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# Bench and Bar and Courts

OF

## Bergen County

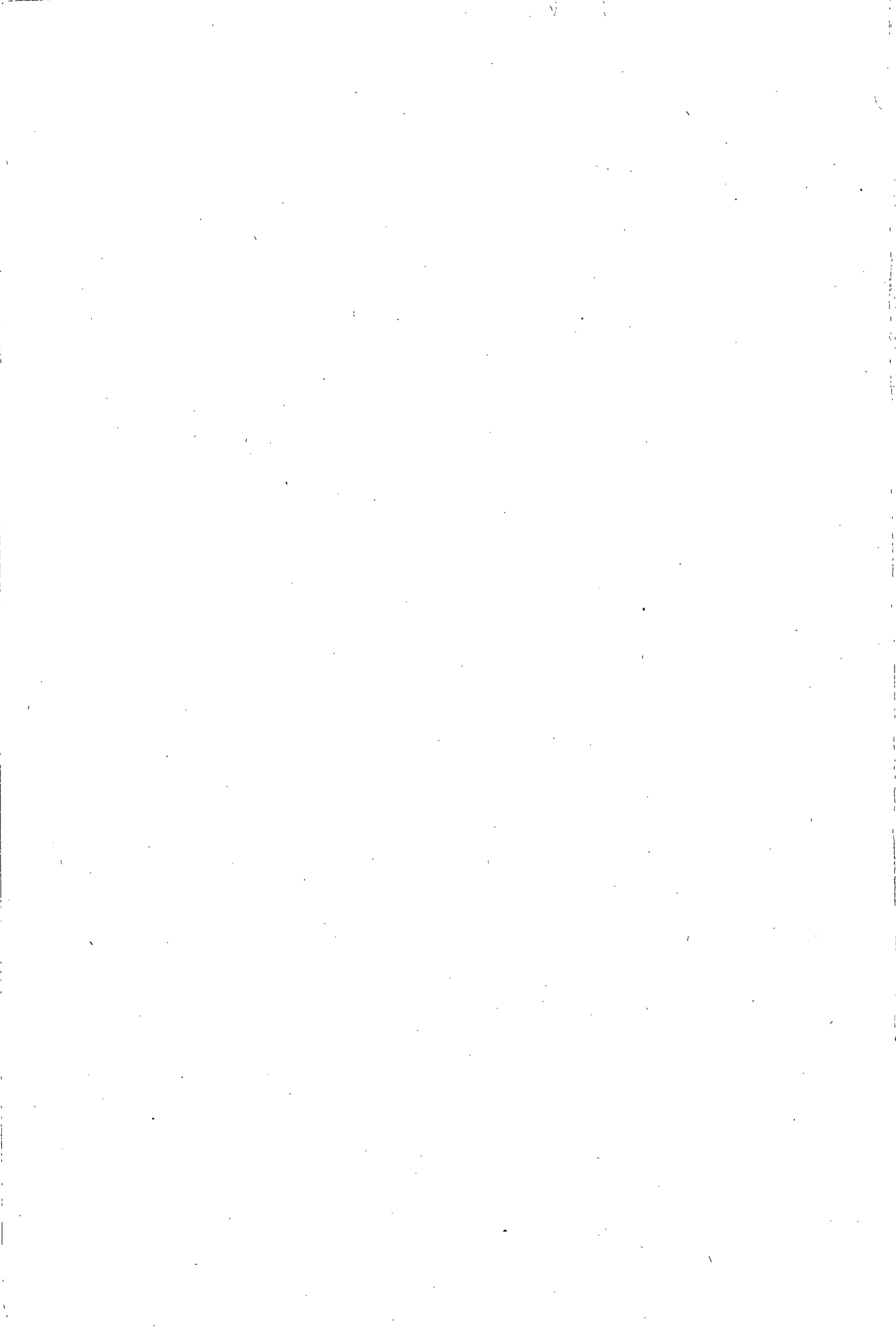
NEW JERSEY

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BY

HON. CORNELIUS DOREMUS

1928



# Bench and Bar and Courts

OF

## BERGEN COUNTY

NEW JERSEY



BY

HON. CORNELIUS DOREMUS

1923

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# Bench and Bar and Courts of Bergen County

By JUDGE CORNELIUS DOREMUS

Bergen county can easily claim the honor of having been one of the earliest contributors to the establishment of law and orderly procedure in the settlement of the rights of the early colonists of this county. As early as 1661 we find within her borders a court in active operation. It was somewhat crude when compared with our present elaborate and dignified system, but the ends of justice were as well served. Justice was meted out without fear or favor.

On the organization of East Jersey, an act was passed in March, 1662, to divide the two Provinces into four counties; namely: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth, and defining their boundaries. Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and the Hackensack, from Constable's Hook northward to the uppermost boundary of the Province. The earliest mention of the courts of Bergen includes the territory of the greater part of the present county of Bergen.

**Earliest Courts**—The first court of which we find an authentic record was created Sept. 5, 1661, by an ordinance proclaimed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, creating a court at Bergen. The ordinance was issued in the names of "Their High Mightinesses, the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the Lords Directors of the Privileged West India Company, Director General of Netherlands, Curacao, Arubia and Bonaire and Dependencies," and was signed by Peter Stuyvesant as head of the colony of Netherlands.

The duties of the *schout* and *schepens* were those of a town council as well as of a court of justice. The three *schepens*, or judges, and the *schout*, or president, and sheriff of the court chosen by Peter Stuyvesant, were mentioned by name. The *schout* was Tielman Van Vleck, who was a lawyer and had practiced as a notary in Amsterdam. It has been suggested that some monument ought to be erected to him as the first lawyer and the first judge in New Jersey. The *schepens* were Michael Jansen, Hermanus Smeeman and Casparus Steimmets. Van Vleck was succeeded by Balthazar Bayard as *schout* in 1663 and then became one of the *schepens*, and he, with the three other *schepens*, were appointed judges of the court in Bergen by Governor Carteret after the conquest of the country by the English. One of the first acts of the English Governor was to commission a court at Bergen on Aug. 30, 1665. In the period from 1665 to 1673, under the English rule, we find the names of Nicholas Varlett, president, and Herman Smeeman, Caspar Steenmetz, Elias Michelse, Ide Van Voorst, Lorenz Anderson and Tynment (or Tielman) Van Vleck, associates. On Aug. 18, 1673, when the Dutch government had retaken the New Netherlands, the Council at Fort Willem Hendrick, on nomination of a double number by the inhabitants of Bergen, appointed Claes Arent as *schout* and secretary, and Gerrit Gerritse, Thomas Frederiks, Elias Michelse, Peter Marcelissen and Cornelis Abram as *schepens*.

In 1673, when the government had been restored to the English, Captain William Sandford was appointed president of the court at Bergen. Sandford had been appointed the year before by Governor Carteret the president of a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at Bergen on June 24, 1673. He held in trust for Maj. Nathaniel Kingsland, of the island of Barbadoes,

some 5,000 acres of upland and 10,000 acres of meadow between the Hackensack and the Passaic. His associates in the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer were John Bishop, Samuel Edsall and Gabriel Merveile. Samuel Edsall was a member of the Governor's Council in 1668, and John Bishop in 1675.

There is a tradition of a court held at Espatin, in the northern part of old Bergen county, in 1657, by Baron von der Capellen, a wealthy Hollander who made treaties with the Indians independently of the government at New Amsterdam, and established a trading post at Espatin and a court for the trial of disputes between the settlers and the Indians. There is said to be a tradition of a court held at Hackensack as early as 1665, and that it was held on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December.

The charter of Bergen granted by Governor Philip Carteret, Sept. 22, 1668, provided for a court to consist of a president who should be a justice of the peace, and at least two magistrates, with a clerk and officers, having jurisdiction over all cases involving five pounds sterling and under, and also for the trial of all criminals and causes of misdemeanor.

In 1655 we find Judge Van Vleck appointed Adrian Post as his deputy to "treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners;" and in 1657 he made a treaty with the Indians, through another deputy, Van Dincklogen, which provided, among other things, their "submission to the Courts of Justice at Hospating, near Hackensack.

For nine years, from 1652 to 1661, and possibly a year or two later, the courts of Burgomasters and Schepens were in active operation in this section. This court had civil and criminal jurisdiction, and an appeal from its decisions was made to the Director General and Council at Manhattan. The judges were required to take oath to "carefully execute justice, prove faithful to their superiors (named in the oath) and maintain the Reformed religion and no other." Such were the bulwarks of what we call the "Dutch Reformed Church." It is not to be wondered at that this church should be strong and stalwart, with such a guardian in its infancy.

The first trial of which we have authentic record is the case of Capt. John Berry, Nov. 11, 1673, for taking hogs from Major Kingsland. He was fined two hundred fifty guilders. He appealed to the High Court at Fort Amsterdam, and it was reduced to one hundred guilders. It was paid (as was the custom) one-half to the prosecutor, one-sixth to the church, one-sixth to the poor, and one-sixth to the court trying the case.

An extract from the minutes of the Bergen Court of Nov. 11, 1673, is preserved in Book 3 of Deeds, page 1, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. It is the case of Schout Claes Arentse Toer against Capt. John Berg.

The *schout* and *schepens* acted both as a court and as a municipal body, thus making the courts established by the Holland first settlers have a two-fold capacity—judicial and administrative. The *schout* presided both in the court and acted as prosecutor.

In 1693, the twenty-four proprietors in that famous compilation, "The Fundamental Constitutions for the Province of East New Jersey in America" decreed that "justice nor right should be bought or sold," and that "all tryals should be by twelve men, and as near as it may be, peers and equals;" also, that "in cases of life there shall be at first twenty-four returned by the sheriff for a grand inquest." It thus appears that our present jury system (grand and petit) had a very early foothold in our jurisprudence, and has practically maintained it without change, notwithstanding the many changes in our mode of life.

It is interesting to note that the first trial in this county in which women were the jurors was held before Judge F. W. Mattocks, in the Third District Court, in the court house at Hackensack, on Dec. 24, 1920. The title of the case was Galloway *vs.* Entegart. The jurors were: Catherine Heath, Lillian Galbraith, Mabel Weickert, Lila Stephens, Laretta Keehn, Marie Klaus, Irene Tully, Elsie Van Diemen, Florence Christie, Marion Demarest, Ruth Williams, Lillian Prella (foreman).

The General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, which met Nov. 5, 1675, passed an act reading: "It is enacted by this Assembly that there be two of the aforesaid Courts (County Courts) kept yearly in each respective County, viz: Bergen and the adjacent plantations about them to be a County and to have two Courts in a year." May 14th, 1688, an act was passed by the General Assembly held at Perth Amboy, creating a "Court for Trial of Small Causes" to be held monthly at the house of Lawrence Andriss at New Hackensack, the name by which the settlement on the west side of the Hackensack river was known (old Hackensack was the territory on the east side of the river), and one at the house of Dr. Johannes, on the Hackensack river.

An important innovation upon immemorial tradition was the provision made in the court at Newark for a jury of six relating to the courts for the trial of small causes. The precedent was followed in the Seizure Act of Oct. 8, 1778, providing for a trial by jury of six men after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776, which declared that "the inestimable right of trial by jury should remain confirmed as a part of the law of this colony without repeal." Power was given by the same act to the justice of the peace to grant a warrant to summons a party to answer a suit in the county.

In October, 1776, a law was passed "that there shall be no attorney's fees allowed by any court." This curious statute was afterward modified, and now the attorneys, like all other laborers, are duly and properly compensated for their work, and due recognition granted by the courts.

The statute of 1675 created another court designated the "Court of Assize, or Province Court." This court corresponded with our present Supreme Court. There were, in fact, no organized counties at that time, and the statute in constituting the courts says that "a town and adjacent plantations or two specified towns shall make a county and have a court." It is to this day the territory within the jurisdiction of the sheriff and the County Court that constitutes the county, and this division of the Province into districts for which courts should be held was the origin of the counties in the eastern part of the State.

Of the courts established by the statutes of 1675, Judge Field, in his "Discourse on the Provincial Courts," says: "Such were the first courts established in the Province by act of Assembly; and they are interesting from the fact that in them we may trace the germ of our present admirable judicial system. The Monthly Courts of Small Causes was the origin of our Justices' Court, that most useful and convenient tribunal, by which justice is literally brought home to every man's door, and controversies of small moment adjusted, without the expense and delay incident to our higher courts." It was in fact a revival, in an improved form, of those ancient law courts of inferior jurisdiction which had long before fallen into disuse in England, and the loss of which has been felt and lamented to the present day. Such were the Hundred Courts and the County Courts of the Anglo-Saxons, the beneficent fount of the genius of the great Alfred. Such was the Court of Piepoudre, so-called, we are told, from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, as Sir Edward Coke fancifully supposes, because "justice was administered in them as speed-

ily as dust falls from the feet." \* \* \* In the County Courts or Courts of Sessions, exercising as they did both civil and criminal jurisdiction, we see shadowed forth our present courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The Court of Assize corresponded with our Supreme Court, while the Governor and Council were at that early day what they have continued to be ever since, until the adoption of our new constitution, the highest Court of Appeals in the Province.

The division made in 1675 for the purpose of the County Courts resulted in the establishment of the four counties of Bergen, Essex, Middlesex and Monmouth.

In 1682 the Assembly enacted a law which changed the Court of Assize into the Court of Common Right. The statute also authorized the service of summons by leaving it with him personally or at his dwelling house four days before the return day. This was the origin of the present system of service of process. The Court of Common Right had jurisdiction to try all classes of cases, capital, criminal or civil, causes of equity and causes triable at common law. It was the "Supreme Court of the Province," and was to consist of twelve members, or six at the least. An appeal from the judgment of this court above five pounds was made to the King.

The County Courts, which were established by the act of 1675, were also called Courts of Sessions, and had jurisdiction in causes civil and criminal. Causes were to be tried by a jury of twelve men. Judges of the respective Sessions or County Courts were taken from duly qualified justices of the peace of the respective counties. Four terms were held in each county, and the beginning of the term was always Tuesday. By Chapter VIII of the laws of 1682-3, of the Province of East Jersey, it is provided:

XII. All proceedings in all courts of record within this Province shall be as short as the case will bear and in English.

XIII. All trials shall be by the verdict of twelve men and as near as may be peers or equals, and of the neighborhood where the facts arise. In cases capital or criminal there shall be a grand inquest which shall first present the offence, and then twelve men of the neighborhood to try the offender after his plea to the indictment, rasonable challenges shall be allowed to every person offender.

XIV. Fees in all courts shall be moderate, and hung up on tables in every court, and who-soever shall be found guilty of extortion shall be punished by the Judge.

**Common Law and County Courts**—The "Common Law Courts" were established and their jurisdiction defined and time of holding sessions fixed by an ordinance known as the "Ordinance of Lord Cornbury," promulgated in 1704. This antedated by many years the famous Constitution of 1776, and was the origin of the court system of the State. This ordinance provided that the General Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas should be held in the county of Bergen the first Tuesday of February, May and August, and the second Tuesday of November. A justice of the Supreme Court was required to hold a Circuit Court in the county of Bergen on the third Tuesday of April each year.

The name of Common Pleas was first given to the County Court in Lord Cornbury's ordinance in 1704. In 1682 an act was passed by the Assembly of East Jersey, upon the partition of the Province, entitled "An Act to erect County Courts." This declared that there should be "held and kept in every county, Courts of Sessions or County Courts yearly and every year for the hearing, trying and determining of all causes there brought and commenced, as well cases and causes criminal as cases and causes civil between party and party." It was enacted that all causes should be tried before a jury of twelve

men of the neighborhood within the county, whether the same be by indictment, information, declaration or otherwise, and that the judge or justices of the respective sessions of County Courts be the justices of the peace of every the said respective counties or three of them at least.

The ordinances of Lord Cornbury assume the existence of Courts of Quarter Sessions, and give a new name to the County Court for the trial of civil causes. The Quarter Sessions was in fact the quarterly meeting of the justices of the peace, who as justices for conservation of the peace and the apprehension and trial of persons accused of crime had all the powers exercised by the justices in their quarterly sessions.

The Commission of the Peace for Bergen was issued at Burlington, May 22, 1704, directed to William Pinhorne, Alexander Griffith, Thomas Lawrens, Claes Arent, Enoch Macheilson, Andreas Lawrenson, Eilende Johnson and Edward Moore. The Court of Common Pleas was to consist of William Pinhorne, judge, and Edward Earle, Jr., Enoch Macheilson, Thomas Lawrence, Johannes Steinmatz and Andreas Lawrence, Sr.

Few of the early judges were lawyers, but were able men of sound judgment. Under the Proprietors, the judges of the County Courts and justices of the peace were elected by the people. Afterward, the judges were appointed, as at present, by the Governor. In 1868 it was enacted that in certain counties (including Bergen) the president judge of the Court of Common Pleas must be a counsellor-at-law.

The Courts of General Quarter Sessions, Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, are of the very oldest in the State. The work and history of these courts are so interwoven in that of the Court of Common Pleas that the history of the latter covers the story of all.

**Supreme Court**—This ancient court was founded in 1704 by the ordinance of Lord Cornbury. The act of March 9, 1798, provided that the Supreme Court should consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, and should have four terms each year in Trenton. It also provided that the issues should be tried in the counties where the cause of action arose, or, in case of land disputes, where the land lay. A Supreme Court justice, before the creation of Circuit Court judges, traveled to that county and tried the cause. Murder cases and others of a criminal nature or great importance are tried by the Supreme Court justices. The Supreme Court now consists of nine justices.

**Circuit Courts**—These were created for the purpose of relieving the calendar of civil cases in the Courts of Common Pleas. This court was created in an act passed Feb. 14, 1838. It was originally held by the justice of the Supreme Court and, when necessary, by a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1893 the Legislature created a new official known as a Circuit Court judge. This judge now presides over the sessions of the Circuit Court. This is essentially a County Court and is held in each county.

In this county, the sessions are held in September, December and April. Practically all civil cases are now tried there with the exception of those tried in the District Courts. Civil suits may and often are brought in the Supreme Court, but are not tried in Trenton, where the pleadings are filed. The papers are sent to the county where the cause of action is properly triable, and there tried by the Circuit Court judge. The present incumbent of the office is Judge Clifford L. Newman.

**Orphans' Court**—This court, one of the oldest in the county, was created by an act of the Legislature passed in 1784. The judges of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas or any three of them were to hold this court, which was established as a court of record and to be held four times a year. The surrogate of the county was made clerk of this court. The Orphans' Court was given "full power and authority to hear and determine all disputes and controversies whatsoever respecting the existence of wills, the fairness of inventories, the right of administration, and the allowance of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, audited and stated by the surrogate," and certain other matters and things therein submitted to their determination. Provision was made for allowances for the education and maintenance of children, for the investment of minors' money, and the division of the lands of intestates, and the practice of the court was regulated.

This jurisdiction is practically that of our Orphans' Court of the present day. Appeal was taken from the Orphans' Court under the act of 1784 to the Supreme Court. This continued until the Constitution of 1844, which provided for the taking of an appeal to the Prerogative Court, and in 1869 it was provided by statute that appeals could be taken from the Prerogative Court to the Court of Errors and Appeals. The judges of the Orphans' Court were the Common Pleas judges and were indefinite in number until 1844, when they were reduced to five, and now, by the act of March 26, 1896, the court is presided over by one judge.

These courts, together with the Juvenile Court, are all held by the county judge and are in almost continuous session, except during the months of July and August, when a couple of sessions only are held. The work has increased greatly in this county. The justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the district is a judge of these courts *ex officio*.

**Justices' Court**—This ancient court goes back to the English charter granted by Governor Philip Cartaret to the old Court at Bergen in 1668. The court was to consist of "a president who should be a justice of the peace, and two magistrates." There was no provision in the charter providing for the powers of a justice of the peace, but it evidently was considered to be the same as in England. He is mentioned in the "Capital Laws" of 1668 and 1675.

In 1677 it was enacted that anyone who should draw strong drink for the Indians should be brought before a justice of the peace and fined. In 1692 a law was passed making it lawful for a justice to hear cases under forty shillings. The ordinance of Lord Cornbury defined more particularly the powers of justices of the peace, but many were not specifically specified, but were well understood as defined by tradition and a multitude of English statutes. They had both civil and criminal jurisdiction to a limited degree. Many statutes have been passed both enlarging and defining more particularly their powers. Justices are elected by the people. Since the advent of District Courts, the civil jurisdiction of the justices has been largely divested and lodged in the District Courts.

The Court for the Trial of Small Causes was established by an act of the Assembly passed in 1675, which reads as follows:

XIV. WHEREAS several persons have been constrained for the recovery of their just debts, to bring their actions in Court at Common Law for small sums of money not sufficient to countervale the charges of a jury, but to the prejudice of debtors or creditors, for the prevention whereof;

BE IT ENACTED, That no debt under the sum of forty shillings shall be actionable in any county or corporation court, but shall be tried by two or three persons that shall be chosen by the towns yearly to end such differences under the sum aforesaid, who shall have power to grant out warrants of summons to call before them the party against whom the complainant is made and to hear and determine the same by evidence and the same to put in execution: *Pro-*

*vided*, that this shall not extend to any but such as are freeholders and inhabitants of this Province; the court to go under the denomination of a Monthly Court of Small Causes, and that there be two officers thereunto belonging, a clerk and a messenger.

On March 15, 1798, a new act was passed, and the form of the statute was recast and put into its present form. It is entitled "An Act Constituting Courts for the Trial of Small Causes," Paterson, 313. It declared that every suit of a civil nature at law when the debt, balance, or matter in dispute does not exceed sixty dollars, shall be cognizable before any justice of the peace of any county in this State, and the "justice is authorized to hold a court within such county to hear, try and determine the same, although the cause of action did not arise within the county, and the court is declared to be a court of record and vested for the purposes aforesaid with the usual powers of a court of record, provided "that this act shall not extend to any action of replevin, slander, trespass for assault, battery or imprisonment; or to any action wherein the title of any lands, tenements, hereditaments or other real estate shall or may in any wise come in question." This act was amended in 1818, and the limit of jurisdiction was increased to one hundred dollars. An increase in the jurisdiction to two hundred dollars was made by the act of March 12, 1879, entitled "An Act to Increase the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace," Laws 1879, p. 115. In 1903 a new act was passed which changed somewhat the powers of the court, but now the civil work of this court is practically entirely superseded by the District Court.

**District Court**—This was the outcome of an act passed in 1868, entitled "An Act Constituting the Mercantile Court of the City of Newark." This was limited to Newark. The judge must be a counsellor-at-law, and his salary was sixteen hundred dollars per annum. This law was later repealed and the court abolished. In 1873 an act was passed establishing the First and Second District Courts in the city of Newark. The judges were to be counsellors-at-law of five years' standing. In 1877 District Courts were established in cities of fifteen thousand population. The jurisdiction was one hundred dollars.

Numerous acts have been passed practically every year changing the original jurisdiction greatly, and in 1908 the jurisdiction was increased in amount to five hundred dollars. The territorial limits have been increased to counties, and in many counties several judicial districts have been established, Bergen county now having four.

**Court and Other Officials**—The office of surrogate may very properly be referred to when considering the courts of the State. In the State of New York the surrogate is a judicial officer, and in many respects this court resembles our Court of Chancery. In our State the surrogate is not a judge, but acts in a *quasi* judicial character in the administration of estates and matters incidental thereto.

The office of surrogate dates as far back as 1693, when Thomas Gordon was appointed, on the 8th day of December of that year, surrogate for East Jersey. On Oct. 24, 1720, Governor Hunter appointed Michael Kearney to that important office, which included Bergen county in its jurisdiction. After this, each division of the Province had a surrogate, usually one of the most influential citizens. Among the men of note who held this office was William Paterson, who became Governor and later judge of the United States Supreme Court.

Among the lawyers of the county who have been surrogates were: Abraham O. Zabriskie, in 1838; Richard R. Poulison, 1848; Isaac Wortendyke, in

1868; John M. Knapp, in 1877. Other recent surrogates are Teunis A. Haring, David A. Pell, Robert A. Sibbald and J. Blauvelt Hopper, who were not lawyers, but all thoroughly equipped for the duties of the office.

On Feb. 7, 1922, President Harding honored the bar of the county, appointing Walter G. Winne, a prominent Hackensack lawyer, United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey.

The list of lawyers who have represented the State as prosecutors of the pleas of this county is not a long one, but shows long service and brilliant careers. We begin with Lewis D. Hardenberg, 1836; Abraham O. Zabriskie, 1842; Manning M. Knapp, 1851; William S. Banta, 1861; Garret G. Ackerson, 1869; Abraham D. Campbell, 1870; Peter W. Stagg, 1895; Ernest Koester, 1907; Wendell J. Wright, 1909; Thomas J. Huckin, 1913; and Archibald C. Hart.

During the last half century of its history the following members of the bar have had charge of the law department of the county: Abraham D. Campbell, Cornelius Doremus, David D. Zabriskie, Ernest Koester, Addison Ely, Wendell J. Wright, Luther A. Campbell, William B. Mackay, Jr., and Clarence Mabie.

There is only one lawyer who has occupied the responsible position of county clerk, and that is John R. Ramsey, who was elected to that position in 1895, and held it continuously for fifteen years.

We find quite a sprinkling of legal talent in the list of State Senators, beginning with Richard R. Paulison in 1844 and coming down to more recent times, Isaac Wortendyke in 1880, William M. Johnson in 1895, Edmund W. Wakelee in 1901, James A. C. Johnson in 1911, and William B. Mackay, Jr., in 1917, reelected in 1922.

Of Assemblymen, we find in former times the lawyers were hopelessly in the minority, practically none until Cornelius Christie, M. C. Gillham and Oliver Drake Smith prior to 1879, and another hiatus until 1892, when we find Samuel G. H. Wright, and in 1894, David D. Zabriskie; in 1898, John M. Bell; in 1899, Edmund W. Wakelee; in 1903, George Cook; in 1905, Clarence Mabie; in 1907, Guy L. Fake; in 1913, John W. Zisgen; in 1913, Arthur M. Agnew; in 1915, Edgar A. DeYoe; in 1916, James T. Ackerman; in 1916, Walter G. Winne; in 1917, Roy M. Robinson; in 1919, W. St. John Tozer; in 1921, William DeLorenzo, reelected in 1922.

Other honors which have come to members of the bar of Bergen county are: William M. Johnson as First Assistant Postmaster-General under President McKinley; Charles H. Voorhis, William Walter Phelps, Archibald C. Hart, John R. Ramsey and Randolph Perkins as members of Congress; and William M. Johnson, Edmund W. Wakelee, James A. C. Johnson and William B. Mackay, Jr., as acting Governor while in the State Senate.

**Bar Association**—There are at present one hundred lawyers practicing in this county, and the spirit of fraternity and good feeling among them is very marked and greatly adds to the influence for good exerted by the bar.

December 16, 1898, a Bar Association was formed, and is composed of practically all of the lawyers in active practice in this county. It holds frequent meetings, has many active committees, and is keeping in touch with all that relates to the welfare and advancement of the interests of the county.

Many of the county lawyers are also members of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and the records show that the standing, reputation and influence of the members of the Bergen county bar is fully up to the standard of any Bar Association of the United States.

There have been twenty-four presidents of the Bergen County Bar Association, to wit: George R. Dutton, James M. Van Valen, William M. Johnson, David D. Zabriskie, Cook Conkling, Cornelius Doremus, Cornelius Christie, Peter W. Stagg, Edmund W. Wakelee, Luther Shafer, John M. Bell, Abram DeBaun, Luther A. Campbell, Guy L. Fake, Clarence Mabie, William M. Seufert, Thomas J. Huckin, Wendell J. Wright, William B. Mackay, Jr., John B. Zabriskie, William J. Morrison, Jr., and E. Howard Foster. The present vice-presidents are Walter G. Winne and James DeTurck. There have been four treasurers, and three secretaries. The present treasurer is Frank A. Morrison, and the present secretary is Warner J. Westervelt, Jr. There are a number of committees, and almost every lawyer in the county has served as officer or on committees. The Court House Committee is actively engaged in the work of keeping up the court house to a high state of efficiency, and the Library Committee has created a law library containing a complete line of up-to-date books of reference.

This article would not be complete did it not contain a tribute to the marked influence exerted upon not only the bar, but all the people of this county, by the lamented Justice Dixon, who presided over our Circuit Court over a quarter of a century; and no man ever left a greater or more enduring monument than has he in the earnest and sincere love and affection of the entire population of our county of Bergen. His place is being ably filled by Justice Charles W. Parker, at present a resident of Morristown, but who might very aptly, because of his long period of service here, be considered as an honored and distinguished member of the legal fraternity of this county.

The Bergen County Bar Association, organized Dec. 16, 1898, had as charter members:

James M. Van Valen, Hackensack; Raymond P. Wortendyke, Englewood; Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood; Cornelius W. Berdan, Hackensack; Clarence Mabie, Hackensack; Ward G. Berry, Hackensack; Milton Demarest, Hackensack; Abram DeBaun, Hackensack; Alex. H. G. Maidment, Hackensack; Luther A. Campbell, Hackensack; John S. Mackay, Hackensack; R. M. Hart, Hackensack; John R. Ramsey, Hackensack; Clifford K. Read, Hack-	ensack; Cornelius Christie, Leonia; Henry H. Copeland, Rutherford; William M. Johnson, Hackensack; Peter W. Stagg, Hackensack; Archibald C. Hart, Hackensack; David D. Zabriskie, Ridgewood; Cook Conkling, Rutherford; J. W. Miller, Rutherford; George R. Dutton, Englewood; Edmund W. Wakelee, Demarest; W. D. Snow, Hackensack; Luther Shafer, Rutherford; Addison Ely, Rutherford; Edward J. Luce, Rutherford.
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Present members of the Bergen County Bar Association are as follows:

Arthur M. Agnew	Marinus Contant	George W. Harrison
Rex B. Altschuler	A. Demorest Del Mar	J. C. Harrison
John S. Baker	William DeLorenzo	A. C. Hart
Richard J. Baker	Samuel Denson	Victor Hart
Horace F. Banta	James DeTurck	Frank H. Hennessy
John M. Bell	E. A. DeYoe	LeRoy Huckin
Cornelius W. Berdan	Cornelius Doremus	Thomas J. Huckin
G. W. Betts, Jr.	Thomas Doughty	C. W. Hulst
D. E. Blankenhorn	Joseph Egan	William M. Johnson
Clyde Bogert	William E. Ellis	Edward A. Kenny
J. Frederick Bratt	E. L. Elmore	Joseph Charles Kinzley
Benjamin R. Buffett	Addison Ely	Walter A. Kipp
Luther A. Campbell	William H. J. Ely	Stanton T. Lawrence
N. D. Campbell	Adolph Engelke	Jessee Leslie
Clyde Christie	Guy L. Fake	Wallace Leyden
H. I. Coggeshall	George C. Felter, Jr.	Francis V. D. Lloyd
Lewis W. Conklin	R. Howard Foster	E. J. Luce
Cook Conkling	Joseph Gaudielle	Clarence Mabie

George W. Mackay  
Howard Mackay  
William B. Mackay, Jr.  
Augusta E. Maley  
Patrick H. Maley  
Joseph W. Marini  
Frederick W. Mattocks  
Charles J. McCarthy  
Frank Mery  
J. W. Miller  
Frank A. Morrison  
William J. Morrison, Jr.  
Louis Ogust  
Randolph Perkins  
Peter Perretti

George F. Plympton  
L. DeGraw Quackenbush  
John R. Ramsey  
Clifford K. Read  
F. Hamilton Reeve  
Irving S. Reeve  
George Richenaker  
James A. Romeyn  
Filimeno Sansone  
William M. Seufert  
Luther Shafer  
Peter W. Stagg  
George A. K. Sutton  
Howard D. Terhune  
R. W. Thompson

William St. John Tozer  
Arthur Van Buskirk  
William Van Buskirk  
LeRoy Vanderburgh  
Herman Vanderwart  
John D. Vasilyk  
E. W. Wakelee  
Frederick V. Watson  
Edward O. West  
Warner W. Westervelt, Jr.  
James H. White  
Walter G. Winne  
William Wurts  
Wendell J. Wright  
John B. Zabriskie

Officers have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

George R. Dutton, 1899  
James M. Van Valen, 1900  
William M. Johnson, 1901  
Milton Demarest, 1902  
Cook Conkling, 1903  
David D. Zabriskie, 1904  
R. P. Wortendyke, 1905  
Cornelius Doremus, 1906  
Cornelius Christie, 1907  
Peter W. Stagg, 1908  
Edmund W. Wakelee, 1909  
Luther Shafer, 1910  
John M. Bell, 1911

Abram DeBaun, 1912  
Luther A. Campbell, 1913  
Guy L. Fake, 1914  
Clarence Mabie, 1915  
William M. Seufert, 1916  
Thomas J. Huckin, 1917  
Wendell J. Wright, 1918  
William B. Mackay, Jr., 1918  
John B. Zabriskie, 1920  
William J. Morrison, Jr., 1921  
E. Howard Foster, 1922  
James DeTurck, 1923

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James M. Van Valen, 1899  
William M. Johnson, 1900  
Milton Demarest, 1901  
Cook Conkling, 1902  
David D. Zabriskie, 1903  
Raymond P. Wortendyke, 1904  
Cornelius Doremus, 1905  
Cornelius Christie, 1906  
Peter W. Stagg, 1907  
Edmund W. Wakelee, 1908  
Luther Shafer, 1909  
John M. Bell, 1910  
Abram DeBaun, 1911

Luther A. Campbell, 1912  
Guy L. Fake, 1913  
Clarence Mabie, 1914  
William M. Seufert, 1915  
Thomas J. Huckin, 1916  
Wendell J. Wright, 1917  
William B. Mackay, Jr., 1918  
John B. Zabriskie, 1919  
William J. Morrison, Jr., 1920  
E. Howard Foster, 1921  
James DeTurck, 1922  
Walter G. Winne, 1923

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William M. Johnson, 1899  
Milton Demarest, 1900  
Cook Conkling, 1901  
David D. Zabriskie, 1902  
R. P. Wortendyke, 1903  
Cornelius Doremus, 1904  
Cornelius Christie, 1905  
Peter W. Stagg, 1906  
Edmund W. Wakelee, 1907  
Luther Shafer, 1908  
John M. Bell, 1909  
Abram DeBaun, 1910  
Luther A. Campbell, 1911

Guy L. Fake, 1912  
Clarence Mabie, 1913  
William M. Seufert, 1914  
Thomas J. Huckin, 1915  
Wendell J. Wright, 1916  
William B. Mackay, Jr., 1917  
John B. Zabriskie, 1918  
William J. Morrison, Jr., 1919  
E. Howard Foster, 1920  
James DeTurck, 1921  
Walter G. Winne, 1922  
Stanton T. Lawrence, 1923

TREASURERS.

Edward J. Luce, 1899-1904  
J. M. Bell, 1905-08

William J. Morrison, 1909-18  
Frank A. Morrison, 1919-22

SECRETARIES.

Cornelius Doremus, 1899  
Abram DeBaun, 1900-09

Warner W. Westervelt, Jr., 1910-22

TRUSTEES.

Luther Shafer, 1899  
 Abram DeBaun, 1899  
 Raymond P. Wortendyke, 1899-1900  
 Cornelius Doremus, 1899-1900  
 Cook Conkling, 1900-01  
 George R. Dutton, 1900-01  
 Peter W. Stagg, 1901-02  
 William D. Snow, 1901-02  
 George R. Dutton, 1902-03  
 Cornelius Doremus, 1902-03  
 James M. Van Valen, 1903-04  
 A. Ely, 1903-04  
 Peter W. Stagg, 1904-05  
 R. M. Hart, 1904-05  
 E. J. Luce, 1905-06  
 William M. Seufert, 1905-06  
 George R. Dutton, 1906-07  
 W. J. Wright, 1906-07  
 John S. Mackay, 1907-08  
 Walter A. Kipp, 1907-08  
 William D. Snow, 1908-09  
 R. M. Hart, 1908-09  
 William M. Seufert, 1909-10  
 John R. Ramsey, 1909-10  
 Thomas J. Huckin, 1910-11  
 R. M. Hart, 1910-11

William D. Ellis, 1911-12  
 David D. Zabriskie, 1911-12  
 Arthur Van Buskirk, 1912-13  
 Cook Conkling, 1912-13  
 Edward J. Luce, 1913-14  
 A. C. Hart, 1913-14  
 Edwin C. Irion, 1914-15  
 Jason R. Elliott, 1914-15  
 John B. Zabriskie, 1915-16  
 Marinus Contant, 1915-16  
 Edwin C. Irion, 1916-17  
 A. C. Hart, 1916-17  
 Patrick H. Maley, 1917-18  
 John M. Bell, 1917-18  
 Arthur M. Agnew, 1918-19  
 Herman Vanderwart, 1918-19  
 Frank H. Hennessy, 1919-20  
 George C. Felter, Jr., 1919-20  
 Arthur M. Agnew, 1920-21  
 Herman Vanderwart, 1920-21  
 Patrick H. Maley, 1921-22  
 Howard Mackay, 1921-22  
 Marinus Contant, 1922-23  
 Clarence Mabie, 1922-23  
 George C. Felter, Jr., 1924  
 Arthur M. Agnew, 1924

Deceased members since 1910:

Addison Ely, Jr.  
 G. V. Halsey  
 R. M. Hart  
 D. D. Zabriskie  
 Milton Demarest

Abram DeBaun  
 William D. Snow  
 Anderson Price  
 Walter Bogert

Maurice J. Thompson  
 John S. Mackay  
 Harold E. Tierney  
 Samuel G. H. Wright

**Slavery in Bergen County**—In the reign of Queen Anne (1713), an act was passed designed to regulate dealings with slaves, the institution of slavery having come into existence almost as soon as the colonies were established.

In the minutes of the Justices and Freeholders for the County of Bergen, in 1735, is found the following entry of a trial of a negro slave:

New Jersey, Bergen County, the 15th of August, 1735. Upon information made to William provoost, Esqr that the negro man of peter Kipp called Jack, having beaten his sd master and threatened Several Times to murder him, his said master and his son and Also to Burn down his House Whereupon the Said Wm. provoost Esqr Granted a Warrant Directed to the Constable to take the said Negro Jack Into Custody and Was Committed by the Said Wm. provoost Esqr to Goal.

This Is In His Majesty's Name to Will and Require you to Summonds Thre or more Justices and five principal freeholders for Said County to appear at the Court House for the said County on friday morning at Nine of the clock, Being the fifteenth Day of this Instant August to try the Negro of petre Kipp named Jack, for having beaten his Said Master and Threatened several times to murder him and his son and Also to Burn Down his House on Wednesday the Thirteenth day of this Instant and in this you Are Not to fail.

Given Under my Hand this fourteenth Day of August In the Ninth Year of our Reign:  
 1735. (sd) WILLIAM PROVOOST.

To David Ackeman, High Constable.

The negro Jack was tried, convicted and sentenced to be burned to death:

The justices and freeholders having taken the matter into consideration and Did Give Sentence of Death Upon him as followeth:

That is to say that ye Said Negro Jack Shall be brought from hence to the place from Whence he came, and there to Continue untill the 16 day of This Instant August till Ten of the Clock of the Morning, and then to Be Burnt Untill he Is Dead, at some Convenient place on the Road between the Court House and Quacksack.

This Is therefore to Will and Requir you to take ye Body of the Negro Jack Into your Custody & See him Executed According to the sentence given, and for your so Doing this

Shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given Under our hands this 15 day of August, In the 9 Year of his Majesties Reign, Anno Domini 1735.

To Proclus Parmerton, High Sheriff of the County of Bergen, and signed by the Justices and Free holders, whose names are mentioned at the beginning of this proceeding.

On Wednesday the African offended, and on Saturday morning he was burned to ashes, and all this was done lawfully and under the British Constitution in 1735, less than a century and a half ago.

In 1741 two negroes, charged on suspicion of having set seven barns on fire, were convicted and burned to death at Yellow Point, on the east side of the Hackensack river, near the house of Dierech Van Horn. This act, as appears from the records, was frequently invoked, and continued even down to the Revolution. During this period the stocks, the whipping post and the pillory, "at convenient places" in different parts of Bergen county, performed their part also in punishing petty crimes, and misdemeanors also of great magnitude. At the October term of the General Quarter Sessions, sitting at Hackensack, in 1769, we have the following record, showing how the prisoner was punished. The case is entitled "The King agst Quack, a Negro Man belonging to Mary Terhune. The Prisoner arraigned on his Indictment pleaded guilty, and submits himself to the mercy of the Court. On motion of Mr. Brown for the Lord of judgment, the Court ordered that as in the Warrant." Within a week the negro, in nine whippings on three several days, and at the whipping-post and other public places in and about the village of Hackensack, was scourged one hundred and seventeen lashes.

**Court Houses**—Prior to 1709, Bergen county did not include the territory west of the Hackensack river. In that year the lines of the county were enlarged, and the country lying west of the Hackensack river taken in. The village of Hackensack was then made the county seat, and the first court house built. It stood on "The Green," near Main street, and was destroyed by the British in 1780.

There were twelve classes of crimes punishable with death, but time and space prevents enumeration of them. Punishment in the stocks, pillory and whipping-post were familiar scenes. Only four years prior to this time, in 1704, the Supreme Court of this State was established by Lord Cornbury.

During the Revolution, the second court house was built in the vicinity of the "Pond Church," at Youghpough, near Oakland, then in Franklin township. A log jail was also built there. Hackensack was too near the British lines for safety. Noah Callington, a Tory, was hung at the Youghpough jail. The third court house of Bergen county and first after the Revolution, was built at Hackensack, near Main street, on the property later of Richard Paul Terhune, just north of the "Mansion House." Peter Zabriskie conveyed the land to the county by deed dated Oct. 17, 1784. A clerk's office was built about 1812, on the west side of Main street, north of the Susquehanna railroad, and remained until 1853.

Two hundred pounds was ordered to be raised by county tax to build the court house. Nehemiah Wade deeded the land on which the former clerk's office stood, July 3rd, 1786. The clerk's office was built between 1812 and 1819, a little north of the Midland railroad, on the west side of the street. There it remained until 1853. In 1819 the fourth court house was built, on the property deeded by Robert Campbell.

It will be of interest to quote several extracts from the minutes of "Justices and Freeholders" and other records of Bergen county showing some of the

steps taken in connection with the building and maintenance of the court house in this county. These indicate the character of the proceedings.

By an act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 28, 1714, the inhabitants and the freeholders were ordered "to meet on the second Tuesday in March, 1714, near to the Dutch Church by the Hackensack River, to agree upon sums of money which shall be needful for building a gaol and court house." (New Jersey Laws). It must have been built some time during the year 1714, for eleven months after the date of the meeting, it is recorded that the court house was rented to one John Peck, for one year.

1723, August 5, Court House leased to John Everson for a term of eight years, from May 1, 1723, to May 1, 1731. In lieu of rent he "is to repair north end of said court house; that is to say, carry up a new stone wall 7 feet high under the beams from the lower floor, and finish it and have it ready to rent on or before the expiration of three years from the date hereof, or Aug. 5, 1726.

1730, Jan. 6, Court house ordered to be sold and Clerk ordered to get printed advertisements to the value of six shillings concerning the sale of the court house.

1730, Jan. 6, Ordered that a committee be appointed to buy as much land near the Dutch Church by the Hackensack River as convenient to build a new court house. It was situated on the west side of the Green.

1731, Aug. 13, First court house reported sold, by committee, to Henry Brass, cordwainer or shoe maker, for £150.

1731, Aug. 13, Second court house ordered to be built. Dimensions, 48 feet long, 30 feet wide.

1732, May 10, Ordered that there be raised and levied on the inhabitants of said county the sum of £65 for the building and erection of a new court house.

1733, May 9, Ordered that there be raised and levied on the inhabitants of said county the sum of £200 to be used for the use and payment of the said county court house.

1760, Aug. 25, Ordered by the Justices and Freeholders that the managers, Peter Zabriskie and Jacob Titshort, shall order the gaols of the Hackensack Court House to be made with planck and other materials so that said gaols be sufficient to keep prisoners from breaking out said gaol.

1762, Dec. 27, Ordered that the managers of the court house shall provide two good blankets for the use of prisoners who may be confined in the gaol.

1765, May 22, Ordered that the said managers shall have the insides of the court rooms painted in light blue colors.

1765, May 22, Ordered that said managers shall have the stair case altered, and the sum of thirty shillings per year shall be allowed the managers for opening and shutting the doors and windows.

1771, June 29, Ordered that the managers of this court house shall provide the said court house with one large glass lanthorn and two large tin hanging candle sticks also six good large candle sticks.

1780, March 23, Court House burned by the British.

1780, May 10, Ordered that the county collector pay to Isaac Lauback the sum of £37 for his service in gathering the iron of the county court house lately burned by the enemy.

1780, May 15, Board agrees with Andrew Cole for the use of an acre of ground near Pond's Church on which to build a gaol with square timber, 30 feet long and 28 feet wide from outside to outside, 7 feet high from lower floor to upper floor, and 4 feet high from upper floor to eaves. One-half to be partitioned off in two gaols, and the other half to be finished for the gaol keeper. The upper story of said building to be finished in proper manner to hold court in. Managers to have £2500 for erecting said building.—Folio 140.

From Justices and Freeholders Book, Bergen county, May 25, 1780: "At the meeting of the Board of Justices and Freeholders of sd county at Pompton at the house of Martin I. Ryersen agreeable to an act for altering the place for holding the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for said County and for building a General Gaol in said County.

At the meeting of the Justices and Freeholders of the County of Bergen at the house of Archibald Campbell in New Barbadoes on Wednesday the 12th day of May 1784. Abraham Westervelt laid before the Board his account for going to New York and getting the records of the County in June last, amounting to two pounds, 5 shillings proclamation money which was allowed by the Board. Ordered that the County Collector pay the same. This explains where the records were when the Court House was burned by the British. Mr. Westervelt was appointed at the time of danger custodian of the records.

1784, July 27, Ordered by this Board that the county house be built on a lot of ground of Peter Zabriskie.—Folio 157.

1784, July 27, Ordered by this Board to raise the sum of £300 to provide materials for building a county house.—Folio 157.

1784, October 27, Ordered by this Board that the county house be built 30 feet wide and 60 feet long, within the walls two stories high, with a partition wall between the court room and gaol.—Folio 159.

1784, Oct. 27, Ordered that James Chapple be allowed the sum of £4 16s. for painting and varnishing sixteen constables' staffs at six shillings per piece.—Folio 160.

1786, June 15, Board met at the house of Archibald Campbell, New Barbadoes. Adjourned to meet July 3rd at the new court house.—Folio 167-68.

1786, July 3, Board of Justices and Chosen Freeholders met for the first time in the new court house built to replace the one burned by the British on March 23, 1780.—Folio 168.

1793, May 8, Ordered that the Board of Justices and Freeholders of said County of Bergen, their successors and assigns, at the expense of the said county, shal forever hereafter make, repair and keep up the partition fence between the court house lot and the lot of land now belonging to Peter Zabriskie and that with a sufficient board fence not less than 5 feet high with a well-spiked railing on the top.—Folio 214.

1794, June 10, Ordered that the managers of the court house draw upon the county collector for finishing the court house any sum not exceeding £100.—Folio 236.

1819, New Court House built on the site of the present one."

The fourth court house remained until 1912, when it was torn down to make way for the present magnificent and imposing structure, which may very appropriately be termed a "Temple of Justice." From every side it presents a most impressive appearance and the effect upon one is that it is as enduring as justice itself.

The castellated structure adjoining the court house is generally admired and, from an architectural and humanitarian viewpoint conceded the finest and best jail building in the State. Bergen county may well be proud of its "County Buildings" and of those who have had the vision which made them possible. March 14th, 1912, the Bergen County Bar Association held its eleventh annual dinner at the Union League Club in Hackensack, and on the front page of the menu card had a beautiful picture of the new court house. It was a work of art and greatly admired. All of the greater courts of the county are housed in this magnificent building, as well as the principal county offices, and it is a veritable "hive of industry."

On the Park, usually called "The Green," in front of the county court house, the Bergen County Historical Society has placed an artistic marble seat on which is placed this inscription: "This seat marks the site of the First Bergen County Court House, burned by the British Forces. Placed by the Bergen County Historical Society, Anno Domini MCMXXII."

**Judges of Bergen County**—The commissions to the judges who presided over the early courts of the county of Bergen as established by the ordinance of Lord Cornbury were issued by virtue of and under what is known as "The Commission."

May 22, 1704, William Pinhornè was appointed the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Edward Earle, Jr., Enoch Macheilson, Thomas Lawrence, Johannes Steinmatz and Andreas Lawrence, Sr., were appointed associate judges. Roger Mompesson was named as chief justice of the Supreme Court, and William Pinhorne as the second judge. These two constituted the full bench of the early Supreme Court. The following year the number was increased to five. Judge Pinhorne remained upon the bench fifteen years, and was at one time the owner of about twelve hundred acres of land in Hudson county, which has become famous as "Snake Hill," the site of the Hudson County Penitentiary.

Captain William Sandford, who occupied the Supreme Court bench as associate justice for a number of years, obtained a grant of a large tract of land

between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, and was a prominent figure in the early history of our county.

**Judges of the Higher Courts**—Among the lawyers of the county who have adorned the bench in the higher courts of the State we note: Chancellor Abraham O. Zabriskie, who resided in Hackensack, and was surrogate of the county from 1838 to 1848, and appointed prosecutor of the pleas in 1842. In the year 1866 he was elevated to the high office of Chancellor.

Manning M. Knapp, also a resident of Hackensack, was elevated to the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals and Supreme Court, and rendered efficient service for many years, being a member of the court at the time of his death. His term of office was from 1875 to 1906.

The Court of Errors and Appeals had a representative from this county in John W. Bogert, born in Hohokus, and a life-long resident there, who was appointed in 1893 and served over a quarter of a century. Frank M. Taylor, a resident in Hackensack, was appointed to the Court of Errors and Appeals bench in 1916 and served a full term. The county is now honored by the elevation to the bench of the same court of Judge George Van Buskirk, a resident of the county seat, who was appointed to that responsible position by Governor Edwards in 1921.

Luther A. Campbell, who was born in Hackensack and still is a resident of the county seat, was appointed judge of the Circuit Court in 1914 by Governor Fielder, and has been in continuous service, having been reappointed in 1922 by Governor Edwards.

Among the early judges of the Court of Common Pleas, we find names so familiar to Bergen county as Edmund W. Kingsland, 1789; Petrus Haring, 1789; Garret Lydecker, 1789; Jacob Terhune, 1797; John Outwater, 1800; Abraham Westervelt, 1800; and scattered along through subsequent years, Adam Boyd, Christian Zabriskie, Garret Ackerson, Perigrine Sandford, Peter I. Ackerman, William P. Rathbone, George Zabriskie, Albert G. Doremus, Garret S. Demarest, Ashbel Green, Richard R. Paulison; and among those more recent, and whose names are almost household words, are Charles H. Voorhis, William S. Banta, Nehemiah Millard, Garret G. Ackerson (father of "Young Garry" as we all knew him and as he was so affectionately called), William E. Skinner, James M. Van Valen, David D. Zabriskie, Milton Demarest, William M. Seufert, and the present incumbent, Hon. John B. Zabriskie. In the earlier days most of the Common Pleas judges were not lawyers, but for many years it has been the invariable custom to have the presiding judge selected from the ranks of the lawyers, and eight out of the nine mentioned were lawyers and excellent ones at that.

When the districts were established for Bergen county in 1909, the county was divided into three districts known as Districts 1, 2, and 3. The first judges and the districts assigned were as follows: First District, Guy L. Fake; Second District, Wendell J. Wright; Third District, Cornelius Doremus.

In 1921 another district was established, known as the Fourth Judicial District. The judges assigned to the various districts since the establishment of the District Court are as follows: First District, Guy L. Fake, who is still in office; Second District, Wendell J. Wright, Thomas J. Huckin, and present incumbent, E. Howard Foster; Third District, Cornelius Doremus, Peter W. Stagg, and present incumbent, Fred J. Mattocks; Fourth District, Fred V. Watson, present incumbent.

The list of the early lawyers of this county down to 1776 follows: 1664 to 1678, Claes Arentse Toers, Balthazar Bayard and William Pinhorne, admitted

(probably) attorneys about 1661. The latter was also a merchant. 1707, John Pinhorne, admitted as attorney. 1720 to 1750, David Ogden, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lodge, admission as attorneys unknown. 1750 to 1756, Robert Morris and John DeHart, admission as attorneys unknown. 1756 to 1761, Mr. Legromsie, Mr. Nicoll, and Dr. Isaac Brown, admission as attorneys unknown. Elisha Boudinot, appointed sergeant-at-law in 1792. George Ross, Lewis Ogden, A. Moore, and Isaac Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown. 1776, John Chetwood and Abraham Ogden, admission as attorneys unknown.

William Pinhorne, who came to this country from England in 1678, was second judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1704, judge of the Bergen County Common Pleas in 1705, and of the Bergen Oyer and Terminer in 1709, and of the Common Pleas in 1709. He was at one time president of its Council, and commander-in-chief or Governor. He died in 1719. His son John was clerk of this county in 1705, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1707, and practiced in this county, and probably resided at Hackensack or Hoboken. His sister Martha married Roger Mompesson, who was Chief Justice of New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1704 was also Chief Justice of New Jersey.

The first of whom we have knowledge is Tielman Van Vleck, admitted as an attorney in 1660 (262 years ago). He was the first judge presiding over a court in Bergen county and possibly in New Jersey, of whom we have authentic knowledge.

The bar of the county has always, without exception, stood in the front rank in the march of progress and for the very best in all that related to the welfare and protection of the citizens of the county of Bergen. Its traditions, from the earliest records, are loyal patriotism and service of the highest type. From its ranks have come soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scholars, and leaders of men and moulders of events that have been of great moment in the building of our country and the character of its people.

