

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION,

BY-LAWS,

AND

HISTORY

OF

The First National Bank,

PATERSON, N. J.

No. 329.

“Things, done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear;
Things, done without example, in their issue
Are to be feared.”

SHAKESPEARE.



PATERSON, N. J.:
GUARDIAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

1879.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

JANUARY, 1879.

OFFICERS.

JOHN J. BROWN,	. . . . .	<i>President.</i>
JOHN COOKE,	. . . . .	<i>Vice-President.</i>
JOHN SWINBURNE,	. . . . .	<i>Cashier.</i>

DIRECTORS.

JOHN COOKE.	HENRY A. WILLIAMS.
JOHN REYNOLDS.	JOHN T. SPEAR.
HENRY B. CROSBY.	G. D. VOORHIS.
JOHN N. TERHUNE.	ALEX. W. ROGERS.
JOSIAH P. HUNTOON.	JOHN J. BROWN.
E. THEO. BELL.	JOHN SWINBURNE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PATERSON, N. J.

NUMBER 329.

1864 TO 1879.

HISTORY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL
BANK, HELD JANUARY 9TH, 1879.

“The Committee on Revision of By-Laws, appointed January 14th, 1878, presented their report, which was received; and after discussion and some amendments it was moved that the same be adopted as the By-Laws of the Bank, in lieu of those now in force. On the call of the yeas and nays it was unanimously agreed to.”

“On motion the report as amended was ordered spread upon the Book of Records; and a committee of three, consisting of the President, Cashier, and Mr. Bell, was appointed, with power to compile a history of the Bank and print the same in connection with the By-Laws.”

REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors :

In pursuance of the requirements of the resolution passed by the Board, the following sketch of the history of the institution from its organization until the opening of the present year is respectfully submitted.

We have considered that the resolution had the two-fold design of placing in a somewhat enduring form the results of the labors, cares, hopes, and anxieties of the managers of the Bank; and also, after a period of nearly fifteen years, to pause, as is fitting, in the onward rush peculiar to the times in which we live, in order that by retrospection we may be the better fitted for the duties which lie before us.

In this sketch incidents may be named with which you are so familiar that they may seem to you like a twice-told tale. Let us, however, bear in mind that sooner or later we must give our places to others, and that it is unwise to trust to personal knowledge or to tradition as a means of perpetuating accurate history. Thus, though the entire history of the Bank has been furnished you from time to time by reports and otherwise, which will be essentially reproduced here, or in the form of tables or appendices, and will contain little that is new to you, it will nevertheless gain in interest as time hastens on its way. To our successors it may be of surpassing interest.

THE OLD ORGANIZATION.

On the 29th day of January, 1864, articles of association were entered into, for the purpose of organizing a Banking Association, to carry on the business of banking, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25th, 1863."

Under these articles of association, George M. Stimson, F. A. Canfield, William A. Butler, Samuel Smith,

Richard B. Chiswell, and William Gledhill became the associates to organize the Bank.

The articles of association provided that the name of the Bank should be The First National Bank of Paterson ; the place of business should be Paterson, N. J. ; that the Board of Directors should consist of six ; that the first election of directors should be held on the 30th day of January, 1864 ; that the capital stock should be \$100,000 ; together with such other articles as were required by the Act of Congress authorizing the formation of National Banks, or providing for the regulation of the same.

In accordance with the articles of association, the election for directors was held on the 30th January, and the before-named associates were duly elected directors of the Bank.

At the meeting of directors held the same day, William Gledhill was elected President and George M. Stimson was appointed Cashier. It was also resolved that an instalment of thirty per cent on the capital stock be called in.

At a meeting held February 22d, 1864, a code of By-Laws was adopted and a seal approved. These, with several necessary alterations to adapt them to the changes which took place, have served the Bank until the adoption of the revised By-Laws already referred to.

This is perhaps a proper place to state that this new organization grew out of the circumstance that Mr. Stimson had been for a long time connected as manager and nearly the sole owner of the Passaic County Bank, and that his design was to transfer his capital and management to a new institution, under the National Banking Act. Therefore, in the subscriptions to the

capital stock, Mr. Stimson subscribed for over nine-tenths of the entire amount.

This large subscription, though apparently only transferring his capital from one institution to another, was, so far as that subscription to capital stock was concerned, fatal to it, and the demise of the First National Bank had very nearly followed its advent, almost without having shown a sign of life.

It would seem by the records that, though the organization had been completed, the stock subscribed for, a part of it paid in, and the necessary permission had been given by the Bank Department at Washington to commence business, no attempt to do so was made for several months. On the 27th of April, however, the directors resolved "That the First National Bank of Paterson commence business on May 2nd, 1864." At this same meeting it was also resolved "That an instalment of ten per cent on the capital stock of said Bank be called in, on or before the first day of July next, with liberty to any subscriber to increase his instalment to such extent (not exceeding the amount subscribed by him) as he may see fit."

These minutes were signed by F. A. Canfield, Secretary; and it would appear by this that, though the directors had voted to commence business by a certain day, at a meeting so important in its results Mr. Stimson, the Cashier, was too ill to attend.

The next meeting of directors, which was not held until July 8th, developed the fact that Mr. Stimson's illness would prevent his assuming the management of the Bank, and also the fatal weakness of the institution, growing out of so large an interest being centred in one stockholder. Mr. Stimson's resigna-

tion as Cashier was presented to the Board, to take effect on the 1st day of August ensuing, which was duly accepted.

On the same day a meeting of stockholders was held. It will be borne in mind that the stockholders and directors were at this time the same persons. At this meeting all were present except one—Mr. F. A. Canfield.

The preamble and resolutions presented and adopted at this meeting were so important, that they are reproduced here in full :

“ Meeting of stockholders held July 8th, 1864. Present : William Gledhill, G. M. Stimson, Samuel Smith, William A. Butler, and Richard B. Chiswell, representing nine hundred and ninety shares of stock of the First National Bank of Paterson. The following preamble and resolutions were offered :

“ *Whereas*, This Bank was organized with the understanding and expectation that its management should be under the direction of George M. Stimson, Esq., who has had many years' experience in the business ; and whereas by reason of ill-health he has been compelled to resign his position of Cashier, leaving no person interested who is acquainted with banking business ; therefore,

“ *Resolved*, That this Association go into liquidation, and that the Bank and this Association be closed on and after the first day of August next.

“ *Resolved*, That notice of this action be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency, according to law.”

As far as the records show, this was the last meeting of that Board.

The action suggested by the foregoing resolution was taken, the necessary papers had been transmitted to Washington, and the existence of the Bank had apparently come to an end. There was, indeed, very little to close up. But few accounts had been opened ; no circu-

lating notes had been issued ; no debts were to be collected, and scarcely any to be paid, by the Bank ; so that little was to be done except to close the doors.

These proceedings were well-known in the city of Paterson, and it was fully understood that this city would have no bank which was likely to be of material benefit to the community ; the franchises which might grow into something useful were about to be surrendered ; still no steps were taken at that time to preserve them. The singular lack of interest in financial institutions at that time, and the difficulty of inducing good citizens to aid in such matters, is now, after a lapse of fifteen years, almost incredible. A fair and concise statement of the condition of financial institutions and the lack of interest in local banking in this city, is thus given in the Board of Trade report for the year 1876 :

“ Prior to the year 1864, it may be said that there were no financial institutions in the city of Paterson. There certainly were none which exerted any influence favorable to the prosperity of the city. All the banks save one had passed away, some of them bringing disaster with their downfall, and all of them, in their closing up, leaving an unpleasant impression as to the uncertainties and probable lack of success which might attend similar institutions in the future. This only exception, it might be remarked, was a bank, since grown into the Second National Bank, but then a State bank of small means, owned by a single individual, and which, though a convenience to the community, made no pretence of exerting any influence on the business of the city.

“ The business men of this city who had the means seemed not to have cared to lend their aid, or (what was of more importance) give their time and influence to the establishment of financial institutions. The most of them being engaged in manufactures, devoted their energies and attention to their own special business. Their banking and insurance accounts were elsewhere ; and the

encouragement to savings by the establishment of savings banks was left to the men of other cities. How much the prosperity of the city of Paterson would have been promoted had these strong and able men given a part of their time and ability to the founding and care of financial institutions, can only be imagined, it cannot be measured."

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

Before, however, the decision to close the Bank was fully consummated, the present President of the Bank succeeded in inducing a few gentlemen, who have indeed never since, as directors, lost their interest in the enterprise, to take into consideration the great importance of saving to the city an institution which, if properly managed, would in all probability be productive of much good. It seemed that under the existing circumstances of an almost entire absence of banking facilities in the city, and the unprecedentedly favorable time for establishing a bank, that it could not fail of proving a success. A vigorous effort was made to obtain the requisite capital, encountering, of course, all the objections and all the unfavorable impressions growing out of the earlier history of local banks; but the effort resulted in saving the charter and establishing the present Bank, with the moderate capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, together with a board of directors selected with special reference to imparting all the confidence possible in the new institution, and at the same time to have as far as possible the varied interests of the city represented.

To raise \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing a National Bank in this large and growing city would, at this time, seem to be an occurrence not worthy of record; but at that time, and under all the attending circumstances, such was the difficulty of its completion, and

such the importance of success, it is deemed fitting that a record be made in this sketch of the subscribers to the first capital stock of the reorganized bank. This will be found in a subsequent page ; most of these original subscribers are still holders of the stock.

During the early part of September, 1864, such progress had been made in the subscriptions to the capital stock as to place it beyond the contingency of failure.

The success of these efforts was communicated to the retiring officers of the Bank, and they were requested to again convene a meeting of the stockholders, to have such action taken as the proposed changes would require.

This meeting was held on the 15th of the same month, at which resolutions were passed, withdrawing from the Bank Department at Washington their application to go into liquidation, and also one to so alter the articles of association as to permit the election of thirteen directors instead of six. These resolutions were at once forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and in due course this action of the stockholders was duly approved by that officer.

A meeting of directors was held immediately after the stockholders' meeting, at which all the directors of the old Board, with the exception of Mr. Gledhill and Mr. Stimson, vacated their positions, and others were elected in their places. Additions were also made to constitute a full Board of thirteen. This first Board of Directors consisted of the following persons : John Cooke, John Reynolds, Henry B. Crosby, John N. Terhune, Henry M. Low, John J. Brown, Jonathan S. Christie, Josiah P. Huntoon, John Swinburne, Patrick Curran, Edward C. May, William Gledhill, and George M. Stimson ; the two latter gentlemen being continued from the

old Board. It may be well to state here, though not in the regular order of events, that the health of Mr. Stimson continuing impaired, he was unable to give attention to the meetings of the Board, and he withdrew from it on the 1st of December, having attended but two or three meetings. His place remained vacant until the regular annual election, when Mr. John C. Westervelt was elected to fill his place. On the 17th day of September the first meeting of the new Board was held. At that meeting the bonds to be given by the Cashier were agreed upon, and a Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Huntoon, Reynolds and Curran, to examine the assets of the Bank before commencing business. Mr. Gledhill resigned the office of President, and the following officers were then elected :

JOHN J. BROWN, *President*.

*JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, *Vice-President*.

E. THEO. BELL, *Cashier*.

* These records would be incomplete without some special mention of Mr. Jonathan S. Christie. He served the Bank as a director from its organization until 1872, when he declined a re-election ; and as its first Vice-President from the first election until 1870. Being only a resident of this city, his business being wholly in New York, he was not necessarily identified with the business interests in Paterson. Notwithstanding this, he entered most heartily in the organization of the Bank. When many doubted and hesitated to embark in an " experiment " to the risk of their money and reputation as they thought, he gave the effort the full benefit of his means, his faith, and his position. His enthusiasm allowed no such word as fail to be thought of, and his peculiar hopefulness and determination to succeed served as an impetus which, perhaps, could be felt as effectively on no other occasion and for no other object. He has not been a resident of

On the 20th a special meeting of the Board was held, at which the President and Vice-President were authorized to select a bank in New York to be appointed a redeeming and reserve agent. At this meeting Mr. Gledhill was appointed Counsel and Notary for the Bank, which positions he held until his death.

The 21st day of September, 1864, the reorganized First National Bank opened its doors for business. The day is well remembered by many now in the Board. It seemed a consummation of much labor and care, and rejoicing was quietly indulged in over the hope of a bright future. It is impossible to know what would have been the consequences of a failure in the effort to reorganize the Bank ; it is equally or nearly so to measure the effect produced by this new and important factor entering into the business of this community. It is said that men build better than they know. It is only a truism to say that they make history as they go on through life ; and it is impossible for them to tell as they go which event is of small or which is of great importance. In this matter it is a satisfaction for the managers to know that the institution has been both important and beneficent. It has supplied a much needed want ; for nearly fifteen years it has been the money centre of the city ; and we now look forward to the future, with the same desires and hopes which we formerly looked forward to the now present, that there may be a continuance of the mutual benefit between the Bank and the community.

this city for several years, but the pleasant remembrance of what he was to the Bank abides with those who remain.

The expectations of the managers of the new institution were fully realized. The deposits, which were on the 21st of September \$47,000, had reached at the end of the year \$256,000.

It may not be out of place to state here, that at that period the books of the Bank showed a debit balance to profit and loss of \$498 ; that is to say, at that time the expenses had exceeded the profits, and the Bank started business, so to speak, insolvent to that extent.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

This increase of business soon developed the fact that it was possible for more banking capital to be usefully and profitably employed. After very full and careful discussions at several meetings of the Board, it was on the 8th day of December, 1864, decided to increase the capital "immediately after the 1st of January, 1865," by the addition of \$150,000, and the officers were instructed to obtain the necessary permission from the Banking Department at Washington.

Subsequent resolutions provided for a meeting of stockholders ; for opening the books for subscriptions to this increased capital ; for the terms of payment, and for the proper allotment of shares to the present stockholders in accordance with the articles of association.

The meeting of stockholders was held on the 27th day of December, at which it was formally voted to add \$150,000 to the capital. The books were opened the same day, and the stock was at once subscribed, mainly by the old stockholders, though partly by new. The entire amount of this new capital was paid in by the 20th day of February, 1865.

Nearly three years subsequent to the action above mentioned, and for the same reasons, the directors again took into consideration the propriety of a further increase of capital. These considerations took shape on the 18th day of November, 1867, by resolutions being passed by the Board, directing the officers "to take immediate steps to increase the capital of the Bank by an addition of \$100,000, and to this end that they call a meeting of the stockholders to determine on the propriety of the same."

The officers were also directed, in case the stockholders so decided, to get the necessary permission from the Department at Washington to open the books for subscription, and to carry out all the details necessary to complete the said increase. The stockholders' meeting was held on the 19th day of November, and the amount of the increased capital was subscribed at once; and by the 6th day of January, 1868, the entire amount was paid in.

The last addition to the capital was made on the 1st of January, 1870. This increase was not so much demanded by the increase of business as the former ones were, and was done, perhaps, more to make the capital an even \$400,000 than for any other purpose. No money was called in, the increase being made from a dividend of ten per cent payable in scrip in the month of July previous, and a five per cent dividend, payable likewise in scrip, in January, 1870. These scrip dividends were perfectly satisfactory to the stockholders, for as they were convertible into stock they at once commanded a premium.

The capital of the Bank has remained at the above-named sum since January, 1870. The surplus fund

has, however, been increased from time to time, till it now stands on the books at \$150,000. The various additions to this account will be found on a subsequent page.

BANKING HOUSE.

The Bank, from the 21st of September, 1864, to February 1st, 1866, occupied the premises which had been used by its predecessor. They were simply the parlors of the fine three-story brick building on the west side of Main Street, erected by the late Colonel C. G. Garrison, and formerly occupied by him as a residence. These had been, with little expense, fitted up so as to serve the purpose of a limited business.

These premises, owing to the increase of business, became wholly inadequate to the wants of the Bank ; and a lease was taken of that part of Congress Hall now occupied by the Paterson Savings Institution, No. 235 Main Street. This place was at considerable expense remodelled, and so fitted up as to make a very comfortable and convenient, as well as sightly, place of business ; and it was occupied by the Bank from February 1st, 1866, until April 27th, 1871, at which time it removed to the present banking house. The Paterson Savings Institution, as before stated, took possession of the premises, where it has remained ever since.

Prior to this date the business of the Bank had increased to such an extent that additional facilities for the transaction of business were needed. The capital had then become \$350,000 ; the surplus \$100,000. It was the opinion of the directors that a good and permanent location, suitable for the business, could not be hired to advantage ; furthermore, that as a public institu-

tion there was a demand that the Bank should have a permanent place, and that the building should be a credit to the city in which it was located and which gave it its support. These considerations were carefully discussed from time to time, and finally found expression on the 18th of January, 1869, by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Reynolds, Gledhill and Swinburne, "to report on a location for a new banking house."

On the 18th of March the committee made a full report in writing as to the various sites they had examined for a suitable building, and accompanied the report by a recommendation to purchase the lots on the corner of Ellison and Washington streets, now occupied by the Bank. This report was held for further consideration until the first day of April, when it was by the unanimous vote of the Board decided to purchase the site recommended by the committee.

At the meeting of April 12th, a committee, called the "Building Committee," was appointed, whose business should be to secure plans and specifications for the building, and to report to the Board from time to time.

This committee consisted of Messrs. Swinburne, Reynolds and Fairbanks, with the President and Cashier. The committee selected Mr. Griffith Thomas, a well-known architect of New York, to prepare the plans and specifications and to superintend the erection of the building.

It will be observed by the various dates given that the committee made haste slowly ; for it was not until January 31st, 1870, that the general plan as to the size of the building, and materials to be used, was de-

cided. Other parts of the plans were approved at the meetings of February 7th and March 31st.

On the 21st of February ground was broken, and on the 9th of August the corner-stone was laid. It may be an added interest to this dry detail to copy from the Paterson *Daily Press* of that day the following notice of this event :

“ CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW BANKING HOUSE.—INTERESTING DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

“ AT noon to-day the first ‘ deposit ’ was made in the new Banking House of the First National Bank of this city, it being one which is not likely to be ‘ drawn out ’ for a century or two at least, although we may reasonably hope it will accumulate ‘ interest ’ during the time it remains, and that its items will one day be duly ‘ checked ’ off by some mousing antiquary of the future, and due ‘ note ’ taken of it, and the thoughtfulness of those who placed it there ‘ indorsed ’ and not ‘ discounted,’ when the heads and hands of those who are busy with its affairs to-day, with those of the entire generation now living, shall have long crumbled into dust. This is rather an affecting reflection as we think upon it, and the mind busies itself in an effort to imagine what will be the thoughts and words of those who at some indefinite future will unseal these documents, of such fresh interest to us to-day, and wonder over the revelations they will make, many of them unrecorded else, most of them forgotten, and only a few matters of dim tradition or history.

“ The box in which these articles were to-day hermetically sealed up is of lead, about 12 inches long, 10 wide, and 8 deep. It was deposited in a cavity in the corner-stone at the south-east angle of the building, and covered by a flat slab.”

The statement gives also a list of the articles contained in the box, and closes by saying, “ The above were deposited without any form of ceremony, and left to their sleep of ages.”

The building was occupied for business, as before mentioned, on the 27th of April, 1871, and has been used without further changes up to the present time.

It requires no great perception to look back at the past and to gather wisdom from experience. Such gifts are common to all ; and to nearly all the lessons of experience come, indeed, too soon. The real test of the prudence of taking an important step is, that after it has been taken, and the future shall be the present, then to look back and say that it was done wisely.

Eight years have passed since the building was completed. It has ever been felt that it was an important event in the history of the Bank, and indeed in the history of the city. Every circumstance has since combined to justify the wisdom of deciding to build. This satisfaction extends to the location chosen, and to the determination that the building should be made an ornament to the city. Experience would doubtless suggest some improvements, but it is gratifying to state that our expectations have been fully realized.

It may be also noticed that among the collateral advantages to the city is the permanent and superior accommodations made for the post-office. This permanence is secured by a long lease to the Post-Office Department, and the advantages of the building will thus be enjoyed by many who have little or nothing to call them into the Bank itself. The same may be said to a degree with reference to those having business in the telegraph office.

The land, building, and furniture, with the vaults, etc., cost \$126,000 ; of this sum \$26,000 has already

been deducted from the profits; leaving the present valuation on the books of the Bank at \$100,000.*

CLOUDS AS WELL AS SUNSHINE—THE PANIC OF 1873.

The ordinary business of the Bank has, as a general thing, been conducted with as little attrition, or, so to speak, wear and tear, as could be reasonably expected in the management of any large business. Care and caution to prevent losses, accompanied with enterprise and boldness enough to insure success, are understood to be among the requirements of those who assume positions of responsibility. All these have been freely assumed, and generally with such results as were anticipated. Few are deserving of special notice. One event, however, as marking the peculiar conditions of the times, is well worthy of mention here.

The panic of 1873, which commenced with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., September the 18th, followed two days afterwards by that of the Union Trust Company; then by other old and well-known banking houses, precipitated a run, to a greater or less extent, upon nearly every financial institution. People for a time seemed to have lost their reasoning faculties. The paper money drawn from savings and other banks, or received by individuals from the sale of bonds to the United States

* The contractors for the various parts of the building were as follows :

Excavation—Torbet & Stansfield, Paterson; Mason Work—James Van Emburgh, Paterson; Carpenter Work—Van Houten Brothers, Paterson; Plumbing Work—Curran & Bowering Manuf. Co., Paterson; Iron Work—J. B. & J. M. Cornell, New York; Heating Apparatus—H. B. Smith & Co., New York; Plate Glass—L. Schenck & Co., New York; Interior Fixtures—Smith & Crane, New York.

Treasury (which they had, in the emergency, agreed to take to the extent of fifteen million dollars), was hoarded ; the owners of the currency fearing that inasmuch as gold had disappeared as money, and commanded a premium, so their irredeemable paper would *somehow* get to be more valuable, and bear a similar relation to something else, to be invented to take *its* place ; in a measure, and for a time, their fears were realized. It was with difficulty—in many cases at a cost of one or two per cent premium—that sufficient currency could be procured to meet the absolute needs of trade. Bank checks were substituted for all transactions whenever it was possible.

The banks of New York City stood together. They pooled their legal-tender funds, and paid demands chiefly through the Clearing-House. When the cash balance to the credit of any one bank was exhausted they paid in approved bills receivable, or stock collaterals instead of cash ; in other words, borrowed on their assets, the weak from the strong. These novel expedients kept the assets of the consolidated banks under one control, and no disaster happened to individual banks. There was, however, a practical refusal of most of the banks in New York City to pay even in paper money, and thus was presented the extraordinary occurrence of a famine in paper currency, with nearly seven hundred millions of it in the country. This was but temporary, of course, but it was trying. It need not be said that this city had no Clearing-House ; that no pooling of legal tenders could be done here. It need scarcely be said, too, that no certifying of checks and no drafts on New York would serve the purpose of our dealers. Depositors needed *money* to pay labor and other debts, and nothing but money (currency) would suffice. It

appeared at times, that this Bank, though having abundant means in New York, might, like those referred to, be compelled to suspend temporarily payments in currency. This great misfortune was, however, averted by extraordinary efforts, and at no time were depositors prevented from drawing funds at such times and in such manner as they desired.

This state of things of necessity soon subsided, for it had no reason to exist. It was an occurrence which will soon pass out of men's minds, and will only be found in the records of the times. As one of the outcomes of the panic of 1873 it is recorded here, because for the time being it was a cause of extreme anxiety.*

It ought to be added that at this trying time there was a generous confidence extended by the public to the money institutions in this city, which made the labor lighter than it might otherwise have been. An editorial article in the *Daily Press* of October 1st, 1873, has this reference to the occasion :

“ ABOVE ALL PRAISE.

“ WE hardly know which most deserves praise—the patience and good sense of the business men and working people of Paterson, which during the late panic kept them from any serious and embarrassing ‘ run ’ on any of our banks or savings institutions, or the wise, energetic, and discreet management of those institutions during the crisis, which had the double effect of inspiring the necessary public confidence without which all precautions possible

* A curious illustration of these exceptional times is the advertisement of a prominent bank in a South-western city which says : “ During the panic of 1873, when *all* the banks here, by mutual agreement, closed for thirty days, the stockholders of this bank, outside of the bank portfolio, executed a deed of trust on property covering its deposits, thus securing the entire confidence of the public.” This is still continued as an advertisement.

would have been of no use, and of placing them in a position to meet, if necessary, any 'run' that was likely to be made. Perhaps our working classes are entitled to the most praise, if any discrimination is to be made ; for it is well known that their common-sense had to sturdily resist for several critical days dangerous influences which strongly tended, if they were not deliberately designed, to stimulate the panic and precipitate a run on the savings banks. One thing further is to be noted. If our financial institutions had not by a long course of prudent management built up a solid foundation for public confidence, they would never have been able to pass through such a trial unscathed. This fact shows the value of a good reputation even in evil days. It is a proud redemption of the financial reputation of Paterson that she has stood thus unshaken in her banking credit when that of so many communities was swept under."

The *Guardian*, also, of September 25th says :

"THE PATERSON BANKS.

"The officers of the Paterson banks are more than confident that they can stand any emergency. In the First National Bank the officers are particularly confident. The Bank, the Cashier says, never was in a better condition, and is able to go through any run. This assertion on the part of Mr. Bell is corroborated by all the other officers, tellers, and bookkeepers. It may be well to add also that depositors generally seem to have faith in the stability of the First National. There is, it cannot be denied, a jealousy or something against this Bank ; but it is alleged that if it be traced to its source it will be found to originate with those who have been refused discounts in times past, owing to the Bank's declining to put faith in the securities offered. We have heard many a time that the First National was not 'accommodating enough.' But the warm friends of the institution say that the rigid policy adopted by the Bank now brings its own reward in making it all the more stanch."

REDUCING SAIL.

The passage of the Act of Congress (January 14th, 1875) providing for the resumption of specie payments

was a measure which if carried into effect could not fail to exert a marked influence on the business of the country. The time fixed for this event was indeed quite remote (January 1st, 1879); there was, however, an element of uncertainty growing out of the possibilities of the future, which was almost universally felt. This, as is well known, gave rise to much discussion, both as to the probability of the act being repealed and to the actual results of resumption, in the event of the law continuing in force.

At an early period in the year 1877, growing out of this prospectively new condition of things, the subject of the reduction of the circulating notes of the Bank was brought before the directors as a matter which, though not requiring immediate attention, was of such importance that sooner or later it would demand some action. The subject was discussed from time to time, when it was finally decided that, as a precautionary measure, warranted by the uncertainties of the future, there should be a reduction of the liabilities of the Bank, by retiring \$90,000 of its circulation.

Under a resolution passed June 25th, 1877, the officers were directed to return that amount of our circulation to the Comptroller of the Currency, and to dispose of the \$100,000 U. S. bonds which were held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the same. This reduced the liabilities of the Bank for circulation from \$360,000 to \$270,000, at which it remains at the present time.

The Bank has had since its organization but two Cashiers. It is not the purpose of this history to speak in commendation of any manager still connected with the Bank. That, if needs be, properly belongs to those

who may come after us. It seems fitting, however, and in fact essential to a measurably complete history, to depart from this proper reticence in order to make at this time a permanent record of the valuable services of the first Cashier, Mr. E. T. Bell. To his untiring devotion to the Bank, to his knowledge of every detail pertaining to its varied and intricate workings, much of its success belongs. His early education in a country bank, where he became familiar with all the minutiae of its business as he could not possibly have become in a large bank, made him peculiarly fitted for a new organization, where everything, so to speak, had to be created, and yet an institution which was to grow so rapidly into importance that it would require one of trained experience to conduct. This slight tribute to one who gave over ten years of labor and thought to the best interests of the Bank, gives but a faint idea of the hearty commendations from the examining committees, as from time to time they presented their reports to the directors.

The following extracts from the minutes give the particulars relating to the retirement of Mr. Bell from his position as Cashier :

“ PATERSON, Nov. 30, 1874.

“ *To the President and Board of Directors of the First National Bank :*

“ GENTLEMEN : Permit me to tender herewith my resignation as Cashier of this Bank, to take effect December 31st, 1874, or upon the appointment of my successor. I heartily thank you, gentlemen, for the kind and generous support that has been given me during more than ten years of our association and mutual labors, and in taking leave of you I wish you personally and the institution success and continued prosperity.

“ Yours very truly,

E. T. BELL.”

“ PATERSON, Nov. 30, 1874.

“ *To the President and Board of Directors :*

“ GENTLEMEN : My letter of resignation as Cashier of this Bank has, after much thought and consideration, been placed in the hands of the President for your acceptance. I cannot well express my sense of appreciation and thankfulness for your uniform courtesy and support in my endeavors to perform the duties of my desk. It is with reluctance that I have concluded upon my course. The thought of retiring from that position which of all others I prefer, you must know has to me been of serious moment. The severing of the ties which have been formed amid years of association cannot in part be broken without mutual regrets. To me your Bank will always be one of pride. I can look upon it as a companion of my early years ; it grew with me from boyhood into manhood. May the same principles which have governed us in the past be our guide in the future. I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon our success, upon the harmony of this Board, and upon the efficient and able services of Mr. Brown as President and presiding officer. It is a matter of mutual congratulations that so many of you who to-night take action upon my resignation conferred this honor upon me in 1864. During these years it has been my aim and highest ambition to merit that confidence which you placed in me.

“ Very respectfully yours,

E. T. BELL.”

“ On motion it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Bell be accepted, and that the same, together with the accompanying letter, be placed upon the Minute Book.”

“ It was also resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Board upon the retirement of the Cashier, and his embarkment in a new business enterprise.”

At the meeting of December 10th, 1874, the following minutes were made :

**“REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE
RESIGNATION OF E. T. BELL AS CASHIER OF THE FIRST NA-
TIONAL BANK OF PATERSON, N. J. :**

“Whereas, E. T. Bell has resigned his position as Cashier of this Bank, to take effect on or before the 1st of January next, the Board of Directors desire to express their sentiments with regard to this voluntary retirement from a position held by him since the organization of this Bank.

“It is therefore

“Resolved, That the management of Mr. Bell as Cashier for a period of over ten years merits, as it has received, the full confidence of this Board.

“Resolved, That we deem it only right to acknowledge officially his skill and devotion to the interest of the Bank from its first organization to the present time, as being largely conducive to its present influence and prosperity.

“Resolved, That we part with Mr. Bell as with a faithful officer, whom we would gladly retain but for the hope and expectation that the change will be promotive of his own usefulness and success.

“Resolved, That in the enterprise to which he is about to devote himself he has the best wishes of each individual director, and that these resolutions only give form to the earnest wish of our hearts that health and prosperity may attend him in this as in every other relation of life.

*“(Signed) JOHN J. BROWN, }
 J. SWINBURNE, } Committee.”
 JOHN REYNOLDS, }*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some other statements which ought to find a place in this sketch in order to make it the more complete, such as the amount of loans made, the amount and character of losses sustained, with other items of interest to the stockholders, were so fully presented in a report made by the President to the Board of Direc-

tors, bearing date December 31st, 1876, that it is reproduced here, as embodying many items of interest to those connected with the bank. The following is the report, which was by resolution entered on the minutes :

“ PATERSON, Dec. 31, 1876.

“ *To the Board of Directors :*

“ In addition to the full and able report made by your Examining Committee at the close of the year, I desire to supplement it with a few additional observations, which, with your permission, I would be pleased to have filed with the report named.

“ The past year has been a marked one, even among the three preceding ones of disaster, as a year such as this generation has not seen for shrinkage of values, failures in mercantile and manufacturing business, failures in financial institutions, and perhaps worse than all, an unfaithfulness in trusted officers connected with individual business, with financial institutions, and with public life.

“ To come more particularly to our own affairs, permit me to say that it is allowable to lament mistakes which reasonable care or foresight might have prevented ; it may be proper also to regret losses which no foresight could have anticipated ; but I deem it likewise proper to indulge in a moderate degree of satisfaction that the care and watchfulness over the interests of the Bank (which I believe cannot be exceeded by the management of any one of the 2080 National Banks of the country) have produced a result which ought to be satisfactory, in view that so much has been accomplished with the moderate amount of losses sustained.

“ The perfect success of a large business, free from losses of any kind, we need not look for.

“ The human mind is so apt to underrate present advantages, be they of health or property, and to overestimate present ills and difficulties, that it is well to survey the whole field, and to take in larger periods of time in making proper estimates.

“ For this purpose I may state that during the whole term of our business as a bank we have discounted 31,757 notes, aggregating in amount the sum of \$37,683,551. In addition to this sum we have loaned on call \$4,260,728, making in all \$41,944,279.

“ In loaning this large amount and embracing so many transactions, it would seem quite impossible but large losses would be incurred even in ordinary times ; but, as before mentioned, the past four years have been extraordinary, and that we have escaped with so little loss when the full danger of so much greater was possible (as you will see by the statement I am about to make), can only be attributed to the constant supervision of the Board of Directors.

“ Not to bring up unpleasant remembrances, but to illustrate what I have said as to losses made and losses *escaped*, I name some of the prominent failures, all of which are fresh in your minds. [It will be obvious to all that what would be entirely proper in a written report submitted to a Board of Directors, would be wholly out of place in a printed form and open more or less to the public. Therefore this list is omitted here. It is enough to say that it embraced in it an insurance company, a bank, a railroad, two horse-railroads, some of the largest manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and many of a medium and minor character.]

“ As numerous as these are, they are by no means all, and are only names taken from our books going back a few years.

“ The aggregate of losses charged off for the thirteen years of our business is \$26,882 ; of this amount \$22,847 are losses on loans and \$4,035 by other means.

“ Of course we do not know the particulars of the business of any other banks, but I think we can safely compare our own with any other in our statement of losses. It must be nearly impossible that any bank can show a loss of only about eight per cent on the capital stock in the long period of thirteen years.

“ At the risk of wearying you, permit me to give you a few comparative figures, compiled from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1876, showing the losses charged off by the National Banks. I take the year 1876, as it is the first and only year the statistics from which I take the figures were called for, those of 1877 not having yet been published.

“ The total losses of all the National Banks of the United States in 1876 were in round numbers \$20,000,000. This is four per cent on the capital stock of all the National Banks in the country.

The New York City banks lost \$6,800,000 or 10 per cent of capital.

Boston	"	"	1,600,000	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Pittsburgh	"	"	330,000	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Baltimore	"	"	875,000	"	7	"	"
New Orleans	"	"	519,000	"	12	"	"
Chicago	"	"	395,000	"	5	"	"
Albany	"	"	97,000	"	5	"	"
All the New Jersey	"	"	300,000	"	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"
Our own Bank	"	"	5380	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"

" Taking then into account the volume of our business ; the terrible character of the panic of 1873, and its outgrowth in 1874, '75, '76, and '77 ; the great number of failures, part of which I have named—we may congratulate ourselves that so little has had to be charged to Profit and Loss, and that so much is left for us as a hope for the future.

" This report would not be complete without a reference to the fact that, growing out of the stagnation of business, there has been an almost total lack of opportunity to use with safety and profit our surplus funds. Never until the last two or three years have we had any difficulty in making our money earn a fair return. The amount of loanable funds has been so great in New York at times during this period that we did not deem it safe to attempt to make loans on call, and much of our money has lain in our reserve banks at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, and in one case as low as 2 per cent per annum.

" To you, who are so familiar with these facts, no further explanation of lessened income is needed ; you are also quite as well aware of the additional reasons for it, growing out of the smaller deposit line attendant upon the depressed state of business.

" The future will, I think, require the best judgment of us all. If the Resumption Act is not repealed we shall tread upon ground we have never trodden before. Anticipated troubles seldom come, but it will be wise to look forward, and endeavor to prepare as well as we can for financial changes, which may be more severe than any which we have yet encountered. One thing I am persuaded of, and that is, that the same judgment and care, the same devotion to the interest of the Bank, which have been shown by the directors for the past thirteen years, will enable us to outride the storm if the storm should

come. We have the capital, the position, the confidence of our dealers, the reputation with other banks, which are essential to success ; and while we cannot foresee the future, nor foretell the effects of so great a change as the resumption of specie payments, we can feel assured that in the future we will do at least as well as the most of good banks—as, in fact, we did in the last great trial : when most of the New York banks practically failed for a time to pay in currency, we honored every draft made upon us.

“ JOHN J. BROWN, *President.*”

Before leaving this subject of losses, it may be as well to add here, that the two years subsequent to 1876 named in the foregoing report exhibit a condition as to losses by banks not essentially different from the losses of that year. The tables of the Comptroller of the Currency in 1877 and 1878 reveal large losses by the banks, especially by those in the large cities. It would seem that our business, like that, probably, of other banks in the smaller cities, is conducted with less profits and less losses than are those of the larger ones.

The report of the Comptroller for the present year shows that the losses charged off by all the National Banks in 1878 exceed even those of 1876, the figures being for 1876 : \$19,719,000 ; for 1877, \$19,933,000 ; and for 1878, \$24,466,000. This last sum shows that over five per cent was charged off for losses for that year alone, and, as the Comptroller states it, that for the three years “ the total losses thus charged off equal nearly fourteen per cent of the entire capital of the banks.”

The subdivisions made in the report referred to would not probably differ materially as to the various localities from those given in the foregoing report of the

President to the Board ; as it is, however, a matter of but little general interest, the details are not given for the two latter years. It is enough for our own purpose to state that the losses charged off by our own Bank, for the years of 1877 and 1878, were \$13,900, which is three and a half per cent—or one and three quarters per cent for each year. It may be proper to add here, that the losses for the entire period of our history have been less than twelve per cent on the average capital.

LESSONS OF SADNESS.

While thus reviewing the material interests and progress of the Bank during the past fifteen years, it is becoming to pause and remember those, once of our number, who occupied seats with us as directors ; but who have forever been removed from these active scenes of labor and responsibility. Of the original directors, three, namely, Henry M. Low, Edward C. May, and William Gledhill, have been removed by death, in the order in which they are named here. One, Benjamin Salter, who was elected to fill a vacancy, also passed away soon after he was elected to a seat in the Board, but not before he had shown himself a valued and useful member of it. All of these were men of character and influence in their respective spheres ; they always took a deep interest in, and exerted themselves for the welfare and prosperity of the Bank. A fuller detail of these several sad occurrences will be made in a fitting place on a subsequent page ; therefore only this brief mention will be made here, of what were at the several times of occurrence periods of sincere sorrow at these apparently untimely losses.

CONCLUSION.

This would be an incomplete history without recording that for nearly fifteen years scarcely a single meeting of the Board of Directors has been held without a quorum being present. A marked attention of every director has been given to the evenings of meeting, and even to the very hour of assembling, so that little time has been lost by waiting after the stated hour for business had arrived. Furthermore, it would be incomplete without the statement that the utmost good feeling has ever prevailed in the meetings of the Board. Not a single instance, so far as is known, has ever occurred to indicate a lack of good feeling and respect, one for the other. This, though not probably unprecedented, is deserving of remark when it is borne in mind that it has occurred through all these years of business, with its many changes and trials, and subjected to all the differences of opinion which necessarily grow out of business transactions. Hence it is deemed worthy of mention even in this dry history.

NECROLOGY.

From the Minutes of July 13, 1865.

“The death of H. M. Low, which occurred on Tuesday last, having been stated to the Board, it was on motion—

“*Resolved*, That this Board has heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of our brother director, H. M. Low.

“*Resolved*, That our increased acquaintance with Mr. Low as a friend and as a business man in the walks of public life has tended only to increase our esteem and regard for his many estimable qualities of head and heart, and that we deem his death a loss, not only to the public at large, but also to every humane and philanthropic movement in our city.

“*Resolved*, That while we mourn his loss in the vigor of his years and in the full tide of successful business, his memory will be cherished by all who knew how open was his heart and purse for every call of charity, and that the best tribute to him will be the recollection of his many acts of generosity and unselfish benevolence.

“*Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved family in their sorrow our warmest sympathy, remembering that He who has afflicted them ‘tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.’

“*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered at large on the minutes, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased friend.”

From the Press, July 11, 1865.

“ DEATH OF HENRY M. LOW.

“ We announce with no ordinary sorrow the death of Henry M. Low, who expired this morning at eight o'clock. Though not unexpected, the news will fall sadly on many hearts. About five weeks ago, while in Jersey City, he was seized with a violent chill, which so prostrated him that he required assistance to the cars at Long Dock and constant attention on the way home. In a few days his disease developed into an affection of the heart, from which for a time he suffered intensely, and then apparently recovered. While improving, and when it seemed that a few days would restore him to his usual health, he made his will. He remarked then that he thought he would recover, but had looked all the chances boldly and manfully in the face. Soon a cough set in, and in a little while it became apparent that gangrene had attacked his left lung ; and thence, with varying fortunes, his disease progressed from day to day, till finally, with clear and unclouded intellect, looking hopefully and cheerfully into the future, he sank to rest. On Saturday morning last a violent chill attacked him, and his friends looked then for the last struggle ; but he passed through the crisis, and as he recovered a little, said to his attendants, ‘ I was almost across the River.’ He had a presentiment months ago that he would not live long, and should put his house in order, and had made changes in his business evidently with this view. To the inquiries of friends how the future looked, he answered with beaming eye and clear voice, ‘ All is bright.’

“ Mr. Low was born, we believe, in the State of New York, near Matteawan, in the year 1813, but has resided mainly in this place for the last twenty-five years. He has always been devoted to the manufacturing of cotton, and spent several years in Mexico in the management of a cotton

factory there. On his return he married in this city, and here has been his home ever since.

“He was one of the originators of the firm of A. Prall & Co., who began business in the ‘Gun Mill,’ and though then a man of slender means, he has, by his business tact and attention to his affairs, earned a handsome competence. Leaving A. Prall & Co., he purchased the old ‘Saw Mill,’ in Boudinot Street, formerly owned by Timothy B. Crane, and called by him, as far back as 1822, ‘Industry Mill,’ which Mr. Low justly retained as the proper title of his factory. Mr. Low was in many respects a marked man. He had not been favored with many of the advantages of what the world calls ‘education,’ yet his ready mind had learned much from reading and from association with men of intelligence, and he wrote and talked with all the accuracy and correctness expected in men of the schools. As a business man he was industrious and methodical to the last degree. Every thing about his business and work was at all times in trim for review. Neatness and order reigned where his word had power—in his office, his mill, and his grounds. He was exact, but just; asking others to perform their contracts, and always ready to perform his part to the letter. He thoroughly understood his business, was devotedly attached to it, gave it a clear head, an honest heart, and a ready hand, and merited justly the success which attended almost every thing he undertook. As a man he was genial and friendly to all who came within his sphere, accepting as his creed and acting thereon Burns’s thought that

“ ‘Rank is but the guinea’s stamp;
The man’s the gowd for a’ that.’

“He was one of the warmest of friends, and was ever ready with time and labor and purse to help a friend or a worthy cause. He took a lively interest in politics, as all here well know; but he was the most unselfish of politicians,

asking neither honors nor office nor emolument for himself. He was radical in his political notions, but based them on the grand truths of the Declaration of Independence. When Southern traitors denounced that instrument as a 'self-evident lie,' and their Northern tools branded its teachings as 'glittering generalities,' he clung to them as the very foundation of our political institutions, deeming the Declaration and the New Testament the most radically Democratic documents which the press ever spread before the eyes of man. His politics were based, not on interest or expediency, but on principle, and were not of the head only, but a part of his life ; and hence he was ever ready for any sacrifice to maintain them. This made him an earnest, positive man ; but his earnestness was that which follows conviction. On this account he had, as every positive man has, some enemies ; but they were mostly men who sacrificed no personal ease or gratification even for the public good, who lent no aid themselves to schemes of humanity or philanthropy, and were content, at a safe distance, to indulge in cynical criticisms of those who did lead in such movements.

" They were generally men who were unfit to untie the latchet of his shoe. These traits in his character secured for him prominence in public affairs and appointments to conventions, State and National ; and he was a member of that one which, at Chicago in 1860, nominated Mr. Lincoln. By this means, and by his earnestness, his liberality, and his integrity, he became intimately acquainted with many of the leading men in the Republican ranks throughout the Union, and secured, as he merited, their confidence and esteem. Our city will miss him, for with other traits of character he had much of what we call ' public spirit,' and with it the means and the will to make it practical. The void in public life created by his death will not be easily filled."

From the Press, July 14, 1865.

“FUNERAL OF MR. H. M. LOW.

“The appearance of our city to-day has been truly a mournful one, it being apparent to even a stranger that some great public grief had overcome the community. From the public buildings, shops, and private dwellings the flags were displayed at half-mast, the stores were almost universally closed, and an atmosphere of sorrow seemed to pervade the entire community. Henry M. Low, the public benefactor, the friend of the poor, the patriot lover of his country and benefactor of his kind, was dead, and his long home awaited him. Every household had lost a friend, and the city had lost a public servant of eminent worth and character ; therefore there was universal grief, and the mourners went about the streets. The funeral was appointed to take place at one o'clock at the house and at two o'clock at the Baptist Church. Long before the former hour the residence of Mr. Low, in Boudinot Street, was crowded with people, many of whom had attended at a much earlier hour to take a last look at the features of the noble friend whose clay was all that was left for grief to expend itself upon.

“The remains were inclosed in a superb rosewood casket with silver handles. Upon the coffin lay an elegant wreath, cross, and anchor, composed of the choicest flowers. The service at the house consisted of a prayer and a brief address by Rev. Dr. Babcock, former pastor of the Baptist Church, whose intimate acquaintance with Mr. Low's many virtues enabled him to speak truthfully and feelingly. Shortly before two o'clock the remains were taken from the house, deposited in an elegantly-plumed hearse, and, attended by an immense concourse of people who had gathered in the streets, utterly unable to get into the house, they were taken to the Baptist Church, which was speedily densely filled,

every class of our citizens uniting to render respect to the memory so revered by all. As the coffin was borne up the aisle the organ pealed a solemn dirge. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. S. J. Knapp from 1 Thessalonians, 4th chapter, 13th verse: 'But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.' We cannot of course to-day present even a sketch of Mr. Knapp's beautiful discourse: suffice it to say that it was an affectionate and thoughtful tribute to the memory of the lamented dead, full of practical lessons to the living of the greatest value. The remains were then taken to the Baptist Cemetery, attended by a long cortege of citizens on foot. Attending the procession were the Union League, about a thousand strong; the various Masonic and Temperance societies, etc., all in citizen's dress. The following were the bearers: H. B. Crosby, D. B. Beam, John J. Brown, John Cooke, Thos. D. Hoxsey, Adam Carr, Darius Wells, Nathaniel Lane. Among the mourners we noticed Hon. Marcus L. Ward, who has long been associated with Mr. Low in the cause of the soldiers' families, and who can well understand what a loss our community has met with. We also noticed many of our veterans attending the funeral. *They* know what they have lost. The mournful services were concluded about four o'clock."

From the Minutes of May 17, 1869.

"The President formally announced the death of one of our associate directors, Edward C. May, which took place at Newark, May 11.

"On motion it was resolved that the officers prepare and forward to the family of our deceased member a series of resolutions expressing the sympathy of this Board at his death."

At a subsequent meeting the following resolutions were passed :

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. May we recognize this Bank has sustained the loss of a valuable and intelligent associate, whose advice and aid were always to be relied upon.

"*Resolved*, That we fully sympathize with other associations with which he was longer connected, and especially with his family, to whom his loss is irreparable.

"*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for him the vacancy in the Board caused by his death remain unfilled during the remainder of the term for which he was elected."

From the Guardian, May 12, 1869.

"The late Edward C. May was taken ill at Philadelphia with, it is said, typhoid fever. He was very anxious to get home. A feather bed was sent upon which to transport him with ease. They got him as far as Newark, but could get him no farther, he was so very ill. Thus he remained sinking steadily until he expired.

"He was well known, having succeeded his father, Charles H. May, in the harness business. He was a good society man, a most affectionate and indulgent head of a

highly respectable family, who will hardly know how to realize their loss. Mr. May was mild, inoffensive, and most careful and correct in his habits and dealings. He filled the position of Alderman at one time with great credit, was offered a nomination for Mayor, and in every position was to be commended. He had no enemies, and owed no man any thing.

"We deeply regret the loss of one we have so long been accustomed to see daily in our business streets."

From the Christian Advocate.

"OBITUARY NOTICE.

"Edward C. May, of Paterson, N. J., died May 11th, aged 44. He was converted in early manhood, in the year 1843, and ever afterwards exhibited a blameless, consistent Christian life, and rendered testimony to a genuine Christian experience. He was for many years closely identified with the progress of Methodism in Paterson, first in the Cross Street and afterwards in the Market Street Church, of which he was one of the founders, and to the prosperity of which his earnest labors and liberal purse largely contributed. His health had been delicate during the last year, but not such as to cause alarm until about a month previous to his decease. By the advice of physicians he then undertook a Southern tour, hoping to find improvement in a milder climate and change of scene; but after travelling as far as Wilmington, Del., he sank so rapidly that it became necessary to hasten home. He was, however, unable to return further than Newark, N. J., where in great weakness he was conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, and there, after a week of suffering, he fell asleep in Jesus. In his dying moments he gave full and clear assurance that he had won the victory of faith. The place loses a worthy citizen, society an esteemed gentleman, the Church a loyal, liberal, and devoted member, and his bereaved family a good husband, father, brother, and son."

From the Minutes of Dec. 16, 1869.

“ The death of our deceased member, William Gledhill, was formally announced ; whereupon Messrs. Swinburne and Bell were appointed by the Chair as a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this Board at the decease of so worthy a member.”

From the Minutes of Dec. 30, 1869.

“ The following resolutions upon the death of Mr. Gledhill were presented, and upon motion were unanimously adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes :

“ *Whereas*, The death of William Gledhill, which occurred December 14th, 1869, renders it proper that this Board should recognize officially the dispensation that has taken from us so valuable an officer. Therefore,

“ *Resolved*, That we lament the loss of our late associate most sincerely, as it has deprived us of the services of one whose sagacity, prudence, and ability as a legal adviser and business man rendered him of singular value to this Board, while his genial character, his intelligence and manly bearing have contributed in no small degree to that social element that has ever characterized our meetings.”

From the Press, Dec. 14, 1869.

“ Another man has been taken by insatiable death from the number of our prominent and useful citizens. . . . Our heart sinks with grief and our eyes fill with tears as we write his name among those who are gone.

“ William Gledhill reflected the highest honor upon the bar of Passaic County by his integrity, conscientiousness, and fidelity to the noblest aims of his profession. Next to Pennington, he was perhaps more frequently than any other man in this part of our State intrusted with the management of affairs that required good sense, a discriminating judgment, a high sense of honor, delicacy of feeling, kind-

ness of heart, and undoubted honesty. Those especially who transacted business with him as the Surrogate of the County gave him their unreserved confidence, so that in many cases the management of considerable estates was controlled by him. As a citizen he was public-spirited. Born and educated in Paterson, and in all respects identified with the interests of our thriving city, he was never behind-hand in any laudable efforts to promote its prosperity and the intelligence, morality, and happiness of its people. He was one of the founders and Vice-Presidents of the Historical Society of Passaic County, and had been for some time engaged in preparing a more accurate and complete history of Paterson than has yet been written; and we must ever regret that this work, for which he had accumulated a large number of authentic documents, in which he was deeply and enthusiastically interested, was not completed by his own hand. As a politician, Mr. Gledhill was an earnest worker, a devoted advocate of the principles of the party to which he was attached, and as a leader of that party remarkably sagacious and shrewd in its management in regard to local matters and issues. In this respect, if in any, he may have given offence to some, and sometimes excited unjust suspicions as to his motives or objects. But the most determined of his political opponents will acknowledge, now that he is gone, that he always meant to be fair and right. Mr. Gledhill graduated at the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in the year 1843. He was greatly attached to this institution, in which he founded a scholarship last spring by a donation of \$1000, and had long intended to give to it some larger token of his grateful appreciation of the advantages he had derived from it. He studied law with Aaron S. Pennington, Esq., in Paterson; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1846. He was elected Surrogate of Passaic County in 1860, and re-elected in 1865,

having thus held this honorable office for nearly ten years. He died at five o'clock this morning, December 14th, after a short illness of a few weeks, the fatal termination of which was not apprehended till within the last three or four days. . . . His literary tastes were very fine and were well cultivated, while he was also passionately fond of music. The accumulation of data concerning the history of Paterson had been a favorite hobby with him for years, and his possessions of this kind had become very valuable. They included a remarkably full collection of files of newspapers published in this city and vicinity."

From the Guardian, Dec. 17, 1869.

"The funeral of Wm. Gledhill took place this afternoon, and was attended by a great number of people. As an official he seems to have been very generally respected, and as a citizen he commanded the confidence of all the first families amongst us. The ceremonies to-day were attended not only by the Bench and Bar of Passaic and Bergen, by the officials of the county, etc., but by numbers of prominent lawyers from other sections of the State, all of whom seemed to feel deeply the loss of one so well known."

From the Press, Dec. 17.

"The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hornblower, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which congregation the deceased was one of the most influential members. Prayer was also offered by the Rev. Mr. Halloway and the Rev. Dr. Banvard. The remains were deposited in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, accompanied thither by a large number of relatives and friends, including the members of the Bar of this county and many prominent citizens. The bearers were the following gentlemen: John J. Brown, A. B. Woodruff, H. A. Williams, D. B. Fowler, Wm. A. Butler, Thomas Barbour, Wm. S. Banta."

From the Minutes of Oct. 6, 1873.

“The President announced the death of our associate member, Benjamin Salter. Upon motion it was resolved that the President be requested to present a series of resolutions expressing the sense of this Board as to his death.”

From the Minutes of Oct. 13, 1873.

“By JOHN J. BROWN:

“*Whereas*, The death of Benjamin Salter, which occurred October 3, 1873, makes a vacancy in this Board which should be officially recognized; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That in the death of our late associate this Board has sustained the loss of a valuable member, whose intelligent services were always at the disposal of the Board.

“*Resolved*, That as a mark of our sorrow and respect for his memory, the vacancy caused by his death remain unfilled during the remainder of the term for which he was elected.”

From the Press, Oct. 4, 1873.

“DEATH OF BENJAMIN SALTER.

“A wide circle of friends and acquaintances will be pained to hear of the death of Mr. Benjamin Salter, of Market Street, opposite Clark, which occurred about seven o'clock last evening, at his residence. Mr. Salter has been seriously affected for some weeks past with a tumor on the liver, but has not been confined to the house. Only on Tuesday last he was able to go to New York to consult some physicians, and although since then he and his relatives knew that he was likely to die, his death came so suddenly that he had not time to sign his will, which had been just prepared. Mr. Salter came from New York to Paterson about ten years ago, and for some years was Treasurer of the New Jersey, afterwards the Grant, Locomotive Works,

from which he retired about two years ago. Since then he has carried on the silk business. For seven years he was Superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday School, and was always an active man in religious and benevolent enterprises. His death will be a serious loss to religious and business circles."

From the Press, Oct. 7, 1873.

" THE FUNERAL OF MR. BENJAMIN SALTER.

" The funeral of the late Benjamin Salter took place this morning from the family residence in Market Street, a large attendance of the best class of our citizens showing the warm estimation in which the departed was held. The services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Magie, of Paterson, and Hastings, of New York, the latter pastor of a church with which Mr. Salter was for many years connected. Both these gentlemen made exceedingly touching and impressive addresses. The remains were taken on the twelve-o'clock train for New York, to be interred this afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. Among those who attended them to their last resting-place were representatives of the Board of Trade, the First National Bank, the Paterson Savings Institution, the Paterson Gaslight Company, and other organizations of which the deceased was an honored and valuable member; and the mournful cortege was swelled by many surviving personal friends from the large circle left in mourning by his death, and by members of the church and Sunday-school of which he was so devoted a member and officer. As the sad October skies weep and the autumn is strewing the year for *its* burial with its falling leaves, the good man, the honored citizen, the faithful friend, the devoted husband and father, the devout Christian, is laid to his rest. May it be in peace !"

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ORIGINAL CAPITAL OF \$100,000.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

ALLEN, REYNOLDS & Co.
GEORGE DENTON.
JOHN BYARD.
DAVID B. BEAM.
JOHN J. BROWN.
MRS. ANN BROWN.
CHARLES GODDEN.
CURRAN, BOWERING & Co.
J. S. CHRISTIE.
R. B. CHISWELL.
WRIGHT FLAVELL.
W. W. FAIRBANKS.
JOHN COOKE.
WILLIAM GLEDHILL.
BENJAMIN CRANE.
HENRY B. CROSBY.
J. JOHNSON & BROTHERS.
JOHN HODGSON.
CHRISTIAN HUBER.

JOSIAH P. HUNTOON.
WM. M. HALSTEAD.
CHARLES KEELER.
HENRY M. LOW.
PETER OWER.
EDO KIP.
S. R. MERRILL.
EDWARD C. MAY.
A. W. ROGERS.
DANIEL MILLER.
JOHN N. TERHUNE.
JOHN T. SPEAR.
JAS. M. SMYLLIE.
LEWIS R. STELLE.
JOHN SWINBURNE.
MRS. JOSEPH N. TAYLOR.
H. C. STIMSON.
THOMAS WILSON.
C. A. WORTENDYKE.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK SINCE ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN J. BROWN, Sept. 17, 1864, to

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE, . . Sept. 17, 1864, to Jan. 11, 1870.

JOHN COOKE, Jan. 14, 1873, to

CASHIERS.

E. THEO. BELL, Sept. 17, 1864, to Dec. 19, 1874.

JOHN SWINBURNE, Dec. 19, 1874, to

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL.

WILLIAM GLEDHILL, Sept., 1864, to Dec., 1869.

HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Dec., 1869, to

PRESENT CLERKS, JANUARY, 1879.

<i>Paying Teller,</i>	ABM. FARDON.
<i>Receiving Teller,</i>	W. G. SCOTT.
<i>General Ledger Book-keeper,</i>	JOSIAH W. SHIPPEY.
<i>Note-Teller,</i>	HENRY RIDGWAY.
<i>Individual Ledger Book-keeper, A to M,</i>	J. Z. WESTERVELT.
“ “ “ N to Z,	CHAS. D. RAMSEY.
<i>General Assistant,</i>	EDWIN C. MORSE.
<i>Messenger,</i>	WILLIAM H. COLE.

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK SINCE ORGANIZATION.

NAMES.	DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH OR RETIREMENT.
Geo. M. Stimson.....	Original Director..	Resigned Nov., 1864.
William Gledhill.....	“ “	Death announced Dec. 16, 1869.
John J. Brown.....	Sept. 15, 1864.....	
John Cooke.....	“ “ “	
John Swinburne.....	“ “ “	
John N. Terhune.....	“ “ “	
John Reynolds.... ..	“ “ “	
Henry M. Low.....	“ “ “	Death announced July 1 st , 1865.
Henry B. Crosby.....	“ “ “	
J. S. Christie.....	“ “ “	Declined re-election Jan. 4, 1872.
J. P. Huntoon.....	“ “ “	
Patrick Curran.....	“ “ “	Retired Jan. 12, 1875.
Edward C. May.....	“ 22 “	Death announced May 17, 1869.
John C. Westervelt....	Jan. 10, 1865.....	Removed from city, 1866.
W. W. Fairbanks.....	“ 8, 1867.....	Retired Jan. 9, 1877.
E. Theo. Bell.....	“ “ “	
John T. Spear.....	“ 11, 1870.....	
Henry A. Williams.....	“ 10, 1871.....	
Benjamin Salter..	“ 9, 1872.....	Death announced Oct. 6, 1873.
Garret D. Voorhis.....	“ 13, 1874.....	
Alex. W. Rogers... ..	“ 12, 1875.....	
Abel Bennet.....	“ 9, 1877.....	Retired Jan. 8, 1878.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

1865.

JOHN SWINBURNE,
WILLIAM GLEDHILL,
JOHN C. WESTERVELT.

1866.

J. P. HUNTOON,
JOHN COOKE,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

1867.

J. P. HUNTOON,
JOHN COOKE,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

1868.

J. S. CHRISTIE,
H. B. CROSBY,
W. W. FAIRBANKS.

1869.

J. S. CHRISTIE,
JOHN SWINBURNE,
W. W. FAIRBANKS.

1870.

JOHN COOKE,
H. B. CROSBY,
JOHN T. SPEAR.

1871.

JOHN COOKE,
JOHN T. SPEAR,
H. A. WILLIAMS.

1872.

H. A. WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN SALTER,
JOHN COOKE.

1873.

BENJAMIN SALTER,
W. H. FAIRBANKS,
JOHN T. SPEAR.

1874.

JOHN SWINBURNE,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
G. D. VOORHIS.

1875.

E. T. BELL,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
G. D. VOORHIS.

1876.

E. T. BELL,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
G. D. VOORHIS.

1877.

E. T. BELL,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
G. D. VOORHIS.

1878.

G. D. VOORHIS,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
H. B. CROSBY.

1879.

H. B. CROSBY,
G. D. VOORHIS,
A. W. ROGERS.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID TO STOCKHOLDERS.

No. DIVIDEND.	YEAR.	CAPITAL.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
1st	1864	\$100,000	4	\$4,000
2d	1865	250,000	5	12,500
3d	"	250,000	5	12,500
4th	1866	250,000	4	10,000
5th	"	250,000	5	12,500
6th	1867	250,000	5	12,500
7th	"	250,000	5	12,500
8th	1868	350,000	5	17,500
9th	"	350,000	5	17,500
10th	1869	350,000	10	35,000
11th	"	350,000	5	17,500
12th	1870	400,000	5	20,000
13th	"	400,000	5	20,000
14th	1871	400,000	5	20,000
15th	"	400,000	5	20,000
16th	1872	400,000	5	20,000
17th	"	400,000	5	20,000
18th	1873	400,000	5	20,000
Extra	"	400,000	2½	10,000
19th	"	400,000	5	20,000
20th	1874	400,000	5	20,000
21st	"	400,000	5	20,000
22d	1875	400,000	5	20,000
23d	"	400,000	5	20,000
24th	1876	400,000	5	20,000
25th	"	400,000	4	16,000
26th	1877	400,000	5	20,000
27th	"	400,000	4	16,000
28th	1878	400,000	4	16,000
29th	"	400,000	4	16,000
Total,				\$518,000

TABLE OF ADDITIONS TO SURPLUS FUND.

January	1866	\$20,000
July		10,000
January	1867	10,000
July		20,000
January	1868	10,000
July		15,000
January	1869	15,000
July	1870	15,000
January	1871	10,000
January	1872	5,000
July		5,000
July	1873	5,000
July	1874	5,000
July	1875	5,000
		<hr/>
		\$150,000

TABLE OF TAXES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION.

DATE.	UNITED STATES.	CITY AND COUNTY.	TOTAL.
1865, January....	\$732 57	.....	\$732 57
December ..	6,335 87	\$127 09	6,462 96
1866, June.....	4,094 30	.....	4,094 30
December ..	3,469 59	3,810 00	7,279 59
1867, June.....	4,222 34	.....	4,222 34
December ..	3,974 86	3,810 00	7,784 86
1868, June.....	4,428 30	.....	4,428 30
December ..	5,191 62	7,965 00	13,156 62
1869, June.....	3,957 85	.....	3,957 85
December ..	5,676 75	7,127 40	12,804 15
1870, June.....	5,132 50	.....	5,132 50
December ..	4,918 81	9,191 25	14,110 06
1871, June.....	4,520 06	.....	4,520 06
December ..	4,770 05	7,814 00	12,584 05
1872, June.....	3,803 54	.....	3,803 54
December ..	3,992 74	10,518 13	14,510 87
1873, June.....	3,691 94	.....	3,691 94
December ..	3,690 16	8,587 70	12,277 86
1874, June.....	3,362 84	.....	3,362 84
December ..	3,713 60	10,119 98	13,833 58
1875, June.....	3,320 84	.....	3,320 84
December ..	3,947 13	9,702 27	13,649 40
1876, June.....	3,311 34	.....	3,311 34
December ..	3,491 04	10,236 20	13,727 24
1877, June.....	3,253 61	.....	3,253 61
December ..	3,061 07	9,707 73	12,768 80
1878, June.....	3,053 36	.....	3,053 36
December ..	.....	9,567 39	9,567 39
	\$107,118 68	\$108,284 14	\$215,402 82

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT COMMENCEMENT OF
BUSINESS UNDER THE REORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$1,200 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	10,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	15,446 83
Expenses.....	1,057 89
Overdrafts.....	8,334 39
Cash on hand.....	43,643 62
	<hr/>
	\$79,682 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....	\$30,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	559 41
Bank Deposits.....	1,425 87
Individual Deposits.....	47,697 45
	<hr/>
	\$79,682 73

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1864

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$84,371 09
Demand Loans.....	142,000 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	270,250 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	3,157 09
Cash on hand.....	32,325 68
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,684 18
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	5,569 79
Profit and Loss.....	374 82
	<hr/>
	\$539,732 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$100,000 00
Capital Stock (increase).....	16,125 00
Circulation.....	100,000 00
Four Per Cent Dividend.....	4,000 00
United States Deposits.....	130,323 15
Bank Deposits.....	21,330 57
Individual Deposits.....	167,953 93
	<hr/>
	\$539,732 65

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$266,743 99
Demand Loans.....	70,500 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	487,800 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	3,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	83,838 28
Cash on hand.....	107,501 74
	<hr/>
	\$1,019,384 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$250,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	20,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,214 49
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	12,500 00
Circulation.....	225,000 00
United States Deposits.....	100,631 26
Bank Deposits.....	31,291 45
Individual Deposits.....	378,746 81
	<hr/>
	\$1,019,384 01

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$387,726 50
Demand Loans.....	139,600 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	433,850 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	72,998 44
Cash on hand.....	107,858 35
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,145,033 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$250,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	40,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	3,156 77
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	12,500 00
Circulation.....	225,000 00
United States Deposits.....	81,710 56
Bank Deposits.....	48,311 95
Individual Deposits	484,354 01
	<hr/>
	\$1,145,033 29

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$490,617 95
Demand Loans.....	90,100 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	435,250 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	3,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	129,443 25
Cash on hand.....	78,729 78
	<hr/>
	\$1,227,140 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$250,000 00
Capital Stock (increase).....	96,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	70,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,074 01
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	12,500 00
Circulation.....	257,500 00
United States Deposits.....	67,502 11
Bank Deposits.....	31,908 76
Individual Deposits.....	440,656 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,227,140 98

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$546,621 53
Demand Loans.....	104,152 46
U. S. Government Bonds.....	457,500 00
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....	9,200 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	61,827 75
Cash on hand.....	72,817 87
	<hr/>
	\$1,252,119 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$350,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	100,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	92 64
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	17,500 00
Circulation.....	315,000 00
United States Deposits.....	42,886 10
Bank Deposits.....	37,724 43
Individual Deposits.....	388,916 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,252,119 61

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$631,468 45
Demand Loans.....	90,982 51
U. S. Government Bonds.....	407,500 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	77,197 00
Cash on hand.....	96,760 63
Real Estate.....	14,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,317,908 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$350,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	100,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	3,902 68
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	17,500 00
Ten Per Cent Dividend, in Scrip.....	35,000 00
Circulation.....	315,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	47,715 74
Individual Deposits.....	448,791 17
	<hr/>
	\$1,317,909 59

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$837,440 98
Demand Loans.....	138,000 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	357,500 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	99,474 51
Cash on hand.....	110,721 39
Real Estate.....	59,714 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,602,850 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	125,000 00
Undivided Profits	2,849 79
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	315,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	48,454 27
Individual Deposits.....	691,546 82
	<hr/>
	\$1,602,850 88

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$910,923 83
Demand Loans.....	69,300 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	350,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	136,382 55
Cash on hand.....	83,726 03
Banking House and Lot.....	100,815 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,651,147 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	130,000 00
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	315,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	67,361 83
Individual Deposits.....	718,786 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,651,147 91

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted	\$842,897 21
Demand Loans.....	69,580 96
U. S. Government Bonds.....	400,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	117,086 14
Cash on hand.....	134,902 78
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,664,467 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	135,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	3,647 88
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	360,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	101,168 26
Individual Deposits.....	644,650 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,664,467 09

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$675,758 17
Demand Loans.....	59,700 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	400,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	69,289 73
Cash on hand.....	157,128 49
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,461,876 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	140,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,220 16
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	360,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	34,134 88
Individual Deposits.....	506,521 35
	<hr/>
	\$1,461,876 39

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$730,053 91
Demand Loans.....	50,000 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	400,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	196,259 04
Cash on hand.....	111,792 35
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,588,105 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	145,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	823 43
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	360,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	38,580 51
Individual Deposits.....	623,701 36
	<hr/>
	\$1,588,105 30

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$889,635 51
Demand Loans.....	20,692 42
U. S. Government Bonds.....	400,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents	98,650 15
Cash on hand.....	104,063 64
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,613,041 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	150,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,113 43
Five Per Cent Dividend.....	20,000 00
Circulation.....	360,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	42,208 40
Individual Deposits.....	639,719 89
	<hr/>
	\$1,613,041 72

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$784,637 49
Demand Loans.....	37,050 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	400,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	140,430 76
Cash on hand.....	108,145 59
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
Other Real Estate.....	6,295 14
	<hr/>
	\$1,576,558 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	150,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	1,451 68
Four Per Cent Dividend.....	16,000 00
Circulation.....	360,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	20,091 81
Individual Deposits.....	629,015 49
	<hr/>
	\$1,576,558 98

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$690,009 07
Demand Loans.....	116,000 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	300,000 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	150,006 26
Cash on hand.....	54,255 20
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
Other Real Estate.....	36,176 97
	<hr/>
	\$1,446,447 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	150,000 60
Undivided Profits.....	588 98
Four Per Cent Dividend.....	16,000 00
Circulation.....	270,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	54,577 50
Individual Deposits.....	555,281 02
	<hr/>
	\$1,446,447 50

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1878.

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted.....	\$637,585 35
Demand Loans.....	21,500 00
U. S. Government Bonds.....	330,650 00
With Banks and Reserve Agents.....	171,848 92
Cash on hand.....	127,581 00
Banking House and Lot.....	100,000 00
Other Real Estate.....	38,620 30
	<hr/>
	\$1,427,785 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$400,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	150,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	2,190 15
Four Per Cent Dividend.....	16,000 00
Circulation.....	270,000 00
Bank Deposits.....	25,589 27
Individual Deposits.....	564,006 15
	<hr/>
	\$1,427,785 57

STATEMENT OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF
EXPENDITURE FROM ORGANIZATION TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

INCOME.

From Bills Discounted.....	\$646,139 66
“ Interest on Government Bonds.....	335,606 19
“ “ Demand Loans.....	79,209 96
“ “ Bank Balances.....	61,156 11
“ Premium on Gold.....	57,315 00
“ Profits on Sale Government Bonds.....	22,397 36
“ Exchange Account.....	25,527 59
“ Rents of Building.....	31,016 88
“ “ Safe.....	2,000 30
“ Miscellaneous Sources.....	3,306 69
<hr/>	
Gross Income.....	\$1,263,675 74

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Dividends to Stockholders.....	\$518,000 00
“ Current Expenses.....	293,320 40
“ State, County, and City Taxes.....	108,284 14
“ United States Government Taxes.....	107,118 68
“ Interest.....	17,288 11
“ In Reduction of Cost of Banking-house.....	26,691 30
“ Losses Charged off.....	40,782 96
<hr/>	
Gross Expenditures.....	\$1,111,485 59
Balance { Surplus Fund.....	150,000 00
{ Undivided Profits.....	2,190 15
<hr/>	
	\$1,263,675 74

SUMMARY.

Capital Stock has averaged.....	\$343,333 00
34,000 Notes Discounted.....	40,299,735 00
Loans made on Demand.....	4,306,128 00
Dividends paid to Shareholders.....	\$518,000 00
Surplus Fund created.....	150,000 00
Profits undivided.....	2,190 15
<hr/>	
Net Profits since Organization.....	\$670,190 15

The Government Bonds now held and standing on the books at
par are worth a premium of.....\$17,000 00

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

(AS AMENDED.)

ARTICLES of Association entered into, by and between the undersigned this twenty-ninth day of January, 1864, for the purpose of organizing a Banking Association, to carry on the business of banking, under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863.

I. The name and title of this Association shall be The First National Bank of Paterson.

II. The place of business of this Association shall be at Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New Jersey.

III. The Board of Directors of this Association shall consist of twelve stockholders ; but said Board may, by resolution adopted at least thirty days prior to any election of directors, change such number : provided the same shall not be less than eleven nor more than thirteen, and that hereafter the notice of the election for directors shall state the number to be chosen.

IV. The regular annual meetings of the stockholders for the election of directors shall be on the second Tuesday of January of each year ; but if for any cause an election shall not be held on that day it may be held on

some other day, according to the provisions of the fortieth section of the Act.

V. The capital stock of this Association shall be one hundred thousand dollars ; but the same may be from time to time increased, subject to the limitations of the Act, to any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ; and in such increase of capital each stockholder shall have the privilege of subscribing for such number of shares of the proposed increase of stock as he may be entitled to, according to the number of shares owned by him before the increase is made. The shares of stock shall be one hundred dollars each.

VI. The Board of Directors (five of whom shall be a quorum to do business) shall elect one of their number to be a President, who shall hold his office (unless he should become disqualified, or be sooner removed by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board) for the term for which he was elected a director ; and they shall have power to appoint a Cashier, and such other officers and clerks as may be required to transact the business of the Association ; to fix the salaries to be paid to them, and to define their respective duties, and to continue them in office or to dismiss them, as in the opinion of a majority of the Board the interest of the Association may demand. The Board of Directors shall, by their by-laws, specify by what officers of the Association or committee of the Board the regular banking business of the Association shall be transacted ; but no loan on real or personal security shall be made without the consent thereto of a majority of the directors.

The Board of Directors shall also have the power to require bonds from the officers of the Association, and

to fix the penalty thereof ; to regulate the manner in which the elections of directors shall be held, and to appoint judges of the elections ; to provide for an increase of the capital stock of this Association, and the manner in which the increase shall be made ; to make all by-laws that may be required to regulate the business of the Association, and generally to do and perform all acts which are proper to be done by a Board of Directors which are not inconsistent with these Articles of Association, and subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Act of Congress under which this Association is organized.

VII. This Association shall continue until the 25th day of February, 1883, unless sooner dissolved by the act of a majority of the stockholders thereof.

VIII. These Articles of Association may be changed or amended at any time by a vote of stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the Association, and any three stockholders may call a meeting of the stockholders for this purpose.

GEORGE M. STIMSON,
F. A. CANFIELD,
WILLIAM A. BUTLER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
RICHARD B. CHISWELL,
WILLIAM GLEDHILL.

BY-LAWS,
OF
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
PATERSON,

AS AMENDED, DECEMBER, 1878.

ARTICLE I.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of directors, shall be held at its banking house on the second Tuesday of January of each year. Thirty days' notice of the time and object of such meeting shall be given by the President or Cashier, by publication in one or more of the newspapers published in Paterson, State of New Jersey.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, within one month previous to the time of said election, to appoint two stockholders to be judges of said election, who shall hold and conduct the same, and who shall, after the election has been held, certify under their hands to the cashier of this Bank the result thereof, and the names of the directors elect; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The Cashier, upon receiving the certificate of the judges of the election, as aforesaid, shall cause the same to be recorded upon the Minute Book of the Bank, and shall notify the directors of their election, and of the time at which they are required to meet at the banking house of this Bank for the purpose of qualifying and organizing the new Board. If at the time fixed for the meeting of the directors elect there should not be a quorum, the members present may adjourn from time to time until a quorum is obtained.

SEC. 4. If for any cause the annual election of directors should not be held on the second Tuesday of January, the Board shall order the election to be held on some other day, of which special election notice shall be given, judges appointed, and returns made and directors elect notified, according to the requirements and provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SEC. 1. The officers of this Bank shall be a President, Vice-President, and Cashier, and such other officers and employés as may be from time to time required for the prompt and orderly transaction of its business.

SEC. 2. *The President* shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold his office [unless he shall resign, or become disqualified, or be removed] for the current year, for which the Board of Directors, of which he is a member, was elected, and until his successor is appointed. In case a vacancy in the Board of Directors or in the office of President shall occur during any current year, it shall be filled by the Board. The President shall be

responsible for all moneys, funds, and valuables of the Bank, and shall give a bond in the penal sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with security, to be approved by the Board, conditional for the faithful and honest discharge of his duties as such President, and that he will apply and account for all such moneys, funds, and valuables and deliver the same, on proper demand, to the Board of Directors of this Bank, or to such person or persons as the directors may authorize to receive them. He shall appoint all special and standing committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors ; sign all permanent contracts, and in addition perform the usual duties of his office.

SEC. 3. *The Vice-President* shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold his office [unless he shall resign, become disqualified, or be removed] for the current year for which he is elected director and until his successor is appointed, and in the absence or inability of the President to act he *may* perform the duties of President.

SEC. 4. *The Cashier* and the subordinate officers shall be appointed to hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the Board of Directors. He shall be responsible for all moneys, funds, and valuables of the Bank, and shall give a bond with security, to be approved by the Board, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful and honest discharge of his duties as such Cashier ; and that he will apply and account for all such moneys, funds, and valuables, and deliver the same, on proper demand, to the Board of Directors of this Bank, or to such person or persons as the directors may authorize to receive them. He shall exercise a general supervision and direction over all clerks and employes. He shall lay before the

Board of Directors at each regular meeting a statement of the condition of the Bank, with a list of all paper discounted and loans made during the interval of the meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall pay the current expenses of the Bank, and report the same to the Board of Directors whenever required to do so, and in addition perform the usual duties of his office.

ARTICLE III.

TELLERS AND SUBORDINATE EMPLOYES.

SEC. 1. *The Tellers* shall be responsible for all sums of money, property, and funds of every description that may from time to time be placed in their hands respectively by the Cashier, or otherwise come into their possession or control, and shall give a bond with security, to be approved by the Board, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars each, conditional for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties as Tellers ; and that they shall apply, account for, and pay over all moneys, property, and funds, of every description, that may come into their hands, to the order of the Board of Directors aforesaid, the officers, or such persons as may be authorized to demand and receive the same. No Teller or subordinate employé shall be permitted to have an account in the Bank.

SEC. 2. *The Tellers* or any subordinate employé who shall not communicate to the President or Cashier information of any overdrafts that may come to their knowledge, or any disagreement in the cash, or other matter of similar character, shall be deemed as having furnished cause for removal,

ARTICLE IV.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. There shall be a Standing Committee, to be known as the *Discount Committee*, consisting of the President, Cashier, and one Director, appointed annually, who shall have power to discount, if deemed necessary or expedient, bills, notes, and other evidences of debt, and to buy and sell bills of exchange, and who shall at each regular meeting of the Board of Directors make a report of the bills and notes purchased or discounted by them since their last previous report.

SEC. 2. There shall be a committee, known as *Committee on Examination*, appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to examine into the affairs of the Bank at least twice per annum, and oftener at their option, to compare its assets and liabilities with the balances on general and individual ledgers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Books are correctly kept, and the condition of the Bank corresponds therewith; they having power in their discretion to employ experts to make or assist in such examination. The result of such examination shall be made out in a report, to be presented to the Board at its next regular meeting, or as soon thereafter as it is possible.

ARTICLE V.

BANK SESSIONS.

The Bank shall be open for business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M. of each day of the year, excepting Sundays and days recognized by the laws of this

State and those of the United States as legal holidays.
Notice of closing to be posted in Bank.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week. Five Directors shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings may be called by the President or Cashier.

ARTICLE VII.

RECORDS.

The articles of Association of this Bank, and the returns of the judges of elections, shall be recorded in the Minute Book, in which shall also be recorded the proceedings of the Board at all regular and special sessions. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the President or Cashier.

ARTICLE VIII.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Whenever an increase of capital stock shall be determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of this Bank, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to give thirty days' notice to the stockholders of the same, and to cause a subscription to be opened for such increase of capital; and each

stockholder shall have the privilege of subscribing for a pro-rata of new stock according to his or her existing stock in the Bank. If any stockholder should fail to subscribe for the amount of stock to which he may be entitled, the Board of Directors may determine what disposition shall be made of the privilege of subscribing for such shares.

ARTICLE IX.

DECREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Whenever a decrease of the capital stock shall be determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the National Bank Act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to give thirty days' notice to the stockholders to attend a meeting, to take action upon said decrease, each stockholder being entitled to his or her proportion of the percentage of reduction. In the event of a stockholder or stockholders failing to return requisite stock for purposes of said reduction, the Board shall have power to order a purchase of the required number of shares.

ARTICLE X.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

SEC. 1. The stock of this Bank shall be assignable only on the books of the Association; and a transfer book shall be kept, in which all assignments and transfers of stock shall be made.

SEC. 2. Certificates of stock signed by the President and Cashier shall be issued to stockholders, and the certificates shall state upon the face thereof that the stock

is transferable only upon the books of the Bank upon surrender of certificate, and when stock is transferred the certificate thereof shall be returned to the Bank and cancelled, and new certificates issued.

ARTICLE XI.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends shall be paid to the stockholder in whose name the stock shall stand on the day when the books are closed, said books to remain closed from the day of declaration of dividend until the day upon which the dividend is payable.

ARTICLE XII.

CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE.

All transfers and conveyances of real estate shall be ordered by the Board of Directors and the deed therefor signed by the President, sealed with the seal of the Bank, and proven according to law.

ARTICLE XIII.

CONTRACTS.

All temporary contracts, checks, drafts, etc., shall be signed by the President or Cashier.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEAL.

The impression made below is the impression of the seal adopted by the Board of Directors of this Bank.



ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be changed or amended by the vote of two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the directors and in conformity with the Articles of Association of this Bank, of which notice shall be given at the previous meeting.