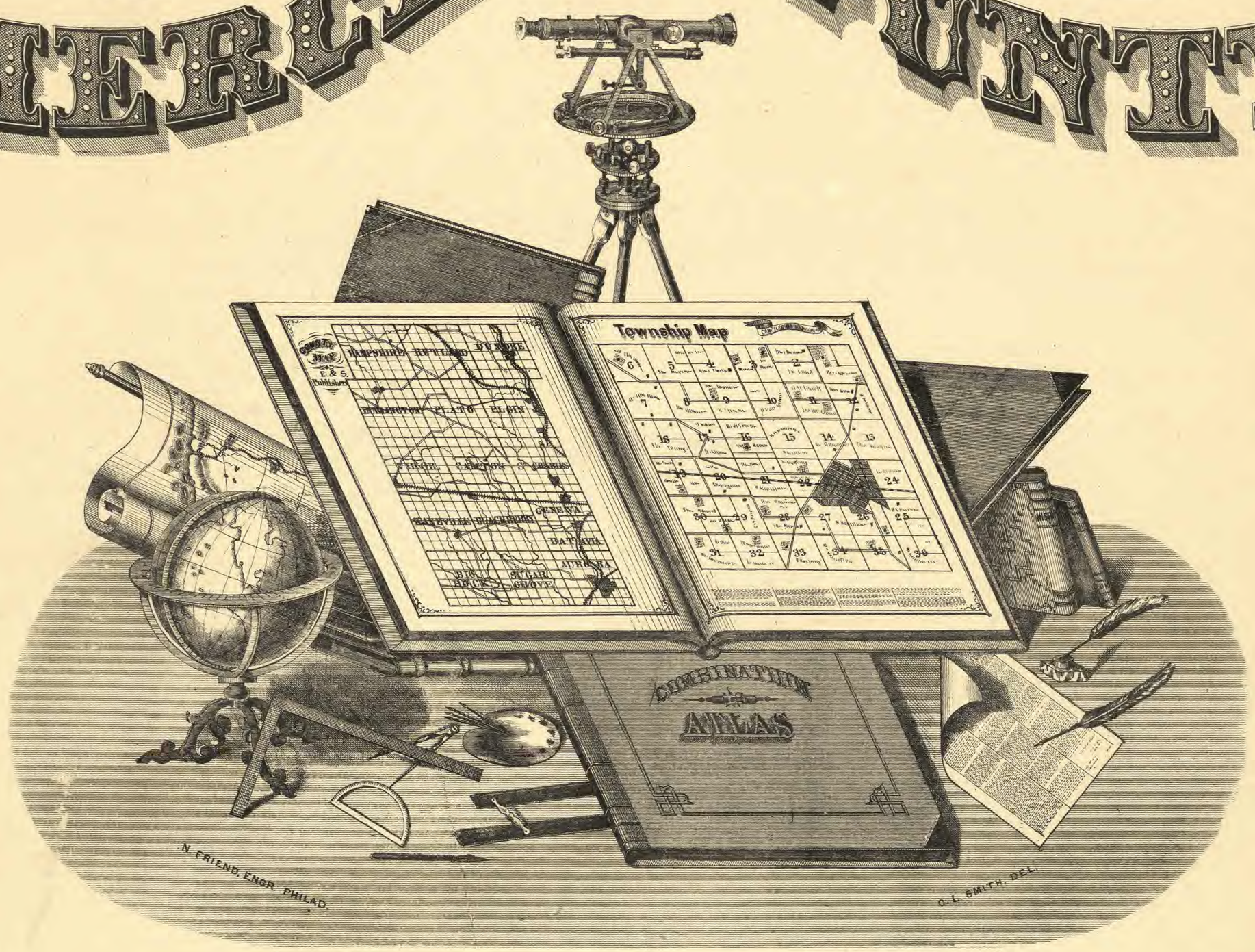
NEW HISTORICAL ATLAS OF MERCER COUNTY NEW JERSEY

ILLUSTRATED

EVERTS & STEWART

1875.

COMBINATION ATLAS MAP OF MERCER COUNTY



Compiled, Drawn and Published From Personal Examinations and Surveys

NEW JERSEY.

By EVERTS & STEWART.

PHILADELPHIA

1875

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Farm House,—*Bauern Haus*

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Church,—*Kirche*

Mills,—*Mühlen*

Blacksmith Shop,—*Schmiede*

Cemeteries,—*Begräbnissplätze*

Roads,—*Landstrasse*

Railroads,—*Bahn Wege*

Proposed Railroads,—*Vorgeschlagne Bahn Wege*

Stone Quarries,—*Stein Brüche*

Lime Kilns,—*Kalk Oefen*

Orchards,—*Obstgärten*

Timber,—*Holz*

Swamp,—*Sumpf*

Creeks,—*Bäche*

Scale, 2 inches to the mile.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1738 TO 1875.

Year.	Colonial Governors.	Year.	Revolutionary and State Governors.	Year.	Governors under the New Constitution.*
1738 to 1746	Lewis Morris.	1776 to 1790	William Livingston.	1845 to 1848	Charles C. Stratton.
1746 " 1747	John Hamilton.	1790 " 1792	William Patterson.	1848 " 1851	Daniel Haines.
1747 " 1757	Jonathan Belcher.	1792 " 1801	Richard Howell.	1851 " 1854	George F. Fort.
1757 " 1758	John Reading.	179– " ——	John Lambert (Vice-President of Council).	1854 " 1857	Rodman M. Price.
1758 " 1760	Francis Barnard.	1803 " 1812	Joseph Bloomfield.	1857 " 1860	William A. Newell.
1760 " 1761	Thomas Boon.	1812 " 1813	Aaron Ogden.	1860 " 1863	Charles S. Olden.
1761 " 1763	Thomas Hardie.	1813 " 1815	William S. Pennington.	1863 " 1866	Joel Parker.
1763 " 1776	William Franklin.	1815 " 1817	Mahlon Dickerson.	1866 " 1869	Marcus L. Ward.
		1817 " 1829	Isaac H. Williamson.	1869 " 1872	Theodore F. Randolph.
		1829 " ——	Garret D. Wall (declined).	1872 " 1875	Joel Parker.
		1829 " 1832	Peter D. Vroom.	1875 (Present)	Joseph D. Bedle.
		1832 " 1833	Samuel L. Southard (elected Senator in 1833).		
		1833 " 1834	Elias P. Seeley.		
		1834 " 1836	Peter D. Vroom.		
		1836 " 1837	Philemon Dickerson.		
		1837 " 1843	William Pennington.		
		1843 " 1844	Daniel Haines.		

* Assume their official duties in January following their election.

MERCER COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFFS.				COUNTY CLERKS.		COUNTY SURROGATES.	
Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1838	Richard Jaques.	1858	John Muirheid.	1838	Ralph H. Shreve.	1838	William P. Sherman.
1839	do.	1859	do.	1843	do.	1843	do.
1840	do.	1860	do.	1848	do.	1848	do.
1841	George T. Olmsted.	1861	Robert L. Hutchinson.	1853	William R. Murphy.	1853	Richard R. Rogers.
1842	do.	1862	do.	1858	Robert C. Belville.	1858	do.
1843	do.	1863	do.	1863	do.	1863	James H. Scudder (died in office).
1844	Daniel D. Britton.	1864	George Brearley.	1868	Crowell Marsh.	1864	John H. Scudder (appointed in spring and elected
1845	do. (died in office).	1865	do.	1873	Randolph H. Moore.*	1869	do. [in fall).
1846	John Hammell.	1866	do.	1875	do. (term expires in 1878).	1874	do.
1847	do.	1867	Henry T. Cox.			1875	do. (term expires in 1879).
1848	do.	1868	do.				
1849	Joseph Justice.	1869	do.				
1850	do.	1870	Thomas Crozer.				
1851	do.	1871	do.				
1852	William Boswell.	1872	do.				
1853	do.	1873	Benjamin F. Walton.				
1854	do.	1874	do.				
1855	William Napton.	1875	do. (term expires in fall).				
1856	do.						
1857	do.						

* For much valuable assistance in the prosecution of our work we are indebted to Randolph H. Moore, Esq., the present efficient County Clerk. Mr. Moore is, in every sense of the term, an intelligent gentleman, and well worthy the confidence of his constituents.

MAYORS OF TRENTON FROM 1792 TO 1875.

Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.	Year.	Name.
1792	Moore Furman.	1847	Eli Morris (elected by the Aldermen).	1856	Franklin S. Mills (appointed).
1794	Aaron D. Woodruff.	1848	Samuel R. Hamilton (elected by the people).	1861	William R. McKean (elected).
1797	James Ewing.	1849	William C. Howell " " " "	1863	Franklin S. Mills "
1803	Joshua Wright.	1850	William Napton " " " "	1867	Alfred Reed.
1806	Stacy Potts.	1855	William P. Sherman (appointed).	1868	William Napton.
1814	Robert McNeeley.	1855	John R. Tucker (elected).	1871	John Briest (elected).
1832	Charles Burroughs (appointed by the Legislature).	1856	Joseph Wood "	1874	Wesley Creveling (elected).
1847	Samuel Evans (pro tem.).				

PRESENT CITY OFFICERS OF TRENTON.

Executive Officers.	Chosen Freeholders.	Trustees of Public Schools.	Members and Officers of Common Council.
Mayor—Wesley Creveling. *City Clerk*—Frederic S. McNeely. *City Treasurer*—P. H. Wentz. *City Solicitor*—G. D. W. Vroom. *Receiver of Taxes*—Walter T. Bartlett. *Deputy Receiver*—Philip C. Kulp. *Marshal*—John Tyrrell. *Aids to the Marshal*—J. B. Pierson, Daniel Vanderveer. *City Surveyor*—Henry D. Scudder. *Street Commissioner*—Martin Keegan. *School Superintendent*—Cornelius Shepherd. *Police Justices*—Sylv. Vansickell, Sr., Geo. L. Britton. *City Physicians*—Henry D. Brock, Wm. S. Lalor. *Overseer of Poor*—Lewis D. Keyser. *Superintendent of Almshouse*—Joseph H. Sutterley. *Sealer of Weights and Measures*—John J. Strasser. *Chief Engineer of Fire Department*—William Ossenberg. *Assistant Engineers*—Edwin S. Mitchell, Lewis Coutier. *Board of Assessors*—A. M. Johnson, H. R. Withington, C. T. Williams.	*First Ward*—Henry J. Bennet. *Second Ward*—Henry Cook. *Third Ward*—William Ossenberg. *Fourth Ward*—Aaron S. Lovett. *Fifth Ward*—Charles H. McChessney. *Sixth Ward*—Charles Wooley. *Seventh Ward*—Frederick Miller.	*First Ward*—Edward S. Ellis, Charles Bechtel. *Second Ward*—Amos Sickel, Henry P. Howell. *Third Ward*—Abraham M. Hutchinson, Geo. Parker. *Fourth Ward*—William Rice, Lewis Parker, Jr. *Fifth Ward*—Charles B. Yard, W. S. Yard. *Sixth Ward*—Robt. S. Woodruff, Jr., Jos. Vanderveer. *Seventh Ward*—Joseph B. Pierson, William S. Lalor.	*President*—Charles Skelton. *Clerk*—F. S. McNeely. *First Ward*—Samuel M. Youmans, James H. Clark, Jonas W. Cole. *Second Ward*—Asa F. Skirm, William H. Potts, Frank H. Taylor. *Third Ward*—Charles McKeever, Herman Shafer, Barney Eagan. *Fourth Ward*—Lewis Parker, Jr., James L. Dippolt, F. C. Roberson. *Fifth Ward*—Frederick Walter, Jonathan H. Blackwell, Richard P. Rogers. *Sixth Ward*—Christopher McCann, David Lennox, Joseph P. Turner. *Seventh Ward*—William Roberts, Charles Skelton, Florence McCarty. Council meets on the first Tuesday of each month.

POST-OFFICES IN MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Post-Offices.	Townships.	Post-Offices.	Townships.	Post-Offices.	Townships.	Post-Offices.	Townships.	Post-Offices.	Townships.	Post-Offices.	Townships.
Dutch Neck.	West Windsor.	Greensburg.	Ewing.	Hamilton Square.	Hamilton.	Mount Rose.	Hopewell.	Pennington.	Hopewell.	Windsor.	Washington.
Ewingville.	Ewing.	Hightstown.	East Windsor.	Lawrenceville.	Lawrence.	Princeton.	Princeton.	Robbinsville.	Washington.	Woodville.	Hopewell.
Edinburgh.	West Windsor.	Hopewell.	Hopewell.	Lawrence Stat'n.	Hamilton.	Princeton Junct.	West Windsor.	Titusville.	Hopewell.	Yardville.	Hamilton.

MAP
of the
UNITED STATES
and
TERRITORIES.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHAWAN
SWAN RIVER
RAINY LAKE
MANITOBA
MOOSE
ABBITIBBE
CANADA
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
ONTARIO
L. SUPERIOR
L. MICHIGAN
L. HURON
L. ERIE
L. ONTARIO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
IOWA
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
MISSISSIPPI
LOUISIANA
ARKANSAS
TEXAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTHERN PACIFIC
CENTRAL PACIFIC
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD ROUTE
Blackfeet Indians
The Great Plains
Scale 1:30 000 000

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MAP
OF
THE STATE OF
NEW JERSEY
PREPARED ESPECIALLY
FOR
Evert's Illustrated Historical Atlas
BY
H.H. LLOYD & CO., 21 John St., N.Y.
Scale: 8 miles to the inch.
LOWER BAY
DELAWARE BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TRENTON
CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY
NEWARK
JERSEY CITY
PATERSON
CAMDEN
BRIDGETON
MOUNT HOLLY
FREEHOLD
MORRISTOWN
SOMERVILLE
PHILLIPSBURG
MILLVILLE
VINELAND
PERTH AMBOY
SOUTH AMBOY
BORDENTOWN
CAPE MAY CITY
N.
W.
E.
S.

HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

PREFACE.

The aim of the compiler of the historical portion of the "Combination Atlas of Mercer County" is to present to the patrons thereof a brief but authentic epitome of the most important and interesting historic events that have transpired therein since the earliest settlement of the territory now embraced within its limits. In order to further this aim we have consulted every publication relating to the local history of the County, have examined much valuable data not heretofore published, together with a number of private memoranda and public documents. We appreciate the extreme difficulty of endeavoring to offer to the very intelligent portion of the community constituting the patronage of this work a history of the territory already familiarized to them by our historical predecessors; but we shall spare no labor in preparing a work worthy their acceptance, though it were impossible to compile the same minus those errors that invariably creep into an issue of this kind, let the care be ever so great and the labor the most assiduous. Perhaps there is no portion of the country, similar in area, that can claim a more glorious history than that comprehended within the boundaries of Mercer County. During the sanguinary struggle for independence it was the theatre of at least three of the battles which tended much towards the emancipation and eternal freedom of the infant States. Indeed, the very name of the County is associated with one of the greatest heroes of the nation's primitive struggle. And although the battles of Trenton and Princeton have been recorded by several historians, and have been handed down to posterity as a part of her infant destiny, yet, we contend that the dissemination of this historic epoch, and all pertaining thereto, with the subsequent development of the County, is a work worthy the pen of a Froude or Macaulay; hence it is with diffidence that we offer our work to the perusal of, we trust, an indulgent community.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

Touching the primitive inhabitants of this section, there exists no doubt but that the aborigine was for centuries the lord of the soil we now occupy. The origin of the Indian, or native American, has become a theme of a vast deal of controversy. The majority of writers and thinkers upon this subject, however, agree that the Indian descended from the Hebrew, and were in all probability a part of the "lost tribes of Israel." It is not our intention to enter into any vague speculation as to their origin; suffice it, therefore, to produce a few extracts from various authors, which we submit to our readers, leaving them to deduct their own inferences. First we quote from "Pownall on the Colonies," 1756, p. 157: "The American inhabitants, Indians, as we call them,—derived from the word Ango or Tngo, signifying *a man*,—are the same race of people from one end of the continent to the other, and are the same race or family as the Tartars,—precisely the same color—the same form of skull—the same species of hair, *not to mention their language and their names*."

Penn, in his "Letter to the Free Traders," 1683, in speaking of the Indians, says, "Their language is lofty, yet narrow,—but, like the Hebrew in signification, full. Like short-hand in writing one word serveth for three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. . . . Their words have a peculiar sweetness and greatness; for instance, Octocockon, Rancas, Oricton, Shak, Marian, Poquesian, are all names of places, and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *anna* is mother; *issimus*, a brother; *neteap*, a friend; *usqueoret*, very good; *pane*, bread; *metsa*, eat; *matta*, no; *hatta*, to have; *payo*, to come; Tamane, Secane, Menanse, Secatareus, are the names of persons."

The similitude of the Indian language to that of the Hebrew leads to the supposition that they descended from that race. It is advanced as a probability that certain of the Jews who went out in the ships of Solomon and Hiram, which were broken at Ezionber, may have been left on the western coast of America, where they might possibly have been engaged in mining the gold with which the ships were laden. It is supposed that the coast of Africa, from its proverbial richness, was the proper destination of these ships, and it is observed that gold *grains* and dust of those shores are spoken of, but never the *wedge* of gold, a term peculiarly applicable to that of Ophir alone, and denoting the immensity of its wealth. From this hypothesis it is inferred that these ships came from the northeast coast of Asia to the western part of California, the interspersion of numerous islands between those parts facilitating the communication. This supposition is substantiated in a valuable work entitled "Georgi Horni, de Originibus Americanis, anno 1669." Speaking of this coast, the author says, "Primæ conjecturæ fuerunt hanc esse ipsissimam Ophiram."* Numerous other authorities could be quoted to show that there is a predominant trait of Jewish character in the aborigines of America; but we believe we have adduced sufficient data to answer our present purpose.

On the arrival of the white man, the natural antipathies of the Indian became aroused, and though numerous depredations were committed, yet the pacific policy pursued by the pioneers of this portion of the State of New Jersey was such that very little trouble was experienced. The first white possessors of this soil procured their lands by honorable means, and hence the Indian orator, when addressing the New Jersey Legislature, could truly say, "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle, not an acre of our land have you taken without honorable restitution." In 1832, when the last remnant of the New Jersey Indians applied to the Legislature for remuneration on account of their rights of hunting and fishing on uninclosed lands, although no legal claim could be substantiated, yet the Legislature, in kindness, and through compassion for the wanderers, directed the Treasurer to pay their agent two thousand dollars upon filing in the office of the Secretary a full relinquishment of all the rights of his tribe. Thus was extinguished every legal and equitable claim of the Indians to the soil of New Jersey,—a fact which ought to be, and doubtless is, highly gratifying to every honest citizen of the State.

The events around which cluster a brilliant epoch of our national glory were those that transpired during the Revolution; and no locality can rightfully assume a prouder record during that period than can the present territory of Mercer County. After a careful examination of all the various historical authorities touching this period, and the scenes enacted at Assunpink Bridge, at Trenton proper, and at Princeton, we give preference to the account of them contained in the very excellent "Historical Manual," by the late Mr. C. C. Haven, the post-octogenarian historian and citizen of Trenton. We quote entire from that work, with various condensations, nothing doubting but that the more general the dissemination of an authentic historic narration of those grand events the better will be the preservation of them to posterity.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON AND CAPTURE OF THE HESSIANS.

"The surprise and capture of the Hessians, or Washington's *coup de main*, as the French strategic phrase is, has long been called *the battle* of Trenton. Of late, however, new revelations of contemporaneous events, now admitted by authentic historians and historical societies, show that it was not the only engagement in the Revolutionary struggle here deserving the name of a battle. If conflict and loss of lives and success in repulsing an enemy constitute a battle, the fighting on the 2d of January, 1777, just a week after the Hessians were taken, continuing from Shabbakonk, on the heights of the town, near Trenton, through Greene and Warren Streets, and finally at the Assunpink Bridge, and opposite the fords of that little stream, this was in every respect a more important battle than the gallant but short-lived success of our army on the 26th of December, 1776. . . .

"Washington, whilst lying in perilous ambush, covered in retreat by the impassable Delaware, still relied on the chance of making good use of that river before General Howe could. He was in New York or New Brunswick, waiting for it to be bridged over with ice. History has censured that officer for his love of ease, procrastination, and voluptuous pleasure. Not thus could our noble hero devote his anguished hours. His writings to Congress, to his brother, and to the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, and confidentially to General Cadwallader, then at Bristol with the new recruits raised in Pennsylvania, prefiguring what he was about to attempt with his shattered forces, seemed as if nothing could dismay him.

"A combined attack on Colonel Rahl, when he would be probably off his guard on Christmas-night, promised some chance of success. But,

'Between the acting of a dreadful deed
And the first motion,'

a terrible risk had to be run to make the blow succeed without failure. It was, from necessity, to be a blow in the dark, rendered unsuspected by the supposed impassable state of the Delaware and the opposing elements, and so utterly derided by the boasting Hessian colonel, although he was warned of his danger by General Grant, at Princeton, that he took a faint raid upon one of his pickets as all the attack to be provided against that night, and accordingly dismissed his troops to carouse in their quarters, whilst he joined the tories in 'cards, wine, and dice,' and passed that stormy Christmas-night, until morning found him too excited to 'make any regular stand,' as Washington's report says, against our brave but fatigued and half-starved soldiers.

"The critical stage of the river, which had been frozen over above the ferry, but was then running rapidly with masses of ice so sharp and jagged that boats could only be navigated across the stream with the utmost care and labor by the marine soldiers from New England, and the '*alongshoremen*,' riggers, ship-masters, etc., from Philadelphia (eighty-two of them under Moulder, with his famous battery), occasioned a delay of eight or nine hours. . . .

"It was Washington's well-devised and comprehensive plan to make such a combined attack on the enemy's forces stationed all along the left bank of the Delaware, from Trenton to Burlington, and as well as to Mount Holly, that they should all be captured. His own little army did not exceed three thousand men. Of these, he kept under his own command about twenty-four hundred, and sent the residue, under the orders of General Ewing, to attempt the passage of the river in boats directly opposite Trenton. Owing, however, to the impassable state of the river and the rough weather, no part of these arrangements could be executed, and Washington alone had the difficult task and glorious opportunity to accomplish his part of the stratagem at Trenton by his intrepid night-march. Ewing's division was prevented crossing opposite Trenton.

"On Christmas-day he began his march from Newtown towards the river, and ordered the other divisions to second his movements, and, if possible, to entrap the whole force of the enemy in the snare laid for them. . . .

"The scene of this memorable adventure, commencing at McKonkey's Ferry, or, as it is now called, Washington's Crossing, about eight and a half miles from the City Hall in Trenton, and on the new road running near the Lunatic Asylum, can be favorably viewed on both sides of the Delaware. It was about six o'clock on the evening of the 25th of December, 1776, more than an hour after it was dark, in the midst of a chilly eastern storm of snow and sleet, that the boats were got ready on the west side of the river and the embarkation of our then already-fatigued and suffering troops, with baggage, cannon, horses, etc., was begun. It was a confused and boisterous time. In the darkness neither silence nor order could be preserved as the commander would have wished, for there was imminent danger of his plans being watched and discovered by the tory spies hovering about. Indeed, they were discovered before he could reach the town, and communicated to Colonel Rahl after midnight. But that jolly commander was then, it is said, too much engaged in card-playing in a whisky-punch-party at the house of a tory friend to attend to them.

"On the general asking who would take the lead, he was answered that Captain Blount was a coaster, and acquainted with the Delaware navigation. Then Washington said, 'Captain Blount, please take the helm.' He it was, then, in connection with the brave Marblehead marine soldiers under Colonel Glover, who probably managed this perilous Argonautic enterprise. It was done, but not until more than nine hours of necessary toil and struggle with the contending elements had been spent, and still another hour passed before the army got under marching orders. Then Washington, with Generals Greene and Lord Sterling, Sullivan, Mercer, and other field-officers under his orders, marched forward on their eventful expedition, buffeting the northeast storm; first up to the Bear Tavern for a mile or more, and then down to Birmingham, about four miles farther. Here the army was put under strict injunctions, as when starting, not to speak a word aloud, and to move as noiselessly and orderly as possible, obeying the word of command strictly, and to remember the pass-word (which Dr. Rush asserted he saw Washington write before he left Newtown), 'Victory or death.'

"Here, also, the army was reorganized into two divisions. The one under Washington in the van, accompanied by Generals Greene, Sterling, Mercer, Stevens, and others, was to take the Pennington Road leading into the north end of Trenton, and the other division, under Sullivan, Stark, and others, was to enter the town by the old river road on the west side, passing by General Dickinson's mansion, and drive in the Hessians stationed there. By this double movement it was intended to entrap Rahl's whole force. The failure of Ewing's detachment, however, to cross the river opposite Trenton, and of the auxiliary arrangement at Bristol, under General Cadwallader, prevented the anticipated capture of Count Dunop's troops at Burlington and Mount Holly. . . .

"This *coup de main* of Washington's upon the Hessians was successful. The affair might have culminated differently had the same vigilance been observed by Rahl as characterized the movement of the American general throughout the entire period of the Revolution. But, instead of keeping on the alert, the Hessian commander was indulging his epicurean tastes, and enjoying the hospitalities of a tory friend, while Washington was perfecting his stratagem.

"The old aphorism, 'Forewarned, forearmed,' lost its application in this instance; for all historians who have written upon this subject agree that Rahl was twice warned of the approach of the American troops. Indeed, it is an historical fact that one of these warnings was found upon the general's person unopened when he lay dying from wounds received in the engagement. No wonder he exclaimed, in the agony of despair, and when in the shadow of death, 'If I had read this at Mr. Hunt's I should not now be here.'

"The successful termination of Washington's enterprise had the most beneficial effect upon the whole of the American army. The dispatch used in the execution of his plans, the short time (variously recorded from seventeen to twenty hours) used in the march and engagement, the intrepid bravery of the small army, are without parallel in the annals of history; and the conception and execution of them made Washington pre-eminently the savior of his country. It was not alone the mere winning of a battle, the vanquishment of a foe, but it was the foundation of eternal liberty, the grand turning-point in a nation's infant destiny."

THE SECOND BATTLE AT TRENTON.

THE REPULSE OF CORNWALLIS AND DEFEAT AT THE BRIDGE OF THE ASSUNPINK.

After an ingenious preface to this battle, in which the late Mr. Haven differs slightly with the historian Bancroft, he proceeds to touch upon the events that transpired, as he avers, in four days. Bancroft allows but three. The facilities afforded Mr. Haven in his local investigations, and his well known and assiduous research, endow his account with an unquestionable authenticity; hence we adduce his version, interspersed here and there with editorial notes, and abbreviated to suit our present purpose.

"On the 1st day of January, 1777, which I term the second critical day following that of the capture of the Hessians, on the 26th of December, 1776, Washington was engaged early in concentrating and organizing his whole forces at Trenton, except a portion of those under Cadwallader that were united to them on the next morning. He had sent out a scout to reconnoitre the enemy's position and find out their force and probable intention. He found the thunderbolt charged with portentous destruction, ready to be launched upon him on the morrow, but a new roundabout road favored his escape should he be defeated on the Assunpink.

"Dividing the town of Trenton from what is called South Trenton runs the little river, having its source in the northeast, towards Lawrenceville, and running southerly until in Trenton its course is westerly, making a bend near where the railroad depot now is, and forming a pond above the dam at Greene Street, and thence below the Assunpink Bridge, as it is represented in 1789, when Washington, passing through the triumphal arch, was welcomed with songs and flowers, twelve years after his gallant defense of it, and thence it debouches into the Delaware River, which runs nearly south until it turns at Bordentown westward towards Philadelphia. From Trenton, over that bridge, at the foot of Greene Street, there is a road to Bordentown, which is about seven miles distant, and there is another outlet called White Horse Road, which connects with the Quaker Road, by which our army found their way to Princeton on the morning of the 3d of January, as will be seen in the sequel. There were two fording-places to be guarded, to protect the army from being outflanked by the British,—one just below the dam and bridge, at the foot of Warren Street, where no bridge was then, and the other near Millham, on the road from Princeton. This was guarded by St. Clair, and fortunately was not passed by the enemy.

"It was Washington's intention, evidently, to check the advance of Cornwallis, to thin his ranks, and, by harassing him during his march, to weaken his confidence, and to decoy him adroitly in pursuit of a retreating but daring adversary; to occupy as much time as possible, so that the day might be consumed before he could reach our fortified positions on the Assunpink.

"To harass and retard the march of Cornwallis on the road from Princeton, he sent up a detachment in the night of the 1st of January, under General Fermoy, with a battery of six guns, under charge of the brave Captain Forrest, Colonel Hand's riflemen, Colonel Scott's Virginia regiment, and the German battalion under Hansinger, to Five-mile Run, on the Princeton Road, where they were posted, with pickets extending to Eight-mile Run, now Lawrenceville. These precautionary measures demonstrated the care and prudence exercised by the American general. . . . The first shot was fired upon the enemy on the morning of the 2d of January, 1777, between the two outposts, killed a Hessian yager, pursuing a Mr. Hunt towards Lawrenceville, within the American pickets. Apprised by this of the enemy's approach, our troops at Five-mile Run were called to arms, and retired slowly, until orders were received from the commander to dispute every inch of ground without too great risk of their guns. Colonel Hand, with his riflemen, and Major Miller, with his guards, and Forrest, with his six pieces of artillery, at once faced about and made a stand that checked the enemy's advance. This they continued to do, with much loss to the British as they advanced, until they reached Shabbakonk, a little rivulet about two miles from Trenton, where there was a thick wood extending on one side of the road nearly a mile in length. Here Hand posted his riflemen, and, with Miller's guards on the left, waited under cover of the trees until the British came within point-blank shot, and then, opening a heavy fire, drove them back with great loss and confusion. As they retreated, their flank and advance guards were pursued by our riflemen. The boldness of this manœuvre completely checked the whole British forces, and, by threatening them with a general attack, caused Cornwallis to form them in order for battle; and, bringing up his artillery, he scoured the woods for half an hour to dislodge our riflemen. Before the whole of this could be got through with full two hours were lost to him, and thus gave our fatigued men time to refresh themselves and prepare for another such skirmish, or, more properly, repulse. The British finally got by the woods, and, leaving the Shabbakonk in the rear, wheeled to the high ground on the right.

"On the north side of Trenton, about a mile from where the town then was, there is a ravine leading to the Assunpink. On the northwest side of the hollow the advance of the Americans was posted in strong force, having Forrest's battery and Moulder's two guns, with about six hundred men to defend their position. Here they made their last stand. Here Washington and Greene were on the ground about three o'clock, and, after thanking the troops, especially the artillery and riflemen, for their bravery, and encouraging them still to make as bold a resistance as they could on that ground, Washington retired to marshal the forces for the defenses on the Assunpink,—there undoubtedly expecting the decisive conflict on which would depend the fortunes of his country, his own reputation as a general, with the probable sacrifice of his life, and the total destruction or capture of his devoted band.

"The last skirmish with the British in the outskirts of the town was now waxing warm. One of the officers engaged in it states that Cornwallis brought up a battery to attack our guns; and, when the action had continued some twenty minutes, the British were formed in column and advancing in strong force. The fire of musketry was soon mingled with artillery; but the enemy's forces being three times as numerous as ours, he continued to advance until he forced our troops to retire towards the bridge across the Assunpink. The body of their army came down Greene Street, and is reported to have been much annoyed by musket-shots from behind houses and barns, as well as by our cannon, on their approach to the creek, the street being then much narrower than it now is."

Mr. Haven then proceeds to give a description of this "critical day," quoting from various authorities, most of them eye-witnesses of the conflict, all of which agree upon the fact that a battle, attended with severe results to the British army, was fought at the Assunpink bridge. For our part, we see no particular reason to emphasize this engagement; for, although it has been but briefly mentioned by contemporary and subsequent historians, yet they all agree upon the main fact at issue,—*i.e.* that there *was* a battle fought, or at least a repulse given to the British, upon their endeavor to cross the bridge.

THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.†

"This hazardous, difficult, and forced undertaking, the connecting link between the wonderful escape of our army at the Assunpink, in Trenton, and the decisive but most costly victory at Princeton, has now to be briefly narrated.

"Washington, in his general but not full report to Congress, dated at Pluckemin, on the 5th of February, 1777, alludes to this most critical situation and chivalrous determination, a few extracts from which I will here refer to: 'Our situation was most critical and our force small. . . . After leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton and other passes on the same stream (Assunpink) above, I marched by a roundabout road to Princeton. . . . One thing I was certain of, it would avoid the appearance of a retreat (which was of consequence, or to run the hazard of the whole army being cut off), whilst we might, by a fortunate stroke, withdraw General Howe from Trenton and give some reputation to our arms. Happily, we succeeded.'

"After a wearisome and fatiguing march our brave army reached the outskirts of Princeton just as the sun was rising. Near the old Quaker church, Washington, with the main body of the old and newly-raised troops, marched on the old road towards the eastern side of Princeton, and ordered General Mercer, with less than four hundred men under his charge, to move down quickly towards the road leading from the town to the Stony Brook, and to destroy the bridge there, in order to prevent its being crossed by the enemy. As this small body emerged from behind a wood it was discovered by Colonel Mawhood, a brave and vigilant British officer, who was on his way, with the Seventeenth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, to join Lord Cornwallis at Trenton. He had passed across the bridge over Stony Brook, but, seeing Mercer's troops and supposing them fugitives, wheeled about, and being joined by the company of horse and the remainder of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, who were in the rear, he made a hasty march towards a high ground and fence, near the house of William Clarke, in order to gain an advantage over the Americans. But Mercer succeeded in reaching that position first, and a sharp action commenced on that ground. General Mercer and his officers had led their men over the fence into the field, and commenced firing a volley, which was soon answered by

* Liber i. cap. ii. p. 11. See work in State Library.

† As in the description of the battles of Trenton and the Assunpink, we quote mainly from Mr. Haven.

Mawhood's troops, and although two of the guns of the Americans were ready to be used, under charge of Captain Neal, a bayonet charge was made fiercely upon our rank and file, and as many of our men had only fowling-pieces, without bayonets, they were driven back in confusion, several of our brave officers killed and wounded, and the cannon captured by the enemy. General Mercer's horse being shot, and he with some of his officers being unable to rally the exposed soldiers to stand up to a bayonet charge, he was soon knocked down, and having received six or seven bayonet thrusts, was bruised in several places with the butt ends of British muskets, insulted, and left for dead. After the battle was over, however, he was taken off the field to Mr. Thomas Clarke's house, and lived for several, it is generally conceded seven, days, attended by Dr. Rush, it is supposed, after the Americans had gone to Morristown. He was an officer of Scotch descent, brave, skillful, highly esteemed, high in rank, and in the confidence of Washington, the army, and country generally. Others of our bravest men and officers fell in this first encounter and during the short fight that followed it. Washington, in his report, mentions Colonels Hazlit and Potter, Captains Neal and Flemming, and there were four or five others.

"Washington went to the relief of the discomfited army, and after some hard fighting Mawhood and his troops were compelled to retreat, with great loss of life and many prisoners captured by the American army. Washington reported the loss of the British, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, over five hundred. . . .

"At Princeton the guns of Moulder were again active. While the British fired too high over the heads of his men, he 'mowed them down in rows.' After the first fight had been successful in repulsing Mawhood's attack, part of the Fifty-fifth and Fortieth Regiments retreated towards the college, and some of them for awhile occupied Nassau Hill, where was a large picture of King George the Third. One of the shots from Moulder's guns plunged directly through it, and the frame now incloses a life-like picture of Washington, by the patriotic painter Peale, of Philadelphia. A mutation like this in the progress of human events, if it does not mark the special act of Providence, is most certainly a noticeable historic occurrence, and shows the utterly absurd habit that kings and men have of boasting of misused human prerogatives. It is but just, however, to say in behalf of the arrogant and ill-advised monarch, that after his humiliation he told our first minister at his court, John Adams, he welcomed him as the ambassador of the United States, and cordially taking his hand, he said, 'Sir, I was the last man in my kingdom to acknowledge your independence, and be assured I will be the last to call it into question.' This bears an impress of magnanimity, and years have tended to efface much of the antipathy the events of the Revolution naturally engendered."

We have given the above condensation of Mr. Haven's account of the heroic period of the history of what is now Mercer County, omitting certain unnecessary laudatory ebullitions touching minor occurrences; but in closing we offer our mite of praise to the memory of the brave ones who gave their blood as the baptism of American independence. Likewise do we extend with awe and reverence the meed of praise to the ashes of the "Savior of his Country," the genius of American liberty.

The close of the Revolutionary war really completes the Colonial history of the County, therefore we proceed with events that transpired

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY TO THE PRESENT.

Mercer County was formed from the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, and Middlesex February 22. 1838. The first section of the act reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all those parts of the Counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, and Middlesex contained within the following boundaries, viz.: beginning on the river Delaware at the mouth of Crosswick's Creek, and at the extreme western point of the division line between the townships of Nottingham and Chesterfield, in the County of Burlington, and running thence up said creek, along the middle of the same, and as the same runs its several courses, to the boundary line of Monmouth County; thence northwestwardly along said line until it strikes the boundary line of the township of East Windsor, in the County of Middlesex, which divides said township from the County of Monmouth; thence running along said line between East Windsor Township and Monmouth County till it strikes Rocky Brook; thence down the middle of said brook to a new road leading to Milford; thence along said road eastwardly to the westerly line of Louis Rigg's land; thence along said line northwardly to the middle of Millstone River; thence down the said river, along the middle thereof, the several courses of the same, to the line dividing the Counties of Somerset and Middlesex; thence southwestwardly along said dividing line to the line of the County of Hunterdon; thence along the line dividing the Counties of Somerset and Hunterdon to a point therein where the same crosses the road called the Pennington Road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington; thence continuing along the middle of the said road, the various courses thereof, to the Delaware River at Titusville; thence down said river, the several courses, and including the islands belonging to this State, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called the County of Mercer; and said lines shall hereafter be the division line between the Counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, Middlesex, and Somerset, and the State of Pennsylvania and the County of Mercer respectively."*

The County received its name from General Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton. It is about twenty miles long, with an average width of twelve miles; bounded northwest by Hunterdon County, northeast by Somerset and Middlesex Counties, southeast by Monmouth and Burlington Counties, and southwest by the Delaware River, which divides it from Pennsylvania. It is watered by Stony Brook, a branch of the Raritan, the Assunpink Creek, with its branches, and other smaller streams emptying into the Delaware. The country south of Trenton and Princeton is level, of an alluvial formation; soil light but productive, requiring some artificial fertilization. Above these places the surface is undulating, more hilly as it approaches the north, mountainous on and near the northern line. This portion is composed of a variety of soil, well adapted to both winter and summer grain. Within the limits of the County are located the State Capitol, the State Lunatic Asylum, the State Normal School, the State Prison, and Princeton College,† one of the oldest and best literary and educational institutions in the country. The County is divided into eight townships, a separate history of each of which will be given farther on in this work. The population of the County, as shown by the several decennial censuses from 1840 to 1870 inclusive, was: in 1840, 21,502; in 1850, 27,992; in 1860, 37,419; in 1870, 46,386. It is now (1875) fairly estimated at something over 53,000.

The prosperity of the County from the close of the Revolution to the present has been rapid, and characterized by a gratifying increase in all that pertains to the moral, material, social, and financial welfare of a thriving community. We proceed to enumerate the most important events in the history of the County within the period above designated, commencing with a full and authentic history of the churches.

THE CHURCHES OF MERCER COUNTY.

Religious liberty, the absolute separation of Church and State, has become realized in America far beyond the conception, and still more the execution, of a similar separation in any European Protestant country. This separation, and the political equality of all creeds, constitute one of the cardinal and salient traits of the American community. Not in indifference to religious convictions originated this religious liberty, but in the finally well-understood and well-applied principle of the freedom and equality of moral as well as of political rights.

Religious freedom and independence were almost paramount to all other aims and objects which were had in view by the primitive emigrants to America,—Puritans, Huguenots, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Quakers, came here with the purpose of establishing and enjoying the freedom of religious convictions. Thus this principle from the start was one of the cardinal germs and chief corner-stones of American civility. Intolerance and persecution stained, however, even here the first pages of Puritanic establishment. It was the momentary victory of the dark spirit of the past, overpowering temporarily the bright coruscations of truth. But bigoted ferocity finally yielded before the light of reason,—before the vital and all-absorbing force of principles.

With the freedom of conscience the pulpit constituted in the American social birth and growth one of the most active and powerful moral and social elements and agencies. This appertains to the widest possible generalization. Every community enjoys this glorious freedom; and with a proper care against the encroachments of its enemies, it will continue to be the most popular, as well as the most useful, of our social institutions.

THE FRIENDS.

The pioneers of religion in the territory now comprehended within the limits of Mercer County were the Friends, who settled on both sides of the Delaware as early as 1676. This religious body had left England on account of the bigoted persecution there perpetrated against them for their religion. Strife of all kinds being contrary to the pacific tenets of their faith, they were constrained to leave their homes and seek an asylum on the peaceful shores of the Delaware, and in different parts of Pennsylvania, notably Philadelphia.

The first meeting-house erected within the present boundaries of Mercer County was that built in Trenton, in 1739. This date was formerly visible on the building, but was obliterated during the repairs made on it in 1838. The building is located on the corner of Hanover and Montgomery Streets, and it has been occupied for the same purpose since its erection to the present, a period of one hundred and thirty-six years.

At the time of the separation, in 1828, one part of the society left this house, and for several years held their meetings in the building at the northeast corner of Greene and Academy Streets, in the church formerly belonging to the Methodists, until 1858, when they built their place of worship on Mercer Street, near Livingston. The Friends' Society is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition; they exist in all parts of the County.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this church, or rather a brief epitome of it, we glean from Dr. Hall's "History of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton."

In consequence of the close connection existing between the churches of Lawrence, Trenton First Church, and Pennington, it is almost impossible to find any records containing the early history of the Presbyterian Church in this town, as it is difficult to distinguish what churches are meant by Hopewell in connection with Maidenhead. In the records of the Presbytery and Synod of Philadelphia, the name of Joseph Yard is mentioned as being present at most of the meetings as an elder, from 1707 to 1717; Mr. Daniel Howell was also present as an elder in 1717. Both of these gentlemen were among the first settlers of this part of Hopewell, and both were elders in what was then Hopewell and afterwards Trenton (now Ewing) First Church. This church was known as the Old Hopewell Church, and was connected with the church at Maidenhead many years before the church at Pennington was formed. The brick Presbyterian church at Pennington, removed some time since to give place to another structure, was erected in 1766. This fact was ascertained from the Widow Kirkpatrick, who, during the latter part of her life, resided in Trenton. She said that the roof was put on the church the day she was born.

In 1709 the people of Hopewell and Maidenhead applied to the Presbytery of Philadelphia for supplies, and Mr. Joseph Smith was directed to preach to the people on his way to and from New England. In 1711, Mr. William Yard (brother of Joseph) applied to the Presbytery to assist them in getting a minister for these congregations.

In September, 1715, Philip Ringo presented to the Presbytery a call from the people of Hopewell and Maidenhead for the labors of Mr. Robert Orr, and he having accepted the call, was ordained at Maidenhead on the 20th of October, 1715. Rev. Moses Dickinson, a graduate of Yale College, and a brother of the first president of the College of New Jersey, succeeded Mr. Orr, in 1717. In 1729, Mr. Dickinson was followed by Rev. Joseph Morgan. He was pastor of the church at Freehold from 1710 until he was called to take charge of the united congregations of Hopewell and Maidenhead. From 1719 to 1736 no satisfactory records of the church exist. In the year 1736, it is shown that they applied to the Presbytery at Philadelphia to have Mr. David Cowell, a licentiate of that Presbytery, ordained, which ordination took place November 2, 1736. The Rev. Mr. Cowell preached in the town and country church until 1760, when, from ill health, he resigned his pastoral charge. Mr. Cowell was not married. On the 1st of December, 1760, he was called hence, at the age of fifty-seven, having faithfully served the town and country church for nearly a quarter of a century. His remains lie entombed in the church-yard in Trenton, where the Rev. John Hall, D.D., author of the historical work above referred to, now has pastoral charge.

In 1760 the Rev. William Kirkpatrick, who had been licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, August 15, 1758, and ordained July 4, 1759, was appointed to preach for these congregations, and in April, 1761, they gave him a call to settle among them; but it does not appear that he either accepted or declined it at that time, though in the spring of 1762 he accepted the call, and in June, 1766. he accepted a call from Amwell, and was installed pastor in August following; he died in 1769.

These congregations have since been served by the following pastors:

In 1769, Rev. Elihu Spencer, who continued in charge until 1785, when he died, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Guild, who had assisted in serving the joint congregations from 1741. In 1785, Rev. James Francis Armstrong supplied the three churches, as Mr. Spencer had done before him. In 1787, Mr. Armstrong accepted a call from Trenton and Maidenhead. In 1790, the congregation of Lawrence asked for his labors a part of the time, and from this time to 1806 they were equally divided between Lawrence and Trenton. In 1816, Rev. Samuel B. How, who had previously received a call from Trenton, was installed their pastor, and served them until 1821. Rev. William J. Armstrong, D.D., was installed pastor of the church in Trenton in 1821, but only remained about a year; in 1826, Rev. John Smith was installed pastor, and in 1828, at his own request, the pastoral relation was dissolved. In 1829, Rev. James W. Alexander was installed pastor of the city congregation; but he resigned, owing to ill health, on the 1st of October, 1832. In 1834, Rev. John W. Yeomans was installed pastor. During his ministration the new church edifice was erected, on the same site where had formerly stood the ancient sacred edifice erected in 1726. The reference on the stone to the date, 1712, doubtless relates to the old Hopewell (now Ewing) Church, as historians agree in the fact that no Presbyterian church was erected at Trenton prior to 1726. The new edifice was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Yeomans on Sunday, the 19th of January, 1840; his text upon the occasion was the fourth verse of the Sixty-fifth Psalm: "Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple." He was dismissed by his own request, April 27, 1841, having been appointed to the presidency of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. He afterwards accepted a call at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death.

On the 11th of August, Rev. John Hall, D.D., the present incumbent, was ordained and installed.

In 1870 the church was considerably improved, newly painted and new pews put in, and an elegant new organ built, at a cost of four thousand dollars. The church has a seating capacity for about eight hundred persons. The present number of communicant members is 300. Scholars in Sabbath-school, 250; superintendent of the same, William Elmer, M.D. Value of church property, $150, 000.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery on the 15th of November, 1842, Rev. Messrs. Eli F. Cooley, Bayard Hall, and John Hall, D.D., serving on this committee. Various efforts had been previously made to maintain public worship in the vicinity of the present location of the church edifice, which is in the Fourth Ward, in the neighborhood of the Delaware Bridge.

As far back as 1823, the Trenton and Lamberton Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. William Boswell, became divided, owing to certain innovations introduced into the old-time doctrines, and a part of the flock followed their pastor; the result was the building of a small church where the Second Presbyterian edifice now stands. After the death of Mr. Boswell, the flock became scattered, and finally, after many difficulties, were disbanded, and the church became vacant, until some of the lay brethren of the First Presbyterian Church, in view of the great destitution among the rapidly increasing population in the vicinity of the church edifice, occupied it for the purpose of gathering in the children of the neighborhood and instructing them in the Sabbath-school, and occasionally having preaching there, until, at length, at a meeting of the Presbytery at Kingston, August 2, 1842, a committee, to whom the business had been referred, "reported that a place for public worship had been purchased and handsomely fitted up and opened for public service."

At this meeting "the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., was appointed to preach there the second Sabbath in August, and the Rev. B. H. Rice, D.D., the third Sabbath in August; and the further supply of the pulpit till the next stated meeting of the Presbytery was referred to the Rev. John Hall and Rev. Dr. Miller."

The venerable and Rev. Charles Webster was employed as a stated supply for a limited time, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Dereuelle, in 1843, who was regularly called and settled as their pastor, and who continued to labor in word and doctrine for about five years. In 1848 the Rev. A. D. White, who had preached in the church formerly, during its incipiency, was called, and he accepted the same on the 9th of October of that year.

In 1851 steps were taken to remodel and enlarge the old church building; and owing to the general interest manifested, they were successful, and the sacred edifice was renovated at an expenditure of six thousand dollars, which was all paid. In 1857 a Sunday-school building was added, at an additional cost of four thousand dollars.

Soon after the enlargement of the church edifice, in 1851, the name of the First Presbyterian Church of South Trenton was changed by legislative enactment to the "Second Presbyterian Church, Trenton," when South Trenton was no longer a separate borough, but was included within the corporate limits of the city. The Rev. Ansley D. White continued the pastor until 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. George S. Bishop, a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He continued pastor of the congregation only about twelve months, when he took charge of Calvary Church, Newburg, N. Y. The pastorate of the Rev. James B. Kennedy, the present pastor, began here on the 11th of October, 1866. During the nine years of Mr. Kennedy's ministration, the church has continued to flourish, and many have been added thereto. The present membership is 250; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 225; value of church property, $30,000.

The Third Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1848, and in the following year they erected the edifice they now occupy, on Warren Street, which was built by Mr. John Grant, of stone taken from the Ewing Quarries. The first pastor was the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. He commenced his ministrations here in 1848, before the church was completed. At that time they held their meetings in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Greene and Hanover Streets. In June, 1853, Mr. Cuyler resigned his charge, and the Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Jr., being chosen, accepted the call, but did not enter immediately upon his duties, and the church for several months received supplies of ministers from other places. During the summer season, the First Church being vacated for repairs, the Rev. John Hall, D.D., accepted an invitation to occupy the pulpit of the Third Church, and for his congregation to worship there while their church was being repaired. Rev. Henry B. Chapin succeeded Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1859, and continued pastor of the church until 1866. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. S. M. Studdiford, who was duly installed on the 25th of April, 1866. The present communicant membership of the church is 300; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 450; value of church property, $60,000.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church was organized on the 4th day of November, 1858, agreeably to a petition of one hundred and two persons, including the clergy and laity of the other three churches of this denomination in Trenton. The first sermon in the new church building was preached on the afternoon of Sunday, November 7, 1858, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first regular pastor was the Rev. E. D. Yeomans, who accepted a call December 19, 1858. The Rev. W. M. Blackburn was chosen pastor of the church, and was installed as such in February, 1864. He continued their pastor until 1868, when he accepted a professorship in the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest. The present pastor, Rev. R. H. Richardson, D.D., was installed December 3, 1868. The congregation now worship in the very substantial church edifice erected at the intersection of State, Clinton, and Ewing Streets, which was built immediately after the organization of the church. The present membership is 235; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 350; value of church property, $75.000.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church was organized February 23, 1874. The present number of members is about 60; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 350; value of church property, $6000. Present pastor, Rev. A. D. White.

There are, in addition to the above, two or three successful missions of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, numbering in all perhaps three hundred and sixty members.

There are churches of the Presbyterian denomination in Mercer County, other than those in the city, at the following places:

Lawrenceville.—This church is cotemporary with those of Hopewell and Trenton, and was formerly known as Maidenhead Church, until by some ultra-prosaic notion of the inhabitants of the township of the same name it was changed, agreeably to a petition to the Legislature in 1816. This church was organized between the years 1698 and 1736, possibly about 1712.‡ The first pastor of the joint churches was Rev. Robert Orr. The present incumbent is Rev. Abraham Gosman, D.D. The number of communicant members is 202; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 175; value of church property, $40,000.

Pennington.—The exact year of the organization of the Pennington Presbyterian Church, like those of Lawrenceville and Trenton, is not definitely known. That it was prior to 1719, however, is a fact well authenticated by history, particularly by John Hall, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, in his "History of the Presbyterian Church" of this vicinity. It is shown by the minutes of the Presbytery that "Enoch Armitage was an elder of the church at Pennington in 1719."

The first church was erected in 1766. The first pastor of the joint churches was Rev. Robert Orr, as above stated; the second was Rev. Moses Dickinson; third, Rev. Joseph Morgan. After the separation the following have served the church at Pennington: John Guild, Joseph Rue, Benjamin Ogden, George Habe, D.D., and the present incumbent, Rev. Daniel R. Foster. The present membership of the church is 327; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 410; value of church property, $35,500.

Princeton.—The First Presbyterian Church at Princeton was organized in the year 1762. The first pastor was Rev. Aaron Burr, for many years president of the College of New Jersey, and father of Aaron Burr, the famous statesman, and Vice-President of the United States in 1801. The present pastor is Rev. James M. McDonald, D.D. Number of communicant members in the church is 423; number of scholars in the Sabbath-school, 175; value of church property, $40,000.

Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church.—The original church at this place was finished during the Revolutionary war. Rev. George Faitout was ordained pastor of the United Churches of Allentown and Nottingham, July 4, 1779. In the year 1840 the connection with Allentown was dissolved, a separate church organized, and the Rev. George Ely called and ordained pastor, April 29, 1840. In 1842, as mentioned elsewhere, Nottingham Square became Hamilton Square, by the division of Nottingham Township. The present pastor of the church is Rev. I. V. W. Schenck. Number of members, 204; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 109; value of church property, $16,000.

Ewing.—The exact date of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing is not definitely known, but it is an established fact that it was cotemporary with those of Hopewell and Lawrenceville. It was at first designated as the "First Church of Trenton." The first pastor was installed in 1715, and the deed of the burying-ground was given in 1709. The Rev. Robert Orr ministered to this church, jointly with those of Hopewell and Lawrenceville. The present pastor is Rev. George L. Smith. The number of communicant members is 170; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 260; number of teachers, 40; value of church property, $35,000.

Dutch Neck.—The Presbyterian Church at Dutch Neck was organized November 10, 1816. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Dereuelle, who was ordained and installed September 11, 1827. The present incumbent is Rev. A. L. Armstrong, ordained and installed May 20, 1857. The number of members, August 1, 1875, is 200; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 180; value of church property, $10,000. Church in a generally flourishing and prosperous condition.

Hightstown.—The First Presbyterian Church of Hightstown was organized May 6, 1857. The first pastor was Rev. Rufus Taylor, D.D. The present incumbent is Rev. J. B. Davis. Number of members, 220; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 134; value of church property, $20,000.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church established in what now constitutes the County of Mercer was organized at the village of Hightstown, as early as the year 1745. It originally belonged to Cranberry, and at the time of its organization had but seventeen members. In 1785 the society built a church at Hightstown. We quote from Benedict's "History of the Baptists": "The first pastor was James Carman, who was remarkable for living by faith. He was born at Cape May in 1677, was baptized at Staten Island, near New York, by Elias Keach, in the fifteenth year of his age; after this he went first among the Quakers, then with the New-Light Presbyterians, whom he permitted to baptize one of his children. But in process of time he came back to his own principles, united with the church in Middletown, began to preach in the branch of it at Cranberry, and was ordained its pastor at the time it was constituted. Here he died at the age of seventy-nine. For many years after his death this church had only occasional supplies, and had nearly become extinct, when Mr. Peter Wilson came among them in 1782. In nine years from his settlement over two hundred persons were added to the church by baptism; upwards of eight hundred have been baptized by this successful pastor during the whole of his ministry here. The church is scattered over a wide extent of territory, and Mr. Wilson, in his more active days, not unfrequently rode fifteen and sometimes twenty miles, and preached four times on a Lord's Day." From this church originated the

First Baptist Church of Trenton, which was organized on the 9th day of November, 1805, with forty-eight members, and resulted from the labors of Rev. Mr. Wilson, who began preaching in what is now the Sixth Ward of Trenton, in 1787, and administered the ordinance of baptism in the Delaware River, for the first time, on the 4th of March, 1788. The first Baptist meeting-house was built where the present structure now stands, corner of Centre and Bridge Streets, and was dedicated on the 26th of November, 1808; sermon by Rev. William Stoughton, D.D., of Philadelphia.

The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. William Boswell, who was ordained in May, 1809. Mr. B. labored very faithfully and successfully until 1823, when, having embraced some views at variance with those generally held by Baptists, he withdrew from the church, with sixty of its members, and built the house now owned and occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church, on Main Street. The notification of their withdrawal, as sent to the church, bears date July 5, 1823. The new organization was known as "The Reformed General Baptist Church," and differed from the parent stem only in a few non-essential particulars. The Rev. Mr. Boswell continued the pastor of the new departure until his death, in 1833. After his death, the church remained closed until 1842, when it was temporarily used by Rev. Mr. Wilson, and

* Laws of New Jersey. 1838, p. 99, Section 1.

† A history of all of which institutions will be found under their proper heads.

‡ See Dr. Hall's History of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, p. 26.

finally, a few years subsequent, it was purchased by the Presbyterians, by whom it is now used as the Second Church.

The following is a list of the pastors of the First Baptist Church from 1826 to 1875, inclusive: Rev. George Patterson, 1826 to 1828; Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, 1830 to 1840; Luther F. Beecher was ordained pastor in 1841, and remained one year; Rev. John Young became pastor in February, 1843, and continued till the 15th of August of the same year, when he resigned, with one hundred and twenty-three others, and formed the Second Baptist Church, and built the house now occupied by the Central Baptist Church of Trenton; Rev. Levi C. Beck was pastor from 1844 to 1849; Rev. Henry K. Green, from 1850 to 1853; Rev. Duncan Dunbar, from 1853 to 1854; Rev. Lewis Smith, from 1854 to 1857; Rev. O. T. Walker, 1858 to 1863; Rev. D. Miller, 1863 to 1867; Rev. George W. Lasher, 1867 to 1872. The present incumbent, Rev. Elijah Lucas, settled with the church as pastor in November, 1873.

The corner-stone of the present beautiful edifice was laid with impressive ceremonies on the 28th of July, 1859. The sacred building was dedicated in August, 1860, on which occasion sermons were preached by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., of New York, Rev. Lewis Smith, of Hightstown, and Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Meriden, Connecticut.

The church has a seating capacity for 775 persons, with galleries capable of seating 260 more, with room for about 50 in orchestra gallery, making a total seating capacity of 1085.

The church was originally known as "The Trenton and Lamberton Baptist Church," but in 1861, by act of the Legislature, the name was changed to "The First Baptist Church of Trenton."

The present number of actual members of the church is 865; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 850; value of church property, $35,000.

The chapel in the Sixth Ward was erected in 1870–71, and dedicated March 19, 1871. The lot and chapel on Second Street are valued at two thousand dollars. The church at the present time sustains four distinct Sabbath-schools, with an aggregate of about eleven hundred scholars.

The Central is not the second Baptist Church of Trenton, but the fifth in the number of those called Baptist. In 1823, the heresy of a pastor of that church led to his removal, and with him a colony that took the name of the Second Baptist Church. They were not, however, recognized as such by the denomination, nor received into the sisterhood of Baptist churches. The house of worship in Union Street, now owned by the Presbyterians, built by them, proved to be their cradle and their coffin. Another pastor of the Trenton and Lamberton Church withdrew, with eighty-five members, in 1843. These organized as the Second Baptist Church, and were so received into the denominational family. Suspicions as to the orthodoxy of the minister being verified, led to other divisions, and for years the church was in a state of continuous dissension. Happily, this was obviated by the organization of the Central Baptist Church, which was effected by the New Jersey Baptists. The Rev. Mr. Wilcox, missionary of the State Convention, came to Trenton in 1853, and remained pastor of the church until 1858. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Wright, the choice of both pastor and people, who had already accepted the bishopric of the church, and commenced his duties early in the following May. He resigned in October, 1859. Rev. Mr. Darrow served a brief pastorate in the church, but resigned, having accepted a chaplaincy in the army. Rev. T. R. Howlet began his labors August 1, 1861. From the 1st of February until the 1st of December, 1863, the flock was without a shepherd. Rev. T. S. Griffith was installed in December, 1863, and by a faithful discharge of his duties he recruited the failing prosperity of the church,—the inevitable result of a vacancy,—and two hundred and fifty-three persons were added to the church during the first seven years of his pastorate.

The Central Church has a membership of 330; the number of scholars in Sabbath-school is 365; value of church property, including parsonage and mission chapel, $37,600. It is now (1875) without a minister, but negotiations are being made for the installation of a pastor at an early day.

The Baptist denomination have churches in Mercer County, besides those above enumerated, at the following places, viz.:

Hightstown.—This church was founded at Cranberry in the year 1745, and removed to Hightstown in 1787. First pastor, Rev. Joseph Carman; present incumbent, Rev. O. P. Eaches. Number of members, 415; number of scholars in home Sabbath-school, 200. There are also three mission-schools, enrolling about as many more scholars. Value of church property, $35,000.

Hopewell.—We find the following touching the First Baptist Church of Hopewell in Barber's "History of New Jersey": "The First Baptist Church of Hopewell, in the village of Columbia (now Hopewell), was organized in 1715, nine years after Mr. Stout and his associates removed into Hopewell; Mr. Stout's family furnishing eight of the fifteen members who constituted the church at that time. The first pastor settled over the church was Rev. Isaac Eaton, who was ordained in November, 1748. Mr. Eaton died in 1772; previous to his ordination the church had no permanent minister. The present (1842) pastor is Rev. John Boggs, who has had charge of the church thirty-five years."

There was another Baptist church in Hopewell Township, at Harbortown. It was designated as the Second Baptist Church of Hopewell, and was organized in 1803. The first pastor was Rev. James McLaughlin. These churches were organized into one church some years ago, but have since separated. The separation, we believe, culminated in the organization of Calvary Baptist Church of Hopewell, which was organized in 1871. The first pastor was Rev. E. C. Romine; the present incumbent is Rev. A. V. Dimock. The membership is 62; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 95; value of church property, $7000.

Princeton.—The Baptist church at Princeton was organized in 1812. The present pastor is Rev. L. C. Grenell. Membership, 70; value of church property, $7000.

Hamilton Square.—Church organized in 1812. First pastor, Rev. Peter Wilson; present incumbent, Rev. W. W. Case. Membership, 338; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 112; value of church property, $8000.

Chambersburg.—Calvary Baptist Church at Chambersburg was organized in 1874. The first and present pastor, Rev. M. Johnson.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church.—The only authentic data touching the organization of St. Michael's Episcopal Church is that found in Kalm's History, wherein he says, "The (first) church, a frame building, was commenced in 1748, and finished in 1753." In 1755, Rev. Michael Endang was settled as pastor, but in 1761 the church was vacant. In 1763, Rev. Mr. Treadwell was installed; in 1770, Rev. William Thompson was pastor; in 1774, Rev. Mr. Panton was settled, and in April, 1776, the services in the church were suspended in consequence of the war of the Revolution.

When the British were in Trenton they converted the church into a stable for their horses. After the close of the war the building was repaired. In 1788 the Rev. William Frazer was appointed to the rectorship; he was succeeded, in 1795, by Rev. Mr. Vandyke.

In 1798 the Rev. Henry Waddell was appointed to the rectorship, and continued to officiate until the year 1810, when he departed this life. In 1811, Rev. Mr. Ward was appointed rector, and continued in his charge until the close of the year 1814, when the Rev. Mr. Sherwood was appointed in his stead.

The following have been pastors of the church from 1814 to 1875, inclusive: from 1817 to 1818, Rev. Mr. Montgomery; from 1818 to 1822, Rev. Abiel Carter; from 1823 to 1830, Rev. William L. Johnson; from August, 1830, to May, 1836, Rev. Mr. Beasley, D.D., was pastor; from September, 1837, the Rev. Samuel Starr received a call, and shortly after removed to Trenton. During his rectorship the church was entirely remodeled, the front being extended out to the street, thereby considerably enlarging the building. Rev. Samuel Clements was rector in 1855; Rev. Richard B. Duane, in 1858; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, in 1862; Rev. Christopher W. Knauff, from 1866 to 1873. Rev. William H. Neilson, Jr., the present incumbent, was appointed to the pastorate of the church in October, 1873. The present number of communicant members is 275; the congregation numbers about 600. The Sabbath-school is under the management of Mr. James DeCou, and has 424 teachers and scholars. The church edifice was rebuilt almost entirely during the year 1870, at a cost of $17,000. Its present seating capacity is 750.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was formed in 1848, by members from St. Michael's congregation. They purchased a lot in South Trenton (now part of the city), and erected a stone edifice thereon in the Gothic style of architecture.

Their first rector was the Rev. Benjamin Franklin; he remained with them about three years, when, removing to Hoboken, the church was temporarily without a pastor. The rectorship being offered to Rev. Francis Clements, he accepted, and remained with them until his death, which occurred on the 18th of December, 1852, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. This caused another brief suspension of services in the church, which was obviated by the settlement of the Rev. James L. Maxwell, in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed Moral Instructor at the State Prison, at the same time continuing to officiate as pastor of St. Paul's. He resigned his charge in April, 1855. No services were held in the church for the ensuing five years.

At a vestry meeting held in September, 1860, Rev. Thomas Drumm was called to the rectorship, holding this position until his acceptance of a chaplaincy in a New Jersey regiment in the spring of 1862. In May of the same year the present rector, Rev. John C. Brown, accepted a call to the rectorship, and has faithfully and earnestly fulfilled the duties of the charge.

Trinity Episcopal Church was organized September 23, 1858. In December of the same year the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin accepted the first rectorship, resigning the same in 1859. The first services were held in Dolton's building, Warren Street, and were continued at that place until the present church edifice was ready for occupancy.

The Rev. Norman W. Camp, D.D., was called and accepted the rectorship of the parish December 19, 1859. Rev. Henry P. Hay, the third rector, was installed on December 30, 1860; Rev. Mark L. Olds, fourth rector, accepted June 30, 1864; he resigned March 27, 1867. Rev. E. P. Cressy, D.D., fifth rector, assumed the duties of his office May 12, 1865, and continued his rectorship until his decease. Rev. Albert Upham Stanley, the sixth and present rector, entered upon his duties November 11, 1866.

The corner-stone of the beautiful edifice was laid with solemn and impressive ceremonies June 15, 1860, by the Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, bishop of the diocese, assisted by several clergymen from other places. The church is built of Trenton sandstone, in the form of a parallelogram; the style of the architecture is the first pointed Gothic.

On the 7th of April, 1870, the vestry reported from a previous meeting in favor of converting Trinity Church into a free-pewed house of worship. This plan was adopted, and the pews of Trinity Church are now free,—the only church in the city where pews are not rented.

The present membership of the church is 220; congregation about 600; the number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 132; value of church property, $20,000.

From the ninth decennial census of the United States we find that there are in Mercer County eight organizations and sixteen hundred sittings of the Episcopal Church.

At Princeton a church of this denomination was organized under the name of Trinity Episcopal Church. The first meeting, agreeably to previous advertisement, to consider the expediency of forming an Episcopal church in this borough, was held at Johne's Hotel, January 1, 1833. On May 11 of the same year a meeting was held in the town-house of the borough for the purpose of forming a corporate organization, when the title "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, Princeton," was adopted.

The corner-stone of the first edifice was laid by Bishop Doane on the 4th of July, 1833. The corner-stone of the second structure was laid by the Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., July 4, 1868. The succession of pastors is as follows: the Rev. George E. Hare, D.D., from 1833 to 1843; Rev. Andrew Bell Patterson, D.D., from 1845 to 1851; Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D.D., from 1852 to 1855; Rev. William D. Hanson, from 1855 to 1859; Rev. William A. Dod, D.D., from 1859 to 1866; Rev. Alfred D. Baker, the present incumbent, entered on the duties of rector April 1, 1866, and has continued in charge of the parish ever since. The present number of communicant members in the church is 220; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 90; the value of church property, about $75,000.

These are the only organized parishes of the Episcopal Church in Mercer County. There are several missions or branches of the organized churches in the city and elsewhere in the County, which are in a generally prosperous condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first evidences of the establishment of the doctrines of Methodism in this County date from the year 1766. The first man who preached their doctrines in Trenton, or what is now Mercer County, was Thomas Webb, captain of a British man-of-war. He came to Trenton about the year 1766, and preached to the people in a stable located near the corner of Greene and Academy Streets, and directly opposite the dividing line of the corner store and the Trenton Academy.

In 1768, two years after its first promulgation among us, a society was formed, who erected a frame chapel, which was taken down in the year 1788, and a frame church erected on the same site; and in 1808 that was also removed, and a brick edifice, afterwards in the occupancy of the Friends (Orthodox), was built. All these buildings were erected upon the same spot. In 1838, and during the ministry of Rev. Anthony Atwood, the congregation had increased to such an extent that they were obliged either to enlarge the old church or build a new one; the latter expedient was adopted, and they purchased a lot in Greene Street, below State, on the old Tucker property, and erected the present handsome brick edifice thereon, which has, since its first erection, been materially improved.

In 1774, William Walters was stationed at Trenton. Fifty-seven members had been added to the church in the year ending at this time. On the 17th of May, 1775, John King and Daniel Ruff were stationed at Trenton. King had been traveling through the State in the capacity of a circuit preacher the two years preceding this appointment. These two were to change every three months until the annual session of the Conference. The society at this time numbered three hundred members.

May 21, 1776, at the meeting of the Conference in Baltimore, Robert Lindsay and John Cooper were appointed to the Trenton station. This year there appears to have been a falling off in the membership of about one-half, the whole number reported being only one hundred and fifty. What caused this is not definitely known, but it is supposed that division was effected in the New Jersey District. May 20, 1777, Henry Kennedy and Thomas McClure were appointed. At this time the society numbered one hundred and sixty, being an increase of only ten during the year. On the 19th of May, 1778, Conference, at its session at Leesburg, appointed Daniel Ruff, and in the following year, the Philadelphia station being added to that of New Jersey, Ruff was re-appointed with Philip Cox and Joshua Dudley. Conference had a second meeting on the 18th of May of the same year, but at that session they made no change in the previous appointments in this State.

April 24, 1780, at a meeting of Conference held at Baltimore, William Gill, John James, and Richard Garretson were appointed. It was at the same time ordered that they should change every six months.

April 16, 1781, Caleb B. Pedicord and Joseph Cromwell were appointed to this station.

In 1785, Robert Cloud, John McCluskey, and Jacob Brush were appointed to officiate in Trenton. In this year the North American Conference separated from the British Conference, at the recommendation of John Wesley, and they formed a distinct and separate body, independent of the English Methodist establishment, adopting the Episcopal form of church government, as recommended by Mr. Wesley. Thomas Coke, D.D., and Francis Ashbury were elected bishops, or superintendents.

In 1786, Robert Sparks and Robert Carm were appointed pastors in Trenton; in 1787 Ezekiel Cooper and Nathaniel B. Mills; and in 1788, John Merrick, Thomas Morrell, and Jethro Johnson were appointed. In 1789 they were removed, and Joseph Cromwell and Richard Swain were appointed. In 1790, Simon Pike and Aaron Hutchinson were appointed by Conference; in 1791, Robert Carm and Robert Hutchinson; in 1792, Gamaliel Bailey and Daniel Freeman; in 1793, Robert Sparks and Isaac Robinson; in 1794, John Fountain and Robert McCoy; in 1795, John Ragan and Joshua Taylor; in 1796, David Bartine and Roger Benton; in 1797, Richard Swain and Ephraim Chambers; in 1798, Caleb Kendall and Joseph Lovell; in 1799, Solomon Sharpe and Jesse Justice; in 1800, Robert Sparks and Henry Clarke.

In 1837, New Jersey was set off from the Philadelphia Conference, and constituted a separate body, under the name of "The New Jersey Conference." The first appointments made by them for Trenton District (including all of the County of Mercer) was for the years 1837–38, when Anthony Atwood was stationed here. In 1839–40, Charles Pitman was appointed; in 1841–42, Charles H. Whitecar; for 1843–44, Daniel P. Kidder. Mr. Kidder remained here but one year, being appointed editor in the Methodist Book Concern. Joseph B. Wakeby was appointed to the unexpired term of Kidder, and served at this station during the years 1844–45; James Ayars in 1846–47; John S. Porter in 1848–49; Francis A. Morrell in 1850–51; George F. Brown in 1852–53; Richard Vanhorner in 1854; Joseph B. Dobbins in 1855; W. E. Perry in 1858; Elwood H. Stokes in 1859; G. Y. Monroe in 1862; J. B. Dobbins in 1864; J. S. Heisler and I. D. King in 1867; C. S. Vancleve in 1870; T. Hanlon in 1873; Richard Thorn in 1875. This church now has a membership of 550; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 455; value of church property, $50,000.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1846, some of the members of the Greene Street Church formed a new congregation, who purchased the Reformed Dutch church on Front Street. They now worship in their edifice on Perry Street. Their first pastor was Clark Polley; he preached here during the years 1846–47. In 1848–49, James Tuttle was appointed. In 1850, Rodney Winans; he remained here but one year; and for the years 1851–52, James O. Rogers. In 1853–54, C. S. Vancleve; in 1855, A. K. Street; in 1857, George Hughes; in 1858, P. Kline; in 1860, Charles E. Hill; in 1862, Isaac Winner; in 1863, Jonathan Vannote; in 1865, E. H. Durelle; in 1869, J. Wartman; in 1870–71, R. V. Lawrence; in 1872–74, A. Lawrence; in 1875, E. C. Hancock. The present membership of Trinity Church is 365; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 437; value of church property, $45,000.

In 1851, during the first year of Mr. Rogers's ministration, the edifice was completely overhauled and enlarged, the front being extended out to the street and stuccoed, thereby materially improving its appearance.

Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1852 a church was organized in Union Street, in the Fourth Ward, Trenton, and called "Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church." In this and the following year, 1853, Benjamin N. Reed was appointed preacher in charge, and during the year 1852 John S. Heisley officiated; in 1853, Isaiah D. King; in 1854, William Franklin; C. Miller, 1855; I. D. King, 1856; J. R. Burr, 1857; S. Townsend, 1858; W. W. Christine, 1859; I. T. Tucker, 1862; W. S. Zane, 1864; G. Dobbins, 1865; A. J. Gregory, 1866; J. P. Turpin, 1867; Calvin C. Eastlack, 1868; A. M. North, 1870–72; George Hitchens, 1873–74; G. D. Collins, 1875.

The membership of this church is 102; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 118; value of church property, $6000.

State Street Church was formed in 1859, their first preacher being George W. Bachelder; C. H. Whitecar, 1861; William H. Jeffreys, 1863; Thomas Hanlon, 1865; D. W. Bartine, 1867; A. M. North, 1870; W. H. Pearne, 1871; S. Vansant, 1873–75.

The present membership of the State Street Church is 342; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 526; value of church property, $75,000.

Warren Street Church was organized in 1860. The following have been the pastors of the church from its formation: C. Hartranfft, 1860; D. Moore, 1861; A. M. North, 1862; Henry Belting, 1864; J. P. Turpin, 1865; J. S. Heisler, 1866; R. S. Sutcliff, 1867; J. R. Westwood, 1870; C. W. Heisley, 1871; George E. Hancock, 1872–74; J. Wilson, 1875.

The present number of members is 148; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 175; value of church property, $5000.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864, with E. H. Stokes as the first pastor, followed by Elwood Stokes, in 1866; W. E. Perry, 1867; Richard Thorn, from 1869 to 1872; D. H. Schock, from 1872 to 1874; present (1875) incumbent, W. Walton.

The membership of the Central Church is 261; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-school, 387; value of church property, $50,000.

There are three other embryo churches in Trenton belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, viz., Hamilton Avenue, Rev. J. F. Heilenman, pastor; Clinton Street, supplied by W. C. Wilson; Trenton Circuit, G. H. Tullis, pastor. The joint membership of these three churches is 290; number of scholars and teachers in Sabbath-schools, 554; value of church property, $23,350.

The following are the churches in Mercer County other than those in Trenton, with the dates of their respective organization and first and present pastors, etc., as near as can be ascertained:

Pennington.—The Methodist church of this place claims an antiquity co-equal with the old Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church, in which it is supposed Pennington Church was included. The first person preaching in this church was Captain Webb, a British officer, in the year 1768. It is probable that the first Methodist society was formed within five years thereafter. The society was first organized about a mile from the village, at what is now called Pennington Station, which was first set off from the Trenton Circuit in 1832. The first preacher after the division was Rev. Mr. Bull. Perhaps this might be regarded as the first organization of the Pennington Methodist Episcopal Church, properly so called.

The present pastor of the church is Rev. E. Green. The number of members is 180; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 185; value of church property, $12,000.

Titusville.—The Methodist Episcopal church at this village was organized in 1828. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas H. Davis. The present incumbent is Rev. C. A. Malsbury, who, in addition, has several other churches in his charge, which are located in the neighboring county of Hunterdon. The present membership of the Titusville church is 114; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 70; value of church property, $12,000.

Windsor.—The Methodist Episcopal church at this village was organized in 1839, and is part of a charge. The first pastor was Rev. Zerubbabel Guskel. The present incumbent is Rev. F. Robbins. Number of membership, 97; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 65; value of church property, $9800.

Princeton.—Princeton Methodist Episcopal Church was organized November 30, 1848, and was at first a part of a circuit. The first pastor was Rev. Israel S. Corbit, assisted by Rev. John Parker. The present pastor is Rev. J. L. Sooy. The present membership is 155; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 147; value of church property, $21,000.

There are also churches of the Methodist Episcopal denomination at Hightstown, the date of the organization of which we have been unable to ascertain, though making personal inquiries of the parties connected therewith, who might have furnished the information had they been so inclined. The present membership is 150; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 155; value of church property, $14,500. Present pastor, Rev. J. Lewis.

The same may be said of those managing the Methodist church at Groveville. The membership of the church is 140; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 217; value of church property, $6000. Present pastor, Rev. A. Mathews.

The statistics of the church at Hamilton Square are as follows: membership, 46; teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 49; value of church property, $4500.

The total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church as returned in the statistics of their last annual conference was 2945; number of churches, 18; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-schools, 3582; value of church property, $343,325. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Mercer County is in a generally flourishing and prosperous condition, as the above statistics show.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.*

The first services of the Catholic Church held in this County were those conducted in Mr. Isaac Collins's printing-office at Trenton, in the year 1804. This was a discourse by a missionary of the church, explanatory of the *Ave Maria*.

The next effort, and indeed the first earnest endeavor to establish a Catholic church in Trenton, was made in 1811, when Father Carr, the priest of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, and Father Hurley officiated at the residence of Mr. John D. Sartori, in Federal Street. In 1813, Father Harold, of Philadelphia, an eloquent and able preacher, officiated at the same place.

The Catholics increasing in numbers, about the year 1814, through the influence of Mr. Sartori and other gentlemen connected with the congregation, they purchased the lot on the corner of Market and Lamberton Streets, and erected the present brick edifice thereon, which, with the grave-yard, was dedicated to the services of the church the same year, by the Right Rev. Michael Eagan, Bishop of Philadelphia.

They continued to worship in this building until, in consequence of the large increase of numbers, they found it entirely too small, and in the year 1846 they erected their present handsome church on Broad Street. In 1853 it was found necessary to enlarge this building, consequently the wing in the rear was added.

During the early history of the church in this city, they had no regularly settled pastor, but received supplies from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In 1828, Rev. James Smith officiated, after which Fathers Doyle, Whalen, and Commissky supplied the pulpit. The first resident pastor was Father Geaghen. His health failing obliged him to give up the charge, and Rev. Patrick Rafferty came here in 1832. He was succeeded by Rev. William Whealen, in 1833, and Rev. William Reiley, 1834; he remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. P. Costello; in 1835, Rev. R. Hardy; June, 1837, Rev. Daniel McGorian; November, 1839, Rev. John C. Gilligan; in 1844, Rev. John P. Makin. Father Makin's health failing, he was obliged to suspend preaching and to travel, during which time the church was supplied by Fathers O'Donnell and Young.

On the 20th of May, 1861, Father Anthony Smith, the present efficient and faithful incumbent of St. Mary's Church, took charge of the parish, and remained in charge of St. John's until the return of Father Makin and the formation of St. Mary's Parish, January 1, 1871, when he took charge of the church, and Father Makin resumed the pastorate of St. John's Church.

In 1862 the Sisters bought the handsome property on Broad Street, and fitted it up for the education of orphans. The congregation increasing rapidly in numbers, in 1865, in order to give them better accommodations, the property where St. Mary's Church is now built was purchased. The parishes were divided January 1, 1871, the Assunpink Creek being the dividing line; St. John's south of the creek, St. Mary's north of it.

The solemn ceremony of dedication of St. Mary's Church took place on Sunday, January 1, 1871, and was performed by the Right Rev. J. R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, assisted by a large number of clergymen. The exercises were conducted with all the solemnity and impressiveness that characterize Roman Catholic ceremonies. The church is built on historic ground. It was in its immediate locality that some of the severest fighting of the battle of Trenton took place. On the very spot where it stands the old City Hotel formerly stood, which was the head-quarters of Colonel Rahl, the Hessian commander,† and it was in the vicinity of the site of this hotel that he was shot and mortally wounded, while endeavoring to rally his men, in order to stop the advance of the patriotic Americans, on the morning of the ever memorable 26th of December, 1776.

The length of the church is one hundred and sixty feet; width, sixty-six feet, and fifty-eight feet in the clear; height of the roof, eighty feet; the height of the ceiling in the nave is fifty-four feet; over the side aisles it is thirty feet, the whole resting upon fourteen massive columns with foliated capitals.‡ The spire, when completed, will be about two hundred feet high. The edifice is built of stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, with an ornamental

* Condensed, by request of Father Smith, from Raum's "History of Trenton."

† Father Smith has preserved a part of the foundation wall, which is in front of the church, at the southern door of entrance, under the flagging.

‡ For exterior view, see illustration on page 18½ in this work.

slated roof, having two pitches. In the front, just above a large and handsome window, there is a fine bas-relief of the Papal coat of arms. The whole of the interior of the sacred edifice is one of exquisite and touching beauty. The numerous pictures of sacred characters are magnificent in the extreme, and artistic to a fault. On entering, one feels as though surrounded by a halo of holinesss, and feels doubly assured that "it is good to be there." There are eighteen of these finely-executed pictures, donated by various members of the congregation. The average size of these pictures is nine feet in width by fourteen and a half in height. Suspended from the walls on each side of the church are fourteen exquisite paintings, representing the "Statinis," or the beautiful devotions known as the "Way of the Cross." They are elegantly mounted in heavy and finely carved walnut frames, and are the work of celebrated artists of Munich, Bavaria, from whence they were exported to this country.

There are three altars, which are in admirable keeping with the residue of the ecclesiastical paraphernalia of the interior of this magnificent edifice. There are fourteen large windows of stained glass, also presented by different members of the congregation. The pews are made of chestnut, with moulding of black walnut. All the doors of the church are of solid black walnut, in some cases having chestnut panels. The confessionals are of the same materials, elaborately carved. The organ is one of the most costly and sweetest toned instruments in the State. With the added improvements it has cost nearly ten thousand dollars. The entire cost of the church was ninety-five thousand dollars. There is a seating capacity for fifteen hundred persons.

In Trenton, at the beginning of this century, there was but one Catholic church, for the Catholic population was very small, there being only thirty families,—Irish, French, and German. The small chapel erected on the corner of Lamberton and Market Streets was built by the Right Rev. Michael Eagan, D.D., O. S. F., and Bishop of Philadelphia, in the year 1814, and dedicated to St. Francis. From the above date until 1846, when the Irish built their new church on Broad Street, there was only this congregation. After the division, the Germans alone were too small in numbers to support and pay the debts of the church, and it was closed. At this period Mr. Peter Hargous paid the debt, bought the chapel, and presented it to Bishop Bayley, of Newark. The Right Rev. Bishop permitted the Germans to use it, and on the 23d of June, 1853, the Rev. Father Gemnier, the first German priest, was appointed, who, in 1856, removed to the West. He was succeeded by Father Anton Müller, O. M. C., from Philadelphia, who remained until February, 1859, when Father Gemnier returned and took charge of the church, remaining until June, 1865, when he permanently retired from active service to St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia. In June, 1865, Rev. Father Storr was installed, and in 1866, Rev. Francis Gerber, D.D., was appointed by the bishop permanent pastor of the church. He retired, on account of ill health, and went to Germany, in 1869, when he was succeeded by Father Peter Jachetti.

The present membership of St. Mary's Catholic Church is 2500; scholars in Sunday-school, 350; value of church property, $106,000. Present pastor, Rev. Anthony Smith.

The membership of St. John's Catholic Church is 3000; number of scholars in Sunday-school, 400; value of church property, $75,000. Present pastor, Rev. Father Byrne.

St. Francis's Catholic Church. Members, 1000; scholars in Sunday-school, 125; value of church property, $24,000. Present incumbent, Rev. Avellinus Izabo.

The only Catholic church in Mercer County other than those in Trenton is the one at Princeton; but owing to the fact that repeated efforts to obtain the necessary data from Father Maran failed, we are debarred from giving any particulars touching its history.

MESSIAH CHURCH.

Messiah Church of Trenton was organized February 9, 1864, under the primary pastoral ministrations of the Rev. D. I. Robinson. The present acting pastor of the church is Rev. Josiah Litch. The present membership is 85; the number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school is 130; value of church property, $17,000. The church edifice is located on the corner of Front and Montgomery Streets.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The building in Montgomery Street, purchased and fitted up by the Hebrew congregation of Trenton, was dedicated to worship March 23, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Dr. Frankel, of Philadelphia, officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. Getz and Rev. Mr. Strauss. Judge Naar delivered the dedicatory address, and was followed by the Rev. Isaac Leser, of Philadelphia. The congregation is small, but includes some of the best citizens of Trenton.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church was organized July 1, 1869. For nearly a year previous services were held mainly by students from the seminary at Philadelphia, belonging to the Pennsylvania Synod.

The German Lutheran Trinity Church was organized by the Rev. A. T. Geisshainer, in 1851. The congregation being very small and poor, the reverend pastor himself built a church, which he afterwards sold to the congregation, and which they still retain and use. The congregation numbered about twenty-five families, and was served by this pastor until 1857. The second pastor was Rev. G. F. Gaentner, who served until 1873. The third and present pastor is Rev. I. Zentner. The church membership is now about nearly 1000; value of church property, including a good school-house and parsonage, is $30,000.

The congregation intend erecting a church edifice of sufficient size to accommodate its rapidly increasing numbers at no distant day.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF MERCER COUNTY.

The assertion has been made, and we believe successfully maintained, that "the independent Press is the high Pontiff of our epoch." Light and freedom are the elements of its life, of its functions. The press, in its true and normal comprehension, is to become more and more emphatically the most spontaneous utterance of the human spirit, with its manifold thoughts, impressions, feelings, faculties, and passions. The mission of the press is to be the chivalry of the age. She is to dissolve prejudices, disentangle the truth, elucidate, if not solve, daily social, political, and administrative problems, defend the oppressed, the poor, bring to daylight abuses, discuss with conscientious independence the acts not only of those to whom society in any way intrusts the regulation of its affairs, but even of private individuals when their actions bear upon the community. These principles embrace a wide generalization, but they are equally applicable to both the local newspaper and general printing press, which jointly have been aptly designated "the art preservative of arts."

We proceed to give a brief sketch of each of the papers now existing in Mercer County, commencing with

THE STATE GAZETTE,

The first newspaper published in New Jersey was established by Isaac Collins, at Burlington, in December, 1777, and was removed to Trenton in March, 1778. It was entitled "The New Jersey Gazette," and although its publisher was an exemplary member of the Society of Friends, his paper was a steady and influential supporter of the cause of independence and of the war waged in its support. This paper was discontinued in the autumn of 1786, when Mr. Collins was engaged in his great work of issuing a quarto edition of the Bible.

The office of Isaac Collins was in a stone building on the corner of State and Greene Streets (then Second and Queen). This building was subsequently occupied as a hotel, with the sign of the "Sorrel Horse," which was last kept by Mr. Asher Temple. The brick building of Mr. Charles Scott long ago took the place of the old stone edifice. Mr. Collins, on leaving Trenton, engaged in business in New York, where his descendants were leading publishers for many years.

On the discontinuance of Collins's "Gazette," Frederick C. Quecquelle and George M. Wilson established

THE FEDERAL INTELLIGENCER,

which was published, as appears by the title, in "Front Street, opposite the English Church." This paper was doubtless merged into the "Gazette" after running for a short period. The history of it is very meagre, as after the first twenty numbers it loses its identity entirely.

THE GAZETTE,

the third, in order of time, of the newspapers published in this County, was established by Matthias Day, who isshed the first number of the "State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser" on the 4th of September, 1792. It was very neatly printed on a medium or super-royal sheet, in brevier and minion type, and contained a fair portion of reading matter, consisting largely of news from Europe, where nearly all the powers were then waging war against France. Mr. Day, who was a practical printer, continued to conduct the "Gazette" until March, 1799, the journal during that time taking little or no part in the political controversies of the day.

On the 5th of March, 1799, the paper passed into the hands of George Sherman and John Mershon, who changed the name to "The New Jersey State Gazette," printed it on new type, and commenced a new series with volume i., number 1. Mr. Day also established "The True American," which subsequently passed into the ownership of James J. Wilson, and was long the organ of the old Democratic-Republican party in this State. Subsequently Mr. Day was postmaster at Newark, and later in life established himself in business as a publisher in New York.

The "Gazette" supported generally the doctrines of the Federal party, but not with sufficient vigor to please the bitter partisans of Federalism in those days of eager party strife,—a strife fiercer than we have known since, until the Rebellion. This state of affairs, it was thought, required a new paper, and a new paper was accordingly established and issued from the office on Second (now State) Street. The editor was Gershom Craft, a lawyer by profession, then holding the office of Register in Chancery. The new paper was entitled "The Federalist and New Jersey Gazette," and it was a fierce and bitter advocate of the Federal cause, the old "Gazette" being more moderate and quiet.

The publication of this paper was continued by Mr. Craft until June 30, 1800, when it was united with the former paper, and the new journal, comprising the two, made its appearance as "The Federalist and New Jersey Gazette," published by G. Craft, G. Sherman, J. Mershon, and J. Thomas. Mr. Craft left the firm soon after the union, and Mr. Thomas in January, 1802, leaving the old firm, Sherman & Mershon; and thus it remained until the death of Mr. Mershon, in December, 1806. Shortly after the union of the two papers, the title was changed by dropping the latter portion, and from that time until 1829 it was known as "The Federalist." The Federal party ceased to be a power after the war of 1812; and during the administration of President Monroe "The Federalist" took no part in political controversy,—at least no part as a partisan.

As the "State Gazette" is the descendant of the "True American," equally with "The Federalist" (although the latter is the elder parent), it is necessary to give a brief account of this other branch of the family.

As has already been stated, Matthias Day, some time after disposing of the "Gazette," commenced the publication of the "True American." This paper was not of great importance until it passed under the control of James J. Wilson. Under his management it exerted a wider and more potent influence than has ever been exercised by any other journal ever published in New Jersey; and, in proportion to its circulation, few journals issued anywhere have been more influential. Mr. Wilson was born near Plainfield, Essex (now Union) County, and was a man of many excellent qualities. He held several responsible positions, notably that of United States Senator. He was elected in 1815, and held the seat until January, 1821, when he resigned. He remained sole proprietor of the "True American" until his death, which occurred on the 28th of July, 1824. For some time it was published in the name of Mrs. Wilson, the widow, but subsequently passed into the hands of William L. Prall, by whom it was published up to July 4, 1829, when it was purchased by William P. Sherman, who at the same time secured from his father the ownership and control of "The Federalist." The two papers were united, both titles dropped, and the title "New Jersey State Gazette" renewed. By this name it has since been known until recently, when, as a matter of convenience, it was abbreviated to "State Gazette."

William P. Sherman retained the control of the paper for but a short time, when his father resumed his old position, which he held during the remainder of his life. On his death, which occurred on the 21st of February, 1835, he was succeeded in the proprietorship by his younger son, James T. Sherman, who remained at its head until February, 1853.

In 1839, Mr. Henry Harrison, a practical printer, who had served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, became a partner, and from that time until the transfer of the establishment to Messrs. Brown & Borden, had entire control of the mechanical department of the business.

The "Gazette" was published as a weekly only until the 1st of January, 1840, when Messrs. Sherman & Harron issued a tri-weekly edition, not quite half the size of the present daily. This was enlarged from time to time, and on the 1st of January, 1847, gave place to the "Daily State Gazette," being the second daily paper regularly issued in Trenton. The daily was printed on a sheet about the size of the first issue of the tri-weekly, and on bourgeois and nonpareil type. Mr. F. S. Mills was the local reporter.

On the 1st of February, 1853, Messrs. Brown & Borden having purchased the office, took possession. The senior partner, William Brown, was a graduate of Princeton College, and was a gentleman of great ability, general knowledge, and assiduous study, and was eminently qualified to fill the position of editor of an influential and leading political organ. But his health soon gave way, and for the last year that he retained his ownership he did very little for the paper. The firm was dissolved in February, 1854, the junior partner retiring. Mr. Brown remained until the following October, when he sold the establishment to Mr. Edmund Morris, of Burlington. Mr. Brown died in this city (Trenton) on the 19th of July, 1856. His partner, Thomas Clayton Borden, was a practical printer, who served his apprenticeship in the office of John T. Robinson, Princeton. In 1850 or 1851 he established the "Bordentown Register," of which he retained the control until becoming a partner of Mr. Brown in the "Gazette." On leaving the latter he removed to Princeton, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 24th of December, 1854.

The "Gazette" had been sold to Cornelius W. Tolles, of Newark. Mr. Tolles, who was a graduate of Princeton, had been employed on the "Newark Daily Advertiser." He retained control of the "Gazette" until May, 1857, when he gave it up, and it passed temporarily under the control of E. R. Borden, who conducted it until July of that year, when it was purchased by J. L. Swayze, Esq.

The defection of the "Gazette" from Republican principles caused no little feeling, and in a very short time a Republican paper with the title of "Republican State Gazette" was issued by an association. It was edited by James T. Sherman, and Henry Harron took charge of the publishing department. It was printed at the office of Mr. Henry B. Howell, and after the election of 1856 it passed into his hands. Mr. Howell, in June, 1857, disposed of the establishment to Mr. Jacob L. Swayze. The title was changed to "New Jersey Republican," and Colonel J. R. Freese became its editor and publisher. On the 1st of July, 1857, Mr. Swayze purchased the "Gazette," and the two papers were united under the title of "State Gazette and Republican." Mr. Swayze subsequently disposed of his interest to Colonel Freese, who remained the sole proprietor until October, 1865, when he sold out to Messrs. Jonathan Vannote and James Brooke (the latter not being an active partner).

In 1863 a new journal, entitled "The Monitor," was established, with Mr. Dorsey Gardner as editor. It was not professedly a party paper, but gave a general support to the principles of the Republican party. The "Monitor" was devoted mainly to the advocacy of a new through railroad from New York to Philadelphia, and was edited with more than ordinary ability. It was not successful, however, as a business, and in 1866 it was sold to Messrs. Vannote & Brooke and united with the "Gazette."

About two years after the purchase of the concern by Messrs. Vannote & Brooke the latter became the sole proprietor, and continued to control it up to the time of its sale to the present owners. These gentlemen are well known, at least to all our Trenton and Mercer County readers, and have taken hold of the "Gazette" (becoming the publishers of it July 10, 1869) with the purpose of conducting it in the interests of the Republican party, without respect to factions or cliques, but with an earnest purpose to aid, by all fair means, the success of its principles and its candidates.

Mr. Murphy, one of the present proprietors, entered the "Gazette" office as an apprentice in 1838, and remained there until 1855. Mr. Bechtel,* the other proprietor, was engaged on the "Daily News"—the first daily paper issued regularly in Trenton—until 1856, when he entered into co-partnership with Mr. Murphy in the establishment of a printing-office.

It has been the aim of the present publishers of the "Gazette" to make their paper worthy the patronage of the people of Mercer and neighboring counties; by careful management and able editorial assistance they have been successful in this aim. The "Gazette" has a present (1875) circulation of seventeen thousand five hundred copies, daily and weekly combined, and is in every respect a good family newspaper, and, owing to its extensive circulation, is an excellent advertising medium.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.†

The first number of the "True American" was issued Tuesday, March 10, 1801, from the office in Market (now State) Street, where the hardware store of F. S. Katzenbach & Co. now stands, in a small frame building. Matthias Day and Jacob Mann were the first publishers. On the 20th of June of the same year they associated with them James J. Wilson. On the 3d of November, 1802, Matthias Day leaving the concern, its publication was continued by Messrs. Mann & Wilson until February 9, 1802, when Mann retiring from the establishment, the paper was conducted by Wilson & Blackwell, and in 1811, Blackwell retiring, it was published by John J. Wilson, who continued the same until his death, in 1825, after which it was conducted by W. L. Prall and Mrs. Wilson. On the 27th of May Prall purchased the paper, and continued its publication until 1828, when it was published by George Sherman, and it was then merged with the "Gazette."

When Wilson became associated with the "True American" the office of publication was removed up-town to his residence, in what is now the Belvidere Hotel, on Warren Street, a few doors south of the feeder, and the office where the paper was printed was the small frame building adjoining his residence. In 1809 he erected a frame building nearly opposite, which he occupied for the printing-office. In 1810 he built a brick house next to the office, on the north, standing a little back from the street, with a yard in front, and took up his residence there.

On the 23d of June, 1821, Stacy G. Potts and Joseph Justice commenced the publication of a religious and literary paper, called the "Emporium." It was published in a frame building adjoining the residence of Joseph Justice, No. 107 Warren Street, now occupied by Henry Thoene. This was continued as a literary paper until 1827, when it took sides with the administration and came out in favor of General Jackson.

Mr. Potts continued to edit the paper until 1830, when, being appointed by the Legislature Clerk in Chancery, his connection with the paper was dissolved, after which time Mr. Justice was the publisher and proprietor and Joseph C. Potts editor.

On the 20th of August, 1838, a tri-weekly paper was commenced by Joseph Justice, Jr., and Franklin S. Mills for electioneering purposes. Its publication was continued until the 8th of October of the same year, when, having fulfilled its mission, it was discontinued.

On the 2d of December, 1839, they issued a daily from the same office, called the "Trenton Daily," the publication of which was discontinued March 2, 1840. The tri-weekly and daily published at this office were the first of the kind published in this city.

In 1843 the "Democratic Union" was issued from the same office, for the advocacy of the election of George T. Olmsted for Sheriff of Mercer County, being the first irregular ticket ever run in the County. He was accordingly elected. There were two Whigs in the field for the office. The Democratic party made no nomination, but entered into a combination with a number of dissatisfied Whigs, which resulted in the choice above stated.

On the 24th of February, 1843, during the Presidential term of John Tyler, the "Emporium" changed hands, and was published by Joseph A. Yard until the year 1845, when it was united with the "Newark Morning Post," and the publication continued by Samuel G. Arnold. It was afterwards, in the year 1846, conducted by Brittain & Jones, after which time Samuel J. Bayard published it. About the year 1848 or 1849, Morris R. Hamilton purchased the establishment and took charge of the paper as editor, in company with William Magill as publisher. During the campaign of 1852, and shortly after the termination of it, David Naar became the owner and editor of the paper, with Franklin S. Mills as associate editor.

July 2, 1866, it was purchased by Messrs. Moses D. Naar, Joshua G. Day, and Joseph L. Naar, and still continues under the firm name of Naar, Day & Naar. When Morris R. Hamilton first became publisher he removed the office to Greene Street, next to the City Hall. It was removed by Judge Naar to the corner of Warren and Front Streets, and subsequently by the present firm, in 1872, to the southeast corner of State and Greene Streets, its present location.

The "True American" is a morning daily. It is the central organ of the Democratic party of this State, and is taken by many of the most prominent Democratic politicians. The daily has a circulation of almost two thousand, mainly in Trenton and neighboring towns; the weekly has a circulation of fifteen hundred, principally in the rural districts of this and neighboring counties. Owing to the number and diversity of its circulation, the "True American" is a capital advertising medium. It is, in fine, an ably-edited and well-conducted newspaper. Messrs. Naar, Day & Naar also have a stationery, job printing, and book-binding establishment in connection with their newspaper business.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL.

The "Daily Sentinel" was established by Charles W. Jay, as the "Union Sentinel," on the 1st of March, 1866. About six months afterwards he associated with him M. Gillingham, who remained in the establishment only about six months, when John C. Parsons and Henry Houghtaling were associated with him. Parsons remained about two and a half years and retired from the concern. Mr. Jay started the "Daily Sentinel" May 7, 1870. Jacob R. Freese purchased the paper on October 3, 1870, and removed it from the corner of State Street and Sterling's Alley to his own building, No. 25 West State Street, when he associated with him as editor Theodore W. Freese, who continued to publish the daily and weekly to September 26, 1873, when it was sold to M. F. Mount, Messrs. J. R. and T. W. Freese retiring.

Mr. Mount retained control of the paper until the middle of April, 1875, when he transferred it to Mr. William Hutchison, who shortly afterwards united with him as business partner Mr. O. B. Sigley, formerly proprietor of the "Washington Star."

Mr. Mount paid little or no attention to the paper, being largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and intrusting the conduct of the paper to others, under whose management it lost all its old influence and patronage, and sunk in circulation, on the daily, to one or two hundred.

Under its present management it begins to assume its old place in circulation and influence. It is bold, but discreet, prudent, but aggressive, and seeks to do its share towards pointing the Democracy of New Jersey to victories continuous and unbroken.

THE EMPORIUM.

We copy the subjoined notice of the "Emporium" from John O. Raum's "History of Trenton:" "Mr. John Briest, an enterprising young man and a practical printer, conceived the idea of starting a penny paper, and on the 5th of August, 1867, he issued the "Emporium" from the old office on the corner of Warren and Hanover Streets. Mr. Briest not being in possession of much of this world's goods, commenced his paper in a very humble way. It was quite a small sheet, being what might aptly be called a 'seven by nine.' He introduced as a novel feature in this city the daily publication of the arrivals at the hotels. The paper, in consequence of its novelty and cheapness, took with the mass of the people, and its stability was at once established. Mr. Briest associated with him as business manager Mr. John B. Faussett, to whose financial ability he attributes, in a great measure, his eminent success."

The daily circulation of the "Emporium" is, we are assured, over two thousand. The office was removed from the old stand on the demolition of the ancient frame buildings that formerly occupied the present site of Dalton's fine brick block. The paper is now issued from the building on the corner of Greene and Hanover Streets. The "Emporium" is an ably edited morning paper.

THE EVENING STAR.

The "Evening Star," a daily afternoon paper, was established by Messrs. Morris & Quick, on the 10th of May, 1875, and was continued by those gentlemen until July 17, 1875, when Mr. Morris retired, and the publication of the "Star" has been continued by William H. Quick, who is now the sole proprietor and editor of it. The office of publication is on State Street, between Warren and Greene Streets.

THE PUBLIC OPINION.

The "Public Opinion" is an eight-page semi-illustrated weekly newspaper, published by William S. Sharp, and is generally acknowledged to be one of the best family newspapers published in Mercer County. It is carefully and ably edited, and affords the fullest and latest State and general news. Its contents are varied and interesting, and it gives in every issue some fine engravings, illustrating home industries or institutions. By a special arrangement with the leading fashion publishers, the "Public Opinion" presents each week a careful representation and record of the changes in the great world of fashion.

The circulation of the "Public Opinion" is extensively and rapidly increasing, and it is furnished to subscribers at the lowest subscription rates of first-class weekly journals. The publisher also conducts a large job printing-office in connection with the paper. Place of business, Nos. 86 and 88 Warren Street, Trenton.

THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (GERMAN).

The "New Jersey Staats Journal" is the only German newspaper published in Mercer County. It was started by F. Hanlon in 1867, and passed through several hands until 1874, when it was purchased by Mr. Ernest C. Stahl, the present editor and proprietor. The "Staats Journal" is the organ of the German Democracy of Mercer County. In principle it is progressive and tolerant, and devoted to the interests of State and local news. Up to the time of Mr. Stahl's purchase of the paper, it was a "patent inside" weekly; he abolished the patented portion of it, and converted it into a semi-weekly. It is the German official organ for State, County, and city. Published semi-weekly at Trenton. It is generally considered a good family newspaper by the German element in this County.

THE HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.

The newspaper business was first started in Hightstown by Jacob Stults and James S. Yard, who became joint editors of the "Village Record," the first number of which was issued June 30, 1849. At the end of five months Mr. Yard sold his interest to Colonel E. C. Taylor, and in April, 1851, this gentleman became sole proprietor. Colonel Taylor continued the business for a few months and then sold out to Dr. B. H. Peterson. In six months the doctor was sick enough of his bargain to return the same to Colonel Taylor. In 1852, Mr. J. S. Yard returned to Hightstown, and conducted the paper until January, 1854, when it was sold to Messrs. J. Stults and M. F. Mount. At the end of one year Mr. Stults again became sole proprietor.

In 1857 the "Hightstown Excelsior" was started by an association, and was edited for the first year by Mr. C. M. Morton, the second year by Daniel Taggart, the third year by Mr. C. W. Mount, and the fourth by Mr. C. M. Norton. At that time the "Record" and "Excelsior"

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* On the 17th of July, 1875, sold his interest in the "Gazette" to Mr. Murphy, who is now the sole proprietor.

† From Raum's "History of Trenton."

were consolidated under the name of the "Hightstown Gazette," and Messrs. Stults and Norton continued in partnership until September, 1863, when the former became sole proprietor. In 1870, Mr. T. B. Appleget purchased a half interest, and in 1873 became sole proprietor, Mr. Stults having taken the "Long Branch News." The present proprietor was born in 1840, is a minister of the Methodist Church, and served during the Rebellion in the various grades between a private soldier and a major in the 9th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The paper is conducted on the advance system of payments, and with the job office is in a prosperous condition. It is independent in politics, but has, under the present management, taken advanced ground in the temperance movement which resulted in making Hightstown a no-license borough for the years 1874 and 1875.

THE PRINCETON PRESS.

The "Princeton Press" was established in the year 1831, and has been several times consolidated with other papers published at Princeton. It has undergone several changes in its management, and is now the only paper published at Princeton. It is an ably edited and well printed weekly family newspaper, printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-six inches, and is published and edited by Mr. C. S. Robinson, at one dollar per year.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD

is a neatly printed and ably edited weekly newspaper, published by Ross Slack, at the village of Hopewell. The paper enjoys an extensive local circulation, which, under its present excellent management, is rapidly increasing. It is devoted to general, State, and home news, literature, and miscellaneous matter, and is progressive in its principles and aims.

EDUCATIONAL.

For past centuries and even now Europe educates certain classes of society rather than the masses of the people. America, which in reality has no classes, but is a people, inaugurated for the first time in the history of culture a people educating itself. The educational system, its conception, tendency, agencies, and execution, in America and Europe, are the most conspicuous features in the chain of superiorities and of differences between the new and the old continent and society.

The early history of education in Mercer County naturally assumed the unmistakable impress of European exclusiveness. The establishment of the famous "College of New Jersey" had its origin in a dispute of the Presbyterian Church, and was founded upon a basis of sectriaanism which it took years to modify before the college was brought to its present state of perfection. Happily for the people, as the country became more thickly settled and the intellectual wants of the masses became more urgent, the exclusiveness of the pioneer schools was abolished and a more generous system established. This gradually developed into our present admirable common school system, than which no better exists in any country in the world.

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.*

The College of New Jersey was first incorporated in the year 1746, and has ever maintained its rank among the first literary institutions of this country. It owes its origin to a difference of religious views in the Presbyterian churches, which took place during Mr. Whitefield's labors in this country.

In 1741, the Synod of Philadelphia, which represented the whole Presbyterian Church, was divided into two bodies,—the Synod of Philadelphia and that of New York. The mass of the Synod of Philadelphia lay to the west, and that of the Synod of New York to the east, of the Delaware River. The clergy of the Synod of New York were to a man the warm friends and coadjutors of Mr. Whitefield; but those of Philadelphia were generally his decided opponents. The Synod of New York reproached that of Philadelphia with introducing men to the gospel ministry without due regard to personal piety; and that of Philadelphia recriminated by charging that of New York with favoring enthusiasm, and with licensing men to preach the gospel without adequate literary attainments.

This last charge was believed by many at that time to have its foundation in truth, and they accordingly took measures to remove the evil. The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabethtown, a leading member of the Synod of New York, gave being and shape to the deliberations that resulted in the creation of the College of New Jersey. He had been for many years a very successful and popular teacher of young men, and when the institution was resolved upon, every eye turned to him as the best qualified to lay its foundations and to superintend its concerns. A charter for the college was sought, and granted by John Hamilton, who acted as governor (being the oldest member of the Council) between the death of Governor Morris, in May, 1746, and the induction of Governor Belcher, in 1747. The college thus founded was commenced in Elizabethtown, and Mr. Dickinson chosen its first president. He, with an usher, were the only teachers. The number of students was about twenty, who boarded with the president and with other families in the town. An old academy which stood where the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church in that town now stands, and which was burned in the Revolutionary war, contained the first recitation-room of the first classes ever attached to the College of New Jersey. President Dickinson died October 7, 1747. The students were then removed to Newark and placed under the care of the Rev. Aaron Burr, who was elected to succeed him. In 1757 the institution, then numbering about seventy scholars, was removed to Princeton, where the first college edifice was reared.

The principal edifice of the College of New Jersey is called Nassau Hall, and was erected in 1757. It is one hundred and seventy-six feet long, fifty feet wide, and four stories high. Governor Belcher was much interested in the college, and made a generous donation of his library of books, with other valuable ornaments, to it. In consideration of this the trustees voted him an address of thanks, with a request that they might be allowed to name the collegiate building then erecting after him. This honor his excellency declined, and requested that they would name it Nassau Hall, to "express the honor we retain (says the governor) in this remote part of the globe to the immortal memory of King William the Third, who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau, and who, under God, was the great deliverer of the British nation from those two monstrous furies, Popery and Slavery," etc. The trustees, after the receipt of the governor's letter, resolved "that in all time to come" it should be called Nassau Hall. At this early period the discipline of the collegiate institutions of the County was materially different from that of the present day. Many customs now considered absurd were judged wholesome restraints, and as enforcing salutary habits of obedience on the part of the pupil to his superiors in rank. The annexed extract from the the Collegiate Code of Princeton College in 1765 is an illustration in point: "Every scholar shall keep his hat off about ten rods from the president, and five to the tutors. Every scholar shall rise up and make his obeisance when the president goes in or out of the hall, or enters the pulpit on days of religious worship. When walking with a superior, they shall give him the highest place; and when first coming into his company, they shall show their respect to him by pulling off their hats; shall give place to him at any door or entrance, or meeting him going up or down stairs, shall stop, giving him the banister side; shall not enter into his room without knocking at the door, or in any way intrude themselves upon him; and shall never be first or foremost in any undertaking in which a superior is engaging, or about to engage; shall never use any indecent or rude behavior or action in a superior's presence, such as making a noise, calling aloud, or speaking at a distance, unless spoken to by him, if within hearing; shall always give a direct, pertinent answer, concluding with Sir!"

Nassau Hall was occupied as a barracks by the British troops previous to the battle of Princeton. The basement story they used for stables. Governor Belcher's library, which he gave to the college, consisted of four hundred and seventy-four volumes. Many of these books were highly valuable, but such of them as remained after the purloining of the British and American armies, when they successively occupied the edifice, were nearly all consumed by fire on the 6th of March, 1802, which left nothing but the stone walls of the building standing. On its being rebuilt, the walls, which were not materially injured by the fire, remained as before, and the whole interior of the house, except the chapel, was converted into lodging-rooms; the library, refectory, and other public buildings being provided for in additional buildings.

It is stated that Washington, in order to make good to the college the damage sustained by the fire of his troops, made the trustees a present of fifty guineas, which they expended in procuring the portrait of the general. Among other relics of antiquity belonging to the institution, there are in the Philosophic Hall the identical electrical machine used by Dr. Franklin, and the orrery constructed by Rittenhouse.

The whole course of instruction at the College of New Jersey requires four years, namely, one year in each of the four classes into which the students are divided. The college year is now divided into three terms or sessions. The annual commencement is on the 29th of June. The first term of the present college year (1875–76) begins on Wednesday, the 8th of September, 1875, and will end on Wednesday, the 22d of December. The second term will begin on Wednesday, the 5th of January, 1876, and will end on Wednesday, the 13th of April. The third term will begin on Wednesday, the 27th of April, and will end on Wednesday, the 29th of June, 1876,—the day of the annual commencement.

* From Barber's "History of New Jersey," 1842.

The new college library contains thirty thousand volumes. In the libraries of the two literary societies connected with it are twenty-five thousand volumes, making in all fifty-five thousand volumes. The college possesses an excellent school of science, endowed by the late John C. Green, Esq., of New York, which contains a full set of philosophical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus. There is also an extensive mineralogical cabinet, a museum of natural history, and a large collection of drawings for the illustration of lectures on architecture and astronomy.

The trustees of the college who are residents of Mercer County are Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., Princeton; Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., Princeton; Hon. Charles S. Olden, Princeton; Hon. John T. Nixon, A.M., Trenton; Rev. William H. Green, D.D., LL.D., Princeton; and Caleb S. Green, Esq., A.M., Trenton. There are in all twenty-three trustees of the college, from the States of New York and New Jersey. The faculty consists of Rev. James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., President; Stephen Alexander, LL.D., Rev. L. H. Atwater, D.D., LL.D., Arnold Guyot, Ph.D., LL.D., Rev. John T. Duffield, D.D., J. Stillwell Schanck, M.D., LL.D., Rev. H. C. Cameron, Ph.D., Rev. Charles W. Shields, D.D., William A. Packard, Ph.D., General Joseph Karge, Ph.D., John S. Hart, LL.D., Cyrus F. Brackett, M.D., Henry B. Cornwall, A.M., Rev. T. W. Hunt, A.M., S. G. Peabody, Esq., William M. Halsey, A.M., John M. Gross, A.M., Simon J. McPherson, A.B., Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D. The officers of the college are Rev. John T. Duffield, D.D., Clerk of the Faculty; Rev. William Harris, A.M., Treasurer; Rev. Frederick Vinton, A.M., Librarian; Henry N. Van Dyke, A.B., Registrar; George Goldie, Superintendent of Gymnasium; and Matthew Goldie, Proctor.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution, which is pleasantly situated in the borough of Princeton, is a highly respectable educational establishment. It was founded by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and is under the control and patronage of that denomination. The plan of the institution was formed in 1811, and the edifice for the use of the seminary was commenced in 1813, and made habitable in 1817. It is of stone, one hundred and fifty feet long and fifty feet wide, and four stories high. "This institution is conducted on very liberal principles, for although supported by the Presbyterian Church, and primarily intended to promote the training of a pious and learned ministry for that church, students of all Christian denominations are admitted into a full participation of its benefits on equal terms. It is wholly unconnected with the college, but enjoys by contract the free use of the college library." The course of study is extended through three years. There is but one vacation in the year.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

is now entering upon the twenty-first year of its existence. The past history of the school, together with that of its adjunct, the Model School, is of the most satisfactory character. The benefits to general education derived from this institution are incalculable. The common schools all over the State are now supplied with competent and experienced teachers, who have graduated from the State Normal and Model Schools. No better system exists than that which characterizes this and similar establishments. Here the students not only become sound practical teachers, but also thoroughly versed in the best possible disciplinarian methods of conducting the educational institutions over which it is intended that they should preside, no matter whether the common schools of the rural districts or the excellent graded high schools of our towns and cities. The knowledge imparted at the normal school capacitates them for any position that a practical, well-informed teacher is called upon to occupy.

The buildings used by the State Normal School are two in number, one of which is occupied exclusively by the Normal School proper, the other by its auxiliary, the Model School. The lot includes over four acres of ground. The original cost of the lot and building was seventy-two thousand dollars. They are now valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and are the property of the State. The rooms are all large, airy, and commodious. The ventilation all over the buildings is excellent. The furniture is of the latest and most approved character, and there are fifteen hundred feet of the best Vermont and Lehigh wall slates, for use in the exercises of the school. The government of the institution is vested in fifteen trustees,—two from each of the seven school districts, and one—Elias A. Apgar, Esq., of Trenton (State superintendent)—member at large. There is also an Executive Committee, composed of five members of the Board of Trustees. The educational management consists of Lewis M. Johnson, A.M., Principal; Austin C. Apgar, Charles C. Stimets, Clara L. Hall, Mary Ryan, Harriette Mathews, Jennie Hemenway, Carrie S. Mathews, Myra W. Pond, Alfred S. Brace, and Edward Conrad, teachers. The number of students in the Normal School on July 1, 1874, was: gentlemen, 35; ladies, 234; total, 269.

The management of the Model School consists of Lewis M. Johnson, A.M., Principal; and in the Male Department, Marcus H. Martin, Superintendent; Dickerson H. Farley, Lillie A. Williams, Ella Van Syckle, Mary R. Anderson, Carrie S. Mathews, Alfred S. Brace, Myra W. Pond, Alphonse Poichet (French), Rev. Jacob Zentner, A.M. (German), teachers. The Ladies' Department is under the management of Hattie Boyer, Superintendent, assisted by the following corps of able teachers: Emma L. Taylor, Elizabeth B. Johnson, Sarah Y. Ely, Ellena A. Risley, Carrie S. Mathews, Dickerson H. Farley, Alfred S. Brace, Myra W. Pond, Alphonse Poichet (French), Rev. Jacob Zentner, A.M. (German). Primary Department: Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Jennie Hemenway, Carrie S. Mathews, Myra W. Pond, Assistant Teachers. There were 443 pupils in the Model School July 1, 1874, of which 175 were males and 268 females. The general management of both the Normal and Model Schools deserve much commendation for the admirable manner in which the institution is conducted. An air of home-like and quiet comfort pervades the schools, which is delightful. No student need become homesick here. The accommodations are neat, cleanly, healthful, the food wholesome and nutritious, while the location of the schools is pleasant, exhilarating, and salubrious. In fine, the State Normal School of New Jersey, with its adjunct, the Model School, compares favorably in every respect to the best of similar institutions of other States which it has been our pleasure to visit.

THE TRENTON ACADEMY.

This educational institution was among the earliest schools established in Trenton where a classical education could be obtained. We find by reference to the "New Jersey Gazette," published by Isaac Collins, that the "Trenton Academy" was established September 18, 1782, under George Merchant, B.A., "a gentleman graduated at the College of New Jersey several years ago, who has, from the time he commenced his studies, been engaged in teaching, and whose prudence and ability have been highly approved." The advertisement, after setting forth the advantages to be derived from a course of study in the academy, and the pleasant and beautiful location of the same, closes with this paragraph:

"It is not the intention of the subscribers to trouble the publick with strained and pompous representations in favor of this academy; they are persuaded the success and usefulness of it will soon recommend it more effectually.

"Moore Furman,
"Stacy Potts,
"William C. Houston,
"James Ewing,
"Isaac Collins."

December 11, 1782, James Ewing, the clerk of the above, who constituted the Board of Trustees, advertised for a writing-master and accountant in the academy at Trenton, as follows:

"Any person well qualified to teach writing, arithmetick and book-keeping, and who can be well recommended for sobriety, industry, and capacity, will meet with generous encouragement by applying to the trustees of the academy at Trenton.

"By order of the trustees,
"James Ewing, *Clerk*."

It is evident from the report of an examination of the pupils of the school, which occurred on the 23d of December, 1782, that they progressed very favorably. The closing paragraph of the report reads,—

"We cannot but remark that the proficiency of the youth exceeded anything that could have been expected from the shortness of the period since they have been engaged in these studies, and that the conduct and success of the institution reflect honor upon the abilities and care of the teachers."

The operations of the academy have never been suspended, except for one or two short periods, from its foundation, in 1781, to the present time. The following are the names of those who constituted the association of its establishment: Joseph Higbee, David Brearley, Joseph Milnor, Rensellaer Williams, James Paxton, Stacy Potts, Isaac Smith, Isaac Collins, William Tucker, James Ewing, Conrad Kotts, Stephen Lowrey, Abram Hunt, Moore Furman, R. Neil, M. Howe, Jacob Benjamin, W. C. Houston, John Neilson, Francis Will.

The academy was formally incorporated November 10, 1785, by the name of the "Trustees of the Trenton Academy." On the 20th of June, 1787, the Rev. James F. Armstrong was appointed to superintend the institution. He resigned on the 17th of January, 1791.

On the 15th of February, 1794, an act was passed authorizing the academy to raise money by way of lottery. In 1847, owing to the necessity of more extended accommodations, the edifice was rebuilt, and many requisite internal improvements were made, productive to the comfort of the pupils and instructors.

The principal of the academy, July 1, 1875, was Mr. George S. Grosvenor,† William M. Lanning and Susie Drury, assistants. The trustees at the same date were: Philemon Dickinson, President; John S. Chambers, Secretary and Treasurer; G. A. Perdicaris and Barker Gummere. The number of pupils during the past year was 90.

The institution is one of great merit, and is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. It has an invested fund of two hundred shares of the joint companies, besides their lot and building, and is entirely unincumbered. The terms of admission have been reduced, in order to place the advantages of the institution within the reach of all who desire to enjoy them.

THE HIGHTSTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

The Hightstown Young Ladies' Seminary was organized by Dr. John McCluskey, in 1864, as a day school, and conducted by him as such until 1870, when the present principal, Rev. William M. Wells, purchased the property, and changed it into a first-class boarding and day school for young ladies and children. The patronage of the institution has always been good; the average attendance for the past year has been about fifty. There were two graduates, one in the Classical and one in the Academic Department, and two the year previous in the Classical Department. Very special attention is given to the English branches, as the essential in ordinary life and the foundation for a liberal education. The course of study here embraces all that is usually taught in similar institutions. The seminary is very pleasantly situated, —as shown in the illustration of the premises elsewhere in this work,—and the customary comforts of home are extended to those who may desire to become boarding pupils of the establishment. For particulars, address the principal, Rev. William H. Wells, Hightstown, Mercer County, New Jersey.

THE PEDDIE INSTITUTE.

This educational establishment was incorporated March 17, 1865. It is under the auspices of the Baptist Church, and the buildings were erected at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is pleasantly situated within the corporate limits of the borough of Hightstown. The chief aim of the institution is to fit the youth of both sexes for college, but there is in connection with it a graduating course, which confers the degree of B.S. The school has met with a large share of patronage, having had as high as one hundred and thirty boarding pupils, besides a large number of day scholars. The institution was named after T. B. Peddie, Esq., of Newark, New Jersey, who is the President of the Board of Trustees and the chief patron of the enterprise. The Vice-President is G. Van Wickle, of New Brunswick; Secretary, Rev. O. P. Eaches, of Hightstown; Treasurer, Enoch Allen, Esq. The principal of the school for the past seven years has been Mr. H. A. Pratt, who has recently resigned, and no one has as yet been elected in his stead. A principal will, however, be elected at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees. The faculty consists of Achsah M. Ely, Preceptress, and the following teachers, viz.: Mary H. Eaton, Rev. E. P. Bond, A.M., E. C. Markle, J. L. Heffron, A.B., Prof. Auguste Culman, Prof. S. G. Peabody.

The institution contains comfortable accommodation for two hundred boarding pupils. The matron of the establishment is Mrs. M. T. Shropshire, a lady eminently qualified for the position.

THE PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

The Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is located at the village of Pennington, and was established in the year 1841. The buildings are among the best arranged and most comfortable of any educational edifices in the County. The academic year is forty weeks long, beginning in September and ending in July. It is divided into three terms, as follows: the fall term begins Monday, September 6, 1875, and closes Saturday, December 18, 1875, followed by a vacation of two weeks; the winter term begins Monday, January 3, 1876, and closes March 29, 1876, followed by a vacation of one week; the summer term begins Thursday, April 7, 1876, and closes Thursday, June 30, 1876, followed by a vacation of nine weeks.

The faculty of the institution consists of Joseph A. Dilks, A.M., Principal; J. Pierce Bobb, Ph.D., Vice-Principal; and the following corps of teachers: Edwin Post, A.M., Mrs. Mary D. Emery, L.L.L., Preceptress, Miss Mary A. Hull, A.B., Mrs. Auguste Lecompte, Miss Hannah W. Smith, M.E.L. The librarian of the institute is Theodore G. Boyanoff; matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Lanning. The establishment is in a flourishing and prosperous condition; it is well and successfully conducted.

THE HOPEWELL YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

This institution of learning is located in the pleasant and healthy village of Hopewell, and was established by two sisters, Miss E. H. and Miss M. J. Boggs, daughters of Elder John Boggs, who was for forty years—from 1806 to 1846—pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hopewell. The institution is entirely a private enterprise, having no endowment of any kind, and is non-sectarian in its tenets. Miss E. H. Boggs was for seven years principal of one of the first-grade public schools of Washington City, and furnished from that school twenty-five teachers for the public schools of Washington. Since the establishment of the seminary at Hopewell, these ladies have furnished fifteen competent teachers to the public schools of New Jersey, and several in other States. The building has comfortable accommodations for twenty-five boarding pupils; the grounds are spacious and tastefully arranged, and the apartments neat and airy. Thoroughness in every department, rather than superficial show, is the aim of the lady principals of the Hopewell Seminary.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

(*See Illustration on page* 36.)

The above institution of learning is located at Lawrenceville, and was among the first high schools organized in this County. It commenced in 1810, with nine students, under the care of the late Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D. Of this number was the late John C. Green, Esq., of New York, to whose munificence the College of New Jersey is so greatly indebted.

The High School is sustained by private enterprise. Its patronage is widely extended, and its students gathered from every section. For many years it has been one of the most successful boarding-schools in the country. Its course of study is comprehensive; the grounds are ample, and beautifully laid out and well kept. Everything seems to indicate neatness, order, and thrift. Many of its students have distinguished themselves at the bar, in the medical profession, and in the pulpit, as well as in commercial life. It is at present conducted by the Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., assisted by an able and efficient corps of instructors. Its design is to prepare boys for college or for a business life. It comfortably accommodates about seventy students.

LAWRENCEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The pleasant village in which this institution is situated has been for many years deservedly popular as a desirable educational centre. It is remarkable for healthfulness, quiet retirement, the high moral character of its people, and its agreeable rural surroundings. The Seminary was established in 1835. For twenty-five years it has been owned and managed by the Rev. C. W. Nassau, D.D., formerly President of Lafayette College. The property has been recently purchased by the Rev. R. H. Davis, A.M., the present principal. The number of pupils is limited; the aim has been and is still to make it a *Christian Home School.*

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The most general, and at the same time most effective form of popular education is that of the common school. In every village and hamlet in America, and even in the rural districts, where no permanent or extensive settlement exists, can be found the common school,—the proudest monument of American greatness. The high-toned collegiate institution is an excellent thing, but it must ever retain the exclusiveness which cannot be enjoyed by the poor. This non-exclusiveness, more than any other feature, renders the common school system at once the most popular and most generous in the land. No man is so poor but that his children can enjoy the privileges of a free and wholesome education. Indeed, we believe that a careful study of the subject would develop the fact that there are proportionally as many eminent men who receive the basis of their education at the common school as there are that graduate from our colleges and academic institutions. We say, "God bless the common schools, and prosper them in a manner commensurate with the good they do in the land!"

There are in Mercer County, including the city of Trenton, fifty-five school districts, each of which has its own school-house. We quote from the report of Mr. William J. Gibby, the efficient County Superintendent:

"The matter of school-houses is always an interesting one. Going beyond prediction, the sum of $29,031 was ordered during the last year (1873) for building purposes; this gives a valuation of school property to the amount of $206,600, or an average of more than $1400 to each district, exclusive of the city of Trenton. Thirty districts have *very good* houses; twenty, *good;* three, *medium;* one, *poor;* and one, *very poor.* . . .

"We get from the State $69,092.36; from interest of the surplus revenue fund, $1080.62; from

† Resigned recently, and William W. Woodhull, A.M., appointed in his stead.

district taxation, $30,231; making the entire sum devoted to the schools of the County from all sources, $100,403.98, being an average of about $7.00 to each child enrolled in the school census.

"There is an increase of 583 in the census, making the total 15,573. The schools have been in session for an average of ten months. There has been a decrease of 244 in the number enrolled in the school registers as members of the schools at the same time of the year, but, on the other hand, an increase of 27 in the daily average attendance, equivalent to a comparative increase of nearly 300. The average daily attendance is a good criterion by which to judge of our progress."

THE PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In the late sanguinary struggle, Mercer County fully sustained her ancient reputation. On the breaking out of the civil war, on the call of the Government she nobly responded in furnishing men and means to sustain the national cause, sending many of her best citizens to the front. To enter into a history of her share in the suppression of the Rebellion, giving the briefest possible description of it, would occupy far more space than we have at our disposal. Where so many were enrolled in the army of the nation, it were impossible to particularize individually. When the call was made, the first company actually received was the "Olden Guard," a military organization of Trenton. This was on the 23d of April, 1861.* By the 30th of April the entire quota of the County and State was raised. We quote a brief sketch of General Philip Kearney, as being a general of national fame, condensed from Foster's work, published by authority of the State in 1868:

"Among the most distinguished Jerseymen who sacrificed their lives in the national cause was General Philip Kearney. He was born June 2, 1815,† at No. 3 Broadway, New York. He was from his boyhood inclined to military pursuits, and, after passing through Columbia College, obtained, upon reaching his majority, a commission as lieutenant in a regiment of dragoons, in which Jefferson Davis was a captain. In 1840 he was one of the three officers sent by the United States Government to pursue a course of military instruction in France; on his return he was attached to the staff of General Scott, and went with him to Mexico, where, in an attack on the city, his left arm was shot away by a shower of grape. After the war he traveled extensively in Europe, and in 1859 became aid-de-camp to General Morris in the Italian war. In consideration of his services, the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honor. In July, 1861, General Kearney, then a major, was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers. By his superior skill this brigade was confessedly the best disciplined in the army. In the battles of the Peninsular campaign General Kearney displayed conspicuous bravery and skill. On September 1, 1862, during the retreat of General Pope, near Fairfax Court-House, Generals Stephens and Kearney were selected to stay the progress of the army. Stephens fell, flag in hand, at the very front of the battle. As our forces were giving way, General Kearney, placing himself at their head, broke through the enemy's centre, and 'dashed them back in disorder and confusion, and thus saved Pope's army and the capital, but paid for the victory with his own precious life.' Riding forward about sunset to reconnoitre the enemy's position, he came unexpectedly upon their lines. Being summoned to surrender, he defiantly refused, and was shot dead as he turned to fly, his body falling into the hands of the enemy."

It is also worthy of note that Mercer County furnished the War Governor, Charles S. Olden, who was elected in 1860, and served during the first three years of the Rebellion, viz., '61, '62, and '63. His record during this trying period was unimpeachable. Indeed, it is generally conceded that he was one of the best war governors in the Union. The soldiers of Mercer County did their duty well, and gained a military record that stands among the brightest achieved by any similar number of men during the civil war.

STATISTICAL AND GENERAL.

Under the above caption we propose to arrange in statistical form items pertaining to the agricultural, industrial, financial, and social resources and interests of the County, partially from the ninth decennial census of the United States, and partially from private research. The matter thus presented will be reliable, but only the principal articles of agriculture, and manufacture, and financial and social statistics, will be enumerated.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Number of acres in improved farms, 108,400; woodland, 12,032; other unimproved, 8147; total number of acres, 128,579; cash value of all farm lands, $14,102,100; implements and machinery, $513,161; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, $509,331; total (estimated) value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, $2,332,203; value of orchard products, $65,281; value of market garden produce, $84,003; value of forest products, $8175; value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, $426,210; value of all live stock, $1,195,593; number of horses, 4464; mules and asses, 680; milch-cows, 6801; working oxen, 42; other cattle, 3487; sheep, 9384; swine, 6738.

PRODUCE.

Bushels of wheat, 149,230; rye, 16,505; Indian corn, 545,547; oats, 428,143; barley, 40; buckwheat, 11,415; potatoes (Irish), 222,207; potatoes (sweet), 9724; pounds of tobacco, 17,516; wool, 25,425; butter, 500,342; cheese, 2095; gallons of milk sold, 209,837; tons of hay, 28,767.

It may be interesting to note here that after a careful comparison we find that Mercer County compares favorably in her agricultural productions, in proportion to the extent of her territory, with any county in the State. We now proceed with the

MANUFACTURES.

Total number of establishments, 475; hands employed, 5100; males above sixteen, 4007; females above fifteen, 535; youth, 558; amount of capital invested, $5,022,782; wages paid, $2,092,349; value of materials, $4,981,541; products, $8,881,074.

Taking the principal home industries, we find for the manufacture of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number of establishments, 4; hands employed, 52; amount of capital invested, $92,050; wages paid, $32,785; value of materials, $22,352; products, $84,245.

COTTON GOODS.

Number of establishments, 1; hands employed, 76; amount of capital invested, $125,000; wages paid, $22,000; value of materials, $95,508; products, $131,560.

FLOURING-MILL PRODUCTS.

Number of establishments, 15; hands employed, 57; amount of capital invested, $196,000; wages paid, $19,844; value of materials, $447,982; products, $526,513.

INDIA-RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS.

Number of establishments, 3; hands employed, 51; amount of capital invested, $275,000; wages paid, $28,000; value of materials, $228,575; products, $320,228.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

Number of establishments, 13; hands employed, 856; amount of capital invested, $987,067; wages paid, $445,674; value of materials, $1,333,055; products, $2,046,011.

STONE AND EARTHEN WARE.

Number of establishments, 14; hands employed, 990; amount of capital invested, $992,000; wages paid, $359,075; value of materials, $302,624; products, $853,585.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

Number of establishments, 9; hands employed, 118; amount of capital invested, $70,800; wages paid, $63,800; value of materials, $75,010; products, $161,425.

WIRE-WORK.

Number of establishments, 1; hands employed, 85; amount of capital invested, $250,000; wages paid, $52,000; value of materials, $107,550; products, $250,000.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Number of establishments, 3; hands employed, 336; amount of capital invested, $284,000; wages paid, $100,517; value of materials, $293,628; products, $436,337.

The general financial status of the County is thus given:

VALUATION.

Assessed valuation of real estate, $21,637,624; of personal estate, $15,061,015; total assessed value of real and personal estate, $36,698,639; true valuation of real and personal estate, $62,364,494.

TAXATION.

State tax, $19,064; County tax, $67,616; town, city, etc., $218,100; total, $304,780.

PUBLIC DEBT.

County (for which bonds have been issued), $75,000; all other, $223,000; town, city, etc. (for which bonds have been issued), $587,000.

Basing our assertion on the old aphorism, "figures won't lie," we feel justified in asserting that Mercer County, in point of general productiveness and wealth, stands prominent among the leading counties in New Jersey, and by a careful estimate, based upon the above statistics, we find that it holds quite a favorable position among the best in the State.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Banking is a system established for the security of business and commercial transactions. It is the recognized agent between borrower and lender, and for convenience and safety is indispensable. The finances of a community are represented to a great extent by their respective banking establishments; hence anything pertaining to the banks of any particular locality forms an interesting item in its history.

We annex a statement of the five National banks of Mercer County, showing the capital, loans, deposits, circulation, and Government securities held by them. Of these, one is designated a United States Depository, which held on the 1st of July, 1875, $25,000 to the credit of the United States. The figures represent the financial condition of the several institutions at the close of business on the 1st of July, 1875:

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Individual Deposits.	National Circulation.	Loans.	Government Securities.
First National Bank of Trenton	$500,000	$343,101	$450,000	$570,620	$600,000
Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton	500,000	468,900	323,000	681,513	362,000
Princeton National Bank	100,000	98,142	89,200	159,971	100,000
First National Bank of Hightstown	100,000	96,498	90,000	141,000	100,000
Central National Bank of Hightstown	100,000	72,192	34,600	149,598	38,500
	$1,300,000	$1,078,833	$986,800	$1,702,702	$1,200,500

In addition to the five National banks of Mercer County, there are four incorporated banking and savings institutions, three of which are located at Trenton, viz., the Trenton Banking Company, organized in 1805. President, Philemon Dickinson; Cashier, Albert J. Whittaker. Trenton Savings Fund Society, organized 1844. President, Caleb S. Green; Treasurer, Lewis Parker, Jr. The State Savings Bank, organized in 1869. Samuel K. Wilson, President; Jacob R. Freese, Vice-President; Harry C. Freese, Cashier. The other establishment is the Princeton Savings Bank, organized and incorporated in 1873. Joseph H. Bruere, President; Crowell Marsh, Treasurer and Secretary. Their returns, as given in the Comptroller's Report for 1875, are as follows:

	Surplus.	Deposits.
Trenton Banking Company	$144,717	$1,066,817
Trenton Saving Fund Society	48,575	824,023
State Savings Bank	830	75,795
Princeton Savings Bank	569	24,852
	$194,691	$1,991,487

By combining the two statements, it will be seen that the banking capital of the County, in round numbers, is about $1,500,000; the deposits, over $3,000,000. The National banks hold over $1,200,000 of Government securities, but these are only a small part of the amount owned in the County, many of which are lodged in the banks for safe-keeping.

We annex a brief sketch of each of the National banks in the County:

The First National Bank of Trenton was organized under the National Banking Law, January 28, 1864. The original incorporators and first Directors were Caleb Sager, Charles Scott, William Dolton, Samuel R. Smith, Andrew Dutcher, William M. Force, Philip P. Dunn, J. V. Hutchinson, and Joseph McPherson. The capital of the bank is $500,000, as stated above. The present officers of the institution are: President, Philip P. Dunn; Vice-President, Samuel R. Smith; Cashier, Charles Whitehead. The Directors are Philip P. Dunn, Samuel R. Smith, John S. Comfort, John K. Smith, Jacob R. Freese, Joseph McPherson, Joseph Whitehead, Samuel S. Ellis, Mahlon Hutchinson, Charles Scott, Ellwood Parsons, and Woodbury D. Holt.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton was incorporated in 1833, under the State Banking Law. On the 1st of June, 1865, it was organized as a National bank, with a capital of $500,000. The original Directors under the National Banking system were George Hale, Ezra B. Fuller, Jonathan Fisk, O. D. Wilkinson, Imlah Moore, Daniel P. Forst, Joseph G. Beasley. The present substantial banking-house, located on the corner of State and Warren Streets, was erected in 1837. The present officers of the bank are: Timothy Abbott, President; James H. Clark, Cashier; Timothy Abbott, Augustus G. Richey, Daniel P. Forst, John R. Dill, Ferdinand Roebling, Frederick R. Wilkinson, Edward W. Evans, Samuel K. Wilson, Baltus Pickel, Directors.

The Princeton National Bank.—This banking institution was chartered as a State bank in 1834. In 1868 it was organized under the National Banking Law, with a capital of $100,000. Its present officers are: Edward Howe, President; George T. Olmsted, Cashier; S. Thompson, Sr., Assistant Cashier. Its present Board of Directors consists of Edward Howe, David H. Mount, Leavitt Howe, Francis S. Conover, Henry D. Johnson, William Harris, and Crowell Marsh.

The Central National Bank of Hightstown‡ was established as a State bank in 1852, and organized as a National bank, December 30, 1869, with a capital of $100,000. Its present officers are: A. F. Job, President; W. C. Norton, Cashier. The Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: A. F. Job, Enoch Allen, R. S. Mason, J. D. Hall, Isaac Norton, George Hunt, O. M. Reed, Peter E. Wilson, and Liscomb T. Robbins.

The First National Bank of Hightstown was organized under the National Banking Law on the 12th of September, 1870. Its officers are: N. S. Rue, President; W. H. Howell, Cashier. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: N. S. Rue, Joseph Holmes, Collen B. Meirs, James S. Gileerson, Matthew Perrine, David Applegate, S. M. Schanck, E. T. R. Applegate, and Jacob Earley.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The nucleus of the present State Library was made in 1707, when "the laws and journals of Congress, and the laws of sister States, received during the year, were deposited in the library of this State, and three hundred and forty-two copies of the laws of the United States delivered to the treasurer for distribution."

The formal organization of the State Library was not effected, however, until the year 1796, and then no regular librarian was appointed. The first appointee was William L. Prall, Esq., who was appointed in joint meeting of the Legislature, November 23, 1822. Since that time to the present there have been eleven librarians, some of whom were re-appointed several times. The present incumbent is James S. McDanolds, who was appointed March 20, 1872. He is a gentleman eminently qualified in every respect to fill the important and responsible position. He served as captain in the Rebellion, losing a leg in the battle of the Wilderness.

The library now contains about twenty thousand volumes, with the prospect of an addition as soon as space can be made in the library-room for the reception of more books. A general appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars per year has been in force for several years, and an additional appropriation of two thousand dollars per year for five years was made in 1872.

The library is controlled by a board of six commissioners, composed of the Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer; the Chancellor and Chief Justice are the authorized purchasers for the same.

The law department is the most complete, a great deal more attention being paid to the accumulation of legal works than to those of a general literary character. It is probable, however, that there will be equal attention given to the latter when space is obtained for them.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

The first New Jersey State Prison was erected at Trenton in the year 1795, and stood a few rods south of the present institution. Its builder was Jonathan Doane. The prison consisted of a main building about eighty feet front by two hundred feet deep, built of gray sandstone, and, with its wall, covered about three acres of ground. This wall was built of the same material as the main building, and, starting on either corner on the north and south of the main building, completely surrounded it. It was about twenty feet high, mounted with a wooden roller, in the entire length of which were driven sharp iron spikes, for the prevention of the escape of prisoners by scaling the walls. In the centre of the wall, and on the top, immediately opposite the main building, was erected the guard-house, so arranged as to overlook the entire premises, in which a man was constantly kept, as a sentry, to prevent the escape of the inmates.

One Sunday afternoon, in midsummer, a revolt occurred among the prisoners. They had it arranged that one of their number should scale the wall and dispatch the guard, and at the same time gain possession of the sentry-box, those below to keep up an incessant volley of stones and missiles, to prevent the guard from making his appearance to stay their proceedings. Notwithstanding their well-concocted plan, the guard, regardless of his own safety, placed a musket close by the side of the wall, and fired upon the convict just as he was reaching up to take hold of the top of the wall, in order to gain possession of the sentry-box. His shot took effect, killing the prisoner instantly, and wounding another very badly in the leg. This put an end to the endeavor to escape, and doubtless prevented much loss of life. The affair happened in 1832, after the enlargement of the old prison.

In 1820 the south wing was built. The following inscription is on the front of the old prison:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY,
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR,
IN THE XXII YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
MDCCXCVIII.
That those who are feared for their crimes
May learn to fear the laws and be useful.
HIC LABOUR, HOC OPIS.

The plan of solitary confinement having been adopted in some of the States, and having been found to answer a good purpose, it was determined to adopt it in our own. Consequently, the Legislature making an appropriation for this purpose, the building was commenced in 1832 and completed in 1836. It is built of red sandstone, from the Ewing quarries. Its architecture is Egyptian, with four columns upon the front of the main building. The north wing was built in 1834, and the south and centre wings in 1835 and 1848, respectively. The north and south wings contain the cells where the convicts are confined, and the centre is the culinary and laundry department. In 1870 another wing was added, leaving room within the walls for still another when required.

The solitary system has been found of the most beneficial results in every particular. It is not only a keen punishment, but is also a salutary reformatory measure. It meets with the general approbation of the best prison disciplinarians, and on the whole is eminently successful.

Under the working system, the prisoners are nearly self-sustaining, at least the annual report for the year 1874 shows this to be the fact.

The present officers of the prison are: Charles Wilson, Keeper; William W. L. Phillips, M.D., Physician; Rev. A. H. Warner, Moral Instructor; Robert B. Bonney, Clerk.

The number of convicts in the State Prison at the time of the publication of the last annual report (October 31, 1874) was 653, of which 34 were females.

The State Prison Inspectors are Messrs. William E. Layton, Gordon Sickles, Alexander Jacobus, Henry L. Butler, and Frank H. Taylor. The Prison Supervisor is Colonel W. R. Murphy.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution is situated in the township of Ewing, about two and a half miles from Trenton, on the line of the Trenton and Belvidere Railroad, with the Delaware River in full view. Its location is an eminently fitting one in every respect. The locality and site of the buildings, as well as a pleasant, goodly cultivated farm of one hundred and seventy acres connected with it, are admirably adapted for the general purposes of the institution.

It was opened for the admission of patients on the 15th of May, 1848, since which time to the present four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three cases have been received and treated therein. Its capacity, after frequent enlargements, is five hundred; which number can be comfortably accommodated. For many years past, however, the institution has been greatly over-crowded. The present number of patients is six hundred and eighty-six, or one hundred and eighty-six over the proper quota. In order to obviate this difficulty, and to still further enlarge the facilities for keeping the insane, the State has erected a magnificent structure at Morristown, to which institution the surplus of the patients here will be removed on the completion of the new asylum. This is decidedly a step in the right direction. The system of the treatment of the insane in this country was founded upon the broadest humanitarian and philanthropic principles, and anything short of ample accommodations retards the progress of recovery and lessens the beneficial workings of the institution. The establishment, in every particular other than the above, is one of the best conducted and most scientifically arranged in the country. The minutest item conducive to the health and comfort of the inmates, and to the betterment of their melancholy condition, was anticipated in the construction of the buildings, and everything tending to ameliorate their afflictions is accomplished by the very efficient superintendent and physician, H. A. Buttolph, M.D., LL.D. (who has recently been appointed superintendent of the new asylum at Morristown), and his valuable assistants, John W. Ward, M.D., and John G. Schanck, M.D., the former of whom is now superintendent *ex officio*. The admirable steward, Mr. Caleb Sager, has recently been removed by death, by which the institution loses a good manager and the County an estimable citizen. The matron, Miss Mary Tabor, deserves credit for her exemplary management of her special department.

From the report of the steward, we find that there was at the close of the year ending October 31, 1874, a balance of five thousand six hundred and one dollars and thirty-eight cents in the hands of the treasurer of the institution, Jasper S. Scudder, Esq.

THE SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

This institution was founded in 1865, its object being to provide for those whom the casualties of war had thrown upon the public, for the protection and care of which they had been deprived.

During the year 1873 two hundred and sixteen children were under the care of the management. Of this number, thirteen returned to their homes, or have been otherwise provided for at the age of fifteen. Twenty-five had for various reasons been returned to their friends; the reason frequently being that improved circumstances warranted them in taking care of their children, while some few others were adopted by persons intending to rear them as their own. The present number of children in the home is one hundred and thirty. The institution closes in March, 1876. We glean the above information from an admirable report forwarded us by Miss Mary A. Abbott, the able secretary of the board of lady managers.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in May, 1856, having celebrated its nineteenth anniversary during the present year (1875). The rooms of the Association, located in State Street, between Greene and Warren Streets, are always open during the day and until nine o'clock in the evening, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young men to avail themselves of the privileges thus offered to spend their leisure-hours advantageously. The Association has always endeavored to maintain a good library, and it has one of the best miscellaneous collections in Trenton. There are three thousand four hundred volumes, which are entirely free to all visitors, and which can be taken to the homes of such as desire to give them a more careful perusal on the payment of a small yearly fee. The rooms were visited by over twenty thousand persons during the past year. The total membership is now 366. Of these, 244 are active, 97 associate, and 25 honorary. The financial condition of the Association is flourishing. All its debts are paid, and a balance of three hundred and twenty-three dollars remains in its treasury.

The following officers were elected at the last annual meeting of the Association, held on the second Tuesday in May, 1875: President, Lewis Parker, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, Henry W. Closson, Rev. Joseph Atwood, James C. DeCou, Samuel Prior, John Moneyham, Elmer C. Green; Recording Secretary, Isaac F. Richey; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Owens; Registrar, James McGill; Treasurer, John C. Titus; Librarian, Rev. John C. Brown; Acting Librarian and Janitor, Edward Hollis.

The general condition of the Association is good. The rooms are pleasant and well kept. The benefits derived from the institution are incalculable. May it continue to prosper!

A notice of the several other institutions of a public or benevolent character will be found in the history of Trenton, or in that of the locality in which they or any of them are situated.

We have touched briefly upon the general history of the County, with its varied historic events and manifold resources, and have endeavored to give an impartial narration of the same so far as reliable data was obtainable. Mercer is a great County, as regards events of paramount importance to the history of the nation. Partly situated on the banks of the beautiful Delaware, it constitutes a region unrivaled in the fertility of its soil and the loveliness of its landscapes. Its very name is associated with some of the most startling episodes

* See Foster's "New Jersey and the Rebellion," p. 29.
† De Peyster, in his "Life of Kearney," places the date at the 1st of June, 1814.

‡ The Hightstown Central National Bank, of Hightstown, declares a surplus of $26,000; the Mechanics' National Bank, of Trenton, $140,847; other banks, greater or lesser amounts.

of the Revolution and some of the proudest recollections of our national glory. Tradition proclaims it as the former residence of a long line of Indian princes, and assigns it a conspicuous place among the States that honorably discharged their obligations to the hapless aborigine. Actual appearances, eligibility, and centrality of position go far to confirm the flattering character detailed by an actual retrospection. Here linger the vestiges of the era of American independence, where the assembled patriots met to arrange the tactics of war, to deplore the sanguinary conflict, or to triumphantly proclaim the victorious achievements of *Trenton*, the *Assunpink*, and *Princeton*.

It is now our peculiar felicity to sustain a lovely country decked with every bloom of nature and crowned with every bounty of Providence, which was wrested from the hand of the oppressor, and it becomes our imperative duty to cherish the youthful destinies of this fair country by mutual labors and exertions for its continued prosperity, so that when it shall have attained a venerable antiquity, posterity can look back upon the events of the past with feelings of veneration and pride.

NOTE.—We acknowledge ourselves under obligations to James S. McDanolds, Esq., State Librarian, for the free use of the State Library during the prosecution of our labors; to Mr. William C. Vannest, of Hamilton Square, for data furnished; to Randolph H. Moore, Esq., the present efficient County Clerk, and to the County officers generally; also to the ministers of the several churches, and principals of the educational institutions of the County.

TRENTON CITY.

The territory now comprised within the corporate limits of the city of Trenton was originally known as the Falls, or Falls of the Delaware. Mahlon Stacy, one of the original proprietors of the present site, in writing to his friends in England, dates his letter from "The Falls of the Delaware, in West Jersey." One of these letters bears date the 26th of the Fourth month, 1680.* Mr. Stacy lived in a log house near the residence of Edward H. Stokes, Esq. He built a grist-mill of hewn logs on the south bank of the Assunpink in the year 1680, in a place then called Kingsbury (now Broad Street), on the same spot where the large paper-mill now owned by Henry McCall, Esq., stands. We quote from Raum's "History of Trenton":

"This mill was built but one and a half stories high, with a gable facing the street. Judge William Trent purchased it about the year 1690, and rebuilt it of stone, two stories high. William Trent, the first Chief Justice of New Jersey, died on the 25th of December, 1724. He was several years a member and part of the time Speaker of the House of Assembly; and, being a large trader at Trenton when the place was laid out for a town, it took its name from him. He had also been Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and bore the character of a gentleman. He died at Philadelphia."

A portion of the town was called "Littleworth," whether from division, which some suppose, or whether *de facto*, is not known. A gentleman informed us recently that he had once in his possession a deed of some land lying in what was there designated Littleworth. The precise location of this tract is not definitely known, but the best authenticated accounts place it in the immediate vicinity of the Assunpink Creek, west of Greene Street.

"The land which lay north of Mahlon Stacy's eight-hundred-acre tract on the Delaware was 'taken up' by Nathaniel Petit, and is at present what was formerly known as the Rutherford estate. Adjoining this tract were the lands of Peter Fretwell, William Spencer, and Joshua Ely, now owned by E. J. C. Atterbury, Esq. (late the Dickinson estate), General Thomas Cadwallader, the children of the late Mr. John Dean, the property of Henry McCall, Esq., and formerly Robert McCall, Esq., the latter of which was part of the Rutherford estate, and the former part of the Dean property. The Dean property was purchased of Joshua Ely by Mr. John Dean in January, 1709, and was part of Hutchinson's manor.

"The first survey of twenty-five hundred acres was in June, 1687, and the addition of twenty-five hundred acres was surveyed in 1689, when the lands were taken up. This tract extended north on the Delaware between three and four miles, and back from the river so as to include five thousand acres; and from the northwestern boundary of Hutchinson's land on the Delaware the Society tract commenced, containing ten thousand acres, surveyed in May, 1699. How far the western boundary of this tract extended northerly on the river is not at present definitely known.

"In 1683 the General Assembly gave to Governor Jennings six hundred acres of land above the *Falls*, in consideration of his necessary charges as governor '*when the land shall have been purchased of the Indians*.' This shows that at the commencement of the seventeenth century the country above the Falls had not been purchased or settled.

"The spot of land immediately adjoining the creek on the south was called Kingsbury, afterwards Kensington Hill; but when it became a manufacturing place of some note, the name was again changed to Mill Hill, which name it continued to bear until it was incorporated with Bloomsbury, and made the borough of South Trenton.

"There are yet standing some of the old buildings erected at the opening of the nineteenth century, among which we may mention the house at the corner of Broad and Second Streets; the Eagle Tavern, on the corner of Broad and Ferry Streets; a stone house in Broad Street, on the west side, south of Market Street, belonging to George James, where Daniel Fenton at one time kept a book store; a frame house in the same street, nearly opposite the latter, lately owned by Miss Catherine Riley; a stone house belonging to Mrs. Jane Kite, and now occupied as a looking-glass and picture-frame store, on the east side of Broad Street; a frame house, nearly opposite, belonging to the German Lutheran Church, and occupied as a parsonage by the Rev. George F. Gardiner, formerly belonging to the heirs of Captain Alexander Douglas, deceased, a Revolutionary patriot, and noted as the place where General Washington held a council of war on the evening of the 2d of January, 1777, at which time they resolved to surprise the enemy by falling on their rear; the stone house near the corner of Broad and Factory Streets, late the property of Daniel Lotor, deceased, which, in the year 1850, he converted into two stores, and put in brick fronts. These buildings were erected by George Bright, a baker, in the year 1756, who, at the same time, erected a stone bake-house directly opposite his residence, which was some years since taken down. It was located between the paper mill and the building now standing on the south of it. On the end of the bakery was a gray stone tablet bearing the inscription, 'G. B., 1756.' This same tablet can now be seen imbedded in the wall of the large paper-mill belonging to Henry McCall, Esq., about the centre of the front of the building.

"Mr. Thomas Lambert settled at Lamberton about the year 1679, and from him the place took its name. It is now the south part of the city.

"Dr. Daniel Cox being one of the rightful proprietors of the lands in this section of the country, Mr. Thomas Revell was appointed by the purchasers to make such arrangements with Dr. Cox as would secure them in the possession of their land; and from the following it appears that he had attended to the business to their satisfaction:

"'August 26th, 1703. We, underwritten, having, at the date of the above, at the house of Ralph Hunt, in Maidenhead Township, heard read the agreement made the 20th of April, 1703, between Dr. Daniel Cox, Esq., and Thomas Revell, on behalf of the purchasers of the land within Maiden and Hopewell, do hereby declare and signify our full and free assent and consent to the same.

"'In testimony thereof, have thereto set our hands the day and year above.

"'JOSHUA ANDERSON,	WILLIAM GREEN,
RALPH AND SAMUEL HUNT,	JOHN BURROUGHS,
JOHN BANBRIDGE,	ISAAC AND JOSEPH REEDER,
JONATHAN DAVIS,	THEOPHILUS PHILLIPS,
ROBERT AND JOHN LANNING, AND OTHERS.'"†	

Notwithstanding the care exercised by the original purchasers of lands to secure *bona fide* titles, many of them afterwards had to buy the second time or relinquish them; and several did give up the lands, with the improvements they had made, and settle in other parts of the country, rather than pay for them again.

The Provincial Legislature, in 1694, enacted that the inhabitants above the St. Pink, or Derwent (Assunpink), in the Province, should belong to Burlington.

The first court held in Trenton was in September, 1719. "It having been represented to the governor that the holding the courts alternately in Maidenhead and Hopewell (as had been the custom from June, 1714, in accordance with an act passed April 16th, 1676) was attended with inconvenience, in March, 1719, he recommended that the courts should be held and kept in Trenton, from the month of September next ensuing."‡

"Whether the court was held at the house of William Yard, as before, or at some house south of the Assunpink, we are not informed, for at this time the place on the south side of the creek was known as Trenton." The first court-house was erected in 1720.

In March, 1729, "the court ordered that the bounds of Trenton be entered on record as followeth: Beginning at the landing on the Delaware River, in Nottingham, running up said river to the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence along said creek to the King's road, to a run called Jacob's Run; thence up said run to Thatcher's Swamp, along a run that empties into Shabbakonk, and over Shabbakonk, including Ralph Hart's plantation, to the line that divides Hopewell from Maidenhead; thence along said line till it comes to the line of Mr. Trent and Thomas Lambert's land; thence along said line betwixt Mr. Trent and Thomas Lambert to the Delaware River, to the first-mentioned station."§

There was quite a contention, evidently, between Messrs. Trent and Yard as to the naming of the town. Mrs. Mershon, who was a granddaughter of Mr. Yard, informed some persons "that at the time the people were about fixing on a name for the place some proposed calling it *Yard's-town*, and others *Trent's-town*. As Trenton was considered the handsomest name, they concluded so to call it."

There exists no reasonable doubt but that the Yard family settled here among the first-comers. "Mr. William Yard, the ancestor of the families of that name in this part of the country, came from Devonshire, in England, and settled first in Philadelphia. He had four sons. With two of his sons, Joseph and William, he afterwards moved to Trenton, where he purchased of Mahlon Stacy, in 1712, about two acres of land lying on both sides of Front Street, and between Warren and Greene Streets."—*Raum's History of Trenton.* After the laying out of the town it began to increase rapidly. The fine natural facilities for manufactories gave an impetus to its growth, and led the citizens to anticipate a great city and an immense manufacturing centre. It was thought that, owing to the flourishing condition of the place, it would enhance its general prosperity to procure a royal charter of incorporation. So, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King George II. (1746), Governor Lewis Morris and a number of the inhabitants of this section of country sent a glowing description of the town, with a petition that His Majesty would confer upon it corporate honors.

In pursuance of this petition a royal charter was granted for a borough, the limits of which were described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Crosswick's Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of Doctor's Creek; thence up said creek to Keith's line, between East and West Jersey; thence along said line, including Maidenhead and Hopewell, between Hopewell and Amwell, to Delaware River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; to be known as the borough and town of Trenton.

Thomas Cadwallader, Esq., was appointed Chief Burgess; Nathaniel Ware, Recorder; David Martin, Marshal; and Andrew Reed, Treasurer. The other Burgesses were William Morris, Joseph Warrell, Daniel Coxe, Andrew Smith, Alexander Lockart, David Martin, Robert Pearson, Andrew Reed, Theophilus Phillips, Joseph DeCou, Samuel Hunt, and Reuben Armitage.

The Common Council were Joseph Paxton, Theophilus Severns, Benjamin Biles, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Ringo, Jonathan Stout, Jonathan Waters, Thomas Burrowes, Jr., George Ely, John Hunt, John Dagworthy, Jr., Joseph Phillips, John Welling, William Plaskett, Daniel Lanning, and Benjamin Green. "But the inhabitants not experiencing the benefits which were anticipated from their charter, they surrendered it to King George II., in the twenty-third year of his reign,—1750.

"From the above charter it will be seen that the borough of Trenton included very nearly the whole of the present County of Mercer. Kalm (before mentioned), who was at Trenton two years after the above borough was chartered (1748), might with propriety say, 'Trenton was situated on a sandy plain, remote from the Delaware.'"

In 1790, Trenton was made the seat of government of New Jersey.‖

November 13, 1792, the city of Trenton was formed from a part of the township of Trenton, with usual corporate city privileges, and the following boundaries, viz.: "Beginning at the mouth of Assanpink¶ Creek, and running up the same to Bernard Hamlon's mill-dam (now Millham); from thence along the road to the line between Trenton and Maidenhead; thence along the said line to the road leading from Trenton to Maidenhead; thence in a straight line to the northwest corner of a lot late of David Brearley, deceased; thence in a straight line to the northwest corner of the land of Lambert Cadwallader, whereon he now lives; thence down the western line thereof to the river Delaware; thence down the same to the mouth of the Assanpink." It will be seen by the above that the original charter comprehended all that land below or south of the Assunpink subsequently known as Kingsbury, and more recently Mill Hill and Bloomsbury, the charter of 1792 including nothing below the Assunpink. December 21, 1792, the officers who had been appointed by the Legislature held their first meeting. They were Moore Furman, Mayor; Aaron D. Woodruff, Recorder; Samuel W. Stockton, Abraham Hunt, and Alexander Chambers, Aldermen; Charles Axford, Abraham C. Claypole, William Tindall, Bernard Hanlon, and Aaron Howell, Assistants; and Pontius D. Stille, Treasurer. At this meeting it was resolved to sell the old market-house, which had been erected many years previous; and at a meeting of the Common Council on the 29th of the same month, Mr. Charles Axford, who had been appointed for the purpose, reported that he had sold it "for £5 1s. 10d."

The old market-house stood in Warren Street, and in its immediate vicinity stood the old town pump, and the less humane but, perhaps, necessary instruments of punishment,—the whipping-post and the stocks or pillory. After some modifications, removals, etc., the old whipping-post mysteriously disappeared in the night, and "no one knoweth the end thereof." On the 19th of July, 1793, the Council agreed to build a new market-house "in the middle of Second Street (now State), between King (now Warren) Street and Queen (now Greene) Street, between Messrs. Claypole and Milnor's corners (the former now owned by the heirs of George Dill, and the latter by Messrs. Murphy & Bechtel), leaving a square from King Street to the market-house of fifty-eight feet."

The public offices of the United States Government were removed here during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Philadelphia and other points in 1793, and in 1798 Mr. Adams, the President of the United States, took up his residence here. He resided in the house on Warren Street known as the Phœnix Hotel, which was pulled down a few years since to give room for the extension of Quarry Street.

The rapid and steady growth of the territory south of the city was such that it received corporate honors as the "Borough of South Trenton" February 28, 1840. In 1851 the Legislature incorporated the borough with the city of Trenton, calling that part which constituted the borough the Third and Fourth Wards.

The burgesses and inhabitants, under the borough charter, had power to raise money for borough purposes, such as repairing roads, etc., to the amount of five hundred dollars, which was afterwards increased, by a supplement, to one thousand dollars. Under the auspices of the burgesses were commenced the grading of the streets and paving the sidewalks, which have materially improved that part of the city.

In the year 1844 all that part of the city of Trenton north of the Assunpink had been divided into four wards, numerically called First, Second, Third, and Fourth, the dividing line being Warren Street, between the First and Second Wards, and State Street, between the Third and Fourth Wards. Subsequently, by an act of the Legislature passed March 26, 1845, "All that part of the city lying and being on the eastern side of a line beginning on the Assanpink Creek, at the point where the centre of Warren Street intersects the same, and running thence along the centre of Warren Street to the Princeton Turnpike; thence along said turnpike to the city line, shall constitute one ward of said city, to be called the 'East Ward of the city of Trenton;' and all that part of the said city lying and being on the western side of the line aforesaid shall constitute the other ward of said city, and be called 'the West Ward of the city of Trenton.'"

In 1851, as before stated, South Trenton was annexed to the city proper, and the whole denominated the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards.

The present boundaries of the city of Trenton are: "On the north extending in a westerly direction to the line of Lawrence and Ewing Townships to the Delaware River; thence following the course of the river to the line of the township of Hamilton; thence east along Hamilton Township, which is divided from Trenton by the Assunpink Creek and the Delaware and Raritan Canal; thence following said canal and creek and the township line of Hamilton to the Lawrence line, the place of beginning."

The bounds of the city have been frequently altered. In February, 1831, the farm of General Thomas Cadwallader was set off from the city of Trenton. In 1833 the township of Trenton was divided into the townships of Ewing and Trenton, but the boundaries of Trenton Township were made the same as the city of Trenton. In 1858 the farm of S. E. DeCou was set off from the city of Trenton and annexed to the township of Ewing. The city is now divided into seven wards.

Trenton, as is known to all readers of history, was made famous during the Revolution by two battles that were fought on the site of the city. We have given a history of these battles, together with that of Princeton, in the history proper of Mercer County. We arranged our data in this manner because, really, these events were so intimately interwoven with the history of the territory now comprising Mercer County that we deemed it but right and proper to place the narration of her glory in the most conspicuous portion of our work. This does not in any manner detract from the historic importance of Trenton, but, in our opinion, adds an additional lustre to the hallowed memories of her past.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT TRENTON.

In April, 1789, General Washington passed through Trenton *en route* for New York, having a few days previous to his visit here received his certificate of election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States. During his brief sojourn in Trenton he halted at the old City Hotel, which formerly stood on the present site of the Mechanics' National Bank. On his way thither he crossed the bridge spanning the Assunpink, over which the grateful citizens had erected a magnificent arch, and where they offered to his honor some of the "choicest gifts of Flora's treasury," strewing them in his pathway. "The arch," Marshall tells us in his "Life of Washington," "was richly ornamented with laurels and flowers, and supported by thirteen pillars (typical of the thirteen States), each entwined with wreaths of evergreens. On the front of the arch was inscribed, in large gilt letters,

'THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS
WILL BE THE
PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS'

"In the centre of the arch, above the inscription, was a dome or cupola of flowers and evergreens, encircling the dates of the memorable events which were peculiarly interesting to New Jersey.

"The first was the battle of Trenton, and the second the bold and judicious stand made by the American troops at the same creek, by which the progress of the British army was arrested on the evening preceding the battle of Princeton," etc.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

We subjoin the following, touching General Lafayette's visit to Trenton, from a recent issue of the "State Sentinel":

"A TRENTON SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

"Few people are aware that this is the anniversary of Lafayette's reception in Trenton fifty years ago. In the office of a prominent legal gentleman of this city, a 'Sentinel' reporter came across the document a copy of which will be found below. Its owner has framed and preserved it with great care. Some five of the signatures are in pencil, and several of them are composed of 'capital letters' in full.

"'We, the subscribers, agree to pay to Pearson Hunt, Wm. Halstead, David Johnston, Committee of Arrangements, our proportion of the expense attending the reception of General Lafayette at Trenton, on Saturday, the 16th of July, 1825. James R. Hamilton, A. P. Atkinson, Thomas J. Stryker, P. F. Glentworth, D. Burroughs, R. A. Hunt, Charles Ewing, William Guyer, Thomas L. Woodruff, George C. Chambers, A. M. McNeeley, David Johnson, Samuel Dickenson, Garret D. Wall, George Clymer, John Wilson, Lucius Stockton, Charles Higbee, John Lafoucherie, Seth Wright, T. Tyler, Z. A. C. Rosselle, Charles Parker, Pearson Hunt, Thomas Wood, William Halstead, Jr., Abrm. Updike, Wesley P. Hunt, P. Carman, Joseph Higbee.'

"The reception, however, must have been a very informal affair, judging from the following meagre notice contained in the Trenton 'Federalist' of July 18, 1825:

"'General Lafayette passed through Trenton on the 16th inst. He took breakfast provided for him at the City Tavern, and proceeded to the seat of Joseph Bonaparte, near Bordentown, whence he goes to Philadelphia.'"

TRENTON'S COMMERCIAL GREATNESS.

From the earliest glimmer of the history of Trenton to the present she has been steadily increasing in commercial and manufacturing importance. The first, and very necessary, manufacturing enterprise in Trenton was the flour-mill erected by Mahlon Stacy on the Assunpink Creek, in the year 1680. At this time there were only two mills in the whole of West Jersey,—that above mentioned and one at Crosswicks. The old mill subsequently passed into the possession of Major William Trent, who tore it down and rebuilt one of stone on the same site; the former had been of hewn logs. This mill was afterwards converted into a cotton-factory by Gideon H. Wells. It remained in the same condition in which it was erected by Mr. Trent until destroyed by the flood of 1843. In 1756, Daniel W. Coxe built a stone paper-mill on the Assunpink, where it empties into the Delaware. In 1776, Stacy Potts built the steel-works in Front Street, near where the saw-mill owned by George S. Green and Benjamin Fish now stands. The steel-works on the Assunpink, in the rear of the residence of G. Perdicaris, were built previous to the Revolution, about the year 1769.

In 1814, Gideon H. Wells built a large cotton-mill, five-story brick, sixty by forty feet, which stood until 1845, when it was destroyed by fire. Between 1845 and 1852 several manufactories of various kinds were erected, many of which are still in existence, while some are "things of the past."

THE POTTERY INTEREST.

Among the principal manufacturing interests of Trenton at present is the manufacture of earthenware. In fact, we may say that the pottery interest, taken in all its various branches, constitutes one of the leading features of manufacture not only of the city of Trenton, but of the whole country. We propose to give a brief sketch of the most prominent establishments, commencing with

QUEENSWARE AND PORCELAIN HARDWARE TRIMMINGS MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

It is always a matter of congratulation when any branch of manufacture springs into existence in this country which has heretofore been conducted only in Europe, and its productions imported for our use at an exorbitant figure. It is particularly gratifying when our own manufacturers arrive at that point in the knowledge of their business which enables them to produce an article fully equal, if not superior, to the best European manufacture, as the products of our factories then begin to secure a firm foothold, and are able to control in a measure the home trade, thus excluding foreign importations, and retaining the money at home that in former years has gone abroad.

The first pottery was started in Trenton in 1852, the line of manufacture being confined to Rockingham and yellow ware. In 1853 the first white-ware pottery was established by the firm of William Young & Co., at the corner of Perry and Carrol Streets. In 1857 they purchased several acres of land lying between the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Brunswick Avenue, near Rose Street, and erected large and substantial buildings for the prosecution of their business. In 1858 the firm changed to William Young & Sons, and they continued until 1871, when the present firm of William Young's Sons was formed, the members being Edward and William Young. The grounds connected with this extensive establishment contain about six acres, one-half of which is completely covered and occupied by the potteries and necessary out-buildings and yards for the storing of the crude materials and coal. The Messrs. Young manufacture large quantities of iron-stone china and "C. C." ware. Although porcelain hardware trimmings forms quite a conspicuous item in the business of this firm, we do not wish to infer that these gentlemen make a specialty of it, for such is not the case.

Their principal business is the manufacture of queensware, and we allude to the above for the reason stated in the first part of the article. They are among the leading potters of iron-stone china and "C. C." ware in the country, having been the first to commence the business in Trenton. They are thoroughly practical and experienced men in every department, and can take the crude material, carry it through every operation, and produce ware of superior character. This knowledge, coupled with an experience of nearly one-quarter of a century, gives them an advantage over any other potters in Trenton; and as they are untiring workers, and give their personal supervision to the work, it is not to be wondered at that the reputation of their ware is such that all they manufacture is sold without the aid of a single traveling salesman. Their trade extends over the entire country, their queensware being sold exclusively to jobbers, and the porcelain hardware trimmings to lock manufacturers.

They employ eighty-five hands the entire year, and, as they have ample capital, they never shut down if a dull season overtakes them, thus throwing their men out of employment, but continue to manufacture; and when trade revives the demand for their popular ware soon clears their warehouse.

THE CITY POTTERY.

This establishment was the pioneer in the manufacture of queensware in Trenton, having been first started in 1859. The original proprietors were Messrs. William Rhodes and James Yates, the former of whom introduced the manufacture of white ware in this country in 1846, establishing himself at Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1862 another partner was admitted, and the firm name became Higginson, Rhodes & Yates. In 1865, owing to the decease of the senior members, the firm was again changed to Yates & Titus, who conducted the business until July, 1870, when it came into the possession of the present enterprising firm, Messrs. Yates, Bennett & Allan.

* Raum's "History of Trenton;" originally from Smith's "History of Jersey," p. 114, published in 1765.
† Book of Deeds, A. A. A., p. 8, in Secretary of State's office.
‡ Laws and Ordinances, p. 223, in State Library at Trenton.

§ This is the official record, Gordon's description in his "Gazetteer" being incorrect.
‖ Elmer's Digest, p. 148.
¶ We have heretofore followed the ancient and correct orthography of the name of this creek,—Assunpink. It is an Indian name, and spelt with the letter *u* in the second syllable by all reliable authorities.

The premises are located on Perry Street, at the corner of Carrol, and are one hundred and eighty-two by two hundred and twenty-three feet in extent. The buildings are substantial brick structures, two stories high and basement (see illustration on page 23), all completely fitted up with the requisite machinery for the business therein conducted, driven by a thirty-horse-power engine. Their ball clay is from the banks at South Amboy, New Jersey, while their china clay is procured from the State of Delaware, and from the celebrated banks on the Brandywine, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Yates, Bennett & Allan manufacture principally white granite and "C. C." ware, and have obtained a widespread and enviable reputation for the superior quality of their productions.

The "New Jersey State Agricultural Society" awarded them a medal in 1860 for the best assortment of fine stone chinaware, and the "Maryland Institute" awarded them a gold medal for the finest display of superior dinner ware at its exhibition held in the city of Baltimore, in 1873.

They propose making a display at the coming "Centennial" which will be superior to any exhibit of domestic manufacture ever made in this country; and no one in any way conversant with potteries can visit their extensive works and carefully examine their ware without being convinced of their ability to carry out the programme to the very letter.

The decorated ware, such as dinner and tea sets, toilet ware, bases, etc., turned out from their establishment, equals in excellence of design and beauty of finish that imported from either French or English potteries. The productions of this department are made specialties, to the manufacture and decoration of which particular attention is paid, and the greatest care exercised in the selection of their workmen, none but artists of long experience and undoubted skill being employed.

As every article undergoes a critical examination before it is allowed to go out of their warerooms, and every one not perfect is condemned, dealers can rest assured that they will receive no cracked or unsound ware to entail loss upon them or injure their custom. The superintendent of these works is Mr. John Rhodes, a son of Mr. William Rhodes, and a thoroughly practical and experienced man. He has held the position since 1864, and understands the business in all its details. They employ seventy workmen, all experienced men, from the celebrated English potteries or trained in their own works under their own supervision. The members of the firm are all practical business men, strictly honorable and exactly just in all their dealings, and that they are the right men in the right place is demonstrated by the flourishing condition of the large business, amounting to over seventy-five thousand dollars per annum, which they are so ably conducting. We congratulate them upon the acme of success to which their own well-directed efforts have raised them, and wish them many years of continued prosperity.

MERCER POTTERY COMPANY.

The works of the Mercer Pottery Company, of which we present an illustration on another page, are of the largest in Trenton, and recently passed into the hands of Mr. James Moses, a gentleman of great experience and qualification, and are by him being conducted with gratifying success. They are situated on Railroad Avenue (Millham), in close proximity to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and directly upon the Belvidere Railroad, thus enjoying excellent facilities for the shipment and receipt of goods and stock to and from all sections of the country. The buildings are large, arranged with the greatest regard to light, convenience, and the comfort of the employés. The main building is of stone, two and one-half stories high, and forty by two hundred and eighty-eight feet in dimensions. The kiln-sheds, bisque-warerooms and sagger-shops form a building fifty by two hundred and eighty-eight feet, while the wareroom for finished stock is thirty-five by one hundred feet, also two and a half stories in height. The packing-sheds are thirty by forty in size, two stories in height.

The different departments are all so arranged that the raw material enters at the rear of the establishment, and, passing through one process to another directly towards the front, reaches the main building and completion simultaneously. An inspection therefore begun at the office, encounters piles of glossy finished ware, and terminates where the crude clay is dumped from the cars.

China clay is obtained from the celebrated banks on the Brandywine, Delaware and Chester Counties, Pennsylvania; the feldspar from Maine, and is considered the best in the country, while the flint comes from Maryland. The process of preparation and manufacture is difficult to explain to the novice, therefore we shall not attempt a very extended description.

The capacity of the works is upwards of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of ware per annum. The white granite and "C. C." ware have justly attained a widespread and enviable reputation for their superior excellence, as is clearly demonstrated by the immense trade which extends throughout the entire Union. One of the specialties is the flanged, scolloped nappie, of which Mr. Moses is the patentee. This quality and kind of goods is largely made and sold. The works are operated by steam, generated by a boiler of sixty-horse-power. The engine is a "Corliss," thirty-horse-power, and one of the best of that most excellent of inventions.

In keeping with the general completeness of the establishment, the packing- and shipping-rooms are models of perfection. They manufacture their own "crates" for packing and shipping their goods, and do not depend, as many do, upon second-hand crates purchased of importers. The company carries an immense stock, both of raw and manufactured material, having on hand at the present time clay valued at ten thousand dollars, feldspar and flint amounting in value to five thousand dollars, and over forty thousand dollars' worth of finished goods and ware in process of completion. The company employs a force numbering about one hundred and twenty, a large number being from the best English potteries, while some idea of the magnitude of the business done can be obtained from the fact that the annual consumption of coal is upwards of twenty-five hundred tons.

Business was never better than now, a fact that is plainly attested by the presence of such a multitude of men, boys, and girls busily engaged in their several branches of trade. The success of the establishment is undoubtedly due to the superior ability evinced by the proprietor and manager, Mr. James Moses, than whom no more thoroughgoing business man can be. For a long time he was connected with the Glasgow pottery, of this city, and there achieved a reputation that but few can hope to gain. Upon assuming direction of the Mercer pottery, he was obliged, by the immense labor and care imposed by an efficient management, to sever his old relations with the Glasgow, and now his every energy is bent in making for the Mercer a name and reputation still higher and better than ever. In this we know he is being successful.

Mr. William Wood, the skillful foreman of the works, is an Englishman by birth, and has followed the pottery business since boyhood. He is a thoroughly practical man, and understands every branch of the intricate business in its minutest detail, and purchasers can rely upon ware that passes his inspection as being first-class in every particular.

THE GLASGOW POTTERIES.

This establishment, situated on the corner of Carrol and Ewing Streets, and extending from one street to the other, was started, in 1859, as a yellow-ware manufactory, by Ralph H. and William I. Shreve. In 1863 it was rented by John Moses & Co. for one year, with the privilege of buying it at the expiration of that time. On the 1st of January, 1865, they purchased the property. It had then two kilns and no machinery, all the work being done by hand, which caused a great amount of work in mixing the materials for the body of the ware. In 1872–73 a special act of the Legislature was passed incorporating the concern, under the firm name of the "Glasgow Pottery Company of Trenton." On the 2d of June, 1873, the company was organized with an authorized capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The company have erected since 1872 six kilns, making a total of eight, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. When in full operation, as now, they employ two hundred hands. The potteries consist of three lots, the main one being three hundred by two hundred and twelve feet; the one on the opposite side of Ewing Street, thirty-eight by one hundred; and the canal-basin property, which is one hundred and ten by one hundred feet. The company manufacture every variety of white and decorated earthenware, their goods comparing favorably with the English ware, and being equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States. The present officers of the company are: John Moses, President; S. M. Alpaugh, Secretary; and Thomas Davis, Superintendent.

The Etruria Potteries, Messrs. Ott & Brewer, proprietors, hold quite a prominent position among the first-class establishments of Trenton.

Next to the pottery interest, perhaps the most important industry is the manufacture of bricks. The pioneers of this branch of industry here were Peter Grim and Joseph Hymer, who came to Trenton from Philadelphia the year the State Prison was built, and took a contract to furnish two million bricks to the State for building the same. They commenced to manufacture them on what is known as the Hayden farm, now owned by S. K. Wilson, Esq. They continued the business here until 1837. The partnership was dissolved by the death of Hymer, and Peter Grim continued the business until 1845, when he retired from the brick-yard and commenced keeping a hotel, which he found more profitable.

The leading manufacturers of bricks in Trenton at present are George Fell & Bros. and T. S. Forman. The average yearly number of bricks made from 1870 to 1875 has been about one million five hundred thousand.

There are many other great and permanent industrial and mechanical interests in Trenton, and we have only sought to enumerate some of the most prominent.*

As an evidence of the moral, material, and social progress of Trenton, we may further mention that it contains thirty-two churches and chapels or places of public worship, namely, nine Methodist, eight Presbyterian, four Episcopalian, three Baptist, two Lutheran, two Friends, or Quakers, three Roman Catholic, and one Jewish synagogue.

Trenton has about ten banks or banking-houses, all but three or four being banks of "discount and deposit." It has two public libraries, which contain about thirty thousand volumes. It has the usual number of stores and other places of business, proportionate with its population, several of which occupy edifices as large and spacious, and contain stocks of goods that will successfully compete with any in the State.

Its educational and literary institutions are among the first in the State; the Trenton Academy and the State Normal School are located within its corporate limits; and it has also a fine high school, besides a large number of primary and secondary schools, and several private educational establishments. It has a "Children's Home," and a number of other benevolent and charitable institutions, which would honor any community in which they were located. It has an extensive representation of the different secret and benevolent societies; the principal one in point of antiquity is the Grand Lodge of New Jersey of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which was instituted by a charter from England, December 10, 1786, and meets annually here. It includes among its members some of the most distinguished citizens of the State. Trenton Lodge, No. 5, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1787. The residue are of more recent date. The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted in 1833, followed in the same year by Trenton Lodge, No. 3, and Trenton Lodge, No. 4. Several lodges have since been organized. The United American Mechanics, Improved Order of Red Men, and Sons of Temperance Societies are each well represented.

The location and business facilities are not surpassed by any other town or city of like population in the State; and the abundance, cheapness, and quality of its domestic markets make it desirable as a manufacturing or retiring location. It enjoys splendid railroad and shipping facilities. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal are among the prominent outlets for transportation. By rail there is direct communication with New York and Philadelphia, and thence with all points East and West. Street cars run from the depot on the arrival of all trains, thus offering a cheap and desirable mode of locomotion to the business centre of the city, the hotels, etc.

The city of Trenton is divided into seven wards, each electing a freeholder, a trustee of the public schools, and a member of the Common Council. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, elected for three years, and a Common Council, elected for three years; and the civil order of the city is maintained by an efficient, but numerically insufficient, uniformed police force.

VARIOUS ENTERPRISES.

THE TRENTON FIRE-BRICK AND TERRA-COTTA WORKS, O. O. BOWMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The fire-brick manufactory at Trenton was established, on a very small scale, by Edward Davis, in 1845. It was first worked by horse-power, its capacity then being but from five hundred to six hundred bricks per day. It was gradually increased until Mr. Davis introduced steam-power, and at that time its capacity was increased to twenty-five hundred bricks per day. O. O. Bowman & Co., the present proprietors, purchased the works January 1, 1867, and since then they have introduced new machinery, new kilns, etc., and its present capacity is two millions per annum.

The Terra-Cotta Department.—Although this branch of Messrs. Bowman & Co.'s business was established before they purchased the works, it can safely be said that they were the first to make it a success. We give a brief description of the works and their products:

The works are situated a short distance from the busy centre of the city, on the New Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from which vessels run into the yard, thus giving them unsurpassed facilities for transporting their goods to all sections of the country. The premises occupy an area of four acres, with a frontage on the canal of seven hundred and fifty feet. The buildings in which the fire-brick is made are three in number, two of them being substantial two-story brick structures, forty by one hundred and twenty-five and forty by one hundred and fifty feet, respectively; the third is a one-story wooden building, seventy by one hundred and seventy-six feet in size. The building in which the terra-cotta ware is made is a two-story brick, shaped like an L, forty by one hundred and fifty feet one way and eighty by two hundred and ten the other. All of the buildings are completely fitted up with all the latest improved labor-saving machinery. They manufacture every description of blast-furnace and rolling-mill fire-brick, drain- and sewer-pipes, terra-cotta chimney-tops, chimney-flues, garden vases, statuary, etc., also deal extensively in ground materials, such as fire-clay, fire-mortar, fire-sand and kaolin, which they sell by the barrel, load, or cargo.

The fire-clay is selected from the best clay-beds in New Jersey, the firm owning a large and valuable bed, which contains the very best fire-kaolin. The finer clays come from the celebrated Amboy and Woodbridge clay-banks. Their steam-pressed blast-furnace blocks are of a very superior quality, and are made from eight to sixteen inches long by four and a half thick, forming circles from three to eighteen feet in diameter inside. They also manufacture fire-brick slabs, cupola bricks, bakers'-oven tile, gas-house tile, stove linings, range-brick, etc., for the trade and to order, all sizes and shapes, of peculiar patterns, being made from drawings at short notice.

Terra-Cotta Ware.—They manufacture every description of these goods, the most important being drain-pipes, chimney-tops, and chimney-flues. The superiority of these pipes over all others for drainage purposes is now admitted by all who have seen them tested. The advantages possessed by them are many. They are imperishable, being thoroughly proof against all rusts or decay, and will last for centuries. They are perfectly smooth inside, the surface being like glass, so that nothing can adhere to it to choke it up and prevent the free passage of the water. No offensive odors can find a lodgment, and it is not affected by the strongest acids.

It costs but a fraction over one-third of the price of iron pipe, is more durable, performs its work more effectually, and adds nothing for repairs.

The most important of the many advantages which it possesses over the old-fashioned brick sewer arises from the fact that it is a preserver of health and a preventive of disease. In the one, old decaying vegetable and animal matter is constantly accumulating and obstructing the passage of the water, thus causing miasmatic and poisonous vapors, whose very touch is disease and death, to find their way into the open air. In the terra-cotta pipe, it is impossible for such matter to get lodged to remain, as the inside surface is so perfectly smooth and glass-like that one-half the inclination required for the brick sewer will carry everything completely and rapidly away.

Thus it will be seen that it is the best and cheapest article now manufactured for the draining of private or public houses, factories and dye-houses, public works, slaughter-houses, breweries, for city drains and sewers; in a word, for every kind of drainage, also for conducting smoke-heat gases, blasts, etc. Of the advantages of terra-cotta chimney-tops it is unnecessary for us to speak. Every one knows that they are *far cheaper* than anything else in the market, are easily put up, and can be put on any chimney, old or new, large or small. They make all sizes and styles, and guarantee them to be equal to any in the market and at as low a price.

In the manufacture of terra-cotta chimney-flues they excel all others. These flues are made without flanges for brick walls, and with flanges for frame buildings and stud partitions, so that a strong and tight joint can be made. These are used for ventilating flues, for hot-air flues, for improving the draft, and for combining smoke and ventilating duct in the same stack. The advantages possessed over the brick flue are: they are much more safe, are far more durable, and the cost is but a small percentage of that of the old-fashioned chimney. They also manufacture every description of terra-cotta garden ornaments of various beautiful designs and patterns, such as fern-dishes, rustic flower-pots, garden vases, hanging vases, and all kinds of statuary of artistic design and elegant finish for the hall, office, and the garden. Before closing we will mention their terra-cotta casks, which are very desirable for chemical, dairy, grocery, and household uses, and innumerable other purposes.

They employ upwards of seventy skilled workmen, and turn out from their works annually over two million fire-brick and an immense quantity of terra-cotta work of every description. They use upwards of ten thousand tons of clay per annum, and consume about three thousand tons of coal.

The firm of Messrs. O. O. Bowman & Co. is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the country. They employ a large capital in their business, and their warehouse being constantly filled with every variety of their productions, enables them to sell at the lowest possible price. Those desiring further information can obtain a catalogue containing full and complete descriptions and illustrations of their work by applying to them in person or by letter. Their branch office and warehouse is located at 62 Cortlandt Street, New York City. The reputation borne by this firm for business ability and strict integrity is such that no comments of ours can raise them higher in the estimation of the business community. The perseverance and enterprise exhibited by them during the earlier period of their establishment deserves the eminent success which they now enjoy. We predict a still more flattering increase, and have no hesitation in asserting that our prediction will be abundantly verified.

The firm have direct telegraph communication, and orders by telegraph are received at their office.

A fine view of their establishment can be seen among our illustrations.

* See under the head of "Various Enterprises."

THE MERCER ZINC WORKS.

The Mercer Zinc Works, located on Third Street, in the Sixth Ward, Trenton, employ about sixty hands, when in full operation, in the various departments of mining, teaming, and transporting of ore from the mines, situated in Wythe County, Virginia, and in manufacturing oxide of zinc from the ore. The business was originally commenced in 1861, by John S. Noble and Alexander C. Farrington, on the bank of the river Delaware, on the ground previously occupied by Potter, Van Cleve & McKean as a machine and locomotive works. After the expenditure of a large sum of money in the erection of furnaces, buildings, and machinery, the water-power attached to the premises was found to be insufficient to drive the necessary machinery, and in 1864 the present site of the works was selected. Mr. Farrington's death led to the formation of a company, but some of those interested having failed to perform the stipulations entered into, Mr. Noble undertook to complete the works alone, but not having sufficient capital an arrangement was made with Mr. Joseph G. Brearley, and the entire concern passed into his hands as collateral security for heavy advances made by him, and subsequently Mr. Brearley became the owner of one-half the whole interest. The works, when driven to their full capacity, can turn out about four tons of oxide of zinc daily. The whole concern is under the efficient management of Mr. John S. Noble and his son, Henry S. Noble, and has recently undergone extensive alterations and improvements. Coal and ore are brought in vessels and canal-boats, *via* Delaware and Raritan Canal, to the basin communicating with the canal, directly in front of the works. The establishment has to move annually about forty thousand tons of freight in coal, ore, refuse material, and manufactured products, and when in full operation in the manipulation of the ore, etc., over fifty tons, gross weight, has to be handled daily.

Mr. Noble has during the past fifteen years, by enterprise and attention to business, successfully maintained the position of one of the first business men in Trenton. Being a native of the State of New York, he brought with him much of that energy and persevering industry and activity which characterizes the citizens of that State; and we assert, without fear of rational contradiction, that the career of John S. Noble since his advent in Trenton has been one worthy the emulation of any business man in the city. In addition to the zinc-works, which owes its origin to the enterprise of this gentleman, the beautiful and substantial brick block on Broad Street will remain as a lasting monument to his exertions and success, combined with those of Mr. Christopher Wentz. When Mr. Noble came to Trenton, the old paper-mill stood on the present site of the block, and was in many respects a nuisance. While in the Common Council of the city, Mr. Noble endeavored to get an ordinance passed to make a public park on the spot, which is associated with some of the most stirring events of the dawn of American independence. Here Washington vanquished Colonel Rahl and his Hessians, and accomplished what is considered by historians to have been the turning-point in the Revolution. Here, then, was decided the great question as to whether the bold patriots of freedom should be forever independent citizens of the infant republic or conquered rebels. It was their happy felicity to become the former, and as a commemoration of these sublime achievements, it would have reflected honor upon the Common Council of the city of Trenton to have followed the suggestion of Mr. Noble, and to have ordained the perpetual remembrance of the classic and hallowed events of the past.

Failing, however, to convince the city fathers of the importance of the above step, Mr. Noble and his coadjutor, Mr. Wentz, made preparations to devote the ground to the next best purpose,—that of erecting a magnificent block. The result of their enterprise stands to-day one of the best and most substantial structures that Trenton contains, and it only requires the opening of the proposed street to effect its permanent and financial success.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. D. P. FORST & CO.

This firm is located in Trenton, and is one of the largest, if not the largest establishment of its kind in that enterprising city. The business was first established by Mr. D. P. Forst and John Taylor, in 1858, at the northwest corner of Greene and Hanover Streets, under the firm name of Forst & Taylor. They only continued the business in the original store-building for about a year, when, in 1859, they removed to the northeast corner of Greene and Academy Streets. They remained there until 1862, in the interval having erected a store-house on Academy Street for the provision department of their business and for storage. They also purchased a lot on Greene Street at the same time, and in 1866 built their present magnificent structure, which is decidedly the handsomest and most substantial stone building in the city. They extended it back to, and connected it with, the building on Academy Street, thus concentrating a vast structure for their constantly-increasing business. The building was completed in the spring of 1867, at which time the firm moved into it. The dimensions of the buildings are forty by one hundred and twenty and thirty-eight by one hundred feet, respectively.

The firm of Forst, Taylor & Co., of which Mr. W. H. Skirm was a member, was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. John Taylor, in 1870. Mr. W. H. Skirm still remained a member of the new firm then formed, and styled D. P. Forst & Co.,—Messrs. C. M. Leeds and J. M. Forst having since become members of the firm.

As a criterion of the very flattering success that has characterized the business of D. P. Forst & Co., we mention the fact that their annual sales have increased during the past fifteen years from one hundred thousand to one million of dollars, and their trade is still growing.

Owing to the admirable mercantile qualities of the senior member of the firm, assisted by the business tact and energy of his coadjutors, they can readily compete with the New York or Philadelphia trade, both with regard to the quality and price of their goods.

It may be pertinent here to add that D. P. Forst & Co. do a general business in every description of groceries and provisions, and that their stock is always as large and varied as that of any firm in the State. Everything about the premises is arranged in a business-like manner, so that customers desirous of purchasing in person can be accommodated with as little loss of time as possible. The firm employ fifteen hands, including five traveling salesmen. Purchasers will find in the firm of D. P. Forst & Co. gentlemen of the highest honor and business integrity, and can rest assured that no more honorable transactions can be effected elsewhere than with them. A good illustration of the building of D. P. Forst & Co. can be seen on page 4 of this work.

THE PORK-PACKING AND STOCK INTEREST.

Mr. John Taylor was the pioneer of the wholesale trade of Trenton, having embarked in it in the year 1857. His sales that year amounted to only about one hundred thousand dollars. Since then half a dozen firms have formed, and the business in groceries and provisions has reached fully three million dollars per annum. Shortly after engaging in the wholesale grocery business, Mr. Taylor associated himself with Mr. D. P. Forst, under the firm name of Forst & Taylor. This firm was in existence eleven years, when Mr. T. relinquished the grocery business and engaged in the pork-packing and cattle trade, at the spacious premises illustrated on page 6. This business was commenced in 1870. The first year the sales aggregated about three hundred thousand dollars; it has since reached over a million per year, and is assuming a permanent and prosperous condition.

The meats cured in this establishment are distributed throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and a considerable portion of them find their way to Europe, both on direct orders and through New York exporters. The cattle are received from Chicago and other western points, and a market-day is made once a week, at which time the butchers of the city and surrounding country procure their supplies. The sheep trade is also becoming an important feature of the live-stock business at this point. Mr. Taylor is now distributing about ten thousand ewes per year. These sheep are all bought from the farmers of this and the surrounding counties, who find their profit in the advantage they have in marketing their lambs in New York and Philadelphia.

There can be no doubt but that in a few years the trade in provisions and live-stock at this point will show a large increase, as the location is very favorable for a wide distribution. The general success of this important branch of domestic trade is largely due to the exertions and enterprise of Mr. Taylor.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Trenton commenced business in February, 1865, with a paid-up capital of $50,000. It has always been conducted with great prudence and economy, and has grown steadily in public favor.

The capital has been increased by successive payments, and now stands at $200,000 fully paid up.

The company will avail itself of the recent amendment of its charter to further increase its capital to the amount of $500,000.

The assets at this date, October 1, 1875, are over $500,000, all safely invested,—about one-half being secured by bond and mortgage on property in Mercer County.

The company now has its agencies in all the larger cities of the Eastern and Middle States, and as far west as Missouri, and is doing a large amount of insurance business; it is safe, strong, and progressive, and has a bright prospect of substantial and permanent prosperity.

The officers are: Charles Scott, President; John K. Smith, Vice-President; C. V. C. Murphy, Secretary; Caleb S. Green, Treasurer. The Directors are Charles Scott, Daniel P. Forst, F. R. Wilkinson, William Hancock, Joseph Macpherson, James E. Darrah, Jonathan Steward, William S. Stryker, Caleb S. Green, S. K. Wilson, John K. Smith, William Bamford, Charles Carr, D. B. Bodine, H. G. Scudder.

DISBROW & VAN CLEVE.

This firm represents the furnishing undertaker's business of Trenton. They are located at No. 46 Warren Street, and have a spacious show-room, work-shops, and storage department. They have constantly in stock all kinds of coffins, burial-cases, etc., for their own trade, as also a fine assortment of undertakers' general supplies, which they sell at wholesale to the trade, at Eastern figures. They have also an elaborate and well manufactured patent corpse-preserver, of which they are the patentees and sole manufacturers. The firm consists of Mr. B. L. Disbrow and Mr. J. G. Van Cleve. All night calls answered at the office, and promptly attended to.

MILLER & WILEY

are extensive dealers in harness and carriage material, horse clothing, trunks, valises, bags, etc. etc., doing business at 65 Warren Street, Trenton. The firm are noted for the quality of the goods they sell, and also for the very reasonable prices at which they sell them. They are also the sole agents in Mercer County for Schou's Patent Tire and Axle Upsetting Machine, one of the very best arrangements of its kind in the market. We cheerfully recommend this firm to the patronage of the people of Mercer County.

SMITH & DOBBINS

are the proprietors of the representative hat store in Trenton. They have on hand during each respective season hats, caps, gloves, etc., and at all times a fine assortment of canes, umbrellas, and cabas. The motto of their establishment is, "As cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best," which we cheerfully indorse, and that too after a careful inspection of their stock. We believe the citizens of Trenton and the surrounding country will consult their own interests by calling at Messrs. Smith & Dobbins's store, at No. 13 East State Street, Trenton, for any of the goods enumerated above.

THE TRENTON HOUSE.

This popular hotel is under the proprietorship of Mr. Peter Katzenbach, the veteran hotel-keeper, who has conducted the present Trenton House for nearly forty years. The house, under his management, has acquired an enviable reputation among the best-kept hotels of New Jersey and the sister States Mr. K. has recently added a splendid wing to the main building, one hundred by sixty-three feet, along Hanover Street, which is elegantly furnished. The Trenton House now has comfortable accommodations for two hundred guests. The cuisine is of the best that the market affords, every delicacy that each season produces being upon the bill of fare.

F. P. STULTS

is a practical watchmaker and jeweler, and dealer in jewelry of all kinds, doing business at No. 10½ Broad Street, nearly opposite Assunpink Block, Trenton. Mr. Stults keeps one of the finest assortments of watches, clocks, rings, ladies' jewelry, etc., to be found in the city. He is also the sole agent in Trenton for the celebrated Pantoscopic spectacles and eye-glasses. The repairing department of his establishment is under his personal supervision, and he employs none but practical and experienced workmen to assist him in this branch of his business. Those persons requiring anything in his line will find his goods, work, and prices eminently satisfactory.

ROBERT S. WOODRUFF, JR.

Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., is an attorney-at-law, and transacts a general legal business, conducts cases in all the courts at reasonable charges, drafts all kinds of legal documents, gives legal advice, etc. We can safely recommend Mr. Woodruff as a gentleman of legal ability and somewhat extensive practice. Office, No. 30 Greene Street, second floor, Trenton.

THE STATE STREET HOUSE.

This first-class hotel is now under the management of Mr. J. W. Souder, who assumed the proprietorship of it in 1870, after several ineffectual attempts had been made by his predecessors to make it a success. By good management and an excellent cuisine it has now acquired a State-wide reputation.

THE TRENTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was organized at Trenton, in October, 1865, as a link in the "Bryant & Stratton chain," its founders being the Messrs. Bryant & Stratton themselves.

It is now a member of the "International Business College Association," a permanent organization formed after the death of Mr. Stratton, in 1866, by the colleges constituting the old chain and others, throughout the United States and British Provinces, which Association enables its members to offer facilities unequaled by other similar institutions.

Its career has been one of success from the first, its patronage increasing steadily year by year, and its popularity and influence growing in proportion, until it now occupies a position in the front rank of institutions of this class, and is looked upon by the citizens of the State as one of the most useful institutions within her borders.

The proprietor, Mr. W. B. Allen, is an active, enterprising man, who keeps up to the times, furnishing his college with the very best teachers, pleasant and commodious rooms, good furniture, the most improved and successful course of instruction, and making it in every respect first-class.

The college building has just been undergoing extensive alterations and refitting, making its appointments more perfect than ever.

Prof. Allen is now engaged on *a new system of instruction, to be used exclusively in this college, which is to combine the "theory and practice" of business in a greater degree than does any plan now in use.* His extensive business experience, added to his long connection with the Trenton Business College, qualifies him in an eminent degree for this work, and it will no doubt be successful.

The public may rely upon this institution to compare favorably, in every respect, with any similar institution, and to give satisfaction to its patrons.

JOHN SNYDER,

manufacturer of and dealer in cigars, tobaccos, snuff, etc., does an extensive wholesale and retail business at his old stand, No. 5 Greene Street, Trenton. He runs a general stock of the best brands of cigars, including the popular Flor del Fumar and the Exposition. He has seven different brands of cigars, varying in prices from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars per thousand. In chewing tobacco, his famous "Rose of Kentucky" is considered among the best brands. Those desiring a fine article will do well to give Mr. Snyder a call.

MICHAEL O'NEILL

is the proprietor of the first-class grocery store on the corner of Broad and Factory Streets, Trenton. He deals in fancy and domestic groceries, teas, coffees, etc., also in all brands of flour and feed, and household produce. In connection with his grocery business Mr. O'Neill conducts a wine and liquor establishment, keeping the very best kinds of both, but in no case selling in less quantities than a quart. We can safely recommend both branches of Mr. O'Neill's business to the public, both as regards quality and prices. The genial proprietor announces that goods will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge, while his numerous customers from the country will always find some one to deposit their purchases in their respective vehicles, also free of charge, so far as the disposition of said goods is concerned.

D. S. BAKER

conducts one of the largest dry-goods establishments in Trenton. His stock of goods and assortments of qualities are equal to those of any similar establishment between New York and Philadelphia, and in all respects compare favorably with the retail trade of those cities. The variety and quality of dress goods, linen suits, shawls, etc., cannot fail to please his numerous lady customers. Place of business, 38 East State Street.

JOSEPH McPHERSON

has been actively engaged in the harness business in Trenton for the past forty years. For practical workmanship, good material, and durability, the harness manufactured by him has made for itself a wide reputation. There is no farmer in Mercer County but can testify to the excellence of all kinds of work done at the establishment of Joseph McPherson. He also deals extensively, of course, with gentlemen in Trenton, owners of horses, and others, both in harness, saddles, and trunks, and he enjoys a large patronage among the citizens of Mercer County generally. His place of business is No. 8 East State Street, Trenton.

YETTER & BROTHER.

This firm consists of two young men of considerable mechanical ability, who have recently embarked in the carriage and wagon manufacturing and repairing business. They are prepared to build any sort of carriage, buggy, wagon, cart, or any kind of vehicle, from a wheelbarrow to a first-class carriage. Repairs of every description promptly and neatly executed, and work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Place of business on Washington Street, Trenton.

HISTORY OF THE VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS OF MERCER COUNTY.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

The extent of the territory embraced within the original township of Hopewell is not definitely known. It is evident, however, from researches we have made in the office of the Secretary of State, that as early as 1699 the township of Hopewell existed, and was bounded by the Assunpink on the south, by the line of division between East and West Jersey on the east, and by the present boundary of the township of Hopewell on the north. The precise date of the organization of the township cannot now be accurately ascertained, nor at what time or by what circumstance it received its name. A part of the plantation belonging to the Dean family was deeded by Jonathan Eldredge, of Burlington, to Moses Petit, of Hopewell, in 1695. This only refers to a village of that name which existed in the township of Nottingham, and not to the township proper.

Very few settlements had been made in the township at the commencement of the last century, with the exception of those made on the lowlands above the Assunpink, in 1676, and which were totally destroyed by the great flood in 1692. After this disaster, the buildings which were erected in the vicinity of the Assunpink were built on the south side of the creek.

From the year 1700 the settlement of the township was increased by persons from Long Island, East Jersey, and other parts. Messrs. Daniel Howell, Ebenezer Prout, Isaac Reeder, John Burroughs, Charles Clark, Richard Scudder, Robert Lanning, Jacob and John Reeder, William Reed, Simon Sackett, John Deane, John and Abiel Davis, Jonathan Davis, and others, settled in what is now Ewing, as appears from their deeds and family records; and in April, 1703, Mr. John Hutchinson (only son and heir of John Hutchinson, who died intestate) conveyed a lot of land to the inhabitants of Hopewell as a place of burial. The instrument conveying the lands is as follows:

"John Hutchinson, of Hopewell, County of Burlington, etc., to Andrew Heath, Richard Ayre, Abiel Davis, and Zebulon Haston (Zebulon Haston lived on the place owned by the late Amos Reeder, which was bought by Isaac Reeder, in 1707, of Mr. Haston), of the same county, etc., hath granted to the said Andrew Heath, etc., a piece of land, on the easterly side of the highway leading between the house of the said John Hutchinson and Andrew Heath, containing two acres, in trust for the inhabitants of the said township of Hopewell and their successors, inhabiting and dwelling in the said township of Hopewell, forever, for the public and common use and benefit of the whole township, for the erecting and building a public meeting-house thereon, and also for a place of burial, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever."*

This lot has, within the last thirty years, been sold by the trustees of the Episcopal church in Trenton to Ralph Lanning, and lies on an eminence about thirty rods northeast from his dwelling, and north of the State Lunatic Asylum, in the present township of Ewing.

This probably was the first house built for public worship in the township of Hopewell and for Trenton, which was originally adjacent to, if not included in, the same, and, so far as we can ascertain, the first in the State except that of the Quakers. It was occupied by the Episcopalians until their church was built in Trenton, and occasionally for many years afterwards. A portion of the foundation is still standing, and in it the stone which consecrates the memory of Samuel Tucker, President of the Second Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and State Treasurer, as well as that of his wife, and several prominent citizens of Trenton at that day.

In this township also was included the original manor and manor-house of the Hutchinsons. The house stood on the farm on which the State Lunatic Asylum now stands, the farm being formerly owned by John Titus, Esq.

One of the most prominent families of Hopewell Township was that of the Stouts. We quote from Barber's "History of New Jersey" the following interesting record of this family:

"The family of the Stouts are so remarkable for their number, origin, and character, in both Church and State, that their history deserves to be conspicuously recorded; and no place can be so proper as that of Hopewell, where the bulk of the family resides. We have already seen that Jonathan Stout was the seed of the Hopewell Church, and the beginning of Hopewell settlement; and that of the fifteen which constituted the church, nine were Stouts. The church was constituted at the house of a Stout, and the meetings were held chiefly at the dwellings of the Stouts for forty-one years, viz., from the beginning of the settlement to the building of the meeting-house before described. Mr. Hart was of opinion (in 1790) 'that from first to last half the members have been and were of that name: for, in looking over the church-book' (saith he), 'I find that near two hundred of the name have been added; besides as many more of the blood of the Stouts who had lost the name by marriages. The present (1790) two deacons and four elders are Stouts; the late Zebulon and David Stout were two of its main pillars; the last lived to see his offspring multiplied in one hundred and seventeen souls.' The origin of this Baptist family is no less remarkable; for they all sprang from one woman, and she as good as dead; her history is in the mouths of most of her posterity, and is as follows: 'She was born at Amsterdam, about the year 1602; her father's name was Vanprincis; and she and her first husband (whose name is not known) sailed for New York (then New Amsterdam) about the year 1620; the vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook; the crew got ashore, and marched toward the said New York; but Penelope's (for that was her name) husband being hurt in the wreck, could not march with them, therefore he and the wife tarried in the woods; they had not been long in the place before the Indians killed them both (as they thought) and stripped them to the skin; however, Penelope came to, though her skull was fractured, and her left shoulder so hacked that she could never use that arm like the other; she was also cut across the abdomen, so that her bowels appeared; these she kept in with her hand; she continued in this situation for seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree, and eating the excrescence of it; the seventh day she saw a deer passing by with arrows sticking in it; and soon after two Indians appeared, whom she was glad to see, in hope that they would put her out of her misery; accordingly, one made towards her to knock her on the head; but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him; and, throwing his match-coat over her, carried her to his wigwam, and cured her of her wounds and bruises; after that he took her to New York, and made a present of her to her countrymen, viz., an *Indian* present, expecting ten times the value in return. It was in New York that one Richard Stout married her: he was a native of England, of a good family; she was in her twenty-second year, and he in his fortieth. She bore him seven sons and three daughters, viz., Jonathan (founder of Hopewell), John, Richard, James, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, and Alice; the daughters married into the families of the Bounds, Pikes, Throckmortons, and Skeltons, and so lost the name of Stout; the sons married into the families of Bullen, Crawford, Ashton, Traux, etc., and had many children. The mother lived to the age of one hundred and ten, and saw her offspring multiplied into five hundred and two in about eighty-eight years.—*Benedict's History, Baptists.*"

Most of the first settlers of Hopewell Township were English families, among which were those of the Stouts (above mentioned), Goldens, Houghtons, and Merrils, in the northern part, and the Burroughs, Harts, Hunts, Mershons, Drakes, Baldwins, Tituses, Phillipses, Moores, Brooks, Smiths, Stephensons, Bakers, Temples, Bollens, Hoffs, Wellings, and Caines, in the southern and middle parts of the township.

Many of the descendants of the above families are now prominent residents of Mercer and the neighboring counties. The Moore family, mentioned above, has been extensively and well represented in this County. The present efficient County Clerk, Randolph H. Moore, Esq., is a descendant of the original family.

There are several villages in Hopewell Township, prominent among which is that of

PENNINGTON.

It is pleasantly situated in the heart of a fertile and productive agricultural country, about eight miles north of Trenton, on the main road to Flemington, and the northwestern portion of the State. Barber, in his "History of New Jersey," published in 1842, says: "Pennington contains two churches,—one Methodist and one Presbyterian,—two seminaries,—one male and one female,—and about sixty dwellings."

Among the early settlers of Pennington were the Ketchams, Moores, Bunns, Vankirks, Blackleys, Woodruffs, Cornells, Hunts, and Wellings.

The village has improved very much of late years, both in business and population. It now contains three general and two dry-goods stores, one hardware store, two grocery and two furniture stores, several millinery establishments, two confectionery stores, a drug store, two merchant tailoring establishments, with various other business enterprises well represented, together with the professions and trades. Its intellectual and religious interests are well sustained by two churches,—one each of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations,—the "Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute," and the "Pennington Institute." A historical sketch of the first-named institution of learning will be found under the head of "Educational," elsewhere in this work. Pennington is the home of Judge Atchley, a gentleman well and favorably known in Mercer County.

The village now has a population fairly estimated at seven hundred and fifty, and is rapidly increasing in general wealth and prosperity.

HOPEWELL.

This village has much of historic importance connected with it and its immediate surroundings. Here is located the site of the old Baptist church, which was presented to the congregation by John Hart, Esq., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In this connection we will quote the following brief biographical sketch of the above-named illustrious patriot: "John Hart, Esq., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Hopewell. He was a deputy from Hunterdon County in the Provincial Congress of 1775, and a member of the Committee of Safety, and in 1776 was a member of the Continental Congress. Soon after the Declaration of Independence, New Jersey became the theatre of war. The progress of the British troops was marked by rapine and wanton destruction of property. The children of Mr. Hart escaped from insult by retiring from the neighborhood of the troops, leaving the farm and stock to be pillaged and destroyed by the Hessians. Mrs. Hart, at this time, was afflicted with a disorder which prevented her removal, and which terminated in her death. Mr. Hart was driven from the bedside of his dying partner and hunted by the enemy through the woods and among the hills. While Washington's army was dwindling down to a mere handful, this old man was carrying his gray hairs and infirmities from cottage to cottage, and from cave to cave, while his farm was pillaged, his property plundered, his family afflicted and dispersed. He was, through sorrow, humiliation, and suffering, wearing out his bodily strength, and hastening the approach of decrepitude and death. Yet he never despaired, never repented the course he had taken. At one time, being sorely pressed for a safe night's lodging, and being unknown, he was obliged to share the accommodations of a dog. Mr. Hart died May 11, 1779,† leaving a bright example of patriotism and devotion. His residence was the one now occupied by J. Moore Phillips, Esq., near the village of Hopewell, formerly named Columbia."

On the 4th of July, 1865, the eighty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, a monument was dedicated by the people of New Jersey in memory of the illustrious patriot. This cenotaph now stands in the burial-ground in Hopewell Township, and its dedication was by far one of the most imposing events that has ever graced the annals of its history. The monument is a plain shaft, of Quincy granite, not lofty, but appropriate and tasteful in design and faultless in execution. It contains the following inscriptions:

Front. "John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey, July 4, 1776. Died 1780."

Right side. "Erected by the State of New Jersey, by Act approved April 5, 1865. Joel Parker, Governor; Edward W. Scudder, President of Senate; Joseph T. Crowell, Speaker of the House; Jacob Weart, Charles A. Skillman, and Zephaniah Stout, Commissioners."

Left side. "First Speaker of Assembly, August 27, 1776. Member of the Committee of Safety, 1775–1776."

Rear. "Honor the Patriot's grave."‡

Hopewell is a small village, pleasantly situated on the Mercer and Somerset Railroad, seventeen miles north of Trenton. It contains two general stores, a harness-maker's- and shoemaker's-shop, a millinery establishment, a carriage and wagon manufactory, a flour-mill, two or three extensive grain warehouses, a good hotel, and a resident physician. It has also a fair representation of religious and educational institutions, prominent among the latter being the Female Seminary. There are about thirty-five dwellings, and the estimated population is two hundred.

BERNARDVILLE, formerly called Eight-Mile Ferry, is contiguous to the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware previous to his capture of the Hessians at Trenton. The original name of this place was McKonkey's Ferry. It is now called Washington's Crossing, in commemoration of the part it played in the history of the Revolution. In 1842, Barber tells us that it had "a store, a tavern, and a canal-basin attached to the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. There is a lattice bridge opposite to this place, connecting it with Taylorsville."

TITUSVILLE is a thriving little village, situated two miles above Bernardsville, and was evidently named after some member of the Titus family, who were quite prominent in the township at an early period. It contains two general stores, a tailor's-shop, a millinery establishment, a grist-mill, two wheelwrights, two blacksmithies, a nursery, two hotels, and a restaurant. There is a Presbyterian church here, and also a common school. Titusville is a post-village.

WOODSVILLE is a post-village, pleasantly situated in the northern part of the township, on the old Flemington Road. It contains several general stores, and being located in the centre of a rich agricultural country, a short distance from the Mercer and Somerset Railroad, considerable business in the shipment of grain, etc., is transacted here. The direct road from New Brunswick also enters the village centrally.

* See page 114, Book A. A. A., folio 105, in Secretary of State's office.

† This date differs from that given by Sanderson in his "Lives of the Signers," who puts it at 1780. Others make the time 1778. The date above given is correct, as appears from a marginal note in the proceedings of the Legislature of that year; also by the date of the probate of the will, which was May 23, 1779.

‡ See illustration on another page of this work.

Mount Rose is also a post-village, in the northwestern part of the township. It is a conglomerate of a few families.

Harbortown, Marshall's Corners, and Moore's Station are also settlements in Hopewell Township.

Hopewell Township contains an area of thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, mostly in improved farms. The surface of the northern part is hilly; the south, level and fertile. The value of farms and farming implements, as returned by the Assistant Marshal and published in the ninth decennial census of the United States, was $3,349,826; the value of all products, $341,056; value of all productions, $591,740; number of tons of hay produced, 8152, being nearly double the amount produced by any other township in the County.

The assessed value of real and personal property, as returned by the township assessor in 1874, was $4,378,588, the second highest valuation of any township in the County, being exceeded only by that of Princeton Township.

The subjoined school statistics we quote from the annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1874:

"State appropriation, $6205.81; district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, repairing, hiring, etc., $911; district school tax to be raised, $911; total amount from all sources, $7116.81; balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, $953.36."

The population of Hopewell Township, as given in the census of 1870, was 4276; of which 4104 were native born and 172 foreign; 3989 white and 287 colored.

Hopewell compares admirably with the best townships in this or neighboring counties. The general worth and enterprise of its inhabitants tends much to enhance its prosperity, while their intelligence tends greatly in the direction of development and success. Historically, as well as materially and socially, Hopewell ranks with the most prominent sections of the County.

Note.—We have been informed, on creditable authority, that the name of the township had its origin in the following incident:

At the early settlement of this portion of the State there was a meeting-house within the present limits of Hopewell Township, to which the inhabitants used to come from a distance to worship. Two of the Stout family, one a resident of what is now Amwell Township, in Hunterdon County, and one living in the immediate vicinity of the church, met every Sunday with the usual salutation, "Hope you're well?" and the reply, "I am well." Hence the names Hopewell and Amwell.

THE WINDSOR TOWNSHIPS.

The original township of Windsor we find, from an ancient document in the office of the Secretary of State, was organized March 9, 1750. We quote the patent in full:

"George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all to whom these presents shall come, *Greeting:* Know ye that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and sincere motive, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, to the inhabitants of the northwestern part of our County of Middlesex, in our Province of New Jersey, within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the bridge over the Millstone River, near Kingstown; thence extending along the line dividing the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset to the line of Hunterdon County; thence along the line that divides the Counties of Middlesex and Hunterdon to the line of Monmouth County; thence along the line that divides Monmouth and Middlesex Counties to Millstone River, aforesaid; thence down the same, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, according to the plan hereunto annexed, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Windsor. And we further grant to the inhabitants of the aforesaid township of Windsor, and their successors, to choose annually, on the second Tuesday in March, two freeholders, two surveyors of the highways, two overseers of the highways, two constables, two overseers of the poor, one assessor, and one collector, and also to have and to hold at Princeton, within our said township of Windsor, two Fairs in every year, each to continue two days (to wit),—one to begin on the third Wednesday in April, and the other on the third Wednesday in October,—for the vending of all kinds and all manner of goods, wares, and merchandises not prohibited by law to be bought and sold. And also to have, hold, and enjoy all other privileges, rights, liberties, and immunities that any other township in our said Province of New Jersey has enjoyed, or do, or may, by right enjoy. And the said inhabitants, within the boundaries aforesaid, are hereby constituted and appointed a township, by the name of the township of Windsor aforesaid; to have, hold, and enjoy the privileges aforesaid to them and their successors forever. In testimony whereof we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of our Province of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved Jonathan Belcher, Esq., our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, and territories thereon depending, in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, etc., at our city of Burlington, on the 9th day of March, in the twenty-fourth year of our reign, anno domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty."

The township remained as originally organized until the year 1797, when a division was effected by the Legislature, as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the township of Windsor lying to the eastward of the following line, to wit: Beginning at Millstone Creek, in the line separating the lands of William Dook from the lands of Iscarrick Moore; running thence along said Iscarrick Moore's line until it strikes the westwardly line of lands late the property of William Smith, deceased; thence along said last mentioned line to the easterly of ——— Lyell's land; thence along said Lyell's easterly line until it strikes Assunpink Creek; thence down Assunpink Creek to Augustine Gordon's line; thence along said Gordon's line to the Province line, commonly called Keith's line, shall be, and the same is hereby set off from the said township, and established a separate township, to be called and known by the name of *East Windsor;* and all that part of the said township of Windsor lying to the westward of the aforesaid line shall be, and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called by the name of *West Windsor.*

In the third section of the act, we find "that the inhabitants of the said township of East Windsor and West Windsor, respectively, shall meet at Haight's-town (Hightstown), in the said township of East Windsor, and at the house where Jacob Bergen now lives, in the said township of West Windsor, on the day appointed by law for the first annual town-meetings after the passing of this act, and shall then and there proceed to the election of town officers for each of the said townships as the law provides."

EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

From the above it will be seen that this township was organized in the year 1797, and is therefore one of the oldest townships in the County. It has an average length of about ten miles, and width of five miles. It is bounded northwest by West Windsor, northeast by South Brunswick and Monroe Townships, Middlesex County, southeast by Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, and southwest by Hamilton. The surface is generally level, but slightly undulating in some portions of the township. The soil is light, well cultivated, and, for the most part, very fertile and productive. Oats are the chief product, and no township can produce a better quality or more bushels to the acre of this cereal than can East Windsor. There are nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-five acres of improved land in the township, and in some parts there are a few acres of swamp, which by careful underdraining is being rapidly redeemed. The value of the farm lands and farming implements in the township, according to the ninth decennial census of the United States, taken in 1870, was $1,582,138; value of live-stock, $96,172; value of all productions, $197,580. We find, by reference to the township assessor's report for 1874, that the assessed value of real and personal property in the township was $2,253,081. The number of voters in the township in 1874 was 510. The population of the township in 1870 was 2383; of which 2284 were native born and 99 foreign; 2293 white and 90 colored. Among the principal and best practical farmers of East Windsor Township are John Ward, Edward T. Appleget, A. F. Job, Thomas Jefferson and J. Madison Pullen, Ezekiel Hardin, Peter Wilson, John Hulet, Joshua R. Morton, John Wilson, Joseph S. Eley, Enoch A. Eley, William Conover, Thomas H. Mount, and many others.

The principal town in East Windsor township is the

BOROUGH OF HIGHTSTOWN.

Hightstown was incorporated by an act of Assembly, passed March 5, 1853. The first section of the act of incorporation reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the township of East Windsor known as the village of Hightstown, lying and being in the County of Mercer, beginning at a point on Stockton Street, on the corner of lands between General William Cook and Abraham Perdun; thence south along the line between said Cook and R. E. Morrison to the Camden and Amboy Railroad; thence southwest along said railroad to the line between John Butcher's land and the Hightstown Cemetery; thence along said line to the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike; thence along the west side of said turnpike to a stone near the corner of William Ogborn's lot; thence southeast to the corner of William V. Eley's lot on the York Road; thence east to the mouth of Timber Run, to the line between R. M. Job and Kenneth Appleget; thence along said line to the old Freehold Road; thence west along the south side of the said road to the turnpike; thence west to the place of beginning; and all the freemen citizens of this State residing within the limits aforesaid be, and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be from time to time, forever hereafter, one body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of 'The Borough of Hightstown.'"

The village of Hightstown received its name from a Mr. Hight, or Haight, as it was spelt, and was laid out a number of years ago. There exists no data whereby we can definitely ascertain the precise date of the settlement of the village. It was, however, anterior to the year 1785, for we find, according to Barber, in his "History of New Jersey," that "in 1785 the society (speaking of the Baptists) built a church in Hightstown." The annexed description of the place is from Gordon's "History of New Jersey," published in 1834:

"Hightstown,—a post-town of East Windsor Township, Middlesex County,* on the turnpike road from Bordentown to Cranberry, and on Rocky Creek, thirteen miles from Bordentown, one hundred and eighty-three from Washington City, and eighteen from Trenton; contains a Baptist and Presbyterian church, three taverns, two stores, a grist- and saw-mill, and from thirty to forty dwellings. The railroad from Bordentown to Amboy passes through the town, and a line of stages runs thence to Princeton," etc.

From the above, it would seem that the town did not grow very extensively in the first half-century or more of its existence. After the establishment of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, however, the town began to improve more rapidly. We find, from the description given of Hightstown by Barber, in his work above quoted, published in 1842, that "Hightstown contains six stores, a grist- and saw-mill, a variety of mechanics, one Methodist, one Universalist, one Baptist, and six Presbyterian churches, an academy, from eighty to one hundred dwellings, and a population of about five hundred."

In the succeeding fifty-three years the town has grown steadily, but its growth has not been characterized by any extraordinary rapidity. The town after it received corporate honors improved at a fair ratio. It is now the third largest place in Mercer County, and contains seven general, two hardware, three drug, two furniture, and six fancy trimming stores, two foundries, an agricultural implement manufactory, a sash, door, and blind manufactory and lumber-yard, one saw-mill, one grist-mill, and two coal-yards.

Its literary and educational enterprises are represented by one weekly newspaper, called the "Hightstown Gazette," three private institutions of learning, viz.: "The Young Ladies Seminary," under the management of Rev. W. M. Wells; "The Peddie Institute," H. A. Pratt, principal; "The Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Institute," which is now closed; and an excellent graded high school. Its religious interests are represented by six churches, one each of the following denominations: Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Universalist, and African Methodist Episcopal. The population of the town, according to the ninth census of the United States, compiled in 1870, was 1347; of which 1296 were native born and 51 foreign; 1311 white and 36 colored. It is now fairly estimated at about two thousand.

One of the chief events in the later history of Hightstown, which deserves to be handed down to posterity, was the erection in this year (1875) of a beautiful monument to the memory of the heroes of the Rebellion from East Windsor Township. We cheerfully insert the subjoined description from the "Hightstown Gazette" of the 8th of July, 1875:

"History of the Monument.

"On the 30th of March, 1866, the Common Council of the borough of Hightstown appointed A. J. Smith, Jacob Stults, C. W. Mount, Charles Keeler, and T. C. Pearce a committee to devise means for the erection of a monument to the soldiers who had gone from this township and had died. This was the first step, and the first meeting of the committee was held at the 'Hightstown Gazette' office, April 12, 1866. At a meeting held on the 18th of that month, Clark H. Silvers, Mary E. Smith, Mrs. Charles Keeler, Maggie Morrison, Mrs. Cory, Mary Norton, Mrs. O. H. Reed and Mrs. J. S. Reed were added to the committee. Of this number two have died, one of whom, Mr. Silvers, was one of the most earnest friends this cause ever had, and had he lived none would have been more delighted at the result so well accomplished. His daughter, Elmira Silvers, and Lizzie Morrison, have taken the places made vacant by death or resignation. The first public venture was a lecture by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, at the Baptist church, in aid of the fund, on May 23, 1866, and the 4th of July of that year was celebrated in old-fashioned style. Mayor Shangle issued a proclamation in behalf of the cause, Rev. J. G. Symmes delivered the oration, and the committee netted a very handsome sum. By various festivals and in other ways the sum of one thousand dollars was raised, when the sum of twelve hundred dollars was voted by the township and raised by taxation. The committee secured the passage of an act incorporating them as the 'East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association,' and last year called for proposals for the work.

"Description of the Monument.

"The monument, erected at the junction of Morrison and Stockton Streets, is of the finest Italian marble, about twenty-three feet from apex to foundation. It rests upon a base of American granite, nearly five feet square and two feet high. On a moulding one foot high rests the first die, a cube of three feet, on the faces of which are inscribed the names of the following soldiers:

"Vorhees Dye, Lieut. Co. B, 1st N. J. Cavalry; James Holman, Charles C. Lehming, James M. Evernham, James Reamer, Stephens Burns, James Gorman, Albert Cooley, William D. Rogers, William H. Jimison, Samuel F. Herbert, George W. Jemison, Charles S. Whittick, John Thomas, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.; Richard Barker, John Cole, John Gribens, Co. E, 2d N. J. Cavalry; Theodore Anderson, Co. C, 2d N. J. Cavalry; Elwood R. Silvers, Martin V. Robinson, Co. H, 14th N. J. V.; John Williams, Co. F, 5th N. J. V.; Peter A. Jemison, James Carr, Co. A, 1st N. J. V.; Francis B. Wilson, Co. F, 11th N. J. V.; Charles A. Coward, Co. G, 10th N. J. V.; Charles M. Ford, Co. F, 9th N. J. V.; Anthony Johnson, Edward Prickett, William Henry, James Pullen, Co. F, 22d N. J. V.; John Lloyd, Co. G, 11th N. J. V.; Robert C. Vorhees, George Thompson, Co. H, 1st N. J. Cavalry; Enos Van Marter, Co. C, 1st N. J. V.; John B. Schank, Jr., Co. I, 38th N. J. V.

"The second die is two feet and a half square, and contains on its front the arms of the United States, on the left side the arms of New Jersey, on the right side the arms of Mercer County, and on the rear the following inscription in relief:

"'To the memory of the heroic volunteers of East Windsor Township, who gave their lives for their country and humanity, in the suppression of the great Rebellion of 1861–65, this monument is erected by their grateful fellow-citizens.'

"On this die there is a cap moulding eight inches in height, upon which rests the shaft, nine and a half feet high. On the front of the shaft is a carving in full relief of a Springfield rifle, a sword, and a standard, all full size. The rifle used as a model in this work was carried by Thomas M. Scroggy, of the 10th N. J. V., and the sword was carried by Major T. B. Appleget, of the 9th N. J. V., and we do not hesitate to say that a superior piece of carving cannot be found in the State than this work of Mr. George R. Bacon. The shaft is surmounted by a cap, on which rests a ball, and on this is perched a life-sized eagle.

"A box in the base of the monument contains the following articles: List of officers and members of the East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association, with a history of that organization, written by its President, A. J. Smith; lists of the officers of National and State Governments, the war governors of New Jersey, the officers and clergy of the borough; copies and history of the 'Hightstown Gazette'; catalogue of Hightstown Young Ladies' Seminary; roll of the deceased soldiers; poster of the celebration; register of Hightstown Lodge, No. 41, A. F. A. M.; time-table of the Amboy Division; stamps.

"This beautiful monument, which will long be an ornament as well as honor to our town, was designed by Mr. Jacob P. Smith, of Philadelphia, and was made, except the eagle, at the Hightstown Marble Works, by Messrs. John Ewart and Samuel Fryer. I. Klaber, Joseph Banister, George R. Bacon, John Ewart, Samuel Fryer, James Ewart, Sr., and George W. Rue were at different times employed upon it. Mr. William Dillon laid the foundation, and the work was put up, without a scratch or a nick, by the Messrs. Rogers, of Allentown. The work as finished is far superior to the original proposal, and we trust that those who have labored upon it will not be permitted to be losers financially."

Hightstown is now a prospering place. Every class of business (except perhaps the hotel and saloon trade) is in a flourishing condition. A large portion of the resident population is composed of retired farmers, and the place wears an aspect of health, happiness, and contentment, seldom equaled, and never excelled in any town of similar proportions anywhere. The destiny of Hightstown is, to say the least, favorable, and its ultimate success is, apparently, an assured fact.

WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

This township is cotemporary with that of East Hanover in point of date of its organization into a separate and distinct township. It is nine miles long, with an average width of five miles. Its nominal boundaries are: northwest by Princeton; northeast by South Brunswick, Middlesex County; southeast by Windsor; and west by Hamilton and Lawrence. The railroad from Jersey City to Camden and the Delaware and Raritan Canal traverse the northern part of the township. Its surface is generally level; soil well cultivated and very fertile; its chief productions being grain and grass, of which it yields abundantly. Fruit also thrives well in certain parts of the township. The census report for 1870 gives the number of acres of improved land in the township at 12,940; the value of farms and farming implements, $1,551,190; value of live-stock, $142,487; value of all productions, $257,180; number of tons of hay produced, 3203. From the returns of the township assessor for 1874 we find that the assessed value of real and personal property in the township is $1,402,986. The number of voters in the township in 1874 was 347. The population of the township, as given in the ninth decennial census of the United States, compiled in 1870, was 1428; of which 1351 were native born and 77 foreign; 1360 white and 68 colored. The principal village in West Windsor is

Dutch Neck.—This place received its name from the fact that it was first settled by Dutch emigrants. It is a thriving little village, pleasantly situated in the centre of a fine agricultural country. It contains one general store, a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmithy, a hotel, a common school, and a Presbyterian church. It has an estimated population of about seventy-five. It is a post-village, the present postmaster being Mr. William T. Allen.

Edinburgh is also a post-village, and contains three general stores, a hotel, carriage manufactory, and about seventy inhabitants. The village is very conveniently located on the right bank of the Assunpink Creek.

Penn's Neck, Vanhiseville, and Port Windsor (the latter on the Delaware and Raritan Canal) are flourishing villages in this township.

The Trenton Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the township about north and south, and Princeton Junction, the intersection of the Princeton Branch Railroad with the main line, is located in the northern part of West Windsor Township. There is a post-office at the Junction. The southwestern portion of the township is watered by the Assunpink Creek, upon which also are a grist- and saw-mill, which are propelled by its waters. Near the centre of the township is what is known as Bear Swamp, covering about a square mile of land. A large portion of it has been underdrained, and is now in a good state of cultivation.

Among the most prominent farmers in West Windsor are Liscomb T. Robbins, James H. Everett, William G. Bergen, Isaac Rogers, Jonathan Watson, Charles Appleget, R. D. and W. Perrine, J. Fisher, Thomas Everett, P. and W. Updike, Daniel Hawk, Theodore Tindal, and many others.

EWING TOWNSHIP.

The township of Ewing was originally included in old Hopewell Township, and subsequently in that of Trenton, from which latter it was separated by an act of the Assembly, passed February 22, 1834. We quote the first section of said act, which defines the legal boundaries of the township:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the township of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon (now Mercer), which lies within the boundaries and descriptions following, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Delaware River, opposite to the corner of Samuel Dickinson and Thomas Cadwallader's lands; thence up the said channel until it strikes the boundary line of the township of Hopewell; thence along the said Hopewell line until it strikes the boundary line of the township of Lawrence; thence along the said Lawrence line until it strikes the line of the city of Trenton; thence along the said Trenton City line to the place of beginning; it being all that part of Trenton Township lying without the incorporated limits of the city of Trenton aforesaid; shall be, and hereby is set off from the said township of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Ewing; *Provided*, that this act shall not take effect and be in force until from and after the first day of March next."

By reference to the third section of the above-named act, we find it ordered "that the inhabitants of the township of Ewing shall hold their first town-meeting at the inn of John Green, in the said township of Ewing, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual town-meetings in the other townships in the County of Hunterdon."† The township was named after Charles Ewing, LL.D., Chief Justice of New Jersey, who died in 1832. It is about five miles long, with a width of from two to four miles. It was settled about the year 1700, by emigrants from Long Island, East Jersey, and elsewhere, when it was included within the boundaries of the original Hopewell Township. Among the first settlers were Daniel Howell, John Davis, William Reed, Robert Lanning, Charles Clark, Ebenezer Prout, Nathaniel Moore, Abiel Davis, Simon Sacket, Jacob Reeder, John Deane, John Burroughs, Jonathan Davis, Richard Scudder (ancestor of the present efficient Surrogate of Mercer County, John H. Scudder, Esq.).‡

In this township is located the State Lunatic Asylum, a fine, well-arranged, and excellently-managed institution, a brief sketch of which will be found elsewhere in this work.

There are several manufacturing interests represented in Ewing Township, prominent among them being the fulling-mill and woolen-factory. There are also one grist- and two saw-mills. There is at least fifty thousand dollars invested in manufacturing enterprises in Ewing, exclusive of the agricultural implement manufactory, located in the village of Ewingville. Here also are located the quarries from whence are shipped annually immense quantities of the finest quality of building-stone. The principal stone-quarries are those belonging to J. M. Green, Esq.

The principal village in Ewing Township is

Ewingville, a pleasantly situated post-village, laid out soon after the township was erected, and named from the same. The village is surrounded by a fine and productive agricultural country, and is quite a healthy and delightful place. It contains one general and one notion store, an agricultural implement manufactory, a carriage manufactory, a blacksmithy, and a good hotel. It is in every respect a thrifty and enterprising village.

Greensburg is also a village post-office and railway station in Ewing Township. It contains a couple of groceries and a distillery. It is but a conglomerate of a few families, though a very desirable and healthful locality.

Birmingham is a village situated in the centre of the township, near which is located the Trenton Almshouse and farm.

Somerset Junction, the intersection of the Belvidere Delaware and the Mercer and Somerset Railroads, is also in Ewing. A short distance from Somerset Junction is "Scudder Falls," the residence of John H. Scudder, Esq., the Mercer County Surrogate.

The surface of Ewing Township is generally level or slightly undulating, and the soil very fertile and favorable to the production of the cereals, particularly oats. It is watered by the Delaware, which forms its western boundary, and by the Shabbakonk Creek. The products of the township, with the general valuation of the same, as given in the ninth decennial census of the United States in 1870, was as follows: Number of acres of improved land, 9345; value of farms and farming implements, $2,306,005; value of all live-stock, $129,937; value of all productions, $298,925; number of tons of hay, 4074.

Among the most prominent and best practical farmers of Ewing Township are John H. Scudder, William A. Hough, John R. Henderson, James B. Green, Alfred M. Reeder, William C. Tindall, Lowry Ivins, Elijah L. Hendrickson, E. W. Lanning, Orrin B. Faussett, Jacob Hendrickson, William H. Cox, Charles Walker, and many others.

The population of the township, according to the authority quoted above,—*i.e.*, the census of 1870,—was 2477; of which 1818 were native born and 659 foreign; 2344 white and 133 colored. The number of voters in 1874 was 410.

Ewing Township is one of the most wealthy and thickly populated townships, in proportion to its area, in Mercer County. It is generally well cultivated, and inhabited by an intelligent and industrious class of people. Its various churches, schools, and other literary or social institutions are well sustained and ably represented. In fine, Ewing stands to-day—as the territory now embraced within her boundaries has ever stood—foremost among the sister townships, and unsurpassed in general enterprise and activity by no similarly situated township in the State.

Note.—From the township assessor's reports for the year 1874, we find that the assessed value of real and personal property in Ewing Township for that year was $1,614,098; making it the third township in the County in point of material wealth.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

The territory now embraced within the limits of Lawrence Township formerly constituted the township of Maidenhead, which was legally organized February 21, 1798. The change of the name of the township was effected by an act of the General Assembly, passed January 24, 1816. We annex the first clause of said act:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the 'inhabitants of the township of Maidenhead, in the County of Hunterdon,' shall hereafter be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Lawrence, in the County of Hunterdon;' *Provided always*, That this act shall not be construed to impair or annul any of the rights or powers, privileges or immunities, already accrued to the said inhabitants, or which hereafter may accrue to them as individuals, or as a body corporate."

* This was four years previous to the erection of Mercer County.

† About four years after the above (in February, 1838) Mercer County was formed, but the boundaries of the townships were not materially altered.

‡ See also names given in Hopewell Township history.

The extreme length of this township is nine miles; greatest width five miles. It was settled as early as 1700. We find it enacted by the Colonial Assembly "that the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions should alternately be held at Maidenhead and Hopewell until a court-house and jail should be built;" and it so happened that the first courts of the County were held in Maidenhead, on the second Tuesday of June, 1714. "The magistrates present were John Bainbridge, Jacob Bellerjeau, Philip Phillips, William Green, John Holcomb, Samuel Green, and Samuel Fitch. The first-named gentleman was buried at Lamberton in 1732, where his grave-stone now is. He was a prominent and useful public officer, and is supposed to have been the ancestor of the late gallant Commodore Bainbridge."*

The principal village in Lawrence Township is

LAWRENCEVILLE,

originally called Maidenhead, a very pleasantly situated village, about five miles northeast of Trenton, and about the same distance from Princeton, on the main road connecting these two places. The main features of the place are the excellent educational institutions established there, and the old Presbyterian church, erected in the year 1762.

"When the British had possession of Princeton and Trenton, this village was the common thoroughfare between those places. On the morning of the battle of Princeton the enemy passed through it. Previous to this action, the village and adjacent country were deserted by their inhabitants, most of the active men being with Washington in Pennsylvania. Among these was Mr. Elias Phillips, who, wishing to know the condition of his native village, returned with two companions to make it a nocturnal visit. Finding it desolated and plundered by the enemy of everything that could be carried off, and knowing of the constant passing of the British between the two places, they determined to make reprisals of the first party that should pass. For this purpose they secreted themselves in a deserted shop. About break of day, as a baggage-wagon guarded by three soldiers was passing, the little party rushed out and made them prisoners. They were taken to the American camp. Washington accepted the prisoners, but the wagon and the stores therein he directed Phillips to retain for his own benefit. Mr. Phillips was in the field during the whole war. Afterwards he was elected high-sheriff of Hunterdon County, and died while holding that office, lamented by all who knew him."

Another incident was related by a lady residing in Trenton as late as 1842. We give it as published by Barber in his "History of New Jersey."

"When the British troops were passing through Lawrenceville, after Washington's retreat through the Jerseys, a party of Hessians entered the dwelling of Jacob Keen, who was a strong Whig. His wife, a woman of great courage and resolution, had locked up her silver in a bureau. Upon their entering she dispatched one of her children in search of an officer. She stood before her bureau with the keys in her hand. They demanded in their own language that she should open the drawers. She pretended not to understand their object; and they, much enraged, were in the act of breaking the drawers with the butts of their muskets, when an officer entered with the child and the men retreated. The narrator of the above anecdote was at the time but six years old, and was secreted in an oven during the parley between Mrs. Keen and the soldiers."

The village now contains two general stores, a wagon and carriage manufactory, and several other business establishments. It is chiefly noted as the residence of retired farmers, no fewer than forty of these fortunate and estimable citizens residing in the place, according to "Boyd's Directory" for 1874. The Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School is an institution that has attained quite an enviable reputation among sister educational establishments of Mercer County. It is under the management of Rev. S. M. Hamill, D.D. There is also a Ladies' Seminary here, but we are debarred from giving a historical sketch of it, owing to the fact that the principal of it failed to forward the necessary data, notwithstanding he was requested to do so. We make this announcement so as to absolve ourselves from the very reasonable charge of negligence in the apparent careless omission to notice in an appropriate manner one of the chief features of the village.

Lawrence Station is the name of a post-office in this township, the old post-office of Baker's Basin having been removed.

Princesville, Claresville, and Franklin Corners are settlements in Lawrence Township. The Trenton Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the extreme eastern corner of the township, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal traverses it in a northeasterly direction. The Princeton Turnpike runs through the township in a straight line.

The township is watered by the canal and the Shipetaukin Creek and its branches. The surface of the township is generally level, slightly rolling, and gently undulating; soil rich and fertile, and abundantly productive. The chief product is grass, though all the cereals and fruits grow in large quantities. The amount of improved land in the township is twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-four acres. The value of farms and farming implements, according to the census of 1870, was $1,592,757; value of live-stock, $131,317; value of all productions, $249,384; number of tons of hay produced, 3343, being the third largest amount produced by any one township in the County.

The assessed value of real and personal property, as returned by the township assessor in 1874, was $2,044,927.

Among the prominent and best practical farmers of Lawrence Township are Lewis A. Reeder, the Phillipses, David McDaniels, Samuel D. Mershon, Dr. George White, Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, Foster W. Vankirk, James Stevens, George R. Cook, and many others. Mr. Peter Katzenbaugh, the genial proprietor of the Trenton House, owns one of the best cultivated and most valuable farms in the township. The number of voters in 1874 was five hundred and twenty-nine.

The population of Lawrence, according to the ninth decennial census of the United States, compiled in 1870, was 2251; of which 1769 were native born and 482 foreign; 2073 white and 178 colored.

There are six district schools in the township, which received in 1874 a State appropriation of $3211.66; the surplus revenue amounts to $252; total amount from all sources in 1874, $3463.66; the balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, was $831.66.

Taken all in all, Lawrence is a very prosperous and flourishing township.

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

The township of Princeton was formed from that portion of the township of Montgomery, in the county of Somerset, which was set off to Mercer County at the time of the erection of the County in the year 1838. We quote the first and second sections of the act passed February 27, 1838, which defines the boundaries and gives a good geographical description of the township:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the township of Montgomery, in the County of Somerset, which lies south of the following line, to wit: Beginning on the Millstone River, where the boundary line between the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset crosses the same; continuing down said river to the original southeasterly corner of a tract of land called the Van Horn tract; and thence running westerly along the original south boundary of said tract, and continuing on in the same course to the middle of the road called the Pennington Road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington; and thence westerly along the middle of said road to the boundary line of the County of Somerset, shall be, and the same is hereby attached to, and made a part of, the County of Mercer, and shall be subject to all the laws which the County of Mercer now is, or may be, subject to; and said line shall hereafter be the boundary line between the County of Mercer and the County of Somerset."

"*And be it enacted*, That all that part of the township of Montgomery described in the foregoing section, together with so much of the township of West Windsor, in the County of Mercer, as lies within the borough of Princeton, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate township, to be called the Township of Princeton, in the County of Mercer, and that the inhabitants thereof shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of the 'inhabitants of the township of Princeton, in the County of Mercer,'" etc.

The township is about five miles long and three miles broad, and is bounded north by Montgomery, Somerset County; south by West Windsor; east by Franklin, Somerset County, and South Brunswick, Middlesex County; and west by Hopewell and Lawrence. The principal and only place of importance in the township is

THE BOROUGH OF PRINCETON.

Princeton is famous in history for two things: first, on account of the share it played in the Revolution; and, secondly, as being the seat of the great institution of learning known as the "College of New Jersey."† Princeton was incorporated by an act passed February 11, 1813. We quote the first section of the act, as describing the original boundaries of the borough:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That such parts of the township of West Windsor, in the County of Middlesex, and of the township of Montgomery, in the County of Somerset, as are contained in the following limits and boundaries; that is to say, beginning easterly on the turnpike road at the western line of Colonel Beatty's farm, and coursing the same four hundred and fifty yards to a run of water at the bottom of Joseph Schenck's orchard; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeasterly corner of Dr. Van Cleve's lot; thence one thousand three hundred and thirty-five yards northerly along a division fence, passing west of Richard Stockton's mansion-house to a hedge; thence easterly in a straight line, passing north of the town, to a ditch and fence in front of Elijah Blackwell's dwelling-house; thence in a straight line five hundred and eighty-five yards to the place of beginning, shall and the same are hereby enacted into a borough and a town corporate, which shall henceforth be called, distinguished, and known by the name of the Borough of Princeton."

Quite an interesting feature of Princeton is its ancient grave-yard. Here are deposited the remains of some of the greatest men in the field of letters and statesmanship the country ever produced. It is a solemn, though deeply interesting, thing to enter the old necropolis and translate the learned Latin inscriptions engraved upon the time-worn tombstones. How forcibly does a visit here recall the old aphorism, *Memento mori!* First we meet the quaint, but elegant, Latin inscription on the tombstone of Rev. Aaron Burr, President of the College of Nova Cæsarea, who, we are informed, was "born at Fairfield, Connecticut, on the 4th of January, 1716; died September 24, 1757, in the forty-second year of his age." The epitaph goes on to tell of the many virtues of the deceased, and closes with these appropriate words: "Abi, viator, tuam respice finem." Then scattered over the grave-yard are the tombs of several other of the early presidents of the college, among them those of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. Samuel Davies, A.M., Rev. Samuel Finley, S.T.D.; then the grave of John Witherspoon, who claims more than a passing notice, as being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The chaste and beautiful inscription on his tombstone conveys the best idea we can offer of his general worth. We translate freely from the Latin:

"Beneath this marble lie interred the mortal remains of John Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D., a venerable and beloved President of the College of New Jersey. He was born in the parish of Yester, in Scotland, on the 5th of February, 1722, V. S., and was liberally educated in the University of Edinburgh; ordained to the ministry in the year 1743, he faithfully performed the duties of his pastoral charge during five-and-twenty years, first at Beith and afterwards at Paisley. Elected President of Nassau Hall, he came to America and assumed the duties of that office on the 13th of August, 1768, with the highest expectations of the public. Excelling in every mental gift, he was a man of exemplary piety and virtue, and deeply learned in the various branches of literature and the liberal arts; a grave and solemn preacher, his sermons abound in the most excellent doctrines and precepts for the guidance of life, and in the most lucid expositions of the sacred Scriptures. Affable, pleasant, and courteous in familiar conversation, he was eminently distinguished in the concerns and deliberations of the Church, and endowed with eminent prudence in the management and instruction of youth. He exalted the reputation of the college among foreigners, and largely promoted the advancement of its literary character and taste. He was, for a long time, conspicuous among the most brilliant luminaries of learning and of the Church. At length, universally venerated, beloved, and lamented, he departed this life on the 15th of November, 1794, aged seventy-three years."

Among the remains of this host of learned men, we find a solitary grave bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of Guy Chew, a Mohawk Indian, who departed this life April 19, 1826, aged 21 years and 8 months. This youth continued in pagan darkness until his 18th year, when, under the patronage of the U. F. M. Society, he was sent to the mission school at Cornwal, Conn. Here he remained three years, experiencing the renewing grace of God, and became eminent for his benevolence, piety, and desire to proclaim the gospel to his countrymen. While preparing for this blessed work, he was by a mysterious Providence called away in the morning of his days. Reader, pray for the Indians."

Here, also, repose the mortal remains of the celebrated Colonel Aaron Burr. His grave is near that of his father, President Burr. He was interred with the honors of war; the professors and students of the college, and some of the clergy and citizens, united with the relatives and friends of the deceased in the procession. Colonel Burr was born at Newark, February 6, 1756. Both his parents died before he reached the third year of his age, and left him in possession of a handsome estate. While under the care of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, when but about four years old, having some difficulty with his preceptor, he ran away, and was not found until the third or fourth day afterwards: thus indicating, at this early age, a fearlessness of mind and reliance on himself which characterized the subsequent acts of his life. At the age of ten he ran away from his uncle, Timothy Edwards, for the purpose of going to sea. He entered Princeton College, and graduated at the age of sixteen years, receiving the highest academic honors of the institution, though his moral character at this early period could not be considered of the highest order. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Colonel Burr, impelled by military ardor, joined the American army, and was a volunteer in Arnold's celebrated expedition through the wilderness to Quebec. He was afterwards for a short period in the family of General Washington, but becoming somewhat dissatisfied with that great man, he became aid to General Putnam, and was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Burr next turned his attention to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1782, and commenced practice in Albany. In 1791 he was appointed Senator of the United States, and in 1801, Vice- President.

In the autumn of 1806 a project was detected, at the head of which was Colonel Burr, said to be for revolutionizing the territory west of the Alleghanies, and for establishing an independent empire there, of which New Orleans was to be the capital and himself the chief. Burr was apprehended, and brought to trial August, 1807; no overt act being proved against him, he was acquitted. Colonel Burr died at Staten Island, New York, September 14, 1836.

"It is truly surprising," says his biographer, "how any individual could have become so eminent as a soldier, a statesman, and as a professional man, who devoted so much time to the other sex as was devoted by Colonel Burr. For more than half a century of his life they seemed to absorb his whole thoughts. His intrigues were without number; his conduct the most licentious."—*Barber's History of New Jersey.*

Princeton is now the second town in point of population and general importance in Mercer County. It is the home of the numerous professors and *attachés* of the college, and wears an aspect of intellectuality and contentment, which is the noticeable characteristic of collegiate towns. The magnificent edifices of the college campus loom up as the brightest architectural monuments of the place. Indeed, it would be difficult to find their superior in architectural beauty in the State. An air of health and happiness pervades the place, which recalls the days of our Etonian experiences, and which ever evokes in the breast of the casual visitor the palmiest days of boyhood,—those during which the "young idea is taught to shoot." Happy days, free from care! and doubly pleasant to those who can recall them with the knowledge of having honorably and faithfully discharged the duties attending the acquirement of learning and wisdom!

The business of the town is represented by the usual amount of enterprise and activity found in towns of similar population and similar advantages. The various branches of trade thrive and prosper; while the different professions are liberally represented. Churches and schools are plentifully scattered around, so that the moral character of the place is well sustained. There is a weekly newspaper published here, a portion of which is devoted to the interests of the college. There is a National bank, and also an admirably conducted savings bank. There are several good hotels and boarding-houses, although, of course, the majority of the college students are domiciled in the building of the college set forth for that purpose. The natural gayety of the place, combined with its general attractiveness, makes Princeton a very desirable and pleasant residence.

The population of Princeton, according to the ninth decennial census of the United States, compiled in 1870, was 2798; of which 2459 were native born and 339 foreign; 2350 white and 448 colored. The number of its inhabitants is now (1875) fairly estimated at 3500. The number of votes polled in 1874 was 915. The surrounding country is composed of a rich and very picturesque agricultural region. The surface is generally level, with slight undulations towards the west. The town being situated on an elevation, it commands a view of great extent and much natural beauty. In the distance (about one mile) are the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Branch Railroad, the main line to New York and Philadelphia, which traverses Princeton Township from its eastern boundary to near the centre of the town.

Stony Brook flows in a serpentine course along the southeastern boundary of the township, entering it, and the northwest, and running about half round its entire circumference. To the north of the township is Rocky Hill, the major part of the Mount Rose range.

Princeton Township has an area of 9959¾ acres of improved land; the value of which, with farming implements, as given in the census report for 1870, was $1,212,635; value of live stock, $99,562; value of all productions, $181,700; number of tons of hay produced, 3143. We find, by reference to the report of the township assessor, as returned to Charles H. Skirm, Esq., the efficient County Collector, that the assessed value of real and personal property in the township was $6,624,596. The number of district schools in the township is 4. The amount of State appropriation for 1874 was $4905.41. The amount of surplus revenue was $313.33. The amount of district school tax voted to pay teachers' salaries, $1200. The amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, repairing, purchasing, hiring, etc., $2440. District school tax to be raised, $3640. Total amount from all sources, $8,858.64. Balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, $203.79.

Among the best practical and most prominent farmers of Princeton Township are Henry D. Johnson, ex-Governor Charles S. Olden, Edward L. Howe, Alexander Gulick, Charles H. Olden, Henry H. Van Dyke, Samuel Stockton, Henry E. Hale, James E. Leigh, and many others.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Hamilton was taken from the now extinct township of Nottingham,‡ and erected into a separate township by an act of Assembly passed March 11, 1842. The first section of said act, defining the boundaries of the township, reads as follows: "That all that part of the township of Nottingham, in the County of Mercer, which lies within the following limits, to wit: Beginning in the middle of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, where the same crosses the Assunpink Creek, and in the middle of said creek, and following the middle of the said canal to the confluence thereof with Crosswick's Creek, the dividing line between the Counties of Mercer and Burlington, and to the middle of said creek; thence up the same, the several courses thereof, to the line between the Counties of Monmouth and Mercer; thence along said line, and along the line between the said township of Nottingham and the townships of East Windsor and West Windsor, in the said County of Mercer, to the middle of the Assunpink Creek; thence down the said Assunpink Creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby set off from the said township of Nottingham and established into a separate township, to be known by the name of 'The Township of Hamilton, in the County of Mercer.'"

The third section of the act, designating the time and place of holding the first annual town-meeting, reads as follows: "That the inhabitants of the said township of Hamilton shall hold their first annual town-meeting at the house now kept by John Ginglen, at Yardville, in the said township of Hamilton, on the day appointed by law for holding the annual town-meetings in the other townships in the said County of Mercer."

The extreme length of the township is about eight miles, and its average width is about five miles. It is bounded northwest by Lawrence and Trenton, northeast by West Windsor, east by Washington, south by Chesterfield, Burlington County, and west by the Delaware River. The surface is level, and the soil, though light, can be made productive by the use of marl, which is found in abundance within its limits. The township is watered by Miry Run, in its northern part, Pond Run, in the centre, and Buck Creek and Doctor's Creek, southerly.

The Trenton Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along its northwestern boundary, while the Pennsylvania Railroad proper traverses the southern portion of the township, with a station at Yardville on the latter, and Lawrence station on the former, road.

The principal village in the township is

HAMILTON SQUARE,

which is pleasantly situated on the western boundary of the township. The village is chiefly noted as having been the principal trading-point of the township, under the old name of Nottingham, when it was called Nottingham Square. Originally it was only a cross-roads, but, as the country around it became more thickly settled, it was laid out as a village. Streets were recently opened by S. R. Reed, Esq., and the place now presents quite an active and enterprising aspect. It contains an extensive rubber-works, employing some thirty-five hands, a carriage manufactory, two large and thriving general stores and clothing establishments, two boot and shoe stores, a hotel, a couple of blacksmithies, two doctors, two undertakers, and three grave-yards, besides having a fair representation of the various trades. There are three churches, one each of the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations, a good district school, a lodge of Grangers, and one of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

The village enjoys an extremely healthy location, the resident physicians, undertakers, and grave-yards to the contrary notwithstanding. The population is fairly estimated at three hundred and twenty-five. The post-office is under the efficient management of Mr. William C. Vannest, a gentleman well qualified, by affability and courtesy, for that responsible position.

YARDVILLE

is a pretty little post-village, located in the southern part of the township. It contains a general store, a saw-mill, a flour-mill, two hotels, boot and shoe store, a wagon and carriage manufactory, three blacksmith-shops, a cabinet-making and undertaker's establishment, and several other business enterprises. It has an estimated population of about one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred. Groveville, Mercerville, and a part of Crosswicks are also in Hamilton Township. The two former are villages consisting of a conglomerate of a few families; the latter is quite a little town, the major portion of it being in Burlington County. The area of Hamilton Township is seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres, mostly improved and highly cultivated. The value of farms and farming implements, as returned in the ninth decennial census of the United States in 1870, was $2,106,485; value of live-stock, $171,914; value of all productions, $369,364; number of tons of hay produced, 3436, being the third largest amount of hay produced by any single township in the County. The assessed value of real and personal property, as reported by the township assessor in 1874, was $1,544,159, which seems to be a rather low estimate compared with the amounts returned by other townships.

Among the best practical and most prominent farmers of Hamilton Township are David S. Hutchinson, Major Vorhees, William H. West, Nathan DeCou, David Henrickson, John Ginglen, John C. Cubberley, David C. McGalliard, Caleb C. Pitman, David Lee, Charles Reeder, John Hammell, Isaac Hunt, and many others.

The following school statistics we glean from the last annual report of the County Superintendent: State appropriation, $8565.97; district school tax voted to be used for purchasing, building, repairing, hiring, etc., $372; district school tax to be raised, $375; total amount from all sources, $8940.97; balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, $3101.65. This is a very good showing, equal to that of any township in the County. The Fashion Stud Farm is located in this township.

The population of Hamilton Township, as returned in the United States census of 1870, was 5417;§ of which 4456 were native born and 961 foreign; 5245 white and 172 colored. In point of population, also, Hamilton, in 1870, excelled any single township in Mercer County. The present population is about 3000; number of votes polled in 1874, 672. In fact, we believe ourselves justified in saying that Hamilton is in every respect one of the best townships in the County, both as regards its agricultural and social affairs. This is owing in a great measure to the enterprise, industry, and ceaseless activity and intelligence of its inhabitants.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington was set off from East Windsor Township by an act of Assembly approved March 15, 1859. The first section of said act, defining the boundaries of the township, reads as follows:

"That all that part of the township of East Windsor, in the County of Mercer, lying within the following boundaries, that is to say: Beginning in the line between the townships of East Windsor and West Windsor, in the middle of the new road leading from Dutch Neck to the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike, and running from thence along the middle of said new road to the middle of the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike and corner to David Gordon, Sr.'s land; thence along said Gordon's line and a line late of Joel Pullen, deceased, David Silvers, Jonathan Hutchinson, and others, to a stone in the public road leading from Windsor to Chamberlain's corner, near Ezekiel Dillon's house; thence along said road to a stone in said road near the Allan School-House and corners to lands of James P. Allen and Isaac Pullen; thence along the line between said James P. Allen, John M. Allen, Leonard Hubit, George H. Allen, and others, straight to the Assunpink Creek; thence up said creek, the several courses thereof, to the Monmouth County line; thence along the line of the County of Monmouth to the Hamilton Township line; thence along the Hamilton Township line to the West Windsor Township line; thence along the line of the township of West Windsor to the place of beginning, is hereby set off from the township of East Windsor and erected into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of the Township of Washington."

The third section of the act designates the time of holding the first township election "to be on the second Tuesday of March next after the passage of the act, and the place of holding such election to be at the house kept by Elizabeth Miller, in the village of Windsor."

The surface of the township is generally level, in some parts slightly rolling or gently undulating. The soil is rich and fertile, and produces abundantly of grain and the different cereals and fruits. There are three good-sized mill-ponds within the limits of the township, upon one of which is a grist-mill, at the estuary of Miry Run. The Camden and Amboy Railroad (now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) traverses the township about north and south. There are two stations on the railroad in this township, viz., Windsor and Newtown, the post-office of the latter being called Robbinsville.

Windsor is quite a thriving village and post-office. It is pleasantly situated a little north

* Barber's "History of New Jersey," p. 263.

† The former of these events is noticed in the history proper of the County; the latter, under the head of "Educational."

‡ Nottingham was merged into the townships of Hamilton and Trenton in 1856.

§ On the 2d of April, 1872, Chambersburg was taken from Hamilton.

of the Assunpink Creek. The business of the place is represented by three general stores, a dress-maker's establishment, two harness-shops, a flour, feed, and grain warehouse, a grist-mill, a cigar manufactory, nursery and seed-growing establishment, a hotel, and several other enterprises. The religious interests of the village are centred in a Methodist Episcopal church and other places of public worship. There is also a good common school.

ROBBINSVILLE is located on the main road from Bordentown to Hightstown. It is a prosperous little village, containing two general stores, two hotels, a blacksmithy, a carriage manufactory, a couple of shoemakers, and a commission and brokerage firm. It is a good shipping-point for agricultural and dairy produce, being on the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Washington is the youngest township in the County, except Chambersburg; consequently its history is intimately interwoven with that of its parent township, East Windsor.

The township contains an area of 12,300 acres of improved land; value of farms and farming implements, according to the census of 1870, $892,775; value of live-stock, $82,735; value of all productions, $176,902; number of tons of hay produced, 1556. The assessed value of real and personal property, as returned by the township assessor, in 1874, was $1,206,192.

Among the best practical and most prominent farmers of Washington Township are Ezekiel Gordon, Forman Hutchinson, James E. Day, J. Randolph, James W. Cubberley, John H. Tindall, Elisha and Asa Robbins, Asa Quigley, David Carson, Daniel Hutchinson, and many others.

The population of the township, as given in the ninth decennial census of the United States, was 1294; of which 1209 were native born and 85 foreign; 1226 white and 68 colored. The vote polled in 1874 was 314.

Washington township has six district schools, receiving a State appropriation, in 1874, of $2392.55; it had a surplus revenue of $145.39, making a total amount from all sources of $2537.94, and leaving a balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, of $1169.88. This is the largest amount in the hands of the collector of any township in the County, except that of Hamilton Township.

CHAMBERSBURG TOWNSHIP.

An act was passed by the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey on the 2d of April, 1872, by which a part of the township of Hamilton was incorporated into "The Borough of Chambersburg." The following are the boundaries assigned to the new borough: "Beginning at a point in the middle of the Delaware and Raritan Canal where the same intersects the Assanpink Creek; thence along the middle of said creek and the boundary line of the city of Trenton to a point which would meet Chambers Street, if the same were extended to said creek; thence southerly along said extension of the line of Chambers Street, and along the westerly side of said street and Dayton Avenue, to the Pond Run Road; thence along said road southwesterly to the division line of lands of the Hamilton Land Association and lands of the estate of Robert H. Wright; thence along said line southerly to and across the Crosswicks and Trenton Turnpike and other lands to the north side of Lalor Street; thence along the north side of Lalor Street to the middle of the Delaware and Raritan Canal; thence northerly along the middle of said canal to the place of beginning."

During the session of the State Legislature in 1874 the annexed supplement to the original act of 1872 was passed and approved March 27, 1874: "That the territory which is included within the bounds of the borough of Chambersburg, in the township of Hamilton, in the County of Mercer, be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Hamilton and constituted a new township, by the name of 'The Borough of Chambersburg;' and the rights, property, and obligations of the said 'The Borough of Chambersburg,' as heretofore constituted, shall be, and they are hereby transferred to the new township hereby set off."

The principal feature about Chambersburg is its manufacturing enterprises. Within its limits is located the extensive wire manufactory of John A. Roebling's Sons, than which no larger or more important establishment of a similar kind exists in the United States. The business was instituted by the late John A. Roebling, who acquired a universal reputation for introducing and successfully accomplishing the suspension-bridge system, which has since become one of the greatest enterprises of the age. The suspension bridge at Niagara Falls stands as a lasting monument to the skill of John A. Roebling, while several other bridges of equal beauty, economy, and endurance, but of lesser notoriety, are scattered over the country, in the construction of which that gentleman was the principal actor.

Chambersburg enjoys the usual corporate honors and privileges of a borough, having been incorporated by the supplementary act of the Legislature passed in 1874, as above stated. The municipal government of the town is vested in a Mayor—David C. Rulon—and Common Council, consisting of Messrs. James Grindrod, James Withington, James H. Tallon, Thomas M. Jemison, John C. Schweizer, Garrett S. Otis, Henry Warman, James Miller, Aaron Hawkyard, John Pfleger; Town Clerk, John Grumholtz; Assessor, William B. Risdon; Collector, Isaac R. Hughes; Borough Surveyor, John H. Whittaker; Street Commissioner, Joshua Collins; Police Justice, Samuel Stead.

The number of votes polled in Chambersburg in 1874 was six hundred and sixty-six, which on the usual allowance of an average of one vote representing five persons would place the population at thirty-three hundred, which is a fair estimate.

The borough has an air of enterprise and thrift about it which denotes a rapid and successful growth. Being in close proximity to the city of Trenton, it enjoys very superior facilities, which its inhabitants avail themselves of, to the general prosperity of the town It is probable that ere the future historian shall be called upon to chronicle events of the past, Chambersburg will have been annexed to Trenton; but there is one thing certain, and that is, that it will never entirely lose its identity, because it equals, if not excels, Trenton in general energy and enterprise.

NOTE.—The following was received too late for proper classification:—The First Baptist Church in Hopewell was constituted in 1715; first pastor, Elder Isaac Caton; present pastor, Elder P. Hartwell.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN.

MAJOR VOORHIES.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 12th of May, 1798, at the village of Dutch Neck, his father, Coert Voorhies, having been born at the same place, February 20, 1756. His grandfather was born at Long Island, in 1735. The father and grandfather of Major Voorhies were both soldiers in the Revolution, the former fighting at the battle of Trenton. In 1820, Mr. V. married Miss Atheleah Cubberly, who was born at Hamilton Square, August 7, 1799. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1870, having now resided at Hamilton Square fifty-two years. They are enjoying the fruits of an industrious and well-spent life. Mr. Voorhies has been for many years one of the most active and energetic farmers of Hamilton Township, where he has attended to the business of a well-cultivated farm. He is considered by all who know him an estimable gentleman and a good, honest citizen.

STATE SENATOR JONATHAN H. BLACKWELL.

Jonathan H. Blackwell, the present State Senator for Mercer County, was born in Hopewell Township in the year 1841, and is, therefore, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He is a son of Stephen Blackwell, Esq., of Hopewell, and is connected with one of the largest and best families of old Hopewell, some of whom have served the township and County in almost every capacity. On his mother's side he is connected with the Hunt family, his great-grandfather, James Hunt, of Hopewell, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at Pennington Seminary, at Claveack High School, and the Poughkeepsie Commercial College. Joined to a business education, he possesses a mind eminently calculated for the commercial world: prudent, energetic, methodical, and honorable. In 1863 he entered the employ of Mr. William Dolton, and remained with him about a year, when, determining to do business for himself, he removed to New York City, and established himself in the business of produce commission merchant. He was allowed to remain there but a short time, and in the fall of 1864 returned to Trenton to enter the house of William Dolton & Company as a partner. This position he has held until the present time, and it is but justice to say that the house is indebted in no small degree for the position which it has reached in the commercial world to the business tact, energy, and application of the junior partner. Mr. Blackwell has never been an office-seeker. In the spring of 1873 he was selected by his party in the Fifth Ward as their candidate for member of Common Council. After a close contest he was elected by a majority of sixty-two. On taking his seat as a member of Common Council, he was appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee, and has materially aided in the difficult work of that committee in making a little money go a great ways. His record as a member of Common Council is unimpeachable, and we confidently refer to it as a proof of what his actions since have been and will be in the future.

In the fall of 1874, Mr. Blackwell received a unanimous nomination for State Senator, and was elected by a handsome majority. His career in the State Senate has been characterized by the same activity and integrity that has attended his mercantile life. He is on the Committee of Banks and Insurance and Education, and on the joint committees on Public Buildings and Soldiers' Children's Home. In fact, we have no hesitation in asserting that Mr. Blackwell is the right man in the right place. A man thoroughly conversant with the mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the County and their needs, with the ability to advocate the desires of his constituents, and with the honesty and integrity to fairly represent them; and a man who, when he retires from the Senatorship, will require no protestations to explain suspicious conduct. The confidence reposed in Mr. B. by his fellow-members is a flattering tribute to his general worth. That he will never betray any trust confided in him his past career attests. As a young Senator, Mr. Blackwell has been eminently successful, and by a riper experience in the affairs of state he will evidently make for himself a brilliant record.

We present a very fair photograph of Senator Blackwell on page 3 of this work.

WILLIAM HENDRICKSON, SR., OF EWING TOWNSHIP.

Among the pioneers of Mercer County was Israel Hendrickson, the father of the subject of this sketch, who is also a native of Ewing Township. We consider it a pleasant duty to record the fact that among those who began life on very little, and who, by industry and economy, accumulated a competence, was Israel Hendrickson. He was one of the principal citizens of Ewing, and did a large share in making that township one of the most important in the County. He married when quite young, and raised a family of ten children,—three sons and seven daughters,—of which only four survive, namely, Israel, William, Rachel, and Martha. All of these have reached a ripe old age, and, having lived a temperate life, are still hale and hearty. William, the subject of our sketch, retains the old homestead, which came into his possession in 1835, and which he has cultivated from a wild waste to a neat and well-kept farm. Mr. Hendrickson married, in 1826, to Miss Rebecca Green, and had issue thirteen children, of whom only three are living, William, Israel, and Rachel. Mr. William Hendrickson, Sr., is now in his seventy-fifth year, with very fair prospects of living many years longer. He has retired from the ordinary activities of the farm, having delegated to his son the pleasurable task of retaining the reputation for productiveness which it has acquired, and of keeping the neat little residence in as good a condition as his father has done. The farm is situated on the Hopewell and Ewing Turnpike, about two miles north of Trenton. Mr. William H. has furnished his children with twelve thousand dollars, all told, which resulted from the products of the farm.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, OF LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

The Phillips family has been one of the most conspicuous families that have figured in the history of Mercer County. We find, by reference to certain historical data, the frequent occurrence of the name connected with the township and County government. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Mr. John Phillips, emigrated from Wales, and settled in Lawrence Township, in the year 1740. Soon after his arrival he married Miss Abby Tindall, and had issue four sons, namely, Thomas, Joseph, Theopholis, and William. Theopholis, the grandfather of Mr. J. F. Phillips, was, perhaps, one of the most prominent members of the family in the "olden time." He married Miss Margaret Disborrough, and raised a family of two sons, John and Henry. The former moved to Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he practiced medicine with eminent success for about forty years, and died there at the age of seventy. Henry remained on the old homestead, and married Miss Jenny Feaster, in 1827, and raised a family of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, John F. Phillips being one of the sons.

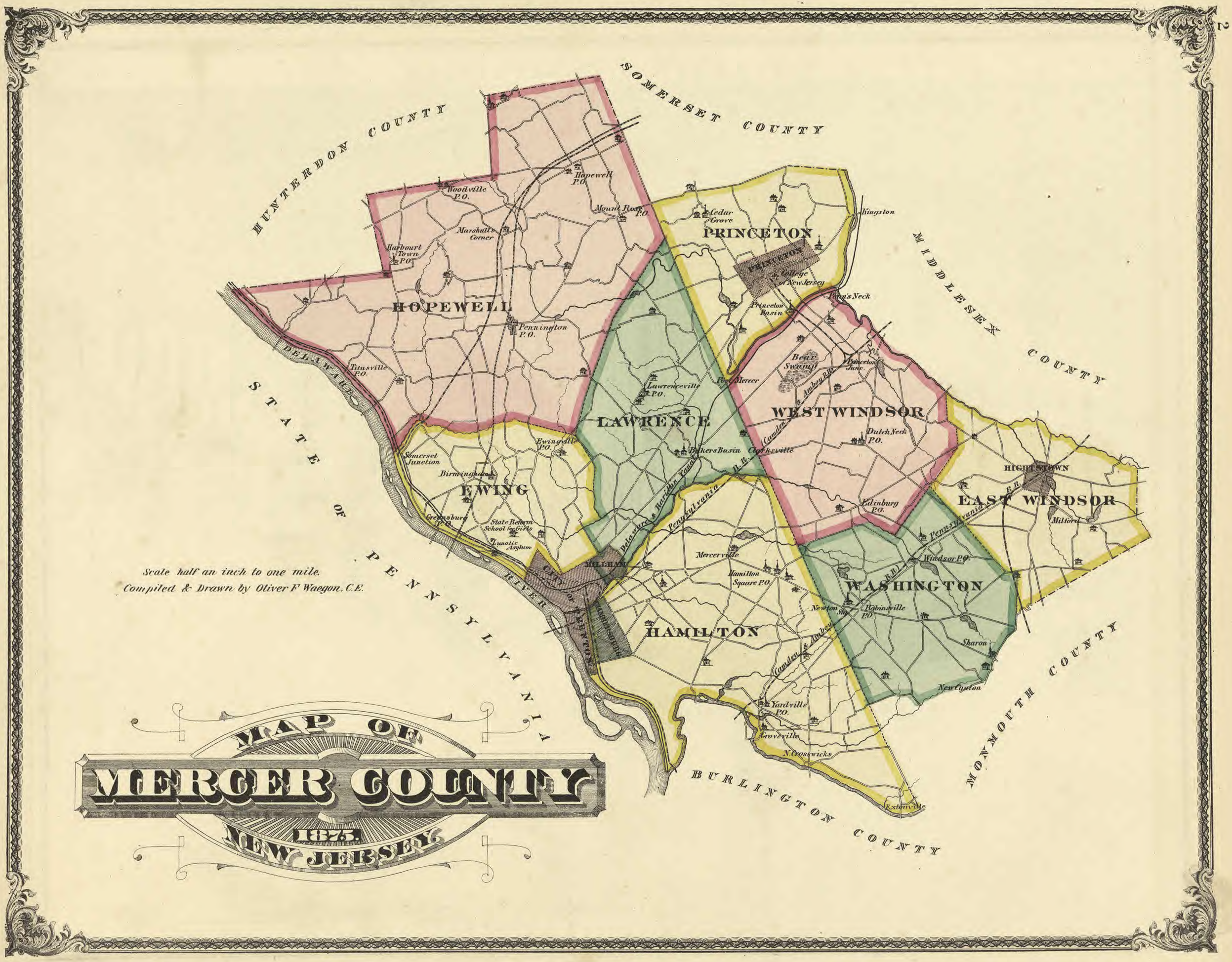
HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PRESENT RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES DRAKE, HOPEWELL.

The homestead farm upon which Mr. Charles Drake now resides is situated in the thriving village of Hopewell, Mercer County, New Jersey. Mr. Benjamin Blackwell, the grandfather of Mr. Drake by marriage, settled on the farm prior to the year 1800, and for upwards of forty years kept a country tavern in the old house. This hotel was one of the most prominent resorts in the County in early times; large crowds of people assembling there on the great meeting-day of the Baptist Church of the village, which came annually on the fourth Sunday in July, and also upon general training-days. The property remained in the possession of Mr. Blackwell until the year 1854, when it went out of the family, having been purchased by Mr. Patrick Riley, and was owned by him and his family until 1872, when Mr. Drake purchased it, in order to retain it in the family of its original owner.

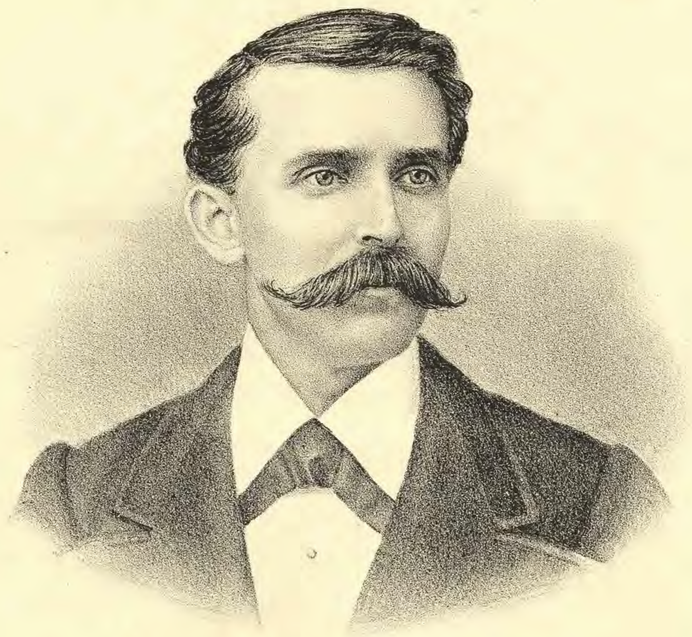
Previous to the settlement on it of Mr. Blackwell it was occupied by the Rev. Isaac Eaton, A.M., who was one of the earlier pastors of the Baptist Church of Hopewell, having ministered in it from 1746 to the time of his death, which occurred July 4, 1772. During his residence here he kept a high school, being one of the first educational institutions of its kind in the State.

It will be seen by the above brief sketch that the residence of Mr. Drake has figured quite conspicuously in the history of the township, and the desire to reclaim it from the possession of a non-member of the family exhibits a fine trait in that gentleman's character, and one which commends him very highly in the esteem of a numerous circle of friends. A correct illustration of the old homestead can be seen on page 16½.

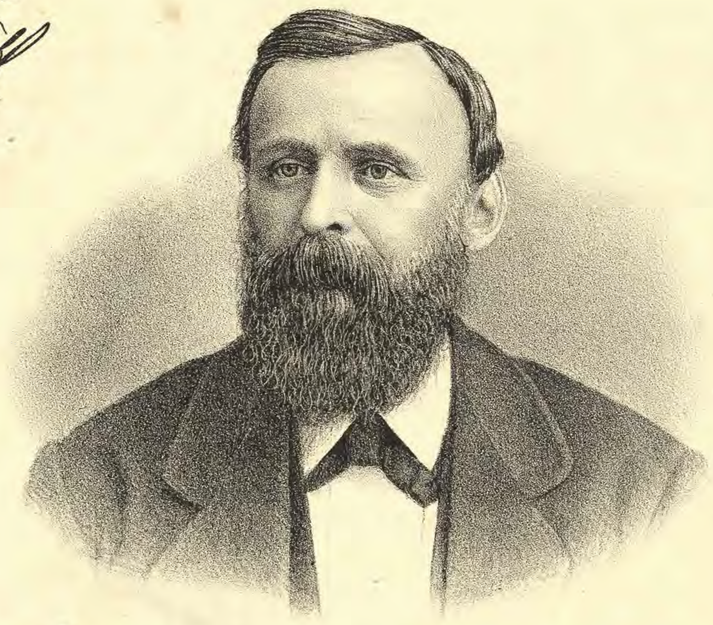
MERCER COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
TRENTON, N.J.


MAP OF
MERCER COUNTY
1875.
NEW JERSEY.
Scale half an inch to one mile.
Compiled & Drawn by Oliver F Waegon, C.E.
HUNTERDON COUNTY
SOMERSET COUNTY
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MONMOUTH COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE RIVER
HOPEWELL
PRINCETON
LAWRENCE
WEST WINDSOR
EWING
EAST WINDSOR
WASHINGTON
HAMILTON
CITY OF TRENTON
MILLHILL
HIGHTSTOWN
Woodsville P.O.
Hopewell P.O.
Mount Rose P.O.
Marshall's Corner
Harbourt Town P.O.
Pennington P.O.
Titusville P.O.
Cedar Grove
Kingston
College of New Jersey
Princeton Basin
Rocky Hill
Bear Swamp
Princeton Junc.
Fort Mercer
Lawrenceville P.O.
Dutch Neck P.O.
Bakers Basin
Clarksville
Edinburg P.O.
Ewingville P.O.
Somerset Junction
Birmingham
Greenshurg P.O.
State Reform School for Girls
Lunatic Asylum
Mercerville
Hamilton Square P.O.
Windsor P.O.
Robinsville P.O.
Newton Sta.
Sharon
New Canton
Yardville P.O.
Groveville
N. Crosswicks
Extonville
Milford
Delaware & Raritan Canal
Pennsylvania R.R.
Camden & Amboy R.R.

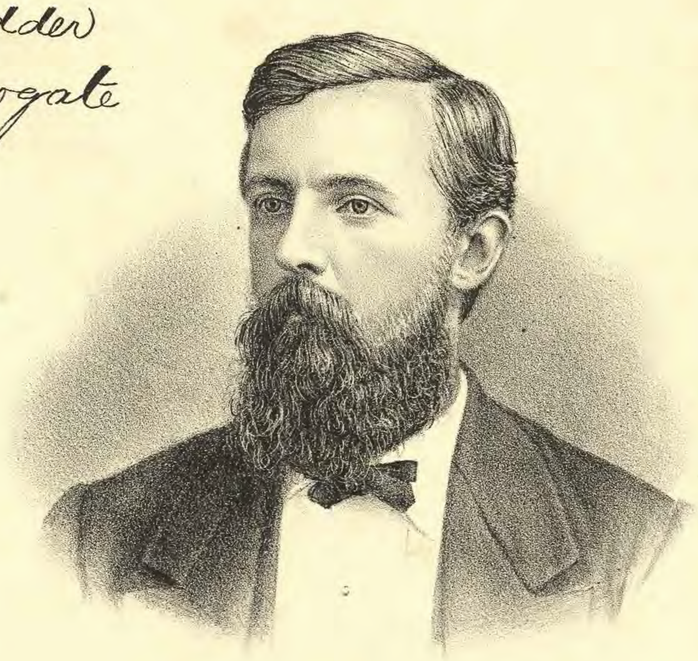
Yours Truly
Benj. H. Watson
Sheriff



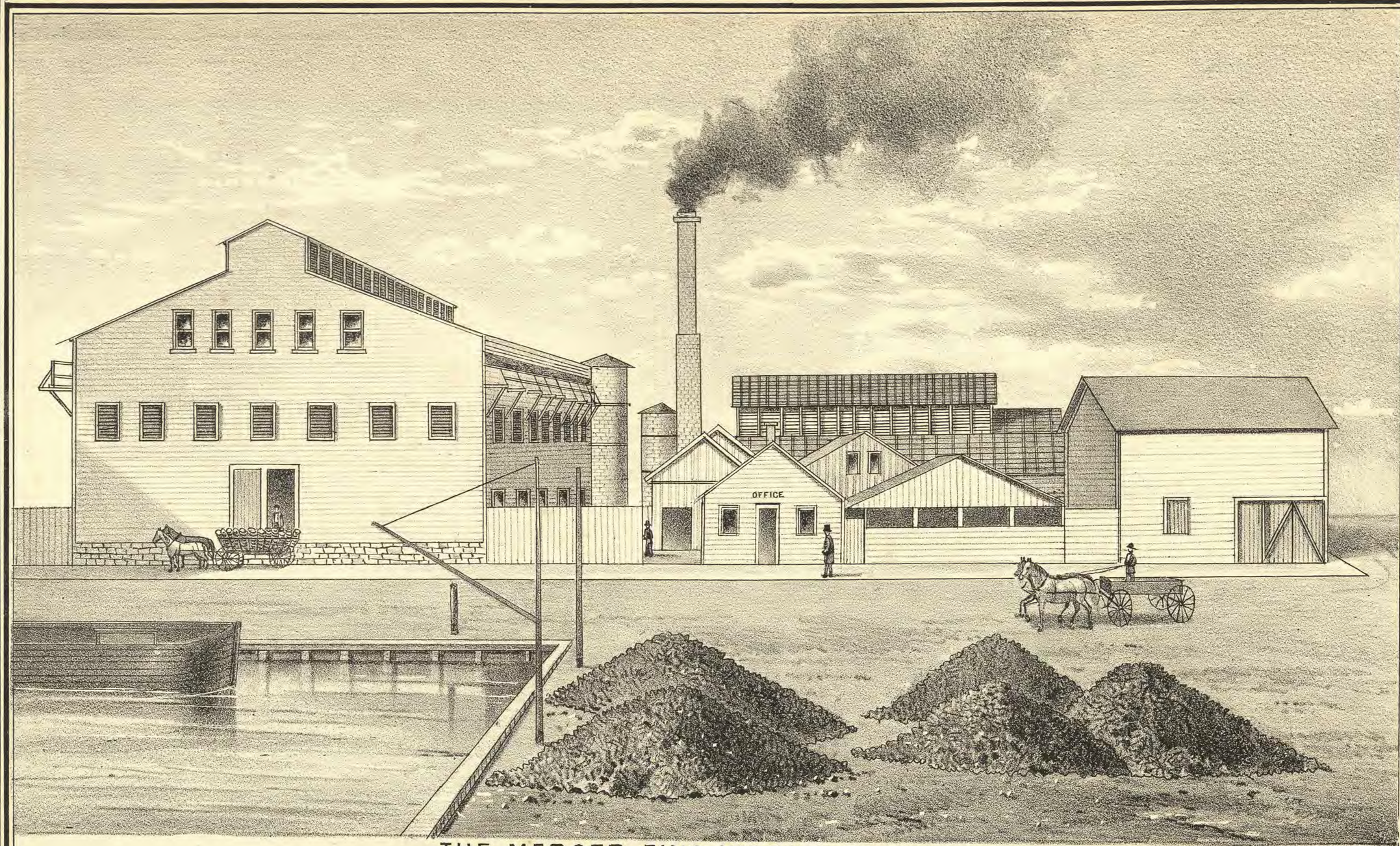
Yours with Respect
John S. Scudder
Surrogate



Yours truly
Randolph H. Moore
" Clerk



Yours &c
J. W. Blackwell
(II)

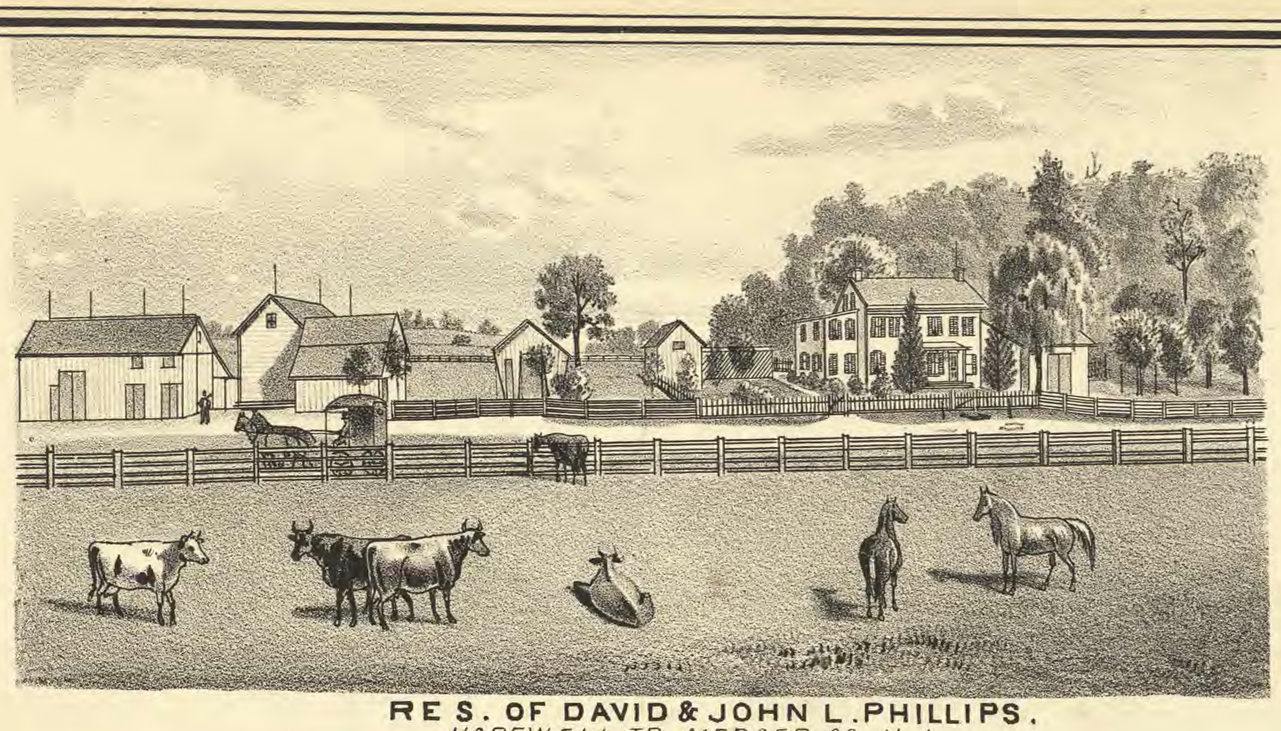


THE MERCER ZINC WORKS, *TRENTON, N.J.*
JOHN S. NOBLE, PROP.

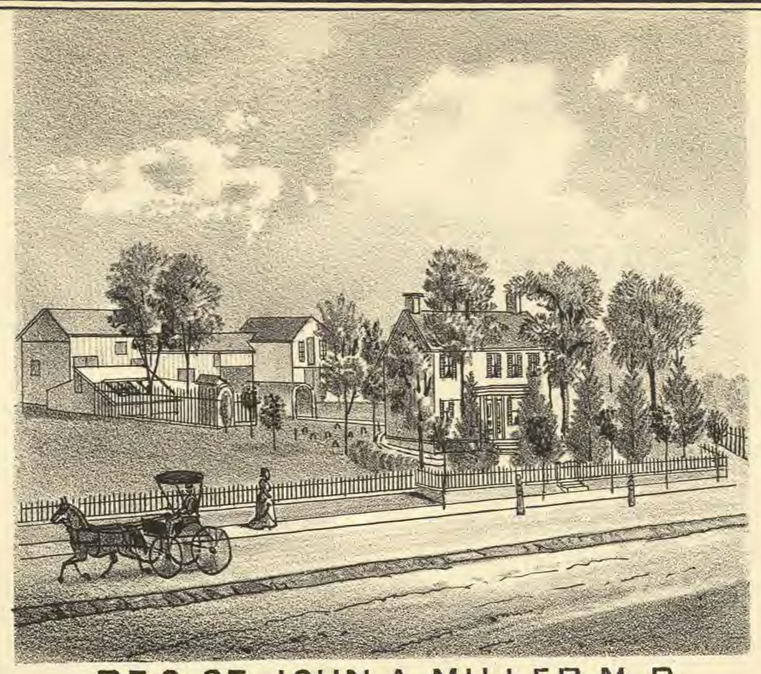
D.P. FORST.
C. W. LEEDS.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE & CITY MARKET BUILDING OF
D. P. FORST, ESQ. *TRENTON, N.J.*

W. H. SKERN.
J. M. FORST.



RES. OF DAVID & JOHN L. PHILLIPS.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.



RES. OF JOHN A. MILLER, M. D.
HOPEWELL, MERCER CO., N.J.

STATE GAZETTE

STATE GAZETTE DAILY AND WEEKLY STATE GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1792

PRINTING HOUSE JOHN L. MURPHY, NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

JOHN L. MURPHY BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING STATIONER.

M. BOHM WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

STATE GAZETTE ESTABLISHED 1792

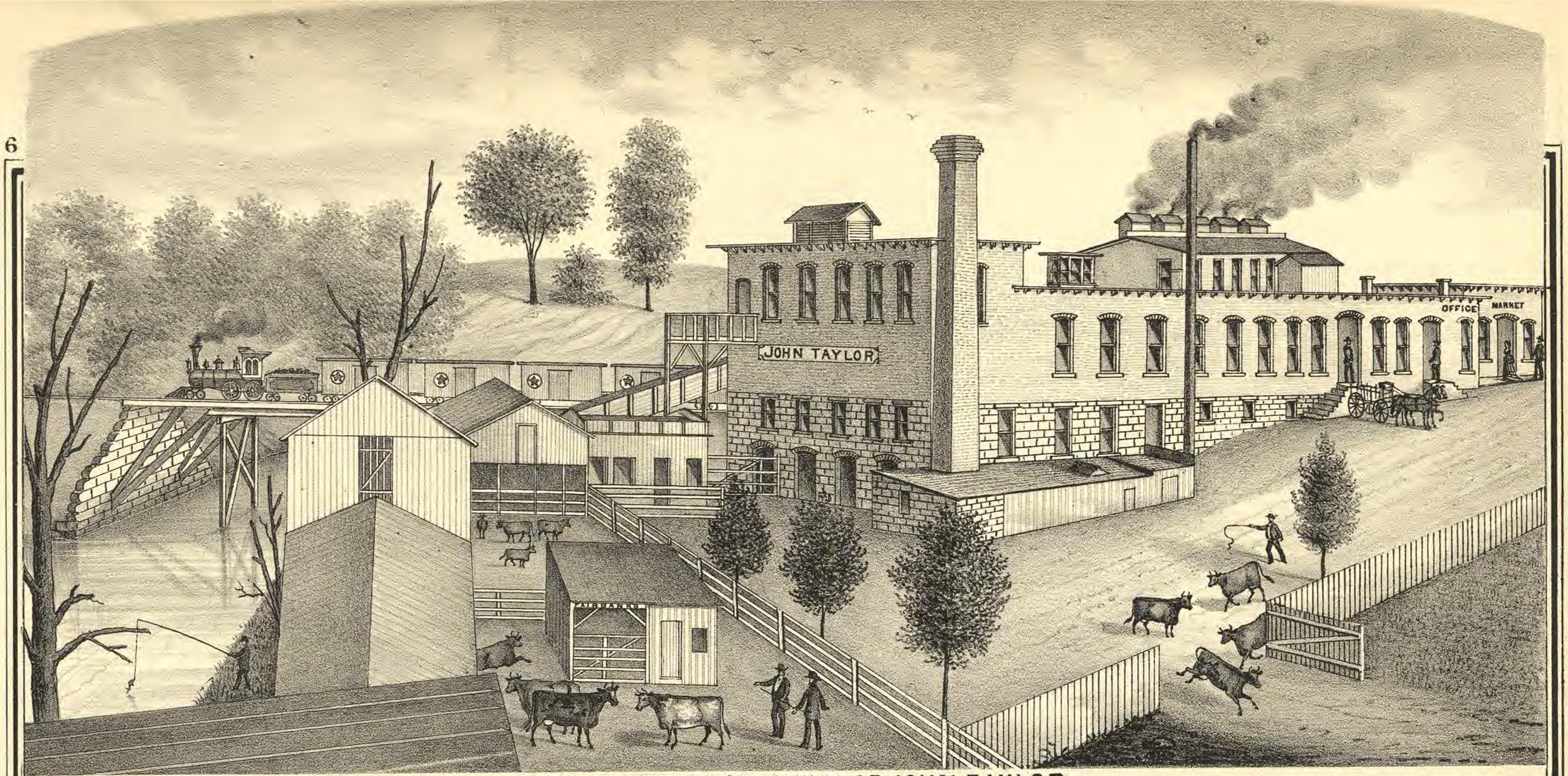
JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHER & PROPRIETOR

ENTRANCE TO STATE GAZETTE

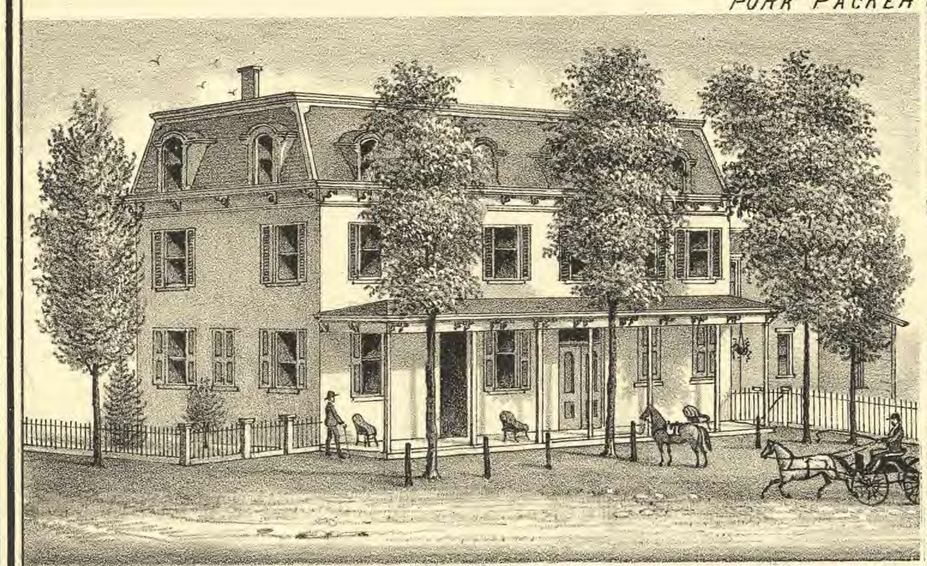
STATE GAZETTE UP STAIRS

GEO. D. BOHER FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY.

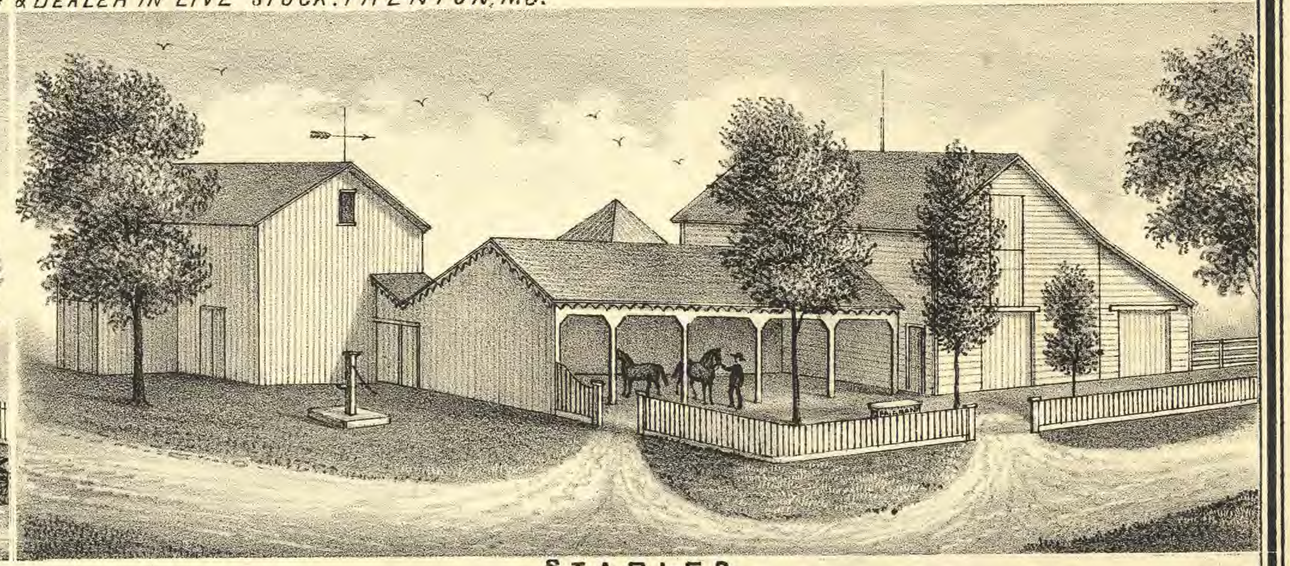
STATE GAZETTE BUILDING *TRENTON, N.J.*
JOHN L. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.



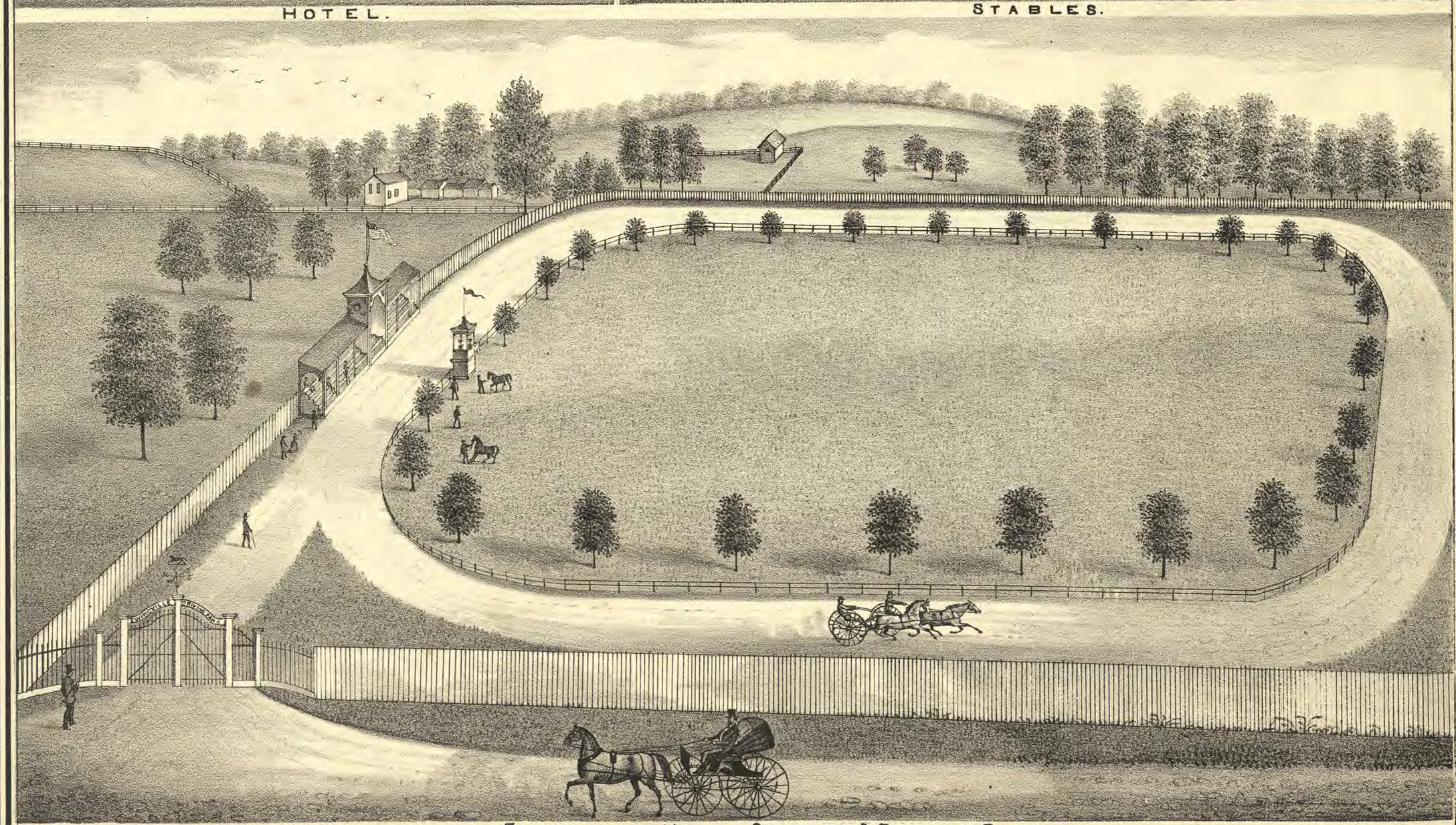
PACKING HOUSE & STOCK YARD OF **JOHN TAYLOR.**
PORK PACKER & DEALER IN LIVE STOCK. TRENTON, N.J.



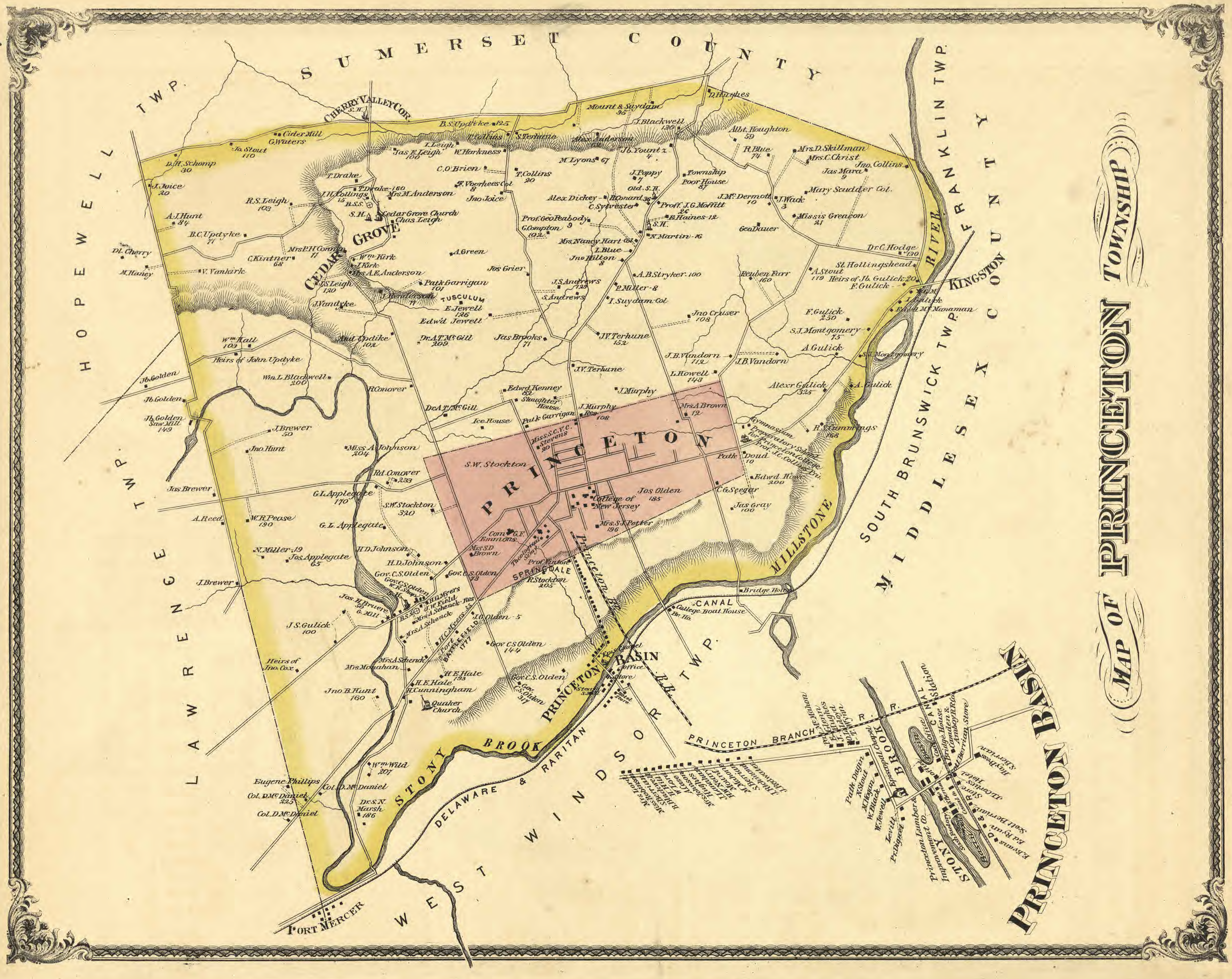
HOTEL.

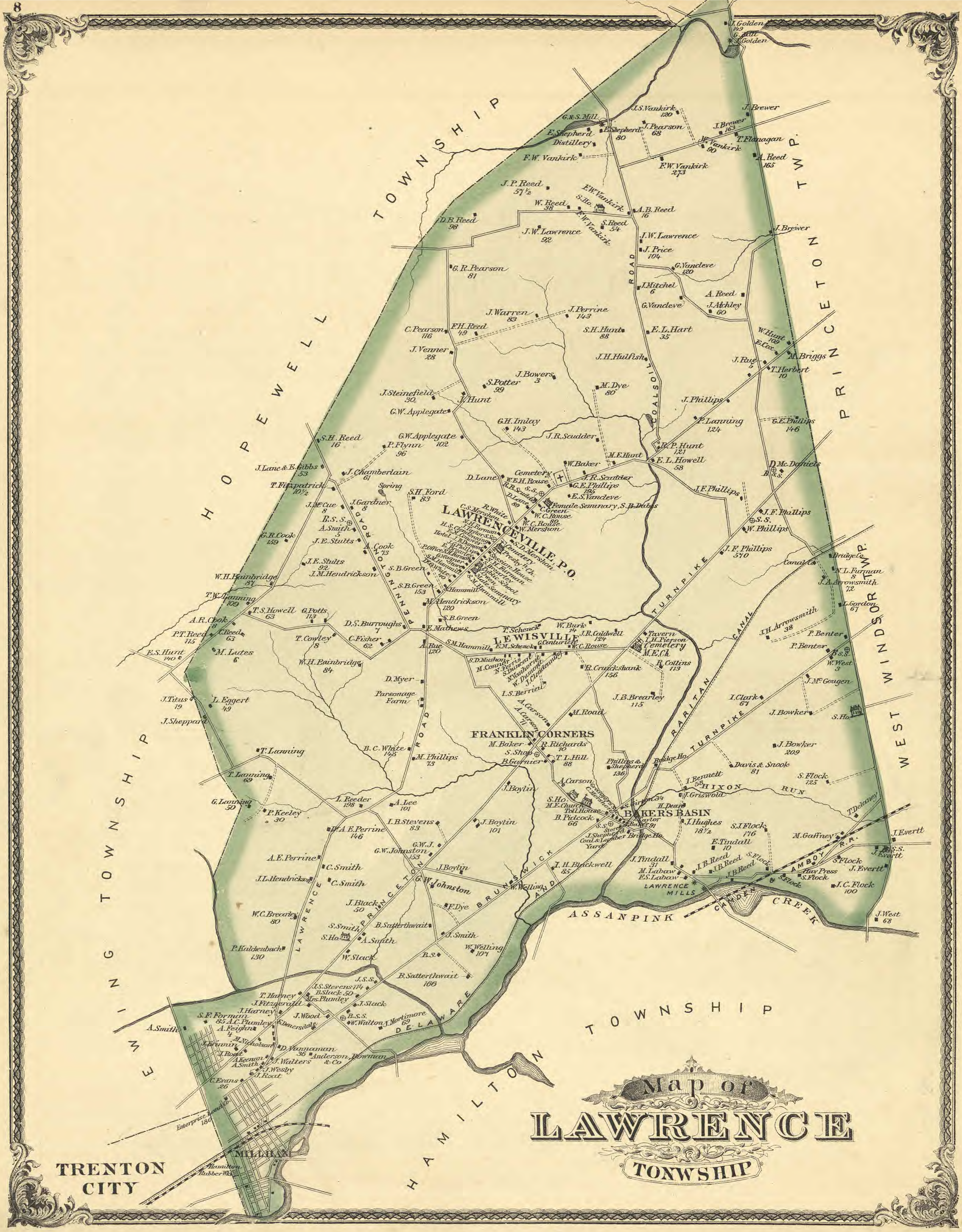


STABLES.



EWINGVILLE HOTEL, STABLES & DRIVING PARK.
W. H. HOWELL, PROP'R.


MAP OF PRINCETON Township
SUMERSET COUNTY
SOUTH BRUNSWICK TWP.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
HOPEWELL TWP.
LAWRENCE TWP.
WEST WINDSOR TWP.
FRANKLIN TWP.
KINGSTON
RIVER
PRINCETON
MILLSTONE
PRINCETON BASIN
CANAL
PRINCETON BRANCH R.R.
DELAWARE & RARITAN
STONY BROOK
PORT MERCER
CEDAR GROVE
TUSCULUM
SPRINGDALE
CHERRY VALLEY COR.
College of New Jersey
Princeton Bat.
Quaker Church
Cedar Grove Church
College Boat House
Bridge Ho.
Gymnasium Preparatory School for Princeton College Prof. J.C. Collins Prin.
Princeton Lumber & Improvement Co.
Bridge House & Camden & Amboy R.R. Station
Stony Brook R.R. Station
Canal Office
Stony Brook Hotel
Princeton Bank
Stone Hotel
Stone Factory
Steam Saw Mill
Grist Mill
Slaughter House
Ice House
Cider Mill
Saw Mill
Cemetery
Theological Sem.
Mount & Suydam 36
Alex. Anderson
J. Blackwell 130
Alb. Houghton 59
R. Blue 74
Mrs. D. Skillman
Mrs. C. Christ
Jno. Collins
Jas Marcy 9
Mary Scudder Col.
J. Wack 3
Missis Grenson 21
Geo Dauer
Dr. C. Hodge 130
St. Hollingshead
A. Stout 119
Heirs of Jb. Gulick 20
F. Gulick
Beuben Farr 160
A. B. Stryker 100
J. Yount 4
M. Lyons 67
J. Poppy 7
Township Poor House 87
Old S.H.
J. Mc Dermott 10
Alex Dickey
R. Conard 36
C. Sylvester
Prof. J. G. McPhitt 26
B. Haines 12
N. Martin 16
Prof. Geo Peabody 9
G. Compton 102
Mrs. Nancy Hart Col.
L. Blue
Jno Hilton 8
Jos Grier
J. S. Andrews 129
S. Andrews
P. Miller 8
I. Suydam Col.
Jno Cruser 108
F. Gulick 250
S. J. Montgomery 15
A. Gulick
J. B. Vandorn 112
L. Howell 143
Alexr Gulick 325
R. Cummings 168
J. V. Terhune 152
J. Murphy
Edwd Kenney 82
Mrs. A Brown 12
Path Doud 10
Edwd. Howe 200
C. G. Seeger
Jas Gray 100
Jos Olden 185
Mrs. S. J. Potter 196
Com. G.F. Emerlons
Mrs. S.D. Brown
Prof. Kerson
R. Stockton 205
Gov. C.S. Olden 73
Gov. C.S. Olden 144
Gov. C.S. Olden 317
J. G. Olden 5
H. G. Myers
S. W. Field
Mrs. A. Schenck
Mrs. A. Schenck Res.
H. C. Myers
Port Mercer Station 1717
Mrs. A. Schenck
Mrs. Mounahan
H. E. Hale 193
H. E. Hale
H. Cunningham
Jno. B. Hunt 160
Heirs of Jno. Cox
J. S. Gulick 100
Jos. H. Bruere 50
G. Mill
B.S.S.
Eugene Phillips
Col. D. McDaniel 225
Col. D. McDaniel
Dr. S. N. Marsh 186
Wm. Wild 207
Jas Brewer
A. Reed
W. R. Pease 190
N. Miller 19
Jos. Applegate 65
G. L. Applegate 170
S. W. Stockton 320
Rd. Conover 233
Miss A. Johnson 204
Jno. Hunt
J. Brewer 50
Jb. Golden Saw Mill 149
Jb. Golden
Heirs of John Updyke
Wm. L. Blackwell 200
R. Conover
Dr. A. T. McGill
Dr. A. T. McGill 209
Jas Brooks 71
Wm. Hall 103
Wm. Updike 102
J. Vandyke
E. Jewell 126
Edwd Jewell
Path Garrigan 101
Path Garrigan Res. 108
J. S. Leigh 120
Wm. Kirk
J. Kirk
Mrs. A. E. Anderson
A. Green
C. Kintner 68
Mrs. P. H. Conover 11
B. C. Updyke 77
A. J. Hunt 84
R. S. Leigh 103
J. Joice 20
D. H. Schomp 30
Ja Stout 110
Cider Mill
G. Waters
T. Drake
T. Drake 160
J. H. Collings 15
Mrs. M. Anderson
B.S.S.
S.H.
Jno Joice
T. Leigh
Jas E. Leigh 100
W. Harkness
B. S. Updyke 125
S. Terhune
T. Collins 20
C. O'Brien
F. Voorhees Col. 8
Dr. C. Hodge
Dl. Cherry
M. Haney
V. Vankirk

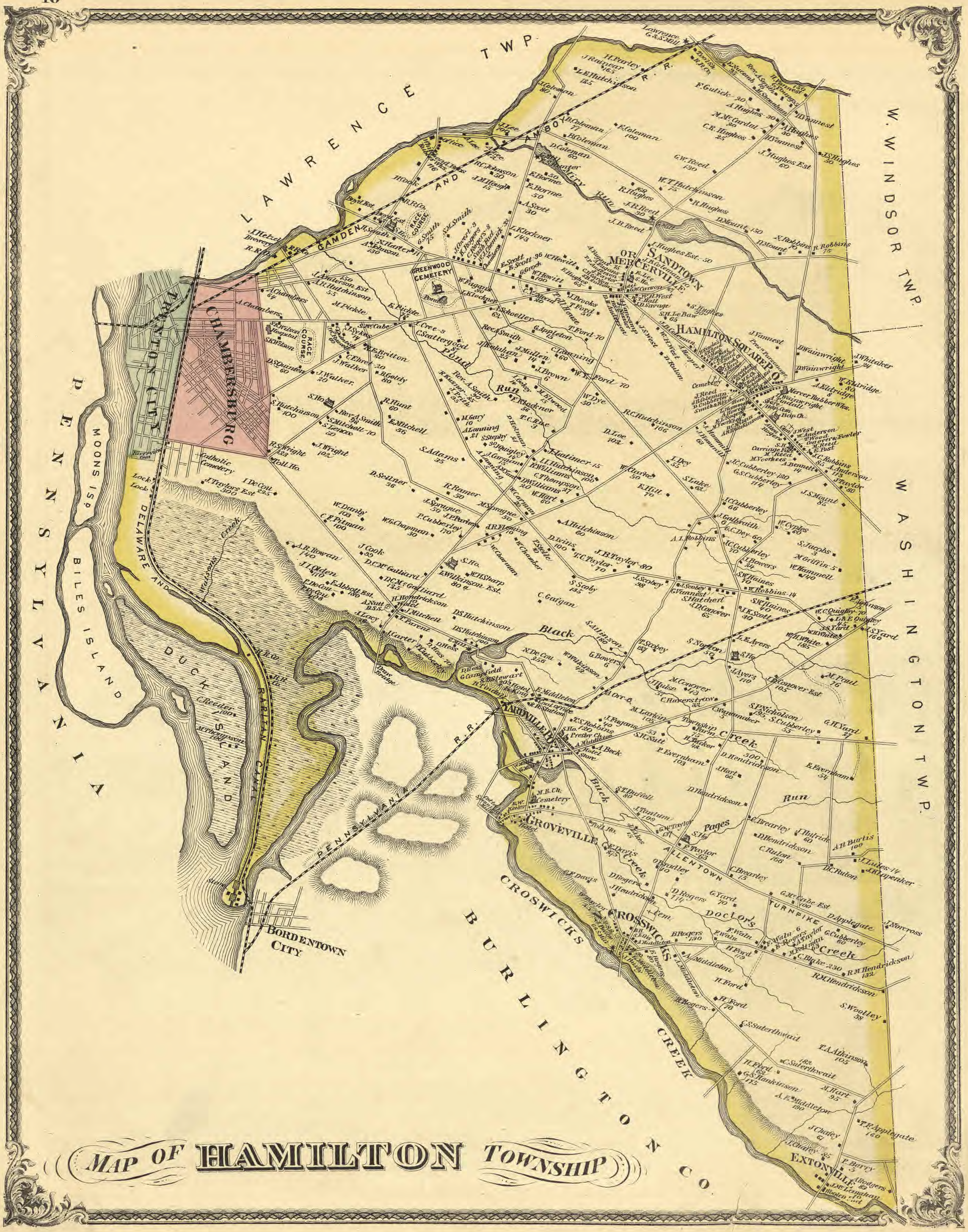

Map of
LAWRENCE
TONWSHIP
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP
PRINCETON TWP.
WEST WINDSOR TWP.
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP
LAWRENCEVILLE P.O.
LEWISVILLE
FRANKLIN CORNERS
BAKERS BASIN
LAWRENCE MILLS
TRENTON CITY
MILLHILL
ASSANPINK CREEK
DELAWARE & RARITAN CANAL
CAMDEN & AMBOY R.R.
PENNINGTON ROAD
COALSOIL ROAD
LAWRENCE & PRINCETON TURNPIKE
BRUNSWICK TURNPIKE
HIXON RUN
Female Seminary
Presb. Ch.
Cemetery
Tavern
M.E.Ch
Toll House
Distillery
G.&S. Mill
Hay Press
Enterprise Hand Co.
Hamilton Rubber Wks.

RES. OF RANDOLPH STOUT.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.

RES. OF ENOCH H. DRAKE, ESQ.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.

FLOURING & SAW MILLS. ACNEW & SNOOK, PROP'S
TITUSVILLE, MERCER CO., N.J.

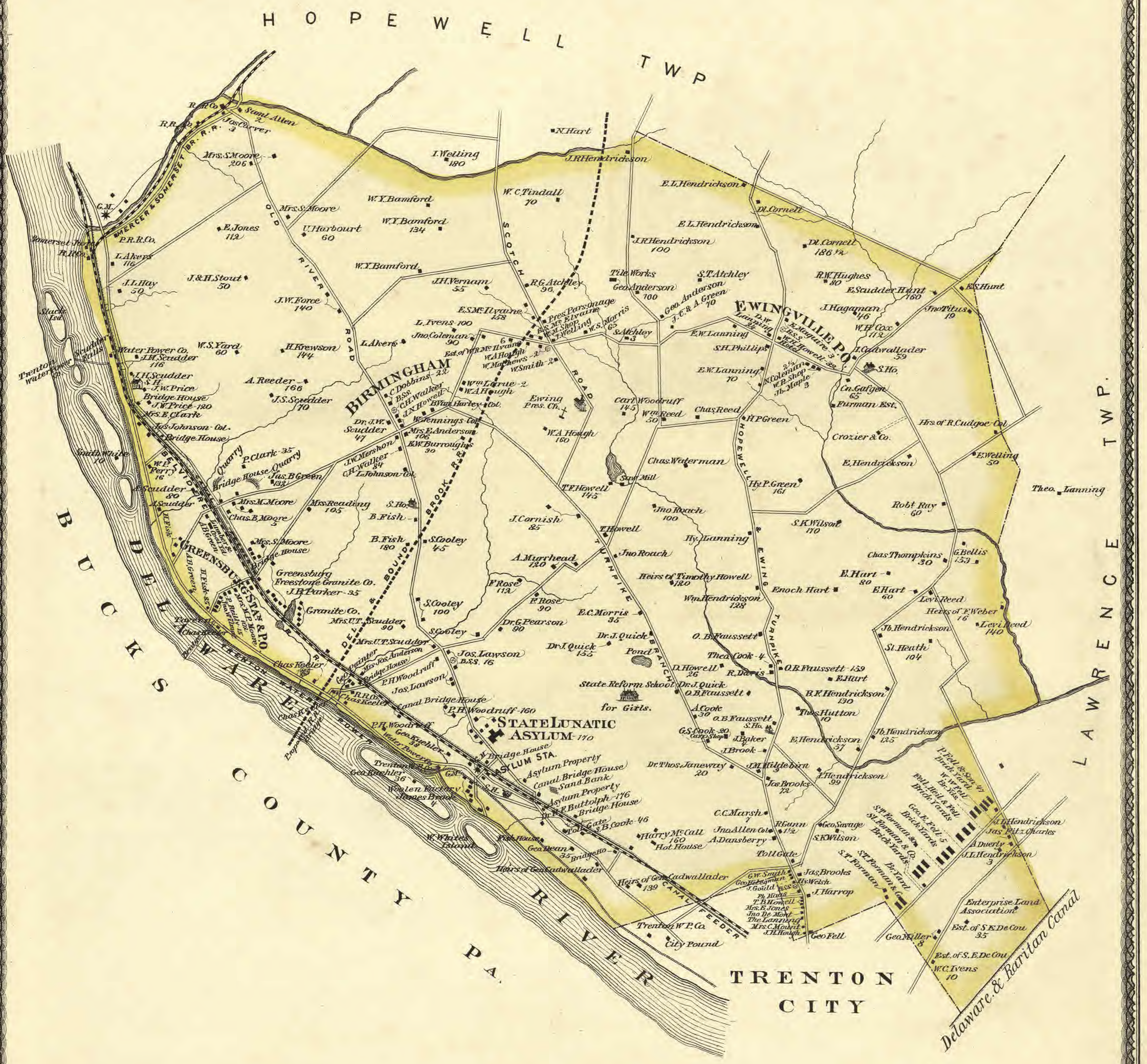
RES. OF G. W. SNOOK.


MAP OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP
LAWRENCE TWP.
W. WINDSOR TWP.
WASHINGTON TWP.
PENNSYLVANIA
CAMDEN AND AMBOY R.R.
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
PENNSYLVANIA R.R.
CHAMBERSBURG
TRENTON CITY
BORDENTOWN CITY
MOONS ISD.
BILES ISLAND
DUCK ISLAND
SANDTOWN OR MERCERVILLE
HAMILTON SQUARE P.O.
YARDVILLE
GROVEVILLE
CROSWICKS
EXTONVILLE
ALLENTOWN
GREENWOOD CEMETERY
RACE COURSE
Black Creek
Buck Run
Doctors Creek
Pages Run
TURNPIKE
BURLINGTON CO.
CROSWICKS CREEK

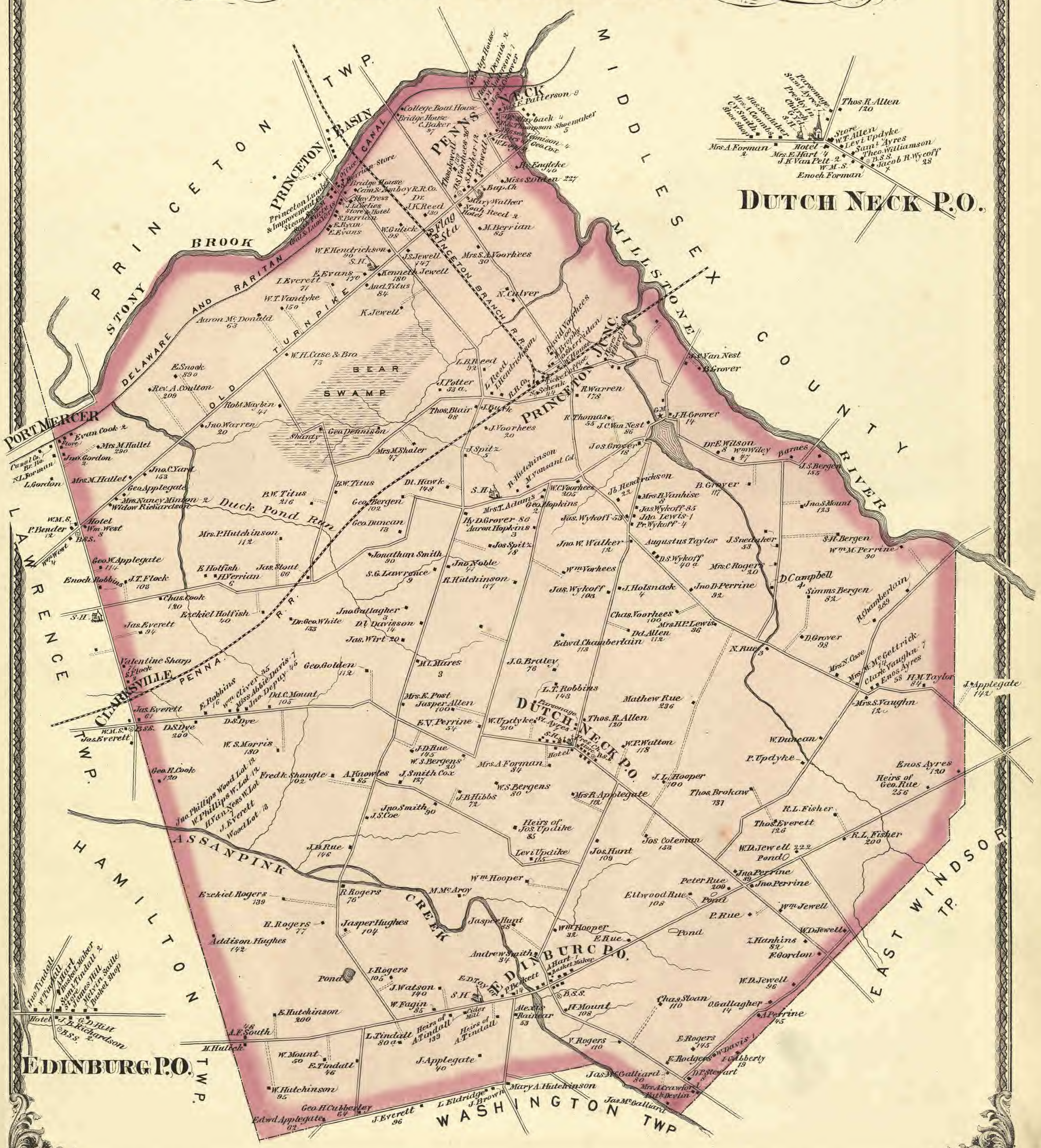
RES. OF JOHN L. BURROUGHS.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.

RES. OF JOSEPH M. PHILLIPS, ESQ.
HOPEWELL, MERCER CO., N.J.

MAP OF EWING TOWNSHIP

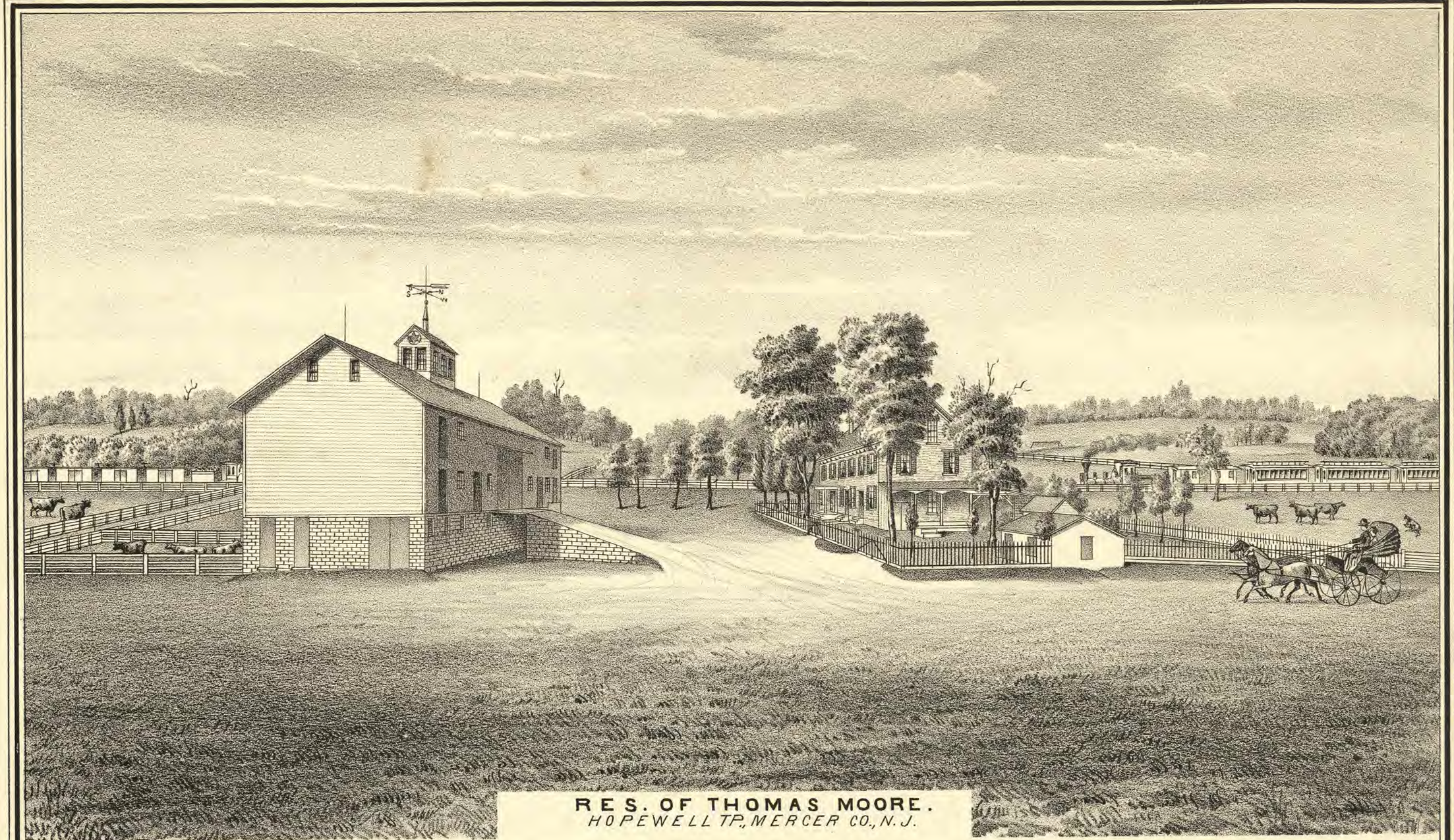


MAP OF WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP

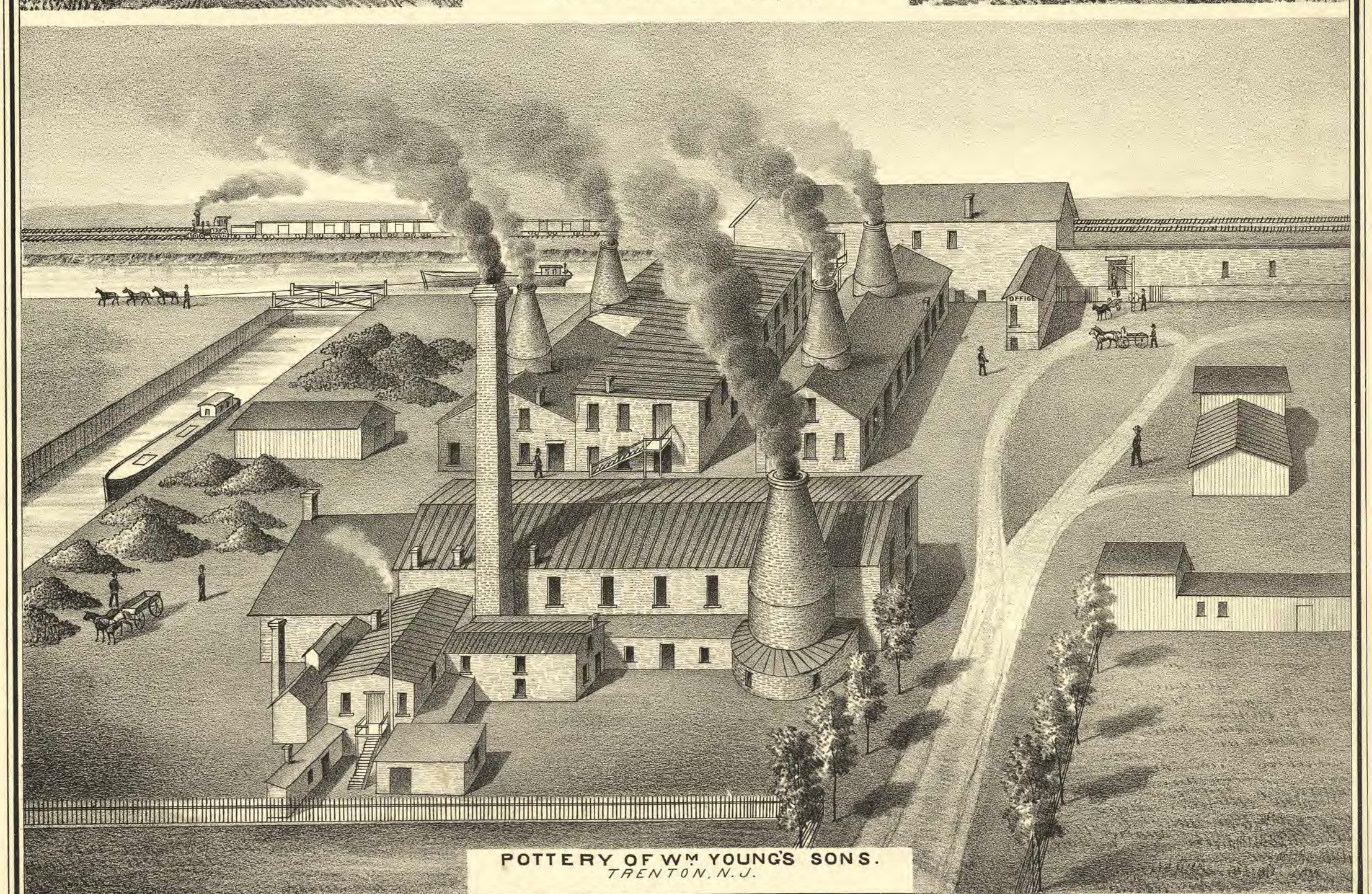


DUTCH NECK P.O.

EDINBURG P.O.

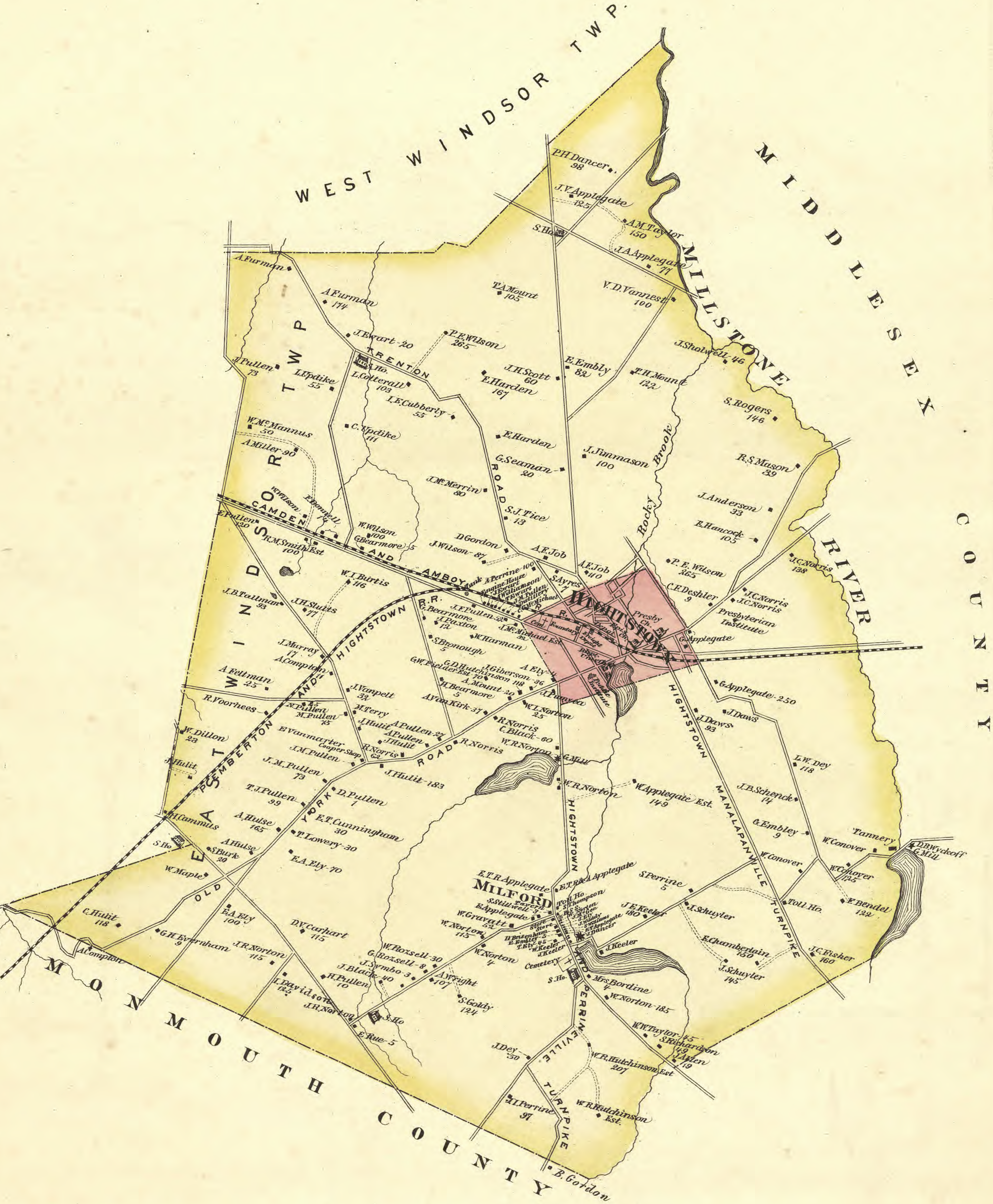


RES. OF THOMAS MOORE.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.



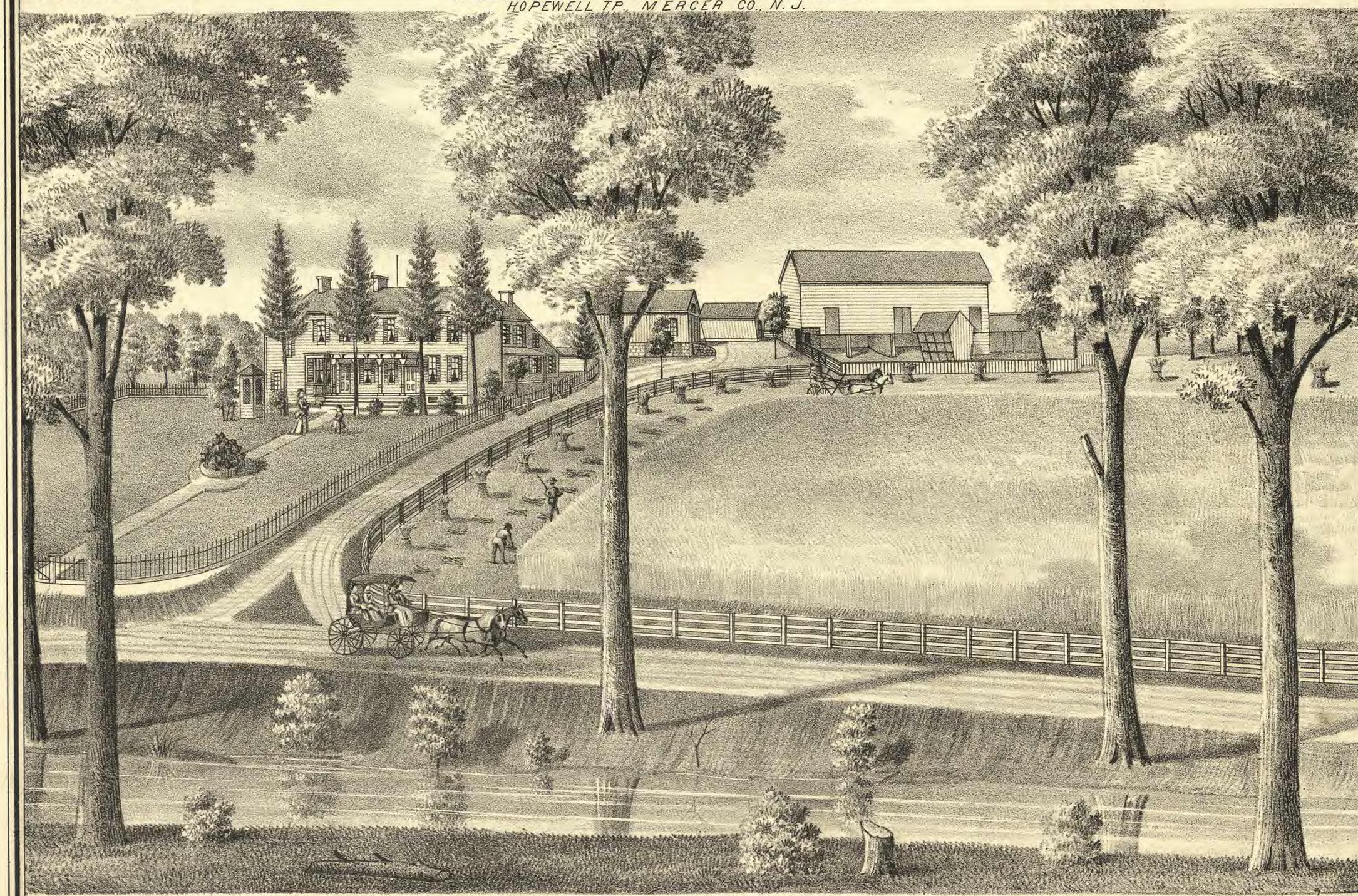
POTTERY OF WM. YOUNG'S SONS.
TRENTON, N.J.

MAP OF EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP



150 ACRES.

RES & SAW MILL OF B. H. KISE.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N. J.



RES. OF ANDREW & RALPH EGE.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N. J.

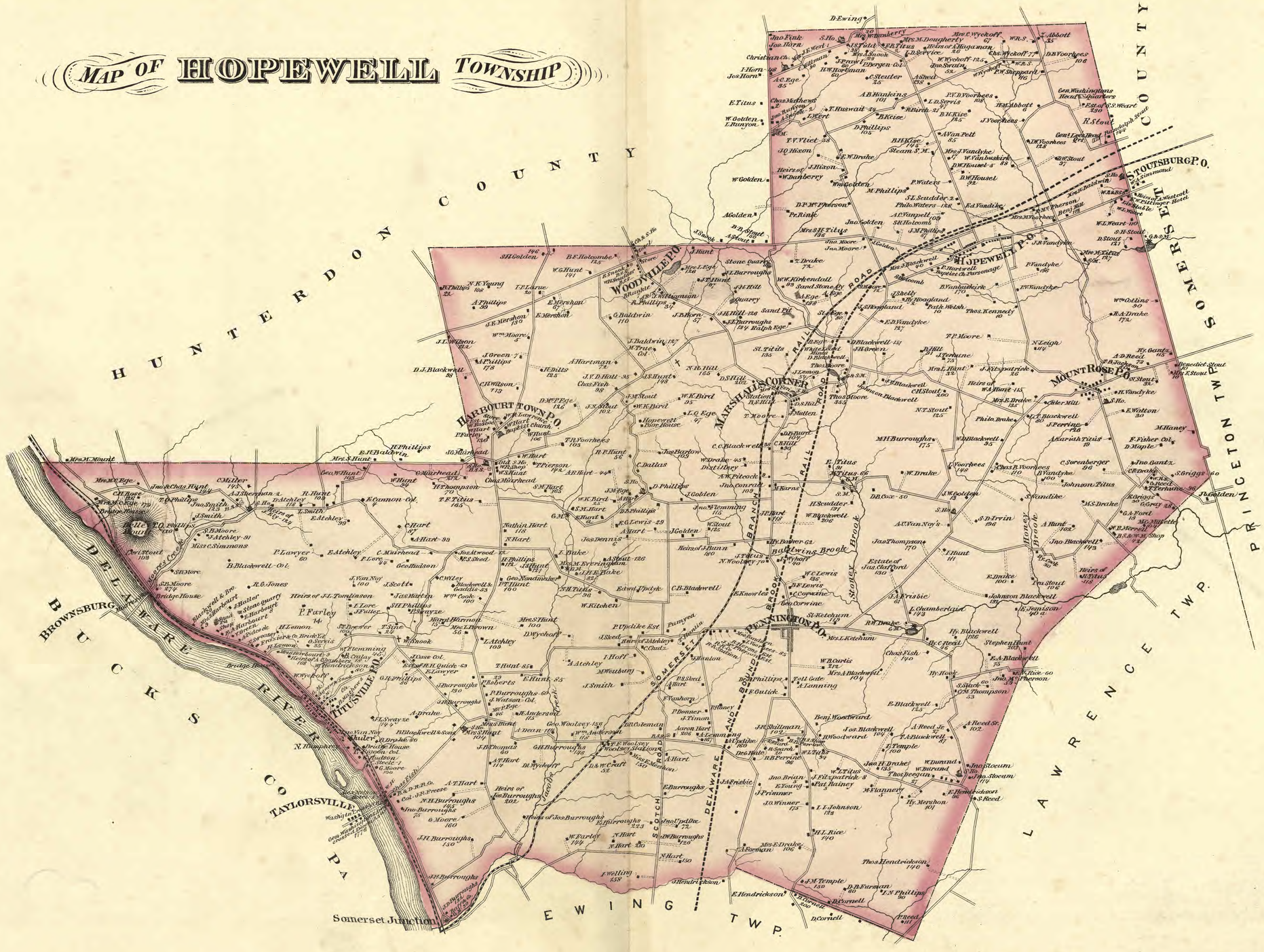
18½

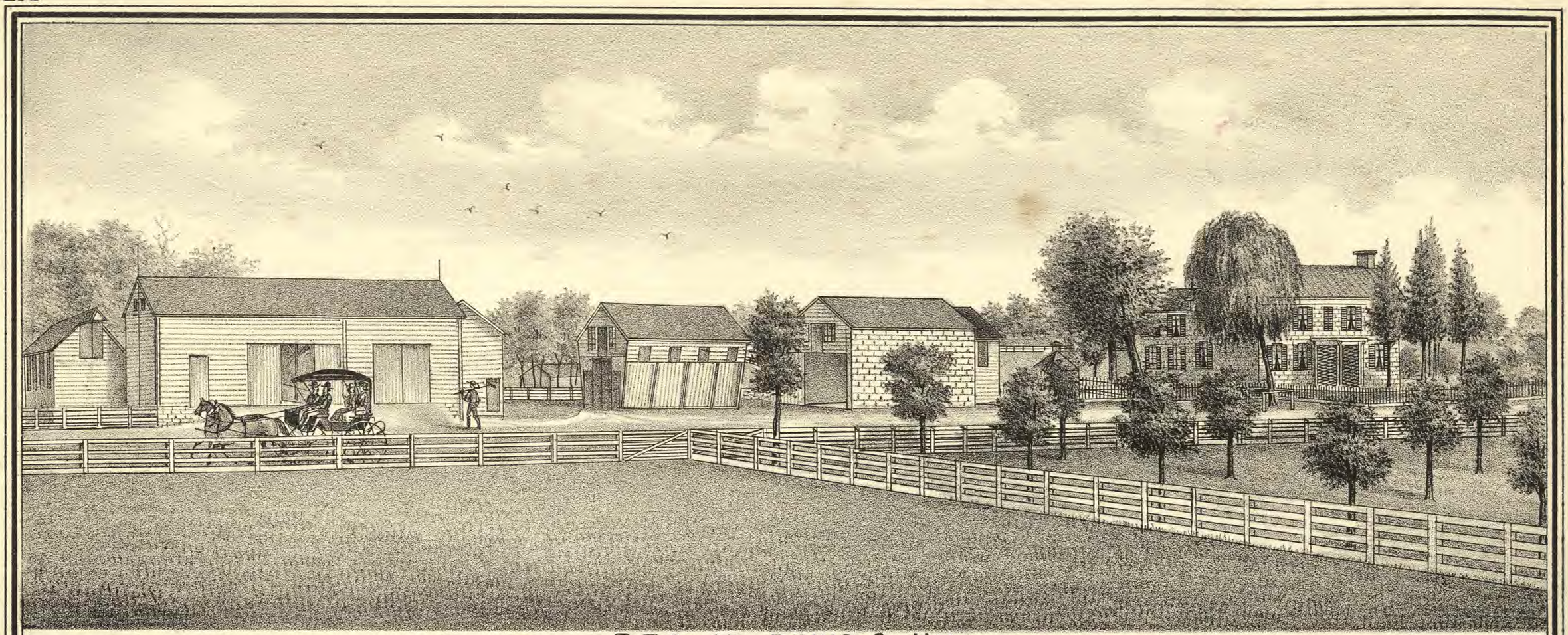
ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH & SCHOOL
TRENTON, MERCER CO., N. J.

OPENED FOR DIVINE SERVICE JAN. 1ST 1871.

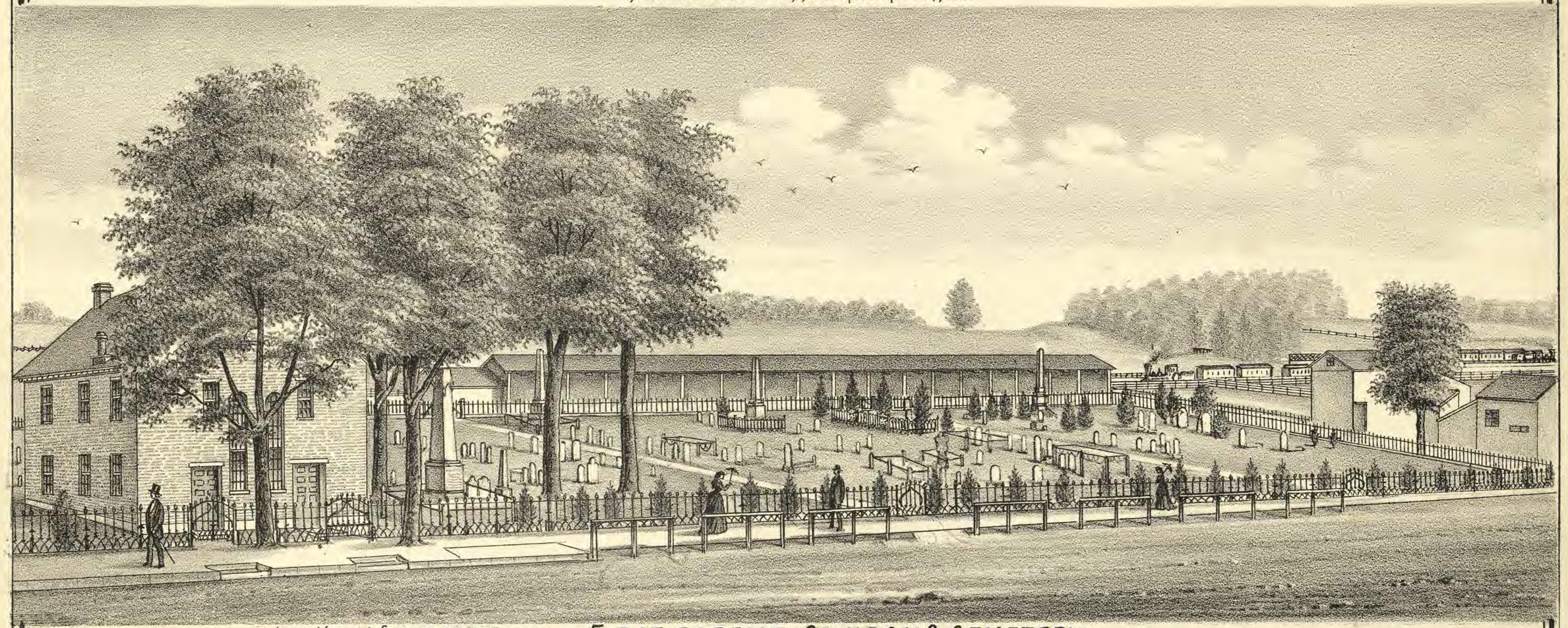
REV. ANTHONY SMITH, PASTOR.

MAP OF HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP



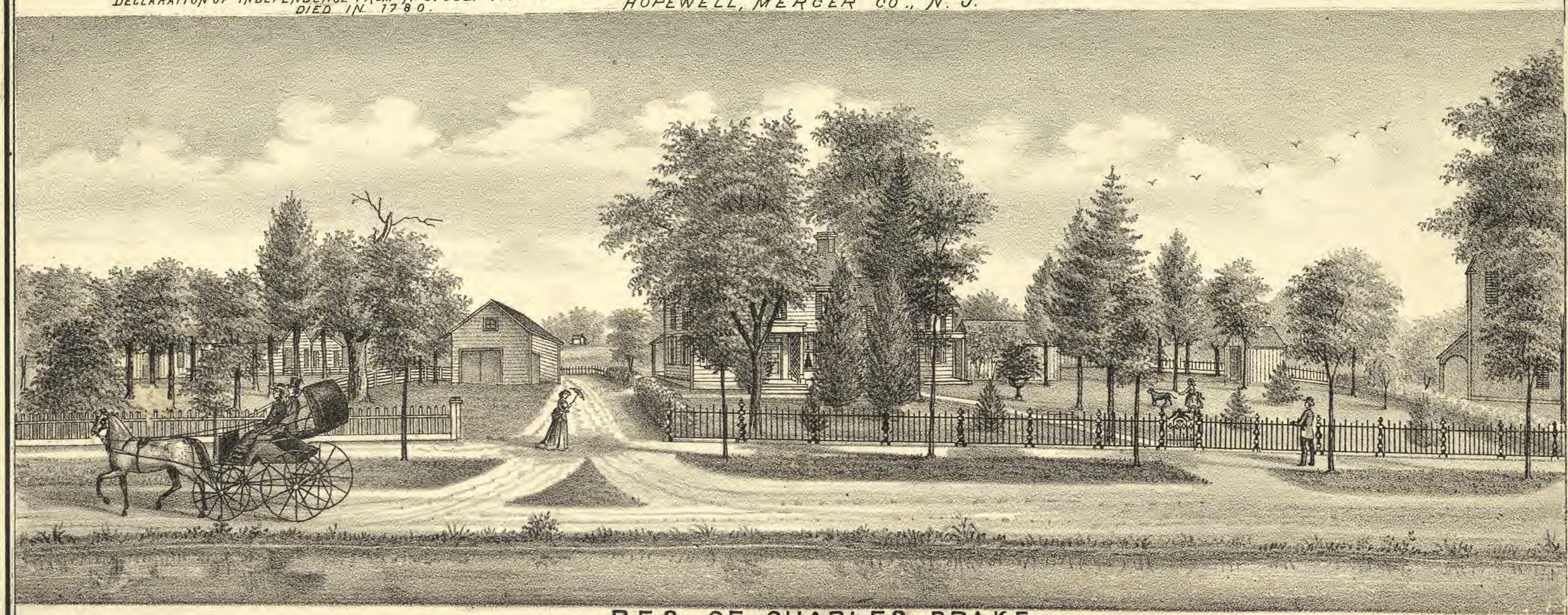


RES. OF DAVID S. HILL.
HOPEWELL TP., MERCER CO., N.J.



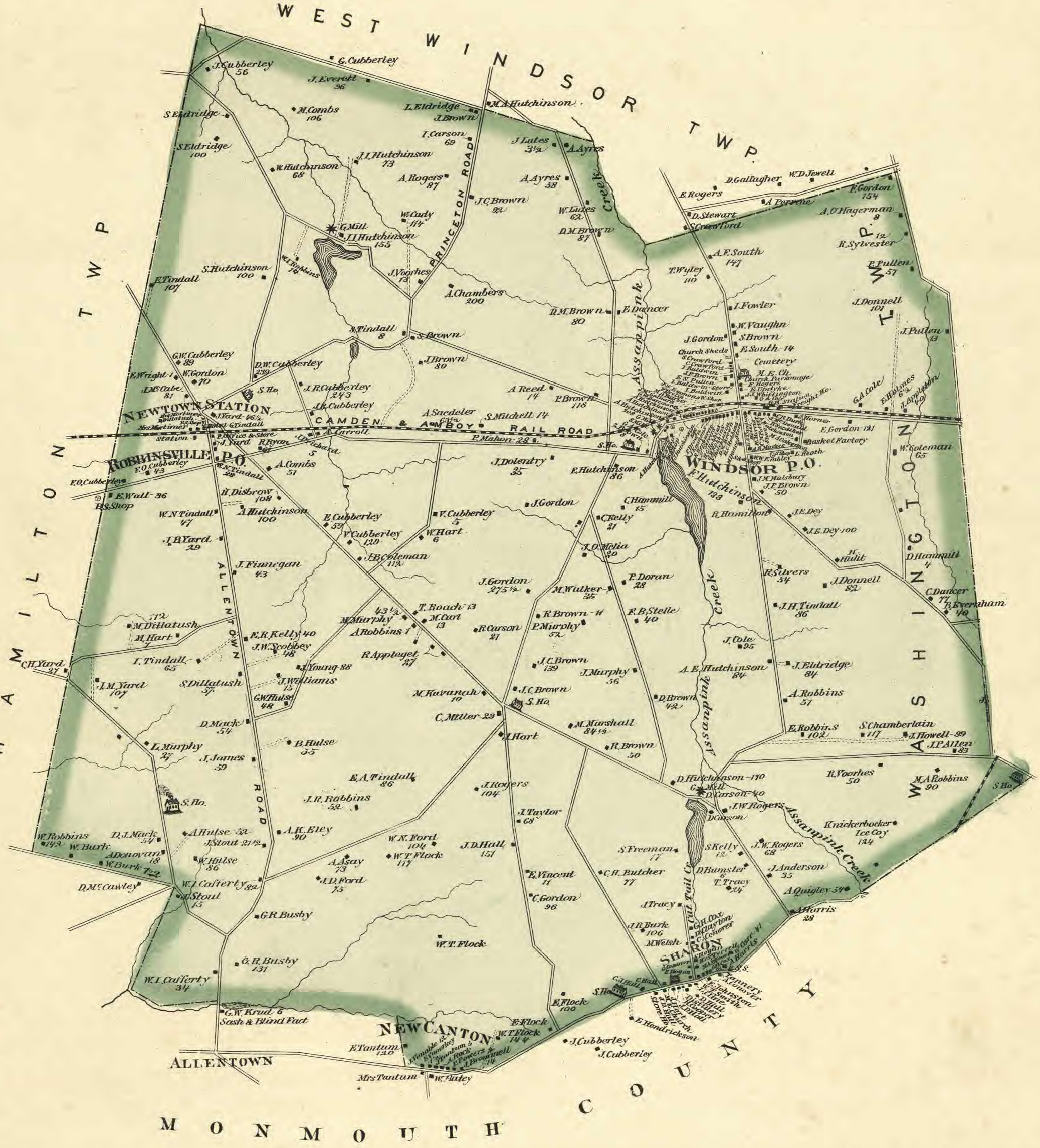
JOHN HART A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM N. J. JULY 4. 1776. DIED IN 1780.

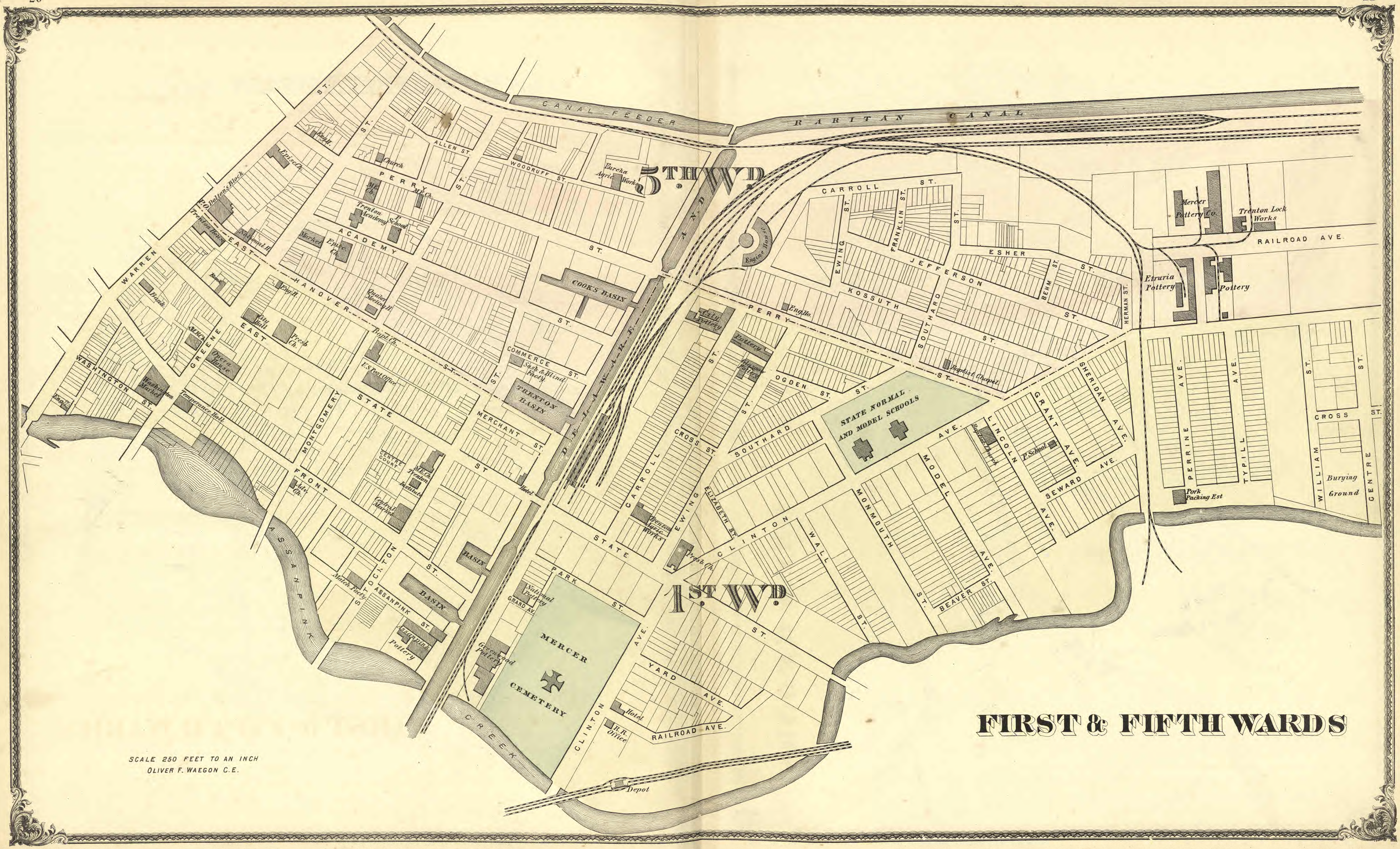
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH & CEMETERY.
HOPEWELL, MERCER CO., N. J.



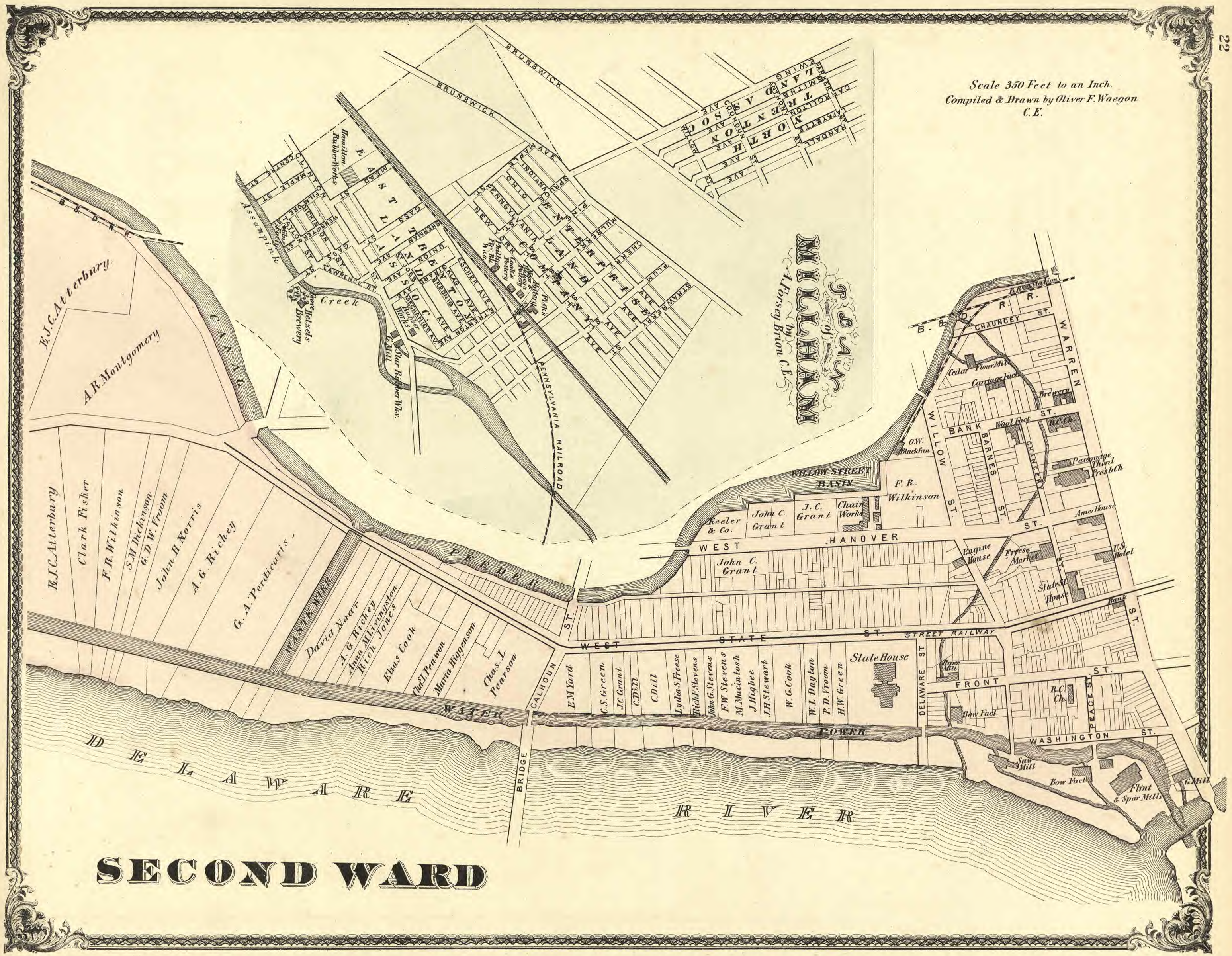
RES. OF CHARLES DRAKE.
HOPEWELL, N.J.

MAP OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

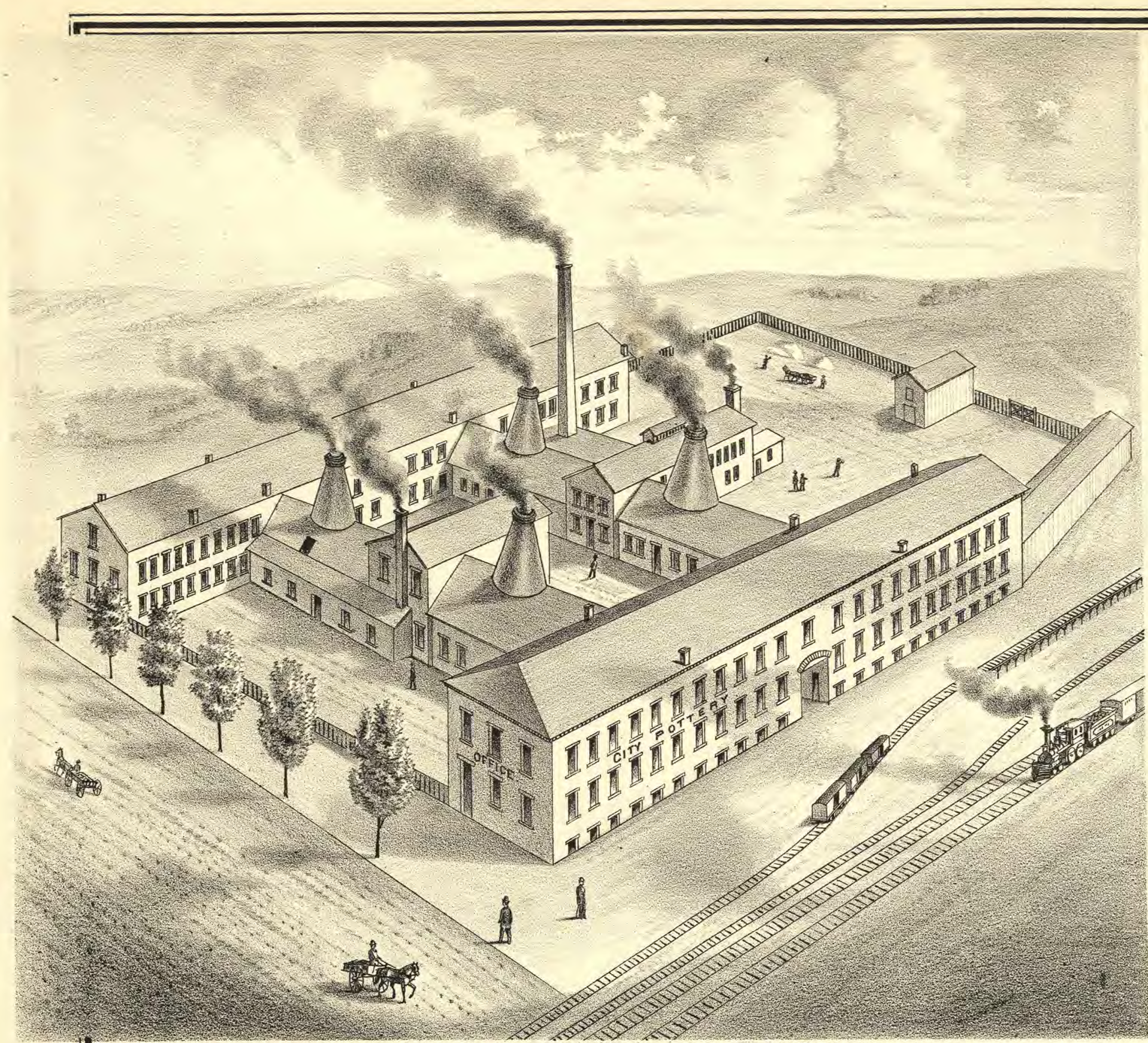




SCALE 250 FEET TO AN INCH
OLIVER F. WAEGON C.E.


Map of Millham
by Jersey Brion C.E.
Scale 350 Feet to an Inch.
Compiled & Drawn by Oliver F. Waegon C.E.
B. & D. R. R.
BRUNSWICK
BRUNSWICK AVE
EAST LAWRENCE ST
TRENTON
Hamilton Rubber Works
Assanpink Creek
Star Rubber Wks.
E. Mill
Brewery
CANAL
A.R. Montgomery
B.J.C. Atterbury
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA CO.
INDIANA AVE
NORTH TRENTON ASSOC.
PLANTATION
FEEDER
WASTE WEIR
Clark Fisher
F.R. Wilkinson
S.M. Dickinson
G.D.W. Vroom
John H. Norris
A.G. Richey
G.A. Perdicaris
David Naar
A.G. Richey
Anna M. Livingston
Rich. Jones
Elias Cook
Chas. L. Pearson
Maria Higgenson
WATER POWER
DELAWARE RIVER
CALHOUN BRIDGE
WEST STATE ST.
STREET RAILWAY
State House
DELAWARE ST
WILLOW STREET BASIN
WILLOW ST.
WEST HANOVER ST.
FRONT ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
PEACE ST.
BANK ST.
BARNES ST.
CHANCERY ST.
CHAUNCEY ST.
WARREN ST.
R.R. Station
Cedar Flour Mill
Carriage Factory
Brewery
Wool Fact.
R.C. Ch.
O.W. Blacksmith
F.R. Wilkinson
Chair Works
J.C. Grant
John C. Grant
Keeler & Co.
Engine House
Freese Market
Amer. House
U.S. Hotel
State St. House
Bank
Paper Mill
Saw Fact.
Saw Mill
Bow Fact.
Flint & Spar Mills
G. Mill
E.M. Yard
C.S. Green
J.C. Grant
C. Dill
Lydia S. Freese
Rich. F. Stevens
John G. Stevens
F.W. Stevens
M. Macintosh
J. Higbee
J.H. Stewart
W. G. Cook
W.L. Dayton
P.D. Vroom
H.W. Green

SECOND WARD



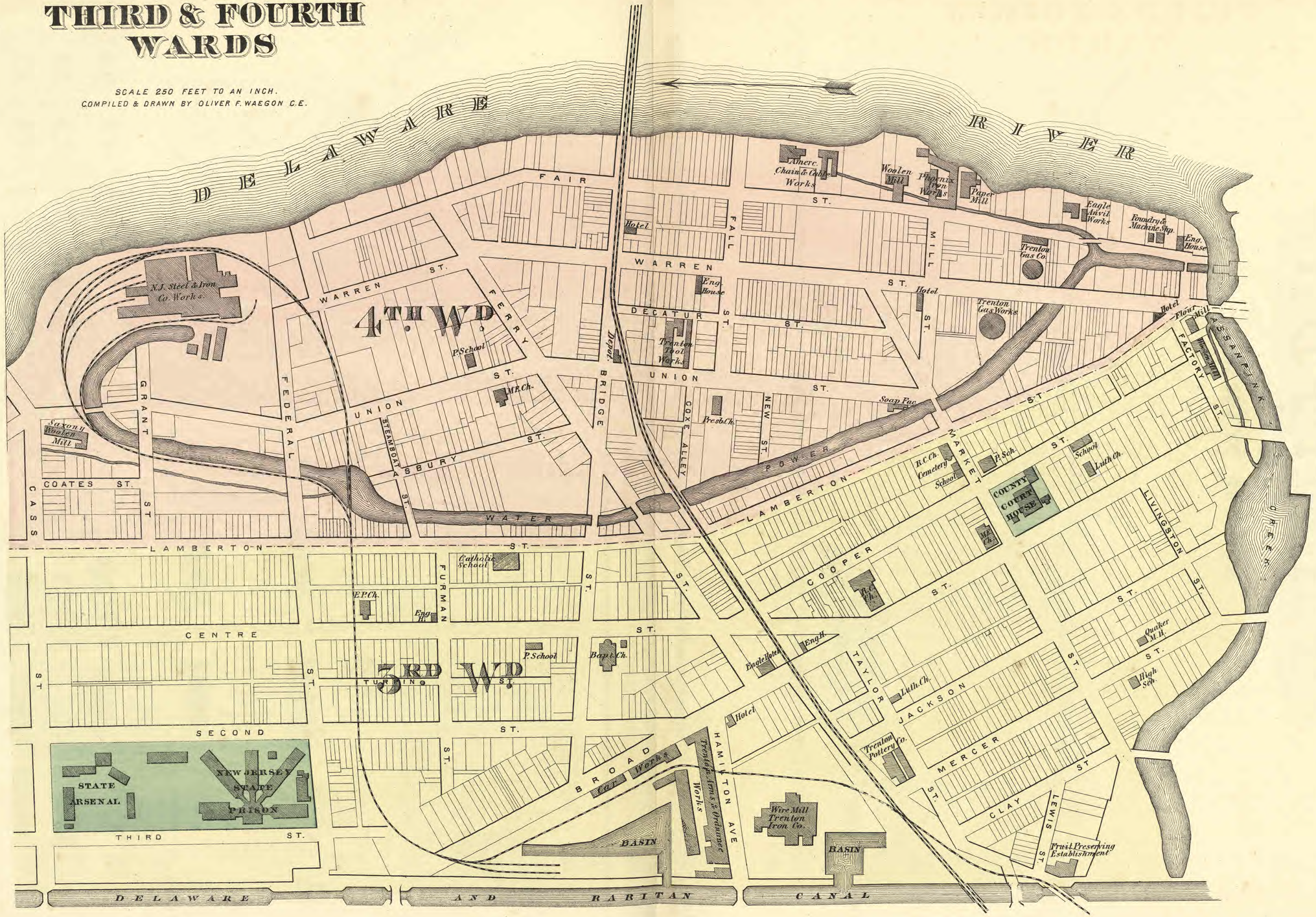
CITY POTTERY. TRENTON, N. J.
YATES, BENNETT & ALLAN, PROP'S.

CLOTHING HOUSE OF Wm J. OWENS & CO. No 37 STATE ST. TRENTON, N.J.

PRINTING HOUSE OF NAAR, DAY & NAAR.
TRENTON, N. J.

THIRD & FOURTH WARDS

SCALE 250 FEET TO AN INCH.
COMPILED & DRAWN BY OLIVER F. WAEGON C.E.



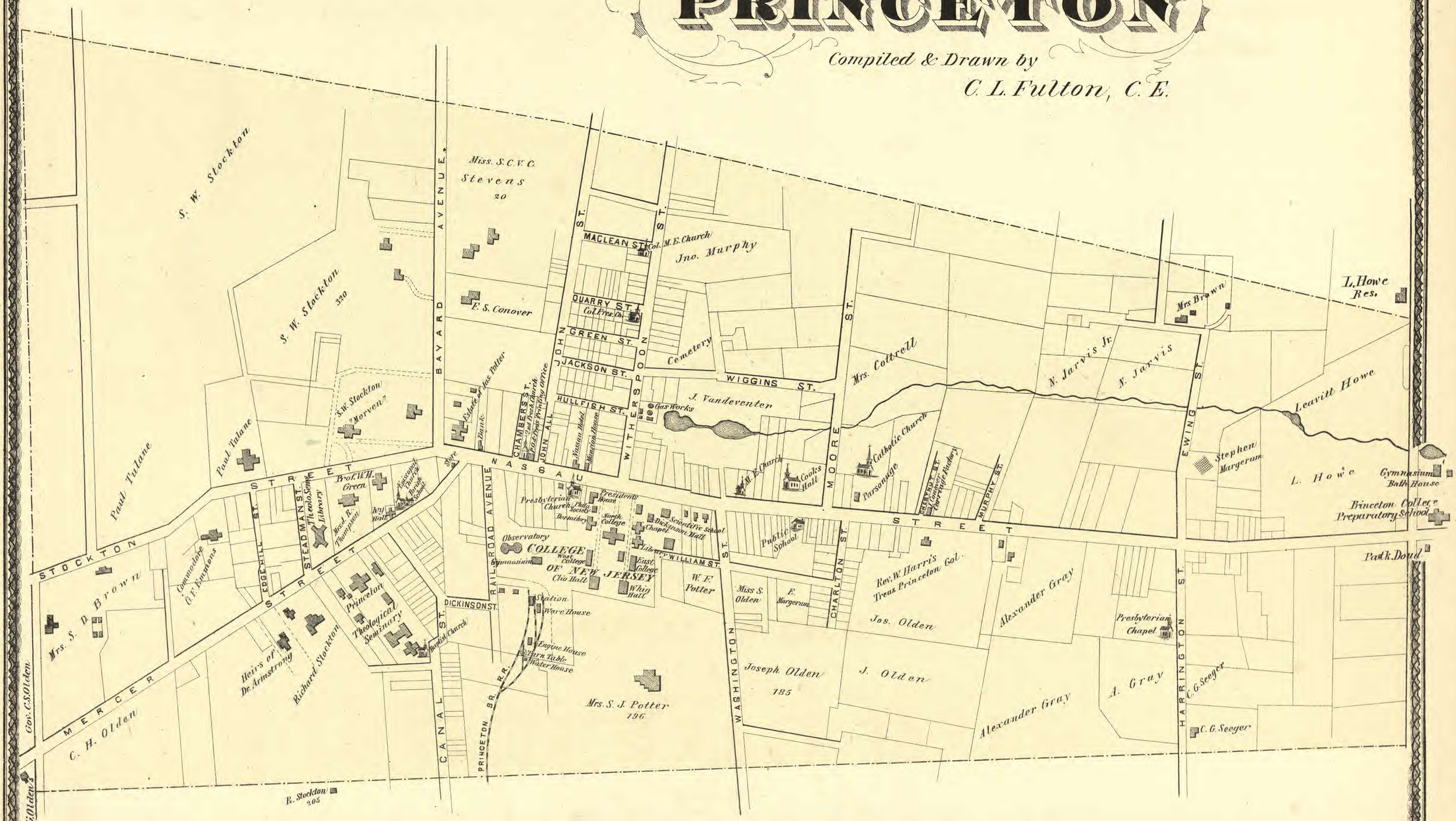
CITY OF TRENTON

SIXTH WARD

Drawn & Compiled by Oliver F. Waegon, C.E. *Scale 350 ft. to an Inch.*

Plan of PRINCETON

Compiled & Drawn by
C. L. Fulton, C. E.



CITY OF TRENTON

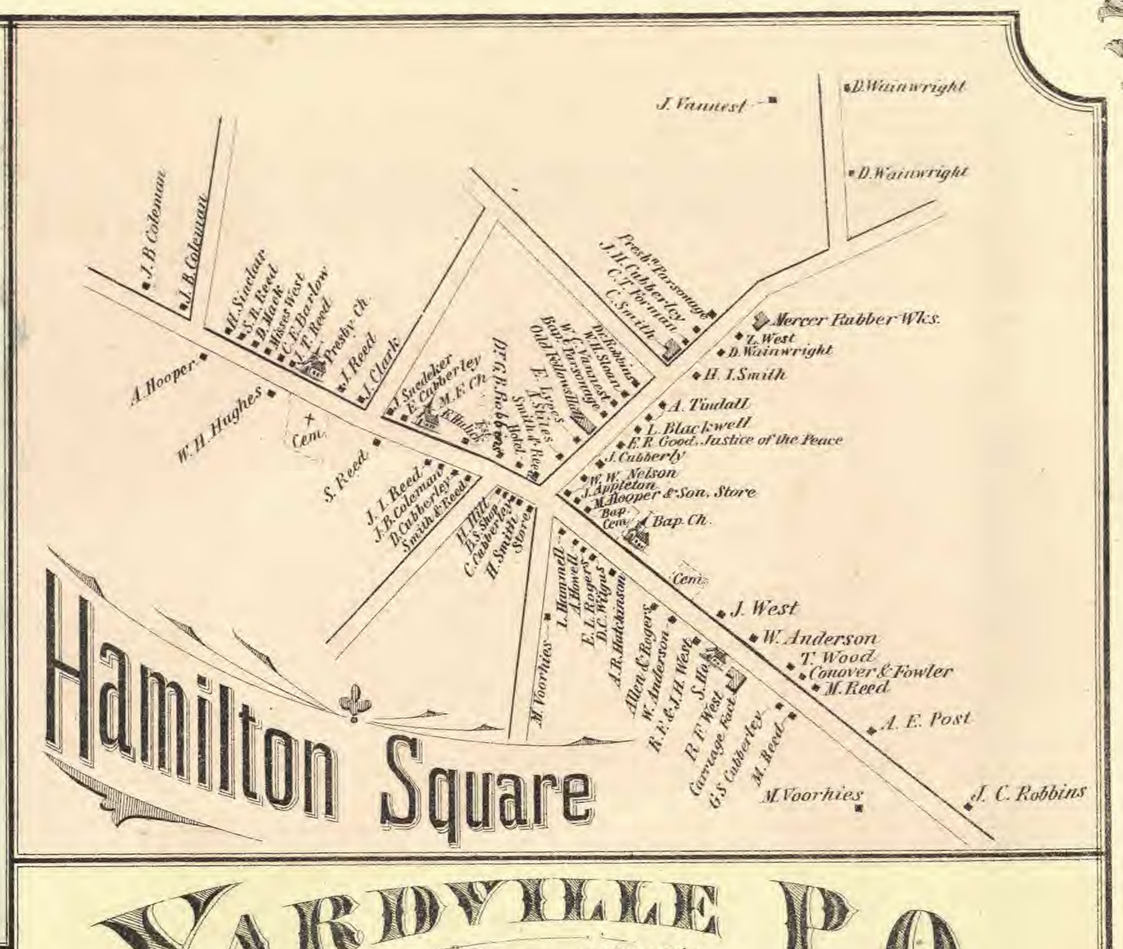
SEVENTH WARD

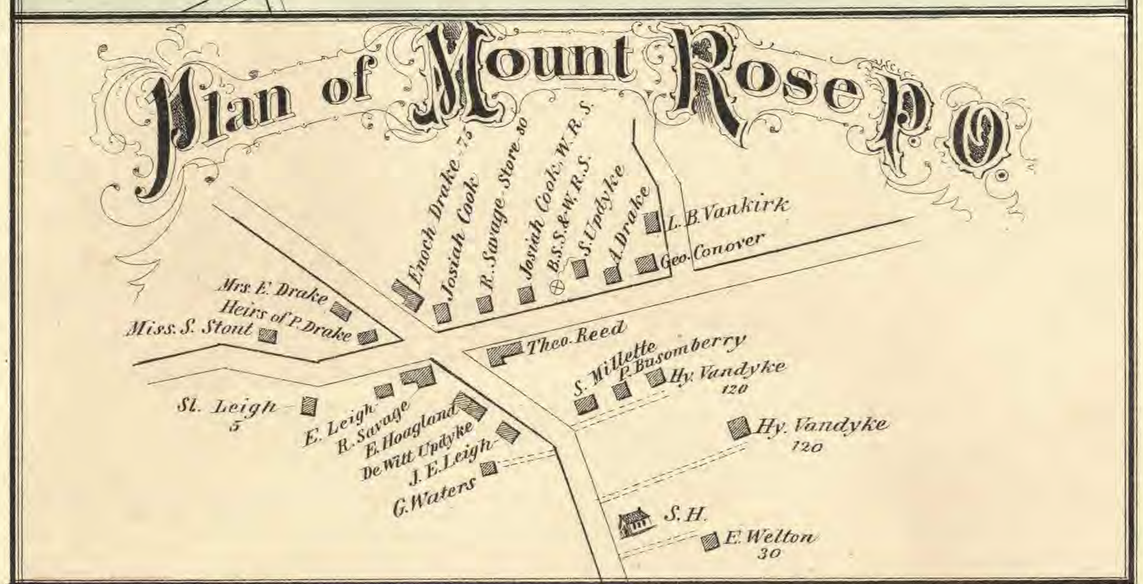
Scale 400 ft. to an inch.

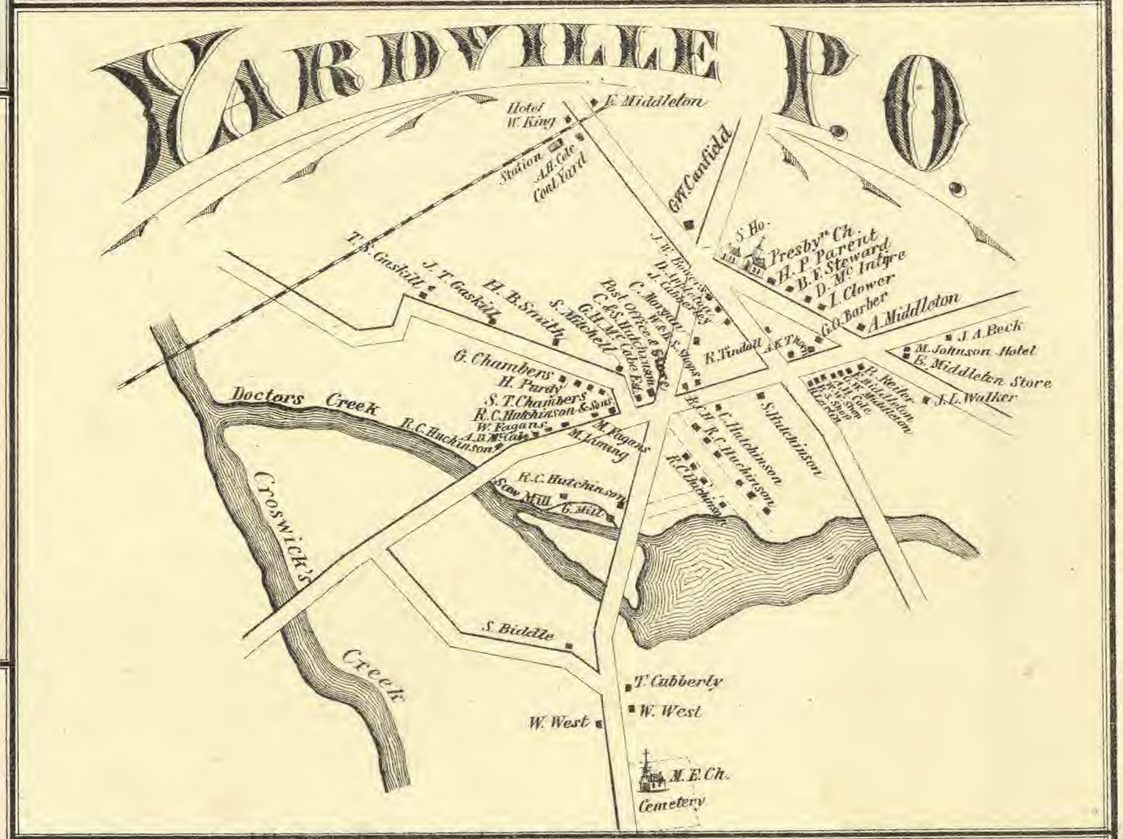
COMPILED & DRAWN BY OLIVER F. WAEGON C. E.

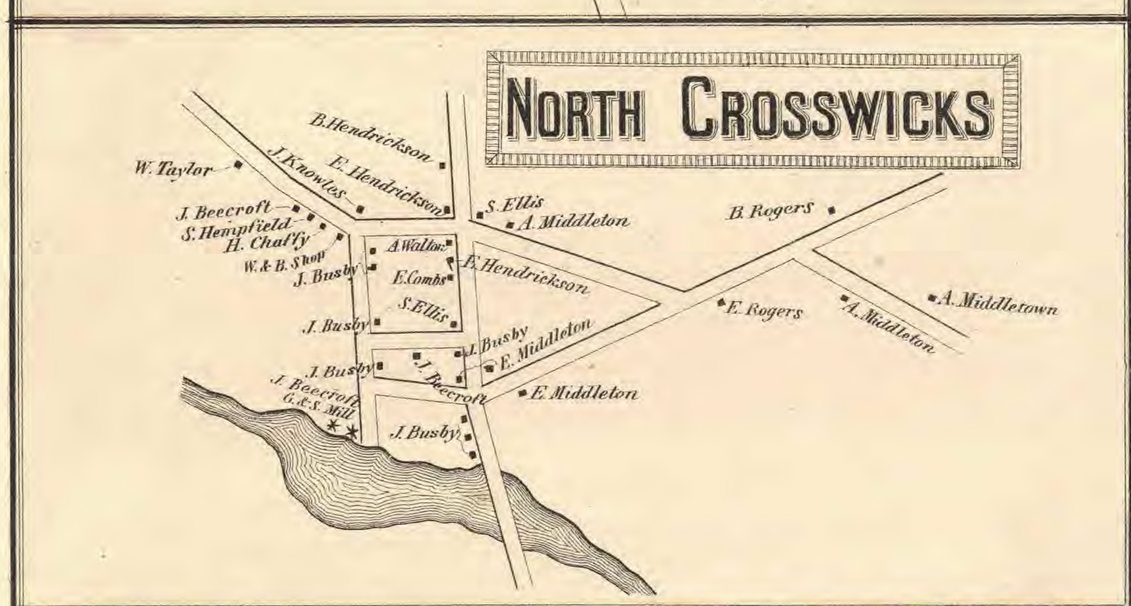
BOROUGH OF HIGHTSTOWN

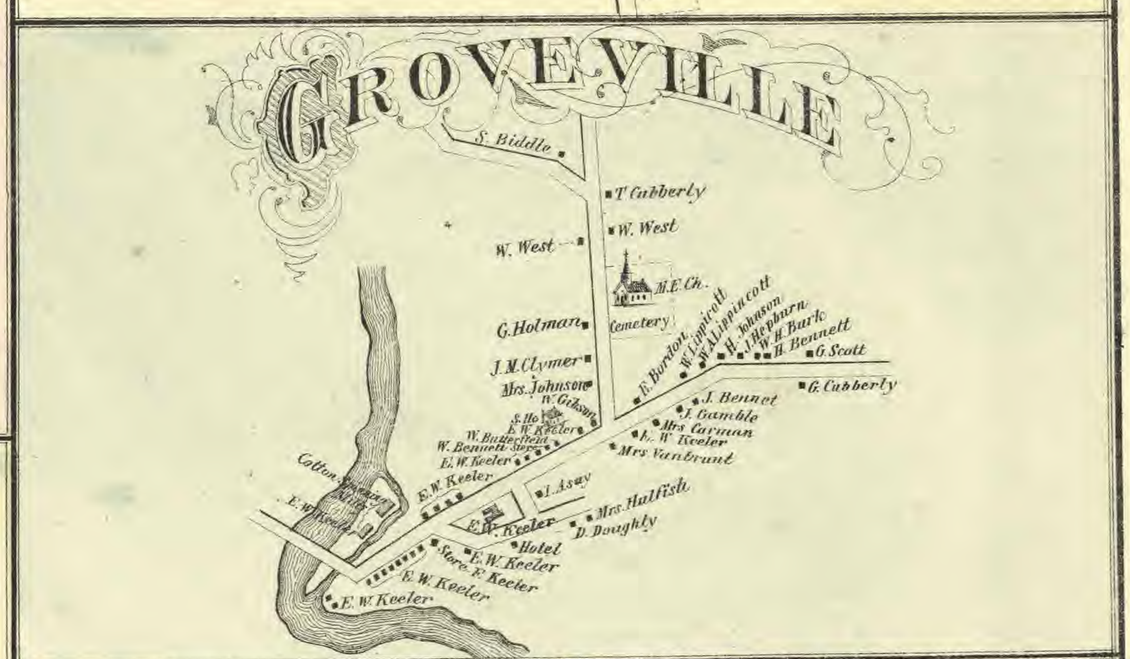
WINDSOR
E. South
Church
Carriage Sheds
S. Crawford
I. Baldwin
J. P. Brown
J. P. Brown
E. M. Pullen
I. Baldwin Store
I. Baldwin
AMBOY
Basket Factory
J. Oakerson
I. Heath
J. Emmons
W. Shop
P. Deevey
M. A. Meyers
J. B. Gaffard
G. W. Garemore
A. Hutchinson
CAMDEN
A. Hutchinson
A. Hutchinson
G. Mill
B. S. Shop
W. Shop
Saw Mill
G. A. Cole
Z. Brown
School Ho.

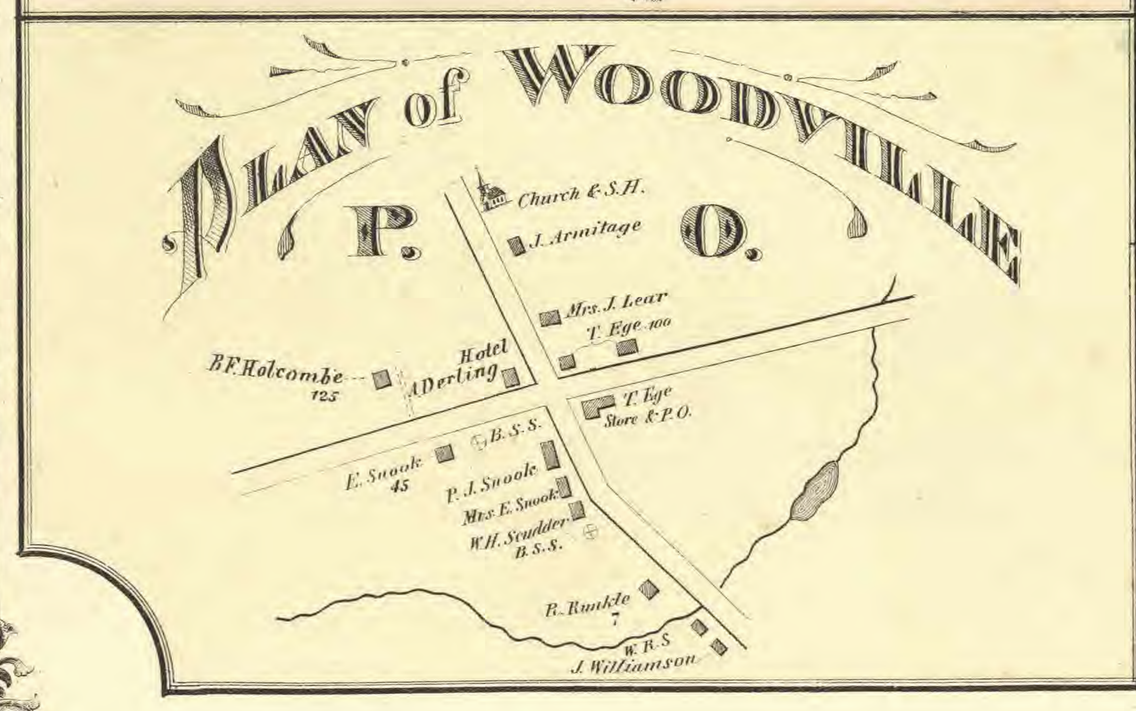

Hamilton Square
J. Vannest
D. Wainwright
D. Wainwright
J. B. Coleman
J. B. Coleman
A. Hooper
W. H. Hughes
S. Reed
Presby. Ch.
J. Reed
J. Clark
Mercer Rubber Wks.
Z. West
D. Wainwright
H. I. Smith
A. Tindall
L. Blackwell
E. R. Good, Justice of the Peace
J. Cubberly
W. W. Nelson
J. Appleton
M. Hooper & Son, Store
Bap. Ch.
J. West
W. Anderson
T. Wood
Conover & Fowler
M. Reed
A. E. Post
J. C. Robbins
M. Voorhies

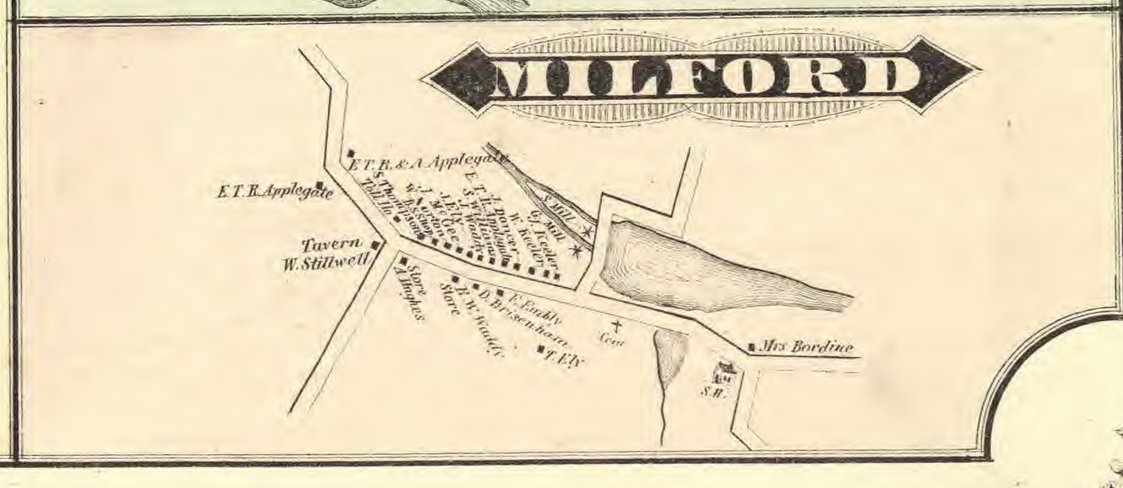

Plan of Mount Rose P.O.
Enoch Drake 75
Josiah Cook
R. Savage Store 80
Josiah Cook, W. R. S.
B. S. S. & W. R. S.
S. Updyke
A. Drake
L. B. Vankirk
Geo. Conover
Mrs. E. Drake
Heirs of P. Drake
Miss. S. Stout
Theo. Reed
S. Millette
P. Basomberry
Hy. Vandyke 120
Hy. Vandyke 120
St. Leigh 5
E. Leigh
R. Savage
E. Hoagland
De Witt Updyke
J. E. Leigh
G. Waters
S. H.
E. Welton 30


YARDVILLE P.O.
Hotel
W. King
E. Middleton
Station
A. B. Cole
Coal Yard
G. W. Canfield
T. N. Gaskill
J. T. Gaskill
H. B. Smith
S. Mitchell
Post Office & Store
G. H. Mitchell
Cabinet Ware
Presby. Ch.
H. P. Parent
B. F. Steward
D. McIntyre
J. Clower
G. O. Barber
A. Middleton
J. A. Beck
M. Johnson Hotel
E. Middleton Store
J. L. Walker
R. Tindall
G. Chambers
H. Purdy
S. T. Chambers
R. C. Hutchinson & Sons
W. Eagans
A. B. McCabe
M. Fleming
M. Rogers
Doctors Creek
R. C. Hutchinson
Crosswick's Creek
R. C. Hutchinson
Saw Mill
G. Mill
S. Hutchinson
I. Hutchinson
R. C. Hutchinson
S. Biddle
T. Cubberly
W. West
W. West
M. E. Ch.
Cemetery


NORTH CROSSWICKS
B. Hendrickson
E. Hendrickson
W. Taylor
J. Knowles
J. Beecroft
S. Hempfield
H. Chaffy
W. & B. Shop
J. Busby
A. Walton
E. Combs
E. Hendrickson
S. Ellis
S. Ellis
A. Middleton
B. Rogers
E. Rogers
A. Middletown
A. Middleton
J. Busby
J. Busby
J. Busby
E. Middleton
J. Beecroft
J. Beecroft
G. & S. Mill
E. Middleton
J. Busby

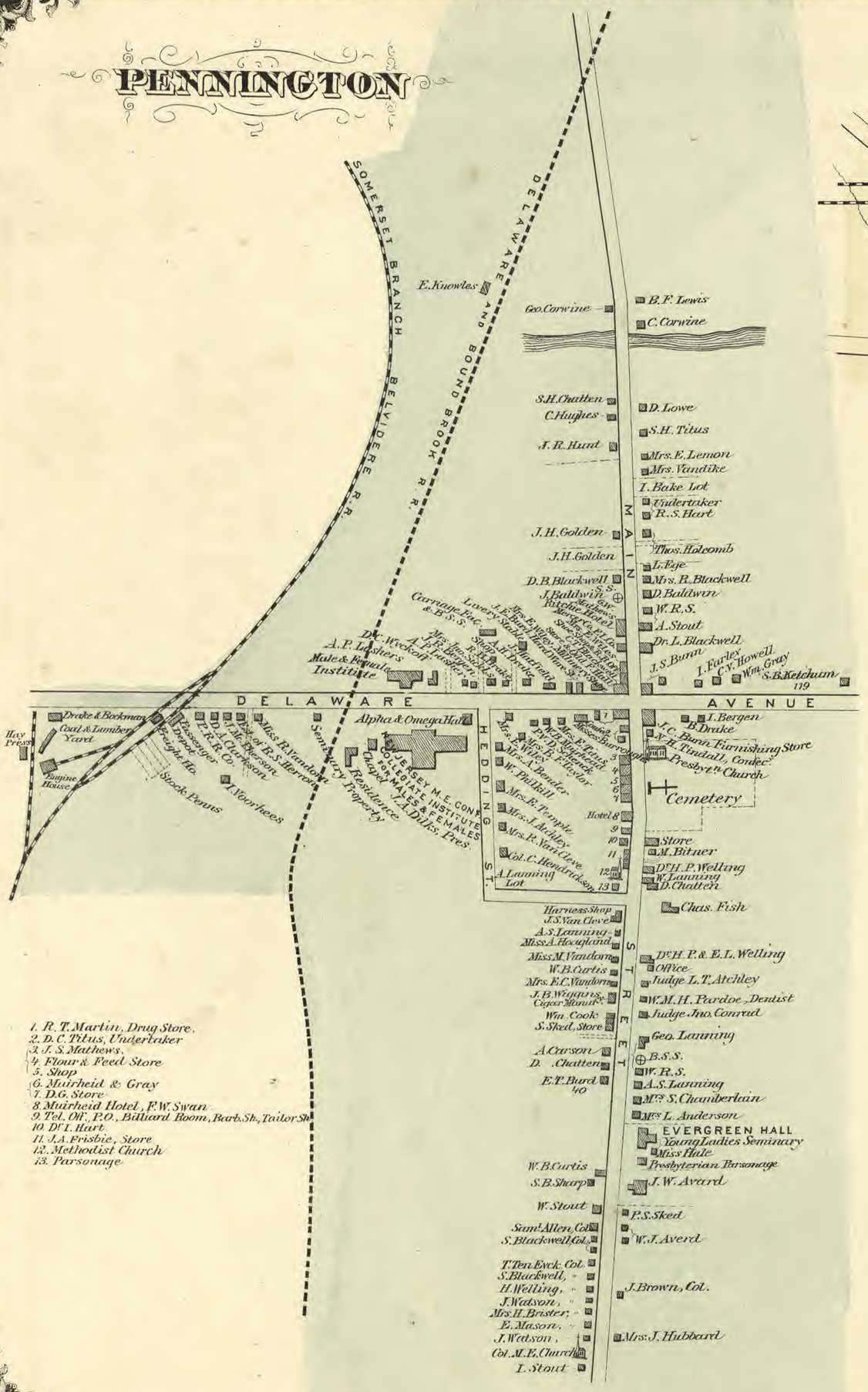

GROVEVILLE
S. Biddle
T. Cubberly
W. West
W. West
W. West
M. E. Ch.
Cemetery
G. Holman
J. M. Clymer
Mrs. Johnson
W. Gibson
E. Burton
W. Lippincott
W. A. Lippincott
H. Johnson
J. Hepburn
W. H. Bark
H. Bennett
G. Scott
G. Cubberly
J. Bennet
J. Gamble
Mrs. Carman
E. W. Keeler
Mrs. Vanbrunt
Cotton Factory
E. W. Keeler
E. W. Keeler
J. Asay
Mrs. Halfish
D. Doughty
E. W. Keeler
Hotel
E. W. Keeler
Store
E. W. Keeler
E. W. Keeler


PLAN of WOODVILLE
P. O.
Church & S. H.
J. Armitage
Mrs. J. Lear
T. Ege 100
B. F. Holcombe 125
Hotel
A. Derling
T. Ege
Store & P. O.
B. S. S.
E. Snook 45
P. J. Snook
Mrs. E. Snook
W. H. Scudder
B. S. S.
B. Runkle 7
W. R. S.
J. Williamson

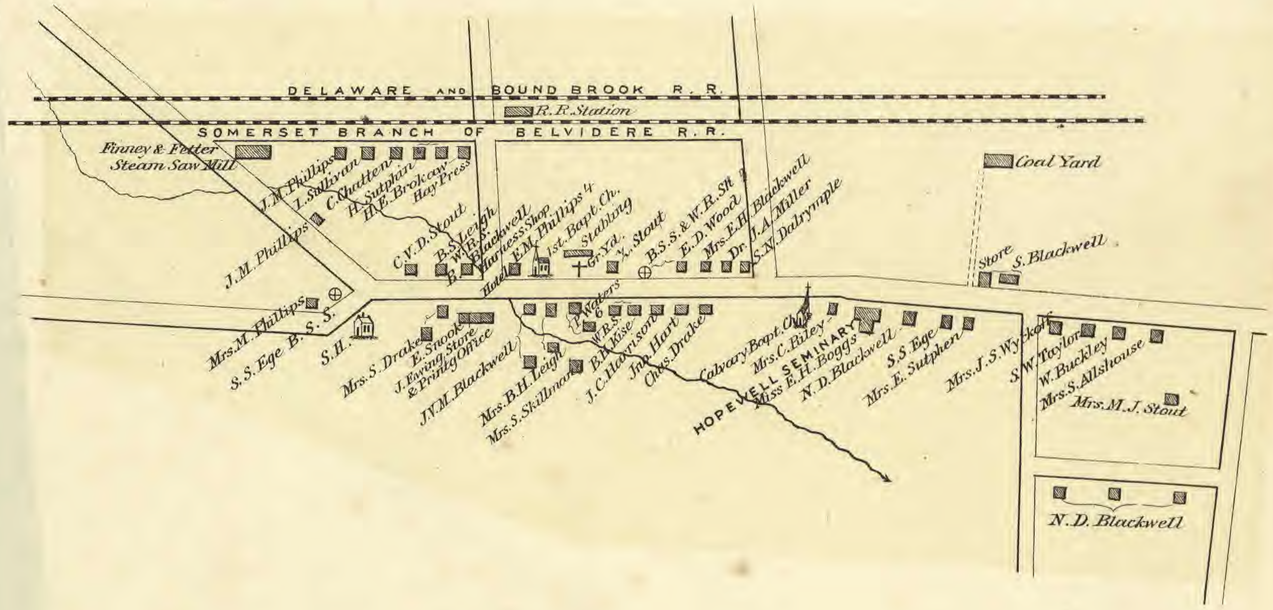

MILFORD
E. T. B. & A. Applegate
E. T. B. Applegate
Tavern
W. Stillwell
Store
J. Hughes
Store
E. W. Keeler
D. Brisenham
E. Endly
T. Ely
Gear
Mill
Mrs. Bordine
S. H.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
BOROUGH OF CHAMBERSBURG
Scale 400 feet to an inch
COMPILED & DRAWN BY OLIVER F. WAEGON C.E.
HOME LAND ASSOCIATION
FRANKLIN LAND ASSOCIATION
LAND ASSOCIATION
WORKMAN'S BUILDING ASSOCIATION
Land of N.J. State Prison
J. Lalor Est.
J. G. Brearley's Est.
John A. Roebling Sons
American Saw Works
John A. Roebling Sons Wire Mill
W. E. Hunt's Est.
J. M. Davis
Charles Hewitt
S. K. Wilson
SOLDIERS ORPHAN'S HOME
Cemetery
WOODLAND CEMETERY
WOOLVERTON AVE.
HANCOCK AVE.
JERSEY ST.
BEATTY ST.
CLARK
CLINTON
HUDSON
CHESTNUT
DIVISION
ANDERSON
PROSPECT
PINE ST.
WALNUT ST.
SPRUCE ST.
MONMOUTH
EAST CANAL ST.
E. CANAL ST.
STATE
HILL
LALOR ST.
CHAMBERS
FRANKLIN
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
LINCOLN
MORRIS
KENT
BUTLER
BAYARD
ELMER
MOTT
HAMILTON
TYLER
GREENWOOD
DYE
ADELINE
BROAD
ANNIE
WILLIAM
WHITE HORSE
GRAND
HOME
COLEMAN
EMORY
ROEBLING
LOCUST
ASSAMPINK

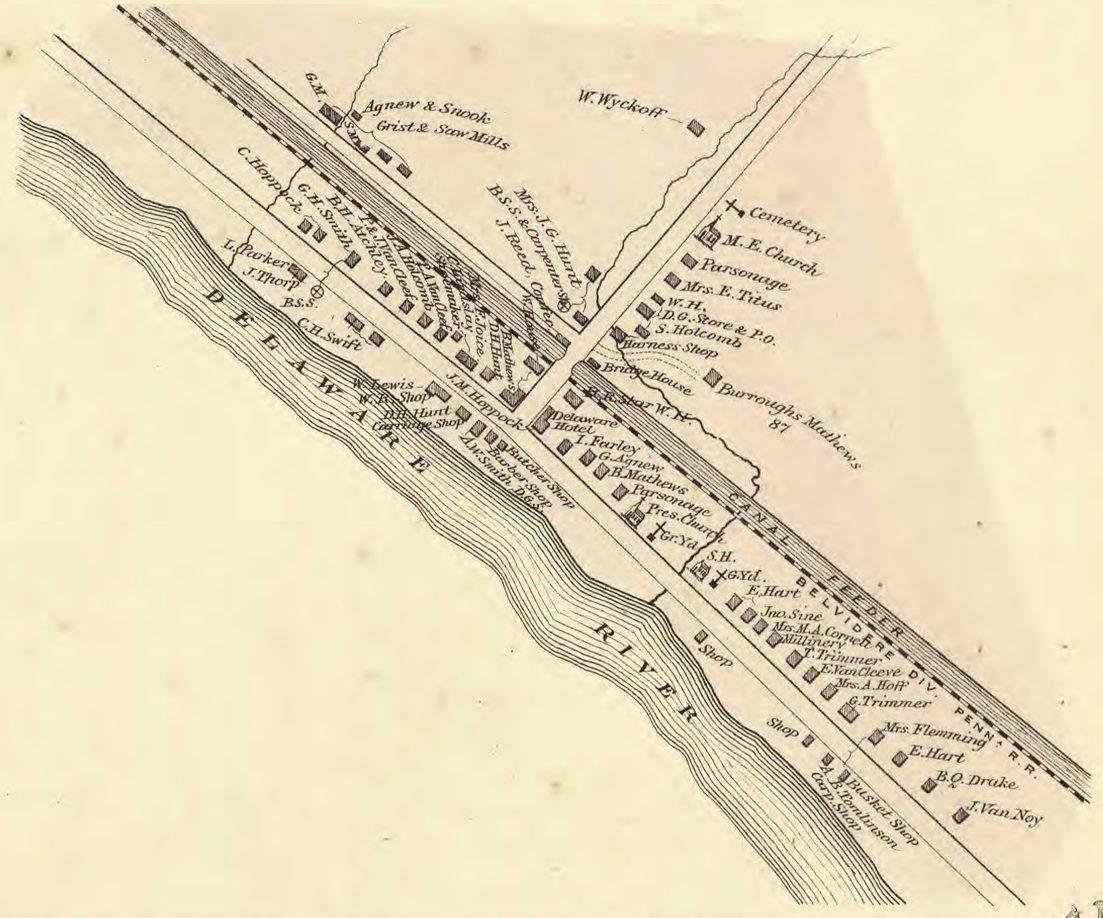
PENNINGTON



HOPEWELL



TITUSVILLE



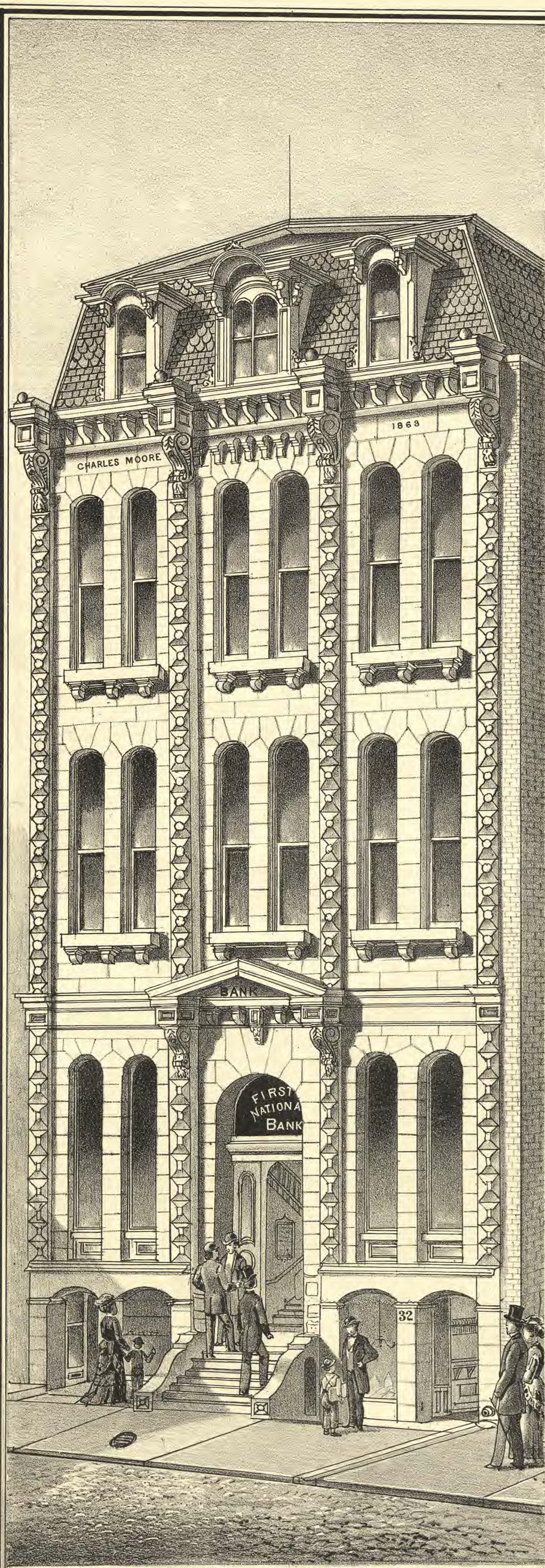
"ELMWOOD"

RES. OF JOHN F. PHILLIPS, ESQ.
LAWRENCE TP., MERCER CO., N.J.

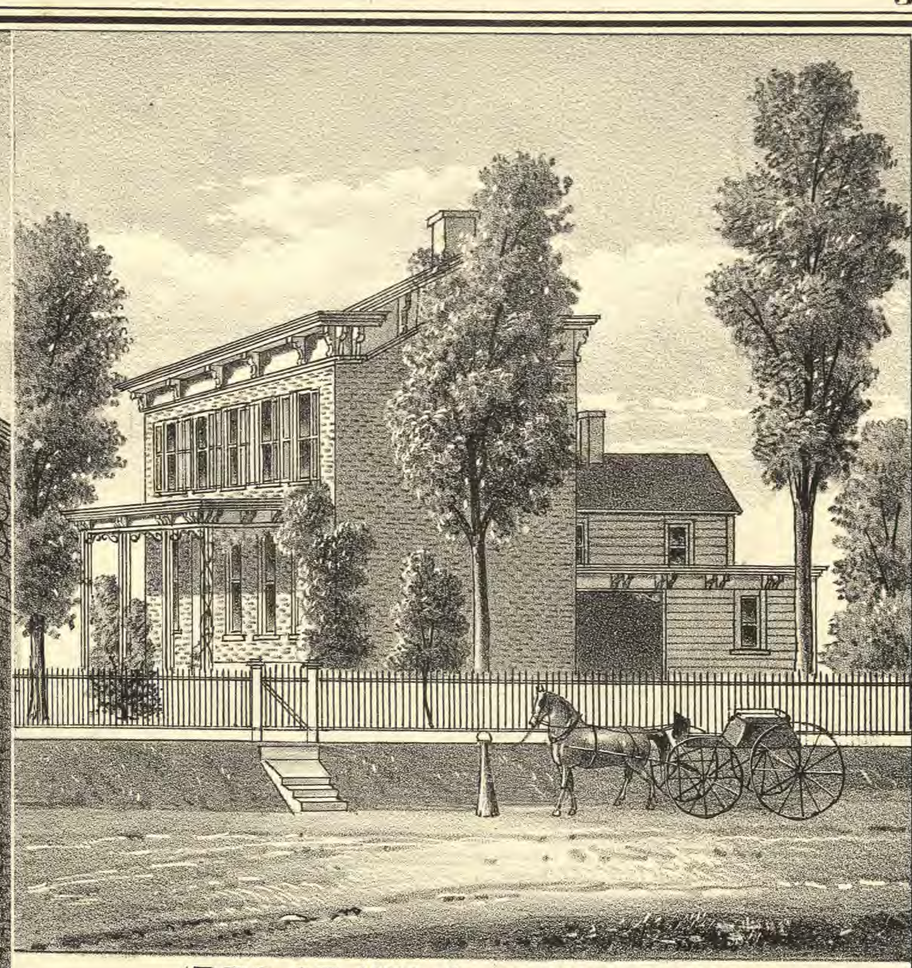
CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J. **SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D. D., PRINCIPAL.**

FEMALE SEMINARY, LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.
REV. R. H. DAVIS, PRINCIPAL.

SIDE VIEW OF COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.
LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.

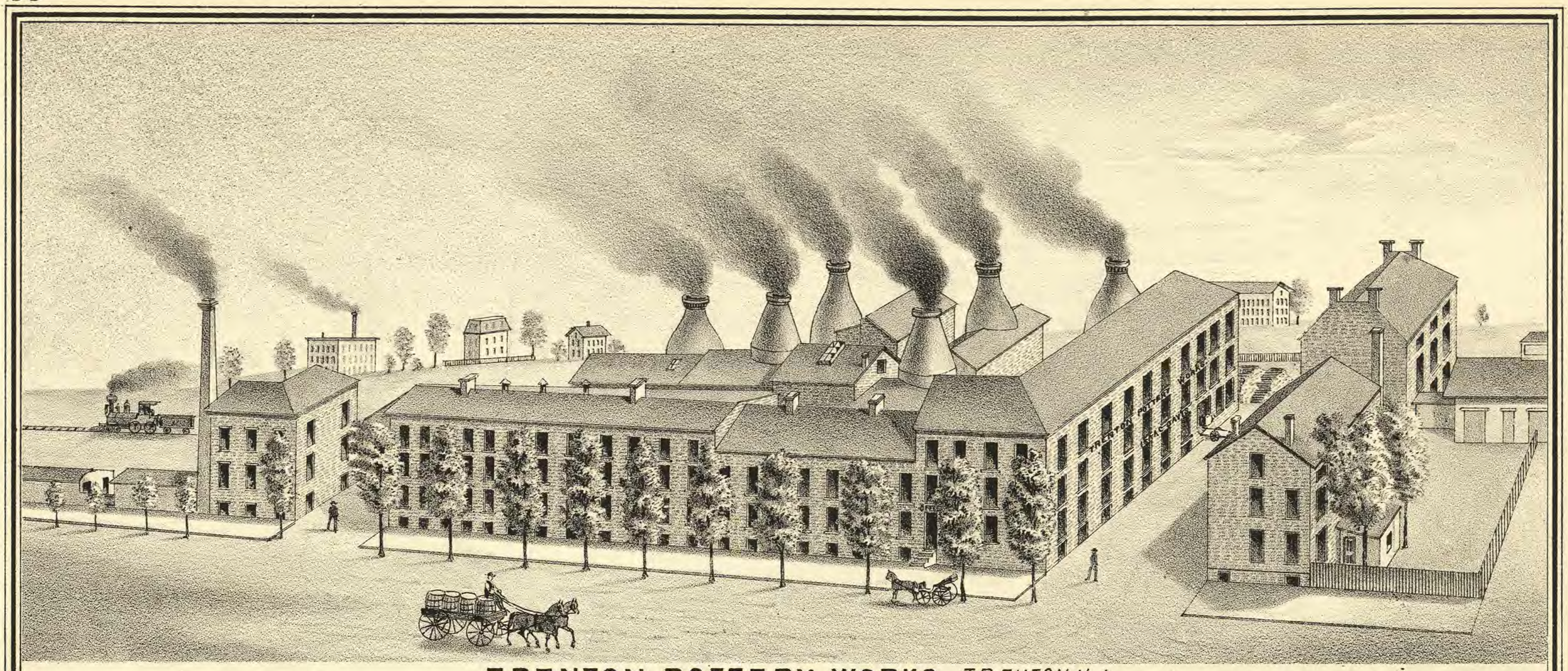


FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
TRENTON, N.J.

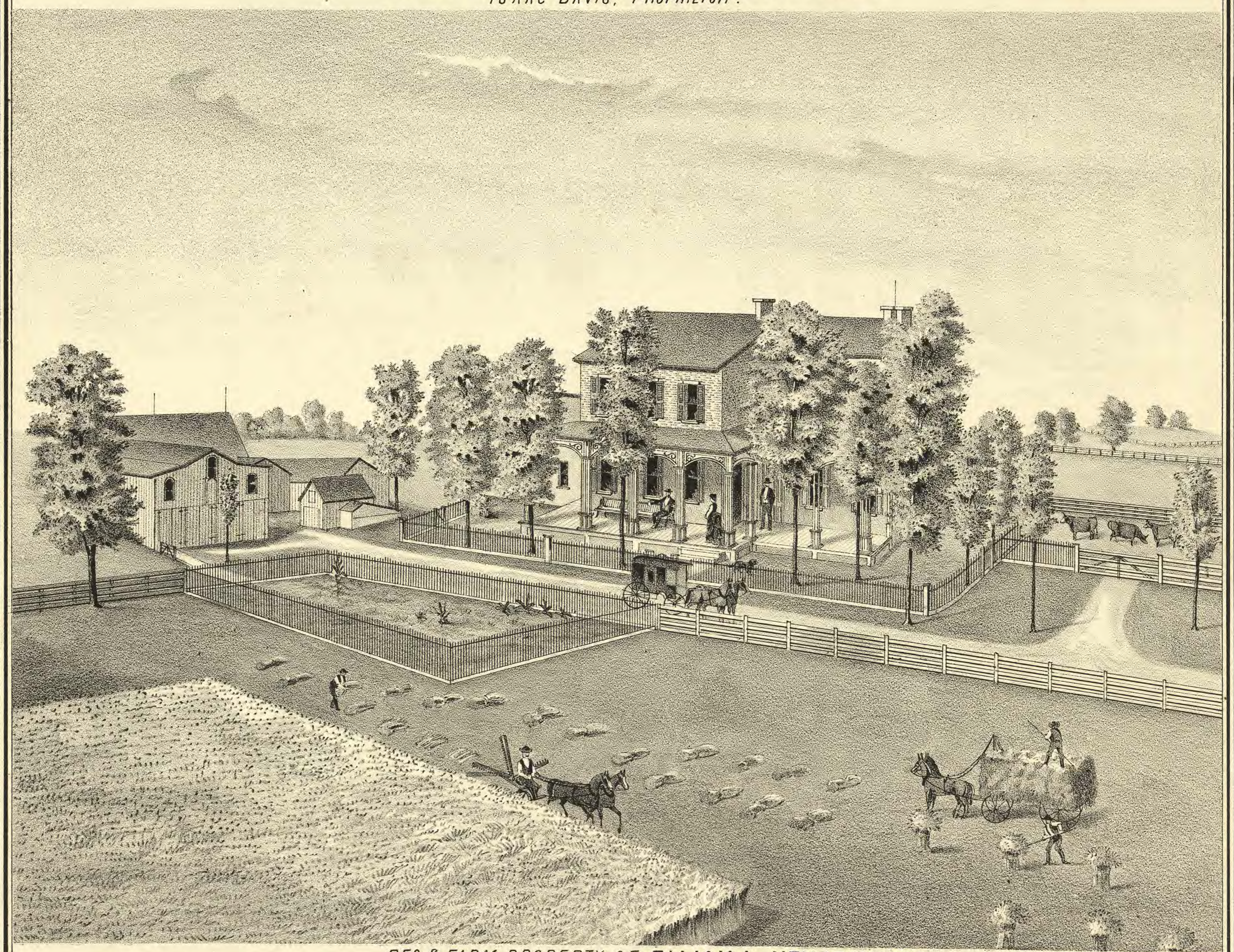


RES. OF Wm G. HENDRICKSON.
EWINGVILLE, MERCER CO., N.J.

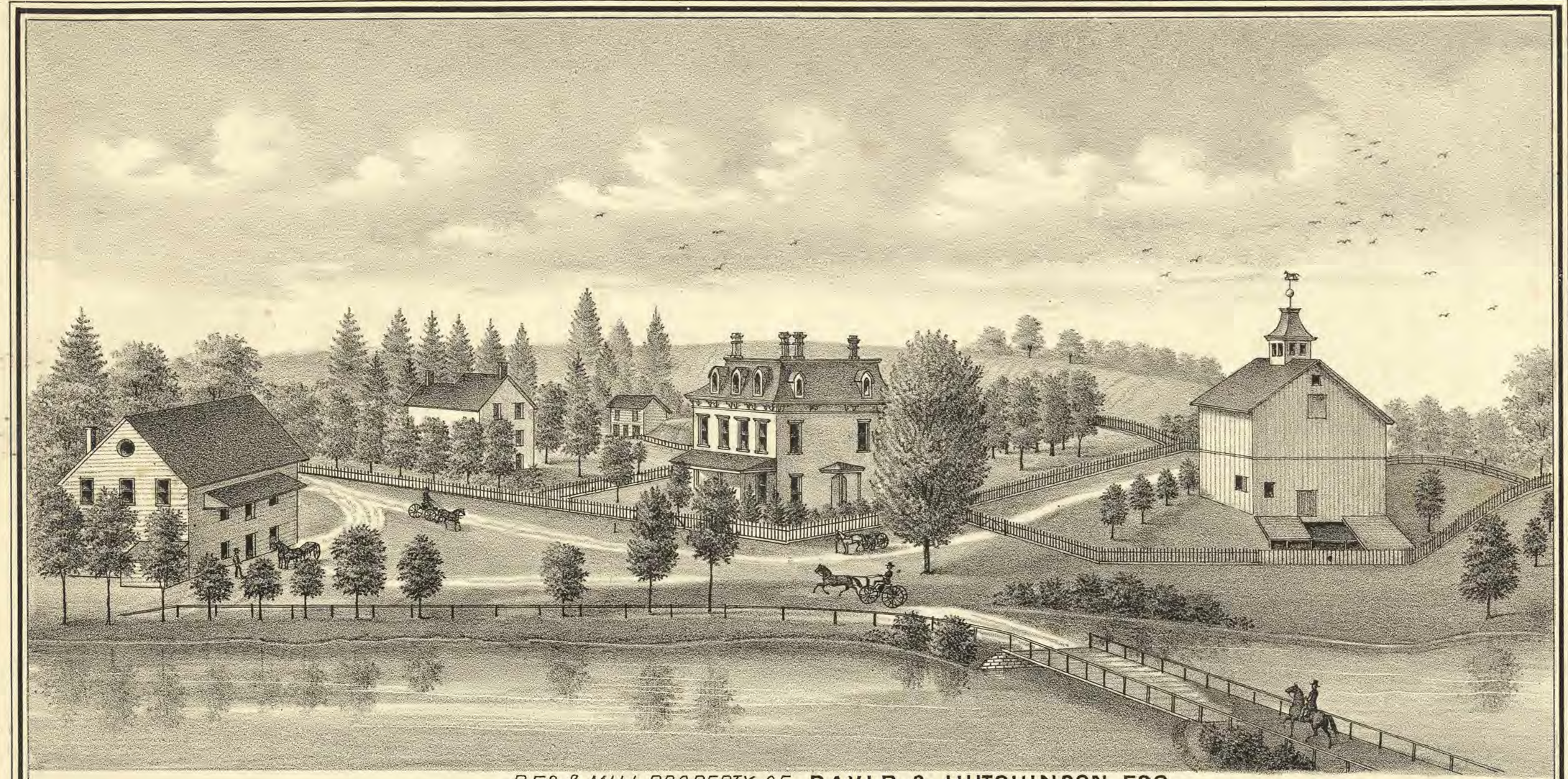
CLOTHING HOUSE OF **SINCLAIR, VANNEST & WEST.**
No. 33 EAST STATE STREET, TRENTON N.J.



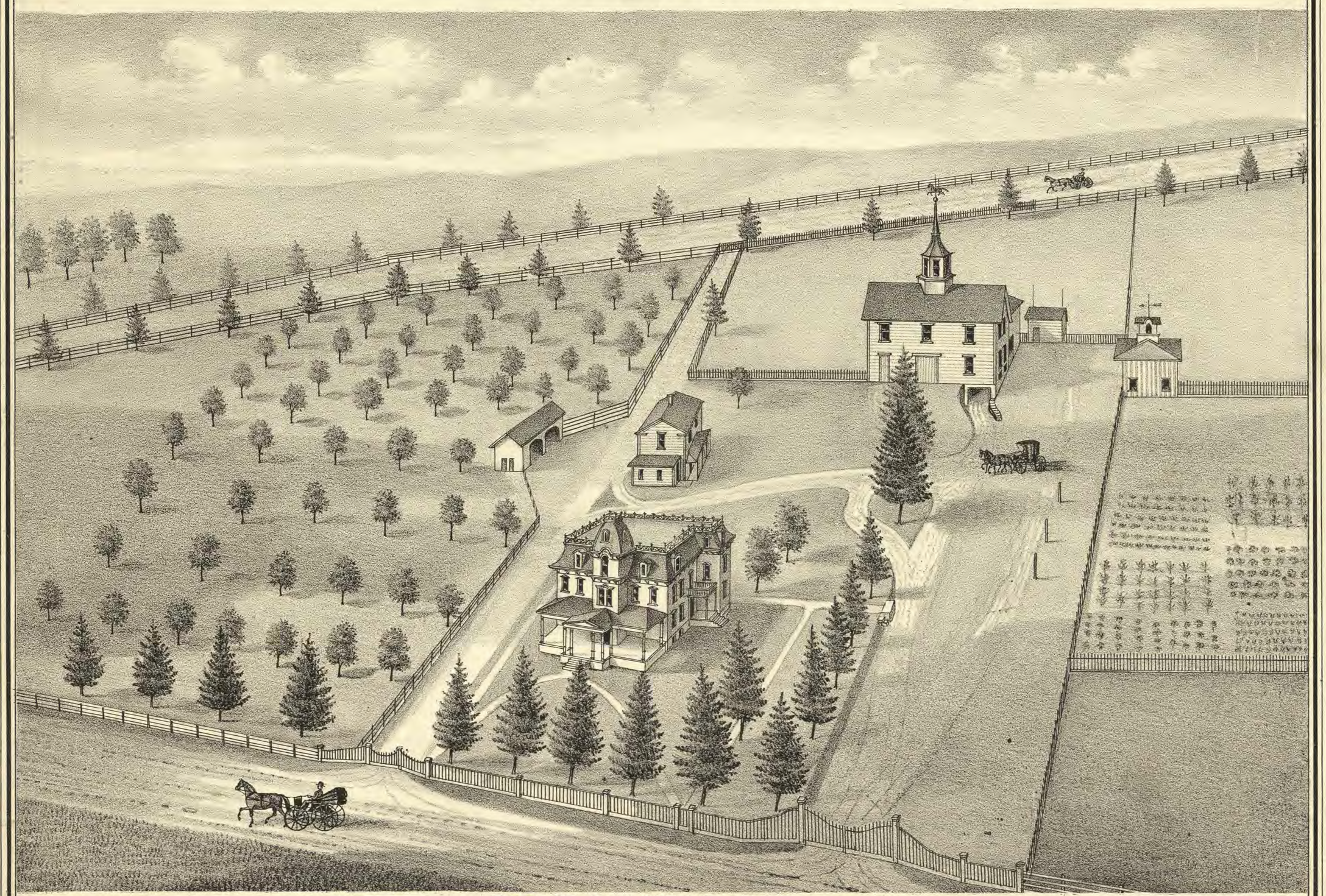
TRENTON POTTERY WORKS. *TRENTON, N.J.*
ISAAC DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.



RES. & FARM PROPERTY OF ELIJAH L. HENDRICKSON.
EWING TP., MERCER CO., N. J.

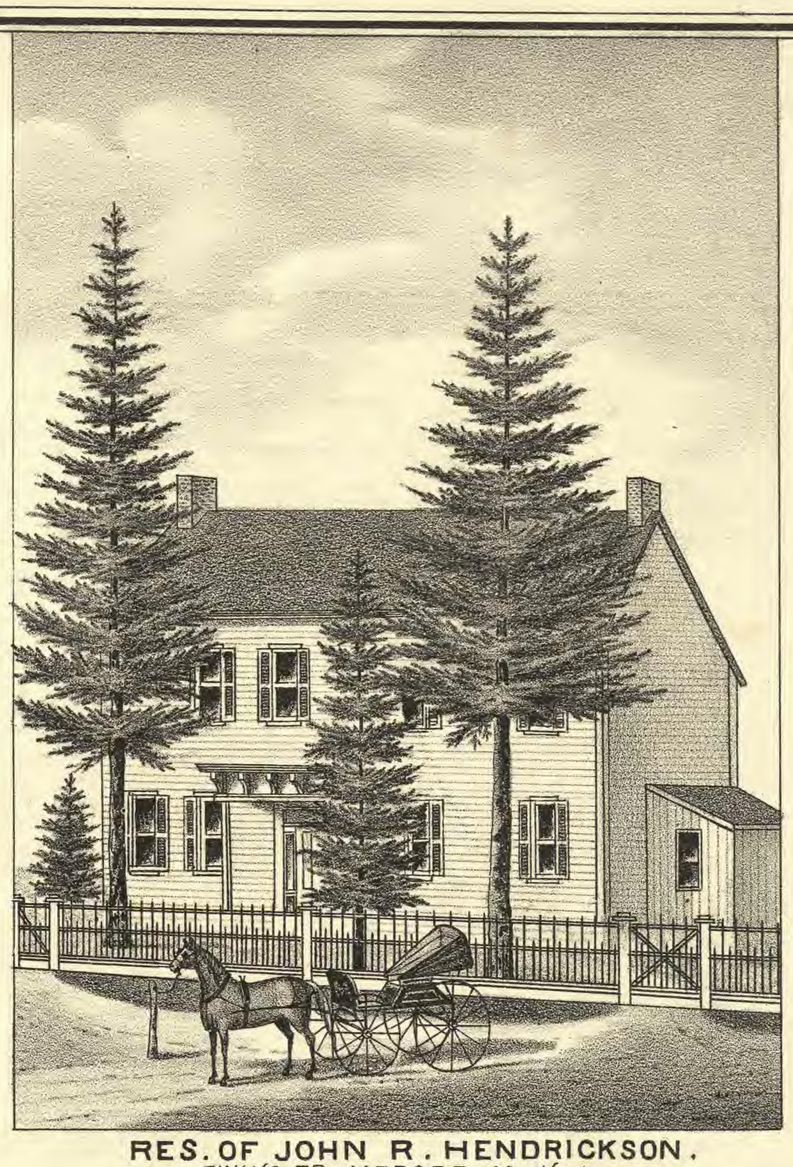


RES. & MILL PROPERTY OF **DAVID S. HUTCHINSON, ESQ.**
HAMILTON TP., MERCER CO., N. J.

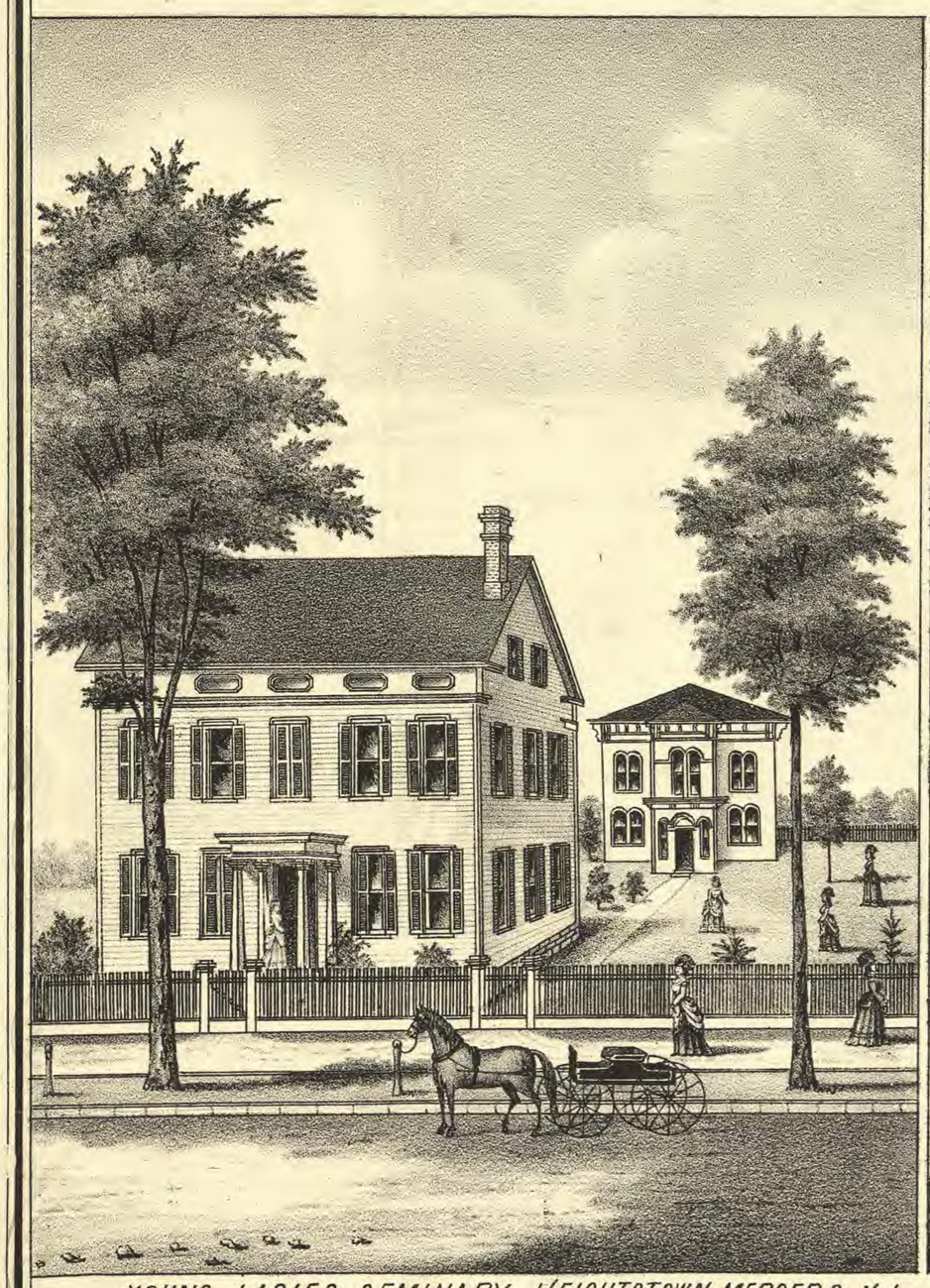


RES. OF C. V. MEAD, ESQ.
HAMILTON, TP., MERCER CO., N. J.

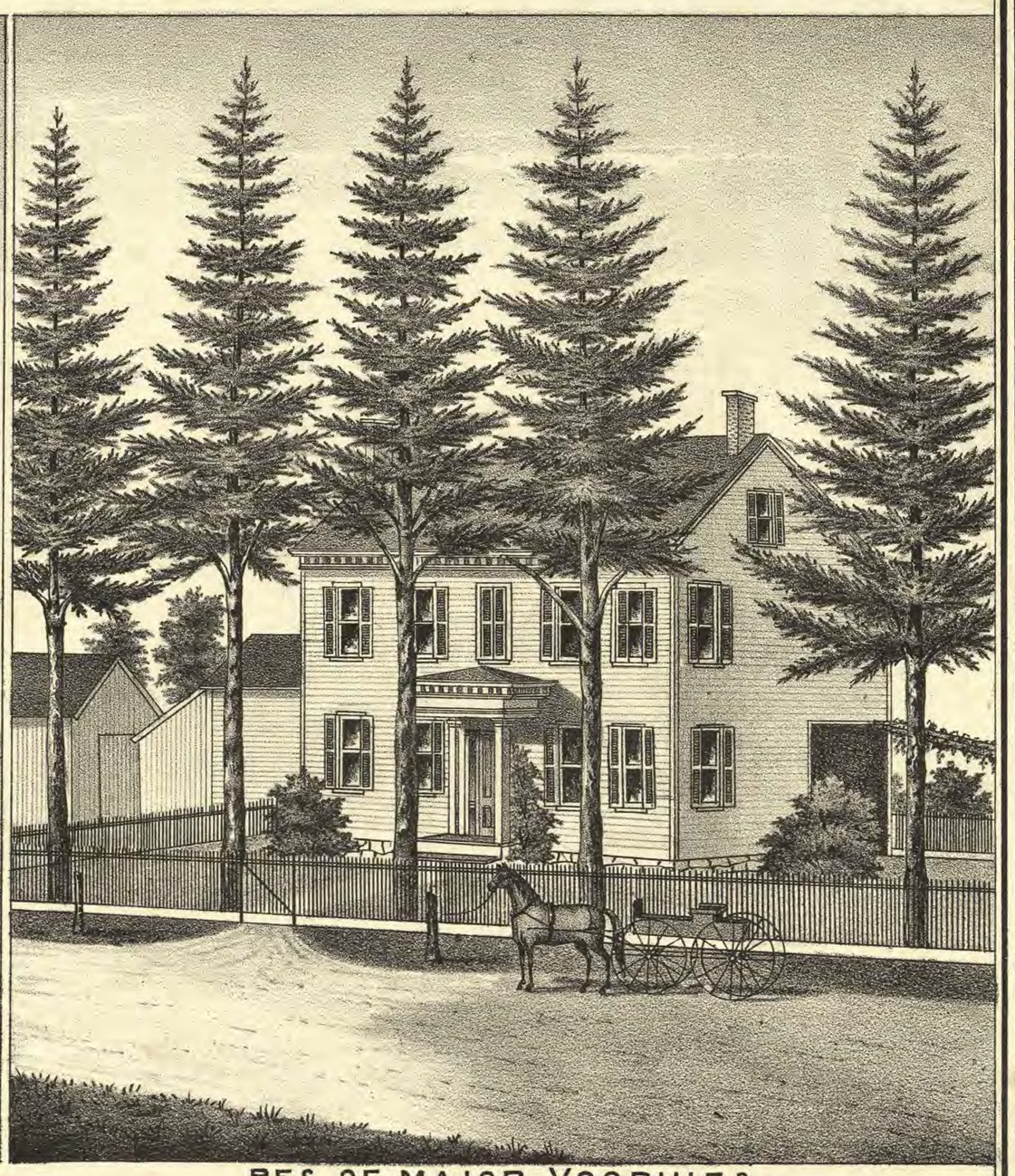
THE TRENTON FIRE BRICK AND TERRA COTTA WORKS.
ELBOW
PIPE OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES
BEND
ALWAYS ON HAND.
RUSTIC KNOT.
RUSTIC VASE.
OF VARIOUS DESIGNS
CHIMNEY TOPS
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
CHIMNEY FLUES OF
SUMMER
AUTUMN
DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES FROM
TWO TO TWENTY-FOUR INCH BORE
GARDEN VASES AND STATUARY
FIRE BRICK, BRICK FOR ROLLING MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES
O. O. BOWMAN & CO. FIRE BRICK & TERRA COTTA WORKS
OFFICE
P.R.R.
24 IN
20 IN
18 IN
15 IN
12 IN
10 IN
8 IN
6
5
4
FIRE BRICK
TRENTON, N.J.
O. O. BOWMAN & CO.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR
SEND ON APPLICATION
BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE No 62 CORTLANDT ST., N. Y.



RES. OF JOHN R. HENDRICKSON.
EWING TP., MERCER CO., N. J.



YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, HEIGHTSTOWN, MERCER Co. N.J.
REV. WM. M. WELLS, *PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETOR.*



RES. OF MAJOR VOORHIES.
HAMILTON SQUARE, MERCER CO., N. J.

BIRD'S - EYE VIEW OF GROVEVILLE,

HAMILTON TP, MERCER COUNTY N. J.

PROPERTY OF EZRA W. KEELER

MANUFACTURER OF COTTON YARNS, CLARENCE WARP, TWINES, BATTING, &c

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

CITIES AND VILLAGES OF MERCER COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS OF BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

TRENTON.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	Post-Office Address.
Aitkin, James S.	Attorney-at-law, 13 East State Street	Trenton.
Alpaugh & Thompson	Booksellers and stationers, 29 West State Street	"
Allen, W. B.	Trenton Business College, 20 and 22 East State Street	"
Anderson, G. A.	Attorney-at-law, 13 East State Street	"
Briest, John	Ex-Mayor of Trenton, residence 149 North Warren Street	"
Bartlett, Walter F.	Receiver of Taxes, City Hall	"
Blackwell, J. H.	State Senator, 101 Warren Street	"
Baily & Son, Samuel L.	Real estate and insurance office, 55 East State Street	"
Bank, First National	State Street	"
Baker, D. S.	Dry goods, 38 East State Street	"
Byrne, Rev. Patrick	St. John's Church	"
Bowman, O. O.	Trenton Fire Brick and Terra Cotta Works, Clinton Street	"
Barton, W. H.	Counselor-at-law and examiner in chancery	"
Convery, Jas.	Dealer in ready-made clothing. Clothing made to order, a perfect fit guaranteed, 12 Broad Street	"
Creveling, Wesley	Mayor of Trenton and counselor-at-law, 45 East State Street	"
Clark & Scudder	Real estate and insurance office, 49 East State Street	"
Crozer, P. W.	18 West State Street	"
Cornell & Co., J. W.	Seeds and agricultural implements, 88 Warren Street	"
Dunn, W.	Merchant tailor, 32 East State Street	"
Dittrick, W. J.	Foreman in State Prison, residence 175 Centre Street	"
Dowling, R. S.	Proprietor of Dowling Hotel	"
Dillaye, Stephen D.	Attorney-at-law, office 14 East State Street	"
Disbrow & Van Cleve	Furnishing undertakers, 46 Warren Street	"
Davis, Isaac	Trenton Pottery, Taylor Street	"
Donnelly, R. A.	Dealer in men's furnishing goods and tailor, Opera House	"
Ellis, E. S.	Member of Board of School Institute, West State Street	"
Elberson, James W.	Broker and real estate agent, cor. State and Market Streets	"
Forst, D. P.	Of the firm of D. P. Forst & Co., wholesale grocers, 74 Academy Street.	"
Franks & Taylor	Of Henry Taylor & Son, manufacturers, 114 N. Warren Street	"
Fish & Green	Mnfrs., & dealers in lumber,—pine, oak, ash, walnut & hemlock	"
Fell, Christian	Brick manufacturer, residence 85 Princeton Avenue	"
Fell, John O.	" " " 16 " "	"
Fell, Peter & Son	" " " 54 " "	"
Green, Hon. C. S.	Judge of Court of Errors	"
Green & Son, Caleb S.	Attorneys-at-law, 11 West State Street	"
Gammers, Barker	Attorney-at-law, 45 East State Street	"
Glasgow Pottery Company	John Moses, President and Treasurer	"
Gaunt, Chas. S.	Manufacturer of cigars, 90 Greene Street	"
Galager, R. P.	Architect, 1 Assunpink Block	"
Heil, John H.	Brick manufacturer, residence 87 Princeton Avenue	"
Hewett, Chas.	President Trenton Iron Works	"
Howell, L. L.	13 East State Street	"
Hughs, John H.	Grand Sec. F. & A. Masons and Notary Public, 29 West State Street	"
Hutchison, Wm.	*State Sentinel* office	"
Howard & Co., D. S.	Bankers and brokers, 13 West State Street	"
Hammell, James	Architect, 42 Warren Street	"
Hottel, Geo. W.	Dealer in hats, caps, straw goods, and umbrellas, 27½ East State Street	"
Howell, Israel	Postmaster	"
Ivins & Lalor	Livery and sale stable, West Hanover Street	"
Johnson, M. H.	Residence 9 Barnes Street	"
Katzenbach, P.	Proprietor Trenton Hotel	"
Martino, Casper	Baker, ice cream, and confectionery, 4 Greene Street	"
Moore, Randolph H.	County Clerk of Mercer County	"
Murphy & Bechter	*State Gazette*	"
McKeever, Chas.	Of Wilkes & McKeever, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 96 Broad Street.	"
Mercer Pottery Company.	James Moses, President and Treasurer	Trenton.
Moore, I.	Moore's Mill, cor. Warren and Factory Streets	"
Miller & Wiley	Dealers in harness and carriage material, horse clothing, trunks, bags, valises, etc., 65 Warren Street	"
McPherson, I.	Harness. Established 1844	"
Mayer, Joseph C.	Silver Berry Grocery, cor. Princeton Avenue and Sandford Street	"
Manko, David	Dlr. in clothing & gents' furnishing goods, & real estate agt., 9 Broad St.	"
Naar, Day & Naar	*True American*	"
New Jersey State Library.	State House	"
Noble, John S.	94 South Warren Street	"
Owens & Co., Wm. J.	Clothiers and merchant tailors, 35 and 37 East State Street	"
O'Neil, M.	Dlr. in choice groceries, wines, liquors, flour & feed, cor. Broad & Factory	"
People's Fire Insurance Co	30 Greene Street	"
Potts, W. H.	152 North Warren Street	"
Parker, James K.	Dealer in boots and shoes, 85 Warren Street	"
Prior & West	Builders & contractors & general stone dlrs., cor. Academy & Stockton Sts.	"
Phillips, B. D.	Fashionable hatter, 10 East State Street	"
Roberts, Wm.	Brick manufacturer, residence 22 Princeton Avenue	"
Richey, A. G.	Attorney-at-law, 7 West State Street	"
Rusling, J. F.	" " 108 East State Street	"
Scudder, J. H.	Surrogate of Mercer County, residence Greenwood Avenue	"
Snyder, John	Assunpink Cigar Store, J. S., manufacturer and dealer in fine cigars, chewing tobacco, and smoking articles, 5 Greene Street	"
Souder, J. W.	Proprietor of State Street House	"
Stults, F. P.	Practical watch mkr. & jeweler, & dlr. in jewelry of all kinds, 10½ Broad St.	"
Stahl, E. C.	Publisher of New Jersey *Staats Journal*	"
Sharp, Wm. S.	88 Warren Street	"
Skorm, Chas. H.	County Collector, 56 Warren Street	"
Stewart, John H.	Attorney-at-law, 14 East State Street	"
Smith, Rev. Anthony	Pastor of St. Mary's Church	"
Skinn, Asa F.	Chain manufacturer, West Hanover Street	"
Stokes, E. H.	South Warren Street	"
Smith & Dobbins	Dealers in hats, caps, valises, etc., 13 East State Street	"
Sinclair, Vannest & West.	Dealers in clothing, ready made and made to order, 33 East State Street.	"
Stull, M.D., John	Veterinary surgeon, S. W. cor. State & Willow Sts., where he is prepared to treat all diseases of animals by the old process through the stomach, and the new one through the lungs by inhalation	"
Snediker, W. E.	Superintendent of Trenton Vise and Tool Works, 82, 84 and 86 Union St.	"
Tyler, B. O.	Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 113 Montgomery Street	"
Temple, John T.	14 East State Street	"
Taylor, John	Pork packer and cattle dealer	"
Woodruff, Jr., R. S.	Attorney and State Representative, 32 Greene Street	"
Walter, F.	Of Walter & Schmidt, dealers in groceries and provisions, glass, wood, & fire ware, cor. Perry and Clinton Streets	"
Walton, Benj. F.	Sheriff, office Court House	"
Wilkinson & Stradling	Lumber, coal, and wood yard, Willow Street opposite Bank Street	"
Vanaman, E.	West End Flower Garden, flowers and bouquets furnished for funerals and parties at short notice, flower plants of all descriptions for sale, cor. Spring and Calhoun Streets	"
Walker, J. S	Photographer, 36½ Greene Street, old pictures copied and enlarged to every size, plain or colored	"
Yates, Bennett & Allen	City Pottery, Perry Street	"
Yard, Wm. S.	Master of Chancery, 71 Greene Street	"
Yetter & Bro	Carriage & wagon builders, Washington Street	"
Yard, Geo. H.	Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, 95 Greene Street	"
Taylor, F. H.	Manufacturer, 114 North Warren Street	"

PRINCETON BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Atwater, Lyman H.	1854	Connecticut	Princeton	Prof. of moral & political science, College of New Jersey.
Anderson, Leroy H.		New Jersey	"	Attorney and counselor-at-law.
Alexander, A.	1814	"	"	Retired physician
Bruere, Jos. H.	1830	"	"	Farmer and miller. Ex-Representative.
Cameron, C.			"	Prof. of Greek, College of New Jersey.
Cummings, R. S.	1836	"	"	Farmer.
Cook, Albert D.	1849	"	"	Merchant.
Cruser, John	1826	"	"	Retired farmer.
Drake, Theodore	1869	"	"	Farmer.
Farr, Reuben	1845	"	Kingston	"
Gibby, Wm. J.			Princeton	Supt. of Public Instruction for Mercer Co., N. J.
Guyot, A.	1855	Switzerland	"	Prof. of geology & physical geography, College of New Jersey.
Goldie, M.	1870	Scotland	"	Proctor, College of New Jersey.
Guild, Ralph			"	Retired.
Gulick, Van Dyke B.	1838	New Jersey	"	Livery and sale stables.
Gulick, John S.		"	"	Pay-Director in United States Navy.
Howe, Edward		"	"	President Princeton National Bank and farmer.
Howe, Leavitt	1859	"	"	Farmer.
Hale, Henry E.	1845	Missouri	"	"
Hunt, John B.	1842	New Jersey	"	"
Hendrickson, P.	1835	"	"	Merchant.
Hageman, John F.		"	"	Counselor-at-law.
Hale, Miss Mary O.			"	Capitalist.
Hunt, A. J.	1832		Mount Rose	Farmer.
Hodge, Chas.	1812	Pennsylvania	Princeton	Prof. of Princeton Theological College.
Jewett, Edward	1843	New Jersey	"	Farmer.
Karge, Joseph	1869	Poland	"	Prof. of continental languages, College of New Jersey.
Lytle, M.D., W. J.	1852	New Jersey	"	Physician and surgeon.
Library of Theological Seminary			"	
Lucas, Edward	1868	New Jersey	Princeton	Carriage manufacturer.
Leigh, Wm. M.	1836	"	"	Gents' furnishing goods and clothing.
Leigh, R. S.	1835	"	"	Farmer.
Leigh, John S.	1830	"	"	"
Leigh, Isaac	1819	"	"	Cedar Grove Fruit Farm.
Lytle & Gray			"	Counselors-at-law.
Norris, Henry Lee			"	Retired.
Olden, Chas. S.	1799	"	"	Retired merchant & farmer. Ex-Governor.
Olden, J. G.	1807	"	"	Farmer.
Peabody, S. G.			"	Prof. of elocution in Theological Seminary and College of New Jersey.
Robinson, C. S.		"	"	Publisher of Princeton *Press*.
Robison, Chas. B.	1866	"	Kingston	Prop. of Kingston Mills, and dealer in flour and feed.
Rittenhouse, E. E.	1841	"	Princeton	Hotel keeper.
Robison, W. A.			Kingston	Miller.
Stebbins, James		New York	Princeton	Clergyman.
Sheldon, D.D., Geo.		Massachusetts	"	"
Schanck, M.D., J.S.	1843	New Jersey	"	Prof. of chemistry in Princeton College.
Shields, Chas. W.			"	Prof. of harmony of science and religion.
Stockton, S. W.	1836	"	"	Farmer.
Staut, Alex.	1851	"	"	"
Staut, Jacob	1804	"	Mount Rose	"
Scott, Wm. E. D.	1875	New York	Princeton	Curator of Museum of Natural History, John C. Green School of Science.
Updike, Benj. C.	1850	New Jersey	"	Farmer.
Vandewater, W. C.	1848	"	"	Postmaster.
Vanderbilt, Peter	1869	Long Island	"	Carpenter.
Vandike, H. H.	1821	New Jersey	"	Farmer.
Van Doren, J. B.		"	"	"
Vanderbilt, G. O.			"	Attorney-at-law.
Wikoff, M.D., J. H.			"	Physician and surgeon.

TOWNSHIP PERSONALS AND DIRECTORIES

OF

MERCER COUNTY,

GIVING NAMES, LOCATIONS, AND BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Agnew, George	1836	New Jersey	Titusville	Of firm of Agnew & Snook, millers, wholesale [dlrs. in flour, feed, etc.
Armitage, A. W.	1869	Pennsylvania	Woodsville	Physician and surgeon.
Armitage, Jesse	1869	"	"	Merchant.
Atchley, W. S.	1846	New Jersey	Titusville	Farmer.
Bergen, James R.	1838	"	Pennington	Manufacturer of carriages & wagons, repairing [a specialty.
Baldwin, David G.	1834	"	"	Dealer in stock and butcher.
Blackwell, A. D.	1834	"	Hopewell	Merchant.
Blackwell, John V.	1839	"	"	Farmer and stock grower.
Burroughs, Richard	1801	"	Woodsville	Blacksmith and farmer, retired.
Burroughs, John L.	1826	"	"	Blue flag quarry and farmer.
Blackwell, David J.	1827	"	Titusville	Farmer and fruit grower.
Burd, W. K.	1838	"	Pennington	" and peach grower.
Burroughs, Jos.	1799	"	Titusville	"
Burrough, Henry S.	1828	"	"	"
Burroughs, J. D.	1812	"	Greensburg	"
Blackwell, C. Ely	1841	"	Titusville	Of the firm of Blackwell Bros., nurserymen.
Blackwell, Ira J.	1838	"	"	" " " " "
Burroughs, H. N.	1831	"	"	Farmer.
Blackwell, John	1814	"	Mount Rose	"
Blackwell, Jos. P.	1839	"	Pennington	"
Burroughs, Geo. H.	1840	"	"	" and stock raiser.
Curtis, Wm. B.	1854	"	"	Merchant tailor and Postmaster.
Chamberlin, L. F.	1847	"	"	Farmer.
Coffey, John M.	1869	Pennsylvania	Titusville	"
Drake, Asa H.	1838	New Jersey	"	Livery and exchange stables.
Dalrymple, J. M.	1862	"	Hopewell	Ticket agent and telegraph operator P. R. R. Co.
Drake, Chas.	1817	"	"	Retired farmer.
Drake, E. H.	1822	"	Pennington	Ex-Judge of Mercer Co., and farmer.
Drake, R. A.	1820	"	Hopewell	Farmer.
Ege, Andrew	1813	"	"	Retired farmer.
Ege, Ralph	1837	"	"	Farmer.
Ege, Samuel	1821	"	"	"
Ege, Titus	1787	"	Woodsville	Retired farmer.
Ege, Augustus T.	1838	"	"	Farmer and Freeholder of Hopewell Township.
Ege, Jr., Horatio N.	1855	"	Lambertville	"
Foster, D. R.	1870	New York	Pennington	Pastor Presbyterian Church, Pennington, N. J.
Farman, Amos	1804	New Jersey	"	Retired farmer.
Furman, D. R.	1841	"	Ewingsville	Farmer.
Holcomb, Samuel	1849	"	Titusville	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, and general mer- [chandise.
Hoagland, John S.	1815	"	Hopewell	Retired farmer.
Hoagland, Simpson.	1845	"	"	Farmer.
Holcombe, S. R.	1841	"	"	"
Horn, Isaac	1842	"	Woodsville	"
Hill, B. S.	1843	"	Hopewell	"
Hartwell, P.	1853	Massachusetts	"	Pastor of First Baptist Church, Hopewell.
Hill, David S.	1816	New Jersey	Marshall's Station	Farmer and fruit grower.
Hill, Nathaniel H.	1819	"	Pennington	" " "
Hart, Wm.	1815	"	Titusville	"
Hart, Henry	1840	"	"	"
Hunt, E. H.	1848	"	"	"
Hunt, P. B.	1851	"	"	"
Hanlon, Thomas	1867	New York City.	Pennington	D.D. and Presiding Elder of N. J. Conference.
Hart, Andrew B.	1837	New Jersey	"	Farmer and steward of Hopewell Poor Farm.
Hart, Andrew	1813	"	"	"
Ketcham, Sam'l B.	1843	New Jersey	Pennington	Farmer.
Kise, B. H.	1860	New York	Hopewell	" and dealer in hard lumber.
Lasher, A. P.	1847	"	Pennington	Prop'r of a farm, and principal of Pennington [Institute.
Leigh, Nathaniel	1814	"	Hopewell	Retired farmer.
Martin, R. T.	1841	Connecticut	Pennington	Druggist.
Miller, John A.	1865	New Jersey	Hopewell	Physician and surgeon.
Moore, Thomas P.	1817	"	Pennington	Prop'r of flouring and saw mills, and farmer.
McPhearson, R.	1864	"	Hopewell	Farmer.
Muirheid, John G.	1837	"	Titusville	"
Muirheid, W. H.	1841	"	"	"
Moore, G.	1823	"	"	Retired farmer.
Mathews, G. W.	1861	"	Pennington	Prop'r of Ritchies Hotel, accommodations first [class.
Nelson, Alex	1846	Pennsylvania	Taylorsville	Prop'r of Washington's Crossing Hotel.
Phillips, Joseph M.	1822	New Jersey	Hopewell	Farmer.
Phillips, John C.	1842	"	Titusville	"
Phillips, Daniel H.	1805	"	"	Retired farmer.
Phillips, T. Q.	1820	"	Lambertville	Farmer.
Phillips, David B.	1821	"	Pennington	"
Phillips, John L.	1845	"	"	"
Phillips, David	1855	"	Hopewell	"
Raff, Daniel	1864	Ohio	Greensburg	Of firm Raff & Moore, merch't & custom millers.
Raff, William	1864	"	"	" " " " "
Reed, P. T.	1837	New Jersey	Ewingsville	Farmer.
Snook, Geo. W.	1831	"	Titusville	Of firm Agnes & Snook, millers, & whol'e & ret. [dlrs. in flour, feed, grain, etc.
Smith, A. W.	1822	"	"	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, and gen'l mdse.
Stout, C. H.	1810	"	Hopewell	Retired farmer.
Slack, Ross	1874	"	"	Editor and publisher of Hopewell *Herald*.
Stout, Noah T.	1805	"	Pennington	Farmer and distiller.
Stout, J. M.	1826	"	"	"
Stout, Ira	1841	"	"	"
Stout, Randolph	1857	"	Stoutsburg	"
Stout, Z.	1810	"	"	" in Somerset Co.
Titus, E. A.	1821	"	Pennington	" and stock grower.
Titus, L. H.	1852	"	"	"
Titus, Wm. M.	1835	"	"	Miller and farmer.
Titus, Jr., Reuben	1829	"	"	Farmer.
Titus, Sr., Reuben	1793	"	"	Retired farmer.
Titus, Mary	1804	"	Hopewell	Proprietor of farm.
Temple, Israel	1809	"	Pennington	Farmer.
Updike, Archibald.	1838	"	"	" and stock grower.
Updike, Peter	1810	"	"	"
Updike, Geo. W.	1853	"	"	"
Van Buskirk, B.	1819	"	Hopewell	"
Voorhees, P. V. D.	1849	"	"	"
Vandyke, E. L.	1834	"	"	" and dealer in stock.
Vandyke, John S.	1814	"	Pennington	"
Vandyke, P. V.	1819	"	Hopewell	"
Wiggins, Joseph	1846	Pennsylvania	Titusville	" and stock grower.
Welling, H. P.	1807	New Jersey	Pennington	Physician and surgeon.
Welling, Ed. L.	1835	"	"	" "
Wert, John R.	1854	"	Hopewell	Teacher in public school.
Weart, Spencer A.	1834	"	Stoutsburg	Farmer.
Weart, Wm. L.	1843	"	"	Dealer in farming implements and farmer.
Winner, J. O.	1869	"	Pennington	Clergyman M. E. Church.

EWING TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Akers, Lewis	1831	New Jersey	Greensburg	Farmer.
Akers, Levi	1836	"	"	"
Buttooph, H. A.	1847	New York	Trenton	Doctor, Superintendent, Assessor.
Cornell, Daniel L.	1817	New Jersey	Ewingsville	Farmer.
Cox, Wm. H.	1846	"	"	"
Cooley, Wm. H.	1850	"	Trenton	"
Crozer, Thomas	1852	Pennsylvania	"	"
Davis, David	1846	New York	"	Teacher.
Fisk, Harvey	1831	Vermont	5 Mason St., N. Y.	Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, New York.
Foreman, Geo. L.			Trenton	Brick manufacturer.
Green, Alex. B.	1811	New Jersey	Greensburg	Lumber and coal.
Hendrickson, E. L.	1816	"	Ewingsville	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Hendrickson, Israel	1801	New Jersey	Ewingsville	Farmer and dairyman.
Howell, Wm. H.	1836	"	"	Proprietor Ewingsville Hotel.
Hendrickson, Wm.	1800	"	"	Retired farmer.
Hendrickson, W. G.	1840	"	"	Farmer.
Howell, Geo. L.	1852	"	Trenton	" and dairyman.
Hendrickson, J. R.	1817	"	Ewingsville	"
Moore, Mary P.	1858	"	Greensburg	Farming.
Moore, C. B.	1864	"	"	Miller.
Muirheid, Alfred	1832	"	Trenton	Farmer and dairyman.
Pearsons, Geo. W.	1848	"	"	Farmer. Box 444.
Reeder, Amos	1810	New York	Greensburg	"
Walker, C. H.	1837	New Jersey	"	"

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Benien, J. S.	1812	New Jersey	Lawrenceville	Farmer.
Duyer, Frank			Lawrence Station	School Trustee for District No. 21.
Flock, Samuel	1815	"	"	Farmer and stock raiser.
Flock, James C.	1799	"	"	"
Hamill, S. M.	1836	Pennsylvania	"	Principal Classical & Commercial High School.
McDaniel, D.	1812	Virginia	Princeton	Prop. of Princeton Stud Farm and farmer.
Phillips, John F.	1829	New Jersey	Lawrenceville	Farmer.
Pierson, I. H.	1839	"	"	Proprietor of Princeville Hotel.
Read, John B.	1814	"	Lawrence Station	Proprietor of saw and grist mills.
Satterthwait, Benj.	1821	"	Trenton	Dairyman and farmer.
Smith, Chas.		New Jersey	Lawrence Station	School Trustee for District No. 21.
Temple, John C.	1841	"	"	Proprietor of Lawrence Mills.
Temple, S. J	1843	"		
Temple, Chas.	1808	"		
Vancleve, E. S.	1838	"	Lawrenceville	Farmer and fruit grower.
White, Geo.	1806	"	"	Physician and surgeon.
Walters, Jacob	1852	Germany	Trenton	Proprietor of hotel.
Whitehead Bros.			"	Rubber manufacturers.
Ward, John	1843	Ireland	"	Farmer.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Abbott, Chas. C.	1843	New Jersey	Trenton	Farmer and zoologist.
Applegate, Thos. F.	1847	"	Crosswicks	"
Abbott, Samuel L.	1851	"	Trenton	"
Abbott, Edmond	1854	"	"	"
Abbott, Frank	1858	"	"	"
Brooks, James	1840	England	"	Hamilton Rubber Works.
Bugby, Josiah	1842	New Jersey		Miller and manufacturer.
Beecroft, Jacob	1817	"	Fordville	Milling.
Clancy, Colonel		"	Trenton	Mercer Rubber Company.
Cubberly, Piers. A.	1825	"	"	Farmer.
DeCau, Isaac	1840	"	"	" and strawberry culture.
Duffell, Samuel T.	1821	Connecticut	Fordville	Horticulturist and teacher.
Ford, John H.	1840	New Jersey	Crosswicks	Farming.
Ford, Horace R.	1842	"	"	Farmer.
Hughes, Wm. H.	1840	"	Hamilton Square	
Hutchinson, L. E.	1819	"	Lawrence Station	
Harter, N.	1855	Germany	Trenton	" Trade, heater in rolling mills.
Hutchinson, D. S.	1829	New Jersey	"	Milling and farming.
Hutchinson, R. C.	1801	"	Fordville	Retired merchant. President of bank.
Hankins, Geo. S.	1872	"	Crosswicks	Farmer.
Hendrickson, Jas	1841	"	"	" Trade, bricklayer.
Hammell, Wm.	1817	"	Robbinsville	Farming.
Hunt, Richard	1837	"	Trenton	Farmer.
Ivins, Daniel	1825	"	Hamilton Square	" Trade, tanner and currier.
Johnston, J. E.	1843	Pennsylvania	Trenton	"
Kimbark, C. E.	1872	New Jersey	"	Fashion Stud Farm.
Keeler, E. W.	1870	Connecticut	Fordville	Cotton manufacturer.
Kuser, Rudolph	1867	New Jersey	Trenton	Farmer.
Lakue, John B.	1867	Pennsylvania	"	"
Lenox, H. C.	1845	New Jersey	"	"
Mead, C. V.	1852	"	"	Rubber manufacturer.
Mercer Rubber Co.	1871	"	"	Mercer Rubber Company.
Mather, Levi	1865		Hamilton Square	Farmer.
McGalliard, D. C.	1831	New Jersey	Trenton	"
Middleton, Amos E.	1814	"	Crosswicks	" and Surveyor of Highways.
Mitchell, Edward	1805	"	Trenton	"
Pitman, Geo. R.	1864	"	"	"
Parke, John P.	1861	"	"	"
Quinton, Chandler	1847	Pennsylvania	"	Veterinary surgeon. Horses bought and sold on commission.
Quinton, D. S.	1847	"	"	Equestrian Park.
Reed & Smith	1840	New Jersey	Hamilton Square	Merchant tailors.
Reed, Joseph B.	1842	"	Trenton	Milling.
Robbins, Ridgeway	1842	"	Hamilton Square	Farmer and Township Committee.
Rogers, Benjamin	1860	"	Crosswicks	"
Scoby, Timothy	1843	"	Fordville	"
Scoby, Joseph	1836	"	"	"
Sellner, Geo.	1853	Germany	Trenton	"
Scattergood, Caleb	1856	New Jersey	"	"
Slocum, J. W.	1828	"	"	Millwright, 40 Cley St.
Voorhies, Major	1825	"	Hamilton Square	Farmer and tanner.
West, Wm. H.	1812	"	"	"
Wright, Robert S.	1825	"	Trenton	"

EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Applegate, Thos B.	1870	New Jersey	Hightstown	Editor of *Gazette* and job printer, Main Street.
Applegate, Asher	1873	"	"	General farming. [Main St.
Beckman, John V. D	1871	"	"	Prop. of Hay Press, and dealer in hay and grain,
Cunningham, W. N	1871	"	"	Drugs, fancy goods, paints and oils, Stockton St.
Deshler, Chas. F.	1868	Pennsylvania	"	Physician and surgeon, Main Street.
Ford, J. H.	1853	New Jersey	"	Foreman of blacksmith and machine shop, Main [Street.
Greenly, Fred	1864	New York	"	Farming and railroading.
Job, A. F.	1872	New Jersey	"	President Central National Bank, Main Street.
Lowry, Thomas	1870	Ireland	"	Farmer. This farm of 21 acres for sale.
Madden, Ambrose	1874	New Jersey	"	Harness and saddler maker.
Norton, J. R.	1855	"	"	Farmer and fruit grower.
Norton, Wm. R.	1873	"	"	Merchant and custom mills, Main Street.
Norton, Isaac D.	1873	New Jersey	Hightstown	Prop. of Norton's coal & wood yards, Main St.
Norton, W.	1858	"	"	Farming & fruit growing & gen'l house plants.
Pratt, Rev. H. A.	1869	Massachusetts	"	Principal of Peddie Institute, Wood & Main St.
Pullen, J. Madison	1868	New Jersey	"	Fruit & ornamental trees & house plants; peach- [trees a specialty.
Pullen, Thos. J.	1868	"	"	Nurseryman & fruit grower.
Rue, Harry G.	1875	"	"	Dlr. in drugs, fancy goods, mixed paints & oils.
Smith, R. M. J.	1873	"	"	Counselor-at-law, Stockton Street.
Taylor, Edward C.	1834	New York	"	Retired.
Thompson, Wm. S.	1873	New Jersey	"	Horseshoeing and general blacksmithing.
Wells, Rev W. M.	1864	New York	"	Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary.
Wood, Joseph	1855	New Jersey	"	Prop. Wood's pork market & sausage manuf'y.
Zimmerman, T. A.	1875	Pennsylvania	"	United States Mail Agent.

WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Allen, Wm. T.	1842	New Jersey	Dutch Neck	Dealer in dry goods, groceries, and notions.
Allen, Thos. R.	1840	"	"	Farmer.
Bergen, Geo. C.	1818	"	Princeton Junction.	"
Everett, Jr., Wm.	1843	"	Lawrence	"
Gordon, J. E.	1845	"	" Station	"
Gordon, Mrs. C.		"	" "	
Hutchison, Wm.	1838	"	Princeton Junction.	"
Hulick, John M.	1849	"	Hamilton Square	"
Jewell, John S.	1847	"	Princeton	"
Jewell, Kennith	1833	New Jersey	Princeton	Farmer.
Reed, Liscomb B.	1842	"	"	"
Rue, John D.	1833	"	Dutch Neck	" dlr. in mowing & reaping machines, hay [rakes, feeders, potato planters, etc.
Titus, Theodore		"	Princeton	"
Voorhees, David S.	1806	"	" Junction.	Retired farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Voorhees, Mrs. S.	1835	"	Dutch Neck	Farming.
Van Pelt, John K.	1871	"	"	Carriage maker and undertaker.
Vannest, John C.	1848	"	Princeton Junction.	Farmer.
Wyckoff, Jos. V. N.	1865	"	Dutch Neck	"

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	Post-Office Address.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.
Brown, David M.	1828	New Jersey	Windsor	Farmer & owner of cottages at O. Grove for sale or [rent
Mitchel, Samuel	1833	"	Robbinsville	Farmer, carpenter & wheelwright, R.R.St.
Pullen, Randolph	1849	"	"	Nursery, fruit grower and budder.
Tindall, Geo. G.	1843	"	"	Prop. of Newton Hotel, good stabling connected.
Tindall, Thos. F.	1847	New Jersey	Robbinsville	Farmer.
Tindall, Beulah A.	1812	"	"	"
Voorhees, Mrs. R.	1824	"	Hightstown	Farming.
Wall, Elijah	1817	"	Robbinsville	Farmer.

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