

LEGISLATIVE FRANKS OF NEW JERSEY

By Ed and Jean Siskin

The franking privilege is the right to send and or receive mail free from postage. The word *frank* comes from the Latin via French and Middle English and means **free**. Samuel Johnson's famous dictionary of 1755 defines *Frank* as "A letter which pays no postage" and *To Frank* as "To exempt letters from postage."

Currently we use the redundant term "free frank" but this is a modern philatelic invention. The term "free frank" does not appear in any British or American legislation or regulation that we've been able to find. Insofar as we can determine, "free frank" is a term which started to be used in the 1920's by stamp dealers. They had begun the illogical use of "franked" to refer to the stamps on a cover and needed a way to refer to franked stampless covers.



Fig. 1: Edward Stern & Ex-President Hoover.

The term "free frank" was permanently implanted in our lexicon by Edward Stern in his 1936 book *History of "Free Franking" of Mail in the United States*. Stern was a major stamp dealer of his day and one of the first serious collectors of franked material. We had an original photograph, *Figure 1*, of Stern showing his Frank Collection to ex-President Hoover at the 1936 New York International Philatelic Exhibition. Wilson Hulme talked us into donating that photograph to the Smithsonian where it now resides. Stern's book pictures an incredible collection of rare and desirable franked covers. However, some of the discussion in the book is not as fully researched as we would like and must be treated with caution.

The franking privilege actually dates to 1652. The English Civil War was fought from 1642 until 1651, between supporters of Parliament and supporters of the Crown. The Parliament won, King Charles I lost his head, and the Cromwells ruled England until 1660.

One of the causes of the war had been the excessive privileges claimed by royalty. Shortly after winning, Parliament began granting themselves privileges. One of these, in 1652, was the right of members of Parliament to send and receive mail free, a significant economic advantage since postal rates were so high. This was called the *franking privilege*.

When the English Monarchy was restored in 1660, Parliament retained the franking privilege and the King and senior government officials were granted the privilege as well.

On July 26, 1775, the Continental Congress established the new American General Post Office. On November 8, 1775, the delegates of the United Colonies passed a resolution which granted themselves the right to send and receive mail free of postage. The resolution specified that "The members have engaged upon their honor not to frank or enclose any letters but their own."

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From the beginning, this franking privilege was frequently abused. In 1781, several delegates led by the highly respected delegate from Connecticut, Roger Sherman, tried, unsuccessfully, to revoke the franking privilege. Further attempts to abolish or restrict franking have continued to this day with mixed success.

Table 1 outlines the resolutions and laws that have been approved over the years to define the franking privilege as it relates to legislators. A detailed transcript of all franking legislation, of which we are aware, will be posted on the NJPHS website from which it can be downloaded for your information.

<i>Table 1 ~ Laws & Regulations Regarding Legislator Franking Privileges</i>
Effective November 8, 1775 - "That all letters to and from the delegates of the United Colonies, during the sessions of Congress, pass, and be carried free of postage, the members having engaged upon their honour not to frank or enclose any letters but their own."
Effective October 18, 1782 - Applied franking privileges under the Articles of Confederation and resolved "... that letters, packets, and despatches to and from the members and secretary of Congress, while actually attending Congress ... shall pass and be carried free of postage."
Effective April 23, 1787 - Applied the franking privilege to members of the Constitutional Convention
Effective June 1, 1792 - This law established the General Post Office under the new U.S. Constitution and specified "That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions, as are hereinafter provided; that is to say: ... all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session."
Effective June 1, 1794 - "That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions as are herein after provided; that is to say; all letters and packets, to or from the President or Vice President of the United States, and all letters and packets, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the Senate, or House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session; ... That if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing of any other person, in order to evade the payment of postage, such person or persons so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars"
Effective April 30, 1810 - "And be further enacted, That letters and packets, to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage ... each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and twenty days after such session, and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for; ..."
Effective March 31, 1816 - "That letters and packets to and from any member of the Senate, or member or delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be conveyed free of postage for thirty days

Table 1 ~ Laws & Regulations Regarding Legislator Franking Privileges
previous to each session of Congress, and for thirty days after the termination thereof: <i>Provided always</i> , That no letter or packet shall exceed two ounces in weight, and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for.”
Effective December 19, 1821 - “... That the Members of Congress, the Delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be, and they are hereby, authorized to transmit, free of postage, to any post-office within the United States, or the Territories thereof any documents which have been, or may be, printed by order of either House.
Effective March 3, 1825 - “That letters and packets to and from the following officers of the United States, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage. ... each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives, provided each letter or packet, (except documents printed by the order of either House of Congress,) shall not exceed two ounces in weight, and during their actual attendance in any session of Congress, and sixty days before and alter such session; and in case of excess of weight, that excess alone shall be paid for. That, if any person shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial dully of postmasters to prosecute for said offence: And if any person, having the right to receive his letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it shall be his duty to return the same to the post-office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage. And if any person shall counterfeit the hand-writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, each person, so offending, shall pay for every such offence, five hundred dollars.”
Effective April 3, 1826 - “That the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized to frank and to receive letters and packages by mail, free of postage.”
Effective March 2, 1833 - That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the act approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts the franking privilege of members of Congress to the period of sixty days before and after each session, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be lawful for the said privilege to be exercised by each member of Congress from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, and that said privilege shall be extended to all members of the present Congress until the next session.
Effective July 1, 1845 - ... members of Congress and delegates from Territories, may receive letters, not exceeding two ounces in weight, free of post. age, during the recess of Congress, anything to the contrary in this act notwithstanding; and the same franking privilege which is granted by this act to the members of the two Houses of Congress, is hereby extended to the Vice President of the United States; ...
Effective March 1, 1847 - Former members were authorized to send and receive public documents, letters and packages under their frank until the first Monday of December following the expiration of their term of office.
Effective March 3, 1863 - Franking privileges for former members were withdrawn.
Effective June 8, 1872 - Franking privileges for former members were restored.
Effective July 1, 1873 - That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that thenceforth

Table 1 ~ Laws & Regulations Regarding Legislator Franking Privileges
<p>all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the government or person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons.</p>
<p>Effective March 3, 1875 -</p> <p>SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act, the Congressional Record, or any part thereof, or speeches or reports therein contained, shall, under the frank of a member-of Congress, or delegate, to be written by himself, be carried in the mail free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe; and that public documents already printed, or ordered to be printed, for the use of either House of Congress may pass free through the mails upon the frank of any member, or delegate of the present Congress, written by himself, until the first day of December anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-five.</p> <p>SEC. 7. That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or delegate receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and delegates.</p>
<p>Effective March 3, 1891 - That the members and members elect of Congress, shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, letters to any officer of the Government when addressed officially.</p>
<p>Effective January 12, 1895 - The Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice-President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named therein until the first day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office. ...</p> <p>The Vice-President, members and members-elect of and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding one ounce in weight, upon official or departmental business.</p>
<p>Effective April 28, 1904 - Franking weight limit raised to four ounces.</p>
<p>Effective June 26, 1906 - Congress prohibited the use of a frank by or for anyone not legally entitled to use it.</p>
<p>Effective 1961 - Franked mail could be sent to "Postal Patron" without a name or street address.</p>
<p>Effective 1962 - "Postal Patron" franking was prohibited, based on objections raised by the Senate.</p>
<p>Effective 1963 - Senate and House could handle "Postal Patron" mail as each body saw fit. This was the first time that Senate and House franking rules differed.</p>
<p>Effective 1973 to Present - Many different changes were issued both to minimize the use of franking for political purposes and to reduce cost.</p>

The obvious first question is, what is the earliest New Jersey legislative frank known. The earliest of which we are aware is shown in *Figure 2*. It is datelined “Princeton Octr 8 1783” and it is franked by Elias Boudinot, a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress who was then serving as the second President of the United States under the Articles of Confederation.

Fig. 2: Elias Boudinot frank as “President of the United States,” October 8, 1783.

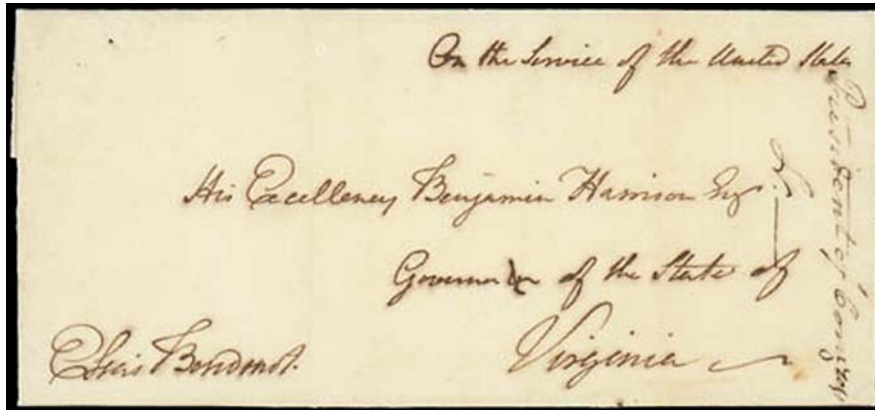


Figure 3 is another frank of Boudinot’s dated January 23, 1792, when he was serving in the House of Representatives.

Fig. 3: Jan 23 1792 Boudinot frank as a Congressman.



Figure 4 is a cover, dated April 8, 1802, franked by Aaron Ogden, a Revolutionary War hero who served as a Senator from 1801 to 1803.

Fig. 4: Apr 8 1802 Aaron Ogden frank as Senator.

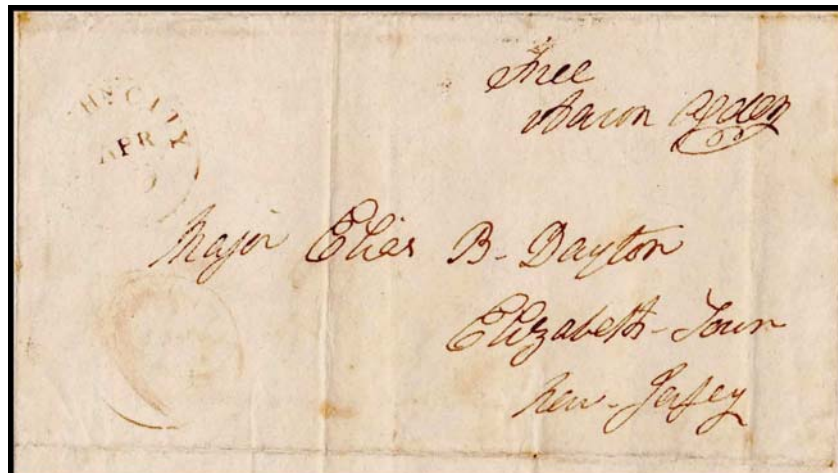


Figure 5 is franked by Lewis Condict whose term in Congress ended March 3, 1833, almost five months before the date of this letter. As authorized by the law effective March 2, 1833, he continued to exercise the franking privilege until the next Congress was in session. This was interpreted to mean the first Monday in the December following the expiration of his term.



Fig. 5: July 29, 1833 Lewis Condict frank as a former Congressman.

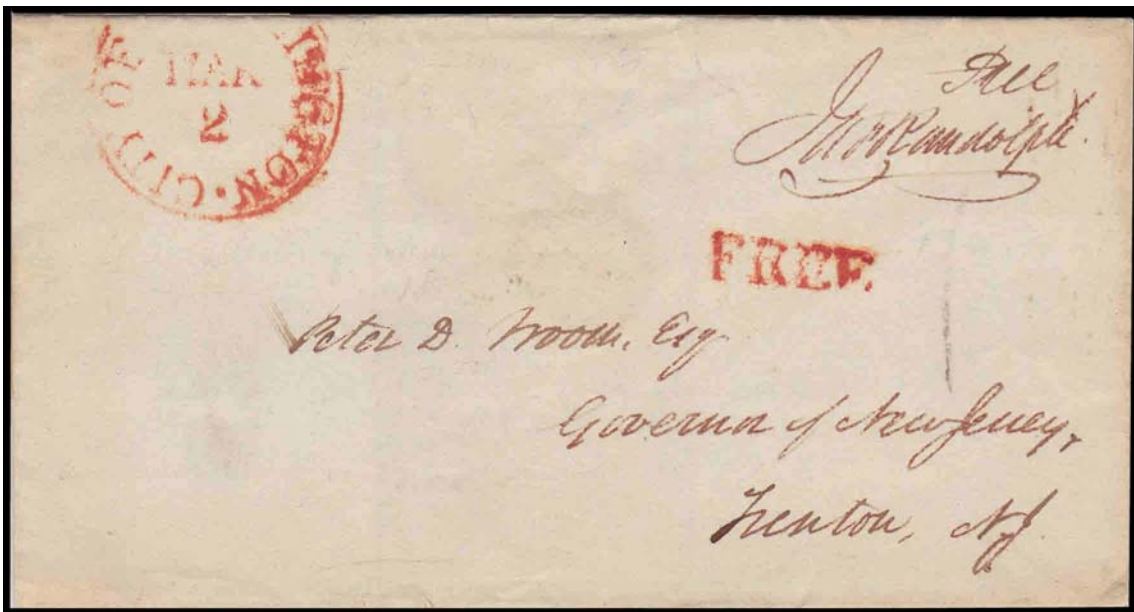


Fig. 6: Joseph Randolph frank as Congressman, circa 1837.

One of the fascinating aspects of studying franks is that it offers a wonderful view of the state as it existed in an earlier time. Consider the election of 1838. At that time, New Jersey elected six representatives on an “at large” basis. The entire state voted on the slate and the six people who received the most votes were elected to Congress. Both the Whigs and the Democrats fielded six candidates. The first returns showed one Whig, Joseph F. Randolph,

whose frank is shown in *Figure 6*, was elected without question. The other five seats were in dispute. It became clear that Whig clerks in a number of counties blatantly omitted returns from many Democratic strongholds. Despite the obvious frauds, Governor William Pennington and his all-Whig council certified the election results for all the Whig candidates. Governor Pennington fixed the “broad seal” of the state of New Jersey and six Whigs were sent to Washington. The Congress was controlled by the Democrats at that time. They accepted Randolph, but refused to seat the other five Whigs. They were replaced by the five top Democratic vote getters. The five ran again in 1840 and were successful. *Figures 7 and 8*, are franks of William Halstead and John P. B. Maxwell, two of the Whigs who were not seated in 1838 but were seated two years later. Governor William Pennington served in the Congress from 1859 to 1861. His 1860 frank, as a congressman and Speaker of the House, is shown in *Figure 9*. This became known as the “Broad Seal War.” Clearly vote manipulation is not just a modern phenomenon.

The abuse of the franking privilege continued and in many cases got worse. In an article in the November 2010 issue of the *NJPH*, we wrote about senatorial franks illegally used to support the McClellan presidential campaign of 1864. However, there were some franking abuses that were condoned. For example, at the start of the Civil War a number of Congressmen and other government officials would visit newly arrived young soldiers who had come to Washington from their home states and would frank their letters home. Although we have several such covers from other states, we have never seen one from New Jersey and hope that readers can provide information on such covers that may exist.

“Broad Seal War” participants and their franks:



Fig. 7: 1837 William Halstead frank as a Congressman.

Fig. 8: 1841 John P. B. Maxwell frank as a Congressman.



Fig. 9: Former Governor William Pennington 1860 frank as Speaker of the House.

Because of the level of abuse, it was estimated that one quarter of the letters sent from Washington in the early 1870s were sent free. Therefore effective July 1, 1873, the franking privilege was abolished. Members of the Executive Branch used the newly issued Official Stamps for their mail. The Congress purchased regular stamps and provided them to members for use on their official mail. Occasionally, one can find mail with a Congressional signature, a house or senate return address and a stamp paying the postage. They are very scarce, and we have never seen one from New Jersey.

This abolition of the franking privilege was very unpopular. Over the next 22 years it was very gradually reinstated. Effective March 3, 1875, legislators could send printed material or seeds with a frank. *Figure 10* shows a frank by Augustus W. Cutler, dated 1876, which forwards a printed speech of his to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Such franks between 1875 and 1895 are scarce.

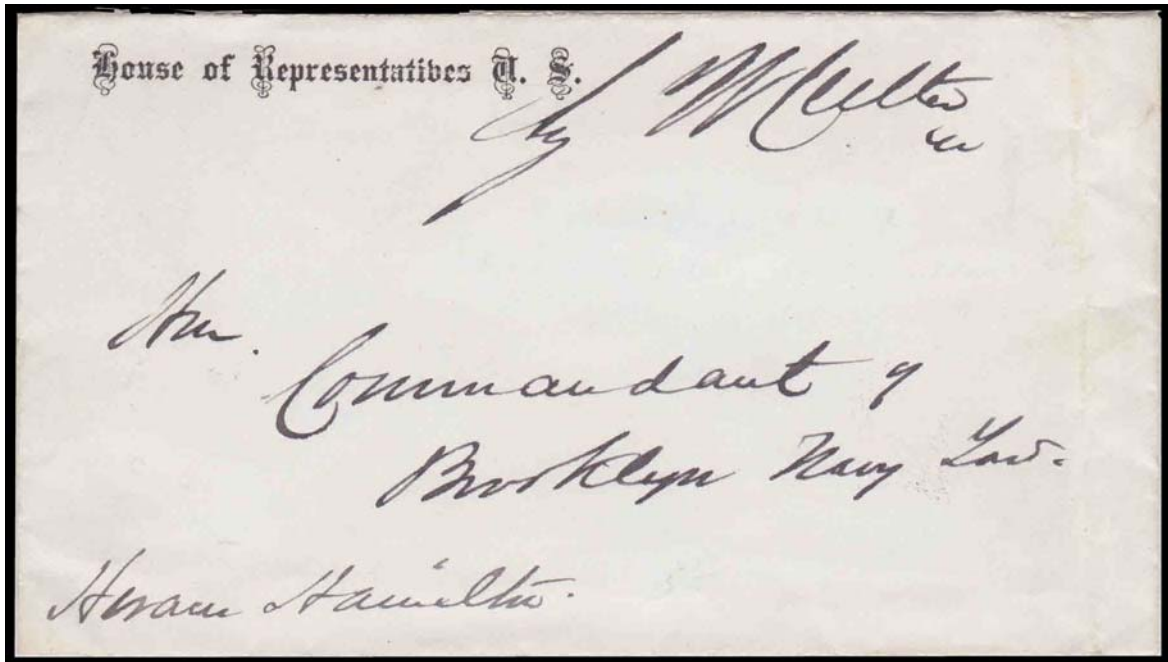


Fig. 10: 1876 Augustus Cutler frank as a Congressman.

Effective March 3, 1891, legislators were granted the franking privilege to send official mail to any officer of the government.

Finally, effective January 12, 1895, legislators were granted the privilege of sending, but not receiving, “free through the mails and under their frank, mail not exceeding one ounce in weight, upon official or departmental business.”

The 20th century had many changes to franking laws and rules as well. Most were directed to minimizing misuse and fraud, and to preventing blatant use of franks for political purposes. It’s an interesting field that has received little attention because they generally involve printed franks. One of the many areas to check out involves activities resulting from the death of a member. The spouse, or another family member, has the franking privilege for a limited period. Also, the member’s staff continued to use printed frank envelopes that were co-stamped by the Clerk of the House or other authorized officials. Such usages are scarce and quite interesting.

Looking at the legislators from New Jersey, there are two dynasties that deserve mention.

Frederick Frelinghuysen was a Delegate (1778-1783) and Senator (1793-1796). He was the father of Theodore Frelinghuysen (Senate 1829-1835), grandfather of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen (Senate 1866-1877), great-grandfather of Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen (Senate 1917-1923), great-great-great-grandfather of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr. (Congress 1953-1975); great-great-great-great-grandfather of Rodney P. Frelinghuysen (Congress 1995-Present). *Figures 11* and *12* show franks by Theodore Frelinghuysen and Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen.

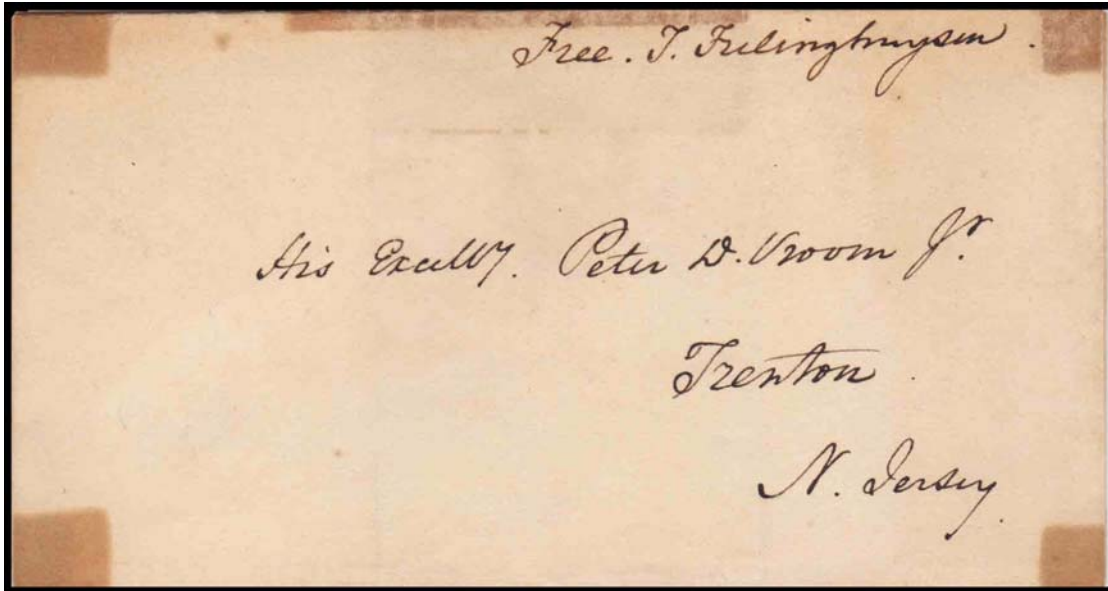


Fig. 11: 1832 Theodore Frelinghuysen frank as Senator.

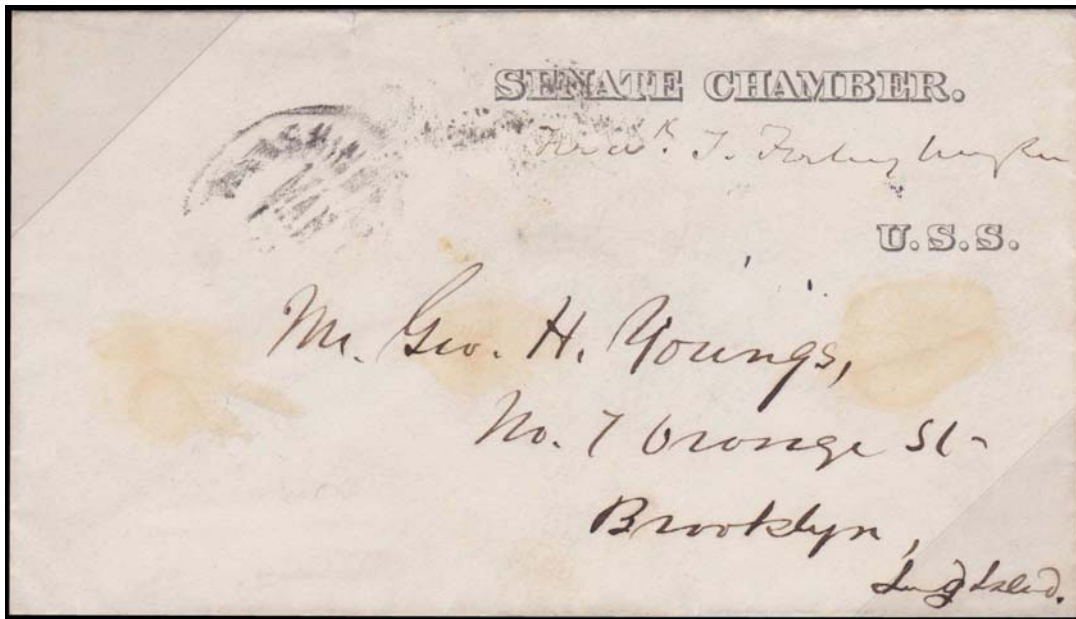


Fig. 12: Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen frank as a Senator (circa 1869).

John Kean, a delegate (1785-7) from South Carolina, married Susan Livingston, the sister of William Livingston, New Jersey's first governor. Kean's frank is shown in *Figure 13*. His New Jersey progeny included Hamilton Fish Kean (Senate 1929-1935), John Kean (Senate and House, 1883-1911), Robert Winthrop Kean (House, 1939-1959) and former governor Thomas Kean. His New York progeny included a senator and three representatives.



Fig. 13: 1786 John Kean frank as a South Carolina delegate to the Continental Congress

The normal format for indicating a legislator’s frank was a handwritten “free” and the legislator’s signature. Most reported franks before 1895 follow this format. There are a few exceptions specifically a few legislators used a rubber stamp signature or had their secretary sign their names for them, but this was quite uncommon. The wording in the 1895 law reinstating congressional free franks is ambiguous and within ten years most franking signatures were either rubber stamped or printed. To this day, a handwritten frank is valid but rare. *Figure 14* shows Congressman William Hughes handwritten frank in 1905. *Figure 15* shows this same Congressman’s frank two years later and his signature is printed.

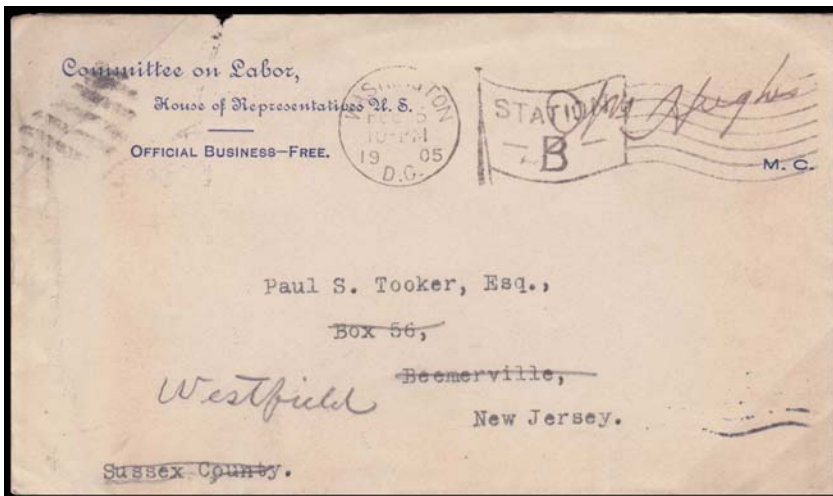


Fig. 14: 1905 William Hughes handwritten frank as a Congressman.

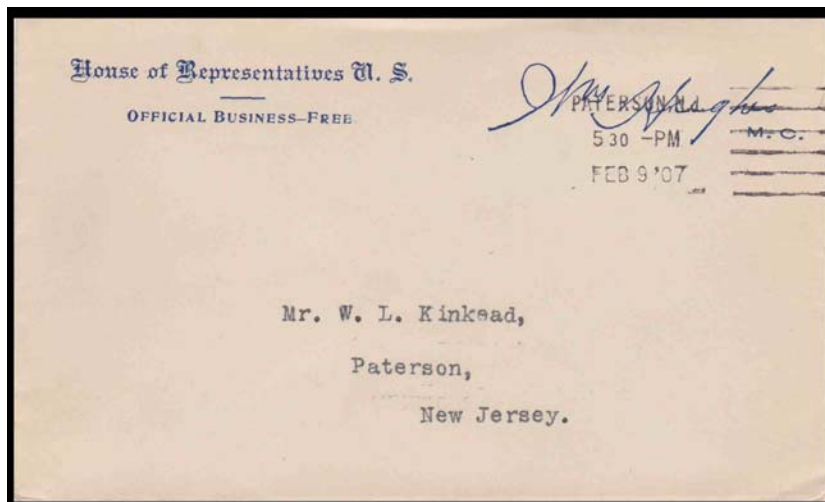


Fig. 15: 1907 William Hughes printed frank as a Congressman.

Table 2 lists every New Jersey legislator, starting with the creation of the Continental Congress to the present day. In the table, known franked covers are listed. These are either covers we have or covers listed in the American Stampless Cover Catalogue. We would be very interested in learning about any other franked covers known to exist. Send to Jean and Ed Siskin at jeananded@comcast.net.

For reference in the attached *Table 2*, below are abbreviations of political parties:

PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

(D)	Democratic	(C)	Crawford Republican
(R)	Republican	(DR)	Democratic Republican
(W)	Whig	(JR)	Jackson Republican
(F)	Federalist	(J)	Jacksonian
(A)	Adams	(O)	Opposition Party
(ACR)	Adams-Clay Republican	(PA)	Pro-Administration
(AJ)	Anti-Jacksonian	()	No Party Claimed
(ALD)	Anti-Lecompton Democrat		

Only the first half of the checklist table is shown below. The rest will follow in the next issue of *NJPH*. The full list will be available online, both in alphabetical order and in date order (in pdf format), as will full legislation relating to free franks. Go to:

Legislative Franks list: www.NJPostalHistory.org/media/pdf/njfreefranks.pdf
& for free frank legislation at www.NJPostalHistory.org/media/pdf/njfflaws.pdf

The authors would like thank Steve Roth for finding some particularly elusive laws and Jean Walton for figuring out how to present the Table 2 data.

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 Congressional Research Service, Report RL34274

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS								
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
ACKERMAN, Ernest Robinson	1863-1931	Rep	(R)	3/4/1919 - 10/18/1931 (Death)	1931 +			
ADDONIZIO, Hugh Joseph	1914-1981	Rep	(D)	1/3/1949 - 6/30/1962 (Res)				
ADLER, John H.	1959-2011	Rep	(D)	1/3/2009 - 1/3/2011				
ADRAIN, Garnett Bowditch	1815-1878	Rep	(D)/(ALD)	3/4/1857 - 3/3/1861				
ALLEN, Henry Crosby	1872-1942	Rep	(R)	3/4/1905 - 3/3/1907				
ANDREWS, Robert Ernest	1957-	Rep	(D)	11/6/1990 - Present				
APPLEBY, Stewart Hoffman	1890-1964	Rep	(R)	11/3/1925 - 3/3/1927			Son of Theodore Frank Appleby	
APPLEBY, Theodore Frank	1864-1924	Rep	(R)	3/4/1921 - 3/3/1923			Father of Stewart Hoffman Appleby	
AUCHINCLOSS, James Coats	1885-1976	Rep	(R)	1/3/1943 - 1/3/1965				
AUF DER HEIDE, Oscar Louis	1874-1945	Rep	(D)	3/4/1925 - 1/3/1935				
AYCRIGG, John Bancker	1798-1856	Rep	(W)	3/4/1837 - 3/3/1839; 3/4/1841 - 3/3/1841			Member-elect to the 26th Congress but was not seated	
BACHARACH, Isaac	1870-1956	Rep	(R)	3/4/1915 - 1/3/1937				
BAIRD, David	1839-1927	Sen	(R)	2/23/1918 - 3/3/1919				
BAIRD, David, Jr.	1881-1955	Sen	(R)	11/30/1929 - 12/2/1930				
BAKER, Ezra	1765c-Unk	Rep	(R)	3/4/1815 - 3/3/1817				
BAKER, Jacob Thompson	1847-1919	Rep	(D)	3/4/1913 - 3/3/1915				
BARBOUR, William Warren	1888-1943	Sen	(R)	12/1/1931 - 1/3/1937; 1/3/1939 - 11/22/1943 (Death)				
BATEMAN, Ephraim	1780-1829	Rep	(R)	3/4/1815 - 3/3/1823				
BATEMAN, Ephraim	1780-1829	Sen	(A)	11/9/1826 - 1/12/1829		X		
BEATTY, John	1749-1826	Del	()	1783-85				
BEATTY, John	1749-1826	Rep	(PA)	3/4/1793 - 3/3/1795				
BENNET, Benjamin	1764-1840	Rep	(R)	3/4/1815 - 3/3/1819				
BENNY, Allan	1867-1942	Rep	(D)	3/4/1903 - 3/3/1905				
BERGEN, Christopher Augustus	1841-1905	Rep	(R)	3/4/1889 - 3/3/1893				
BINES, Thomas	Unk-1826	Rep	(R)	11/2/1814 - 3/3/1815			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Hufty	
BIRCH, William Fred	1870-1946	Rep	(R)	11/5/1918 - 3/3/1919			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Capstick	
BIRD, John Taylor	1829-1911	Rep	(D)	3/4/1869 - 3/3/1873	X			

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NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
BISHOP, James	1816-1895	Rep	(O)	3/4/1855 - 3/3/1857	1856			
BLAKE, John Lauris	1831-1899	Rep	(R)	3/4/1879 - 3/3/1881				
BLODGETT, Rufus	1834-1910	Sen	(D)	3/4/1887 - 3/3/1893				
BLOOMFIELD, Joseph	1753-1823	Rep	(R)	3/4/1817 - 3/3/1821			Governor of NJ 1801-1812	
BOUDINOT, Elias	1740-1821	Del	()	1777-78, 1781-83	1783 +		President in 1782 and 1783	
BOUDINOT, Elias	1740-1821	Rep	(PA)	3/4/1789 - 3/3/1795	1792	X	Commissary general of prisoners in the Revolutionary Army 1776-1779	
BOYD, Adam	1746-1835	Rep	(R)	3/4/1803 - 3/3/1805; 3/8/1808 - 3/3/1813			Elected to the Tenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ezra Darby	
BRADLEY, William Warren (Bill)	1943-	Sen	(D)	1/3/1979 - 1/3/1997				
BRADY, Nicholas Frederick	1930-	Sen	(R)	4/20/1982 - 12/27/1982 (Res)			Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harrison A. Williams, Jr.	
BREARLEY, David		CCD	()	5/25/1787-9/17/1787				
BREMNER, Robert Gunn	1874-1914	Rep	(D)	3/4/1913 -2/5/1914 (Death)				
BREWER, John Hart	1844-1900	Rep	(R)	3/4/1881 - 3/3/1885				
BRIGGS, Frank Obadiah	1851-1913	Sen	(R)	3/4/1907 - 3/3/1913				
BRIGHAM, Lewis Alexander	1831-1885	Rep	(R)	3/4/1897 - 3/3/1881				
BROWN, George Houston	1810-1865	Rep	(W)	3/4/1851 - 3/3/1853	1852			
BROWNE, Charles	1875-1947	Rep	(D)	3/4/1923 - 3/3/1925				
BROWNING, William John	1850-1920	Rep	(R)	11/7/1911 - 3/24/192- (Death)			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry C. Loudenslager	
BUCHANAN, James	1839-1900	Rep	(R)	3/4/1885 - 3/3/1893				
BURNET, William	1730-1791	Del	()	1780-81				
CADMUS, Cornelius Andrew	1844-1902	Rep	(D)	3/4/1891 - 3/3/1895				
CADWALADER, Lambert	1742-1823	Del	()	1784-87				
CADWALADER, Lambert	1742-1823	Rep	(PA)	3/4/1789 - 3/3/1791; 3/4/1793 - 3/3/1795				
CAHILL, William Thomas	1912-1996	Rep	(R)	1/3/1959 - 1/19/1970 (Res)			Governor of NJ 1970-74	
CANFIELD, Gordon	1898-1972	Rep	(R)	1/3/1941 - 1/3/1961	1942p			
CAPSTICK, John Henry	1856-1918	Rep	(R)	3/4/1915 - 3/17/1918 (Death)				
CASE, Clifford Philip	1904-1982	Rep	(R)	1/3/1945 - 8/16/1953 (Res)				
CASE, Clifford Philip	1904-1982	Sen	(R)	1/3/1955 - 1/3/1979				

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS									
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES		
CASSEDY, George	1783-1842	Rep	(R)(DR)(J)	3/4/1821 - 3/3/1827				Postmaster of Hackensack 6/10/1805-1/1/1806	
CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore	1816-1894	Sen	(R)	9/19/1866 - 3/3/1871		X		Elected to succeed John P. Stockton, whose seat was declared vacant	
CAVICCHIA, Peter Angelo	1879-1967	Rep	(R)(W)	3/4/1931 - 1/3/1937	1932p				
CHETWOOD, William	1771-1857	Rep	(W)	12/5/1836 - 3/3/1837				Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Philemon Dickerson	
CLARK, Abraham	1726-1794	Del	()	1776-78, 1779-83, 1786-89					
CLARK, Abraham	1726-1794	Rep	(PA)	3/4/1791 - 9/15/1794 (Death)					
CLARK, Alvah Augustus	1840-1912	Rep	(D)	3/4/1877 - 3/3/1881				Postmaster Somerville 5/26/1896-6/15/1899	
CLARK, Amos, Jr.	1828-1912	Rep	(R)	3/4/1873 - 3/3/1875					
CLAWSON, Isaiah Dunn	1822-1879	Rep	(O)	3/4/1855 - 3/3/1859					
CLEVELAND, Orestes	1829-1896	Rep	(D)	3/4/1869 - 3/3/1871					
COBB, George Thomas	1813-1870	Rep	(D)	3/4/1861 - 3/3/1863					
CONDUCT, Lewis	1772-1862	Rep	(R)(DR)(A)(AJ)	3/4/1811 - 3/3/1817; 3/4/1821 - 3/3/1833	1826, 1833+			First President of Morris & Essex Railroad Co.	
CONDICT, Silas	1738-1801	Del	()	1781-84					
CONDIT, John	1755-1834	Rep	(DR)	3/4/1799 - 3/3/1803, 3/4/1819 - 11/4/1819 (Resigned)				father of Silas Condit	
CONDIT, John	1755-1834	Sen	(DR)	9/1/1803 - 3/3/1809; 3/21/1809 - 3/3/1817		X			
CONDIT, Silas	1778-1861	Rep	(A)	3/4/1831 - 3/3/1833				son of John Condit	
COOPER, John	1729-1785	Del	()	1776 (Did Not Attend)					
COOPER, Richard Matlack	1768-1843	Rep	(A)	3/4/1829 - 3/3/1833					
COOPER, William Raworth	1793-1856	Rep	(D)	3/4/1839 - 3/3/1841					
CORNISH, Johnston	1858-1920	Rep	(D)	3/4/1893 - 3/3/1895					
CORZINE, Jon Stevens	1947-	Sen	(D)	1/3/2001 - 1/17/2006 (Resigned)				Governor	
COURTER, James Andrew	1941-	Rep	(R)	1/3/1979 - 1/3/1991					
COX, James	1753-1810	Rep	(R)	3/4/1809 - 9/12/1810 (Death)				Rev War BG	
COXE, William, Jr.	1762-1831	Rep	(F)	3/4/1813 - 3/3/1815					
CRANE, Stephen	1709-1780	Del	()	1774-76					
CUTLER, Augustus William	1827-1897	Rep	(D)	3/4/1875 - 3/3/1879	1876				

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NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS								
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
DALY, William Davis	1851-1900	Rep	(D)	3/4/1899 - 7/31/1900 (Death)				
DANIELS, Dominick Vincent	1908-1987	Rep	(D)	1/3/1959 - 1/3/1977				
DARBY, Ezra	1768-1808	Rep	(R)	3/4/1805 - 1/27/1808 (Death)				
DAVENPORT, Franklin	1755-1832	Rep	(F)	3/4/1799 - 3/3/1801				
DAVENPORT, Franklin	1755-1832	Sen	(F)	12/5/1798 - 3/3/1799		X	Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Rutherford, Nephew of Benjamin Franklin; Mgen NJ Militia	
DAYTON, Jonathan	1760-1824	CCD	()	5/25/1787-9/17/1787				
DAYTON, Jonathan	1760-1824	Del	()	1787-88				
DAYTON, Jonathan	1760-1824	Rep	(F)	3/4/1791 - 3/3/1799			Delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787 and signed the Constitution; Speaker of the House of Representatives (Fourth and Fifth Congresses), Son of Elias Dayton	
DAYTON, Jonathan	1760-1824	Sen	(F)	3/4/1799 - 3/3/1805		X		
DAYTON, William Lewis	1807-1864	Sen	(W)	1/2/1842 - 3/3/1851	1844	X	Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel L. Southard; nominated in 1856 by the Republican Party as its candidate for vice president on the ticket with John C. Frémont	
DE HART, John	1728-1795	Del	()	1774-75, 1776				
DELLAY, Vincent John	1907-1999	Rep	(R)(D)	1/3/1957 - 1/3/1959			Changed political affiliation from Republican to Democrat during the Eighty-fifth Congress	
DICK, Samuel	1740-1812	Del	()	1783-85				
DICKERSON, Mahlon	1770-1853	Sen	(DR)(CR)(J)	3/4/1817 - 1/30/1829 (Resigned); 1/30/1829 - 3/3/1833		X	Brother of Philemon Dickerson; Governor of New Jersey 1815-1817; Secretary of the Navy June 1834 to June 1838	
DICKERSON, Philemon	1788-1862	Rep	(J)(D)(PA)	3/4/1833 - 11/3/1836 (Resigned); 3/4/1839 - 3/3/1841	SN NYF		Brother of Mahlon Dickerson; Governor and ex officio chancellor from November 3, 1836, to October 27, 1837	
DICKINSON, Philemon	1739-1809	Sen	(PA)	11/23/1790 - 3/3/1793		X	Delegate from Delaware 1782-1783; Elected to Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Paterson, Bother of John Dickinson; Commissioned brigadier general in 1776, and in 1777 major general commanding the New Jersey Militia	
DOBBINS, Samuel Atkinson	1814-1886	Rep	(R)	3/4/1873 - 3/3/1877				
DRUKKER, Dow Henry	1872-1963	Rep	(R)	4/7/1914 - 3/3/1919			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Gunn Bremner	

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS								
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
DRYDEN, John Fairfield	1839-1911	Sen	(R)	1/29/1902 - 3/3/1907			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William J. Sewell	
DUNN, John Thomas	1838-1907	Rep	(D)	3/4/1893 - 3/3/1895				
DWYER, Bernard James	1921-1998	Rep	(D)	1/3/1981 - 1/3/1993				
DWYER, Florence Price	1902-1976	Rep	(R)	1/3/1957 - 1/3/1973				
EAGAN, John Joseph	1872-1956	Rep	(D)	3/4/1913 - 1/3/1921; 3/4/1923 - 2/2/1925				
EATON, Charles Aubrey	1868-1953	Rep	(R)	3/4/1925 - 1/3/1953			Uncle of William Robb Eaton	
EDGE, Walter Evans	1873-1956	Sen	(R)	3/4/1919 - 11/21/1929 (Resignation)			Governor of New Jersey 1944-1947	
EDSALL, Joseph E.	1789-1865	Rep	(D)	3/4/1845 - 3/3/1849				
EDWARDS, Edward Irving	1863-1931	Sen	(D)	3/4/1923 - 3/3/1929			Governor of New Jersey 1920-1923	
ELMER, Ebenezer	1752-1843	Rep	(R)	3/4/1801 - 3/3/1807			Brother of Jonathan Elmer and father of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Elmer	
ELMER, Jonathan	1745-1817	Del	()	1776-78, 1781-84, 1787-88				
ELMER, Jonathan	1745-1817	Sen	(PA)	3/4/1789 - 3/3/1791		X	Brother of Ebenezer Elmer and uncle of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Elmer	
ELMER, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus	1793-1883	Rep	(D)	3/4/1843 - 3/3/1845			Son of Ebenezer Elmer and nephew of Jonathan Elmer	
ENGLISH, Thomas Dunn	1819-1902	Rep	(D)	3/4/1891 - 3/3/1895				
FARLEE, Isaac Gray	1787-1855	Rep	(D)	3/4/1843 - 3/3/1845	1844			
FELL, John	1721-1798	Del	()	1778-80				
FENWICK, Millicent Hammond	1910-1992	Rep	(R)	1/3/1975 - 1/3/1983				
FERGUSON, Michael	1970-	Rep	(R)	1/3/2001 - 1/3/2009				
FERRELL, Thomas Merrill	1844-1916	Rep	(D)	3/4/1883 - 3/3/1885				
FIEDLER, William Henry Frederick	1847-1919	Rep	(D)	3/4/1883 - 3/3/1885			Postmaster of Newark, N.J., March 29, 1886-October 1, 1889	
FIELD, Richard Stockton	1803-1870	Sen	(R)	11/21/1862 - 1/14/1863		X	Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John R. Thomson, Grandson of Richard Stockton [1730-1781] and nephew of Richard Stockton [1764-1828]	
FIELDER, George Bragg	1842-1906	Rep	(D)	3/4/1893 - 3/3/1895				
FLANAGAN, De Witt Clinton	1870-1946	Rep	(D)	6/18/1902 - 3/3/1903			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joshua S. Salmon	
FLORIO, James Joseph	1937-	Rep	(D)	1/3/1975 - 1/16/1990 (Resignation)			Governor January 16, 1990, to January 18, 1994	
FORKER, Samuel Carr	1821-1900	Rep	(D)	3/4/1871 - 3/3/1873				

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NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS									
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES		
FORSYTHE, Edwin Bell	1916-1984	Rep	(R)	11/3/1970 - 3/29/1984 (Death)			By special election, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Cahill		
FORT, Franklin William	1880-1937	Rep	(R)	3/4/1925 - 3/3/1931					
FOWLER, Charles Newell	1852-1932	Rep	(R)	3/4/1895 - 3/3/1911					
FOWLER, Samuel	1779-1844	Rep	(J)	3/4/1933 - 3/3/1837			Grandfather of Samuel Fowler [1851-1919]		
FOWLER, Samuel	1851-1919	Rep	(D)	3/4/1889 - 3/3/1893			Grandson of Samuel Fowler [1779-1844]		
FRANKS, Robert Douglas	1951-2010	Rep	(R)	1/3/1993 - 1/3/2001					
FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick	1753-1804	Del	()	1778-79, 1782-83					
FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick	1753-1804	Sen	(PA)	3/4/1793 - 11/12/1796		X	Father of Theodore Frelinghuysen, grandfather of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, great-grandfather of Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen, great-great-great-grandfather of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr.; great-great-great-great-grandfather of Rodney P. Frelinghuysen; MG during Whiskey Rebellion		
FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick Theodore	1817-1885	Sen	(R)	11/12/1866 - 3/3/1869; 3/4/1871 - 3/3/1877		X	Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Wright, Nephew and adopted son of Theodore Frelinghuysen, grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen, cousin of Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen, great-grandfather of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr., great-great-grandfather of Rodney P. Frelinghuysen; Secretary of State by President Chester Arthur 1881-1885		
FRELINGHUYSEN, Joseph Sherman	1869-1948	Sen	(R)	3/4/1917 - 3/3/1923			Cousin of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr., and Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, great grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen [1753-1804], great-nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen; Acting Governor		
FRELINGHUYSEN, Peter Hood Ballantine, Jr.	1916-2011	Rep	(R)	1/3/1953 - 1/3/1975			Father of Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, cousin of Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen, great-grandson of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, great-great-nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen, and great-great-great-grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen		
FRELINGHUYSEN, Rodney P.	1946-	Rep	(R)	1/3/1995 - Present			Son of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr., great-great grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen, and great-great-great nephew of Theodore Frelinghuysen		

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS								
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
FRELINGHUYSEN, Theodore	1787-1862	Sen	(A)	3/4/1829 - 3/3/1835	1832	X	Son of Frederick Frelinghuysen, uncle and adoptive father of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, great-uncle of Joseph Sherman Frelinghuysen, great-great-uncle of Peter Hood Ballantine Frelinghuysen, Jr., and great-great-great-uncle of Rodney P. Frelyinghuysen; ; Mayor of Newark 1837-1838; chancellor of New York University 1839-1850; very active in religious organizations throughout his life; vice president of the American Colonization Society; unsuccessful Whig candidate for vice president on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1844; president of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J., from 1850 until his death in New Brunswick, N.J., April 12, 1862	
GALLAGHER, Cornelius Edward	1921-	Rep	(D)	1/3/1959 - 1/3/1973				
GALLO, Dean Anderson	1935-1994	Rep	(R)	1/3/1985 - 11/6/1994 (Death)				
GARDNER, John James	1845-1921	Rep	(R)	3/4/1893 - 3/3/1913			mayor of Atlantic City 1868-1872, 1874, and 1875	
GARRETT, Scott	1959-	Rep	(R)	1/3/2003 - Present				
GARRISON, Daniel	1782-1851	Rep	(DR)(J)	3/4/1823 - 3/3/1827				
GEISSENHAINER, Jacob Augustus	1839-1917	Rep	(D)	3/4/1889 - 3/3/1895				
GERAN, Elmer Hendrickson	1875-1954	Rep	(D)	3/4/1923 - 3/3/1925				
GLENN, Milton Willits	1903-1967	Rep	(R)	11/5/1957 - 3/3/1965			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of T. Millet Hand	
GRAY, Edward Winthrop	1870-1942	Rep	(R)	3/4/1915 - 3/3/1919				
GREEN, Robert Stockton	1831-1895	Rep	(D)	3/4/1885 - 1/17/1887 (Resignation)			Governor of New Jersey 1887-1889	
GREGORY, Dudley Sanford	1800-1874	Rep	(W)	3/4/1847 - 3/3/1849				
GUARINI, Frank Joseph, Jr.	1924-	Rep	(D)	1/3/1979 - 1/3/1993	1979p			
HAIGHT, Charles	1838-1891	Rep	(D)	3/4/1867 - 3/3/1871	1867			
HALSEY, George Armstrong	1827-1894	Rep	(R)	3/4/1867 - 3/3/1869; 3/4/1871 - 3/3/1873	X			
HALSTEAD, William	1794-1878	Rep	(W)	3/4/1837 - 3/3/1839; 3/4/1841 - 3/3/1843	1837		Presented credentials as a Member-elect to the Twenty-sixth Congress but the House declined to seat him	
HAMILL, James Alphonsus	1877-1941	Rep	(D)	3/4/1907 - 3/3/1921				
HAMILTON, Robert	1809-1878	Rep	(D)	3/4/1873 - 3/3/1877				

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NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS							
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES
HAMPTON, James Giles	1814-1861	Rep	(W)	3/4/1845 - 3/3/1849			
HAND, Thomas Millet	1902-1956	Rep	(R)	1/3/1945 - 12/26/1956 (Death)			Mayor Cape May 1937-1940
HARDENBERGH, Augustus Albert	1830-1889	Rep	(D)	3/4/1875 - 3/3/1879; 3/4/1881 - 3/3/1883			
HARRIS, Henry Schenck	1850-1902	Rep	(D)	3/4/1881 - 3/3/1883			
HART, Archibald Chapman	1873-1935	Rep	(D)	11/5/1912 - 3/3/1913; 7/22/1913 - 3/3/1917			Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Hughes; re-elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis J. Martin
HART, Edward Joseph	1893-1961	Rep	(D)	1/3/1935 - 1/3/1955	1943p		
HART, John	c1713-1779	Del	()	1776			
HARTLEY, Fred Allan, Jr.	1902-1969	Rep	(R)	3/4/1929 - 1/3/1949			
HAWKES, Albert Wahl	1878-1971	Sen	(R)	1/3/1943 - 1/3/1949			
HAY, Andrew Kessler	1809-1881	Rep	(W)	3/4/1849 - 3/3/1851			
HAZELTON, John Wright	1814-1878	Rep	(R)	3/4/1871 - 3/3/1875			
HELMS, William	Unk-1813	Rep	(R)	3/4/1801 - 3/3/1811			
HELSTOSKI, Henry	1925-1999	Rep	(D)	1/3/1965 - 1/3/1977			
HENDERSON, Thomas	1743-1824	Rep	(F)	1/4/1795 - 3/3/1797			
HENDRICKSON, Robert Clymer	1898-1964	Sen	(R)	1/3/1949 - 1/2/1955			
HILL, John	1821-1884	Rep	(R)	3/4/1867 - 3/3/1873; 3/4/1881 - 3/3/1883			
HIRES, George	1835-1911	Rep	(R)	3/4/1885 - 3/3/1889			
HOFFMAN, Harold Giles	1896-1954	Rep	(R)	3/4/1927 - 3/3/1931			mayor of South Amboy in 1925 and 1926; Governor of New Jersey from January 15, 1935, to January 18, 1938
HOLCOMBE, George	1786-1828	Rep	(R)(DR)(J)	3/4/1821 - 1/14/1828 (Death)			
HOLLENBECK, Harold Capistran	1938-	Rep	(R)	1/3/1977 - 1/3/1983			
HOLT, Rush	1948-	Rep	(D)	1/3/1999 - Present			
HOPKINSON, Francis	1737-1791	Del	()	1776			
HORNBLOWER, Josiah	1729-1809	Del	()	1785-86			
HOUSTON, William Churchill	1746-1788	Del	()	1779-82, 1784-85			
HOUSTON, William Churchill	1746-1788	CCD	()	5/25/1787-6/2/1787			Resigned for health reasons
HOWARD, James John	1927-1988	Rep	(D)	1/3/1965 - 3/25/1988			
HOWELL, Benjamin Franklin	1844-1933	Rep	(R)	3/4/1895 - 3/3/1911			
HOWELL, Charles Robert	1904-1973	Rep	(D)	1/3/1949 - 1/3/1955			

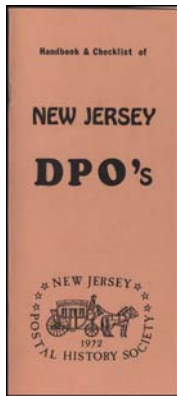
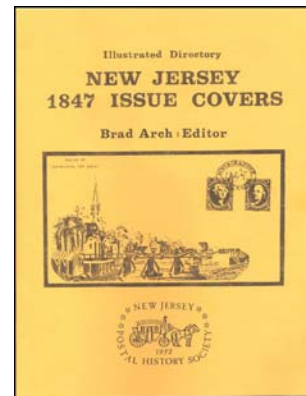
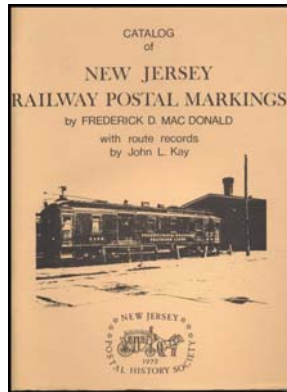
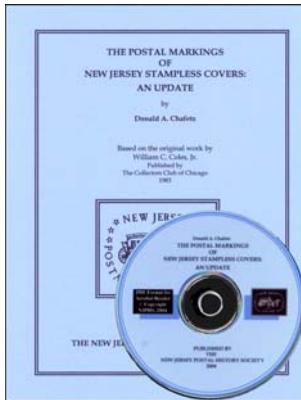
NEW JERSEY LEGISLATIVE FRANKS								
NAME	LIFE	POS	PARTY	SERVED	KNOWN	ASCC	NOTES	
HOWEY, Benjamin Franklin	1828-1895	Rep	(R)	3/4/1883 - 3/3/1885			Nephew of Charles Creighton Stratton	
HUFTY, Jacob	UNK-1814	Rep	(F)	3/4/1809 - 5/20/1814 (Death)				
HUGHES, Thomas Hurst	1769-1839	Rep	(A)	3/4/1829 - 3/3/1833				
HUGHES, William	1872-1918	Rep	(D)	3/4/1903 - 3/3/1905; 3/4/1907 - 9/27/1912 (Resigned)	1905			
HUGHES, William	1872-1918	Sen	(D)	3/4/1913 - 1/30/1918 (Death)	1915p			
HUGHES, William John	1932-	Rep	(D)	1/3/1975 - 1/3/1995				
HUNT, John Edmund	1908-1989	Rep	(R)	1/3/1967 - 1/3/1975				
HUTCHINSON, Elijah Cubberley	1855-1932	Rep	(R)	3/4/1915 - 3/3/1923				
HUYLER, John	1808-1870	Rep	(D)	3/4/1857 - 3/3/1859				
IMLAY, James Henderson	1764-1823	Rep	(F)	3/4/1797 - 3/3/1801				
JEFFRIES, Walter Sooy	1893-1954	Rep	(R)	1/3/1939 - 1/3/1941			Mayor of Margate City	
JOELSON, Charles Samuel	1916-1999	Rep	(D)	1/3/1961 - 9/4/1969 (Resigned)				
JONES, Phineas	1819-1884	Rep	(R)	3/4/1881 - 3/3/1883				
KEAN, Hamilton Fish	1862-1941	Sen	(R)	3/4/1929 - 1/3/1935	1930p		Father of Robert Winthrop Kean, brother of John Kean [1852-1914], and great-grandson of John Kean [1756-1795]	
KEAN, John	1852-1914	Rep	(R)	3/4/1883 - 3/3/1885; 3/4/1887 - 3/3/1889			Brother of Hamilton Fish Kean, great-grandson of John Kean [1756-1795], and uncle of Robert Winthrop Kean	
KEAN, John	1852-1914	Sen	(R)	3/4/1899 - 3/3/1911				
KEAN, Robert Winthrop	1893-1980	Rep	(R)	1/3/1939 - 1/3/1959	1957p		Son of Hamilton Fish Kean, nephew of John Kean [1852-1914], and great-great-grandson of John Kean [1756-1795]	
KENNEY, Edward Aloysius	1884-1938	Rep	(D)	3/4/1933 - 1/27/1938 (Death)				
KILLE, Joseph	1790-1865	Rep	(D)	3/4/1839 - 3/3/1841				
KING, James Gore	1791-1853	Rep	(W)	3/4/1849 - 3/3/1851	1852			
KINKEAD, Eugene Francis	1876-1960	Rep	(D)	3/4/1909 - 2/4/1915 (Resigned)				
KINSEY, Charles	1773-1849	Rep	(R)	3/4/1817 - 3/3/1819; 2/2/1820 - 3/3/1821			Elected to the Sixteenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Condit	
KINSEY, James	1731-1803	Del	()	1774-75				
KIRKPATRICK, Littleton	1797-1859	Rep	(D)	3/4/1843 - 3/3/1845			Mayor of New Brunswick in 1841 and 1842	

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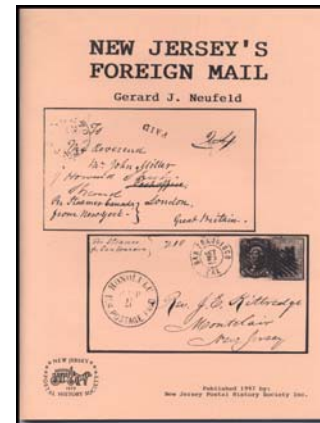
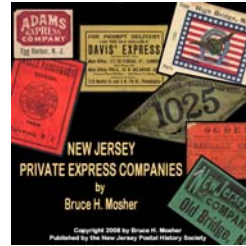
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