town. In 1731 another court house was built on the same lot, and presumably on the same part of it. This was a frame building, nearly square, surmounted by a small cupola. In this was held, in June, 1774, the first protesting meeting in New Jersey, wherein, as reported two years later in the Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety, resolutions were adopted proclaiming loyalty to the crown, but protesting against the Boston Port Bill as a menace to the liberties of the colonies. Therein assembled in later days throngs of people who listened to the news from Lexington and Bunker Hill, and heard of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. That the building was occupied for military purposes by the patriot army after the battle of Monmouth must certainly be true. Tradition has it that Washington made it his headquarters, but it is more reasonable to believe that it was used as a hospital for the wounded from the battlefield, as were the churches. Here, too, did the Rev. John Woodhull deliver a funeral discourse over Captain Joshua Huddy, so pitifully slain, and here was heard the joyful



MONMOUTH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

news of the restoration of peace and the recognition of the new United States, and here the people assembled to hear eulogies pronounced upon the Father of his Country after death had claimed him.

In 1808 a new court house was built, of brick, and additions were made to it in subsequent years. In 1855, after a fire which damaged its interior, it was remodeled. It was burned down October 30, 1873, and it was replaced by the present edifice, which stands on the same lot and

almost upon the identical spot where did the structure of revolutionary days. The village of Freehold dates from the time of the location and erection of the first court house, in 1715. About the middle of the eighteenth century it numbered less than one hundred inhabitants. There is record of a Latin school in 1778, and of other schools in early succeeding years. January 1, 1795, a postoffice was established under the name of Monmouth, by which name the village was known from its founding until 1801, when it was changed to Freehold. In 1814 appeared the first newspaper printed

in the town, the "Spirit of Washington," advocating federalism, and in 1819 the "Monmouth Star" made its first appearance. In 1824 the Monmouth Bank, the first financial institution in the village, was chartered. For some years, in absence of a safe, the funds and books were kept in a cell in the jail. The bank was not successful, and was closed in 1836. In 1849 the citizens of Freehold projected the first railroad in the county, and it was set in operation four years later, as narrated in the chapter on Railways in this work.

Freehold became an incorporated town in 1869. In the year 1900 it numbered 2,934 inhabitants. It has a borough organization of the first class, with board of health, fire department and water and sewer department. A library is maintained by the King's Daughters, and is open to the public. An efficient public school system is conducted under a board of education, and comprises a high school, a graded school, and a separate school for colored children. Private educational institutions are a Catholic parochial school and a military academy.

The institution last referred to, the Freehold Military School, is conducted under the presidency of Colonel Charles J. Wright, with Major Charles M. Duncan as principal. Among the tutors is Mrs. John B. Conover, teacher of piano. Mrs. Conover was a daughter of the revered Amos Richardson, who was first principal of the old Young Ladies' Seminary, founded in 1844, and who carried on his work with eminent usefulness for the long period of thirty-seven years. It may be said that he built up the school, and gave his entire active life to its conduct. In 1854 he succeeded in securing the erection of a new building, but just at the time of its completion a melancholy accident deprived him of his eyesight, and during his later years he performed his duties in perfect darkness. He had pleasing and refined manners, a highly cultured mind, a great fondness for music and art, a boundless enthusiasm for his profession, and a most conscientious devotion to the best interests of the community. His death occurred October 16, 1881, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The elder of the churches are historically notable. St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) owes its founding to Lewis Morris, afterward Governor of New Jersey, who in 1702 procured the coming of George Keith, sent out as a missionary from England. Keith held services in Topanemus, in Freehold township, October 10, and some days afterward, then going elsewhere, returning in 1703 and preaching in private houses. A royal charter was granted the church in 1736. In 1745 the Rev. Thomas Thompson, then missionary in charge, notes that "St. Peter's, in the township of Freehold, had been built many years, but was never quite completed." This was the edifice at Topanemus, and its abandonment and the erection

of a church building at Monmouth (Freehold) is given as between 1751 and 1763. During the revolutionary war the edifice was diverted from its proper purpose, and was used in turn and at various times as a hospital and store house by patriot and royalist soldiers. The building was restored and completed, and it was consecrated by Bishop Doane in 1838. In 1878 the building was enlarged, the original design being carefully preserved.

The Dutch Reformed Church sprang from the mother church at Bradevelt, popularly known as "the Brick Church." For several years occasional services were held in Freehold by pastors of the first named church. In 1835 lots were purchased, the corner-stone of a building was laid by the pastor, the Rev. James Otterson, in 1836, and the edifice was completed and dedication took place February 1, 1838. The cost of building was nearly \$5,000. The church was formally organized October 4, 1842, and the mother church transferred the property to it for a nominal price of seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1847 a parsonage was purchased; in 1860 the church building was enlarged, and a Sunday school chapel was built at a later day.

The First Presbyterian Church derived its entire original membership from the Tement Church, and was formally organized in 1836. A house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated June 17, 1837, under the ministry of the Rev. D. V. McLean. August 30, 1871, was laid the corner stone of a new edifice, but a storm threw down the walls, and the completion of the building was deferred until 1873, and April 10 of that year it was dedicated, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., delivering the discourse.

The introduction of Methodism is ascribed to about the year 1780, and occasional meetings were held in the court house. A society existed at Blue Ball, however. In 1831 James McBurney, a school teacher and local preacher, held meetings at Mount's Corner, or West Freehold, and in 1832 a class was formed, with Joseph Murphy as leader, at Freehold proper. A revival of religion occurred that year, resulting in a largely increased membership, and in 1833 a board of trustees was elected for the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Wesleyan Chapel in the village of Freehold, a designation which was changed in 1875 to that of the Freehold Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1834 a building was erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and was dedicated by the Rev. Edmund S. James, who was afterward bishop. In 1860 the church building was sold and the congregation worshipped in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches until 1858, when a new church edifice was completed. This cost \$4,400, and was the first building in Freehold to be lighted with gas.

The Baptist Church, organized in 1834, was formed by members of a congregation which had a house of worship near old Monmouth court house village about 1704. The present church edifice was erected in 1847, and in 1868 it was enlarged and renovated. A parsonage was built in 1856.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima was organized in 1853. A frame building was erected in 1854, and this was subsequently enlarged and in 1882 was replaced with the present edifice.

The newspapers of Freehold, the "Monmouth Inquirer," the "Monmouth Democrat," and the "Freehold Transcript," are most capable exponents of the moral, commercial and financial interests of the community. It is also to be said that their files are invaluable fields of information concerning the old history of the community and county.

The "Monmouth Inquirer" was founded by John W. and Enos R. Bartleson, who purchased the material of the "Journal," then recently suspended after an existence of two years. In 1831 the printing office was destroyed by fire, but was at once replaced. The paper was distributed through the country by horsemen employed by the publishers, involving an expense of about five hundred dollars a year, which proved too burdensome, and the plan was abandoned. The paper passed through various hands, and in 1864 became the property of Edwin F. Applegate, who died in 1885, and was succeeded by his son Maxey Applegate. It is Republican in politics.

The "Monmouth Democrat" was established by Bernard Connolly, the first number appearing April 12, 1834. In 1854 James S. Yard became the owner, and after his death his son, Joseph A. Yard, succeeded to the ownership. It is Democratic in politics.

The financial institutions of Freehold are the Freehold Banking Company, with a capital of \$100,000, the First National Bank and the Central National Bank, each of the two latter named having a capital of \$50,000. The oldest house is that first named, which was organized under a special charter in 1855. In 1895 it was reorganized as the Freehold National Banking Company. In 1884 it renewed its former status under the provisions of the State banking law, and took again its original corporate name.

The business men of the town are associated in a Board of Trade which carefully fosters and guards commercial and financial affairs. An efficient military company is maintained, the Vreudenburgh Rifles, which is known as Company G, Second Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey. The leading benevolent and fraternal orders are represented by flourishing lodges of large and influential membership.

The local industries comprise iron foundries, tin and sheet metal works,

file works, saw and planing mills, sash, doors and blinds factories; carriage, coach and wagon shops; marble and granite yards, a canning factory, a shirt factory and numerous minor establishments.

A short distance from the business center of the town stands the Battle Monument, erected to commemorate the momentous events which transpired on the field of Monmouth.

The base of the monument is formed by three spurs of granite, and upon their point of contact is imposed a drum-shaped granite block bearing five bronze tablets, each five feet in height and six feet in width. These are in bas-relief, of exquisite artistic design and execution, and are remarkably correct from a historic standpoint.

The first tablet represents Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey defending his artillery, in fulfillment of the duty imposed upon him by Washington, and in discharge of which he was wounded and made prisoner. The scene of hand-to-hand conflict with the British charging column is represented with strict fidelity to the well authenticated facts. The figure and countenance of Ramsey are from miniature and silhouette portraits, his sword is modeled from that which he wore and is yet preserved, and the trappings of horses and men are in strict adherence to the official descriptions of the day.

In the second tablet, representing Washington rallying his troops, the great commander is shown speeding his horse along the patriot line, placing his regiments in position to check the advance of the enemy. The head and figure of Washington are from Houdin's life cast, and his uniform and horse equipments are modeled after those of authentic source.

The third tablet represents Molly Pitcher serving a cannon, the dead body of her husband lying near her feet. A soldier is thumbing the piece with his right hand, his left having been disabled by a wound. General Knox stands in the background, directing his artillery, and the old Tennent Church appears on the extreme left. The head and the figure of the heroine is a masterpiece of ideal muscular womanhood.

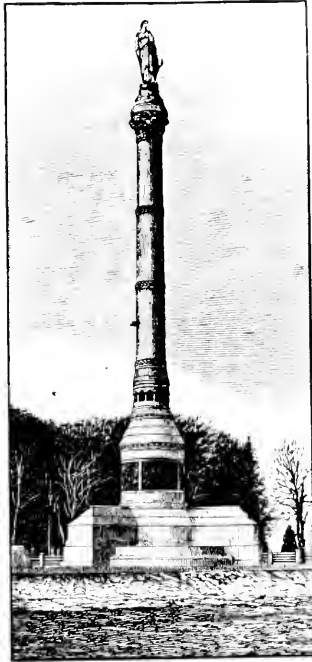
The council of war at Hopewell is represented in the fourth tablet, which contains the figures of Washington and his principal officers, thirteen in number, including Lafayette, Lee, Green, Steuben, Knox and Wayne.

The fifth tablet represents the scene of General Anthony Wayne leading his men to the final charge of the day, and the retreating British grenadiers in their futile attempt to bear away the body of their fallen commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Monekton. In the background is seen the parsonage of the Tennent Church.

Above the tablet and encircling the shaft are the coats-of-arms of the thirteen original States, in bronze, festooned with laurel leaves. The shaft,

of New England granite, rises to a height of ninety-four feet, and is in three sections, the joinings marked by circlets of bay leaves. Surmounting the shaft is a statue of Columbia Triumphant.

The inception of the monument movement was due to Governor Joel Parker, in an address in Freehold, June 28, 1877, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle. Committees were appointed to procure funds, and nearly \$10,000 was subscribed by the citizens of the State, and principally by residents of Monmouth county. Subsequently the State contributed \$10,000, and the national congress voted an appropriation of \$20,000. Mrs. Mary A. Schanck, whose paternal and maternal ancestors bore an honorable part in the battle, with her children, donated a tract of three and one-quarter acres, upon which the monument was erected, and which was laid out as an open park. The committee on design was composed of Theodore W. Morris, Edward J. Anderson, Lewis Perrine, William S. Stryker and Hal Allaire. This committee decided upon a design presented by Emelin T. Littell and Douglas Smythe, architects, and J. E. Kelly, sculptor, and the metal work was committed to Maurice J. Power, of the National Fine Art Foundry. The corner stone was laid June 28, 1878, and the monument was completed and unveiled November 13, 1884, with imposing ceremonies. An invocatory prayer was



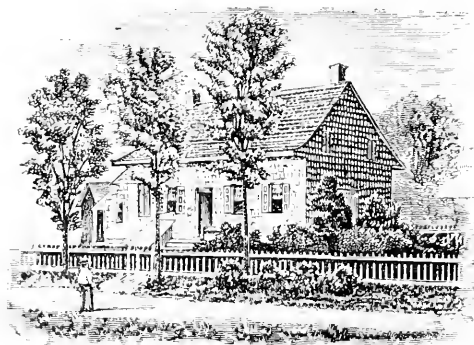
MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

offered by Bishop Scarborough, after which the President of the Monument Commission, Mr. Theodore W. Morris, unveiled the bronzes and, while the cannon thundered a national salute, made formal delivery of the work to Hon. Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey. Following its acceptance by the Governor, ex-Governor Joel Parker delivered an admirable oration which, as a contribution to history, is valuable for all time.

Marlborough, in the township of the same name, and its principal village, numbers three hundred inhabitants. It is located a little to the east of the site of the ancient town of Topanemus, where were made the first settlements in the township, about 1665, and where was built a Friends' meeting house, in 1692.

Marlborough is principally noted as the seat of the "Old Brick Church," first known as the Reformed Church of Navesink, and afterward as the Dutch Reformed Church of Freehold and Middletown. It was formed in the year 1696, and was until 1826 the only church of its denomination in the country.

Oceanport, nine miles inland from Asbury Park, was formerly the scene of a busy industry. About 1812, James B. Allaire, a great iron magnate of New York (and who was a descendant of the Huguenots who came to this country in 1686), turned his attention to the development of iron and the improvement of this tract, and built houses and enlarged mills already there, expending one-half a million of dollars. The plant grew rapidly and he prospered greatly. The blast furnaces and smelters of the Allaire Iron Works, under which name they were famous throughout the land, furnished many of the cannon balls used during the war with



OLD FARM HOUSE.

Great Britain which began in 1812, and many of them were fired into British ships by American men-of-war and by privateers from the New Jersey coast. The decadence of the iron industry in New Jersey, consequent upon the coal development in Pennsylvania, brought financial ruin to Mr. Allaire, and the town went to decay. Among the few of the old houses yet maintained is the old Allaire mansion, where Henry Allaire,

son of the former iron king, lives almost the life of a recluse. The little chapel is still kept up by this last representative of the family, as is also the house where John Roach, the famous ship builder, courted the lady who became his wife. The place is picturesque in its loneliness, and is well worth a visit.

Allentown is a village with a population of about seven hundred, situated in the extreme southwest portion of Monmouth county, almost equidistant from the counties of Mercer and Burlington. The pioneer settler, in 1700, was Nathan Allen (from whom the village takes its name, a son of Jedediah Allen, of Shrewsbury). By 1750 it was a considerable village. About 1730 Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) was formed. A house of worship was erected the same year. It was greatly damaged during the Revolutionary war, and was abandoned shortly before 1810. In 1845, thirty-five years later, a new building was erected, and in this are carefully preserved the old Bible and Book of Prayer which were originally used. The Rev. Joseph Morgan, from Freehold, visited the place at intervals, and about 1722 a Presbyterian Church was organized and a house of worship erected. Mr. Morgan sent to the church a young minister who was a capable preacher, but of careless life, and he was suspended by Presbytery. The church was subsequently firmly established under the influence of the Whitefield revival. The Catholic and Baptist Churches are of comparatively recent date, the one organized in 1860 and the other in 1873. The Allentown Academy, which was instituted prior to 1834, was for many years a model school. In 1805 was organized the "Allentown Temperance Sober Society," with fifty-eight members—the first temperance society in New Jersey.

OCEAN COUNTY.

Ocean county is principally known for its towns on the sea coast, which are considered in another chapter. Settled as the region was, in greater part, by men who had been bred to seafaring lives, their descendants followed in the paths of their fathers, and made homes where they had lived and died. And thus is accounted for the absence of great manufacturing and commercial establishments, and of large inland communities.

New Egypt, a village of nine hundred inhabitants, is situated on both sides of Cropwick's Creek, in the extreme western portion of the county, and very near to the boundary line between the old provinces of West Jersey and East Jersey. Liberal educational advantages are provided by a graded public school and by the New Egypt Seminary and Female College. The latter named institution has been in existence for more than

forty years, possessing full collegiate powers, and has fitted scores of young men for college and for business life, and has educated many young ladies who have become successful teachers and adornments to society. George D. Horner, A. M., was its principal for thirty-seven years, and he was succeeded by a most scholarly man and divine in the person of the Rev. Dr. Wallace. There are three churches—Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. The industries of the town comprise a large cannery, a shirt manufactory, two flour mills, and carriage factories. Cranberries and huckleberries are produced in large quantities in the neighborhood, and are marketed in New York City.

LAKESWOOD.

Lakeswood is a beautiful inland village of twenty-eight hundred inhabitants (increased to five thousand in the summer season), situated in the northern part of Ocean county, not quite ten miles from where the Metedecong River expands into a bay.

The town was originally known as Bricksburg, named for Joseph W. Brick, who was manager of the Bergen Iron Works, in the near vicinity. After the decay of the iron industry, in 1865 the Bricksburg Land and Improvement Company was incorporated and planned to bring the land into



LAKE CARASAJÓ.

use in small tracts for fruit raising. Settlers came from New York and New England, and about one hundred and twenty-five dwelling houses, with a school house and three churches, were erected, and the village was laid out practically as it is to-day, with spacious avenues and streets.

The primary plan of forming a fruit growing community proved abortive, however, and in 1879 Captain A. M. Bradshaw, a pioneer resident,

conceived the idea of making the place a health resort, and a company was formed for that purpose and pursued its purpose to success. It was at this time that the name of the village was changed to that of Lakewood, because of the adjacent twin lakes, Carasaljo and Manetta, fed by springs of living water. The larger of the two is a beautiful sheet of water about one and one-half miles in length, and from two to three hundred yards wide. A splendid graveled roadway encompasses it, between which and the principal lake is a shaded pathway which is a delightful resort for strollers. The streets are sprinkled with water fresh from the lakes, and night illumination is by electric light.

Situated in the great "Belt o' Pines" of New Jersey, Lakewood is so situated that it is not affected to any great extent by the bleak winter winds. For miles around it is hemmed in by a forest that serves to moderate the temperature, and the thermometer habitually indicates a range of from seven to ten degrees warmer than in New York, and cutting, moist winds are entirely unknown. The town is laid out in large lots, plentifully supplied with fine, shady trees—oaks, chestnuts and willows—while the sweet and fragrant pine forest gives out its bracing sweet aroma to stimulate the appetite and invigorate.

These health-restoring advantages make the place a favorite resort, at all seasons of the year, for sufferers from pulmonary ailments. The healthfulness of the place is especially noteworthy from the fact that the State Board of Health, in reporting upon this particular section, comments upon the entire absence of malaria and remittent and typhoid fevers. Yet the village is by no means simply a resort for invalids. Wealthy people from the large cities, whose nervous systems have been shattered by too close application to the demands of business or social life, come here where they may rest and recuperate. At the same time the pleasure-seeker is afforded every form of congenial recreation. The hotel ballrooms are open almost every summer evening, and private theatricals and chamber concerts are frequently given by leading city professionals. The hotels are of the best class, and the service afforded is unsurpassable in the country. The Laurel-in-the-Pines, the pioneer house, and one which has accomplished much in bringing the village into favorable notice, is of artistic design and elegant in its appointments, capable of providing for three hundred and fifty people. The Lakewood House, opened in January, 1891, is a building provided with every modern convenience and comfort, comparing favorably with the best of city hotels, and affords accommodations for about seven hundred people. This was erected by a stock company, headed by Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York. Private boarding houses are numerous and

well kept. A large and well appointed sanitarium is open during the season from October to June.

Various denominations, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, have houses of worship. Among these are particularly noticeable the Baptist Church, a new stone edifice of elegant design and finish, and the Episcopal Church, quaint in style and containing some beautiful memorial windows of cathedral glass. The educational institutions include a public school affording graded instruction from that of the kindergarten to preparation for college, occupying a modern building erected at an outlay of \$25,000, and numerous private schools for both sexes. A weekly newspaper is published, the "Times and Journal." The shops of the New Jersey Railroad afford employment to a considerable number of town residents. Local industries are door, sash, blinds, crates, dressed lumber and silver novelties manufacturing.

The neighborhood driveways about the lakes and through the forest afford charming views and lead to points of much interest. The grounds of the Country Club of Lakewood (formerly the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club) are about one and one-half miles distant. The club-house is a beautiful structure of colonial design, containing all modern appointments, including a splendid restaurant service. The golf course is laid out through a picturesque country extending over the preserves of the club, over broad fields and through a belt between a forest of tall pines, where two water hazards are encountered. In addition to golf the club sports include trap-shooting and tennis. There are matches on the shooting grounds every week. The Golf Club of Lakewood possesses one of the finest eighteen-hole golf courses in the country, and matches of importance are given throughout the season. The majority of the famous golfers in the United States are familiar with these links and bear pleasant recollections of the hotly contested matches on these grounds. The club was organized in 1894, and has increased steadily in high-grade membership. There is a cozy clubhouse, with spacious locker rooms and a restaurant in charge of a competent steward. Each club engages a professional instructor, and visitors may obtain privilege cards to either or both.

That golf and the other out-door sports may be enjoyed with ut risk during the entire winter is one of the most important conditions that has operated largely toward the present popularity of Lakewood.

Georgian Court, the mansion-like residence of Mr. George J. Gould, is among the beautiful estates not far from the village, and there are many others in the neighborhood scarcely less magnificent and attractive.

Lakelhurst, near the geographical center of Ocean county, is at the

confluence of Toms River and Barnegat Branch. Adjoining the village is a beautiful sheet of water called by the Indian name of *Horeon*, meaning "silvery water," and upon its shore stands a spacious and well appointed hotel. The village contains an excellent public school, and churches of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic denominations. The permanent population is five hundred and this number is quadrupled during the winter, when the place is sought by those in quest of rest and restored health.

A settlement was made near the site of the present Lakehurst shortly after the year 1700. An iron forge was established there in 1786, and saw mills had been operated long before that time. In 1841 a charcoal business was established by William Torrey, who was then owner of a tract of twenty-seven thousand acres of land, and in 1841 a postoffice was established by the name of Manchester. In 1867 this name was changed to that of Lakehurst.

Tuckerton was a place of first importance in maritime and commercial affairs from the colonial times. During the Revolutionary war it was an outfitting point for privateers, and into this harbor were brought many valuable prizes captured from the British, the stores from which were wagoned to Philadelphia. The British were so annoyed that an expedition was sent against the place. A force was landed at night, and was met about two and one-half miles from the town by Count Casimir Pulaski with his legion. The scene of this encounter is now marked by a memorial stone bearing a bronze tablet narrating the event, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, July 4, 1864. It is to be said that the seafaring men of Tuckerton were equally conspicuous in preying upon the commerce of the enemy during the war with Great Britain beginning in 1812.

After the Revolutionary war, Tuckerton was so important for its ship-building, timber and iron industries that, during the first administration of the first President, it was made a port of entry for the district comprising the waters of Little Egg Harbor River and bays as far north as Barnegat Inlet. One who visited the place in 1823 wrote in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia:"

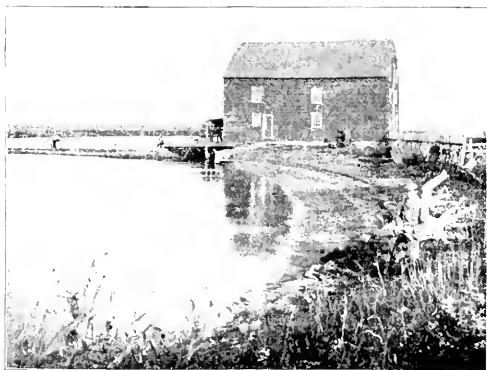
"Little Egg Harbor was once a place, in my grandfather's time, when he went there to trade, of great commerce and prosperity. The little river there used to be filled with masted vessels. It was a place rich in money. As farming was but little attended to, taverns and boarding houses were filled with comers and goers. Hundreds of men were engaged in the swamps cutting cedar, and saw mills were numerous and always in business, cutting cedar and pine boards.

"The forks of Egg Harbor was the place of chief prosperity. Many shipyards were there; vessels were built and loaded out to the West Indies, New York, Philadelphia and southern and eastern cities received their chief supplies of shingles, boards and iron from this place. The trade, too, in iron castings, while the fuel was abundant, was very great.

"The numerous workmen, all without dependence on the soil, required constant supplies of beef, pork, flour, groceries, etc., from abroad. Even the women wore more imported apparel than in any other country place.

"Merchants from New York and Philadelphia went there occasionally in such numbers that the inns and boarding houses could not contain them, and they had to be distributed among private houses. On such occasions they would club and have a general dance, and other like entertainments. The vessels from New York and New England on trading voyages were numerous before the Revolution. The inlet was formerly the best on the coast, and many vessels destined for Philadelphia in the winter, because of the ice in the Delaware made into Egg Harbor River, and there sold out their cargoes to traders from New York and Philadelphia.

"There used to be a considerable exportation of sassafras from Egg Harbor. Some vessels went direct to Holland with it, 'north about,' to avoid, I believe, some British orders of trade therein. The Dutch made it into a beverage, which they sold under the name of 'sloop.' This commerce existed before the War of the Revolution."



OLD MILL.

A society of Friends was organized in Tuckerton in 1707, and this people maintained a school for several years after the establishment of public schools. In 1816 a stage line between Tuckerton and Philadelphia was established. The principal industries began to languish with the closing of

per cent a year, when the demolition of the forests necessitated abandonment of shipbuilding and the iron foundries and furnaces were unable to compete with the combined iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania.

At the present time Tuckerton is a village of fifteen hundred inhabitants, who are for the greater number engaged in planting and marketing oysters—an industry which is prosecuted to a large extent and with considerable profit.

AFLANTIC COUNTY.

Egg Harbor City, with a permanent population of 4,803, is about twenty-five miles inland from Atlantic City. A five hundred acre park in the center is traversed by three streamlets, Landing Creek, Indian Creek and Bush Branch, one of which has been converted into a small lake. Near the park is Gloucester Lake, with an area of one hundred and twenty acres, fed by the streams named. The village is laid out with sixteen avenues ranging from seventy to two hundred feet in width, intersected by streets fifty to sixty feet in width, with numerous open squares.

The village dates its origin from 1854, when a number of residents of Philadelphia formed the Gloucester Farm and Town Association, and purchased from Stephen Colwell the so-called Gloucester Furnace tract of thirty thousand acres and some six thousand acres of contiguous lands. A novel plan was adopted for the population of the place. Every purchaser of a twenty-acre farm tract was made a shareholder, and each was entitled to a lot in the village and to certain improvements at the expense of the association. The project was well regarded by a splendid class of Germans, who came in large numbers. Two villages were proposed, Pomona and Gloucester, but these were combined and laid off in one, under the name of Egg Harbor City, in 1856. In 1867 the association was merged into the Egg Harbor Homestead and Vineyard Company, the former named corporation leaving the major part of the promised improvements unaccomplished. March 10, 1858, the village was incorporated, and came under government by a mayor and council. The city is supplied with water from driven wells, and an efficient fire department is maintained.

The churches are Baptist, Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian and Roman Catholic. There are ample school facilities, and several newspapers are published. Financial institutions are the Egg Harbor Commercial Bank, with a capital of \$50,000, and the Egg Harbor Building and Loan Association.

About a score of clothing manufactories give employment to some three hundred people in the aggregate, and there are a paper factory, a

factory for the manufacture of bone knife handles and numerous cigar factories.

One of the largest industries in the vicinity is grape culture and wine making. In 1858 John P. Will, an accomplished viticulturist and entomologist, conducted a series of experiments which led him to the conviction that the soil of the region was admirably adapted to the production of a fine quality of wine making grapes, and with this encouragement the farmers and lot owners devoted their lands to this purpose. At the first only the Isabella and Catawba grapes were raised, the Lawton being then unknown. At a later day and under the leadership of Captain Charles Saalman, an industrious and intelligent grape culturist, the Norton, the Ives and the Clevener grape were mixed so judiciously as to produce a red wine of the Burgundy type, equal in all respects to the foreign product. So successful were their efforts that in 1872 about seven hundred acres were planted in vineyard, and large stone vaults were built for wine manufacture and storage. The wines from these vineyards received first medals at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Exposition Universelle in Paris.

The wine industry prospered beyond expectation until 1886, when the grape rot made its appearance and devastated the vineyards of the region, discouraging growers to such a degree that many acres of vines were uprooted and the land devoted to field crops. A spraying remedy finally proved efficacious, and grape culture has been for some years regaining its former importance.

Mays Landing, the county seat of Atlantic county, is situated at the head of navigation of Great Egg Harbor River, and is a station on the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railway. It has all the advantages of a modern community—waterworks, electric lighting and telephone service. Educational and religious institutions are liberally maintained.

Out of a population of 1,200, more than five hundred persons are employed in various manufacturing works. The leading mechanical industry is that of the Mays Landing Cotton Mills, employing four hundred persons; a brick yard employing seventy-five persons, and a women's wrapper manufactory, employing eighty persons. Other works are those principally connected with the lumber industry.

Hammononton, in the northern part of Atlantic county, on the Atlantic City Railroad and the West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad, is a thriving city with 3,481 inhabitants. It has all the conveniences of a progressive industrial town. Churches and schools are well supported and prosperous. The city has electric light and gas for illumination, and water works are in course of construction. The manufacturing establishments include a shoe

factory employing seventy-five people; a cut glass manufactory, a macaroni bakery, saw mills and other industries. The town is beautifully built, and its attractiveness is enhanced by Hammonton Lake, a charming expanse of water.

In former years Hammonton was the home of numerous celebrities known to all Americans. Charlotte Cushman, the accomplished actress, was owner of a large tract of land near the village, and there, for a time, Colonel Obertypner, a Hungarian exile and a friend of Kossuth, made his home. Samuel Wylie Crawford, a Civil war brigadier-general who won great distinction at the battle of Cedar Mountain, was once principal of the high school here. Others of wide fame were Solon Robinson, farmer, horticulturist and author; Ada Clare, the "Queen of Bohemia," whose tragic death ended a picturesque life; James M. Peebles, scholar, traveler and writer; William Hopkin, a poet of no mean order; Eloise Randall Richberg, whose pen wove many a pleasing romance; and Libbie Canfield, who became the wife of Brigham Young, junior.

Port Republic, a village of three hundred inhabitants, on the west bank of the Mullica River, is in near proximity to Chestnut Neck, which was the scene of important events in Colonial and Revolutionary times. There was made the first settlement in what is now known as Atlantic county, in 1637, when John Mullica sailed up the river which took his name and became the division line between the Provinces of East and West Jersey. Many families of the present day are descended from the Quaker colony which was formed there about that time, under William Lenn.

When the independence of the Colonies was proclaimed, Chestnut Neck was the largest village on the Jersey coast, a veritable trade center, and its importance in this respect, and the active patriotism of its people, incited the British to burn it in 1777.

Old Weymouth, Batsto and Pleasant Mills, once among the most important industrial points in Southern Jersey, now mere hamlets, are noticed more fully in our chapter on "Manufactures." Atlantic City is written of at length in the chapter on "Shore Resorts."

Rio Grande, now a hamlet of less than a hundred inhabitants, in the southern portion of Cape May county, was for some years following after 1881 the scene of a pretentious manufacturing industry, which terminated disastrously.

In 1881 was passed by the State Legislature an act for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar in New Jersey, and providing for the payment out of the public treasury of a bounty of one dollar per ton to the farmer for each ton of cane cut of which crystallized cane sugar was actually

produced, and for the payment of a bounty of one cent per pound to the manufacturer for each pound of sugar actually made from such product. After the enactment of this bounty law the Senate requested the United States Agricultural Department to experiment with the sorghum plant in order to further its cultivation by the farmers of the State.

The firm of J. Hilgert's Sons, sugar refiners of Philadelphia, erected a large refinery at Rio Grande, at an expense exceeding \$60,000. During the first year of its operation the refinery manufactured sugar from the cane produced on about seven hundred acres of land in the immediate vicinity. The product realized seven to eight cents per pound, and from the standpoint of the refiners the results were deemed reasonably satisfactory. The farmers, however, were greatly disappointed—the cane yield was but five tons per acre, where they had believed it would be ten tons, and the seed product was but twenty bushels instead of thirty, as they had expected. The largest cane grower in the vicinity realized from one hundred and twenty acres of land 641 tons of cane and 2,500 bushels of seed.

The Hilgerts were succeeded by the Rio Grande Sugar Company, which invested large sums of money in the purchase of lands and cane growing. Larger crops were grown and considerable sugar was made, but the difficulties were great—sugar depreciated ruinously in the market, and with existing methods of diffusion fifty per cent. of the saccharine matter in the cane remained unutilized. To add to these difficulties the State bounty was withdrawn in 1885 and the Rio Grande Sugar Company passed out of existence with the close of the year 1886, after having made lavish expenditures in futile attempts to render the process of diffusion (or extraction of saccharine matter) more economical.

Early in the following year Henry A. Hughes, a resident of Cape May City, who had been superintendent of the refinery from its institution, effected the organization of the Hughes Sugar Company, and with the co-operation of the United States Department of Agriculture built a small refinery having a capacity for working some twenty tons per diem. The machinery for topping, stripping and shredding the cane was of his own invention in greater part, and he also introduced a new process of diffusion. The results for the year were satisfactory in many respects. The experience derived, pointing to other improvements where saving could be made in time, labor and expense, also afforded encouragement. Numerous changes were planned which were expected to produce more satisfactory results, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station appropriated a considerable sum to aid the enterprise. These plans, however, were not put into execution, and in 1860 the sorghum industry was abandoned.

Woodlawn, a flourishing town of 1,100 population, in Cape May county,

owes its founding to the great Hebrew philanthropist, Baron de Hirsch, who in 1801 there founded a colony of Jews, principally Russians and Polanders, victims of Russian oppression. The title to the property comprising a tract of 5,300 acres, was vested, by the terms of his will, in the Woodbine Land Investment Company. In 1804 was founded the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural and Industrial School, which was opened that year with forty-two students, and at the last report this number had been increased to ninety-six. The buildings comprise college buildings proper, and a dormitory building for teachers and pupils. The course of study embraces the English branches, with practical farming and dairying for young men and domestic employment for girls. In 1807 the town of Woodbine was platted. The location is ideal, and the inhabitants take great pride in beautifying their homes. The public buildings are a Hebrew synagogue, erected at a cost of \$7,000; a Baptist church, which cost \$2,500; two school buildings, one built by the Land Company and another by the school district. Among the industries are a clothing factory employing 168 people, a lock company employing 40 people, an iron machine and tool works employing 28 people. The population includes 106 Hebrew and 34 Gentile families, and about one-half of the entire number own their homes.

CHAPTER II.

THE COAST AS THE SHORE RESORT OF NEW JERSEY—A CHAIN OF PRETTY TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Within a space of time not much more than one-half a century, resorts for health and pleasure have been established at almost every available spot on the shores of the Atlantic, from the rugged ocean barriers of Maine to the coral reefs of Florida. Between these far separated extremes are cities and villages presenting every feature of attraction and desirability. There are spots, as along the more northern coast, which are delightful in summer, but are wellnigh uninhabitable in winter; and others, as in Florida, which are grateful to the winter sojourner, but almost unendurable during the remainder of the year.

Almost midway between these far geographical and climatic extremes lie the shores of New Jersey, stretching away from Sandy Hook to Cape May, affording the widest diversity of advantages and charms for permanent resident or temporary visitor, from a social standpoint, but not greatly dissimilar climatically. Here the cooling sea breezes from the far north mingle with the balmy zephyrs from the tropics, and the waters of the ocean, tempered by the warmth of the Gulf Stream, are unpolluted by stain or odor from factory or mine. The beach, floored with smoothest, cleanest sand that could not soil the fairest foot, is paralleled by path and drive ways ample for all manner of vehicles, for horseman and for cyclist.

Dotting this coast along its entire length is a succession of towns and villages so nearly approaching each other as to almost form one continuous line of human habitations, from the beautiful cottage to the elegant mansion, with their lawns and flower gardens of exuberant foliage and exquisite fragrance. The towns are of every characteristic save one—there is none given over to the vicious classes, and none where good morals are contemned or modesty offended.

There are veritable cities, with their church edifices which would grace a metropolis, libraries sufficient for all needs save those of the delver in the deepest fields of technical science, opera houses and club houses, and

shops displaying the finest fabrics. They are also world famous as ocean resorts, affording pleasures and social advantages comparable only with the most celebrated European watering places. Here are hotels really palatial in their vast dimensions, beautiful architecture and sumptuous appointments, containing under a single roof all that can minister to personal comfort and give indoor delight. They contain spacious apartments for concert and ball, and the orchestra maintained through the season is as capable of giving a masterly rendition of the delightfully soft and soothing nocturne from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" before a parlor audience as of playing the inspiring "Blue Danube Waltzes" in the brilliant ball room. There are billiard and card rooms, and special play rooms and grounds for children. Here fashion has its unlimited sway. Here are worn costumes which would grace a queen's drawing room, and jewels a princess well might envy.

Other towns there are which have grown out of such a sentiment as was expressed by the gentle poet who, one season long ago, set up his "Tent on the Beach," far from the tumult of the giddy throng, and, looking upon old ocean, listening to its deep solemn diapason, reverentially wrote:

"The harp at nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

"And prayer is made and praise is given
By all things near and far
The ocean looketh up to heaven
And mirrors every star.

"Its waves are kneeling on the strand
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks lending to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea.

"And nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began;
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man."

Such towns were founded to be the summer abode of a class of people of more simple tastes and more reflective mind than the fashionable watering-place visitor. They were also designed to be the assembling place for

organized bodies of religionists and humanitarians, and great auditoriums were erected for the accommodation of religious, benevolent and educational associations before which appear many of the leading pulpit orators, educators, philanthropists and scientists not only of America but from all parts of the civilized world.

There are also many modest villages which make no pretense to recognition as places of popular resort, nor boast of peculiar advantages, which are sought by hosts of those in quest of rest and mild recreation, who find their wants supplied at a moderate expense.

But for all—the fashionable pleasure seeker and the humble care-laden or disease-stricken one—are the shining beach and the refreshments of ocean and wave. The surf bathing is at once a most pleasant and healthful pastime, and it has been made almost as safe as pond bathing. Minute information is printed with reference to tide hours and currents; life lines are placed at all points where large parties resort; and life savers are on duty at almost all hours. For those too timid to enter the surf, or whose physical condition will not permit the great shock there are the natatoriums with their large pools of tepid sea water. All, the robust and the invalid, are exhilarated by the vitalizing sea air, and in speaking of diseases of the respiratory organs, a capable physician has said: "I have had personal knowledge of many patients suffering from various forms of such affections who have made trials of the climate. The cases have, as a rule, improved, some of them very decidedly, though there have been exceptions. Consumptives in the incipient stage, and even those in the advanced stages of the disease, where the destructive process has advanced slowly, have often experienced marked improvement and, in some cases, have been cured."

Inland are delightful well-kept roads stretching away to where, beautiful to the eye, and giving out an aroma grateful and healing to long oppressed lungs now expanding into renewed activity in breathing the air of primeval nature,

"The murmuring pines

Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight
Stand like Druids of eld, with voices sad and prophetic,
Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms."

Here and there, hidden away within the forest, are placid lakes where boating may be enjoyed without thought of fear. At another point is a veritable nature's odd-curiosity shop, where giant trees and vines take on all sorts of fantastic shape. Here is found a little body of water strikingly remindful of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp—a rare spot to visit by the light

of the moon. Looking up the tortuous stream which feeds it, the straggling moonbeam which creeps through the trees fringing its bank and glints upon its waters far away, would seem to be sign of the presence of the phantom Indian maiden, and one almost expects to catch a glimpse of

“The lover and maid so true,
Seen at the hour of midnight lamp,
To cross the lake by a fire-fly lamp
And paddle their white canoe.”

All this region is readily accessible from New York City and from Philadelphia—so much so that many men of large affairs whose business interests lie in one or the other of those cities make their residence in some coast town and travel daily back and forth. There are all rail routes over the Pennsylvania Railroad and over the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from New York, and over the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley lines from Philadelphia.

A favorite line of travel from New York is by the Sandy Hook water route, from the foot of Rector street down the harbor, past Bedloe's Island, upon which stands the great statue of Liberty holding aloft her torch of enlightenment, then under the guns of Castle William on Governor's Island, and past Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth, which guard the Narrows, into the Lower Bay, landing at Atlantic Highlands, where rail connection is made for the coast towns to the southward. A fleet of splendidly equipped steamers, the “Monmouth,” the “St. Johns” and the “Sandy Hook” ply this route during the summer months, and among their patrons are many business men of the metropolis who maintain summer residences on the coast. The distance is twenty miles, and the time occupied in the trip is one hour.

Another pleasant water route is that of the Patten Steamboat Line, the vessels of which sail from New York. After landing at Highland Beach, the boats pass up the Shrewsbury River to Pleasure Bay, where trolley car connection is made for Long Branch and points farther to the south.

Atlantic Highlands, the nearest to the metropolis of the shore resorts of New Jersey, rising to a height of two hundred feet above the shores of the Shrewsbury River, are crowned with heavy native forest trees. Opening out northward are the waters of Sandy Hook Bay, an expanse of three miles in width, dotted with the white sails of all manner of small craft, bearing pleasure seekers or fishermen. It is an ideal spot for boating, fishing and yachting, and here the Plover Yacht Club maintains an elegant club house, and the New York Yacht Club a sailing station. The drives in the neighborhood, toward Loons Point, Oceanic, the Rumson Road

and Navesink, present varied attractions to the eye, with verdure of forest and field, and pretty modern cottages and quaint farm residences of an olden time. One of the most captivating points of view is Point Lookout, on the summit of Bay View avenue, where stood a block house during the War of 1812. From this spot is visible the Highlands lighthouse, Sandy Hook, its lighthouse, life saving station buildings and the government ordnance proving grounds, are seen to the northeast, while beyond are anchored the two light-ships "Sandy Hook" and "Scotland." Well to the north lie the Narrows, with their forts on either side, where Long Island traces its way to the eastward, and Staten Island to the westward.

Atlantic Highlands, formerly known as Portland Point, received its present name in 1879, when the lands upon which the village is located were purchased by the Atlantic Highlands Association for camp meeting purposes. It has now a permanent population of 1,383, and has a complete borough organization with a mayor and council. Roads and streets are



INSIDE THE COAST.

maintained in excellent order. Water is supplied from artesian wells, distributed from a standpipe, and the village is to be lighted by electricity. There are eight commodious hotels and numerous private boarding houses. The new station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with its grounds artistically laid out in flower mounds, is a beautiful ornament.

The Water Witch Club House is situated almost at the summit of the famous Highlands of Navesink, overlooking Sandy Hook Bay, Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean. Water Witch Park

derives its name from James Fenimore Cooper's novel, "Water Witch," of which many of the scenes were laid in Sandy Hook Bay and upon the adjacent Navesink Highlands.

The locality has most interesting reminiscences for the student of Colonial and Revolutionary history. The reader of Cooper's delightful romance will recall the strangely named villa, "Last in Rust," built by the smuggling Dutch Alderman Van Leyerout upon one of these elevations, and the adventures of the "Water Witch," guided by the mysterious sea-green lady, which glided in and out of a secret inlet that existed near the Hook. Nothing now remains of the dwelling of the portly alderman and Lady Barberie, his lovely ward, excepting the cellar, filled with the debris of fallen walls.

Around the club house, winding in and out among the trees, are pretty walks and drives, whose names are suggestive of the novel, such as Coquette Lane, Fenimore Terrace, Cupid Path, Witch's Lane, Gypsy Pass and Water Witch Drive.

Standing on the veranda of the club house, looking toward the ocean, is seen the site of the old inlet through which the famous "Water Witch" used to enter Shrewsbury River. In front of the club house, on the eastern slope of the Highlands, is Seadrift Path, and on the right is "Seadrift," the summer cottage of E. S. Atwood, treasurer of the Water Witch Club.

Four or five hundred feet north of the "Last in Rust" ruins is the site of the "Huddy Tree" (now fallen) where the patriot, Joshua Huddy, was cruelly hung by the Tories on April 12, 1782.

The Water Witch Club is composed principally of New York gentlemen who spend the summer months at the Highlands, each member occupying his own cottage, and all of the cottages convenient to the club house, where the members and their families gather daily for social converse and where the stranger is always most kindly entertained.

Parkertown, four miles south of Atlantic Highlands, is a beautiful village near the seashore. Its five hotels and numerous private boarding houses accommodate a summer population of about three thousand. In the vicinity are numerous extensive and handsomely improved estates, the property of old families long identified with the region, or wealthy people from New York. A long drawbridge crosses the Shrewsbury River at this point. Here are located the famous twin light-houses of the Navesink, and near them, upon the tract owned by the government, is the largest flag-staff in America, which was erected by public subscriptions. From this is daily displayed the national flag—the first flag on land to be seen from the deck of a vessel approaching the harbor of New York. This is a favorite spot for bluefishing parties, and there is record of individual

catches of one hundred and twenty-three, weighing from three to six pounds apiece, in one day.

Highland Beach, not more than one mile distant from the Highlands of the Navesink (Parkertown Station) is much frequented by picnic and excursion parties from New York and Brooklyn, and is provided with all manner of amusements in vogue at a one-day resort. The ocean and the Shrewsbury River are but a few yards apart, and the beach and stream afford exceptional facilities for bathing and fishing. On the shore just northward are seen the remains of the wrecked vessel "Kate Markee," which came ashore in the winter of 1863. A pitiful incident of that disaster was the death by drowning of the seven men comprising the crew of the ill-fated ship, in spite of the desperate efforts of the life-saving crew and a multitude of citizens.

The old railroad crossing the river at this point has for many years been the property of the national government, and has been extended to the ordnance proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and over it passes all the great guns conveyed to that point, on cars built especially for that purpose.

Normandie, a very little farther south, is best known for its Hotel Normandie, a large and commodious house, conducted upon the highest scale of excellence. Near by are numerous elegant cottages, notably that belonging to General Frederick P. Earle. The little settlement is a favorite summer home for business men of New York, who travel back and forth daily.

Seabright, distant from New York a little more than twenty-six miles, lying between the ocean and the Shrewsbury River, is one of the most delightful villages on the coast, and in its beautifying no expense has been spared. With a permanent population of not more than twelve hundred (1,198 according to the census of 1900) it affords home-like accommodations for as many as five thousand people during the summer months. The village has a borough government which maintains excellent streets, a system of waterworks and perfect sewerage. The lighting is by electricity. Religion is represented by a Presbyterian church and education by a public school, both of which are liberally supported. In 1860 the principal business portion of the village and a portion of the adjoining fishing settlement were destroyed by fire, but not a hotel or cottage was touched by the flames.

The hotels are of the best, and either stand close alongside the beach or immediately overlook it. The Octagon, of entirely modern construction with spacious piazzas its full length on either side, provides accommodations for three hundred and fifty guests. An orchestra is maintained, and daily and weekly dancing parties are held in the spacious ball room. In connection with this hotel is the Octagon Cottage, for the convenience of

those who need to leave at early hours. Also on the beach is the Peninsula Hotel, and the Ruthertoni Arms and Panacci's are west of the rail road, facing the principal street. The Casino is an attractive restaurant adjacent to the bathing houses, and reached by a broad promenade of four hundred feet extending the length of the breakwater. The houses of resident property owners are of beautiful design, in all styles of architecture, and are surrounded by well kept lawns adorned with ornamental trees and shrubbery and every flower the climate will nurture.

The social life of the community during the summer season is exclusive, and in large degree centers in various clubs whose membership is restricted to cottage owners and summer visitors of recognized position in society. The Seabright Beach Club, organized to provide for its members exclusive accommodations for bathing and greater conveniences than were afforded by the public bathing houses, occupies a handsome club house upon the beach and near the rail-road station. The entire lower floor is divided into handsomely appointed bathing and dressing rooms. The upper floor contains reception, reading and smoking rooms, with a sun-parlor overlooking the ocean. The Shrewslary River affords excellent boating and fishing. Both hard and soft shelled clams are abundant, and the clam-bakes at Pleasure Bay near by are famous throughout the country.

The adjoining fishing village of Naavoo appears in striking contrast with beautiful Seabright, and is in some degree reminiscent of conditions along the entire coast in earlier days, before came wealth and culture. Previous to the destructive fire previously referred to, the fishermen's village consisted of rows of unsightly unpainted single-story shacks and packing houses, and the beach was lined with fishing boats with upturned keels. Hundreds of these poor people were rendered homeless, and were cared for by charity until they were enabled to rebuild homes for themselves. This is the largest fishing settlement on the coast, and was located on account of its proximity to the famous fishing banks on the south and to other productive grounds near by.

Well kept roads lead from Seabright into an inland region, rich in historic reminiscences and presenting beautiful views of landscape adorned with elegant modern dwellings and quaint dignified homes of the Colonial type. The Rumson Road, lying between Seabright and Red Bank, famous as the most beautiful driveway in New Jersey, is constantly thronged in season with equipages which for elegance can not be surpassed in any city in the world. For miles on either side the road is lined with the summer residences of well known people of New York, those who are leaders in finance, in commerce and in the social world, who have expended fortunes in beautifying their estates. Their elegant homes, representing every style

of architecture in every land, are surrounded by spacious, well grassed grounds, guarded by carefully trimmed hedges, and adorned with the most luxuriant shrubbery and artistically constructed beds with the choicest flowers. Particularly noticeable among these is the home of Mr. Edward D. Adams, and among its interior adornments is a masterly panel painting representing the famous "Sovereign of the Sea" under full sail—a piece of work so superb that it has been reproduced on a smaller scale in the highest style of chromo-lithography. Particularly handsome is the Rumson Inn, two miles from the ocean, standing forty feet above the roadway, on a plateau so heavily timbered as to almost conceal the building. Upon the grounds are gardens bearing flowers in all the months from the earliest spring to the latest autumn, and during June and July the rose gardens are particularly attractive with their multitude of varieties. A short distance from the Inn are the grounds of the Rumson Polo Club, organized in the year 1900 by Mr. M. W. Strothers Jones. Not far distant is the pretty club house of the Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club, and beyond it the grounds of the Seabright Golf Club, a tract of nearly one hundred acres, beautifully laid out, and upon it a fine course of eighteen holes.

Low Moor is the designation of the collection of elegant mansions and beautiful cottages which line the road stretching away southward from Seabright. The course of this splendid avenue is as straight as an arrow, and in breadth and smoothness it is remindful of a driveway in the Central Park of New York. This leads through Galilee, but a mile distant.

Galilee is the name of another little assemblage of beautiful residences similar in character to those of other hamlets mentioned. It is well known for its Protestant Episcopal church of Peter of Galilee, a picturesque architectural conception, situated high up on the plateau overlooking the ocean. During the summer months services are conducted by some of the most eminent clergymen of the denomination to which it belongs. A life saving station is located here, and near by are the huts of many fishermen. Galilee was the point where the French steamship "L'Amerique" grounded years ago, and where the "Russland" stranded and went to pieces.

Monmouth Beach, a single mile farther south, is the home of one of the most exclusive little communities on the coast. It has no public hotel, but a well appointed club house is maintained, and the residents own a few dwellings additional to their own, which are only open to those approved by the permanent residential circle. A casino contains a hall and stage for private theatrical performances and for hops, a billiard room and a bowling alley. The railroad station, erected jointly by the railroad company and the residents, is a beautiful specimen of architecture. In 1871 the spot was wholly uninhabited, and there were but two buildings in the three-mile

In 1792 Herbert & Chandler were conducting a hotel at Long Branch (then called Shrewsbury) and erected bathing houses on the beach. In 1806 the property was sold to Joshua Bennett, who enlarged the building so as to accommodate two hundred and fifty guests. In 1815 Bennett sold to another, and three days later the property was destroyed by fire. The land upon which the hotel stood was washed away by the ocean years ago. In 1816 the place had become somewhat of a resort, and according to "Niles' Register" of that year, "the company at this salubrious retreat is represented to be very numerous and respectable this season." The same



LONG BRANCH VIEW.

publication quotes the "New York Advocate" to the effect that "there is a kind of regulation there which strangers often contravene from ignorance; that is, when the stipulated time for ladies' bathing arrives, a white flag is hoisted on the bank, when it is high treason for gentlemen to be seen there; and when the established time for gentlemen arrives, the red flag is run

up, which is sometimes done by mistake, and produces rather ludicrous misunderstandings." "Gordon's Gazetteer," in 1834, mentions Long Branch as "a mill-stream and tributary of Shrewsbury. There is a small village of twelve or fifteen houses." In that year there was steamboat communication with New York (probably established in 1828, when a steamboat company was formed) and there was carriage travel between the place and Philadelphia.

Senator John P. Stockton, in a paper written in 1880, described Long Branch as he saw it in 1840. He wrote at considerable length, and presumably from diary entries made at the time. He said:

"I wonder how many who now visit Long Branch realize the change that forty years have brought. My first sight of the sea was from there in 1810. My brother and I had driven down from Princeton, stopping on the way at Colt's Neck, where my father had a racing stable, and where "Fashion" was trained. Then one little steamer made the trip from New York, rounding the Hook and making her way into the Shrewsbury through an inlet at Seabright, almost at the spot where the Octagon Hotel now

stands. The water rushed through it as in a mill race, and the passage through was an event of the day. From the little dock inside, stages with the tires of their wheels eight inches broad toiled slowly along the sands to a farm, the borders of which is now Monmouth Beach, and thence to the upper end of Long Branch and to a low tavern known as the Fish House, at about the point where the telegraph office now is. The foundations of this house are now almost washed by the sea. The Fish House was then several hundred yards from the beach. There were but two other hotels—the Bath House, about halfway between the present West End and Ocean, and the Conover House, still standing and occupied by the musicians employed by the West End Hotel. There was a bowling alley

on the beach, opposite the Bath House, the site of which is now three hundred yards out in the ocean. Then all who came here drove from Philadelphia or Trenton or Princeton in their own carriages; few came from New York. The fare was plain. Great dishes of toiled hard-shelled crabs and lobsters were on every table. There were beef, mutton and vegetables from New Jersey farms, and rich cream and milk, and in the kitchen were colored cooks from the south. People came here for their health, and after supper every one went to the beach and there stayed until ten or eleven o'clock, unless a



LONG BRANCH VIEW.

couple of fiddlers enticed the young people to dance in the parlors. Every one bathed in the sea. A white flag (showing that there had been a change in this respect since Niles' day) gave notice that it was ladies' hour, and no man except a husband then ventured to the beach. When the red flag was up the men crowded the surf, and there was no pretense of bathing suits. The hotels were then so far back that the bluff concealed the bathers. Now, what with French dishes in the dining room, a pretentious band in the parlor, and the desire for display in dress and carriages, Long Branch is hardly any longer a place sought for health, but rather only for the opportunity it gives to exhibit new costumes and the ability to spend money."

In 1844, according to an advertisement which appeared in the "Monmouth Democrat," Samuel Cooper was conducting a hotel at Long Branch and providing accommodations for bathers. In 1846 Jacob W. Morris built the Mansion House, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1884, involving a loss of \$200,000. In 1848 the Monmouth House was built by Abner H. Reed, but the encroachments of the sea compelled its removal farther inland, and its former site is now far out beneath the waves.

About 1850 wealthy people of New York began to pay great attention to Long Branch as a place for summer residence and recreation, and thronged there in great numbers. Immense hotels were erected on Ocean avenue, and beautiful cottages sprang up on every side. But it was not until the latter days of the Civil war period that the place began to take on the grandeur for which it came to be noted. The conditions were ripe for the wonderful change which was to soon come over it. The unusual excitement of the war period had invited many of those possessed of wealth to live in modest fashion—money was seemingly inexhaustible, and all classes were prodigal in their expenditures. The presence of the renowned General U. S. Grant, then President of the United States, tribulated largely to making the spot the home of a great colony of wealthy and fashionable. Near his cottage George W. Childs and William E. Drexel created handsome and spacious residences, and John Hoey built on Cedar avenue his splendid mansion with its ample grounds and capacious conservatories and greenhouses, filled with their treasures of rare flowers, orchids, and palms. In all these palatial homes were entertained almost constantly brilliant company of the most eminent men of the day, of all nations—statesmen, scholars, scientists, men of letters and princes of the firm and commercial world. Colonel James Fisk, then in the height of his power, with money which he dispensed as though it were valueless, made his grand display of wealth followed by a host of spendthrift associates and devotees. The stars of the criminal firmament shone resplendent only in social circles. Here were Jayvar Booth, Lester Wallack, Charles Deed Byron, "Leggie Muldoon" and others, who maintained charming establishments. Mary Anderson, then queen of the stage in her high sphere, who kept her delightful home, was a graceful and often seen equestrienne, and Lily Langtry, who occupied a quaint old residence, was an attractive figure on the thronged boulevards, with her splendid equipages and her magnificent costumes. Here, too, was seen in the glitter of society a young girl who won her way to the hearts of the people of the nation by her charming grace and youthful simplicity. Nellie Grant—driving her beautiful horses to her place along the ocean side with the deft skill of a mountaineer—smiled that marks the real horsewoman.

The Long Branch resort developed so gracefully in that wonderfully bright and picturesque manner, however, that it is as desirable as a city for residence throughout the year. In recent years it has even been sought by those who are suffering from rheumatism. With breezes from the ocean and the softness of the pine and cypress forests inland, covered with a soft carpet of pine needles, the healthfulness of the region is manifest. The Long Branch resort is one of the great cities in near proximity to

based on good authority that Long Branch in winter is 100,000 feet North of Philadelphia, is 30 to 40 degrees. In an average year, in December the weather is dry and bright, the night snows in January, but quickly in the sea air; February is pleasantly suggestive of approaching spring, and the only really winter-like days are those of March, with their blustering gales from the sea.

The city, with a fixed population of 8,872, possesses a complete and efficient local government, founded upon liberal legislation enacted by the State Legislature at various times, as necessity seemed to demand. In 1867 was incorporated the Long Branch Sanitary and Improvement Commission, which, by the provisions of its creation, was to consist of three commissioners to be styled the Long Branch Commissioners, whose appointment was to be made by a justice of the supreme court. These were empowered to establish all necessary ordinances and regulations for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the morals of the community. Supplementary acts were subsequently passed, in 1868 and 1872, extending the territorial jurisdiction of the commissioners, and in 1873 for the establishment of a board of health. The water supply is from Green Pond and Winkle Pond Brook, and streets and buildings are illuminated by electricity and gas. The schools, in buildings, equipment and conduct are not surpassed in any city of like size in the State. The various leading denominations are represented by large congregations maintaining elegant and commodious houses of worship. Two weekly newspapers are published, the "Long Branch Record" and the "Long Branch Times News." A bank, and excellent markets and stores of every description, supply all business wants of the community. There are several factories for manufacturing doors, blinds and sash, and a number of boat building shops.

Hotels, boarding houses and cottages afford a sufficiently diversified entertainment to meet the wants of all classes. Chief among the former are the West End Hotel and Cottages, located at the southern end of Long Branch, known commonly as West End. This hotel stands within two hundred feet of the beach and commands a magnificent view of the ocean from all points, and it is the largest house on the northern shore. It is furnished with all the modern conveniences, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect in every detail. Sea water, hot and cold, is provided on the premises for bathing purposes. A large ball room and theatre are connected with the hotel, in which is located also a bowling alley and billiard room. One of the most attractive features of the hotel is the sea pavilion, reached only from the upper balcony, and which is reserved exclusively for the use of the guests and their friends. Morning concerts are given daily. There is dancing every evening, and dress balls every Saturday night.

The cuisine of the West End has long been favorably known to its many patrons, and, in addition to the regular dining room, there is a finely equipped restaurant located in the Cottages.

The Ocean House is located at the northern section of Long Branch, overlooking the ocean opposite the iron pier. It has been completely re-decorated and refurnished throughout, and a bathing establishment, with hot and cold baths, has been added. With these improvements, the Ocean House has become one of the best equipped of the great hotels on the shore. There are daily concerts and regular evening dances. An excellent livery stable is attached to the hotel, with accommodations for fifty horses, in addition to the regular livery.

The Hotel Brighton, at the northern end of the Branch, has one of the finest locations at the resort, standing directly on the edge of the bluff, a few hundred feet from the ocean. The bathing at this point is considered the best in Long Branch. Several years ago \$10,000 was expended in new furnishings and interior decorations, and the house is handsome, complete and modern in every detail. The rooms are arranged singly or en suite, as required; are light, airy, pleasant and well furnished, and are connected with the office by electric bells. There are morning and afternoon concerts and dancing every evening through in the season.

There are probably a thousand bathing pavilions and houses along the beach, and when the white flag is hoisted on the hotel flag-staffs to announce flood tide, the scene in the water is one quite too animated for the mind to correctly picture.

In 1893 was organized the Monmouth County Open Air Horse Show Association, which holds a meeting each year on the old Hoey estate, purchased by the association, and now known as Hollywood. The management expects to soon institute a series of military and athletic tournaments in addition to the horse display. The old Hoey mansion is now conducted as a hotel, which is the headquarters of the Hollywood Golf Club, an exclusive organization of wealthy men.

Ellerton, adjoining Long Branch, will ever be remembered as the place of a painful scene. Garfield, hurt to his death by the act of an assassin, slowly sinking away in the great beyond of which the ocean ever in his sight was type of a glorious import.

The village is perhaps the most exclusive residential settlement on the coast, and its natural beauty has been greatly enhanced by landscape gardening of the highest order, an artistic excellence. The only hotel is the Ellerton, and the company which built it also expended \$50,000 in the creation of a country club which was subsequently transferred into a private residence. The Episcopal church building is another beautiful structure

that is cherished and carefully looked after by the summer colon. The Moses Taylor Memorial Presbyterian church on Park avenue is the most costly structure here, and its founder, the late Moses Taylor, erected it at an expense of \$105,000. Great improvements have been made on Ocean avenue during the past year. It has been curbed and gravelled all the way to the West End at an expense of \$15,000, which the residents subscribed. Gas, electric light and water are supplied from Long Branch. Ellerton has its own sewerage system. The bathing facilities on the beach are private. A handsome new railway station of stone and wood, the most artistic and costly on the road, was completed in the summer of 1899 and stands in the midst of a grassy lawn containing flowering shrubs and plants and a broad driveway.

The Deal Beach of 1663, by which name it was then known as a small fishing settlement, gave little indication of change until two centuries and more later, for it was not until 1894 that the beginning as a residential spot was made by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company. The land purchase made by that association, which included the town and much land extending to Ellerton, was one of the largest real estate transactions ever made on the coast of New Jersey. Nathan F. Barrett, unsurpassed as a landscape artist, was entrusted with designing and executing such plans of his own as would best suit and supplement the natural advantages of the spot, and his success was pronounced.

The railway station affords, in itself, introduction to the beauties which have grown out under the master hand of Mr. Barrett. This has all the quaint, homelike effect of a well-kept country home, and the idea is fully carried out in the interior, with its open fireplace, hard wood floors with dainty rugs here and there, its cosy chairs and rocking chairs, and many of the adornments which are becoming to a family sitting-room.

The principal feature of the land adornment of Deal Beach is a broad esplanade reaching down to the ocean. The garden at the entrance is hedged with privet. The path, a fine order among beds of flowers, and large palms and pieces of statuary, occupy convenient intervals. The path opens into a garden with white gravel walks, box hedges, and beds of variegated flowers. Another section is paved with bricks and cement, and is set with shrubbery, and is well fitted for use on the evening hours of the path and driveway connecting the two open courts at considerable elevations, a beautiful view-point for the ocean and beach. By night the grounds appear to sparkle with the golden emanations of the lights.

Hathaway Inn, one of the most attractive residences in the country, and the cozy clubhouse of the Deal Country Club, and the collection of entertainments, and are the scenes of many a social gathering.

The beautiful expanse of water known as Deal Lake is the first break in the mainland south from the Atlantic Highlands. On account of its great length as compared with its width, the name Long Pond was first applied to it, and this was later on changed to Deal Lake. Originally a neck or inlet from the ocean, the water was salt, but, when James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park, instituted his vast improvements in this vicinity, he caused a dike to be built near the ocean, which prevented the further flow of salt water by the use of gates. The lake is about three miles long, and is fed by small streams that flow from the hills along its western



DEAL LAKE.

boundary, and supply water of absolute freshness and purity. The width ranges all the way from six hundred feet to a half-mile, and a few narrow arms give it a most beautiful appearance. Portions of the lake are very deep and others shallow. Pike, perch and sunfish are caught in these waters. Drummond Pond and Romaine Pond are at the eastern end, and are pretty little sheets of water. A short time ago fish wardens were appointed to stock both ponds with black bass, and they will be closed against fishing for three years, when the fish will be turned into Deal Lake.

Deal Park, named from the lake, which it touches on one of its sides, comprises a tract of nearly four hundred acres of land, a part of which

was formerly owned by Thomas Murphy, for many years collector of the port of New York, and here were frequently entertained his wintering friends, General U. S. Grant, and other notable men of the same notable times. The tract was opened for settlement by the Continental Investment Company, headed by Mr. George W. Young, who remodeled the Murphy mansion and made it his own residence.

The principal attraction of Deal Park lies in the splendid establishment maintained by the Deal Golf Club. The club house is a structure of the colonial type, with great front columns rising to the full height of the building. The interior is finished in hard woods, and contains all the conveniences known to club life. Upon the grounds, which have been pronounced to be the finest in the county, are a full course of eighteen holes and a small nine-hole course for ladies. The club is notable as the largest and most successful on the northern shore, comprising more than five hundred members, drawn from the cottagers of Deal, Allenhurst, Elberon, Norwood, Asbury Park and Spring Lake. The Deal Golf Club team has three years successfully won the cup for the championship of the North Jersey clubs, and the medal for the individual championship of the members of the competing teams has always been won by a Deal man.

Alenhurst was but a tract of farm land until 1860, when the Coast Land Company was organized under the presidency of Mr. Edwin P. Benjamin, which attracted to the place many men of wealth and position, and it was soon transformed into a pleasant village. The settlement is under a borough organization, with a system of waterworks, adequate sewerage and electric light. The hotel, which has grown up about the old Allen homestead as a nucleus, is provided with all modern conveniences, including amusement halls for both children and adults. The lower floor is so arranged that it can be opened out into one great apartment for special assemblages. A fine esplanade extends along the entire ocean front of the village, and its center is a spacious pavilion which is the meeting point for all summer sojourners.

The people of Alenhurst observe the tenth of August as the anniversary of the founding of the settlement, and a general celebration is held, the principal feature of which is a carriage parade during the day, followed by a ball in the evening.

ASBURY PARK.

As a summer resort, Asbury Park is absolutely unique and ideal, standing alone, without prototype or precedent. Its manifold advantages, beauties and attractions, together with admiration for and sympathy with

the lofty moral sentiment which led to its founding and which has been a controlling force at every stage of its development, have won for it a fame that is world wide, bringing to it each year a host of most admirable people, who, in search of rest and recreation, draw the line short of excess and dissipation. Refinement is the prominent characteristic of the habits. Representatives of the best families of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, whose tastes are cultivated and whose methods of enjoyment bear the stamp of their own high character, make its social life most charming.



BOARD WALK AT ASBURY PARK.

Asbury Park is situated upon the New Jersey coast, twenty miles south of Sandy Hook, and is not far from midway between Philadelphia and New York, being in a direct line about sixty-six miles from the former named city and thirty-eight from the latter. By rail, however, it is about eighty-five miles from Philadelphia and fifty-one miles from New York. The ground is high and dry, and there are no swamps or marshes. Atmospheric conditions are conducive to both comfort and health, and insect pests are unknown. Outside the city, within a radius of ten miles, are more than one hundred miles of well made roads passing through and reaching scenes of much beauty. Among the attractions in the near vicinity which may be reached by driving, are the New Jersey National Guard Encampment Grounds at Sea Girt, used for several weeks every year; Spring Lake; Avon, the home of the Seaside Assembly and Summer School of Philosophy; the pretty towns of Belmar and Interlaken (Cloth Arbor); Ellerslie, made historic by Garfield's death; Long Branch, Sea Bright, the famous Highlands of Navesink and Atlantic Highlands, West

of Asbury Park is a region of wonderful fertility, with well regulated farms dotted here and there, that makes a scene wonderfully picturesque, while in the center is the unique Sunset Lake, in which a dozen small islands can be seen. These islands are delightfully shaded, affording a pleasant retreat for boatmen during the heated hours of the day.

The city is handsomely laid out, with splendid driveways, some of the exceptional width of two hundred feet, and those near the beach are beauti-



fied with mounds of flowers and ornamental shrubbery. The beach terminates at Sixth avenue is particularly noticeable for a memorial table erected by Mr. Bradley to mark the spot where nearly five hundred immigrants came to their death in 1854 by the wrecking of the ship "New Era." Magnificent Ocean Avenue parallels the beach the entire length of the city. On the south it touches Wesley Lake, a beautiful sheet of water which is much frequented for bathing, and is the scene of a great aquatic carnival on one day of the season. On the further shore, reached by means of a bridge, is Ocean Grove. In North Asbury Park, on the banks of Deal Lake, are the Athletic Grounds, upon which are a grand stand capable of seating ten thousand people, and an ideal one-third mile track for wheelmen, one of the finest in the country. All outdoor sports are provided for on the same grounds, during the summer, and attract great throngs of lovers of genteel amusements.

The splendid well kept beach of cleanest sand, on the ocean front of Asbury Park, affords the safest and pleasantest of bathing. Rules to govern the conduct of bathers were formulated by Mr. Bradley, and their purpose appears in a sign upon all the bathing pavilions. "Modesty of apparel is as becoming to a lady in a bathing suit as it is to a lady dressed in silk and satin. A word to the wise is sufficient." There are no

HISTORY OF THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

minute provisions, but only such as would be needed in the case of those regardless of modesty or of the conventionalities of ordinary life. At times, smart newspaper correspondents have ridiculed Mr. Bradley for what they held up to be his prudishness, but that his demands in the interest of decency and polite behavior were reasonable and proper is attested by the splendid class of people who frequent the place from year to year, preferring it to all others. With a permanent population of 4,148, according to the last Federal census, the people who frequent the place during the summer swell the number to from sixty to seventy-five thousand, and it is estimated that the number of visitors during a single season, for long or short periods, has been as high as one hundred and fifty thousand. This is surely sufficient vindication.

For invalids too frail to enter the surf, and for the timid, there are, in connection with the bathing establishments on the beach, pools of sea water, replenished constantly and directly from the ocean. All the hotels of note, and many of but modest dimensions, provide hot and cold sea water in their public and private bathing rooms.

A much frequented spot is the famous fishing pier, at the foot of First Avenue, which was erected at an outlay of ten thousand dollars. This splendid piece of construction, projecting five hundred feet into the sea, in all permitting weather attracts great throngs of anglers of both sexes and of all ages. Striped bass are plentiful, and a twenty-two pound specimen of this species has been taken, winning for its taker the prize which is offered from year to year. From and near this point, morning parties go by boat to the sea-bass, flounder and porgie grounds off shore, and at times fall in with a school of bluefish. In the the afternoons a favorite diversion is yachting, for which purpose safe and convenient craft are always available.

The famous board walk, which extends along the beach for the distance of one mile, is the grand plaza for the entire populace, residential and visiting. This is provided with comfortable sittings at short intervals, and here and there are a multitude of objects for the diversion of children provided out of the kindheartedness of Mr. James A. Bradley, the founder of the city, ever an ardent friend of the little ones. At places are conveniently arranged pavilions, from the larger of which a band of excellent musicians give concerts daily during the season. Extending along the side of the board walk are two well made paths constructed for the particular use of bicyclists, and which are devoted entirely to their use. The board walk and adjacent pathway are annually, on the second Saturday in August, the scene of a wonderfully picturesque and interesting event known as "the baby parade." The parade is made up of a great procession of

private halls, among them an opera house capable of seating fifteen hundred people, and here have been given exceptionally excellent musical and dramatic entertainments. All the principal fraternal and benevolent orders have large and influential memberships and occupy handsome lodge rooms; that of the Masonic Lodge, erected by Allen R. Cook, was in 1867 the most convenient and elaborately furnished of its class in Monmouth county, and has not yet been surpassed, if equalled. A board of trade comprising the most prominent business men and other residents of the city safeguards public interests and fosters all worthy enterprises. Two banks and a loan and trust company afford all needed opportunities for the transaction of financial business. Three daily newspapers are published, a public library is maintained, and there is ample telegraph and telephone service, and free mail delivery by carrier. Manufacturing establishments are a shirt factory employing four hundred people, a music box factory employing eighty-four people, and two proprietary medicine factories.

The hotels of Asbury Park are myriad, and of all degrees in character of entertainment. Among the leading ones may be named, with their capacity for the entertainment of guests: The West End and Cottages, 1,200; the Ocean, 800; the Howland, 500; the Brighton, 300; the Atlantic, 200; the Beach View, 200; and the Scarborough, 200. In addition there are more than a score of others having accommodations for an aggregate of more than twenty-five hundred guests. There are, besides, one thousand cottages open to visitors, of various character, ranging from the sumptuous and the costly to the modest and comparatively inexpensive.

The institution of this beautiful and favorite residential and summer resort city is due to Mr. James A. Bradley, and he has told the story well in a little monograph entitled "History of Asbury Park," from which are made the following extracts:

"One afternoon in May, 1870, I was walking down Broadway, New York, and suddenly ran against my friend, David H. Brown, Esq., Treasurer of the Ocean Grove Association. 'How is Ocean Grove getting along?' I asked. 'Very fairly,' said he, 'why don't you buy a lot?' Those who have their names put down now have first choice.' 'Well put me down for two,' said I. A few days after, in company with some friends we started for Ocean Grove. We took the boat for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Eatontown. The sea-shore route was opened a few days afterwards. After dining at Mr. Brown's country house at Eatontown, we drove to Ocean Grove in carriages. The turnpike company had just commenced operations, and from Great Pond to Ocean Grove was one of the worst roads that could be imagined. I was completely taken with Ocean Grove and its surroundings—so much so that I purchased the first lot ever sold there, the premium being \$85.

"Having for some time previous been in bad health, I concluded to try what I had been recommended—sea air. Too close application to business had made inroads on my constitution and my nervous system was seriously affected. So a few days after purchasing the lots, taking two horses, carriage and tent, and John Baker, my colored man, I left the hum of the city behind, to become an inhabitant of the wild woods, where my wearied body and brain might rest, lulled to sleep by the murmuring sea at night, and awakened in the morning by the songs of birds in the pine trees surrounding my couch.

John and I arrived at Ocean Grove just at nightfall, and having got our horses under shelter in a barn belonging to Charles Rogers, near the present Ocean Grove school house, we entered the woods and about a pole off erected our tent. It was too dark to get poles, so we hung the tent to the beams of what was afterwards the Association office, the first building ever erected in Ocean Grove. (This building stood near the Auditorium and was afterward torn down or removed). The building at that time was without roof. We were without light, and soon after hunching on some crackers we lay down to sleep, our heads resting on the carriage cushions, and our covering being carriage blankets. So we spent our first night in Ocean Grove, and began an entire change in my mode of life, and which led eventually to an almost complete restoration to health.

"In the morning Baker sighed and said, 'Mr. B., this is a wilderness-
place.' He was homesick; for, let the reader, who perhaps has been on the same place during the busy season, and heard the continuous click of the telegraph instrument and seen the vast throng of men and maidens call for their letters when the mail arrives, remember it was far different on the morning of which we are writing; although it was the 10th of June, not a soul was within hearing distance of us. I cheered him by saying: 'Oh! don't be cast down,' and soon we were eating our morning lunch. That finished, we proceeded to my lots on the lake, and pitched our small tent on the ground now built upon and owned by Rev. Alfred Cookman's widow. My large tent was erected, and so we began our Crusoe life. During the day we occasionally saw Foreman Franklin's men who worked about the grounds, and at night we were left to our solitude. Mr. Franklin's men tented on the lots now covered by the Hayward cottage, but on Sundays went to their homes in the interior of the township.

"Baker was my steward, housekeeper and cook. I procured a box and dug a hole in the ground and put it in, and that was our ice house. We would sometimes drive to Long Branch, six miles away, and procure food, principally canned goods. Mr. Franklin's men indulged more in fresh meats than Baker and I, so I would trade canned goods for old-fashioned savory stew that gave muscle to the men who first removed briars and brush from Ocean Grove and made its streets.

"One evening Baker and I took a stroll along the Ocean, and I proposed a bath. Baker smiled and said 'No, no.' 'But remember, John, cleanliness is next to godliness,' I took an excellent bath; how different from the way bathers usually enjoy the surf, the waves dashing over their heads. I laid down on the soft sand and allowed the water to just touch my body,

and I can tell you, reader, it is somewhat lonely to trust yourself in the great ocean in the twilight and alone. After I had been lying on the beach for a little while, I looked around to see what had become of Baker. He had plucked up courage by my example and had readily divested himself of his clothes, and, coward, like myself, barely allowed the water to touch him. His dusky skin was somewhat in contrast with the white sand, and the whole scene forcibly reminded me of Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday.

"I have often met persons since the time I first camped out at Ocean Grove whose nerves were shattered by too close application to their profession, studies, or their chase for the 'dignified dollar.' I was familiar with their sufferings which, alas, strong men look upon with contempt. Some were taking this or that 'nerve cure-all,' but the best recourse for a man who is not abso- lutely past repairs is to break away entirely from his calling or greed and camp out on the seashore, White Mountains, Adirondacks, or in some other healthy locality; or travel in Europe, and patiently wait for the return of the greatest boon God has ever given to man—good health.

"During the camp-meeting that took place in August, we often heard the inquiry, 'Who owns the land on the other side of the lake?' One day Rev. Wm. B. Osborne and myself went over, and at the risk of having our clothes torn off, worked our way through the Friars' mill, we reached Sunset Lake. And, like the red man of whom we read in tradition, we could not 'Mahum' here we rest.' For we stood on the banks of as beautiful a sheet of water as can be found anywhere. We returned to the Grove by way of the landing, and soon set to work to make up a company to purchase the land. We learned the owner would not sell the land in parcels, but the purchaser must take the whole or none. Here was a difficulty; five hundred acres, wilderness and barren sand waste, with in it a house or habitation, and not a foot of cultivated soil in the whole tract. 'Never mind,' said some, 'the more land we have the more profit we will have.' Our company was to consist of eight persons, some of whom were very enthusiastic, but, when the cool nights of autumn came along, it chilled their enthusiasm, and their example had its chilling effect on me. But I often thought of the matter, and as soon as I heard that Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, urged the Ocean Grove Association to purchase it, to prevent its falling into the hands of some one who was not in sympathy with the enterprise they had in their hands, I called on David Brown and proposed he should join me in the purchase by taking one-eighth of the price. Said young Siscoo, 'No,' said he, 'I am determined to have nothing to do with an enterprise in that neighborhood that would seem to place me in an inconsistent position, as I am now Treasurer of the Ocean Grove Association.' This will I do; I will write to every member of the Association, and if they say buy it, I am inclined to think I shall not oppose it, although I find we have enough land now. But if they do not buy it, you can. And if you refuse me to negotiate the purchase I will do so, on condition that you shall pay the requisite amount to secure the property, and if the Association should refuse to pay our money to be refunded. We are to have a

Week's option to consider the matter." A majority of the Assessor decided not to purchase the land, although some urged it very strongly, so the property became mine—I, at the same time assuring them that the property would be resold only to such parties as would appreciate the situation of the place."

Mr. Bradley at once devoted all his energies to the accomplishment of his self-appointed task of building up a town, and, with his entire fortune at stake, he bore the entire burden at every stage of effort and progress. He expended several thousand dollars in clearing out the ground, which he then platted in lots of fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, fronting on avenues from seventy-five to one hundred feet in width, reserving suitable park locations. To this site he gave the name of Asbury Park in honor of the eminent Methodist divine, Bishop Francis Asbury. From the beginning, whenever offering property for sale, or listening to overtures looking to purchase, he never once deviated from his determination to exclude saloons and dramshops by the insertion of a prohibitory clause in the deed. At the first it seemed a Quixotic undertaking. There was not, to his knowledge, a seaside resort, an incorporated town, on the American continent or in Europe, where in the deeds the sale of intoxicating liquor was prohibited. "With your restriction you can never make a seaside resort a success so near New York," said the timid ones and the croakers, but the founder of Asbury Park, with an intense and lifelong hatred of the liquor traffic, scorned the derision of enemies and smiled at the expostulations of his friends. As a result of his determination, there is not a saloon in Asbury Park to this day, and there is, as a consequence, an entire absence of those classes whose disorderly conduct is so glaringly obnoxious at many otherwise desirable resorts. At a few of the hotels wines are served on the table or in rooms of permanent guests, out of their own private stores, but this is the limit of indulgence.

When the town was platted, and for some years afterward, the only means of reaching New York from Ocean Grove and what is now Asbury Park was by stage to Long Branch, which was then the nearest railroad station, thence by railroad to Sandy Hook and by steamer across the bay to New York. The travel between Long Branch and what is now Asbury Park was so light that daily trips could not be sustained. To keep up daily trips, Mr. Bradley gave the use of his roadways, not a horse, to William Poland, Jr., as a subsidy. Poland added his own horse. The horse donated was used up in the service, but the old carriage remained, and has since been used as a plaything to amuse the children of the town, ever since the time of the historic facts here recorded.

The first building erected was Mr. Bradley's Park Hall, a two-story

frame edifice, which was the headquarters of all the early business enterprises of the place, and in which nearly all religious, society and business enterprises had their beginnings. In 1872 the first school was opened by Miss M. Crowell, a niece of Mr. Bradley, who provided for the purpose a room in Park Hall, which was occupied until 1877, when a school building was erected at a cost of \$10,000. In 1872, the same year in which the school was instituted, the first church edifice was erected, that of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. In all instances of the erection of buildings for religious and educational uses, at the founding of the town and subsequently, the building lots were donated by Mr. Bradley.

The first store building erected was by Washington White, and this was enlarged in 1873 and became the Lake View Hotel, the first hotel opened in the place, and this was followed the same year by two other hotels, the Grand Avenue and the Hotel Brunswick. In 1874 a post-office was established with Mr. Bradley as the first postmaster. In 1876 Mr. Bradley established the first newspaper, the "Asbury Park Journal," primarily for the purpose of advertising the advantages of the village and attracting the attention of home-seekers. For nearly two years the paper was printed in Brooklyn. In 1878 a printing outfit was procured, and the first home-printed issue appeared June 1st. Mr. Bradley enlisted the services of schoolboys as subscription agents, offering a premium to the most successful among them. It is narrated that when the winner came for his reward, Mr. Bradley asked him to make a choice between a pair of pigeons and a town lot. The lad preferred the former. Had he chosen the latter he would now be able to sell it for three thousand dollars were it a residential lot, or for twenty thousand dollars were it a business lot. Mr. Bradley terminated his connection with the newspaper in 1882, when John L. Coffin, who had been connected with it from the beginning, became editor and proprietor.

Other enterprises of Mr. Bradley in the upbuilding of the city are well worthy of mention. In 1877 he purchased the great Educational Hall, then standing in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which had been erected for use during the Centennial Exposition in the preceding year, and re-erected it on Grand Avenue, in Asbury Park. In 1881 he began the creation of a system of sewerage, entirely as a private enterprise, and in 1884 he aided in the establishment of water and gas works. In 1880, according to the "Asbury Park Journal," the assessed valuation of property in the city was \$1,500,000, so great had been the advancement of the place in less than ten years.

The official history of Asbury Park begins with its incorporation under an act of the legislature passed March 4, 1874. By the provisions of this

instrument, which was drawn to safeguard the interests Mr. Bradley had so deeply at heart, the vending of spirituous or malt liquors or other intoxicating beverages, except at regular drug stores and for medicinal purposes, was declared unlawful, and these stringent restrictions obtain to this day.

Mr. Bradley was the first of the incorporators named in the organic act. He was also the first president of the board of commissioners, and he served in that capacity for many years, and since his retirement from that position he has continued to serve as a member of the board. He con-



WESLEY LAKE, BETWEEN ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE.

tinues to be the largest individual property owner in the community. In summing up the results of his labors, extending through many years, he has said: "Money has not been lost on the purchase of Asbury Park, but the slight profit made (a mere salary to its founder) would disgust the ordinary speculator, and although the calculation as to profits has been a disappointment, the enterprise has been a grand success."

OCEAN GROVE.

The establishment of Ocean Grove was intended to illustrate a belief that a community could be built up on the ancestral ideas of a Holy Sabbath which our forefathers brought to this country. It meant further the realization of a larger experience of religion than was prevalent in the churches at that time.

It added a protection from evil dissipations, and the best possible conditions of bodily health. These ideas received the favorable consideration

of men eminent for religion and government. Among the first were Bishops James and Simpson, the two great leaders of the Methodist church in all its developments, with President Grant, who frequently gave his presence and approval—who was often at its Sabbath services, and whose last public words were uttered from its platform, and Senator W. J. Sewell, who recognized its value to the State from the beginning, and who was its unfaltering friend against every attack up to the last hours of his life. He stated once that he believed good government was founded on the New Testament, and he accepted Ocean Grove as illustrative. A few months before his decease he answered a pressure to use his influence to throw Ocean Grove open to a public driveway by saying, "I do not think it right to force these people who made the place upon their own ideas, now that it is made, and you enjoy its benefits, to force their destruction."

These men represented a large constituency and under these ideas and encouragements the following named gentlemen became its incorporators: Rev. E. H. Stokes, R. V. Lawrence, George Hughes, W. B. Osborn, Rev. J. S. Inskip, W. H. Bole, B. M. Adams, Alfred Cockman, Adam Wallace, J. H. Stockton, A. E. Ballard, Wm. Franklin, Robert J. Andrews; and D. H. Brown, Joseph H. Thornley, George W. Evans, Christopher Sickler, George Franklin, Samuel T. Williams, Wm. Manahan, John Martin, George W. Cheesman, Hon. James Black, Gardiner Howland and William F. Jordan, dividing equally in membership between ministers and laymen.

In the organization Rev. E. H. Stokes was elected president, an office to which he was elected without opposition till the date of his death in 1866, when he was succeeded by Bishop James N. FitzGerald, who is president now.

Rev. R. V. Lawrence was made vice-president, who soon died and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Inskip, who served for a year, when Rev. A. E. Ballard was elected and has held the office since 1872.

Rev. W. H. Bole was elected secretary, and was succeeded in a couple of years by Rev. George Hughes, who gave place at or near the same period to Rev. G. W. Evans, who also has continued in the same office till now.

D. H. Brown was made the treasurer, and so continued till 1866, when he resigned and John E. Andrus, Esq., of Yonkers, New York, accepted the position, which he still retains.

None of these officers receive salaries, except the vice-president, who assumes the duties of a general manager, and is compensated at what would be his expenses in a fair hotel, and whose entire time is given to his work. None of the others accept more than the cost of travel and support while in the active work of the association. Indeed, these men, according to their ability, contribute large sums from their own private purses to make

up deficits in the expenses of programs arranged for the benefit of the people generally, where their cost was not received by the contributions of the people.

The first purchase of land was a small area of grove fronting the shore. This was supplemented by the acquirement of numerous other plots needed for rounding out the entire space between the ocean, Wesley and Flecher Lakes, and the common road which afterward became the Turnpike. These lakes, whose olden names were changed to suit the heroes of Methodism, represented two beautiful sheets of water fed from the distant sand hills, and emptying into the ocean. Their grade, however, was so low that in the case of every storm and eventually let out all the water in them until some other storm made a new beach in their front and once again confined their waters. To remedy this condition, Hon. James A. Bradley, whose property adjoined the Grove above and below, united with it in the construction of suitable dams with gates which controlled the difficulty and left the lakes free for the boating, which for so long a period was one of the greatest charms among the attractions of the place.

The grove was hemmed in its front from approaching the ocean by a natural rampart of sand dunes, varying from four to ten feet in height, and which nature had evidently placed there to mark how far the sea might make incursions into the land. These were left undisturbed for a considerable time but, finally, in order to afford freer access of ocean air into the grove, they were leveled down, and the whole ocean front made into a plateau, which has become the favorite spot for summer residence of all in the grove. Very soon after acquiring these properties grave questions of title began to appear. There had been a practice allowed by the New Jersey Proprietors of having a survey made, and the payment of five dollars, upon which land could be taken up and a title given. In one case a surveyor named Brinley had made what was called a sweep survey, and thrown the papers aside as so valueless that they had never been recorded, and when Ocean Grove had the title searched nothing appeared on the records against it. After the property had been built upon by residences valued at over a hundred thousand dollars, the papers were discovered, and the default in the record was shown to have been the fault of the clerk, who was irresponsible financially. The parties interested were willing to accept the report of the Master in Chancery, which appertained a sum twenty times in advance of its original value, but Chancellor Zabriskie refused to accept it, and only consented to waive a public sale of all the tract by the payment of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. Other complications arose with other properties. The land was so utterly without value that it passed from parent to child, or from one to another with-

out any legal instrument of transfer. The lands were purchased from the actual possessors, and, as the records did not fix the ownership, there would often be a dozen claimants from lineal descent, in addition to the actual owner, all of whom were to be satisfied in some form or other for the interest, supposed or real, in the property. Altogether, in one way or another, the association paid about forty thousand dollars, besides the cost of the actual purchase, in settling the claims of almost all the former community against the land purchased by the association. Mr. Charles Rogers, who held a small piece of property on the edge of the first purchase, was a notable exception to the general rule. Finally, Cortlandt Parker, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, the first real estate lawyer of the State, made an abstract of title after all claims had been settled, which settlement is properly recorded, and assures a perfect title to all.

In the beginning of the enterprise, the modes of travel were of the primitive character. There was a sand road leading from the populated villages on the north to the scattered people on the south, but it was next to impassable at any rate of speed faster than a walk. The New Jersey Southern Railway Company had a New York connection from Long Branch, and the Pennsylvania had one from Manasquan, and the distances of six miles on either side had to be traveled by such improvised stages as could be gotten up for the purpose, making it a matter of difficulty to endure the discomfort in the heated season of the year. As these earlier years went on, the stage accommodations improved, and the sand road was changed to a turnpike, but still the transit was uncomfortable. In the beginning the association was rather pleased with the difficulties, as it increased their privilege of fuller seclusion from the people who would come simply from curiosity, but, when the twenty-six became twenty-six hundred, it became apparent that something better ought to be had. The "Southern" proposed an extension, but failed before it was able to complete its preparation. The Pennsylvania began operation from Manasquan, but suspended in favor of a projected road from Farmingdale to New Egypt, which was to take Ocean Grove in its route. This again failed, when the New Jersey Central purchased the bankrupt Southern and what there was of the New Egypt, also. Then the present Long Branch road was projected and completed to Long Branch, to Ocean Grove, to Spring Lake and Point Pleasant, where the Pennsylvania shore system connected, and also an internal connection by way of Trenton at Sea Girt. The entire Long Branch system was leased by the Central, and the Pennsylvania acquired a sufficient interest, so that the road was operated jointly by both these systems under the superintendency of Hon. Rufus Blodgett, a first class rail-

road man from his youth up, and under whom Ocean Grove and Asbury Park have been freer from accident than any other similar resorts.

The conditions of residence once established, the residence itself became a matter of largest importance. The place was isolated—six miles from the nearest village—and the conveniences obtainable there were of the most meager description. There was one store in the country, about four miles away, and the places of merchandise in Manasquan and Long Branch were only stocked for village consumption. Even when purchases were made, it was a matter of no small amount of negotiation to get them to their destination. Families at the first found it much more convenient to bring a hamper of provisions with them and stay until it was eaten up, and then go home for another—contracting beforehand with stage proprietors to carry it for them when it came. There were blueberries in the bushes which could be pickled for dessert, and which were so pickled by ladies who would have hidden in despair to have been surprised by acquaintances in such dishabille as was perfectly in character here, sunbonnetted among these bushes. The residences were tents, or, a little later on were rough, cheap, one-story cottages twelve by fourteen feet, roofed anyhow, on lots twenty by forty on the map line, or not, as it might happen. The writer was considered aristocratical because he put a second story on his little cottage, with a terra cotta chimney running out of the roof. Stoves for cooking or warmth were improvised out of old material culled from the garrets and cellars, or sometimes there were only the gypsy accommodations of two sticks and a cross pole, on which the food was prepared. The first boarding house was a tent kept by John Martin, an early member of the association, in which the cooking was mostly done in this way, and where in fair weather the boarders sat outside, where a table of boards held the viands, with an improvised sheeting of muslin over head as protection from the sun. The sleeping was principally upon straw, with a quilt which had been retired on account of long and faithful service, spread over it for a bed, and such parts of outer garments as could be made useful to assist in covering. The first attempt to procure "Store Goods" was made by clubbing and engaging a team to go once each week to the "Store," to which had been previously sent the "order." At this time a fresh order would be left for the coming week, which would give the merchant time to procure what was wanted, if he did not have it in stock, which usually he had not. As the numbers increased, the express (a one-horse wagon) went twice. After a little more time a store was started at the grove itself. The patronage was not extensive, but it would eke out a living for the present, and gave prospects of profit for the future. Sometimes one proprietor got weary of his lonely condition for ten months out

of the twelve, but there were always others ready to take it, until in a short time goods could be purchased at an Ocean Grove store as cheaply and of as good quality as in any surrounding towns. With the advent of the railway, and the consequent cheapness of transportation, supplies were enlarged and the prices reduced so that living became as cheap at Ocean Grove as almost anywhere else.

In connection with these improved conditions, the people for some miles back, where there were lands available for the lighter fruits and vegetables, began to turn their attention in that direction, and soon market wagons of the most modest description were seen in plenty, wending their way to the cottages, content if a few dimes could be realized daily from such produce as they could raise, and affording luxuries, the loss of which began to be felt as the novelty wore away. Then followed improvement in the "homes." The vice-president's example found imitation, and two stories—a room below and a room above—began to appear; some added a kitchen in the rear, then these were shoved back, and a front built to them with chimneys, and windows all round. Some went so far as to have a lantern or lamp hung out before their homes, but these were exceptions.

People began to wish to pass the summer here, but were financially unable without some addition to their resources. They needed the benefit of sea air, and were willing to work to obtain it. The only employment to be found was in taking care of other people, and many began to try it. Two could be accommodated in the spare room, and, in case of pressure, two more could occupy cots in the hall. It was wonderful how many people could sleep in a house with one spare room. There were many persons who desired to be boarded, as well as many others who wished to do so. In these cases there was no danger of bankruptcy, because the families did their own work without employing outside help. But, with the prosperity of the business, a larger development projected itself in the shape of a boarding house, which materialized in the Howland House, situated then and now fronting the block of lots encircling the auditorium. Mr. Coryell Howland, the proprietor, was a farmer living near, who believed that the products of his farm could be turned into good account in this way, but who did not realize that a successful farmer might not be a success as a hotel keeper, and in a few years came to grief and passed his property over to Dr. Adam Wallace, who improved it greatly and who still holds possession.

The Lawrence House, corner of Main and Central, came in succession, then a number more, too many for profit. Then Mr. Charles Howland, in the belief that a first-class hotel would be successful, built "The Arlington," which has maintained under different landlords its position ever since, along

TENTS AT O'BAN GROVE.



with the Sheldon, Queen, The Alaska, The Sea Side, The Majestic, and a number of others rapidly reaching up to this level. The residences have kept pace with these improvements, from a cost of fifty dollars upwards, some reaching into sextuples of thousands. From a summer population of two or three hundred it now numbers as many thousands; from the inconveniences of a wilderness it has reached the comforts of a city, and the problem has been solved of the luxuries of living combined with the largest recuperative forces of sanitation.

Previous to the conception of "Ocean Grove," there had arisen a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the "camp meeting" system in New Jersey. Outside of the Methodist church there were but few, and these were simply for hunting or social pleasure, which now challenged the criticism of public sentiment. Those of the church were religious only, and in earlier days, when churches were few and preachers were scarce, they were among the chief instrumentalities of revivals. The multiplication of churches and ministers had lessened their usefulness, and they were more of a Sunday gala day than forces in religion, and the presiding elders began to object to their continuance. They were a recuperative force as a "summer outing" which began with the improved circumstances of the people to be a national custom. Many religious people fell in with the habit and went to the summer resorts already established, whose customs were usually unfavorable to religious development. The religious "camp meeting" outing was good in itself if it could be freed from the evils which had grown up around it. If the ground on which it was held could be owned by those in authority, in order to permanence; if a charter could secure exclusiveness, and confer police authority; an experiment on these lines would be worth the trial, and success would add another to the great forces of religion. A restless feeling had been growing in the membership of the Evangelical churches, especially among the Methodist people, on the question of a personal realization of holiness, or completeness of religion in the heart and life. This involved the Gospel idea of perfection—wholly sanctified—and, in some form or other, demanded a conscious personal experience of God in the soul, and a life in accordance with the "Sermon on the Mount." The mass of the churches did not possess any heart belief in the doctrine, and only a few professed an experience, yet the demands of the Gospel were plain, and could not be ignored because there was a general unbelief in their practicality. These few people who professed it began to agitate the question to the great disturbance of church conscience, which mostly became hostile to what they deemed fanaticism. But the numbers increased, and, in their increase, began to hold meetings of their own with "Holiness" as the distinctive battle cry of their assemblages, and at

last a great "Holiness Camp Meeting" was held under the presiding eldership of Rev. Dr. Ballard, who afterward became the vice-president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association. The encampment was greatly successful in the spirituality of its experiences and inducement to others to begin a religious life. The men who were at the head of this movement linked in their minds its success with their own previous conception of what a camp meeting might be under the best circumstances, and concluded to make the attempt if a suitable location and charter could be obtained. The men most deeply interested proposed to ascertain the possibility of a suitable place. The conception of holiness took in the body as thoroughly as the soul, and made the holiness of the body as essential as that of the soul. A resort devoted to these principles demanded the healthiest surroundings, in which vacation visiting might recuperate from the depressing weight of the heated town, and place the physical system in better trim for the life work to which they were consecrated when they returned to their homes.

The shore of the New Jersey coast, or such a part of it as was free from malaria or mosquitos, was looked upon favorably, and Rev. Wm. B. Osborn, one of their number whose pastorate was near the coast line, and who was an enthusiastic believer in the agency of camps as a promoter of spiritual religion, was commissioned by the others to explore the coast line and see first if such a suitable place existed, and next if it could be purchased. The first location reported by him was "Pecks" (Five Mile) Beach, near Cape May. Negotiations for the purchase were almost completed when it was ascertained that "mosquitos" possessing original rights declined to vacate them, and the project failed. Later on the same indefatigable explorer discovered Ocean Grove, near which there were no swamps or sounds, and consequently no mosquitos—the only place along the coast, so far as known, free from that foe to all human happiness and comfort. Even religion would find it difficult to develop any other virtue than "endurance" if located where these insects hold possession. The location was accepted, and the purchase of the property made from the "New Jersey Proprietors," whose grant dated from an English King in the early settlement of New Jersey, and who still owned a few spots along the coast whose natural unattractiveness prevented people from selecting it as a place of settlement. The land was a deep sand incapable of cultivation as the sand itself. Salted either by the overflow of the sea or the salinity of the atmosphere, it was so utterly worthless that its taxation was merely nominal. The only wood upon it was the smaller varieties of oaks and pine, worth little for firewood, and next to nothing for lumber. Even if it could have been valuable for the lumber, the roads, in the depth of

their sands, made its cartage more costly than the value after it had reached a market. The fishing was valuable if there had been an easy way of market, but the distances were long, and modes of transit slow and costly, so that but little was done in this direction. Here and there was a little patch of upland which could be farmed, or, if not, that could produce valuable timber, but only a little was done in either of these directions, and it was a mystery how the few people who lived among the "pines" eked out a living at all. But for the purposes of the Ocean Grove progenitors the pure finely incultured sand was what they wanted for health and vigor. The ocean which rolled at the foot of the sands was nature's great antiseptic against disease. It was free from any deposits on its surface of clayey substances. The whole beach was sparkling sand, affording the same assurances of health as the upland. After the purchase of a small portion of what is now included within the limits of Ocean Grove, a "Declaration illustrative of their views and purposes" was adopted by the incorporators, as follows:

"Recognizing the truth and beauty of the scripture declaration that 'the Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof,' and being specially impressed with the propriety of having a position on the land skirting the sea consecrated to its Sacredness: We, whose names are hereto annexed, with a single eye to the Divine Glory, and in humble dependence upon our Heavenly Father's aid, do solemnly covenant together to use certain lands which have been providently committed to our trust for these high and holy purposes. And we further declare it to be our design to keep these lands a perpetual oblation upon God's altar, enjoying the same duty upon those who may succeed us.

"To this end we mutually pledge our Christian honor."

This declaration was followed by the provisions of a charter adapted to its design, prepared by General James F. Rusling, of Trenton, New Jersey, whose familiarity with the legal and methodistic history of the State eminently qualified him to so adjust its forms to the demands of both church and State that it has stood the test of a third of a century without a change in its provisions.

The charter was emphasized by declaring the appropriation of the grounds for a permanent Camp Meeting and Christian Seaside Resort. It empowered them to purchase and lease or sell lands or other property, and to impose any restrictions not repugnant to the laws of the State, to perpetuate their own successors from members of the Methodist Episcopal church of the association, and to vacate the membership for incompatible conduct. It exempted an annual value of \$5,000; it conferred police powers, and accepted a provision made by the association that deprived it

of the power to make any money for it self, and compelled the placing of any profits upon improvements for the general good. The by law enforced the doctrine as "The promotion of holiness," and forbade all forms of speculation by its members, and adopted such regulations as made it difficult for others to do so. In this the provision empowering the members to elect their own successors has proved to be of the utmost importance.

In a matter of religious doctrine, a submission to whatever might be the popular majority of opinion for the time has disintegrated every association which has experimented it, and will do so whenever it is attempted. The clamoring of private interests and the caprices of public judgment would do the same thing for the property so dedicated, but a regular succession of men pledged to the doctrine and the uses of the doctrine would naturally keep both on its original lines.

Human nature requires special separation from ordinary pursuits in order to special preparation for extraordinary ones. The opportunities of the severest concentration of all the faculties upon the one object need to be present, and no outside affairs may be permitted to intrude. The necessity for breaking off in a momentous plan by simply ordering a dinner has often made a plan non-effective. The plan needed the perfection of an undivided attention, and its failure in that small point made the destruction of whatever might have been the great plan then shaping in the mind. All great men have felt its need and used it for their needs, whether of war or finance, or the special heights to be gained in religious life or religious triumphs. Abraham had his solitudes of preparation; Moses was often alone with God in getting ready for the successful leadership of a great people. The great leaders of religion in every age and nation from Buddha to Mahommed have emerged from the solitudes. The prophets retired to their seclusion in order to receive the Divine impressions, and Jesus, in obtaining a readiness for the severest trials of his mission to men, went for forty days into the wilderness. The Roman church has always felt that a large part of the strength of the mighty force evolved from their brainy priesthood has been gathered from their frequent retirement for meditation, unannoyed by the common cares of daily life. The Protestant Episcopal church has seen its value and provided retreats.

The same sense of values has made itself felt in the establishment of Ocean Grove. Religion needs rest to gather strength as certainly as does the body, and rest will not connect with the continued pressure of the ordinary affairs of life. The seclusion is afforded to churches of all classes in the general formulations of government, and demands that the necessary privacy shall be respected. It was on this line that Ocean Grove

sought and obtained its exclusiveness. Long prayers may be made in public places, but the real communion is found in the seceries of isolation from outside affairs. The place is intended for recuperative religion as well as recuperative vigor. It has been purchased in accordance with that intention. The sacrifices of time and money have been made in order to that end. Its exercises of religion have that continually in view. Its restriction of amusements have the idea of keeping the soul in the one direction. There is neither right or manners in an insistence to invade it. It would be as seemly to drive fast horses through the aisles of a church during service time, or through an oratory built on private grounds while the devotees were at worship, as at Ocean Grove. It is only the greediest selfishness which demands the abrogation of the rights of another, to secure a trifle of pleasure of its own, that would permit it. Its seclusiveness is no more than is demanded in household sleeping apartments, or in a private car wherein a man pays to ride, or than any demand for themselves, who desire to break it up for Ocean Grove.

The date of the first meeting ever held in Ocean Grove in what is now Thompson Park is religiously kept on the spot where the service was held at six o'clock in the evening of July 31st. A chapter is read descriptive of the blossoming of the wilderness, a succinct account is given of the first meeting and short speeches illustrative of the aims of the organization are made, interspersed with singing and prayer. It is so interwoven with the habits of the people that it is not probable that it will ever fall into disuse.

Another of the occasions which bring the people together is the anniversary reception, always given in Association Hall, as near as may be, a couple of days before the Christmas festival, which was the date of the organization. In this reception the Christmas greetings are freely passed, and old coldnesses pass into genial warmth. Piquant speeches are sandwiched between musical renderings. Refreshments are provided, and the rich and the poor meet on terms of equality. The merchant and the laborer with their wives forget the artificial distinctiveness of society. The children have a good time with the lemonade and cakes and each other, speeches are made by both cultured and uncultured people, and a general feeling of good fellowship is established between the association and its people, and the mutual confidence necessary to success realizes a firmer grasp.

In the inception of the place, very few sanitary rules were necessary. Nature had provided what was needed, provided nature was not crowded too closely. The first rule was pits for excreta and garbage. The incoming crowds soon made larger provision necessary, and public com-

modes were constructed. Then came the danger to water pollution, and iron tanks or cemented vaults were substituted, which were emptied after the season and their contents placed in a shallow well away from the residences and covered as rapidly as deposited with earth from the swamps, which compost gave the impetus to the grass and flowers cultivated, which is now in vogue. This was followed by earth closets, whose inconvenience soon caused their discarding. All these systems were finally abandoned by the introduction of water, with its sewer system, extending twelve hundred feet into the sea, and discharging under water, so that neither the earth or the ocean of the grove is polluted. An inspector, who is a physician, visits every property twice each year, and oftener, if necessary, enforcing the fullest sanitary rules. Infectious or epidemical diseases are met in their inception and without regard to what it may cost are so stamped that none have obtained a foothold.

In the selection of a camp meeting, the water question was one of essential import. Is there pure water, and the best of it, are among the first tests made of the suitability of any place for that purpose. It is easy to imagine the pleasure with which the announcement that water whose purity was vouched for by the highest chemical analysis, was abundant everywhere, and reached at from fifteen to thirty feet. All that was needed was to put a point on an iron pipe and drive it the required depth, and set a pump on it, and the water was there, flowing all the twenty-four hours if desired. A stratum of solid clay was passed in reaching it, which stratum extended under the ocean bed, and, as a matter of curiosity, a pipe was sunk out in the ocean surf, and a flow of pure water answered the sinking. For several years these surface pumps answered all demands, and, until the crowds of population so saturated the surface that there began to be fears of its pollution, when it was decided to see what could be found deeper down. Borings were made to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, when water as pure as that originally found near the surface gushed up in great abundance. There are twenty-three of these wells in existence, though only three or four are in general use, and an abundance of water running through pipes in every street, reachable by every family, forced by a plant with all the modern appliances of science, so constructed that its waste shall flush all the sewers, and, in connection with Ashbury Park, is always available in case of fires. Leading hygienists ascribe the freedom of Ocean Grove from disease to the purity and plenty of its water plant — which gives no sign of diminution for the future.

The conceptions of hygiene have always connected health with water. It has been accepted everywhere as the chief agent of fertility and vigor. So great is its value in the mind of the Creator that two-thirds of the earth

is covered with it. Wherever it runs its way through the earth, there is fertility; with it, all is sterile desert. Eden had rivers everywhere, and the coming world has its river of life, where there will be no more sea. While this world lasts, sea with its saltness is essential, and the springs with their freshness are able necessary, the one for the outer and the other for the inner man. Both these were found at Ocean Grove—water of the freshest purity for table use and water of the saltest purity for outward cleansing. Personal physical purity was recognized in the creed of Holiness, and the best opportunities for sea-bathing were included in the program. The first arrangements were primitive. There were no seclusions except what might be afforded by the trees and absence of people. The men went off to a distance and dishevel, taking baths in the garb of nature. The women found secluded places where in garments whose days of usefulness were passed, they enjoyed the refreshing. This, however, soon gave place to something better. People who cared to do so began the erection of private bath-houses of their own along the shore, in which they not only accommodated their own families but frequently their neighbors and friends. As the number of bathers increased, more care was taken in the apparel, and bathing suits were introduced so largely that it soon was found to be unpopular to bathe in the unfitting and discarded garments of ancient days. A bathing master was employed, in whose care the houses were left in the absence of the proprietors. Soon the population had so increased that it was found practicable to have the entire business placed under the charge of one man, and Captain Street, who understood salt water perfectly, was granted a franchise to erect and rent bathing houses and dresses. His mind was a practical one, and he conceived the lessening of danger by staking out the distances to which a bather might safely go. To this he added his own invention of safety-lines, fastened to stakes, to which timid or weakly people might hold, and enjoy the vigor-inspiring surf without the exhaustion of a struggle with the waves. These precautions made bathing popular, and crowds of excursionists, attracted by the safety, began to fill the shore. There was no other spot on the entire shore equalling Ocean Grove and Asbury Park for safety and comfort, and it soon became known over many of the inland towns and cities. Mr. Joseph Ross succeeded Captain Street, under whom still greater improvements were made, and in 1874 the bathing advantages were greatly increased by the establishment of hot salt-water baths in connection with ocean bathing.

Heated salt water had been found a specific for rheumatic complaints, and the bathing proprietors were not slow to utilize it. To meet the conditions, the salt water was brought from between the ocean bed and surface, where it was always purest, through pipes into tanks where it was

heated and distributed into receptacles for bathing, where people could lie in repose and enjoy a siesta of rest, which passed into invigoration by the introduction of cold water from another pipe close at hand. The system was not only adopted by the two greater establishments of Rees and Lillagore, but the "Sheldon," then in the height of its popularity, made them one of its great attractions. Improvements have continuously been made in them and their surroundings. Porcelain takes the place of wooden tubs; luxurious towels with finest soaps for cleansing and drying; the softest couches for after-repose, and sun parlors, tabled with current literature, occupy the attention while resting. Then the ice cream and soda refreshments invite them as they are ready to leave. So popular have they become that multitudes take them for the mere luxury of their enjoyment during the entire season.

In the early periods, as the people began to populate the lower part



WASHBOIL AT OCEAN GROVE.

of the grounds, there were complaints of the distance between them and Wesley Lake, and another establishment was conceded at the foot of Fletcher Lake, and put in operation under Mr. T. W. Lillagore, whose energetic management under exceptionally unfavorable circumstances has made it a continual success. Twice it has been torn away by the storms, and twice been rebuilt, and each time in better form than before.

Fish were always abundant off Ocean Grove. The scanty living of the first inhabitants was largely derived from the waters. Many people who came here were piscatorial in their tastes, and greatly enjoyed the process. At first they went out in boats, as many do still, for the fishing, but numbers could not bear the ocean, and after a few years a pier was constructed,

extending nearly five hundred and fifty feet into the ocean, along which, on every day, pleasant and unpleasant, there can be found the patient disciples of Jack Walton waiting like little Willb' for the fish to find a hook." The fishing relieves many an hour of semi-inactivity on lines where a weaker nervous system is strengthened by the salt breezes which constantly blow upon them.

The removal of the "Sand Dunes," which was nature's barrier against further inroads from the sea upon the shore, laid the grove open to the fierceness of the storm, contents which completely washed the Atlantic coast. Over and over again the shore of Long Beach was greatly disturbed, and once or twice almost destroyed. Efforts had been made to arrest the destruction by planking the shore line, but the first strong sea washed it away. Then came pilings, with planks between, which were used in time of need. After some years in futile experiment, the plan of the New Jersey Southern Road near Sandy Hook beach, which consisted of jettes run into the sea, was copied, and a series of them from Wesley to Fletcher Lake were placed about one hundred yards apart, and the same distance into the ocean. They were intended to double the mass of planking to correspond. They proceeded on the scientific method of nature, like other forces, found its strongest power in union—that where a wave could strike with its whole force at any one point, outside of a momentary, it was practically irresistible, but, if the force could be divided, it was made even proportion to the division, so the jettes divided the waves. The experiment was entirely successful. In the decade of their existence, nature has entirely restored the destroyed shore, and this is never lost any retrogression of the land. The jettes are now a reef reasonably secure against any future caprice of a storm destroying it, coast.

Ocean Terrace is a pair of streets enclosing a beautiful park and lined with elegant residences and hotels. It has a width of three hundred feet, mostly occupied with its parks. The beach is the ocean sand overlaid with marl and earth and fertilizers, applied over and over again until the condition for a sward has been reached, and gives during the summer a view of grass, watered by fountain and interspersed with floral beds, whose beauty and attractiveness to the tens of thousands who use its walks on their way from the Waldorfium to the sea.

The principal feature of the old camp system retained in the new is the simplicity of tents. These are now in the best styles of comfort, with flooring, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, et cetera, and a comfortable room with stove for both cooking and warmth in the apartment in the rear. Flower gardens with vines in the front make an attractive appearance.

more or several blocks occupied with them, and there is no more comfortable or acceptable to the people than life in the tents.

Boating in the lakes has always been a special reason why people desire to reside at the Grove. While those of mature age perhaps do not particularly like it, yet the younger people, especially children, find it a most interesting pleasure. What was true then is true now, and the lakes are the sources of unending delight which do not fade with time. For ten years an annual carnival had been held, which has proved a delight to the thousands of people who come to witness it. The boats are all decorated with national and private flags, and lights blazing from their masts and funnels. They are arranged in naval fashion of squadrons under the command, and they deploy and change position, crossing and recrossing according to various tactics in forms which challenge admiration for their skill. The flags under which they pass are lined with flags and glow with lights, while bands of music cheer the scene. There is also a system of races on the different degrees of earth in which friends of the parties take deep interest. A large number of boys earn a fair amount of summer money by running their boats, and also on a low fare from one end of the Grove to the other.

Although in the open freedom of the ocean, through all parts of the Grove, the use of life-boats seems to be as a rule a necessity, yet for beauty and convenience it is an essential. In the places covering them, the first question is the arrangement of seats, set apart and named Thomson, and the second is the arrangement of benches near the auditorium is called McCall, and the third is the platform bearing the names of deceased dignitaries of the association, and the fourth is the association; another further up, for its utility, is named Greenleaf; another further on still, is one on higher ground bearing the cognomen of Park Heights; one is now occupied by the building known as Park Square; one more on Main Avenue is called Woodlawn, and one in the entrance opposite the great school building is named Everett. These are favorite resting places for the crowds of excursionists who come during the season, and become weary in their explorations of every part of the Grove.

Public lighting has had its embarrassments from the beginning. An iron gas lamp on a post, standing on a tree, offered a real treat to the surrounding darkness, even during the darkest of more incalculable cold. A few public lamps were placed by the association, relieving partly the situation. These were superseded by a system of manufactured gas introduced by Mr. Thomas Fiere. Various shapes of illuminants succeeded until, by the general consent of the people an electric light system of incandescent light was introduced, which has been supplemented with the

are system for the streets, while the incandescent lights still remain for commercial and family use. The plant has been pronounced by the inspectors among the most complete and safest in the country and is scarcely ever out of order. The poles are used for the lines of the telegraph and telephone companies, and are thus all practically under the control of the association.

In the beginning there was no available post-office nearer than Long Branch or Squan. Arrangements were made with these offices and with the stages to bring the mail from these offices after distribution there, upon individual orders. This plan, though inconvenient, obtained until 1871, when an application was made at Washington for a post-office at the grove, which was granted, and the Rev. Mr. Beegle, who was clerk and superintendent, was placed in charge, in which he continued until in the changes of administration it passed to Rev. George W. Evans, when in another turn of administration it passed to Rev. A. E. Ballard, and for the same reason again to Mr. Evans, who, when the political complexion changed again, vacated for Mr. W. H. Hamilton, who entered it as the first lay under Mr. Beegle, and who in one capacity or another had been in connection with the office from the beginning, and who understands its workings as no other man possibly could. The office has grown to the position of second class of the first grade, and during the season does all the work of a first class office. Efforts have been made at various times to consolidate it with Asbury Park, but the peculiar autonomy of the Grove has caused the protest of its citizens, and it has never been consummated. The office itself, in all its appointments, has been pronounced by the department one of the finest in the State and its working, notwithstanding the pressure and uncertainty of stranger population, one of the least friction and complaint. It is now located in the Association building, which supplies it with fire, water and electric light.

Very soon after the establishment of a post-office the Western Union Telegraph Company introduced their wires into Ocean Grove. It was connected with the post-office building and its operators were partly employees. Mr. Hamilton, the present postmaster, soon became an expert in telegraphy and the superintendency, as well as its operating, was soon confided to his hands, in which it has been managed successfully from the beginning. It has suffered the usual amount of destruction from the coast storms, but so far no one has ever been seriously injured by them. Its business steadily increases, and it is now among the important stations of the company.

The first superintendent was Rev. W. B. Osborn, in whom all the executive duties at the first seemed to inhere. The purchase of the grounds

was first negotiated through him, and their plotting into streets and lots were assigned to his oversight. The names of the streets were largely of his selection, as well as the side of the lots with their boundaries. The connection with the superintendency ceased on an appointment to a presiding eldership in Florida, and Rev. H. L. Beagle, a retired clergyman, discharged the duties of the office for a few years, when Captain Lewis K. Moore, who had served through the Civil war as captain in a New Jersey regiment, was appointed to the position, which he held through the year 1895, when he left it his duty, in view of larger engagements elsewhere, to resign the position. All the most important work of the office was done and done well while the post was occupied by Moore, by whose intelligence and upright conduct he had earned the respect of the community as well as that of the association, who would have retained his position if he had chosen to retain it. He was succeeded by Mr. W. F. Corne, a gentleman of large experience in similar duties, who in connection with other institutions, looks after Ocean Grove. The General Patterson, chief of police, practically assumes the duties of the position.

The first change cut for protection from the danger of fire was a regulation that the people to keep from ten to four pails of water in every house, which rule, though not generally observed, was generally observed, and several societies were organized for mutual assistance. This was supplemented by the purchase of an old style fire engine, working with horizontal bar handles and a company of volunteers, as organized to man it. After this came a chemical engine and a hook and ladder truck, and following this a small steamer which had outlived its usefulness elsewhere. These were left to a rented repair shop to hold for use in other places. Then a chemical engine was purchased, named for the President, and a company formed for that, then a first class steamer was procured, and fire districts formed, which to a large degree a chemical engine at West Grove, and others at Bradley Beach, West Point and Asbury, with one steamer in the Grove and two at Asbury Park, all coming into use wherever there are fires. Mr. L. C. Miller's company is the best in the Grove, whose usefulness has proven itself at every fire. There is also a hook and ladder company at Asbury Park. Most of the firemen are volunteers from mechanics and the companies are formed from among the best people in these places, and are held in the highest estimation.

The fire engine house at the Grove is a spacious brick structure with all the appliances of modern fire departments, including a room, writing room, lavatory, refreshment room, with all arrangements for rapid action in case of a conflagration.

It was scarcely to be expected that an institution so unique in its construction and not in harmony with the lax religion of the day would escape the efforts of outside society to compel its conformity to those customs. What was expected has occurred, and efforts in various forms have been plentiful to destroy its privilege of privacy. The first effort was made by Ocean township, to compel the abrogation of the financial privilege accorded to religious assemblies, other meetings or orders. It went to the legislature and was considered by a committee, but not reported upon. The vice-president proposed assistance to the township in its taxes, which was accepted, and has stood as the basis of agreement ever since. The next was a determination to invade the seclusion of Ocean Grove, which was met by the opening of our gates upon all days but Sundays. This was followed by a demand for the Sundays, which was met by permission for people to enter on foot, or in boat, and eventually bridges. This was followed by an effort to establish saloons for the sale of intoxicants near by. This was met in a struggle before the Legislature, which resulted in a law forbidding their existence within one mile of the Christian resorts already established. Again there was a determined effort to open up the Grove to public travel, which was met again in the Legislature by an enactment which forbade the running of a road of any kind through any religious resort without its consent. Efforts have been made to incorporate it under a borough with it which its power to enforce its regulations were disputed, which was answered by the courts that the Grove already possessed most of the powers of municipality.

It was never supposed by the founders of Ocean Grove that the sacredness of the place would so change the nature of evil-minded people as to enable them to dispense with police. Indeed, so clear were they on this point that, in the charter for which they petitioned, a special clause was asked conferring police powers, which clause was promptly put into active operation in the very beginning of their corporate existence. It was true, however, that generally there was but little use for the men who wore the badges of policemen, but they were of great value as watchmen, and in this respect their social power was of considerable consequence, and, no doubt, many a midnight raid was prevented because these men were on the alert and carefully examined the cottages to see if there were people there who had no right to be there. Their duties were mostly confined to looking after the cause of malicious mischief, and especially to fish out of the lake the youngsters who were perpetually falling into it. But for their vigilance a number of parents would have been without the children who to-day grace their families. Added to this, the enforcement of order among the crowds who lined the beach, and the larger crowds who pressed

to the Auditorium, and a synopsis of most of their duty is now before you. It is not to be inferred from this that they are inefficient, but simply that their duty was nothing else to do except to prevent the evil that a city policeman would let alone until the evil was done, when he would proceed to arrest the man. It requires no little tact to treat all large crowds here with the firm politeness necessary to secure order, but there has been no complaint against them, and there have been but few infringements of order. Perhaps their most difficult work has been in preventing the management of the association order that the apparel of people here when they left the water for the beach, or the beach for the street, must be in harmony with their appearance in the streets of the place where they made their home. It was so difficult for many to realize that what answered in the water would not answer for the streets, that the attempted violations were so numerous as to keep several police on the alert in preventing a public newspaper scandal on the innocencies of apparel. Their success has been phenomenal, and when a people do were compelled to return to their homes for more suitable apparel before entering the bathing grounds, it is not to be forgotten that public sentiment sustained the officers and the sense of public propriety in a general respect.

The first chief of police was Lewis Kumer, who afterwards became superintendent, and whose place was filled by General J. C. Plumer, who also was soon afterwards appointed police justice, and who has held both these offices from that date to the present. The force for water consists of five men beside the chief, with extra men whenever needed, and one of the men carries a paper bag, when it reaches its ordinary destination, a paper street. Street sweeper's hands, neatly fitted up, have been employed there, where a city law officer, and where the justice's courts are held from the commission of a justice who cares more for inducing a man to obey the law, than to cause him a trial, or punishing him for the commission of a crime.

There was nothing originally allowed for amusements, and the people had to look to their own religious recreation. The time was only to be spent in a public walk, and nothing else would be needed. But as the city extended, a life needed to be led in the home, churches, and elsewhere, as the judgment of the people, and the necessities, original amusements, such as, stereopticon, singing pictures, concerts, dramatics, etc., with entertainments of similar nature, called the water coming time for the bathing and the scenery. None of these, however, are permitted at the camp meeting, where nothing else is allowed to be done, but nothing allowed in any other place here.

Among other amusements, swimming, skating, etc., are

Ocean Grove is the Model of Jerusalem. Many persons come here who have traveled through the Holy Land, and to whom the sight in miniature of a place through which they have passed, and around which so many holy associations cluster, is a benediction. To those who have never had such an opportunity, a model drawn to an exact scale of a spot whose place in the sacred records is prominent, and whose name is part of the hymnology through which their worship is peculiarly interesting. The numbers who stand outside of the beautiful pavilion on Ocean Pathway, where the model is located, and who gaze in pious remembrance upon it, with feelings which carry them back in vivid imagery to the temple where the holy priesthood ministered on the Mount of Olives, with its garden of Gethsemane, the Via Dolorosa up to Calvary, with the surroundings so graphically depicted in the Old and New Testaments, never seem to lose their interest to the tens of thousands who come again and again to study it. The model was constructed under the superintendency of Rev. Dr. Wythe, who had previously placed one at Martha's Vineyard, and has been pronounced by travelers of intelligent powers of critical observation as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it, in all its houses, streets and surroundings.

The spots designated for public addresses were at first a few planks, afterwards a small platform with rough boards for seats, then a tabernacle, a moderate Auditorium, a temple, and a chapel. These met the wants for several years, when the needs of larger accommodations became a necessity, and the present magnificent Auditorium, worldwide in its fame, was planned and builded. For years the conception lay in abeyance as something good, noble but ineffective. The president was deeply interested, but a building whose cost would approach a century of thousands could not be built from feeling. Some one subscribed five dollars, and he kept it as a nest-egg until some one else subscribed a hundred, which was another egg in the nest. Then suddenly the conception took active shape. A spirit of enthusiasm arose, and people began to give, some five, some fifty, some a hundred, five hundred, and on up to the thousands, until the eighty or ninety thousand of dollars was subscribed, and, with the exception of some mistakes, was almost entirely paid.

The edifice itself is constructed on the best architectural principles embodying seating and hearing with free ventilation for the tenthousand people who were to find a worshipping home within its walls. The arrangement for light requires a special dynamic with nearly a thousand lamps. A place for a choir with five hundred seats rising one above the other is in full view of the congregation, whose seats are also on a gentle incline, so that each person had a full view of the speaker. There was ventilation from above, from the sides and below, and so arranged as to give all that

was needed without danger of draughts, and also in shape to serve safety against the damp of rain. The building has attracted considerable attention from the outside world, and has only one or two peers in the country. It may be said, in passing, that it requires a corps of from thirty to fifty ushers to properly seat and care for the thousands who use it almost every day and evening of the season.

The first music, like everything else here, was more natural than scientific. The hymns of Methodism which had been sung for a generation were in vogue, supplemented by the lighter tunes now so popular, and formed a large part of the music of the people. Any one who could start a tune was a precursor—as often a female voice as male. The first regular precursor was Mr. Willisford Dey, who, without an organ or piano, kept the people to the time and tune of their sacred melodies. Later on instrumental music was given a larger place, and special books of song, newly clad every year, were placed as part of the musical menu. Upon the departure of Mr. Dey for the West, Prof. J. R. Sweeney, a musical composer of considerable ability and large personal magnetism, occupied the position until 1898, when nature in health compelled his retirement, and Prof. Edw. E. Morgan, a man of unusual original ability, was placed in charge. His choir consists of from two to three hundred singers, from denominations whose members visit the Grove, and whose Children's Choruses number five hundred. The instrumental music involves an outlay of several thousands of dollars annually, and is pronounced, especially in the Oratorios, as equal to the best in the land. Mr. Morgan conducts an International School of Musical Correspondence, in which people learn music in that way, which aids him greatly in his choir, for which he justly claims a superior reputation. In the height of the season, with the whole congregation joining with the choir in some popular hymn, the effect is entrancing—especially in the festival choruses of the children, when occasionally a piece is rendered in which the audience is asked to join.

The floral day has been one of the great days devoted largely to the young people, and usually entrusted to Dr. Yatman and A. C. Fields. The Auditorium on these occasions has been a dream of beauty. The religious services have been in harmony with the conception, and all combined have deepened the attachment of these younger people to their summer homes in the Grove.

In 1874 some fanaticisms began to develop among the frequenters of Ocean Grove. There had been tolerance toward erroneous and strange doctrines, when held by good people, so long as they were not reduced to open practice in the meetings. Now some good people felt that there could be spiritual conferment in "laying on of hands," others that physical heal-

ing must obey the commands of faith; and wanted meetings established for that purpose. They were gently reasoned with, but these doctrines were introduced into either the public services or special meetings of their own. The Association took the ground that even if the revelations and special powers were true, they were personal to the individual, and not proper for parts of public worship. The laying on of hands was degenerating into faree, and faith healing was passing into Christian Science. The Association rent the veil by frubbling any religious meeting on the ground unless held under their leadership. Leaders from the Association took charge of them a few times, when the fanaticisms subsided and have not specially disturbed since.

Among the institutions which will live long in the successes of Ocean Grove is its Summer School of Theology. There were many clergymen, as well as intelligent lay members of the church, who were unable to keep pace with the advanced knowledge in biblical lore or the closer forms of their interpretation. Colleges are not accessible to the pursuits of daily life, nor do such pursuits permit attendance if they were. The works on theology of later date necessarily include the philological researches into the languages of antiquity, with which the average man is unfamiliar. Heard through the living voice they become intelligible to the average mind of both minister and layman. Even when clergymen have been "up" in everything up to their time of entrance upon the ministry, they fall behind as the days go on.

Furthered forms of a school which should occupy part of the summer were projected and experimented, and abandoned until a school with a regular faculty of bishops, college presidents, religious editors and seminary professors, aided by generous laymen, with Rev. J. E. Price, D. D., as its Dean, was established. The best biblical scholars were secured to lecture, interspersed with lighter forms of information and supplemented with entertainments and music. Dr. Price, during his incumbency, threw all the power of a forceful nature into his work, and gave a large impetus to it. Upon his resignation in 1900, Bishop Fitzgerald, who, by virtue of his office is the President, performed the duties of the office. The popularity of the school continually increases and it may be set down as a part of the life work of Ocean Grove.

The consecration meeting is one with which the day is begun at 5:45 A. M. and is usually in charge of an officer of the association. Its object is to follow out the habit of the early Christians who met every morning before breakfast with pledges of a holy life throughout the day. It consists of religious songs, testimonials of experience, prayer and altar service,

where the people kneel together before the Lord, and is held in the Tabernacle.

The family prayer is simply a gathering of people who are so temporarily here that their usual family service is impossible. This service consists of scripture, song and prayer, and is confined to fifteen minutes, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M., and is held in the Auditorium.

The holiness meeting is one that is continued during the Sabbath of the year, and during the "season" every morning at 9 o'clock A. M. Its ceremonies are reading of scripture, short expositions, songs often deeply spiritual, religious testimony and prayer, and lasts from 9 to 10 o'clock in the Tabernacle.

The fellowship meeting is one where a helping hand is extended to all persons in any difficulty in their religious life, and lasts from 9 to 10 o'clock in Thornley Chapel.

The young people's meeting is characterized with the best music to be obtained, with exercises of the young people in which they largely take part, and is intended to facilitate the younger people's progress toward a religious life and is held from 9 to 10 o'clock in the Young People's Temple.

The children's meeting occupies an hour from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock, under the charge of some competent female leader especially adapted to the work. Its plan is to impress the minds of childhood with the beauty of a religious life as compared with one of worldliness and sin. It is held in the Temple.

The twilight service is one specially in the interest of people who have either never entered a religious life, or, having entered, have left it, and is held in either Tabernacle or Temple.

The Camp Meeting, the greatest of all the ideals of Ocean Grove, is the encampment for which purpose, most of all, the Grove was founded. In view of this the most elaborate preparations are made. The most eminent of preachers, in the land or across the water, or over the Canada border, or both, of the Mason and Dixon line, irrespective of denomination, are sought for preachers, men of the line of "Holiness to the Lord." Care is usually taken that they shall be men whose services shall be competent to fill the great Auditorium, and whose spirituality is as essential to spiritual receptivity as the magnetism of fervor in a political meeting. The music is a grand numbering hundreds, swelling with the voices of thousands in the congregation. The exhortation and prayer are given by men, and women, whose souls are alive in the work, and the altar service is conducted by men, women, and women. The first service will be one of consecration at 8 p. o'clock A. M. The next of family prayer at 7 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock the

will be the Holiness Meeting, the helping hand of fellowship and the crowding thousands of the Young People's Temple, and at 10:30 o'clock the masses gather in the great Auditorium to listen to the sermon, which is followed by an after service of prayer and song. At 11:30 o'clock is a service for the immediate realization of sanctification; at 3:30 o'clock is a service for the children, and at the same time the afternoon Holiness meeting, which is always under the charge of some eminent man whose life is devoted to that work and which consists of a service with experiences and prayer. At 6:30 o'clock there is a twilight meeting with special reference to unconverted people, and on Sunday evenings the Beach Meeting, at which the tens of thousands crowd at 6 o'clock.

The camp meeting is always preceded by a day of consecration and prayer, in which people pledge their work in the activities of religion, and whose evening is devoted to the Lord's Supper, in which from two to three thousand fraternally commune. It was originally fixed for ten days, but the pressure of the people has extended it to fifteen. The central Sabbath is always what is called the great day of the feast, on which the love feast, with its testimonies of personal religious consciousness, is the central power of its religious life. Its close is marked by specialties of music, and the reports of all the committees on religious work, made by their leaders, of the progress which has attended it. Then comes the march led by the music, the president and officers followed by the people leaving the Auditorium, proceeding through the Tabernacle, the Chapel, the Temple, pausing at each place for a minute's solemnity, and then returning to the Auditorium, where after a short address from the president, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, tears of religious excitement, praises of devotion, grasping of hands, in pledge of unity, in harmony with the tolling of the bell, in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the president declares the encampment closed.

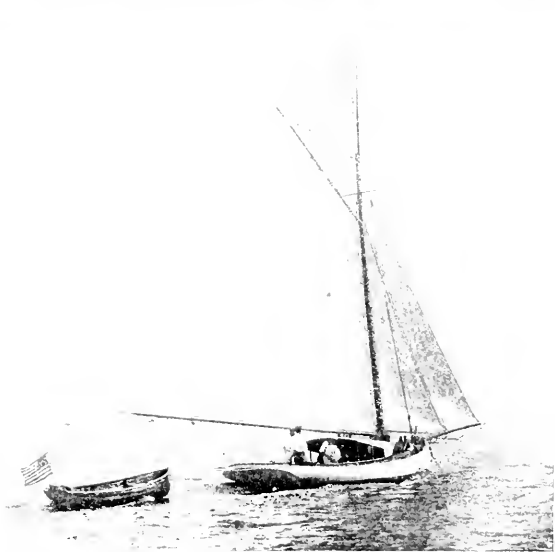
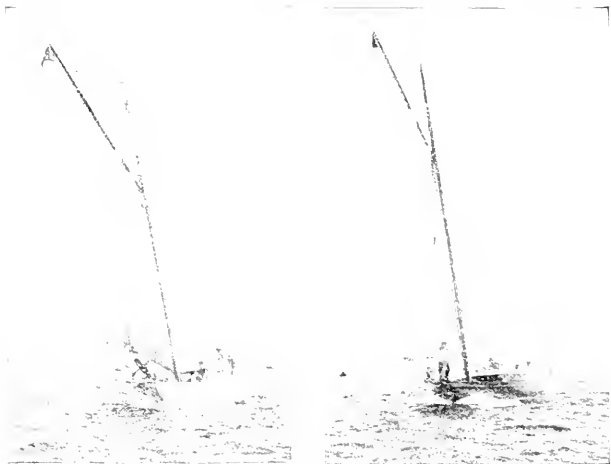
Among the conventions and moral and religious causes which have occupied the season at Ocean Grove may be named the Christian Commission of the Union and Confederacy, the Camp Meeting of the National Holiness Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the American Sabbath Association, the Woman's Encouragement Society, the Sunshine Society, the National Temperance Publication Society, the National Sunday School Association, the Deaconesses, the Epworth League and numerous incidental associations, whose objects and aims were approved by the association. Special days are set apart for King's Daughters, Hospital Sunday, Floral Sabbath, Children's Day, Old Folks'

Day and others as circumstances allow, all giving in attractive forms an intelligent understanding of the advance of the great interests involved.

BELOW ASBURY PARK.

Bradley Beach, nearly adjoining Ocean Grove on the south, was formerly a little village known as Neptune. It was brought into notice as a desirable place for summer residence, about 1867, by Mr. James A. Bradley, who owned large quantities of real estate thereabout. He secured the establishment of a railway station, and "the Little Church in the Woods" (Methodist Episcopal) and a public school building were erected on two lots which he donated. Fletcher Lake extends from the main road to the ocean, and Sylvan Lake lies to the south. Both are fresh water bodies, and afford excellent and safe boating.

Aven, one mile south of Ocean Grove, is yet known to many by its original name of Key East. It is a comparatively new resort, but is fast coming into favor as a competitor with many of the larger and more pretentious places. It is bounded on the north by Sylvan Lake, on the west and south by Shark River and Bay, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises several hundred acres, a portion of which is covered with pine woods, with life giving resinous aroma filling the air and combining with the salt atmosphere of the ocean. The drinking water is pure, cold and soft, and is found in great abundance in a stratum, some forty feet beneath the surface. It is supplied to the town by a perfect artesian-well system. Electricity from the Asbury Park plant illuminates the streets and dwellings. The entire town is laid out in broad, graded avenues eighty feet wide. It is a rule in the village that no building can be erected within twenty feet of the road, thus securing ample space for the thoroughfares. For the greater part the town lies higher than most of the New Jersey coast, and there is considerable shade to offset the prevailing monotony of sand and ocean that one expects to find in this region. The bathing facilities are excellent, there being a number of bath-houses and near them a spacious pavilion. A summer home for crippled orphans, called the Home of the Merciful Saviour, is maintained under the auspices of the Episcopal church. This was founded several years ago, and proved to be so worthy a charity that a new home was decided upon. On the 15th of November, 1894, ground was broken at Aven for the present structure, maintained under the same name and auspices. The home, which is the gift of several benevolent Philadelphians, costing when completed \$12,000, contains about thirty rooms, and has accommodated as many as forty-nine crippled children in one year. It is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the public.



YACHTS OFF SCORE.

Shark River is practically a lake two miles in width at the Yucca Pointe, as it is touched by the village of Asbury, and has several affluents issuing into the inland forest, which comprises a great variety of beautiful trees, birch, maple, beech and others. The river is a favorite resort for bathing and fishing parties. Striped bass are particularly plentiful, and many of great size have been taken with rod and reel, the largest being one a trifle more than four feet in length and weighing about 25 pounds. The river is also the seat of a considerable industry in catching and curing fish and crabs for the metropolitan market. The soil here is especially particular to fish-meness, and New York is supplied with more of this kind of fish from this stream than from any other in the country. The Federal Government has made large expenditures in building a jetty at the mouth of the river to protect the entrance against its insulation by sand, drifted up by the wind and wave.

Belmar, located immediately on the ocean, eight miles south of Long Beach, is famed for fishing grounds near by. It is almost an island, bounded on the east by the ocean, by Shark River on the irregular north-west side, and by Lake Como on the south. The narrow strip of land on the west between Lake Como and Shark River alone prevents the place from being completely surrounded. The views to the westward are magnificent, and take in the distant hills and the peninsulas that slope down to the river, giving it the appearance of a mountain lake. The town, with a circumference of one mile on the ocean, and one and a half miles on the river, is beautifully laid out in wide streets, curbed and graded. The dwellings are mostly wood and brick, and many are occupied all the year. A perfect sewerage system is in use; water is supplied from artesian wells, and the electric light comes from Asbury Park. A fishing pier three hundred feet in length is much frequented by promoters and fishermen. Hotels of the best excellence are numerous. Among these the principal ones are the Oceanic and the Buena Vista, both overlooking the ocean and affording a fine viewpoint for scenes on Shark River.

A portion of the site of the town was formerly known as the Wide Farm, and the old homestead, where Bishop Asbury preached in 1800, is still standing on its original location near Shark River. The town was first planned in 1872 under the name of Ocean Beach by the Ocean Beach Association.

Como, frequently called Lake Como, from the beautiful little body of salt water within its borders, is a beautiful little village. It is prettily built with excellent streets, and is provided with water from artesian wells and is lighted by electricity. For pleasant and quiet bathing, fishing and driving, its advantages are unsurpassable.

Spring Lake is one of the most fashionable resorts on the coast. Its location is ideal, on the shore of the beautiful sheet of water from which it takes its name. A plank and asphalt walk is laid around it, and a rustic bridge spans its west end. One of the peculiarities of this lake is the transparency of the water. A coin dropped into it can be seen at a depth of twenty-five feet. All around the shores among the woods—pines, hickories, maples, oaks and other trees—are handsome cottages and charming drives, and the lake swarms with black bass, sunfish and pickerel. Night carnivals are often held on the lake, and prizes are offered for the most gaily



LAKE SCENE

illuminated boats taking part. Wrack Pond Inlet runs through the southern part of the village and gains its supply from the ocean. It is a shallow body, affords good crabbing, and is perfectly safe for the fleets of row and sail boats that are constantly using it in summer. A borough government is maintained, and artesian water and sewerage systems were recently inaugurated at an outlay of eighty thousand dollars. The residences are of beautiful design, particularly those in "Hastings Square," a group of some twenty houses of Queen Anne architecture. In the autumn of 1900 three hotels were destroyed by fire, the Monmouth House, the largest in the village, and the Essex and the Carleton. The town was developed by the Coast Company, which annually sells a limited number of building lots to approved buyers who intend to become permanent residents. The place first began to develop in the region of the Monmouth House, the hotel seeming to serve as a nucleus for the growing settlement of summer residents, and in its immediate neighborhood are streets, cottages and

churches, making of Spring Lake a resort conspicuous for the elegance of its exterior.

Sea Girt, fifty-seven miles from New York, is a particularly favorite resort, possessing ideal natural advantages. Highlands of no mean altitude, near the northern portion of the village, afford a beautiful view of the ocean and the country inland with its fringe of pine forest, while the beach gives opportunity for all the enjoyments of the seashore. Excellent hotels are many, and among the principal of these are the Beach House, the Tremont and the Parker House. Permanent residents are few, but in the outskirts are many fishermen who follow their calling in Sea Girt Inlet and offshore.

Sea Girt owes its great distinction to the fact that it is each summer the rendezvous for the National Guard of New Jersey for their annual encampment, as it has been for many years past. Prior to the establishment of the encampment at this point, the National Guard assembled on the old rifle range near Elizabethport, but it was inadequate for that purpose, and had no camping ground connected with it. When the State decided to purchase land for a suitable site, Sea Girt was chosen as the most superior place in every particular, and negotiations were quickly closed. The grounds extend from the railroad to the ocean, affording the soldiery ample opportunity for healthful recreation in the water. Permanent headquarters and commissary buildings were erected, and the location for the tents of the soldiers is fixed as from the beginning. The well grassed parade ground is one of the most beautiful spots for its purpose to be found in the country. At the ocean extremity of the grounds are the rifle ranges, set oceanward, in order to avoid all possible danger to human life during target practice. These grounds are also the scene of the most important interstate marksmanship tournaments.

The annual encampment is attended by great throngs of visitors from all sections of New Jersey, as well as by those from adjacent States who are interested in military affairs. On Governor's Day, when the chief executive of the State, who is also commander in chief of the National Guard, makes his visit of inspection, the highest honor is conferred upon him, and the scenes of the day are most inspiring to the patriotic sentiment of the service, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and to the people who are present and pass in review. In the evening is held the Grand Ball, which is undoubtedly the great social event of the place, but the most important changes from all parts of the State, and from the neighboring States, are the Mansquans, one mile south of Sea Girt, and the village of Spring Lake.

Mansquan, one mile south of Sea Girt, is a village of about 1000 inhabitants. It is a village with four churches, one of which is the Episcopal Church, and the Spring, and a number of stores, and a few other buildings.

ful feature of the place is its proximity to the Manasquan River, the southern boundary of Monmouth county, which at this point broadens out to lakelike proportions. The stream abounds in fish—striped bass, bluefish, blackfish and weakfish; and crabs are plentiful. During the autumn months duck, plover, quail and woodcock are numerous, and attract many sportsmen from New York and elsewhere. On the ocean front is an ample pavilion and excellent bathing accommodations.

The site was settled on in 1815 by fishermen. In 1872 the village of Sea View was founded on the Manasquan River, and is now a part of Manasquan.

Brielle, the northernmost coast village in Ocean county, is one-half mile south of Manasquan, and is a pretty little place with a modern and well-appointed hotel, the "Carteret Arms." It was founded by the Brielle Land Association, which in 1881 acquired a tract of land on the south bank of the Manasquan River, which here forms a cove formerly known as Mud Pond, and more recently as Glimmerglass. An excellent road leads to the beach which adjoins Manasquan Inlet, now nearly closed by reason of the intrusion of a Spanish brig, which years ago was wrecked at the mouth of the Inlet, and, being loaded with iron, became imbedded in the sand.

POINT PLEASANT.

Point Pleasant is sixty-four miles from New York, and is the terminus of the New York & Long Branch Railroad. With the ocean on the east, Barnegat Bay on the south, and the circuitous Manasquan River on the north and west, its claim to being among the coolest resorts on the coast is not to be disputed. There is an attractiveness about the place that brings thousands to its doors each summer, among them those in search of wild shore and ocean scenery. Marine painters have reproduced it on canvas, and yet come in the hope that the coast storms of the previous winter have produced something new. The scenery at the point is wild and picturesque. On all sides are great piles of sand washed up from the sea and drifted into fantastic shapes by the winds that sweep in mad fury across the peninsula during the heavy storms. A peculiar rank ribbon grass finds nourishment sufficient to sustain it in these sand dunes and adds greatly to the scenic effect as it waves to and fro like a sea in itself. This curious specimen of marine vegetation, while found elsewhere on the coast, has here a most luxuriant growth, and Mrs. Sara L. Oberholzer made it the theme of a poem under the title of "The Longport Ribbon."

"Queen of the centuries, weaving on
In the loom of ages from dawn to dawn,
Thou hast turned out nothing of late, I ween,
To equal this ribbon, aloft between
The reaches of water that sway and smile
And kiss and beckon the broadening isle."

Point Pleasant is a borough on Point Pleasure Beach, and has a permanent population of 746. The large hotels, the principal of which is the Leighton, are to the east of the railroad facing the ocean. They are as well conducted as any on the coast, and are occupied to their full capacity every summer. A place of interest that all sojourners here should visit is the headquarters of the superintendent of the New Jersey Coast Life Saving Service, with its splendid museum of wreck relics and other flotsam. The facilities for fishing, bathing, boating and gunning in this place and vicinity are not surpassed elsewhere upon the entire coast, if, indeed, they are to be equalled.

Projected southward from Bay Head to Barnegat Inlet, a distance of twenty miles, between the waters of Barnegat Bay and the ocean, is a narrow peninsula upon which have been built numerous pleasant little villages. First of these, at the northern extremity, is Bay Head, where splendid piscatorial sport is afforded by the ocean, the bay and the Metedecong River, with Chadwick a short distance to the south. The principal resort on this peninsula, however, is Sea Side Park. This is but fifty-nine miles distant from Philadelphia, and is the nearest seaside resort to that city, from which it derives a large and constant throng of visitors during the season. The location is immediately opposite the wide and picturesque mouth of the Toms River, on a narrow strip of land extending from Manasquan on the north to Barnegat Inlet on the south. The broad ocean in front and the ample expanse of Barnegat Bay in the rear give the place the advantage of being actually several miles out at sea.

The natural advantages of the place are numerous and unsurpassed, and combine to make it one of the most restful and desirable summer resorts of America. Surf bathing is, of course, one of its chief attractions, and from its perfect safety is here especially inviting. The beach is one of the finest along the New Jersey coast. The sand hills have been brought to a common level and the bay shore filled in to several feet above high tide. There are therefore no pools or sedgey depressions of any kind where stagnant waters breed or harbor mosquitos. Extensive improvements have been made in the city water supply and sanitary arrangements.

as well as in hotels and cottages, thus insuring perfect healthfulness and ample accommodations.

Inland and southward from Point Pleasant, a distance of about eighteen miles, to Lakehurst, and thence southwardly to Barnegat Bay, is known as the sportsmen's paradise. The bay itself is a feeding ground for wild fowl as famous as ever was the Chesapeake Bay region. The great pine region, with its forest hidden creeks, swamps and ponds, affords the securest hiding place for wild fowl possible. Ducks and geese are constantly seen winging their way skyward or riding the wavelets, and snipe, plover, teal and other aquatic fowl are also plentiful in the proper season. The stream and the lands on either side are delightfully picturesque, and the roads are so admirably kept that they are famous with cyclists. One of the favorite drives is to Island Heights, where a magnificent view of the bay and ocean is obtainable. Other fine drives are to Lakewood and Bamber and along the main bay shore. On the south shore of the river is the house in which Thomas Placide, the once famous actor, committed suicide.

As a sailing ground Barnegat Bay is unsurpassable. It is the farthest north of a series of bays which are separated from one another by encroachments of the salt meadows fringing their shores and by sedgy islands, and between these islands the channels are so deep and wide that it is possible to sail from Barnegat Bay to Cape May. At various points competent yachtsmen are always in attendance for the accommodation of fishing or sailing parties, and a fine steamer makes several excursions each day between Island Heights, Toms River and Sea Side Park.

TOMS RIVER

The principal town in the Barnegat Bay region is Toms River, situated on both sides of the river of the same name, and four miles from its mouth. By rail it is only two miles from New York. Notwithstanding its distance from the ocean (seven miles) it is one of the most favorably known of New Jersey summer resorts, and is sought each year by thousands of visitors, principally of a well-to-do class who really seek health and quiet recreation rather than engage in the more exacting social life of the fashionable watering places. The natural advantages of the place are well known to all.

The town itself has a sunny air which is restful and refreshing. Its buildings are sufficiently modern. Its streets are lighted by electricity, and are distributed by modern works of first-class construction, and its sewerage and drainage is maintained. The town has a national bank,

and its newspapers, the "New Jersey Courier" and the "Ocean County Democrat." The educational system comprises a graded school employing five teachers, and seven suburban schools employing nine teachers. The churches are of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations. One of the hotels is celebrated throughout the State for its quiet homelike air, and for the excellence of its table, particularly with reference to oysters, fish and wild fowl. The salt water brood oyster, innocent of the contamination of creek refuse, is famed the land over, and for still-water fishing, trolling, crabbing and all other sporting that the deep green sea affords; the region is not surpassed on the Atlantic coast.

Tom's River is recorded on the books of the proprietors in 1740, when it was 2,500'. The origin of the name of the village has never been determined, and will ever be a cause for dispute. Tradition says that it was named for Tom, a noted Indian, who lived on what is now known as Island Heights, near the mouth of the river. This claim finds objection in the statement that Indian Tom flourished about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and that "Tom's River" appears on a map printed as early as 1727, prior to which time the stream was known as Goose Creek. Edwin Senter, a careful local historian, was of the opinion that the name was taken from that of Captain William Tom, a British army officer, who came to Elizabethport, New Jersey, with the first English colony in 1665, and afterward removed to Delaware. He was a surveyor, and penetrated into the country from the Delaware River, and is supposed to have visited and named the Tom's River region.

Tom's River is recorded on the books of the proprietors in 1740, when the lumber trade began, and afterward salt manufacture, and it became a scene of busy industry. During the Revolutionary war many privateering vessels were fitted out, and many prizes were brought into harbor. The burning of the village by British troops in 1782 is a part of the military history of the State. Until after the Revolutionary war the place was known as Goose (the township name), or as Tom's River Bridge. At a meeting the name of Washington was adopted, in honor of the "Father of His Country." But the appointment was title, and the present name gradually recognized, the "Bridge" name being dropped. About 1812 Captain Henry Inlet, opposite the mouth of Tom's River, closed up the narrows closed to this day. In 1811 one O'Brien expended considerable money in digging a channel across the bar, but it filled up almost immediately. In 1817 Arthur Tom's Jr. made another attempt, but the work was abandoned after three hundred men had labored for three days.

Ocean County was formed in 1850, when Tom's River became the com-

ty seat. The first newspaper was then printed, the "Ocean Signal," which has for its successor the present "New Jersey Courier." The Methodist church, built in 1828, was replaced with a new edifice, and a Presbyterian church was built about the same time. Other churches are of comparatively recent establishment.

South of Toms River, on the mainland, are numerous villages which are sought by many pleasure-seekers whose principal enjoyment is in fishing and hunting. Cedar Creek, flowing into Barnegat Bay, is a particularly favorite region, and well inland is good ground for aquatic fowl. The stream is large and swift, at places expanding into lakelike proportions, and affording delightful bits of scenery. Near by, at Good Luck, the Murray Grove Association holds its annual meetings.

Forked River derives its name from the convergence of the three branches which form the main stream, at a point just above. It is a village of some four hundred population, with a public school and churches of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Universalist denominations. It has four comfortable hotels which are noted for the appetizing way in which the game and fish of the bay are served, and numerous cottages which afford accommodation for many visitors during the summer months. The oyster shipments from this point are very large. In the early days the place was the port for the Lacey and Ferrago furnaces.

Waretown, five miles south of Forked River, is immediately opposite Barnegat Inlet. Its permanent population is four hundred, and this number is doubled during the summer by the influx of pleasure seekers. It contains a public school and four churches, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Universalist. A large hotel, the Bayview, is admirably well conducted, and its site commands a delightful view. The resident population is principally engaged in the fish and oyster industry. The people are noted for their hospitality and old-fashioned cheeriness of manner.

The name of the town is derived from that of Abraham Waer, who headed a Baptist colony which settled here in 1727. During the Revolutionary war there were salt works here, and during the war of 1812 it was the rendezvous of whaleboatmen and privateersmen, and numerous skirmishes took place in the vicinity.

The village of Barnegat lies on the mainland, a short distance below Waretown. This is a flourishing place of one thousand inhabitants, with thorough organization. A graded school, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Quaker churches, and lodges of the leading fraternal and benevolent orders, provide amply for the necessities of educational, religious and social

life. A cemetery owned by the Masonic Cemetery Association is an ornament to the place, and is most creditably maintained. There are several excellent hotels, and one at Harvey Cedars, seven miles distant across the bay, is a favorite resort. Among the residents are scores of watermen who provide all descriptions of craft for pleasure seekers and fishermen. The principal industries are oyster planting, fishing and clamming. Great quantities of cranberries are sent into market from here, and the greater number of the florists and seedsmen in the United States and Canada draw upon the place and vicinity for the sphagnum moss and peat taken from its cedar swamps and bogs.

The name of the village was originally "Barnegat," the Dutch equivalent for "broken waters," given it because of the tumult caused by the many bars and shoals at the mouth of the inlet. For the first hundred years of its existence the majority of the settlers were Quakers.

No manufactories are as yet established. The natural advantages offered for the purpose are sufficient to make it a desirable place. Railroad service is very good, freight rates are low, and the population is large enough to insure a sufficient supply of labor for any class of industry not particularly requiring skill and training.

One of the most famous regions of the coast is Little Egg Harbor, which term includes the waters and shores lying between Manahawkin and the stream known as Mullica River or Little Egg Harbor River. The settlement of the region began in 1680, and its name was given it because of the great quantities of gull's eggs there found. According to its original boundaries, about 1760, it was a tract of land about seventeen miles in length, with an average breadth of seven miles. In this territory are comprised a number of flourishing villages, of which the principal one is Tuckerton.

Beginning at Barnegat Inlet a slender thread of land trends its way almost southwestwardly for a distance of some thirty miles, terminating where the waters of Great Bay meet the ocean. Upon this are several spots which are sought by visitors. Barnegat City, on the northern extremity, Harvey Cedars, Long Beach City, Barnegat City Junction, Peah's, Spray Beach, North Beach Haven and Beach Haven. A trolley line reaches all these points, and at Barnegat City Junction a Suit postoffice branch connects with the mainland at Manahawkin.

Great Bay, marking the northeastern boundary of Atlantic county, receives Atsion and Wading rivers and numerous smaller streams. Some of its point of reaching the ocean (Long Beach) follows the general direction of the coast and terminating at a covelet which separates it from Absecon Island. The waters of the bay are dotted with a multiplicity

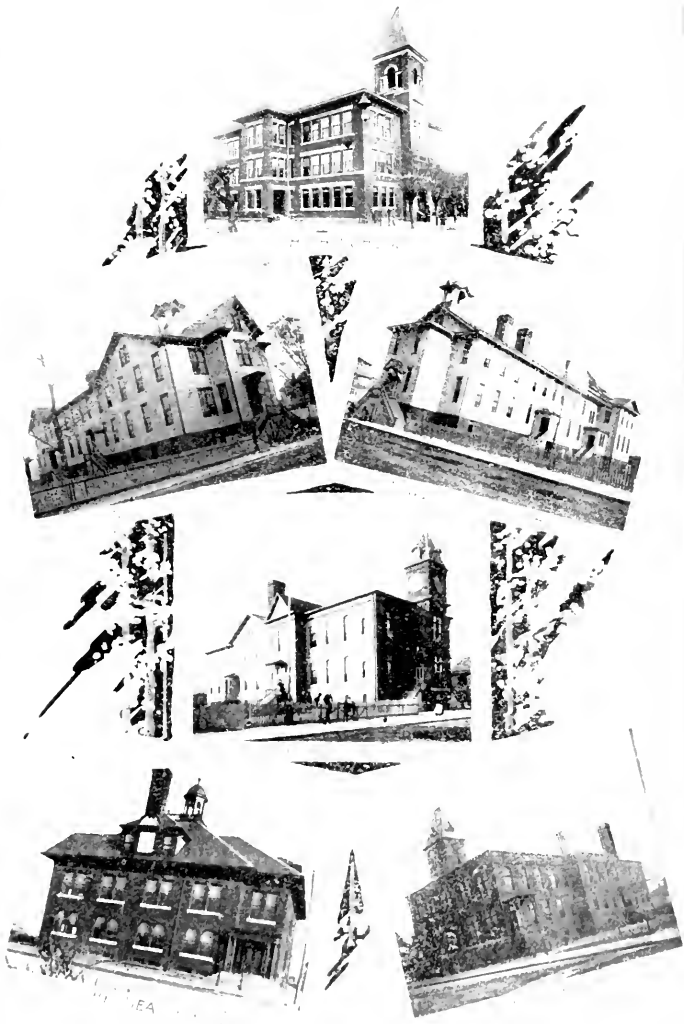
of islets. Brigantine Beach is reached from Atlantic City by steam ferry, and is steadily coming into favor as a summer resort.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City possesses advantages all its own, peculiar to itself, in which it is without a rival. Climatically, it is pleasurable and health-restoring to those from the north and those from the south, and at all seasons of the year. It is the most cosmopolitan of sea-shore resorts. The multi-millionaires and the ultra-fashionable find here all possible opportunity for expenditure of wealth and for display, while the great middle class and those poorer may live comfortably and economically, and yet enjoy these blessings from the Almighty which are not purchasable, but are free to all—the pure air and sea which He made. Best known to the world as the queen of American watering places and health resorts, Atlantic City is also a great seaside city, where, throughout the year, people may abide in comfort. Many of the visitors linger until December, and ere the holiday festivities are fairly over at home the first company of winter visitors has arrived, harbingers of that larger company whose appearance is coincident with the advent of February. Excepting an occasional "nor-easter," which is a treat in itself by way of contrast, the weather at this season is all that one could desire. The winter and spring, or Lenten season, is the most notable of the year. The resort then becomes the abode of a distinguished company who seek to escape the rigor of northern climes. The great hotels, which remain open throughout the year, are filled in the earlier months by the best representatives of society from the east, the west, the north and the south.

The city is easily accessible. With Philadelphia and all the railroads centering there it is connected by numerous fast trains, while with New York and the east there is ample communication by through trains which make the run from New York to Atlantic City in three and one half hours. For these splendid transportation facilities is due the fact that while the permanent population of the city is less than twenty-eight thousand—27,838 according to the census of 1900—the summer visitors swell the number to as many as one hundred and fifty thousand.

From the beginning all has been done that science could devise and man's world procure to enhance the desirability of the city as a place of abode, permanent as well as transient. There are excellent churches and schools, good government, good society and good order. There are the seashore advantages, to be mentioned at greater length hereinafter. There are four hundred and fifty hotels and large boarding houses, and in addi-



GROUP OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ATLANTA, GA.

tion to these there are over one thousand five hundred cottages, many of which receive boarders. Of the two hundred and forty larger hotels and boarding houses, over one hundred are open throughout the year. The hotels are among the finest and most comfortable along the coast. The city is admirably lighted with electricity. The authorities spend nearly \$40,000 a year for lighting. The ocean promenade and all the principal avenues are lit with brilliant electric lights the year round. The underground sewerage system has worked so successfully that Atlantic City is admitted to be the only perfectly drained resort on the coast. The waves that beat on the beach here are not required to act as scavengers for the city. The surf is absolutely free from refuse or defilement of any kind. The city garbage, which amounts to 10,500 tons annually, is collected in sanitary carts and taken to the crematory at the extreme northwestern side of the city and there cremated. The crematory is a model plant and cost \$58,000. The city pays the contractor \$10,000 a year for collecting the garbage. The water supply from artesian wells, some of them 1,000 feet deep, and from natural springs on the mainland, is inexhaustible. There is no purer or clearer water anywhere in America. This is conceded by scientists and recognized by thousands of critical visitors, and is better confirmed by statistics. The national mortality table averages the deaths among the resident population at 12.05 to the 1,000, or second only to one other place in the country, and that a small city in Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie—a surprising testimonial to the healthfulness of the locality.

But it is for its seashore advantages—those due to nature's bounty and those the work of man—that Atlantic City is favorably known throughout the world. It is difficult to realize that although the history of the place as a seashore resort dates from the time of its founding in 1854, it was not until more than twenty years later that it became widely known as a winter health resort and sanitarium. It is scarcely more than a half-century ago that the beach was the scene of "beach parties" conducted after the most primitive fashion. These were made up of country folk living in the vicinity who came in boats, and, having rounded Run Point, in the Inlet, they hoisted their flag at the masthead as a signal to Ann Judith Adams. She was the queen of the island and the inn-keeper, and when she saw the flag she busied herself preparing dinner for the party.

These beach parties were the "events of the season" in those days. Dr. T. K. Reed, in his reminiscences of the early days, tells us that down on the beach, at low tide, the visitors danced to the soul stirring strains of the "Fisher's Hornpipe," discoursed by a single fiddle. "There was none of your moping and snifking, but genuine fun and frolic—a regular

jump-up-and-down, cross over Jonathan, and figure in Jemima's cap—can'ting!—At high tide they all bathed. The hilarity of the occasion was terminated when the young men of the party carried the blushing and screaming maidens to the top of the sand-hills, and, tying their feet together, rolled them down to the water's edge.

"Where shall we find, in the refinement of the present age, a sufficient compensation for the loss of this rude form of jollity? They had no bath-houses in those days, both sexes going among the sand-hills to disrobe. In time this came to be regarded as inconvenient and embarrassing; wherefore some liberal spirits engaged Uncle Ryan Adams to build them a bath-house. When they came to the beach the next time they started down to take a dip in the surf, and, when nearly there, it occurred to one of the party that they had forgotten the key to the bath house, and forthwith a messenger was sent back to fetch the key. He returned in a few minutes, saying there was no lock on the door. Reaching the spot indicated by Uncle Ryan, the party found, to their dismay, that the new "building" was a frail structure made entirely of brush, with the blue canopy of heaven for a roof. But it answered their purpose, and that style of bath house remained in vogue until after the birth of Atlantic City, when Joshua Note converted an old wreck into the first frame bath house, near the foot of Massachusetts avenue. Abreast of the primitive bath house was the wreck of the "Vandalina," and at various points along the beach there were thirteen other wrecks."

A wonderful transition from that day to the present! Where stood the primitive brush bathing houses are now ornaments of architectural skill, and near by a magnificent casino, superior in its appointments to any similar establishment in the country. Two ocean piers reach out into the sea, and upon these one may stroll while the waves splash on either side.

From the balcony of the lighthouse, near the eastern end of the promenade, a grand panorama of sea and land is presented. Looking north and east across the extended miles of salt marshes, with their winding bay and estuaries, one sees the pretty buildings and the fertile farms of the mainland. Westward is the beautiful city, with its splendid hotels and extensive boarding houses, its hundreds of private cottages and the long lines of shade trees skirting the sidewalks; while beyond, to the east and south, the great ocean, reaching far out into the distant horizon.

The Casino, located on the Boardwalk, overlooking the sea, near the foot of Fisher avenue, affords various descriptions of amusements, games and all reasonable attractions for the idle folks. Partiers of all build-up are especially adapted for the use of the many invalids and convalescents who immerse themselves in the healing waters during the summer.

months. On all sides of the assembly room are sun parlors, reading and smoking rooms. In the one-story extension at the rear are well-lighted

and well ventilated dressing rooms for sun-bathing, luxuriously furnished, with hot and cold sea-water baths, and also well-appointed dressing rooms for the patrons of the adjoining natatorium. The large swimming pool is built of brick, with concrete bottom and white-marble sides, and is the finest on the continent. Beyond the pool are bowling alleys and shuffle-board parlors. The Casino is conducted on the club plan, but admission is by tickets instead of introduction.

But the Plaisance—the one great resort—is the Boardwalk, a grand structure, four miles in length, with a width of twenty-four feet and twelve feet above the beach. This was the creation of Atlantic City, and is without an equal in the world.

The spectacle here afforded during the summer season challenges the admiration of the spectator, no matter how much traveled, and tempts his pen to attempt description of what is indescribable. Night and day is an ever-moving panorama of bewildering kaleidoscopic form and color. The dress of the women represents all conceivable creations of the costume maker and milliner, and the sprightliness and natural and graceful abandon of the wearers delights the eye, while the ear is pleased with their babel of merry laughing voices. On the beach gazing oceanward, watching the sail

BOARDWALK, SHOWING STEEL PIER



of a graceful pleasure craft, or the black smoke-trail of a distant steamer, they lounge in boxes enjoying the sunshine, the hot rays robbed of their intensity by the ocean breeze, while about them countless children burrow in the sand.

At the fashionable bathing hour, shortly before noon, the beach is fringed its length with a line of daintily clad beings, whose hilarious glee rises and falls with the ever-inflowing and receding waves upon whose crest they float for a brief instant, only to be overwhelmed the next.

At night the Boardwalk is entrancingly beautiful. Under the light of myriad electric lamps, the variegated dress of the countless throng of promenaders is bewitchingly charming, and the picture finds a beautiful setting in the background of bazaars, the haunted forests and mystic swings, the toboggan slide and the switchback, and the many other points of diversion about which the constant movers swarm and eddy.

Atlantic City had its real beginning early in 1852, when Samuel Richards, a glass manufacturer who operated works at Jackson, on the Camden & Amboy Railroad, conceived the idea of building a railroad to the sea. He was far seeing, for his plans contemplated not only the securing of transportation facilities for his own product, but the conversion of large tracts of waste lands, of which he and other branches of his family were owners, and the opening up of southern New Jersey by establishing an attractive terminal at the sea for bathing and general recreation. His associates in the enterprise were Dr. Jonathan Pitney, Hon. Andrew K. Hay, Stephen Colwell, John C. DaCosta, Joseph Porter, William Coffin and Finch Doughty. The first prospecting visit to the solitary marshes and sand hills of what is now Atlantic City was made in the early part of 1852, an act of incorporation for a railroad company was obtained, and in September of the same year a contract was awarded for the construction of a road between the Delaware River and Misericord Beach. The engineer was Richard B. Osborne. July 1, 1853, the completion of the road (between Camden and the Camden & Atlantic, and between the West Jersey & Seaside) was signalled by the arrival of the first passenger train, the *Delaware*. In the same year a post office was established at Atlantic City, and the first postmaster, John C. DaCosta, took office. In 1854 the Hotel de la Carriage Retreat had been erected, and the Grand Hotel had been only partially completed. At the close of the season, when the *Delaware* and *Atlantic* were given dinner there, the first of the Seaside Hotel was begun. The Hotel had two cottages on the beach, and a few more were soon afterwards followed by the Mansion. The *Delaware* and *Atlantic* were followed

With the opening of the railroads the number of visitors increased

& Atlantic Land Company, which purchased the Leeds lands, paying seventeen dollars and fifty cents an acre. These were placed on the market, and the development of the city began, but slowly, several years elapsing before it attracted much attention, even in Philadelphia. Meantime many who had hoped fondly and labored arduously for the advancement of the place became discouraged, and those who still persisted were all but overwhelmed by the adversities which beset them.

The corporate history of Atlantic City is to be dated from April 15, 1853, when the town was platted and streets were dedicated to public use by the proprietors. The deed was signed by the principal land-owners, namely, Chalkley S. Leeds, Robert B. Leeds, William Neleigh, Daniel L. Collins, Richard Hackett, John Leeds, Steelman Leeds, D. D. Rhodes, J. N. Michener and William Coffin, the last named representing the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company. The railroad company wished to have Atlantic avenue 150 feet wide and the cross avenues 75 feet, but the land-owners objected, and finally, against their own judgment, and in spite of the protests of the engineer, Mr. Osborne, the company yielded to the demands of the land-owners. The width of Atlantic avenue was reduced to 100 feet, and most of the other avenues to 50 and 60 feet.

The city was incorporated by act of the legislature March 3, 1854. Various names for it were suggested—Ocean City, Seabeach, Surfing, Strand and Bath. However, Mr. Osborne's railroad map, submitted to the board of railroad directors in January, 1853, bore the name "Atlantic City," and this was happily approved at the incorporation of the city. By a curious error the seal of the city bore the date of March 18th, until 1897, when it was replaced by the present beautiful design of Mr. A. M. Heston. The escutcheon consists of a shell in which is a view of the ocean, a section of the Boardwalk and three yachts, supported by two dolphins; two Grecian maids, personifying health, holding the caduceus, meaning power, wisdom and activity, in one hand, and flowers of pleasure in the other; surmounted by two dolphins and the lighthouse. The motto, "Consilio et Prudentia" (Counsel and Wisdom), completes the design. The city colors are blue and white.

The first election was held May 1, 1854. The ballots were dropped into a cigar box, and were but eighteen in number. Chalkley S. Leeds was elected mayor. July 3d the council met for organization, but there was not in the village an officer qualified to administer the oath of office. One of the aldermen was sworn in at Mays Landing, and September 6th he, in turn, swore in his associates, and the council organized in legal form. Leeds was re-elected to the mayoralty in 1855, but he resigned in the midst of his term of office, and was succeeded by John G. W. Avery. In

So the now existent boundaries of the city were fixed by an act of the legislature. In 1881 two wards were created, and in 1887 increased population necessitated two additional wards. A board of education was formed in 1886, and a board of health in 1888.

The first effort in the line of public improvements was in 1856, when city scrip amounting to \$1,500 was issued to be expended in grading and street construction. In 1857 a house was erected for the convenience of excursionists. This was on Atlantic avenue and it stood until 1870, when a more commodious structure was built at the foot of Missouri avenue. A long platform for the use of excursionists was built on Atlantic avenue, and this led to litigation between the railroad officials and the city authorities, which was continued until 1881, when the difficulties were adjusted.

In 1870 the first "Boardwalk" (and the finest in the world of its kind and for its purpose) was built. This was eight feet wide, and its cost was \$5,000, for which city scrip was issued. Many of the older residents antagonized the project, and it was carried to success by the young men. A second walk, sixteen feet in width, was built in 1879, was destroyed during the great storms in the winter of 1883-4, and was almost immediately replaced, but enlarged, at a cost under \$10,000. September 10, 1889, this walk was almost completely wrecked by storm, but was rebuilt, higher and stronger, and the completion of the new structure was celebrated May 10, 1890, with a grand torchlight and fireworks pro-



BOARDWALK, SHOWING YOUNG'S PIER.

cession of militia, firemen, civic societies and citizens. The total cost of this improvement, including purchase of necessary lands and buildings, was \$53,028.50.

In 1896 the act authorizing the construction of the last Boardwalk was amended, and under it a new one of steel was contracted for. The contract was awarded to the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, and work was begun on April 24, 1896. The formality of a public dedication of this new walk was observed on July 8, 1896, when the golden nail was driven by Mrs. Stoy, wife of the mayor. There was a great public assembly on the lawn or park opposite the Hotel Brighton, where speeches were delivered by Congressman Gardner and others. In the evening there was a parade of citizens, military companies and fire companies on the Boardwalk, and a display of fireworks. The walk was not entirely completed until the following September, having a temporary railing during most of the summer. The entire cost, including legal expenses, was \$143,986.38. The Chelsea extension of this walk was built in the spring of 1898, at a cost of about \$17,000. The old walk from the foot of Vermont avenue northward was torn down and an improved one was built nearer the beach in 1899-1900, at a cost of about \$10,000.

The official designation of "Boardwalk" was given it by resolution of the city council, August 17, 1896.

A gas and water company was incorporated in 1873. The works and franchise were subsequently sold by a receiver, and in 1880 the company was reorganized. In 1900 the legislature authorized the city to expend one and one-half million dollars for the purchase and extension of the water-works system, but little more than two-thirds of this amount was actually used. In 1875 the then existing plant was purchased at an outlay of \$771,782, and the entire cost, including extensions, was \$1,068,500. The nucleus of the present fire department was the United States Fire Company, organized December 4, 1874, and the first steam fire engine was procured in 1881. The sewerage system was begun in 1884.

The first city hall was built in 1875. This edifice was replaced in 1906 by a fine structure erected at a cost of \$600,000, and this was destroyed by fire in 1893.

The first horse-car street railway company was organized in 1860. The contract was laid. In 1874 the charter issued to this company was annulled, and the Atlantic City Horse Car Railroad Company was organized. The first cars were laid in October. In 1880 electric power was introduced.

The first religious services held in Atlantic City were by the Methodist Episcopal in 1826, who built a house of worship, which was dedicated in the

following year. In 1856 the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics also erected church buildings.

The first newspaper printed in the town was the "Atlantic City Daily Review," founded by A. L. English, a native of the county. The first issue was dated July 1, 1872, and it was published every day in the week except Sunday until September 1st, when it suspended. Publication was resumed July 1st following, and the paper again suspended September 1st. In the following October a weekly edition was begun, and this has appeared regularly until the present time.

Mr. English was a most capable journalist and an energetic public-spirited citizen, and his influence was potent in advancing the interests of the city during the days when it was making endeavor to become a permanent and prosperous place of residence and business as well as a summer resort. March 1, 1884, Mr. English sold the paper to Alfred M. Heston and John G. Shreve, who labored no less industriously and successfully than did their predecessor. Mr. Heston retired from the paper in 1887, and the paper has since that time been conducted by Mr. Shreve. The daily edition was printed only during the summer months until 1888, when its every week-day issue during the year began and has been successfully continued from that time.

A peculiar interest attaches to the history of the "Times-Democrat and Star-Gazette," published by the Daily Union Printing Company, of which John E. Hall is manager and principal owner. This journal represents four different publications. The "Democrat" was printed at Absecon in 1861. The "Times" was published at Hammonton, by General Joseph Barbriere, and it was removed to Atlantic City in 1878. The "Star" had its origin in Mays Landing, and the "Gazette" in Egg Harbor City. The company now owning these consolidated journals also conducts the "Daily Union."

In the development of the city the railroads have played a very important part. In 1876 the increasing importance of the place made another railroad desirable, and the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad Company was incorporated. The construction of a road was commenced in April, 1877, and the first through train was run on July 27th of the same year. It is now operated by what is commonly known as the Reading Company, of Philadelphia. The competing facilities offered by this road have been of the greatest benefit to the city, and have aided materially in the development of the place. Early in the spring of 1880 the West Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad extended its line to Atlantic City. The opening of this line was of exceptional benefit to the city, since a direct route to New York City, without change of cars, was thereby afforded.

Some years afterward the Pennsylvania Railroad Company built a bridge across the Delaware River above Camden, and began running through trains to Philadelphia and the West by this route on April 10, 1866.

At the founding of the city, in 1874, the population was but 100, and in 1876, when the first public improvements were inaugurated, it was only 375. In the decade ending in 1870 it had increased from 687 to 1,043. In the next decade the annual increase was 300 to 600. From 1880 to 1890 it had increased from 5,477 to 13,057, and in 1900 it was 27,838.

The administration of municipal affairs is vested in a mayor and board of councilmen, and there are numerous departments and officers charged with the various duties necessary to the efficient maintenance of a great city.

The water commissioners have charge of waterworks which cost \$1,098,500, with fifty-eight miles of water pipes and 510 hydrants.

The fire department includes forty-one paid employees, thirty-seven pieces of apparatus and thirty-nine horses. The apparatus is as follows: Eight engines, three chemical engines, three combination chemical and hose wagons, six hose wagons, two aerial trucks, one combination chemical truck and hose wagon, two patrol wagons, six supply wagons, one hand carriage, three parade wagons, one crab and one chief's wagon. Besides these there are one life net, seventeen hand extinguishers, 17,750 feet of fire hose, 2,550 feet of chemical hose and 150 feet of rope for use of fire wardens.

The police force consists of a chief and thirty-six officers and patrolmen in winter and forty-six in summer.

The public schools are well-appointed and six in number, the oldest being at Pennsylvania and Arctic avenues. The original building was removed in 1887, and a new brick building erected on the site at a cost of \$20,000. The other buildings are on Indiana avenue near Arctic avenue, on Texas avenue and Arctic avenue, on Arctic avenue near New Jersey avenue, an imposing brick and stone high-school building at the corner of Illinois and Arctic avenues, finished in 1896, and the Chelsea school, at the corner of Brighton and Arctic avenues, finished in 1897. The buildings are well heated, comfortably furnished and connected with the sewer system. According to the school census of 1901 the number of school children in Atlantic City was 4,700. A new high-school building, costing \$88,000, is located at Ohio and Pacific avenues. The site for this building cost \$50,000. Another school building is also completed on the West Side, costing \$20,000.

The Friends' Select School has three departments, kindergarten, primary and intermediate. It is located at Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

The leading religious denominations maintain houses of worship, some



UL-VET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ASCENSION EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



STAR OF THE SEA
K. C. CHURCH



ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH



BETH ISRAEL
SYNAGOGUE



1ST BAPTIST CHURCH



1ST M. E. CHURCH

of which are large and of admirable design. The First Methodist church, dedicated in 1857, has been enlarged and renovated. There are also St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1868; the Central Methodist Episcopal church, built in 1866; Christ Methodist Protestant church and Trinity Methodist Protestant church. The Presbyterian churches are three in number. The one at the corner of Pacific and Pennsylvania avenues was erected in 1856, enlarged some years later, and was very much improved in the spring of 1887. The German Presbyterian church was dedicated in 1884 and enlarged in 1896. The Olivet Presbyterian church at Pacific and Tennessee avenues was dedicated March 27, 1898. St. Nicholas Roman Catholic church was built in 1859 on Atlantic avenue near Tennessee avenue. In the spring of 1887 the building was removed to its present location on Pacific avenue near Tennessee avenue. Many changes and improvements were made, and it is now a large and very comfortable church edifice. St. Mary's church edifice (Roman Catholic), at the corner of Atlantic and Texas avenues, was dedicated in 1897. This church was formerly known as St. Monica's, and was destroyed by fire December 2, 1896. St. James' Protestant Episcopal church was enlarged in 1874. The Church of the Ascension, also Protestant Episcopal, originally a frame building, was completed in 1876, and stood on Pacific avenue, below Michigan avenue, but was removed in 1886 to its present location on Kentucky avenue, at the corner of Pacific avenue. The present brick edifice was completed in 1893. The Baptist church on Pacific avenue was completed in July, 1882, and enlarged and improved in 1893. It is a neat structure, capable of seating about five hundred people. The seats are arranged in amphitheatre style. Bethany Baptist church, in the lower part of the city, was organized in 1900. St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran church (English) is at the corner of Michigan and Pacific avenues. The society was organized in June, 1887, by the Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D. D., of Philadelphia. The first service was held in the upper room of a building on Atlantic avenue above Tennessee avenue. The congregation afterwards bought the Philopatrian Hall, on New York avenue, and changed the name to St. Andrew's Hall. In 1892 it bought the lot at Michigan and Pacific avenues and built the present edifice thereon. The Friends' meeting house was built in 1872, and a Hebrew synagogue was erected in 1892.

There are four national banks where letters of credit may be made payable—the Atlantic City National Bank, the Second National Bank, the Union National Bank and the Chelsea National Bank. There are also two trust companies—the Atlantic Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the Guarantee Trust Company.

The newspapers are the "Daily Union," daily except Sunday, and the

"Times-Democrat and Star-Gazette," weekly, both owned by the Daily Union Printing Company, and the "Atlantic City Daily Press," daily; the "Atlantic Review," daily except Sunday, and weekly; the "Sunday Gazette," published on Sunday only; and the "Atlantic City Freie Presse," a German weekly.

A careful statistician has shown that the amount of capital invested in hotel property in the United States is second only to that invested in railroads. In no other town on the continent do the hotel interests so predominate as in Atlantic City. For about fifteen years prior to railroads entering the city, one tavern on the beach supplied the wants of the few people who came from the great cities to pass a brief season in fishing, hunting and boating. With the opening of railways half a dozen larger houses came into existence, also the noted United States Hotel, the yet larger Surf House, the Mansion and Congress Hall, which attracted thousands of summer visitors. At the present time the hotels and well kept boarding houses are fully five hundred in number, and represent a value of not less than ten million dollars.

The Hotel Windsor, perhaps the most modern hotel on the Atlantic coast, occupies a ground space of six hundred and eighty by one hundred and fifty feet, and cost \$225,000. The ground floor contains a Moorish room and a ball room and reception room of large dimensions. A portion of the basement is fitted as a café, to represent a cabin with port holes, mast tables and other shiplike appurtenances. This hotel has a central French courtyard, the first of the kind in Atlantic City, and it was also the first to provide a regular orchestra for the entertainment of guests.

The Hotel Rudolph has for one of its beautiful adornments a grotto in which are given splendid concerts by a large and well trained orchestra. This cavernlike retreat, when illuminated at night with its myriad variegated incandescent lights, presents a marvelously beautiful spectacle.

Many other hotels present special attractions peculiarly their own. Among these having a capacity of two hundred or more guests each are the Traymore, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Dennis, Haddon Hall and the Grand Atlantic, five hundred guests each; the Luray, the Inquois and the Islesworth, four hundred guests each; and the Shellburne, the Chalfonte, the Pennhurst, the Warwick, the Morton, the Irvington, the Berkeley, the De Ville, the Little Brighton, the Strand, the Rumymede, the Knecht, the Cedarcroft and the Richmond, two hundred guests or more each.

One of the most luxurious residence mansions on the coast may be taken as representative of numerous others somewhat approaching it, at various points. This was built in 1906 by J. C. Coatsworth, recently of Buffalo, New York, and was occupied by Charles M. Schumb, president of

the United States Steel Corporation, during the season of 1902. The building is forty-six feet in frontage, sixty-five feet in depth, and is three stories in height. It is of red brick, with stone trimmings, the work mortared in white. The design is colonial inside and out. The interior furnishings are lavishly rich. The library contains mirrors and furniture from an Italian palace in Florence; candelabra in cut glass and bronze, and an inlaid marquetry table from Holland; and antique sacristy lamps and incense burners from Rome.

Several charitable institutions are maintained with great liberality, and provide for the necessities of various classes of suffering humanity.

The Atlantic City Hospital had its beginning in 1892, when a number of ladies and gentlemen organized what was then known as the "Atlantic City Hospital Association," and collected a fund of about \$1,200. After a time most of these identified with the movement lost interest in it, and finally the fund was turned over to a private sanitarium, and applied toward the founding of a tree bed in it. Through the efforts of Mayor Franklin P. Stoy the city contracted with the institution referred to, known as the Atlantic City Sanitarium, of which J. J. Rochford was superintendent, and for a few years all sick or injured persons, who became charges upon the city, were therein provided for.

The present hospital corporation was formed in February, 1897, when it was decided to select a board of nine governors, and Franklin P. Stoy, Stewart R. McShea, M. A. Devine, John F. Hall, M. V. B. Scull, H. S. Scull, J. Leonard Baier, Jr., Lewis Evans and A. M. Heston were chosen. At a subsequent meeting this board was enlarged to fifteen members.

The Woman's Auxiliary was organized at the Hotel Dennis, on November 27, 1897, and the money collected by the ladies, amounting to \$916.71, was set aside toward the furnishing of the hospital, when built. The officers were: President, Mrs. John F. Hall; recording secretary, Miss Caroline M. Giltinan; financial secretary, Mrs. James D. Southwick; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Devine.

The property on Ohio avenue near Pacific avenue was purchased of Henry J. White, of New York, on August 29, 1898. The purchase price was \$10,000, on account of which the Board of Governors paid \$2,000 in cash, and executed a second mortgage of \$6,000. The property was purchased subject to a first mortgage of \$8,000. It included a frame building containing ten rooms.

The formal opening of this temporary hospital building took place on November 30, 1898, on which occasion there were many visitors, and a generous welcome was extended to all friends of the institution.



1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



CHRIST M.P. CHURCH



ST. NICHOLAS R.C. CHURCH



TRINITY M.P. CHURCH



CENTRAL M.E. CHURCH



HOLY LUTHERAN CHURCH



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

In the early part of April, 1899, Miss Elizabeth C. Boice, of Absecon, signified her desire to erect a brick annex to the hospital building, as a memorial to her father, Henry Boice, and her generous offer was accepted by the Board of Governors.

It was suggested that the proposed building be known as the Boice Annex, and that it be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, to which she readily assented. The building being finally completed, at a cost of nearly \$10,000, announcement was made of the formal opening on Thanksgiving day, November 30th, exactly one year after the opening of what is now known as the main building, but which will be razed or moved at some future time to make room for an imposing building, thoroughly modern in appointments and architecturally in keeping with the Boice Annex.

In May, 1901, the Board of Governors purchased additional lands, fronting fifty feet on Pacific avenue and extending to the other lot, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. This L-shaped lot is now valued at \$40,000, without the improvements. When the requisite funds are in hand a main hospital building will be erected on the lot, facing on Pacific avenue.

The Children's Seashore House was opened in its present location, at the end of Ohio avenue, occupying what is now the main building, in 1883. Fourteen smaller buildings have since been erected within the grounds by visitors at the different hotels, each bearing the name of the house by which it was erected. There are now accommodations for over one hundred children and about thirty mothers. The object of the corporation is to maintain at the seashore an institution in which children of the poorer classes, suffering from non-contagious diseases, or from debility, incident to the hot weather and a crowded city, may have good nursing and medical care, without regard to creed, color or nationality.

The Mercer Memorial Home provides a place where invalid women of moderate means may spend a few weeks at the seashore, and have not only the comforts of a home, but also good nursing and the care of a physician at a price which they are able to pay, but much below the actual cost. It differs from other seaside institutions for women in that it is intended for invalids only, and in this respect it meets a want which has often been felt by those who come in contact with the masses of working-women in our large cities.

In 1881 the building at the corner of Ohio and Pacific avenues was erected, largely through the munificence of the late Mrs. J. C. Mercer, of Philadelphia, who gave \$40,000 for the purpose. An addition to the east wing of the building, finished in 1894, increased its capacity about

one-third. The building is one of the finest of its size in Atlantic City, and is provided with every convenience for the care of sick women.

An organization of which Atlantic City has ever been proud is the Morris Guards, a military company organized in 1887. It volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, and became Company B, of the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry. Farewell receptions were given the company on the evening of July 11th, 1898, and the following day it left for Camp Voorhees, at Sea Girt, whence it was soon sent south. Its services were not needed abroad, and April 7, 1899, it returned from Greenville, South Carolina, and was accorded a reception and banquet. The Morris Guards were named in honor of Colonel Daniel Morris, who was one of the first residents of the place. It is both a social and a military organization, and is intended to be always in readiness to render any service required of a military company, and to officiate at the reception of all organizations visiting the city in a body.

The city has experienced great disasters by fire at various times. These have involved immense losses in property, but there has been little loss of life. In every instance the losses have been more than repaired, the various edifices being replaced with others of better construction, and, in many cases, of much larger dimensions. Omitting several involving a loss of less than \$10,000, the most damaging fires were the following:

May 18, 1884, buildings on Atlantic avenue, near Virginia avenue; loss, \$10,000.

April 26, 1887, the Park Baths; loss, \$25,000.

May 2, 1889, buildings near Atlantic avenue; loss, \$10,000.

August 8, 1889, the crematory partially destroyed; loss, \$12,000.

September 11, 1889, buildings on Texas avenue and the Beach; loss, \$14,500.

June 22, 1892, the Academy of Music and other buildings; loss, \$32,900.

August 17, 1893, the City Hall, Opera House and other buildings; loss, \$54,700.

December 2, 1896, St. Monica's Roman Catholic church; loss, \$30,000.

February 7, 1898, the Academy of Music and other buildings; loss, \$9,850.

October 8, 1898, buildings on Boardwalk, between South Carolina avenue and Ocean avenue; loss, \$100,100.

April 3, 1902, the two blocks fronting on the Boardwalk and extending from Illinois avenue to New York avenue, involving a loss of more than a million dollars. Among the buildings destroyed were the Academy

ct Music and a number of large hotels. Two thousand feet of the Boardwalk were also swept away.

November 25, 1888, a terrific storm occurred which "in severity and damaging results was unequalled in the history of the city up to that time." September 9, 1886, wind and storm destroyed more than one-half of the Boardwalk and many buildings. The total loss amounted to \$200,000.

Outside the city are numerous beautiful little resorts within easy reach. An electric line traverses the island its entire length, a distance of ten miles, passing through Ventnor, South Atlantic City and Longport, terminating on Great Egg Harbor Inlet.

Extending out of Atlantic City is also the Speedway, a new drive, extending from Seaview to Longport. It is about seven miles long. The opening of this drive is celebrated by a floral parade in June each year. Other drives in Atlantic City are as follows: Beach drive, at low tide, ten miles; to Longport or Great Egg Harbor Inlet, eight miles; the Elephant, or South Atlantic City, five miles; Absecon Inlet and lighthouse, two miles; Pacific avenue drive, five miles to Ventnor. Another pleasant drive is to the Inlet on a macadamized road. Still another drive is across the meadows to Pleasantville, and thence along the shore road to the Country Club and Somers' Point, Absecon and other pretty towns in the vicinity of Atlantic City. The road across the meadows is kept in first-class condition.

A few blocks below the built-up portion of Atlantic City is a select suburb, called Chelsea. It is laid out on a comprehensive scale with wide streets and large lots, those fronting on Pacific avenue being sixty feet wide and the corner ones sixty-five feet. Restrictions embodied in the deeds require all houses to be set back a good distance from the street, and prevent them also from being crowded closely together. Only one building for dwelling-house purposes is permitted on each lot. No liquor saloon or other undesirable places are allowed in the place, and stringent regulations govern the drainage arrangements.

Longport is below Atlantic City, and occupies the western end of the island, bordering on Great Egg Harbor Inlet. Its water advantages are unique. The ocean, the inlet and the thoroughfare surge restlessly or wave pleasantly on three sides of it. The island narrows and is scarcely more than one block in width in the improved portion of Longport, rendering both bathing and fishing convenient. The ocean beach is broad, smooth and level, making a fine promenade ground when the tide is out, and safe bathing when the tide is in. Fish are abundant in the thoroughfare, and are caught steadily from the pier and breakwater, which accommodate and protect the shore at different angles. Little steamers make regular trips to Ocean City and Somers' Point. Sail boats accommodate those

who desire such recreation. The village is a beautiful family resort, with two large hotels, a fine club house, and numerous cottages. It has tele- and steamboat communication with Atlantic City and contiguous points. In 1884 the Agassiz Association was formed here for the study of marine life and the shore flora. The Oberholtzer family were the prime movers in the enterprise, and their effort culminated in the erection of Natural Science Hall, which was also used by religious, educational and social assemblages. The Bay View Club House is a substantial structure and is the headquarters of the Bay View Club, which is composed of Philadelphia gentlemen. Longport derived its name from James Long, a Philadelphia merchant, who sold the land to M. S. McCullough, founder of the resort.

Somers' Point, one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, is famous as the birthplace of one of the most gallant naval officers of the United States, Commander Richard Somers, who sacrificed his life in the harbor of Tripoli, September 4, 1801, while attempting the rescue of a number of his fellow countrymen who were being subjected to inhuman treatment by their captors. Here has been erected a beautiful monument in commemoration of his noble conduct. Somers' Point is a favorite resort for sportsmen. It is reached by steamer from Longport, but the popular way is by railroad, across the meadows to Pleasantville and thence to Somers' Point. The ride in pleasant weather is in open cars across the wide expanse of salt meadows and through a fertile farming country to the bay on which Somers' Point is located. In its vicinity, many years ago, was the summer encampment of the Algonquin Indians.

OCEAN CITY.

Great Egg Harbor Bay breaks its way into the ocean between Abscon Beach on the north and Peck's Beach on the south. Into it flow the waters of Great Egg Harbor River, an important stream, Middle River and Tuckahoe River, and Thoroughfare Sound sweeps away over the meadows to the southwest. On the north side of the bay is Somers' Point, and not far from it Ansbaring Point, both notable maritime points, and particularly so in the early times of the Revolution and of 1812, when privateers sailed from them to prey upon the commerce of the enemy. At Ansbaring Point numerous attempts have been made to discover the wreck of a brig, which has long been buried by pirates. The most recent of these efforts was that made by a wealthy but credulous resident of Philadelphia, who endeavored by means of a peculiar divining rod to ascertain the location of the Spanish vessel "El Pagalero," said to be sunk in the waters there, in 1782.

gold and silver coin. A long prevailing superstition that the seeker after this lost treasure would come to his death in the undertaking found confirmation in the minds of many when the body of the unsuccessful explorer was cast ashore at Longport.

Ocean City is one of the most delightful resorts upon the coast,



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, OCEAN CITY, N. J.

and present particular advantages for those who seek a pleasant summer home removed from the greatest clamor of fashionable life, and where they may live inexpensively. It is situated on the island known as Peck's Beach, immediately south of Absecon Island, from which it is separated by Great Egg Harbor. It is sixty-five miles from Philadelphia, and is reached by three lines of railroad. The Pennsylvania, which was first to enter, runs regular trains from Philadelphia throughout the year, providing additional facilities for summer travel. The Reading road extended its line to Ocean City in 1867. Besides these there is the West Jersey and Seashore's Motor Line of open cars to Sea Isle City, Avalon and Stone Harbor, and steamboat connections running on a twenty-minute schedule to Atlantic City via Longport. The motor line gives a magnificent marine view, much admired by visitors.

The city, with a permanent population of 1,307, which is multiplied

into many thousands during the summer, is governed by a mayor and board of councilmen. It is lighted throughout by electricity, which is also used for heating and cooking. The water supply is derived from artesian wells eight hundred and fifty feet deep, the analysis showing the water to be absolutely pure, and the sewerage system is perfect. The sidewalks are paved with wide flagging, and the driveways are nicely graded, making ideal roads for driving and cycling. Street cars run on Central avenue to the built-up portion of the city, and extend along the ocean front. The fire department is well equipped and seventy-five firemen are employed.

The largest of the houses of worship is the Auditorium, seating twenty-two hundred people, and was the first erected. It was designed for open



AUDITORIUM, OCEAN CITY.

air use, and was built in its present form early in 1884. The Young People's Temple, also on the Auditorium grounds, was erected by the Epworth League. Its interior finish is beautiful. Services are held regularly during the summer, and every day during the camp-meeting term.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1860. The edifice has a seating capacity of about five hundred, and its congregation is the largest in the city.

St. Augustine church (Roman Catholic) was begun in 1894 and completed in 1897. It is a handsome edifice, with a seating capacity of two hundred, and has a large and constantly increasing summer congregation.

Holy Trinity church (Protestant Episcopal) was begun in the summer of 1896, the corner-stone being laid on August 10th of that year. This is considered the handsomest church edifice on the island. Services are held during the summer season only.

The Presbyterian church was completed in 1897, and, although its

membership is small, it maintains a resident pastor, and services are held throughout the year.

The Baptist church, located on Asbury avenue below Eighth street, is the most recently built church in the city, having been erected in the spring of 1890. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. Prior to its building, services were held in a tent. In addition to these there are two large colored congregations, African Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

The public school building, a substantial edifice of three stories, is centrally located, and the course of instruction is that of the established graded school system.

The financial affairs of the community are transacted through the First National Bank, organized in 1907, with a capital of \$50,000, and succeeding to the business of the Central Trust Company. The moving spirit in the establishment of this bank was the Hon. Lewis Mitchell Cresse, now a member of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and a gentleman who is widely known and highly esteemed in business and financial circles. The vice-president, Richard B. Stites, is a native of Cape May county, and a pioneer resident of Ocean City. The cashier, W. Scott Hand, also a native of the county, was the first local agent of the South Jersey Railroad, and was afterward, and until its absorption by the First National Bank, in the employ of the Central Trust Company. These gentlemen and the following named constitute the directorate: Messrs. J. M. Chester, E. V. Corson, I. S. Champion, R. W. Edwards, Harry Headley, S. Wesley Lake, Ellis H. Marshall, Charles Matthews, W. T. Massey, H. D. Moore, Joseph I. Scull, R. Howard Thorn and P. M. Wheaton. Mr. J. Titlian Tatem is solicitor. The bank building is, for its purpose, one of the handsomest and most convenient in the State.

The papers of regular issue throughout the year are the "Ocean City Ledger" and the "Ocean City Sentinel," and both issue daily editions during the summer season.

There are several flourishing industries now in operation which supply local wants, among them being the Electric Light and Power Company, the Ocean City Ice and Coal Company, and the Headley & Adams Sash, Door and Planing Mill; these employ a number of persons ranging from ten to twenty in each establishment.

There are two yacht clubs, the Holiday and the Yachtmen's Association, both located on the bay. Frequent races and regattas are held in the season, and at the wharves careful and experienced captains are always in readiness to take parties out sailing or fishing.

The principal hotels are the Excursion House, the Traymore, Hotel Brighton, the Fenwick, the Illinois, the Lafayette and the Vandalia, and

There are many comfortable cottages where guests can find accommodations at very moderate rates.

The beach is exceptionally hard and smooth, and the surf bathing can hardly be surpassed. A fine boardwalk, ten squares long and twenty feet wide, was constructed in 1867. Along this on the ocean side are located a number of pavilions, none of which obstruct the view of the sea, in which afford delightful places in which to sit and enjoy the refreshing saline breezes. Refreshments are afforded in many ways by the stores and establishments on the land side of the boardwalk.

The founding of Ocean City is due to E. B. Lake, S. Wesley Lake and James C. Lake, aided by their father, the Hon. Simon Lake. The three former named Leather Bootmakers of New Jersey, and ministers in the Meth-



THE LAKE RESIDENCE.

odist Episcopal church, sought the establishment of a seaside resort where the sanctity of the Sabbath should be preserved and the sale of intoxicating liquors should be forever unknown. The elder of the brothers, E. B. Lake, was chosen as leader in the enterprise, and he withdrew from the active ministry in order to devote all his energies to the purpose which he and his fellows had so deeply at heart.

After the elder brother had visited many points along the New Jersey coast in search of a desirable site for the proposed resort the site whereon Ocean City now stands was finally determined upon, and a company was formed under the name of the Ocean City Association, and in the organization were included all the members of the Lake family. October 20, 1870,

title to the land was secured, and during the following autumn and winter the first survey was made by William Lake. A portion of the grounds were platted, and lots to the value of \$85,000 were sold. The deeds provided for forfeiture of title in the event of liquors being sold upon the premises, and this restriction is insisted upon to the present time. The first building erected was the little "Pioneer College," for use as a boarding house for the workmen, and this was sometimes occupied by as many as forty men. The first hotel, the Ocean House (now the Hotel Brighton) was built by I. B. Smith. In May, 1880, the first newspaper was issued. In the same year a railway was opened from Pleasantville to Somers' Point, and a steamboat was purchased to ply between the latter named place and Ocean City. In the following year a turnpike road was constructed from Deesley's Point to Ocean City, and a bridge was built over Thoroughfare Sound. The village was incorporated April 20, 1884, and G. P. Moore was the first mayor elected.

From Ocean City, on Great Egg Harbor, to Cape May, the southern extremity of New Jersey, a distance of thirty miles, outward from and paralleling the mainland, is a succession of narrow strips of land having a width of from one and one-fourth miles to one-fourth of a mile, and separated from each other by inlets. Upon each of these are situated beautiful little villages which are sought by seekers of health and quiet recreation.

Sea Isle City occupies the entire extent of Ludlam's Beach, an island having a frontage of six and one-quarter miles on the Atlantic Ocean, extending from Corson's Inlet, on the north, to Townsend's Inlet, on the south. Between it and the mainland is Ludlam Bay and the Thoroughfare, the latter being a navigable channel affording excellent facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. The village is reached by two railroads, the West Jersey and Seashore, and the South Jersey, and a fine turnpike road extends from the town to the mainland, nearly three miles distant.

The town was founded in 1880 by Charles K. Landis. It is governed by a mayor and council, and has a waterworks department and a police force. There are churches of various denominations, a public school system and a weekly newspaper. It has thirty hotels of various grades, and three hundred cottages. It numbers among its summer residents some of the most prominent business men of Philadelphia and other cities, and the social life of the resort is most delightful. Dances, concerts and other entertainments are of nightly occurrence during the season.

The water advantages of the place are superb. Extending its entire length is a beach of hard closely packed sand, making an admirable driveway. The slope of the beach is exceedingly gentle and gradual, and

its evenness, with the absence of depressions and gullies, renders it a most perfect bathing beach. There is no undertow, and no life lines are required. Along the ocean front is an elevated boardwalk, sixteen feet wide and nearly three miles long. Outside of this no structures whatever are permitted, and the view of the ocean is unobstructed from every part of the town. A magnificent and most substantial sea wall protects it at exposed points; the beach line is two feet higher, by actual topographical survey, than any other in the vicinity, and so firm and compact is the surface that in walking or driving scarcely an indentation is made in the sand. The lowlands or meadows at the back of the city are rarely submerged by storm tides, and from all of the great storms of recent years, which have wrought havoc at many points on the coast, Sea Isle City has emerged unscathed. The avenues, which are all seventy feet wide, with sidewalks fifteen feet wide, run at right angles direct from the beach, so that it may be said that every building in the town enjoys an ocean view.

Avalon, to the south of Townsend Inlet, is situated on the north end of Seven Mile Beach. It contains several hotels and a large number of summer cottages. It was founded by the Seven Mile Beach Company, headed by Frank Siddall, of Philadelphia, in 1887, and in 1891 a borough was created.

Wildwood, situated on Five Mile Beach, about six miles northeast of Cape May City, situated upon a tract of one hundred acres lying between the ocean and the Thoroughfare, differs from all of its neighbors on the southern New Jersey coast in the fact that the town is surrounded by one of the most curious groves of trees in the country. This natural park has attracted the attention of botanists and scientific men from all parts of the world. It contains many of the most remarkable freaks of nature in living wood. Massive trees are wrapped around each other as though placed there by art. The limbs of some pass directly through the trunks of others. There is an immense buckeberry bush growing out of the trunk of a tree twenty feet from the ground, which has for years borne large crops of excellent fruit. A monster grapevine nearly three feet in circumference at a height of ten feet from the ground, runs to a distance of two hundred feet into the branches of oak trees. There are pines and oaks nearly one hundred feet in height and two to five feet in diameter, and a sassafras tree with a circumference of 27 feet. From the branches of many of the trees depend great festoons of beautiful green moss, three to six feet in length. It is said that every variety of wild flower known between Maine and Florida has existence here. In the center of the grove is a charming little body of fresh water, known as Magnolia Lake, which is fed by a spring a mile or more distant.

The town of Wildwood was founded in 1890 by Philip P. Baker, of Vinland, and was incorporated May 1, 1895. The water supply is derived from two artesian wells, with depths of one thousand feet and seven hundred feet respectively. There are public schools, and churches of the Baptist and Presbyterian denominations. The leading hotels are the Day-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

ton, Marine Hall, the Latimer, Sea View, Ocean Villa, Tower Villa, Silver Dean, the Brighton, the Ivy and the Wildwood. In 1900 the population of the village was 340.

CAPE MAY.

Cape May, one of the oldest and most famous of American seaside resorts, possesses natural advantages different from and in some respects superior to all others. Situated at the extreme southeastern point of the New Jersey peninsula, with the waters of the Atlantic Ocean upon its one side and those of Delaware Bay upon the other, it is truly a watering place in all that the phrase can comprehend. It was at one time an island, but through the building of a causeway at an early day, in 1606, and consequent accretion of land, it is now a peninsula. Climatically it is equally adapted to the northerner and southerner, and seems to be destined to become a winter as well as a summer resort. The summer temperature is about five degrees below that of Philadelphia, while in winter it is about four degrees warmer than Philadelphia and two and one-tenth degrees warmer than Atlantic City. Its remarkable equality of temperature is largely due to the proximity of the Gulf Stream, which here approaches the coast more closely than at any other point north of Florida. Influ-

ential in this regard, also, is the fact that the Cape is closely embraced by the waters of the ocean and the bay, which temper alike the heats of summer and the frosts of winter. The only land connection with the main is in a northeasterly direction, so that the land breeze in hot weather brings no terror in its wake.

The grand ocean boulevard is a feature of which Cape May is justly proud. It is an elevated driveway, over five miles long, on the very edge of the sea. The roadbed is constructed of gravel, and is as compact and smooth as asphalt. Outside of this is a boardwalk promenade, and from either the ocean views are something that can never be effaced from memory of the beholder. The beach slopes gradually from the shallowest mile, where the smallest children may paddle in assured security, to the deeper parts, where the more venturesome may disport themselves, and nothing becomes the greatest enjoyment possible for all. There are no treacherous holes, and ropes are never needed; as a matter of fact, the most timid person may enjoy a dip in the surf without the least fear.

Out-of-door sports of all kinds are much indulged in, and the links of the golf club are among the finest in the country. A handsome club house has been recently erected, affording a charming rendezvous for the younger as well as the older people. Social life is pursued in a delightful manner. On land are all the festivities which people bent on pleasure desire for entertainment and amusement, while out on the ocean, in the vicinity of the great pier, musical, dramatic and other features offer delightful means of passing pleasant hours.

The history of Cape May is of rare interest. Discovered by Henry Hudson in 1609, the region was visited in 1623 by the Dutch navigator Mey, who gave to it his own name. The first records of the place being captured make mention of the coming of whalers from Long Island, about 1700, when the fishing industry of the Colonies had assumed considerable proportions.

Until 1875 what is now generally known as Cape May, but is in law the May City, was called Cape Island. It was first known as a healthful place as far back as in 1750, when persons were recommended by physicians to come to benefit themselves physically. The first instance of the kind was the coming of the Rev. Samuel Furley, who was a prominent physician, dilettante, and who, after coming to Cape May became pastor of the Episcopal Cold Spring Presbyterian Church, which had been founded in 1714; he later became one of the leading educators in the colonies, he being at one time president of Princeton College. From that time on there are frequent mentions in ancient letters and papers of the advice to go to Cape May for the regaining of the health.

It came into more general notice and favor in 1800, and travel from Philadelphia was by carriages. In 1815 a sloop was built for the conveyance of passengers, the voyage frequently requiring two days. The Atlantic was then the only hotel, and was the resort of many men of prominence, and among its frequent guests was that splendid naval officer, Commodore Decatur. The first Congress Hall hotel was built in 1816, by Thomas H. Hughes. The people derided him for his folly in erecting so large a structure, but he was firm in his confidence in the development of the place, and predicted that the time would come when a purchaser would need to cover every inch of land with a dollar to obtain sufficient space on



CONGRESS HALL IN 1859.

which to erect a dwelling—a prediction which has had all but entire fulfillment. The first steamboat, the "Pennsylvania," in 1825 began plying between Philadelphia and Cape May. A few years later the "Delaware" was put in the same line, and from that time there has been constant steamboat communication during the summer season. A visitor writing in 1830 speaks of the village as "a noted and much frequented watering place," and another, writing in 1840, said:

"The village of Cape Island is a favorite watering place. It contains

two large hotels three stories high and one hundred and fifty feet long, and a third one, lately erected, four stories high and one hundred feet long, besides numerous other houses for the entertainment of visitors. The whole number of dwellings is about fifty. In the summer months the Island is thronged with visitors, principally from Philadelphia, with which there is a daily steamboat communication. It is estimated that about three thousand strangers annually visit the place."

In 1848 the village adopted a borough organization, and in 1851 it became incorporated as the City of Cape Island, with Isaac M. Church as mayor. Two other charters were subsequently procured, as necessity arose, one in 1867 and another in 1875, when the name was changed to that of the City of Cape May.

In 1850 Cape May City was deemed worthy of the following mention in "The Knickerbocker Magazine," one of the most pretentious periodicals of the day:

"The neighborhood of which we are speaking is none other than that most charming of ocean summer resorts and watering places, that famous refuge from the heat and dust of the weary city—the beach at Cape May. We speak literally, for it is a city, and not a village or town merely, at which the traveler will land when he debarks at Cape May. In this census we speak, of course, of the permanent residents only, and not of the summer visitants. These may, in the season, be counted not only by hundreds but by thousands, and with their help, and that of the dozen to twenty imposing hotel edifices, and the infinite tail of restaurants, barber shops, ice cream saloons, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, pistol galleries, bathing houses and temporary houses of all names—the little city really grows metropolitan in aspect; and the gas works and the Mayor's office, which at other times seem to have been sent there merely on storage, now appear quite in place."

Until 1863, travel to and from Cape May was by vessel or stage. During the summer, steamers made round trips every two days from Philadelphia and New York, and at times there was daily communication with the former named city. The stages ran by way of Bridgeton and Tuckahoe. In 1863 the Cape May & Millville Railroad was opened, and this was subsequently incorporated in the West Jersey Railroad system. In 1864 the Philadelphia & Seashore Railroad was completed.

Cape May has a permanent population of 2,257. Its public buildings comprise a city hall and two fire stations which cost in the aggregate fifty thousand dollars.

The water works, owned by the city, have an estimated value of \$125,000, and an additional sum of \$75,000 is being expended upon them.

The water works are located about one mile from the city and occupy grounds which are always kept in attractive condition. Water is obtained at a depth of one hundred and five feet from thirty-three tubular artesian wells. In an emergency twenty-two hundred gallons per minute can be pumped and sent into the city. Three million gallons per day is the average quantity used during the season.

The fire department has an equipment of two first-class steam engines, two hook and ladder trucks, four hose carts, one chemical engine and a quantity of smaller chemical apparatus. Engineers and drivers are on duty night and day, and an electric fire alarm system extends to all parts of the city.

An electric light plant, valued at \$75,000, owned and operated by the Cape May Electric Company, supplies all the public and the greater part of the private light. A gas plant worth \$25,000 is operated by the Cape Island Gas Company.

The public schools occupy a high school building recently erected at a cost of \$60,000. The teachers are fourteen in number, and the school attendance is 450.

The church buildings are: The First Methodist Episcopal, value \$12,000, seating capacity 800; the First Presbyterian, value \$27,000, seating capacity 500; the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, value \$4,000, seating capacity 300; and St. Mary's Roman Catholic, value \$25,000, seating capacity 600.

The first newspaper published in the village (and in the county) was "The Ocean Wave," founded in June, 1855, by Colonel Johnson. It was a small sheet of four pages, each twelve by eighteen inches. Three months later it was purchased by Joseph S. Leach, who sold it in 1803 to Samuel R. Magonigle. Mr. Magonigle died in 1860, when the paper became the property of Christopher S. Magrath and Aaron Garretson, Sr. It passed through various other hands, and in 1886 came into possession of the present owner, James H. Edmunds. Since 1883 it has been edited by Henry W. Hand. Other newspapers now published are the "Star of the Cape" and the "Herald," both weekly.

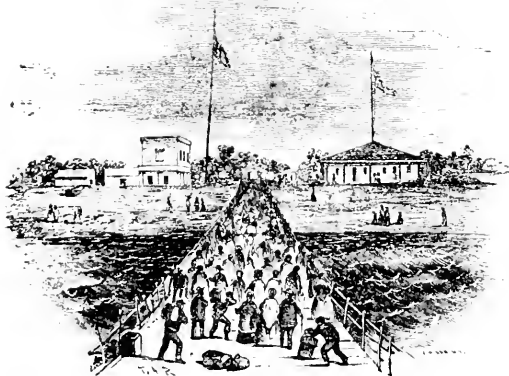
The financial institutions are the First National Bank, capital \$25,000, and a branch of the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Camden.

The hotels include some of the most palatial and notable in the United States—Congress Hall, with its beautiful six acre lawn; the Windsor, the Stockton, the Aldine, the Colonial, and many others.

While the growth and advancement of Cape May has been continuous, it has not been without encountering serious obstacles and disadvan-

ages. Its first bank, the Bank of Cape May County, a joint stock corporation with stockholders in every part of the county, organized September 20, 1853, closed disastrously two years later, with a large amount of outstanding circulating notes.

At various times progress has been retarded and large losses have been incurred through great conflagrations. September 5, 1857, the famous Mount Vernon Hotel, which had been two years in building, was burned. This hotel was the largest in the United States at that time, and although it was never entirely completed, one end of it was open for two years. Only a couple of years ago, Mr. William V. McKean, who was



CAPE MAY PIER IN 1859.

President Buchanan's private secretary, told the writer that he ate supper there one August evening in 1855, and that the dining room had more than seven hundred and fifty persons in it at the time. He said that he walked across the floor and counted two hundred and fifty steps he had taken in doing so. So large was the building that the workmen in the other end of the building did not disturb the guests, and so long was the building that a person could not distinguish another at the other end. In June, 1858, the Mansion House and the Kersal House also burned down. August 29, 1866, a similar disaster swept away the entire portion of the village lying between Washington street and the ocean, and between Ocean and Jackson streets, with the exception of the Columbia House and two

or three other buildings. Among the hotels burned was the United States Hotel, the American House and the Atlantic Hotel. But the most stupendous catastrophe in the history of the village was the great fire which occurred on November 9, 1878. Its ravages swept over almost thirty acres of ground, destroying property to the value of more than a half-million dollars, and included nine hotels and scores of beautiful cottages.

Probably Cape May has been visited by a greater number of prominent Americans and distinguished foreigners, during the past nearly one hundred years, than has been any other city in the country, the metropolis of New York and the national capital alone excepted.

The visit of the great statesman and orator Henry Clay was most pathetic. His coming was purely for rest, and to seek some surcease from



OLD COURT HOUSE.

the great sorrow of his life, the death of his son, Colonel Harry Clay, who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, February 27, 1847. He reached the city August 16, of the same year, and all along his journey he had been greeted by hosts of friends, those who had supported him in his unsuccessful contest for the presidency and those who, though opposing him, honored him for his intellectual abilities, and sympathized with him in his affliction. He was received with all honor by the officials of the town and county, in the presence of a great throng of country people who came to look upon one of whom they had heard so much.

Mr. Clay remained at Cape May for several days, and, as told by Rich-

Mr. Smith Ludlam, who was then landlord of the Mansion House and entertained him, he loved bathing, and went into the water as often as twice a day, and it was while enjoying it that he lost much of his hair. "The ladies would catch him, and, with a pair of scissors, carried for just that purpose, clip locks from his head to remember him by. When he returned to Washington, his hair was very short indeed."

Many distinguished parties came from New York and Philadelphia to meet Mr. Clay. Among those from New York, were Recorder Tallmadge, Nicholas Dean, M. G. Hart, Morris Franklin, Horace Greeley and others, who came by steambot. According to the "New York Herald," their mode of transit created great amusement and occasioned many jokes. "Some called it the landing before Vera Cruz (the war with Mexico was then in progress), and to see dignity perched on the shoulders of the boatmen who, wading through the surf, deposited their loads on the beach, was truly laughable."

In response to an address by Nicholas Dean, of New York, Mr. Clay said, after expressing his gratitude for his cordial reception, and referring to his affliction:

"I was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the partner of my sorrows without experiencing deeper anguish." (Mr. Clay was here completely overcome by his feelings, covered his face with his hands, and was silent for several minutes.) He then continued: "Everything about Ashland was associated with the memory of the lost one; the very trees which his hands assisted me to plant seemed to remind me of his loss. Had the stroke come alone, I could have borne it with His assistance, and sustained by the kindness of my friends and fellow citizens, with meekness and resignation. But of eleven children, four only remain. Of six lovely and affectionate daughters, not one is left."

The first President of the United States to visit Cape May was Franklin Pierce, who came in 1853, and was welcomed by the city council and had a public reception.

President U. S. Grant came for short visits in four different seasons. In 1873, June 13, he was accompanied by a number of the members of his cabinet and by other prominent men.

President Chester A. Arthur visited Cape May City in 1883, arriving Dec. 23, on the government dispatch boat "Dispatch." In the evening he was received at a banquet by the mayor and council. He took his departure at midnight, amid a grand display of fireworks, and was conveyed to his vessel in a surf boat manned by a life-saving crew.

President Benjamin H. Harrison, Postmaster General John Wanamaker, Secretary of State James G. Blaine and General William T. Sherman visited the city in 1889. In the summer of 1891 President Harrison kept an executive office in Congress Hall. In 1893, the year of his retirement from the presidency, he delivered the principal address at the Fourth of July celebration.

Cape May Point, on the extreme southern land end of New Jersey, on what was formerly known as Stites' Beach, is surrounded on all sides, except the northeast, by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. It is about two miles from Cape May City, with which it is connected by the Cape May, Delaware Bay & Sewell's Point Railroad. In addition to its well known advantages as both a summer and winter resort, the Point enjoys the distinction of possessing a fresh-water lake, located only a few hundred feet from the breakers. It has water works, electric light, and its hotels are excellent, and guests are always sure of finding good bathing, sailing, fishing and driving.

Cape May Point was founded in 1875, as a Presbyterian summer resort. The plan was devised by Alexander Whilldin, of Philadelphia, and others, who organized the West Cape May Land Company, which was incorporated March 8, 1872. February 18, 1875, the Sea Grove Association was chartered by the legislature, and a town was platted under the name of Sea Grove. A postoffice was established March 27, 1876. In 1878 the name was changed to that of Cape May Point. It was made a borough in 1878, but this organization was abandoned in 1896, and it has since been included in Lower township.

Soon after the founding of Sea Grove (Cape May Point) Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, purchased property there. President and Mrs. Harrison visited him there, and their admiration for the place led Mr. Wanamaker, then Postmaster-General, and Mr. William V. McKean, editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and other friends, to present a handsome summer cottage to Mrs. Harrison. The Harrison family occupied it during the summer of 1890 and 1891, but did not return in 1892, the year of the death of Mrs. Harrison. General Harrison, after his retirement from the presidency March 4, 1893, passed a portion of the following summer there. In 1896 he disposed of the property.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORIC FAMILIES OF THE NEW JERSEY COAST

"Beneath the roots of tangled weeds,
Afar in country graveyards, lie
The men whose unrecorded deeds
Have stamped this nation's destiny.

"We praise the present stock and man;
But have we ever thought to praise
The strong, still, humble lives that ran
The deep cut channels of these days?

"Beneath those tottering slabs of slate,
Whose trilobe moss and mold efface,
Sleeps the calm dust that made us great,
The true substratum of our race!"

—*James Buckham.*

For almost two centuries the people of New Jersey have maintained a unity of purpose and individuality peculiarly free from sectional, religious or political factions of any great importance. This is true to such a degree that their history is soberly legislative, and without military romance. It has not inspired the poet or even the historian.

From mixed and antagonistic nations, the colonists received grants of land carelessly and recklessly given to companies, patentees and proprietors—grants which overlapped and caused confusion of titles which, with every new enterprise or grant, necessitated a confirmation of title. The promise of religious liberty brought to New Jersey groups of colonists of contending sects or denominations, which settled in adjacent localities. The two provinces into which was then divided the territory now known as New Jersey, were peopled with those whose interests conflicted each

NOTE. In this chapter various family names appear in different forms, as Bown, Bowne, Crawford, Crauford, Craufford, etc. Certain geographical names also appear in dissimilar forms. This is due to the writer preserving the exact orthography given in the original documents of which use has been made.

with the other. Although oppressed by New York and rivaled by Pennsylvania, the history of New Jersey has been one of peace and justice to all men, savage or civilized. What manner of men were these who could be brought together, with so many conflicting interests, and yet in a few years could by council and legislation alone form a strong united commonwealth? Some great masterful principle must have controlled them all at their coming. They must have been men of affairs, accustomed to considering the common interests of the community beyond merely personal ends.

The earliest colonists of New Jersey were merchants and seamen from the great commercial cities bordering the North Sea, from Bergen in Norway to Aberdeen in Scotland. Some of these cities had, as wealthy Hanse Towns, influenced if not controlled the affairs of Europe for four or five centuries. The Hanseatic League had formed a "commercial republic" which had sustained commerce and manufactures against feudalism until, largely by their support, the sovereigns of the Old World could establish national unity and protect each his own commerce through the authority of international law. The Hanse Towns had struggled for liberty, had grown very wealthy, and had become seats of learning. They had supported the Reformation—Lutheranism and Calvinism. They had factories and agents in all the commercial centres of Europe. In the seventeenth century the municipal rights of the citizens of large towns and cities had become firmly established everywhere on the continent and in the British Isles. Merchants and tradesmen of municipalities paid little heed to the dictates of courts.

The sea captains plying between commercial towns and ports, or sailing on unknown seas, were men of the merchant class, accustomed to authority and negotiation. The fisheries of the North Sea were the great source of wealth to many of the commercial ports on its shores. Salt fish was one of the most important articles of food and commerce, especially in Catholic countries, and was the most necessary portable supply for all fleets, armies and expeditions. In the little vessels of the fishing fleets of the North Sea were trained bold sailors of the Dutch and English navies and merchantmen. Very early the daring fishermen of Portugal and Brittany crossed the Atlantic to the great fishing banks off Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New England. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the herring fisheries produced to Holland alone £1,750,000 sterling and employed 50,000 fishermen. The old Dutch captains visiting the New Netherlands discovered and reported the great value of the fisheries along the New Jersey coast from the Hudson River to Delaware Bay and River. Whaling was reported as one of the most important sources of profit in

this new region. In Dutch cities Printz gathered the Swedish colonists whom he brought to New Jersey in 1649. Many were probably Norwegian and Swedish fish-merchants. To day, in the pines of New Jersey, and especially in the fishing hamlets along the coast, may be found Scandinavian types (descendants) who have inherited their names and national peculiarities. A very few may have served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus with the English and Scotch volunteers who formed an important part of this army, and may have been refugees from the field of Lutzen, stranded in the Dutch cities. But the history of the colony would indicate a milder and less aggressive origin. They displayed no powers of resistance, but amalgamated with whatever people they came into contact—Indians, Dutchmen and Englishmen. They have always been brave and hardy seamen of the fo'castle.

The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 laid the foundations of Protestant Germany and established the sovereignty of France, and, between them, the Republics of Switzerland and Holland received recognition. The Hanseatic League was no longer necessary, but many of the Hanse Towns remained independent. The Canton of Ury, between St. Gotthard's Pass and the Lake of Geneva, was the cradle of the Swiss Republic—the source of the Rhine and the birthplace of John Calvin. The Rhine carried Calvinism and Republicanism to the sea, and the sea bore them to every commercial port of the known world. Colonel David Barclay, one of the Scotch officers with Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, and the father of the Quaker Robert Barclay, a proprietor of New Jersey, purchased in 1647 the Barony of Ury in North Scotland. In 1666 Governor Andrew Hamilton, of New Jersey, in his will, disposed of "Real estate in the City and Republic of Geneva in Scotland."

The downfall of Charles I and the founding of the "Republic of England" under Oliver Cromwell was largely due to the influence of the wealthy and independent municipalities of Great Britain, especially of London.

To the Hanse Towns, to the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland, and to the United States of Holland, all great commercial republics—John Milton, as Secretary of State, from 1650 to 1660 wrote many official letters, addressing them always as "our dearest friends" and (sometimes) "confederates." Under the Protectorate, English commerce flourished, for England was then governed by the producing and commercial classes. Some of the earliest acts of the Republic of England were for the promotion of colonial improvements and commerce. The navy was strengthened, and the merchantmen increased in number until they began to rival the Dutch, who were excluded from English commerce by the Navigation Act

The old Republican sea captain, sailing with a brave ship and hardy crew, was hampered by few instructions or restrictions—he was free to capture any Catholic captain, especially a Spaniard, sailing home with his ill-gotten gain from South America—free to do this for the glory of God and the honor of Great Britain. He was like Captain William Middleton, who in 1501 sailed with Admiral Howard, hoping to plunder the Spanish fleet returning with large booty from America. The expedition failed, but on January 24th, 1505, in the West Indies, the good Captain finished a translation of the Book of Psalms into Welsh verse. Edward Kiffin, a brother poet, in his introduction to that work, is careful to explain, "with a touch of true Elizabethan sea-divinity, that Englishmen were not only zealous to rob and kill the Spaniards, but had also an anxious desire to save their souls: for had they not printed a large number of religious books in Spanish, and distributed them very diligently?—when not otherwise employed." The soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus and of Oliver Cromwell, and the Christian seamen who sailed the Spanish Main, were honestly and truly Christians according to their own interpretation of the Judaic law and teachings of St. Paul. They lived in an age when the loving kindness of Christ could not appeal to them. However inconsistent they may seem, they fought for and established the liberties which we enjoy.

After the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, hundreds of prisoners of war were put upon vessels and sent to New England and the West Indies to be sold as slaves. In one of Charles Gordon's letters from Amboy, published in "Scot's Model," he speaks of a visit from a kinsman—an "old buckskin planter"—who had been taken prisoner at Dunbar and sold as a slave in New England.

After the defeat of Lesly at Dunbar, September 3, 1650, in order that a new army might be raised, the Scotch, by two resolutions passed in a parliament held at Perth, permitted the royalists or malignants to join the army. This awakened dissensions. The clergy and most strict opposers of Charles II resisted their admittance. The remonstrators were bordermen and hated Cromwell and the English. Withholding their troops, they formed a separate association against the sectarians or English independents. A remonstrance against the King was prepared by the counties of Renfrew, Ayr, Galloway, Wigton and Dumfries—the most fanatical counties of the west. They were called Public Resolutioners, Protesters, or Remonstrants. On December 1st, under Colonels Ker and Strachan, they, numbering about five or six thousand, attacked Hamilton Castle, where Lambert, with the English troops, was stationed. Ker was wounded, and Strachan fled to Ireland, where he joined Cromwell, his former commander.

The entire force was scattered by a long pursuit, and all were attainted by both Charles II and Cromwell. Sir Walter Scott called this the last of the great border-raids.

Religion brought honesty and peace to the "waste lands" of the border. George Buchanan, in his "History of Scotland," gives "The roole off the Remonstrators that burnt the gaits of Drumlanrig and plundered the waisted lands." John Craufurd, the Laird of Craufurdland, with five hundred men; John Craufurd, Bailie of Ayr, Gilbert Ker, William Ker of Newtown, the Maxwells (Sir George of Newark), the Fullertons, the Gordons (of Sutherland, Gordonstown and Cluny), the Hamiltons, the Johnstones, the Campbells, and others—many of whom fled or were exiled to the colonies. Many of the Crawfords (or Craufurds) seem to have settled upon the eastern end of Jamaica Island in the West Indies. When the New Netherlands surrendered to Richard Nicolls, he changed the name of the town of Jamaica, Long Island to "Craffurd."

The early Scotch colonists of New Jersey were probably more intimately associated with the "burning of the gaits of Drumlanrig" than with any other single event in the founding of the Republic of England. The remonstrators were lowland Scots from below the Grampians. They were merchants and professional men of the cities—often men who had been educated in the universities along the Rhine. They were often younger members of the noble families. A true Highlander was invariably a Catholic and a cavalier. He scorned learning and labor; he would "make his mark" with the bloody point of his dirk, but he despised the man who could sign his name like a common clerk. Like the English farmer, he was unwilling to leave his home, and he seldom became a colonist. The first typical record of a Highlander as a colonist in New Jersey, is a draft of an agreement, December 16, 1684, "that John Campbell shall send a notman in ye' of to treat upon David Teschacke of Monyard as a Proprietor, when at Parliament in East Jersey." In 1684 Captain Thomas Pearson departed from Scotland, as servants a few men named "Mackenger, MacLenzie, MacLoud and MacCannald." They were probably prisoners taken in some raid of those warfare clans into the lowlands. Captain Pearson came from Merdce.

As the hour of the Restoration approached, John Milton, already famous for the struggle between the Republic and the restored monarchy, said:

And if our government ceases in order to the present, O Citizens! and if you cannot call it a form they will be the first to make perpetual slaves of you, and drudges to the public at their own cost, of all charges, neglect them

own affairs, yet are not elevated above their brethren: live soberly in their families, walk the streets as other men, may be spoken to freely, familiarly, friendly, without adoration? Whereas a King must be adored like a demigod, with a dissolute and haughty court about him, of vast expense and luxury, masks and revels, to the debauching of our prime gentry both male and female; not in their pastimes only, but in earnest, by the loose employments of court service, which will be then thought honorable. There will be a queen of no less charge: in most likelihood outlandish (foreign) and papist, besides a Queen-mother, such already; together with their courts and numerous train: then a royal issue, and ere long severally their sumptuous courts; to the multiplying of a servile crew, not of servants only, but of nobility and gentry, bred up then to the hopes not of public but of court offices, to be stewards, chamberlains, ushers, grooms, etc., and the lower their minds, debased with court opinions, contrary to all virtues and reformation, the haughtier will be their pride and profuseness. We may well remember this not long since at home: nor need but look at present into the the French court, where enticements and preferments daily draw away and pervert the Protestant nobility."

After years of exile, poverty and restraint, Charles Stuart returned to establish such a court as Milton had described—most dissolute and extravagant, its only support the appropriations of Parliament. The Commons of England, the merchants and tradesmen of cities and towns, the generally religious and virtuous middle classes, were not too ready to tax themselves for the support of an utterly frivolous and useless court. The tradesmen, goldsmiths and merchants of London became the creditors of the King, the Duke and their fawning favorites. Pepys, in his diary, takes note of a conversation with Mr. Blackburn at Westminster Hall in 1683, in which he is credited with saying:

"The Kingly name, with all his dignities, is prayed for by them that they call Fanatiques, as heartily and powerfully as in any of the other churches that are thought better; and that, let the King think what he will, it is them that must help him in the day of warr. For so generally are they the most substantial sort of people, and the soberest; and did desire me to observe it to Lord Sandwich, among other things, that of all the old army now you cannot see a man begging about the streets, but what? You shall have this Captain turned a shoemaker; the Lieutenant, a baker; this a brewer; that a haberdasher; this common soldier, a porter; and every man in his apron and frock, etc., as if they never had done anything else: whereas, the other go with their belts and swords, swearing and cursing and stealing; running into people's houses, by force often times, to carry away something; and this is the difference between the temper of one and the other; and concludes, and I think with some reason, that the spirits of the old parliament soldiers are so quiet and contented with God's providences that the King is safer from any evil meant him by them one thousand times more than from his own discontented Cavaliers."

To such men the King and his court turned for private favors, which were paid for by colonial grants and patents, which made them proprietors and patentees in the Colonies. The first two Stuarts appreciated the value to the crown of granting colonial patents and charters, but, to the last two Kings of that unfortunate house, such grants seemed to be the only resource independent of Parliamentary favors. The colonies had flourished under the liberal administration of their affairs during the later years of the Commonwealth.

About six months after the Restoration, Charles II, on January 7, 1661, appointed of the Privy Council, nobility, gentry and merchants, a Council for Foreign Plantations, comprising about thirty-five members. Four months later a report upon the conditions of the New England Colonies was read before the Council Board. They were accused of administering justice repugnant to the Laws of England; of imposing unequal restraints in matters of conscience and divine worship; of having so many sheep that English manufacturers would be less necessary to them, and of having purposely withdrawn all means of judging or disposing of their affairs in England, "as if they intended to suspend their absolute obedience to the King's authority." ("Colonial State Papers.") Just at this time the Act of Uniformity, aimed at the Catholic inclinations of the Stuarts and their favorites, was passed. Above two thousand ministers refused to be bound by this act. The heavy penalties of nonconformity fell equally upon all save those who could conscientiously or for reasons of policy were willing to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles and to everything else contained in the Book of Common Prayer. "All schoolmasters, all who entered our universities, and all persons who took any office, civil or military, were required to give on oath their assent and consent to this act." In the early years of the reign of Charles II, "Emigration to New England, Virginia, Surinam, Jamaica and other West Indian Islands was very considerable, the number being computed at upwards of 12,000." In August, 1662, about seventy Presbyterian pastors bade farewell to their churches in the city of London. The Quakers were increasing rapidly, and hundreds were apprehended and put into gaol. They had opposed Monk and the Restoration. On the 7th of February, 1659, Samuel Pene's son, "Monk's son-in-law abuse Billing and all the Quakers that were at a meeting there (White-hall), and indeed the soldiers did use the same language, and were to blame." "Billing, the Quaker," ("Apostrophe") of the aristocratic quarter of London, was a conspicuous figure in London for many years, and later became a prominent figure in the colonies, both East and West Jersey.

We have thus briefly traced the stock from which came and of which were some of the early colonists of New Jersey, premising that the stories of proprietary rule and of the acquisition of lands from the Indians have been already told in another chapter. Our present concern is with those who were immediately and actually concerned with the settlement of the virgin territory.

Dr. Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and many of their associates who founded Middletown and Newport, Rhode Island, were educated men and men of "birth and breeding" in the old world as well as in the new. Their sons, born to the life of the frontier or of the sea, had not their educational advantages, but were fully imbued with their faith, grown broader and more liberal to their fellow men. And it was these and such as these as were among the earliest settlers of old Monmouth, in New Jersey.

The early settlement of Monmouth county is not to be named without reference to Obadiah Holmes, one of the patentees. For his anabaptist principles he was most cruelly beaten in Boston, in September, 1651. The Rev. John Cotton, in his sermon preached immediately before the court passed sentence upon Mr. Clarke, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, affirmed that denying infant baptism would overthrow all, and this was a capital offence and therefore they were "foul murderers." The sentence was a fine of thirty pounds "or else to be well whipt." Refusing to pay, Mr. Holmes was whipt thirty stripes with a three-corded whip, and in such an unmerciful manner that in many days, if not some weeks, he could take no rest, but as he lay upon his knees and elbows, not being able to suffer any part of his body to touch the bed whereon he lay. A few extracts from a letter written by Holmes "Unto the well beloved brethren, John Spalsbury, William Kiffin and the rest that in London stand fast in the faith and continue to walk stedfastly in that order of the gospel which was once delivered unto the saints by Jesus Christ," will best tell his own story, and also picture the religious character of the men who gathered about Roger Williams, founded Rhode Island, Gravesend on Long Island, and became the earliest settlers of the New Jersey coast. He writes:

"And although there were (those) that would have paid the money of I would accept it, yet I durst not accept of deliverance in such a way, and therefore my answer to them was, that although I would acknowledge their love to a cup of cold water, yet could I not thank them for their money, if they should pay it. So the Court drew near, and the night before I should suffer according to my sentence, it pleased God I rested and slept quietly; in the morning my friends came to visit me, desiring me to take the refreshment of wine and other comforts; but my resolution was not to drink wine nor strong drink that day until my punishment was over;

The reason was, lest in case I had more strength, courage and boldness than ordinary could be expected, the world should say he is drunk with new wine, or else that the comfort and strength of the creature hath carried him through; but my course was this: I desired my brother John to come to hear my friends company, and I betook myself to my chamber, where I might communicate with my God, commit myself to him, and beg strength from him. I had no sooner sequestered myself and come into my chamber, but Satan lets fly at me, saying, Remember thyself, thy birth, breeding, and friends, thy wife, children, name and credit; but as this was sudden, so there came in sweetly from the Lord as sudden an answer: 'Tis for my Lord. I must not deny him before the sons of men (for that were to set men above him) but rather lose all, wife, children and mine own life also. To this the tempter replied, Oh, but that is the question, is it for him? and for him alone? is it not rather for thine own or some others sake thou hast so professed and practised, and art both to deny it; is not pride and self in the bottom? Surely this temptation was strong, and thereupon I made diligent search after the matter, as formerly I had done, and after a while there was even as it had been a voice from heaven in my very soul bearing witness with my conscience, that it was not for any man's ease or sake in this world, that so I had professed and practised, but for my Lord's ease and sake, and for him alone, whereupon my spirit was much refreshed; as also in the consideration of these three scriptures, which speak on this wise: Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? Although I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, thy rod and thy staff shall comfort me. And he that cometh to the end shall be saved."

"And in the time of his (the executioner) pulling off my clothes, I continued speaking, letting them, that I had so learned, that *for all Boston I would not give my body into their hands thus to be bruised upon another's account*, yet upon this I would not give the hundredth part of a wampum peaque, (one sixth of a penny,) to free it out of their hands, and that I made as much conscience of unbuttoning one button as I did of paying the thirty pounds in reference thereto."

Mr. John Spur, who witnessed the whipping, says:

"When Obadiah Holmes was brought forth to receive his sentence, he desired the magistrates that he might hold forth the ground of his practice, but they refused to let him speak, and commanded the whipper to do his duty. When the whipper began to pull off his clothes, upon which Obadiah Holmes said, Lord lay not this sin unto their charge, and so the whipper began to whip him with his whip, upon which Obadiah Holmes said, O Lord, manifest thy power in the weakness of the creature. He being so long near stirring at all for their stripes, breaks out in these expressions, blessed and praised be the Lord, and thus he carried it to the end,

and went away rejoicing: I, John Spur, being present, it did take such an impression in my spirit to trust in God and to walk according to the light that God had communicated to me, and not to fear what man could do unto me, that I went to the man (being inwardly affected with what I saw and heard) and with a joyful countenance took him by the hand when he was from the post and said, praised be the Lord, and so I went along with him to the prison."

Obadiah Holmes said to his "executioner:" "When he had loosed me from the post, having joyfulness in my heart and cheerfulness in my countenance, as the spectators observed, I told the magistrates, you have struck me with roses."

John Spur and the "good Samaritan" who went to the prison and poured oil upon the wounds of the martyr were apprehended, and John Spur was sentenced to be fined or "well whipped." A witness in his case deposed on the 5th day of the 7th month, 1651, that "being in the market place when Obadiah Holmes came from the whipping post, John Spur came and met him presently, laughing in his face, saying, "Blessed be God for thee, brother," and so did go with him, laughing upon him up towards the prison, which was very grievous to me to see him harden the man in his sin, and shewing much contempt of authority by that carriage, as if he had been unjustly punished, and had suffered as a righteous man under a tyrannical government." ("Old Times in Old Monmouth").

Such men as these, who could say truly "I am willing to seal what I hold with my blood," and under the lash could smile and pray forgivingly and joyously, were not hypocrites. The spiritual exultation of Obadiah Holmes was real and honest. His pride rebelled against the whipping, and in another cause he would have resisted all Boston. The personal living presence of the Lord Jesus Christ was no vision, no dream, no theory. He would not, like Peter, in fear deny him. To Obadiah Holmes' stern judges he was most wicked, and a danger to the welfare of the community. They, too, were honest and sincere. Each man's cloudless faith in the righteousness of his own belief made him a cheerful martyr or a relentless judge.

The terms of the historic "Monmouth Patent" and the description of the territory which it covered, are given in full on other pages. The grant was hailed with joy and gratitude by the colonists. Persecuted in England, disappointed in their hopes of liberty in New England, suspiciously and coldly received by the Dutch, the Monmouth patentees at last held lands for themselves, "their heirs, and assigns for ever," with "liberty of con-

science" and apparently liberal government. But only a few weeks passed when the first difficulties arose concerning the rights conveyed in that patent—difficulties that were never quieted until many of the descendants of the patentees had died to establish American independence, and were sleeping beside their fathers in the graveyards of Monmouth. But this belongs to the political history of the Province.

Captain James Bollen came to America with Colonel Nicolls in 1664, as commissary of his expedition. He was witness "to the receipt of wampum" by the Indians in transfer of the Indian deed for lands in and about Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on October 28, 1664. That deed having been confirmed, September 8, 1665, to John Baylis, of Jamaica, Long Island, by Governor Nicolls, was transferred by Baylis to Governor Philip Cartaret, of New Jersey, some months after the granting of the Monmouth patent. James Bollen became secretary of the Province of Nova Caesarea for Berkeley and Cartaret. His daughter, "Annah," married Jonathan Stout, August 27, 1685, in Middletown, New Jersey. Jonathan Stout was the son of Richard Stout, a merchant in New York, and Penelope Van Princis, his wife. Richard, the son of John Stout, of Nottinghamshire, England, had left home in anger for love's sake, and served seven years on a war vessel, was discharged in New Amsterdam, and had remained there as a merchant. ("Old Times in Old Monmouth.") Penelope Van Princis (her maiden name) was born in Amsterdam about 1662, and as a bride had sailed to the new world with her young husband about 1620. ("Benedict's History of the Baptists.") At the foot of the Navesink—the "highways between the waters"—their vessel was thrown helpless upon the coast. A few survivors who reached land were attacked by the Indians, who perhaps faintly remembered Hudson's visit but a few years before. The shipwrecked people were killed save Penelope, who, wounded and shivering, crept into a hollow tree, where she lived for several days, eating fungi which grew about its trunk. She was found by a party of Indians bringing a deer. An old Indian prevented them from killing her, and, carrying her to his wigwag, he healed her dangerous wounds. She was kindly treated and finally taken to New Amsterdam and restored to her country, where, as a present, an "Indian present," there Richard Stout, the son of an English romance, met and loved and married the Dutch heroine of New Jersey coast. She was about twenty years, and he about forty of age. He had probably sailed the Spanish main with such commanders as Captain William Middleton,

deep in the shifting sands of almost three centuries, near the Shrewsbury river, he lured (olies or many Dutch vessels brought to wreck by

its false and changing channels, deceiving the mariners who were without charts of these almost unknown waters. There, in the romance of a Dutch shipwreck, an Indian massacre and a tangled web of land titles, begins the most typical of New Jersey's genealogies. Richard Stout had long resided in the New Netherlands, for in 1675 his daughter Mary was the wife of James, the son of James Bowne, and his daughter Alice married (December 12, 1676) John Throckmorton. Both of their husbands received lands in 1667 under the Nicolls patent in Middletown, New Jersey.

At the close of the year 1665 Captain James Bollen's claim as agent for Berkley and Cartaret probably caused a delay in the immediate settlement of the lands granted by the "Grand Patent" to the "English of Gravesend." Not until August 16, 1667, did Governor Nicolls write "To the Inhabitants of Newasink" in reply to a letter from them dated July 26, 1667, telling them that they "must rest satisfied with the assignment made by his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, unto Lord Berkley and Sir George Cartaret, of all lands on the west side of Hudson River, wherein your tract is included." The Governor's former letter to the Duke of York was written in the autumn of 1665, and it is not probable that he received a definite reply before the following spring of 1666. It is impossible to estimate the "utter discouragement" of such delays and uncertainties. To-day a cablegram would decide the matter in a few hours, and official documents and letters could be exchanged in about two weeks. But when it took many weeks to cross the ocean, and reports were verbal and uncertain, six months or a year were often consumed in sending a letter and receiving a reply. During the summers of 1666 and 1667, the woodlands and rivers and inlets of Newasink, Narnmsink and Pootapeck were explored, town sites were selected, and points of vantage were noted. "Newasink Neck" included the lands between Raritan Bay and the Navesink River, an arm of the sea; "Narnmsink Neck" was the Runson Neck of today, between the Navesink River and Pleasure Bay, another arm of the sea; while "Pootapeck Neck" included lands between Pleasure Bay and the ocean. The point of "Pootapeck Neck," about Monmouth Beach, was called "Pootapeck," "Racon" or "Raconon," or "The Great Island," (the latter now a part of the mainland) Sandy Hook is attached, but when the forests of Monmouth protected the springs among its hills, a greater volume of water flowed down the rivers, carrying less sediment from the eroded hill-sides to be deposited at the meeting of the waters from ocean and fountain. Sandy Hook was probably more often, if not constantly, attached to "Newasink Neck." The Dutch early called "Newasink Neck," "Renslear's Hook" or "Pier." The cedars upon the point

of Sandy Hook tell the story of an island several centuries old, but the narrow bars between that point and the mainland tell of constantly and recently shifting sands. The broad inlets or arms of the sea were important to the merchants and seamen.

The Monmouth Patentees decided upon the founding of two well-organized towns—Middletown, upon "Newasink Neck," and Shrewsbury, or "Narumsink Neck." They were, as nearly as can be ascertained, settled by the same class of men, at the same time, and were laid out upon similar plans. "Portland Point" was a town limited to ten families. It was very important in the early history of Monmouth as the most frequently chosen place for the general assembly of the inhabitants of "Newasink, Narumsink and Pootapeck." At a court held at Portland Point, December 28, 1666, it was ordered "that the inhabitants off Portland Point by virtue of this order, have full power and liberty to take up them principle left of land on second division at or near a small creek within the limits of this town of wasipoo of Middletown, called Many Mind Springs, and there to be builded, that there be not land enough conveniently to accommodate them, ife said inhabitants, they shall have liberty to take up what there be vacant upon the Newasink River, in some convenient place, to make up ye full complement of the number of acres of plantable land, together with meadowe, for ye rest of the inhabitants of the aforesaid town." This town, now probably Navesink, or once called "Riceville," nestled in an amphitheatre of hills beside good springs, with a wide way to the harbor, and limited to ten families, was laid out and organized by its two sisters, Middletown and Shrewsbury.

After Hugh H. the English plasterer of London, the father of Richard, already one of the Middletown associates of the patentees, and residing at Wandsworth, became one of the twelve English proprietors, Richard and his brother, received on June 28, 1670, a patent for 6,750 acres of land in and about Portland Point, Middletown and Waldland. When, ten years later, he left the country to go to his own plantation, he left a tract of five which he named Portland Place. This tract, now long on the Newasink River is still the home of his descendants, and retains that name. Henry Peter, Richard's brother-in-law, James B. and Richard Thet and John and Samuel were the first and best "home" purchasers of Portland Point, and had the first great stock up and the first great boom. Peter died in 1676.

As early as December 28, 1666, John H. and John H. with the seven Pootapeck Neck owners were held in court in the court of Essex and Warren and James H. and George H. and the others were early held there

by Reape, Lippincott, Tilton, Slocum and others, but these tracts or lots were out-plantations, and not town or home lots. There does not seem to have been any effort to establish a town upon Footapeck Neck. Many years passed before the sands of the ocean front of Monmouth became almost fabulously valuable. To the patentees of Monmouth they were useless wastes, save as homes and lookouts for the whalers and fishermen.

Of the records of the three towns—Middletown, Shrewsbury and Portland Point—only the Town Book of Middletown has been preserved to give some insight into the lives of the Englishmen who gave form and character to the commonwealth ten years before the Proprietors began actively to take part in the settlement of the State. Middletown was typical as an English Colonial town in the seventeenth century.

The following names of some of the purchasers of lands prior to the year 1070 prove that their blood is still potent throughout the United States to the present time:

Middletown.

* James Ashton,	* William Lawrence,
* Stephen Arnold,	Henry Lippett,
* John Bowne,	* Henry Marsh,
William Bowne,	* George Mount,
* Benjamin Burden,	* Anthony Page,
William Cheeseman,	William Reape,
Walter Clark,	John Ruckman, [†]
* Thomas Coeks or Cox,	Richard Sadler,
William Compton,	* Edward Smith (also Philip),
Nicholas Davis,	* John Smith,
* James Dorsett,	Samuel Spicer,
* Benjamin Duell,	Benjamin Spicer,
David Estell,	John Stout,
Richard Gibbins,	Richard Stout,
* William Golding,	Job Throckmerton,
* James Grover, Sr.,	John Throckmorton,
James Grover Jr.,	Edward Tartt,
* Richard Hartsborre,	Thomas Whitlock,
Samuel Holman,	John Wilson,
John Harrabin,	Joseph Wilson,
* Jonathan Holmes,	Walter Wall,
John Haws,	Samuel Willit,
Obadiah Holmes, Jr.,	1072,
Robert Jones,	Thomas Maurfcott or Morford,
* William Layton,	John Maurfcott or Morford,

Shrewsbury.

Christopher Allmey,	Bartholomew Lippincott,
John Allmey,	James Leonard,
John Allen,	Edmund Laphitra,
Francis Brindley,	Joseph Parker,
Nicholas Brown,	Edward Pattison,
Edward Cole,	Thomas Potter,
John Cook,	Richard Richardson,
George Chute, (died 1670),	William Shaddock or Chedwick,
Gideon Freeborn,	Robert Taylor,
William Gifford,	John Thomson,
Randall Huett, Sr.,	Emanuel Wooley,
Randall Huett, Jr.,	Eliakim Wardell,
John Huett,	Bartholomew West,
Robert Hazard,	Robert West,
John Jenkins,	John Wood,
Richard Lippincott,	

Homes recorded with registered ear marks of the owners of cattle in Middletown.

The pioneer Englishmen who first settled upon the three "Necks" must have located their claims and moved with their families to their newly built homes before surveys were finally made. On December 14, 1667, a General Assembly was held at Shrewsbury on Narraunsink Neck. Officers for Middletown were Richard Gibbons, constable; Jonathan Holmes and William Lawrence, overseers; Stephen Arnold and James Ashton, deputies; for Portland Point, between Atlantic Highlands and the little town of Navesink: Henry Percy and Richard Richardson, overseers; James Bown, deputy; and for Shrewsbury, Peter Parker, constable; Christopher Allmy and Edward Pattison, overseers; Eliakim Wardell and Bartholomew West, deputies. At this assembly a final survey was ordered, and on December 1, 1667, the plan of the town lots of Middletown was laid out and the lines were to be surveyed by James Grover, assisted by Richard Starr and James Ashton.

James Grover belonged to the Grover family of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a family of seamen. Among the British Colonial State Papers a proposal made by James Grover on August 19, 1656, for transporting convicts from Long Island to Jamaica Island. He was probably a sea captain trading between New England and the West Indies. About this time Admirals Penn and Venable had obtained Jamaica as a British possession, and Cromwell, who was much interested in its settlement, encouraged emigration from New England. Navigation and surveying were his specialties, so the old sea captain of the commonwealth became a land

surveyor in the new English settlement of the lands granted to the Duke of York. After the Restoration, James Grover was an anabaptist, and after the passage of the Act of Uniformity could not sail a government vessel. Richard Stout, a merchant of New Amsterdam, probably had known and traded with the Navesink and Raritan Indians, had visited their villages and slept in their wigwams. They brought him peltries from the old fauna of the grand forests of oaks, chestnuts, beeches, walnuts, pines and cedars of Newasink, Narumsink and Pootapeck, yes, and even from the head-waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware. Richard Stout's out-plantation a few years later included some of the finest lands of the county. The Navesink Indians had their corn fields, and knew something of the soil of Monmouth. James Ashton was already related to the Holmes and Stott families by marriage.

It seems strange that men who were merchants and seamen should select inland sites for their towns, several miles distant from any harbor. Were they safer from the attacks of foreign war vessels? Their patent demanding self-defence. In 1701 the inhabitants of New Jersey were warned "against an invasion of a French fleet." The first three important towns of note in Monmouth—Middletown, Shrewsbury and Wickatunk, or later, Freehold—were located near Indian villages, among the hills where fine natural springs gushed forth, feeding small rivers flowing down to good harbors. The English always built their homes upon the highlands, while the Dutch of Long Island and New Jersey built theirs in the lowlands and often almost upon the marshes. The salt-meadows were highly valued as pasture lands for cattle. Both the English and Dutch thought that cattle would not thrive without salt hay. In locating Middletown a site was chosen very near the Indian village named Chagnasett or Chequasett, among the hills where there were many fine springs. The plan of the new English town was at first a cartway running almost east and west, with home lots of from eight to twelve acres upon either side, "beginning at the west end upon the south side." On April 6, 1670, in "the legall towne meeting," it was ordered "that the way well was formerly layd out by James Grover throw the mountainy field and Poplar field shall be enlarged with the allowance of two pole of the breadth of every mans lott fronting the said highway to make the sayd way full six pole (ninety-nine feet) in breadth." The roadway was one mile long, and the town limits were one hundred and sixty rods, or one half mile either way from it. West of the town Mahoras Brook flowed in almost a northerly direction and it emptied into the Bay of Waankaack, while among the hills which divided them—the hills of the "Mountainy field"—rose Chanesis Supas

Run, later Compton's Creek, flowing along the south side of the town and then turning to the northwest, and emptying finally into Shoal Harbor.

Thus, on an eminence, probably in clearings where Indians had long planted their corn fields, where celebrated springs were plentiful, near an Indian trading village, with broad salt meadows for the grazing of their cattle, with a fine run of water upon the right and left, highways to the harbors open to a vast trade with the old and new world, a few men built a blockhouse, a few simple cabins, and laid the foundations not only of a town but of a commonwealth. Although the town was definitely planned and the town lots were assigned and numbered, the early—very early—sales and transfers of lands do not seem to follow those plans. It was impossible because of the roughness of many of the lots. Exchanges and compensating advantages were made and given.

On January 6, 1668, after passing ordinances concerning the felling and ownership of timber, an ordinance "concerning wolves" was passed, viz.: "It is ordered that if any one shall kill a wolfe hee shall have twenty shillings for his paines, all soe if any Indian shall kill a wolfe and bring the head to the constable. The Indian soe doing shall have for his reward twenty gidders, provided it can bee discerned that it (was) killd within ten miles of the towne; this order is disannulled concerning the payment of 20 gidders to Indians." This ordinance does not simply reveal the fact that wolves were numerous and troublesome, but it reveals also the early confusion in money matters which continued for so many years in the colonies. "The Indians understood the value of Dutch currency. The English town clerk, James Crover, spelled the English word "shilling" after the Dutch fashion, "schilling," and the value of wampum, peltries and tobacco in Dutch and English currency were changeable and difficult to estimate.

On the same day that the bounty was placed on wolves, the "Fence Overseers," John Wilson and Thomas Cocks, were appointed. Out in the forests during the winter months, with axe and wedge, the rail splinters could be removed by the wolves. These buckskin of ties pioneers in the woods—sailors, merchants and Indian traders of old Monmouth—were just the types of the pioneers of Kentucky and Ohio, who, coming nearer to the frontier, we can better picture. The same blood flowed in the veins of the latter. But some of the older men of Monmouth had ridden in the merry days of Cromwell's troubles, and at Marston Moor and Naseby had sung the Psalms of David as they charged and scattered the cavalry of Charles Rupert. Some had sailed the Span's main, and given considerations of the Word of God to the crews of Span's galleons in exchange for the plundered wealth of Peru and Mexico. The same voices sang those

Psalms accompanied by the ringing of the axe in the forests of Monmouth. The Indian, the wolf and Appolyon, the most dreaded of all enemies, were lurking near at hand. These men were a part of the world that John Bunyan portrayed and Milton idealized—Bunyan and Milton were in prison and obscurity for the same cause that drove their comrades and compatriots to an unknown country.

With the setting of fences and the planting of grain in the spring of 1668, came the need of the mill. It was "mutually agreed by the major part of the inhabitants this day assembled together in a legall towne meeting that the full and whole agitation about a mill building bee wholly referred to Richard Gibbins, Richard Stott, William Lawrence and Jonathan Holmes, wholly to agitate with Robert Jones concerning giving and taking land as all soe in disposing the townes former grant to the said Jones as first 3 hundred gilders in Seawan; 2nd. The drawing of the whole mass of timber pertaining to his house and mill; 3d. and the use of a towne share of land keeping his mill in repair for the townes use; 4th. and ten acres of upland adjoining to the mill; 5th. and Helpe to raise the work when it is framed; 6th. and the twelſe bushell tolle; all wch is granted to the above sayd Jones in consideration of his building a mill and keeping *her* in repayre for the townes use at the place commonly called and knowne by the natives of the countrey Choneis supus." July 22, 1668, "the lott number 33 with all the appurtenances and priviledges thereunto belonging; together with ten acres of upland adjacent to the mill; both wch are given and granted unto Robert Jones of New York his heires successors or assygnis for ever; together with the water streame whereon the mill shall be sett; for him the sayd Jones to have and to hold as his free owne land of inheritance; withall and singular privaledges as any of this town can or may Injoy by any purchase, gift, or grant whatsoever; alwaies provided that the abovesaid Robert Jones his heirs, successors or assignees doe build and maintain a good sufficient mill and take the above-said Jones, his heires, successors or assignees is hereby engaged not to sell or give away partt or parsell of the above said land from the mill but that it be kept entire to it."

Eighteen months later, December 25, 1666, "the whole quantity of upland of the lott; number; 16; was this day by the present Possessor; viz: James Grover; Senior; surrendered to the town; the town upon the surrender at the request of the said Grover did grant the full quality of upland of a town lott to lye on the southward side of the mill stream beginning at the southward side of the mill damme and soe running 40 R ds up the hill; and soe (in length) towards the river (Swimming River)." The

same day "James Grover requested of the (towne) an enlargement of land to the mill, promising to perform the conditions following, viz.:

"1: to maintain the mill in good repaire to grind the corne for the inhabitants of Middletown.

"2: to grind the towne corne before any from other townes if demanded.

"3: to grind the townes corne for the twelie bushell: tolle:

"4th: to make as good meal for the townes people as is usually made within this province or within the government of New York: provided the corne be in good condition to make good meale and having water sufficient.

"5: to keep the enlargement of lands: granted: and not to dispose of any part: or parcell:

"6th. to be bound both him: and his heires for the performance of the above named conditions.

"In consideration of the performance of the above sd conditions the use of 30 acres of upland was by the major vote: (onely Jonathan Holmes dissenting) granted to the present posesor of the mill: (James Grover) running 70 rods along by the Runne and so in breadth up into the woods: together with the quantity of two acres of low ground lying upon the north ward side of the mill pond."

Robert Jones for some reason gave up the mill and its property, but retained his town lot until 1699, when he died intestate, and the lot was granted by William Jones, of Piscataway, to Thomas Applegate. This lot was upon the south side of Middletown, adjoining "Mordecay" Gibbons' lot. Thomas Applegate was the son of Johanna, daughter of Richard Gibbons, and sister of "Mordecay." James Grover, the old sea captain, surveyor, town clerk, etc., became the town miller. Chance's sepus Run, arising in the amphitheatre of hills south and west of the town, had been dammed just south of the town, where a glen formed the borders of the mill pond, surrounded by deep, dark forests almost impenetrable. To-day these glens and ravines are smooth rolling hills and wide, green meadows, and scarcely a brook marks the bed of the "Run" which fed the old mill pond. It seems like dreaming to clothe those hills with century-old forests, to dam the river and build the old log mill, to bring its stones in a little sloop from New York or Gravesend to Portland Point and cart them to the mill, to hear the old miller tell of the West Indies, the buccaners, the Commonwealth, of Roger Williams and the fishermen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and to gather about the old mill the Leni Lenape Indians seriously watching the grinding of the corn. All have passed away— even the contour of the hills is changed. Imagination only can picture the beautiful scene.

Although the block-house was probably the first public building erected,

We have no account of its construction. It was the first necessity—a defense against the Indians, a lodging place, a place of meeting for the discussion of secular and religious affairs appertaining to the welfare of the colony. Such a means of defense was ordered in the patent. The old blockhouse meeting place in Middletown soon became historical as the scene of strenuous measures in the defense of the patent against the Proprietors and the Deputy Governors. Tradition has located the site of the "Fort" as that upon which the Episcopal church now stands. It is probable, as this was about the highest point and about midway of the broad cart-way or street running through the town. Tradition also states that it was burned by the retreating British army after the battle of Monmouth, but this could not have been true—it must have been burned or destroyed prior to 1740. On January 10, 1840, when the present Episcopal church building was consecrated, the new edifice was erected upon the "spot occupied by the old building for ninety years." As a defense against the Indians the blockhouse was not long needed. The Monmouth Patentees seem to have had little real dread of the Indians, except when the red men had imbibed liberally of the liquor which the whites had introduced. They were sometimes annoying, but there is no record of any permanent or strong ill-feeling. These men of Rhode Island had learned from Roger Williams the true wisdom of negotiating with the natives. Their secret was unbroken faith and just dealing. They had little faith in the savage, but they respected his rights and so made him respect theirs.

The constables, overseers and deputies, taking into consideration the "dangerous practice of selling liquors to the Indians," on September 9, 1670, ordered "that noe person what so ever shall directly or indirectly either sell or trade any sort of wine, strong liquor or strong beere to any Indian within the limits of this townshipp; upon penalty of the forfeiture of ten pound for every such default, and that (after due prices made) to be forthwith levied upon his estate, the one-half to the informer; and the other half to be disposed of; at the discretion of the court." "It is likewise ordered that all Indians that shall bee found drunke in the towne or beere about shall be sett in the stocks till they be sober;" also, "for any person to seize upon any sort of wine; strong liquor; or strong beere that is in the possession of any Indian and take it away from him."

There had been recent trouble, and many Indians had "been drunken and distempered" and had "offered violence and fury to severall of the peaceable inhabitants," "endangering their lives." The excitement was great, and John Hawes covenanted to make a pair of stocks for the Towne at a cost of 128: 0d; for the stocks and 15s for the irons. The same day that the above ordinances were passed "at a court holden in the towne of

Middletown." "The constable testified that hee required John Job to aide him; and hee refused; and further to watch with the drunken Indians, wch thing also he denied; and further the sd Job said: what a dryell have I to do with you or his majesty either, and further said (when others had sold on him at the constables command, his shirt then tearing) a plague confound ye all" "John Job pleaded that hee knew not that hee (Edward Smith) was constable," but in spite of all his troubles John Job was forced to pay forty shillings and court costs.

The constable also "testified that Richard Sadler said: his son should not watch; (the drunken Indians) and the next morning he charged the constable with these words: viz: You are sett to keep the King's peace and you break it; and further said: what boyes play did you play last night, thus the said Sadler denied." The sentence in this case was "Whereas Richard Sadler hath been convicted before the court for contumelious speeches of the constable, Therefore the court doe fine the sayd Richard Sadler twenty shillings; or else to make a public acknowledgement of his offence in open Towne meeting and pay court charges." A week later an order was made forbidding the sale or trade of "any ammunition to any Indian or Indians within the liberties of the towne," and also an order that "upon Rumors and Reports of the Indians Rising in armes: that a watch shall be kept in the towne consisting of six men in one night."

Such seem to have been the most serious Indian troubles recorded in the Old Towne Book of Middletown. These lawgivers of the pioneer town recognized the white man as the aggressor and punished him, while so far as the savage was concerned they only defended themselves against the consequences of the wrong done to him by their own townsmen.

By midsummer, 1666, "considering the towne to bee now wholly compleated, being full according to their number," the officials ordered that no sojourner could be entertained by any inhabitant beyond ten days without giving notice to the town officers or paying a forfeit of twenty shillings a night. The town refused to support non residents. The out plantations had not yet been selected or conveyed. Each townsman owned a home lot, a meadow lot at Wicakack and another at Shoal Harbor, and an upland lot in the "poplar field" — a timber or woodland lot which was on the hills south of the town. The home lot was in the town and had its little house or cabin. The meadows were for the pasture of cattle and were often enclosed as commons, every townsman having his registered earmark for his cattle. The upland lots supplied lumber for building, for fuel and for tanning. For a time swine had free range of the town, and their liberties were defended in "the debate" against the tyranny of the General As-

ssembly. Swine enjoyed the liberties of London, why should they be restrained in Middletown?

The first marriage recorded in the Old Towne Book of Middletown was that of John Throckmorton and Alice Stout, daughter of Richard Stout and Penelope Van Princeis. After legal publication they were "this Day (December 12, 1670) coupled together in marriage by Edward Smith, Constable." In the absence of ordained ministers the civil marriage was a necessity. The Anabaptists, as well as the Quakers, did not consider marriage one of the sacraments, and in their opposition to the church of Rome preferred civil marriages. John Bowne, who for many years preached to the people of Middletown, was not ordained, but as justice of the peace married many of the young people of this time. Blood and marriage ties were the natural factors which grouped together the colonists of certain localities, especially at a time when the movements of men were known only in limited circles. The events of history are recorded, but the close relation by blood and marriage of the leaders and their followers is not made evident except through a close study of the records relating only to family history. The Monmouth patentees were not only related by ties of friendship, sympathy in religion and commerce, but they were in many instances of the nearest "kith and kin." A peculiar illustration of this appears in the story of Benjamin Denell.

On the second of October, 1650, "John Hazell, Mr. Edward Smith and his wife, Obadiah Holmes, Joseph Tory and his wife, and the wife of James Man, William Denell and his wife of the town of "Rehoboth," Massachusetts, were presented to "A general Court holden at New Plymouth" before William Bradford, Governor, and Captain Miles Standish and other assistants, on a charge of "continuing a meeting upon the Lord's day from house to house." These men all went to Rhode Island and settled at Newport. Obadiah Holmes' two sons—Obadiah and Jonathan—became townsmen of Middletown, New Jersey, as did Edward Smith, his brother Philip and his brother-in-law, Steven Arnold. Benjamin Denell, son of William Denell, was one of the original thirty-six townsmen of Middletown, New Jersey, in 1667. He was a resident of and took part in the formative affairs of the town for eight years. Then he obtained and recorded a letter from his father in Rhode Island, as follows:

"Dere sone I received your letter by Mr. frogmorton wherein I understand the charges that you will be at in the Lands that I first purchased for you therefore as you desire mee to cut of the intailment I hereby resin up all my Right and Intrust in that land which I purchased in that country called Middletowne for you to posses and dispose of eithere by sale or other waiese," etc.

Seven years later Benjamin Denell, now of Rhode Island, "for and in consideration of marriage had and solemnized between the said Benjamin Denel and phebe his now wife and for the Love which he hath to phebee his wife" sold to Philip Smith, of Rhode Island, "all and singular the Lands and tenements Lying and being in and about the precincts of Middletowne in the province of New Caesaria or New Jersey," now in the occupation of William Compton," "to have and to hold," etc., during the "Natural Life of the said pheby." Again, seven years passed, and in the old "Towne Book" is this record: "Pheby Denell ended her Natural Life the twelfth day of april one thousand six hundred eighty-nine Benjamin Denell and Juda Compton were married the Leventh of June one thousand six hundred Eighty and nine." Imagine the gossips of Middletown in distraction! Poor "Phebe," "Phoebe" or "Pheby" Denell was probably a daughter of Philip Smith, while "Juda" or Judith Compton was the daughter of William Compton, also a Rhode Island man. The descendants of all these people moved westward across New Jersey, through Pennsylvania, down the Ohio valley and up the Mississippi, until two centuries had passed, when a descendant of the Denells married a descendant of Richard Stout in the forests of Minnesota. This is only one of the many romances of Old Mounmouth. It was upon such quaint homely records that Sir Walter Scott sometimes built his beautiful stories of the Scottish Border.

During the building of Middletown, one of its chief sources of wealth had not been neglected. February 14, 1678-9, a charter was obtained "for a Whale fishing company consisting of Thomas Huet, Thomas Ingram, Richard Davis, Isaac Bennett, Randall Huet, Thomas Huet, Henry Leonard, Samuel Leonard, John Whitlock, John Crafford, (afterward of Cape May) Thomas Applegate and Charles Dennis," all of Middletown and Shrewsbury. Ten years before, "Privileges, Conditions and Limitations for the Whale fishery by John Ogoen senior, Caleb Carwithy, Jacob Moleyn, William Johnson and Jeffry Jones, all of Elizabeth Town and twenty one partners from Barnegate to Sandy Hook," had been granted. On April 14th, 1670, a warrant was issued for the Whaling Company to take possession of a whale east ashore at the Navesink. Many whalersmen from New England settled along the New Jersey coast from Cape May to Sandy Hook before 1700. Along the inlets and beaches the small whaleboats were kept always in readiness to capture the great cetaceans which frequently visited the coast. Three or four generations of seamen, trained in the skillful management of these whaleboats in both surf and rock, made their crews at the time of the American Revolution important auxiliaries of the privateersmen and navies of both the Tory and Whig. The story of New Jersey's pri-

vateersmen is full of heroism and romance. A few years ago sayings and tales of the fore-castle of the whaler could easily be traced in the conversation even of the coast farmer, but they are fast disappearing as their lands become the pleasure grounds for the rich citizens of the great cities on either side of the State.

Twice during the year 1670 George Fox and Burnyeate crossed New Jersey in their journeys from Delaware to Long Island and return. They visited Richard Hartshorne at Waakaack (Middletown harbor) and on their way to Shrewsbury passed through a place called "Purgatory," because the descent was so steep. Fox says: "We got at length to Shrewsbury in East Jersey, and on First Day had a precious meeting there, to which Friends and other people came far, and the blessed presence of the Lord was with us. The same week we had a men and women's meeting out of most parts of New Jersey. They are building a meeting place in the midst of them, and there is a monthly and a general meeting set up which will be of great service in those parts."

George Fox was a keen observer and shrewd in his dealings with men. He was better educated in his youth than many of his class. The majority of men were without any education. The early letters and public documents written by the first immigrants into New Jersey were as well spelled and written as any such papers at that time. Prosperous merchants and tradesmen educated their children, and it was this class that could afford to emigrate from home, or had sufficient energy and knowledge of the world to wish to experiment, or to succeed in what they had undertaken. As a rule the yeomanry of England were ignorantly conservative, and few emigrated in the seventeenth century. The civilian rich, alert, progressive and educated were ready to create a new order of things. Such men George Fox visited in New Jersey. It is a significant fact that in a very short time after his return to England, Lord Berkley, the languid court favorite, disappointed in his returns from his New Jersey Proprietaryship, and most probably in debt to many of the clean-lived, thrifty Quaker merchants of London, sold his patent for West New Jersey to John Fenwick and Edward Billinge. Edward Billinge had long been well known in London as a Quaker—a preacher of the doctrines of George Fox.

Fenwick's colonists in the two towns of New Salem and Cohansey were men of family and influence, or younger members of such families. Those who signed the agreement under which were settled the towns named (June 25, 1670) were John Fenwick, Edward Wade, John Smith, Richard Noble, Samuel Nicholson, John Adams, Hippolite Lefeure, Edward Champneys, Richard Whitacar, William Malster and Robert Wade. Forty-

two lots of sixteen acres as home lots formed each of the towns. One lot was permitted to each purchaser. In 1676-9 Benjamin Burden, weaver of Middletown, George Mount, blacksmith of Middletown, and Thomas Applegate, weaver of Shrewsbury, received allotments of two hundred and ninety acres each of land at Cohamsey. "Anthony Page, late of Middletown, of Salem, planter," and William Lawrence, of Middletown, each received one thousand acres at Cohamsey. Richard Lippincott's five sons—Frederic, Remembrance, John, Restore and Jacob—all of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, purchased land on the Cohamsey River. Jonathan Holmes also held lands there. Very many of the Mornmouth Patentees early became purchasers of lands in the two new towns of the Fenwick Colony. A close intimacy existed for many years between the Anabaptists and Quakers of Middletown and Shrewsbury, and New Salem and Cohamsey, and their relatives and friends in Delaware and Pennsylvania. George Fox was most probably the medium for bringing together again the London Quaker merchants of the Fenwick colony and the New England merchants of Gravesend. There were many intermarriages during more than a century. A notable marriage was that of Captain Fenwick Lyell and Eleanor, daughter of Edward and Mary Taylor, of Middletown, about the middle of the eighteenth century.

One of the most noted townsmen of Cohamsey was Joshua Barkstead. His father, John Barkstead, was one of the regicides of Charles I, and Warden of the Tower of London during the Protectorate. At the restoration he fled to Holland, where he was found by Sir George Downing, who had been an active Republican. Wishing to ingratiate himself in the favor of Charles II, he betrayed John Barkstead, and had him brought to London, where he was beheaded in 1662. Sir George Downing was the diplomat who negotiated the unjust claims of England with the States-General prior to the surrender of New Netherlands. He was the tool of Charles II and the Duke of York. Edward and Robert Wade of Cohamsey (from London) were probably related to the Mr. Wade who claimed to have seen John Barkstead bury the treasure in the tower, and engaged Samuel Pepys in a futile attempt to find it under some of the floors of the vaults.

On August 12, 1678, Sir John Werden (Vice Secretary of State, England), wrote to Major Andros in New Jersey that it was "his Royal Highness' pleasure that he protect and secure in quiet possession to Hippolite Lefevre and John Pledges (his town) brother in law and one (William) Malster, divers parcels of land they have bought from John Fenwick in New Jersey, who hath earned one-tenth of the moiety of New Jersey which was heretofore Lord Berkley's." Hippolite Lefevre was probably descended from the Huguenot family of that name which had been

driven from France to the Rhine in the early years of the Reformation. He received a large tract of land in West Jersey called "Lafevre's Chase," and the names of himself and his sons often appear in New Jersey records.

Edward Billinge, a wealthy merchant, had obtained nine-tenths of the land of West Jersey, but becoming involved in his business he placed his share in the hands of William Penn, Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas, who were Quakers, as trustees, to be disposed of to the advantage of his creditors. In 1676-7 they sold to merchants of London and Yorkshire the First and Second London and Yorkshire tenths. They also sold ninetieths and hundredths to companies of merchants of Dublin, Ireland. Many of these merchants were "linen drapers," weavers, "stuff weavers," "sergemakers," etc., representing the chief wealth-accumulating industries of England, Scotland and Ireland. The linen and wool interests of Great Britain were the foundation of her commerce and wealth. Wool and flax had been raised there, but had been sent to France and the Low Countries to be manufactured into fine cloths. In the early years of the Reformation the persecuted merchants and manufacturers of the continent fled from the Media and the house of Austria to Protestant England. France never recovered the loss of her best and most stable social element—the middle classes. Spain squandered in the Low Countries a great part of her wealth taken from Peru and Mexico, only to lose all the vital energy of her empire. She, too, has never recovered her losses. But England then gained the wealth and strength which made her the first commercial power of the world. Most carefully and zealously has England guarded her wool interests, even against her colonies, and especially those in America. Among the London and Yorkshire merchants who came to West Jersey from 1677 to 1679 were those whose names indicate a French or Dutch origin. The aristocratic glass makers fled to England from France and established that most important manufacture in England and Scotland in the sixteenth century. Three glaziers emigrated to West Jersey—John Ashton, Benjamin Houtt and John Swift. More than a century had perhaps Anglicized them and the spelling of their names. Colonial development and the prosperity of colonial markets had aroused the interest of all commercial centers. The Quakers were at this time beginning to enjoy the patronage of the Duke of York, as a cloak for himself and his Catholic subjects who were being terrorized by the rumors of the Popish Plot. The merchant proprietors of West Jersey, aristocratic and loyal, holding large tracts of land, came themselves to the new world, and with their wealth and influence rapidly developed the colony and gave to the Councils and the Proprietary Governors additional strength against the New England merchant and Quaker patentees of East Jersey.

Contemporaneous with the commercial settlement of the London and Yorkshire Tenth (or Burlington) there came into New Jersey a number of merchants and seamen from the West Indies, of the same class, and often friends and relatives. A few of the names of majors and captains of militia in the island of Barbadoes, will show how closely related were the colonists of that time: Bound or Bowne, Holmes, Ely, Morris, Burrows, Salter, Scott, Howell, etc. In 1676 both Colonel Lewis Morris and John Crawford came to Monmouth county. With them came the Leonards, other branches of the Morris family, and many others. In 1666, in the West Indies, on naval duty served Captain John Morris, Captain William Morris and a second Lewis Morris, son of Thomas, who settled on Passage Point or Narumsunk Neck. Colonel Lewis Morris was the son of Richard Morris, and was an officer of Cromwell's Ironsides. A branch of the Morris family of Monmouthshire, Wales, became one of the principal families of Ayrshire, Scotland, and from there some of the Morrises of New Jersey are descended. A report among the Colonial State Papers describes Colonel Lewis Morris as "an honest man tho' a Quaker;" it also states that he was diplomatically "unfit to treat with so airy a people" as the French. The thought of his "theeing" and "thouing" them is to the writer very amusing. Colonel Lewis Morris brought to Monmouth wealth for the development of the iron mine at Tinton Falls, and the Leonards came with him as iron workers from the mines of Wales and Cornwall. He also obtained a permit to make tar, pitch and resin in the pines along the Monmouth coast. He called his three thousand and forty acres in Shrewslury "Tintern Manor." He is said to have given the name of Monmouth to the county in remembrance of his home in Monmouthshire, Wales. But he left no descendant to carry his name, and his estates passed to his nephew, Lewis Morris. Although he was so well known in the history of New Jersey, his descendants passed out of the county of Monmouth before the middle of the eighteenth century. The name of Morris remains in Monmouth, borne by the descendants of other branches of that great family, especially that of Ayrshire, Scotland.

John Crawford, Gentleman, of Ayrshire, Scotland, purchased a town lot of Richard Gibbons in Middletown in 1678. His son, John Crawford, mariner, also held a lot there. After the "burning of the galls of Drumharg," the Craufurds of Craufurdland, Fenwick Parish, Scotland, and their clansmen, had been attainted and exiled. At the Restoration the Lord, John Craufurd, went to Holland to meet Charles II and was forgiven and restored. He had two daughters who married John Hamilton and John Campbell. He was related by marriage to the Hunters, Hamiltons, Bardays, Scotts, Kers, Maxwells and Campbells. The Craufurds were one

of the principal and largest families of Ayr. In 1685 John Crawford was imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the rising at Bothwell's Bridge. In the same year John Crawford, of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, (supposed to be of the Crawford family before named) recorded a bill of sale to Jeremiah Bennett for "all lands in — Common Soceage as in the Manner of East Greenwich, within the Kingdom of England." Charles II held the Manor of East Greenwich. Greenwich Park, London, was the Park of the Royal Manor of East Greenwich, and was planted by Charles II. "Common Soceage" meant a freehold tenure for service rendered, and was heritable. Captain William Crawford, of Wapping, a commercial section of East London, was commander of the ship "Charles" sent to the Guinea coast in 1662 by the Royal African Trading Company, and reported trouble on that coast with the Hollanders. Captains Morris, Cooper, Dennis, etc., rendered similar service. For such service Captain Crawford may have received a tenure "in Common Soceage" in the "Manor of East Greenwich," which was inherited by his son or heir, John Crawford, "gentleman, of Ayrshire, Scotland," and sold through Jeremiah Bennett, a government official in London, at the time of the opening of the Park.

The palace at East Greenwich, in the reign of William and Mary, became a naval hospital and museum. John Crawford, of Craufurdland, had a son, William, a merchant of Glasgow, who had two sons, John and James. Governor Robert Hunter, of Jamaica and New York, was the son of Robert Hunter, of Hunterston, and of Margaret Crawford, a lady of one branch of this family. Elizabeth Cunninghame, wife of John Crawford, and mother of John Crawford, above mentioned, married a second husband, Sir David Barclay, of Ladyland, a kinsman of Robert Barclay, of Ury. These families are represented by direct descendants in East Jersey and their family relations are everywhere traceable.

A typically complicated genealogy of New Jersey is that of the Scott family of Shrewsbury. Richard Scott, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, was born in 1544 and died in 1628. He was a member of the house of Buceleuch, and was born about the date of the story of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel"—born amid the constant terrors of the great feud between the Scotts and Kerrs.

"Can piety the discord heal
Or staunch the death feud's enmity?"

While Cessford owns the rule of Kerr,
While Ettrick boasts the line of Scott,
The slaughtered chiefs, the mortal jar,
The havoc of the feudal war,
Shall never, never be forgot!"

The feud finally ceased, and Richard Scott crossed the border, becoming in Shrewsbury, England, the founder of the family of the Scotts of Betton. His grandson, Benjamin Scott, baptized September 20, 1631, married Susannah Brewster and went to Barbadoes. He had three sons, Richard and Benjamin married Eliza and Mary Halt, daughters of John Halt, Esquire, of Berks county, England. His daughter, Elizabeth, married a Mr. Warner, of the Island of Antigua, and afterward returned to Eltham, Kent county, England. The Warners of Antigua and St. Kitts were the sons of Sir Thomas Warner, conspicuous in the early settlement of Barbadoes. In 1677 Benjamin Scott, of Barbadoes, was sent as surveyor and commissioner, by the Proprietors of the Billinge's Tenth of West Jersey, to quiet troubles with Governor Andros, of New York. April 3d, Benjamin Scott and William Scott, Jr., of Widdington or Widdington, Essex county, England, received a deed grant for one-third share of West Jersey from John Kinsey, late of Grand Hadham, Hertford county, England, gentleman. An Indian deed to John Kinsey, Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Pennard, Benjamin Scott, Joseph Hensley, Robert Stacy, William Emley and Thomas Folke, between Oldman's Brook and Timber Creek, dated September 27, 1677, located Scott's claim. In 1683 William Scott was a resident of and paying taxes on his house and lot or garden in Gravesend, Long Island. A few years before he had married Abigail Warner, widow of Ralfe Warner, of West Indies, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, and a son, Ralfe. Abigail Warner was the daughter of Peter Tilton, of Gravesend, one of the original patentees of Monmouth county, New Jersey. William Scott became a large land owner in Shrewsbury. He was a Quaker. His wife's son, Ralfe Warner, died in Shrewsbury on September 29, 1695, intestate, and letters of administration were granted to William Scott. The early deaths of all his sons except William are recorded in the old Quaker records of births, deaths and marriages of the town of Shrewsbury, New Jersey. William Scott, Lewis Morris and other men named Morris owned lands on Swimming River, near the little hamlets called Morrisville and Leedsville. The old name of the latter place was Sandiknowe, the name of one of the old Scottish border towers, and the home of Sir Walter Scott's grandfather, whose father, only a lad, may have been playing about the ruins of the old border tower—a wretched home—while his clansmen on the borders of civilization were building far more comfortable homes in the forests of New Jersey. Hester or Esther Scott, daughter of William Scott, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, married George, the son of John Crawford, of Middleburg, New Jersey, and spent her life at the Crawford homestead near Morrisville and "Sandiknowe."

Her oldest son was named Richard, an uncommon name among the Crawfords, but a family name among the Scotts.

Between 1665 and 1686 New Jersey, from Cape May to Elizabeth Town, had been settled chiefly by English colonists of the merchant and seafaring classes from England, the West Indies and New England. They became husbandmen and yeomen after obtaining their patents and proprietaries in New Jersey. Among the savage inhabitants they had established towns with necessary ordinances for the protection of all. They had instituted measures for the maintenance of their poor. Several important industries were established. They were well organized, self-sustaining and self-governed. The majority came with means of support, and often with what in those days was considered wealth. They were educated beyond the average yeomanry of Great Britain. This is proven by the fact that a majority could sign their own names to the legal documents which they recorded. Scotch and English bordermen of the highest classes signed legal contracts "with their hands to the pen led by the clerk." The men who organized the oldest towns and townships of New Jersey were men of the world of business and affairs, far beyond the average villager or yeoman of the English or Scotch rural districts. They were men of thought as well as of intelligence. They were exiled not as blind ignorant rioters, but as men who had contemplated the affairs of state, formed their opinions, held fixed principles, and they were ready in the new world to give them the test of practical application. They were in most instances the clean, honest republicans of the "Republic of England" (or of the Commonwealth) who would not sell their love of liberty and their manhood to the degraded policies of the Stuarts after the Restoration.

The inconsistencies and shameless infidelities of the statesmen of that time render it most difficult to understand the political purposes for granting charters, patents and privileges to the despised classes and sects that received them. But whatever the shifting motives and purposes of the Duke of York or Colonial Ministers, the one class of men seem to have come voluntarily to New Jersey prior to 1686. Even Governor Philip Carteret had been (with Thomas Scott, Sir George Carteret's son-in-law, a strong republican) in 1650 a member of a club, the Rota-Men, to which Algernon Sidney also belonged.

Sir George Carteret, the cavalier, sent to New Jersey as his representative his kinsman Philip Carteret, of the Isle of Guernsey, a republican. His antecedents and his instructions to offer liberty of conscience and self-representation and self government would attract the class of colonists most desirable and profitable to Sir George and the Duke of York.

The cupidity and dishonesty of the latter named destroyed the advantages gained by one policy, while he promoted the cause of another.

Sir George Carteret, Proprietor of East Jersey, died in 1679, and by will ordered that Province to be sold by his executors to pay his debts. It was purchased in 1681-2 by twelve Proprietors, chiefly, like the Proprietors of West Jersey, Quaker gentlemen and merchants of London. At this moment the Duke of York in Scotland was endeavoring to ingratiate himself with the nobility and gentry, especially the powerful highland chiefs who commanded armies and were Catholics and Cavaliers. He drew tighter the reins of tyranny upon the Protestants of the lowlands. For twelve years they had been hunted in their glens and valleys, had been persecuted and plundered by Claverhouse and the "Highland Host."

The coming of the Duke of York and his oppressions filled them with despair. They sent agents to England to treat with the Proprietors of Carolina for the settlement of a colony in America. On the trials of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney their messengers were accused of coming as conspirators in the plots hatching in London at that time. Sidney's indictment accused him of sending one Aaron Smith to Scotland as messenger to "invite, procure, and incite divers evil disposed subjects of our said Lord and King, of his Kingdom of Scotland, to come into this Kingdom of England, to advise and consult with the aforesaid Algernon Sidney, and the aforesaid other unknown traitors in the Kingdom of England." Sir John Cockran, the Campbells and "one Monro" (Foulis) did go to London at this time. Whether their coming was for the purpose of joining an insurrection, or for the promotion of the colonization of Carolina, they certainly visited London, and soon after their return were identified with the uprising of the Cameronians, in which they were victorious at London Hill, and a little later were sadly defeated at Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, by the Viscount Dundee, or "Bloody Claverhouse," and the Duke of Monmouth. To utterly crush the Cameronians and prevent the spread of the anti-monarchical principles which they were quietly preaching in secret, the Duke of York "devised a test" in July, 1681, so contradictory and complicated that "no honest man could take it." Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyle, opposed the clause excepting the Duke of York from this oath. Although Argyle took the oath, with a written explanation of his reasons for so doing, the Duke found charges against him, and he was sentenced to be executed. Charles II. forbade the verdict, but, taking no chances in the friendship of a Stuart, Argyle made his escape from his prison by the aid of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsey. His brother, Lord Neil Campbell, became a Proprietor of East Jersey, where he resided until after the Revolution in 1688.

In 1682 the twelve English Proprietors who had purchased East Jersey from the executors of Sir George Carteret added twelve Scotch Proprietors to their number, making twenty-four in all, and to them the Duke of York (on March 15, 1682-3) granted a new patent. They signed as follows: James Drummond (Earl of Perth), John Drummond of Lundy, Robert Barclay of Ewry (Crie or Ury), David Barclay, Jr., of Ewry, Robert Gordon of Cluny, Arant Sonnans of Wallingford, Scotland, William Penn of Worminghurst, Robert West of Middle Temple, London, Thomas Rudyard of London, Samuel Groome of Stepny, mariner, Thomas Hart of Enfield, merchant, Richard New of Stepny, merchant, Ambrose Rigg of Gutton Place, Surrey, merchant, Thomas Cooper of London, merchant tailor, Gaven Laurie of London, merchant, Edward Billings of Westminster, James Braine of London, merchant, William Gibson of London, haberdasher, John Heywood of London, skimmer, Hugh Hartshorne, of London, skimmer, Clement Plumbstead of London, draper, Thomas Barker of London, merchant, Robert Turner of Dublin, Ireland, merchant, and Thomas Warne, of Dublin, merchant. Their proprietary twenty-fourths were immediately transferred, divided and subdivided. Many Scotchmen took up the subdivisions, as Robert Burnett of Lethentie, Lord Neil Campbell, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir John Dalrymple, John Drummond, later Lord Melfort, son of the Earl of Perth, Sir John Gordon, Advocate of Scotland, Viscount George Tarbet, John Campbell, etc., all connected with the trial of the Earl of Argyle, 1681. Sir Ewan (or Evan) Cameron of Lochiel, a most loyal cavalier, the greatest of his clan and name, also became a Proprietor. These men were all related by intermarriages, and represented the romance, poetry and history of Scotland during the seventeenth century. For pictures of them and their times we must look to Sir Walter Scott's "Border Minstrelsy," "Old Mortality," "Fortunes of Nigel," "Peveril of the Peak" and "Lays of the Last Minstrel," "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," by Aytoun, and many others. The very men who took part in these scenes with their clansmen and leaders came to New Jersey during the decade from 1680-90—came in bonnet and plaid and plume, came with their hearts full of Cameronian republicanism, came weary of border strife, came with the breath of the heather of the glens and caves still on them. They came with the memory of the hunger and mould of dungeons stamped upon their souls by the tyranny of the Stuarts, to whom they had sometimes even given their fealty. An old history of the town of Perth, Scotland, after giving from the records a list of those men and women who suffered for recusancy in 1684, stated that the poorer sort were either neglected or threatened with corporal punishments. The bet-

ter classes—the merchants, tradesmen and ministers—were harassed, fined and imprisoned. They were people of influence and property.

The new proprietors immediately made their plans to establish a town on the Raritan River called New Perth, later Perth Amboy or Perth Plain, in honor of James Drummond, Earl of Perth. Robert Barclay was appointed Governor for life, "With dispensation from personal residence." He was the son of Colonel David Barclay and Catherine Gordon of Gardonstown. Colonel Barclay had served in the thirty years' war with Gustavus Adolphus. He was related, as blood kin, to the Stuarts. Robert Barclay of Ury was born December 28, 1684, and married Christian, daughter of Gilbert Mollison, of Mberdeenshire. He had one son, John, who lived in Dublin, Ireland. His brother, John Barclay, was a merchant of London, became a Proprietor of East Jersey, and his son, Captain John Barclay, settled first in Perth Amboy, and later became a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey. He married Catherine, daughter of Charles Gordon, of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Robert Barclay was of noble birth, and was related to the great families of Scotland. He was a Quaker and a man of learning, the writer of their "Confession of Faith," and of a powerful "Apology" for their doctrines.

Thomas Rudyard was appointed Deputy Governor, and Samuel Groome, Surveyor General. They, with William Penn, Proprietor, and Colonel Lewis Morris, Captain Berry, Captain Palmer, Captain Sanford, Lawrence Anderson and Benjamin Price, councilmen, held the first meeting of the Governor and Council on February 28, 1682-3. With much difficulty they obtained the books and records from Captain James Bollen, Secretary of Governor Philip Carteret.

About this time Thomas Rudyard and Samuel Groome purchased from Samuel Bacon his house and lot in Woodbridge, and a few days later Samuel Groome purchased from John Toe his house and lot in Elizabeth Town. During the first session of the Governor and Council (March, 1683) Samuel Groome, Colonel Lewis Morris, Captain John Bond, Richard Hartsborne, John Hance, Joseph Parker and Lewis Morris, Jr., were authorized "to make and settle highways, passages, landings, bridges and ferries in Monmouth county, New Jersey." Some years ago in the village of Middletown, just west of the home of Charles Morford, in an abandoned roadway, running north, at right angles to the town street, William W. Murray or George C. Murray planted a number of young beech trees. The two ruts of the single roadway were worn deep between the banks on either side. This the Murrays always called Groome's Lane. The way ran in a northeasterly direction through a piece of woodland called Groome's Lane Woods, towards Shoal Harbor, one of the landings at the

mouth of Compton's Creek, used by the people of Middletown. The Murrays owned the land which, at the time this roadway was surveyed, had belonged to Richard Hartshorne. Groome's Lane was a convenient road to Shoal Harbor, whence vessels could sail to the new town of Perth. This old landmark, bearing the name of Samuel Groome, is fast becoming forgotten and unknown. He died about one year after he first came to New Jersey (1682-3—1683-4). His son sold his twenty-fourth to "William Dockwra of the Parish of St. Andrews, Under Shaft, London merchant." Samuel Groome had three daughters who by marriage became Elizabeth Braine, Margaret, wife of George Heathcot, of New York, and Mary Taylor, probably the wife of Edward Taylor, of Middletown, or of Samuel Taylor, of Shrewsbury.

The Proprietors immediately made preparations to locate and improve their new property. Some prepared to emigrate themselves, some to send their sons and near relatives, and some to send their representatives, agents and servants, as clerks, lawyers, apprentices and tenants. The Scotch Proprietors, in December, 1684, sent out, indentured for four years "John King, John Neismith, John Baird, James Paule, William Ronald, Alexander Neper (Nepier), Janett Hampton, George Reid, Patrick Alexander, Alexander Murt, John Haburnt, James Melven, George Anderson, Thomas Riddford, Andreas Burnett, James Seaton, William Yorbis, James Symon, John Webster, William Hardy, Isabel Keith, John Hampton, John Reid, overseer, and Jane Shaw, since sold to Robert Hamilton of Middletown." These men and women were not all menial servants, but were employees, selected for the work of establishing the town of New Perth, and of selecting, locating and surveying the claims of their employers. John Reid, the overseer, was a scientific gardener who wrote upon the subject learnedly, and he was a surveyor. The records show that his associates were men of intelligence and executive ability. Having established the town of Perth Amboy, they, with others who had come like themselves, crossed the Raritan River and penetrated the woods and barrens to the southward. Near the Indian village of Topanemus they laid out the town of Wickatunk. Some of the lots had been assigned in 1688 as follows:

- No. 4. Peter Sommans.
- No. 6. Thomas Warne 1/3.
- No. 8. Thomas Barker 1/2.
- No. 9. Peter Sommans.
- No. 14. Peter Sommans.
- No. 15. Thomas Hart.
- No. 17. Walter Benthall 1/2.
- No. 18. Thomas Rudyard.

- No. 19. Clement Plumstead ¹/₂. Robert Burnett ¹/₂.
 No. 20. Miles F. rester, merchant, New York, son-in-law of Govern-
 orner Laurie ¹/₂. Robert Gordon of Chumy ¹/₂.
 No. 21. Peter Sommans.
 No. 22. John Barker ¹/₂. Sir Ewan Cameron of Lechiel ¹/₂.
 No. 24. Thomas Cooper ¹/₂. Sir John Gordon ¹/₂.
 No. 25. William Penn.

Other lots were assigned to Alexander Napier, Archibald Campbell (son of Lord Neil), "Gäwen Drummond, merchant burges of Edinburgh, by purchase from John Drummond of Lundine." With each town lot was apportioned five hundred acres of land. A town was also planned and apportioned at Topanemus.

These two old proprietary towns were laid out within a triangle marked by the present towns of Marlboro, Freehold and Englishtown. The land was high and fertile, an elevated plateau. The new towns were in the center of the lands granted by the Nicolls patent to the "Middletown and Shrewsbury men" who had resisted the Proprietary Governor, Philip Carteret and his council, in defense of their patent. These towns were directly in the line of travel across the province from Navesink and Narum-sink Necks to Burlington and Philadelphia. They were the intersecting point of the proprietary line from Perth Amboy to Barnegat, near the most southern limit of East Jersey—Little Egg Harbor. Just there, deep down in the upper and lower marl beds, beat the heart of Monmouth, supplying the arteries that flowed to the sea, the springs that fed large streams flowing to each point of the compass. They were Hop and Yellow Brooks (branches of the Navesink River), Toms River, Doctor's Creek, Millstone River, Manalapan and Matcheponix Creeks and other streams forming the South River, a branch of the Raritan. There were many other smaller tributaries, for the land was well watered. Crossing the headwaters of the Manasquan and descending Toms River the Proprietors laid out and apportioned lands at Barnegat after the same plan as at Wickatunk. Perth Amboy and Barnegat were seaports; Wickatunk and Topanemus were at the center of all the headwaters of the principal waterways of the most valuable portion of East Jersey. Surely this point was not chosen by ordinary men. John Reil of "Horterick" (near Wickatunk) was the overseer of the indentured servants sent out by the Scotch Proprietors. He surveyed these lands and made maps. Old Scots Burying Ground, a city of the dead, probably marks the site of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in America and also the site of the town of Wickatunk. The ancient Indian village of Topanemus became for a short time the site of a Scotch and English Quaker settlement. There George Keith

organized the old St. Paul's church (Episcopalian) which afterward **moved** to the Present town of Freehold—a little to the southward, on the highway from Perth to Barnegat.

In Old Scots Churchyard, where Thomas Gray might have written his "Elegy," and could have found,

"Some frail memorial still erected high,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked"—

where Robert Patterson ("Old Mortality") might have chiselled deeper the inscription on the stones of Cameronian exiles, or placed a recording monument upon some neglected martyr's grave—here, in the heart of Monmouth

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep"—

as witness some of the inscriptions:

"Rev. John Boyd, died August 30, 1768, in his 26th year, first pastor of Old Scots Church."

"Richard Clark, died May 10, 1733, born February 10th, 1693, in Scotland."

"Anthony Ward, died December 6, 1746, aged seventy-six years; born in Great Britain (about 1670)."

"Thomas Warne, died May 15th, 1722, aged seventy years, born in Plymouth in Devonshire in Great Britain. Lived some time in Ireland. And in the thirty first year of his age came over a Proprietor in East Jersey."

"Deborah Warne, died March 15, 1731, aged twenty-seven years, wife of Thomas."

"Joshua Warne, died August 5th, 1758, in his fifty second year."

"Sarah Warne, died October 11th, 1742, in her sixth year; daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth."

Here lie Archibald and Mary Craig, Jonathan and Margaret Forman, John and Ann Henderson, Walter and Ann Wall (of Middletown), and many others born in the seventeenth century, and probably in America.

The tombstones of William and Margaret Redford and old proprietary records tell a typical story of early Scotch emigration. The inscriptions read:

"William Redford, died March 1, 1726, aged eighty-four years, came from North Britain, 1682."

"Margaret Redford, died April 17, 1720, aged eighty-four years, wife of William."

In the "Calendar of New Jersey Records" is the following entry:

"————— July 18. (Scotch) Agreement, made by William Ridford, late in Frier Shaw in Tiveotlaill, husbandman, with Arent Sommans of Wallifoord, one of the Proprietors, to go to East Jersey where he is to have 100 a. rent free for 10 years."

Thomas Ridford, his son or brother, was among the indentured servants of the Proprietors, associates of John Reid, who came to Perth Amboy about 1683. William remained in or near Perth Amboy until 1696-7, when he received from John Reid of Freehold a deed for a lot near Wickatunck, bounded east by Augustin Gordon, son of Robert Gordon of Cluny, west by Alexander Naipper, and south by Clement Plumstead and Richard Salter.

William Redford was six years old when Charles I was beheaded, eight when Cromwell founded the "Republic of England," eighteen at the Restoration, and forty when he left Teviotdale to find a home of peace in America. At the time of his departure from Scotland, Teviotdale is described by Sir Walter Scott in the Fourth Canto of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel,"

"Sweet Teviot! on thy silver tide
 The glaring balefires blaze no more;
 No longer steel-clad warriors ride
 Along thy wild and willowed shore;
 Where e'er thou wind'st, by dale or hill,
 All, all is peaceful, all is still,
 As if thy waves since Time was born,
 Since first they roll'd upon the Tweed,
 Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
 Nor started at the bugle-horn.

"Unlike the tide of human Time,
 Which, though it change in ceaseless flow,
 Retains each grief, retains each crime,
 Its earliest course was doom'd to know;
 And, darker as it downward bears,
 Is stained with past and present tears —
 Low as that tide has ebb'd with me
 It still reflects to memory's eye
 The hour my brave, my only boy,
 Fell by the side of great Dundee,
 Why, when the volleying musket play'd
 Against the bloody Highland blade,
 Why was not I beside him laid!
 Enough — he died the death of fame;
 Enough — he died with conquering Crime."

"Now over border dale and fell,
 Full wide and far was terror spread;
 For pathless marsh and mountain cell
 The peasant left his lowly shed,
 The frighten'd flocks and herds were pent
 Beneath the peels rude battlement;
 And maids and matrons dropp'd the tear,
 While ready warriors seized the spear,
 From Branksome's towers, the watchman's eye
 Duv wreaths of distant smoke can spy,
 Which, curling in the rising sun,
 Show'd southern savage war begun."

Not far from the grave of William Redford (about half a mile) upon a little knoll is another Covenanter's grave,—the grave of another "fore-father of the hamlet." Here "Old Mortality" would have lingered lovingly, for Walter Ker had been a prisoner in the Whig's Vault of Dunottar Castle, near Stonehaven, on the North Sea, south of Aberdeen. Throughout the long defense of the Covenant the name of Ker had been constantly conspicuous in the low countries among its defenders. Sir Walter Scott tells the story of the prisoners of the "Whig's Vault:"

"It was in 1685, when Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland, and Monmouth was preparing to invade the West of England, that the privy council of Scotland, with cruel precautions, made a general arrest of more than a hundred persons in the south and western provinces, supposed, from their religious principles, to be inimical to government, together with many women and children. These captives were driven northward like a flock of bullocks, but with less precaution to provide for their wants, and finally penned up in a subterranean dungeon in the Castle of Dunottar, having a window opening to the front of a precipice which overhangs the German Ocean."

George Scott, Laird of Pitlochrie, a persecuted Covenanter, obtained permission to leave the kingdom of Scotland, chartered a vessel from Newcastle, and, receiving as a gift the banished prisoners of Dunottar, sailed to the plantations of East Jersey. Lord Neil Campbell sold to him one thousand acres of land. The voyage was a pitiful one, and the Laird and his wife died on the passage. John Johnstone, his son-in-law, became his heir and executor. He settled near the town of Topanemus, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Not until 1689-90 did Walter Ker receive deeds and grants of land. After that time he received lands from James, the son of John Johnstone, beside his own lands at Topanemus. From 1685 to 1689 he probably served John Johnstone to pay for his passage to America.

Walter Ker was one of the founders of "Old Scots" or "Old Tennent" Church.

There is still another and perhaps more far-reaching association between Dumottar Castle and the historic families of New Jersey. For several centuries that stronghold had been the seat of the family of Keith, Earl-Marschal of Scotland. In an article in "The Scottish Review" for October, 1868, entitled "Earl-Marschal and Field Marshal," it is said that "In the seventeenth century, when Dumottar was made a prison for the Covenanters, and its dungeon became known as the 'Whig's Vault,' the later Castle of Inverugie, built, or at all events largely added to, by the Keiths, became the favorite residence of the family." In the autumn of 1645, when James Graham, of Montrose, with his Irish dragoons and Highlanders, swept down from the north, destroying the Covenanters of the lowlands who were opposing Charles I, he demanded entrance to Dumottar Castle. "The bearer of the letter was not, however, suffered to enter within the gate, and was sent back, at the instigation (probably) of the Earl's lady and the ministers who were with him, without an answer. Montrose then endeavored, by means of George Keith, the Earl-Marschal's brother, to persuade the latter to declare for the king, but he refused, in consequence of which Montrose resolved to inflict summary vengeance upon him by burning and laying waste his lands and those of his retainers in the neighborhood." After this event the Earl-Marschal and his lady resided in the Castle of Inverugie, on the River Don, a few miles above Aberdeen. About a century before, one of his ancestors had founded Marschal College in Aberdeen. Here many of the men who came to New Jersey after the fall and execution of Argyle and the Duke of Monmouth had been educated—the Gordons, Forbes, Barclays of Ury, Burnetts of Lethentie, Falconers, Campbells, Fullertons and many others. Among them was George Keith, a younger son of the Covenanting Earl-Marschal and his lady, of Dumottar and later of Inverugie. The Keiths and Campbells of Argyle were related by marriage. George Keith, the Quaker, probably influenced by his mother and Robert Barclay of Ury, came to America as a Proprietor, Surveyor General, etc. He held lands all through Monmouth county. He resided in Philadelphia and after differences upon points of doctrine with the Quakers returned to Scotland. Early in the eighteenth century he again came to New Jersey and from among the Quakers organized the Episcopal Churches of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Freehold and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania towns. George Keith was a cousin of Lord Neil Campbell.

The Marquis of Argyle, Lord Keith's father, was the standard-bearer and instructor of Sir Ivanhoe for Sir Iwan's Chivalry, a name called Iwan

Dhu of Lochiel or Lochiel, from the lake Loch Eil, near which was the seat of the Cameron's Lochaber. The Marquis strove to train Lochiel in the tenets of the Covenanters, but he refused to receive the instruction of such stern teachers. At the age of eighteen he was allowed to return to his home at Lochaber. He and the Earl of Perth were ever constant and powerful friends of the Stuarts. Lochiel was one of the East Jersey Proprietors, owning land near Bound Brook, at Perth Amboy, at Wickatunck, and at Barnegat. Robert Drummond, nephew of Gawan Drummond, and related to the Earl of Perth, settled upon a large tract of land situated between the present towns of Eatontown and Timon Falls, and the locality was named for a time Lochaber or "Locharbour." The Drummond family still occupy this land. Sir Evan Cameron was one of the greatest of the Scotch cavaliers, and was the most conspicuous hero in the history of his clan. His grandson, Donald Cameron, was the "Lochiel" of Thomas Campbell's poem, "Lochiel's Warning"—a prophecy of the disastrous battle of Culloden in 1745.

In the registers of many old churches in the lowland towns of Scotland will be found the baptismal records of Scotch emigrants of Monmouth county, New Jersey, kept in a similar manner to those of the old Tement Church of Freehold. In "Old Sterling Register," March 6, 1588, is the following: "Johne Reid, son of Johne Reid and Isobell Lowrie, W. (witness) John Scot, potter, John Prestone of Cambers, Thomas Reid, flescher, Gilbert Thompsone, flescher." Among the records of "Englishmen in Scotland" are these entries: "June 27, 1656, Marie, daughter of William Watstone, Englishman, and Isobell Reid, W. James Stausfeld, John Tutishawe (the Father dead)." December 17, 1657, "Agnes, daughter of William Watstone, Englishman, and Isobell Reid."

These records were made before the Restoration. The baptisms occurring after the renewal of the persecutions of the Covenanters may not have been recorded. These were probably the records of the ancestors of John Reid and Peter and William Watson, who came to Monmouth county as servants of the Proprietors. The children of Peter Watson intermarried into many of the Monmouth families. Agnes Watson was licensed to marry Peter Fresneau, of Huguenot descent, March 12, 1750, and their son, Philip Fresneau (or Freneau) became the poet of the American Revolution. Alexander Napier also came to Monmouth with John Reid and Peter Watson. The latter married Agnes, the daughter of Alexander Napier, a Quaker who returned to the Church of England under the preaching of George Keith. The family of Napier was conspicuous among the Covenanters.

Another of the old records above mentioned states, "November 10th,

1657; Joseph, son of Thomas Johnstown, Englishman, and Margaret Wright, W. Samuel Winder." In 1685 Thomas Rudyard, merchant, of the city of London and New York, and one of the twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey, granted one half of his proprietary claims to Samuel Winder, husband of his daughter Margaret, and to John West, husband of his daughter Anne. Many of the descendants of John West and his family are to be found along the New Jersey coast and wherever the people of its early settlers have wandered. Samuel Winder, "Register," a lawyer, came to New York and Staten Island from Boston. His wife's claims in New Jersey he located at Cheesequake and Chingaroras. Thomas Rudyard had disposed of his New Jersey lands and made his will prior to leaving New York, "by God's permission," on a voyage to Barbadoes and Jamaica, declaring Captain Andrew Bowne and his "sonnes-in-law" Samuel Winder and John West his executors "in ye Provinces of East and West Jersey and New York." He appointed Thomas Foulerton and Hannah Beaumont, servant, his executors "in ye Barbadoes, Jamaica and Old England." This will was proven in 1693. "A true copy was taken out of ye records of ye Province of East New Jersey," April 10, 1701, and was in the possession of James G. Crawford, a descendant of Captain John Bowne. Samuel Winder was a member of Council under Governor Andrew Hamilton, and signed the patent from the Governor and Council to John Crawford for his homestead at Nut-wamp, New Jersey. James G. Crawford is descended from the latter. Samuel Winder died in 1688-9, in Boston, and his widow, Margaret, married George Willocks or Wilcox, conspicuous in New Jersey history. Her lands at Chingaroras passed into the hands of the Bownes. Other proprietary lands in this fertile valley passed into the possession of the Bownes as the larger tracts were broken up by the demand for homes. The transfers of title to a portion of the valley illustrate perfectly the settlement of Monmouth county.

Captain John Bowne, one of the Englishmen of Gravesend, who under the Nicolls Patent purchased the land from the natives, received his town lots, and after the lots were established located his out plantation with Richard Stout in Pleasant Valley or Chingaroras. Then under the twenty-four Proprietors the lands were apportioned regardless of the patent. Thomas Cooper, of London, sold one half of his claims to Sir John Gordon. This was subdivided, one tenth to Sir John himself, one tenth to Sir Robert Gordon, one twentieth to Thomas Pearson, etc. By lease and release, dated April 23d and 24th, in 1684, in Scotland, witnessed by "Bartholomew," "Scotland," and Patrick Innes, Sir John granted one tenth of one forty eighth of his lands in Monmouth county, a part lying in Chingaroras, to Captain Thomas Pearson. The following November he sued in his

ship "Thomas and Benjamin" to Perth Amboy, bringing with him fourteen Highlanders as servants, some of whom he sold in Amboy. Six months later Thomas Pearson, mariner, of Perth Amboy, deeded his lands at Chingaroras to John Bowne of Middletown. The original lease and release are still in the possession of his descendants. Ten years passed, and John Bowne, Junior, of Middletown, granted five hundred acres of the same land to Garret Schenck, Stephen Courte Voorhys, Cornelius Couwenhoven and Peter Wyckoff, of "Flatlands, alias Amesfort," Kings county, Long Island. John Schenck, the brother of Garret Schenck, two years later purchased Peter Wyckoff's one-quarter of the five hundred acres of land. From that time to the present the descendants of the Schenck brothers and Cornelius Cowenboven have held the fields of Chingaroras (now Pleasant Valley), and their descendants are scattered throughout the United States. Every link in that chain of title to lands in Pleasant Valley embodies a volume of history. The independent merchant and sea captain of the Republic of England, Captain John Bowne; the advocate of Scotland, a defender of the Covenanters, Sir John Gordon; with the Scotch sea captain of Aberdeen, Thomas Pearson, and the group of Hollanders, sons of the men who had been ruined by the struggle for liberty and Protestantism during the Thirty Years War on the Continent of Europe, successively within a few years held a few fertile acres in Monmouth county. They represented the political development of the Reformation Republicanism, and their descendants have defended and perfected the principles of their fathers in the national history of the United States. Mentally and physically such men were fit for the fatherhood of a nation founded upon the individuality of its units. Each possessed the strongest traits and characteristics of his people. The intermingling of their blood in the rapidly changing and grand environment of the trackless continent over which they swept, have developed the highest types of men known to the civilized world.

The Clan Gordon played a conspicuous part in the Scotch settlement of New Jersey. At this time it was divided, the Marquis of Huntly, chief of the Clan, supporting the Stuarts and either the State or the Catholic Church, while Sir John Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, with his relatives, supported the Covenant. To the former belonged the Gordons of Straloch of Pitlurg, represented by Thomas Gordon, Dr. John Gordon of Colliston, and Charles Gordon, who died in Aberdeen in 1668-9 intestate. Only the descendants of Thomas remained in the State. Sir John did not come to America, but his brother, George Gordon, merchant, died in Perth Amboy in 1685-6, leaving by will legacies to "lifelong comrades—Thomas Gordon, his brother Charles, Robert Fullerton, William Laing, John Bar-

Capt. Doctor Robeson, servants John Brown and Jean Merison, and his brother, Sir John Gordon, residuary legatee." The Gordons of Gordons-town and Cluny were branches of the Gordons of Sutherland. They were Quakers and Presbyterians, and closely related to the Barelays by marriage. Sir Robert of Gordons-town was the tutor of his nephew, Sir John Gordon, and either he or his son was one of the Scotch Proprietors under Sir John. Under him also the "Gordons of Cluny" held proprietorship of lands at Chingaroras. In 1686 Charles Gordon of Middletown, late servant of John Barelay, deeded his headlands to John Bowne of Middletown. This was probably to pay for his passage in Captain Bowne's vessel, for the captain received many such deeds for about thirty acres. Five years later John Reid deeded to "Charles Gordon of Monmouth County" a tract of land at "Topinemus, Freehold, adjoining William Clerk, formerly Alexander Napier's." In 1700-7 Charles Gordon and his wife Lydia attended the wedding of Nathaniel Fitzrandolph and Jane Hampton, county of Freehold. This was a Quaker wedding, and the record is among the Shrewsbury Quaker records. Charles Gordon signed the deed for the land upon which the old Tennent Church now stands. The first meeting to decide upon the erection of the first church on White Hill was held in his house. He was an elder, and he and his descendants for many years held the first pew to the right of the pulpit. Janet, the daughter of John Hampton, one of the Proprietor's indentured servants, married Robert Rhea, carpenter, in 1689-90. This also was a Quaker wedding. The bride lived to be ninety-three years old. Charles Gordon had four sons and three daughters. Peter had ten children, John one, and Charles two. David married Hannah Lloyd and had nine children, and Catherine married Captain John Barelay, son of John, the brother of Robert Barelay, of Urie, and had three children. Catherine's father had come to New Jersey as the servant of her husband's father. This relation, with the position which he seemed to hold, would indicate that he had lost all, and under the protection of a relative or friend had come to the new world, had left home with no thought of returning. Their twenty-five grandchildren in about 1700 were intermarried into some of the principal families in the State. David's son, David Gordon, married Hannah, the daughter of Timothy Fitch, and their oldest son Charles was baptized January 31, 1742. He married Catherine Morford, daughter of John Morford, son of Thomas of Middletown. She was said to be an heiress. Charles was restless and left his home with his wife and children and some friends to seek their fortune in the new frontier, the Mohawk Valley. Their home was built, their garden planted, and they had cattle, when a friendly Indian warned them to flee, for Brant was coming. Turning their cattle into the garden and

led by the Indian, they escaped to the fort. There they witnessed the horrors of the battle of Oriskany, and the death of General Herkimer. Charles Gordon abandoned his Mohawk Valley home and returned to Monmouth county. His daughter Hannah was baptized in the Old Tennent Church, October 7, 1764, and became the wife of Judge Jehu Patterson, son of James, and grandson of James Patterson, who purchased the property on Shrewsbury River from James Grover, "in tenth year of Queen Annie." The Pattersons were of Scotch descent. Intermarriages brought rapid changes in church relations, fraught with many a heartbreak and hours of painful soul-torture, for a change was either a virtue or a vice. Hannah Gordon was baptized a Presbyterian, and her mother belonged to the Church of England. Both father and mother he buried beside Christ Church, Middletown. Jehu Patterson was a Baptist, and Hannah Gordon joined his church and lies buried beside him in the Old Baptist Churchyard in Middletown.

Contemporaneous with Charles Gordon was Peter Gordon, planter, of Freehold. They were probably brothers and seem to have had children and grandchildren bearing the same names. Peter Gordon married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Rhea, who had been imprisoned as a co-venturer, and was released by taking the oath, and then had come to East Jersey. As stated above, he married Janet Hampton. He probably built, or helped to build, the first meeting house occupied by the Presbyterians, and according to the old Scotch custom it is presumable that he fashioned from the choicest timber cut from the forests, and carefully laid aside to season, the coffins for the dead of the little community. In 1688 Robert Rhea obtained one hundred and forty-five acres near Spottiswood South Brook. Five years later he deeded thirty acres to John Campbell—the amount of headlands probably owed to John Campbell for his passage to America. He also obtained sixty acres of land from George Keith. He had a grandson, Jonathan Rhea, who married Lydia, daughter of Aaron Forman. Peter Gordon and Margaret Rhea had a son named Jonathan Rhea Gordon, born in 1717. He married Margaret Cole, daughter of William Cole. Their descendants are numerous in Georgia, and in the middle west. Many have been statesmen, soldiers, lawyers, etc. The families of Gordon, Forman and Rhea have repeatedly intermarried.

On December 28th, 1715, Peter Gordon, planter, of the "Towne of Freehold," purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land from John Salter, (son of Richard Salter, agent for Thomas Cooper and William Deakware, proprietors) situated near Imbstown, on Doctor's Creek. Peter Gordon lived here and became known as "Peter Gordon of Cross-

wicks." He conveyed this land to his son Robert Gordon and his wife Patience, in 1741, who finally (in 1753) sold it to Robert Inlay.

One of the boundaries in this last named conveyance ran along "the row of marked trees above Abram Lincoln's shop." Here upon the frontier of Monmouth we find the pioneer ancestor of the Great Martyred President of the United States. The descendants of "Abram Lincoln," blacksmith, moved westward in the van from Monmouth to Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Indiana. In 1737 "Abraham Lincoln" sold two hundred and forty acres of his land to Thomas Williams. The consideration for this and another tract—four hundred and forty acres—was "£500, and further 10 to, every year thereafter, forever, upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel the sum of one penny, good lawful money." After this sale he moved to Springfield, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there died in 1745. Mordecai and Thomas, also of Monmouth, sons or brothers of Abraham Lincoln, moved to Pennsylvania. Mordecai died and his will was proved in 1736, disposing of one thousand acres of land in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and naming George Boone, grandfather of the famous pioneer of Kentucky, as trustee. Mordecai married Hannah, the daughter of Rufus Sater and Sarah Boyne. Captain John Boyne, son of John Boyne, the same person's daughter Hannah Lincoln, and John Sater, in a letter to Abigail Boyne, speaks of "my Brother Lincoln" and "my brothers Thomas and Mordecai." Abraham, posthumous son of Mordecai Lincoln, son of Hannah Boyne Sater, married Ann Boyne, cousin of David Boone of Kentucky. In 1782 Abraham and his brother Thomas moved to Beargrass Fort, Kentucky. Abraham was shot by an Indian in 1784, and Thomas, his son and the grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln, a year of age, was with his father in the field. Hearing the shot he ran to find the father, only to find the Indian who had killed him and was a "young man" when Mordecai, Thomas's brother, shot him. He fell upon the spot where the Indian lay, and he did not escape to the fort. When he was again wounded, he died. He was so lame the father of the President, as he reports in a letter to Mrs. and Miss Boyne, that he could not get up stairs to his projects at the time, where all the conditions were so favorable. He was his own father's son. For some time after the war he was in England, and he changed to the period of the Revolution. He was a member of the "Army of the Valley," and he was one of the first to depart from the continent, and to start for America. He was one of the first to start for America, and he was one of the first to start for America. He was one of the first to start for America, and he was one of the first to start for America.

of the Army and Navy, to issue the Emancipation Proclamation as an act of military necessity. His predecessors, both Lincoln and Bowie, were followers of Cromwell, who, as Commander-in-chief of the Army of Parliament in the great civil war of England, dared, as an act of military necessity, to proclaim himself the head of the government until he could lead the nation through the critical era that made for liberty or slavery. Both Cromwell and Lincoln were strong, rugged, simpler and unlettered; both loved and were deeply loved; both were bitterly hated. One for years feared assassination, and the other was assassinated. John Dryden wrote of Cromwell and might have written of Lincoln:

"His ashes in a peaceful urn shall rest;
His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be listest,
Where piety and valor jointly go."

The Foreman, Formen or fforman family, another of the old Norman Sotclib families of Monmouth, is especially identified with the New Jersey coast. The name cannot be forgotten in its association with the heroism of its defiance from Sandy Hook to Cape May in the Revolutionary war. In 1683 George fforman, merchant, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, deeded six hundred and forty acres of land on the south side of Raritan River to Richard Jones, of New York. On November 10th, 1688, Hon. Robert Barclay, by his attorney John Reid, deeded lands on the Burlington road from Wickatunck to Burlington, to Samuel Fforman, of Monmouth county, and upon two boundaries were the lands of Aaron Fforman. From the West Jersey Society, Jonathan Fforman (in 1695) purchased lot No. 21, at Cape May, containing two hundred and fifty acres. Benjamin Field, of Chesterfield (Crosswicks) deeded five hundred acres on the Cobansey-Salem road to Alexander Fforman, yeoman, of Monmouth county. John fforman, of Middlesex county, was one of the witnesses to the will of Archibald Campbell (son of Lord Campbell's Ned) which was proven May 12th, 1702. Samuel Fforman was High Sheriff of Monmouth in 1695. More than once Dr. Samuel Forman, like Ian MacLaren's "Doctor of the Old School," gave his best endeavor "for the need of every man, woman and child in this wild, struggling district, year in, year out, in the snow and in the heat, in the dark and in the light, with at rest and without holiday." General David Forman, sometimes called "Black David" or "Devil David," was the leading spirit of the Revolutionists in Monmouth county. He was especially energetic and aggressive against the Refugees and Pine-robbers. He was warmly supported by other members of his family—by another, David Forman, sheriff, and his son, Tunis; by Jonathan Forman, Cornet

in Captain Walton's Troop of Light Dragoons, also the same in the State Troops; by William Forman, of the Light Dragoons, and Jonathan Forman, of the First Regiment, Monmouth Militia, etc. Colonel Jonathan Forman left Princeton College and joined the American army as a lieutenant, and was promoted to the rank of colonel. He married a Miss Ledyard, niece of Colonel Ledyard, who commanded Fort Griswold, opposite New London, at the time of its capture by the British. When their little daughter, born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, was twelve years old they moved to Cazenovia, Madison county, New York. On January 1, 1807, Mary Ledyard Forman married Henry Seymour of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. In 1810 they moved to Utica, and he died, well known and respected, in 1837. His wife died September 10, 1850. Mrs. Seymour was the mother of Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, and a niece of Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution. Colonel Ledyard was brutally murdered by a renegade New Jersey refugee, named Bromfield. After the Americans had surrendered the fort, Bromfield asked who commanded it. The brave Ledyard replied, "I did, but you do now," and handed his sword to Bromfield. The villain took it and immediately stabbed Ledyard to the heart. ("Old Times in Monmouth.")

On December 30th, 1701, John Reid, of Hortensie, granted lands to Colonel John Anderson, his son-in-law, in Manalapan. He had married Anna, the daughter of John Reid. Colonel Anderson was a member of Governor Robert Hunter's council for several years, and the inscription on his tombstone states that he had been "once President of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New Jersey." He died March 28, 1736, aged seventy-one years. He was born the year that the Nicolls Patent was granted, 1695. Isabella, daughter of Kenneth Anderson, and granddaughter of Colonel John Anderson, was the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, Colonel of the militia of Monmouth in the Revolution, and signer of the Articles of Confederation July 6, 1778, for New Jersey, with Dr. John Witherspoon, of Princeton. Dr. Scudder was shot by a refugee while reconnoitering with General David Forman, at Black Point, Rumson Neck, New Jersey.

One of the members of the Westminster Assembly of Divines in 1643, was the Rev. Henry Scudder, of Coltingborne, Wiltshire, England. Nearly related to him (and possibly his brother) was Thomas Scudder, the progenitor of most of the Scudders in America. Coming from London, or its vicinity, he appeared in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1633. Three of his sons, Thomas, Thomas and Henry, moved to Southold, Long Island, in 1651. Six years later they moved to Huntington, Long Island. John removed to Newtown, Long Island, about 1660, and three of his sons went to New Jersey. Richard Betts Scudder, who was his grandson, and the son of

John Scuddler, was the ancestor of the Trenton and Ewing Scuddlers. Many of his descendants became prominent men, and they married into well known families of New Jersey, viz.: Reeder, Hart, Howell, Moore, McIlvaine, Green, Holmes, Morgan, Phillips, Mott, Montgomery, Burroughs, Hunt, Degraw, Titus, Stryker, Anderson, Conover, Temple, etc. The Montgomerys were descended from William Montgomery, of Bridgend, Ayrshire, Scotland, and his wife, Isabella, daughter of Robert Burnett, a proprietor of East Jersey. They settled in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county. Their grandson, Major William Montgomery, born in 1750, married Mary, a daughter of Robert Rhea, of Freehold, New Jersey.

Jacob Scuddler, son of Benjamin, and grandson of Thomas Scuddler, of Huntington, Long Island, married Abia Rowe, and in 1701 moved to Princeton, New Jersey. Their daughter, Lucretia, married Joseph Coward, son of Rev. John Coward, and grandson of Captain Hugh Coward, of London. Their daughter, Sarah, married Charles Parker, a leading politician of New Jersey in his time, and their son was the well known lawyer the war governor of the State in 1802. The late William Scuddler Stryker, Adjutant-General and Major General of New Jersey, was the great-grandson of this Lucretia Scuddler. Her brother was the well known Colonel Nathaniel Scuddler, of the Revolution. He was born in Huntington, Long Island, May 10, 1733, and moved with his father to Princeton in 1740. He graduated from Princeton College in 1751, and married (March 23, 1752) Isabella, daughter of Colonel Kenneth Anderson, son of Captain John Anderson, and Anne Reid, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Colonel Scuddler's sister, Ruth, married on August 18, 1772, E's wife's brother, Major Kenneth Anderson. Colonel Scuddler, with his father-in-law and brother-in-law, were officers of the First Regiment of Monmouth Militia. Dr. John Anderson Scuddler, son of Colonel Scuddler, was a surgeon in the same regiment. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel Forman and Catherine Wyckoff, and moved to May's Lick, Mason county, Kentucky, and thence to Indiana. They had many well known descendants in the west.

Dr. Joseph Scuddler, a younger son of Colonel Scuddler, was born in 1701 and died March 3, 1843. He married Maria, daughter of Colonel Philip Johnston, who was killed in the battle of Long Island. She was a woman of strong character, pious, dignified, intelligent and highly cultivated. Their children gave ample evidence of their influence, viz.: Ezra Scuddler, who married the Rev. William C. Secker, of Princeton; Philip Johnston Scuddler, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Simms (Colonel Symmes) and their daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Ryall, of Trenton, New Jersey; John Scuddler, the mis-

sonary, who married Harriet, daughter of Gideon Waterbury, of Stamford, Connecticut, whose eight sons all became famous as physicians and ministers; William Washington Scudder, professor of mathematics in Dickinson College; Joseph Scudder, a lawyer in Freehold, New Jersey; Cornelia Scudder, who married the Rev. Jacob Fonda; Juliet Philip Scudder, who married Daniel B. Ryall, a prominent lawyer of Freehold, New Jersey; Matilda Scudder, who married Jonathan Forman, of Freehold; Jane Scudder, who married the Rev. Christopher Hunt, of New York; and Theodosia Scudder, who married the Rev. Dr. William J. Fohlman, who both went as missionaries to China, where they died.

Doctor Henry Martin Scudder, the son of the missionary, John Scudder, still further in the line of descent, carried the remarkable traits of this family. His records seem to prove unanswerably the influence of heredity.

Some of the most familiar names brought to the New Jersey coast by the Scotch lowlanders, *viz.* Anderson, Brown, Baird, Clark, Craig, John Craig, son of Archibald, married about 1748 or Ann, daughter of Captain John Barclay, of Chumming, Cook, Fincklin, English, Henderson, Harker's, Johnstone, Laird, Campbell, McKnight, Nesmith, Newel, Steens, Wilson, Scott, etc. To-day the bearers of these names show the marked common Scotch characteristics of tall, slender, muscular men, with ruddy complexions, fire eyes, brown or sandy hair, and strong, rugged features.

At the close of the seventeenth century the English and Scotch had gained the lands covered by the New's Patent in the Raritan Bay and the Little Egg Harbor. The towns of Abbeletown, Shrewsbury, and Lumbula, Fort Mifflin, and Barnegat had been laid out, each having its fortification or meeting house. The settlers had become numerous, the surplus land sold their lands and retreated toward the Delaware. In 1702 the English planters could no longer survey the lands cleared by the Scotchmen. Early in the century had passed since the Englishmen of Georgia had surveyed the land, and the proprietors of the New Jersey colony had not yet made any progress. The land began to be sold to the Scotchmen, and some of the latter, as Abbeletown, had been situated at Abbeletown, and the Scotchmen had been the first to settle there. The Scotchmen had been the first to settle there, and the Scotchmen had been the first to settle there.

Some of the Scotchmen had been the first to settle there, and the Scotchmen had been the first to settle there. The Scotchmen had been the first to settle there, and the Scotchmen had been the first to settle there.

of the pine forests along the coast—tar, pitch, charcoal and lumber, were shipped from Shark River or Nollequesset.

Inland Wickatunck and Topanemus, with fertile Chingaroras, must have a nearby port or landing, therefore on June 7, 1701, a "patent was granted to John Johnstone, of Monmouth county, for a lot on Wingsunk Neck for a landing and road, between the Old Oysterbank Landing, called John Reid's, in length from low water mark of Matawan Creek to Wickatunck, one hundred feet wide; also one hundred acres of barren land, N. Andrew Burnet, formerly Thomas Warace, East, Thomas Hart: to be used by grantee and the following named: John Reid, Peter Watson, Patrick Cuman, Walter Ker, Patrick Inlay, John Brown, John Baird, William Ridford, Alexander Napier, John Hanson (Hampton), John Nesmith, William Naughty, Alken Callwell, John Campbell, Robert Ray, James Reid, James Melvin, William Clarke, William Ronald, William Laing, James Edward, John Helron (Hepburne)," all of Monmouth county. On March 22d, 1701, a deed for the same tract had on the east side of and along Matawan Creek, been given to the same parties by the owners, Steven and Thomas Warne, Proprietors. By comparing the above list of names with the list of the indentured servants sent out in 1684 to Perth Amboy by the Scotch Proprietors, it will be seen that many of the latter settled in Monmouth, and the deeds transferring and locating lands show that they first settled and established the towns of Wickatunck and Topanemus, about twelve years before the new town, their port, was contemplated. In 1701 the one hundred acres upon which the town was to be built were "barren land." In remembrance of the old Scotch city, dear to some of these men, the new town was named New Aberdeen. It has since been named Middletown Point and Matawan.

The Middletown men were not slow to perceive the limits set to their plantations by the coming of the Scotch Proprietors into the heart of their claim. They had surveyed and apportioned all lands east of Matawan Creek and Wickatunck before that town was laid out, 1688. In 1685 they obtained a license to purchase twelve hundred acres of land at Crosswicks from the Indians. It was granted to Joseph Throckmorton, John Smith and Gerard (Garret) Wall, all of Middletown. It was divided into forty-eight shares, and taken up by John Stout, Joseph and John Throckmorton, Joseph Grover, Jonathan Holmes, John Smith, James Bowne, James Ashton, Benjamin Borden, etc. This was called the "Crosswicks Purchase." When Robert, the son of Peter Gordon, sold the land given to him by his father, one boundary of which "ran along a row of trees above Abram Lincoln's 'hop,'" to Robert Inlay in 1753, one boundary was from line of "Ort Sutherland to Anabaptist line." The above names of land owners under the

"Crosswicks Purchase" were the sons of Middletown Patentees. Other children settled in Mercer county, the Stouts especially forming a settlement at Hopewell. The year 1688 was an eventful one for the Anabaptists of Middletown. The abdication of James II and the accession of William of Orange to the throne of England gave to the persecuted sects of the kingdom and Colonies a feeling of security long unknown. The Baptist churches of England and Wales began to organize. "Upwards of One Hundred Congregations (denying Arminianism) met together in London from the Third of the Seventh Month to the Eleventh of the same, 1689," and adopted a Confession of Faith. More than a year earlier Thomas Killingworth was a witness to the will of John Martin, of Piscataway. His wife, Esther Martin, was heiress and executor, and his sons, John and Benjamin Martin, with sons-in-law, Hopewell Hull and John Langstaff, were overseers and assistants. Hopewell Hull, John Martin, John Langstaff and John Fitzrandolph were among the earliest settlers of Piscataway in 1668. Their descendants have been well known in Monmouth county. Thomas Killingworth, "gentleman," was an ordained Baptist minister, and in 1688 visited Middletown. He regularly organized the Old Baptist church there, the oldest in the State. It was a congregation of Particular or Calvinistic Baptists. The names of the first members were Richard Stout, John Stout, James Grover, Jonathan Bowne, Obadiah Holmes, John Rackman, John Wilson, Walter Wall, John Cox, Jonathan Holmes, George Mount, William Cheeseman, William Layton, William Compton, James Ashton, John Bowne, Thomas Whitlock and James Grover, Jr. These men, from Rhode Island and Gravesend, had come to Middletown as Calvinists, deniers of infant baptism and firm believers in liberty of conscience. They were accompanied by friends of all three shades of belief denominated Calvinists, Armenians and Socinians, but they all seem to have been believers in liberty of conscience and disbelievers in infant baptism. Even many of the early Quakers or Socinians of Shrewsbury held the same views of magistrates as their baptist brethren, viz., "2. It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the office of a Magistrate, when called thereunto; in the Management whereof, as they ought especially to maintain Justice and Peace, according to the wholesome laws of each Kingdom and Commonwealth: So far that end they may lawfully now under the New Testament wage War upon just and necessary Occasions. 3. Civil Magistrates being set up by God, for the ends aforesaid, Subjection in all lawful things Things commanded by them, ought to be yielded by us in the Lord, not only for Wrath but for conscience sake; and we ought to make Supplications and Prayers for Kings, and all that are in Authority, that under them we may live a quiet and peaceful Life, in all Godliness and

Holmess." This principle of Christian citizenship taught earnestly and constantly throughout New Jersey had a decided effect upon the substantial building of the commonwealth. It made "Jersey Justice" famous.

Thomas Killingworth probably ordained James Ashton, one of the Middletown men, as the first pastor of the church, for after the organization he regularly took charge of the congregation. Prior to this time John Bowne is said to have preached. He was a veteran in the cause of religious liberty. "Governor Stuyvesant having attempted to coerce the Quakers at Flushing into submission to some rather arbitrary requirements upon the subject of religion, found it expedient to arrest and transport to Holland one of their principle men, John Bowne, to be there punished for his heretical opinions and practices." But the sturdy old Quaker came back triumphantly in the following year, as bearer of a letter of religious toleration, from Amsterdam, April 16, 1663. ("The Huguenot Settlers of New York and Vicinity," by Frank W. Ballard.) The Quakers and Anabaptists were often confused at this time when men in authority did not take time to analyze the many slight shades of difference. The cause at issue was religious toleration. Only one year after the return from Amsterdam, we find John Bowne defending himself and his company against the officers of Governor Stuyvesant on the shore of Middletown. He was also one of the defenders of the Monmouth patent. In an old Book of Surveys (Salem), New Jersey, Archives, Calendar New Jersey Records, is the oath of office of John Bowne and John Throckmorton as Deputies for Middletown and Shrewsbury, 1675. The same year Acts were passed "to settle the Militia, to repair the arms, for building forts, and to provide shot." John Bowne of Flushing, Long Island, Patentee of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and lay preacher among the Baptists of Middletown, was decidedly a fight-if-you-must Cromwellian Baptist rather than a peaceful non-combatant George Fox Quaker. John Bowne died in January, 1683.

On July 4, 1681, a memorandum is recorded giving the following military commissions for Middletown and Shrewsbury: Captain John Bowne, Lieutenant James Grover, and Ensign John Stout for Middletown; and Captain John Slocum, Lieutenant Thomas Huet, and Ensign George Hulet for Shrewsbury. Captain John Bowne was the son of John Bowne, Patentee. Both are buried in the old Presbyterian burying ground in Middletown. "Captain John Bowne died March 13, 1715-16, aged 52 years." He was born in 1663-4, and was but seventeen when the commissions were granted in 1681, therefore that commission must have been granted to his father, John Bowne, the "Quaker" Patentee, preacher, etc. An agreement dated May 27, 1684, between Lilea, widow and administratrix of John

Bowne, deceased, late of Middletown, mentions as his children, John, Obadiah, Deborah, Sarah and Catherine. The administratrix gave as her bondsmen her son, John Bowne, and Andrew Bowne, of New York, merchant. John Salter married a daughter of Obadiah, son of John Bowne, of Flushing, Patentee, and brother of Captain John Bowne, of Middletown. In 1760 Obadiah Bowne owned 1,210 acres in Monmouth county between Hoop River, John Wilson, Jr., John Guisburtson, Daniel Hendrickson, Walter Wright, James Dorsett, Gershom Wall and Gershom Bowne. The last will and testament of Edward Smith, of Middletown, December 24, 1685, C. 1, with his wife in 1650 had suffered with Obadiah Holmes in New Plymouth "for continuing a meeting upon the Lord's Day from house to house," bequeathed property to John and Obadiah Bowne, sons of John Bowne, deceased, to his widow, their mother, to Gershom Mott, to Stephen Arnold, his brother-in-law, and to Philip Smith, of Newport, Rhode Island, his brother. Letters of administration were issued to the latter April 8, 1686. The witnesses were Richard Stout, Sr., Andrew Bowne, James Bowne and Jonathan Huller. James Bowne, of Monmouth county, related to and contemporaneous with John Bowne, Patentee, had four sons: Andrew, merchant in New York; James, having land at Shoal Harbor and Crosswicks, William and John, coldwainer. By 1689 Andrew owned 1,920 acres on the south side of Raritan River and 1,038 acres at Clunguoras. James Bowne deeded, September 22, 1699, all of his property at Crosswicks, Shoal Harbor and Barnegat, to his brothers Andrew, William and John. James Bowne married Mary, the daughter of Richard and Penelope Stout, July 16, 1700. Captain John Bowne obtained confirmation of title to pay quit-rent for 620 acres in Monmouth county, situated as follows: "viz., one hundred and forty acres adjoining his late farm, called Nichols, between Gershom Bowne, deceased, Obadiah Bowne, James and Jonathan Stout; one hundred and twenty acres adjoining Gershom Mott and James Dorsett; one hundred acres adjoining Gershom Wallen (Walling), Hartshorne, Clayton, Hutton's Brook and Jer. Bennet; two hundred and fifty acres between Obadiah Bowne, John Bowne, formerly John Johnstone, and Gershom Bowne." Gershom Mott held his land (fifty acres) prior to 1685. His descendants multiplied and married into the Crawford, Leonard, Morford and other families well known throughout New Jersey and New York in Baptist circles. James Dorsett was the ancestor of Hannah Dorsett, the mother of Joseph D. Belle, of New Jersey. A patent was granted to James Dorsett for two hundred and two acres of land at Middletown. Upon that some land stands a little homestead still owned by a Dorsett, which was visited by Governor Belle only a few years ago. He married a Miss Randolph, descended from the Fitzrandolphs, of

Piscataway. The families above mentioned were Baptists, and when (in 1688) Thomas Killingworth organized the Baptist church of Middletown, of which the Holmdel church was a division, and about one year later organized the Piscataway church, the children and grandchildren of the first settlers had multiplied and the congregations, if not the membership, were large. The second and third generations of Stouts, Grovers, Holmes, Walls, Comptons, Applegates, Ashtons, Smiths, Coxes, Mounts, Laytons, etc., were growing to manhood and its responsibilities. In a few years, needing more room, they formed settlements in other parts of the State as they had at Crosswicks.

Thomas Killingworth, in 1693, appears on the Salem records as the owner of a town lot in Salem Town. In the spring of 1696 he organized the Baptist church of Cohansey and became its regular minister. Charles Angelo, of Salem Town, husbandman, in 1696 deeded to Widow Elizabeth Smith, of Salem county, a house and ten acres in Salem Town "for her lifetime, and after her death to Prudence, wife of Thomas Killingworth." Again, in 1702, John Vance deeded to Thomas Killingworth, both of Salem Town, a town lot of sixteen acres, some cattle and chattels, "including a painted carpet." Benedict, in his "History of the Baptists," claims the church at Cohansey had its origin in Ireland. He quotes a historical sketch, viz.: "About the year 1683 some Baptists from the county of Tipperary in Ireland settled in the neighborhood of Cohansey; particularly David Sheppard, Thomas Abbot, William Button, etc." In Cohansey graveyard is a stone with this inscription upon it: "Here lies Deborah Swinney, who died April 4, 1760, aged 77 years. She was the first white female child born at Cohansey." If we take her age out of 1760, it will appear she was born in 1683, the time fixed by Mr. Kelsey for the settling of the place by Irish Baptists, and Swinney was an Irish name." The Rev. Robert Kelsey, born near Drummore, Ireland, in 1711, became pastor of this church in 1756. As early as 1677 a number of men from Middletown and Shrewsbury purchased town lots and lands in Cohansey and along the river. Their names were Mount, Burden, Lippincott, Anthony Page, of Middletown, Lawrence, etc. Obadiah Holmes, son of the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Rhode Island, after a residence in Middletown and on Staten Island, finally settled in Salem county and became identified with the Cohansey church. The Baptists of Cohansey held intimate relation with the Welsh Baptists in Delaware and Pennsylvania on the opposite side of the river.

Cape May is both geologically and genealogically a child of the sea. The ocean drifted together and built up the land; it carried upon its

document expressed as a matter of course relations to the records of the county of the year 1666. Among the records of the year 1668 is a grant of land to the same person in 1666.

On January 15, 1668, William Johnson, son of John Johnson of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, sailed from Elizabeth Town in the barkentine ship "Sandy Hook" out to Cape May in the company of the fishermen for the Whale Fishery. His daughter had been married to John Hobben, and after his death she married Henry Leonard of William Town, N. J., May 14, 1686. On January 26, 1678, his daughter, Hannah, the wife of Henry Leonard of Cape May, made an affidavit concerning her father's will and why it was not obeyed, which then years after the "Privileges, Conditions and Limitations" for the Whale Fishery were granted William Johnson and others, a charter (1678) was granted "for a Whale Fishing Company consisting of Joseph Huert, Thomas Ingram, Richard Dairs, Isaac Bennet, Richard Huert, Thomas Huert, Henry Leonard, Samuel Leonard, John Whitlock, John Crafford, Thomas Applegate and Charles Dennis." Of these seven, Randall Huert or Hewitt, Henry Leonard, John Whitlock and John Crafford, all of Middletown and Shrewsbury, became residents of Cape May, and are among the earliest recorded land holders. The descendants of Isaac Bennet also became identified with the southern counties of the coast. They, with other whitemen and seamen from New England, Long Island, Elizabeth Town, Wallbridge and Menmouth county, began very early to frequent the coast from Little Egg Harbor to Cape May and the Bay of the Delaware. Many probably began to settle upon lands long before they received legal grants for them. In his history of the Baptist church of Cape May, Benedict claims that "The foundation of this church was laid in the year 1672, when a company of emigrants from England arrived in the Delaware, some of whom settled at the cape. Among these were two Baptists, whose names were George Taylor and Philip Hill. Taylor kept a tavern at his home until his death in 1701. Mr. Hill kept up the meeting until 1704, when he also died."

August 26, 1686, Daniel Coxe, M. D., of London, gave power of attorney to John Forbenn and James Budd, merchants of West Jersey, to sell lands of James Hill. The following year George Taylor, captain of a small schooner traded at Cape May, was killed near Little Egg Harbor. On Coxe's second voyage he sailed for the coast of New Jersey to Little Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in the year 1688, and he is recorded in the West Jersey records. Peter Bennet was the first English settler of New Jersey. Peter Bennet was a Dutchman, who had been in the West Indies, and he was one of the first settlers

of Governor Daniel Coxe, for a tract of land from the mouth of Stephaus Creek on the north side of Delaware Bay to Petaqueick or Nixt Creek, west of Little Egg Harbour, down said river or Petaqueick to the most easterly point of Little Egg Harbour on the sea, then southwest along the seashore to Cape May, thence along the shore to the 'bottom' of the bay, thence to place of beginning." Lewis Townsend Stevens, in his "History of Cape May County," refers to an Indian deed as covering a smaller tract in the vicinity of Cape Island antedating by a few months, January 1, 1687 (probably old style) the larger purchase for Dr. Coxe. "It was found among the papers of Jacob Spicer and is now (1897) in the possession of Charles Ludlam, Esq., of Demisville." The grantor, Panktoc, deeded the tract to John Dennis, and the witnesses were Abiah Edwards and John Carman. A tripartite indenture between "Dr. Daniel Coxe, Governor and Chief Proprietor of West New Jersey, and other adjacent lands, and his wife, Rebecca, of the first part, Jonathan Greenwood and Peter Gugou, citizens of London, of the second part, and Sir Thomas Lane, Knight, with a large company of London merchants, of the third part, confirming a preceding conveyance to the party of the second part, dividing the property among the parties of the third part, and conveying to the latter one-half of all the shares in West Jersey, the land being at or near Cape May and Maurice River." This placed the ownership of the lands purchased by Adlord Bowde for Dr. Coxe from the Indian chief Sakamoy in the possession of the West Jersey Society. Jeremiah Basse, merchant, of Burlington, New Jersey, became their agent.

A letter dated December 24, 1692, from London, written by Robert Hackshaw for the Committee of the West Jersey Society to Jeremiah Basse, desired "that settlements may be encouraged at Cape May." In April, 1694, is recorded a return of a survey by George Taylor for Christopher Leaman (Leaming) of 264 acres in Cape May county "on the side of the Sound next to Benjamin Hand, and since conveyed to his son, Thomas Leaman." Also on May 2, 1693, George Taylor, carpenter, of Cape May, as agent for Dr. Coxe, sold 210 acres in Cape May to Jeremiah Basse "of Colhansey, West Jersey, who conveyed the same, for the West Jersey Society, to Benjamin Godfrey of Cape May." Another deed of this year throws some light upon the settlement of Cape May. Katherine Howell, of Philadelphia, widow of Thomas Howell, sold land in Gloucester county, New Jersey, to Henry Johnson, mariner, "late of Cape May, now of Philadelphia." He was the youngest son of William Johnson, of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, and brother to Hannah, wife of Henry Leonard, above mentioned. Not until the year 1695 were legal titles granted to the men, al-

ready agents of Cape May, whose descendants have made the list of that county. The list taken from the Calendar of New Jersey Records is as follows:

Deeds.

From the West Jersey Society, by Jeremiah Basse of Burlington, their agent, to:

April 10th, 1695.

- 1 John Richardson, of Cape May, whalerman, 124 acres, Quitrent, "two fat hens or capons," "payable to the Society as Lords of Ye manor of Cox Hall."
- 2 William Johnston, of Cape May, yeoman, 136 acres. Quitrent "two fat capons or hens."
- 3 Nathaniel Short, of Cape May, whalerman, 200 acres Quitrent "two hens or capons."

April 20, 1695.

- 4 Arthur Cressy of Cape May, yeoman, 350 acres Quitrent, "2 fat hens or capons."
- 5 Cesar Hoskins (Hodgkins) of Cape May, whalerman, 150 acres. Quitrent "2 fat hens or capons."
- 6 Jonathan Osborne, of Cape May, yeoman, 110 acres Quitrent "one fat hen or capon."
- 7 Joseph Houlding, of Cape May, yeoman, 200 acres Quitrent, "one ear of Indian corn."

April 21st, 1695.

- 8 Dorothy Hewitt (Huct) of Cape May, spinster, 340 acres. No Quitrent mentioned. Mortgage Apr. 23.

April 22st, 1695.

- 9 Cornelius Stelinger of Cape May, whalerman, 134 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 10 Henry Stites of Cape May, whalerman, 200 acres, and mortgage.
- 11 Samuel Mathews of Cape May, whaler, 175 acres.
- 12 William Mason, of Cape May, yeoman, 150 acres. Quitrent "2 fat chickens."
- 13 Humphrey Hewes, of Cape May, whaler, 200 acres. Quitrent "one ear of Indian corn."
- 14 Thomas Hand, of Cape May, whalerman, 400 acres. Quitrent, "two fat capons or hens."
- 15 Michael Pine, of Cape May, spinster, 200 acres. Quitrent "one ear of Indian corn."
- 16 Elizabeth Carment, of Cape May, spinster, 200 acres. Quitrent "one ear of Indian corn."
- 17 Esabel Wadley, of Cape May, yeoman, 170 acres, Quitrent "two fat capons or hens."

- 18 William Jacobs, of Cape May, yeoman, 340 acres. Quitrent mentioned. A mortgage April 23d.
- 19 John Canson (Corson), of Cape May, yeoman, 300 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 20 Peter Canson (Corson), of Cape May, weaver, 400 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 21 John Townsend, of Cape May, carpenter, 600 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 22 John Townsend, of Cape May, yeoman, 200 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 23 Shungar Hand, of Cape May, gentleman, 700 acres, and some 400 or 420 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 24 William Whitlock, of Cape May, gentleman, 500 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 25 John Dayton, of Cape May, yeoman, 200 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 26 Jonathan Forman, of Cape May, yeoman, 250 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 27 John & Caleb Curran, of Cape May, whitemen, 255 acres. No quitrent mentioned.
- 28 Samuel Crowell, of Cape May, gentleman, 220 acres. No quitrent mentioned.

May 30th 1695.

- 20 Jacob Spicer, of West Jersey, yeoman, 400 acres, at Cape May, between "Wills Creek" and "Eyers Creek," fronting on the Bay. Return of Survey by Joshua Barkstead, "Surveyor of Cape May," April 9th, 1696.

In June of the same year Jeremiah Bisse granted power of attorney to Joshua Barkstead, of Colhansey, and John Houlden, of Cape May, as agents of the West Jersey Society in Cape May. John Houlden was probably the son of Hannah Johnson, wife of Henry Leonard, by her first husband, Joseph Holden, who was probably a resident of Cape May before his death. Thomas Revell, trustee of the West Jersey Society, on November 2, 1697, granted a deed to "John Whitlock, now or late of Middletown, East Jersey, carpenter, confirming a deed to said Whitlock by John Jervis, of Cape May, for 320 acres near Cape May on the Sound, bought of George Cox as agent of Daniel Cox." John Jervis came from Long Island where the Scudder, Jervis and Townsend families have intermarried.

After the West Jersey Society had obtained the charter of the Indian purchase of Dr. Cox, in 1692, Cape May was made a county with its present boundaries, and divided into four townships, viz., Dennis, Lower, Middle and Upper. When Jacob Spicer died on September 17, 1705, he made provision in his will "for council grants of five pounds each to the religious institutions of the Quakers in the upper precinct, Baptists in the middle

presbiter, and the Presbyterians of the lower precinct." (Steele's "History of Cape May County.") Thus Cape May, like old Middletown, settled by the same class of people, was naturally divided into three distinct religious communities, characteristic of the people who gathered in the first centers of settlement.

The oldest organized religious body was that of the Baptists of the Upper precinct. Very early in the congregation gathered at the house of George Taylor. He was probably related to the Taylors of Middletown, Worcester county, who were often coming to New Jersey (English Baptists), seeking game and merchants. His children bore the same names that Edward Taylor, of Middletown, gave to his children. The same year that the Middletown congregation was organized by Thomas Killingworth and John Ashton became its pastor, the Rev. Elias Keach, son of the famous Benjamin Keach, of London, who signed the Confession of Faith of one hundred congregations in England and Wales in 1689, ordained "one Ashton a deacon of Cape May." Obadiah Holmes settled at Co-hansey, and James Ashton, of Middletown, Monmouth county, purchased lands there. Deacon Ashton, of Cape May, was probably his son. In 1712 the church was organized under its first ordained pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel Jenkins, a Welshman, who had lately come to America to the Welsh Baptists of Welsh Tract, Delaware with his wife, Esther Jones. They had nine children, viz: Hannah, Phoebe, Nathaniel, (his successor), Tabitha, David, Jonathan, Esther, Abinadab, and Jonathan; these traced it to the families of the Swaws, Seeleys, Downeys, Harrises, Poles, Lakes and Taylors. The members who formed Jenkins' church, June 24, 1712, and followed his teachings were, viz.: Arthur Cresse, Seth Buel, Madam Smith, William Seagrave, Jonathan Swain, John Stillwell, Henry Stites, Benjamin Hand, Richard Boms, Ebenezer Swain, William Smith, John Taylor, Abraham Hand, Christopher Church, Charles Robison, Easter Jenkins, Ruth Dean, Lydia Swan, Elizabeth Buel, Jeruthy Buel, Hannah Wildair, Sarah Hiseox, Elizabeth Stillwell, Elizabeth Taylor, Hannah Taylor, Hannah Stites, Margery Smith, Elodie Smith, Ruth Swain, Mary Swain, Mary Cresse, Mary Osborn, Abigail Buck, Elizabeth Robison and Mary Jennings. (Steele's "History of Cape May County.") A number of the above names are associated with the families of New England descent who settled upon Long Island, Staten Island and at Elizabeth Town, viz.: Cresse, Stillwell, Swain, Osborn, Smith, etc. Arthur Cresse and John Stillwell owned land upon Staten Island.

The first Presbytery of Cape May county was that of Philadelphia, organized in 1705, and the first licensed pastor of the Lower Precinct was the

Rev. John Bradner. The church records prior to 1754 were lost. Johnson in his "History of Salem" states that "the present supporters of the Presbyterian church are principally the descendants" of those who purchased an old parsonage, probably about 1754, viz.:

Humphry Hughes,	Samuel Eldridge,
George Hand,	Recompence Jonathan Furman,
John Parsons,	Ezekiel Eldridge,
Col. Jacob Spicer,	Eleanor Newton,
Shamgar Hand,	Joseph Wilden,
Joshua Gulicksen,	Nathaniel Norton,
Samuel Johnston,	Nathaniel Rex,
Constant Hughes,	Yelverson Crowell,
Cornelius Schellenger,	Josiah Crowell,
Jehu Hand,	William Mulford,
Nathaniel Hand,	William Matthews,
Barnabas Crowell,	Samuel Bancroft,
Jehu Richardson,	Eleazer Nocault,
George Crawford,	Joshua Crofferd,
Benjamin Stites,	Samuel Foster,
Jeremiah Hand,	John Matthews,

These names represent the New England and Long Island Puritan seamen and whalers and wool raisers, the Dutch Calvinists of Long Island, and the Scotch Presbyterians of Monmouth county, New Jersey. The Crowells were descended from Joseph Crowell, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, an identified servant of William Dockwra, merchant of London, whose sons, Yelverton (or Yelverson) and Joseph settled in Cape May. John Crawford, "gentleman of Ayrshire, Scotland," then of Middletown, and his wife, had two sons, George the elder, and John the younger. George inherited the estate left by his father in Middletown. To John, his father gave a home at Middletown and 280 acres at Waakaack. The latter was sold to Elisha Lawrence a few months before John Crawford bought 300 acres on New England Creek, Cape May. He was a "mariner" and a member of the Whale Fishing Company. His wife's name was Abigail. He and his brother, George, had sons named George, Joshua and Job, and each had a daughter, Elizabeth. Recompence Jonathan Furman was descended from Jonathan Forman, a Scotch Presbyterian of Freehold, Monmouth county.

For a time the Rev. Samuel Finley, afterward president of Princeton College, was pastor of the Cape May Presbyterian church. His wife was Rebecca Breese, the daughter of Samuel Breese, born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1667. His father, Sidney Breese married Mary Alexander, and came from Shrewsbury, England, to Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Elizabeth,

the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Finley and Rebecca Breese, married Rev. Jedediah Morse, the geographer, and they were the parents of Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse, "one of the world's greatest benefactors, inventor of the magnetic telegraph."

To the "Upper Precinct" came very early (1661-2) the Quakers, Christopher Leamyng (now Leaming), Jacob Spicer, John Townsend, John and Peter Corson, Japhet Leeds, Elizabetth Garretson, Peter White, the Goldens, Henry Young, John Willits, Isaac Bennet, Joseph Ludlam, Henry Stites, etc. The first meeting house was called "The Old Cedar Meeting House." These Quakers came originally from Long Island, but some of them passed through Staten Island, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Burlington or Gloucester and back again to the seacoast. The Leamings, Spicers, Townsends, Ludlams and Stites were of good English stock, and came from Long Island.

Peter and John Corson were of Dutch descent from Long Island or Staten Island. In 1840 their descendants in Upper township, Cape May, numbered fifty-two families. John Townsend emigrated from England to Long Island previous to 1680, and about 1690, with his wife, "cleared lands and built a cabin and mill on the site of Thomas Van Gilder's."

The story of Henry Young is a romance of the sea. "He was impressed in England, his native country, when very young, on board of a man-of-war, from which he made his escape to a vessel bound to Philadelphia. Here, to elude pursuit, he was secreted in a hogshead, in the hold of the vessel, and as soon as they put to sea he was relieved; but not until nearly exhausted for want of fresh air." Such was the story of many a sailor boy and emigrant of the seventeenth century. Some ran away from home in a wild spirit of adventure, many fled from cruel environments, but, saddest of all, many—very many—little children were kidnapped and carried to the Colonies to be sold as slaves and apprentices.

The Quakers of Cape May long held their own faith and did not revert to the Church of England. They did not come under the influence of Keith's preaching, but slowly, as their descendants multiplied, they intermarried with the Baptists and Presbyterians of the other townships and became prominently identified with them.

The merchants and seamen remained longer "traders of the sea" than the settlers of Monmouth. The soil of Monmouth was fertile and tempted its owners to stay at home and profit by its products, but the soil of Cape May was sandy, and only adapted to the raising of grains and tobacco. Here the oak timber lands were cleared. The marshes and rich banks of soft, vigorous grass gave good pasture for the cattle and sheep.

When the hour came to take up arms for independence the descendants of the Old Whig seamen and yeomen of Cape May remained Whigs almost to a man. There was little, if any, of the spirit of Toryism among them. Like Old Monmouth, Cape May lay at the mouth of a great river and near a great city. She suffered bitterly but was unflinching in her heroic constancy.

Not far from where the Delaware sweeps around the eastern side of the city of Philadelphia, two of the large rivers of New Jersey arise and flow down toward the bays and inlets of the coast, whose breakwaters are the sandbars built by the waters of rivers and ocean. Along the banks of the rivers and their tributary streams the pine trees have gathered deep and dark, their tall tops breathing the soft, warm airs of the gulf stream. Through every needle, bough and trunk down to the deepest rootlet, creeps the life of the ocean. Over their heads gathered the briny mists that in descending feed the streams at their feet, and filtering through the sands of ancient beaches nourished each stately stem. These rivers, forests and beaches were like those from which the Saxon Vikings built their ships and sailed across the north sea to colonize England.

“Seventy ells and four extended
On the grass the vessel’s keel;
High above it, gilt and splendid
Rose the figure-head ferocious
With its crest of steel.

“Then they launched her from the tressels,
In the ship yard by the sea;
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as she!”

—Translation of the “Saga of Olaf,” H. W. Longfellow.

Landing in England with his family and clansmen the Viking selected his home. “The settlement consisted of a number of families holding a district, and the land was regularly divided into three portions. There was the village itself, in which the people lived in homes built of wood or rude stone work. Around the village were a few small enclosures or grass yards for rearing calves and baiting stock; this was the common farmstead. Around this was the arable land, where the villagers grew their corn and other vegetables; and around this lay the common meadows, or pasture land, held by the whole community, so that each family could turn its cattle into it, subject to the regulations of an officer elected by the people, whose duty it was to see that no one trespassed on the rights of his neighbor, or turned too many cattle into the common pasture. Around the whole colony held the woods and uncultivated land which was left in its

“The state, where the people cut their timber and mow the pastures, where they sow their pigs in the glades of the forests,” (“English Villages,” by P. M. Mitchell.)

Centuries passed, and descendants of these Viking colonists, having been conquered by their civilized kinsmen of Normandy, having received the religion of Christ, having experienced every political change from a democracy to an absolute monarchy and back again to a republic, came to New Jersey and established just such towns as their forefathers had planted in England. The educated and often wealthy merchants and seamen of the shores of the North Sea reverted to the domestic simplicity of their forefathers in the forests of a new world. The “Peace-stuff” of Christ, in the storm on the Sea of Galilee, had forever tamed the savage in each breast and the man—the hero—was greater and stronger than ever before.

The section of New Jersey covered by the bays and watered by the two rivers which flow into Great Egg Harbor and Little Egg Harbor is the scene of the historical romance and heroism of the maritime life of the summer world. It is divided into Atlantic county, formerly part of Gloucester, and the eastern part of Burlington county. There were few settlers in the place, only a few lumbermen, larval burbers, etc., in the early times, but the bays and inlets were frequented by whalers and merchants (as at Cape May), and gradually settlements were made. When the Quakers of the “Upper Precinct” of Cape May held their first meetings they were joined by two men from the opposite side of Great Egg Harbor, John Somers and John Scull. On November 29 and 30, 1665, Thomas Budd, of Philadelphia, merchant, deeded lands at Great Egg Harbor to John Somers, of West Jersey, husbandman; Jonathan Adams, of Long Island, New York, yeoman; John Scull, “late of Long Island, New York,” yeoman; John Valentine, late of Long Island, New York; Peter Cowanover, late of Long Island, New York, yeoman, and John Gilbert, senior, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, yeoman. These men were also whalers. John Somers settled at Somers’ Point. His descendant, Captain Richard Somers, of the United States Navy, son of Colonel Richard Somers, of the Revolution, was given command of the “Newus,” which sailed with the Mediterranean Squadron under Commodore Preble, in the summer of 1803, for the maintaining the blockade off Tripoli, the Captain Somers conceived and volunteered to execute the plan of running the ketch “Intrepid” by the double opportunity of fireship and mine, and into the harbor among the Median corsairs. A tremendous explosion took place at night in the darkness was all that was ever known of the fate of Captain Richard Somers. But the Jersey seamen who sailed with that squadron would not have been so bold, had it not been for the aid of the coast of old Barba-

ree," to the boys who became soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. Many a boy was tempted or induced to leave his home by the recital of those tales of the corsairs and Barbary pirates. How could sailor or boy fail to feel the thrill of patriotism at the narration of deeds that made the old powers of Europe wonder! A new power had brought peace and security to the Mediterranean where it had not been known since Admiral Blake, under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, had rescued English slaves and obtained indemnity for English ships taken by the Barbary pirates.

William Biddle, of West Jersey, a Quaker, and one of the Proprietors with William Penn, owned and deeded lands to Nicholas Brown on Little Egg Harbor in 1699. He was probably the son of John Biddle, a socinian divine much persecuted both by the Church of England and all Calvinists because of his disbelief in the doctrine of the Trinity. Cromwell banished him to Scilly and "allowed him one hundred crowns a year for his maintenance," until the troubles had subsided, when he was set at liberty. After the restoration he was imprisoned in Newgate, where he died in 1662. William Biddle, of New Jersey, had a son, William, who became a merchant of Philadelphia, and married "an amiable lady, the daughter of Nicholas Scull," who for "many years was the surveyor-general of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania." He was probably descended from John Scull, of Great Egg Harbor. William Biddle and his "amiable lady" had a son, Nicholas Biddle, born September 10, 1750. He entered the British Navy, but in 1773, wishing to join an Arctic expedition to find the northwest passage, he "laid aside his uniform" and "shipped secretly as an able seaman" on board the "Carcase," one of the two ships about to sail. Horatio Nelson (later Lord Nelson), the hero of the battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805), sailed in the same vessel and he and Nicholas Biddle became coxswains during the voyage. When the Colonies revolted, Nicholas Biddle returned to Philadelphia and entered the newly created navy of the Colonies under Commodore Hopkins. At the close of 1776 he was given command of the "Randolph," a new frigate of thirty-two guns. In his first short cruise from Philadelphia he quelled a mutiny excited by some English prisoners who had wished to join his crew, and had entered Charleston harbor to refit defective masts. Again sailing, he had, just out of Charleston, captured four Jamaica vessels on their way to London. The government of South Carolina then gave him command of a little squadron of four vessels beside his own, and fifty continental infantrymen as marines. After cruising off Barbadoes and capturing several prizes, he with the "Randolph," thirty-two guns, "Fair American," fourteen guns, "Polly," sixteen guns, and "Notre Dame," sixteen guns, engaged on March 7, 1778, the British line of battleship "Yarmouth," sixty-four

guns. Captain Biddle fell severely wounded in the thigh. To prevent confusion he called for a chair, and when his vessel was blown up twenty minutes later he was sitting on deck still in command. Only four out of three hundred and fifteen survived this disaster, the cause of which has never been known.

The history of the Pennington family is a succession of sea romances and records of honorable statesmanship. In 1643 Ephraim Pennington, who had come from England, took the oath of allegiance to the New Haven Colony. He was probably related to Isaac Pennington, "a zealous Quaker" and son of a mayor of London. As early as 1675 his son, Ephraim Pennington, was holding land in Newark, New Jersey. His grandson, Samuel Pennington, son of Judah, married Mary Sanford. She was descended from Captain William Sanford, of Barbadoes. Governor Carteret granted to him a patent for lands between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, which he named New Barbadoes. Another large tract was granted to Captain John Berry. Both of these captains were members of the Deputy Governor Lawrie's Council until October 5, 1686, and in every way were prominent in the earliest settlement of New Jersey. Richard, the son of Captain John Berry, married Nidemia, the daughter of Captain William Sanford. His will, dated January 2, 1690-91, and probated September, 1694, mentions his wife, Sarah Whartman, "while some Considerable Reasons Engaged us to Consider our marriage." The children were Katherine, Peregrine, William, Grace, Elizabeth and Nidemia, wife of Richard Berry. The wife was executrix, assisted by Colonel Andrew Hamilton, James Emmet, Gabriel Meenviel and William Nicholls. This was accompanied by the "certificate" of "Richard Vernon that he joined together in matrimony William Sanford and Sarah Whartman in the presence of Captain William Cowell, John Spencer, and others on board the pinnac 'Susan' in the river of Surenham." Dated March 27, 1677. Ten years after the marriage, Sarah Whartman signed an acknowledgment "that she did not, as required by deed of indenture of April 24th, 1677 (about one month after the marriage) from William Sanford, impower the estate, set over to her trust for Nidemia Sanford, eldest daughter of William, and her own natural children, Catherine, Peregrine, William and Grace. They were probably born after the secret marriage, judging from their ages at the time of their deaths. William, son of Captain William Sanford, was also member of the Council under Governor Andrew Hamilton, His Excellency Lord Oandary, His Excellency Lord Lovelace, and Governor Richard Ingoldsby. During the start of the Spanish succession, William Sanford, born in New York from Carolina, was chased by a French privateer and made a narrow escape into Sandy Hook Bay. Mary

Sanford, who married Samuel Pennington, was his great-granddaughter. They had ten children. The sixth was William Sanford Pennington, Governor of New Jersey from 1813 to 1815. His younger brother, Nathan, volunteered in the Continental State Troops during the Revolution, when only nineteen, and nearly died of starvation while a prisoner of the British in Quebec, Canada. He married Margaret Westcott Leonard, daughter of Colonel Richard Westcott, also famous in the Revolutionary history of Atlantic county. Others of the name of Pennington have since been well known both on the sea and on the land.

Two of the best known and most popular officers of the navy of the United States, who, by their gallant deeds made its creation a demand of the people against the political policies of those in control of government, were Commodore Bainbridge and Captain James Lawrence. They were descended from the Anabaptist and Quaker merchants and seamen who first settled in Monmouth and Burlington counties, New Jersey. Their remote ancestors were the Saxon Sea Kings, from the peninsula of Denmark, who colonized the eastern counties or shires of England. Through generation after generation, for centuries their people had belonged to the sea.

Commodore William Bainbridge was the son of Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, who was born in Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) near Trenton, New Jersey, and Mary Taylor, of Middletown. As early as 1684 Joseph Bainbridge, of New York, merchant, purchased land on the Raritan River. In 1695 John Bainbridge and Sarah, his wife, owned lands in Maidenhead. John, Junior, a carpenter, lived in Crosswicks; Edmund, probably the oldest son of John Bainbridge, of Maidenhead, resided at home, inheriting the father's estate. His wife's name was Abigail. Their fourth son, Absalom, born at Maidenhead, graduated at Princeton, and for a while practiced medicine in his native village. After his marriage he moved to New York city. He was a Tory and a surgeon in the Loyalist Volunteer "Skinner's Brigade." Mary, his wife, was the daughter of John Taylor, of Middletown. George Hutcheson, of Sheffield, England, distiller, brother-in-law of William Taylor, of Dore, Derbyshire, England, granted one thirty-second of a share of West Jersey to the latter in trust for Samuel Taylor, stuff weaver, January 29, 1677-8. These papers were lost. On September 27-8, 1681, Samuel Taylor bought his one-thirty-second of George Hutcheson. He now resided in Crosswicks. A memorandum of a deed, dated September 5-6, 1678, from George Hutcheson, of Sheffield, England, to Edward Taylor, of Briggfhouse, County of York, England, Gentleman, for "1/8 of one of the three-ninetieths parts of West Jersey." Later, Edward Taylor sold lands in Burlington. As early as March 17, 1677, Charles Haynes

700 acres of land in Middletown to Edward Taylor. He also purchased a lot there in 1688 and again in 1692. Samuel and Edward Taylor, of Coxsack and Middletown, were probably related, and one of them was probably the ancestor of John Taylor, sheriff of Monmouth county. He is said to have been the grand-son of Edward Taylor and son of George Taylor of Carret's Hill. Just a few years before the Revolution, John Taylor built the fine old colonial house in Middletown which was owned by Edwin Beckman when it was burned a few years ago. There Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, of West Jersey, married Mary Taylor. John Taylor was a lawyer, and his property was about to be confiscated, when George Crawford, great-grand-son of John Crawford, of Middletown, purchased the lands, or held them in trust. After the marriage of George Crawford to Mary Seabrook, and later to Eleanor Schuck, he resided in the house with John Taylor, and there they for several years carried on a mercantile business. William Bainbridge assisted in making the survey, and signed the deed which conveyed the property to George Crawford in 1702. For many years sailors who had known the merchants, John Taylor and George Crawford, and some who had sailed with the Commodore, were accustomed to visit the old home at the west end of Middletown street.

Captain James Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake," whose dying words have become the synonym for heroic perseverance, was related to many of the families of Monmouth. He was born in Burlington, New Jersey, on October 1, 1781. Almost a century and a half had passed since his first ancestor had sailed from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. He was William Lawrence, a boy twelve years old. When about forty-two years of age he became one of the Middletown Patentees. Before 1670 he had been a town overseer and constable of Middletown. On December 3, 1670, James Mills ("formerly shipmaster and lying in James River in Virginia") and William Lawrence, came before Edward Trette, town clerk of Middletown, "to have a former sale of land made void." Whereas James Mills had formerly received a bill of sale, of William Lawrence, sometime an inhabitant of Middleborough upon Long Island for his house and lands there, etc.; William Lawrence purchased lands from the Scotch Proprietors in Massachusetts, Barnegat and near Perth Amboy. Through the purchase of the proprietary claim of David Testa, late Lord of Maryland, etc., had been sold, of John Campbell the attorney at law, in and county of Essex when he was called on December 24, 1670, with the said James Lawrence, 1684, etc.; etc. Lawrence became a proprietor of the said tract of land, etc., called "Middleborough," in Middleborough, county of Essex, New York, part of England, of Maryland, Scotland, etc., in the Province of Middleburgh, Monmouth county," the latter tract was to be held in the share of

East Jersey deeded to the Laird of Monyvard by the Earl of Perth. As early as 1676 William Lawrence obtained lands at Cobansey through his agent, Anthony Page, also one of the Middletown Patentees. His children inherited those lands in the different parts of the State. William Lawrence, Jr., married Ruth Gibbons and remained in Middletown. Hannah Lawrence married Joseph Grover, of Middletown. John and Joseph became identified with Manasquan, and Elisha, born about 1666, married Lucy Stout, daughter or granddaughter of Richard and Penelope Stout. In 1688 and 1690 Elisha Lawrence obtained lots of land in Middletown. In 1698 his father conveyed to him lots of land amounting to 123 acres. He also purchased in 1698 the 280 acres sold by John Crawford and his wife, Abigail, when they moved to Cape May. Elisha Lawrence moved westward toward Upper Freehold and Crosswicks with other sons of the Middletown Patentees. He had four daughters, "Hannah, who married Richard Salter; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Salter; Sarah, who married John Embers, and Rebecca, who married a New Yorker named Watson," and three sons, Joseph, Elisha and John. The latter "ran the noted Lawrence's line between East and West Jersey." He was born in 1708 and "married Mary, daughter of William Hartshorne, and had children as follows: John, a physician who died unmarried; Helena, who married James Holmes, merchant, New York; Lucy, who married Rev. Henry Waddell, of New York, who was installed pastor of the Episcopal church at Shrewsbury, in 1788; Elizabeth, who married William Le Compte, of Georgia; Sarah and Mary, who died single, and Elisha, who married Mary Ashfield, of New York, and who was sheriff of Monmouth county at the breaking out of the Revolution." ("Old Times in Monmouth.") The Lawrences were Loyalists in the war for independence.

Elisha Lawrence, the son of Elisha Lawrence and Lucy Stout, had a son named John Brown Lawrence, who was the father of Captain James Lawrence. He had served gallantly in the Tripolitan war with Commodore Bainbridge, Captain Richard Somers, and Lieutenant James Biddle. When Captain Lawrence fell dying into the arms of his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Cox, he uttered the few Anglo-Saxon monosyllables "Don't give up the ship. So long as an American seaman can sail a vessel in any of the world's oceans they will never be forgotten. Lieutenant Cox was also descended from a Middletown Patentee, Thomas Cox. As his descendants moved westward to the Ohio valley in a critical hour, another of this name rose to fame, Samuel S. Cox, the orator and statesman. He was the orator of the day at the centennial celebration of the battle of Monmouth, and was introduced by Governor Joel Parker as follows: "I have the pleasure of introducing, the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of New York, a gentle-

man through whose veins courses patriotic blood, whose grandfather fought in the Revolution, whose father and mother were born in Monmouth county," etc. In the United States Senate in 1861, he most eloquently defended the Union of the States.

Like Lieutenant Cox, there were many Jersey men of the old stock who first made the "man behind the gun" famous in the history of our navy, but their names individually are not recorded. Even Joseph Bainbridge, the brother of the Commodore although a gallant officer, is scarcely remembered.

Although the Bainbridges, Taylors and Lawrences were Tories they regarded themselves only as loyal to a legitimate government. Had the rebellion of the Colonies failed theirs would have been the proud boast of true loyalty. This does not excuse the arrogance or brutality to which some of them stooped, but perhaps the shame of it in the light of failure taught their children, equal loyalty to the new government, and the generous magnanimity to a fallen foe for which they became distinguished. Defeat taught pity and sympathy for the fallen. The crew of an American ship would fight like demons while the battle raged, but when the enemy surrendered they, with equal zeal, struggled to save the lives of the remnant of the crew on board the ship their guns had shattered, even giving their own lives in the risks taken to accomplish that noble purpose. Such precedents had been established by the soldiers and sailors of the Revolution, nor were the children of the defeated loyalists to fall below that standard.

During the eighth century Charlemagne, in his wars against the Saxons, drove thousands of them from their homes. They fled for sake of their religion, for sake of liberty, joining other tribes of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They not only infested and settled upon the shores of Great Britain but they especially planned predatory expeditions against France and the domains of the great emperor ascending the principal navigable rivers of his kingdom of France. Charlemagne not only massacred the Saxons and forced them to adopt Christianity, but he transplanted many of them into Flanders, Switzerland and other parts of his empire. The Saxon, Batavian and Fresians were kindred tribes whom the Romans had conquered. They were the race from which, between two and three centuries before the Vikings had sailed to the conquest of Romanized Europe. The first of the maritime provinces of France there came a strong infusion of Saxon blood, with all its liberal, brave and commercial spirit. These people became the founders of cities at the mouths of the great rivers of the north of France, Normandy, the Norsemen, of the body of Normandy,

this holding the mouth of the Seine. These people formed the middle or commercial classes. Early in the twelfth century Louis VI chartered towns, giving them rights of self-government and self-defense. They were to support the King against the feudal lords of old Frankish stock. The crusades and the fall of Constantinople brought learning and commerce to these cities, and prepared them for the adoption of the principles of the Reformation. Under her Norman and Plantagenet Kings, Norman England held and controlled many of the maritime provinces and cities of France. Not until the close of the fifteenth century did France obtain possession of Bretagne from England, under whose control it had been for several centuries.

During the domination of Europe by Charles V, and the persecution of the Protestants of the Low Countries, France and England were comparatively friendly, and Francis I encouraged commerce. Protestantism, neglected by the authorities, grew strong in France, until persecutions were commenced in the short reign of Henry II, son of Francis II, and Catherine de Medici. The century which commenced with the edict of Charles V against the Netherlands (1550) and closed with the Peace of Westphalia (1648) is the most pitiful, the most terrible, in the history of Europe. The Duke of Alva, with the wealth of the murdered and plundered Peruvians and Mexicans, ravaged the most free, most peaceful, most learned and civilized people, as well as the richest portion of Europe—the Flemish lowlands. Catherine de Medici urged her son to the horrors of St. Bartholomew (1572), when the streets of cities flowed with the blood of the Huguenots, the merchants and middle classes of France, her most educated and refined people. Seven years later Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel and Gelderland, the United Provinces, declared themselves independent of Spain, under the leadership of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. About one year after his death, in 1585, the army of the Duke of Parma destroyed Antwerp, the richest city of Europe, and its inhabitants fled to Holland to enrich the city of Amsterdam. The commerce of England and France profited by the coming of these merchant and artisan exiles and they were made welcome. These Protestant Walloons or French speaking inhabitants of Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Flanders and Brabant—the Catholic Netherlands—were Calvinists, and sometimes called Huguenots. The threads of the history of the Dutch and French Protestants are interwoven like the threads of the Flemish tapestries, portraying scenes of heroism, martyrdom, love and war.

Sir Martin Schenck Van Nieuvelt, "Lord of Tontenburg in Gelderland, Captain and Marshal of the Camp" was born at Goch in 1643. He inherited no property save his sword, but he became celebrated for his bravery in the wars of the Low Countries. Through a long line of ancestors he

is said to have been descended from Colye de Witte, Baron Van Tontenburg, who was killed in a battle with the Danes in 878 or 880, about sixty-eight years after the death of Charlemagne. Sir Martin served for a short time as page to the Lord of Yesselstem. While still but a youth he joined the forces of William, Prince of Orange, at the head of twenty-two men-at-arms. He became angry because estates which he should have received were withheld from him by the Estates General, and for a time he served with their enemy, the Duke of Parma, but on May 25, 1585, he declared his allegiance to the Dutch Republic, and served it to his death. He became known as a terrible soldier and leader. He was knighted by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, as the representative of Queen Elizabeth of England. Soon after this, accompanied by the "Mad Welshman," Roger Williams, he made a furious nocturnal attack upon Parma before Venlo. He built the fort which then and long after bore his name "Schenek Schans," at the important point where the Rhine, opening its arms to enclose "the good meadow," the Island of Batavia, where his race had first settled, there on the outermost part of the Republic, and looking straight from his fastness into the hostile States of Munster, Westphalia and the Electorate, the Lord knight took his stand in the face of all enemies. He was drowned in the Waal at Nymegen, on August 11th, 1589. Falling or jumping into the water, he was borne down by his iron armor. Sir Martin had a brother, General Peter Schenek, who also served with the Prince of Orange, and who was also born at Gech, in 1547. He married at Doesburgh, May 17th, 1580, Johanna Van Scherpenzeel, and their son, Martin Schenek Van Nydeck, born August 7th, 1584, is supposed to be the Martin Schenek who with his two sons, Roelof and Jan, and daughter Anetje, emigrated from Amersfoort, Holland. Sailing in "de Valckener," Captain Wilhelm Thonassen, they arrived in New York on June 28th, 1650. The Scheneks and many other families with similar histories settled at Flatlands, Long Island. They had been ruined in fortune by the devastations of the Thirty Years War. ("Ancestry and Descendants of Rev. William Schenek," by Captain A. D. Schenek, U. S. A.)

The oldest son of Martin Schenek, Pedit Martense Schenek, was born in Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Holland, in 1610. He married (in 1660) Neeltje, the daughter of Gerrit Wolphertse Van Conwenhoven, a son of Wolfert Gerritsen Van Conwenhoven, who came to America from Amersfoort in 1630, to Rensselaerwick, now Albany, New York. ("Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey," by George C. Beckman.) This was the first of the long list of marriages between the Scheneks and Convees (Van Conwenhovens) in this country. There is

certainly a remarkable affinity between the two families. No matter how separated by fate, they inevitably gravitated toward each other. Roeliff Martinse Schenck became Magistrate of "the five Dutch Towns" of Long Island, February 21st, 1664; "Schepen" of Amersfoort, August 18th, 1673; Lieutenant of Militia, October 25, 1673; Deputy to Council at New Amsterdam, March 20th, 1674; commissioned "Justice" for Kings county, New York, by Lieutenant Governor Leisler, December 12th, 1689; commissioned "Captain of Horse" for Kings County, January 13th, 1690. His will was proved August 3d, 1705. By his first wife he had the two sons, Garret Roeliffse Schenck and Jan Roeliffse Schenck, who settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Roeliff Martinse Schenck's second wife was Aetje Pieterse Wycoff (married 1675), and his third wife was Catherine Cruiger, "widow of the late Christopher Hoagland."

October 7th, 1695, John Bowne, of Middletown, granted a deed to "Gerret Schenck, Stejen Courte Voorhuys, Cornelias Couwehove and Peter Wycoff, of Flatlands (alias Amersfort, Kings county, Long Island), for five hundred acres in Middletown, as per patent of March 10th, 1685. Gerret Roeliffse Schenck settled in Monmouth county about 1696, and his brother, Jan Roeliffse (on March 30th, 1697) received by deed from Peter Wycoff his fourth of the above purchase and settled on it soon afterward. The descendants of these men are to be found in every part of the United States. The history of this family almost from the remote days of Charlemagne to the present is typical of the race to which it belonged. Their standard of respectability and integrity, their force of character and moral cleanliness, seems to have been constantly maintained throughout the centuries. They were ever active members of the community to which they belonged, and defenders of its liberties. They always preserved the democratic traits of the old Saxon chieftains.

The intermarriages of the descendants of Sheriff Daniel Hendrickson and his wife, Catherine Van Dyke, of old Dutch families, perfectly illustrates the amalgamation of the nationalities which were represented in the colonization of New Jersey. They married into the families of the Dutch Schencks, Van Maters and Comovers; the English Holmes; the French Du Boises and Schurmans; the Scotch Formans and Pattersons; and the Welsh Lloyds. A John Hendrickson (in 1793) married Mary, daughter of John Lloyd and Sarah Cowenhoven. Another daughter married Nicholas Stevens, a grandson of Benjamin Stevens, of Old Tement Church, and of Scotch descent. On November 28th, 1805, their son, John Lloyd Stevens, was born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He became a famous traveler and archaeologist and vice president of the Panama Railroad Com-

pany. He was a frequent and welcome visitor to the families of the old towns of Shrewsbury and Middletown during the first half of the last century.

In 1650 it has been estimated that about one-half of the inhabitants of the New Netherlands were Walloons—literally, French-speaking people from the Austrian Netherlands of their time and the Belgium of to-day. They had fled from the Duke of Parma to the Prince of Orange. As early as 1614 Walloon names are to be found in the records of New Amsterdam. Joris (George) de Rapalie and his wife, Catalina Trico, of Wallabout Bay (the Bay of the Strangers), were Walloons. Other names well known in New Jersey were de Triens (du Triax) Hulet, Fontaine (Fountain) de Rue, Le Conte or Le Compt, Laurens, etc. Juch Triax, merchant of New York, purchased land in Middletown from the Indians in 1678. Lands purchased by him from Peter Tilton of Middletown, in 1667, near Swimming River, were still in the possession of the family but a few years ago. The children and grandchildren of these merchants of New York (or New Amsterdam) came to New Jersey in most instances after 1695. The Denyse or de Nyse family were Walloons who fled to Holland. The name takes several forms in New Jersey—Tunise, Tunnisson, Denise, etc. On November 17th, 1701, John Harrison, of Elizabeth Town, deeded a lot of land in Middlesex and Somerset counties along "Milton" River to Theodorus Bejenius, Hyle Prolosoo, Cornelius Wyckoff, Hendrick Loti, Jacques Corteleon, Peter Corteleon, Denise Tunise and Frederick Van Laen, "all of Nassau (Long) Island, New York, between Lodging Brook, George Willes, Peter Cortleon, Garret Wechte (Weghte), on the road from Piscataway to the falls of the Delaware River and the rear of Raritan lots." These men were of Walloon origin but probably were of the second or third generations who had resided with the Dutch, and at the time that they settled in New Jersey spoke the Dutch language.

Of the French refugees who fled to England in the sixteenth century were the families of du Bois and Perrin—or Perrine—Antoine du Bois as early as 1583. His descendant, Louis du Bois, settled at New Platz, New York, and his son Joris, marrying Catherine Van Brunt, settled upon Staten Island. Their son Benjamin became the pastor of the Reformed Dutch Churches of "Freehold and Middletown" in 1761. Count Perrin, a prominent Huguenot refugee from Norene, fled to England. Daniel Perrin, descended from him, came to New Jersey in 1675 as a servant of Sir George and Philip Carteret, and settled near Staten Island. His descendants later settled in Monmouth county.

The Reverend Joas Michelaens, Dominie of the first Dutch Church

in New Amsterdam, wrote that many Waldenses had come to the New Netherlands as refugees between 1648 and 1658. "Oliver, the Protector of the Republic of England," dictated a letter to his Secretary, John Milton, in May, 1655, beseeching "Immanuel, Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piemont," to revoke his edict against the Waldenses. Letters concerning their persecution were written to "Prince Lewis, King of France," Cardinal Mazarin, the Prince of Transylvania, the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the States of the United Provinces, the Evangelical cities of Switzerland and the Consuls and Senators of the city of Geneva. "No English ruler," says John Morley, "has ever shown a nobler figure than Cromwell in the case of the Vaudois, and he had all the highest influences of the nation with him. He said to the French ambassador that the woes of the poor Piedmontese went as close to his heart as if they were his nearest kin; and he gave personal proof of the sincerity of his concern by a munificent contribution to the fund for the relief of the martyred population. It was his diplomatic pressure upon France that secured redress, though Mazarin, not without craft, kept for himself a foremost place." Milton's sonnet "On the Late Massacre in Piemont," tells the sad story of these people:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipt stocks and stones,
Forget not; in thy book record their groans
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piemontese that rolled
Mother with infant down the rocks. The moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To heaven." * * * * *

Upon Staten Island, near New Dorp, in 1658, a little band of Waldenses or Vaudois built a stone church. In his history of "Baptist Churches in the United States," A. H. Newman claims that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the Waldenses held some Baptist principles and numbered about one hundred thousand in the Alpine Valleys of France and Italy, and about one hundred thousand scattered throughout Europe. John Crocheron, Jaques Post and Moillart Journeay were Vaudois refugees who came to Staten Island prior to 1670. In 1658 the following names are also found among the records of the Waldensian Church at New Dorp: Bedell, Guyon, Corson, Fountain, Perrine, Van Pelt, Poillon, Segoine, etc. The first marriage recorded was that of Cornelius Britton and Charlotte Colon.

Most of these families were not natives of Savoy, but were led to join this congregation because of a sympathy in beliefs, and some, possibly, because the French language was there spoken.

To the chartered city of La Rochelle, France, fled the refugees from the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, where they were cared for and protected. After a long siege and most heroic defense the city was overcome by the wiles of Cardinal Richelieu, and, says Smedley, "thus perished this little Christian republic which had defied the crown of France for seventy years." The ambitious young king, Louis XIV, while acting as his own minister, encouraged commerce and manufactures. Many exiles returned to France. Then in his old age he revoked the Edict of Nantes, their only legal protection. His people had reached the zenith of their commercial glory. Then, in the blindest fury, the best social elements were driven out of the kingdom forever. From La Rochelle thousands fled to the colonies.

Lieutenant Governor Leisler, of New York, obtained a portion of Pells Manor, in Westchester county, New York, which he granted to many of these refugees, who named their new farm their old home, New Rochelle. Leisler is said to have been of Swiss origin, and had a brother who was a Swiss officer in the French army. He may have been one of the Waldenses, for his sympathy with the Huguenots was true and real. Many of the refugees from La Rochelle also settled upon Long Island and Staten Island. After the unjust persecution and hanging of Leisler, many of his Dutch and Huguenot friends, especially of the younger generation, moved to New Jersey. Of the Huguenots from La Rochelle, France, we find the following representatives in New Jersey, viz.: The Bodines, Affairs, Pintards, Guyons, Scurmans, Mersereaus, Hillyers, Rezeans, Apelles, Nixons, Micheaus, Gamos, Stelles, etc.

The majority of the Dutch and French colonists came into Monmouth county and the lower portion of the State after the close of the seventeenth century. With them came also many English families from Long Island, Staten Island and New York. With the Huguenots of Staten Island especially came the Frosts, Coopers (Benjamin Cooper of Fresh Kills and his son John), the Lakes and many others found on the Bay shore of Monmouth county. From this time the history of immigration into the State became individual rather than national.

In the first half century of the history of her colonization, New Jersey was peopled by four national groups—the English, Scotch, Dutch and French. Into the veins of all had been infused more or less of the old Saxon blood, with its unquenchable love of liberty and independence. The English, Anabaptist and Quaker merchants and seamen belonged to

the short-lived Republic of England; the Scotch Presbyterians were citizens of the chartered towns of the Scottish Lowlands, and were merchants and tradesmen of the commercial world. Of the same class were the merchants and artisans of the Dutch Republic and their oppressed French-speaking neighbors of Flanders and Normandy. The Vandois of Savoy, from the mountains and valleys of the Rhone and the Lake of Geneva, belonged in all their sympathies to the Swiss Republic. Geneva, the home of Calvin, was upon their side of the lake. The followers of Peter Waldo, "the Poor Men of Lyons," were the merchants and tradesmen of one of the greatest commercial centers of France, the city of Lyons. Soon after they came to New York, a party of the refugees from the little Christian Republic of La Rochelle, France, asked of Louis XIV permission to settle in the valley of the Mississippi River. In his name, Ponchartrain, his secretary, replied, "The King has not driven Protestants from France to make a republic of them in America." Almost all who then came to New Jersey had been men of property, accustomed to the manipulation of men and affairs. It is not strange that they and their descendants should have founded and developed a republican commonwealth whose history, for more than two centuries, has been quietly legislative and judicial. New Jersey has bravely defended her own liberties, and given aid to others in the defense of theirs, but she has never persecuted or oppressed her fellow men.

In the eighteenth century two classes of men, of different race, exerted a most powerful influence upon the descendants of the Saxon colonists of the previous century in New Jersey. They were the Irish schoolmaster and the Welsh minister. Of the personal history of the former we know very little, but of the latter the Morgans, Jenkins, Griffiths, Joneses and Roberts will never be forgotten.

For forty-seven years Abel Morgan exerted all the influence for good that a learned, conscientious, loving, Christian man can exert as the beloved pastor of three large congregations. He lived a life of celibacy, devoting himself to his work and to his mother.

Once every month for over forty years Abel Morgan had driven from his home, a short distance from the home of Joseph Murray, near Heddens Corners, to Crosswicks to preach in the "Yellow Meeting House" and perform his pastoral duties to that congregation. He was usually accompanied by Richard Crawford, a Bowne, a Holmes, a Conover or some other neighbor or friend. The journey was made in stages from one home to another, the minister's horses awaiting him in some good stable near home for the last stage of the return.

One of his best friends was the Rev. Isaac Stelle, pastor of the Baptist

Church at Piscataway, whose people were Huguenots from La Rochelle, France. Some of his relatives lie buried in the churchyard beside Christ Church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

Prior to the Revolution, New Jersey began to send out colonists to the frontiers, to the Mohawk Valley, to Pennsylvania, to Western Virginia, to Kentucky, to the Carolinas and to Georgia. "In 1788 Colonel John Cleave Symmes, of New Jersey, with a party of about thirty persons, in eight four-horse wagons, from New Jersey crossed Pennsylvania and descended the Ohio to Maysville, Kentucky. Here he was joined by Benjamin and Elijah Sides, originally of New Jersey, Judge Goddard and General John Gamble, of New York, with others, all prominent Baptists. While Colonel Symmes was absent exploring with the intention of founding a great city at the North Bend, near the Miami River, Major Sides, accompanied by his little party, descended the Ohio River to the mouth of the Little Miami, within the city limits of Cincinnati. . . . About 1810 a large party gathered at Freehold, New Jersey, from the surrounding county of Monmouth. Having sold their farms, they started, with only mere sury personal effects, in sixty wagons to make the weary trip *via* Philadelphia, Pittsburg and down the Ohio River to the Miami Valley, where friends and relatives had preceded them with Colonel Symmes and Major Sides. These emigrants here into the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois many names that have become famous in their history, as Schenck, Voorhies, Cox, Cooper, Stillwell, Holmes and many others." ["Liberty of Conscience," M. C. Murray Hyde, in "The Spirit of '76," November, 1890.]

Hard times followed the Revolution, property changed owners rapidly, and the promise of the Northwest Territory was alluring. New Jersey recovered slowly until in 1830, when the railroad, the steamboat and the telegraph changed all things. Local commerce was crushed. Quick transportation made New Jersey the garden of New York and Philadelphia; agriculture became more important. The farm was no longer simply a home and the support of the necessities of life; its products increased in value, and, having a market, could become a source of wealth. Slavery had long been abolished in New Jersey. The building of railroads and the development of the farms demanded labor and famine-stricken Ireland supplied the demand.

Many Irish people had come to America from its earliest settlement—many as slaves and prisoners of war, to be sold as slaves. The voluntary emigrants were chiefly Protestant or Scotch Irish. They were school-masters, tailors, shoemakers, masons, etc. No class of the Irish people

could be anything but poor, because of the merciless oppression of the British government. "The frightful visitation of famine in 1840, succeeded by an unparalleled emigration, swept from the Irish soil more than a fourth of its people." [May's "Constitutional History of England." Between 1841 and 1851 "The total loss, however, was computed at 2,400,414. The decrease amounted to forty-nine persons to every square mile.— ("Census Report," 1851.") Thousands of those who landed at New York were hired at Castle Garden as laborers by the New Jersey farmers, whose ancestral homes became the tenements of the emigrant laborers, while they built for themselves more ambitious residences—usually large double houses, painted white with green blinds. The Irish emigrant was deplorably poor and ignorant, but he was shrewd, intelligent, kind-hearted and light-hearted. He made little complaint of the sorrows and privations of the past. Among the first that came were many old men and women who could scarcely speak English. They were often not as ignorant as they seemed to be. Lady Dufferin, in her beautiful ballad of the "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," has told the heart-story of thousands:

"I'm sittin' on the stile, Mary,
 Where we sat side by side,
 On a bright May mornin', long ago,
 When first you were my bride;
 The corn was springin' fresh and green,
 And the lark sang loud and high;
 And the red was on your lips, Mary,
 And the love light in your eye.
 * * * * *

"'Tis but a step down yonder lane,
 And the little church stands near—
 The church where we were wed, Mary,
 I see the spire from here,
 But the graveyard lies between, Mary,
 And my step might break your rest—
 For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,
 With your baby on your breast.
 * * * * *

"I'm biddin' you a long farewell,
 My Mary—kind and true!
 But I'll not forget you, darling,
 In the land I'm going to;
 They say there's bread and work for all,
 And the sun shines always there—
 But I'll not forget old Ireland,
 Were it fifty times as far!

"And often in those grand old woods
I'll sit, and shut my eyes,
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies;
And I'll think I see the little stile
Where we sat side by side,
And the sprigin' corn and the bright May moon,
When first you were my bride."

With his own sorrows buried deep in his heart the Irish emigrant brought laughter and sport to the farms of New Jersey. It was only in the hour of trouble that his sorrow appeared as the most tender, warm and delicately-given sympathy for others. There are few who knew these people who cannot recall many such instances. Their record during the Civil war was honorable. They were good soldiers of the rank and file. The drafts of the later years fell heavily upon them. Many a good man lost his life and his widow and children were obliged to give up the little home they had been years trying to win.

The general changes brought by the Civil war and the agricultural development of the west, southwest and south, have radically altered New Jersey and its people of the old stock. By the depreciation of the value of the land for agricultural purposes many of the old farmers lost their lands, while the younger men sold them and sought some other more promising occupation. Some of the large farms of fifty years ago have been cut up into small tracts and are to day owned by the descendants of the Irish emigrants who came to them penniless from the "Potato famine." The people of Colonial and Revolutionary New Jersey are scattered all over the Union. Sometimes becoming wealthy, some branch of the old stock will return to an old home and restore its prosperity and comfort. New Jersey is no longer an agricultural commonwealth. As in the earliest days of its colonization, it is becoming the home of merchants from the great cities. Its towns are becoming manufacturing centers. It is fast coming to be a great commercial Commonwealth.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF NEW JERSEY.

The social life of a community is but the reflection of the personality of its members. Where the leaders in affairs are men of strong character, whose conduct is dominated by stern moral convictions, rectitude of conduct prevails, coloring the present life of the community and affording an example for the guidance of succeeding generations.

Law is the product of social life, rather than its maker. Law is generally enacted only after urgent necessity, when moral tenets and personal influences seem powerless to eradicate or mitigate an evil which threatens society. Hence, the statute books of a nation, in whatever era, may be understood as indicating a widespread existence of those misdemeanors and crimes for which penalties are provided. The Mosaic Law is the most convincing instance in point in all human history. Its minute regulations for the conduct of the individual, even to the details of personal cleanliness and diet, reveal an existent condition of real savagery, from which the children of Israel were upraised by their great law-giver, ultimately becoming models in these respects for all mankind.

Among the earliest laws enacted in the province of the Jerseys were those for the guarding of the public morals. The fact is significant. For the greater part, the people, who were mostly Protestants, were deeply imbued with religious sentiments which had been their heritage from many preceding generations. The community was in its formative stage, and the laws were framed rather to establish a standard for conduct, and more especially for later immigrants who were beginning to arrive, than out of immediate necessity. Again, the legislators of the day were familiar with the vicious conduct of the worst classes in the mother country, and they did not clearly discriminate between the conditions in an old and thickly populated land, with its diversified classes and those in a new community where all were practically upon a common level, and where all must struggle for an existence, practicing industry and economy, with little time or means, and less of inclination, for debasing pursuits. Perhaps, too,

these legislators, free livers as they were, were actuated by that very human idiosyncrasy which sometimes moves those in authority to sternly reprobate in others such frailties of the flesh as they deem themselves, in their more exalted social position, privileged to indulge in.

Among the first laws enacted was one regarding a proper observance of the Lord's Day, by abstaining from all servile work, unlawful recreations and unnecessary travel. "All liars" were brought under ban, but we are unenlightened as to what was deemed falsehood in those days.



AN OLD FIREPLACE.

"Taking God's name in vain" was forbidden. Drunkenness was another offense. For infractions of any of these laws, penalties were provided, usually fine or imprisonment, but in some cases the offender was put in the stocks or publicly whipped.

These laws were re-enacted in greater part at a subsequent date (1782), by a legislative assembly sitting at Elizabethtown. "The Penalty of a Drunkard" was the caption of a law passed at that session. This imposed a fine upon the offender, and if not paid, he "or she" was put in the stocks. In a somewhat later day, the general use of ardent spirits finds recognition in an enactment which forbade keepers of public houses to allow tipping on the Lord's Day "except for necessary refreshment."

It is curious to note that these laws, enacted under English rule, and requiring the approval of the crown, during the time of that "Merry Monarch" who was, to use the unique phrase of Macauley, "much addicted to women," and whose profligate behavior on the Sabbath, and in public gaze provoked the pained indignation of Pepys and Evelyn. Perhaps the framers of these laws had a premonition of the conditions which were soon to prevail. Perhaps the crown representatives, who had much to do with their enactment, were providing against the disorder which they foresaw as an accompaniment of an immigration of their own invitation. However this may have been, the population of the colony was soon considerably increased. Among the immigrants were yet more Scotch Presbyterians, with Quakers and Baptists from England, and Huguenots from France. Men and women of deeply religious temperament and strict sense of duty, the blood in their veins was warm with love of God and His creatures, and they gave their effort to every useful and noble purpose.

Evidence of the religious spirit prevalent in these same times is found in the action of the General Assembly, which in 1676 appointed the second Wednesday in November as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and other mercies. November 26, 1696, was similarly designated as a day of thanksgiving for the discovery of a purpose against the life of King William and against the lives of Protestants.

In a remarkably interesting volume a graphic writer (Judge Beckman) has shown of what noble stuff was made the early Dutch settlers of Monmouth county, and his epitomization of their virtues is most significant. It is premised that they were industrious, frugal, honest and hospitable. They were also, as a rule, fixed in moral and religious principles, clinging to the Protestant faith of their fathers, and proving their faith by their works. Their stern integrity appears in their dealings with the Indians in the acquisition of lands. In all cases they made *bona fide* purchases, albeit they were close and shrewd in making a bargain. These facts are affirmed by all annalists of repute. Indeed, there appears to be but one who seeks to scandalize this splendid old stock. That one was Lewis Morris, of Tinton Falls, who (1702) wrote to the Bishop of London, saying that in Middletown "there is no such thing as a church or religion. They are, perhaps, the most ignorant and wicked people on earth. Their meetings on Sunday are at the public house, where they get their fill of rum and go to fighting and running races." Morris' bitter animus was long ago recognized, and his strictures were proven false by examination into the lives of those whom he denounced. The population was not

large, and among its leading men were Andrew Bowne, a Baptist, Richard Hartshorne, a Quaker, and others of irreproachable character, all of whom had followers. Looking back upon these and such as these and upon their descendants, it may be safely said that with scarcely an exception their history is remarkably free from dishonorable stains. The Van Dorns, in the words of the author before named, "never claimed any holiness and perfection from all sins, and never boasted of being Pilgrims or the sons of Pilgrims, and above earthly things, with their homes fixed on a crown of gold and harp in heaven, yet they tried to live without wronging other people in word or deed, to improve and build up the country and start their children on an honest and industrious path in life." It is curious to note that an exemplification of the truthfulness of this estimate is found in the person of a Van Dorn of the sixth generation, who went to the west prior to 1850, and who was in all respects such a character as has been described. The Van Maters are referred to as seldom engaged in litigation, as not being concerned in divorce or criminal suits, and as enjoying an honorable record. One of this family, Joseph C. Van Mater, by will executed December 31, 1832, manumitted his slaves, nearly one hundred in number. In line with these delineations of character, and referring to the respect in which women were held among the Dutch, Judge Beckman avers that he has never seen or heard of a single case of wife beating by a man of true Dutch descent.

Another element which exerted a powerful influence in the formation of society in New Jersey is found in the Scotch Presbyterians, who "came out of great tribulation," victims of a cruel persecution in their heathenland—a people who, by no means free from weaknesses of the flesh, were God-fearing and conscientious.

The great majority of the immigrants—Dutch, English and Scotch—primarily sought the shores of America to enjoy freedom in religion, and their social life necessarily centered in their church. Equally devout and conscientious, they differed in forms of religious expression, in personal tastes, and in habits of life. The Dutch lived after a broader fashion, more intent upon personal comfort at the table and in social pastimes. The more austere Scotch were self-denying, esteeming as frivolous all which they deemed inconsistent with the teachings of sacred scripture.

Whether English, Scotch or Dutch, the early settlers brought with them the manners and customs of their respective mother lands, and in their daily lives and in their homes endeavored to reproduce what they had been accustomed to before crossing the Atlantic. Unlike as they were in most things, and different as were their habits of thought and their notions of domestic comfort, the pioneers were all alike in at least one respect—

they were essentially religious communities. The first thing done in any settlement was to provide for a place of worship—a house in which they might unite in the praise of God and meditate on His Goodness and His commands, and near which their bones might be laid while waiting for the resurrection and the final judgment. They were each a religious people, and, though differing very widely, very radically, on their views as to church government and on many non-essentials, they united in a complete acceptance of the Bible as the sole Book of Law, as the guide for this life and the only sure guide to the life that is to come. They interpreted the Bible and its promises literally, had no worriment over doubt, no conception of the perplexities of the higher criticism. The Dutch version was an inspired Book to the Dutch; the English version was equally regarded as inspired by the English. Verbal criticism they never paltered over; translators' errors, if they could have conceived them, they would have deemed an impossibility. The Bible said so, and so it was; and this implicit faith, this firm reliance, this complete subservience of their daily lives and inmost thought to the Book of the Law made them even in their own day stand out in bold relief as honest, God-fearing men and women—people whose word could be implicitly relied upon, people who would have willingly wronged no man; and while they strove hard to acquire a share, perhaps more than a share, of this world's goods, while they treated the Indians as irresponsible children and gave them sugar plums for land, they at least treated them in accordance with the spirit of the age. Each community was a moral one; the laws were implicitly obeyed, and, as a result, the history of New Jersey as a whole, presents, as far as its own land-owning settlers were concerned, a much more peaceful picture than is furnished by most of the early settlements of Europeans in America.

In their domestic life the utmost simplicity prevailed, yet a high degree of comfort was attained, and many a comparison has been drawn between their mode of living and that which now prevails, to the disparagement of the latter as less satisfying, and even as less moral. Increased wealth has begotten artificial wants, and it may be that, in ministering to these, the grace of contentment has been lost.

The wealth of the people lay in land and stock, not in the beauty of their homes or the magnificence of their furniture. The home of the Dutch settler was square, built with a high, sloping roof, with overhanging eaves that formed a shade from the sun and a shelter from the rain. A stone house, however, was the height of perfection. It was a rare thing to see a house more than a single story high in the Dutch settlements; and even in the English sections a story and a half or two stories, though more

men) was at first regarded as a wonderful work. Locks were unknown until after civilization had considerably advanced. In summer the Dutch family was sure to gather outside of the house, beneath the shade of the eaves, and there exchange greetings or discuss the events of the day. While the English settlers were wont to gather in the town square, and women gossiped in the gardens, and the children played in the little bit of lawn, a feature as inseparable from an Englishman's notion of domestic comfort as was the long pipe of the Dutchman.

The old "Ewre Book" gives us one partial description of a house in Middlewin in May, 1670. John Hawes sold his town property to Richard Hartshorne, then residing at Waakaek, but John Hawes was to reside in this house "during the time that his wife liveth," and was to keep the house in good condition. He promised to make the house sufficient, viz.: "That John Hawes am to daube the house within and without; and to make the chimney; and one Outlet; and to lay the floores (the above said Richard Hartshorne finding boards and nails and allsoe shells to make one or the doing of the above said worke) and further that the afforesaid John Hawes am to make a cellar under the outlet; and allsoe one window in the house with foure lights, wherem I am to make shutts to the lower lights; all which I doe engage myself to perform."

In the interior of the house the general sitting room and the kitchen were the important features. Bed rooms were small, and sleeping banks were common where the family was large; but improvements in this respect came with the extension of the dwelling. Sanitary arrangements there were none, but cleanliness and good order were everywhere apparent. The Dutch housewife scrubbed everything that would bear scrubbing, and polished her treasures of pewter and brass with unflinching regularity. Carpets were unknown, a sanded floor was deemed the perfection of cleanliness and comfort, and the ashes from the wood fires were zealously swept up with feather brushes and carefully gathered.

The furniture at first was naturally of the most primitive kind; and each house was a little community of its own, making its own bread, spinning its own ments, preparing its own cloth and manufacturing its own furnishings and household utensils, the aim was strength and usefulness rather than beauty. Some of the pioneer families brought with them many valuable articles which they deemed especially valuable or beautiful, and these were accorded a place of honor among the *brass et panates* of the new Colony. In 1673 "Margaret Smith, the wife of Berard Smith" (of Barthold "Barre" Lane's wife to the late deceased Randall Hunt) is seen placing in a true inventory "of the household stuff which was to be sold by

Mr. Huit's successor, viz.: "Two brass kittles; one little Iron kettle; five pewter dishes; one pewter bason; four pewter plates; one quartt pott; one pintt pott; one pewter salt cellar." These were luxuries. Household utensils were largely made of wood and of home manufacture. The contrast between the life of the citizen of the old world cities and the provinces



DUTCH SILVER TANKARD.

of the new world was not in many ways as great as it would seem at the present time. There was little difference between the candle, the tallow-dip and the pine knot. The difference between the corrupt city well and the pure, clear hill-side spring was in favor of the latter. The great open fireplace was the means of heating and cooking in both, with the difference again of abundant fuel in the woodland home. The abundance of deer, turkeys, quail, pheasants, wild ducks and geese, and fine fish brought to the pioneer by the Indian for little cost, supplied his larder with better food than any citizen of Europe could obtain. Then, somewhat later, merchants and seamen sailing from the Jersey coast with cargoes of "pipe staves," salt fish, whale-oil and furs for Madeira, the Canary Isles and the West Indies, returned with cargoes of salt, pipes and barrels of old Madeira and Canary wine, West Indian rums, etc. In the cellar under the outlet of his house in Middletown, the captain or merchant often stored pipes of wine

such as only princes sometimes drink to-day. He drank them himself freely and gave them to his friends. One drink would purchase the dangerous friendship of an Indian or valuable peltries, game and even lands. These were often temptations too strong to men who did not appreciate the wrong and did not fear the consequences. There were then many honest men who would give all that they held dearest, and even their lives, for some religious opinion or doctrine, but who thought it no wrong to drive a sharp bargain with an enemy or a savage. The world has not yet been purged of such honest but stupid selfishly-blind inconsistencies. Not one sect or race can yet say to the rest of the world "I am consistent always."

Home-made garments of buckskin, of homespun wool and linen, were more comfortable than the ruffles of lace, the velvets, the satins, the ribbons and plumes of cavaliers and city gentlemen, especially with minds at peace concerning the latest modes.

The Quakers and Anabaptists of Monmouth enjoyed the peace of mind in such troublesome matters described in Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia," where all men and women dressed alike after one unchanging form and fashion. Who would exchange such peace for the agonies endured by Samuel Pepys over the style, color and form of his coats and periwig!

The primitive farmer had no other world than his home, and in this he was taking. His buildings were substantial and his farms were well kept up. Crops were industriously cultivated, and the products of field, orchard and cattle pen were carefully husbanded, and cellars and smoke-houses were well stocked with the choicest meats, vegetables and fruits. The owner took great pride in his property holdings, and nothing so delighted him as to gather his friends and neighbors about him at his bountifully laden table and in front of his cheery fireplace with its huge pile of blazing logs. Nor was his hospitality restricted to those whom he knew, and who rejoiced in repaying him in kind in their own homes. The wayfaring man—he would be termed a "tramp" to-day—was ever well entertained and was ever welcomed. If only needy, he was fed and lodged for sake of that dear Lord who loves and pities all his children, and who said "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." If he were a man of intelligence he was gladly hailed as a messenger from an outer world, and the news which he brought and the views which he expressed were heard with interest and respectful attention.

The most particular care was given to the housing of domestic animals, and people who were not so heedful in this respect were wont to say

that the Dutch looked after their cattle and hogs more carefully than they did for their wives and children. The reproach was a malicious exaggeration. As a matter of fact, the solicitude which the Dutchman exhibited toward the dumb animals in his keeping really softened him in his feelings toward all of God's creatures, brute and human. A picture has been drawn of such



DUTCH DOOR.

a one, a type of a class, although of a later day, whose anger was always excited at witnessing or hearing of the ill-treatment of an animal, and whose resentment toward the offender never died out. Another would not suffer the birds, rabbits and squirrels upon his place to be shot at, insisting that their lives were as precious to them as were their own lives to those who pursued them. On one occasion a strange hunter entered his grounds and discharged his gun. Hearing the report, the owner repaired to the spot and cautioned the hunter, who laughed in derision. The fellow was

told not to again fire at a bird, or he himself would be shot at. To show his contempt, he fired once more, killing a robin, and on the instant the landlord discharged a load of small shot into the legs of the hunter, at the same time exclaiming, "Now you know how a bird feels, and if you ever shoot another on these premises I will aim higher." Hating all wrong with the deep intensity of his nature, this man was necessarily an ardent lover of justice, and when occasion required his service as a juror in the court of justice, his presence was gladly hailed by the lawyer who sought to establish the right, and was discomfiture to the pettifogger whose capability lay only in deceit and trickery.

Within the home, the woman was master, if not in name, yet in actual fact. Among the Dutch, it is not until a comparatively late date that the term by which she was known has disappeared from the ordinary vocabulary of the people—"huisvrouw," meaning the woman of the house. Her authority was absolute in all pertaining to its management, and in pretty much all entering into the indoor life of its inmates. Her extreme cleanliness amounted to a passion, and sweeping and scrubbing was continually in progress in some part of the house. It was a serious matter to soil the kitchen floor, and in some houses the men folk were required to remove their boots or shoes before stepping over its threshold. Two or three times a year the house was cleaned throughout, all the rooms from garret down being deluged with floods of water and soapsuds, and after walls and ceilings were well dry they were freshly whitewashed. While this work was in progress the husband and other men were sent away from their smoking place in the chimney corner to the barn or wagon sheds.

The parlor was the *sanctum sanctorum* of the "huisvrouw," and was reserved for occasions of the utmost solemnity or ceremony, such as the visit of the minister, and the stated call of the young man who was the approved suitor for the hand of the daughter of the house. Here, at either side of the fireplace, sat the young couple, engaged in formal courtship and laying plans for their future married life. As soon as the marriage ceremony was performed, and the wedding feast had been partaken of, the young husband was banished from the parlor to enjoy only such privileges as were accorded to all other members of the family. Meantime, while the courtship was progressing, the "hui-vrouw" was busied in preparing clothing and bedding for the daughter, making home woven sheets and blankets and patchwork quilts, the daughter assisting in the work. A feather bed was also usually provided by the mother.

Many superstitions prevailed among the early settlers, some peculiar to the Dutch, and others to the English and Scotch. Some of these were

restricted to neither people, being known and regarded by both, and having, perhaps, a common origin. In some instances these are discernible to-day, wherever their descendants have dispersed. Among these was the idea that the one who should gaze into a looking glass in a room wherein lay a corpse, would speedily come to death, hence the mirror was covered over as soon as breath had left the body of one ill, the person covering it being careful not to look into it while performing the act of covering. Another was hanging a horseshoe over the doorway, originally meant as a protection against witches, but, as belief in witches died out, regarded as an invocation of good fortune.

Peculiar to the Dutch housewife were various omens. It pre-saged ill fortune were dirt swept into the fireplace; or were the house swept after sunset. To sprinkle salt on eggshells and throw them into the fire was a good omen. Bread would not lighten properly were a cross not made in the dough.

The early practice of medicine—if the treatment of ailments then may be dignified by such a term—was something verging upon the horrible. When George Fox visited Shrewsbury in 1670, he was accompanied by "John Jay, a friend of Barbadoes, who came with us from Rhode Island," who was thrown from a runaway horse and his neck supposed to have been broken. Fox, by "pulling" his friend's hair found the neck very "limber." Then, he says, "I put one hand under his chin and the other behind his head and raised his head two or three times with all my strength and brought it in. I soon perceived his neck began to grow stiff again, and then he began to rattle in his throat and quietly after to breathe. The people were amazed, but I bade them have a good heart, be of good faith and carry him into the house." In a few days he recovered and traveled many hundred miles with Fox. To all present this seemed a miracle, for none understood the real traumatic or pathological conditions of the case. The best of surgeons would have known little more at that time. Macaulay unjustly despised George Fox for pretending to perform miracles and painted him a ruder and more ignorant man than he really was.

The Indian medicine man who healed the wounds of Penelope Stout was as skillful in his materia medica as his contemporaries of London and Paris, and he was not more superstitious. The London physician juggled with words—Latin and Greek—and his audience in their ignorance were awed; the Indian, by magical tricks and terror, maintained his power over his followers. Both depended really upon herbs, and both added to them hideous, nauseating, filthy, useless things. The London physician used crab's eyes, frog's spawn, fillings from the human skull, powder from

hog's lice, earthworms, viper's flesh, etc., etc. To stop a nose-bleed, fumes from burnt feathers, hair, old hats, horns, hoofs, leather, old woollen clothes, were used, or human blood or liver, dried toads or vipers, etc., "from all of which the blood precipitately flies, as from its greatest enemy." The foregoing, and much more of like nature, is taken from "The Practice of Physick; or, Dr. Sydenham's Processus Integri, Translated out of the Latin into English, with large Annotations, Animadversions and Practicall Observations on the same," by William Salmon, M. D., both eminent physicians at the time of George Fox. Charms were prescribed, such as eagle's stones (a variety of oxide of iron found in small ovoid masses), worn upon the arm, for inflammation of the eyes. Such were some of the seemingly foolish things that were recommended as palliatives and specifics by the scientific physicians of the old world in the seventeenth century to our forefathers. The herbs and simples used by our grandparents were the science of medicine brought to New Jersey by their forefathers long before, with many valuable improvements taught them by their old Indian friends.

For very many years, church life and social life were so intimately related that the history of the one is contained within that of the other. The minister was regarded as the leading man in the community, and as the embodiment of all intelligence, culture and manners. Yet he became, in some instances, a stumbling-block to his people in their moral and religious life, and it is to be admitted that their own over zealous solicitude and affection for him was responsible in large degree for his undoing.

In 1700 the Rev. Joseph Morgan became dominie of the Reformed Dutch church of the Navesink, being also at the same time pastor of the Scots church. An amalgamation of the Dutch and Scottish elements had begun, and in 1714 there were intermarriages among them. Morgan was a scholarly man, as is attested by the facts that he published a number of sermons and theological treatises, and that in 1721 he addressed to the eminent Cotton Mather a letter in Latin which is yet preserved in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also a theologian of acknowledged orthodoxy. His fine mental attainments and excellent social qualities made him a great favorite with his parishioners, and the affection of some of them for him led to his temporary downfall. At nearly all homes where he visited, he was invited to partake of a social glass of liquor. Where the offer was the highest compliment, and refusal would be an unpardonable affront, it is not cause for wonderment that during his ministerial visitations he contracted habits of intemperance. When he was fifty-four years old he was brought to trial for lapses from sobriety and for other conduct growing therefrom which was deemed unbecoming in a minister. These charges

were not sustained, but ten years later he was again put on trial and deposed from the ministry. Two years afterward he heard the preaching of the great Whitefield, with the result of his moral restoration and the closing of his life honorably and usefully in voluntary evangelistic labor along the New Jersey coast.

Dominie Erickzon, who succeeded Morgan in the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch church of the Navesink, fell into the same unfortunate habit as did his predecessor, and through similar causes. He also was excluded from the pulpit, and subsequently effected his own reformation, and the narrative of the latter event is of interest as showing how intimate were the personal relations between the minister and his people, affording the most abundant opportunity for their influencing him for the better or for the worse.

In a social gathering, Eirens Van der Spiegel engaged in discussion with Dominie Erickzon as to the duties of the minister of the gospel, arguing that while much labor was imposed upon him in visiting his parishioners and in attending funerals, the task of preaching was by no means difficult. The Dominie protested that preaching involved the greater effort, necessitating diligent study and close thought. Van der Spiegel contended to the contrary, and asserted that he himself was capable of delivering an able discourse within a given short time. The Dominie bantered him to the trial, and a meeting was agreed upon. At time and place appointed, a large number of people assembled, many of whom had come upon invitation of the Dominie to witness the failure of his adversary. The Dominie gave out a hymn and offered a prayer, and then took his seat immediately in front of Van der Spiegel. Van der Spiegel announced his text, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess," and proceeded with the delivery of a powerful discourse which had been made by an eminent divine before a classis in Holland on the occasion of the trial of a minister for intemperance. The Dominie gradually became uneasy. After a time the speaker reached the most forcible portion of the discourse, in which was portrayed the evil influence of intemperance in a minister of the gospel, when the Dominie arose and exclaimed in agitated tones, "I can no longer bear it, and I will bear it no longer." To his great credit be it said, he expressed no umbrage at the vigorous rebuke, but took it deeply to heart, and conquered his appetite and subsequently entered upon a new life of usefulness.

It was during such times as are above described, when the church was scandalized by the conduct of some of its ministers, that it was least able to exert a proper influence owing to dissensions within itself. The Scotch Presbyterian element rebelled strenuously against the shortcomings of the

ministers named, and also against what they deemed to be looseness in the conduct of public worship. In some congregations it was provided that preaching in Dutch and in English should be in proportion to the amounts subscribed for church support by the Dutch and English people respectively, and, in one instance, at least, a congregation resolved that if "for want of Dutch singers it seems expedient, the pastor, if he choose, may have English singing and preach in Dutch." About the same time a contention arose in some of the country churches as to music, the younger people insisting on new tunes, which the older people did not know and could not enjoy. At this remote day these may seem trivial reasons for dissension, but congregations in more recent times have been torn asunder through similar causes, and it may reasonably be concluded that human nature was not less sensitive or more considerate three centuries ago than in later times.

So early as in 1683 there is record of fairs. Three years later they were authorized by the legislative assembly, and were permitted for three days in each of the months of May and October. These were intended for the purpose of affording farmers an opportunity of meeting for the exchange of products, mostly domestic animals, in imitation of the old English country fashion. Property of all descriptions could be sold freely, without payment of license. These fairs were made more of a social affair, however, and revelry and mirth prevailed. Horse racing, running, jumping, wrestling and pitching quoits were the sports engaged in. The "fakir" of his day was always present, and inveigled the innocent countrymen into games with which they were unacquainted, and in which they were only successful in parting with their money. Drinking was common on such occasions, and at times there were serious personal affrays in settlement of old quarrels or out of grievances at the moment. Law was practically abrogated during the fair, all persons being privileged from arrest except for offenses committed against the crown or for flagrant crime on the spot. Court days were regarded as holidays, and the same sports were indulged in as at fairs.

As settlements extended, families visited each other at intervals, often traveling considerable distances, arriving in the afternoon and remaining until late in the evening. If the weather permitted, the men folk sat on the long benches on the front stoop, where they conversed concerning their successes and failures in their calling, and exchanged views as to future crops and prices. Little interest was felt in governmental questions, and, indeed, of such matters they were generally profoundly ignorant. The seat of authority was too far removed, and information was too meagerly dispensed, for it to be otherwise. Were it winter season, or the weather

independent, the men gathered about the fireplace in the house. In either case, the women kept to themselves, quietly sewing or knitting, their speech or idleness at such times being considered disgraceful. The meals served to the company comprised the best of the articles of ordinary fare which the cellar and cupboard would afford, together with doughnuts, cheese, cider and home-made small beer. The raising of the frame of a house or barn was made occasion for the neighbors to gather and assist, and after the labor was completed a scene of jollity followed.

Sunday was a day of solemn importance, when the entire family attended church. In some cases many miles were to be traversed to reach the house of worship. In the earliest times the journey was made on horseback, and frequently the wife rode behind the husband on the same horse. The children, if old enough, would "ride and tie," two or more alternately walking and riding for a mile or such a matter, those who dismounted leaving the horse tied for the use of others following on after, and traveling on afoot. When vehicles came in use, the home-made chairs which were used as wagon seats were taken into the pewless church. The morning service was of considerable length, and another service was held in the afternoon. In order to remain to attend the latter, people from a distance brought provisions with them. At times a man would sell cakes and small beer from a wagon near the church door, and no impropriety was seen in it. This was particularly true on "Great Sunday," when communion was administered and the services were protracted beyond the usual hours. In most churches the sexes divided at the door, the men taking seats on one side of the building and the women on the other. This custom was in vogue generally until about 1856.

Weddings and funerals frequently occurred on Sunday, the only day affording opportunity for so large an assemblage as was becoming to the importance of the event. To the wedding came only invited guests, and the hosts were able to limit their number to suit their own convenience and keep within their ability to provide entertainment without serious tax upon their means. In the event of a funeral the obligation was deeper and more urgent. The people of the entire neighborhood not only felt privileged to attend, but they deemed their presence demanded under a serious sense of duty, and the mourning family considered that proper respect was not paid to their dead should any neighbor fail to attend except on account of illness. Both these occasions imposed great labor and expense upon the entertaining household. Custom demanded the most lavish hospitality that could be afforded, and it was a matter of pride with the hosts to admit of no opportunity for unfavorable comparison with their neighbors in this

respect. Ardent spirits, too rare and costly to be served to company upon ordinary occasions, at weddings and funerals were dispensed with a liberality that led to many excesses. After a time, many ministers, in the interests of decency, took strong ground against Sunday being taken for such purposes, and the prevailing custom gradually came into disfavor and ultimately was all but abolished.

An element apart from all others, with some little of the good found in all, yet combining the meannesses and vices of all, appeared in the redemptioner. This was the designation of a class which came prior to the year 1700, principally from the British Isles and from the coast towns of Germany. Their name was given them from the manner of their coming. They were without means to pay passage to the new country, and they indentured themselves to some land proprietor who could utilize their services on his plantation there, or to a ship owner who would dispose of them after debarkation. Their service was due to whoever should discharge their debt for passage, and they were practically bondsmen until repayment was made. Landing thus in debt, and subsisting upon provision made by their masters, their term of servitude was necessarily long. They were of all sorts and conditions of men, and of women as well. There were those scapegrace men and dissolute women who were vagrants and outcasts at home, and who cared not whither they drifted. There were those of the same class who were earnestly intent upon reformation. There were the unfortunate poor, broken in spirit through error of judgment or stress of circumstances, who sought opportunity for beginning life anew. All these various classes, for the greater number, found the level of their former associations and surroundings. There were thieves and evil doers who were such to the end. There were patient plodders who laboriously discharged the task of each succeeding day, hopelessly and doggedly, and so lived and so died. There were others whose lives were lived in defiance of all those laws of heredity of which so much is now heard—those of good family who became outlaws on land and sea, and others, women as well as men, of ignoble origin, and whose own lives were vile, who rose out of their brutalized selves and became exemplary citizens and heads of families which now regard their memories with honor. But by far the larger number were God-fearing men and women, driven from their native land, or self-expatriated, because of their religion.

The incoming of this new population was not conducive to the best of order. The worst elements in a new influx are most conspicuous, for a time at least, and their example is contagious. Many Christian people despaired of a moral restoration of society. But good seed was even then

being sown. In 1739 George Whitefield preached in Burlington and New Brunswick, and the following year he entered upon a protracted season of evangelistic work in the State. He was a religious enthusiast, and he had been a co-worker with the two Wesleys, John and Charles, founders of the Methodist church. His labors were abundantly blessed, and his mantle fell upon such consecrated men as Gilbert Tennent and others, who infused new life into slumbering churches, and established others which vied with them in usefulness. At the same time that eminently pious Quaker, John Woolman, was performing his noble work. Apart from his sincere Christianity, he was "a light to the Gentiles" as the apostle of slavery abolition and the determined enemy of intemperance.

The excesses beginning in the later colonial days and extending far beyond the close of the Revolutionary war are traceable in large degree to the tavern. Taverns were established to meet the wants of travelers, to provide them with food and lodging. According to the custom of the times, ardent spirits were dispensed on call, but the tavern was by no means intended to be a mere tipping place. Always on an important line of travel, it was in many cases a terminal or relay point for travelers, and its customers were therefore numerous. It also gained, in the absence of public buildings, certain prestige as the place of assembly for courts and local boards of officers, and for the holding of elections. It sheltered from time to time the highest dignitaries and most eminent men in the land—Governors, Judges, lawyers and clergymen. These were the news-bearers and oracles of the day, and their presence attracted the principal men of the neighborhood, who gathered to listen to their utterances, and to enter into discussion upon events present and impending. The tavern keeper, by reason of his more intimate acquaintance with his distinguished guests, to whose comfort he ministered with scrupulous care and much tact, was a man of commanding importance in the neighborhood, and the example which he set in his personal conduct found many ready imitators.

The tavern had a recognized legal existence as early as in 1668, when the provincial assembly, "in consideration of the inconveniences that do arise for the want of an ordinary in every town," required the establishment of an inn at each of the various places, and regulations were made governing the sale of ardent spirits therein. In 1677 the same body prescribed the prices which should be charged for food for man and beast, and for various beverages, cider, wine and strong liquor. In 1682 was enacted a law "To prevent Tipling and other Disorders in Ordinary's by Town Dwellers," and this statute also contained the provision that an inn keeper who "trusted" a town dweller for liquor above the sum of five shillings should

be stopped from collection by process of law—an inhibition which is continued in spirit in many of the States of the Union.

From this time on, the tavern was the subject of much regulatory and repressive legislation. An assembly act of 1738⁹ recites its proper purpose as being for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and not for the encouragement of gaming, drunkenness and other vices. This act suggests the abuses which had grown out of the conduct of the inns of the day. In the archives of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey is a manuscript (probably written about 1750) reciting that certain young men of Hunterdon county, while drinking in an inn, held mock burial and baptismal services over a number of dogs, and a grand jury subsequently considered such cases and expressed abhorrence of the debaucheries practiced in such places.

In 1782, when actual hostilities between the United States and the mother country had ceased, Bishop Asbury made a journey through New Jersey, and he notes in his journal that he witnessed considerable misconduct, and he particularized several public affrays. The annals of the same time have frequent references to highwaymen and horse thieves.

It was a crucial period for society, and for civil institutions. Those irresponsible bands which had ravished the country during the war, plundering patriot and loyalist alike, now without excuse for maintaining the semblance of an organization, had dispersed, and where they went they spent profligate lives, indulging in all manner of excesses and committing all sorts of petty depredations. In some instances continental soldiers set an example of idleness and dissipation, bidding defiance to all moral restraints and respecting the law but little. For many such there was excuse. They were but mere youth when they set out in a war which engaged them for seven long years of untold privation and suffering. They had gone to the life of the camp and march—demoralizing under the best conditions—before character was formed, and without knowledge of the temptations and vicious influences which were to beset them. They returned full grown men, to enter into a world which was new to them, one wherein there was no home they could call their own, nor occupation for which they seemed to be fitted. A sailor shipwrecked upon a foreign strand were not more helpless. But such were the exceptions, and far the greater number turned readily to peaceful pursuits.

The revival of religion which began shortly after the coming of Bishop Asbury was productive of much good. The churches resumed their functions and regained their influence, and social vices were frowned upon. A significant fact relating to a somewhat later day (1805) was the organ-

zation at Allentown, in Monmouth county, of the "Sober Society," numbering fifty-eight members. This is notable as being the first temperance organization formed in New Jersey.

If the flagrant vices of the early days formed an open record read or known of all men, as are the crimes of our own times, against these annals are to be set the modest, quiet, exemplary lives of God-fearing people, who reared their families in the ways of decency, and who set up the church and the school—the bulwarks of virtue, of good order, and of religion—and laid the foundations for another and higher order of social life. If not far away, as in Maryland and Virginia, the old English manorial style of living were more conspicuous, New Jersey was more conspicuously the home of that "common people" who are, after all, the real leavening power in any nation. The diverse elements had been gradually blending into an approach to homogeneity. The language of the sturdy Dutch had been supplanted by that of the more numerous peoples from the British Isles. Each nationality had unconsciously surrendered something of its manners, its customs and even of its thought, and had as unconsciously been recompensed in gaining something of the best from the people about it. From this blending of people of diverse manners and customs, came the best type of that American character which aided in the winning of the west for civilization and in the preservation of free institutions. And from New Jersey ancestry of such origin and such blending came that most perfect American, the greatest and simplest of all, him of giant intellect and childlike heart—Abraham Lincoln.

It was this hardy class of men, stamped with all the manly virtues, who left their impress on every page of the history of their own State, and dispersed to the uttermost parts of the earth, and their story has been told in homely but effective verse by one of their own blood—Mr. William H. Fischer, of Toms River:

THE MEN OF THE JERSEY SHORE.

When th' angel hos'n pipes aloft from land an' sea their dead
 From ev'ry corner of the earth they'll come with stalwart tread;
 There ain't so many of 'em, but they've scattered far an' wide.
 You couldn't git beyond their reach no matter how you tried:—
 Some are in Alaska, climbing Skaguay trail;
 Some, south of Van Diemen's Land, chase the blubb'ry whale;
 Some, in far Samoa, watch the suri an' sand gleam white;
 Some they fell in Cuba's isle, a-fightin' Freedom's fight:—

*Ev'rywhere you'll find 'em, the wide world is their beat,
For they were born on the Jersey shore with "the tickle in their feet."*

It's good two hundred year an' more since they first started forth
To cover all this globe of orn, west, east, an' south, an' north;
Not one of 'em has crawlshel when once he's set his face,
For if he died along the way, his son stepped in his place.
Some they hail from Manasquan, an' some from an old Cape May,
Some look back to Navesink an' some to Barnegat Bay,
Manahawkin, Little Egg, Absecon, Tuckaboe,—
But their white sails dot the blue seas where'er the free winds blow.

They knew Sir Peter Warren an' they foller'd in his train;
They took a hand when the Buccaneers played hell with th' Spanish Main;
They lick'd the corsars of Algiers, scart into fits the Dey;
An' they went down with the Essex in Valparaiso Bay—
Some they fou't with Washin'ton in Stirling's Jersey Line;
Some with Scott in Mexico jest thought that scrimmage fine;
Some helped Grant at Vicksburg, march'd with Sherman to the sea;
Some at Appomattox saw the end of Gin'ral Lee.

The sons are like the gran'sires, a most adventurous gang—
The most of 'em are born to drown, but many a one to hang;
They don't talk much except in fun, they're grim, yet jolly, too;
An' anything that can't be done, 's what they set out to do—
Some they preach the gospel to the heathen over sea;
Some are trainin' Krags upon the "innercent Chinee";
Some are bikin' through Luzon a chasin' rebel bands;
Some patrol through night an' storm along the Jersey sands—

*Ev'rywhere you'll find 'em, the wide world is their beat,
For they were born on the Jersey shore with "the tickle in their feet."*

Modern social life may be said to have had its beginning shortly before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. The people were frugal and industrious. Sunday was sacredly regarded as a day of rest and for worship. The principal holidays were court days, which afforded opportunity for the people to communicate news and discuss public questions. On such occasions, all manners of sports were indulged in, and feasting was a particular feature, the latter affording opportunity to the lowly fellows of the baser sort to indulge in such excesses as they were inclined to. At public meetings and elections, voting was done *viva voce*. Comparatively little interest was taken in public matters, and it is noted that on one occasion

in Cape May county but three votes were cast for a candidate for the legislature, when the qualified electors numbered more than three hundred.

The education of children in the Colonial days was eminently practical. The boys of the common people were fortunate if they learned to read and "figure to the double rule of three," and "tare and tret." The latter accomplishments were deemed sufficient to qualify a youngster for a position in any New York or Philadelphia shipping house or counting room. To read well was expected of a girl, but arithmetic was deemed outside her necessity, if not beyond her capability, but she must be a good needlewoman. Usually her expertness was unknown beyond her home, but there were times when her handiwork found recognition and compensation from abroad. About 1748 the wife of the eminent Benjamin Franklin sent to a young lady friend at Cold Spring, near Cape May, a woman's cap of the fashion then in vogue in Philadelphia. Its recipient wore it to church, and it led to the desire of other women to wear the like. As a result, the Cape May girls began and carried on a brisk trade with "the village on the Delaware," as Philadelphia was then known, knitting mittens which they sent to exchange for caps. This event made the subject for one of Dr. Franklin's most characteristic letters, written from France in 1748, in which he discoursed upon "the benefits and evils of luxury." Referring to the incident above referred to, he said: "I think the cap was an advantage, for it was the first thing that put our girls upon knitting worsted mittens for sale at Philadelphia that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons there, and you know that that industry has continued and is likely to continue and increase to a much greater value and answer better purposes. Upon the whole I was more reconciled to this little piece of luxury, since not only the girls were made happier by having fine caps, but Philadelphia by the supply of warm mittens." And thus did the industrious but book-ignorant damsels of the Cape May region contribute to the comfort and fashion of their more refined sisters in one of the principal intellectual centers of America.

The residence remained unchanged outwardly, but the changes were many within. A carpet covered the floor of the best room, if of none other; people of means purchased an imported article, while the poorer classes made their floor covering out of woven rags. The family no longer dined in the kitchen, but in another room, which was also the sitting room. The furniture was simple but substantial, usually home made, of the splendid native pine, walnut and cedar, then common and cheap, but now scarce and costly. Mirrors and clocks were only for those in affluent circumstances. Cooking was yet done before the open fireplace, furnished with pots and

cranes, and in the Dutch oven, for the stove was yet to come. The table fare was generous and of the best. Domestic animals and fowls fed and fattened upon the expansive native meadows and in the profusely nutted forest. Wild game and fish were so abundant as to be little valued. Tea and cocoa, and even coffee, had come into use, though they were not yet for the poorer people, who made various substitute beverages. All had milk and cider, and the upper classes their wines and liquors. Tobacco was in common use—and sometimes by women—but it was chewed or smoked in a pipe. In all the long records of losses due to depredations by the British during the Revolutionary war, there is not in New Jersey a solitary instance where cigars were inventoried. The table utensils were usually of common earthenware and pewter, the latter kept highly polished. If there were a few pieces of old china and glass, they were highly prized and were only set out on the most important occasions. The lights were from tallow dips, and these were also used in lighting the house of worship. Men and women yet living remember that in the absence of time pieces and bells, evening church services were announced to begin at “early candle lighting.”



CLOCK.

Clothing for men had not yet changed in style, but it was of better quality, and frequently of imported goods. Boots and shoes were made by the traveling shoemaker, from home dressed leather. The female sex revealed its constant fondness for finery. The poorest wore home spun and linsey-woolsey, but they had learned to make dyes from barks and roots, and their garments were of varying hues. Those in better circumstances wore goods of foreign make, linens and silks and figured shawls. They usually knitted their own stockings and their gloves. Jewelry was affected only by the wealthy, excepting the wedding ring, without which no woman claiming to be married was regarded as respectable. Inland travel was principally by horseback, which finally gave way to the old-fashioned horse cart, which was long a favorite. Dr. Maurice Beesley notes that when (in 1786) Jesse Hand appeared in the first top carriage seen in the Cape May region, “he created great astonishment among the people,” such innovation being looked upon “with jealousy and distrust.”

Such multiplication of comforts and luxuries excited a keen mental stimulation. The weekly newspaper came with its message from the outer world, and this created desire for yet more knowledge, and the book fol-

lowed. Social gatherings came into vogue, and these soon led to the debating society and the singing school. The two last named were admirable in an instructional way, and those who yet remain with us, who were participants in them in their youthful days, are accustomed to recall them with deep pleasure, and to the disparagement of much that is peculiar to the present fair well-spoken days. For many years the only musical instrument in the farm or village home was the violin or flute, and a fair performer on either was a gladly hailed acquisition in any company, and frequently in sacred music in such churches as were not sternly set against the use of instruments in divine worship. It was not until about 1850 that the seraphine or melodeon became at all familiar, and ten years later a piano was a great curiosity in many good sized towns.

In the community where a half century ago a book was uncommon, is now a well stored library. Where were but few isolated instruments of music is now an orchestra capable of performing the music of the great masters. The humble cottage has given place to the elegant mansion with its luxurious furnishings, and the stately temple stands where did the modest plain-walled country church.

But here and there is an old-time dwelling of the long ago, or an old church so far from the busy throng that it has not been deemed worthy of destruction to make way for one more modern. Such are pleasant to look upon, and in gazing upon them there come to us fragrant memories and a reverent feeling something akin to that "benediction that follows after prayer."

CHAPTER V.

A RESUME OF THE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In the foregoing pages have been presented the salient points in the history of New Jersey. In various chapters is contained the narrative of discovery, of settlement and of political changes—all leading up to the firm establishment of a civilization of the highest type. But of greater value are those descriptions of character of a people of diverse origin and habits of living and of thought, whose welding together resulted in the New Jersey and the New Jerseyman of the present day.

The narrative written in this work has to do with a people heterogeneous in its origin. Until 1702 the Jerseys were not even politically united, and, after two centuries, East Jersey, founded in large part by Hollanders, is in many respects a dependency of the greater community of Dutch origin across the Hudson, while West Jersey, established by Quakers, is in closest touch with the Quaker State across the Delaware.

Entered upon the scene in 1666 a third group of founders, who came to be Jerseymen, not to be outlying colonists of New York or Philadelphia. These Puritans, driven by the rising tides of Connecticut laxity from that first refuge which they had called their New Haven, put forth upon the stormy seas of destiny in their New Ark, for so they named it, and it rested upon the banks of Passaic—the Plymouth Rock of New Jersey. The common sense and conscience of New Jersey Presbyterianism there and thus established have remained the uniting and guiding forces in Colony and State. It is necessary to recognize this, and, at the same time, not to overlook but to comprehend the contributions to the character and development of the people which have been made by Dutchman, Scotchman, Huguenot and Quaker. To trace the history of such a people in a spirit of unity were a difficult task, and our work is rather to be classified with illustrative monographs, each covering some particular phase of the general subject.

The war for independence over, the people of the State turned themselves to the work of repairing war losses and to the establishment of all

that is included in the word advancement. The foundations for a splendid judicial establishment were laid, and upon the bench were seated jurists who honored their high office and set up standards of legal knowledge and personal conduct which have been exemplars to the very present. The feeble educational institutions, wellnigh uprooted during the war period, were resuscitated and placed on the highway to monumental success and usefulness. The Society for the Promotion of Useful Manufactures, with the aid of Alexander Hamilton and his associates, applied itself to commercial development—wagon and post roads were laid out and made possible, ferries were established, manufacturing towns were founded, shipyards sent out their craft into all waters, and the tillable lands began to receive a larger and busier population.

With the decade beginning in 1800 began a new era of development. Looking to commercial activity, great transportation enterprises were engaged in. A bridge was thrown across the Delaware, uniting New Jersey and Pennsylvania at Trenton. Various canals were constructed, and John Stevens and his son, Robert, built the first ocean-going steamboat. Within the same period the first banks in the State (at Trenton and Newark) were chartered.

The close of the second war with Great Britain marks distinctly the beginning of the real industrial era. In 1815 the legislature granted a railroad charter—the first in the United States. Within a few years, a vast industrial population had come into the state. Camden and Paterson and Jersey City had become considerable manufacturing centers. Numerous railroads were built, leading to the development of iron, zinc and copper mines, and to the opening up of fertile agricultural regions throughout the State. The public school system was extended, while reforms in penal and charitable institutions were instituted. In 1844 the outgrown constitution of 1776 was abandoned, and a new constitution, more in harmony with the spirit of the times, was adopted.

During the Civil war period, while more than three-fourths of the men of New Jersey of arms-bearing age performed military duty in defense of the government, the wheels in her factories were ever busy, and her marts of trade were ever active. Following the restoration of peace, all manufacturing industries experienced a new stimulus and new and greater ones were established, while the agricultural regions were invaded by pioneers in new enterprises of great moment. The pressing needs of Philadelphia and New York led to the development of dairying and the establishment of railroad milk service. Market gardens were cultivated within the metropolitan areas. Vineland, Hammonton and Egg Harbor were laid out,

and the culture of small fruits, berries and grapes was begun, practically assuring the future of these industries. The oyster and fishing industries attracted more intelligent attention and were pursued with larger remuneration and less wastefulness, and became famous throughout the world.

In recent years many of the coast towns have had their establishment or have entered upon a new era of development and prosperity, and some of these—Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Cape May—are famous the world over for all that contributes to health and pleasure.

But before and above all these excellent material conditions is to be admired the power which has made them—the people. In great numbers native to the soil, these cherish with affection and pride the ancestry whence they sprung, and whose worth and names they have commemorated, in many instances, in stately public edifices, and in chairs of instruction in colleges and hospitals. For the people, despite the turmoil of business and the glamour of society, are, after all, a home-loving and family-loving people, and in their homes, their schools and their churches, they are rearing to day a generation which, in its own time, will doubtless be called upon to engage in effort and confront obstacles and conquer success after the manner of those who have gone before them.

APPENDIX.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

William Livingston, the first governor of New Jersey under the constitution of 1776, was born in Albany, New York, in the year 1723. He was the grandson of Robert Livingston, a very distinguished minister of the Established Kirk of Scotland. After the restoration of the monarchy in the person of Charles II, this minister with his son fled to Holland, whence Robert came to America about the year 1675. In 1679 he married Alida, the widow of Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and resided at Albany. Philip, the father of William, was the second son of Robert; but, the elder brother having died, he succeeded to the manorial estate. His wife was Catherine Van Brugh, a member of a respected Dutch family of Albany. William was their fifth child.

He was accorded the best education the country afforded. After due preparation he entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in 1741 at the head of his class. He was brought up for the legal profession, and began study therefor with James Alexander, a most distinguished lawyer of New York City, and a steady advocate of popular rights and opponent of ministerial assumptions.

Studying diligently, he in due course was licensed to practice law in 1748. Such close study being combined with great natural ability and qualifications for a lawyer, he soon won a high position at the bar, and was retained in most of the important litigation of the day, not only in New York, but in New Jersey. Among other notable engagements in his legal career, he was in 1752 one of the counsel of the defendants in the great suit in chancery, between the proprietors of East Jersey and some of the settlers, which, although never brought to a final decision, has been much referred to in respect of the title to a considerable part of East Jersey. Brought up in the Reformed Dutch church, he engaged earnestly in the controversies which arose with the Episcopalian party in reference to an established religion. It was not a little owing to the feelings so strongly excited in Congregationalists and Presbyterians by these discussions that the resistance eventually advanced to the attempted imposition of taxes on the American colonies by the British ministry arose, and the unanimous support by the colonies of antagonistic measures resulted.

In 1772 he changed his residence to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he had acquired by purchase at different times an estate of about one

hundred and twenty acres. He had been admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1755, and he continued to practice his profession, but not in any very close fashion. In 1774 he was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress by the committee which met at New Brunswick in July of that year, and became a member of the committee of that body, appointed to prepare the address to the people of Great Britain. In January, 1775, he was re-elected delegate to the Congress by the Assembly, and served on the most important committees thereof. He was again elected delegate in February, 1776, to the Provincial Congress, and labored on the same committees with Adams, Jefferson and Lee. During the ensuing June, however, he left the congress at Philadelphia in order to take command of the militia of New Jersey as a brigadier general. While thus patriotic in spirit, and doing everything in his power to advance the American cause, he was yet among those, and the number included many pronounced Whigs, who doubted the expediency of the Declaration of Independence at the time it was made.

In June, 1776, by desire of congress, he took command of the militia destined for New York, and established his headquarters at Elizabethtown Point. There is good reason to believe, however, that he would have much preferred to continue a delegate to the Continental Congress, in which case he would undoubtedly have signed the Declaration of Independence. It was not long that Livingston served as a soldier, his abilities being called into play in a position where they were calculated to prove of far greater value to his country. A new constitution having been adopted, and a legislature chosen under it, that body assembled at Princeton, and on August 27, 1776, proceeded in joint convention to elect a governor. The vote was by a secret ballot, and it resulted for a time in a tie between him and Richard Stockton. By next day, however, an arrangement had been reached, and Livingston was elected governor, Stockton being chosen chief justice of the supreme court. The former accepted, but the latter declined. For a while after installation, Governor Livingston, by resolution of the legislature, used his own seal as the great seal of the state, but in a short time it was replaced by a seal of silver, engraved in Philadelphia, which bore the devices still in use, and was lettered, "The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey," the word colony used in the constitution being entirely discarded. On September 13th the Governor made an address to the legislature, in which he says:

"Considering how long the hand of oppression had been stretched out against us, how long the system of despotism, concerted for our ruin, had been insidiously pursued, and was at length attempted to be entered by the violence of war; reason and conscience must have approved the measure had we sooner adjured that allegiance from which, not only by a denial of protection, but the hostile assault on our persons and properties, we were closely absolved. That, being thus constrained to assert our own independence, the late representatives of the Colony of New Jersey, in Congress assembled, did, in pursuance of the advice of the Continental

Congress, the supreme council of the American colonies, agree upon the form of a constitution which, by tacit consent and open approbation, hath since received the consent and concurrence of the good people of the State; and, agreeably to this constitution, a Legislative Council and Assembly, have been chosen, and also a Governor. Let us, then, as it is our indispensable duty, make it our invariable aim to exhibit to our constituents the brightest examples of a disinterested love for the common weal; let us, both by precept and example, encourage a spirit of economy, industry and patriotism, and that public integrity and righteousness that cannot fail to credit a nation; setting our faces at the same time like a flint against that dissoluteness of manner and political corruption that will ever be the reproach of any people. May the foundation of an infant state be laid in virtue and the fear of God, and the superstructure will rise glorious and endure for ages. Then may we humbly expect the blessings of the Most High, who divided to the nations their inheritance and separates the sons of Adam."

From year to year he was re-elected governor, while he lived, occupying the combined office of governor and chancellor nearly fourteen years. For some two years after election his task was onerous and not without great danger. In every part the state was exposed, and suffered more from military operations than any other. Shortly after his inauguration the upper part of it was occupied by the enemy, and until the victories at Trenton and Princeton, during the winter of 1776-77, everything was in jeopardy. Many, hitherto sanguine, despaired and accepted British protection. The legislature became a wandering body, now meeting at Trenton, and then at Princeton, at Pittstown, in Hunterdon county, and at Haddensfield. But the Governor was immovable, and labored unremittingly for efficient militia laws and the organization of the new government upon a solid foundation. Among the first laws passed was one providing for the taking of an oath renouncing allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and of allegiance to the new state government, and another for the punishment of traitors and disaffected persons, and those who sought in any way to uphold British authority. During the session at Haddensfield, lasting some two months, an act was passed establishing a committee of safety, consisting of twenty-three persons, the governor or vice-president being one. This committee was to act as a board of justice in criminal matters; fill up vacant military offices; apprehend disaffected persons and commit them to jail without bail or manprise; could call out the militia to execute their orders; were to send the wives and children of fugitives with the enemy into the enemy's lines; cause offenders to be tried, and persons refusing to take the oaths to government to be committed to jail, or to send them, if willing, into the enemy's lines; make any house or room a legal jail; negotiate exchanges; disarm the disaffected, etc. During the two months' gubernatorial interregnum this committee was of especial importance.

So determined and able a man as the Governor was naturally in danger. His family residence was despoiled, and he was most bitterly de-

nounced in "Riverton's Gazette," the organ of the British party in New York. As an offset to this journal, a patriotic paper was started in December, printed by Isaac Collins, sometimes at Trenton and sometimes at Burlington, under the title of "The New Jersey Gazette." To it the Governor contributed largely, and many of his articles exerted a potent influence for good.

On the proclamation of peace he quitted Trenton and returned to his house at Elizabethtown. In June, 1785, he was appointed by congress as minister to the Court of Holland, but, while he was at first disposed to accept, he eventually declined. During the succeeding year he became a member of the society in New York for promoting the emancipation of slaves, and emancipated the two he owned. He was appointed by the legislature in May, 1787, a delegate to the convention that formed the national constitution, and subsequently, in a message to the legislature, expressed his gratitude to God that he had lived to see its approval and adoption by the states. Yale College in the next year conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a man of strong literary inclinations, and during both his earlier and later life wrote largely on political subjects, indulging also occasionally in poetical effusions.

In the year 1745 he married Susannah French, whose father had been a large proprietor of land in New Jersey; she died in 1789. His own death occurred June 25, 1799. Of his thirteen children, six died before him. One son, Brockholst Livingston, became a distinguished lawyer in New York, sat for several years on the supreme bench of the state, and in 1807 was elevated to that of the United States, occupying his seat thereon until his death in 1823.

HON. WILLIAM PATERSON.

Hon. William Paterson, lawyer, jurist and statesman, was born in 1745, in the north of Ireland, and when but two years of age came to America. His family first located at Trenton, next at Princeton, and finally settled at Raritan, now Somerville, where his father died in 1781. He entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in 1763. He then studied law with Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration, and was licensed as an attorney-at-law in 1769. He opened his office at Bromley, in Hunterdon county, but afterwards removed to Princeton, where he became associated with his father and brother in mercantile business.

In 1775 he was a delegate in the Provincial Congress and was secretary of the same at both its sessions. He was also a member of the congress which met at Burlington in 1776, of which he was likewise secretary. When the state government was organized during the same year; he was made attorney-general, and his position was a difficult one, as he was obliged to attend courts in different counties, liable at any time to be captured by the British army, which had then invaded the state, he was,

also at the same time a member of the legislative council. In 1780, while still occupied with his duties as attorney-general, he was named a delegate to the Continental Congress; but he declined the appointment, inasmuch as he could not faithfully discharge the duties of both stations.

When peace was declared, in 1783, he resumed his practice as an attorney, removing his office and residence to New Brunswick. He was named as one of the members of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787 to frame the Federal Constitution. There were two plans presented to that body, one by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and the other by William Paterson, the former being favored by the larger and the latter by the smaller states. The result was a compromise by which a general government was formed, partly federal and partly national. After the constitution of the United States was ratified, William Paterson and Jonathan Elmer were elected by the legislature of New Jersey senators of the United States. The former retained his seat but a single year, for in 1790, on the death of Governor Livingston, he was chosen as his successor by the legislature, and his administration was so successful that at the end of his term he was re-elected without much opposition.

In 1792 a law was enacted authorizing him to codify all the statutes of Great Britain which prior to the Revolution were in force in the colony of New Jersey, together with those passed by the legislature of the province both before and after the separation from the mother country, so that the work when completed should be presented to the legislature for re-enactment, should it deem it proper so to do. The work was entered upon by him and occupied his leisure time and attention for six years; but it was deemed more convenient for the legislature to act upon the statutes thus prepared as they emanated *seriatim* from his revision, than to review the whole during a single session. While he was thus engaged, he was nominated in 1793, by President Washington, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, an office which he held until his death. He was engaged in the revision of the laws for six years, and the volume thus produced has been long acknowledged to be the most perfect system of statute law produced in any state of the Union. He also greatly improved the practice of the court of chancery. During his occupancy of the position of judge of the supreme court many important cases were tried, among them the trials for treason of the persons implicated in the famous "whiskey insurrection" in western Pennsylvania; and also that of Lyon, tried for a violation of the sedition law. His last official act was to preside in the circuit court of the United States, at New York, in April, 1806, on the trials of Ogden and Smith for violation of the neutrality laws in aiding Miranda to revolutionize some of the South American states. As he did not agree with the associate judge (Talmadge) he left the bench, and the latter proceeded with the trial alone. From this time his health began visibly to decline, and he withdrew from all active official duties.

He was an able statesman, an upright judge and a disinterested friend of his country. His religious creed was that of the Presbyterian church,

and he was a trustee of their college at Princeton from 1787 to 1802. He was twice married; he left two children, a son and daughter of his first wife, to whom he was united in 1779; his second wife, whom he married in Brunswick, left no issue. He died at his daughter's residence, September 9, 1806, in the sixty-second year of his age. His name is perpetuated by the thriving manufacturing city near the falls of the Passaic river.

HON. WILLIAM A. NEWELL.

Of the many names that may be counted worthy to receive honorable mention in a historical work, none could more deservedly be given a leading place than that of Hon. William Augustus Newell, known as the father of the United States Life Saving Service, the history of which is written out at length in this work. To say that through his earnest and untiring efforts in formulating and carrying his plans to success, more human life and property have been saved than by any other means ever instituted for so important an object, is only to give statement to a fact established long years ago by the unimpeachable records of the service of which he was the author.

William Augustus Newell, the son of James H. and Eliza D. Hankinson Newell, natives of New Jersey, was born at Franklin, Ohio, September 5, 1817. At an early age, he returned with his parents to New Jersey, residing for several years in Monmouth county and afterwards removing to New Brunswick. His father was a civil engineer and practiced his profession at New Brunswick, where his maps have been adopted by the city government and recognized as authority.

The son attended district schools in the neighborhood, and afterwards pursued his education under private tutors and completed the college course at Rutgers's College, graduating in 1836. Among his classmates were the late Secretary of State Frederick T. Freylinghuyzen, United States Supreme Court Justice James Bradley and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. Choosing for a career the medical profession, he studied for a time with Dr. VanDusen, of New Brunswick, whose daughter, Johanna, he subsequently married. Later he pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1839. Commencing practice at once with his uncle, Dr. Hankinson, at Manahawken, New Jersey, he became interested for the first time in the study of shipwrecks at short range and began his experiments in the matter of establishing communication between vessels in distress and the shore.

In 1841 he began the practice by himself at Inlaystown, in Upper Freehold, Monmouth county. His first political office was that of town-ship collector, to which he was a number of times re-elected. In 1844 removed to Allentown, where he soon acquired an extended patronage and an enviable reputation in his profession. In 1845 he was urged to accept nomination to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Samuel G. Wright,

deceased, but declined it. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, reversing the Democratic majority of fifteen hundred, and was re-elected by an increased majority in 1848. He was a member of the Thirtieth Congress, of which Abraham Lincoln was also a member, and these two men occupied adjoining seats in the house, boarded and roomed together, and became intimate friends.

It was on the 3rd day of January, 1848, during the first session of the Thirtieth Congress that Mr. Newell introduced a resolution which was the initial step in the founding of the United States Life Saving Service, which is to-day one of the chief features of the government system and has no equal in any part of the globe. The services of Mr. Newell in this his most beneficent work, are written of at length in the chapter on the Life Saving Service.

Dr. Newell in congress established a record as an earnest opponent of the extension of human slavery and his whole life was consistent with his views expressed in that early day.

In 1856 he was nominated for governor by a state convention made up in about equal parts of representatives of the rising Republican and so-called American parties, erected on the ruins of the Whig party, which had gone down in defeat four years before, and carried the state by some twenty-six hundred majority, though the plurality for Buchanan was nearly twenty thousand and the opposing candidate was William C. Alexander, one of the ablest and most popular men of his day.

Among the acts of Governor Newell, which distinguished his administration for honesty, courage and fidelity in the discharge of public duties, and which are now matters of history, may be mentioned his uncompromising attitude in resisting and frustrating New York's persistent attempt to foist its quarantine upon New Jersey's shores; his courteous, but firm, refusal to allow an opposition senate to dictate the nomination he should make for chancellor, though it resulted in the closing of the court of chancery during the last year of his term of office; his fearless discharge of duty in the celebrated Donnelly murder case, in refusing commutation of sentence, for which he was never forgiven by the mistaken partisans and sympathizers of that misguided and unfortunate young man. In all these matters he vindicated the honor of the state and defended successfully the prerogative of the executive.

In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln superintendent of the Life Saving Service for the district of New Jersey. It was a deserved recognition of the credit due to him as the originator of the system, and coming from President Lincoln of his own motion, especially complimentary. During his four years' tenure, he made quarterly official visits along the shore, so that in 1864, when he received the Republican nomination for Congress and was elected for the third time, he was enabled to advance still further the usefulness of the system. During President Lincoln's administration as president, the old friendship between him and Dr. Newell was renewed, and he had the honor of being the attending physician at the White House.

In 1866 and again in 1870 Dr. Newell was a candidate for Governor and both times defeated. For more than twenty years, as the most prominent and influential political leader in his party, he had controlled and dispensed party patronage throughout his state and congressional district. As is common under such circumstances, the disappointed applicants for office became in time a hostile factor of considerable strength in determining an adverse result of a political campaign. To this, and the fact that the Democratic party at that time was largely in the ascendancy in New Jersey, may be safely ascribed Governor Newell's first political defeat as a candidate for popular suffrages. At the end of his congressional term in 1867, he resumed the practice of his profession in New Jersey, which he continued until his appointment by President Hayes as governor of Washington territory, when he removed from the state, in 1880, to assume the responsibilities and discharge the duties of that position. In 1877 he was a candidate the second time for governor of the state. The political conditions of this campaign proved to be unfavorable to Republican success and resulted in his defeat, there being in the field two new parties with candidates and platforms on distinctive issues, recruited largely from the ranks of the Republicans.

His administration as governor of Washington territory was eminently successful in promoting and developing its growth and resources. He labored industriously to that end and thereby hastened its early admission as a state into the Union.

During President Arthur's administration he was appointed inspector of Indian agencies, in which position he visited various tribes and bands of Indians, administering to the wants and necessities of these children of the forest so successfully that he earned their lasting gratitude.

Though he became greatly attached to the people of Washington territory by his long residence among them, his advanced years and the death of his wife prompted him in 1869 to return to Allentown, New Jersey, the home of his earlier years, to give to the congenial labors of his profession the remaining brief period of his life. He was received there with such an affectionate manifestation of welcome by his old friends and neighbors that he soon was busy again in the practice of his professional duties. In 1869 he delivered an informal address before the Monmouth County Historical Association; and again in 1900, upon the invitation of the association, he presented a paper upon the Life Saving Service of the United States, which proved to be highly valuable as an historic review upon that interesting subject.

Dr. Newell filled many other positions of honor and trust in the course of his long, useful and active life. He was an Odd Fellow, a Freemason, and active and prominent in both of these orders. He was vice president for many years of the National Union League of America, and chairman of its executive committee. He was also a trustee of Rutgers College. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, and was tendered by a unanimous vote of the state delegation the honor of being presented to the convention as

New Jersey's candidate for the vice-presidency, which he modestly declined, stating that in his opinion it should be given to a western man.

At the Monmouth May term of court prior to his decease, he was foreman of the grand jury which considered the cases of the Long Branch gamblers, and which was held in session by order of the court during the following summer as a menace to the re-opening of the gaming and club-houses, and only a few weeks previous he addressed a meeting of the Monmouth County Board of Agriculture, he being a successful farmer as well as physician, and the author of the plan which led to the establishment of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

His death occurred on the 8th of August, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Governor Voorhees, by proclamation, made an official announcement of the event, eulogizing the character of the deceased in terms of the highest praise, and directing that all public buildings be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that during the days succeeding the official obsequies, the large flag upon the State House be placed at half mast, and that during the funeral services the public offices be closed and the proper honorary salute be fired.

The grand jury of Monmouth county, of which Dr. Newell was foreman, gave out resolutions rendering tribute to the exalted character of the deceased, and obituary notices highly eulogistic appeared in newspapers in all parts of the country.

The funeral services were held in the old Presbyterian church at Allentown, conducted by the pastor, Rev. George Swain, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Babcock, of the Baptist church of Allentown. The remains were laid to rest in the burying ground adjoining the church where the funeral was held. Dr. Swain delivered the sermon. The discourse was able, earnest and appropriate; he dwelt upon the useful and unselfish life of the deceased, and how he had devoted himself to serving others in every social rank. The speaker touched upon the value of the dead man's public services and said that by advising and bringing into being the beneficent system of life saving with which his name would be indissolubly connected for all time, he had erected a monument for himself greater than any marble. The casket was opened at the church and a great crowd of friends and neighbors viewed the remains of the former governor, which were exceedingly well preserved.

Many of the business places at Allentown were closed. The church was crowded by friends and mourners, and there was deep feeling manifested among the people. The casket was adorned with many choice flowers. The Masonic lodge of Allentown, of which Dr. Newell was a member, turned out in large numbers, and placed many testimonials of esteem on the casket which was borne to the grave by six of the deceased ex-Governor's oldest and most intimate friends and neighbors. They were Dr. P. B. Purney, Dr. Johnson, Dr. W. L. Wilbur, Charles Spaulding, Horace Ford and Forman P. Wetherill. Among the honorary pall bearers were many of the most prominent men in the state; in the list were included Governor Foster M. Voorhees, ex-Governor George T. Werts,

former United States Attorney-General John W. Griggs, Cortlandt Parker, Justice J. Franklin Fort, Dr. Austin Scott, President of Rutgers College, Congressman Benjamin F. Howell, Adjutant-General A. C. Oliphant, State Comptroller William S. Hancock, State Senator C. Asa Francis, Nathaniel S. Rue, ex-State Senators John S. Applegate, James A. Bradley, Henry J. Trick, E. C. Hutchinson and George T. Crammer, William Cloke, Charles S. Tunis, A. L. Moreau, Charles W. Deshler and George Wild. Mr. Griggs was not present, and there were one or two others who failed to respond to the invitation.

The portrait of the late Governor Newell, painted by Frederick H. Clark, of Trenton, has been accepted by the commissioners appointed by the last session of the legislature to secure it, under whose auspices it has been conspicuously placed in the executive chamber of the State House. It represents the distinguished subject at the age of forty-eight when in the full vigor of his physical and intellectual powers. It is pronounced by those who were intimately associated with the former governor as a striking likeness of him at his best.

William A. Newell was only about twenty-two years of age when he began the practice of his profession in Monmouth county, without wealth, family distinction or influential friends to aid him, having only the future and its possibilities before him to inspire and nerve him for the battle of life. He moved forward boldly with honest determination and self-reliance; very soon the people learned to respect, admire, honor and love him for his many noble, generous, magnanimous and chivalrous qualities of head and heart; of resistless energy, iron will, lofty moral courage, acute intelligence, fervent patriotism, unselfish loyalty to principle and friendship, and unswerving honor, he quickly became a leader of men. Though not an orator in the common acceptance of the phrase, yet the masses of the people were always deeply moved and largely controlled by his personal appeals. It was due to his evident sincerity and earnestness, his charming personality, his commanding presence, his clear and rapid flow of speech, the flash of his eye, the kindly tone of his voice, giving to his utterances a power that was intensely attractive. He recognized his powers and limitations, and in his political campaigns relied largely upon personal canvasses, whereby he came into personal contact with the voter, holding and directing him to the views he expressed. In this way he acquired and commanded the position of a political leader, which he ably maintained with scarcely a rival for many years.

In the councils of the nation he bore an honorable and important part in legislation, and was a worthy recipient of the confidence and friendship of the greatest and best statesmen of his age. Looking through the statutes and records of Congress we find the impress of his character and individuality in the evidence of his service to the sailor, the soldier and the soldier's widow and orphans. Every thought that is formulated there in philanthropic appreciation of great service and sacrifice, had his zealous advocacy and support. Broadminded and fearless as a legislator, neither the love of commendation nor the fear of criticism swerved him from the

path of duty and conviction. By the pursuit of this path which led up to high distinction, he won the esteem and confidence of the national legislators and high public officials, whereby he was enabled to wield at Washington a powerful influence for the good of his constituents and the country at large. He had many personal characteristics which bound to him friends with bands of steel. No service in their behalf was too irksome, no sacrifice was too great. Not a survivor among his intimate personal acquaintances but remembers him for some act of personal kindness. This generous quality of his nature was conspicuous in the practice of his profession. He cheerfully and gratuitously served the indigent patient and thus acquired the appellation of the "beloved physician." His acts of kindness in behalf of the soldier and his widow and orphan are innumerable. One case known to the writer was during the Civil war, when, by his intercession with President Lincoln at the instance of a wife and child, he obtained the reprieve of her soldier husband sentenced by the court-martial to be executed. His life was replete with deeds of kindness. It may be cynically said that all this merely indicated the tactful politician, but where a political life is built upon the foundations of love and humanity, the structure he raises is easily recognizable for its genuine merits, and rises above the plane of the artful politician into the realms of exalted statesmanship.

It was a deserving tribute to the memory of the deceased, pronounced by Governor Voorhees in his proclamation announcing Governor Newell's death, that his life brought credit to the state of New Jersey, that the people found him a fearless and upright governor, ever faithful to those who put their affairs in his keeping, and that his life's work shows forth a good example and furnishes an incentive to future generations.



MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY.

This splendid soldier and unflinching patriot was born June 2, 1815, in the city of New York. On the paternal side his ancestry was Irish, while his mother was partly Huguenot in descent. He was educated in the best academies of his native city, closing with the four years' course in Columbia College. After graduation he studied law, but being charmed with military pursuits, he obtained a commission as lieutenant in a cavalry regiment which had been ordered to the west. This was about 1837, and among the officers was Jefferson Davis, captain of a company. He remained with the command about sixteen months, during which time he studied the whole theory and practice of his profession, and availed himself of every opportunity to perfect himself in all those branches which would constitute him a perfect tactician.

In 1839 he was one of three officers who were sent by the government to Europe to study cavalry tactics, and, as permission had been obtained in the government of France for these officers to enter their celebrated

military school at Saumur, he availed himself of this great privilege, and became one of the most patient and indefatigable of students. After thoroughly mastering his profession he left the school and accompanied the French forces to Africa, being attached to the First Regiment "Chasseurs d'Afrique," and participated in two battles, wherein he displayed great bravery and gallantry, and won for himself the highest praises from his superior officers. He left France for home in 1811, and was ordered to the staff of General Winfield Scott, in which position he remained until the outbreak of the Mexican war. In the meantime, however, he had received his commission as captain of United States Dragoons; and being permitted to raise his own company, he journeyed to the western country, where he recruited a superior body of men and horses, himself adding from his ample means an additional bounty to that offered by the government. He was thus enabled to pick his men, and the result was as he desired, his troop being the acknowledged superior of any similar body in that branch of the service. This fact was so apparent that General Scott selected it as his body guard when he reached the Mexican territory, and no opportunity for action was afforded during the march to the capital until coming within sight of the goal toward which it had been pressing for so many months. It was at Cheralusco, however, that Captain Kearney was enabled to bring his troop into action, as the commanding general temporarily relinquished his military escort. The Mexicans, being on the retreat, were pursued by the American cavalry along the narrow causeway which spanned the marsh, the causeway being protected by a battery in front of one of the city gates. Kearney seized the opportunity and pressed forward to prevent the enemy gaining possession of this shelter and rallying for its and their defense. Though recalled by an officer despatched for that purpose, he hastily made known the situation and was allowed to continue the course he had taken, and reached the Cheralusco gate of the capital, killing all who resisted. On rejoining the American army he was wounded by a grape-shot, losing his left arm. He was highly complimented by his superiors in command for this dangerous and gallant exploit, and was promoted to the rank of major.

After the close of the war he returned with the army to the United States, and was ordered to the Pacific coast, where he was employed in operations against the Indian tribes. He resigned his commission about 1852, and, being a man of fortune, he traveled throughout Europe and the east, and finally established himself in Paris, occasionally visiting the United States, where he remained each time only for a brief period. He served with the French army in 1850, being an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Meurice, commanding the cavalry of the guard, and was present at the battle of Solferino. For bravery and gallantry displayed in the campaign, he received from the Emperor Napoleon III the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

When the American Civil war broke out, he offered his services to the government. After his arrival, early in 1861, he applied to General Scott, who referred him to the governor of his native state. But he

failed to receive any commission from the New York state authorities, and, desiring impatiently an opportunity to enter the volunteer service, he was finally commissioned by the governor of New Jersey as brigadier general of volunteers. This was after the disaster at the first Bull Run, and he immediately entered upon his duties with extraordinary ardor. He made the First Brigade of New Jersey the flower of the troops of that state. His organization was thoroughly disciplined, for he was remarkably strict on that point, and, from the outset of his campaign until he fell on the field of battle, he was ever the foremost in maintaining his command in a degree of the highest excellence and standing. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, and chafed under what he considered the halting and hesitating course of that officer. In March, 1862 he was tendered the command of a division; but, as he was unwilling to leave his brigade of Jerseymen, he declined. However, he was obliged during the Peninsular campaign, in an emergency, to assume command of a division of Heintzleman's Corps, and he relinquished his favorite troops, but not without a sigh. He participated in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and arrived in time to support Hooker and his New Jersey troops at a most critical period. The bravery he displayed on this occasion won for him the admiration of all beholders. So also at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st, he arrived on the scene immediately after the flight of Casey's division, and turned the tide of battle. He drove back the rebels, who believed themselves victorious until now, and both he and his brother officers desired permission to follow the enemy into Richmond. He foresaw the disasters which afterwards befell the Army of the Potomac; the "change of base," as it was termed, he really called a retreat, and during the whole week which was thus occupied in transferring the immense army to the James river, he was conspicuously engaged in every skirmish which transpired. Particularly was this the case in the battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30th. Wherever danger was the greatest, he was to be found, rallying his men and inspiring confidence when all seemed disaster and despair. So, likewise, at Malvern Hill, July 1st, he displayed the same undaunted courage and bravery which had made his name renowned as a Bayard, "without fear and reproach." When McClellan failed to order an advance on Richmond, and commanded the army to retreat to Harrison's Landing, his indignation knew no bounds, and he publicly protested, in the presence of many officers, against such a course.

He had now received promotion to the rank of major-general of volunteers, though he had been for three months in command of a division. His predictions that Pope would be crushed by the rebels were fulfilled by the events that took place at and after the second Bull Run, August 30th. On September 1st was fought the battle of Chantilly, where General Pope, in order to save his army, looked for aid from Generals Kearney, Reno and Stevens, who promptly came to the rescue. The two latter attacked the enemy, but were compelled to retire by an overwhelming force. At this juncture Kearney placed himself at the head of General Birney's brigade, broke the rebel center, causing it to retreat in great disorder, thus saving

Pope's army and the city of Washington. At sunset on that day, while reconnoitering the enemy's position, he suddenly came upon their lines, and his surrender being demanded, he refused. As he turned to fly, he was shot dead, his body falling into the hands of the rebels. The tidings of this fatal event flew far and fast throughout the country on the wings of the lightning, and everywhere a wail went up for the brave man thus sacrificed, and he was mourned alike by president and peasant.

JAMES A. BRADLEY.

In that chapter of this work which relates to the resorts of the coast, the name of James A. Bradley appears in connection with that of Asbury Park, of which city he was the sole founder, and which he brought to a proud position among the cities of the state, in face of what, to his friends, appeared to be insurmountable obstacles. Therein is told the story of how he conceived the project, how he met opposition of all sorts, even to opprobrium and ridicule, how he planned and labored, and how he finally succeeded. It is only necessary here to depict something of the personality of the man.

Mr. Bradley is a native of New York, born on Staten Island, in 1830. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to New York City, where he obtained his text book education in one of the public schools, then conducted by A. V. Stout, afterwards a prominent financier of the metropolis. The instruction thus received was necessarily limited, for when he was twelve years of age he went to work in the paper manufactory of William Davies, at Plainfield, New Jersey. In thus entering upon the task of obtaining his own livelihood at so tender an age, he may scarcely be said to have abandoned his studies. He had contracted a desire for learning, and an ambition to make something more of himself than a mere laborer, and he added constantly to his store of knowledge through reading such books as he was able to obtain, and he not only succeeded in acquiring such information as to afford him ample equipment for his needs as they arose, but he had formed habits of study and observation which have remained with him throughout his life and enabled him to adorn any circle in which he has cared to move.

When sixteen years of age he became an apprentice in the brush-making establishment of Francis P. Furnald, of New York City. Here, by his industry and conscientious devotion to the duties of the calling upon which he had entered, he made rapid progress and acquired such a mastery of the trade and so won the confidence of his employer that he was made foreman of the shop when he had reached the age of twenty one years, and he continued in that position for seven years.

During his apprenticeship he had managed to save about two hundred dollars, and the fact, of itself, is eloquent attestation of his manly qualities. Wages were very small in those days, and there was every tempt-

tation, in the companion-ship which he could not avoid, to squander his little means in amusements if not in more reprehensible indulgences. But he made his small savings, adding to them as he could, by dint of close economy, and in 1857, when he was twenty-seven years of age, he established a modest brush factory upon his own account. He could not have fallen upon a more inauspicious time for his modest beginning. That year a great financial panic overwhelmed the country, paralyzing all manner of business. Again, it was the era of "wild-cat" money, and the only medium of exchange was bank bills issued in remote places, without means for redemption, and which depreciated five, ten and twenty per cent. a day until they were refused at any rate. Yet he carried his business through this crisis, and made sales amounting to eight thousand dollars. His profits were small; it is doubtful if he much more than preserved his capital, yet he had won a great success, for he had stemmed the tide of disaster, and he was newly armed to take advantage of a favorable change in the commercial and financial atmosphere. In two years he had recovered all losses, and, besides, had added considerably to his capital. In 1866 his sales had amounted to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and his future was assured.

In 1860 Mr. Bradley's health failed, and he planned for a trip to Europe early in the following year in hope of rehabilitation. His purpose was changed, however, by the providential (as it appears) incident which led him to the New Jersey shore, where he gained a complete restoration and came to be known as the founder of one of the most delightful residential and summer resort cities on the entire Atlantic coast.

At the time of this writing, Mr. Bradley, something more than seventy years of age, in the full enjoyment of all his powers, continues to give his personal attention to the conduct of the large brush manufacturing business of Bradley & Smith (in which firm he is senior partner), in New York City. He maintains his residence in Asbury Park, and his influence is felt in everything that enters into the life of the city, whether in municipal government or along commercial, religious, educational or social lines.



THE MURRAY FAMILY

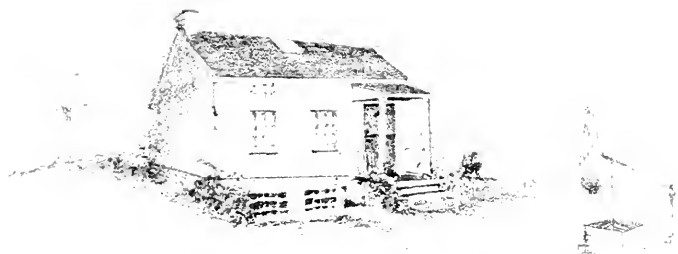
Joseph Murray, of Scotch descent, came with his mother, Elizabeth Murray, to New Jersey from Londonderry, Ireland.

The first family document known to the writer is a "Mortgage Deed" dated May 6th, 1767, on his farm in Middletown township, on "Porcey Brook," from "Joseph Murray, mason," to Lydia Compton, for £40. 80. "current money of the said Eastern Division of New Jersey." A payment of £13. 87. 04, was made to "Lydia Morris" and a receipt written on the back of the mortgage.

It was finally cancelled by the excision of all signatures. The money thus raised, was probably used to build his house, which is still standing.

It is peculiarly constructed, with a high basement, and above that one story and a half. The foundation and stonework were nearly two feet thick. The one great chimney and the oven in the basement were massive enough for a very large house. The doors and shutters in the basement were of two-inch oak with wrought iron hinges and fastenings. The small barn also had a cellar and foundation of very heavy masonry.

Probably about the date of the "mortgage deed" to Lydia Compton Joseph Murray was married to Rebecca Morris by the Rev. Abel Morgan. Joseph Murray's oldest son was born 1771.



HOME OF JOSEPH MURRAY, JUNE 8TH, 1780.

In Book "Q. C. Deeds," Clerk's office, Freehold, is found a quit claim from Anna Shepherd, Martha Stillwell, Eliza Cooper and Samuel Cooper to William Murray, October 27th, 1806, which document was executed because of the loss of the deed under which Murray held title.

Joseph Murray was enrolled as a private in the First Regiment Monmouth Militia, recorded in Trenton as follows:

State of New Jersey, Office of Adjutant General, Trenton, March 20th, 1805.

It is certified, that the records of this office show that Joseph Murray served as a Private in the First Regiment, Monmouth County New Jersey Militia in the Revolutionary War, and that he was killed by Tories at Millington, Monmouth County, New Jersey, June 8, 1780.

[Seal.]

WILLIAM S. SURYKER,
Adjutant General

In Revolutionary times, the Loyalist center of operations in Monmouth county was the Old Lighthouse Fort on Sandy Hook. Colonel George Taylor, "a deserter" from the First Regiment of Monmouth Militia, was in command, and about him gathered Tories, refugees and all slaves who could be induced to run away from their masters. They reported the hiding place of treasures and the treasonable words of neighbors and masters, who were raided upon without mercy. In the light of these facts it was but natural that Colonel Taylor would be a man bitterly disliked by the Monmouth militia.

William W. Murray, the grandson of Joseph Murray, often related to his children and grandchildren the following incident:

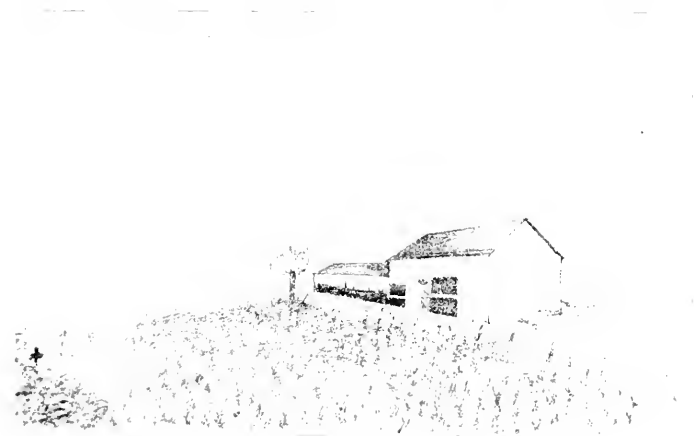
Joseph Murray was ordered by his officers to capture horses from the Tories for the use of the American army. One afternoon, while Edward Taylor, father of Colonel George Taylor, sat upon his porch in Middletown, Murray entered his stable, bridled a fine young horse and rode up the street. Edward Taylor, hoping to frighten it, ran out and threw his cap before the young and almost unbroken colt. Murray dismounted, picked up the cap, and, placing it on top of his own, rode away with both cap and horse. It was said that the colt belonged to Colonel George Taylor. As a refugee his property was confiscated and undoubtedly the horse was seized to prevent its being used in the service of the enemy.

Horse-stealing was at that time a crime, punishable by death. Had it been possible, the violent rebel Murray would have been charged with that crime and punished with all the rigor of the law, but military orders and the open, public, and daring capture of the horse in broad daylight, made such a charge untenable. An indictment was brought by an unnamed complainant, for "assault, trespass, &c." When the January term of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace was called in 1779, Murray pleaded "not guilty," and gave bail for £50 to appear at the next term of court. One year later at the January term the defendant "being a prisoner with the enemy," his attorney asked that no advantage be taken of the bondsmen and the suit be put off until the defendant's release from captivity. The court entered an order upon the motion of Murray's attorney.

The records show that Joseph Murray was taken prisoner between January, 1779, and January, 1780. The quit claim deed given to his son to make good the partial destruction of the original deed shows that his house was raided by the refugees. This did not occur at the time of his death, for the shot which wounded him brought friends so quickly that the refugees fled in haste and were closely pursued. The deed was probably partially destroyed at the time of his capture in one of the raids. The suit for "assault, trespass, &c." was pending, and Murray was regarded by the refugees as an "obnoxious persecutor of Loyalist subjects" and a "notoriously violent rebel. By January 27, 1780, he had escaped from prison, and appeared in court to stand his trial, but no one appearing against him, the suit was dismissed by order of the court. Under the circumstances it is not probable that Murray was set at liberty or ex-

change! The royal authorities would have held him for trial in their own court.

On June 8, 1780, about four months after the suit for "assault, trespass, &c." was dismissed, Joseph Murray was killed by three refugees from Sandy Hook. The night before, he had been ordered to "reconnoiter" on the bay shore near Sandy Hook. In the morning he received leave of absence to go home and plow his corn. His comrade, Thomas Hill, whose home was near Hedden's Corners, went with him, for it was the custom for one to watch while the other worked. He wished to attend to some business of his own, so Murray told him to go, and he would set his gun against the fence near his barn. It is said that Murray had been warned by the mother of one of the men who killed him that there was a plot to take his life. The cornfield lay between his barn and the heavily



JOSEPH MURRAY'S BARN

X shows the spot where the bullet hit, and the fence in front of the barn.

wooded hills of Pony Hook, a tributary of the Naasink river. In returning back and forth, as Murray turned from the bank, he was shot from the thicket and wounded. Then two men rushed upon him with their bayonets. Being a large, powerful man, he wrenched a musket from one of his assailants and was defending himself, when a third man bayoneted him in the back. The sound of the shot brought help so quickly that the refugees fled and were pursued down the river to the high lands. One of them was found hiding in the bushes and was shot by Mathias Conover, whose great nephew (also Mathias Conover) sold his musket

to the late Hon. George C. Murray, certifying to its identity. The musket is now in the possession of George C. Murray, his son and the great-grandson of Joseph Murray.

The late Edward Hooping, of Red Bank, informed the writer some years ago that when he was a boy he could remember his father's pointing to a large mulatto standing in his cabin door, and saying that he was one of the men who killed Joseph Murray. He was one of Colonel Taylor's slaves, and lived all his life on the Colonel's farm near Garret's Hill. The slave was called "Yaller Corneil."

In a school house not far from Murray's home, when the deadly shot was heard, the son of a well known Tory sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "Murray's shot!" He could not see what had happened, but was expecting the report, and knew. Master and scholars ran to Murray's house. Judge Jehu Patterson, then a lad of fourteen years, often related the above incident to his children and grandchildren, and also told them that when he reached the house he saw the blood from Murray's wounds on the steps of the little porch. Such are the traditions and records of Joseph Murray's death.

The facts as narrated were substantiated by the following and other affidavits recorded in the office of the clerk of Monmouth county, at Freehold, New Jersey:

This is to certify that Joseph Murray a militia Soldier belonging to Col. Asher Holmes *Right* of Monmouth Militia under the command of Lieut. Garret Hendrickson then in service was ordered to *reconitor* on the bay Shore near Sandy Hook on the 7th of June, 1780, and on the eighth, in the morning, had leave from me for his return to quarters to visit his family; after being at home a few hours was killed by three refugees nigh his barn, and left a wife with four small children, as witness my hand this 25th day of April, 1788.

GARRET HENDRICKSON, Lieut.

Thomas Hill being duly sworn upon his oath saith that he, deponent, and the above said Joseph Murray with some other persons had been on the lines of the Bay on the night of the 7th June, 1780, and in the morning went home with said Murray and after a short time was a going to a neighbor's not far distance when deponent heard the report of a gun at the asid, Murray's and in a short time after was alarmed with the news that said Murray was killed by three refugees, deponent saith he went immediately back, when he came, saw said Murray lay dead with his wound bleeding, who had been shot and *bayneted* in several places, and farther saith that Jos. Murray left a wife with four small children and that he had leave *absents* from his off. es. Sworn before me this 25th day of April, 1788.

Jos. Stillwell, Just.

THOMAS HILL.

Upon this evidence Murray's widow was granted a half-pay pension. In the records and traditions preserved of him, Joseph Murray is revealed

as a plain, strong, fearless, straightforward patriot—earnest and true. Every moment for years he was exposed to hidden dangers. He openly executed military orders in broad daylight. Even after a minor indictment, arrest and the giving of bonds that were very difficult to obtain, and heavy in those days of extreme financial depression; even after the destruction of his private papers and other personal property, and even after a period of imprisonment (undoubtedly) in the "Old Sugar House," we find him the night before his death, "reconnoitering on the Bay shore near Sandy Hook; no service could be more perilous than this during the whole period of the war. It was ordered that about two hundred and fifty men, especially chosen for their prowess and fidelity, should be picked from the Monmouth and Middlesex militia for that service. Murray never faltered in the open, fearless and faithful performance of his duty. He was respected and trusted by his officers and comrades, and his memory was cherished by those who served with him in the time that "tried men's souls."

One of Joseph Murray's nearest neighbors was the venerable and revered pastor of the Baptist church in Middletown, the Rev. Abel Morgan. His diary from August, 1779, to August, 1781, written in Welsh, has been translated. It tells of his constant fear, anxiety and danger in the performance of his pastoral duties. He officiated at the funeral of Joseph Murray, whom he held in affectionate regard, preaching from Matthew xxiv: 44.

Joseph Murray was buried in a little plot on his own farm, just north of his house, but his remains were moved October 16, 1855, to the Middletown Baptist churchyard, by his grandson, William W. Murray, and on his headstone is the brief inscription, "Died in the service of his country."

Joseph Murray left a widow and four little children, viz: (2) William, (2) James, (2) Joseph and a (2) daughter. (2) James Murray married a lady named Alice. He went to New York, and there established a business in masons' supplies. His name is to be found in the New York directory of 1812. In 1818 he purchased land of Kontenius Schenck, in Middletown township, on the Shrewsbury river. At the time of his brother William's death, in 1834, he resided at Rossville, Staten Island, where his descendants still reside. Mrs. David J. Tysen, of New Dorp, is his granddaughter. Her mother married a Mr. Ellis.

(2) Joseph Murray, son of Joseph, purchased land "near Poricy brook," on April 14th, 1806, from Moses Shepherd and Mary his wife. He also (about 1810) purchased land of Kontenius Schenck. In 1833 he was in business and residing in New York City.

The second daughter of (1) Joseph Murray married a Havens, and moved to the southern part of the state of New Jersey.

(2) William Murray, oldest son of (1) Joseph Murray, was born August 16th, 1771. He was but nine years old when his father was killed. He was apprenticed to a mason and worked hard to aid his mother in the care of her younger children. He lived in his father's house on Poricy brook. In 1792 he worked with his team, plowing for William Schenck, and at the same time he studied bookkeeping, mathematics and surveying. On December 2d, 1792, William Murray married Anna Schenck, who was born

October 6th, 1770, and died August 17th, 1822. Among her possessions was a large heavy silver spoon marked "R. $\frac{M}{8}$ S." like other silver in the Schenck family, inherited from Roeliff Martinse Schenck, who came to Long Island with his father, Martin Schenck, in 1650. The spoon is in the possession of her great-granddaughter, M. C. Murray Hyde. On April 17th, 1799, William Murray purchased land on Poricy brook from Thomas Stillwell and Phoebe his wife, for £400, "Current money of the State of New York." William Murray superintended and built the cells and other masonry of the workhouse erected in Freehold in 1808. The substantial nature of this work was shown by the manner in which the walls stood the test of the great fire in 1873.

On April 11th, 1815, William Murray purchased his farm in Middletown Village, from John G. Sirock, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Sarah his wife, for \$9,000. William Murray moved to the old Conover house standing upon this farm. In the same year he opened a store in Middletown and carried on a business under the firm name of "William Murray and Son," which prospered. The old "Ledger" and "Receipt Book" of this date are interesting. They tell the story of local commerce before the coming of the steamboat and the railroad. Between July 29th, 1815, and November 21st, 1816, sixteen months, their "Receipt Book" shows receipts for cash paid to New York merchants on stock for "The Store" amounting to \$4,095.00. Wool, butter, eggs, salt meats, etc., were received in large quantities as barter. Clothes were not only sold, but measures taken and tailors and tailoresses were employed to make up the orders. Money exchange and the taking and giving of notes was also a large part of the business, and a very troublesome and difficult part. There were no banks.

William Murray was a progressive farmer of his time. He improved the soil of his farm by the constant carting of marl. His diary shows that few days in the year passed without the carting of at least one or two loads out of "Green's Hill" by "Jim Drum," the son of a slave. William Murray planted many peach and apple trees, caring for them himself. He seemed a man of tireless energy to the last hours of his life even when weak and ill.

William Murray was elected a director of the State Bank at Middletown Point, on January 2, 1832. It organized in 1830. He was one of the largest stockholders at the time of his death in 1834. He was post-master in Middletown, and for many years was trustee of the Baptist church there. His wisdom and integrity of character made him the respected advisor of friends and neighbors.

William W. Murray, his son, thus tells of his death and funeral:

"On Saturday evening, 25th Jan., 1834, my father deceased between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Sunday, 26th, I sent to the shore to see if I could get any chance to send word to New York, could find none, in the afternoon I got George Carhart, Jr., with my father's team to go on to S. Amboy, crossed on Monday 27th to Perth Amboy, went to the 'New Blazing Star' and near that there was an opening in the ice; attempted to cross to

Uncle James: got about two-thirds across and the ice closed: they remained there about two hours and it opened again so they got to the Jersey shore and returned to Perth Amboy that evening. Next day, 28th, returned home: got home about four o'clock. My father was buried on Tuesday, 28th. Funeral appointed at 11 o'clock. Fair weather, large collection of people. Mr. Roberts preached the sermon, 24 Chapter of Matthews, 20th Verse: But pray ye that your flight be not in the winter season, neither on the Sabbath day."

Among some old yellow papers is the following bill: "The estate of William Murray deceased Dr. to James Dennis for a Black Walnut Coffin \$12.00. Ditto a Case \$3.00." A grand old walnut tree measuring between two and three feet in diameter had been cut down on the farm, the best part of the trunk was sawed into boards and stored in the loft of the carriage house to season. The wood became like iron. From this the coffin was made by a carpenter according to an old Scotch custom. The writer's ink-stand was made from a piece of that old tree by her father.

A short time before his death, William Murray sold (August 20, 1832) the land back of the Baptist church to that organization for a burying ground, reserving a plot for himself. He is buried there beside the church.

His children were (3) William W., (3) Eliza, (3) James W., (3) Sissera Ann; and Joseph Washington, born May 8, 1811, and died September 3, 1813.

(3) Eliza Murray, born Sunday, April 10, 1796, married James Layton, and resided on his farm between Chapel Hill and Hedden's Corners. He was descended from William Linton, or Layton, one of the Middletown patentees. They had several children: Dr. W. Murray Layton, Lydia Ann, who married Mr. Stora, of Staten Island, and others.

(3) James W. Murray, born Saturday, March 29th, 1800, married Maria (3) Lathbarrow, and was given the old Murray place on Forcy brook. Of their children, a son, William, married Julia Stout, and two daughters, Maria and Susan, sold the home after their parents' death and moved to Farmingdale, New Jersey.

(3) Sissera Ann Murray, born July 9th, 1805, married Joseph Frost and died March 18th, 1831. They had one son, William, who died "December 4th, 1850, aged 30 years, 4 days." They were both buried beside the Baptist Church in the Murray plot. There were other children.

(3) William W. Murray, the oldest son of (2) William Murray, was born Sunday, November 30, 1794. He received only a country school education, but he was a fine penman, bookkeeper and accountant. In 1815 he went into business with his father under the firm name of "William Murray and Son." On page 32, Book B, of marriages in the Record office, Freehold, New Jersey, is found the following:

"William Murray, Jr., and Mary Cramer's was married this 20th day of November, 1817, by John Cooper, Pastor of Baptist Church of Upper Freehold."

"Revised on record June 25, 1819."

"Mary Crawford Daughter of George and Eleanor Crawford Were Born the Twelfth Day of January Anno Domini 1800 about Day Break."

Eleanor Crawford was the daughter of Hendrick Schenck and Catherine Hobbes, and was descended from Roeliff Martinse Schenck, of Long Island, and the Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Rhode Island. She was also descended from Sheriff Daniel Hendrickson through his two daughters, Geesie and Tiniche, who were her grandmothers. George Crawford was the son of Richard Crawford and Catherine Shepherd, and was the great-grandson of the first John Crawford, of Middletown.

William W. Murray and his wife lived in a rented house on the north side of Middletown street until their new home beside the Baptist church was finished in 1828. After the death of his father he became the owner of the farm in Middletown and continued the mercantile business, which prospered until steamboats, by developing the towns of Keyport and Red Bank, destroyed all trade in Middletown. The farm was rented and deteriorated under a succession of renting farmers. He and his wife, who was an educated woman, greatly valued education. They gave their children the best opportunities possible at that time. Their home life was peculiarly happy.

For many years William W. Murray was postmaster of Middletown, in the days preceding postage stamps, when every one taking a paper or magazine, had a separate account with the government, kept by the postmaster. William W. Murray also succeeded his father as trustee of the Baptist church, and held the office until his death. He was interested in all public improvements, and took an active part in their promotion. He was respected for his integrity of character and was known as "Honest Billy Murray" among his neighbors and acquaintances. Fowler, the phrenologist, wrote of him in 1843: "Perfectly sincere and truthful." "Your word is your bond." "Your moral character is spotless." No honest man ever doubted his honesty for one moment. One peculiarly strong trait of his character was his unflinching courtesy and gentleness toward women, it mattered not of what race, color or station in life. He could be very stern toward men or boys, but never towards a woman or little girl. The last years of his life were heavily clouded by the loss of his beloved wife and his beautiful daughter, Eleanor. He died June 1st, 1865. He had three children: (1) Lavinia, (2) Eleanor Crawford and (3) George Crawford.

(1) Lavinia Murray was born December 17, 1818. She married (August 20, 1847), James M. Hoogland, of the Dutch family of that name in Somerset county, New Jersey. He died September 25, 1870. Both are buried in their plot in Greenwood cemetery. They had no children.

(2) Eleanor Crawford Murray was born July 21st, 1823, and married (May 1, 1849) Henry G. Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island. He was descended from Thomas Scudder, son of Thomas Scudder, the first emigrant of that name in Salem in 1635. They had four children, viz., William Murray, born May 25, 1850; Mary Crawford, born June 20, 1852;



George C. Munay



William W. Murray

Nora Jarvis, born March 30, 1854; Henry G., born November 9, 1856, who is the only one living at the present time (1932) and owns property which has descended to him from the first Thomas Scudder, of Huntington, Long Island.

4) George Crawford Murray was born January 3, 1827. He was a very happy, laughter-loving boy. When three years of age he was sent with his sisters to the little old school house which stood in a corner of Dr. Edward Taylor's garden, opposite the east side of the Episcopal church in Middletown. Mr. Austin was the teacher. His dearest interest a few years later was in his Latin class composed of Thomas Arrowsmith and George Murray. When, on April 19, 1836, the "Society for the Promotion of Learning," agreeable to an Act entitled an Act to Incorporate Societies for the Promotion of Learning, passed by the Legislature of New Jersey the 27th day of November, 1794," was organized and John E. Hendrickson, William W. Murray, secretary, Ezra Osborn, Dr. Edward Taylor, J. T. B. Beckman, Robert Hartshorne and James Patterson were appointed trustees of the Franklin Academy, then Mr. Austin hoped to become its principal and make it a great seat of classical learning. He was a peculiar character and the boys of his class never wearied in telling of the pranks they played upon him. When only thirteen George Murray entered Washington Institute, on Thirteenth street, New York City, to prepare for Yale College under the care of Timothy Dwight Potter. Feeling himself weak in mathematics, he took up the study himself. When a year later (1841) he entered Yale, he passed a good examination in that branch. On September 30, 1843, he received "Professor Playfair's Works" "from the President and Fellows of Yale to George C. Murray, for excelling in the Solution of Mathematical Problems." Signed, "J. Day" (Jeremiah Day.) He graduated in 1845, the youngest member of his class. During his college course his father gave him a competent allowance, from which, by living plainly and economically, he was able to purchase, with the advice of his instructors, many of the fine standard works which composed his well chosen library. An older classmate wrote to him about the time of their graduation: "My Dear Murray.—An intimate acquaintance with you during the past year has served only to increase the feelings of high esteem which I have always entertained for you, and I regret exceedingly that I am so soon to part with one whose honesty of purpose, integrity of principle, united with real solid worth has won my admiration." The sum of their estimate of Murray's character is expressed by his classmates in a series of farewell autographs, by the words most frequently used—"integrity of character."

Knowing his own predilection, this youth of eighteen chose wisely for himself a career in the new world of science and engineering. He was eminently fitted for it, but his parents would not for one moment entertain the thought. They laid before him the choice of but two professions—medicine or law. He cared for neither, but finally chose law. For nine months he studied with Peter D. Vroom, of Trenton, New Jersey, and then

entered the law office of Hon. George Wood, in New York City and was licensed to practice on January 8, 1849. He then returned to Yale and took a post-graduate course in analytical chemistry in the newly established scientific department of the college. In August, 1850, he returned home. His sisters had married, and his parents were alone. They wished him to remain with them and become a farmer. This course was most repugnant to one so thoroughly equipped for other more profitable and promising walks of life. His father insisted, and, unable to resist the pleadings of the mother, whom he loved and revered, he yielded, fully realizing the sacrifice that he made.

The farm had been rented, the buildings had been burned, the soil had been impoverished, the fences were decayed and their lines marked by wide hedge rows of weeds and brambles, the finest meadows were undrained swamps, there was no stock, and there were no implements with which to do the necessary work. Once the choice was made, the young student and promising young lawyer with all the energy and earnestness of his character took up the task of making farming scientific and profitable, showing no sign of the suppression of every personal wish in the performance of many hateful tasks.

On January 17, 1853, his mother died, and he and his father were alone in the home that sadly missed her merry laugh. Two years passed, during which the young farmer took up the duties of good citizenship and became interested in a plank road from Middletown to Port Monmouth, in a steamboat company, and in the Monmouth Agricultural Fair Association.

On February 27, 1855, he married Mary Catherine Cooper (born March 20, 1833), daughter of James Cooper and Rebecca Patterson. James Cooper was directly descended from "Benjamin Cooper, yeoman, late of ye Fresh Kills, Staten Island (16712) of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey." At this time he purchased lands from James Ashton "along ye Broad Swamp (Nut-swamp) as ye Broad Swamp runs," bounded west by Nathaniel Leonard, south, by Henry March and Mary Ashton, east, by John Godd and Mary Ashton, and north, by Thomas Hezlett; also twenty four acres bounded north "by ye Branch and ye fork," east, by Richard Davis, south, by "ye upland" and in part by William Winter and Mary Ashton. In the same year (1712) James Patterson, from whom Rebecca Patterson was descended, purchased from James Grover the land owned by ex-Sheriff John H. Patterson on Navesink river. These lands have remained in the hands of the Coopers and Pattersons to this time. James Cooper was the son of George Cooper and Abigail Oakley, of Westchester county, New York, and the grandson of James Cooper and Elizabeth Douglas, sister of Alexander Douglas, well known in the story of the battle of Trenton. Rebecca Patterson was the daughter of Judge John Patterson and Hannah Gordon, who was the great-granddaughter of Charles Gordon, one of the founders of old Tement church. Benjamin Cooper and his son, John, were among the early supporters of the Episcopal churches of Shrewsbury and Middletown.

In February, 1858, George C. Murray had one of his feet crushed by the sudden caving in of a mass of frozen earth in the Groom's Hill marl pit on his farm. Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, called in consultation, said, "Young man, your clean, temperate life will save you and prevent the loss of that foot." He spoke truly, but Mr. Murray was very lame, and spent hours, even whole nights of most excruciating pain to the end of his life. For a long time he used crutches—always a cane—and as far as possible moved about his farm on horseback. He was a large, heavy man, weighing over two hundred pounds. He was always so patient and cheerful that no one could realize how much he suffered from this cause.

During the next three years George C. Murray watched analytically the passing of the events which culminated in the firing upon Fort Sumter. In several volumes of notes of speeches which he himself made, of speeches made by others and of his opinion of the acts and principles of the men of his time, he left a local record of the Civil war that has much of interest to the people of Monmouth county. The people of Middletown erected a great flagpole and on May 29, 1861, swung to the breeze a handsome flag. George C. Murray was the orator of the day, and his address was a splendidly patriotic effort.

It was the custom in the village to celebrate the Fourth of July with a clam bake on Dr. Edward Taylor's hill, on the north side of the principal street. An oration was an important item on the program. In 1861 George C. Murray was the orator and he rose to the heights of eloquence in his plea for an undivided Union.

July closed with the shame of Bull Run. Secession, in the mask of peace, dared to visit old Monmouth and so well was her disguise taken that many honest and patriotic men were deceived for the moment. A "peace meeting" was called in Middletown on Thursday, August 29, 1861. Thoroughly aroused, George C. Murray and many others, who detected the deception, determined to meet and resist the danger. A notice was publicly placed in the old historical tavern of Middletown that the "peace meeting" had been postponed *sine die*. In its stead was held an enthusiastic Union meeting at Ackerson's Grove. George C. Murray was unanimously elected chairman, and the resolutions which he presented, and which were adopted with tumultuous applause, were at once an eloquent affirmation of patriotic principles and a stinging rebuke to those whose sympathies were with the secessionists.

George C. Murray was in principle a Democrat, in the best and literal meaning of the word, but he was not a partisan, and would never allow himself to be bound to that which he disapproved in any party or body of men with whom he was associated, even though he knew that opposition to them meant loss and every disadvantage to himself. He was a strong man and able partisan when he had faith in the cause he espoused. He would support no man in what he believed to be wrong. These principles he avowed and consistently followed. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the legislature of New Jersey. He took an active part in all

debates: was chairman of the standing Committee on Education and a member of the Committee on the State Library. During this session the railroad companies were active in their efforts to obtain advantageous legislation for themselves. Many fine dinners were given at Peter Katzenbach's in Trenton with satisfactory results. Mr. Murray was frequently invited but would not accept. At length he received an invitation accompanied by the hint that if he did not come voluntarily he would be taken by force. He replied "that he would not accept the invitation; that he would be in his rooms at the appointed hour, but he wished to inform them that the first man who attempted to lay his hands upon him would do so at his own peril." He was no more molested and no richer at the close of his term as legislator than at the beginning. He utterly refused to accept the nomination for a second term in the assembly. It was a trial to him that he could not join the army at the front, but his timidity rendered him unacceptable. He sought no easy or profitable appointments.

In the many public addresses which George C. Murray made during the years of the war, he deplored violent party spirit and never stooped to the wretched abuse or violent vituperation of the partisan politicians. In debate he never lost his self-control. He despised the wire-pulling, place-seeking and jolting which became too common and profitable in the conduct of the war, and fearlessly expressed his opinions. The declaration of martial law, the emancipation proclamation and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* he supported, but when the local wrongs in the enforcement of the (see "Division and Rebellion," Woodrow Wilson) draft act of 1863 fell upon the poor men of his neighborhood, his whole soul rebelled against the partisan cruelty displayed by the conscript officers in some localities. In Monmouth county the burden of this law fell upon the poor fishermen of the coast and upon the naturalized Irishmen who were generally Democrats. During February, 1864, many of them appealed to him for help. To leave their families meant starvation. At length, about midnight of a day when he had listened to the troubles of several whom he well knew, he sprang up, exclaiming to his wife, "By George, Kate, I can't stand this any longer!" Saddling his horse he went immediately to several prominent men in the township, and upon his own responsibility obtained their endorsement to draw a large sum from the bank at Middletown Point. With this money for the payment of bounties strapped about his body, he went to Washington February 27, 1864, to re-enlist three-year volunteers then disbanding at Fairfax Court House, thus hoping to fill the quota for Middletown and relieve the poor men with families. He there found James S. Yard, of Freehold township, and Judge Butcher, of Howell, on the same errand. Proceeding to the front they reached Fairfax, Virginia, carrying upon their persons the money which they expected to expend. This became known to the desperate men who had just passed through the demoralizing tuition of three years of terrible warfare. Mr. Murray was alone during a part of this time and as he rode about he could hear the men say, "there goes

Bounty!" He scarcely dared to sleep, fearing that he would be robbed. One petty officer followed him constantly, and seemed to wish to tempt him into lonely places.

After this almost fruitless attempt to spare the poor men from conscription Mr. Murray returned to his home and, during the absence of those whom he could not spare, he made every effort to sustain their families. He gave away many bushels of potatoes and corn and hay to keep alive a horse or cow which became the dependence of the family. Mr. Murray then received the title of the "Poor man's friend."

After the close of the war, during an exciting political campaign, the "New York Tribune," especially, was very violent against the men who had been drafted, but had gone away supposedly to escape conscription, claiming that they were traitors, deserters, etc., and insisted upon their being disfranchised. Mr. Murray carefully looked up the law in the matter. When election day came, he was made judge of election. About fifteen men presented their votes and were challenged as deserters, an editorial in the Tribune being produced as authority for the challenge. Mr. Murray read the law, as he had found it, administered the oath of allegiance, and accepted the votes according to that law. The excitement was very great. The Union League had been organized and was holding secret sessions every evening. One day one of its members came to Mr. Murray and advised him to go away from home, as his political enemies were determined to have him indicted for accepting illegal votes. The penalty for this would be five years in the State's prison and five thousand dollars fine. He replied, "I will be right here on my place. If there is a grand jury in Monmouth county that will indict me for doing my duty, I am willing to stand my trial." He remained at home until informed that the grand jury had refused to listen to the complaint against him.

While he had been absent in Washington he had been nominated and elected assessor for the township of Middletown. This office he held for a number of years. Some years later, when land along the Shrewsbury river was becoming very valuable for summer residence and the taxes had been increased, Mr. Murray found that the weight of the burden was being carried by the poor property owners along the bay shore. He determined to equalize taxation by a correct valuation of property. The result was, as had been anticipated, the making of many enemies among the rich and influential, but he believed this to be his duty and he performed it regardless of himself.

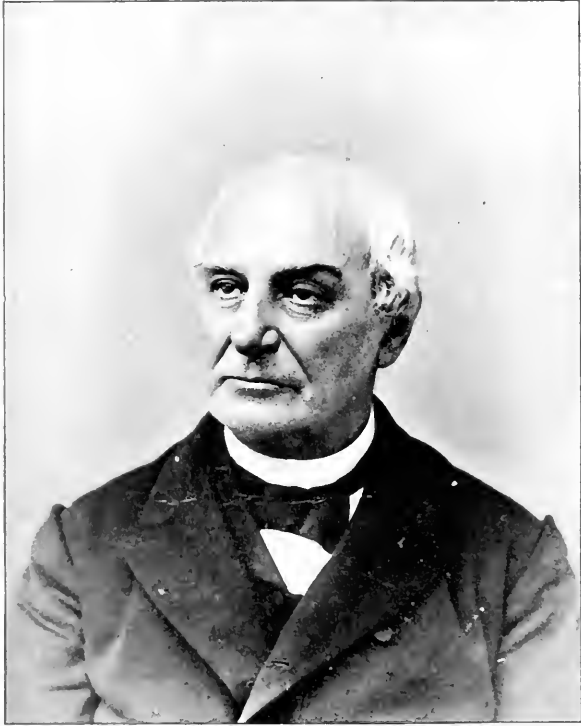
In the summer of 1865 his father died, and Mr. Murray succeeded him as trustee of the Middletown Baptist church, the third generation to hold the office. In 1872 he became clerk of the board of trustees. During and after the war, when all the bitterness of partisan politics almost disorganized the churches of Monmouth he made every effort to sustain and uphold them.

In the execution of his father's will, Mr. Murray was obliged to mortgage his farm to pay his sister and his sister's children their legacy. During the reconstruction period farming in Monmouth deteriorated in proportion to the development of the west and south. Freights were very

high) and labor became more and more expensive and difficult to obtain. By careful experiments and accounts he soon learned that the yearly crop raised by the conservative farmer resulted in heavy yearly losses. He abandoned them, and raised those products requiring least labor and yielding highest profit. As far as possible he sought to supply the want of laborers by machinery of his own contrivance and construction. During the decade from 1865 to 1875 he carried on in his laboratory a course of experiments in converting the fruits and materials of his farm into products of higher commercial value. Many of the experiments which he then made have since become practically applied and successful because of more recent scientific discoveries, which make production cheaper. In these experiments he always kept a strict account of profit and loss; therefore, he entered into no extravagant schemes or speculations. Farming was unprofitable and he sought patiently to convert his farm into a factory, anticipating the transition of New Jersey from an agricultural to a residence and commercial state. He was like a scout, too far in advance of the main body, and he fell before the victory was won.

During the era of extravagance and demoralization which followed after the war (1872-6) Monmouth county suffered severely by the embezzlement of township monies by certain tax collectors. It was now that Mr. Murray gave another evidence of his strict probity and unswerving integrity in his conduct in the prosecution of George W. Patterson and Alvan B. Hallenbeck, tax collectors of Freehold and Middletown townships. He had everything to lose and nothing to gain. He would not condemn a man without positive evidence against him, nor would he attack him without first warning him and giving him an opportunity to make good his errors. The letters, falsified documents prepared by Mr. Murray for evidence, affidavits, briefs, subpoenas, etc., now in possession of his family, all prove that he calmly prepared evidence and dared to make affidavits upon which was based the suit brought (September 13, 1875) by the inhabitants of the township of Middletown against Alvan B. Hallenbeck and his bondsmen, of whom Mr. Murray was one. In one of his affidavits he states that he expected to be called upon to make good his share of the deficiency, for which he was responsible as bondsman. Few men care to believe that a man will take a stand against his own best interests for pure motives of honesty and principle, therefore, the motives assigned to him become as numerous as the individuals in the community to which he belongs, and as various as the shades of difference in their characters. Calumnies and the loss of old friends, or supposed friends, are very painful to an honorable and warm-hearted man, but his courage in facing them makes his stand for what he believes to be right the more heroic.

Judgment in this case was still pending when a private suit was brought against Mr. Murray in one of the lower courts in New York City. He held certain property for a debt. The owner in a letter ordered him to sell to make good his claim. After due advertisement it was sold at auction. Immediately the former owner brought a suit in his wife's name, claiming that the property belonged to her. Judgment was obtained



REV. A. E. BALLARD.

for about two thousand dollars. This, with the judgment already pending for about the same amount, induced the mortgagee then holding the mortgage which had been placed upon the farm years before, to foreclose. At the sale in June, 1880, Mr. Murray lost everything but a little personal property in household goods. For days he maintained the bitter struggle between de-pair and moral courage. The stronger of the combatants prevailed, and he took up the task of moving away from the home he loved and beginning life anew. In 1850 he had for his mother's sake laid aside all his bright prospects, hopes and ambitions in the world of action, to be a farmer. Thirty years later, having cheerfully, earnestly and faithfully striven to hold his place during the most difficult period of social and political upheavals, he must return to that world of action. It was too late. He was no longer young; he was lame and penniless. After the first shock he patiently and cheerfully took up the task and never again lost hope. He never forgot the friends who stood nearest to him in that hour—Hon. George C. Beckman and ex-Governor Joel Parker.

Having apparently recovered from a short illness, he died suddenly on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1884. Feeling weary, he had laid down to rest, and, falling asleep, never awakened. On his face was the fixed calm of perfect peace. There was no doubt of the evidence and judgment in the last great trial.

Mr. Murray's greatest happiness was in his home life. He had three children and he and his wife were their only instructors. The children are: (5) Mary Crawford; (5) Ella Cooper; and (5) George Crawford.

(5) Mary Crawford Murray was born December 29, 1855, and married Doctor Ovid Allen Hyde, of Brooklyn, New York, on July 11, 1887. Since that time they have resided in New York City. Their children are: (6) Chester Ovid Hyde, born July 22, 1888, and (6) George C. Murray, born December 23, 1890, and died September 25, 1891.

(5) Ella Cooper Murray was born September 6, 1857, and married William T. Van Brunt, of Middletown, New Jersey, on June 11, 1880. Their children are: (6) George C. Murray, who died January 23, 1897, and (6) Catherine Eleanor, born September 4, 1900.

(5) George Crawford Murray, born April 15, 1868, and married Gertrude Whitman, of Brooklyn, New York, June 23, 1897. She died March 3, 1899, leaving one child, (6) Gertrude Dorothy, born February 4, 1899.

(5) George C. Murray, Jr., inheriting the talents and predilections of his father, has become a successful practical electrician.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE.

REV. AARON E. BALLARD, D. D.

The Rev. A. E. Ballard, D. D., vice president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association since 1872, and from that time until the present its active manager and also president of the Pitman Grove Camp Meeting Association, traces his ancestry to an English family (probably from

Wales, which came to America in the year 1600 and settled in New England, whence its members dispersed to the west and south. The immediate branch from which Dr. Ballard descends located in Springfield, New Jersey. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and several of his great uncles fought during the same struggle, either as officers or privates. The father of Dr. Ballard, Jeremiah Ballard, removed to Bloomfield, and there the son was born.

The education of young Ballard was a matter of personal acquirement in greater part, his attendance at school being limited to a few quarters during his early childhood. When he was between ten and eleven years of age he began to earn his own living, engaging in mechanical pursuits, in which he continued until twenty-four years of age, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his first ministerial appointment he was entrusted with the oversight of a charge, instead of being appointed a junior preacher under the superintendent of an older minister. His second charge was in a village where the church was feeble and little regarded. Against the remonstrance of the official board he held a revival service, which continued without result for several weeks, when, as if through a pentecostal visitation, a general religious feeling became manifested and proved contagious. In this some eighty souls were received into membership with the church, affording it a position of commanding and enduring influence. In his next charge the work was light, and he was enabled to devote the greater part of one year to those studies which he was so ambitious of following, and for which he had heretofore been unable to find time.

At this period it was the policy of the church to station unmarried ministers for but one year in a place, and he was removed to a church of eighty members, a number which he reduced to fifty-six by the exclusion of those whose religious life did not comport with their profession. But almost immediately he restored the church to about its original number of members by the reception of a new class of worthy converts. He was next assigned to a county town, then the acme of honor for a young minister, and here his labors were rewarded with a fair measure of success. It may be noted, incidentally, that he here gave display of his athletic powers by accomplishing the climbing of the Saw Kill Falls. In his next charge, also in a county town, he was allowed to remain two years. During this time he married and had for his first home one room (with a pantry) and he has frequently said, in his later years, that in this humble domicile were passed some of the happiest days of his life. He was next sent to a town of considerable importance, but where the church membership was small, the greater number of the people poor, and the church edifice encumbered with a debt which exceeded its value. He devoted himself to the work of liquidation, and finally succeeded, but only at the cost of great self-sacrifice, he devoting to the purpose one-third of the three hundred dollars salary allowed him. His next charge was in one of the great educational centers, where overwork and close applica-

tion to his studies undermined his health and necessitated his retirement from pastoral labor.

For a year following he served as secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for the Middle States—a position in which his labors were arduous, but different in character, and during this time he regained his health. He was then appointed to one of the largest churches in the conference, with which his effort was abundantly successful in numerous accessions to membership and in securing the erection of a church edifice in an outlying village. He was next appointed to a charge in the city where he had passed his early boyhood, and he made the latter fact the reason for voicing a protest against his appointment—the only objection he ever raised against an assignment. His superior insisted, however, and he entered upon his work and during the two years of his pastorate succeeded in completing the unfinished church edifice and in liquidating the heavy debt with which it was burdened. Upon the conclusion of this successful work, he was appointed to a church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, but the serious illness of his wife forbade his going to such a distance, and he was assigned to a charge in southern New Jersey. In his new field he was eminently successful, and added largely to the church membership. But his experiences in that field were personally sad-denring, for he found himself in a malarial region, unaware of its dangers until his two little boys had died. After a year's pastorate in an educational center, where the church membership was largely increased, he was appointed to a village station, where it was only possible to keep it from being irretrievably overwhelmed by its debt embarrassment.

The early days of the Civil war found Dr. Ballard in the pastorate of a strong church in a large city. Firm in his devotion to the Union, he constantly preached loyalty to the government, but, by invariable courtesy and consideration for others personally, he held his congregation together, although there were among his parishioners many border state people whose sympathies were antagonistic to his own. His experiences were similar in the next church to which he was appointed. After this he was located with a church which had been deprived of a large portion of its membership for the formation of another, but he was successful in bringing it up to its full former standard. For eight years following he served as presiding elder, having in charge one hundred churches, necessitating incessant travel and several discourses each week, to which was added the constant intercourse with the various pastors and official boards in the settlement of difficulties and the devising of ways and means looking to greater efficiency. In 1895 the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon him by Warrenville College. He was elected a member of the general conference of his church.

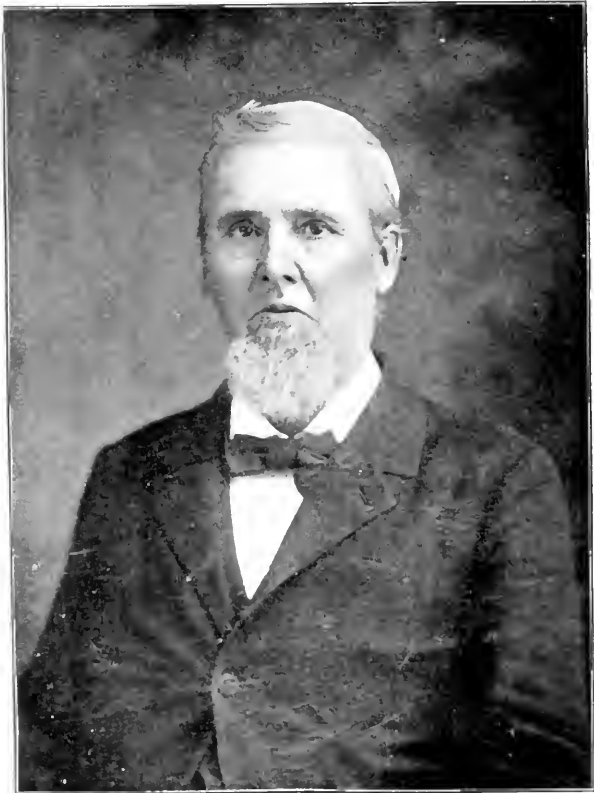
For some years thereafter Dr. Ballard served various charges, his work habitually resulting in numerous accessions to church membership. Following this, for a period of fourteen years, as president of the Church Temperance Commission, he devoted his efforts to temperance work, seek-

ing the suppression of the saloon. He afterward served pastoral terms at Pitman Grove, Sea Isle City and Merchantville.

In 1872 Dr. Ballard was called, by the death of Dr. Stokes, to a circuitous charge in the Grove Camp Meeting Association, and in this position he has continued to serve to the present time, the duties of the management largely devolving upon him, under the advisory superintendence of Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, D. D., LL. D. His labors in this position have been incessant and arduous, and he has his share in the great success which has attended the enterprise. In 1885 the Doctorate of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harriman College. In this connection a prominent journal recently said:

Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, vice-president of the Ocean Grove Association, although eighty-two years of age, is still a picture of robust health and wonderful activity. He is of average size, sturdy, ruddy complexion, of the General Grant or Phil Sheridan build, bearing himself as erectly, and is as active and energetic as most men of half his years. He is probably known to more people in New Jersey than any other man in the state. His sixty years' connection with the ministry, constantly changing location, covering a large part of the state in a presiding eldership of his church; his fifteen years presidency of the Church Commission of Temperance, which include all the Evangelical denominations and made his occupancy of their prominent churches a duty; his secretaryship of the American and Foreign Union; his intimacy with the late Senator Sewell of whom it was said there was nothing he would not do for Dr. Ballard because Dr. Ballard would not ask for anything that ought not to be done—familiarized him with the leading men in the political field, extending to the rank and file in political contests; together with his active co-operation in the organization and nurture of the Ocean Grove and Pitman Grove Associations, where there has been founded and developed the great principle of summer resort in connection with active religion—all these have justified this statement of the wideness in which he is known.

"He has never had what is called a vacation, and has never seemed to need any. When asked how he accounted for his phenomenal youthfulness, he answered: 'I do not know how to account for it. I never kept what are called the laws of health. As a boy I worked all day, played during the evenings and read and studied at night so that I formed the habit of doing with but four to four and a half hours of sleep which has continued all my life. I have never regulated the times for retiring to rest, or how many hours I should work, whether ten or twenty. I have eaten and drunk what I chose, except alcoholic spirits, new bread and yeast. I used tobacco for forty years, when I abandoned it because the church to which I belonged disapproved it. Most of my thinking has been done upon my feet, and my perplexities solved in long tramps in the mountains, through a long lived ancestry on both sides—Wels's and Holland. I know I am an old man, but do not feel it. I walked recently fourteen miles, preaching five sermons between, with no feeling any weariness. The



G. B. BEEKMAN

general management of Ocean Grove is performed with less sense of labor than would have existed twenty years ago. I have no reason to give for this except that I do not take suppers, and do take sulphur and Turkish baths, and a towel bath every morning."

JUDGE GEORGE CRAWFORD BECKMAN.

Judge George Crawford Beckman, of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, is one of the oldest and most capable lawyers at the bar, has served with signal ability upon the bench and in the legislature, and has made various valuable contributions to New Jersey history. His own ancestry and that of the family into which he married relate him to many of the most honored of the old Colonial families—Dutch, English and Scotch—whose genealogies are found in various works treating up on such subjects.

He was born July 2, 1830, on the old Beckman farm now (1002) owned by his brother Edwin, situated at the west end of the ancient village of Middletown, in Monmouth county. He descends directly from Martin Beckman, as the name was then spelled, according to Pierson in his "First Settlers of Albany," New York. He came from Holland to America in 1638 and settled at Schodack Landing, on the east side of the Hudson River, in the present county of Rensselaer, New York. One of his sons, Hendrick, was married in 1685, at Albany, to Annetje, a daughter of Pieter Quackinboss. Hendrick Beckman was an official of Albany in 1695. In 1710 he purchased a tract of two hundred and fifty acres along the Raritan river in Somerset county, New Jersey, on which his three sons settled. His eldest son, Martin, was married June 21, 1724, at Harlem, New York, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Waldron and Nettje Bloetjoet, his wife. Riker, in his "History of Harlem," gives a full account of the Waldrons and this branch of the Beckmans. The second son by this marriage was Samuel, born November 26, 1729, who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Waldron and Anne Delamater, of Newtown, on Long Island. (See Riker's History of Newtown, Long Island.) Their eldest son was also named Samuel. He was born September 21, 1766, and married in 1786, Helen, the youngest daughter of Hon. Cornelius Ten Broeck, of Harlingen, in Somerset county, New Jersey, and died March 4, 1850. The third son by his marriage was Jacob Ten Broeck, named for his maternal grandfather, Isaiah Ten Broeck, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York. For an account of him see Schomaker's History of Kingston, New Jersey. Isaiah Ten Broeck Beckman was born on the Ten Broeck homestead near Harlingen, New Jersey, April 10, 1801, in the old dwelling erected by Hon. Cornelius Ten Broeck, paternal great-grandfather of Judge George C. Beckman, prior to the Revolutionary war, and in 1902 still standing. Jacob T. B. Beckman was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York. He was a divinity student in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed (Dutch)

church in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and on completing his course became a hearer of the denomination named. He was a man of much ability, and lived a most useful ministerial life. He first became pastor of the Reformed church at Holmdel, which was until 1825 comprised in the historic Dutch Reformed church of the Navesink, later known as the Brick Church of Marlborough, and he remained with it for nearly ten years. In 1826 he took up his residence in Middletown, which was his home until his death. He liberally gave aid with his effort and means to the erection of the Reformed church edifice in that place, and after its completion supplied the pulpit for three years without compensation, until the congregation had so increased in numbers and financial ability as to assume the support of a settled pastor. Throughout his life he labored ardently in the interest of struggling churches in various portions of the state, and preached nearly every Sabbath. He married in 1833 Ann, a daughter of George Crawford by his second wife, Eleanor Schenck. Mrs. Beckman was born February 22, 1801, on the homestead farm at Middletown. She lived here all her life and died May 18, 1876, and her remains were laid by the side of her husband, who had died in the previous year, April 23, in Fairview county.

George C. Beckman passed his boyhood days upon the homestead farm, and labored often on the farm when not attending school. He laid the foundation for his education in the neighboring schools, and when about fifteen years of age entered the freshman class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1850, in the same class with Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, Judge Frederick Stump, of Maryland, and Samuel Hepburn Pollack, of Milton, Pennsylvania. The two last named, both of whom have passed to the silent land, were his most intimate and congenial friends.

In 1860 he began his law studies under the preceptorship of Hon. Joel Parker, was licensed as an attorney in 1863, on examination before the supreme court of the state, and at once entered upon the practice in which he is yet engaged, in Freehold, the county seat of Monmouth county. From 1874 to 1882 he was associated with Holmes W. Murphy, and the law firm of Beckman & Murphy were during this period counsel for the board of chosen freeholders of Monmouth county, the town and township of Freehold, the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association and kindred interests in the shore region. During his long professional career of very nearly forty years, Judge Beckman has been an indefatigable practitioner, and has been concerned in many of the most important causes brought before the New Jersey courts, some of which are of sufficient moment to be cited.

In 1873 he brought the first case for the recovery of bonus money on usury, and secured a judgment for his client, Joseph W. Williams, of Deal, in the justice's court. The case was appealed, and his contention was sustained by the court of common pleas. He instituted other suits of like nature, and the principle for which he contended was definitely sustained by the supreme court, as reported in 10th *Vroom*, 22. This de-

cision affected a revolution in the usury business in New Jersey, and was cited in other states as a clear elucidation of a new and much vexed question.

Among other cases in which important principles were decided according to his contention, and which appear in the law and equity reports of New Jersey, were *State (Swanson) vs. Pierson*, and *State (Hubbard) vs. Keckless*, which settled important questions of law and practice in laying out public roads and in the appointment of chosen freeholders to review the same; and *State (Chadwick) vs. Erickson*, growing out of the wreck of the schooner "Margaret and Lucy," March 2, 1877, which established the right of the coroner (over a justice of the peace) to hold inquest, settling a disputed question in the shore regions.

In the James P. Allaire will case Mr. Beckman was counsel for the contestants in the first jury trial in New Jersey and secured a verdict. In this trial the eminent opposing counsel were Hon. George C. Ludlow and Hon. Conant Parker, the burden of reply to whom devolved upon Mr. Beckman.

A case in which he recovered for his client the largest damages ever awarded by a Monmouth county jury in a suit for slander was that of Daniel Bray vs. William W. Conover. He also recovered damages for Smith F. Hughes, for injuries sustained in the falling of the wall of the Presbyterian church in Freehold. Between 1874 and 1878, in face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, he brought action for the Township of Freehold against Patterson (a defaulting official) and his bondsmen, and recovered a considerable amount. Among other cases at various times which attracted great attention were his successful defense of John H. Silvers, indicted for forgery; of Charles Cavanaugh, indicted for arson; and of Dr. H. S. Kimmonth, indicted for the illegal sale of liquor. The latter case was regarded with such deep interest at Asbury Park, that the local newspapers printed the speeches of the opposing counsellors *in extenso*.

Among the suits conducted by Mr. Beckman during the more recent years of his life, were a number which attracted public attention in a marked degree, as establishing important legal precedent, as may be seen by reference to the law and equity reports of the state.

A real *cause celebre* was that continued for many years between Caroline H. Pemberton and her two brothers, John P. and Henry H. Pemberton, both leading physicians of Long Branch. It originated in the will of their mother (who died suddenly in London, England, where she was visiting), who devised the bulk of her property to Caroline H. Pemberton, her only daughter, who had supported herself by conducting a boarding house in Asbury Park. The Pemberton brothers, through their respective counsel (Vrendenburg & Parker and Robbins & Hartshorn) filed with the surrogate of Monmouth county caveats against admitting the will to probate. The instrument was admitted to probate by the Orphans' court, after hearing evidence and arguments. The brothers appealed, and the decree was affirmed by the Ordinary of New Jersey (13th

Stewart, 500, Equity Reports.) The brothers separately appealed to the court of final resort—the court of errors and appeals—the Hon. Court-Just. Parker now appearing in the case in addition to their former counsel. The court by unanimous vote affirmed the decree of the Ordinary, and for the reasons which Mr. Beekman gave.

The case had now been in the courts for several years, and had engendered bitter feeling among the litigants. Caroline H. Pemberton instituted a slander suit against her brother, Henry, for charging her with the murder of their mother. He demurred having made such a charge. The case was brought to trial at Freehold, and the jury found for him. The case now became more complicated. Caroline H. Pemberton brought action for the detention of a trunk containing her private papers and other personal belongings, which had come into possession of Matthias Wooley, who had been appointed administrator, *pendente lite*, on the petition of her two brothers, and she recovered judgment against her brother, John, against whom the action was brought. Mrs. Caroline M. Pemberton, wife of Dr. John P. Pemberton, now brought suit against Caroline H. Pemberton, claiming damages in twenty thousand dollars for false imprisonment. The jury found for plaintiff, but affixed the damages at only forty-nine dollars—an inconsequential sum. The plaintiff's motion to set aside the verdict was refused. There were other proceedings—suit was brought against Caroline H. Pemberton for alleged debts owing to her mother, and a verdict was given for the defendant; and, finally, the will was sustained in the court of errors and appeals, and Caroline H. Pemberton was placed in charge of the estate as executrix. Through all this litigation Mr. Beekman was her only counsel and advocate, and he successfully fought her battles against nearly all the combined legal talent of Red Bank and Long Branch—an arduous and long-continuing battle, in which his success was most conspicuous.

The trial of William Bullock, a colored man indicted for the murder of Michael Walsh, a constable of Red Bank, not only aroused intense excitement, but was attended by most sensational incidents. There were three trials, one of which was before a struck jury. Twice the accused was found guilty of murder in the first degree; and in each case the verdict was set aside—one by the trial judge, and one by the court of errors and appeals (August 22, 1860) by unanimous vote, because of the admission of improper evidence. In the last instance the case was argued for the accused before a full bench by Mr. Beekman and Mr. Leonard. The decision is given in 36th Vroom, 557, and is one of the most carefully considered opinions ever handed down by that eminent jurist, Judge De Pue, who died shortly afterward.

The trials in this case were attended by various sensational incidents—the earnestly intent throng which crowded every foot of standing room in the Freehold court house at the first trial, and the coming in of the struck jury and their discharge by Judge Collins just after the bell had tolled to three on Sunday midnight—the retiring of the jury at midnight, when the last pleas had been made at the third trial—these afforded awe-

some scene, never to be forgotten by any who witnessed them. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the court of errors and appeals had granted new trial as before narrated, but the death watch was set upon the cell of the prisoner. From that time Bullock has never been seen in New Jersey. From the beginning to the end (if it has really ended) the career of this man abounds in incidents which would well afford material for a dime novel—his shooting of Walsh, his escape across the Shrewsbury river, his capture at midnight of the same day in South Amboy, his sensational trials, his escape from the prison cell, leaving its door locked, his unknown whereabouts afterward, and his reputed death in Virginia by violence.

Judge Beekman has at various times occupied various public positions, political as well as in the line of his profession. In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the position of presiding judge of the Monmouth county courts, which he resigned in 1872, when a law was enacted which debarred a judge from practice. While upon the bench he originated rules for the court of common pleas which, with some slight modifications, are now operative. In a notable case (State vs. Cushing and Van Tassel) he delivered a charge to the jury which resulted in the conviction of the accused for river thieving, or piracy, and virtually broke up a practice which was a stigma upon the fair name of the state. His signal ability as a jurist is evidenced by the fact that in no instance was his decision reversed by a higher court.

In politics Judge Beekman has pursued a course of independence, holding his convictions as to public interests paramount to mere partisan ends. In 1860 his first vote was cast for three electors on the Douglas (Union) Democratic ticket. When war became imminent, he provoked the enmity of many because of his fealty to the Union, and his articles in the "Freehold Inquirer" under the pen name of "Jackson Democrat" were trumpet calls to the loyal at a time when such a journal as the "New York Tribune" was not bold enough to denounce secession. He stumped the state from end to end in the same year, and aided largely in the election of the famous war governor, Joel Parker. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis, which nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency, but he became dissatisfied with the methods of that body and with its platform inconsistencies, and since that time has declined to be considered an obligated member of a political organization. Twice he was appointed a delegate to national conventions of the Anti-Monopoly, or People's party, but this was without his knowledge or consent, and he declined.

This independency on the part of Judge Beekman led him to identify himself with various reform movements, and brought him into a field of great usefulness. Thoroughly democratic in every thought and purpose, he had long viewed with apprehension the constantly increasing growth of an entirely un-American plutocracy, and he rose to resent and resist its progress. In 1878, in a convention of the People's party, held in Freehold, he was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, and he drafted in

major part the vigorous declaration of principles which he reported and which was enthusiastically adopted as expressive of the sentiments of the great assemblage. The preamble recited the abuse of legislation in the interests of great corporations to the detriment of the industrial classes, and declared for an equitable system of taxation which should reach all classes; for reduced salaries of public officials; for the abolition of useless offices; for the abolition of the fee system and the establishment of reasonable fixed salaries for county officers; for the discontinuance of expensive publication of laws in favored newspapers; for the simplification of the judicial system by reduction of number of courts and judges, and by vesting equity powers in circuit courts; for one term of occupancy of profitable county offices; and for other salutary changes in the conduct of public business.

When the convention came to nominate a ticket, the contest seemed so hopeless in face of a great normal Democratic majority that it was difficult to induce candidates to accept, and one named for the state senatorship absolutely refused to enter the lists. At this juncture General Haight named Judge Beekman for the last named position, and the nomination was made by vociferous and unanimous acclamation. Without arrangement or consultation, the Republican convention endorsed Judge Beekman, and after a bitter contest before the people, he was elected, the Democratic candidate being defeated for the first time since the county of Ocean was set off from that of Monmouth.

Judge Beekman's career in the senate was entirely in keeping with his professions, and at every stage he strenuously advocated every principle for which he had previously contended. He was radically a reformer, but, as was said of him by a prominent Republican writing in the "State Gazette," of Trenton, a leading Republican journal, he was "not a professed reformer of the demolishing sort, but simply an honest and earnest citizen, anxious to promote the welfare of the state." He served on various important committees and he originated, drafted and secured the enactment of many important laws—the act reducing by one-half the cost of mortgage foreclosures, under three hundred dollars; the act obliging the beneficiary in real estate to pay the taxes; the act exempting the mortgage delinquent to the state, school and sinking funds from paying taxes on such realty; and the act known as the "Bribery Law." He drafted the excellent law forbidding selling or giving intoxicants to minors without written permission from their parents, but this was lost through anti-party influences. He advocated and voted for the various laws enacted which substituted fixed salaries for the chancellor and supreme court justices instead of fees, the law reducing the fees of certain county officials, the law setting aside sheriff's sales for inadequacy of prices, and others equally salutary.

In a notable instance Senator Beekman performed labor of enduring worth. He introduced the bill (which became a law) making a state appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of the Monmouth Battle Monu-

ment, and advocated it in a brilliant and impassioned speech, which was a gem of patriotic oratory.

Senator Beckman served on the special committee appointed to examine into and report upon complaints made against the agents of the Proprietors of East Jersey, and he was the principal in the work of investigation, and drafted the greater portion of the report, which appeared among the legislative documents in 1882. In this he incurred the animosity of various persons whose interests were jeopardized, but he was sustained by those who were disinterested and who discerned the real facts and conditions. By a curious coincidence one of the assemblymen associated with him on the committee was his law partner, Holmes W. Murphy, and both were lineal descendants of that Jonathan Holmes (written of elsewhere in this work) who was elected from Middletown to the first assembly in 1668, and who began the long continued resistance to the Proprietors by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to them, and for such refusal was dismissed.

Senator Beckman drafted various laws designed to effect a change in the method of selecting grand and petit jurors, to prevent the packing of juries, and to abolish the publication of the session laws in newspapers, and the publication of long descriptive sheriff's sale advertisements at the expense of the debtor. These measures were defeated through the effort of those whose revenues and interests were threatened, and Senator Beckman was made the target for countless shafts of opprobrium, but he enjoyed the approbation of his own conscience, and the commendation of the discriminating and disinterested intelligence of the state. At the close of his two years term of service, he declined to seek a renomination in order to devote himself entirely to his profession.

Judge Beckman's service as historian and annalist are referred to at length in "A Chapter of Literary History" in this work. A deep student his life through, he is broadly informed on all subjects of living interest. Not bound closely by written creed of church, he is a practical Christian, intimately acquainted with the Scriptures, which he holds in veneration for their spiritual teachings, and has the admiration of a scholar for their literary beauties. He has been a Freemason for nearly forty years, and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. He served twice as worshipful master of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 10, of Freehold—once for three years, and again for one year, and is now the oldest living past master of that body. He was formerly a member of the Holland Society of New York City, and was elected a member of the Third of October Association of the city of Leyden, Holland—an organization founded in 1571 to commemorate the deliverance of the city from Spanish rule.

Judge Beckman was married in 1877 to Miss Laura B. Alston, a descendant of the Alston family of Staten Island. Four children were born of this marriage—Alston, born July 1, 1878; Anna Crawford, born April 9, 1880; Jacob Ten Brock, born May 16, 1883; and Edwin Laurens, born August 25, 1886.

HON. HENRY M. NEVINS.

Hon. Henry M. Nevins, circuit court judge, ex-president of the state senate, and for twenty years one of the most prominent lawyers of the state of New Jersey, also a gallant officer of the Civil war, is at present an esteemed citizen of Red Bank, where he has resided since May, 1875, previously in Freehold and vicinity. He is a grandson of David Nevins, who was a brother of Judge James S. Nevins, president judge for many years of the Monmouth county circuit, and a son of James S. and Hannah Bowne Nevins, and was born January 30, 1811, in Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He received his early educational training in Freehold Institute, and subsequently took a course in the university at Grand Rapids, Michigan. In April, 1861, he resolved upon the study of law, and accordingly registered as a student in the office of E. Smith, Jr., and General Russell Alger at Grand Rapids, Michigan, but upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion cast his fortunes for the cause of his country, and accordingly in July of 1861, he enlisted in a company being organized at Grand Rapids, which became known as the "Lincoln Cavalry," Company K, attached to the First New York Lincoln Cavalry. Having served with distinction in this department of the army, in January, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, which, together with the First, Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry, constituted the celebrated brigade under the leadership of General George A. Custer, and won such brilliant fame in the campaign of the army of the Potomac. He returned home during the winter of 1863-4, but the following spring re-enlisted in the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry Regiment, and soon after was promoted to first lieutenant. On the 11th of July, 1864, during an engagement in front of Fort Stevens, he lost his left arm, thus making the fourth wound he had received in the service. For meritorious conduct in this battle he was promoted to the rank of major. While confined to the hospital undergoing treatment for his wounds he was serving on detached duty, and remained in the service up to July, 1865. Now that the war was over he returned to reside in quiet and peace at Marlboro, where he established himself in the insurance business, and in connection with this he served as assessor of internal revenue of the district, comprising Monmouth county, from 1866-68, when he resigned to enter upon the study of law in the office of General Charles Haight, at Freehold, with whom he remained until admitted at the February term, 1873. He at once located in practice at Freehold, where he remained up to May, 1875, when he became a law partner of Hon. John S. Applegate, at Red Bank, with whom he remained four years, 1881-88, when the firm was dissolved; thereupon Mr. Nevins associated with him Edmund Wilson, a former student, which relation has lasted ever since. He was admitted as a counsellor in 1876 in recognition of his legal learning and ability, in 1896 Governor Grigg appointed him circuit court judge of Hudson county district, one of the most enviable positions in the judicial department of the state, in which



A. M. Keivins

position he is ably serving at the present time. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, but never an aspirant for office; however, after having several times refused the nomination for member of general assembly and once that of senator, in 1887, upon the solicitation of his friends, he was induced to accept the nomination, and was elected to the latter office, and in 1890 served as president of that body. He was especially active and useful as a public speaker during the presidential campaigns of 1880, 1884 and 1888, having delivered during the latter campaign over sixty speeches, and he bears the enviable reputation of being one of the most eloquent political and Grand Army speakers in the state. He is a member and was one of the chief organizers of Arrowsmith Post, No. 61, G. A. R., in 1881, at Red Bank, and served as its commander up to 1884, when he was elected commander of the department of New Jersey, serving up to 1885, when he was re-elected by acclamation. He married, December 27, 1871, Matilda H., a daughter of the late William W. Herbert, of Marlboro, this county, and they have one daughter, Kate T.

Judge Nevius, as a soldier and an officer, was possessed of a cool head and a bold courage, which knew no fear, and he bears an enviable record. As a lawyer he is well versed in all the subtleties of the law, is careful in the preparation of his cases, is an eloquent pleader, and true to his client. As a statesman, his ability and eloquence as a public speaker and debater soon won for him recognition as being one of the ablest and most popular men in the senate, which resulted in his election as its president. As a jurist—his latest honor—which has engaged his time since March, 1890, he is able, broad-minded and impartial.

REV. ELLWOOD HAINES STOKES.

With the history of Ocean Grove is closely associated the name of the Rev. Ellwood Haines Stokes, who was made president of the Ocean Grove Association at its organization, and who served in that capacity until his death. The association has been written of at length in another portion of this work, and it is our province at present to depict in some degree the personality of the man who was so instrumental in its formation and in carrying its purposes to consummation.

His heredity marked him for the life which he chose. He traced the line of his descent from a powerful English family, which inherited the stubborn endurance of the Saxon and the vigorous aggressiveness of the Norman. In the upheavals of religion characterizing the Cromwellian era, the family adopted the doctrines of the Friends, or Quakers, and, with William Penn, sought freedom for their worship in the new world, settling in Pennsylvania. As the generations passed, the father of Ellwood H. Stokes located a farm near Melford, New Jersey, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1816.

In his boyhood he developed an eager taste for books which bred dis-

satisfaction with farm life, and, upon the removal of his father to Philadelphia, he entered a bookmaking establishment, in which he remained until 1843, when, at the age of twenty-seven years, he entered upon the real work of his life, that of the ministry, as a licentiate of the Methodist Episcopal church in its New Jersey Annual Conference.

In this new field the mysticism of his ancestral belief and early training, combined with the aggressiveness of the Norman blood which flowed in his veins, fitted him in a peculiar degree for the public positions to which he was afterwards called. He was trained in his ministerial work in part in the sands and in part in the mountains of New Jersey: in its smallest churches and in its largest; in eight years' service as a presiding elder; and in membership in the General Legislative Conference of his church.

With other godly men with whom he had been associated in these relationships, he conceived the idea of the establishment of summer resorts, in which the world of fashion, with its frivolities, should be forgotten, and where religious sentiments should be inculcated. Thus minded, he connected himself in vigorous activity with Pitman Grove and Ocean Grove—the former a rural resort and the latter a seashore realization of this conception, of which, in 1878, he became the president. To this position he was re-elected from time to time during his life, which he unstintingly devoted to the purpose so dear to his heart.

Previous to his entering the ministry, the wife of his youth had died, leaving to him the care of a little daughter, who under his affectionate guardianship grew to young womanhood, when she, too, passed from earthly vision. For his second wife he had married the daughter of a clergyman, Miss Sarah A. Stout, who gave to his child the devoted affection of a real mother, and who, in a beautiful old age, survives her husband and his daughter. The loss of the daughter depressed the loving father deeply for a time, but, under the inspiration of the great idea to which he had devoted himself, he pressed all the force of his nature into his work, and sought succor from his deep sorrow by devoting himself actively to his religious work.

He retained his working ability to the last. He had often exerted himself far beyond reasonable limits, when he would seek rest and pleasant recuperation by a brief sojourn in the mountains of the north or in the genial climates of the south. It was during these excursions that he wrote the great number of the tender and delightful verses which earned for him the distinction of a poet of more than ordinary ability. The half of one of his later years was passed in foreign lands, and during this pilgrimage he wrote an interesting volume containing his observations, which was afterwards published and found wide circulation. His writings, sermons and addresses were characterized by vigor rather than elegance. Like his friend and associate, Dr. Ballard, while an earnest advocate of education and a firm ally of schools, he owed to such but little in the formation of his tastes or manner of expression. The fact of engaging in the work of his own maintenance during his boyhood years worked deprivation of

schoolroom education, and what scholastic value he acquired was gained in fragments of time taken from his leisure, and from hours when others slept. Yet he became a diligent reader, a deep thinker, and a close observer, and he developed to such a degree that he finally received the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Divinity.

Always engaged in labor, he accustomed himself not only to the performance of all the burdensome duties belonging to himself, but he often took up the work of others, and this he maintained until the last. Despite the passing of years, and the expostulations of his physicians who protested against his over-exertion, and the judgment of the association that he should be provided with an assistant, he still persisted in the performance of his tasks unaided. Finally overtaxed nature asserted herself, and he surrendered his spirit to his Maker, July 10, 1897, in the eighty-first year of his age.

In personal appearance he was of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes. He had a frank, open countenance, which possessed the power of portrayal of the fact or sentiment to which his lips gave utterance. His bearing was at once dignified and genial. He was courtesy personified, alike in the presence of friend or opponent. His voice was full and musical, capable of such modulation as to easily fill the great auditorium thronged with its ten thousand people, and his audiences were always deeply impressed by his magnetic power. He was greater than most men of his class in that he possessed ability to combine all necessary agencies and individuals, and ally them with himself to the accomplishment of his purposes. He has left imperishably upon Ocean Grove the impress of his wonderful personality, and that great institution, known to all the world, remains an enduring monument to his name and life work.

THE REEVES FAMILY.

The name of Reeves has been long and prominently connected with the history of Cape May county, but the account of the establishment of the family in New Jersey is uncertain. It is believed, however, that the first of the name who settled in Cape May county were three brothers,—Adonijah, Abraham and Abijah,—who came from Cumberland county in the year 1772. On the 1st of April, 1777, Adonijah Reeves married Miss Molly Gollifer, who died on the 17th of April, following, and on the 21st of February, 1781, he wedded Mary Bellengy. Two sons, Aaron and James, were born to them. The mother died November 30, 1780, and Adonijah Reeves was married a third time, his last union being with Drusilla Hand, the wedding taking place November 18, 1790. They had a son and two daughters, —Jeremiah, Polly and Ruth. Adonijah Reeves died February 8, 1798, and his children subsequently died, leaving no descendants.

Abijah Reeves, another of the three brothers mentioned above, was

born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1750, and came to Cape May county about 1772. He did not marry until his fiftieth year, when he wedded Miss Mercy Hand, of Cape May county. They had four sons and two daughters: Abrahm, David, Andrew H., Joshua H., Sarah and Mercy. The last named died in infancy. The father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was also a member of Captain Joshua Townsend's company of militia in the war of 1812. The company consisted of brave and hardy men, inured to toil and fearless of danger. The stories of the hardships they endured now seem almost incredible, but were then stern reality, and the country will ever owe to them a deep debt of gratitude. Abijah Reeves died in 1822, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife passed away in 1847, at the age of seventy-four. Both were buried in the Cold Spring graveyard.

Abrahm Reeves, the eldest son of Abijah and Mercy Reeves, was born in Lower township, Cape May county, October 23, 1802, and at the age of twenty-five was married to Miss Eliza Widdiefield, with whom he lived happily until the 6th of November, 1845, when they were separated by the death of the wife. On the 3d of November, 1853, he married Miss Mariah James, a most estimable lady, of Dennisville, New Jersey, with whom he lived until the time of his death. He was a man of fine physique, six feet in height and of robust frame. He also possessed a lively and humorous disposition and in this respect never grew old. He was the embodiment of that "merry heart" which is a "continual feast." He was fond of young society, and young people delighted to have him with them, for he entered into their games and amusements with almost child-like zeal and enthusiasm. He was familiarly and lovingly known throughout the county as "Uncle Abe," being so called by young and old. He was generous and obliging to a fault, often contributing of his time and money to the comfort and relief of the sick and needy. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, of broad mind and public spirit, possessed a retentive memory and was a great reader, being especially fond of history and biography. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, both for want of means and of available schools; he attending school but little and for only three months, when he would study arithmetic. Notwithstanding his limited advantages, his scholarly attainments were not inconsiderable, and this, together with his sound judgment and strict integrity, caused his advice and services to be frequently sought by his fellow citizens. At the time of his death, although he was eighty-two years of age, he was serving his second term as lay judge of the court of common pleas of his county. He was also judge of elections in Lower township and served as such for twenty consecutive years. He was Sunday school superintendent and ruling elder in the Cold Spring Presbyterian church, of which he was a consistent member, regularly attending its services for more than forty years. He was also the chairman of the Cape May Bible Society, of the Cape May County Sunday school Association, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Debating Society and of the Mechanics' Building & Loan Association. He served also as a chosen

recolider, township committeeman and in other local positions. His well known reliability and probity led to his selection to settle the estates of many descendants and to act as the guardian of minor children. He was faithful to every trust, and no thought of suspicion was ever breathed against him. In politics he was a native American, then an old-line Whig. In the fall of 1858 he was elected to the general assembly of New Jersey, and in 1859 was returned to serve another term, and this notwithstanding there were three parties in the field and the old Whig party was fast disintegrating and being embodied in the new Republican party.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he took an active part in the raising of troops and equipping them for the front. His words were always words of hearty cheer to the "boys," and again and again in addressing them he would say, "Stand by the Union right along." In the summer of 1862, although more than sixty years of age, he went to Beverly, New Jersey, with a company of volunteers from his county, and with them offered his services to the government, but was refused on account of his age. He then joined the Christian Commission, procured a pass and went to the front, where he cared for the sick and wounded, without pay or profit of any kind, except the gratitude of those he comforted and relieved. He was always and everywhere "Uncle Abe" to them all. He died May 5, 1884, and was buried in the Cold Spring graveyard. Upon his tombstone is the following inscription: "Then Abraham died in a good old age, an old man and full of years; and was gathered to his people."

David and Andrew Reeves, second and third sons of Abijah and Mercy Reeves, were twins. They were born in Cape May county, New Jersey, April 10, 1805. Their resemblance to each other was most remarkable, so much so that in infancy a blue ribbon was tied and kept on the arm of one of them by the mother herself that she might not mistake them. This striking likeness lasted through life. It was not alone in personal appearance, but their voices were also as much alike in sound as their features and stature. Amusing instances of mistakes made by parties doing business with or for one would often be reported to the other, and the party making the mistake was generally left to discover it himself some days later. They were men of well built and powerful frame, six feet in height, erect and well proportioned. They were of active habits, energetic and persevering, of good judgment and business tact. Progressive and public spirited, they encouraged and cheerfully aided every enterprise calculated either to improve the neighborhood or to benefit the laboring class by providing work for them. They were honest in all their dealings with their fellow men, and said what they had to say in plain, unmistakable English. Charitable and benevolent, they were good friends to the poor and obliging to all. As in their babyhood, so all through life, they were seen together. Their business was in partnership, their purchases and possessions joint. Unfeigned brotherly love was never more marked than in these men; their souls were truly knit together. In the early years of their business career they were largely engaged in vessel building, also in moving houses and in getting off wrecked and stranded vessels

from the beach and in saving their cargoes and crews,—a dangerous task oftentimes. Andrew was for many years the captain of the life-saving crew at Cape May Point. They also cultivated large farms, engaged in merchandising and thus furnished employment to many workmen. They were always energetic and could tolerate no idle hands about them, yet they were not hard taskmasters. They were both members of and ruling elders in the Cold Spring church and were deeply interested alike in its temporal and spiritual welfare. They gave liberally of their time, service and means to its support and exemplified in their daily living their Christian belief.

David Reeves was married, April 10, 1820, on the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, to Letitia B. Biers, and they became the parents of three sons and two daughters: Abijah Davis, Abraham Baldwin, Courland Van Rensselaer, Elizabeth and Mary Rhoads. The mother died August 15, 1841, and in May, 1843, David Reeves married Tryphena Hand, by whom he had a son, Moses Williamson. After a busy and useful life Mrs. Tryphena Reeves died, October 12, 1898, and David Reeves passed away October 4, 1876, at the age of seventy-one and a half years, both being buried in the Cold Spring churchyard.

Andrew H. Reeves, twin brother of David, was married to Isabella Matthews, January 30, 1834. Their children were: Andrew H., who died in infancy; Clement B., born August 20, 1835; Emma Rush, who died in infancy; Samuel W., who was born October 4, 1830; Mary E., born July 18, 1841; William H., born January 17, 1843; Charles C.; Emma J., born May 30, 1848; and Charlotte M., born October 15, 1850. Isabella M. Reeves was a true wife, a fond mother and an earnest, Christian woman. She loved the church of her choice, the Presbyterian, and stood ready to make any sacrifice for its good. She died June 23, 1861, and was buried in the Cold Spring churchyard. On November 8, 1865, Andrew Reeves married Mrs. Eliza Hand, the widow of Aaron Hand. She died March 10, 1867, and Mr. Reeves departed this life February 5, 1875. Like the others of the family his remains were interred in the Cold Spring churchyard.

Joshua H. Reeves, the fourth son of Abijah and Mercy Reeves, was born in Lower township, Cape May county, July 22, 1808, and at an early age was apprenticed to Isaac Whildin to learn the shoemaker's trade. He completed his apprenticeship, but as the work did not agree with him he then accepted a position as a farm hand. At the age of thirty-two he joined the Presbyterian church. He was a man of the strictest integrity and was honorable in all his dealing. He was a kind father, but strict in family discipline; was careful in his dress and always neat in his personal appearance. A strong advocate of temperance, he was an active member of the order of the Sons of Temperance. He was one of the first scholars in the Cape May Sunday school, was always a worker in the school, and it was largely through his efforts that it had an existence. It stands now as a monument to his Christian devotion,—more desirable than

any monument of stone could be. At the time of his death he was serving as the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Joshua Reeves was married to Eleanor Woodson, January 1, 1833, and to them were born seven sons and four daughters: David, born October 15, 1833; Swain S., born July 17, 1836; Andrew H., born May 26, 1838; John W., born December 31, 1840; Charles W., born January 11, 1842; Joshua H., born December 1, 1844; Mary E., born January 26, 1847; George H., born January 29, 1849; Ann E., born December 22, 1850; Eliza W., born July 29, 1852; and Annie M., born September 19, 1854. The father, Joshua Reeves, died November 26, 1855, and was buried in the Cold Spring churchyard.

Sarah Teal a daughter of Abijah and Mercy Reeves, was born April 5, 1811, and became the wife of Jacob Teal August 27, 1830. She had for many years been a consistent member of the Methodist church and is still interested and active in church and Sunday-school work. Her life has been a busy and useful one, and she is the mother of four children: Adaline Matthews, Lydia Hand, Eliza B. Shaw and Tryphena Matthews.

THE CUTTER FAMILY.

The Cutter family is of Scotch and English extraction and was founded in America by William and Richard Cutter about 1640. Elizabeth Cutter, a widow, came to New England about 1640. She was well along in years when she bade farewell to her native country. Her husband, whose name was Samuel, died prior to her departure. This venerable matron lived almost twenty years in the family of her son, Elijah Corlet, the husband of her daughter, Barbara, and the memorable old schoolmaster in Cambridge. Three of her children emigrated to this country, William and Richard and the daughter above named, and possibly several other married daughters. Elizabeth Cutter died in Cambridge on the 10th of January, 1663-64, aged about eighty-nine years. Richard, the youngest son of Elizabeth Cutter, was probably under twenty years of age at the time of his arrival and unmarried. About 1644 he married his wife, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown. She died March 5, 1661-62, aged about forty-two years. On February 11, 1662-63, he married Frances (Perriman) Amsden, widow of Isaac Amsden, of Cambridge. Richard Cutter died on the 16th of June, 1663, aged about seventy-two years. He was the father of fourteen children and the progenitor of the Cutter family of New England. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had the following children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas, William, Ephraim, Gresham, Mary, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Hephzibah (who died in infancy), Elizabeth, Hephzibah, Sarah and Ruhamah. William, the fourth child of Richard and Elizabeth Cutter, was born at Cambridge, February 22, 1649-50. He married Rebecca Rolfe, a daughter of John Rolfe, of Cambridge, but originally from Newbury. They had the following children:

Elizabeth, Richard, Mary, Hannah, John, Rebecca, William, Samuel, Sarah, Anna and Rahamah. Richard, the second child of William and Rebecca (Rolfie) Cutter, was born November 13, 1782. He was the first of that name to leave New England and establish a home in New Jersey. He took up his abode in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, where in 1799, in company with John Pike, he built what is supposed to be the first mill in the township at what is now the Cutter and Prall dock on Woodbridge Creek, then called Pike Creek. He reared fourteen children, one of whom was named Richard and was the next in the direct line of descent to our subject. He was married August 20, 1796, to Mary Pike, a daughter of John Pike, and they became the parents of seven children: Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, William, Richard, Joseph and Samuel. Richard Cutter, the father, died in December, 1736, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away February, 1721, at the age of thirty-three years.

Their fourth child and eldest son, Deacon William Cutter, who died in 1786, wedded Mary Kent, and reared eight children, namely: Stephen, Samuel, Kelsey, Richard, Sarah, Kenneth, Mary and Hannah.

Kelsey Cutter, of the above named family, married Hannah Marsh and their children were William, Esther, Mary, Mercer, Charles, Kelsey and Stephen, and it was through William that the line of descent was brought down. He was born October 6, 1778, and died February 8, 1838. He was the father of Hampton Cutter, our subject. He married Sarah Harriot, a daughter of Ephraim Harriot, of Woodbridge. She was born December 7, 1783, and died March 14, 1810. The children of this marriage were Hannah, died aged one month; Ephraim, David William, died aged eleven years; Hampton, Mary Ann, Sarah, Harriet, Hannah (the second of the name) wife of John Crane; and William.

Hampton Cutter, like many of the other members of the family was a most prominent and enterprising business man and a leading citizen. He was born in the village of Woodbridge, December 25, 1811, and was the fifth child of William and Sarah (Harriot) Cutter. He acquired his education in the public schools near his home and at an early age began assisting his father in the work of the fields—a labor which largely engaged his attention until 1830, when he married and began farming on his own account.

In 1847 he began to dig kaolin, having discovered a large deposit of this valuable material upon his farm. It is used with clay in the manufacture of fire brick. Several years afterward he reached a strata of fine blue clay, which also largely enters into the composition of fire brick, and for many years he was engaged very extensively in supplying this valuable article to manufacturers not only of his immediate neighborhood, but also shipping the same to more distant points, large amounts finding their way to Portland, Boston, Albany, Cleveland and other cities. After successfully carrying on the business for a number of years he admitted his sons, Josiah Crane and William Henry, to a partnership under the firm name of Hamp-



Hampton Cutter



William H. Gutter

ton Cutter & Sons. The enterprise grew to be one of importance, and the business returned a splendid income to the proprietors.

Mr. Cutter became not only prominent as a representative of the industrial interests of the county, but also left the impress of his strong individuality upon the public life. He was well fitted for leadership and was several times chosen to public office by the suffrage of his fellow townsmen, who thus recognized his ability and worth. For fifteen years he filled the position of justice of the peace and then refused to serve longer. His "even handed justice won golden opinions from all sorts of people" and in other offices he made a record alike creditable. He was also one of the chosen freeholders and served on the township committee. He gave a most earnest and loyal support to the principles of the Democratic party and did all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and for about a quarter of a century he was one of the trustees and seven years he was president of the Board of the old Presbyterian church at Woodbridge.

On the 26th of January, 1836, Hampton Cutter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ross Crane, a daughter of Josiah Crane, of Cranford (formerly Craneville), New Jersey, where Mrs. Cutter was born. They became the parents of four children: Josiah Crane, who died at the age of forty-one years; William Henry, whose sketch is given below; Sarah Anna, now Mrs. Freeman Rowland, of Woodbridge; and Emily, wife of James P. Prall, of Woodbridge. The father died February 22, 1882, and the community thereby lost one of its valued citizens. He lived a busy, useful life, and through his energy, capable management, and keen discernment won success. His business interests were not confined alone to his farming operations and the working of his clay lands, for he was one of the directors of the Rahway National Bank and was the owner of much valuable property. He thus left his family in very comfortable circumstances and also bequeathed to them the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, for in all life's relations he guided his course by high manly principles and honorable motives. Thus he won the confidence and respect of all and left an example that is well worthy of emulation.

William H. Cutter, who is now representing the business established by his father, was born in Woodbridge, June 22, 1840. In his youth his time was largely occupied in mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools, and on after putting aside his text books he joined his father in business under the firm name of Hampton Cutter & Sons. Rich beds of blue clay had been discovered upon the farm and these were being worked, the product being sold for the manufacture of fire brick. Gradually their sales increased and the business assumed large proportions. Upon his father's death William H. Cutter assumed the entire management and is now working eighty two acres of clay lands. He also owns some wood land. He ships his clay to all parts of the county. His beds yield several kinds of clay which are used in the manufacture of fire brick, tile and terra cotta, drain pipe and potters' clay. From thirty-five to forty men are employed

and the work is carried on throughout the year, thus yielding a steady income.

Mr. Cutter was married to Sarah K. Barron, a daughter of Samuel and Elize A. (Jacques) Barron, representatives of one of the old families of Woodbridge. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Hampton and Laura L., both at home. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church, of which the family have long been supporters, and Mr. Cutter has served as trustee. Though many years his people resided upon the old family homestead, but about thirty years ago he erected a fine home in Woodbridge, on Green street, where he now resides, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth the living. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, taking a deep and active interest in whatever tends to promote the general welfare and add to the substantial upbuilding and advancement of the town and county. In politics he is an independent, not strongly bound by party ties, but casting his ballot in support of those principles which he believes will bring the greatest good to the greatest number.



CAPTAIN CHARLES H. GREEN.

In a special chapter of this work the achievements of the Life Savers of the New Jersey Coast—volunteer and governmental—have been written of at length. Our present concern is more particularly with some of the most conspicuous of the gallant men who, in the rescue of human beings from the impending death by shipwreck, performed a splendid service for humanity, and won for themselves the fame which attaches to noble deeds of daring wherein their own lives were freely imperilled. Particularly notable among such are members of the Green family of Monmouth county.

This famous old stock was planted by Henry Green, who came from Rhode Island in early colonial days, and bought large tracts of land in Monmouth county. From him was descended James Green, who performed gallant service in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and rose to the rank of major-general. Later, in the line of lineal descent was James Green, who inherited a large share of the splendid patrimonial estate, including the lands upon which were subsequently laid out Ellerton, New Hope, and other villages. A half century ago he was a wreckmaster, and he rendered highly useful service in saving life and property from vessels wrecked at his very door and in the immediate vicinity. He married Elizabeth Murphy, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was related to that Timothy Murphy, an Irishman of high character and fine education, who served in the patriot forces during the Revolutionary war, and was a school teacher, teaching surveying, navigation and other superior branches, a justice of the peace and a judge of common pleas. He married Miss Garrison, granddaughter of Richard Hartshorne, one of the first settlers of Monmouth county and the original owner of Sandy Hook.



CHARLES W. GREEN

and his descendants married into the Holmes, Stout, Bray and other pioneer families.

To James and Eliza Green were born a most excellent family of children, and of these brief mention is to be made. J. O. Green, the only surviving child, a highly educated man, became a physician, and is yet actively engaged in practice in Long Branch. Charles H. is to be referred to hereafter. Lewis C. Green passed his life on the home estate, as did Elwyn S. Green, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the state militia. Walter S. was an early volunteer life saver, after the government life saving service was inaugurated, he became captain of a life-saving crew and was instrumental in making many notable rescues. Elizabeth became the wife of Denise H. Smock.

Charles Haight Green was born on the family estate, and was named for the distinguished Charles Haight, of Freehold, whose brilliant and useful public services at the bar, in the legislature and in congress form an important chapter in the history of the state. He was an intimate friend of James Green, in whose children (childless himself) he took an abiding interest. It is a matter worthy of note that, from his association with the Greens, and from knowledge of coast disasters obtained from them, he derived much of that inspiration which moved him to so zealously and efficiently aid in the establishment of the governmental life saving service while he was serving as a member of Congress.

Inheriting the paternal tastes, Charles H. Green, while caring for his large estate, passed much of his time in sailing and fishing, building his own boats and making his own fishing apparatus. His effort also went out to all that would conduce to the good of those about him, and to succoring those in distress. Particularly were his sympathies enlisted when a vessel came into jeopardy or was cast ashore. After he had rendered his aid upon such occasions long before the organization of the governmental life saving service) he became impressed with the great necessity for organized effort, and he formed from among his neighbors a volunteer crew at Green's Pond, now Lake Takamesee, which separates West End from Elberon. Space forbids telling of all the scores of notable rescues made by Captain Green and his men, but one is deserving of special mention, not only in recognition of the act itself, but because of the fact that it was acknowledged in the bestowal of the first gold medal of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of America on the New Jersey Coast, and that the name of his wife was coupled with his own in the inscription: it is believed that in the latter particular the award stands alone in the history of the organization.

The ship "Adonis" was cast ashore March 7th, 1850, off Long Branch, in front of the spot on the Green estate where the United States Life Saving Station now stands. In spite of the raging surf, after a desperate struggle, Captain Charles H. Green and his volunteer crew succeeded in landing all who were aboard, without the loss of a single life. The life savers were encouraged in their mission by the presence of Mrs. Green, who took the shipwrecked men to her home and provided them with food,

dry clothing and all that would aid in their restoration and add to their comfort. For this noble achievement the association previously named presented to Captain and Mrs. Green a massive medal containing sixty dollars worth of fine gold. Upon the obverse it bears a most artistic alto-relievo representation of a ship engulfed in high rolling waves, and the name of the association. Upon the reverse is beautifully inscribed the following: "Presented to Charles H. Green and Annie H., his wife, as an acknowledgment of the rescue of the crew of the ship 'Adonis,' wrecked at Long Branch, March, 1850."

When the United States Life Saving Service was instituted, Captain Green was placed in charge of the life saving station and crew, and he rendered splendid service in that capacity until his death, which occurred in 1871.

In 1856 Captain Green was married to Miss Ann Christopher, of Freehold, daughter of Daniel D. Christopher, a prominent citizen, who served as county clerk. From the year of her marriage until the present time he has resided upon some portion of the Green ancestral estate. During the life of her husband, she was his companion in every meaning of the word, and her aid, sympathy and encouragement went out to him in all his splendidly heroic effort for the saving of human life, and, so far as woman could, she shared in that effort. Scores of dreadful disasters have been before her eyes, and it has been her fortune to contribute to the saving and seeing of hundreds upon hundreds of all sorts and conditions of God's misfortunate children. Pleasure, too, attended the pair. They joyed in witnessing the building up of beautiful homes and the coming in of a large population about them, on the very ground they had known as almost a wilderness. All who came were their friends and esteemed them for their unaffected gentility and openhearted hospitality, and among those who were delighted to be their guests were President and Mrs. Grant and other notables of their day.

One child was born to Captain and Mrs. Green, a daughter, Ella. She was educated in the Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary, when it was a most excellent institution of learning under Professor Amos Richardson, who to the requirements of the scholar added the instincts of the real gentleman whose life was a constant benediction upon all about him. She was married November 27, 1869, to Mr. James H. Peters, whose father was of French birth, a member of a famous old family of Normandy, and whose mother was of the old Taylor family of Monmouth county. Mr. Peters was educated in Dresden and was a most scholarly and accomplished gentleman, a fine linguist, having the acquaintance with several of the continental tongues, and with all the tastes of the literateur and lover of art. He had prepared himself for the life of a physician, but the scenes of the dissecting room, with their revelations of what would be expected of him in the profession were repulsive to his delicately strung mentalism, and he entered upon a mercantile life at Red Bank, where he conducted a large establishment. Capable of occupying and adorning any position in county or State, he was wholly destitute of ambition for public distinction, and



Virgil M. D. Marcy

gave himself to his family and his home. He gathered about him the choicest of books in remarkable number for an individual, and in these he found a never failing source of delight, and he was, besides, an excellent serving traveler. Whether in his home, or in journeyings abroad, his wife, with similar tastes, was ever his delighted and delightful companion, and they never returned without new knowledge and fresh treasures of literature and art. Life was brightest to him when he succumbed to disease, and his death occurred April 13, 1868, at Red Bank, New Jersey. His end had no terrors for him—nothing save the pitiful sorrow of parting from his loved ones. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a modest, well living Christian.

After the death of Mr. Peters, Mrs. Peters removed to Hollywood, (and the pleasant little village was given its name by her), where she and her mother now reside. Their splendid home is a portion of the Green ancestral estate, and is one of the most ideal homes the writer of these pages has ever visited. The residence is concealed in a small forest of beautiful trees, and the grounds are adorned with all manner of shrub and flower. The home is a veritable mansion of the colonial times, with its spacious outdoor galleries supported by stately Corinthian colonnades. A part of the residence was built two centuries ago—the exterior has been renovated to comport with the extensive modern addition built to it, but the interior, with its dignified door and window frames, adorned with Doric friese and cornice, are maintained as they originally were. In this portion of the building courts were held, nearly a hundred years ago. The walls are adorned with beautiful specimens of painting brought from abroad, and a fine enlarged reproduction of the coat-of-arms of the Peters family. There are also many articles of *verru* from the old Normandy family chateau, and ornaments from many historic places on the continent. And everywhere are the book treasures gathered by husband and wife during the years of their companionship.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters were two children—Mary Taylor, aged nine years, and James H., aged six years, who are receiving their education under a most capable governess, Miss Sarah A. Little, of Red Bank, New Jersey.

V. M. D. MARCY, M. D.

In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is more often a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life work than it is of genius, however bright. When we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as successful and of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find that in almost every case are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities are undoubtedly possessed in a large measure by the gentleman whose name introduces this

sketch, and added to these is a devotion to principle that may well be termed the keynote of his character. It is this which commands the confidence and respect so uniformly given him, and it is this that has secured him his liberal patronage as a member of the medical fraternity of southern New Jersey.

Dr. Virgil Maro Dow Marey is now a well known practitioner of Cape May, and is numbered among the native sons of Cape May county, his birth having occurred at Cold Spring, January 5, 1823. He is a representative of one of the oldest American families and traces his ancestry back to John Marey, of whom the first written notice appears in Elliot's Church Record in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as follows: "John Marey took the Covenant, March 7, 1685." Among his descendants many have gained positions of distinction, including William Earned Marey, once secretary of state, and governor of New York; General Randolph B. Marey, and Dr. Erastus E. Marey. John Marey, the original American ancestor, was a son of the high sheriff of Limerick, Ireland. He was born about the year 1662, and in April, 1686, joined a colony that took possession of Quatsett, now Woodstock, Connecticut. He married Sarah Hadlock, a daughter of James and Sarah (Draper) Hadlock, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. She was born December 16, 1670, and they spent the greater part of their lives in Woodstock, where John Marey died December 23, 1724, at the age of sixty-two; his wife, May 6, 1743, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of eleven children.

James Marey, their third child, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, February 26, 1691, and married Judith Ainsworth, who was born January 27, 1722, a daughter of Edward and Johanna (Henningway) Ainsworth. His death occurred January 29, 1765.

Of his eight children Reuben, the third, was the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born in 1732 and married Rachel Watson, of Barrington, Rhode Island. He had four children, the third being Reuben, Jr., who was born in 1768 and married Hannah Sumner, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. She was born in 1770, and died in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1843. His life was spent as a farmer in Willington, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1824. They had four sons and four daughters. The sons were: Edward, who died in Will county, Illinois; Samuel Sumner; Mathew, who served as the judge of Cape May county; and William W., who was born in November, 1805, and married Martha Knowlton.

Samuel Sumner Marey, the father of the Doctor, was born in Willington, Ashford county, Connecticut, about 1768 or 1790, obtained his general education in the public schools of his native state, and then prepared for the practice of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Palmer, of Ashford, and in Yale College, being graduated from the medical department of the institution about 1820. Throughout his business career he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession and won distinction as one of its most able representatives in southern New Jersey. From 1820 until 1830 he served as a surgeon in the New Jersey militia. He took up his abode in Dennisville, New Jersey, soon after his graduation.

tion, afterward removed to Cold Spring, Cape May county, and in 1840 went to Cape May City, where he continued in practice until his death. He held a number of local offices, discharging his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, and his political support was given to the Democracy. He was a valued member of the County Medical Society and the State Medical Society, and always kept abreast with the profession in its advancement in various lines of medical research. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty.

This worthy couple were the parents of eight children: Virgil M. D. is the eldest. Harriet Matilda married John K. F. Stites, who in early life followed farming, but later became a Sunday-school missionary and traveled throughout New Jersey, organizing Sunday-schools in behalf of the Presbyterian church; he has made his home in Cape May and Camden, and by his marriage he had four children: Samuel, who died in childhood; John, Winfield Scott and Alva Freeman. Martha Maria Colburn became the second wife of Rev. Augustus Theobald Dobson, a Presbyterian minister, of Long Island, New York, who afterward removed to Chester, Pennsylvania; they had three children: Augustus T., Jr., Samuel and Elizabeth, the two latter of whom died in childhood. Sarah McKean, the fourth of the family, died in childhood. Hannah Elizabeth was the first wife of Rev. Augustus T. Dobson, and had two children: William A., who was in the employ of the government for a time and is now a draftsman in the Cramps shipyard, of Philadelphia; and Mattie, the wife of James Hargan. Alexander, the sixth child, died in early boyhood. Alexander (2d), a physician, married Hannah Ann Meccray and they have two children: John W., a member of the medical fraternity, and Mary A. Tryphena Edmunds is the widow of James Cass, who was a merchant, and they had two sons and two daughters, Robert, Samuel S., Harriet M. and Mary Jane.

Dr. V. M. D. Marey, whose name introduces this record, was educated in private schools in Cold Spring and in Berlin, Connecticut, thus gaining a good preliminary education. In 1840, when seventeen years of age, he matriculated in Yale College and was graduated with the class of 1844. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary society to which only about one-third of the class was eligible. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation, and two years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He prepared for the medical profession within the classic walls of his alma mater and in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and after his graduation from the latter institution, in 1846, he located in Gloucester county, Virginia, where he engaged in practice for three years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Cold Spring to become his father's successor, and in 1849 his father removed to Cape May, where they continued practice together until 1876, when the father retired. Dr. Virgil M. D. Marey has since been alone, and for many years he has occupied a position of marked prestige among the representatives of the medical fraternity in this part of the state. He is also engaged in the drug business in connection with his

practice, and finds it a profitable source of income. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and is a physician of rare skill and ability, whose large practice is an indication of the position which he occupies in the public confidence and regard.

On the 10th day of November, 1848, Dr. Marey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane, a daughter of Abraham Bennett, who was a pilot. Seven children have been born of their union: Samuel Sumner, engaged in the drug business, wedded Mary Moody, and they have two children, Samuel Sumner and Martha Grant. Henry Bennett, farmer and stock dealer, married Jennie Alzina Walter, and they have three children, Virgil M. D., who is named for his grandfather; Fred W., and Martha D., besides Frederick Avery, who died in childhood. Sarah Bennett is the wife of William H. Nelson, a grocer of Chester, Pennsylvania, and they have had five children: Joseph, Jennie, deceased, Mary, William, Henry and Margaretta. Alexander studied medicine with his father and also in the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated. He engaged in practice for some years in Camden and has since been living in retirement in Riverton, New Jersey; he married Mary Ann Marey, and their children are: Alexander, deceased; Alexander, the second of the family, also deceased; Hannah A.; Margery and Reuben Sumner. Jennie is the wife of James E. Taylor, and they have two children, Mary Marey and Logan B. Myra Parker married Lizzie Fox and was a machinist in the Payonia car shops in Camden, New Jersey, now a farmer at Cold Spring; his children are Sallie, Benjamin, Margaret, Virgil and Alexander; the home of the family is in Rosedale, New Jersey. Fred Williamson, the youngest, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and is now practicing in Camden, New Jersey.

In his political views Dr. A. M. D. Marey has always been a staunch Democrat, unwavering in the principles of his party. He has served as township clerk, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring to devote his time and energies to his professional duties and the exigencies of social life. He is a valued and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity and for eleven consecutive years was master of his lodge. He is a man of strong personality, self-contained, with a quiet and persistent determination that overcomes obstacles and makes possible the attaining of the desired goal. In manner he is at once genial and kindly, yet bearing the impress of that dignity which is noticeable in men who feel that they have an important life work to perform, and who are extending their best energies to that end. He is admired throughout the country, has won respect among the medical profession of the state and has made many warm personal friends at home and abroad.



REV. W. A. WILSON, D. D.

So close is the name of Dr. William Vandolah Wilson associated with the moral and intellectual development of eastern New Jersey that his list of the great would be complete without extended reference to



Williams V. Wilson

New Brunswick N. J.

July 25th 1901

this gentleman who has honored the state to which he belongs and whose labors have been of untold benefit. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and in the light of sober investigation we find that he has wrought along the lines of great good to the multitude.

Rev. Wilson was born near Center Bridge, over the Delaware river in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 18th of November, 1811. He has passed the psalmist's span of life by two decades, but although the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, he has the vigor of a much younger man and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It need not suggest as a matter of course want of occupation or helplessness. There is an old age that is a benediction to all who come in contact with it, that gives out of the rich stores of learning and experience and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Dr. Wilson, an encouragement to his associates and an example well worthy of emulation to the young. In his early youth his time was largely occupied with work upon the home farm, where he remained until fourteen years of age, when he went to Pike county, Pennsylvania, being employed as a lumberman on the Shelolah creek near where it empties into the Delaware river. During the greater part of the time for four years he was in the sawmills, converting into boards the logs which had been driven down the stream for from four to six miles and which were mostly pine. Then when sawed they were carted to the river and rafted down to tide water at Trenton or sold on the way.

After attaining the age of eighteen years the life of Dr. Wilson greatly changed. He left the lumber regions for his old home in Hunterdon county, where he entered upon a course of study, first attending a manual labor school near Sergeantsville, Hunterdon county, and later entering other institutions of learning, concluding a period of ten years largely devoted to the acquirement of an education by a course in the Princeton Theological Seminary, completing his work in that institution in 1840. The following year he was ordained as a preacher of the gospel at the Baptist church in Middletown, New Jersey, and began missionary and pastoral work at Keyport, Monmouth county, where he labored for twelve years, making his home in the family of Commodore Seaport on the Bay Shore, called Shoal Harbor. It was there that Dr. Wilson found his first and his second wife and there he resided for very nearly half a century, from 1842. For twelve years he served as pastor at Keyport and for thirty-eight years at Port Monmouth. There were no churches at either place when he entered upon his pastoral labors there, but his zeal and the power of the truth soon awakened a sentiment in favor of the establishment of the churches, and the work was carried on through the long period mentioned, the churches growing in influence and power under the able business ability and spiritual guidance of Dr. Wilson.

He also effectively put forth effort for the maternal welfare of his fellow men and contributed in large measure to the substantial improvement of the community in which he resided and to the growth of other

portions of the state. He made it his work to secure better transit communication with the outside world. When he located at Shoal Harbor, the only way to reach New York was by the slow and uncertain sloop, and he soon became interested in running a line of steamboats between the Jersey coast and the metropolis. Subsequently he was instrumental in securing railroad communication, first the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and afterward the "All Rail" from Atlantic Highlands to New York by way of Matawan. Another effort which Mr. Wilson put forth for the good of the community and which was likewise crowned with success was the securing of postal accommodations. In this work he was almost alone. He was an officer of the railroad over which the mail would have to be transferred and after securing the grant for the establishment of a post-office he was made the postmaster and remained in that position for twenty-five years, beginning with the first year of the Civil war. There were no problems there in old Middletown. The sentiment there was strongly in favor of the Confederacy, rendering it oftentimes anything but pleasant for a Union man, and occasionally his life and property were menaced.

In 1872 Dr. Wilson entered upon a new work. He was chosen a member of the board of the Peckie Institute, of Hightstown, New Jersey, and was soon appointed financial agent to meet and manage a debt of seventy-five thousand dollars which was then resting upon the school. A foreclosure suit had already been commenced by the trustees of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. The school had borrowed forty thousand dollars from the company in its prosperous days but it failed and the money must be paid. Mayor Grace, of New York, had the matter in hand. Mr. Wilson, for the board of trustees, asked of him a reasonable delay before selling the school and property in order to meet the indebtedness. This delay was granted and with untiring energy and resolute purpose the almost herculean task of raising seventy-five thousand dollars was begun. The attempt was successful but it meant most unremitting effort and sacrifice on the part of a few faithful souls, chief among whom was Dr. Wilson. He was appointed treasurer of the institution and filled the position for twenty-three years without giving bonds and without making any charge for all his labors of every kind. To-day the school is in a flourishing condition, with an endowment of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. It is a Christian school of high standing among educational institutions, and although it is Baptist in its government control, pupils of all Protestant denominations are admitted and welcomed, and the attendance has received many additions from other states besides New Jersey. The school is largely a monument to the labors, the zeal and strong purpose of Dr. Wilson, who well regards it as his great life work. The Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. That he has a vein of humor is shown in his statement referring to this: "They meant it doubtless for Divinity, but I take it as meaning Doctor of Deities as well." The committee appointed to prepare a minute relating the resignation of Treasurer William V. Wilson, offered the following: "It is with profound regret that owing to the onerous and in-

creased duties of the office as well as the multiplicity of years of our beloved treasurer, William V. Wilson, we accept his tendered resignation. And we hereby express our appreciation of his inestimable services as treasurer of this board, so freely given for twenty-three years. During his term of service he not only secured large funds for the school, rescuing it from bankruptcy, but also, unknown to any save himself, until now, the hour of his retirement, privately and on his own account paid claims for which there were no vouchers; thereby removing a bar to the future welfare of the institute. During all these years by his thorough, prompt and wise administration of his office he has maintained the financial honor and integrity of the school. We recommend that this report be incorporated in our minutes; that a copy of it properly inscribed and signed by the president and secretary be given to Brother Wilson. (Signed) T. T. Griffith, A. Ferguson, Thomas Burrows, O. P. Luchas, E. C. Buchanan, Committee. H. E. Deats, Secretary, James Buchanan, President. December 13, 1877." A life consecrated to the development of all that is highest and best in man, to the advancement of those things which contribute to his happiness in this earth and serve as a preparation for the life to come—such is a summary of a long, useful and honorable career covering nine decades. In 1861 Dr. Wilson married his third wife, who was Miss Mary A. Willett, of New Mounton, where he resided, and where he yet resides.

LEWIS EVANS.

From one of the humblest positions in life Mr. Lewis Evans, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, has risen to one beside that of the truly representative men of New Jersey. Born in Estelville, Weymouth township, Atlantic county, August 23, 1842, son of Samuel, a Quaker, and Emeline (Estell) Evans, he received his early education in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years went to Camden, New Jersey, where he found employment as a messenger boy. This was before the cable was laid across the Delaware river. He took up the study of telegraphy, and for several years served as an operator, finally becoming station agent at Aco for the Camden & Atlantic railway. His intelligent conduct of this office later secured for him a more responsible charge at Hammonton, which position he filled until 1863, when he was placed in charge of the station. For twenty-two years, or until 1885, he continued in that service. During this time he was elected clerk of Atlantic county, which office he occupied for two terms, covering a period of ten years, and he was a useful member of the board of education for nine years. The first building and loan association established in Atlantic City was nurtured and stimulated largely by the efforts of Mr. Evans, who was one of its founders, and he has continued to serve as one of its directors up to the present time (1902). The Second National Bank also has had the advantages of his service as a member of its directors.

In every movement inaugurated for local advancement, Mr. Evans has ever been among the foremost. He was one of the charter members of Neptune Fire Company, of which he has been president from its organization, in 1885. Mr. Evans is a prominent member of the Masonic order and is past master of Trinity Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., of which he was formerly secretary for many years; he is a member of Trinity Chapter, R. A. M., and Olive Commandery, K. T., of Millville. In Odd Fellowship he has attained the position of past grand of American Star Lodge, No. 148. He belongs to the Independent Order of Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the board of governors of the city hospital, and acts as treasurer of that body. He is one of the board of directors of Atlantic Safe Deposit & Trust Company, of Atlantic City.

Politically Mr. Evans is a Republican, and he was elected by that party to a state senatorship in November, 1898, by a large majority, chairman of committee on commerce and navigation, and industrial schools for girls, also chairman of finance committee and reform school for boys. It is thus that a man, through an ambition which nerves him to honest and persistent application to whatever duties come to him in life, finds that appreciation which leads to advancement which is as honorable to himself as it is useful to his fellows. Mr. Evans married Maria S., daughter of Chalkley Leeds, one of the two original proprietors of the present site of Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have three daughters and one son, viz.: Luliana, J. Estell, Emeline and Margaret. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES F. ACKERMAN, M. D.

James Franklin Ackerman, M. D., a leading physician of Asbury Park, is a son of Joseph and Susan Reed Ackerman, and was born December 20, 1804, at Nashua, New Hampshire. The name is of English origin, and the family was famous in New England throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, some members of it participating in the famous Boston tea party in 1774.

Dr. Ackerman received his early education at Francestown Academy, New Hampshire, and subsequently attended school at Shellharne Falls, Massachusetts, after which he took the classical course at Amherst College. He entered upon the study of medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York City, in 1887, and graduated in the class of 1890. He removed to Asbury Park in the winter of 1890 and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1892 he built his present handsome residence and office at No. 905 Grand avenue, since which time he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, of which he is now president, of the New York Materia Medica Society, the Hahnemann Club and Monmouth Club, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In politics he is a Republican.



J. A. Skinner

but is too deeply engrossed in his professional work to devote active attention to public affairs. He is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church, and takes a deep interest in Sunday-school work. He is a member of Ashbury Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M. In 1892 he was married to Adeline A. Hadden, who died in the same year. In 1896 he was married to Miss Anna Rouse, daughter of Martin Rouse, of Jersey City, and they have three children. Dr. Ackerman has had a remarkably successful career, and is now considered one of the leading practitioners of Monmouth county. He is thoroughly versed in all the elements of his profession, and keeps himself constantly in touch with every advance in the theory and practice of medicine. He has cultivated literary tastes, has acquired a large and well selected library and is universally esteemed for his high intellectual as well as fine social qualities.

THE MANNING FAMILY.

Among the first settlers of New Jersey was Jeffrey Manning, who, with his wife, came to Piscataway, New Jersey, from New England, about 1671. He had several large tracts of land surveyed for himself, and in landed estate the founder of the Manning family was prominently among the largest and most successful pioneers. He was one of three commissioners to lay out land grants in Piscataway in 1682. In the following year he was appointed marshal of the first county court of Middlesex, held at the town of Piscataway, June 19, 1683. He died in 1693, leaving four sons, John, Joseph, Benjamin and James, and a daughter Elizabeth. His will is on record in Trenton. His wife was Hepsibah Andrews daughter of Joseph Andrews, of Hingham, Massachusetts, who was town clerk there from 1637. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Andrews, Lord Mayor of London, the family being natives of Devonshire, England, the ancestral home of some of the Mannings. Ephraim Andrews, brother of Hepsibah, settled in Woodbridge, on an estate bequeathed to him by his father, who had lived on it.

The Mannings had their early origin in Germany and went over to England from Saxony in the fourth and fifth centuries, three branches settling in Kent county, in Sussex and in Norfolk. The Mannings who came first to America were from Kent. The coat-of-arms was quite similar for all of the surname, and was granted in 1577 to Manning, Downe Kent County, according to "Burke's Armory," page 656. The motto is, "Better die than submit to disgrace." The first of the name mentioned in the county of Kent was Ranulph de Manning, or Manheim, Lord of Manheim, who married the aunt of King Harold. Simonde Manning, son of Ranulph, possessed lands in Downe and was knighted in the second crusade. He was among the very first of the English barons to take up the cross and go with King Richard to the holy wars in 1190. He was the ancestor of the line of Manning of Downe, and Gotham, who were knight-mar-

shial in the household of England's sovereigns for nearly four hundred years. The old manor house of this progenitor was an entailed estate and is still in the Manning family.

During the reign of Henry II. (1154-1180) some of the name migrated to Ireland, where there has always since been a large representation of the Manning family. As late as in the reign of King William of Nassau (1689-1702) there were Mannings in the Emerald Isle who took up arms for the restoration of James II., and for the re-act of the greater part of their estates was confiscated and never returned to them. Sir Henry Manning, knight-marshal to Henry VII., married Eleanor Brandon, aunt of the Duke of Suffolk, who was the husband of Mary, sister of Henry VIII. and widow of Louis XII. of France. She was the grandmother of Lady Jane Grey. Sir Henry's grandson, John Manning, son of Hugh, had a grant of a large part of the possessions of the Earl of Desmond, in Ireland, and joined the Earl of Essex, about 1600, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in an expedition to the land of the Irish people.

Among the early emigrants to America, some Mannings settled in New England and some in Massachusetts. The earliest mention of any person by this name in America is in August, 1635, when the English ship "Godbe" left London for the new world with one John Manning on board, born about 1615, as he was then twenty years of age. It is supposed that he settled in Massachusetts, for as early as 1640 a Captain John Manning and wife Abigail were living in Boston. There was a William Manning at Cambridge, admitted a freeman in 1640. His son William left two sons, Samuel and John. Mention is also made of George Manning, of Boston (1653), who was one of the original proprietors of Sudbury in 1641. By his second wife, Mrs. Hannah Blunhard, he had eleven children, George, John and Joseph being the sons. There was a George Manning who went to St. Johns, New Brunswick, about 1738, among the loyalists, and became one of the grantors of the city. There was a Captain John Manning (about 1670) living near the old boundary line between the colonies of New York and Connecticut. He became a man of prominence and power, both as a military and civil officer. His name is recorded in the provincial documents of New Jersey as a British army official during the governorship of Philip Carteret, when New Jersey and New York were connected in government. He lived also at Newtown, Long Island, and became the owner of the long narrow island in the East River, owned by a Dutch officer, Captain Francis Pyn, since 1651. It was confiscated and given to Captain John Manning for services to England in the wars with the Dutch. He named it "Manning's Island" and bequeathed it to his daughter Mary, who married Robert Blackwell, of New Jersey, in 1676, and it became Blackwell's Island, and has borne the name ever since. Robert and Mary (Manning) Blackwell lived there. The Blackwells became prominent among the old merchants of New York.

Perhaps the most useful and honored member of the Manning family of New Jersey was the Rev. James Manning, D. D., who by devoted service to the cause of education takes his place among the eminent men who

founded our leading institutions of learning. He was appointed the president of the College of Rhode Island and professor of languages in 1705. His institution was afterward named "Brown University," in honor of the Hon. Nicholas Brown, whose father, Nicholas Brown, a distinguished merchant of Providence, was the liberal benefactor of the college. The Latin School, established at Warren, Rhode Island, by the Rev. James Manning in 1703, became the nucleus of the college, and was removed to Providence in 1770.

Dr. Manning was pastor of the Baptist Church at Warren. The earliest state holiday in the history of Rhode Island was the first commencement of the college at Warren, in 1700, four years after the president, with a solitary pupil, had commenced his collegiate duties as instructor. There were seven graduates. In 1770 Dr. Manning became pastor of the church founded by Roger Williams in 1630, the oldest Baptist church in America. In spirit, opinions and action he was a worthy successor of Roger Williams. To his intelligent and active exertions in behalf of religious liberty and equality we of the present day and generation are greatly indebted for what we now enjoy as a birthright. He was a liberal and faithful citizen, a lover and promoter of civil liberty. He was sent as delegate to the "Old Congress," as it was called, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in 1774, and on the evening of October 14th he presented to an influential conference, including Samuel and John Adams, Thomas Cushing, Samuel Ward and prominent Quakers, an eloquent memorial in behalf of religious freedom in the Massachusetts Bay colony. The result of the conference was not satisfactory, but in 1833 the bill of rights was so amended that church and state were separated in the old commonwealth, and "soul-liberty," as maintained by the Baptists of every age, was finally and perfectly secured. In 1786 Dr. Manning was elected unanimously a member of the Continental Congress by the general assembly of Rhode Island, and he made earnest efforts to secure the adoption of the constitution of the United States. During his presidency of Brown University a visit was made to Providence by General Washington, accompanied by Thomas Jefferson and Governor Clinton, and at that time the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Washington by the university. Dr. Manning died in 1791, aged fifty-four years. His wife was Miss Margaret Stites, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and they had no children. Manning Hall, at Providence, is a memorial to him, erected by the Hon. Nicholas Brown, his pupil and a liberal benefactor of the college. The portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Manning are preserved in Brown University.

The descendants of Jeffrey Manning in Piscataway were allied by marriage with the Stelles, Dims, Fitz-Randolphs and others. Judge Reeder Manning, of Mobile, Alabama, was a descendant from the son James by his marriage with Grace Fitz-Randolph. Members of that family live near Perth Amboy. Jeremiah Manning was three times married, and by his union with Mrs. Rachel (Ford) Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, he was the father of two sons, James and William Ford. His only

other child was Ursula, daughter of his first wife, Ursula Drake, and she married Colonel Phineas Manning. Another branch is represented in Mr. Stelle Manning, of Metuchen, and in the family of the late Lewis B. Brown, of Ellerton, New Jersey, who married Miss Emma Manning, of New Durham, New Jersey. The late Morgan Livingston, of New York, married Miss Catherine Manning, a granddaughter of Judge Jeremiah Manning, of Middlesex county, New Jersey. He was a brother of the Rev. Dr. Manning, of Providence, and served as captain in a Middlesex county regiment. His grandsons, Forman Manning, of Missouri, and William Ford Manning, Jr., of Bonhamtown, Middlesex county, were descended from James and Grace Manning, of Plainfield. The parents of this James were James and Christiana Laing. James was a son of Jeffrey Manning. In Virginia (Charlestown) is a branch descended from the same son of Jeffrey, by Colonel Phineas Manning and wife Ursula. The late Thomas Jefferson Manning, of the United States Navy, was a grandson of Captain Jeremiah Manning. The latter seems to have been a brother-in-law of General Nathaniel Heard, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and was, himself, a valiant soldier of the Revolution. His great-grandchildren at Bonhamtown guard with care a "Heard sword" that he wore in the service of his state and country. Upshur Manning, of Virginia, Major George Paton Edgar, of Rahway, and James Manning Livingston, of New York, were his great-grandsons, followed in his patriotic footsteps and volunteered in the Civil war, Upshur falling in battle, and James M. Livingston at Gettysburg, a mere youth. Major Edgar did much honorable service. The late William Ford Manning, of Bonhamtown, married Mary Taylor, of Freehold, a sister of the eminent Edward Taylor, M. D. He died in 1850.

"People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."—Burke.

THOMAS W. AUMACK.

One of the leading and representative farmers of Raritan township, Monmouth county, is Thomas W. Aumack, who traces his ancestral line back to Holland. The original American ancestor, William Omeck, as the name was spelled in the Dutch language, came to this country about 1630 and was one of three brothers to locate at Gravesend, Long Island, where the family remained until about 1700. One branch of the family then came to Monmouth county, locating in Freehold township, now Marlboro, and Jacob Aumack came to Middletown township, locating at Weake about 1730. He married Catherine Conoyer, of Marlboro, and they figure as the great-grandparents of the subject of this review. Jacob Aumack was a weaver by trade and followed the same as a vocation throughout his entire business career. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and two daughters. William Aumack, the grandfather of our sub-



Thomas W Annick

ject, married Christina Hoff, a great-granddaughter of Penelope Stout, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. William Annack was a farmer by occupation and his was the distinction of having been a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. His children were seven in number, namely: Leonard, who served in the war of 1812, and Jacob, Daniel, William, John, Elizabeth and Catherine. Daniel Annack, the father of him whose name introduces this article, married Sarah Waydock and their only son is the subject of this sketch. Daniel Annack also devoted his life to the dignified art of husbandry, having been one of the successful and honored farmers of Monmouth county. On the maternal side also is our subject descended from a prominent family. His maternal grandfather, Charles A. Waydock, was a son of Lord Waydock, of Ireland, and not being the eldest son and having thus no claim on the entailed estate, was sent to America to seek his fortune, after having received excellent educational advantages in his native land. He became a teacher in Middletown and later followed the same occupation at Freehold, at which place he died, his remains being interred in the old Tennent churchyard.

Thomas W. Annack, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born on the old homestead, in Middletown township, on the 15th of November, 1825, and his early educational privileges were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. He was early inured to the labors of field and meadow and has followed the tilling of the soil as a life occupation. He has inherited the old homestead, to which he has since added several adjoining farms, and is now the owner of an extensive and valuable landed estate. He is prominently engaged in fruit culture and the raising of garden vegetables, having annually a large acreage planted to tomatoes, asparagus and potatoes, while many acres of his estate are devoted to apples, pears, peaches and other fruits.

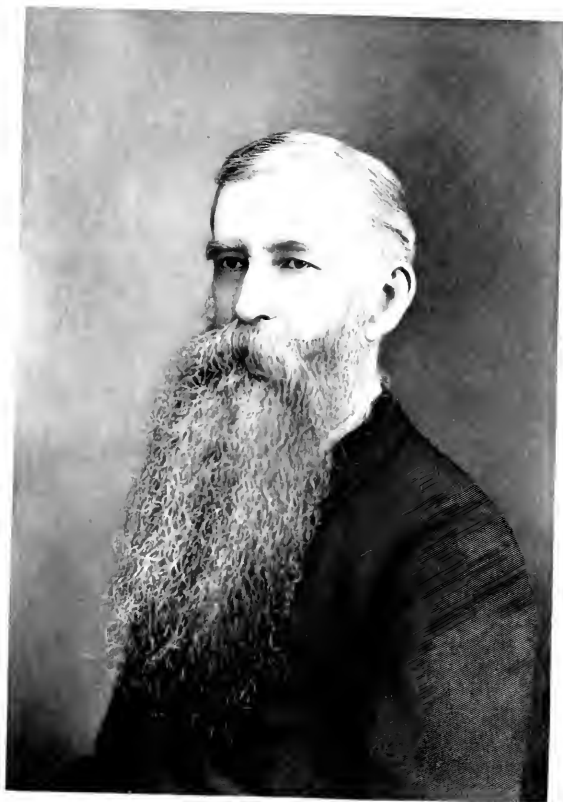
For many generations the family have been Jeffersonian Democrats, and of the principles thus exemplified our subject has ever been a stalwart advocate. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and has been honored with a number of township offices, while for many years he has served as director and vice-president of the Keyport Banking Company. For a full half century he has served on the grand jury, under every sheriff of Monmouth county, and it is believed that no other man in the state can equal his record in this particular. He is widely and favorably known and has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or in social life. In religion Mr. Annack is a zealous member of the Baptist church, in which he has served as deacon for the past thirty years, while he has also been incumbent of many other church offices.

On January 19, 1847, Mr. Annack was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Snyder, of Marlboro, who was born January 15, 1826, a daughter of Hendrick and Mary (Quackenbush) Snyder, both representatives of prominent early families of the state. Unto this union were born six children, namely: Mary, the wife of Cornelius A. Clark; Emma, the wife

of James S. Walling, of whom specific mention is made on another page; Daniel, who married Katie Taylor and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Manalapan township; Cyrenus, deceased; Thomas, who married Susan Seeley and is a farmer of Raritan township; and William, who married Mary Belle and is likewise a prominent farmer of the same township. After a happy married life of fifty-one years, the devoted wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 28th of January, 1868, her life having been one of beauty and usefulness. On the 15th of January, 1897, they celebrated their golden wedding, at which her five living children and eighteen grandchildren were present. On the 2d of October, 1901, Mr. Annack was united in marriage to Mrs. Jeannette (Hogarth) Bailey, widow of Charles Bailey and a daughter of Thomas Hogarth, a stonemason and contractor of New York City, and believed to have descended from the same common ancestor as did William Hogarth, the renowned satirical painter of England, in the seventeenth century. The marriage ceremony was performed in the city of Trenton, by the Rev. J. K. Manning, who had baptized Mr. Annack when he became a member of the Baptist church many years ago.

JOHN STILWELL APPELEGATE.

John Stilwell Applegate, a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, and who served as state senator in 1882, 1883, 1884, was born August 6, 1837, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He is a descendant of Thomas Applegate, who lived at Weymouth, Massachusetts, 1635, and at Gravesend, Long Island, 1647. Thomas Applegate was one of the patentees of Flushing, Long Island, in the patent dated October 19, 1647, issued by Governor Kieft, and he is the progenitor of the Applegate family in America. His son, Thomas Applegate, Jr., moved from Gravesend, Long Island, to Monmouth county in 1674, where he settled, taking up land from the Indians and afterward receiving a warrant therefor from the proprietors. He married a daughter of Sergeant Richard Gibbons, one of the patentees of the noted Nicolls or Monmouth patent. Other ancestors are Richard Stout and James Grover, also patentees of the Nicolls patent, Richard Hartshorne, James Bowne, William Lawrence, John Throckmorton, Nicholas Stilwell and John Bray, all of whom were pioneer settlers of Monmouth county and bore a leading part in colonial history. The father of John Stilwell Applegate was Joseph Stilwell Applegate—five generations removed from the original Thomas, of Weymouth, Massachusetts—a prominent and successful farmer of Middletown township and a grandson of John Stilwell, quartermaster of the First Regiment of the Monmouth militia in the Revolutionary war. He (the father) was born in 1786, and in 1837 built a residence at Red Bank, which he occupied until his death in 1881, at the age of ninety-two years. The mother of John Stilwell Applegate was Ann Bray, a descendant of the Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who founded the



John & Applegate

Baptist church and donated landling and lot therefor at the village now called Holmdel, but long known as Boys' Meeting House, and subsequently as Baptisttown. She died in 1878 at the age of eighty-two years.

The subject of this sketch graduated at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, in 1858, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861. He began and has continued the exercise of his profession at Red Bank, New Jersey, practicing in the state and federal courts. He has been connected with many reported cases of public interest, and represents as counsel some of the most important corporate and private interests in the state. In 1875 he formed a co-partnership with Henry M. Nevius, the present judge of the Hudson circuit court, which continued until 1880. In 1884 Frederick W. Hope became associated with him as partner, which relation continued until 1901. His firm now comprises himself and son, John Stilwell Applegate, Jr., in the name of John S. Applegate & Son.

Mr. Applegate during the Civil war was commissioned as special deputy of the Union League of America, and organized a number of chapters of that patriotic organization. In 1862 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as school superintendent of Shrewsbury township and was three times re-elected to the same office. He served as a member of the state Republican committee in the successful gubernatorial campaign of Marcus L. Ward in 1865. He was president of the first building and loan association of the shore section of Monmouth county for several years, and in 1875, additional banking facilities being a plain necessity of Red Bank, he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and was selected as the first president of the new institution, holding the position until his resignation in 1887. He was a strong factor in the events which led to the incorporation of his town in 1871, and was elected as one of the members of its first governing body, and chosen as its chief the following years. In 1881 he was elected state senator, being the first Republican to represent Monmouth county in that position, and receiving a majority of nearly one thousand votes in a county at that time regarded as the Gibraltar of New Jersey Democracy. Upon the organization in 1882 of the New York & Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company he was elected as its president, serving in that capacity until its consolidation with the Central Railroad system.

In the New Jersey senate he introduced and passed under the pressure of his influence many important measures; among others a bill requiring the public printing of the state to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder, instead of farming it out to favorites as a reward to partisan service—a system which had then been in vogue for many years. This bill incurred the bitter hostility of many newspapers in the state, but, notwithstanding, its inherent justice commanded the unanimous support of both houses, and it became a law, effecting a public saving of \$50,000 annually. He also drafted and introduced a bill of great public convenience and utility, authorizing the smaller towns and villages of this state to construct and maintain water works. This bill became a law, whereby many of these municipalities have organized and now operate efficient systems of public water

supply. Under this act he was appointed in 1884 a member of the first board of water commissioners of Red Bank, which office he has held continuously until the present time.

Among other positions of honor and trust which Mr. Applegate now holds are those of director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank; director and treasurer of the Red Bank Gas Light Company; president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist church of Shrewsbury, at Red Bank; trustee of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association; one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member and trustee of the Monmouth County Historical Association; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; a life member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City; a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and an honorary member of the Regimental Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers. In 1886 he delivered the annual alumni address at Colgate University; and in 1893 he published a memorial volume of George Arrowsmith, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

He married in 1867, Deborah Catharine Allen, daughter of Charles Gordon Allen, a prominent citizen of Monmouth county and a resident of Red Bank. His surviving children are Annie, a graduate of Vassar College in 1891, and the wife of Professor Charles H. A. Wager, member of the faculty of Oberlin College; John Silwell Applegate, Jr., a graduate of Colgate University, and Harvard Law School; and Katharine Trafford Applegate, a graduate of Vassar College in the class of 1897.

GEORGE F. COOPER.

George F. Cooper, a retired farmer of Red Bank, is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, James A. Cooper, took an active part in defending his country during the dark days of that memorable struggle, and the records at Trenton, New Jersey, show that he was a private in Captain Samuel Dennis' Company, First Regiment, Monmouth county militia. He was also captain of a merchant vessel. He was an experienced pilot, but true to his country he would never pilot an English vessel into port, but was often engaged in taking them out. The vessel which he owned and commanded was named the "Lady Delight," and often while watching the movements of the enemy or in planning schemes by which he might forestall them, he would marshal his crew on deck and in his sonorous voice exclaim: "Lady Delight, weigh anchor, who has a letter right than Captain Cooper, the commander." His home was upon the east bank of Patterson's Cove, which was also the home of his father, Joseph Cooper, and he owned a large tract of land in Middletown township, where were born to him his children, James W. and



George F. Cooper

Catherine. He married Rachel Douglass, whose brother, Alexander Douglass, was a quartermaster and adjutant of the Burlington county militia, of New Jersey, and at his home General St. Clair had his headquarters at the time of the battle of Trenton. After that engagement General Washington and his officers held their council of war at his residence, Mill Hill, which led to the battle of Princeton.

George Cooper, the father of him whose name introduces this review, was born on the north shore of the Shrewsbury river, in Middletown township, on the 1st of July, 1779. In his youth he learned the trade of brick-laying at Philadelphia, following that occupation for many years, and at one time he was engaged in business with Thomas T. Taylor. He married Maria Micheau, who was born at Nut Swamp, Monmouth county, March 1, 1791, and was of French extraction. Her father, Benjamin Micheau, was a prominent merchant of Middletown, at which place he continued in business for a number of years. Benjamin Micheau was a son of Paul Micheau, of Staten Island, a native of France.

George F. Cooper, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born at Nut Swamp, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 6th of September, 1827. He was reared in the place of his nativity, attending the district schools during his youth, and afterward entered the high school of Middletown, where he enjoyed superior educational advantages. He has made farming his life occupation, and in this branch of industry his efforts have been crowned with success. He owns one hundred and fourteen acres of valuable land in Middletown township, besides property at Farmingdale and town property at Red Bank. He was one of the promoters, organizers, stockholders, and since 1863 one of the directors of the First National Bank of Red Bank. Mr. Cooper has also been honored with a number of offices within the gift of the people, having served as commissioner of appeals and as surveyor of the highways, and in both positions he performed his duties with the utmost fidelity and honor.

On the 11th of November, 1851, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cooper and Miss Sarah E. Applegate, who was born at Nut Swamp October 1, 1826. She is a daughter of Joseph S. and Ann Applegate, also of Nut Swamp, and their history will be found in the sketch of Hon. J. S. Applegate in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had five children, of whom four survive, namely: Mary E., Eleanor L., Edward M. and Anna A. The deceased child was Maria Louise, who died in infancy. Mary is married George K. Hopping, an agriculturist of Middletown township, and they have four children, Charles K., Frank P., Maude K. and Walter K. Eleanor L. married Edward J. Hopping, who died in 1888, leaving two sons, George C. and the late Harry Clay Hopping. The last named was a member of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Company F, which participated in the Spanish-American war, and Private Hopping died in the service of typhoid fever, contracted through exposure in camp at Montank Point, Long Island. Edward M. married Sarah H., a daughter of Samuel H. Patterson, and they have three children—George F., Guy and Robert

A. Anna A. married William T. Conover, whose sketch appears in this volume. Charles K. married Miss Mabel Wilson, and they have one child, Thelma.

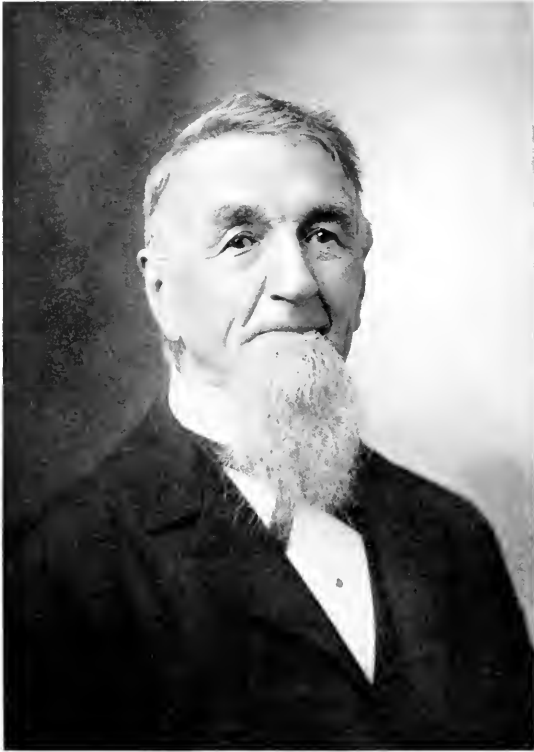


HENRY E. ACKERSON.

Captain Henry E. Ackerson, whose farm of seventy-seven acres, situated near the station of Hazlet, is one of the most desirable farming properties in Monmouth county, was born in Warwick, Orange county, New York, July 24, 1821, and is a son of Cornelius Ackerson, who was a native of Orange county, New York. He was a son of Garrett Ackerson, a native of Rockland county, New York, whose ancestors emigrated from Holland to Amenia at an early period in the development of this country. After arriving at years of maturity Cornelius Ackerson married Sarah Townsend, a daughter of Elijah Townsend, a native of Dutchess county. After residing for some years in Warwick, New York, the parents of our subject removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1832, and purchased a large farm, a part of which is now in possession of the Captain. They had five children, namely: John T., deceased; William W., deceased; Maria A., deceased, who married Joseph Hoff; Henry E., of this review; and Ann Eliza, the deceased wife of Joseph H. Gibson.

The school privileges which Captain Ackerson received were very limited, but he was early instructed in the use of the hoe, plow and other farming implements, and at the age of twenty one years he began cultivating land on shares, thus carrying on agriculture pursuits until his father's death, when there was a division of the property. After receiving his share of the estate he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the home farm, and has since engaged in horticultural pursuits with excellent success. He carries on his work along scientific principles and in addition to the old home-stead of seventy seven acres he has added a farm of ninety-four acres near by. His entire attention is devoted to fruit raising, and his orchards contain several thousand trees, including apples, pears, peaches, cherries and plums, all in very fine condition. He has studied the best methods of fruit culture, thoroughly understands the needs and requirements of the different trees, and his enterprising efforts have developed one of the finest fruit farms in this portion of the county. In 1895 Captain Ackerson became interested in a stock company owning the propeller *Helmick*, which for two years he commanded on her trips from Keyport to New York and return; but with the exception of this period his entire life has been devoted to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, on which he now has a very fine residence and all modern accessories and conveniences.

Captain Ackerson has been twice married. He first married Miss Mary Hyer, a daughter of William Hyer, of Matawan, the ceremony being performed in 1840. Their children were: Sarah, the wife of Daniel I. Stillwell; Cornelius Ackerson (whose personal history is contained elsewhere



Henry E. Ackerson





Mr. Hathaway

in this volume; and Margaret, who married George H. Melville, and is now deceased, four children surviving her: Thomas A.; Sarah Stilwell, married June 30, 1902, to Wilfred W. Turner; Marion and Margaret May. For his second wife Captain Ackerson chose Ida V. Hendrickson, who was born October 20, 1863, daughter of Henry D. and Elizabeth C. Hendrickson, a representative of one of the oldest families of Monmouth county. They have two children: Elizabeth S., who was born August 20, 1882, and William M., born February 20, 1887. The family attend the Dutch Reformed church. Such in brief is the history of Captain Ackerson, who has for many years been a valuable resident of Monmouth county, where he is known as a representative fruit grower and an honorable man, worthy of the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY.

It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as is possible the memory of an eminent citizen—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon the city in which he made his home, but upon the state. Through such memorials as this at hand an individual and the character of his services are kept in remembrance, and the importance of these services acknowledged. His example, in whatever field his work may have been done, thus stands as an object lesson to those who come after him, and though dead he still speaks. Long after all recollection of his personality shall have faded from the minds of men the less perishable record may tell the story of his life and commend his example for imitation. No man was ever more respected in Deal or ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people than did William Hathaway. He was long a representative citizen of this portion of the state and at the time of his death was serving as the chief executive of Deal.

William Hathaway was born at Eatontown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 11th of October, 1833, and was one of a family of eight children, but only two of the number are now living: Mrs. Walter Green and Mrs. James O. Green, of Long Branch. The father, William Hathaway, Senior, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, where he learned the carpenter trade and became a contractor and builder. Before he had attained the age of thirty years, however, he discontinued that occupation and began farming at Eatontown. He was industrious, energetic and persevering, and in his undertakings he met with success and prosperity. In 1855 he purchased the T. Borden farm of one hundred and twenty five acres of land, upon which the present town of Deal is now located. The price paid for the property was fourteen thousand dollars. Later the tract was increased by the purchase of an additional sixteen acres. Immediately after the purchase was made the family located thereon, and there William Hathaway, Senior, spent his remaining days, dying in De-

center, 1876. The old house had been built by Mr. Borden, who was a Quaker, with the object of enabling some of his acquaintances to spend portions of the summer months amid the delightful surroundings of this naturally beautiful district. The house became known as the Hathaway Inn, and was a very popular resort among a large class of desirable visitors. For years it furnished the only shelter for travelers and summer visitors between Manasquan and Long Branch. In those days this section of the coast was greatly frequented by citizens of Philadelphia who desired a pleasant place in which to spend the summer months. In those early days transportation was difficult, as it was all done by stage coach and involved two days' travel, but by introduction of the railroad the time was lessened by one day. The Hathaway Inn had no lack of summer visitors and the building was enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of the increased business. It is yet one of the most popular hotels along the coast. At that time the coast was but sparsely settled, but the attractions of the farm and the efforts made to secure the comfort of the guests led to a liberal patronage being accorded to the inn. The farm produced abundantly of the grain, fruits and vegetables common to this climate, and as the population increased, after railroads were built, a large portion of the acreage was devoted to the raising of vegetables for the local markets. In the management of the farm and of the Hathaway Inn, Mr. Hathaway, of this review, displayed good business ability and discernment. He was associated with his father in the enterprise from the time of the establishment of the family home here, and conducted the business after his father's death. He made excellent improvements upon the property, which grew in value on this account and also by reason of the great increase in the population of the district. In 1863 he received a very advantageous offer for the property at Deal and sold it for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Being deeply attached to the old home, however, he determined to remain there and purchased eleven lots, each fifty by one hundred feet, upon which he erected a comfortable residence and stable. He also purchased another tract, three hundred by twenty-five feet, east of his home on the stone road.

After a time the town of Deal was incorporated. Mr. Hathaway was not only for many years a notable figure in the development of the cottage and hotel life of the coast but also became one of the leading citizens of the new town, contributed in a large measure to its substantial upbuilding and progress, and was a member of the governing body of the borough from its inception; and before the organization of Deal, when the place was known as Ocean township, he served as town committeeman for five years, discharging his duties with great promptness and fidelity. In his political views he was a Democrat and upon that ticket he was elected in 1864 to the post of mayor of Deal and was filling that position at the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of October, 1901. He passed away after a very short illness, and the news of his demise came like a shock to the entire community. Although he did not hold membership in any church he was for many years a liberal contributor to the First

Methodist Episcopal church of West Long Branch and to St. Edwards Episcopal church of Allenhurst. He was a man of genial nature, unflinching courtesy and of genuine worth, and throughout the community in which he lived for more than forty-five years, he was familiarly and lovingly called "Uncle Billy." Over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong, for he was ever loyal to the duties of friendship and of citizenship, was honorable in business, and trustworthy in all of life's relations. He came into contact with a large number of people during the active years of his connection with the hotel interests of the coast, and it is safe to say that almost without an exception all left the community with pleasant recollections of William Hathaway.

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WILLIAM JOSEPH LEONARD.

The Leonard family, one of the oldest and most honorable in American history, maintains a notable organization known as the "Leonard Family Genealogical, Historical and Memorial Association." This association, whose members are numbered by hundreds, and are dispersed throughout the entire United States, in July, 1901, held its annual meeting in Taunton, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Old Colony Historical Association. The simple fact that it was thus honored is sufficient attestation of the antiquity and usefulness of the ancient Leonards of America. One of the speakers upon this occasion (Dr. Emery, president of the Old Colony Historical Association) said, in an excellent address: "John Adams, his contemporary, says of Daniel Leonard, the Taunton lawyer, 'he was a scholar and an orator.' The Leonards of that time moved in the highest stations and filled the highest offices of responsibility and trust. But pre-eminent among those who bear the name of Leonard and who will claim the attention of this meeting are Henry and James Leonard, skilled workmen in iron, whose names are associated most intimately with the history of the iron industry in New England. It is now generally conceded that the furnace and forge which these Leonards established in that part of Taunton, now Raynham, in 1652-53, were the first successful iron works in North America."

The Leonards named—Henry and James—were the same whose names are inseparably connected with the history of New Jersey, for they were the skilled iron workers who (prior to 1689) came to Tinton Falls, in Monmouth county, at the solicitation of James Grever, one of the Monmouth patentees, and superintended the first iron mining in New Jersey and constructed smelting and other iron works, as narrated in the chapter on "Manufactures," which appears elsewhere in this work.

Of this family was also Nathaniel Leonard, Gentleman, who in 1739 received a royal commission under King George II as a lieutenant of the Middle Company of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey. His wife, Delicrance, bore him four sons—John, who emigrated to Cuba,

where he married a Spanish lady; Nathaniel, of whom there is no record; Joseph, who married Annie Gray, who bore him children; and Samuel, who married Lydia Madden, by whom he had children. Thomas Leonard, born in 1753, married Alice Lawrence, and their children were Elizabeth, William and Joseph. William, the oldest of the sons, was in early life a seafaring man, sailing vessels between Middletown and New York, and at times extending his voyages to Virginia. After his marriage he became a farmer and merchant. He married Elizabeth Applegate, and afterward Elizabeth Conover. His children by his first marriage were Richard A., Mary, Thomas, John S., William and Elizabeth.

Richard A. Leonard, eldest son of Captain William Leonard, was born on the family homestead in Middletown, New Jersey, February 17, 1812. In his boyhood he labored on the farm, and received his education in the neighborhood schools. On attaining his majority he removed to the farm which had belonged to his grandfather, and which his father had purchased for him, and there made his home during the remainder of his life. He was a man of the highest character—a devoted Christian and an exemplary and public-spirited citizen,—whose influence was as strong as it was salutary. No measure promising of good to the community that did not find in him an active leader and ally. Yet he was modest and unassuming, and could but seldom be induced to occupy a public office. He was one of the founders and one of the most zealous promoters of the Monmouth County Agricultural Society, one of the projectors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Red Bank. He was also one of the founders of the Public Institute at Hightstown. He was an ardent advocate of temperance principles and was county vice president of the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance. He aided every temperance movement with his personal effort and means, and was assiduous in bringing his influence to bear upon the youth of the neighborhood by inculcating in their minds a feeling of abhorrence for the liquor traffic. In early youth he became a member of the First Baptist Church of Middletown, in which he came to serve as deacon and trustee, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for a period of fifteen years. In 1853 he aided in organizing the Navesink church, of which he was one of the first deacons and served as such until his death.

March 14, 1833, almost a month after his coming of age, Mr. Leonard married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Roberts, who bore him three children—Richard, who married Delia F. Patterson; Sarah, who became the wife of Charles Metcalf; and Emma, who became the wife of George Sherman. Mrs. Leonard died February 8, 1848, and on February 28, 1849, Mr. Leonard married her sister, Sarah Roberts. The children born of this marriage were Charles T., William J. and Ella S. Leonard. Mr. Leonard died May 5, 1877, aged sixty-five years. His death produced a profound sensation in the community, which united in mourning the loss of one of its most useful and honored members. His wife survived him.

William J. Leonard, son of Richard A. Leonard, was born July

8, 1858, on the old homestead at Leonardville, the Monmouth county village named for his grandfather. He began his education in the public schools of that place, and entered Colgate University, but in his freshman year the death of his father necessitated his return home to take the management of the farm (upon which he has since resided) near Atlantic Highlands. Some years later he read law under the preceptorship of John S. Applegate and Frederick W. Hope, and then entered Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated January 13, 1888, in his thirtieth year. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and was licensed as a counsellor in 1892. He engaged in practice at Atlantic Highlands in 1889 and has been so employed to the present time. His high capability as a lawyer is attested by the numerous important cases with which he has been associated, one notably the sensational and strongly contested homicide case brought against William Billick for the killing of James Walsh, in which he, with Hon. George C. Beckman, appeared for the state. Upon one occasion he was identified with a case which was a creditable *cause célèbre*. A Republican in politics, yet strongly independent, he had to oppose, by the newspaper which he edited, the candidacy of Theodore Annack for the county clerkship in 1893, and his aggressive course and vigorous language was made the basis for an indictment for libel, apparently for campaign effect. The case was removed to the supreme court by an order of the honored Chief Justice Beasley, much to the chagrin of some scheming politicians, and has stood on the calendar of that august tribunal to the present time—a virtual vindication of Mr. Leonard. During the entire campaign and litigation he was strongly supported by the press of the state and New York City dailies and by public sentiment, and as an endorsement of his position the ticket which he supported won against hopeless odds. He has been for some years counsel for the corporation of Seabright, and he is a member of the Monmouth County Bar Association. Since 1892 he was editor and proprietor of the "Monmouth Press" of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, and also from 1897 of the "Seabright Sentinel." His journals are recognized as leaders among the most ably conducted and influential journals of the state, their conduct being characterized by entire independence and fearlessness. Mr. Leonard has recently incorporated a company to control the newspapers, of which he is president and manager.

Mr. Leonard was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1882, to Miss Fannie M. Clark, daughter of Gilbert M. Clark, of Connecticut. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom three are living—Ella S., Gladys E., and Frances Josephine Leonard.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to Miss Ella S. Leonard, the talented sister of Mr. Leonard. She was a student in Peddie Institute, and in her first year took the first prize for declamation, and, the following year, the prize for elocution. She graduated and was valedictorian in 1879. In 1881 she entered Vassar College, where she soon gave evidence of her taste and ability in literary work. She was made assistant editor and then editor of the "Vassar Miscellany," and at her graduation

of a high poet. During one of her vacations she made the tour of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1877 she and a class-mate (Miss Caroline Lingle) founded the paper which is now conducted by Mr. Leonard, proving the practical merits of the "new woman's" movement. From a literary standpoint it was of high class, and it was conducted with such businesslike wisdom that it proved entirely successful financially, and its managers were enabled to erect a handsome office building at a cost of nine thousand dollars. Miss Leonard retired from the paper in 1886 and became associated with Miss Kate Field in that lady's *Washington City Journal*. Miss Leonard subsequently served upon the editorial staff of various Chicago dailies, and is now engaged with the J. H. Richards advertising agency in New York City.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Charles Allen was born in Middletown township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 18, 1829, in the house in which he now resides, on the banks of the Srewsbury river. He is a son of the late Robert and Maria (Patterson) Allen, natives of Monmouth county, of Scotch descent. The late Captain Robert Allen was a son of James P. Allen, the latter an artisan, who pursued the business of cabinet maker in the city of New York. Upon the decease of Mrs. James P. Allen, their son, Robert Allen (who was born in 1798), and the remaining children were sent to Monmouth county to make their home with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gordon, in Middletown township. Here Robert Allen received such education as was afforded by the township schools and at an early age became engaged in schooner and slooping traffic on the Srewsbury river. By the time he had attained the age of twenty years he was master of a small vessel engaged in coast traffic and continued to be thus employed for a period of twenty years. About 1846 he took up the vocation of agriculturist on a tract of land, a portion of which is now the property of his son, Charles. He pursued this calling up to the time of his decease, 1873.

In his political affiliations Mr. Allen was a Democrat of stalwart order and was active in his identification with his party's interests throughout his entire life. While not an aspirant for political preferment, but on the contrary held strictly aloof from official position, he did permit his name, under great pressure, to appear as his party candidate for assemblyman, and was elected for two successive terms, serving upon numerous important committees of the legislative body with faithfulness and efficiency. He was for twenty five years a consistent member of the Middletown Baptist church, and was a liberal contributor. His wife was the daughter of John and Mary Patterson, both of whom were natives of Monmouth county. Mrs. Maria (Patterson) Allen, who was born in 1797, died in 1866, leaving two children—Phoebe A., who became the wife of Cornelius Vanderveen, a farmer of Ocean township, Monmouth



Chad Allen



ALLEN B. ENDICOTT.

county, died in October, 1691, leaving three children: Frank; Maria A., who married John Howland; and Elizabeth F. Vanderveer.

Charles Allen, the only survivor of this family, and the immediate subject of this sketch, received his schooling in Middletown township, and was thereafter engaged up to his twenty-fourth year in assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm. In 1853 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Captain Andrew Winter, in Middletown township, and in 1855 was established in farming on his own account, having purchased part of his father's estate. Upon this land he now resides, and to the original tract, which he inherited, he added seventy acres more by purchase. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Allen has been an oyster planter on an extensive scale, marketing his produce in the city of New York and Philadelphia. He was one of the charter members of the Second National Bank, Red Bank, and is a member of the directory of that institution. While Mr. Allen, like his father, has been an uncompromising Democrat, he still feels it his duty as well as his privilege, to be first a good citizen and after that a politician. Consistently with this he has supported the candidates for office which were qualified in his opinion to fulfill the duties of the offices sought.

Mr. Allen served for a number of years as a township assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have had six children, of whom two survive. These are Charles Allen, Jr., a farmer who resides on a part of the farm referred to above, which was deeded to him by his father; and Rebecca W., who married Henry J. Ely, lumber merchant of the Atlantic Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Jr., have five children: Eda M., Robert G., Albert Kutan, Myra Belle and Charles R. Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Ely have two children, Allen Judson and Mary Aehsa Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen are also members of the Middletown Baptist church, having been identified therewith for a period of more than forty years. Mr. Allen has served as trustee of that congregation since 1876 and as deacon since 1880, and treasurer since 1882.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, LL.B.

Allen B. Endicott, presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Atlantic county, whose residence is in Atlantic City, was born at May's Landing March 7, 1857. He graduated at Peckie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, in June, 1876. He read law under the tutorship of Hon. Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1879 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880, and became a counsellor in 1881. He served as collector of Atlantic county for sixteen years, from May, 1883, until he was appointed judge.

He carried through successfully the condemnation proceedings to acquire the then existing water plants for municipal purposes, and also

the suit of Atlantic City against the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company and the state of New Jersey to require that corporation to pay its taxes to Atlantic City instead of to the state. Judge Endicott was for eleven years city solicitor of Atlantic City. He helped organize the Union National Bank of Atlantic City in 1891 and has been its president since its organization. Its capital stock now sells for more than double its par value, which is the best evidence of the successful conduct of that institution. He is owner of valuable ocean front property in Atlantic City and is one of the largest stockholders in the St. Leonard and other land companies.

HENRY WINSOR.

None of the residents of Asbury Park has been a more potent factor in adding to its material prosperity than he whose name heads this sketch. From the date that he became a citizen of Asbury Park up to the present time, a period of twenty-eight years, he has been a force that has exerted a powerful influence in the upbuilding of the community. Active and progressive, he soon became a leader. His brain has conceived and his energy has developed many successful enterprises.

Henry Winsor, son of Thomas and Alena Christopher Winsor, was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, November 21, 1852. His ancestors were English; his grandfather, George Winsor, was a native of Devonshire, England, and became proprietor of a large tract of land at Bound Brook. The town of Bound Brook is located upon part of this tract. In 1850 the family moved to Farmingdale, and located on a farm which is now known as the Winsor stock farm and is owned by Henry M. Bennett. The boyhood days of our subject were passed on this farm. They were happy, joyful days, the innocent pleasures and incidental work doing much to lay the foundation for the future successful career.

After attending the public schools our subject entered the Pennington (New Jersey) Seminary, where he was prepared for the Freehold Institute, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1872. In the fall of that year he began teaching school in Monmouth county, near Freehold, and continued to teach during the winters for eight years. It had been his custom since the foundation of Asbury Park to pass his summer vacations there, and in 1873, being convinced that it would develop into a populous and prosperous community, he determined to locate there. He became a clerk for Henry Steinbach and enjoyed the distinction of being the only dry goods clerk in the town.

In 1877 he was elected secretary of the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association and has held that position continuously since then, a period of twenty-four years. In that position he demonstrated his ability as a financier and laid the foundation for future successes. When he became secretary of the association its assets were thirty thousand dollars. Under his management they have grown year by year and now amount to over seven hundred thousand dollars.



Henry C. Switzer

Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, in 1886, he was elected its president, thus becoming the first president of the first bank of Asbury Park. In 1889 he was elected president of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, which position he now occupies. As its president Mr. Winsor has conducted this institution most successfully. At the present time (July, 1901) its capital is \$50,000; surplus, \$50,000, and undivided profits, \$10,000. Its total resources reach over \$1,000,000 in the summer. Its directorate is formed of the following gentlemen: T. Frank Appleby, N. E. Buchanan, C. C. Clayton, George W. Evans, J. T. Ferguson, Dr. J. A. W. Hetrick, John Hubbard, Lewis Rainear, George W. Treat, Ames Tilton and Henry C. Winsor.

Mr. Winsor has been interested for many years in sea shore real estate and has developed a part of Ocean Park, now Bradley Beach. He was one of the organizers of the Coast Land Company, which developed Allenhurst, and he was at one time a director in the Atlantic Highlands Association, which developed Atlantic Highlands. He is now interested in Bradley Park.

Politically Mr. Winsor has ever been a zealous advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has labored earnestly for the success of his party. In 1876 he became the first collector of taxes for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, a position to which he was elected at each successive election for eight years by large majorities—testimonials to his popularity and the confidence of his fellow citizens. He was also for five years a member of the city council.

Deeply interested in the advancement of religion, he has done much for the church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was formerly steward and of which he has been a trustee since 1878. He is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M., and of Council No. 23, Jr. O. U. A. M.

On December 31, 1876, Mr. Winsor married Miss Mary Bartram, daughter of James and Mary Bartram, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winsor is a descendant of John Bartram, who was American botanist to George the Third of England. Mr. and Mrs. Winsor are parents of four children, Anna, Mabel, Bessie, Marie and H. Harrold.

Mr. Winsor is still in the very prime of life. What he has done indicates what he will do. Of him it is just and merited praise to state, that as a financier he is an acknowledged leader, and that he enjoys the confidence and esteem not only of his friends and associates, but of the entire community.



E. E. ANNENESS

The works of the Amess & Potter Fire Clay Company, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, are among the most extensive in the state in that line of manufacture, and their product is unrivalled in excellence, and enjoys wide popularity with first class contractors and builders.

This establishment is the outgrowth of a modest clay mining business established about 1860 by L. C. Potter. In 1900 the Amess & Potter Fire Clay Company was incorporated with the following named officers, who continue to conduct the business: L. C. Potter, president; F. F. Amess, vice-president and general manager; and L. E. Potter, secretary.

Mr. Amess was born January 12, 1860, a son of Charles Amess. The elder Amess took up his residence in Woodbridge, New Jersey, about 1862, and opened up a clay manufacturing business at Spa Springs, New Jersey, which he conducted with gratifying success until 1892, when the plant was sold to the Staten Island Clay Company. While carrying on the before mentioned business, he conducted its affairs solely in his personal name. Subsequent to the sale he was engaged in clay and brick manufacture under the firm name of Charles Amess & Sons, and later under the name of the Amess & Lyle Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of fire brick, sewer pipe and other clay products. In 1900 Mr. Amess retired from active business and is now living in pleasant ease at his home in Woodbridge.

F. F. Amess was reared in the same business with his father, and his personal guidance acquired a thorough practical knowledge of it in all its details. The two were associated in both the manufactories with which the elder Amess was afterward connected as managing head. In the Amess & Lyle Manufacturing Company the younger Amess was the treasurer and general manager, and in that twofold capacity exhibited all the qualifications necessary to the successful conduct of the business. In 1900, subsequent to the retirement of his father, he aided in the formation of the Amess & Potter Fire Brick Company, and was placed in the vice presidency and general manager of the corporation, the positions which he at present occupies. It has been his fortune to be thus prominently identified with one of the most important industries of the city where is his home, and which has contributed in no small degree to its prosperity and prestige. Outside the line of his business interests, he is ever solicitous for the welfare and advancement of the community, and is recognized as an active and capable leader in all movements conducing to these ends.

Mr. Amess is a member of the Woodbridge Athletic Association and of the Royal Arcanum. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.



CASSIMER W. BOYNTON.

There is no subject of more absorbing interest than all others to men of the present day, and that is, how to attain success; books are written upon it, men of prominence are constantly being interviewed, and their thoughts upon the subject given to the public that it may have something to feel upon. From the lives of our spacious men emanates an inspiration, telling in its effects upon others. No biographical record of those conspicuous men, New Jersey history would be complete without the name of



William Baynton

Cassimer W. Boynton, the renowned manufacturer of Woodbridge, New Jersey.

Mr. Boynton is a sturdy son of the Pine Tree state, where he was born at Bangor, on February 14, 1836, the son of Gorham L. and Louise (Bassford) Boynton. His father, Gorham L. Boynton, was an owner of extensive tracts of timber land in the state of Maine. During his business connection with Asa Pingree they were, in fact, reputed to control more timber land than any company of single individuals in the state. A goodly share of this land has descended to his heirs. Naturally in the midst of so much building material, he turned his attention to contracting, and to meet his own requirements and as well to prepare material for others, he owned and operated many sawmills; for a number of years he acted as surveyor-general of the lumber interests of the state of Maine. It is claimed that Mr. Boynton's ancestry in the state of Maine antedates the founding of the city of Bangor itself.

As is customary with New Englanders, his education was a matter of great importance. After finishing at the public schools of Bangor he attended the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, then the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, at the latter following a three years' course and receiving a thorough training as a civil engineer; so well, in fact, had he progressed in the mastery of the profession that during the last two years of his course at Troy he acted as assistant teacher of mechanical engineering. His graduation occurred in 1856, shortly after which he was appointed assistant engineer and placed in charge of the western end of Bergen tunnel. After this he was engaged as chief engineer of the San Francisco water works. Under this appointment he built two large reservoirs, installed the necessary pumps, one of which is one of the highest single lifts (three hundred and ten feet through a half mile of pipe) in the country. In connection with the water works he has built an aqueduct three thousand feet long, through solid rock, beneath the fort on Black Point. This was finished in the year 1862, and for two years after this he was engaged as mining engineer in Sonora and Mexico. From 1864 to 1896 he was again professionally engaged in San Francisco. In the early part of 1866 he returned to the Atlantic coast, and after spending some months in examining mill sites finally located at Woodbridge. There he erected commodious works for the manufacture of brick drain pipe and tile. During the thirty-six years that they have been in operation they have made many additions. He employs a large number of men, and the plant has an output during the height of the busy season of about five hundred dollars worth of finished pipe, etc., per day. The location is peculiarly fitting, the property having a frontage upon Woodbridge creek and another upon Staten Island Sound, the latter permitting the erection of wharves at which vessels of the largest draught can safely lie even at the neap tides. The market for the product of the works is mainly found in the Eastern states, but a considerable business is also done in supplying other portions of the country. In New York there is a very general demand for the Woodbridge hollow bricks fused for roofing fire-

porcelain buildings), and the larger portion of the drain pipe used in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and in the capital grounds at Washington came from the Woodbridge factory. Besides the hollow brick above referred to the firm makes a specialty of small tile for under-drainage. Mr. Boynton owns and controls about a mile of the water front on Woodbridge creek and on Staten Island Sound. This is an excellent site for factories, and now has both railway and street car service. He has taken great interest in the construction of trolley lines in his vicinity, and in connection with Mr. Robert W. de Forest and Henry Maurer, built the trolley line from Boynton Beach to Rahway, with lighting plants for Rahway, Woodbridge, and Sewarren, and acted as president of the company for several years. He is now president, and actively interested in the construction of the Glassboro & Clayton Electric Company in South Jersey.

Mr. Boynton was joined in marriage on December 20, 1866, to Miss Eunice A. Harriman, of Georgetown, Massachusetts; nine children have been born to them, namely: Mary Louise, a graduate of Vassar, and the editor of the Perth Amboy Republican, the leading paper in that city; Helen G., who is a graduate of the State Normal School, and is now the wife of William T. Ames, of Sewarren; Gotham L., who was for two years a student in Columbia College, and is now an architect and lumber merchant of Sewarren; Cassimer W., a bright young business man who conducted a real estate and insurance business up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1900, occasioned by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad; Georgie S., who is the business manager of the Perth Amboy Republican and is a graduate of Vassar College; Ernest H., a graduate of Brown University, who is engaged in the real estate business in Perth Amboy; Albert, an elective student in Cornell College; C. D., a graduate of the Lawrenceville College, now engaged in the real estate and insurance business with his brother; and Dorothy S., who resides with her parents.

Socially Mr. Boynton is affiliated with the American Lodge, F. & A. M., of Woodbridge, and in his political views favors the Republican party. Mr. Boynton is highly respected by all who are acquainted with him for the many excellent traits he displays, not only in his business life, but also in his home.

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JAMES M. BROWN.

The Browns of Woodbridge have for many generations been inhabitants of that section of New Jersey. The genealogy of the family dates back to George Brown, the illustrious founder of the Woodbridge branch of the family. He was of Scotch origin, and was appointed one of the trustees of the first Presbyterian Church organized in Woodbridge.

The subject of this brief sketch, James M. Brown, was born on the ancestral estate at Woodbridge on August 5, 1816. He was the third in order of birth of a family of six children born to Thomas C. and Abigail



Thomas C. Brown



Brown. In 1830, upon completing his education at the public schools in Woodbridge, he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the general store of W. & P. Brown of Rahway, which position he filled for four years; he afterward entered the employ of his brother, John T. Brown, who conducted a successful store in New York City; here he remained for only two years, when on account of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish his position, and seek to repair his physical condition in a more congenial employment. This he found on board a coasting vessel commanded by Captain David Tappan, in whose service he continued for seven years, in which time he regained perfect health. In the spring of 1845, upon the death of his father, he returned home to assist in the management of the old farm.

Mr. Brown, in his political views, was a Whig when that party was in existence, later becoming a Republican, on which ticket he voted every presidential election since; his first vote for President was for Harrison in 1840. Mr. Brown was the president of the Roundout and Kingston Gas-light Company, which is situated at Roundout, New York; they manufacture gas by a new process, which is much cheaper than by the old method, and is now becoming very popular; naphtha and anthracite coal are the only materials used in its manufacture.

Mr. Brown's marriage to Phoebe J., daughter of Crowell and Fanny L. Hadden of Brooklyn, formerly of Woodbridge, was solemnized on October 23, 1840; two children were the result of this union, namely: Lewis, the younger, who died at the age of six years, and Thomas C., who still resides at the old home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were earnest and faithful workers and members of the Presbyterian church of Woodbridge, the former since 1842; he also served as a member of the board of trustees, and was an honored deacon in that church since the year 1853. Mrs. Brown was a lady of exquisite culture and refinement, and was passionately fond of both vocal and instrumental music, being very proficient in both branches of the art. She passed out of this life on the 6th of December, 1886, in the fifty-first year of her age, and Mr. Brown died in 1883.

THOMAS C. BROWN.

It is remarkable how much outside work a man can do even when reared to life upon a farm, and spending his days within its environs. Thomas C. Brown has followed agricultural pursuits throughout the years of his existence, yet is acknowledged as one of the foremost representative citizens of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he was born on August 11, 1848. He is the son of James M. and Phoebe J. (Hadden) Brown, the former a descendant of George Brown, who came from Scotland, and was the first of this family to settle in America.

Thomas C. Brown, our subject, received his education in the public schools of his native place, and later on completed it at the Elizabeth Acad-

any. He preferred the free life on a farm to business pursuits, and so he assisted his father until the latter's death, which occurred in 1883, when he came into possession of the fine homestead in which he still resides. He has spent much time and labor upon his farm, and it is now considered to be one of the most profitable and productive pieces of land in the county.

Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican and has creditably filled local offices of trust and importance; he has also been quite a number of years an honored member and trustee of the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, of which his parents were faithful and zealous adherents.

JOSEPH HARKER BRYAN, M. D.

Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, a son of James R. and Lydia (Harker) Bryan, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 15, 1805. His paternal ancestors came to the colonies from Wales. The Bryan family in America was founded by two brothers of that name, one of whom located near Philadelphia, in southern New Jersey, the other in Pennsylvania, and the former was the great-grandfather of our subject, while the latter was the progenitor of the branch of the family to which Hon. William Jennings Bryan belonged.

The father of Dr. Bryan was a Methodist Episcopal minister and the boyhood of our subject was passed in the neighborhood of New York City, in various towns in the states of New York and New Jersey, and also in the city of New York, to which place the father was assigned by the conference. Reared in a rural home, in which the predominating influences were religion and education, he unconsciously absorbed much useful knowledge, which prepared him without much effort for admission to the Haverstraw Mountain Institute, where he prepared for college. He became a student in the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From childhood he took a deep interest in vocal music and earnestly cultivated a naturally musical voice. While at college he was the leader of the singing club of his own college and also acted in a like capacity for the clubs of Steven's Institute and the New York Homeopathic College. After his graduation in the University of New York he acted as secretary for the Metropolitan Conservatory of Music, but having decided to make the study and practice of medicine his life work he entered the Homeopathic Medical College, and after three years of diligent practice was graduated in 1860. Until the year 1862 he practiced his profession in New York City, and in the latter year he purchased the property and practice of Dr. Bruce S. Keator, who wished to retire from the cares of the profession, and located in Ashbury Park. Dr. Bryan at once entered upon a profitable practice, which he has increased from year to year, it gradually becoming so large that in 1860 he deemed it advisable to admit a partner, selecting as such Dr. J. E. Burt.

Although deeply engaged in his professional duties he takes an ac-



Joseph W. Bryan



Amos H. Berry

tive interest in musical affairs and also gives much of his time and attention and considerable of his income to the advancement of religion. He is a leader and controlling spirit in the Shubert Glee Club and has charge of the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member and one of the stewards. He is interested in athletics and is president of the Ashbury Park Lawn Tennis Club. Industrious and studious, he keeps himself thoroughly informed of all advancement made in his profession, and as a member of a number of medical societies he is in close communion with his fellow practitioners. He is a member of the New York Homeopathic Society, the New Jersey State Homeopathic Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Materia Medica Society, the New York Pathological Society (Homeopathic) and the Academy of Pathological Sciences.

WILLIAM H. BERRY.

The lives of great men show us what possibilities are wrapped up in common humanity. They encourage us to mount the gleaming heights, whose summits they have reached. Their achievements are the material out of which the world's history has been made. Even though they have passed out into the great unknown, their influence still extends to other lives. The life of William H. Berry, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, illustrates this idea. He was born in Litchfield, Maine, on September 18, 1805, and died in Woodbridge, New Jersey, March 5, 1891. He is descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Lieutenant Nathaniel Berry, whose father was Captain Nathaniel Berry, was also born in Maine, on December 22, 1755. He served throughout the Revolutionary war and distinguished himself for bravery and daring. Shortly after December, 1777, he became attached to General Washington's Life Guard, a body of fearless and courageous men, who were with Washington at Valley Forge; he was also on the northern frontier with General Schuyler at the retreat of Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne and the skirmish at White Marsh. He received an honorable discharge from the army in January, 1780. His death occurred August 20, 1850, at Pittston, Maine, when he was ninety-seven years of age. At the time of his death he was the last surviving member of Washington's Life Guard. Lieutenant Berry married Lydia Berry, who was born in Maine August 22, 1705. She was the first white girl born in Gardiner, or Pittston, Maine, and was the daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Berry, who was born in Maine August 10, 1737. John Berry, a farmer, the father of William H. Berry, was born February 17, 1783, and died in Gardiner, Maine, October, 1860. He married Elizabeth Robinson November 8, 1804. She was born in Maine October 20, 1784, and died in Gardiner August 24, 1867.

After attending the public schools of Gardiner, Maine, William H. Berry, at the age of nineteen years, entered upon a maritime career, and followed the sea for six years, crossing the Atlantic several times and visiting

many foreign lands. His first experience was as a common sailor before the mast, but he finished as first officer. Upon retiring from a seafaring life in 1830 he was associated with his brother, Albert, for a period of two years in the business of buying and shipping hay in Jersey City, New Jersey. Two years later he removed to Woodbridge, where he conducted the hay business on his own account; he continued this until the year 1845, in the meantime also engaging in the coal business. He was the first to introduce anthracite coal to that community, bringing it from Roundout on the Hudson river; so slowly did anthracite coal come into general favor that only forty tons of it were sold in the first two years after its introduction into Woodbridge. In 1845 he began the manufacture of fire brick. With his characteristic energy he speedily rendered this one of the leading industries of the community, and in this he engaged up to the time of his death; the business was continued under the firm name of William H. Berry & Co. up to the year 1896. With two of his business partners Mr. Berry was associated for thirty-eight years, and with a third for forty years. At the time of his death he was the senior fire brick manufacturer of this country as well as the oldest clay miner, having been engaged in the latter business from 1845. Energetic, public spirited and generous, he was foremost in every effort to improve his town and community. He was a leading member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years one of its most efficient trustees. He also acted as superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the same church.

It was largely due to Mr. Berry's efforts that the fine public school building of Woodbridge was erected; he was the first president of the board of trustees of the consolidated schools, an office which he held for many years. He was a man of strong political convictions, originally a Democrat, but joined the Republican party in 1856. He held several local offices, and was for many years chairman of the township committee.

During the war of the Rebellion he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause, taking an active part in the drilling of troops at home, and the furnishing of medical and other supplies to the soldiers in the field. His son, William C. Berry, was a lieutenant in Company H, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and was killed at the Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, on May 5, 1862; and the G. A. R. Post at Woodbridge has been named in his honor. Mr. Berry took an active part in the raising of funds for the soldiers' monument in Alpine cemetery.

His marriage to Miss Margaret L. Coddington was solemnized on April 28, 1835. To them were born ten children, five of whom lived to years of maturity, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of L. E. Browning, of Woodbridge; William C., killed during the war; James E.; Allison R., died in 1900; and Arthur E., living in Woodbridge.

Margaret L. Coddington, wife of William H. Berry, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, January 6, 1817, and died January 5, 1893. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a devout Christian, and in all respects she proved herself to be a true woman. She was the daughter of William Inslee Coddington and Christian Crowell.

the latter being a descendant of Edward Crowell, who came to this county on the ship "Caledonia." Her father was a farmer and mariner, and carried supplies to the American troops at Sandy Hook in the war of 1812; her grandfather, Robert Coddington (whose wife was Mary Inslee) served under Washington in the Revolutionary war for seven years, being twice wounded and crippled for life. He was connected with many important events of the Revolutionary war. In 1777, then being sixteen years of age, at the battle of Ash Swamp, then in the limits of Woodbridge township, he acted as guide for the American troops. He was also one of a party of three men who captured off Perth Amboy a British vessel loaded with stores. It was a bitter cold night in winter when the attack was made. The ice was thick enough along the shore to sustain a heavy burden. The stores were drawn on the ice to Perth Amboy, together with one of the British cannon, which was used in Woodbridge for many years in celebrating American independence. In 1874 the town committee presented the gun to the New Jersey Museum of Revolutionary relics, at Morristown, New Jersey. Robert Coddington was also engaged in the capture of Colonel Christopher Bulloch in 1779. In the records of Woodbridge, in the year 1687, the name of Coddington appears, but there is no question that it antedates that period. The Inslee record dates back to 1669, but all three names, Coddington, Crowell and Inslee have appeared many times on the patriotic side of the Revolutionary history.

James E. Berry, son of William H. Berry and Margaret I. Coddington (Berry, born in Woodbridge September 4, 1845, is one of the prominent business men of the town of Woodbridge, New Jersey, where he conducts the fire brick manufactory established by his father in the year 1845. Our subject attended the public school and also the Elm Tree Institute at Woodbridge and the Fort Edward (New York) Collegiate Institute. He was engaged in teaching school for a short period and for two years conducted the Woodbridge Gazette. After being in business in New York City for four years he returned to Woodbridge in 1870 and entered into his father's business as an employe; later he was admitted to the firm; in 1885, when his father's health began to fail, he became the active manager of the firm, which at that time was conducted under the firm name of William H. Berry & Co., but in 1897 the name changed to that of James E. Berry, and is being carried on successfully up to the present day. The works occupy several acres of ground, are located on the navigable waters of Woodbridge creek and have direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Operated in connection with the fire brick works are extensive fire clay and fire sand mines belonging to the heirs of the late W. H. Berry.

Politically Mr. Berry is a Republican, always taking an active interest in all matters pertaining to state and nation; he was elected to the office of town collector, creditably filling that position from the years 1873 to 1877; and was also township treasurer for the same period. He was a school trustee from 1880 to 1894 and president of the Board for two terms, as well as its clerk. Mr. Berry was also appointed by Chief Justice Beasley as one of the commissioners to appraise lands for a railroad

right of way. George C. Ludlow, ex-governor, and later a justice of the supreme court, was president of the commission. Mr. Berry married Virginia Hancock, of Woodbridge, and they have three children living: Mrs. Jennie Potter, William H. Berry and George H. Berry, all residing in Woodbridge.



MICHAEL AYRES.

For the best part of his eighty-two years of life Michael Ayres has been engaged as a contractor and builder in the town of Little Silver, besides being thoroughly well known throughout the country round about. He learned his trade when a mere lad at his father's bench, who was a builder before him, and under whose watchful eye Michael became a thoroughly competent mechanic. Mr. Ayres first launched out as a contractor on his own account in the year 1851. He is now enjoying the fruits of his actively busy life as a gentleman whose competence is ample to keep him in comfortable retirement for the remainder of his days. While eighty-two years of age, Mr. Ayres enjoys remarkably good health, and is possessed of all his faculties. He makes his home in a handsome residence built by himself at Little Silver, having purchased the site upon which his house now stands in 1847, at which time Little Silver laid claim to only four houses. The work of his hands can be seen on every side in the town, that has grown to such wide proportions, and as a summer resort is surpassed by few of the many popular places within the state of New Jersey. Mr. Ayres was born in this same town on August 2, 1810, and here he received his education and laid the foundation of his successful life work. He is the son of the late Benjamin and Jane (Craven) Ayres, the former a native of White Hall, Pennsylvania, the latter of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The father was born in 1760 and died of consumption in 1845 in his fifty-fifth year. The mother was born in 1801 and died in 1871, at the age of seventy years. Their family consisted of nine children, three of whom are now (1901) living: Elizabeth, Benjamin T. and Michael.

Michael Ayres, our subject, was the first master mechanic to introduce the timber system in that section of the country; this was in 1850. He employed a great many men and after failure was predicted by his contemporaries, yet like so many seemingly impossible reforms, in spite of the opposition engendered, the movement was a success.

His marriage to Ann M., daughter of Joseph Van Cleff, of Red Bank, was solemnized in 1847, the result of which was the birth of three children, namely: Amelia, Anne and Joseph, the last named deceased. Annie married John Metcalf, merchant of Red Bank, and has one child, Marguerite. Amelia married Thomas Skidmore, of Atlantic Highlands, and has six children, Mary, John, Harry, Thomas and William. Mrs. Ann M. Ayres died January, 1890.

Mr. Ayres has in the past held several township offices, which were



Michael Dyer



John S. Appleton

creditably filled. His life has been singularly smooth and uneventful, yet in his quiet, unobtrusive way he has exerted considerable influence in his community, more, possibly, than the majority of men in their walk through life.

JERU P. APPLGATE

The Applegate family is one of the oldest and most honored ones of the east. They trace their lineage back to 1674, when Bartholomew Applegate applied to a council assembled at Fort William Hendrick for permission to purchase land from the Indians at Middletown, near the Navesink. A patent was granted him for this land, which is located on the Raritan Bay, at what is now known as Applegate's Landing, a portion of the tract being now owned by W. T. Conover, whose wife, Annie Cooper, is a descendant of Bartholomew Applegate. On the maternal side our subject is descended from the Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who, about the year 1688, organized the first Baptist church at Holmdel. During the period of the Revolutionary war the ancestors of our subject were supporters of Colonial independence and were valiant soldiers in that terrible struggle for freedom. His great-grandfather, John Patterson, was a judge of the circuit court and a relative of William Patterson, one of the signers of the constitution of the United States and a resident of New Jersey. James Patterson, the grandfather of our subject, was in the New Jersey senate for many years, and he left several sons, who held high and honorable offices and were leaders in the politics of the county and state. Their names are John, John H., Samuel, James H., and C. Ewing, but all are now deceased with the exception of John H., ex-keeper of the New Jersey state prison, and C. Ewing, formerly clerk of Monmouth county.

The paternal grandparents of our subject, Joseph S. and Ann (Bray) Applegate, followed agricultural pursuits and were much esteemed for their true worth of character. Joseph S., the father of our subject, was born at Nut Swamp, in Middletown township, on the 25th of August, 1824, and was there married, on the 12th of February, 1851, to Margaret K. Patterson. Unto this union have been born the following children: Joseph S., John P., Allen P., Margaret (deceased) and Lydia P. John S. Applegate, the father, is a successful and practical agriculturist and now resides on a farm of one hundred acres of choice land. He has also been honored with public office, having served as school trustee and as overseer of highways. His straightforward course in life has won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and he and his estimable wife are now enjoying the comforts of life at their pleasant country home. There has been a long and happy married life, and in 1906 they celebrated their golden wedding.

John P. Applegate, the subject of this sketch, was born in Middletown township, December 21, 1853. He prepared for college at Red Bank,

New Jersey, under a private tutor, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Colgate University, in which he graduated at the age of twenty. He immediately entered the office of his uncle, ex Senator John G. Applegate, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at law during the June term of 1877, after which he located at Matawan, New Jersey. Following in the official footsteps of his ancestors, he was elected auditor of Monmouth county in 1882, which office he held for five years, and during that time he received and paid out millions of dollars, and on his retirement received a vote of thanks from the county board of freeholders for his efficient service. The one notable act of his official career was the resisting of the onslaught of the county treasury by private detective bills. The county was being milked out of thousands of dollars by them, and getting no "value received," a simple affidavit of the detective and the signature of the prosecutor was their passport to unlimited amounts. Mr. Applegate opposed both detectives and the prosecutor and broke up the career of both, for which Senator Bradley, at the head of the Asbury Park Journal, called him "the savior of the treasury." For two years he was mayor of Monmouth and was a prime mover in many improvements there, such as the building of the Little street bridge and the crossing over the Meadows to the "Little town." The first sidewalk from the front of the village, a distance of a half a mile, was built during his term as a commissioner, the walk there before for fifty years or more having been but an Indian path, over which after dark no man could pass with safety. His idea was that good streets and easy approaches helped business, and he carried out his aim to its fulfillment. He drew up and established the first orderly system of collection of fines and licenses, and obtained an efficient system of police was established; the fire department improved, and in all these improvements he was ably assisted by ex-Senator Henry S. Terhune, ex freeholder Dunlop and William A. Chase, of the town committee. That board of commissioners, of which he as mayor was a member, was the most enterprising one Monmouth ever had, and laid the foundation upon which all others have built.

Mr. Applegate is the author of several articles of note. The one entitled "Finally July as a Rele of Barbarism" was published in the September number of the New Jersey Law Journal, 1901, and attracted favorable comment from the bar. The other, "McKinley vs. Bryan," published during the presidential campaign of 1900, was accepted by both the Republican state and national committees. In that paper he argued with much force the question of free silver, gold and expansion from the Republican point of view. In that document his answer to the plank in the Democratic platform, "We favor the coinage of silver at sixteen to one without waiting for the consent of any other nation," is quite striking. Mr. Applegate in his speeches had said often, "Must we bend our knee to England? Shall we consent as to what ratio or kind of money we shall have?" Mr. Applegate's answer was as follows: "I don't presume other nations care whether we ask their consent or not or whether we use marbles or pebbles for our money ourselves, but when we trade with them they demand that

we use good money. They believe as the Republican party believes, that one dollar good all the way through is better than a dollar good only half way through. But we will certainly have to ask their consent under a free coinage system, when we put a dollar stamp on fifty cents worth of silver, whether they will take it for the value of the stamp there is upon it or the value of the metal there is in it. Now, as they settle their balances with us in gold at one hundred cents on the dollar it is not likely that we can settle our balances with them with fifty-cent dollars unless they give their consent. A nation is not going to exchange gold for wampum. If you sell with gold you must buy with gold and you can't do it with fifty-cent dollars without the other fellow's consent.

On the question of imperialism he says: "Assuming that Aguinaldo represented the people of the islands, the cession of the soil by treaty, by law, carried with it the people; and as part of the domain, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, they had no more right to sever their relations by force than would have the people of Arizona, or even those of the state of New Jersey. There may be extreme cases when the people may, if they choose, throw off any government, when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect a better one in its stead. Blackstone admits as much in the theory of the English constitution. The same principle was asserted by Daniel Webster in his famous argument with Haynes against the nullification acts, but I say, he says, 'the right of a people to annul the laws, and resist the authority of the general government, can not be maintained, but on the ground of the inalienable right of man to resist intolerable oppression.' The Americans had not oppressed the Filipinos; they were their rescuers from oppression; and when attacked by Aguinaldo they had not as yet established a government. It then became an insurrection, which was our right and duty to suppress as we would do in Alaska or Hawaii, if one occurred. On such occasions, when men like Jefferson and Atkinson, by writing, etc., give aid and comfort to the enemy, it becomes treason under our constitution, and they are virtually Filipino spies, within the American lines. On the other hand, Aguinaldo and his sympathizers claim the right of 'resistance in favor of liberty.' This same right was claimed by the leaders of South Carolina in 1830 against the authority of the general government. The right of resistance in favor of liberty, which led Mr. Webster in the United States senate to ask: 'But what sort of liberty?' The liberty of establishing their own opinions in defiance of all others, the liberty of deciding exclusively themselves, in a matter in which others have as much right to judge and decide as they, and even more; the liberty of placing their own opinions above others, above laws, above treaties and above the constitution. This is their liberty, and this is the identical proposition contended for by the gentlemen." But Aguinaldo not only claimed all these liberties in his right of resistance, but the further high-handed liberty to arm and incite the tenants to insurrection, and then attempted to evict the landlord at the point of the bayonet, from his own property, which he had acquired lawfully at a cost of twenty million gold dollars, and the loss of many brave sons.

"Is it imperialism, because the landlord contests the eviction, and refuses to give up his own, or the wealth and property of those intrusted to his care to the despoilers? Imperialism is an appeal to ignorance and anarchy; to intelligence it is a fake and an insult."

Mr. Applegate has retired from the practice of law on account of ill health and resides at his home in Abilketown.

JOHN CARREJA, Jr.

How quickly the public recognizes a benefactor! One of the most conspicuous reasons why the subject of this sketch, John Carreja, Jr., the present chosen freeholder of Woodbridge township, is thought so much of by the residents of his community, is that he has spared neither time nor trouble in the effort to secure for them good roads and other public improvements which have materially added not only to their comfort, but have enhanced the value of their property. Originally the Carreja family, while residents of New York, made Woodbridge their summer home as far back as 1864, at which time they purchased a tract of land upon which they erected a handsome residence. John Carreja, Sr., is now living a retired life in ease and luxury at his beautiful country home. He was for many years a successful architect of New York City. From 1840 to 1870 he erected some of the then finest buildings of the city, many of them still standing as old landmarks. He was also a civil engineer of considerable prominence, and planned and superintended much important public improvement. The Carreja name is of Portuguese origin. Captain John Carreja, grandfather of our subject, was one of the foremost citizens of New York City during his life time.

The five hundred acres of land, now possessed by John Carreja, are a striking feature in Woodbridge township. No more handsome residence can be found throughout that section of beautiful homes, while the grounds, which are laid out to represent delightful parks, garden farms and woodlands all in one, are most pleasing to the eye, and make an ideal country site.

For a number of years past the family have made this their permanent home. John Carreja, Jr., is one of the most active in all matters of local interest, his public spirit is manifested in his generosity, in not only giving the ground, but going to the expense of opening a road forty feet wide, now known as the Carreja road, or Middlesex avenue, which he gave to the town, making one of the finest roads in the county; this thoroughfare passes through Mr. Carreja's farm and makes one of the most delightful drives in that section, passing as it does through meadow and woodland, making a shorter cut across the country from New York to New Jersey roads.

For his good work Mr. Carreja is most popular, and can be said to be a benefactor in the county. He is identified with the interests of the Republican



Louis Truller
John Corry jr.

party and one of its most active workers. He was appointed by the governor of New Jersey a delegate to the road convention held at Buffalo, having been selected because of his knowledge of the subject and his experience as a civil engineer. He acted as school trustee for about twelve years, up to the time of his election as freeholder, and was a member of the first board, which he helped to organize at the expense of both time and money. He is a member of the County Agricultural Society. Socially he is connected with the Colonia Golf Club and the Woodbridge Athletic Association. He was one of the organizers of the Railway National Bank, in which he is now a stockholder. His wife was Miss Emma Hall.

REV. FRANK R. SYMMES.

The famous Old Tement church, near Freehold, is written of with considerable particularity in the chapter of religious history in this work, and incidental mention is made of it on various other pages in connection with the pioneers and their social life. Much of this matter has been based upon an interesting little volume from the pen of the Rev. Frank R. Symmes, pastor of the old church. Mr. Symmes is descended from an old New England family, of which he is a representative in the ninth generation, and three of his ancestors in direct line were clergymen. All these were scholarly men, and lived most useful ministerial lives.

The Rev. Zechariah Symmes, founder of the family in America, was a native of England, born in historic old Canterbury, April 25, 1599, son of the Rev. William Symmes. He was educated at Cambridge University, came to New England in August, 1634, and was for more than thirty-six years pastor of the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he died, February 4, 1671. The name of his wife is not preserved, but it was said of her that "she was eminent for faith, fortitude, cheerfulness and industry." She was the mother of thirteen children, of whom was William, born in England in 1627, and came with his parents to America, where he was a captain in the train bands; he died in 1691. The direct descent from him were the following named:

Timothy, son of Captain William Symmes, was born in 1683; he was a farmer and lived near Scituate, Massachusetts; he died in 1705.

Timothy (2), son of Timothy Symmes (1), was born in 1714, at Scituate, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1733, ordained to the ministry in 1736, and was for some years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Springfield, New Jersey. His first wife was Mary Cleves. He died in 1756.

Timothy (3), son of the parents last named, was born in 1744, at Aquabogue, Long Island, and died in 1797. He was a silversmith by trade. He was an ardent patriot, and was active in the cause of liberty during the Revolutionary war. His first wife was Abigail Tutill.

Their son, Celadon, was born in 1770, in New Jersey. He was a

farmer by occupation. He removed to Ohio, and became associate judge of the court of common pleas of Butler county, where he died in 1837. By his marriage with Phoebe Randolph, in 1794, he became the father of eleven children.

Daniel, of the family last named, born in 1798, was a farmer. In 1823 he married Lucinda Gaston, a woman of strong character, and of this marriage were born four children, of whom two came to maturity. The father died in 1830.

Joseph, son of Daniel and Lucinda (Gaston) Symmes, was born January 24, 1826, in a log cabin in Butler county, Ohio. He was liberally educated, graduating from Hanover (Indiana) College in 1851, at the age of twenty-five years, and three years later (1854) from Princeton Theological Seminary. In the year of his graduation in divinity, he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Madison, Indiana, to which he ministered for three years, when (in 1857) he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Cranbury, New Jersey. His pastoral relation with the latter named church was maintained for the unusual period of thirty-seven years, and was only terminated by the illness from which he died, June 23, 1864. He was married May 23, 1854, to Mary Rosebrook Henry, who was born February 6, 1828, and died at Cranbury, New Jersey, March 4, 1895. She was a daughter of the Rev. Symmes Cleveland Henry, D. D., who was son of James Henry and grandson of Michael Henry.

Frank Rosebrook Symmes, son of the Rev. Joseph and Mary (Henry) Symmes, was born October 24, 1856, at Madison, Indiana. He inherited the paternal traits and disposition, and devoted himself to preparation for the ministry. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1881, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1886. In that latter year he was ordained to the ministry, and was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fairton,—an historic old body dating from about 1660, and having for its founders some of those deeply conscientious and pious souls who migrated from Connecticut, Long Island and East Jersey to the southern shores of Cumberland county, New Jersey. After serving with his church for nearly four years he was (in 1860) called to the Old Tennent church, near Freehold, New Jersey, of which he is yet pastor. It is entirely proper to note, in this connection, that the association between pastor and people has been peculiarly intimate and affectionate; further, the calling of Mr. Symmes to this charge has been of lasting benefit to the church at large. Through his ancestry and his own deep appreciation of these pious worthies of old, who builded so much better than they knew, he familiarized himself with the scenes of old, and seemed to establish an intimate personal acquaintance with the actors therein. The result of his investigations were embodied in his "History of the Old Tennent Church" (published in 1897), a volume of peerless value, touching the early days of church establishment in New Jersey.

Mr. Symmes was married, September 26, 1893, to Miss Elizabeth



Geo. H. B. B. B. B.

Smith Jewell, a daughter of William Henry and Martha (Jenison) Jewell. Two daughters were born of this marriage at Tenment, New Jersey. Dorothy, September 1, 1804; and Marion, August 15, 1805.

GEORGE H. BABCOCK.

George Herman Babcock, the distinguished inventor, engineer and philanthropist, was born at Unadilla Forks, a hamlet near Otsego, New York, on the 17th of June, 1832, being the second child of Asher M. and Mary E. (Stillman) Babcock, of the old Puritan stock of Rhode Island. The father was a well known inventor and mechanic of his time, the pin-wheel motion in plaid looms being among the number of his many ingenious and successful mechanisms. The mother also was descended from a family of mechanics, her father, Ethan Stillman, having been distinguished as a constructor of ordnance for the government in the war of 1812, while his brother, William Stillman, was known as a lockmaker and clock manufacturer, and was also the inventor of a pioneer unpickable bank lock long before the days of Chubb and Hobbs.

George H. Babcock spent most of his boyhood in the villages of Homer and Scott, both in Cortland county, New York. When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Westerly, Rhode Island, where he received a fair education, subsequently spending a year in the institute at Deruyter, New York. In Westerly he met Stephen Wilcox, afterward a famous inventor, but at that time known as a capable mechanic of the village. About this time young Babcock, being in feeble health and threatened with consumption, took up the art of daguerreotyping, and he ever afterward firmly believed that the recovery of his health was due to the healing influence of the fumes of iodine, used in developing the plates, for he enjoyed a remarkable physical vigor during the remainder of his long and active career. Photography never lost its fascination for him, and he continued to practice the art as an amateur and was a successful and distinguished photographer at the time of his death.

In 1851, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Babcock established the first printing office in that section of the country, and began the publication of the Literary Echo. The paper continued its existence as the Westerly Weekly, but in 1854 he sold his interest in the enterprise to resume the art of daguerreotyping. In that year he, in conjunction with his father, invented the polychromic printing press. By this invention a sheet could be printed in three colors simultaneously. This machine was placed in the hands of C. Potter, Jr., of Westerly, who was to manufacture and sell the same, and after all expenses were paid the profits were to be equally divided. The contract, which was entered into on the 1st of January, 1855, was what started Mr. Potter in the printing press business. He exhibited this press at the fair of the American Institute, in October of that year, and obtained the award of a silver medal. After about one

year's trial with this machine Mr. Potter found that the press, while it did mechanically all that was promised for it, was so far ahead of the times that it did not prove a financial success, and he then, in accordance with a mutual agreement, gave the invention back into the hands of the inventors, who pursued the business several farther, losing heavily in the end. A year or two later Mr. Babcock invented and patented a very unique and useful foot-power job press, which he placed in the hands of Mr. Potter on the same terms as the former. This press became a success from the start, and many of them were sold, but after the lapse of several years its success was arrested by a competing builder, who claimed that in some of its features it was an infringement of his, and he threatened Mr. Potter and all his customers with suits for infringement. As Mr. Potter had not the money to carry on expensive patent suits, the business became badly embarrassed and finally the sales nearly ceased. This ended the printing press business with Mr. Babcock.

In 1860 Mr. Babcock removed to Brooklyn, New York, and there spent three years in the office of Thomas D. Stetson, who was a prominent patent solicitor, having a large practice. Mr. Babcock was so proficient in mechanical matters that the authorities of Cooper Union engaged him to instruct a class in mechanical drawing, and his evenings were accordingly devoted to this work, greatly to the advantage of himself as well as of his pupils. Later his reputation as a draughtsman and inventor led to his employment by the Mystic Iron Works, at Mystic, Connecticut, whose shops were taking part in the construction of war vessels for the United States government. Soon afterward his services as chief draughtsman were secured by the Hope Iron Works, of Providence, Rhode Island. For these two establishments he designed the machinery for a number of steam vessels belonging to the merchant marine and the Federal navy. During this period he improved the shrapnel shell, employed during the war in engagements at close quarters. In this field of work Mr. Babcock gradually grew near the inventions which were destined to bring him fame and fortune. In 1867 he and his friend Wilcox formed the firm of Babcock & Wilcox and took out a patent for a steam boiler. This boiler was so designed that nothing like a real explosion could occur. They also produced a steam engine, and in 1868 they removed to New York City to push this branch of their business to better advantage. Arrangements were made by them for the building of their engines by the Hope Iron Works, of Providence; Morton, Poole & Company, of Wilmington, Delaware; Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore; and the C. & G. Cooper & Company, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. This engine possessed some singularly interesting and ingenious elements of novelty and utility.

Babcock & Wilcox incorporated the New York Safety Steam Power Company, in 1868, to build their engines and boilers, and the industry was conducted successfully until the expiration of the Corliss patents, when their engine was withdrawn from the market. Their most ingenious invention was the Babcock & Wilcox safety or sectional tubular steam boiler, based on an earlier invention of Mr. Wilcox and so constructed that

explosion would not be dangerous. Mr. Babcock so designed the boiler, however, that anything like a real explosion would not occur at all. Establishments of great magnitude were erected at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at Glasgow, Scotland, for the extensive introduction of this boiler. For over a quarter of a century the firm successfully extended its market in the face of competition, and the introduction of this boiler and others of its class has saved to the world lives and property of inestimable value. Through the operations of this commercial and business arrangement the parties concerned acquired both wealth and fame.

Of his wealth Mr. Babcock made a worthy use. For many years he gave time and thought and money to the promotion of the interests of the Seventh Day Baptists, the religious body with which he identified himself, and to the advancement of the cause of education, especially on its practical and technical side. He made magnificent gifts for educational, missionary and religious purposes, and was the corresponding secretary for the American Sabbath Tract Society, which position he held for nearly twelve years. During the years from 1874 to 1885 he was superintendent of a Sabbath-school in Plainfield, and in the connection made his work famous. His love of Bible study, his blackboard illustrations, and the growth and prosperity of the school in consequence, during the time of his incumbency, brought about frequent and favorable comments on the part of the keen observers of the press. He was president of the board of trustees of Alfred University, to which he gave large sums, both during his lifetime and by bequests, and was a non-resident lecturer of Cornell University from 1885 to 1893 in the Sibley College courses in mechanical engineering. His most important papers—mainly on the scientific principles involved in the generation and use of steam power, and on the methods of boiler construction—were prepared for the last named courses. His last engagement, unfulfilled because of his death, was for a lecture in the spring of 1894. His papers were always well planned, thorough, full of facts and useful knowledge, and polished in expression. His delivery was quiet but impressive, and he held an audience, whether of college students or business men, interested to the end, however long the address. Mr. Babcock was a charter member, and at one time president, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was made a life member early in the history of the organization.

In 1876 Mr. Babcock located in Plainfield, New Jersey. He became president of the board of education and also president of the public library of that city, while he was honored with the presidency of the board of trustees of Alfred University, all of which felt the beneficial results of his influence, persistent efforts, and great generosity. He did much to improve the city by the erection of fine buildings and through other enterprises. One block of buildings constructed by him is considered the finest, architecturally, between New York and Philadelphia. His activity and influence in the church of which he was a lifelong member were equally marked and effective, and it owes much to his energy, his ever lively interest, and his personal liberality. Mr. Babcock was a man of culture

and of broad and varied reading. He was devout and honorable, kindly, affectionate and thoughtful of others, being a loving husband and a kind father. In every relation of life he manifested admirable qualities.

Mr. Babcock was married September 28, 1852, to Lucy Adelia Stillman, of Westerly, Rhode Island, who died May 20, 1861. On the 25th of September, 1862, he was united in marriage to Harriet Mandane Clark, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and her death occurred March 5, 1881. His third marriage was solemnized February 14, 1883, when he was united to Eliza Linn Clark, of Scott, New York, and she passed away shortly afterward. On the 21st of March, 1893, he was married to Eugenia Louise Lewis, of Ashaway, Rhode Island, who survives him, as does also one of his two sons—George Luason. The younger son, Herman Edgar, died in infancy. Mr. Babcock entered into eternal rest at his home in Plainfield on the 16th of December, 1893, secure in the esteem of all who knew him and honored for a life of signal purity and usefulness.

GEORGE W. CHISMAN.

The station of Lorillard, situated in Raritan township, Monmouth county, on the Freehold and Atlantic Heights division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is the seat of one of the most extensive manufacturing plants owned and operated by the National Fire Proofing Company of New Jersey.

This important industry owes its inception to Jacob Lorillard, of New York, who in March, 1887, erected and equipped buildings for the manufacture of building brick. The capacity was one million a day, but the actual output did not exceed one-fourth that great quantity, requiring, however, the labor of four hundred men. The works were thus operated until January 1, 1890, when they became known as the Lorillard Brick Works, and were conducted under that style until 1895. In that year a reorganization was effected, under the name of the New York and New Jersey Fire Proofing Company, under the presidency of Charles Siedler. June 5, 1901, the plant was purchased by the present owners, the National Fire Proofing Company of New Jersey.

In 1890 fire proofing became a part of the output of the works, and the demand for this product so increased that in 1899 brick making was discontinued. In July, 1901, a disastrous fire swept away the entire property. The works were immediately rebuilt and equipped with the most modern machinery, and additional kilns were erected at a supplemental cost of \$75,000, and in the fall of the same year manufacture was resumed at the former rate of production, two hundred tons a day.

George W. Chisman, the superintendent, has been identified with these important works from their original establishment. He became a practical brick maker in his early youth, and pursued his calling in Indiana until 1887, when he accepted a position as Turner in the Lorillard Works. He



Geo. W. Chisman



J. E. Freeman U.S.

was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent only two years later (1889) and served so capably that in 1892 he was made superintendent, and has since acted in that capacity. At the time of the rebuilding of the works after the great fire, the direction of the work of restoration largely devolved upon him. Aside from his intimate practical knowledge of manufacturing details, he is a thoroughly equipped man of affairs, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he is brought into association.

Mr. Chisman is a native of Iowa, born in Des Moines, in 1829. There he acquired a thorough common school education prior to learning his trade. His home is in Lorillard, which has been his place of residence since his first connection with the great works which afford that locality its importance, and whose existence and great usefulness are so largely due to his intelligent and industrious effort. With his family he attends the Baptist church, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mr. Chisman was married April 19, 1880, to Miss Hattie Green, daughter of Rolfe Green, an Ohio river steamboat pilot. The children born of the marriage are Horace, born October 22, 1881; Alta, July 13, 1883; Louis, January 5, 1887; Harold, July 12, 1889; Inez, April 27, 1891; and Charles Chisman, December 2, 1894. Horace and Louis are engaged in the works superintended by the father, the former named a locomotive engineer, and the latter in the engineer department. Mr. Chisman is a member of Cesarea Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M.; Delta Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; Sir Walling Lodge, K. of P.; Chingarora Tribe, No. 116, I. O. R. M.; and Cornell Council, Royal Arcanum.

SAMUEL EDGAR FREEMAN, M. D.

It is good for a man to feel that he has been of use in the world, particularly when his usefulness has been directed toward the alleviation of human suffering. Samuel Edgar Freeman, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, can review his life with a sense of satisfaction in this respect. He is one of the ablest physicians of his locality, and commands a practice second to none. He has lived all his life in the above town, where his birth occurred November 19, 1835. His fundamental education was acquired in the schools of Woodbridge and Perth Amboy. When in his seventeenth year, having already determined to follow the medical profession, he entered upon a three years' course in the old college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, now known as Columbia University, from which he graduated in the year 1858, immediately entering upon his professional career in Woodbridge.

Many public offices have been assigned him. He served as postmaster under Presidents Lincoln and Grant, has been a member of the Board of health, and one of its inspectors. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of its Board of trustees. He has been a member of the Middlesex County Medical Society.

Dr. Freeman married Miss Catherine F. Randolph, daughter of Asher F. and Mary J. (Hadden) Randolph, who were descendants of the old families of that section; they had two children, namely: Mabel and Ellis Barron. The mother of these children passed away in January, 1873; the Doctor never re-married. He is very popular, not only in his professional capacity, but socially, and is ever ready to interest himself in progressive ideas advanced for the public good.



ALFRED BAILEY DAYTON VAN DOREN.

Alfred Bailey Dayton Van Doren, civil and criminal justice of the peace for Monmouth county, with offices at Long Branch, was born at Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, April 9, 1840. He is a son of the late Isaac and Eleanor (Hankinson) Van Doren, natives of Monmouth county and descendants of early settlers of the colony of New Jersey, both ancestral lines antedating the Revolutionary war by one hundred years. Mrs. Eleanor (Hankinson) Van Doren was a grand-daughter of Kenneth Hankinson, who won fame with Washington at the battle of Monmouth and was at one time the largest tax payer in Monmouth county. The tract owned by him is now represented in eleven large farms of Manalapan township. Peter Van Doren, grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war and his son, Isaac, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The latter was a millwright at Matawan, where he held the office of assessor for some years; he was a leading member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a Jackson Democrat by political affiliation. He died in 1856, his wife about twenty years later. Of their children—eight in number—there survive four: Jane W., wife of John Henry Smock, of Holmdel township; Isaac Van Doren, carpenter and builder of Ashbury Park; Emma, wife of Colwell Lane, photographer of Brooklyn, New York; and Alfred B. D. Van Doren.

Judge Van Doren received the education afforded by the schools of Matawan, Holmdel and Marlboro town-ships, was for sixteen years thereafter engaged in farming with an uncle, William Van Doren, of Marlboro. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and served ten months, participating in all of the engagements of the First Army Corps during that period. Upon his discharge he went to Brooklyn, where he became engaged in a clerical capacity with Whitehouse & Pearce, manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in, shoes. Returning on a vacation to New Jersey he met with an accident which incapacitated him from business for one year, and this led to his permanent location at Long Branch. He was there for sixteen years connected in a managerial capacity with the Mansion, Brighton and Holland hotels. In 1872 he was appointed police justice, to which office he was continuously reappointed for six terms. For four years thereafter

he was engaged in real estate business, with the specialty of managing the Helmsold, Phillips and Cohen estates. In 1885 he was elected magistrate and to this office he has been continuously re-elected up to this time.

Judge Van Doren has been, since attaining his majority, active in his identification with the interests of the Republican party, and has rendered conspicuously efficient service as county committeeman and as delegate to township, state and congressional conventions. Judge Van Doren was a candidate for the assembly in 1895 and for three days was supposed to have been elected by a majority of eighty-five votes. At the expiration of this time the vote from Marlboro township, numbering three hundred and twenty-seven (an extraordinary vote for that time), had been finally counted, and Judge Van Doren was alleged to have received of this number twenty-seven votes. His opponent was consequently declared to have been elected, but the irresistible conclusion of many of the best citizens was that Judge Van Doren had actually been returned to the office by the votes of the people.

He is a member and had filled all the chairs of James B. Morris Post 46, Grand Army of the Republic. He was married December 28, 1864, to Eleanor L., daughter of David and Phoebe (Hendrickson) Williamson, of Holmdel township. One child born of this union is Miss Anna May Van Doren. The family reside at 108 Garfield avenue, Long Branch, and attend the Dutch Reformed church.

LEWIS PENNINGTON SCOTT.

Lewis Pennington Scott, a prominent citizen of Atlantic City, is a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side from an ancestry well known in New Jersey. His father, the late John Hancock Scott, of Burlington City, was descended from Henry Scott, one of the London ten commissioners who secured from the crown ten thousand acres of land in America, in what now constitutes Burlington county, New Jersey. John Hancock Scott followed the occupation of contractor and railroad builder. He secured the contract for building the glass works in the year 1834 at Estelville, Atlantic county, New Jersey, for John and Daniel Estell. While he was thus employed he became acquainted with Mary, daughter of John Pennington, of Mays Landing, and she eventually became his wife. Mrs. Scott is still living, surviving her husband; he died in 1874, in southern Virginia, where he was engaged in railroad construction. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Lewis P. Scott was the youngest.

Lewis P. Scott was born in Burlington, February 9, 1854. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia. For several years he was engaged in the theatrical business, and was known as an apt and useful member of the profession. He subsequently became a commercial traveler for a carpet house, and followed this occupation successfully for a number of years.

In 1888 he removed to Atlantic City, and entered into a partnership with William A. Bell, under the title of Bell & Scott, dealers in carpets. He was also extensively interested in the real estate business, and his operations in this direction aided materially in the development of the city, and have proved satisfactorily remunerative to himself. In 1895 he was elected to the position of county clerk for a term of five years, and while thus serving he effected various advantageous changes in the conduct of the office, among the innovations being a method of double-indexing, effecting great saving of time in examination. So satisfactory was his first tenure of this office that he was renominated and re-elected thereto.

Mr. Scott has been married twice, and the first wife left to him a daughter, Isabelle G. Scott. He subsequently married Miss Catherine Gifford, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel Gifford, of Mays Landing. Of this marriage were born the following named children: Gifford, Lewis, Daniel and Pennington Scott.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN GRIGGS.

Captain Benjamin Griggs, one of the leading business men of Port Monmouth, was born on the 10th of July, 1822, a son of William and Lydia A. (Holman) Griggs. In his youth Benjamin worked upon his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He has been engaged in the steamboat business since 1849, and is now captain of the *W. V. Wilson*, carrying passengers and freight between Port Monmouth and New York. The first steamboat which plied between these ports was the *Eagle*, with Captain H. E. Bishop in charge, and this was in the year 1852. A few years subsequent a long dock was built, and in 1850 the boat was sold to Captain Tremper, of the steamboat *J. W. Baldwin*. In 1864 the *Cornelia*, commanded by Captain Grigson, was put in service on these waters, and in 1866 the *Scorpio* was put upon the waters between Port Monmouth and New York, but in November of the same year, this was burned to the water's edge in the Port Monmouth docks. In July, 1867, a little steamboat, the *Falcon*, under the command of Captain Stephen Stoney, ran for that season, and was followed in 1868 by the steamer *North State* under command of Captain John Swaim. In the month of September, 1866, Captain Griggs became an employe upon the *Orient*, which carried both passengers and freight, and on which he filled the office of clerk, but in reality was captain, as in the following year he took entire charge. He remained upon that boat until 1880, at which time the company built another boat, called the *W. V. Wilson*, in honor of Rev. W. V. Wilson, whose sketch appears in this volume, and this boat he has ever since commanded. Through the influence of Captain Griggs there was granted to Port Monmouth by the United States government an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the opening of a channel and the construction of a proper wharf for the convenience of the farmers adjacent to that port, who are extensive shippers.



Benjamin Griggs



J. Moran

In 1876 he was made overseer of roads, which office he still retains, and in the discharge of its duties he has shown himself master of the situation. Prior to that time the roads were mere sand beds, impassable for man or beast, but at the present time no better roads can be found in the township. In 1882 Captain Griggs was chosen to represent the third legislative district in the New Jersey legislative assembly, which office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and in 1886 he was made collector of the township, of which office he is still the incumbent. In addition to his many other business duties he is also vice-president and a director of the Atlantic Highlands National Bank.

Captain Griggs was united in marriage to Miss Martha, a daughter of the Rev. W. V. and Lydia (Seabrook) Wilson, the wedding being celebrated on the 2d of January, 1873. Unto this union has been born one child, Annie S., now deceased. The Captain is an ardent adherent of Republican principles, and since 1891 he has been a member of the Monmouth county Republican executive committee, now serving as its vice-president. The cause of education also finds in him a warm and sympathizing friend. Religiously he is a trustee of the New Monmouth Baptist church. Captain Griggs is a stirring man, of large mental calibre, and his extensive and various business enterprises have been successful not only in promoting his own welfare, but also in adding to that of others. He is a large-hearted, whole-souled, genial gentleman, who makes and retains many friends.



LEWIS MITCHELL CRESSE.

In the building of a nation or the developing of a new country there are names which form the foundation and corner stones, that stand strong, unalterable and secure. In the history of Cape May county that of Cresse is one upon which the structure largely depends, on account of its association with the early landed proprietors, the judiciary representatives, and the religious organizations. The southern portion of New Jersey, of which Cape May county forms a large section, is surrounded by historic waters and is itself rich in traditional lore, which has been saved by faithful transmission from father to son, and in facts recorded by hands that were baptized in blood as they established hearthstones in a wilderness of savages and later helped to wage a warfare that gave liberty to a new world. Tradition claims the advent of the name of Cresse with the first white settlers of the state, and it is true that when the county came into existence by proprietary law in 1692, it appears upon the records as belonging to one of the first public officials.

The same year a company of whalers, attracted by the wealth of these waters, came from Long Island, and settling here constituted a large portion of the then sparse population; and in this band the prominent organizers and most loyal adherents to a new country and government were the members of this family.

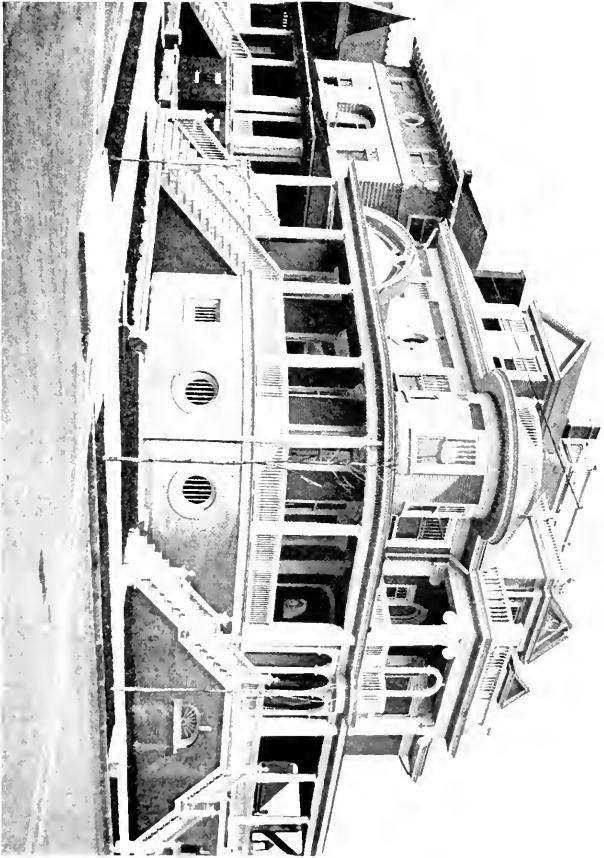
Arthur Cresse, the father of the line of descendants of whom we write, purchased three hundred and fifty acres of land from the West Jersey Society in 1692, and the same year he and John Townsend became jointly the first collectors of the county, which position they held until 1700, when they were succeeded by John Cresse and Jacob Spicer.

So great was the fertility of the soil, which had never been cultivated, that the raising of cattle was extensively followed. The herds roamed together, and each man's property was distinguished by a brand on the ears. This law was made by an act of assembly at Burlington February 17, 1692. The legal form of recording the "ear-marks" was a sketch of a cow's head with a peculiar mark of the owner on the ears, accompanied by a written description. The first "ear-mark" in the archives of the Cape May county courts was recorded by a Cresse on July 13, 1692.

A deep religious sentiment has dominated the executive strength of the family, and in church as well as state they have been leaders. When the first Baptist services in 1675 resulted in a permanent organization, with a church structure, in 1712, at Cape May, the name of Arthur Cresse was first upon the list of its members, as was that of Nathan Cresse first on the list of members of the first Methodist church of the county, which was founded at Dennisville. The early records of the first Presbyterian church are lost, but tradition claims that the Cresse family was also largely interested in its organization. The name of Lewis Cresse continues in almost unbroken succession down the ancestral line, appearing officially as early as 1712.

When the fiery spirit of patriotism burst forth in a document of May 27, 1778, in which eighty-seven Cape May county citizens renounced their allegiance to King George and swore to "bear true faith" to the government of New Jersey, the names of Arthur, Lewis, Daniel, David and Zebulon Cresse appeared on the list of its signers. Lewis was a notorious wag and versenaker. Daniel, a brother of Lewis, and the great-grandfather of our subject, was a landowner, the proprietor of Dias creek tavern and a sea captain. His son, Daniel, married Hannah Hand and settled at Gravelly Run, where he operated one of the largest farms in that region. Six children were born to them: Philip, Rhoda, Ellen, Huldah, Daniel and Lewis. Philip was possessed of fine inventive genius and secured a number of patents on agricultural machinery; he died in middle age. Rhoda and Ellen died in early womanhood. Huldah married William Hand, of Cape May Court House, and to them were born three children: Ludlam, a merchant of Cape May Court House; Huldah, who married Joshua Bennett, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Israel Woolson. Daniel, the fifth child of Daniel and Hannah Cresse, was the father of James, a prominent citizen of Burleigh. The only survivor of the six children is the youngest, Lewis Cresse, Sr., the father of Lewis Mitchell Cresse.

The father was born at Gravelly Run in 1824 and was educated in the private schools of that county. When a young man he spent three years in California, attracted by the discovery of gold. Upon his return he married Mary Ann Hoffman, a teacher in the village school of Gravelly



RESIDENCE OF L. M. CRESSE.

Rm. Mr. Cresse first engaged in the milling business at that place, but later purchased a farm of one hundred acres at Townsend Inlet (now Swainton), where he has since resided. His political support is given to the Republican party; but being a man of domestic tastes he has preferred the enjoyment of his fireside to the cares of public life. Four children have been born to him: Huldah, the wife of Coleman Leaning, Jr.; Mary Hoffman, the wife of W. Scott Hand; Lewis Mitchell, of this review; and George Hoffman, now of Princeton University. The parents of these children are now attaining a ripe old age. They are people of the strictest integrity, and command the honor and respect of a host of friends.

Lewis Mitchell Cresse was born at Townsend Inlet September 12, 1867. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native village, and was afterward graduated from the high school of Cape May Court House, in 1885, and later from the Quaker school at Woodstown. He then accepted a position as the principal of the high school at Almonesson, Gloucester county, but resigned to complete a business course in the National College of Commerce, in Philadelphia, graduating from that institution, in 1888, and becoming one of its teachers in bookkeeping and accounting. He abandoned the work of an educator to become identified with the financial interests of his native county, first as the cashier of the People's Bank, of Sea Isle City, where he remained nearly three years, then he accepted a position with the Union National Bank, of Atlantic City. The "Cape May County Times," of Sea Isle City, paid him the following tribute when he resigned the position of cashier of the People's Bank: "Mr. Cresse has been with us about three years, during which time he has not only gained the confidence of his employers, but also of the entire community. He has filled more positions of honor and trust while among us than any other man in the town, and his loss will be keenly felt by the community at large."

Three years later, in 1896, Mr. Cresse became the executive head of the Ocean City office of the Central Trust Company, of Camden. This bank was established and opened for business on the 13th of May, 1896, occupying a handsome brick structure which was erected in the spring of 1897, equipped with a fire and burglar-proof vault. A general banking business was conducted, and success attended the enterprise from the beginning, a fact largely attributable to the efforts and management of Mr. Cresse. On January 2, 1902, the Central Trust Company sold its business to the First National Bank of Ocean City, and Mr. Cresse was called to the presidency. In addition to discharging the duties of bank president, Mr. Cresse is also extensively interested in the business of paper manufacturing at Pleasant Mills, New Jersey. The office of the Pleasant Mills Paper Company, of which he is the president is at No. 608 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and to the management of this important enterprise he has devoted much attention. His fine executive ability in business and corporate enterprises has been so well recognized that he has had many calls to public office. He was for a number of years one of the most efficient of the members of the board of education of Ocean City. In 1902 he was

lected president of the board of trade of Ocean City, and this event was thus referred to in the New York "Financial Review."

"The election of Mr. L. M. Cresse, of Ocean City, New Jersey, to the presidency of the board of trade is what might have been expected of an organization which has been so successful and exerts such a salutary influence in business circles generally. Owing to Mr. Cresse's association with the body, and the fact that his ability has been so thoroughly demonstrated, no other result was logically looked for. Mr. Cresse is a gentleman who has not alone enjoyed wide experience, but he has so observed things as to profit largely by what he has learned during a busy career. He holds the confidence of substantial men of affairs both in Ocean City and his county generally, and is to be congratulated upon this evidence of the high opinion his fellow business men have of him."

True to the firmly established old line Whig and Republican party affiliations of his family, Mr. Cresse has been actively identified, since attaining his majority, with the interests of the latter named party, and has served in local organizations and as convention delegate. He was a candidate for the state legislature in 1900 and was elected by the largest majority on his ticket, and was renominated and re-elected to the assembly in 1902, again receiving the greatest number of votes. He proved a most capable member of the assembly, and was called to the chairmanship of the committee on education and to membership in several important committees.

On the 12th of September, 1896, Mr. Cresse was united in marriage with Cecilia, a daughter of Alexander and Marion Hislop, of Troy, New York. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and enjoy the highest esteem of many friends. Mr. Cresse has traveled much in America and abroad, and has acquired a rich fund of general information along all those lines which mark the man of high intelligence and close discernment. Mr. Cresse is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is popular in social as well as business circles. His success in all that he has undertaken has been marked, and his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and uncompromising integrity. This enterprising and progressive spirit has made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in the history of his native state. Scarcely beyond the heyday of his youth, but with the experience of mature years, the past career of Mr. Cresse presages a future that will honor his ancient lineage and brighten the pages of the history of his community, county and state.



JOHN B. CONOVER.

In one of the historical chapters of this work is told the story of the rearing of the stately Monmouth Battle Monument, and it is to be here noted that in its projecting and building was engaged a representative of



HENDRICK CONOVER.



JOHN B. CONOVER.

one of the oldest and most prominent families of Monmouth county in the person of John Barrielo Conover, who was treasurer of the Monument Association from its organization until the work was completed.

Mr. Conover is directly descended from that Wolflert Covenhoven who came from Holland in 1630, sent by the Patron of Albany to care for the landed interests of that great landlord, and who was progenitor of a long line of Covenhovens and Conovers, to which latter form many of his descendants changed the patronymic. It is also to be said as referring to the wonderful spread of this prolific family, that, according to the most reliable estimates, its members have intermarried in almost one hundred and fifty instances since the coming of the pioneer Covenhoven to Monmouth county about 1696 or 1698.

The general history of the Conover family is narrated in other pages of this work. It is only necessary in this narrative to note that Mr. Conover traces his descent directly from the pioneer Covenhoven to Elias, born in 1778, who married Mary Schenck, of a family as old and honorably known as his own. Of this marriage were born three sons, Ruliff, John and Hendrick. The youngest of this family was Hendrick, a farmer, who inherited the family homestead, upon which was located the old historic Topanemus burying ground, which has ever been preserved from desecration. He married Mary Barrielo, of an old Dutch family, various of whose members have made the name appear as Boreulo and Barkalow. Of this marriage were born three sons and a daughter, all of whom died young except John. In 1861 Mr. Conover removed to Freehold in order to afford this last remaining child all necessary educational facilities. Mr. Conover was a man of most excellent character, and was highly regarded in the community. He had been reared in the old Dutch church, which his wife attended with him. She, however, had been brought up in the old Tement church, and after their removal to Freehold they attended the Presbyterian church.

Their son, John Barrielo Conover, was born on the old homestead, passed his boyhood days upon the farm and began his education in the neighborhood schools. He was about thirteen years of age when his father removed to Freehold. He was prepared for college in the Freehold Institute and the Lawrence Preparatory School. In 1870 he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1873. He had the great distinction of being made the class poet, and his poem was a production of unusual merit, of considerable length, and constructed in various pleasantly contrasting metrical forms. In 1876 he received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts. In 1873 he entered the Law Department of Columbia College, and after receiving his diploma in 1875 he was engaged in practice for five years. For two years he was occupied in the law office of Governor Joel Parker, and for four years he was an assistant in the office of Surrogate Davis S. Crater. His health failing him, he abandoned all work for a period of about ten years, and resumed active pursuits in 1900. In that year, in association with James Buchanan he organized the Midnight Sunlight Company, of which he is president and

the latter named is treasurer. This corporation, with offices in New York City, began with the use of an incandescent gas burner of German construction, but is now about to operate under patents of its own. The light produced is of remarkable intensity and evenness, entirely free from the spluttering peculiar to the electric light, and is recognized as the most attractive and efficient artificial light known to the commercial world. It is already used in New York, Brooklyn and in various New Jersey cities and towns, and has attracted the favorable attention of artificial light experts throughout the country. There would appear to be no limitable field for its operations, inasmuch as it is practically without rival in point of real usefulness and economy.

Mr. Conover performed a most useful public service, and one for which his name well deserves to be commemorated, in connection with the Monmouth Battle Monument. The erection of such a memorial was a project dear to the heart of the Hon. Joel Parker, the distinguished war governor of the state, and when the Monmouth Battle Monument Association and Commission was formed, in 1877, Mr. Conover was made treasurer, primarily through the instrumentality of Governor Parker, who reposed much confidence in him and had high respect for his business capabilities. This position was held by Mr. Conover from the primal organization until the completion and dedication of the monument on November 13, 1884. During all this period he was the sole fiscal agent, and he handled all the funds (some forty thousand dollars), investing them in government bonds and other first class securities, and so discreetly and successfully that the accruing interest was sufficient to meet all the expenses of the organization. Indeed, at the end, about one hundred dollars was yet in hand, and this has increased to the amount of some eight hundred dollars. The great success attending the undertaking received high praise not only throughout the state, but the nation, and well entitles Mr. Conover and his associates to what has been unstintingly accorded them—the highest meed of praise.

For fifteen years beginning in 1875 Mr. Conover was a member of the fire department of Freehold, where has been his lifelong residence, and for several years he was president of that organization. He was also secretary of the board of trade for one year. For several years he was secretary of the Monmouth County Bible Society. A Presbyterian in religion, he was an elder—the youngest in his church—when thirty years of age. He has also served as clerk of the session, minute clerk of the presbytery of Monmouth and of the synod of New Jersey. In politics he is a Democrat, but in recent elections has voted with the gold wing of the party.

Reference has been made to Mr. Conover as class poet at the time of his graduation from college, and some further mention of his literary work is deserved. During his student days he was a frequent contributor to the "Nassau Herald," the college journal, and in his class he took the highest grade in literary work and original declamation. Throughout his life he has passed many leisure hours with his pen, and his verses have



John Hubbard

frequently adorned the columns of metropolitan as well as local papers and magazines. With a really poetic temperament, he possesses a splendid command of language, and in alliterative verse his powers are phenomenal. An example of his versification and a key to his sunny and philosophical disposition is afforded in the following on "Equanimity" from his pen:

Be mine the blooming mead or billowy main,
 Beneath the blue skies where dreamy Summers sleep;
 Wail Winter winds or tearful troubles weep—
 Give me "content, with godliness great gain,"
 Be long my life, or, at the best, but brief;
 A bud unblown or sere, yet well-stored sheaf;
 Of pleasure full or overfraught with pain—
 Love loyal to the power of Providence
 In things of spirit as in those of sense;
 No chronic critic carpingly complain,
 Infatuate to woo a feud with Fate,
 "The good die young," they say. Then why dilate
 To nurse our sorrows over new Hopes slain;
 Are not most things about right, in the main?

Mr. Conover was married, September 10, 1878, to Miss Laura Richardson, daughter of Professor Amos Richardson, the scholarly principal of the Freehold Young Ladies' Seminary, whose life was a benediction upon all who came under his influence. She inherited her father's disposition and tastes, and was educated by him. At an early age she manifested a fine talent for music and art. She studied music under S. B. Mills and William Mason—technique under the former and expression under the latter. From each she received splendid testimonials; both paid her the high and unusual compliment of giving her a benefit concert upon the completion of her studies, and Mr. Mason pronounced her his most talented female pupil. Mrs. Conover has rendered inestimable service to the people of Freehold in the practice of her art. She has taught since her girlhood, in her father's seminary, in the Military Academy and at her home, and she also taught in the Female Annex at Princeton College during its existence, and has given excellent renditions on the concert platform. She continues her instructional work, and is yet organist of the Freehold Presbyterian church, a position which she has graced for more than thirty years past.

JOHN HUBBARD.

John Hubbard, who has been for many years township collector of Asbury Park, New Jersey, was born at the old homestead, in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 21st of March, 1846, being the son of James Dennis and Cornelia Ann (Glover) Hubbard. He is of Norse

ancestry, the family name tracing back to "Hubbard the Dane," who invaded England in the ninth century to avenge the death of his father, the "Norse Sea King."

The American ancestor, James Hubbard, was the youngest of eleven sons and was born in England, in 1613. He emigrated to America and settled in Charleston, Massachusetts, in the year 1637, removing thence to Long Island in 1643, and was granted land in what is now Gravesend, by the Indian chief, Pauranora. The line of descent through this ancestor is through James, born in Gravesend, December 10, 1665; James (2d), born June 18, 1709; Jacobus, born May 23, 1744, died in Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, August 18, 1807, having been a successful physician and surgeon; Elias, born December 18, 1781, died April 12, 1870; James Dennis, son of Elias and Eleanor (Hendrickson) Hubbard, and father of John Hubbard, the immediate subject of this review, was born September 30, 1812, two hours after the advent into the world of his twin brother, Dr. William Henry Hubbard.

John Hubbard was educated in the common schools of Middlesex county, New Jersey, and at the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York. Upon leaving school he followed the vocation of bookkeeping until 1879, when he removed to Asbury Park, where he became a painter and contractor. He was also baggage-master of the New York & Long Branch Railroad at Asbury Park station until 1884. An active Republican, Mr. Hubbard was, in 1883, elected clerk of Neptune township, in which capacity he served three years. In 1886 he was elected to the office of town collector, which incumbency he retained for nine consecutive years. He was then elected city collector, and served in this capacity until July 1, 1900, when he resigned to assume the office of postmaster, to which he had been appointed by President McKinley. In 1890 he was the Republican candidate and nominee for clerk of Monmouth county and reduced the normal Democratic majority of the county from fourteen hundred to about five hundred votes. An idea of his popularity may be gleaned from the fact that the Democratic candidate for congress carried the county by twenty-one hundred votes, while Mr. Hubbard was defeated by only five hundred and seventy votes. He is a member of the Republican congressional committee and as a delegate has attended nearly all the various county and district conventions.

Mr. Hubbard is deeply interested in church work, being a member of the vestry of Trinity church, Protestant Episcopal, and in all matters pertaining to material and educational advancement in his town. He is an active director of the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association; was one of the incorporators and is a director and the secretary of the Asbury Park & Belmar Street Railroad Company; and was one of the incorporators of the Asbury Park & Ocean Grove Bank, of whose direct rate he is a member. Fraternally he is identified with Asbury Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M.; Standard Chapter, No. 15, R. S. M., of Long Branch; Corson Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; Asbury Park Mecca Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; New York City Park Council, No. 38,



William Edgar

Ancient Order United Workmen; Asbury Council, No. 42, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Neptune Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Asbury Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; while he also holds membership in the Monmouth Social Club and Asbury Park Wheelmen.

In October, 1872, Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Alice Thomas, daughter of Richard C. Thomas, of Brooklyn, Long Island, and they have two children: Walter T., who is employed in the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, and is second lieutenant of Company H, Third Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey, and a veteran of the Spanish war; and Alice, who remains at the parental home.

WILLIAM AND PETER K. EDGAR

The Edgar family descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from a long line of well known and respected citizens of New Jersey. Thomas Edgar, the founder of the family in America, was the sixth son of David Edgar and Catherine Forrester, of Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland. He settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey, about 1710 and married Janet Knox, of the Dissenters that came over with Neil Campbell. Their children were David, Alexander, William, Catherine, Anabel and Janet. Alexander, the second son, was of the branch from which William and Peter K. Edgar descended. His wife was Mary Smith, whose father owned the property where Sewaren is now located. Their eldest son, Thomas, married Elizabeth Knapp, to whom were born six sons and seven daughters. Thompson, the youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth, was the grandfather of William and Peter K. He was an active and energetic man. Interested in politics he served his district in the legislature for two terms and was also a member of the board of chosen freeholders and the township committee. He married Mary Crow, the grand-daughter of Colonel Samuel Crow, of Revolutionary fame. Their two children, were Francis P. and Amanda S., the latter the mother of our subject. William P., the father of William and Peter K., was born in Metuchen in 1814, a son of William Edgar, a Scotchman who came to Metuchen from the West Indies. William P. was connected for twenty years with the firm of Adce, Timpson & Company, dry goods merchants of New York. He purchased the Ichabod Potter farm, where he died in 1869. For twenty-five years he was engaged in mining clay. His wife, Amanda S. Edgar, was born on the Edgar homestead, now known as the Campbell farm, and died in 1857, leaving two sons, William and Peter K. Edgar.

William Edgar was born August 7, 1849, in Woodbridge, attended the schools of his native town, and spent two years in a mercantile house in New York. For twenty-five years he was associated with his father in the clay mining and shipping business. In his political views he is an independent Democrat, and in 1871 was elected township clerk, while sub-

sequently he was a member of the board of chosen freeholders and the township committee. He is actively interested in all matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the community and is a member of the township board of education and a fire commissioner. His church affiliations are Presbyterian, and he has been clerk of the session for a number of years. Mr. Edgar married Miss Amelia G. Davies, of Brooklyn, New York, and three children have been born to them,—Edith L.; Amanda G., the wife of John E. Breckearidge, of Palmer, Massachusetts; and Frank P.

Peter K. Edgar was born April 4, 1848, in Woodbridge, and attended the Woodbridge schools, the Fort Edward Institute, of New Jersey, and was graduated at Princeton with the class of 1868. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School and with the late Jonathan Edgar, of New York. From 1870 until 1900 he edited and published "The Independent Hour," a weekly newspaper, at Woodbridge. He was formerly township clerk and for three years clerk of the board of chosen freeholders. Mr. Edgar is unmarried. The two brothers now live in the late residence of their father, which, with the exception of a few years, has been in the possession of the Edgar family for nearly two hundred years.



REV. ALLEN HENRY BROWN.

There is a natural pride in every man who is able to trace his ancestry back link by link to the landing of the first pilgrims. This the Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, one of the most venerable and well beloved Presbyterian ministers of western New Jersey can do; he possesses an unbroken chain of genealogical annals which establish for him the distinction of being a direct line descendant of one of the "Mayflower's" adventurous voyagers. He was born at 182 Pearl street, New York City, September 23, 1820, the son of Silas and Olivia (Brown) Brown.

Silas Brown was born October 16, 1791, at Bern (now known as Knox), in the vicinity of Albany, New York. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of Peter Van Loon, a prominent merchant in the city of Albany, subsequently becoming a successful dry goods merchant on his own account in New York City. In politics he was an adherent of the Whig party, and in religion he was a Presbyterian, uniting with the church late in life. He was a true friend to the poor and needy, and especially did his sympathies go out to those who had been deprived of their eyesight; he was one of the board of managers of the institution for the blind in New York City. Olivia Brown, mother of the Rev. Allen H. Brown, was the daughter of Isaac and Prudence (Belden) Brown, of Stamford, Connecticut, was born February 10, 1792. This family were members of the Church of England, and adhered to the mother country during the Revolutionary war.

The genealogical record of the Brown family on the paternal side is as follows: John Brown, great-great-grandfather of the Rev. Allen H. Brown, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Minor, daughter of Ephraim Minor, in October, 1662, and ten children were born to them. Of these children, Ichabod, the sixth in order of birth, born March 12, 1704, married Sarah Chapman and their son, Andrew Brown, married Sarah Cobb, the daughter of Colonel Oliver Babcock, of Westerley; their son, Silas Brown, married Olivia Brown, and nine children were born to them, of whom the Rev. Allen H. Brown was the third in order of birth.

By another line of descent the Rev. Allen H. Brown is descended from John Howland, who was the thirteenth signer of the Mayflower compact, a form of government drawn up on the "Mayflower" at Cape Cod, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of pilgrims. John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley, the daughter of John Tilley, who was the sixteenth signer of this compact; their daughter Desire married Captain John Gorham in 1643; their daughter Elizabeth married Joseph Hallett in 1666; their daughter Lois married Henry Cobb in 1690; their son married Mary Babcock, daughter of Colonel Oliver Babcock, in 1733; their daughter, Sarah Cobb, married Andrew Brown on February 14, 1771; their son Silas married Olivia Brown, and their children were Emily Maria, Horatio Stanton, Allen H., Horatio Silas, William Isaac, Louisa Matilda, Edward Stanton, Harriet Elizabeth and Caroline Belden.

The Rev. Allen H. Brown received his education at the University of New York, later at Columbia College, and matriculated at Princeton Theological Seminary in the class of 1840-41. He made his public profession of faith in the Murray Street Presbyterian church, later attending the Duane street church; he became the secretary of the Sunday-school missionary society of that church during the years of 1838-39. Shortly after his graduation from Princeton he was employed by the American Tract Society, as a colporteur in the pines of New Jersey; later he became the agent of the society and superintendent of the work in New Jersey. In December, 1846, he went to Mays Landing to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, resuming the work of the Tract Society in the spring of 1847; in the fall of the same year he returned to Mays Landing to enter upon what has proved to be his life work. The Rev. Allen H. Brown became the second synodical missionary in New Jersey (John Brainerd, born 1720, his predecessor, one hundred years earlier, having been the first), traveling from Toms river to Cape May, and from Bridgeton (now Mt. Holly) to Salem, for the purpose of preaching the gospel, promoting the cause of education, erecting school houses and organizing churches, and securing other laborers to assist in this good work. He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1843 by the presbytery of New York. On October 12, 1847, with a written memorial from some members of the presbytery of West Jersey, he appeared before the presbytery of New York at Jamaica, Long Island. Here, with the assistance of his pastor, the Rev. George

Potts, D. D., and the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., arrangements were made for his ordination as evangelist by the said presbytery of New York, but the synod of New York took exception to this action of the presbytery, and thwarted this well-intended purpose. Mr. Brown was ordained at Mays Landing as evangelist by the presbytery of West Jersey on January 5, 1848, and regarding his work as that of an evangelist, itinerant or missionary at large, he was never installed pastor of Mays Landing church, nor of any other. The presbytery of Burlington, in April and September, 1861, by formal action, endorsed and welcomed Mr. Brown as missionary agent within their bounds, and thus his work was extended to the upper coast. Mr. Brown introduced a resolution at a meeting of the synod at Trenton in 1872, for the appointment of a committee to consider the work of home missions and church extension in New Jersey. Dr. Samuel Miller, the moderator, appointed the committee of one from each presbytery, and Mr. Brown as its chairman.

During all his missionary work Mr. Brown has reckoned Atlantic county as his legal residence, although he sojourned for limited seasons in Newark, New York and Camden. The schools of the time were at a low ebb and for a period Mr. Brown's time was about equally directed toward the betterment of school conditions and advancement of school interests, and it was largely through his personal efforts that many schools were established in Atlantic and portions of Cape May and Burlington counties, and competent teachers obtained for them from Holyoke Seminary and other leading educational centers. For more than half a century Mr. Brown has been closely identified with the Atlantic County Bible Society, having been for many years its secretary, and in recent years its president. For several years Mr. Brown made strenuous efforts to promote the observance of the Sabbath. In 1883, quite unexpectedly to himself, he was elected a commissioner to the general assembly at Saratoga.

Mr. Brown discovered many important historical items about John Brainerd, and printed a series of seven letters in the "Woodbury Constitution" in the autumn of 1850. He also cooperated with Professor George Macloskie, LL. D., in publishing the Journal of John Brainerd for the years 1761 and 1762. Among Mr. Brown's published historical papers are "An Outline History of the Presbyterian Church in West or South Jersey from 1700 to 1865," delivered by appointment of presbytery in Bridgeton, October 5, 1865, before the Historical Society of New Jersey; on May 15, 1870, by request, he read a paper on "The Character and Employments of the Early Settlers on the Coast of New Jersey." Before the same society he read a paper on May 20, 1880, "Jonathan Pitney, M. D., and Fifty Years' Progress on the Coast of New Jersey." In 1888 the synod of New Jersey published Mr. Brown's historical sketch of the synod of New Jersey for the quarter of a century from 1860 to 1880, which Mr. Brown delivered as retiring moderator of that body. Mr. Brown prepared the history from 1741 to 1811 of the Presbyterian church of Pile-grove, or Pilesgrove. In 1886 Mr. Brown offered a resolution in synod for the appointment of a committee to gather materials of the history of the pres-



Isaac Inslee

byteries and the churches of the synod of New Jersey, and thus Mr. Brown, with the assistance of others, was called to lead the pilgrimage to the Old Scots' Burial Ground and Tennent Church in 1895, and by the voice of the synod to superintend the raising of the money and erection of the Presbyterian Historical Monument in Old Scots' Ground, in Monmouth county. He delivered an address at the unveiling, on June 14, 1900, giving the history and description of the monument. A tablet placed upon the base of this monument bears this inscription: "To the untiring effort of the Rev. Allen Henry Brown, which led to the erection of this monument, this tablet is set as a memorial by the synod of New Jersey." At the fall meeting of the presbytery of West Jersey, in Cape May, September 26, 1900, the Rev. Allen H. Brown presented his resignation as a Presbyterian missionary after a service of fifty-four years.

On August 12, 1852, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Dodge, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Fish) Dodge, of Amherst, New Hampshire. Mrs. Brown was a graduate of Holyoke Seminary, and a teacher at Tuckerton, New Jersey, until her marriage; she possessed rare intellectual gifts, and her poetical talent appears in a booklet printed for her family in 1878, entitled, "Spring Flowers and Autumn Leaves." She died at the house of her son, in Newark, on March 11, 1885. Their oldest child was Silas Belden, born May 17, 1854, graduated from Lafayette College as civil and mining engineer; he has been manager for the firm of the S. Balard Rubber Company of New York for some years; he married Elizabeth Evans, on April 21, 1881, and two sons and three daughters have been born to them, four of whom survive, viz.: Allen H., Elizabeth, Morris Evans and Charlotte Belden Brown; they reside at Montclair, New Jersey. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Brown were Allen Henry, born May 17, 1855, died December 12, 1859; Mary Dodge, born January 1, 1858, a teacher in New York; and Louisa Matilda, born January 18, 1860, a teacher in New York.

ISAAC INSLEE.

Isaac Inslee, who is now living a retired life in Woodbridge, is one of the leading residents of that city and a representative of one of the oldest families of the state. Of Scotch ancestry, the first of the name in America crossed the Atlantic from the land of hills and heather and took up their abode in Massachusetts, whence their descendants later came to New Jersey. George Inslee, the great-grandfather of our subject, located at Woodbridge and defended the colonial interests in the war with Great Britain which brought independence to the nation. His son, George Inslee, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was born in this locality, and in early life engaged in carpentering and the undertaking business. Later he turned his attention to farming. His fellow townsmen called him to serve in many public positions of trust and responsibility and he was widely known

as a progressive citizen, kind hearted and considerate. These qualities won him the respect and love of all with whom he came in contact. He reared a large family, being three times married. He first wedded Mary Cutter, and their children were Hannah M., Isaac, John, Phoebe, William, Caroline, Charles T. and Elias B. For his second wife the father chose Nancy Drake, and unto them were born the following named: George P., Phineas J., Nancy, Jacob F. and Henry C. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Sarah Ann Sutton, but no children were born to them.

William Insee, the father of our subject, belonged to the first family and was born in 1810. Reared in this neighborhood, after attaining to man's estate he engaged in carriage making in Rahway and later followed farming. He also spent some time in the south, at Columbus, Georgia, where he had a carriage repository, shipping his carriages to that point from Rahway. In New Jersey he filled a number of local political offices, being a leading Whig in early days and later a prominent member of the Republican party. Socially he was connected with the Odd Fellows lodge at Rahway and was progressive and public-spirited, cooperating in many movements for the general good. He married Margaret Fornate, and unto them were born the following children: Isaac, Phoebe, Catherine, Sarah Freeman, John, Emma, Marietta, William J., Augusta and Albert, all of whom are yet living, with the exception of Phoebe C., Sarah Freeman and Marietta.

Mr. Insee, whose name forms the caption of this review, was born in Rahway, February 6, 1835, and pursued his education in the schools of that city and of Woodbridge. He afterward served an apprenticeship at the carriage making trade, but followed that pursuit for only two years, after which he entered the clay business and was thus engaged until the 30th of August, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the army, becoming a member of Company F, Twenty-eighth regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. He participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, on December 3, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 3, 4 and 5, 1863, and was promoted to the rank of captain, commanding his company during the greater part of the time he was at the front. After his return he resumed his former business, which he continued with good success until his retirement, having acquired a handsome competence, which now enables him to rest from his labors.

At Providence, Rhode Island, Mr. Insee was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Ayers, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and unto them has been born a daughter, Clara. Socially Mr. Insee is connected with a number of fraternities. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in William C. Berry Post, G. A. R., and for ten years he has been its honorble commander, filling that position at the present time. He likewise belongs to American Lodge, No. 83, F. & A. M., of Woodbridge; Lafayette Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M.; St. John's Commandery, No. 6, K. T., of Elizabeth; and Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of New York. He has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge and is most faithful to the beneficent teachings of the fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has filled a number of local offices, where his



David Hammy

fidelity to duty has been most marked. For five years he served as freeholder and for one term was supervisor of roads. He formerly resided in the southern part of Woodbridge, but about twelve years ago he opened up a street and erected his present fine residence at the corner of Barron avenue and Freeman street. He is one of the fire commissioners of the town, has been a member of the board of education and is always in thorough sympathy with every movement calculated to promote progress and improvement along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. His life has been a busy and useful one, well spent in business activity and in the discharge of his duties of citizenship and of social life; and now in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, he is living among friends and neighbors who entertain for him high regard.

DAVID HARVEY, JR.

David Harvey, Jr., the pioneer lawyer of Asbury Park and a leader of the Monmouth county bar, was born July 6, 1853, at Oceanic, Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county. Paternally he is of Scotch extraction, but for several generations his ancestors have been prominent in eastern New Jersey. His grandfather, David, was a prominent farmer in Howell township. His father, Samuel Harvey, born at Shark River, near Farmingdale, Howell township, was educated there but removed to Port Washington, now Oceanic, and became prominent as a merchant. Although a Democrat, he served two terms as postmaster under President Grant. He was commissioner of appeals, a member of the township committee, and a school trustee for many years. He was deeply interested in educational matters, was a devout Presbyterian and a trustee and elder at the time of his death in 1879. Mr. Harvey's mother was a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families.

David Harvey attended district schools at Oceanic until he was fourteen years of age, when he became an apprentice in the printing office of his uncle Jonathan Van Note, who then was proprietor of the "State Gazette" of Trenton. The next year he entered the law office of William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, as clerk, and although but fifteen years of age he at once took up the study of law, and as soon as he reached his majority applied for admission to the bar, receiving his diploma in November, 1874.

After a brief period spent as clerk in the office of Charles L. Carbin, of Jersey City, he entered the office of Robert Allen, Jr., of Red Bank. In 1877 he located in Asbury Park and commenced practice on his own account. He was the first member of the bar to locate in Asbury Park, and although the number of practicing attorneys has increased from year to year, Mr. Harvey has ever been recognized as a leader. He has a large general practice. In 1890 he was admitted as counsellor, was appointed special master in chancery of New Jersey and supreme court commissioner. In 1890 he was appointed judge of Asbury Park district court.

Mr. Harvey is active in political life and although known as a Democrat, acts as an independent. He has frequently held important local offices. He was counsel for the borough for some years during its early history, president of the township committee in 1877, a member of the board of education for five years, a member of the common council, serving as president of the board and as chairman of the street committee, a member of the Asbury Park board of health for two years, and president of the township board of health for one year.

He is interested in Masonry and is a member of Asbury Lodge, No. 142; Standard Chapter, No. 35; Corson Commandery, K. T., No. 15; Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, New York, and New York Temple, Scottish Rite, No. 32. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and for ten or fifteen years served as member of the session.

In September, 1870, he was married to Marie A. Des-Anges, daughter of the late Henry S. Des-Anges, of Asbury Park. They have had four children, Louise; Marie, who died at the age of eight years; Elsie; and David Charles B.

Mr. Harvey has been a citizen of Asbury Park for twenty-four years. He has been loyal to the interests of his fellow citizens and has done much to benefit the community. During all these years he has ever been willing to give his time and labor to any plan that would result in the material advancement of the city. In his profession he has been successful and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

HENRY S. WHITE.

Henry Simmons White on the public life of Jersey City and of his section of the state left an indelible impression. No citizen of the community was ever more respected, and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. In his life time the people of his state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory, which remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life was the highest type of Christian manhood. He was one of the distinguished lawyers of the New Jersey bar who lives in the memories of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, and in the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. He was for many years in active practice at the bar of Jersey City, and comparatively few men endear themselves to so great an extent to their professional associates and to those with whom they come in contact in the discharge of public duties.

While practicing at Jersey City Mr. White maintained his residence at Red Bank, which was the place of his nativity. He was there born July

13, 1844, his parents being Isaac P. and Adaline (Simmons) White. The family name is of English origin, but through many years has been interwoven with the history of New Jersey. The great-great-grandfather and the great-grandfather of our subject both bore the name of Thomas White and were well known and prosperous farmers in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county. Esek White, the grandfather, acquired a good education in New York City and there engaged in business, in addition to conducting the home farm in Monmouth county. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and in religious faith was a Quaker or Friend. He married Miss Ann Bessonnet, a member of a prominent French family, and by this marriage there were born four children: Henry B., Esek T., Isaac P. and Caroline.

Isaac P. White, the father of our subject, was born in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, April 7, 1804, and died at Jersey City, January 27, 1876. In early life he was employed for some time as a clerk in the store of Corlies & Allen at Shrewsbury, and subsequently removed to Brooklyn, where he became one of the organizers of the firm of Lippincott & White, carrying on a wholesale grocery business. On withdrawing from that enterprise, he became a member of the firm of Wooley & White, lumber dealers of Red Bank, establishing the first lumber yard in this portion of New Jersey. The enterprise proved profitable from the beginning and they built up a large trade. In 1873 Mr. White removed to Jersey City, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was in his seventy-second year. His political support in early life was given the Whig party, and later he joined the Republican party, of which he was a staunch advocate, taking an active interest in politics and other public matters. He was reared in the faith of the society of Friends, but as his wife was a Presbyterian he attended that church and aided to establish the church of that denomination at Red Bank. He was an ensign or third lieutenant in the New York militia for many years, and his commission is still in possession of the family of his son. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as one of its valued members. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adaline Simmons, was a daughter of Abraham Simmons and was born at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, August 26, 1817, her death occurring at Red Bank, May 7, 1884. They had three children: Henry S.; Theodore S., who died July 28, 1865; and James S., who died April 14, 1860.

In taking up the personal history of Henry Simmons White, we present to our readers the life record of one whose career forms an integral part of the annals of this portion of the state. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and under private tutors at home prepared for college. Subsequently he pursued a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and was graduated in 1864, but did not immediately receive his diploma, as he had not reached the required age of twenty-one years. After his graduation he was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army during the last year of the Civil war and retained that position until honorably discharged in July, 1865.

hostilities having ceased. Returning to the north he spent some time in the Women's hospital and in the old New York hospital of New York city, and in the spring of 1860 obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his native city he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and remained for about two years there, but in 1868 returned to New York and entered the law department of Columbia College, for he had decided that the field of jurisprudence would offer him broader opportunities, and that the profession would be more congenial than that of medicine. He had previously read law in the office of William Allen Lewis, of Jersey City, and in 1870 he was graduated from Columbia and the same year was admitted to the New York bar. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey and as counselor at law in November, 1875. On the 1st of February, 1873, in partnership with John Blair, he opened an office in Jersey City and the firm continued practice until February, 1878, when the partnership was dissolved, owing to Mr. Blair's appointment as a member of the judiciary. Mr. White then engaged in practice alone and soon gained a large clientele. Between 1884 and 1890 he also had an office in New York City. He was retained as counsel or advocate in connection with many important litigated interests.

One of the most notable of these was the suit between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Hudson River Tunnel Railway Company. Mr. White represented the latter company, which had organized to the purpose of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson river, between New York and Jersey City. The former company held, that according to the provisions of the general railroad law no company could be legally organized for the construction of such a tunnel, and further that they could exercise no right of eminent domain. After a hard fight and long and tedious litigation, lasting several years and passing through the court of appeals and lastly the United States court, Mr. White's clients receiving the decision of each, the work of constructing the tunnel was allowed to proceed, but after two thousand feet had been constructed, financial difficulties forced a suspension of the work, and the project, though a bold and novel one, yet entirely practicable, was never completed. Subsequently the property was sold to a syndicate of English capitalists, Mr. White being continued by them as counsel for the company.

While he gained a position as an eminent jurist it was probably in his home life that the strongest characteristics of Mr. White showed forth. He was companionable, genial, and thoroughly devoted to his family, and held friendship inviolable. In 1878 he married Miss Annie H. McLean, a daughter of ex Judge A. C. McLean, of Freehold, and they had one daughter, Margaretta. Socially Mr. White was connected with the Masonic lodge of Red Bank and was a prominent representative of Arrow-smith Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of which he served as commander and was commander of the department of New Jersey in 1895 and 1896. He was deeply interested in the order and was widely known among the wearers of the Blue in the state. In 1884 he took up his abode in Red Bank, where he had previously built a fine residence, and from that time forward was

an active factor in promoting those interests which were for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. The private school on Leroy place, known as the Shrewsbury Academy, was owned by him. It was intended that a stock company should build this, and it was begun with this understanding, but the project fell through and the work was then carried forward to completion through the unaided efforts of Mr. White, who was ever a firm friend of the cause of education. The only club to which he ever belonged was the Union League Club, of Jersey City, but he and his wife were prominently connected with the Presbyterian church of Red Bank. For many years he served as a member and president of its board of trustees.

In politics he was a stalwart Republican from the time he attained his majority. He labored for the interests of Lincoln in the campaigns of 1860 and 1864, even though he had not attained the right of franchise, and from that time until his death never failed to give his support to the leading candidates of the party in whose principles he so firmly believed. In 1878 he was appointed collector of the port of Jersey City, which position he occupied for four years, and in 1890 he was appointed United States district attorney and administered the affairs of that office with vigor and ability until August, 1894, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. In addition to his manifold public and private interests already mentioned, he was a director of the Hudson County National Bank, vice-president of the Navesink National Bank of Red Bank, and president of the Red Bank Board of Trade during the period of its existence.

Henry Simmons White passed away September 30, 1901, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever, and thus ended a most upright and useful career. Politically and professionally his name was a synonym for uncompromising integrity. In his private and social life he manifested the same engaging qualities which made him popular in public circles. Charitable and kindly, he gave liberally of his time and means, yet always unostentatiously, to those whom he could aid in period of distress or need. He is held in grateful remembrance by many, while his friends and family cherish his spotless record as a priceless heritage.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, a son of Lewis E. and Sarah (Gouldenough) Johnson, was born in Howell township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, September 8, 1845, the former of English and the latter of Scotch extraction, but his progenitors have resided in New Jersey for several generations. His father was a farmer, and the boyhood days of our subject were passed upon the parental farm. After attending the common schools he entered the Freehold Institute, from which he entered Columbia College, where he studied the higher branches for two years. Having determined to make the study and practice of medicine his life work he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, in which he was

graduated in 1807, and in that year he began practice at Farmingdale, but two years later moved to Long Branch, where he resided for seven years. In 1870 he located at Asbury Park, where his abilities were soon recognized, and for more than a third of a century Dr. Johnson has practiced his profession in Monmouth county and for more than twenty-five years has resided in Asbury Park. Of him it can be stated that no physician on the New Jersey coast stands higher in his profession or controls a larger practice.

Dr. Johnson has displayed business ability outside of his profession. He early foresaw that the values of coast real estate would increase in value from year to year, and he invested some money in property. He purchased a large tract of land adjoining Asbury Park and located along the north shore of Deal lake. He thereon laid out the town of Lock Harbor and still owns a large portion of the town site. He has been interested in the First National Bank of Asbury Park for a number of years and at present is its vice-president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having passed through the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and is also a member of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was married in 1870, at Long Branch, New Jersey, to Mary Throckmorton, and they are the parents of three children,—William T., Emma L. and Louis E.

OLIN L. JENKINS, M. D.

In tracing the career of the successful physician it is usually found that he possesses certain marked characteristics in addition to having a thorough knowledge of the healing art and good financial ability. There must be a ready sympathy and a power of entering into the feelings of others, united to that self-poise and conscious strength which naturally emanate from a strong self-reliant nature. Dr. Jenkins is fortunate in being gifted with many of the qualities of the successful physician, and his cheery, helpful optimism is a source of hope and comfort in many a home shadowed by sickness and suffering. For thirteen years he has practiced continuously in Plainfield, and his prominence as a citizen outside from his professional distinction is shown by the fact that he has been honored by election to the office of mayor, in which capacity he is now serving.

The Doctor was born in this city, April 23, 1852, a son of Joseph B. and Sarah Ann Jenkins, both of whom were natives of Columbia county, New York, where they resided until 1843, when they took up their abode in Plainfield. The father died in 1860, the mother in 1877. At the usual age the son, Olin L., entered the public schools, and when he had largely mastered the instruction given in his native city in the public school course, he became matriculated in a seminary in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1872. With a broad general and literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he began preparation for the practice of medicine as

a student in the Homeopathic Medical College, of New York City, entering the institution in 1872 and receiving his degree therefrom in 1876.

In Danielson, Connecticut, the Doctor first established an office and put to practical test the theoretical knowledge acquired in school. For twelve years he engaged in practice there, and then in 1888 returned to his native city, fortified by broad experience and wide learning for the work which he had chosen as a life vocation. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Plainfield Medical Society, and through this means, as well as by reading and personal research, he keeps in touch with the progress that is continually being made in the practice of medicine and surgery.

In 1881 occurred the marriage of the Doctor and Miss Rhoda Hallock, of Plainfield, and their attractive home at No. 216 East First street is the center of a cultured society circle. He is identified with several fraternal organizations, including the Masome Lodge and the Mystic Shrine, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, and the Knights of Pythias. In his political affiliations the Doctor is a Republican, and keeping well informed on the issues of the day supports his position by intelligent argument. He has served as a member of the board of education and has been a capable member of the Plainfield common council, while in November, 1900, he was elected mayor of the city and is now filling the office. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, and his labors in behalf of the city have been helpful and commendable. His sterling worth as a man, a physician, and a public officer is widely acknowledged and makes him well worthy a place among the representative men of the Jersey coast.

ELLIS BARRON FREEMAN.

No man is better or more favorably known in Woodbridge, New Jersey, than Ellis B. Freeman, who was born in that town, March 7, 1839, the son of Dr. Ellis Barron and Martha (Edgar) Freeman. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Samuel and Susan (Alston) Edgar. His father for forty years was a medical practitioner of Woodbridge, residing on Railway avenue, in the same house in which his son now lives. He was one of the foremost men of the town during his life, and represented the people for three years in the state legislature, besides filling other important positions of trust. For some time he was superintendent of public schools, and chosen freeholder for many years. His six children were as follows: Samuel E., a doctor, who lives at Edgar Station; Ellis B.; Phoebe Barron; Martha Edgar, wife of John Anderson, of Elizabeth, and has three children; Susan; and Lydia, wife of J. H. T. Martin, of Woodbridge, who have three children living and one dead. Dr. Ellis B. Freeman died in February, 1877.

The grandfather of Ellis B. Freeman was Jonathan, whose wife was Phoebe Barron, the daughter of Ellis and Sarah (Stone) Barron. They reared ten children. He was twice married, first to Margaret Bloodgood on December 27, 1786; she was born in 1704, and died December 11, 1805; her children were: Mary, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah, Aaron, Isaac, Lydia, Jonathan and William. His second wife was Phoebe Barron, to whom he was married August 27, 1806; she was born July 23, 1707, and died October 7, 1847. Dr. Ellis B. Freeman, the father of subject, was the only issue of this marriage. Jonathan Freeman did good service during the Revolutionary war as a member of a troop of the light horse. By occupation he was a carpenter and builder, and in the year 1803 built the old Presbyterian church which still stands in Woodbridge.

The father of Jonathan and great grandfather of Ellis Barron Freeman, Isaac Freeman, was born May 25, 1715, and married Sarah Tappen, November 25, 1742; she was born November 15, 1719. Their children were: Abram, Elizabeth, Ashbil, Isaac, William, Mary and Finnis (twins), Sarah, Hannah, Ashbil, William and Henry (also twins), Jonathan. Isaac Freeman was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bonne) Freeman, the last mentioned having been married on May 16, 1695. Their children were as follows: Ann, Elizabeth, John, Jonathan, Mary, Sarah, Rachael, Samuel, Joseph, Hannah, Benjamin, Isaac, Henry and James.

The Freeman family originally owned an extensive tract of land in Woodbridge. The early life of Ellis Barron Freeman, whose family history this sketch chronicles, was passed in Woodbridge, where he received his education in the village school. For many years he was engaged in the retail drug business in his native town, but is now retired from mercantile pursuits, and lives upon the old farm. He is a follower of the Republican principles, his family for generations having been old-line Whigs and Republicans. He is one of the trustees of the Barron library, he is also a true member of the Presbyterian church, and serves in the capacity of parish clerk.

DR. WARREN WILLIAMS PALMER.

The name of Dr. Warren W. Palmer is still well remembered by the citizens of Keansburg, New Jersey. The Doctor was a native of Oswego county, New York, where his father was a well-known and well-to-do farmer. The mother of Dr. Palmer was a native of Connecticut. The Doctor received his education at the Fulton Seminary, New York. The medical profession strongly appealing to the inclination of young Palmer, his studies along this line were taken up at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of '55. Immediately after receiving his diploma, he entered into practice in Keansburg. His peculiar adaptability to his chosen profession made his success a certainty, and it was not long before he had built up an extensive practice. So abundantly were his labors rewarded that he was enabled to retire from active business



W. W. Palmer.

several years before his death. His death was prematurely occasioned by a railroad accident, which occurred at the main crossing in Keansburg, October 27, 1896, and he was buried on the forty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. The unhappy circumstance took another life besides his own, as the Doctor was accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss Frances Palmer, and they were both instantly killed by a passing train.

He was married on October 30, 1851, to Weltha A. Mason. She was born November 13, 1836, a daughter of William and Melvina (Willis) Mason. Her father was a native of Raritan township, where he was born May 3, 1794, in the same house where Mrs. Palmer now resides, which was erected by her great-grandfather nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. Mrs. Palmer now represents the fourth generation of the Mason family who have lived upon the old farm she now calls her home. Her mother was born January 9, 1800, in Connecticut, and her father was a sea captain.

Dr. and Mrs. Palmer have five children, who arrived at maturity, and are as follows: William H., born November 7, 1852, combining as a means of livelihood farming and teaching; Warren B., born December 21, 1857, who was educated at the Pennington Seminary, and took up the study of medicine with his father, graduating from the Albany Medical College, and is now in the full enjoyment of a lucrative practice in the city of Brooklyn, New York; Anna W., born July 3, 1860, now the wife of John E. Gilerson, a farmer of Raritan township; for several years he was engaged in the lumber trade with his father, then followed a mercantile life, and finally settled upon a farm; Charles A., born November 22, 1872, who was educated at the Keyport high school, and received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1895; he received preliminary instruction in the medical profession from his father, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1896; he immediately became a practitioner at Farmingdale, New Jersey, where he has been very successful; S. Deborah, born December 30, 1875, now the wife of Hon. Aaron E. Johnston, an eminent attorney and councillor at law, and an ex-member of the state legislature.

Dr. Palmer was active in his interest in behalf of the Democratic party, although he refused to accept public office; this, no doubt, was due to the demands made upon him as a professional man. He never neglected those depending upon him for professional services, and he could not be diverted from what he conceived to be his duty by any desire for public distinction. The Doctor was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Keansburg from 1866, at which date he built the church and assumed the sole responsibility of its construction and finances; during the latter years of his life he acted as class leader, and was interested in the various departments of church activity. He was formerly a member of the Dutch Reformed church of Middletown, although prevented from attending same by the inconvenient distance of its location. In all respects Dr. Palmer led an exemplary life. He was one

whom it was a pleasure to know, and an honor to share his friendship. His memory is held in high esteem by those who survive him.

A brother of Dr. Palmer is also a medical practitioner, namely, Dr. Andrew L. Palmer, of Brooklyn, who has a son also a physician. Another brother of the Doctor was George W. Palmer, deceased, who practiced medicine in Brooklyn, surviving whom is a son, also a doctor. A third brother was Professor Joseph H. Palmer, for many years an instructor in languages and higher mathematics in schools and colleges of New York City. Thus it is shown that the family of the Doctor is one of intellectuality as well as men of high moral standing.

GEORGE FREDERICK KROEHL.

George Frederick Kroehl, president of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, was born in New York City, October 7, 1848, son of Henry and Cornelia R. (Turtler) Kroehl. He is of German-Scotch extraction, paternally German, and maternally Scotch. His paternal grandfather, Jacob, was born at Memel, East Prussia. His father, Henry Kroehl, also born there May 9, 1818, attended the German government schools, removed to Berlin, where he served as junior clerk in a banking house until his twentieth year, and in 1838 came to this country. His first employment in New York City was in an extensive bristle importing establishment, where he remained eleven years. In 1849 he started in business on his own account, from 1860-1865 formed the partnership of Huesman & Company, but afterwards continued alone until his death, December 5, 1890. As an importer under the name of Henry Kroehl, he amassed a fortune. In 1880 he made Asbury Park his permanent residence and was deeply interested in the development and growth of the town in the early days. His two children were George F., and Agnes, now Mrs. August L. Sieghortner, of New Orleans. Mr. Kroehl's maternal ancestors came to America before the Revolutionary war—his great-grandfather Turtler having participated in the struggle for independence.

George F. Kroehl was educated in the celebrated public school No. 35 of New York, of which Thomas Hunter was principal. In his fifteenth year he entered the banking house of Northrup & Chick, remaining there as clerk for two years. He then entered his father's office, rose to the position of financial manager, and in 1875 was admitted to partnership. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the business, which he carries on without change of name. Mr. Kroehl early developed business ability, which now has ample scope in a busy and prosperous career. He is largely interested in real estate in and about Asbury Park and has been conspicuously active in the development of all town enterprises. He is a shareholder in the First National Bank of Asbury Park, has been a director since 1880, and its president since 1890. He is a director of the Monmouth Trust Company, of the Atlantic Coast Railway Company, and is



George F Kivchel

interested in several building and loan associations. He has served many years as a borough commissioner, is a Republican but not a politician, and is a warden of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. He takes a deep interest in municipal matters and is recognized as among the most progressive and popular citizens of Asbury Park. He is a member of the Monmouth Club of Asbury Park, and of the Deal Golf Club.

In September, 1871, he was married to Sarah L. Gahagan, of New York City, who died September 7, 1892. They had five children: Mary S., Percival, Cornelia R., Howard and George F. He was married a second time April 8, 1896, to Miss Jane Crawford, of Franklin, Pennsylvania. The children by this marriage are William, Frederick and Jesse McCalmont.

Mrs. Kroehl's father, William R. Crawford, occupies a high position in the community in which he resides. He has served his fellow citizens as their representative in the state senate and has been prominent in business and politics. He was a pioneer oil producer and drilled the original Big Indian well, the first of the large oil wells tapped in America.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

William Howard, a useful and influential citizen of Rahway, New Jersey, who has occupied various important public positions, and made an honorable record as a soldier during the Civil war, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1846. His parents were Horatio N. and Cornelia (Finley) Howard. The father was from an old family of Vermont. He removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he carried on a successful business as a furrier. In 1852 he removed to a farm where is now North Plainfield, in Somerset county, New Jersey, where his wife died in 1856, and he in 1871. They were the parents of seven children.

William Howard was reared on a farm near North Plainfield, and he received his instruction in the schools in that village. The opening of the Civil war appealed to his patriotic feeling, and at once put an end to his education and postponed his entrance upon the active duties of civil life. In 1864, when he was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, which became a part of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. His going to the field was at the crucial point of the great conflict, and the beginning of his army service was almost coincident with the coming of General Grant from the west, and he fought under that great captain until peace was restored. His regiment was first sent to City Point, Virginia, and the first engagement in which he participated was that at Poplar Grove church. He took part in the protracted siege of Petersburg, and in all those memorable operations which compelled the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The war having ended, Mr. Howard engaged again in farming, and was so occupied until 1866. In that year he removed to Rahway and gave his

attention to the conduct of a grocery store. He was successful from the outset, and he eventually placed his establishment among the leading business enterprises of the city; and it is yet in existence, under the management of his son, Guy Howard, now one of the most capable merchants of the place.

While Mr. Howard has none of the ambition or the instincts of the ordinary office-seeker, he has been frequently called to positions of honor and trust. In 1884 he was chosen a member of the Union county board of freeholders. By successive re-elections his term of service continued for ten years, during which time he was chairman of the finance committee and for a number of years chairman of the public building committee of that body. In 1894 he resigned his position in order to enter upon the duties of the office of county clerk, to which he was that year elected, and in which he has continued to serve to the present time; he was the first Republican elected to that office in Union county, and by a majority of sixteen hundred. He has also served for five years as a member of the common council of Rahway, and he has occupied other minor positions. He is now president of the Rahway National Bank and was one of its organizers. To all public duties he has given a high degree of business ability, and scrupulous fidelity to the trusts committed to him. He holds a position of acknowledged leadership in Republican councils, and he has been for a number of years chairman of the city executive committee of his party. With his wife, he is connected with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Howard was married in 1872 to Miss Nannie Merrick, an amiable and cultured lady, daughter of David P. Merrick. Mr. Merrick, now deceased, was an old and influential resident of Rahway, and a successful merchant. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard have been seven children, of whom four are deceased. Those living are Guy, Charles and Raymond Howard.

LEONARD DANIEL ROBERTS.

The subject of our sketch is the son of William L. and Susan E. (Dexter) Roberts, and was born in New York City, February 10, 1854. His father was a native of Matawan township, and was born in the year 1810; he was for many years a clerk in New York City, and afterward engaged in the milk business, but finally returned to his old home, and spent his declining years in cultivating the soil; he died on June 28, 1886. Our subject's mother was a native of West Chester, New York, and was born in the year 1826, and died in November, 1895. They were both active and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Three sons and three daughters were born to them. Elmer, wife of E. S. Weeden, a former located near English-town, New Jersey; John M., now occupying the old homestead in Matawan township, and a successful agriculturist; William L., a farmer of Matawan; Susan, wife of Samuel J.



L. D. Roberts

Bernett, a miller of Tinton Falls; our subject; and Ophelia, wife of Frank Delbins, a manufacturer doing business at Red Bank, New Jersey.

Leonard D. Roberts, our subject, is extensively engaged in farming at Raritan, Keyport post office, has an exceptionally fine farm, upon which he raises garden truck of every description, and also is a successful grower of fruit. About fifteen acres of land are devoted to fruit trees bearing apples, pears and peaches, while a considerable portion is set aside for the cultivation of berries. Ten acres are used for asparagus growing. One of his specialties is the growing of plants for other farmers. He has enclosed about one-half an acre in glass and an other half is fitted up with one large hot house; during the winter season great beds of lettuce are grown, which is sent to the New York market. Cucumbers also are given considerable thought and attention, for which he finds a ready sale. From all sources he realized on his sales for the season of 1900 the sum of six thousand dollars, which, when taking the amount of land cultivated into consideration, is an excellent showing.

Mr. Roberts was married on March 1, 1874, to Miss Rebecca Brown, who was born in the year 1853, and died December 31, 1884. Two children were the result of their union: George P., born March 22, 1875, interested in farming at home; Dora, born July 4, 1880, who was educated and graduated from the high school at Keyport, and also from the normal school at Trenton and is now employed as a teacher.

Mr. Roberts is a well known Democrat, has held several political positions, and in the fall of 1900 accepted the candidacy of the state legislature, and although he met with defeat, this is not significant of his unpopularity, for in reality he is held in high esteem by both leading parties, and is ever looked upon as one of the most enterprising and eminently successful men in his vicinity.

Our subject's grandfather, Matthew Roberts, married Miss La Queer, of a noted family of early settlers in this section. Her father was a prominent soldier in the war of the Revolution. Thus Mr. Roberts can trace his ancestry back to a long line of sturdy and daring men, ready to range themselves on the side of right and justice, and to maintain their position at whatever cost.

JOHN CARR.

Of the younger men of Raritan township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, who have been conspicuously successful in their private business enterprises, and especially valuable to the community through efficient public service, there is none who is more widely and favorably known than the gentleman whose name is the caption of this review. John Carr was born in the township where he still resides, December 24, 1861, and is a son of Adam and Eliza (Golden) Carr, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Mrs. Eliza (Golden) Carr is a daughter of the late Charles Golden, who came from England and

located in Holmdel township, where he was a prominent and successful farmer. Adam Carr was also a leading agriculturist of Raritan township, where he has been living in retirement from active business pursuits since 1802.

John Carr received his initial schooling at Keansburg and this was supplemented by two years' attendance at Holmes' Academy. He was thereafter associated, until 1883, with his father in the cultivation of the latter's farm, and in the year last named leased a farm in Holmdel township, which he cultivated successfully for two years. In 1885 he purchased a tract of one hundred and four acres, upon which he erected a commodious dwelling house and other substantial structures, and where he still resides. The land in question is contiguous to the property of the National Fireproofing Company at Lorillard, in Raritan township. Mr. Carr's farming interests are in large measure attended to by employes, while his personal attention has been necessarily devoted to contract work of various kinds, in the building of bridges, road construction, etc., and the fulfillment of the duties of the offices which he has been called upon to fill. Since attaining his majority Mr. Carr has been most active in his identification with the interests of the Democratic party, in whose local councils he obtained early recognition for personal integrity and usefulness. He served with marked ability as chairman of the township executive committee for eight years and was a valuable member for some years of the county executive committee. He has served as delegate to every gubernatorial convention, save one, since the beginning of his active political connection. His first office was that of road overseer, 1887-8, and his next that of school trustee for a period of three years under the old law. In 1802 Mr. Carr was elected chosen freeholder for Raritan township, an office to which he was re-elected for three additional successive terms. In May, 1900, Mr. Carr was candidate for collector of Monmouth county before the board of freeholders, and then suffered his only defeat by the narrow margin of one vote. He is a member of Cesarea Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., and Delta Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; of the Royal Arcanum; and I. O. R. M.; and has held all of the chairs, is past chancellor and has been twice past deputy grand of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Carr was married March 21, 1804, to Hattie R., daughter of Mrs. Eliza J. McConnell, of Brooklyn, New York.

JOSEPH BALL WALKER.

The life of this useful and prominent citizen of Atlantic county, New Jersey, whose name heads this review, was such as affords lessons in integrity, perseverance, and enterprise. Mr. Walker was a self-made man in the best and truest sense of that much abused term.

Joseph Ball Walker was born at Monroe Forge, Atlantic county, New Jersey, May 15, 1828, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, while serving his second term as warden of the New Jersey state prison. Thus died at the



J. B. MacFar

early age of forty years one who deserves from the hands of posterity the acknowledgement that as a man and a good citizen he was unsurpassed. He was a broad-minded man of deep sympathies, who had close to his heart the welfare of all classes of his fellow citizens, and his removal from earth in the prime of life, and in the midst of a career of usefulness and promise was deeply regretted by a large circle of warm friends throughout the entire state without regard to political affiliations. Mr. Walker was a son of Lewis M. Walker, who married a daughter of Nathan Pennington, who settled in Atlantic county from Essex county at an early date.

Lewis M. Walker was a native of Pennsylvania and descended from a long line of ancestors. He settled at what is known as Menoie Forge and engaged in the manufacturing of iron, and was the owner of a large landed property of seven or nine thousand acres. He served as a member of the New Jersey legislature between 1840 and 1850.

Joseph Ball Walker was not only a successful business man but attained prominence in a political way and served his fellow citizens of Atlantic county ably in the rather exacting office of county clerk and for one term filled the office of warden of the New Jersey state prison from 1862 until 1865, and was reappointed in 1868.

Mr. Walker was married at Eatontown, Monmouth county, January 18, 1851, to Mary Drummond, a native of New Jersey, who survives him and is living at Freehold. Joseph Ball Walker and Mary (Drummond) Walker had three children. Their daughter Charlotte, born December 10, 1851, died August 20, 1889. Their son Lewis M., born June 10, 1855, died May 10, 1878. Their daughter Katie, born September 17, 1860, died May 5, 1865.

JOHN J. ELY.

John J. Ely is an honored member of the bar of Monmouth county, having won success in a profession where advancement cannot be gained through influence, inheritance or purchase. He began life with a definite purpose in view, worked faithfully, honestly and with a will for its accomplishment, and now enjoys a reputation that is by no means limited by the confines of the city in which he makes his home. A man of progressive ideas, fine attainments, high-minded, who has made the most of his opportunities in life, Mr. Ely has risen to a foremost place among the representatives of the legal fraternity on the Jersey coast.

He comes of a family of long and honorable connection with the history of America. There were three distinct settlements made by Elys in the United States in the seventeenth century, the first by Nathaniel Ely, who located in Massachusetts in 1635, near the present city of Springfield; the second by Richard Ely on the banks of the Connecticut river, near Lynn in 1660; and the third by Joshua Ely, at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1685. The last named was the father of John Ely, who was born in this country in 1685, and had a son, John Ely, born October 1, 1707. It was

he who purchased in Monmouth county an extensive tract of land, upon which he beared his seven sons, of whom Joshua Ely, the sixth in order of birth, was born June 2, 1740. He resided upon a farm now included in both Monmouth and Mercer counties, and married Ann Chamberlain, by whom he had four children, John L.; Joseph; Rebecca, who married Mathew Rue; and Phoebe, who married John McKnight.

The first named, John J. Ely, was born April 7, 1778, and died January 10, 1852. For several years he engaged in farming in Freehold township, but subsequently removed to Holmdel township, where he remained until his death. He was very prominent in public affairs, was a leader in the ranks of the Whig party, was twice elected sheriff of Monmouth county and in 1822 represented his district in the state legislature. In religious belief he was a Baptist, firm in the faith of the church, and everywhere he was known as a man of pronounced integrity and elevated moral character. He married Aelsah Mount, a daughter of William Mount, and unto them were born the following named: Ann, born in 1801; Joshua, in 1804; William M., in 1806; Rebecca M., in 1808; William M., in 1810; Horatio, March 20, 1812; Joseph, in 1814; John W., in 1818; Henry D., in 1820; Thomas C., in 1822; and Adaline, in 1825. Of this family Joseph Ely was for a number of years a member of the Monmouth county board of freeholders and was township collector of Manalapan. He was also one of the organizers and the president of the Freehold Manalapan Turnpike and the Manalapan Patters Corner Company.

Horatio Ely, the father of our subject, was born March 26, 1812, and was a farmer by occupation, but being a man of resourceful business ability, his efforts were not confined to one line, and in many respects his labors largely benefited the community, as well as contributed to his own prosperity. For many years he was a director of the Freehold National Bank and was one of the founders and trustees during his life of the Peckie Institute at Hightstown, Mercer county. For one term he filled the office of sheriff of Monmouth county and throughout his entire life he was deeply interested in whatever pertained to the welfare of his community. He was one of the original promoters of the railroad built between Freehold and Keyport, and thus in many ways he left the impress of his individuality upon the advancement and improvement of the county. Of the Freehold Baptist church he was a leading member and served as deacon and trustee, while to the support of the church he contributed with generous hand. On the 3d of December, 1834, he married Miss Helena Coover, who was born in Monmouth county March 25, 1814, a daughter of William F. Coover. The living children of Horatio and Helena Ely are John J., of this review; Helen, wife of Judge Luther R. Smith, of Washington, D. C.; William F., who lives on the old homestead in Freehold township; and Charles H., secretary and treasurer of the Federal Trust Company, Newark, New Jersey. The father died September 10, 1886, and the mother departed this life February 16, 1862.

Raised under the parental roof amid the refining influences of a good home, John J. Ely, of this review pursued his preliminary education in



Harry Wootton

the public school and attended Colgate University of New York. He afterward matriculated in Brown University, of Rhode Island, and was graduated in that institution with the class of 1861. Determining to make the practice of law his life work he studied for the bar under the direction of Judge Belle and was graduated in the Albany Law School with the class of 1864. He then came to Freehold and entered into partnership with Charles Height, then member of congress from the district. After four years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Ely has since been alone. He is well versed in all departments of jurisprudence, but is making a speciality of orphan's court and chancery law, in which he has handled some important litigation, having a large and distinctively representative clientele, which is an indication of his superior ability.

On the 17th of October, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ely and Miss Hannah Applegate, a daughter of James and Dena (Dey) Applegate, of Middlesex county. She was born February 6, 1845, and their only child, Dena May Ely, was born September 17, 1867. Throughout his entire life a resident of this part of the state, Mr. Ely is widely and favorably known. His professional career has resulted successfully, and in social circles his genuine worth has gained him high regard.

HARRY WOOTTON.

Harry Wootton, a prominent lawyer and leading real estate man of Atlantic City, New Jersey, is a son of the late Henry and Anne J. (Eldredge) Wootton. His paternal grandfather was the late Jonah Wootton and his maternal grandfather was the late Lemuel Eldredge, both of whom were prominently identified with the public affairs of Atlantic City since its early days and contributed materially to the growth and advancement of the town.

After receiving his preliminary education in the schools of his native place, Harry Wootton attended the Atlantic City high school, in which he graduated with the class of 1886. His study of law was under the preceptorship of Hon. Joseph Thompson, afterward he entered Columbia College, and in 1892 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the New York Law School. He was admitted to the state bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1892, as counsellor in February, 1896, and has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Atlantic City, where he has gathered about himself an appreciative and influential clientele. He has been active in his identification with the Republican party, and was nominated and elected in November, 1901, as alderman of this city; in June, 1902, was appointed by the city council to the office which he now holds, that of city solicitor. He is a member of many fraternal, benevolent, and social societies of Atlantic City, being connected with Trinity Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M.; Trinity Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M.; Excelsior Consistory of Camden, New Jersey; Lulu Temple, Knights of the Mystic Shrine

of Philadelphia; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Pequot Tribe, No. 47, I. O. R. M.; and Star Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Atlantic City, has been secretary for the county committee since attaining his majority, and is a member and director of the Atlantic Club, secretary and director of the Atlantic City Yacht Club and director of the Atlantic City Safe Deposit Company.

His marriage to Mary Marshall Down, daughter of L. A. Down, ex-county clerk of Atlantic county, was solemnized in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Wootton have a son, Harry. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

CORLIES WOOLLEY THOMPSON.

To preserve the record and perpetuate the memory of men who have rendered significant public service in their day and generation, is essentially the mission of the biographical portion of this work. To the gentleman whose name forms the caption of these memoirs, and whose portrait illustrates them, belongs the distinction of having fathered and fostered the fire department of Red Bank, an institution that has been operative many times in its community in the saving of life and property. In addition to the beneficent connection, Colonel Thompson, as he is familiarly known, has made a valuable impress upon the community by both public service and private enterprise and it is therefore eminently fitting that his career should be outlined for this publication. Corlies Woolley Thompson was born at Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, March 26, 1839. He is a son of the late Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Hurley) Thompson, natives of New Jersey, and descendants of early settlers of that state. The late Samuel W. Thompson, for many years and up to the time of his decease in 1850, carried on a profitable undertaking business at Red Bank, where he was the pioneer of that industry. Politically he was a stalwart old time Whig, and his religious affiliations were with the Baptist church. He was one of the progressive men of his period, and was generally recognized as one of Red Bank's valuable citizens. His son, C. W. Thompson, received such education as was afforded by the subscription schools of that day, and at the age of sixteen entered upon the activities of life by becoming apprenticed to learn the bricklayers' and plasterers' trade in Brooklyn, New York. Duly becoming a master mechanic, he subsequently embarked in business as a contractor for plastering and brick laying. In this connection he built many of the bridges of Monmouth county, erected the John A. Bergen building (destroyed by fire), First National Bank building and other of the principal edifices of Red Bank. During the period of his building operations Mr. Thompson entered upon his present business of monument building. Incidentally Colonel Thompson has also been engaged on an extensive scale in the business of grading lawns and the general laying out of large estates, notably those of Cornelius N. Bliss and



O. H. Thompson

Mr. D. C. Borden at Oceanic, and Dr. Kinney's Tower Hill estate, now the property of Mr. Andrew Freedman, of New York City. Politically Colonel Thompson has been identified since its foundation with the Republican party, in the interests of which he has ever since been actively identified. He has been the recipient of numerous public trusts, and the duties of these positions he has fulfilled with integrity and ability. Primarily he was town committeeman, next an overseer of the poor; following this he was elected to the office of chosen freeholder, to which he was returned for six successive terms. During his especially active political career, Colonel Thompson served as delegate to numerous conventions and as campaign committeeman for his township and county. As has been suggested in the opening paragraph of this article, Colonel Thompson was especially active in his advocacy of the formation of a fire department at Red Bank; and to such good effect did he urge this necessity, that a meeting of citizens, over which he presided, was held, at which the Navesink Hook and Ladder Company was formed, Colonel Thompson being enrolled as its first member. He has been continuously, and is still (1902) in active membership therewith. He was for seven years treasurer of the company and chief engineer at frequent intervals.

Colonel Thompson married, December 20, 1861, Mary, daughter of the late Asher McQueen, a prominent agriculturist of Monmouth. Of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, five survive, viz: Frank, Frederick, Etta, Grace and Ada. The last named is the wife of John W. Stout, of Red Bank. The deceased child was Corlies W. Thompson, Jr. Frederick Thompson married Hettie, daughter of Caleb Patterson, of Red Bank; they have one child, Corlies W. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson and family reside at 106 Monmouth street and attend the Baptist church of Red Bank.

JUDGE EDGAR FREEMAN.

Among the prominent residents of "ye old Woodbridge towne" in the years gone by was Judge Edgar Freeman. He was a descendant of Revolutionary stock, and from his forefather inherited the patriotism and those qualities which constitute a hero and which so distinguished him in the service of his country while he was yet in the early years of his manhood. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman prior to the inauguration of the war of 1812. After being captured and held for a time as prisoner of war, he was exchanged and was soon ordered to participate in the battles on the lakes. He distinguished himself in the naval service until the close of the war and was then promoted to sailing master on the Independence, a ship of the line. Subsequently he was made lieutenant and ordered on the United States naval expedition to Turkey, securing indemnity for depredations on American commerce during the war.

On his return Mr. Freeman was ordered to accompany Commodore Reed, of the Chippewa, on a cruise in Pacific waters, but on her way out

the vessel was wrecked on one of the barren sand banks of the Bermudas. After three days of intense suffering, long without food or water, the officers and crew were saved from starvation by the heroic daring of Lieutenant Freeman, who, with four sailors—the only ones who were courageous enough to venture with him—made his way to the wreck and boarding it secured provisions and water sufficient to keep all alive until taken off the island. While attempting this daring exploit Lieutenant Freeman was dashed by a terrific breaker among the broken spars and rigging of the wreck and so severely injured that for months he remained under the surgical care of the government of Turks Island, whither he was taken by another vessel. When sufficiently recovered he returned to Washington and there received a special vote of thanks and was pensioned for life on account of his meritorious conduct in the service of his country and his heroic deeds in saving the lives of the officers and men on the ill-fated Chippewa.

On retiring from the naval service Mr. Freeman identified himself with the truest interests of the commonwealth and for three successive periods of five years each he received the appointment of county judge—a tribute to his wisdom and sound judgment not often witnessed, even in these days. For fidelity to friends, purity of manners, simplicity of life, uncorruptible integrity, patriotic interest in the welfare of his country and unswerving loyalty in her darkest hours, for participation in any enterprise for the public weal and faithfulness to every private and public trust, Judge Freeman was eminently known. He died January 23, 1872.



JOSEPH A. THROCKMORTON.

Joseph A. Throckmorton, one of the leading capitalists of Red Bank, New Jersey, was born in Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 3, 1827, the third son of Edmund Throckmorton, also a native of Monmouth county, as was his father, Joseph F. Joseph A. was educated at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and from 1842 to 1848 was engaged in the fur business in Tennessee. In 1849, having caught the gold fever, he joined the rush for the gold fields of California. He remained there until 1856, engaged in mining operations, and returning to Red Bank, embarked in the lumber business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He has risen to the position of a leading and successful capitalist of the place.

Mr. Throckmorton was one of the early stockholders of the First National Bank of Red Bank, and is also a director and president of the Second National Bank. He was director of the Red Bank and Eatontown Turnpike Company, and formerly was connected with the Leedsville and Red Bank Turnpike Company, as well as of the Middletown Turnpike Company. He is also interested as director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Shrewsbury. He has taken a deep interest in all the enterprises for the advancement of the material growth of the town, as well as



J. A. Stockmayer

in all that affects its moral well-being. An old-line Whig, he readily espoused the principles of the Republican party on its organization, and became a warm partisan in its cause. A zealous worker, he has frequently represented his party as delegate to state and county conventions, but has steadfastly declined all offers of nomination to office. A man of large means and unquestioned integrity, he is frequently sought after to hold positions as executor or guardian and to hold other positions of trust, involving large responsibility. He is identified with the Presbyterian church and contributes largely to its support.

THOMAS H. LEONARD.

Thomas H. Leonard, practical founder of the town of Atlantic Highlands, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 30, 1843. He is a son of the late Thomas and Mary Ann (Hopping) Leonard, both natives of New Jersey and descendants of colonial settlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mary A. (Hopping) Leonard had four sons, the eldest of whom, James Hopping Leonard, deceased, was a valuable member of the state legislature; Thomas H. Leonard is the immediate subject of this sketch; Edward W. Leonard is engaged in general merchandising in the old original Leonard store, which was established at what is now Leonardsville, about one hundred years ago (the original building which was occupied by the store was a part of the old homestead, and is still standing); the fourth son is J. J. Leonard, who is engaged in business as a coal merchant at Atlantic Highlands.

Thomas H. Leonard received such education as was afforded by the public schools of his native place, and was thereafter engaged up to the twenty-eighth year of his age as an assistant to his father in the conduct of the store and farming interests at Leonardville. In 1871 Mr. Leonard conceived the idea that the farming territory which now embraces Atlantic Highlands, Leonardville and Leonardo, might be developed with benefit to all concerned into town property. In that year the first step in this direction was taken by the changing of the township two-road road leading to and from Brown's landing to a fifty-foot avenue, and the locating thereupon of a coal plant. In 1872 Mr. Leonard laid out Mount avenue, the first of the thoroughfares to the hills. The panic of 1873 with its subsequent five years of business prostration put a temporary stop to progress; but in 1878-9 a four hundred-and-fifty foot freight dock was built, and the organization of the Bay View Transportation Company was accomplished, the men interested therein being Messrs. Thomas Leonard, Thomas H. Leonard, N. H. Roberts, James H. Leonard, George Davis, Richard A. Leonard and Thomas J. Roberts. The steamer Thomas Collier was put on the route between Bay View and New York, and an avenue was built, fenced and bridged from First avenue to Hooper's woods along the bluff. Bath houses were built, groves laid out, a flag pole was erected, and dis-

play advertising of Bay View excursions were placed in the New York papers. Among the first of the excursions to Bay View, and one which assisted materially in popularizing the resort, was that of the Seabright Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, Rev. Robert Emery, superintendent, and Thomas J. Emery, assistant. This was speedily followed during the season by other excursions.

On October 25, 1879, Mr. T. H. Leonard began the survey of the property of Bay View (now Atlantic Highlands), and the subdivision and sale of lots, the proceeds therefrom devoted, as per agreement, to the extension of the dock. This was the practical inception of the building of the town, which to-day contains a superficial area of four hundred and fifty acres and all of the essential structures for two thousand inhabitants, the summer population approximating four thousand.

In 1879-80 Mr. Leonard secured at New York the services of Mr. W. M. Foster and family, who took up their residence at Atlantic Highlands and occupied their time in looking after the excursion parties. He also arranged for the services of Mrs. C. R. Martin in a similar capacity, and for the latter subsequently built the Bay View Hotel. The spring of 1880 found the wharf extended to a length of fourteen hundred and fifty feet, the steamer Marion on the route, a lumber yard in operation (with the assistance of J. J. Leonard), and the Bay View Hotel opened and attaining a paying patronage. In this year also Foster's pavilion (for excursionists) was erected, a residence was built on Third avenue by Edward T. Burdge, and another by J. J. Leonard on First avenue, mail delivery and telegraph offices were established, an icehouse and livery stable were located, and train service for Atlantic Highlands was obtainable at Middletown. The following year (1881) brought the Camp Meeting Association, Rev. James E. Lane, D. D., president, and Somers T. Champion, secretary, to Foster's pavilion, a number of houses were built and advertising was more extensively employed.

Mr. Leonard has been actively identified with every interest that has served to the advancement and development of this community, being one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Bay View Transportation Company, Atlantic Highlands Camp Meeting Association, the Atlantic Highlands Building and Loan Association, the Citizens' Association (organized for general business purposes and whose most important work was the causing of the construction of the railroad to Hopping Station—for six years the only railroad outlet from Atlantic Highlands to New York, via Red Bank). Mr. Leonard was an early member of the Atlantic Highlands National Bank, has been a member of its board of directors since 1892, and has been its president since 1893. The first president of this bank was Mr. Chrimyonce Holmes (now deceased), who was succeeded by C. L. Duvalye, who was in turn succeeded for a few months until his decease by Mr. Chrimyonce Holmes, when Mr. Leonard was elected and has served continuously since.

Mr. Leonard has been a life-long member of the Baptist church, and was largely instrumental in establishing the first congregation of that



Edmund Prescott Morton

denomination at Atlantic Highlands. This was an outgrowth of the church at Navesink, and of the Atlantic Highlands church Mr. Leonard was deacon. In the course of the town's development an additional congregation was formed, the Central Baptist church, and of this Mr. Leonard is a member and deacon. His activity in church work has included all of its branches, especially the Sunday-school, of which he has been superintendent since its organization. Politically Mr. Leonard's affiliation has been with the Republican party, but he has neither the time nor inclination to seek political preferment. Upon the organization of Atlantic Highlands his services as mayor were naturally sought, and he fulfilled the duties of that office to the best possible advantage for all concerned for a period of eight years.

He was married February 22, 1871, to Maria, daughter of the late Firman Runyon, at Plainfield, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have four children: Clara, wife of Dr. H. A. Hendrickson, of Atlantic Highlands, and Misses Mabel, Edith M. and Marianna Leonard.

An interesting incident of October 25, 1899, was the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Atlantic Highlands, held at the Bay View House. The sum of thirty thousand dollars was subscribed upon this occasion, and soon thereafter used for the building of a new pier.

EDMUND THROCKMORTON.

Edmund Throckmorton, son of Joseph F. Throckmorton, was born in 1792, at Hartshorne's Mills, near Freehold, and in 1813 embarked in mercantile pursuits at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1820; then, retiring from active business pursuits, he returned to Monmouth county, took up his permanent residence at Red Bank, and devoted his time to agriculture until his death. He married Susanna, daughter of John MacLaren, of New York, to which union were born ten children, five of whom survived him, and of these, three are now (1902) living, viz.: Tylee W., Joseph A., and Mrs. A. M. Conover, widow of Dr. Robert R. Conover, late of Red Bank.

Mr. Throckmorton was among the leading representative citizens of his day in the county, and actively identified with its social and business interests. His influence was also apparent in the development of Red Bank, every enterprise which tended to promote its advancement and further its growth as a commercial center finding in him generous co-operation and material support. He was a no less influential factor in political affairs than in business projects. Modest in demeanor and indifferent to the honors conferred for party service, he was, nevertheless, one of the leading Henry Clay Whigs of his day. A strong partisan, and zealous in defense of the principles of his party, he was frequently a delegate to county and state conventions, where his judicious counsels won respectful attention. His ability as a financier, combined with the most scrupulous integrity,

caused him frequently to be chosen for the office of executor and trustee, which important trusts were filled with fidelity and wisdom. Mr. Throckmorton, though not a member, was an active supporter of the First Presbyterian church of Shrewsbury, to which he gave with an ungrudging liberality. His death occurred in September, 1866, in his seventy-fifth year.

A. EDWARD WOODRUFF.

A. Edward Woodruff, prominent in the legal circles of New York City, and especially capable and successful in the elevated railroad and life insurance litigation, is a resident of Rahway, New Jersey, and a potent factor in all affairs conducive to the prosperity of that city. His ancestors on both parental sides were identified with the early history of America, and members of both families, in their various generations, have been conspicuous in the affairs of their day, some in public life and others in the professions and in commercial affairs.

Jonathan Woodruff was a descendant of that John Woodruff who was founder of the family of that name, who, with his immediate descendants, were among the early colonists at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Jonathan Woodruff was a most substantial citizen of Rahway, and an exemplary man. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and for more than thirty-five years he was an elder in the church. He accumulated a great deal of property, and much of this is now in possession of the son, A. Edward Woodruff. Included in the latter are the old historic Woodruff homestead, formerly known as "the Peace Tavern," where the distinguished Marshall de LaFayette, one of Washington's generals, was given a brilliant reception and ball by the citizens of Rahway, on the occasion of his visits to the United States, in 1824; and the handsome Exchange Building, one of the ornaments of the city. Mr. Woodruff married Miss Alvira Martin, who was a descendant of Edward Crowell, a native of Scotland, who came to America in the ship "Caledonia," prior to 1700, and settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, where many of his descendants were numbered among the prominent men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff became the parents of four children: A. Edward Woodruff; Mrs. Rufus Edgar, now deceased; Mrs. David Jones and Mrs. R. M. Hunting.

A. Edward Woodruff, only son of Jonathan and Alvira (Martin) Woodruff, is a native of Rahway, born October 27, 1846. He was studied from his early boyhood, and he acquired a most liberal education. He received excellent preliminary instruction in the private school of the Rev. Dr. Pierson, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, supplementing this with a course of study at Princeton College, and subsequently finishing his education in Europe. After returning from abroad, he attended the Columbia College Law School, where he came under the masterly preceptorship of the late Professor Theodore W. Dwight. In 1874 he successfully passed his examination, received his diploma, was admitted to the New York bar,

and at once entered upon practice. His ability was recognized from the outset of his career, and he was soon in the enjoyment of an excellent practice in the interests of an important and influential clientage. His service has now extended beyond a quarter of a century, during which period his signal ability, strong mentality, and great natural talent for dealing with the intricacies of a peculiar branch of his profession, have won for him a special and distinct prestige. He bore a leading part in the protracted litigation incident to the differences between the elevated railway interests in New York City and the abutting property owners, and he has been for many years particularly identified with important life insurance cases, more especially in contending for and establishing the rights of policy holders in assessment insurance companies. During the greater part of his professional life he has occupied offices at his present location in the Equitable Building in New York City. His labors, severe and exacting as they have been, have worked no impairment of his energies, and his powers have apparently not yet reached their zenith.

Mr. Woodruff is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but his devotion to his profession has forbidden him to seek official preferment, or to allow his name to be used as candidate for an office. He has been for forty-five years past a member of the Presbyterian church of Rahway, and for thirty-five years was a teacher in its Sunday-school, and many young men who have had instruction from him are now occupying useful and highly honorable positions in life.

In 1874 Mr. Woodruff was married to Miss Macie Outen Stanly, daughter of the Hon. Edward R. Stanly, of New Berne, North Carolina. Their children are Myra, Edward Stanly, Graham Crowell, Clifford Stanly and Harriette Stanly Woodruff, of whom the former named, two are deceased. Graham, the eldest son, after graduating from college, decided to fit and qualify himself in the conduct and operation of practical railroading and is connected with the New York Central Railroad.

ALBERT C. TWINING

Albert Comfort Twining, a son of Jesse B. and Hannah (Beans) Twining, was born October 1, 1804, in Richborough, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors have resided for more than two hundred years. He is a direct descendant of Mr. William Twining, who, as official records prove, was in Yarmouth as early as 1641. That he was a man of more than ordinary character is shown by the title which prefaces his name in the early records, an appellation of honor which was rarely applied in those days, as shown by the history of Massachusetts Bay, which tells us that the first settlers in these colonies were very careful that no title or appellation be given where not due. His son William was born in the early part of the seventeenth century, probably in England, and married Elizabeth Deme. He resided in eastern Massachusetts from 1643 to 1695, when he

moved to Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He had been a member in the Eastham Congregational church for many years, but his religious views seem to have undergone a sudden and radical change. He had evidently become convinced of the Friend's principles and decided to remove to the then newly settled province of Pennsylvania, where the tenets of Quakerism were maintained in their purity and freedom from the intolerance of New-England theology. He donned the Quaker garb, spoke the Quaker tongue, and became the friend of the Indian, whom he sought to elevate. He was in fact a believer and exponent of all that is comprehended in the teachings of Penn. Tool, and Barclay. Upon his descendants were stamped those newly acquired principles. He died at Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1703. His will, which was executed April 20, 1697, bequeathed parcels of land in both Pennsylvania and New England. His descendants, who were the direct ancestors of the subject of this review, were as follows. Stephen Twining, born at Eastham, Massachusetts, February 6, 1650, died February 18, 1720, at Newtown, Pennsylvania. On January 13, 1682-3, at Eastham, he married Abigail Young. At the time of his death he owned eight hundred acres of land in Bucks county and considerable property in Eastham. John Twining, the fifth of his nine children, was born March 5, 1662-3, in Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died August 24, 1775. He married Elizabeth Kirk. His son, Jacob Twining, was born October 25, 1730, and died October 6, 1804. He married Sarah Miller and was the father of eleven children. His son, Jacob Twining, the grandfather of our subject, was born June 30, 1786, and died February 21, 1871. He married Priscilla Buckman, October 12, 1808, and lived sixty-three years on a farm inherited from his father in Northampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was the father of Jesse B. Twining, the father of our subject, who was born September 25, 1817, and married December 14, 1848, Hannah Beans. He is a retired farmer of Newtown, where he also conducts a general store.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in Bucks county. At the age of thirteen years he became a student in Eastham Academy in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years. At the age of sixteen he entered the banking business at Lanesboro, Minnesota, as a clerk in one of the banks owned by Jason C. Easton, now of La Crosse, Wisconsin. From the start he displayed natural aptitude and marked ability, and he applied himself diligently and soon mastered the details of the business. In 1880 he located in Fargo, North Dakota, and for two years was associated with the First National Bank of Fargo and had charge of the Fargo Loan Agency. He then located at Jamestown, North Dakota, where he was actively interested in the James River National Bank of that place. Resigning his position with the latter institution in 1885, Mr. Twining came to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he organized the First National Bank. This was the first banking establishment organized here and its formation was due entirely to the energy and ability of Mr. Twining, who brought most of the necessary capital from his friends in his native county in Pennsylvania. From the time of its organization until 1896 Mr. Twining was the con-

trolling spirit of the institution and acted as its cashier. Far-seeing and progressive, he anticipated the need of a trust company for Asbury Park and as early as 1801 became interested in the organization of the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and in 1806, when the company began business, he entered upon his duties as its president, a position which he has since held continuously. Having devoted his entire business life—a period of nearly a quarter of a century—to the business of banking, the success of the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company under his management was assured. The company has made rapid and steady strides, its deposits increasing each year from September 4, 1890, when they amounted to \$150,556.00, to \$553,945.77 on the same date in 1900.

Mr. Twining's knowledge of finance and his business ability have caused his services to be demanded in various enterprises. He acted as secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Coast Realty Company until 1899, and at the present time is secretary, treasurer, and director of the following corporations: The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company, the Atlantic Coast Electric Light Company and the Sea Shore Electric Railway Company. He was one of the organizers of the Monmouth Club at Asbury Park and is a charter member of both the Deal Golf Club and the County Club at Lakewood. He is also one of the sixty members of the Parmachenee Club, of Maine, which controls about one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land in northwestern Maine, which is used by them for hunting and fishing grounds. During the past four years he has made a study of minerals and mineral lands and has recently acquired mineral property in New Mexico, which he will proceed to develop.

On the 25th of November, 1885, Mr. Twining was married to Margaret Hogeland, of Southampton, Pennsylvania, and they have two children,—Jessie Willard and Albert Chester. Mr. Twining owes the high position which he has reached in the business community to his energy and integrity. He has through his own exertions pushed his way upward and his success is but the just reward of indefatigable industry and honorable business methods.

OTIS RUSSELL FREEMAN, M. D.

Dr. Otis Russell Freeman, one of the oldest active practitioners in Monmouth county, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, December 30, 1809, son of Jonathan and Mary Russell Freeman. The Freemans were among the early pioneers of New Hampshire and became prominent in the civil, political and religious affairs of the colony. Prior to 1760 Dr. Freeman's great grandfather received a charter for Hanover township, and for over a century his descendants have resided there and been conspicuous. In the early records they appear as selectmen of the town and later as justices of the peace, and members of the legislature. His father served for forty years as clerk of Hanover township. On the maternal side through his mother, Abbie Willard, daughter of Dr. Samuel Alden, Dr. Freeman is a lineal descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower.

Dr. Freeman, after receiving a preparatory academic education, attended the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1843 with the degree of M. D. For four years he practiced medicine in his native town, removing in 1847 to Perrineville, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he built up the largest practice in the northern section of the country. In 1852 he removed to Freehold, continuing there until 1862. At this juncture he was commissioned by Governor Olden as surgeon of the Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In 1863 he was chief of staff on Cooper's brigade and acting medical director. In December of 1863 he had charge of the troops stationed in the Pennsylvania coal regions, in anticipation of draft riots. In 1864 he re-entered the regular service with his regiment, attached to the Army of the Potomac, First Division, First Brigade, Sixth Army Corps. In July, 1865, he was mustered out as chief of staff of the first division. He participated with his regiment in twenty regular engagements, among the more important being those of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Hanover Court House, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Cold Harbor and Appomattox.

Returning to Freehold at the close of the war he resumed practice, regained his old clients and secured a clientele, extending over Ocean, Monmouth and Middlesex counties. In addition to his general practice, Dr. Freeman's experience in the army had given him a high degree of proficiency and skill as a surgeon. Special surgical cases came to him from various parts of the state and he has been recognized as one of the most successful surgeons of the state. He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church of Freehold, and a man of wide sympathy and large charity.

Of his seven children Rev. Samuel Alden is a Presbyterian clergyman and pastor of a church at Lyndonville, New York; Abbie Willard is now the widow of Edward H. Raiguel; Charles Otis, Mary Russell and Harriet E. are deceased; and William and Edward A. both died in infancy.

WILLIAM S. SNEDEX.

The man who has bridged over space and practically annihilated time by the work of his inventive and enterprising spirit deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of the race. 'Tis an age of progress, when vast commercial transactions, involving millions of dollars, depend upon rapid transportation. The revolution in business that the last half century, or even less, has witnessed, has been brought about by the means of railroads, and among the well-known railroad builders of the state is William S. Sneden, whose labors in this direction have been of the greatest benefit to the Jersey coast. He was the projector of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, was the prime mover in organizing forces in 1868, in selecting the route, opening up the way for the completion of the road and in giving



Georg Sieder



Am. Shedin

to it its name. He is now living retired at Red Bank, in the enjoyment of a rest which is a fitting reward to a life of activity and honorable labor.

Mr. Sneden was born in Piermont, New York, January 2, 1829, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of Rockland county, New York. His maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Samuel Verbyck, was one of the first trustees of what was then Queens College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, but is now known as Rutgers College. During the Revolutionary war he served as pastor of the Reformed church at Tappan, New York, and the homestead of one of his relatives was used as headquarters by General Washington. It was there that Major Andre was tried and convicted, and the desk on which General Washington signed the death warrant is now in possession of Mr. Sneden of this review. His paternal and maternal grandfathers rendered active service in the field during the Revolutionary war, and the latter, when the republic was established, served in the state legislature of New York for twenty years.

William S. Sneden was educated for the profession of a civil engineer, and the principal part of his active life was spent in railroad engineering, in which he has been pre-eminently successful. He entered the railroad service in a clerical and engineering capacity in the early days of the operation of the New York & Erie Railroad, and in 1849 became assistant engineer of the Dauphin & Susquehanna Railroad. In 1852 he went to St. Louis as a member of an engineering party which made the first survey of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad route, and for three years he was the chief engineer of the Fredericksburg & Gordonsville Railroad in Virginia. From 1857 until 1860 he was the chief engineer of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and for six years he was principal assistant engineer and superintendent of the Raritan & Delaware Bay Railroad, which has since been changed to the New Jersey Southern. Thus continuously he was associated with railroad construction and the operation of different lines which have proved important highways for commerce and travel and have led to the development and settlement of many sections of the country. In 1874 for a short time he became receiver of the New Jersey Southern, following which he acted as general manager for the bondholders' trustees, who operated the road until 1880. Mr. Sneden's principal work, as considered from a local standpoint, was in the projection and location of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, constructed by the New Jersey Central; this subsequently opened up the Jersey coast to settlement and business enterprises as nothing else has done, thus proving a foundation upon which has been raised the super-structure of its present prosperity and progress.

On the 21st of October, 1870, at Dauphin, Pennsylvania, Mr. Sneden was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hetzel, and in October, 1900, they celebrated their golden wedding, having traveled life's journey together as man and wife for a half century.

GEORGE V. SNEDEN, a son of William S. and Mary E. (Hetzel) Sneden, was born January 20, 1870, and was educated under the careful supervision of his father, attending the district and private schools of

Red Bank and later the Freehold Institute and the Lehigh University, where he secured a degree was completed. In early life he began his business career as a lawyer and assistant engineer on the construction of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, in 1874. From 1875 until 1877 he was a clerk and draughtsman on the Marine Steamships of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and upon the expiration of that period he was transferred to the offices of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, at Long Branch, where he successfully filled the position of clerk for the auditor of receipts and disbursements for the general manager and for the general passenger and freight agents. In 1882 he was appointed chief clerk to the superintendent of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, which position he now fills. This position is one of great responsibility, as upon him rested the operation of the road in the absence of the superintendent, Hon. Rufus H. Blodgett, who was United States senator from 1887 to 1893. As the company place entire confidence in Mr. Sweden, there is apparently a bright future before him in his energy and laudable ambition, coupled with his ability, to qualify him for any duties that may devolve upon him.

JOHN PUTNAM WALKER

Among the energetic, enterprising and far-sighted business men of Freehold is John Putnam Walker, the well known proprietor of a popular drug store, which has been a leading feature of the mercantile life of this city for fifty years. His birth here occurred January 15, 1852, his parents being Anselme and Mary (Husland) Walker. The father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was born March 31, 1813, and acquired a good education under the direction of private tutors, both on the Emerald Isle and in England. He came to the United States in 1839, when twenty three years of age, locating on Sixth Avenue, near Fourteenth street, in New York, where he engaged in the drug business. For twelve years he continued his residence in that city and then came to Freehold, where he made his home from 1848 up to the time of his death. Here he established a drug store, and for fifty three years conducted the enterprise with constantly growing success, being in a large measure the business life of the community impelled to his final rest. In his political views he was an earnest Democrat, and although he never sought or desired office for himself, he did not fail to use his power to promote the good of his fellow-citizens. Of the party for a number of years he was first in rank on the national ticket of the Protest of Episcopal clergy, and he always cooperated in every movement which was intended to improve the general welfare. His wife died March 5, 1866, and after surviving her for about five years, Mr. Walker passed away on the 6th of January, 1901. They were the parents of eight children, but only two are now living—Mary A. and John Putnam.

The latter pursued his education in the Freehold Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1869, when only seventeen years



David Lewis

of age. He then entered upon his business career as a salesman in his father's store and became acquainted with the trade in every department. At length, as a pharmacist and general manager, he practically had control of the store, although his father remained as the nominal head until his death, since which time Mr. Walker, of this review, has been sole proprietor. To his efforts are largely attributable the growth and prosperity of the enterprise. He has a well appointed establishment, supplied with a large line of drugs and everything found in a first class store of that kind; his sound business principles, his unquestioned honesty, his energy, and earnest desire to please have secured to him a large patronage. Mr. Walker was also treasurer of the Freehold Improvement Company and the Freehold Land Company during their existence and has ever been deeply interested in the movements and measures which have contributed to the development and substantial progress of his city.

On the 10th of January, 1888, in Freehold, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Matilda Hamill Conover, a daughter of Judge Charles Haight and Mary Anna (Bruen) Conover. The Judge was born in Monmouth county, March 6, 1818, and died on the 8th of March, 1881, while his wife, who was born April 25, 1822, is still living in Freehold. Mr. and Mrs. Walker now have one daughter, Minnie Conover. The family are communicants of St. Peter's Episcopal church, of which Mr. Walker is junior warden. In his political views he has always been a staunch Democrat and is a member of the New Jersey Democratic Society. He has been secretary of the Monmouth county board of elections for eight years and was also chairman of the township committee of Freehold township. In 1892 he received the nomination of his party for the general assembly. Earnest and zealous in his advocacy of the cause which he espouses, his loyalty is above question, and he is well known as a representative citizen of Freehold. He organized the Freehold Brass Band, of which he was the leader for twenty years, and in every line of progress, social, material, political, intellectual and moral, his influence has been felt.

DAVID SERVISS.

Among those whose capability and fidelity have caused their long retention in office is David Serviss, who is now collector of Middlesex county. For eight years he has continuously held the office of county collector, and his course has been marked by absolute trustworthiness as well as efficiency. Every political official is continually subject to the vigilant criticism of the public, and he who stands this test of public opinion is indeed worthy of the honors and emoluments conferred upon him. Mr. Serviss is likewise a well known insurance agent of South River, where he conducts an office and maintains his residence.

His birth occurred in the old Serviss homestead in East Brunswick township, near South River, on the 2d of June, 1851, and throughout his

entire life he has been a resident of Middlesex county. The old homestead had in turn been the residence of John J. Serviss, Richard Serviss, Sr., and Richard Serviss, Jr., the great-grandfather, the grandfather and the father of our subject, respectively. The last named married Miss Esther Messler, a daughter of Abraham Messler and a granddaughter of Simon Messler, who located in East Brunswick township, Middlesex county, prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he faithfully fought as a private soldier and rendered effective aid in behalf of the cause of liberty. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Serviss were born seven children, namely: James Edward, who died when one year old, in 1850; David, of this review; Martha E., who was born in June, 1853; Albert B., born in April, 1855; Eliza, born in November, 1859; James E., born in May, 1857; Abraham, born in February, 1862; and Jane S., born in August, 1864, and died in August, 1886. As a life work the father has always followed the occupation of farming. In 1883 he was appointed collector of Middlesex county, and continuously served in that position until elected sheriff of Middlesex county in 1892. His public record, like his private life, is above reproach. He has now reached the age of seventy-six years, his birth having occurred on the 22d of October, 1825.

David Serviss, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools at Dunham Corner and in a private school at Old Bridge, New Jersey, conducted by Oliver Cox. He was also for a time a student in the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York, and then studied surveying under Andrew J. Dishrow at Old Bridge. In his early manhood he engaged in teaching at Texas Mills, Rahway Neck, near Carteret, and later followed the same profession at Deans, all in this state. Since that time he has engaged in surveying and conveyancing and in conducting an insurance agency, representing some of the best companies in this country, including the Home, of New York, the Continental, of New York, the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, and the Standard, of Trenton.

In his political affiliations Mr. Serviss has always been a Democrat, and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, has supported his position by intelligent argument. In 1877 he was appointed township clerk of East Brunswick township, Middlesex county, and in 1878 he was elected to the same position, which he continued to fill most acceptably until 1898, when the borough of South River was set off from the township of East Brunswick. In 1892 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of county collector, made vacant by his father, who resigned the office in order to enter upon his duties of sheriff. The following spring he was appointed for a full term and has twice been reappointed to the same office, in which he is now serving.

On the 6th of October, 1886, Mr. Serviss was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thompson, who was born May 14, 1850, and is a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Thompson. They have one living child, Esther R., who was born September 15, 1886. Since 1875 Mr. Serviss has been identified with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in

Union Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M. He is a worthy exemplar of the craft, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the order. Mr. Serviss commands and receives the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, both in business and official circles, and among the public officers of the county through many years none have been more faithful to duty and the obligations devolving upon them than David Serviss.

Recently, in February, 1902, a national bank was organized at South River, New Jersey, called the First National Bank of South River, and the organizers thereof chose David Serviss as one of the directors and president of the corporation, as one most likely to conduct the institution successfully. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars, mostly subscribed by residents of South River and its immediate vicinity, and a successful future is predicted for the bank and its officers.

FREDERICK PARKER.

Frederick Parker, counselor-at-law, ex-president of the board of trade and ex-chief commissioner of Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, was born in Freehold January 14, 1856, son of ex-Governor Joel and Maria (Gummere) Parker. On the paternal side, Mr. Parker is of English descent, his ancestors emigrating from England and settling in northern New Jersey, the name becoming conspicuous in the history and growth of the state. On the maternal side his grandfather, Samuel R. Gummere, a native of Burlington, New Jersey, was for many years principal of the Friends' school there and held the office, subsequently, of clerk in chancery. His grandfather, Charles Parker, a native of New Jersey, was prominent in local and state politics, was sheriff of Monmouth county, state treasurer and state librarian. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Joseph Coward, of New Jersey militia, who served in the Continental army and fought in the battle of Monmouth.

Frederick Parker was graduated from the Freehold Institute in 1873 and the same year entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of A. B., receiving in due course the degree of Master of Arts. He read law in his father's office for two years, took a course of one year at Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted as an attorney in 1879, and as counselor in 1882. In 1880 he formed a law partnership with William H. Vredenburg under the style of Vredenburg & Parker. In 1886 this partnership was discontinued and since then Mr. Parker has continued practice alone, making a specialty of civil business. In 1888 he was appointed examiner of candidates for admission to the bar.

An enthusiastic Democrat, Mr. Parker has always been ardently devoted to the principles of his party and has been active in all its important campaigns. During his first experience in the Presidential campaign of 1880, he canvassed the length and breadth of Monmouth county in the

interest in his party's candidate. He has since served his party either as delegate to conventions or as speaker in subsequent national and state campaigns. While he has frequently been urged by his party to accept candidacy for office, he has as frequently declined. Since 1866 he has affiliated with the gold wing of the Democratic party.

He was a member of the Freehold board of town commissioners, having served as chief commissioner one year and assistant two years; was president of the board of trade for two years; is now a water commissioner of the town of Freehold; is a member of the New Jersey Society of Sons of the American Revolution and was its vice president for several years; is a member of a committee on Revolutionary monuments, National Society, G. A. R.; and is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and a director in and the attorney for the Central National Bank of Freehold. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Monmouth county by Judge Aaron Kirkpatrick in 1898 and was reappointed July 1, 1900. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and in 1894 was district deputy grand master for the Fourth Masonic district of New Jersey, and is a past master of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16. He is a member of Excelsior Consistory, of Camden, New Jersey, a member of Corson Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, at Asbury Park, and of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York City. He is a member of the American Whig Society of Princeton College, and secretary of the New Jersey Military Academy, of Freehold, New Jersey.

In April, 1896, Mr. Parker was married to Mary H., daughter of Elinor B. Belle, cashier of the Central National Bank, of Freehold. They have two sons, Robert and Edward.



ALFRED B. STONEY.

Captain Alfred Belle Stoney is a prominent factor in business and political circles on the Jersey coast. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of his town and county are so widely recognized that they can be considered as being the secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. While practically politics have claimed much of his time, and while his skill at DeLoraine has been exceedingly valuable to his party his services in that direction must necessarily be held secondary to those of much greater importance as implied in his public spirit, progressiveness and liberality. For many years he has been connected with the shipping interests of this part of the county, and as commander of a vessel, a voyage pursued by both his father and his grandfather, he won the title by which he is usually known.

Captain Stoney resides in Raritan township, Monmouth county, near Hackett station. He was born December 7, 1842, a son of Captain Stephen and Louise (Belle) Stoney. His paternal grandfather, Captain Joseph Stoney, commanded the steamer "Wave" when she commenced her regu-



A. B. Stoney

lar trips from Keyport to New York, May 22, 1830, and continued in that position for many years or until the close of his active business career, when he was succeeded by his son, Captain Stephen Stoney, who had command until 1870 of the "Wave's" successor, the "Golden Gate," another vessel in the Keyport service, then establishing a freight line from Matawan. On the maternal side the ancestry of the Belle family can be traced back in a direct line through more than two centuries. The father and mother of Captain Stoney, of this review, were among the first teachers in the Methodist Sunday-school. A part of the old Belle homestead is now in possession of Captain Stoney and on the place, still in a good state of preservation, stands the old residence in which occurred the birth of Louisa Belle, the mother of our subject, and of ex-Governor Joseph D. Belle, who was an own cousin of Mrs. Stoney.

In the public schools of Keyport Captain Alfred B. Stoney acquired his education, the days of his boyhood and youth being passed in much the same manner as other lads of the period. At the age of seventeen he was given a position on his father's steamer, and in 1870 became its commander, thus continuing his connection until 1876, when he retired therefrom. In 1879 Captain Stoney became associated with the Keyport Steamboat Company as general manager, a connection which continued until 1885, when he took up his own steamer, the "D. R. Martin," which operated a passenger traffic on Delaware River, between Philadelphia and points on the Delaware. Captain Stoney was the promoter of the Delaware River Excursion to the world-famed Lincoln Park, an enterprise which was continued successfully until 1896. Since that time he has been largely interested in similar business enterprises in Philadelphia, and the volume of shipping done from that port makes his investments of a paying nature. He has witnessed many improvements in the methods of marine transportation and has kept pace with these in every particular, the vessels with which he is connected being among the best which sail from Philadelphia.

On the 13th of February, 1866, the Captain was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Dunn, of Matawan, with whom he lived happily for thirty-seven years, when they were separated by death, Mrs. Stoney being called to her final rest on the 6th of September, 1900. They had two children, Alfred B. and Agatha P. Their home is in Raritan township, and Captain Stoney there owns eighty acres of valuable land. His farm is largely planted to fruit, and the entire tract is under a high state of cultivation, indicating his careful supervision and manifesting the progressive methods which, under his direction, are carried on in the work of improving the place. In public affairs he takes a deep and abiding interest, and co-operates heartily in every movement for the general welfare. Since 1873 he has served as a member of the school board of Keyport, and through a long period was its chairman, doing effective service in behalf of the schools of this community. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, and on that ticket, in 1883, he was elected a member of the state legislature and was chairman of the committee on railroads and canals in that year, and in 1884 was elected speaker of the house, which he presided over with dig-

unity and ability, executing strong influence in legislative affairs and leaving the impress of his individuality upon the measures which came up for consideration and the acts which were passed. He commands the respect of his political opponents through his loyalty to the principles of his party, and his consideration of the rights of others. He is an entertaining conversationalist, a genial and agreeable companion, and throughout the state, among her eminent men, as well as in the vicinity of his home, has many warm friends.

Fraternally Captain Stoney has been a member of Caesarea Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., since 1866, and for two years was master of the lodge; of Delta Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., since 1867, and for three years its high priest; Hugh de Payne Commandery, No. 1, Jersey City, and has attained to the Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He was a member in high standing of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 5, and the Matawan Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM MORRELL.

William Morrell is the owner of one of the fine fruit farms of Monmouth county. He has spent his entire life in this county, his present home being within sight of his birthplace. He first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 23d of June, 1826, a son of Eleazar and Elizabeth (Poling) Morrell. His father was also born in the old family homestead. The paternal grandfather, John Morrell, was of French and English lineage, while the maternal grandparents of our subject were of Dutch descent.

As his parents were in limited financial circumstances, William Morrell received but meager educational advantages or other privileges in his youth. His training at farm labor, however, was not limited, and he was early taught the value of industry, economy and honesty in the affairs of life. Those elements forming his character have led to his success and made him one of the prosperous farmers of the neighborhood. In 1848 he made his first purchase of land, becoming the owner of a tract of seven acres. It was boggy, and people thought it little adapted for purposes of civilization, but drainage, care and labor have made it very valuable. Industry has been one of Mr. Morrell's most salient characteristics and has enabled him to steadily add to his possessions until he now owns two good farms, his home place comprising fifty-five acres, while near by he has another tract of ninety acres, all but twenty-five acres of which is under a very high state of cultivation. He carries on general farming and is especially engaged in horticultural pursuits. In his orchards on the home farm are two hundred and eighty-two apple trees, from which he has sold as high as thirteen hundred and thirty-five barrels in a single season. He also has a fine plum orchard of sixteen hundred trees, most of them bearing fruit. He also has two hundred peach trees, and his vineyard comprises seven acres of grapes. Mr. Morrell has placed his land under a very high state of cultivation, although much of it was originally wet, low and



William Morrill

unproductive. His farm annually yields to him a good return for his labors, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicates to the passerby the careful supervision of an energetic and progressive owner. His home is an attractive brick residence. Mr. Morrell was one of the founders of the Monmouth County Fruit Growers Association, serving as its chairman for the five or six years immediately following its organization, and since October, 1900, has been president of the association. He is also one of the directors of the Monmouth Agricultural Society and vice-president of the Keyport National Bank.

On the 19th of April, 1854, Mr. Morrell was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Hyer, a daughter of William and Margaret (Hill) Hyer, who were of Dutch ancestry and were natives of Monmouth county. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Morrell: Emma; Mary, who became the wife of Taylor H. Carhart, but died September 24, 1892; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of William L. Stone, a farmer and stock-grower of Guilford, Connecticut, and the children born of their marriage were, Adeline E., William Morrell, Leverett C. and Eliot W. Stone.

In his political views Mr. Morrell is a Democrat and has served in all the various township offices, where his fidelity to duty has won him high commendation. He and his wife are adherents to the teachings of the Dutch Reformed church. His life has been a busy one and illustrates the force of honest toil in conquering the obstacles and difficulties which bar the path to success.

FRANK P. McDERMOTT.

Among several prominent lawyers of Monmouth county, New Jersey, who are specially deserving of space in a work of this character, the well known citizen of Freehold whose name appears above is conspicuous for more reasons than one, as will appear upon a careful reading of this too brief biographical sketch.

Frank P. McDermott was born at Tement, Monmouth county, New Jersey, October 23, 1854, a son of William and Lydia E. (Thompson) McDermott. William McDermott, formerly a contractor and builder, has during recent years been engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Freehold. His wife is dead. The first William McDermott was at the time of the Revolutionary war impressed into the British army in Ireland, and was brought to the United States in the command of Colonel Monckton, who was killed at the battle of Monmouth; but shortly after reaching free America he determined to support the cause of the colonies and refused longer to bear British arms, though to the end of his days he retained an affection for his old commander, Colonel Monckton. His son, Miles McDermott, was the father of William McDermott, and a grandfather of Frank P. McDermott.

Frank P. McDermott received his primary education in the public schools at Englishtown, Monmouth county, New Jersey. Later he was

a student at the Monmouth school and at the Freehold Institute, at Freehold, Monmouth county, where he pursued a classical course in preparation for college; but owing to circumstances affecting his father's fortunes, he was prevented from taking a college course. He left school in 1871 and returned for a short time in 1873, when he was graduated at the Freehold Institute. After his graduation he entered upon the study of law in the office of A. C. Hartshorne, at Freehold, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1875, and began the practice of law at Freehold at once. In 1891 he opened a law office in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he now spends the principal part of his time. He has made a special study of probate, commercial and corporation law and compiled articles and pamphlets on the corporation laws of New Jersey. His Jersey City office is in the Commercial Trust Company's Building.

Mr. McDermott, who is an ardent Democrat, was for several years secretary of the Democratic county committee in Monmouth county. He was for four years commissioner of the town of Freehold and has been prominent in connection with many public enterprises for the improvement of the town. He is a Free Mason and he and his wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church. He was married March 11, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, living near Tenent, New Jersey. Their son, Frank P. McDermott, Jr., is now (1901) in his senior year at Princeton University; their sons, William and Joseph T., are seventeen and fifteen years old, respectively, and their daughter, Mary Scudder McDermott, is eleven years old.

JAMES P. PRALL.

The name of Prall has long been associated with agricultural and industrial interests in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, where is situated the old family homestead upon which occurred the birth of James Palmer Prall, on the 3d of September, 1843. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Prall, died December 26, 1840, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Prall passed away April 15, 1844. The maternal grandfather, Henry Howell, who was born September 6, 1770, died April 6, 1860, and his wife, Catharine Howell, who was born February 6, 1783, died October 15, 1831. The two families were united through the marriage of Cornelius Prall and Eliza Howell, November 6, 1833. The former, a son of Isaac Prall, was born on the old family homestead February 10, 1800, and throughout his business career engaged in farming. His life's labors were ended in death March 25, 1887, while his wife, who was born December 15, 1812, was called to the home beyond March 14, 1876. Their children are as follows: Margaret S., who was born October 7, 1830, and on the 25th of October, 1877, became the wife of the Rev. Joseph M. McNulty, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, at Woodbridge; Isaac, who was born September 11, 1841, and died January 4, 1866; James P., born September 3, 1843;



James P Prall

Mary E. L., born September 17, 1847, and died April 5, 1878; Walter P., a resident of California, who was born February 22, 1850, and married Anna L. Spaulding.

In the public schools of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and at Fort Edward College, New York, James Palmer Prall acquired his education, and on the home farm was reared, early becoming familiar with the methods of producing crops. After attaining his majority he carried on agricultural pursuits on his own account until 1887, when he left the old homestead and took up his abode in the town of Woodbridge, where he now resides. He is now engaged in the mining and shipping of clay, owning valuable clay property. This has become an important industry in this section of the state; the rich clay beds yield deposits which are largely used in the potteries of New Jersey. As the clay which he mines is of good quality, he finds a ready sale for the product on the market and derives therefrom a good income.

On the 10th of May, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Prall and Miss Emily Cutter, a daughter of the late Hampton Cutter, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. She was born May 31, 1852, and is a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Their children are: William Henry, born August 14, 1887; and Mary Ross, born May 5, 1893. Their home is pleasantly located on a natural building site, which commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. Mr. Prall is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Woodbridge, his many excellent traits of character having gained for him the warm regard of those with whom he has come in contact. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and he has held the office of freeholder in Woodbridge township, also commissioner of appeals there, discharging the duties of both offices with promptness and fidelity. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian church, and has served as trustee and treasurer. In all the relations of life his course has been such as to commend him to the good will of his fellow men and he is a worthy representative of one of the old and honored families of Middlesex county.

DAVID V. FERRINE.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Freehold who occupies a more enviable position than David Vandertilt Ferrine in mercantile and financial circles. Not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily, and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his. It is true that he became interested in a business already established, but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable reso-

lute purpose, courage and industry, would have failed; and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius, but the outcome of a clear judgment and experience. From French ancestry he is descended, the line being traced back to Daniel Perrine, who came to America with Philip Carteret on the ship *Philip*, as chronicled in Hatfield's History of Elizabeth. Anchor was dropped in New York harbor on the 29th of July, 1665, and since that time the Perrine family has been widely and favorably known in this portion of the country. Daniel Perrine was married on the 18th of February, 1666, to Maria Florel, who had also been a passenger on the *Philip* when he made the voyage. Theirs is said to have been the first marriage celebrated on Elizabeth plantation. They removed to Staten Island and into them were born seven children, the third in number being Henry Perrine, whose son John became a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey, settling at Perrinville. His will was probated April 19, 1779. He had ten children.

The eldest of this family was John Perrine, who was born on the 23d of October, 1722, and died April 26, 1824. He was married June 3, 1755, to Mary Rue, who was born March 17, 1736, and died April 18, 1824. They had seven children: Anna, Rebecca, John, Hannah, Peter, Matthew and Joseph. The third of the number, John Perrine, was born March 30, 1762, and was married August 5, 1781, to Ann Stout, who was born August 12, 1761, and was a daughter of David and Catherine (Barclay) Stout. John Perrine served as a private in the Middlesex militia. His first wife died December 28, 1822, and his death occurred November 17, 1848. Their children were John, David, William, Lewis, Enoch, Polly, Kate, Jesse and Barclay.

Of this number, David Perrine, the second in order of birth, became the grandfather of our subject. He was born January 16, 1784, and was married March 31, 1808, to Phoebe Baird, a daughter of David and Lydia (Tapscott) Baird, the former a captain in the First Regiment of New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary war. Unto David and Phoebe Perrine were born thirteen children: Lydia, who became Mrs. William Snowhill, of Spotswood, New Jersey; John D.; Mary; David C.; Alfred; Reed Baird; Deborah E., the wife of Gilbert W. Mount; De Lafette; Caroline; Charles; Edwin A.; Stevens; and Margaret C., who became the wife of James Bowne.

David Clark Perrine, the third child of this family, and the father of David V. Perrine, was born in Millstone township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in the town of Clarksburg, October 26, 1816. He pursued his education in Hightstown and at the age of twelve removed to Freehold, where he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of Lippincott, Davis & Company. He remained as a salesman until eighteen years of age and was then admitted to a partnership. In 1833 he established the firm of Conrad & Perrine, and in 1852 he embarked in an independent mercantile enterprise, founding the present extensive department store at Freehold. He also engaged in a large milling business, and was actively identified with other business enterprises of the city, being

president of the Freehold Gas Company and treasurer of the Freehold and Englishtown Turnpike Company. He took an active interest in all local improvements, contributed to every measure for the public welfare, and was a generous supporter of the Freehold Presbyterian church. In February, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Matilda Vanderveer, who was born near Freehold, June 4, 1820, a daughter of David J. and Mary (Conover) Vanderveer. Five children were born unto them: David V.; William Conover, who died May 6, 1856; John Rhea, who died March 23, 1861; Mary Conover, who died February 5, 1873; and Arthur D., who died August 13, 1896. The father's death occurred July 6, 1888, and the mother passed away in Freehold March 15, 1900.

David Vanderveer Perrine, who is widely recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens of Freehold, was here born May 25, 1853, and after acquiring his early education in the common schools, further continued his studies in the Freehold Institute. In 1873 he entered the sophomore class in Princeton College and was graduated in that institution in the class of 1876. Later he received from his alma mater the additional honorary degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after completing his college course he entered his father's store in charge of the financial department, and was thus connected with the establishment until his father's death in 1888, when he assumed entire management, having since become sole proprietor. His store building is a capacious L-shaped structure, fronting on Main street, where it occupies three numbers, and also three numbers in the L on South street. It is four stories in height and affords accommodation for an immense stock of general merchandise, the business being one of the most extensive of the kind in the state. In 1869 Mr. Perrine erected an office building adjoining his store, which is one of the most handsome structures of the kind in Freehold.

While his mercantile interests have now reached mammoth proportions, Mr. Perrine does not confine his attention to this one line of endeavor. He is the owner of a large farm in Monroe township, Middlesex county, on which is a well equipped flouring mill. He is also one of the leading stockholders in the Freehold Electric Light Company and in the Freehold Gas Company and his wise counsel has proved an important factor in the successful conduct of these various enterprises.

On the 20th of November, 1900, Mr. Perrine was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wyckoff Conover, a daughter of Elias and Mary Ann (Wyckoff) Conover. She was born in Marlboro township, Monmouth county, August 27, 1857, and is a most estimable lady, who presides with gracious and generous hospitality over their pleasant home. With various fraternal and social organizations Mr. Perrine is identified, being an active and valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Holland Society of New York, the American Institute of Civics of New York; and the Presbyterian church. He takes a deep interest in the church work, gives liberally toward the cause and in December, 1869, he was ordained and installed an elder in the church. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant

for office. His life has been a just and useful one, characterized by industry, honesty and justice in his business relations, by fidelity to the duties of citizenship, while in his social relations his genial disposition and unflinching courtesy have won him high regard and gained him many friends.

THE PATTERSON FAMILY.

James Grover and Timothy B. Mount were the patentees of a large tract of land containing many hundred acres on the north bank of the Shrewsbury river, opposite and below the town now called Red Bank. After they obtained their patent, James Patterson, a native of Cluny, Scotland, and an exile because he refused to take sides with either King Charles or Cromwell, left his native land to seek a home in America. He purchased from James Grover a tract of land from Grover's creek, which empties into the Shrewsbury and the Mill brook, bounded on the east by lands of Andrew Winter and Richard Hartshorne, and on the west by those of Timothy B. Mount and Marcus Headley. This tract of land remains to this day in the possession of his descendants, except two fields containing about twenty acres, lying along Mill brook.

He had one son, James, who married Rachel, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Stout, who was the fourth descendant of Richard and Penelope Stout. He located his son on a tract of land, known now as the Patterson farm, at Nutswamp. The old house is still standing, and was the headquarters of General Knyplisen, before the battle of Monmouth. James Patterson left two sons and four daughters. He bequeathed to his eldest son, John, the River farm, some out lands and four of his slaves, whose names were Robt, Bill, Aaron and Dick. To his youngest son he gave the Nutswamp farm. So the title to the River farm has passed from James to his son, John, and from John to his son, James, and from James to John H., the present owner.

John Patterson, the son of the above mentioned James, was enrolled in the Continental army at the age of sixteen years. His three uncles were conspicuous in the Revolutionary war: Richard, Jonathan and Tenbroeck. John Patterson was a prominent man in the history of Monmouth county during his life. He died at the age of eighty-five years and six months. He was a builder and surveyor, and was one of the commissioners who located the Delaware and Raritan canal. He served in the general assembly and was elected to the state council (now called the senate) under the old constitution, and was vice president. He was one of the judges of the court of common pleas for thirty years, and deacon of the old Baptist church, more commonly known as the Mel-Morgan church, for upwards of fifty years. One of his sons, Dr. Charles Patterson, father of the late Henry C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, was a student at Princeton, but did not graduate. He left the college and studied medicine, and located in Burlington county, New Jersey, had a large practice and there died at the age of thirty-seven years.



James Patterson



James H. Johnston

James Patterson, his eldest son, was one of the most conspicuous figures of his time in Monmouth county—a man of sterling honesty and integrity and indomitable will. He was successful in business, and left a large landed estate. He was a lieutenant in Captain Daniel Schanck's regiment, in the war of 1812. He was a member and director of the board of chosen freeholders for seventeen years, and was elected to the state council in 1846, and chosen vice-president. He was the first member of the New Jersey legislature who opposed the exclusive privileges that had been given the old Camden & Amboy Railroad monopoly, and he opposed extending their charter for thirty years; he commenced the fight that ended in a general railroad law. He died at the age of seventy-three.

His son John was graduated from Princeton, studied law with Daniel B. Ryall and was admitted to the bar in 1847. When Monmouth county was divided and the county of Ocean created, Ocean county had no lawyer within her borders. He was appointed the public prosecutor, and was a fine advocate, and a leading young lawyer at the Monmouth county bar. He took a severe cold and lost his voice. He was afterward elected county clerk of Monmouth county, and died at the age of thirty-seven.

The second son, John H. Patterson, of Red Bank, was among the pioneers to California, and he cast his first vote in that state for John Bigler for governor. He returned to the old home in 1857. In 1860 he married Margaret Douglas Pringle, of New York, and moved to the old home-stead that had been occupied so long by his ancestors, and engaged in the oyster business. In 1868 he was elected sheriff in Monmouth county. In 1872 he was nominated for congress, his competitors being Hon. Miles Ross and the late governor, Robert S. Greene; he was defeated in the Greeley campaign. He was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms of the forty-fourth Congress, and was elected doankeeper of the House of Representatives after Fitzhugh of Texas was deposed. After his term of office expired he came back to his farm, built a wharf, and chartered a steamboat which ran between Patterson's Landing and New York, and was thus interested in the lime and oyster business. In 1886 he was nominated by Governor Abbott to the wardenship of the New Jersey state prison, and was confirmed by the senate; this all occurred without his knowledge, and he did not know anything about the appointment until the governor's messenger handed him the appointment. He served for ten years and was retired in 1896. Since then he has been interested in farming and the real estate, lime and ice business.

Dr. James H. Patterson was graduated from the medical department of Columbia College, New York, in 1855, commenced the practice of his profession in Shrewsbury, and had a large business, when he was elected clerk of Monmouth county. He served seven and a half years, and died in the middle of his second term, at the age of fifty-seven years. His brother Ewing was appointed to fill out his term.

Charles G. A. Patterson was graduated from Madison University at Hamilton, New York, in 1859. He afterwards entered the law school at Albany, graduating in 1861, and studied law with Church & Abbott in New York; he died in 1865.

C. Fwing Patterson, the sixth brother, was graduated from the Columbia Law School. He acted as deputy sheriff during the incumbency of his brother. He then located at Long Branch and spent three years in New Mexico, and on his return was appointed chief clerk in the clerk's office. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Long Branch. He has been police judge for four years and counsellor for the freeholders for seven.

Samuel H. Patterson was a member of the board of chosen freeholders for a number of years and assessor of Middlesex township, and died at the age of forty-four years. Of his daughters, one, Rebecca, married William H. Hendrickson, who represented his county nine years in the senate; Hannah married John H. Hopping, a successful farmer in Middletown; Margaret married Joseph C. Applegate; and Lydia, the youngest, married Samuel H. Frost, an old commission merchant of New York.

JOHN ENRIGHT.

John Enright, who ranks as one of the most popular educators of New Jersey, was born at Coltsneck, New Jersey, April 28, 1852. He was reared to farm life, in which his boyhood was spent under the most careful training of his parents both from precept and example. The habits of frugality and industry, incident to the farm life of his day, precluded his attendance upon school after nine years of age, except during the winter months, yet with such advantages he had made such progress that in 1869 he was able to enter the State Normal School at Trenton, from which he was graduated in 1871. His aptitude for study and books in earlier boyhood had pointed towards a probable choice of teaching as a profession. The choice had now crystalized and was ready for execution. Soon after graduation he was engaged to take the Orchard school in the town of Freehold. He was successful from the start, introduced normal methods into the Freehold school, and in a short time was so overcrowded with pupils that a private house was used as an annex, and an assistant teacher engaged.

The stimulus given to education and more advanced methods, led to the erection of a new building for school purposes at a cost of \$20,000, of which Mr. Enright was the unanimous choice of the board of trustees as the principal. He thus organized and established a course of study and started the first graded school in Monmouth county. The school starting in 1875 with two hundred and twenty-five pupils and five teachers, within a decade's time reached six hundred pupils and fourteen teachers; became exceptionally popular, attracting an extraordinary patronage of non-resident pupils and maintaining a standard of study unsurpassed in any of the schools of the state.

In 1891 Professor Enright served as president of the State Teachers Association. In 1894 he became county superintendent of schools. From 1873 until this appointment he served continuously on the examining board



Rufus Ogden



Benjamin P. Colver

of teachers for Monmouth county. His first years as county superintendent were conspicuous for his executive ability in reorganizing the board of education in accordance with the new township act, and bringing order and smoothness out of much confusion and opposition.

Mr. Enright has been vice-president of the New Jersey Association of High School Principals, has been president of the Council of Education of New Jersey, is a director in the Central National Bank and a member and president of the board of water commissioners. His technical and scientific knowledge has been invaluable to this body in all the details of their work.

He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M.; a past grand master of A. O. U. W. of the state of New Jersey, and served as its representative to the supreme council in Chicago in June, 1895.

August 17, 1875, he was married to Emma, daughter of William Untford, Cumberland county, New Jersey. They have five children: John, James, Geary, Emma Mulford and Mildred Lamont.

BENJAMIN BURDGE OGDEN.

Among the gratifyingly large number of names of natives of the state of New Jersey that have become synonyms in their respective communities for ability and integrity in public service, and industry, thrift and well merited success in private enterprises, there are few, if any, known in more diverse connections than that of Benjamin Burdge Ogdén. He was born in Keyport, New Jersey, January 30, 1856, son of Rufus and Susan (Burdge) Ogdén. The American family of Ogdéns was founded by John Ogdén, of Rye, Westchester county, New York, whose Puritan father came to the American colonies in 1630. Rufus Ogdén, a lineal descendant of the family's founder, located in 1851 in Keyport, where he has been continuously engaged in business and has the distinction of being the only merchant of that town who was in business there fifty years ago. His harness-making establishment has always been and still is a conspicuous industry of the place. Rufus Ogdén conducted the only ice business of Keyport for a number of years; was a promoter and treasurer and secretary of the Farmers' Transportation Company; served as a member of the township committee; of the board of education; as president of the board of water commissioners, and was for more than twenty-five years postmaster of Keyport. The statement that Mr. Ogdén proved most efficient and trustworthy in the discharge of the duties of each of these trusts will be endorsed by the residents of his community generally.

His son, Benjamin B. Ogdén, attended the public schools of Keyport, and during the latter part of this period acquired his initial business training as assistant to his father in the conduct of the postoffice at Keyport. From 1873 to 1875 he was clerk in the postoffice at Ocean Grove, New Jersey. During the latter year he took up the study of law under the

preceptorship of Judge Walling, of Keyport, with whom he subsequently had partnership association in real estate and insurance interests until 1876. In February of the latter year Mr. Ogden was admitted to the Monmouth county bar as an attorney-at-law, and as a counsellor in February, 1882. He has a large general office practice, but makes a speciality of negotiating mortgage loans for his clients and is the largest real estate dealer and negotiator of loans in Keyport. Mr. Ogden has a New York office at 45 Broadway. Mr. Ogden was one of the founders of the People's National Bank of Keyport, and has been a director of that institution since its organization in 1886. He served as secretary for the Keyport Building and Loan Association and of the Second Keyport Loan Association since its organization. The latest enterprise with which Mr. Ogden is connected and one which promises to be a most important and substantial factor in the development of his native town is "The American Cutlery Company of Keyport," recently organized with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars, which will employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands. Mr. Ogden was one of the active promoters and is treasurer of the company. Since attaining his majority Mr. Ogden has been a stalwart Republican, active in his identification with, and liberal in his contributions of time and money to the interests of his party. Of the party organizations he is now a member of the township, county and congressional committees. He has served on the board of commissioners of Keyport for many years, and during this period was materially instrumental in gaining for the town its excellent water works system. His executive and general ability have had recognition in his appointment to numerous other important trusts. He is postmaster of Keyport by appointment of President McKinley January 28, 1899; president of the board of education, and mayor of Keyport. Mr. Ogden sustained one defeat in a political candidacy, viz.: in 1897 as his party's nominee for office of surrogate, the election resulting in a majority for his Democratic opponent. Mr. Ogden married in November, 1886, Annie H., daughter of Elijah A. and Mary A. Walling, of New Monmouth, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Adele, a student at Wellesley.

EDWIN APPEGET.

Among the most successful business men of South Amboy may be mentioned the name of Edwin Appleget, who by his own unaided efforts worked his way steadily upward, gaining not only a comfortable competence, but also the deserved esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him. He was born in New York City, and his early boyhood was spent in that great metropolis, where he received his education in the public schools. When he arrived at the age of fourteen years, his parents removed to New Jersey, he accompanying them, and they took up their abode on a farm in the vicinity of Cranbury. Shortly after their removal young



Edwin Applegat



MILAN ROSS.

Edwin was apprenticed to learn the trade of making carriage bodies. Being possessed of natural mechanical skill, he readily mastered the business, becoming an expert workman, and he was steadily advanced from one position to another until he was an adept in all details of the work. He then went to South Amboy, purchased the business of Harry Arrowsmith, which included carriage building, blacksmithing and undertaking. This he conducted successfully for over twenty years, in fact until failing health forced him to relinquish his labors. He was an energetic worker, possessing wonderful mechanical ability, as we have referred to before, which enabled him to perform the various kinds of work he was engaged in, never neglecting any in the slightest degree.

At the home of the bride in Madison township, near Matawan, Monmouth county, on December 24, 1890, Mr. Appleget was united in marriage to Miss Evaline Warne, a daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Wood) Warne. Mr. Appleget's death occurred in South Amboy, on January 10, 1901. His wife still survives him. She is a most estimable lady, and in the community in which she resides is widely and favorably known.

Mr. Appleget was a member of General Morgan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias fraternity for more than twenty years, of which he was an earnest and consistent member, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the order. He was very domestic in his tastes and habits; took a keen interest in beautifying his home, in which he showed exquisite judgment. He was a natural genius mechanically, being able to turn his hand to almost anything. He was an excellent, kindly, benevolent man, highly respected by all who were acquainted with him.

MILAN ROSS.

Mr. Ross has been a resident of Ashbury Park since he was fifteen years of age—a period of a quarter of a century—and has through his energy, pluck and perseverance become one of the successful men of the state.

He was born in Rahway, Union county, New Jersey, January 6, 1861, a son of Milan and Elizabeth (Doblier) Ross. He attended the public schools of his native place until his fifteenth year, when he moved to Ashbury Park, where he became a clerk for the Hon. James A. Bradley. In the spring of 1877 he entered the real estate and insurance office of Willisford Dey, and during the next six years was consecutively clerk, cashier and office manager. In these various positions he was courteous and attentive to business, and as he grew to manhood became popular with his fellow citizens. On the 1st of January, 1885, he began business on his own account, establishing the Milan Ross Agency. The business was successful from the outset and has increased in scope from year to year. In 1894 Mr. Ross admitted his brother, Randolph Ross, to a partnership in the agency. Far-seeing and progressive, he developed several large deals, and in addition to purchasing and developing local real estate he promoted

and managed the Deal Beach Land & Improvement Company, for which he negotiated the purchase of the Hathaway, Drummond, and Hendrickson farms, situated near Asbury Park, at an expenditure of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. On this tract the company laid out the hamlet of Darlington, which name was later changed to Deal.

Politically Mr. Ross is a Republican, and served as collector of the borough from 1884 until the organization of the city government, when he became city treasurer, and has since continually acted in that capacity, endorsed each time by the citizens irrespective of party—a worthy tribute to his integrity, ability and popularity. He was a director of the First National Bank of Asbury Park for ten years and is a director in the Mountb. Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is treasurer of the Neptune and Asbury Park Amusement Companies, which provide amusement attractions for summer visitors. He has served for years as foreman of the Wesley Engine Company and is an honorary member of the Asbury Park fire department. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and is connected with its official board; is a member of Asbury Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M.; of Corson Commandery, No. 13, K. T.; and Mecca Temple, No. 1, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York. Although deeply engrossed with his business affairs, Mr. Ross is ever ready to give much of his time and attention to aid the advancement of education and politics and to assist all worthy enterprises having the progress of the city as their objects.

On the 4th of November, 1886, Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Nellie, daughter of David H. Wyckoff, of Matawan, New Jersey. They have one son, Milan Ross, Jr.



EDWARD S. SAVAGE.

The name of Savage has been prominently identified with the history of Rahway for more than a half century, and it is also conspicuous in American annals from the colonial days.

Samuel Phillips Savage was an active figure in public affairs in New England prior to the war for independence. He felt keenly the unfair attitude of the mother country to her colonies, and did much to arouse the spirit of opposition to the measures which finally led the American people to proclaim their independence. He presided at the meeting in Boston where it was decided to throw the tea overboard, and at all times he encouraged the spirit of liberty and independence, which was growing stronger and stronger until it finally culminated in the overthrow of the British rule in the United States. His son, Joseph Savage, was an officer in the war of the Revolution and afterward served as commander at West Point.

From such stock descended George W. Savage, who was long prominent in business affairs in the city of New York, where he was president of



Franklin Morse

a fire insurance company, and at various times was treasurer, secretary and president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He was also prominent in the public service. Twice he represented his government abroad, serving as United States consul to Belfast, Ireland, and afterward to Dundee, Scotland, where his death occurred in 1864, his son John then becoming his successor in the consulate. He was survived by five sons: George W., Joseph W., Edward S., Samuel Phillips and John M., three of whom are members of the legal profession. Since 1852 he has been a resident of Rahway, New Jersey, and he aided greatly in developing the interests of that city.

Edward S. Savage, son of George W. Savage, was born in Rahway, where he received his literary education. He read law under the tutelage of Cortlandt Parker, of New York, and subsequently entered the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1870. He was admitted to the bar the same year and entered upon practice in Newark. In 1881 he entered into partnership with George W. Miller, of New York, an association which was continued for twelve years, during which time the firm numbered among their clients many of the leading business men of the metropolis. Mr. Savage maintained his residence in New Jersey, although practicing in New York, and in 1884 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he served for two years. He was one of the most useful members of the house, and his influence was felt upon the legislation enacted. He performed effective service as chairman of the committees on banks and insurance and railroads and canals.

Mr. Savage has been ever deeply interested in the welfare of his native city, and his effort has been devoted to its growth and progress. He aided in the establishment of several important industrial concerns, including the Johnson Signal Company and the York York Carlon Works. In 1887 he was the leading spirit in bringing about the reorganization of the Union County Bank of Rahway, and was elected its president, in which capacity he still serves. In 1895 he was chosen vice-president of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and in 1897 he was also elected counsel, in both of which positions he is still serving. During all this time he has always maintained a close connection with his profession, in which he occupies a high position.



FRANKLIN MOORE.

Franklin Moore, a prominent and honored resident of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, was born at New Brunswick Landing, New Jersey, on March 12, 1837, and he was a son of Lawrence and Ann (Hutchinson) Moore.

Lawrence Moore, the father of our subject, was born on January 10, 1801, on Staten Island, but came to New Jersey when he was about thirteen

years old. Here he learned the trade of wheelwright and carried on this business successfully in Woodbridge until about 1861, and was a permanent resident of that town from 1837. His useful life ended on August 15, 1864, his widow surviving until September 29, 1886. Their marriage was on May 11, 1823, and their children bore these names: Daniel, born on December 21, 1824, died on October 22, 1827; William Henry, born on May 1, 1828, died on July 1, 1851; Francis, born on December 30, 1830, died on October 18, 1834; Lawrence, born on July 18, 1833; Franklin, born on March 12, 1837; Martha Ann, born on June 28, 1840, married Isaac H. Harned on August 7, 1859, and they have six children,—William Lawrence, born on September 22, 1860; Irene, born on July 20, 1864, died on March 6, 1869; Lillian F., born on February 28, 1867, died on February 16, 1869; Franklin M., born on December 17, 1869; Martha E., born on August 7, 1872; Frederick E., born on September 21, 1875; and Ellis F., born on September 21, 1846, died on April 26, 1899.

Franklin Moore was brought to Woodbridge when he was an infant and was educated in the district schools. After successfully finishing the course, he learned the trade of carriage-making and in the course of time established a business in that line for himself and carried it on prosperously until 1861.

On June 20, 1861, our loyal subject enlisted in the Sixth Independent Horse Artillery, and faithfully served in this regiment for three years of the Civil war, participating in many of the most severely contested battles of the war. He was mustered out of the service in 1864 and upon his return to Woodbridge assumed control of his father's business. In 1871 he retired from the wheelwright business and in connection with his brother Ellis engaged in the hardware business, under the firm name of F. & E. F. Moore, this partnership continuing for thirteen years. At this time our subject sold his interest and since then has not been actively engaged in any business enterprise. Mr. Moore is a leading citizen, has served acceptably as a member of the town committee, has been treasurer of the township for three years, and has been trustee of free school land, filling all trusts imposed in him with faithfulness. He was a gallant soldier when his country needed his services, and is now one of the most estimable citizens of his locality.

CHARLES SMITH EDGAR.

Charles Smith Edgar was born September 22, 1848, in Bonhamtown, Raritan township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and is the son of Albert and Susan (Tippam) Edgar, both now deceased. Albert Edgar, father of the subject of our sketch, was born November 27, 1813, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and died October 11, 1877. On January 7, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Tippam, who was born February 10, 1813, and departed this life September 12, 1858.

Mr. Edgar spent his early years on his father's farm and attended the

public schools of his native town. When he reached the age of twenty-one he became interested in the clay business, at first mining and refining the clay, and later manufacturing tancey brick. He is treasurer of the Edgar Brothers Company, doing business at South River, New Jersey, and is president and treasurer of the Edgar Plastic Kaolin Company, located at Edgar, Florida. He is also a director of the National Bank of New Jersey, situated at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and director of the Metuchen Building and Loan Association, of Metuchen, this state. His fine residence is at Metuchen. He is one of the most prominent men in his section of the country, a thoroughly successful business man and has devoted his time exclusively to his interests both here and in Florida. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Edgar is an honored member and elder of the Reformed church of Metuchen, New Jersey. He was married December 20, 1882, to Frances E. Edgar.

HENRY MAURER.

The life of Henry Maurer illustrates what can be accomplished by one who conscientiously applies himself to whatever he undertakes to do. Mr. Maurer is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born March 19, 1830. Previous to his eighteenth year he spent five years in Paris, France, acquiring the art of cabinet making. In his eighteenth year he came to New York, seeking a more promising field for his life work. The first opening that presented itself to him, however, was not along the line of the trade he had mastered, but this did not deter him from grasping the first opportunity, which was in the employ of an uncle, by name B. Kreisler, who was then engaged in the manufacture of fire brick. After spending eight years as a journeyman in this line, he entered into partnership with his uncle, under the style of B. Kreisler & Nephew. In 1853 he disposed of his interest in the business to his uncle, and taking another partner established himself in the same line, under the name of Maurer & Weber. This connection lasted for twelve years, when he transferred his interest to Mr. Weber. In 1874 he came to Perth Amboy and purchased the fire brick works of Joseph Forbes, and for many years conducted the business under the title of Excelsior Fire Brick and Clay Retort Works, which plant he improved from time to time, always introducing the most modern machinery and up-to-date appliances; in this connection we might add that Mr. Maurer has invented improved mechanical devices which he operates to considerable advantage. Mr. Maurer is one of the oldest brick manufacturers in this country, and to-day his plant is the most extensive of its kind; he gives employment to upwards of two hundred and fifty hands, and ships to not only all points in the United States, but exports his products as well. He has excellent shipping facilities both by water and rail, the Jersey & Lehigh Valley Railroad having laid convenient tracks for his special use. He has productive fire clay mines of between four hundred

and fifty and five hundred acres in Woodbridge, New Jersey. His specialties are fine brick, gas reorts, furnace blocks and tiles, hollow brick for fire proof buildings and French roofing tiles. In 1895 this business was incorporated under the name of Henry Maurer & Son, with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars, with Henry Maurer as president, and Henry A., his son, as secretary and treasurer.

In national political affairs Mr. Maurer is now a Republican, his last presidential vote as a Democrat being cast for Buchanan. Aside from his extensive business interests Mr. Maurer has found time to interest himself in local affairs, being a trustee of the school board of New York. He resides at 143 West Seventy-ninth street, and his office and depot are located at 418-422 East Twenty-third street, New York.

SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE.

Samuel W. Kirkbride, a prominent building contractor of Monmouth county, residing at Asbury Park, New Jersey, was born May 30, 1848, at Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, son of William and Elizabeth (Boltenhouse) Kirkbride. He is of Scotch ancestry, one founder of the family in America settling near St. Louis, Missouri, another near Philadelphia, and the third in New Jersey, the latter being the direct ancestor of the Kirkbrides of this state.

William, grandfather of Samuel W., born in Burlington county in 1770, died there in 1848, was a prosperous business man and left eight children: William Kirkbride, father of Samuel W., born February 11, 1812, near Mount Holly, New Jersey, died September 18, 1884, leaving one child; he was a carpenter and contractor, and for more than forty years followed his trade in the vicinity of Mount Holly. He was an active Republican, was prominent in town affairs, for many years held various local offices, and was universally recognized as a public spirited and patriotic citizen. Unable to participate in the Civil war, being a cripple, he was well represented in the army by three sons and two sons-in-law. He was a prominent Methodist.

Samuel W. Kirkbride was educated in the public schools and at fifteen years of age enlisted in the army, but was prevented by his family from going to the front. He enlisted twice, subsequently, but with the same result, his patriotic desire being to avenge the death of a brother from a wound received in battle. From 1865 to 1866 he was a newsboy, a clerk in a store, and an apprentice learning the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1866 he was admitted to partnership. In 1871 he started in business for himself. In 1877 he formed a partnership with his father, Josiah R., and during the following year built the West End hotel, improved the Ocean beach and erected many cottages in Asbury Park. In 1878, following his father's death, he removed to Asbury Park, and for five years succeeding carried on the building and contracting business with his brother. Since

1885 he has continued the business alone, and among the notable buildings he has erected along the Jersey coast are: The Colomade Hotel; Hotel Brunswick; Second Avenue Hotel; Sunset Hall at Asbury Park; Berkeleys and Avon Inn, at Avon; Sloan's Hotel and Moore's Hotel at Long Branch; the Asbury Park postoffice; St. James Episcopal church at Lakewood, Ocean county; Trinity Episcopal church at Asbury Park; the New York and Long Branch Railroad stations at Interlaken, Avon and Asbury Park. He built many of the conspicuous blocks in Asbury Park, including the Appleby stores, the White building and the Githens' block. He built the extensive car house of the Coast Electric Company at Asbury Park, and a multitude of cottages including those of the most prominent citizens of the town.

Mr. Kirkbride, occupying the position of a leading substantial business man, is prominent in the religious, political, educational and social life of Asbury Park. He is foremost in matters relating to the development and progress of the town and enjoys a corresponding popularity. He is a member and junior warden of the vestry of Trinity church. He is an ardent Republican and a leader of his party at Asbury Park. From 1887 to 1894 he was township committeeman; for three years was president of the board of health; for three years, township treasurer; for eight years, member of the board of education, and since 1888 has been a member of the borough council. He is a member of Asbury Park Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M.; Standard Chapter, R. A. M.; Commandery No. 15, K. T.; Mount Holly Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.; Coast City Council, No. 813, Royal Arcanum; Washington Council, No. 5, Junior O. A. A. M. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Asbury Park since 1892; has served as vice-president of the Asbury Park Amusement Company, and as vice-president of the Monmouth Social Club. He is an ex-chieft of the local fire department, was one of the organizers of the engine company, is a member of the Chief Engineers Association of the United States, and is executive committeeman of the Fire Relief Association of New Jersey.

In January, 1871, he was married to Margaret Little, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Bane, of Mount Holly, formerly of Paisley, Scotland. They have had three children: Walter S., Maude, deceased, and Mabel B.

HENRY C. TALMAGE.

The Talmages of Long Island and New Jersey trace their lineage to one Thomas Talmage, who settled at East Hampton, Long Island, at an early period of the history of that locality. David Talmage, father of Henry C. Talmage, of Red Bank, Monmouth county, New Jersey, married Mary A. Miller, and their son, above mentioned, was born at Montauk Point, Suffolk county, New York, in 1844.

Henry C. Talmage, principal of the Shrewsbury Academy at Red

Bank, Monmouth county, was fitted for college at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, Long Island, and entered Princeton College in 1866, in which he was graduated in 1869. From 1869 to 1879 he was assistant principal of the Freehold Institute at Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in the latter year was employed as a teacher in New York state. In 1880 he was called to preside over the Woodbury school, a private institution in Connecticut, whose destinies he directed for six years. From 1886 to 1889 he was in charge of another private school in Brooklyn, New York, and in the year last mentioned he was called back to the Freehold Institute, where he had passed the first ten years of his career as an educator. Later he was principal of the public school in Belmar, Monmouth county, for a year, and eventually he was induced to cast his lot with the people of Red Bank, whose children required the oversight of a man of highly cultured intellect and a wide and varied experience in the school room, and in 1897 the Shrewsbury Academy, a college preparatory school was opened to students of both sexes. The average attendance since that time has been about forty-five.

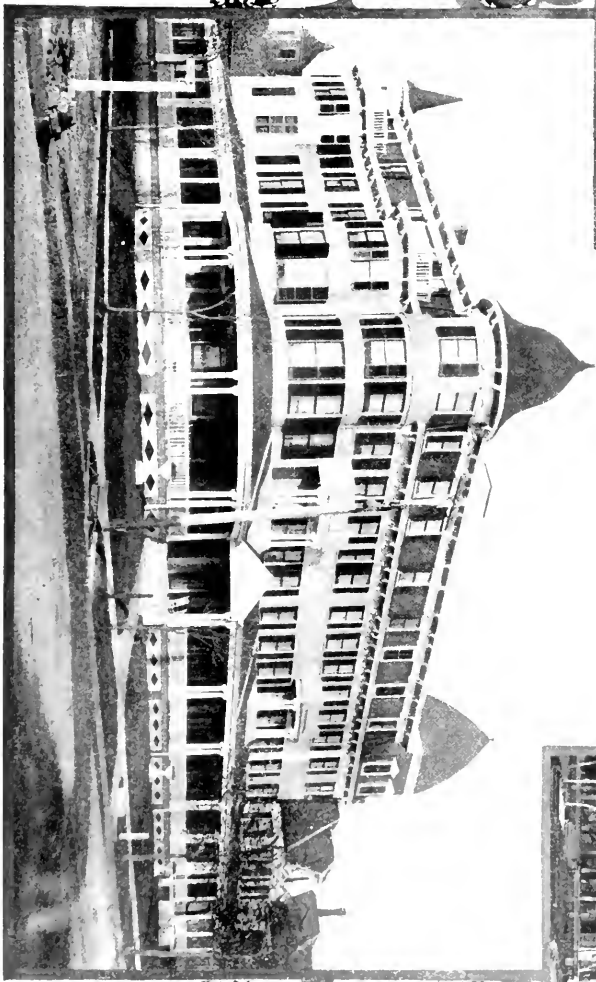
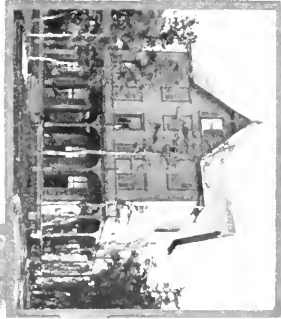
Mr. Falmage was married in 1884 to Miss Jennie C. Lyman, a native of Windsor Locks, and a daughter of A. A. Lyman, of New Britain, Connecticut, and they have two daughters, Marion Lyman and Ella Hade.

JONATHAN MINOT.

The name Minot is found in the early records of England, dating as far back as 1307, when Ida, widow of John de Wyckenham, granted to John Minot of Coventry a capital manse in Coventry. In 1616 we find Michael Mynot, a citizen of London, in 1320, Lawrence Minot, the poet. In 1337 Adam Mynot and his followers besieged the Abbey of St. Edmunds, and in 1363 we find Thomas Minot, archbishop of St. Edmunds. These individuals seem to have belonged to one family, who lived in a belt of country comprising the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Warwick and Gloucester.

The American family of Minot traces its ancestry through George Minot (1502) directly to Thomas Minot, of Wadden, Essex. He was a man of education and wealth—a member of Parliament and a soldier.

Jonathan Minot, the subject of this memoir, is a descendant in the seventh generation from George Minot, the emigrant. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July, 1838. His father, also named Jonathan, was in early life a distiller, but in 1846 he returned to a farm at Northfield, where the remainder of his life was passed. There the youthful days of our subject were passed and there he obtained his school education at the district school. At sixteen years of age he went to sea and for twenty-seven years was connected with the merchant service, during the last twelve years of that time as master of vessels engaged in the cotton trade between the United States and Europe. Captain Minot has visited nearly



MINOT HOUSE, CONCORD, 1760.

MINOT HOUSE, ASHBY LANE, N. H., 1760.

MINOT HOUSE, ASHBY LANE, N. H., 1760.

every quarter of the globe. The first five voyages he made were around the world. He also spent some two years in Australia and two years in Calcutta and through India, where for a time he was employed as an inspector on the East India Railway.

In 1881 Captain Minot retired from the sea and located in Asbury Park, where he had a year before purchased the property upon which the Minot House stands. He rebuilt the Minot House, which at first contained nineteen bedrooms, but the hotel at the present time (1901) has ninety bedrooms, with accommodation for one hundred and sixty guests. Captain Minot was married in 1867 and has one son, Jesse.



JESSE MINOT.

Jesse Minot, assistant cashier of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, was born in New York City in 1870. He attended the primary and grammar school in Thirteenth street, New York, until 1880, when his parents moved to Asbury Park, where he entered the public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1890. In June of that year he entered the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank as exchange clerk, and has filled the positions of bookkeeper, general bookkeeper and assistant cashier.

Mr. Minot is a lover of books and engravings, and has in his possession a well selected library and some rare prints. He is public spirited and has always taken a deep interest in the Public Library Association, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the board of health; president of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution.



WINFIELD SCOTT HAND.

Winfield Scott Hand is a descendant of John Hand, who came from England in 1648 and settled at East Hampton, Long Island. Shungar, one of John's descendants, became the first individual owner of "Romney Marsh," within the bounds of which the county seat of Cape May county is situated. The subject of this sketch traces his descent through Thomas (who died prior to 1716) Reemance, Jonathan, first, Jonathan, second, and Jonathan, third. The last named was born December 22, 1818, and was the son of Sarah Moore Hand, who was one of the historic band of maidens which strewed flowers in the path of George Washington on his passage through Trenton. Jonathan, first, served in the New Jersey assembly from 1773 to 1776 and in the council from 1776 to 1778. Jonathan, second, was county clerk from 1831 until his death in 1834. Jonathan Hand, third, was appointed county clerk in 1840 for five years, and

was subsequently elected to the same office, usually without opposition, for nine more successive terms, making fifty years in all. He was considered to be one of the most efficient county clerks the state ever had, and his office was frequently referred to as a model. In 1852 he was appointed master in chancery and in 1862, draft commissioner. He died at his home in Cape May Court House March 2, 1897.

Winfield Scott Hand, son of Jonathan, third, was born at Cape May Court House March 14, 1860. He received his early education in the public school and from private tutors. He filled a responsible position in the county clerk's office with his father for ten years previous to the latter's retirement, in which position he acquired and developed to a marked degree those qualities of promptness, courtesy and accuracy which are so necessary to his present office. While residing at Cape May Court House Winfield Scott Hand was a leading citizen. He was quite successful in the real estate, insurance and coal business, and was collector of the township. He was also prominent in lodge and church work. He had the reputation of doing more for the town than any other resident. On May 15, 1886, he was employed by the Central Trust Company at Ocean City. On January 1, 1901, the former agent of the trust company at Ocean City resigned, and Mr. Hand was elected to the vacancy. The First National Bank of Ocean City purchased the building and business of the trust company at Ocean City and on January 1, 1902, elected Mr. Hand as cashier of their bank. He is eminently qualified for his position by his training and his splendid business abilities. He is enterprising, public-spirited and has proved himself particularly efficient in aiding the development and advancement of judicious measures conducing to the prosperity of the city and his native county.

Mr. Hand, on May 26, 1887, married Mary H., daughter of Lewis and Mary Cresse. By her he has had two children, Morgan, Jr., and Cecilia. Mr. Hand is a member of the board of stewards of the Ocean City Methodist Episcopal church and his family are members of the same church. He finds his recreation in the excellent shooting and fishing which abound in the waters and marshes near the city.



ADRIAN LYON.

Judge Lyon is a native of Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey, his birth having there occurred on the 25th of July, 1860. His parents, William and Ursula (Sebring) Lyon, were also natives of the same county. Both represented old families of the state. The Lyon family is of English origin and the grandfather of the Judge was Stephen Lyon, who lived at what is now Lyon's station, New Jersey, where he owned a large farm. He married Nancy Hill, a daughter of Captain Hill, who commanded a company in the Revolutionary war. Unto Stephen and Nancy Hill were born four sons and a daughter: David, who was a graduate of Princeton



Adrian Ayou.

College, in which he completed the course in 1834, after which he engaged in preaching as a minister of the Presbyterian church, but eventually retired to private life: John, who was for many years in the insurance business, but is now deceased; Stephen, who has retired from business and resides at Orange, New Jersey; William L., the father of the Judge; and Mary, the deceased wife of Dr. Cornelius Suydam, of Basking Ridge.

William L. Lyon was born on the family farm at Lyon Station, obtained his education in the common schools and while still quite young removed to Morristown, New Jersey, where he engaged in general merchandising. He afterward resided at Liberty Corner and in 1861 removed to Pluckemin, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he served as post-master for a time. In 1888 he removed to Perth Amboy. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church. His wife died January 30, 1895. They had three children: Mary, who died in infancy; Ella S. and Adrian.

Having acquired a good literary education as a basis for professional knowledge, Judge Lyon prepared for the bar, pursuing a course of study in the New York Law School, in which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1894. He had previously studied law with James S. Wight of Perth Amboy, and had been admitted to the bar in 1892. From May, 1894, until September, 1895, he served as superintendent of the schools of Perth Amboy, and in the latter year he was elected city attorney, which position he filled until 1898. He has served as register of the board of proprietors of East Jersey from May, 1893, until the present time, and for one year as attorney of Woodbridge township, Middlesex county.

In his political affiliations the Judge has always been a Republican, earnest and loyal in support of the party, whose interests he has advanced in no small degree in his district. In addition to the offices before mentioned which he has filled, he has twice been elected to the general assembly. In the fall of 1899 he was chosen as representative by a majority of eleven hundred and two, and in 1900 he was re-elected by a majority of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. While in the legislature he was a member of the committees on judiciary and revision of laws, the state library committee, and chairman of the committees on labor and industries and elections. In addition to his professional and official service Judge Lyon is president of the Perth Amboy Savings Association, which was reorganized after the failure of the Middlesex County Bank, and since that time he has been the chief officer. In March of 1901 he was appointed judge of the district court of Perth Amoy by Governor Voorhees for a term of five years.

Judge Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Post, and they have one child. Socially he is connected with Raritan Lodge, No. 61, F. & A. M., and Middlesex Council, No. 1109, R. A., being past regent of the latter. He belongs to the Presbyterian church, is a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and also has membership relations with the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

HENRY H. LONGSTREET.

The sturdy Dutch stock which was so large a factor in the original settlement and the subsequent substantial development of the colony of New Jersey, had no more conspicuously valuable representative than the historic family of Longstreet (see elsewhere in this volume). Of this family the gentleman whose name forms the caption for these memoirs is a worthy member. Henry H. Longstreet was born in Matawan, October 24, 1857, son of Aaron and Catherine (Loyd) Longstreet. His paternal grandfather was Hendrick Longstreet, whose personal history is contained in this volume. His father Aaron Longstreet, was born in Holmdel, August 17, 1805, was reared to farm life, but in 1841 removed to Matawan and there founded a lumber, grain and feed business. After a successful business career of forty years he retired therefrom in 1882. He was recognized as a valuable citizen, was a stalwart Democrat, a zealous Presbyterian and a liberal contributor to all charitable and Christian enterprises. He died at Matawan in 1894. His children were Mary, who became Mrs. J. H. Ellis, of Freehold, New Jersey; Hulda, who married J. S. Conover, of Freehold; and Henry H. Longstreet; the daughters are both deceased.

Henry H. Longstreet read law under the preceptorship of R. W. Dayton, of Matawan, was graduated from Columbia Law School, New York City, and admitted to the bar in 1881. After practicing law for a period at Matawan, he became engaged in brick manufacturing, a business which soon assumed profitably extensive proportions. He also purchased a stock farm and devoted much attention to breeding and dealing in blooded stock. Another business interest of Mr. Longstreet, formed in 1896, is his partnership association with Edward Brown, of Matawan, under the firm name of Brown & Longstreet, dealers in carriages. He was one of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Matawan and of the Freehold Banking Company.

The leading industry of Matawan is the manufacture of Cook's Flaked Rice, an article of diet that has become a household necessity in hundreds of thousands of homes. Through judicious advertising in its introduction and because of its recognized value as a dainty, wholesome, and nutritious food, there has been a constant and rapid increase in the demand for this product, and the plant, which now (1902) has a daily capacity of twenty thousand packages, is tested to the full. This industry had its inception with the manufacture in a small way, in 1895, by George F. Cook, of Matawan, of an uncooked flaked rice. The possibilities of the manufacture of a cooked flaked rice led Messrs. H. H. Longstreet and A. H. Morton (also of Matawan) to interest themselves in the industry, and through the joint effort and investment of these gentlemen there was finally produced the present article. In the fall of 1896 the manufacture and advertising of the product was begun, and its growth has been one of the significant successes of the decade in cereal manufactures. The present plant was erected in 1897 and the present company was incorporated in August, 1901, with a capital stock of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, under the



H. N. Frost

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Aaron Longstreet

name of the American Rice Food & Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Longstreet is president and Mr. Morton, treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Longstreet, like his father, is an active Democrat and a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York City. He has been twice married; his first wife, Martina, a daughter of Dr. A. B. Dayton, to whom he was married in 1884, died in 1888, leaving one son, Harry. In January, 1893, Mr. Longstreet married Elmira, daughter of John H. Farry.

JOHN H. LEISEN.

Among the well known business citizens of Woodbridge, New Jersey, is John Leisen, who has been a resident of this city since 1868. His birth was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 28, 1863, and he was a son of Frank J., Jr., and Margaret (Powers) Leisen.

The Leisen family is of German extraction, many of its ancestors having been born on the banks of the classic Rhine. Here occurred the birth of Frank J. Leisen, the grandfather of our subject. After his marriage to Mary Weaver he came to America, selecting the city of Baltimore as a place of residence and there engaged in cloth manufacturing until the time of his death, about 1835. After the death of the grandfather, the grandmother took her children and removed to Philadelphia and there Frank J., the second, was reared to manhood and educated; he learned the trade of pattern-maker, this having been his occupation during life. In 1868 he removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey, and since that time has resided in this beautiful city, spending the autumn of life in comfortable retirement.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Leisen were as follows: Mary, who died in childhood; John H.; Margaret, who is the wife of M. E. Turner; Frank; Charles; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Christian Christianson; Maurice, who died in childhood; James; Charlotte, who is the wife of Ellis F. Chapman; and Harry K.

John H. Leisen, who is the subject of this sketch, acquired a good common school education and then became an apprentice to the machinist trade, but he only engaged in active operations for one year, becoming interested in his present business, that of clay digging.

Mr. Leisen is an ardent Republican and has been very active in the ranks of his party and has faithfully served in many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1900 he was elected town assessor for a period of three years, and is the efficient president of the board of health; is registrar of vital statistics; is light commissioner, and is also a member of the school board, filling the duties of all these positions with the faithful service which is characteristic of all of his movements.

The marriage of Mr. Leisen was in Jersey City, New Jersey, on April 22, 1891, to Margaret E. Falconer, who was a daughter of David and Winnifred (Bryan) Falconer, of New York, and four children have been

born to this union, as follows: John P., who died in childhood; Margaret W.; Helen R. and Ruth E.

Since his maturity Mr. Leisen has been prominently identified with many social and fraternal organizations, among these being the Masonic Order, in which he is junior warden of American Lodge, No. 83, of Woodbridge; New Jersey Sovereign Consistory; Scottish Rite bodies; Woodbridge Council and Mecca Temple, New York City; No. 1743, Royal Arcanum; Independent Order of Foresters; Woodbridge Athletic Association; Driving club, and others. His business standing is high and his social prominence acknowledged.



JOHN M. DEY.

Very few men of large affairs can be named whose active business career has exceeded a full half-century, and who are yet connected with financial and commercial enterprises. This class, so limited in number, have had a remarkable experience. They have witnessed the beginnings of steam as a motive power, and the application of electrical energy, in all its departments, has taken place within their recollection. When they were young men, just entering upon life, there was neither mowing machine nor thresher, photography or rapid printing. It was the day of the stage coach, the wheat cradle, the hand printing press and the tallow candle. He who has lived during this period has witnessed more of invention and of progress than occurred in a score of centuries before him. Of this class is John M. Dey, a resident of Ocean Grove, New Jersey. In his own immediate field of vision, he has seen the development of the great metropolis of the United States, and the absolute creation of a large portion of its outlying territory. In the work connected with the last mentioned, he has been and still is a potent factor.

John M. Dey was born September 26, 1827, in Princeton, New Jersey, son of Randolph and Caroline Dey. On the paternal side he is descended from one of the earliest emigrants from Holland, who came to Manhattan Island and its vicinity, and one member of the family, his great-grandfather served in Captain Peter Perrine's Company, Third Regiment, Middlesex county, New Jersey, militia, during the Revolutionary war. In his boyhood John M. Dey received the meager educational advantages which were afforded by the "pay school" of that time, but his native talent and his ambition enabled him to supply all deficiencies through private reading. In 1844, when but seventeen years of age, he began to learn carpentering on Staten Island, continued it at Williamsburgh, and finally engaged in business as a builder, an occupation which, more or less actively, has engaged his effort until the present time. In 1871 he took up his residence in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, and he was actively employed during all the phenomenal development of that and other popular resorts along the adjacent coast. The town named was particularly advanced by his industry



John M. Lee

and enterprise, and very many of its most extensive building operations were projected or carried out by him. Despite his great age he preserves his wonderful vitality and energy, and continues to give his attention in advisory way to many of the most important business interests of the place. About one month after the organization of the Asbury Park Building and Loan Association Mr. Dey became a member and was at once elected one of its directors, was later elected vice-president and in 1901 appointed to fill the unexpired term of its deceased president, William Hegerman, and in 1902 was elected its president. He has been exceedingly helpful in promoting building enterprises, and he has given his personal attention to the practical work of designing and erecting many of the most useful and attractive business and residence edifices in the village. He has also been for many years the local correspondent for the New York Board of Underwriters.

Mr. Dey is influential and active in religious, political and social circles, as well as in business affairs. As a matter of fact, it may be said that, during his long residence in Ocean Grove, his influence has been felt and his effort has been exerted in behalf of every worthy object or measure conducing to the welfare of the community. He is an active member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of its board of trustees. In politics he is a Republican, and for three years past he has served as one of the judges on the election board. He has attained to the commandery degrees in Masonry, and to the Patriarch Militant rank in Odd Fellowship.

Mr. Dey was married March 4, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth M. Pearce, and their children are Randolph E., Margaret S. (deceased), Willisford, Sanford, John S. (deceased), Eugenia V. (deceased) and Alfred W. Dey.

ISAAC SKINNER PAYNE.

Among the successful and progressive farmers of Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, Isaac Skinner Payne stands foremost. He was born October 2, 1814, in the county in which he now resides, his father, John F. Payne, also being a native of Middlesex county, his birth having occurred in the year 1795. The father chose for his wife Miss Anne E. Marsh, who died in 1829, being survived but a few years by her husband, who passed away in 1835. The family is of Norman lineage, but the great-grandfather of our subject, John Payne, served in the Revolutionary war, receiving a mortal wound while defending the flag for which he fought, while the great-grandfather Skinner also died while serving in the Revolutionary war. Isaac Payne was the grandfather of our subject, and was a man of high respectability.

Isaac Skinner Payne was reared in his native state, receiving his education in the schools of Woodbridge township, which he attended until eighteen years of age. He followed the vocation of his ancestors, that of

farming, and for twenty-one years held the position of steward of the poor of Woodbridge township, and also for three years was superintendent of clay mining for Peter Melick & Sons, discharging his duties with promptness and intelligence and winning the commendation of those whom he served. On the 25th of November, 1835, Mr. Payne was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary E. Clarkson, whom he had known from childhood. She was to him a good and faithful helpmate on the journey of life, but was called to her final rest on February 8, 1890, greatly mourned by all who knew her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Payne were born three children, namely: John E., born September 27, 1836, and died June 22, 1864; Amanda E., born February 22, 1839; and Anna E., born October 7, 1841.

Mr. Payne was a staunch advocate of the Whig party, and upon its dissolution joined the Republican ranks, loyally upholding its principles. He was a member of a township committee for one year, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare and development of his community. In 1846 he became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and at the present time is an elder in the church, enjoying, in his eighty-seventh year, the best of health and prosperity. He has a remarkable memory for names and dates and is exceedingly keen of mind for one of his advanced years. All who know him entertain for him the highest regard, as his life has been one of honor and uprightness.



COLONEL J. BLANCHARD EDGAR.

The Edgar family of Woodbridge is one of the oldest in Middlesex county, and its members, in various generations, have been always prominent in their day in local affairs. The common ancestor was Thomas Edgar, who came from Scotland and located at this place about 1720. The farm upon which Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar is now living was acquired by his father, John B. Edgar, who purchased it. The ancestral homestead of the family is yet standing at the corner of Hazel avenue and Woodbridge road, and, in its early days, the old family mansion was one of the handsomest and most substantial in the county. The tract of land adjoining it was very large, and a considerable portion of it is yet in possession of descendants of the original stock, among whom were William Edgar, and Major William Edgar, respectively great-grandfather and grandfather of Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar. Major William Edgar was one of the most prominent men of the place in his time, and was well known as a man of means and large affairs. He was a member of the assembly, and he was one of the founders of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Rahway, having been its first president. By his marriage with Phoebe S. Baker he became the father of thirteen children.

John B. Edgar, one of the children in the family last named, was born on the old homestead in 1800. He bore a full share in the cultivation of the farm, and his education was necessarily limited to such as was

afforded by the town school, but being ambitious he became a well informed man, as well as one of the most successful and practical farmers in the entire neighborhood. When he was quite a young man he bought the farm upon which Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar is now living, and built the house which is yet standing. Mr. Edgar was a man of more than usual energy and public spirit, and in his time he probably accomplished more for the improvement of the roads in his township than did any other individual. In the accomplishment of this he served for many years as an overseer of roads, but he could not be prevailed upon to accept any other office. His farm specialty was the breeding of high-grade cattle, sheep and swine. He was a charter member of the New Jersey State Fair Association, and he would frequently take a carload of animals to the annual fair at Trenton, where he was always awarded prizes. In religion he was a Pre-byterian; in politics he was a Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he became a Republican. He was a man of sterling character and domestic tastes. He was married to Miss Anna Louise Ross, a daughter of William M. Ross, of Mtuchen, New Jersey, a retired merchant and an elder in the Presby-terian church. A younger daughter of Mr. Ross was married to Amos Robbins, a leading Democrat of Middlesex county, who served repeatedly in the assembly, and for several terms as president of the senate. To Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were born six children, named as follows: Eugene R., Rufus N., J. Blanchard, Margaret, Josephine and Catherine. The mother of these children died in 1863, and Mr. Blanchard married Miss Catherine Bevier, of Ulster county, New York. One child was born of this marriage, but mother and infant soon passed away. Mr. Blanchard died in April, 1882.

J. Blanchard Edgar, the only surviving child of John B. and Anna Louisa (Ross) Blanchard, was born on the old family homestead where he now resides. He attended the preparatory school of the Reverend David H. Pierson, at Elizabeth, and then entered Rutgers College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1866. Among his classmates were several who became distinguished in the history of the state, in politics and in commercial and political life. He began a course of law reading under the preceptorship of Parker & Keasby, at Newark, but was obliged to discontinue his studies to return home and assist his father in the management of the farm. Somewhat later he was appointed to a position in the New York custom house, on the staff of the surveyor of the port, which he held for several years. For fifteen years thereafter he was engaged in the lumber business, in charge of the lumber interests of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company of Newark, for ten years, and upon his own account as an operator in West Virginia and in other timber sections. He then acquired the old homestead farm, upon which he built a residence, one of the most elegant in the neighborhood. He also greatly improved the farm and created a large dairy business, with seventy-five cows, whose milk and butter products find a ready market in Rahway with the choicest class of customers. It is not to be inferred from his entering upon such a life that Colonel Edgar has been inconspicuous in public affairs. Like his father,

he had a fondness for country life, else he might have given broad indulgence to political ambition. Destitute of this, however, he has rendered the state considerable valuable service. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the staff of the distinguished Governor Sewell. In more recent years he has served most acceptably as a member of the board of education of Woodbridge township. He is a member of the Masonic brotherhood and of the Zeta-Psi college fraternity. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Colonel Blanchard was married to Miss Hattie B. Collins, of New Britain, and of this marriage five children were born,—Anna Laura; Blanche Collins; Gertrude R., a student at Vassar College; Margaret, attending school at Elizabeth, New Jersey; and Natalie. The family live an ideal home life, and enjoy the esteem and affectionate companionship of a multitude of friends.

FRANK BRUEN CONOVER.

Frank Bruen Conover, proprietor of the Coleman House, the leading hotel of Asbury Park, and president of the Monmouth Ice Company of Long Branch, was born at Marlboro, Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 14, 1860, son of Judge Charles H. and Mary Ann (Bruen) Conover. For four generations the family history has been identified with that of Monmouth county, their Dutch ancestors being among the earlier settlers of the state. Mr. Conover's grandfather, John Edward, was a graduate of Princeton College, and, possessed of abundant means, led a life of quiet leisure, keeping up his classical studies and gratifying to the full his scholarly and academic taste. He was an old-line Whig, and a communicant of the old "Tennent" church, near Freehold. He gave his sons William and Charles a finished education under the tutorship of a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, passed his declining years "a gentleman of imposing bearing, noble intellect and lofty character," and died in 1832, his remains being interred in the cemetery of the Brick church at Marlboro.

Charles H. Conover, the father of our subject, was born March 6, 1808. After completing his education, for many years prior to his elevation to the bench he passed his time in the supervision of the home-stead farm at Marlboro. Giving his leisure hours to study, inheriting the dignity and natural refinement of the elder Conover, his mind richly stored with knowledge, his life was more that of the elegant scholar than that of the practical land owner. Becoming a popular Democratic leader, in 1868 he was elevated to the lay bench of Monmouth by Governor Parker. In 1873 he was reappointed to the judgeship by Governor Randolph. He died March 7, 1881, a widow and six children surviving him.

Frank B. Conover was prepared for college at Freehold, New Jersey. He entered Rutgers College in 1876, continued until he reached his junior year, then abandoned college for a business career; he accepted a situation as ticket clerk for the New York Central Railroad, holding the position for



Genl. F. S. Brown

six years, then exchanging his position for a similar one upon the Jersey Central road. He here made rapid strides until he attained the post of superintendent of the Freehold Division. In the meantime he had organized the Monmouth Ice Company, becoming active in its management. The business of this company rapidly gaining volume, he resigned from his connection with the railroad to give the new business his undivided attention. The company, commencing with a small retail trade in Long Branch, now extends its retail business to all points on the New Jersey coast, from Red Bank and Atlantic Highlands on the north to Belmar and Spring Lake on the south. Its carload shipments cover all points on the Jersey Central and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroads, a development due entirely to Mr. Conover's careful management and executive ability.

In 1890 he became proprietor of the Coleman House, which has always ranked as the leading hotel of Asbury Park. He immediately laid plans for complete renovation of the property, and sparing neither energy nor money completely modernized it. Under his management the high reputation of the establishment has been enhanced, and its business has been largely increased.

Although Mr. Conover has never aspired to public office he has still played an important part in political life as a Democrat. As chairman and treasurer of the county executive committee and leader of the "Ablet Ring," for a number of years he has been largely in control of party affairs. He is a member of the D. K. E. of his alma mater; member of the Holland Society of New York City and of the Sons of the Revolution. In January, 1884, he was married to Blanch, daughter of Gen. Peter J. Sullivan, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one child, Dorothy.

BENJAMIN F. S. BROWN.

The pleasant village of Matawan, in Monmouth county, replete with historic associations, is the home of Benjamin F. S. Brown, the present state councillor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which, with its thirty-seven thousand members is the largest secret society in the state of New Jersey.

He was born November 2, 1856, in Keyport, eldest son of Cornelius H. and Emeline F. Brown, the father being a contractor and builder in Keyport, and the mother the eldest daughter of Charles D. Strong, who in his early years was a prominent book publisher in Boston, and afterward conducted the largest wholesale hardware establishment of its day in the northwest, at St. Paul, Minnesota. On the paternal side he descends from John and Susanna (Reseau) Brown, who were married in 1763, and were residents and large landowners in Middlesex county, where was made the little hamlet of Browntown, named for them. Among their twelve children were Daniel and Benjamin. From Daniel descended the grandfather and from Benjamin the grandmother of Benjamin F. S. Brown.

Benjamin F. S. Brown began his education in his native town, where he attended the Keyport Academy, and he was afterward a student at the Glenwood Institute, at Matawan. He learned the trade of a printer in the office of the "Keyport Weekly," and afterward read law under the preceptorship of Dayton & Taylor, in Matawan. Law was not to his liking, however, and for some years he worked in various New York City newspaper offices. In February, 1890, he purchased the "Matawan Journal," of which he has been editor and publisher to the present time. His success as a journalist has been pronounced, and his paper has a recognized standing among the local press of the state, and is known as an able exponent of the interests of the community and county. Since entering upon its conduct, he has increased its circulation, and has added to the mechanical equipment until it is now a completely appointed steam plant, including two cylinder presses and a folding machine, and other facilities for all classes of commercial and book work.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Brown has ever been an able advocate of the principles and policies of his party, and his abilities command the confidence and esteem of its members. In May, 1897, he received the appointment of postmaster from President McKinley, and he was recommissioned by President Roosevelt in April, 1902. His activities have been employed in all that conduces to the advancement of public interests. He was the prime factor in the establishment of the graded school system in Matawan, and was a member of the first board of education under the new regime. He aided in the organization of the Monmouth and Middlesex Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, whose plant affords power for the trolley line from Matawan to Keyport and South Amboy, and light in all these towns, and is one of the directors of the corporation.

Mr. Brown has always been deeply interested and active in various fraternal and benevolent orders. Of these, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics claims his greatest interest, and his labors in its service have been phenomenally active and useful. He is a member of Columbia Council, No. 77, in which he holds the rank of past councilor. In 1900-1901 he was state vice-councilor, and on the completion of his term he was advanced to the state councilorship, the head office of the order in New Jersey. The duties of the position are most exacting, involving a vast correspondence and frequent visits to the councils throughout the state. All this labor has been performed cheerfully and zealously, and has been rewarded with the grateful appreciation of his fellow members, whose numbers have been largely increased through his efforts. He has occupied high positions in various other benevolent organizations—past councilor of Pride of Columbia Council, No. 37, Daughters of Liberty; master of exchequer of Matawan Lodge, No. 142, Knights of Pythias; past grand of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chief patriarch of Monmouth Encampment, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Keyport; and past regent of Glenwood Council, No. 1497, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, which is connected with the latter named

order, and, based upon his service in the National Guard of New Jersey, in which he bore the rank of first sergeant in the Third Regiment, he holds membership in the Raritan Guard Veteran Association of Keyport.

Mr. Brown was married in 1884 to Miss Jennie S. Silleck, of Keyport, and of this union were born seven children, all of whom are living: Jennie Mabel, Charles Bradford, Herbert Franklin, Cornelius Merrill, Mildred Josephine, Geraldine and Bernice Wymond Brown.

RUTSEN S. SNYDER.

For nearly half a century Rutsen S. Snyder, of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey, recently deceased, was one of the most enterprising citizens of Monmouth county, and many of its most important interests had their inception in his fertile brain and owed their success to his energy and determination. He was born May 9, 1835, in Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, son of George and Mary Snyder; his father was a prosperous farmer and man of strong character. He was educated at Rhinebeck Academy and Brown Academy, graduating from the latter named. In 1858 he removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey. After four years' useful service as a school teacher he purchased a farm, which he managed for many years and which remained in his possession until 1895. Soon after becoming a farmer he was appointed a commissioner of deeds, and also engaged in surveying and in a real estate and insurance business. All of these undertakings proved remunerative, and he constantly added to his means and extended his usefulness into other and broader fields.

In 1892 he took up his residence at Atlantic Highlands, where he had previously opened a real estate and insurance office. He was one of the pioneer settlers and original surveyors of the delightful village named, and there was not a movement designed to add to its desirability as a place of residence but found its origin in him or had his earnest and persistent aid. He made the preliminary survey of the Keyport branch of the Freehold & Atlantic Highlands Railroad for Superintendent Justus E. Ralph, and he was one of the organizers of the Port Monmouth Steamboat Company, and his connection with that corporation in the capacity of a director only terminated with his death. He aided in organizing the Atlantic Highlands National Bank, in which he was a director for several years, and he was also a director in the Atlantic Highlands Savings Fund and Building and Loan Association from its organization until his death; treasurer of a fire company, and was actively interested in various other local enterprises. He also occupied highly responsible public positions at different times. From 1885 to 1893 he was assessor of Middletown township, elected from year to year. In April, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster at Atlantic Highlands, and when he entered the office he placed in it an entirely new and modern equipment at his own expense.

While thus devoted to advancing the material interests of the com-

munity, Mr. Snyder was not less zealous in the causes of education and religion. As a member of the board of school trustees he aided materially in providing substantial buildings and in securing the services of a capable corps of teachers. A Baptist in religion he had been clerk of the New Monmouth church, and for more than a score of years a trustee, and the district clerk of the Chanceville school district. After removing to Atlantic Highlands he assisted in the organization of the Central Baptist church, and was then made a deacon, a position which he held throughout the remainder of his life, and he was particularly active in the work of the church and the Sunday-school. In politics he was a Republican.

In January, 1862, Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a lady of most admirable disposition, a daughter of Thomas Roberts, Jr., a highly respected farmer of New Monmouth, with extensive connections throughout Monmouth county, and son of Rev. Thomas Roberts, a noted Baptist divine and missionary to the Cherokee nation. The children born of this marriage were Evelyn R. Snyder, who assisted her father in his insurance business; M. Louise Snyder, who succeeded her father as post-master at Atlantic Highlands; and Charles R. Snyder, a lawyer in the same place.

In January, 1902, Mr. Snyder contracted a fever which left him in an enfeebled condition. He gradually regained strength, and his family hoped for his entire recovery, but on April 22 the heart suddenly ceased to beat and he passed quietly away without premonition. His sudden death was a great shock to the community, by whom he was regarded with sincere affection for his estimable traits of personal character and for his great public usefulness. There survive him the widow and all their children before named: his sister, Miss Catherine Snyder, of Rhinebeck, New York, and two brothers, Robert S. Snyder, of Rhinebeck, New York, and Jesse H. B. Snyder, of Elmhurst, Pennsylvania, besides numerous nephews and nieces, children of deceased brothers.

C. D. BOYNTON.

C. D. Boynton, of the firm of Boynton Bros., real estate and insurance agents, a popular and progressive business firm of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was born in Sewaren, Middlesex county, New Jersey, on February 20, 1880, and he was a son of Cassimer W. and Eunice Adelia (Harriman) Boynton.

Cassimer W. Boynton, the father of our subject is one of the most progressive business men of Middlesex county, New Jersey. He resides at Sewaren, where he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick. His birth was in Bangor, Maine, on February 14, 1826. In early manhood he graduated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute and a large portion of his life has been spent as a civil engineer. For over a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Middlesex county and is an honored

citizen of Sewaren. His family consists of nine children, namely: Mary L.; Helen G., the wife of William T. Ames; Gorham L.; Georgia S.; Cassimer W., who died in early manhood; Ernest H.; Albert B.; C. D.; and Dorathea.

C. D. Boynton attended the Woodbridge public schools and spent two years in a select school at Waltham, Massachusetts, subsequently entered a school in Lawrenceville, and in the fall of 1868, he embarked in his present business, in which he has displayed those business qualities which go far toward insuring success.

JAMES VOORHEES FREEMAN.

James Voorhees Freeman, of Sewaren, New Jersey, was born in New York City, June 26, 1853, a son of David V. and Ella E. (Voorhees) Freeman. The former was born and brought up in the town of Bellville, New Jersey, and was a son of Israel Freeman, whose birth occurred in Woodbridge.

Our subject's mother was born in New York, and is still living. She is a daughter of James Voorhees, of New York City, who conducted a wholesale grocery business for a number of years in that city. David V. Freeman, the father of our subject, is now residing in Essex county, near Glen Ridge, having retired from the activities of the business world. They have reared a family of seven children, namely: James V., Mary L., Whitney, Lela, Clarence, Milleson W., Theodore, who passed away at the age of twenty-one years, and Catharine V.

James V. Freeman, as already stated, was born and reared in New York City, attended the schools there, and later entered into the insurance and transportation business. About thirty years ago he decided to change his residence from New York to Sewaren. He was joined in marriage to Bessie W. Dallace, daughter of Rolland and Hedda M. Dallace. Four children have been the result of this union, namely: Rolland S., who is with the Wheeler Condenser Company Foundry; James V., Jr., who is a graduate of Harvard College, and who is now in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; Ruth L.; and Theodore, who is still attending school.

Fraternally Mr. Freeman is a member of the Masons, the Americus of Woodbridge, is a past master regent of the Woodbridge Council of the Royal Arcanum, a member of the Red Men, and also of the Woodbridge Fire Company. Politically he is a Democrat, having been elected on that ticket to fill the office of collector of the township for one year, and tax assessor for six years, and he has also been sent as a delegate to the state convention. He is one of the most prominent men in Sewaren, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen. He resides on West avenue, Sewaren, New Jersey, where he has a beautiful home.

NELSON E. BUCHANON.

The subject of this sketch is a self-made man in the fullest sense of that often misused term. Beginning his business career at the early age of thirteen years without capital and without the assistance of relatives or friends, he has pushed himself forward step by step until he has become one of the most successful business men of the state. Mr. Buchanan was born at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, August 30, 1841. His parents, James and Sarah (Elgordon) Buchanan, were both members of families which had resided in New Jersey for several generations. His grandfather, John Buchanan, was born in Perth Amboy, where he resided during his entire life, dying there at the age of eighty-four years. He was of Scotch antecedents, but when his American progenitor came to the colonies is not definitely established.

Nelson E. Buchanan was the eldest of six children and early in life displayed those traits of self reliance which have done so much to bring him success. At the age of thirteen he went to New York and obtained employment. He had previously attended the common schools at Perth Amboy, and after two years spent in New York he decided to increase his store of knowledge, accordingly studying in an academy at Vermont. In 1860, at Lambertsville, New Jersey, he became an employe of his uncle, John L. Gordon, in the lumber business, thus continuing for twelve years, during which time he made a study of the lumber business, mastering all of its details and thus laid the foundation for his successful career. In 1872 he came to Red Bank, New Jersey, to become a salesman and manager for the lumber business of B. C. White, located at Eatontown, this state, while two years later he purchased Mr. White's interest and associated with him Garrett B. Smock, of Asbury Park, thus forming the firm of Smock & Buchanan. Adding to their stock of lumber general supplies for building, they soon established a large and increasing trade, and this relationship was continued for nine years, when the interest of Mr. Smock passed to his son, George A. Smock, the firm style then becoming Buchanan & Smock. In January, 1901, the business was incorporated as the Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company, and is now capitalized at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the officers being Nelson E. Buchanan, president, and George A. Smock, secretary and treasurer. The business has always been large and profitable, the annual sales averaging about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and its success is a tribute to the business ability and sound judgment of Mr. Buchanan.

From the time of his arrival in Asbury Park up to the present he has been identified with most of the enterprises that have tended to advance the interests of the city. He was for several years a director in the First National Bank, but sold his interest therein prior to the organization of the Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, which he assisted in organizing and of which he has since been a director. Although of Democratic antecedents and a member of that political party from boyhood, Mr. Buchanan is independent in his views, voting for the men whom he believes are best



FIRST LUMBER YARD OF S.M. OF BUCHANON LOCATED CORNER
 ASBURY AVE. AND MAIN ST., ASBURY PARK, IN 1874.
 AREA, 200 X 240.



YARDS OF BUCHANON & S.M. SK. 1901, BOUNDED BY SECOND AND
 THIRD AVENUES, RAILROAD AND COMPANY
 AREA, 650 X 300.

qualified for the positions. He served as town commissioner for about ten years, during five years of the time being president of the board. He has been deeply interested in the promotion of the free library and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Asbury Park Free Library Association since its organization. In 1807 he was elected president of the association and in that capacity has done much to bring the enterprise to its present advanced condition. He was trustee of the school board when the first school buildings were erected, and has ever rendered valuable and material aid in the advancement of educational facilities. He has also served as a member of the board of health, for the past ten years being its president, and has held other local offices. He is a member of Asbury Lodge No. 139, F. & A. M.; Hiram Chapter, No. 1; Corson Commandery, No. 15, K. T., and Lula Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is liberal in his religious views, judging men by their acts instead of by their creed, and has been a friend to all denominations, contributing of his funds to all of the churches without discrimination.

In 1873 Mr. Buchanan was united in marriage to Althea S., daughter of William Collins, of Monmouth county. They have four children: Louisa, now Mrs. Harold B. Ayres, of Asbury Park; William J., who died about five years ago; and Elizabeth B. and Arthur N. Mr. Buchanan's career illustrates the power of perseverance and industry. Beginning his course without a dollar, he has steadily advanced to the high position which he now holds in the business affairs of the state. As a business man he has been successful, and by honorable efforts has earned the confidence of the community. As a citizen he has been public-spirited, generous and progressive, and as a husband and father has displayed those admirable traits of character which are essential to true American manhood.

WILLIAM HYRES.

William Hyres, of Freehold, New Jersey, is a descendant of an old Holland-Dutch family, his ancestors having emigrated to this country and settled in this vicinity over one hundred and fifty years ago. His paternal great-grandfather, John Hyres, became the owner of an extensive tract of land near Bennett's Mills, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. John Hyres, grandfather of William Hyres, was also a resident in the same section of Ocean county, and he was one of the prominent successful farmers of the town. He died April 26, 1804, in his eighty-first year. John B. Hyres, father of William Hyres, was born near Bennett's Mills, where his education was acquired in the district schools. During his early life he assisted his father in the management of his farm, and later purchased some land for himself, on which he erected a house. This became known as the "Hyres Home-stead." Mr. Hyres married Amanda Oaken-sen, a daughter of James Oaken-sen, whose family were among the early settlers of East Jersey. William Hyers was their only child.

William Hyers was born near Bennett's Mills, Ocean county, New Jersey, September 15, 1806. He attended the district schools of his native town, and when seventeen years old became both teacher and student, which double occupation he followed for six years. He then decided to become a lawyer, and he pursued a course of study in the office of Mr. E. W. Arrowsmith, of Freehold, New Jersey, being admitted to the bar from that office. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Freehold, and by his ability and the faithful manner in which he discharges his duties he has been enabled to build up a large and lucrative patronage. Mr. Hyers is a firm advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he was elected to serve as deputy under Sheriff Theodore Annack from 1891 to 1894. Fraternally he is associated with Ten-ment Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is a member and has acted in the capacity of secretary of the Freehold Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Hyers was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Clayton, daughter of George Clayton, of Freehold, New Jersey. Two sons have been born to them: John and James Hyers.

JOSEPH S. APPLGATE, SR.

The Applegate family is one of the oldest and most honored families of the east. They trace their lineage back to 1674, when Bartholomew Applegate applied to a council assembled at Fort William Hendrick for a permission to purchase land from the Indians at Middletown, near the Navesink. A patent was granted him for this land, which is located on the Raritan Bay, at what is now known as Applegate's Landing, a portion of the tract being now owned by W. T. Conover, whose wife, Annie (Cooper) Conover, is a descendant of Bartholomew Applegate. On the maternal side our subject is descended from the Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who about the year 1688 organized the First Baptist church at Holmdel. During the period of the Revolutionary war the ancestors of our subject were supporters of the Whig party and were valiant soldiers in that terrible struggle for freedom and independence. The parents of our subject, Joseph S. and Ann (Bray) Applegate, followed agricultural pursuits and were much esteemed for their true worth of character.

Joseph S. Applegate, Sr., was born at Nut Swamp, in Middletown township, on the 25th of August, 1824, and was there married on the 12th of February, 1851, to Margaret K. Patterson, also a native of Nut Swamp, Monmouth county, New Jersey, born in 1826. Unto this union have been born the following children: Joseph S., Jr., Jehu P., Allen P., Margaret, deceased, and Lydia P. Applegate. Joseph Applegate, Sr., is a successful and practical agriculturist, and now resides on a farm of one hundred acres of choice land. He has also been honored with public office, having served as school trustee and as overseer of highways. His straightforward



Joseph S. Applegate, Sr.



JOSEPH APPLEGATE.

course in life has won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, and he and his estimable wife are now enjoying the comforts of life at their pleasant country home. Theirs has been a long and happy married life, and in 1900 they celebrated their golden wedding.

Joseph S. Applegate, Jr., whose name forms the subject of this review, was born at Nut Swamp, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1851. He was reared and educated in his native township, and in addition to attending the public schools of his locality he also spent three years at a private school in Red Bank, where he enjoyed superior educational advantages. He has adopted the calling of his father, that of agriculture, and in his chosen vocation he is meeting with a high and well merited success, his well directed efforts bringing to him a handsome competence. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree, taking an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his fellow citizens, and for five years he has served as a member of the town committee. He has also held the position of school trustee for seventeen years, the cause of education ever finding in him a warm friend. In political matters Mr. Applegate exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and the measures of the Republican party, and in his religious views he is a Baptist. He is unassuming in manner, honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and exerts a good influence in his community by his example. He has, therefore, the best wishes of his neighbors and friends for his successful life.

On the 31st of October, 1877, Mr. Applegate was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M., daughter of William V. and Catherine G. Conover. This union has been blessed with eight children—five of whom are now living—Catherine V., Margaret P., Sarah M., Eliana C. and Henry B. Applegate.

John P. Applegate, second son of Joseph S. Applegate, Sr., is an attorney of prominence, but now retired from practice and residing on his farm near Red Bank. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town and in the high school at Red Bank, supplementing his knowledge there gained by a course in the Colgate University, at which institution he was graduated with the class of 1874. He then studied law under the Hon. John S. Applegate, and in 1877 was admitted to the Monmouth county bar, of which he is still an honored member. For five years he has served as the efficient county auditor of the county of Monmouth, discharging his duties in that important position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is still unmarried.

HENRY HENDRICKSON.

To those at all familiar with the history of Monmouth county it is known that the Hendrickson family has been identified with this portion of the state from a very early period in its development, and that throughout all the intervening years from the first settlement of one who bore the

name its members have been classed among the valued citizens who have contributed to the substantial development and progressive upbuilding of the community.

Henry Hendrickson, who now follows farming in Holmdel township, was born on the old family homestead, adjoining his recent place of residence, May 10, 1835, being one of the six children of Senator William H. and Elizabeth E. (Woodward) Hendrickson, whose history is given elsewhere. The days of his boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, and in his youth he became familiar with the best methods then in vogue of cultivating the soil and carrying on the other departments of agricultural life. The occupation to which he was reared he has always followed, and to-day he owns two farms, aggregating one hundred and fifty-four acres, and each a part of the ancestral homestead, which comprised more than four hundred acres. His land is all under a high state of cultivation and the well tilled fields return to him good harvests. He is also extensively engaged in the production of fruit, having orchards comprising thirty acres, and in this fruit belt of New Jersey he finds this branch of his business quite profitable. He has large and substantial barns and all the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and every equipment found upon a model farm of the twentieth century may be seen there.

In 1860 Mr. Hendrickson erected a fine residence near the old home and the same year was united in marriage to Miss Helen Henderson, of Middletown, the wedding ceremony being performed on the first day of December. The lady is a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Robinson) Henderson. Theirs is a hospitable home, where good cheer and a cordial welcome always greet their guests, and in the community they have a large circle of friends. In his political views Mr. Henderson is a Democrat, but while he has never been an aspirant for public office he keeps well informed upon the issues of the day and also upon all matters of general interest. He is a genial and companionable man, progressive and public-spirited and a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

JOHN STILES RIPLEY.

The development of Asbury Park along metropolitan lines, where utility, beauty and progressiveness were the salient features, was largely due to the efforts of John S. Ripley, who for twenty-four years was a leading and influential citizen of this place. While carrying on his private business interests he was also deeply concerned in the substantial improvement of the city, and left the impress of his individuality for good on many departments of its activity and upbuilding.

Mr. Ripley was a native of Connecticut, his birth having occurred in Groton, that state, on the 18th of August, 1824. He traces his ancestry back to an English origin, his great great-grandfather having been a native



JOHN W. FIBLEY

of the "merrie isle," whence he crossed the Atlantic to America in early colonial days, becoming one of the earliest settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. Mr. Ripley's grandfather followed the sea, for many years commanding a vessel, and at length was lost while on a voyage to the West Indies. Among his children was John Ripley, who was born in Groton, New London county, Connecticut, and there resided for many years, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Sally Crary, of North Stonington, Connecticut, and they became the parents of the following named: John S., Nathan C., George S., Leander H. and Sarah, the wife of Allen E. Davis. The mother of this family died February 14, 1882.

John S. Ripley spent his entire youth in the state of his nativity, living successively in Groton, Preston and Norwich. His elementary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in the Plainfield Academy, and when nineteen years of age he began teaching, following that profession for a time in his native state and afterward in Monmouth county, New Jersey. But when the perpetuity of the Union was threatened by the rebellious spirit of the south, he put aside all personal considerations and in 1862 offered his services to the government. In the month of August of that year he joined the First Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry and participated with the Army of the Potomac in the hotly contested engagements at Chancellorsville, Fredericks-burg, and in a number of skirmishes.

On his return to the north Mr. Ripley resumed his professional labors, but at the time of his marriage he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. On the 26th of December, 1867, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Joan Stout, a daughter of Elhanan W. and Mary (Lippencott) Stout, of Monmouth county, the former a descendant of Penelope Stout and of Elhanan Stout, son of Judge Stout, of Hopewell, New Jersey. The only child born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ripley is Dr. Eugene S. Ripley, who is temporarily engaged in the practice of medicine in Hamilton, New Jersey, but permanently located in Philadelphia.

At the time of his marriage John S. Ripley established a store in Norwich, Connecticut, where he carried on merchandising with excellent success until 1872, when he removed to Asbury Park, New Jersey. Here he purchased lots and his pre-sciences enabling him to see the development that awaited this place, he erected here the first hotel of the town, known as the Grand Avenue Hotel, of which he was joint proprietor in association with his brother-in-law, Lybrand Sill. The splendid location of Asbury Park attracted to it many visitors, especially through the summer months, and as the hotel was conducted in the most modern approved manner, it won a large patronage. It was conducted for some time by its original owners, but at length Mr. Ripley withdrew from that enterprise, having in the meantime purchased and remodeled the West End Hotel. It is still one of the largest hotels in Asbury Park and under the management of Mr. Ripley it rivaled the best metropolitan hotels, being supplied with all modern equipments and conveniences for the comfort of the guests. It was a monument to Mr. Ripley's progressive spirit, for he kept in touch

with the advance being made in hotel life, introducing all improvements that added to the practical management and to the pleasure of his patrons.

In his political views he was an earnest Republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the principles of the party in which he firmly believed, yet he never desired, nor would he accept, public office, save those closely allied with the educational interests of the community. He labored untiringly, however, as a private citizen in behalf of every movement and measure which he believed would prove of benefit to the Park, and was largely instrumental in shaping its development along lines that increased its beauty, charm and attractiveness, as well as its practical utility. Socially he was identified with Asbury Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M., Long Branch Chapter, R. A. M., Conson Commandery, K. T. and Mystic Shrine. His religious belief was indicated by his membership in the Reformed church, of Asbury Park, in which he served as an elder from its organization, contributing also most liberally to its support. He passed away June 12, 1866, in the midst of a most useful career. He had many characteristics worthy of the strongest commendation. He never made business a secondary consideration, but gave to it his earnest efforts and thoughtful attention, and his policy was unassailable, being in conformity with the strictest commercial ethics. His loyalty to every trust of either a public or a private nature was marked; he held friendship inviolable, and his family ties as a sacred and cherished obligation.

EUGENE S. RIPLEY, M. D.

Dr. Eugene S. Ripley, who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Hamilton, is the only child of John S. Ripley, deceased, who for a quarter of a century was a prominent citizen of Asbury Park. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 22, 1806, and was but three years of age when his parents removed to Asbury Park, where he pursued his early education, completing the high school course by graduation in the class of 1887. His collegiate course was pursued in Yale University, which he entered in the fall of 1886, being there graduated in the spring of 1894. With broad literary and classical learning to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the super-structure of professional knowledge, he began preparation for his chosen profession as a student in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and upon his graduation in 1897 won the degree of M. D. For a time he engaged in conducting a pharmacy in Philadelphia.

HON. CHARLES R. SNYDER.

Charles R. Snyder, only son of Rutsen S. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Snyder, was born in Monmouth county, March 19, 1860. He acquired an excellent English education in the Keyport graded schools, graduating in the class of 1887, and then studied law under the preceptorship of

Marcus B. Taylor, of Keyport, and Applegate & Hope, of Red Bank. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and at once entered upon practice at Atlantic Highlands. In 1896 he became a counsellor and in 1901 a supreme court commissioner. He soon attained to an enviable position in his profession, and his capability has been displayed in the conduct of important cases in the various courts, although his extensive office practice receives his closer attention. In the line of his calling he has been appointed to various positions in which his legal ability has been highly advantageous to his fellow townsmen. Since 1892 he had been attorney for the Atlantic Highlands Saving Fund and Building and Loan Association, and its great usefulness has been largely due to his ability as a lawyer and financier. This association is known as the most successful of its class in Monmouth county, with a record almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the state, its shares earning over ten per cent. net profit to the investors. In 1900 Mr. Snyder was appointed attorney for the borough of Highlands. He represents large corporate and individual interests, and is the local representative of the R. G. Dun & Company commercial agency. He is a member of the insurance firm of E. R. Snyder & Company, which, through its manager, Miss Evelyn R. Snyder (sister of Mr. Snyder), represents many of the leading companies of the country. In the promotion of community interests Mr. Snyder is as active and prominent as was his father. Since 1897 he has been a member of the board of education, and he is also clerk of the Central Baptist church, secretary of Monmouth Lodge, No. 172, F. & A. M., past regent and past officer in the Royal Arcanum, a past councillor and past representative of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, treasurer of Hose Company No. 1, Volunteer Fire Department, and a member in other local societies.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Snyder is numbered among the most active and influential leaders of his party in his county and district. He was in 1896 president of the McKinley and Hobart Club, and in 1900 was elected to the assembly, and re-elected the following year by a largely increased majority. The most convincing evidence of his high professional ability is discerned in a simple statement of the very important committees upon which he was called to act—on banking and insurance, on judiciary, on revision of laws, and on riparian rights, of the latter of which he was chairman. During his two legislative terms he won the well deserved approbation and esteem of his colleagues and recognition as one of the most conscientious and industrious members of the law-making body.

Mr. Snyder was married in June, 1894, to Miss Earline D. Spader, a granddaughter of the late Judge William Spader, of Matawan, and daughter of Capt. J. V. Spader, a Civil war veteran. Mrs. Snyder is a lady of culture and lofty instincts. She is president of the Atlantic Highlands Improvement Society, a body of ladies who have proved most serviceable in removing the many small nuisances found in most towns detrimental to the beauty and sanitary condition of a place. She is also active in church and kindred work. Two children have blessed their marriage Earle Spader, born June 11, 1895, and Elizabeth Roberts, born August 26, 1896.

ISAAC C. KENNEDY.

The name of the Kennedys, father and son, has been prominently associated with Mary Park and Ocean Grove from the foundation of those resorts. The father, Frederick H. Kennedy, was born at Peapack, Somerset county, New Jersey, December 20, 1810. His great-grandfather, Henry Kennedy, a Scotch Presbyterian, emigrated to America prior to 1735. He settled at Anwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. His son, Henry Kennedy, born in 1750, married Mary Quick in 1780 and shortly afterward removed to Kennedy's Mills (afterward Aliets Mills) on the Lamington river, Somerset county, New Jersey, where he conducted the flouring and milling business. He died May 22, 1828, aged seventy-eight years. His widow, Mary Quick, born in 1762, died November 28, 1837, aged seventy-five years. Their children were: Archibald Kennedy, born March, 1787; resided at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; died November 5, 1857. Henry Kennedy, Jr., born November 19, 1794, married Julia Ann Homel, daughter of Frederick Homel and Elizabeth Shangle, and resided at Peapack (now Gladstone) Somerset county, New Jersey; died August 1, 1846. His widow, Julia Ann Kennedy, survived him and died January 31, 1893, aged ninety-four years, seven months and twenty-five days. William Kennedy, born December 25, 1798, married Euphemia Reading, daughter of Daniel Reading and Jane Kennedy; resided at Kennedy's Mills until 1845, when he removed to Somerville, New Jersey. He was a judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county from 1842 to 1845, and clerk of Somerset county from 1845 to 1850. His wife, Euphemia Reading Kennedy, died at Somerville, New Jersey, March 29, 1850. He removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1851, where he resided at the time of his death, April 6, 1898. Margaret Kennedy, born in 1801, married Dr. Hiram Bunce August 24, 1823.

The children of Henry Kennedy, Jr., and Julia Ann Kennedy, his wife, were: William Kennedy, born September 23, 1817, died October 28, 1847. Frederick H. Kennedy, born December 20, 1819, died September 9, 1881. Hiram H. Kennedy, born April 13, 1822, died February 8, 1898. John Harry Kennedy, born August 3, 1824, died October 26, 1837.

Frederick H. Kennedy, son of Henry Kennedy, Jr., and Julia Ann Kennedy, was born at Peapack, Somerset county, New Jersey, December 20, 1819. He married Mary Ann Crater, daughter of Isaac Crater and Ann Arrowsmith, January 19, 1848. He resided at Peapack until 1853, when he removed to Long Branch, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where, in partnership with his father-in-law, Isaac Crater, he built and owned the United States hotel at that place—an immense structure for its day, built at a time when Long Branch was just entering upon its wonderful growth and coming into general notice as the most notable watering place of the period. In 1856 he sold his interest in the United States hotel to his brother-in-law, John A. S. Crater, and the following spring moved to Deal, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he purchased a large farm and engaged in farming pursuits. He was by occupation a civil engineer and



surveyor and had a large practice in that profession throughout the county of Monmouth. He died at Deal, New Jersey, September 9, 1881. His widow, Mary A. Kennedy, survived him and removed to Asbury Park, New Jersey, where she died April 7, 1889.

Their children were: Anna Kennedy, born February 20, 1840, resides at Little Silver, New Jersey. Isaac C. Kennedy, born November 27, 1850, lawyer, resides at Asbury Park, New Jersey. Julia E. Lovett, born October 19, 1852; wife of John T. Lovett; resides at Little Silver, New Jersey. Milda C. Kennedy, born December 15, 1854, died August 18, 1888, unmarried.

Isaac C. Kennedy, son of Frederick H. Kennedy and Mary A. Kennedy, the subject of this sketch, was born at Peapack, Somerset county, New Jersey, November 27, 1850. He was three years old when his father removed to Monmouth county and there he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He studied civil engineering and surveying under the excellent tutorship of his father and soon rose to the mastery of that profession. He was early associated with his father in civil engineering under the firm name of F. H. Kennedy & Son. In 1870 they planned and laid out Ocean Grove, the greatest camp meeting resort in the world. In 1871 they surveyed and laid out Ellerton, New Jersey, and in 1872-1874 planned and laid out the city of Asbury Park; the son, Isaac C. Kennedy, being the engineer in sole charge of the work. He manifested great skill in the work committed to him and eventually overcame what appeared to be insuperable difficulties in the development of the plans for a city by the sea. It was the consensus of the opinion of all except the founder, James A. Bradley, and those associated with him in the development of the project, that it would be impossible to thoroughly drain the land so as to make it available as the site of a town of any importance, but the projectors persisted, and Mr. Kennedy succeeded in establishing the first perfect system of drainage at a seaside resort on the American continent. The splendid wide streets of Asbury Park, the widest of any seaside resort on the New Jersey coast, and the liberal lines upon which the city is planned, are monuments to Mr. Kennedy's judgment and skill as an engineer.

In 1877 Isaac C. Kennedy took up the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of John E. Laming, who was then prosecutor of the pleas for Monmouth county. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Asbury Park, New Jersey, occupying a leading place at the bar of Monmouth county. His thorough knowledge of real estate law, together with his practical knowledge of the early land titles in Monmouth county, has caused him to be recognized as an authority on the subject.

Mr. Kennedy has a large and lucrative practice and represents as counsel many important private and corporate interests. He is the general counsel of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company, Seaside Electric Railway Company, West End and Long Branch Railway Company, and Asbury Park and Sea Girt Railroad Company, which position he has held since those corporations were first organized, and has successfully de-

fended those corporations in many litigated cases, both in the county courts and in the New Jersey supreme court.

Mr. Kennedy is also counsel for many large estates, and has himself, as executor, administered some of the largest estates ever administered in Monmouth county. He possesses a large and well selected law library, access to which is at all times freely accorded to those of his profession.

Throughout his entire career, in his younger days as a civil engineer, and later as a lawyer, he has been indefatigably industrious, counting no amount of painstaking too trying nor labor too severe, and only contenting himself with entire thoroughness and accuracy in every task devolving upon him. Moved by a commendable spirit and taking a laudable pride in the development and prosperity of the splendid city with which he has been identified from its foundation, he has always given cordial aid to numerous commercial and benevolent enterprises.

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, Monmouth Club and Deal Golf Club. He married Miss Rebecca Jennette Metz, of Wilmington, Delaware, January 9, 1884, who died November 5, 1890. One child born of their marriage survives, namely, Frederick Laurence Kennedy, born November 17, 1884, who resides at Ashbury Park, New Jersey.



JUDGE WILLIAM T. HOFFMAN.

Judge William T. Hoffman, of Englishtown, New Jersey, one of the most widely known men in the state as a most accomplished lawyer, legislator and public official, is a native of the state of New Jersey, descended from Dutch ancestry of the colonial period. His ancestor was William Hoffman, who, with his wife, came from Holland. William Hoffman served faithfully in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He had settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and acquired large tracts of land which extended from what is now Jamesburg, in a southerly direction almost to Englishtown, and much of this land yet remains in the possession of his descendants. He reared a large family, and his oldest son settled and founded the present beautiful city of Dayton, Ohio. Another son, John Hoffman, made his home near Jamesburg, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. By occupation he was a farmer, and he acquired an extensive property. He was a deeply religious man, and was a leader in the establishment of Methodism in his county. His children were William, Thomas, Henry and Godfrey.

William Hoffman, oldest son of John Hoffman, was born near Jamesburg, Middlesex county. As was his father, he was a prosperous farmer and a zealous and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a leading spirit in the local church body, and a class leader and local preacher in the days when meetings were held in private houses for want of a church edifice. He married Lydia A. Barclay, a member of the old and honored Thomas family, who bore him one child, William T. Hoff-

man. Mr. Hoffman came to his death by a stroke of lightning at his home near Jamesburg, when thirty-five years of age. His widow subsequently became the wife of John Sutton, and is yet living near English-town. The fruit of her second marriage was a daughter, Mary Emma, who became the wife of S. Cameron Young, son of Colonel Young, of Middletown, Pennsylvania.

William T. Hoffman, only child of William and Lydia A. Hoffman, was born November 8, 1836, at his father's residence near Jamesburg. In early youth he acquired an excellent English education, and was preparing for college, when his attention was directed to business pursuits. He subsequently took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the distinguished Governor Bedle, and in November, 1862, he was licensed as an attorney, and he became a counsellor in 1872. His admission to the bar was during the crucial period of the Civil war, and in 1863 he entered the military service, and served in the paymaster's department, U. S. A., until the restoration of peace. Resuming the practice of his profession, in Hudson county, New York, he speedily attained a front place at the bar, and from that time has been known as one of the busiest and most successful lawyers in New Jersey.

He is at his best as a jury lawyer,—clear in presentation of his case, searching in the examination of witnesses, and logical and convincing in his analysis of the fact presented. Among the many known *causes celebre* in which he has been a counsel were the homicide trials of Smith and Bennett, of Jersey City; Rockwell, of Toms River; Klankowski, of Jersey City; Eli Shaw, of Camden; and the more recent and notorious Bosscheiter case in Paterson. Among cases of vast importance in which he was engaged, were the celebrated railroad taxation cases, in which he was counsel for the state; the noted Laverty impeachment trial before the state senate in 1886, in which he was counsel for the defense; and the Stuhr-McDonald contested election case before the senate in 1896. He also appeared in the famous Lewis will case, and in the Brockaway counterfeiting trial in the federal court.

Judge Hoffman has filled various important positions most usefully and creditably. From 1873 to 1878 he served as presiding judge of Hudson county, and for five years he was president of the Hoboken board of education. In 1892 he was a candidate for Congress, upon the Republican ticket, but suffered defeat on account of the political complexion of the district. In 1902 he was elected to the assembly from Monmouth county, by a plurality of five hundred and sixty-eight votes over his opponent, Mr. McDonald, who was the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In the assembly to which he was chosen his professional attainments gave him immediate prominence, and he was placed upon two important committees—the judiciary and the railroads and canals committees.

Judge Hoffman has always been identified with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for the martyr President Abraham Lincoln—in 1864. From that day to the present he has been prominent in the councils of the party, and prominent before the people as an orator of

corn, his ability. He presided over the Republican state convention which nominated Frederick A. Potts for governor. From 1880 to 1883 he was a member of the Republican state committee, and in 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, which nominated Benjamin H. Harrison for the presidency. In all his long professional and political career he has borne himself as a man of high principle and strong intellect, and has drawn to himself an army of friends who delight in the honors which have come to him.

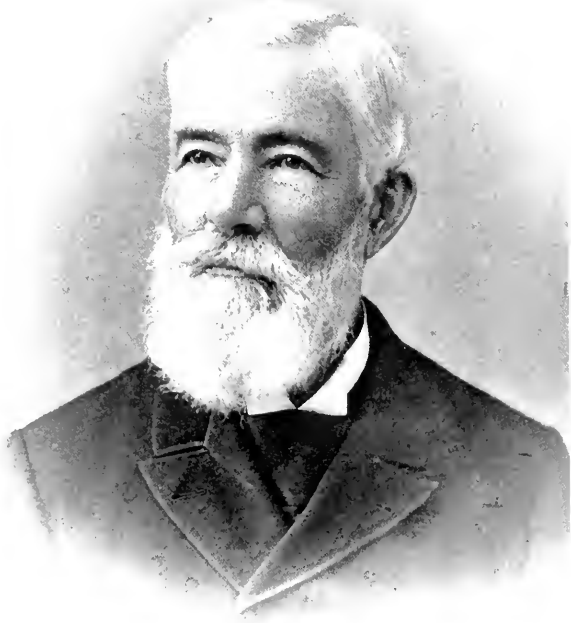
In 1863 Judge Hoffman was married to Miss Ann Elizabeth, a daughter of John G. Fisher, of New Brunswick, and a descendant of the well-known pioneer Hance family of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county, New Jersey. She was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was a graduate of the Hannah Hoyt Seminary (in that city), in which institution she subsequently taught for a number of years. She was a member of the Hannah Hoyt Association, and was a woman of rare culture and beauty of character. Her home life was ideal, and she was greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, both young and old, who were called to mourn her death February 12, 1902, at the age of sixty years, when she was in the prime of her intellectual powers. She left two children, namely: Mrs. John H. Baird and Miss Katherine Hoffman. Mrs. Baird, with her husband, reside at Fort Valley, Georgia, but spend their summers with Judge Hoffman at his well-known home, Lasata. Mr. Baird is the superintendent of the largest peach orchard in the United States and is an extensive fruit grower. Katherine Hoffman, the youngest daughter, resides with her father.

WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE HOPE.

Washington Lafayette Hope was born in New York City, August 4, 1824, and was the youngest child of Reuben Hope, and Catherine Taylor Hope. Reuben Hope was engaged in the shipping business, and was one of the officials of New York City appointed to welcome General Lafayette when he visited the United States by invitation of the government in August, 1824. During that interesting occasion, Reuben Hope named his son, then but a few days old, Washington Lafayette Hope.

Reuben Hope was English and some of his ancestors were French Huguenots and Scotch. He and two brothers, Cornelius and Thomas, came to New York from England, shortly prior to 1800, together with James McColm and others, several of whom became prominent in commercial enterprises in New York.

Mr. W. L. Hope's mother was Catherine Taylor, a daughter of Abner Taylor, who was distinguished for his bravery and efficient services in the Revolutionary war, particularly in connection with Blockading the Hudson river, near West Point. Abner Taylor and his wife, Catherine, and their ancestors, some of whom came from Holland, were early settlers of this country, mostly in New York state, and were related to the families of Gibbs, Rose and others, who were well-known patriots. Washington L. Hope, and his older brothers frequently repeated interesting stories of his



W. L. Hope

cidents during the Revolutionary and Indian wars, told them by their grandfather, Abner Taylor.

Mr. Hope was the youngest of eleven children, nine of whom lived to good old ages, viz: William, farmer and large real estate operator; George T., for many years, until his death, president of Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York; Samuel Waller, engaged in the United States custom service, an inventor and farmer, still living at Trenton, New Jersey; Mary, wife of John Carpenter, a merchant; Catherine, wife of Charles E. Steane, M. D.; Frances Matilda, wife of Benj. Pike, Jr., manufacturer of philosophical and scientific instruments, and publisher of books on those subjects; Cornelius, merchant; Rev. J. Malcolm, a Baptist minister now at Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Hope was educated in New York City, and was well read and a studious and thoughtful man. During the early part of his business life, he was a merchant, and a contractor for materials used in building and equipping railroads, and afterwards engaged in farming in Rockland county, New York, and at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. He was one of the organizers of the Rockland County Agricultural Society, and an officer of it until he moved from the county.

He was an officer of, and state lecturer for New Jersey State Grange, a flourishing society of people interested in agriculture, and prior to that he was state lecturer for the Order of Good Templars, and delivered many addresses throughout New Jersey and frequently in other states. His services were in demand, as he was an instructive and eloquent public speaker. He was also grand worthy chief Templar of the state of New Jersey, and an officer of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of America.

He was a Republican from the time that party first organized, but was independent and adhered more to principles than to party; and when needful reforms could not be brought about otherwise, he acted with a third party. Mr. Hope was zealous for abolition of the liquor traffic, and made diligent and partially successful efforts for legislation favoring local option, and during the campaigns when local option was an issue. He was a candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket when the late General Clinton B. Fisk was a candidate for governor of New Jersey, and then, and when in 1878 he was a candidate for Congress in the Third New Jersey district on the national independent ticket, he received a large vote, which was regarded as a high personal compliment to him. In the different reform movements (outside of the Republican party) in which Mr. Hope engaged from a high sense of duty, he was intimately associated with General Fisk, the late John G. Drew, Benjamin Urner, the venerable Peter Cooper, General Benjamin F. Butler, and other prominent men, who believed certain reforms in state and national government were necessary for the welfare of this country.

He was an abolitionist and rendered efficient services in the campaign of 1860 and 1864 for the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1868 and 1872, for the election of General Grant to the presidency.

During the Civil war he was patriotic in behalf of the Union, and outspoken against disloyal people in Rockland county, New York, where

he then resided, and when there was an uprising against the government, resulting in the draft riots of New York, he armed his family and employes to protect against attacks which had been threatened because of his active loyalty, and his refusal to surrender two old colored men, who had been family servants many years in his employ. It becoming known to the secessionists that he was prepared to give them "a warm reception," they did not further molest him. Although his offer to serve in the Civil war was not accepted, he labored zealously and successfully in aiding to stop the spirit of secession and induced many who were against the United States government to be earnest supporters of the Union cause. He persuaded men that it was their duty to so act that, as he expressed it in a pamphlet he published at the time, "Not a single star shall be taken from the flag of our Union."

Mr. Hope was a devoted husband and father, highly respected for his sterling character and exemplary life, and he and his estimable wife engaged zealously in numerous good works. They were particularly active in religious and temperance work, and entertained many prominent people at their home, "Allendale," in the village of Shrewsbury, who were intimately associated with them in their labors of love.

Mr. and Mrs. Hope were members of Baptist churches since 1855, and have been active and useful in religious work; much of that time each has served faithfully important offices in churches and Sunday-schools. Mr. Hope was a church trustee, deacon and Sunday-school superintendent for more than thirty years.

Washington Lafayette Hope, and Helen Cobb Allen were united in marriage September 26, 1848, by the Rev. Harry Finch, then rector of Christ church, Shrewsbury, at the residence of George L. and Anna Allen, the parents of the bride, being the same house where Mr. Hope died. That property has been owned by Mrs. Hope and her ancestors about two hundred and thirty years, and has been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hope since 1865, when they moved there from Rockland county, New York. There also their golden wedding was celebrated in September, 1868.

Washington L. Hope after being ill two weeks with pneumonia, died at his residence, on Sycamore avenue, in the village of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, February 13, 1869. He was in his seventy-fifth year, but feeble health caused him to retire from active life several years prior.

Mr. Hope left surviving him his widow and four sons. His sons are George Allen, and Charles Vernon, engaged in farming at Shrewsbury; Frederick Waller, a leading member of the bar of Monmouth county, having his law office at Red Bank, New Jersey; and Rev. Benjamin Pike, pastor of the First Baptist church, Augusta, Maine.

FREDERICK WALLER HOPE.

Frederick Waller Hope, a leading member of the bar of Monmouth county, New Jersey, is a highly esteemed and public spirited citizen of the town of Red Bank, where he has honorably built up a large law practice.

He was born at Nanuet, Clarkstown, Rockland county, New York, January 17, 1853, where his parents then resided on property owned by them. His parents resided at different places in that state, part of the time in New York City, until 1865, when they moved to Allendale, in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, the homestead of his mother's ancestors, since which time Mr. Hope has been a loyal and patriotic Jersey-man.

He acquired a thorough education in public schools, and private schools maintained by his father and family with a few friends, who had sons to educate. He was graduated from Shrewsbury Institute in 1870, but continued his studies with the aid of his parents for several years, while assisting in the management of the homestead farm and other business during his father's frequent absence as state lecturer for the Good Templars and Grangers, and in church work in New Jersey. He engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business at Elizabeth, New Jersey, several years, where he built up a prosperous business. He was a student and fond of instructive reading, and his course of study and reading during that period, together with his business experience before becoming a member of the bar, have been of great assistance to him in achieving the high degree of success he has won.

Mr. Hope began his clerkship as a law student at Elizabeth with Judge P. H. Gilhooly, with whom he remained two years, and then continued his clerkship with Hon. John S. Applegate at Red Bank, with whom he had been acquainted from his youth. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, in the November term, 1882; and as counsellor, in November, 1886; and in that year he was admitted to the United States courts as attorney and counsellor. He was appointed a master in chancery by Chancellor Runyon, and later was appointed a special master and examiner in chancery by Chancellor McGill. Mr. Applegate and Mr. Hope entered into a law partnership as Applegate & Hope, January, 1884, and together built up a profitable business continuing until July, 1901, when the firm dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Applegate and his son, Mr. John S. Applegate, Jr., forming the new law firm of John S. Applegate & Son.

Mr. Hope has continued to practice law with offices at Red Bank, and has attracted to himself a large and influential clientage, including many substantial local people, and wealthy summer residents of Rumson and Seabright, managing estates and corporations, some of which are important enterprises. He has had extensive experience in examining land titles, and riparian rights, and in important negotiations requiring knowledge of the law, in connection with his general law practice. In March, 1902, he was appointed counsel for the historic township of Shrewsbury, which glories in its ancient seal, bearing date, 1667.

Although interested in politics and efficiently active for good government, he has frequently declined to be a candidate for office on the ground that his law business required all his time, and he was too much wedded to his profession to be induced to permit the duties of public office to interfere with it, but as counsel for municipalities and other clients, and associates in high political positions, he has had a voice in obtaining good legislation, and just administration of public business.

He is zealous for the welfare of the town of Red Bank, and Shrewsbury township, where he has large real estate interests, and has done much for the improvement and permanent prosperity of that portion of Monmouth county.

Mr. Hope is first lieutenant of Second Troop Cavalry, National Guard of New Jersey, and has been a member of the troop since its organization in 1895, and is deeply interested and zealous in the National Guard. It is largely through his efforts that the Second Troop is to be provided with a cavalry armory at Red Bank, its headquarters. He has been a member of the Red Bank board of trade since its formation, and is vice-president of that body, and is a member of the Monmouth Boat Club, and Red Bank Golf Club, and of most of the fraternal and beneficiary orders in town.

Frederick Waller Hope is a son of Washington Lafayette Hope and Helen Cobb (Allen) Hope, and grandson of Reuben Hope, who, with his two brothers, Cornelius and Thomas, came to this country from England, a short time before 1800. Reuben was English but of French Huguenot and Scotch ancestry, and married Catherine Taylor, of New York state, some of whose ancestors came from Holland and were among the early settlers of America. Reuben Hope was for many years an official of New York City, and when General Lafayette visited this country in 1824, he was one of those appointed to welcome him, and in his honor Reuben named his youngest son, born August 4, 1824, Washington Lafayette Hope. Mr. Hope's great-grandfather, Amner Taylor, was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war, and especially commended for his efficient services to his country in blockading the Hudson River near West Point, and also in the counties of Rockland, Orange, and Ulster, New York.

Fred. W. Hope's father and mother (a daughter of George L. and Anne (Cocks) Allen) were married at the homestead, Allendale, in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, September 20, 1848, by Rev. Harry Finch. That homestead, together with other lands, was acquired by the Allens, Mrs. Hope's paternal ancestors, who came from New England to Shrewsbury, about 1695, and has since been continually owned and occupied by the family (four of them named George Allen) and a portion is now owned by Mr. Hope's mother, and a portion by him. The Allens intermarried with the families of Hulett, White, Briley, Coxies, Parker and Leonard.

Anna (Cocks) Allen, Mr. Hope's grandmother, was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a descendant of and related to the families of Wright, Dickinson, Townsend, Durland, and Hagar, of Long Island. She and George L. Allen were married November 26, 1814, at the home of her father, George Cocks, and her mother, Mary (Wright) Cocks, at New York City. George L. and Anna Allen occupied the Allen homestead at Shrewsbury from that time until they died at advanced ages. That is the same residence where Mr. Hope's mother and eldest sister, Sarah Maria, widow of Judge Joseph Barclay, were born and where they still reside, and also where Mr. Hope's father and mother were married, September 20, 1848, and celebrated their golden wedding September 20, 1898, at which time Mr. W. L. Hope, Mr. Hope's father, died, February 13, 1899.

The homestead residence has been the scene of extensive hospitality

and many interesting events, among which were fairs and entertainments during the Civil war for the benefit of the Christian commission in aid of Union soldiers.

M. D. VALENTINE & BROTHER COMPANY.

The name of Valentine has been associated with the clay business on the Jersey coast for more than half a century and has ever been a synonym for reliable dealing. The firm of M. D. Valentine & Brother was established in 1866, the partners being M. D. and J. R. Valentine, sons of James Valentine, a pioneer in the clay-working business in this state. They at first manufactured only what is commonly known as bath brick, or sometimes called Bristol brick, used for the cleaning of cutlery. The tariff, however, was removed from that article and it became commonly used as ballast for ships coming to America from Europe, and as no freight was charged by the steamship companies it could be brought to this country and sold at such a low figure that its manufacture in the United States became unprofitable. The firm of M. D. Valentine & Brother then began the manufacture of drain pipe, and a year later, in 1868, extended the field of their operations by beginning the manufacture of fire brick,—an industry which they have since continued with splendid success. They began operations on a small scale, but their patronage rapidly increased as the excellent quality of their output became known and the company now has one of the largest plants in this section of the state and is ranked among the foremost firms engaged in the business. Their shipments go to all parts of the country, also to Cuba, South America and other foreign ports, and the outside demand is increasing year by year. The company owns all its own clay lands and has two plants, one at Woodbridge and the other at Valentine Station in Raritan township, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. These are equipped with the latest improved machinery and everything that will facilitate the work and make it of a higher grade. A large force of workmen are annually employed; for the plants are operated throughout the entire year in order to meet the demands of their patronage. M. D. Valentine is considered authority on clay and clay goods in New Jersey and his opinion on such matters is sought throughout the country and carries weight in the circles of the trade.

Year by year the business of the company has increased and they have added to their establishment until to-day the firm ranks among the foremost fire-brick manufacturers in the country. Indomitable energy, strict devotion to business and an integrity and uprightness that none could question have accomplished this result. Their manufacturing establishment consists of half a dozen large, two-story brick buildings. The largest is eighty by one hundred and twenty-five feet in extent and the others range from eighty feet square down to forty by fifty feet. There are four kilns, the capacity of all being very great, baking from twenty-five to fifty-two thousand bricks at one time. The ware of the old English or red style

and are known as the up-draught. The capacity of the works is upwards of four million bricks per annum, and besides the various kinds of brick manufactured they also have a very extensive output of drain tile, stove lining and other goods of a similar nature. When working to their full capacity about one hundred men are employed. The reputation of their products has gone abroad, so that their market is not only national but embraces to a considerable extent an international trade. They have excellent facilities for shipment, being able to utilize either boat or train, for the premises have a frontage of three hundred feet on the creek and a siding of the Pennsylvania railroad has been laid along the factory.

James Valentine, the father of the gentlemen who now constitute the M. D. Valentine & Brother Company, was one of the pioneers in the clay business in the state. He was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, August 4, 1762, and after arriving at man's estate was for a number of years successfully and extensively engaged in merchandising in New York City. At length he withdrew from that line of business activity and in 1843 returned to New Jersey, locating in Woodbridge, where he purchased a large property. Here he became connected with the clay business, being one of the first to participate in the development of what has now become a very important industry on the Jersey coast. He joined the firm known as William H. Berry & Company, the partners being William H. Berry, Alexander Brown and James Valentine. Their business prospered and they became the leading clay men on the coast, a position which they long maintained. All of the original members of the company are now deceased, however.

James Valentine was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Ackerman, a native of New York and a daughter of James Ackerman. They reared a family of eight sons and a daughter, all now residing in Woodbridge, where they are ranked among the most prominent people of the district. Mr. Valentine acquired a large amount of real estate and left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He was a leader in public affairs and his deep interest in the general welfare was manifest in an active and substantial assistance to many projects having for their object public improvements. He was one of the builders of the city of Woodbridge, and cooperated in all movements for its good. In politics he was a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of public office had no attraction for him. In his death Woodbridge lost one of its valuable representatives.

MULFORD D. VALENTINE, who is now one of the most prominent representatives of the clay working interests of New Jersey, was born in Woodbridge, October 26, 1843, and in the district schools of the locality acquired his education, attending school, with some interruptions, until eighteen years of age. The Civil war having been inaugurated, he then determined to take his stand as a defender of the Union and enlisting as a private of the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Infantry he went to the front. His term of enlistment was for nine months and on the expiration of that period he returned with his regiment to the Potomac and participated in a number of engagements. He was finally mustered out of service July 1, 1863,

and upon his return to the north became a student in Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained for six months, for he had come to realize the value of a special business training as a preparation for a life work.

After leaving school Mr. Valentine went to New York City, where he accepted the position of bookkeeper with the firm of L. T. Valentine & Company, proprietors of a large paper warehouse. He remained in that situation from 1864 until 1866, when, having determined to engage in business on his own account, he returned to his home in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and entered into partnership with his brother, J. R. Valentine, under the firm name of M. D. Valentine & Company, for the manufacture of fire brick and drain tile. The history of the business is given in detail above. Suffice it to say here that the enterprise, resolute purpose and strong business and executive ability of the partners enabled them to gradually advance in their chosen field of labor until the company is now widely known throughout the country and their goods are sent to all sections of the Union and to a number of foreign ports. The brothers have ever borne an unassailable reputation for business integrity and reliability and their establishment has become one of the foremost in their line.

Mulford D. Valentine was married on the 10th of September, 1868, to Miss Rachel V. Camp, of Ocean county, New Jersey. He is a gentleman of genial nature, approachable and courteous and in the community where almost his entire life has been passed the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

MRS. S. M. BREWSTER.

Mrs. S. M. Brewster, widow of William Brokaw Brewster, is living on the old Brewster homestead at Sewaren, Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, New Jersey. There her husband was born on the 2d of December, 1864, a son of Eliza M. and Letitia Vail (Brokaw) Brewster. His grandfather was George Young Brewster, who was born December 28, 1794, and was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Mundy, while the second was Mary A. Smith. The children by the first union were Catherine M., born July 23, 1821; Ezra, January 28, 1823; Walter, October 11, 1824; Sarah E., September 11, 1826; Albert, November 3, 1830; and George, January 25, 1840. All were born on the old homestead where our subject now resides. Although the old house is still standing, the family now occupy a more modern and pleasant residence. Ezra Brewster died April 26, 1896, and his wife, who was born November 16, 1828, passed away on the 11th of February, 1896. They were well known and were held in the highest respect and esteem.

Upon the old home farm William Brokaw Brewster passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and throughout his business career was connected with the firm of Brokaw Brothers in New York City. On the 12th

of January, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Margaret Van Cleef Voorhees, who was born at Franklin Park, Somerset county, New Jersey, July 5, 1805, and is a representative of an old and distinguished family of this state. She is the only daughter of Ralph and Anna B. (Brokaw) Voorhees, but has a half-brother, J. Van Cleef Voorhees, who was a child by her father's first marriage. Ralph Franklin Park Voorhees was a resident of New Jersey, and a son of Judge Ralph Voorhees, a prominent jurist of his day. Mr. Brewster died on the 30th of September, 1891, leaving one child, Helen Letitia, who was born November 21, 1887, and is a great comfort to her mother.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Brewster has had the management of the estate left by him, as well as her own property, and has displayed exceptional business and executive ability in the conduct of her affairs. She is a lady of superior mental endowments, and is much admired for her many excellent qualities of mind and heart. She now carries on the farm at Blackwell Mills, and in its management shows that she thoroughly understands agriculture. She is a great lover of history, and among her most cherished possessions are the old papers and books of her grandfather, who was known as the historian of his section of New Jersey. He contributed many interesting articles to the New Brunswick "Freedomian," and other journals which published history of the older times and of old families.



OLIVER KELLY

Oliver Kelly, whose home is at Oak Tree, Raritan township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, who successfully conducts an extensive real estate business in New York City, is an influential figure in political affairs, and has accepted important positions under the state and national governments; he is descended from one of the oldest and most honored families of the Raritan valley.

Daniel Kelly, grandfather of Mr. Kelly, was born January 15, 1769, and died May 17, 1840. He was a man of sterling character, and contributed greatly to the development of the region where was his home. On his marriage with Rhoda Drake, January 9, 1798, was born a son, Christian L. Kelly, April 8, 1811, at Oak Tree, which was then situated in Woodbridge township, and is now in Raritan township, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Christian L. Kelly was married October 17, 1832, to Jeanette E., daughter of Henry Campbell. She was born April 9, 1814, and died September 13, 1893; her husband died June 10, 1850. Their children were: George Henry, born December 20, 1834; Elizabeth, born February 20, 1836; William C., born August 17, 1837; Alexander C., born February 2, 1850; Rachel Ann, born May 10, 1843; and Oliver, born November 11, 1847.

Oliver Kelly, the youngest child in the family last named, was born on the family homestead. His education, limited to that to be acquired in

the common schools in the neighborhood, would have been entirely inadequate to his needs in the important affairs which were committed to him in after years; his native ability and ambition, however, enabled him to supply all deficiencies through his private reading and contact with men, and he entered upon the active duties of life with an ample practical equipment. Perhaps the most important period in his life was the three years immediately succeeding his leaving school, which he passed as a clerk in the great mercantile establishment of A. T. Stewart, of New York City; for it was there that he discerned his want of a wider knowledge, and it was there also that he entered upon his self-education. Upon leaving the employment referred to, he engaged in the real estate business in New York and in New Jersey, maintaining an office in the city named. In this vocation he was gratifyingly successful, and from year to year his operations reached out into larger fields and comprised increasingly greater aggregate values. In this business he is yet occupied, enjoying high reputation for intimate knowledge of real estate values and conditions, and many of his customers have been greatly advantaged from reliance upon his judgment, while his integrity in his dealings has never been questioned.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kelly has always acted with the Democratic party, and his ability and enthusiasm in supporting its principles has given him high standing in its councils. For several years past he has been a member of the Democratic state committee of New Jersey. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of collector of the port at Perth Amboy, and his four years term of service was extended by almost another year, and into the administration of President Harrison. In 1891 he received at the hands of Governor Abbott appointment as railroad assessor for the state of New Jersey, in which capacity he served for five years. In both these important places he acquitted himself with great intelligence, and with absolute fidelity to the trust reposed in him.

Possessing excellent social traits, Mr. Kelly is a popular and highly regarded member of the Sea Girt Club, and of the Lotus Club of Trenton, New Jersey. He also holds membership with the Eagle Hook and Truck Company of Metuchen, New Jersey.

JUDGE ALBERT DODRIDGE BROWN

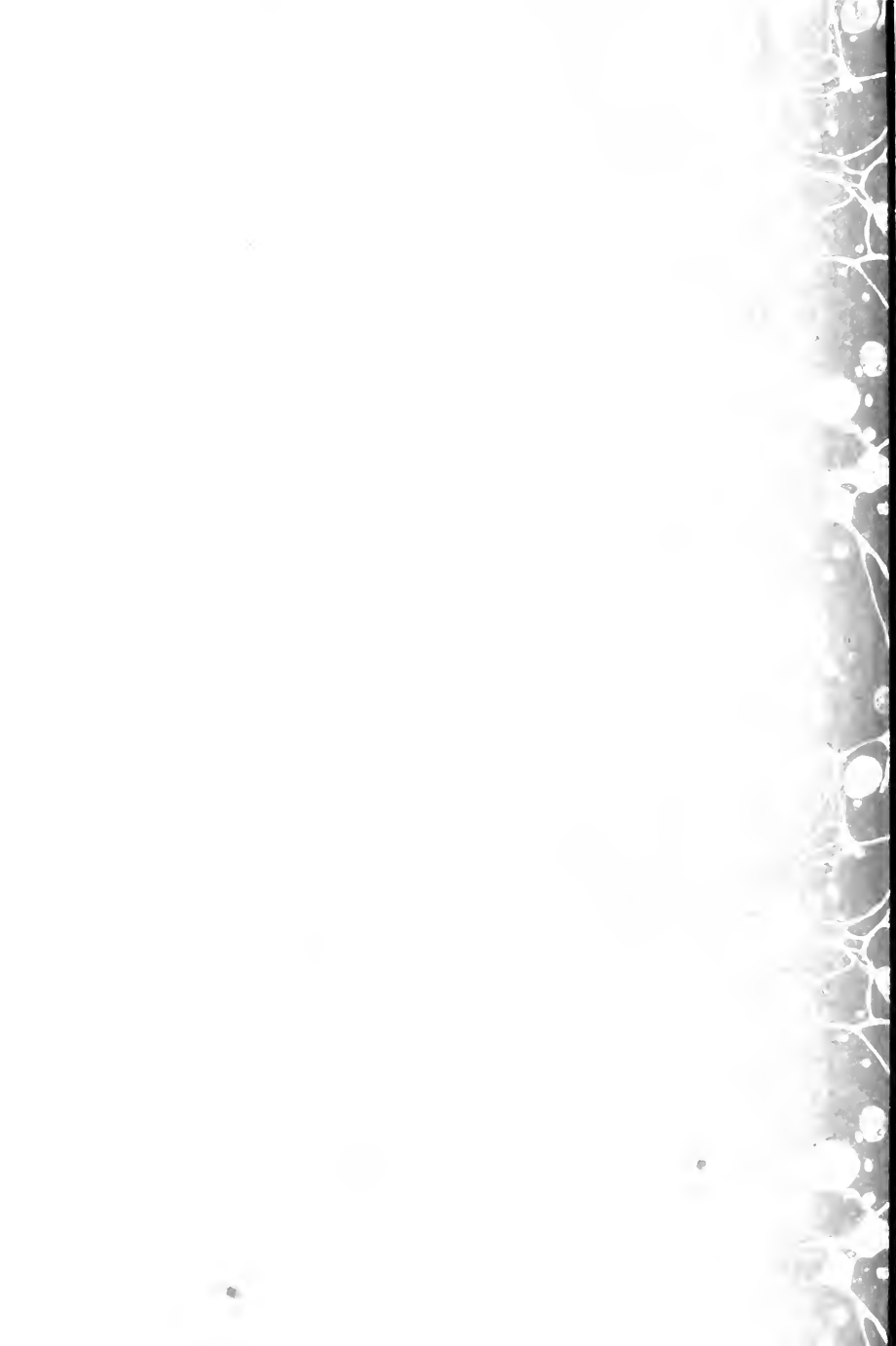
A long line of American ancestry is claimed by the Brown family, of which Judge Albert D. Brown is a worthy representative. As early as the year 1680 the progenitors of the family in New Jersey settled in that part of Woodbridge, now known as Woodbridge Neck, or Port Reading. The family is of Scotch origin, and was represented in 1680 by George Brown, who came to this country, and landed at Perth Amboy. In 1693 he married Annable Kneel, and reared a large

family, consisting of eight or nine sons, and several daughters; the family became widely known, and were owners of large tracts of land at what is now Port Reading. Two of the sons, James and George, reared families. James had a son also called James, and from him descended Captain John Brown, who served under General Small during the Revolutionary war. His daughter married General Pike, for whom Pike's Peak was named; and her daughter married Mr. Harrison, a son of General Harrison. David Brown, the father of Judge Brown, was the only son of John and Drucilla (Randolph) Brown. (The Randolphs are well known to history, having come to this country about 1700). He took up his residence in Port Reading, and followed farming as a vocation. His children were Christiana, Rebecca, Euphemia and our subject, who was the only son; the daughters all remained unmarried. In politics he was an old line Whig.

Judge Albert D. Brown was born October 29, 1829. He acquired his education at the Woodbridge Academy. In 1845 he began to follow agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in his own interests, but his natural activity sought other fields of labor, and he dealt for some time extensively in the buying and selling of grain; then again he was for some time foreman of a large distillery. About the year 1890 he left the farm and moved to Woodbridge. His natural qualifications soon gained for him recognition, and he was made one of the judges of the county courts, serving one term. He has been a member of the township committee for many years. For the past forty years he has held office of some kind. He also presided over the town board for a number of years. He is a staunch Republican, but formerly was a Whig, and voted for Scott; he has been identified with the Republican party since 1850. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a trustee for years. He is also president of the board of trustees of Barron Library of Woodbridge, and president of the board of trustees of the Railway Insurance Company; he also serves on the board of directors of the Perth Amboy National Bank.

Judge Brown married Caroline B. Mawbey, daughter of William and Caroline (Robertson) Mawbey; they have reared six sons: David A., interested in clay mines at Woodbridge; William M., an attorney of Newark, New Jersey; Charles R., in the real estate and insurance business at Newark, New Jersey; George H., a merchant of Woodbridge; Arthur Grant, engaged in business in New York City; and Frederick V.

It would seem unnecessary to add anything further, as the many matters which claim Judge Brown's attention would indicate that he is a man of wide experience, and broad understanding, possessing intellectual capacity beyond the ordinary individual. Sufficient it is to say that Judge Brown's opinions are highly thought of and sought after as worthy of acceptance, and he is deservedly honored by all for his exemplary life and character.





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