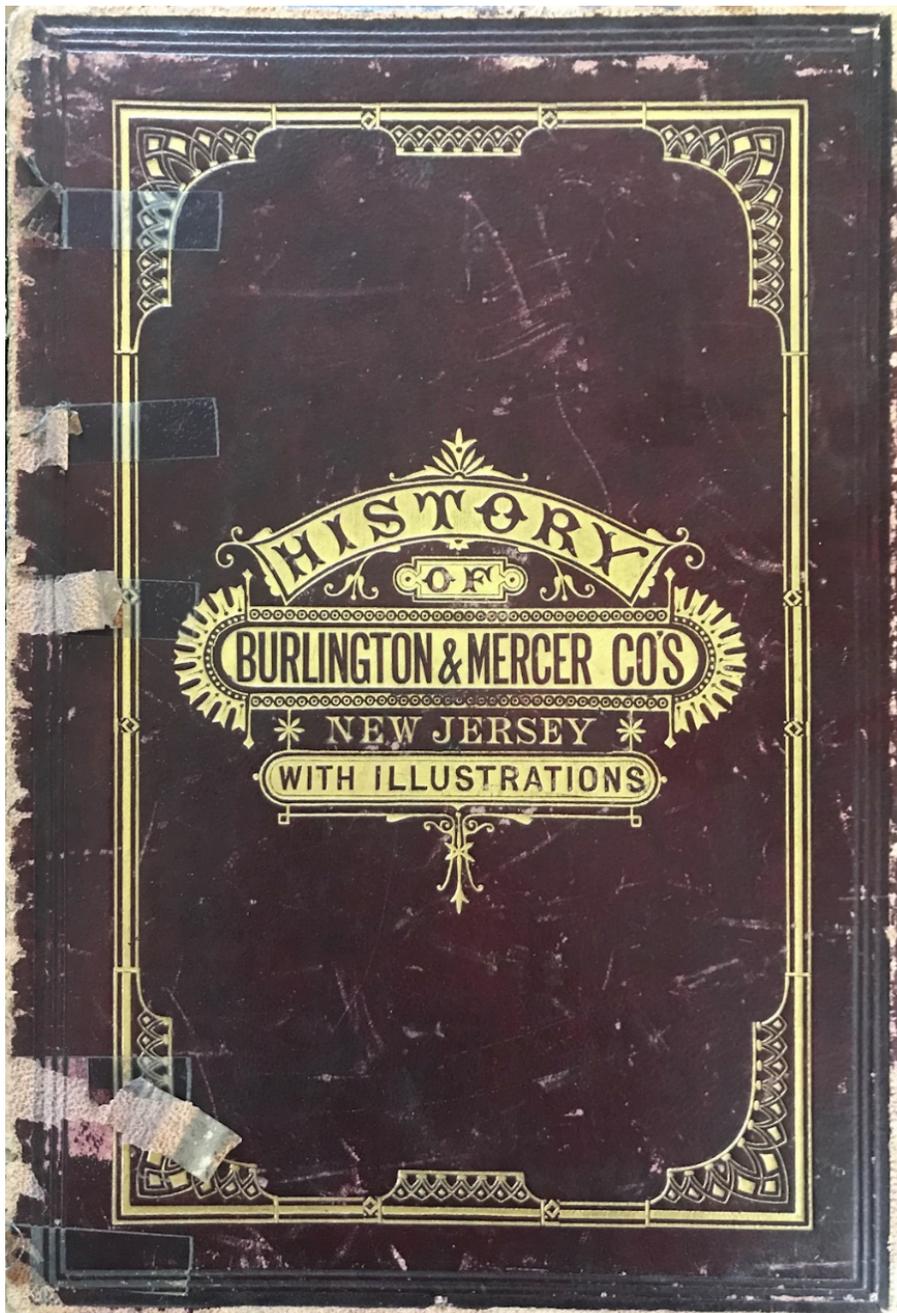
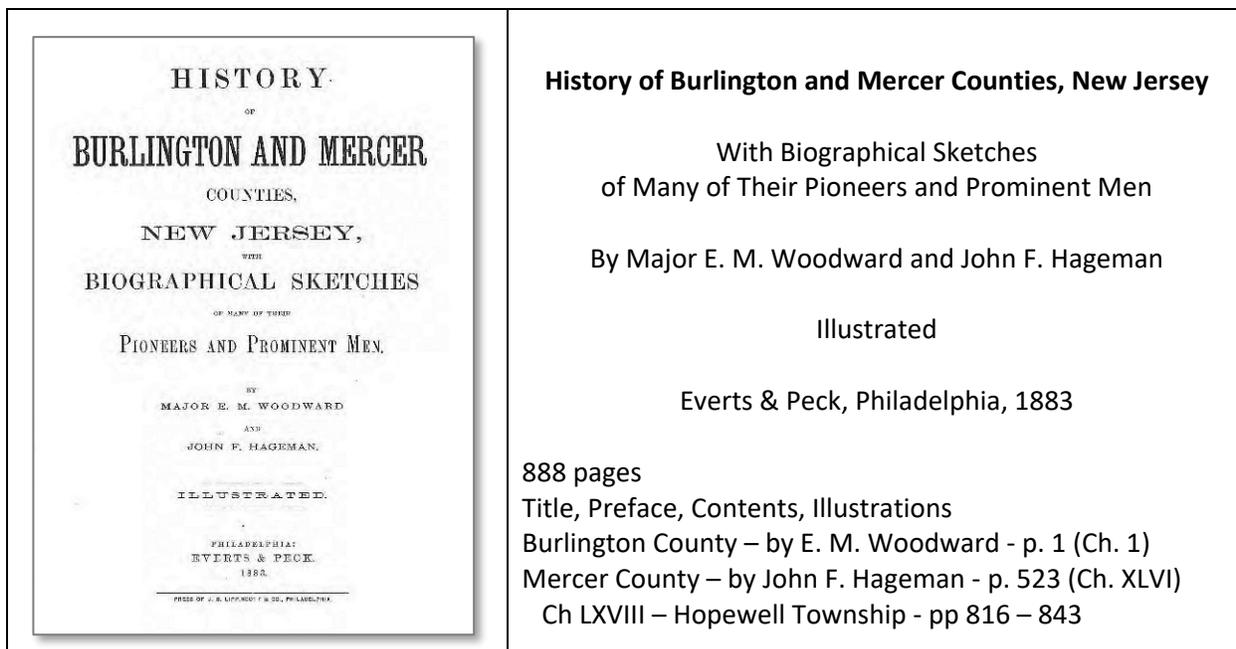


Hopewell Township Extract
History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey
Woodward & Hageman (1883)

Rev. 1/6/2022 - D. Dixon, edited by Carol Errickson

Extract of the Hopewell Township section from the 1883 *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties*, converted to plan text and formatted for convenient access and searching.





This document contains the full Hopewell Township section of the 1883 *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties* (i.e., chapter LXVII, pages 816 to 843). This includes descriptions of the township and its history, its villages, schools, churches, societies, and industry, plus biographical sketches. The village sections include origins, current businesses and houses, and chronologies of major businesses. The document also includes brief extracts from the Mercer County section discussing the geography and physicians of the township. See the full 888-page book for more on the general history, organization, and statistics for Mercer County.

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Preface

Preface to History of Mercer County

There is no better mode of gathering material for the history of a State than by the preparation and publication of the history of its several counties. The publishers who are engaged in such work ought to be encouraged in their arduous and expensive labors.

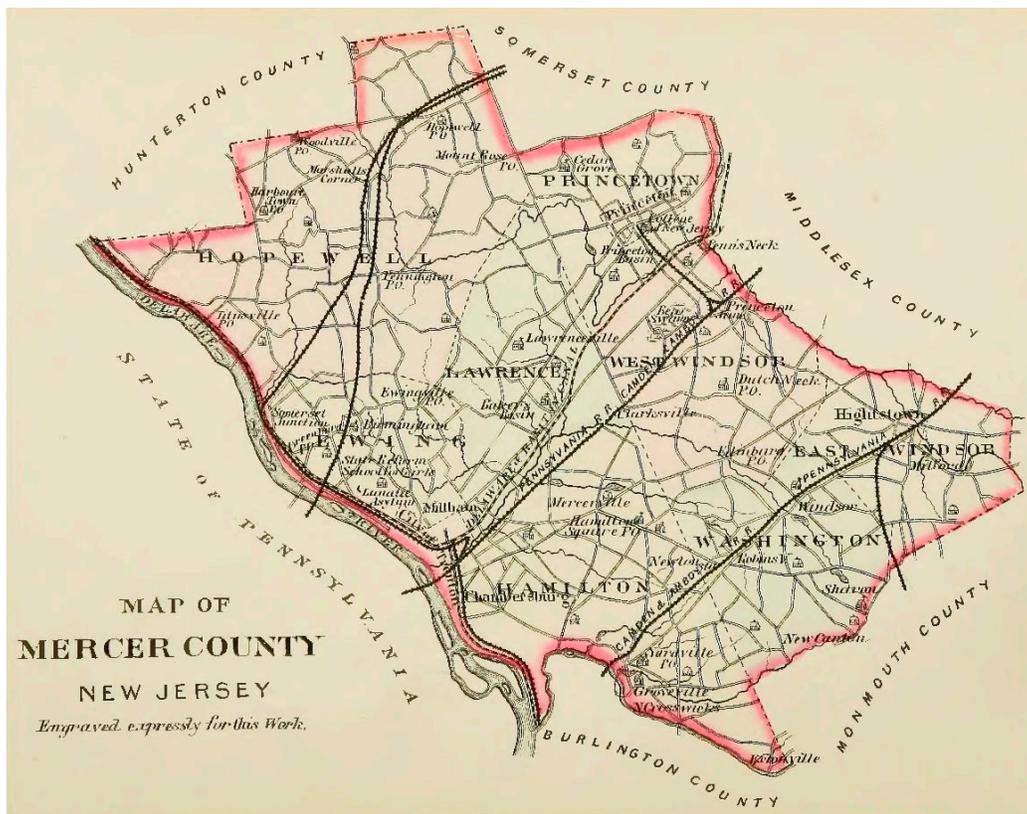
The county of Mercer, which has been organized as such only forty-five years, would afford a very limited scope to its historian if he were to confine his researches to such period. He would hardly do justice to his work unless he runs back to the original settlement of the several townships within the territorial boundaries of the new county, and describes the progress they have made in all the departments of civilization. In doing this he will sometimes repeat what the histories of the original counties contain, while for some historic matter, when the narrative cannot well be divided, he may wisely refer the reader to those histories.

Separate histories of Trenton and of Princeton have heretofore been published, but there has been no full history of Mercer County published. The "Historical Collections of New Jersey," by Barber and Howe, in 1844, in a volume of five hundred pages, was useful, but it could give only a few pages to each county.

The county of Mercer is remarkable for the large number of eminent and distinguished men which it contains. Our limited space has compelled us to omit even the names of many distinguished scholars and divines, most of whom are or have been connected with our higher institutions of learning.

- John F. Hageman, Princeton, N. J., Dec. 11, 1882.

Map of Mercer County



Mercer County [Extracts]

[Hopewell Township extracts from longer chapters]

Chapter XLVI - Location, Boundaries, Area, and Physical Features

The situation of Mercer County is enhanced by the beautiful Delaware, which flows rapidly along the townships of Hopewell, Ewing, Trenton, and Hamilton.

The townships of Princeton and Hopewell have what may be called small mountain ridges. "Rocky Hill" Mountain, in the former, is about two hundred and fifty feet above the sea, and extends from the Millstone River to Cedar Grove, and to Mount Rose, in Hopewell, and is about half a mile in width. The northern part of Hopewell is quite hilly and slightly mountainous. There is a mountainous locality a little south of Marshall's Corner and Harbortown called "Bennington Mountain," and at the extreme northwest end of the township along the Delaware may be seen a peak called "Belle Mount," which seems to belong to the range of "Goat Mountain," in Hunterdon County. There is very little uncultivated land on these little mountains, and very little wood left growing on them. The land in Hopewell is hilly, but not extremely so.

The Stony Brook rises up in Hunterdon County, and flows down through the central part of Hopewell township, then flows eastwardly into Princeton in a circuitous direction, and unites with the Millstone at the Aqueduct Mills. This is one of the most valuable interior streams in the county, and it supports four or five mills in its progress. One of the most ancient and historic of these mills

On the margin of the Delaware, in Ewing and Hopewell, there are valuable quarries of red sandstone, affording the best of building material, and this is a source of wealth.

Chapter LIX. Medical Practice and Physicians

Physicians in Hopewell.

George W. Case, M.D., was the earliest resident physician in the **village of Hopewell** of whom we have account. He came from New York to this place about A.D. 1800, and he continued his practice there for forty years. He died in February, 1842.

Dr. Robert R. Rankin has been settled there for about ten years.

Dr. Elias C Baker, a son of Isaac Baker, of Princeton, and a druggist, studied medicine with Dr. John N. Woodhull, and obtained a medical diploma from Yale; after practicing medicine in Princeton for a few years he settled in **Hopewell village**, and has been there for the last four years, both practicing and selling drugs.

James H. Baldwin, M.D., after obtaining his license, settled to practice at a place called **Stoutsburg**, east of the village of Hopewell and near the Somerset County line. We cannot give the precise year, but it must have been in the third decade of the present century. He married a daughter of Abram Stout of that neighborhood, and she is still living. Dr. Baldwin was a good physician and a good Christian gentleman, universally respected by the people and by the profession. He had a large practice and sustained its labors for about forty years; and died greatly honored by the community which he had so long and acceptably served. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Blawenburg.

Henry Wickam Blachly, M.D., was settled at **Pennington**. He belonged to a medical family. He was a son of the third Ebenezer Blachly, M.D., and was born April 12, 1763. His father lived at Paterson, N. J., but died at Pennington on a visit to his son, and was buried there.

Dr. Henry W. Blachly was genial and affable in his manners, esteemed a good physician, and was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1784. He lived a bachelor, though there is an anecdote

related of him that when a young man and out at a social party he was bantered to wed one of the young maidens present, possibly his partner in the dance, and being a gallant young man and his partner consenting to the proposal a minister was called. The ceremony was commenced and complied with on his part, but the lady then withdrew her word, and he continued the rest of his life a half-married bachelor. [Dr. Wickes' History of Medicine, 155.] He died Dec. 22, 1843, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Pennington.

Absalom Blachly, M.D., was a brother of Dr. Henry Wickam Blaehly aforesaid, and was born Feb. 7, 1765. He first studied law and was admitted to practice, but becoming dissatisfied he studied medicine, and began its practice at **Pennington** with his brother, Henry W., and continued there during his long life. He was a close student and was well read, gifted though modest in conversation, his letters written in his old age indicate his fine generous nature. He lived eleven years after his brother's death. He died Dec. 30, 1854. [Dr. Wickes' History of Medicine, 155.] Dr. Blachly's sister's child, Miss Carmichael, became the second wife of President Millard Fillmore.

Lewis Springer, M.D., was a practicing physician, settled in **Pennington** for several years from about 1826 to the time of his death, in 1832. He came from Delaware, his native place being near Brandywine Springs. He was a physician of much promise and greatly respected. He died of cholera. He was engaged to be married to Miss Elizabeth Welling, a sister of Dr. Henry P. Welling, who had been a student in his office, and when taken with a relapse in his illness, and felt that he was dying, he sent for a magistrate and was married, and executed his will and died within an hour or two.

Henry P. Welling, M.D., is a son of Isaac Welling, a farmer, of Hopewell. He graduated at Princeton College in 1828, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Springer, of **Pennington**, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and had intended to enter into partnership with Dr. Springer, but he took his office and practice immediately after the death of Dr. Springer in 1832. He is still living, but has almost entirely given up his practice to his son. He has been a successful and honored practitioner, a man of skill and judgment, a useful and public spirited citizen, a respected member of the medical society, State and county. Dr. Welling married Miss Louisa Schenck, a daughter of Peter Schenck, near Pennington, and they have one son, Edward Livingston Welling. Edward Livingston Welling, M.D., a son of Dr. Henry P. Welling, after attending the Lawrenceville High School, entered Princeton College, and graduated in the class of 1857, and while in his father's office took a course of two years in the University of Pennsylvania, and settled to practice in Pennington. When the war broke out he volunteered as assistant surgeon, and soon became surgeon under Col. McAllister. He served with courage and fidelity all through the war, passed through many battles and thick dangers with honor and safe deliverance. He returned to his practice after the war, married Miss Dick, a niece of Gen. McAllister, and devotes himself to his profession. He is an active member of the medical society of his county, and of the State Society.

Israel Hart, M.D., has been for several years a practicing physician at **Pennington**, and he has a son, Edgar Hart, who is also practicing at the same place, and is a member of the County Medical Society.

William Jenney, M.D., settled at **Woodsville** in 1856 and continued till 1869. The next resident physician there was **A. W. Armitage, M.D.**, who after a few years was succeeded by **Dr. Joseph T. Lanning**, who is practicing there at this time.

Henry H. A. Neil, M.D., is a practicing physician who has been settled at **Titusville** for about two years past. He is regarded as worthy of confidence. He is a member of the medical society of the county. Dr. Neil was preceded in Titusville by **Drs. Twining, J. W. Robinson, Lyman Leavitt, George W. Copeland, and John Meeser**, who had been settled there at different former periods.

Homoeopathic School.

Dr. J. A. Miller, of Hopewell.

Hopewell Township

Situation and Boundaries

This is by considerable the largest township in the county. Historically, it is perhaps the most important.

Descriptive

Hopewell contains an area of thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, mostly in improved farms. The surface in the northern part is hilly. The southern portion is level and fertile. In the western part is a small elevation known as Belle Mount.

The general worth and enterprise of the inhabitants of Hopewell tends greatly towards its development and progress.

Settlement

The early history of this township is so ably and so succinctly stated by Rev. George Hall, D.D., that it is deemed best to reproduce here what he has written.

The Survey of the Township

Sir George Carteret sold out his right in the part (of New Jersey) which subsequently bore the name of West Jersey to John Fenwick, as trustee for Edward Billinge and others. This section having been divided into one hundred parts and distributed among the proprietors, the tract called the thirty thousand acres above the Falls of the Delaware fell to the lot of Thomas Sadler and Edward Billinge, who, on the 20th of October, 1685, sold out their title and interest to Dr. Daniel Cox, of London. This is the original township of Hopewell, the first accurate survey of which extant is to be found in the Book of Surveys, page 103, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, having the marginal note, "Resurvey of Hopewell tract for Col. Cox, 31,000. By Daniel Leeds."

The Purchase from the Indians

It may be interesting to know that there is every reason believe that the land in this region was fairly purchased of the Indians. We have here a copy of the deed from the Indian chiefs to Adlord Bowde, agent of Dr. Daniel Coxe, as follows:

"To all people to whom this present writing shall come, Hobam Teplaopamun, Mebakighue, Caperunonickon, Nahusing, Mehkaekan, and Shawonue, Indian Sachimachers and owners of the following tracts of land in the Province of West Jersey, send greeting,

"Know ye that the said Indian Sachimachers and owners of the Tract of land hereinafter mentioned for and in consideration of one hundred fathoms of wampum, Tenne stript Dutch Duffields, Tenne broad steawel-water matchroles sixty matchroles, Thirty Gunns, Twenty Kittles, Twenty shirts, fforty pair of stockings, Eighty Hatchetts, two half Anchors of powder, one hundred knives, one hundred and twenty barres of lead, sixty pounds of shott, one Anchor of Runne, Two Barrels of Beere, Three pounds of Readlead, Three hundred pipes, Three hundred needles, and Three Anchors of tobacco, by Adlord Bowde now of Burlington, merchant and within ye Province of West Jersey aforesaid at and before the sealing and delivery hereof for and on the behalfe of Daniel Coxe Esqr, Govrnor of the said Province to them the said Indian Sachimachers and owners in hand paid whereof and wherewith they doe hereby acknowledge themselves fully contented & satisfy'd. Have granted bargained and sold alyened, enfeoffs and confirmed, and by these presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant bargain and sell aleyne, enfeoffs and confirm unto the said Adlord Bowde, for and to the only proper use & behoofe of the said Daniel Coxe and his Heirs & Assigns forever, All that and those tract and tracts of land beginning at a white oak mark't on fouer sides being on the South South west side of Shabbicunck Creek by the roadside leading to New York three miles from

the Delaware River or three miles from Hugh Stannylands, from thence running north by the land of Thomas Budd to a white poplar and a Beeche tree upon the head of Shabbicuncke creek on fouer sides and from thence to a small hickory standing by a black oak markt by the line of Thomas Budd aforesaid, from thence to a gumme tree standing by the side of Stony Brook by a lyne tree, from thence along the line of Thomas Budd aforesaid to a line of markt trees running west north west to one white and one black oake marked on fouer sides a little above Menapenasson, and from thence by a direct line west and by north to the mouth of a creek called Laocoton running into Dellaware River about Atecokin's wigwam, and soe to run down the side of Dellaware river to a line of markt trees lying two miles above the ffalls mill, and from thence running East to the white oake on the south west side of Shabbacunke Creeke aforesaid. And also all and every the mines minerals woods ffishings hawkings huntings and fowlings. And all & every the Rivera, Rivuletts, Creekes, Isles, Islands, Lakes, Ponds, Marshes, Swamps, Meadows, ffeedings, Pasturings, profits, commodities & appurtenances whatsoever to the said granted tracts of land or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also all the estate, Right, tittle, Interest possession, pperty, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Indian Sachimachers & owners or any of them in Lawe & Equity & either of them of in or into the said granted p'mises or any pte or pcel thereof, and the reversion & reversions, Remaindr and Remaiudr of the same and every pte thereof. To have & to hold to the said Adlord Bowde his Heirs & Assigns forever.

"And the said Indian Sachimachers and owners doe for themselves and every of them & for their and every of their Heires & successors, covenant promise and agree to and with the said Adlord Bowde his heirs & Assignees by these presents. That it shall & may be lawful to and for the said Daniel Coxe his heirs & Assigns forever hereafter peaceably & quietly to have hold and enjoy the said granted & bargained tracts of land & every pte & pcel thereof to & for the uses aforesaid without any lawfull lett molestation or disturbance of them the said Indian Sachimachers & owners or any of them or of their Heirs or successors or of from or by any other prson or prsons whatsoever clayming or which shall or may clayme any estate Right, title, Interest, Inheritance or pperty of in or out of the said granted & bargained premises or any pte or pcell thereof by from or under them or any of them or by or through their or any of their meanes, assent consent tittle, privity pcurment.

"In witness whereof the said Indian Sachimachers and owners have here unto sett their hands & affixed their seals (according to the English Anot), the Thirtieth day of the month called March in the year one thousand six hundred and Eighty Eight Annoque R. R. Jacobi Sedi Angt & Quarter.

"Signed, Sealed & delivered in ye p'sence of

"Thomas Budd, "Hobam,
"Henry Greenland, "Teploapamun,
"Thomas Bowman, "Meroppe,
"Will'm Biddle, Junr, "Wewernoling,
"John Wills, Interpreter, "Lummusecon,
"Pluze,
"Meheekissue,
"Copenakoniskon,
"Nehuoing,
"Neheekan,
"Shawsuna."

Purchases from the West Jersey Society

Public records show that the following tracts of land were taken under the title of the West Jersey Society, Thomas Revell, agent:

- John Lee 250 of the 30,000 acres, Feb. 20, 1603 – 04.
- John Smith 500 of Do. June 15, 1696
- Edward Hunt 122 1/2 Do. May 24, 1696
- Edward Hunt 97 1/8 in Maidenhead,
within the branches of the Shabbakunk.
- Col. Wm Hallet of the 30,000 acres 1000 acres July last 1697.
- Joseph Sacket 300 acres Do. Near Samuel Hunts
- Roger Parke 400 acres Do. April 1697 at
Wissamenson north side of Stony Brook.
- Anne Parke 100 acres adjoining.
- Andrew Smith for his son Thos. Smith, Ap. 1697.
100 acres above Roger Parkes.
- Andrew Smith 200 acres more for his son, Thos. Smith, Ap. 1697.
- John Parke 300 acres near Thos. Twiggse, Feb. 27, 1696
- John Rue 200 acres Feb. 17, 1699.
- Johannes Lawrenson 1050 acres July 12, 1697.
- Edward Burrows 200 acres Nov. 7, 1699.
- Andrew Smith 200 acres May 20, 1688.
in which Deed the tract is called *Hopewell*.

Hopewell's Tax-Payers in 1722

Previous to certain ejection suits, and shortly after the settling of the boundary between Trenton and Hopewell, and when Hunterdon County embraced the five townships of Hanover, Amwell, Maidenhead, Trenton, and Hopewell, in 1722, we have a roll of one hundred and thirty-eight men subject to taxation, sixteen of whom were single men. There were, besides eleven slaves, seven hundred and eighty-seven sheep. There were two mills, that were owned by Philip Ringo, now Moor's mill, and the other owned by Cornelius Anderson, in the southwestern corner of Hopewell.

The number of acres of land then in possession was sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. The tax-list is as follows:

	Acres		
Hue Standland	50	Thomas Roberds	40
Thomas Smith	200	William Reede	...
Richard Arnal	50	Joseph Huff	...
Nicolas Hagerte	130	James Evanse	200
Josahway Ward	...	Robert Maclelean	100
Eldad Davis	100	John Johnson	100
John Feald	200	Roger Wollverton	...
Robert Darck	...	Andrew Millburne	...
Abraham Laru	50	Jonathan Sticklin Senor	...
Peter Laru	50	Henery Heldren	...
Thomas Woacer	...	John Bennett	...
John Allbado	200	John Murehed	200
Samuel Bouldwin	500	John Coe	40
Frances Hege	600	Ezekel Oleno	...
Ely Allbado	200	Nathaniel Moore	300
Cornellius Allbado	150	Charles Huff	100
Frances Fonnoy	150	Jonathan Stickler, Jr.	...
Robert Shaw	140	Joseph Hart	...
Timothy Titus	200	John Smith	166
		William Merrel Juner	130

History of Burlington and Mercer Counties (1883) - Hopewell Township Extract

Hezekiah Bonham Jr	150	Hezekiah Bonel	10
Philip Ringo	50	Isaak Asstall	...
Benjamin Drack	260	Thomas Combs	140
Joshua Andrus June	...	David Stout	250
Frederick Debough	...	Thomas Evans	100
Aran funhuck	200	Thomas Curtes	150
Tunus Huff	50	William Brient, Sr	100
Andrew Routten hors	110	Robard Blackwell	250
Danel Deno	50	Enoch Armitage	250
Samuel Runyon	50	Ralph Hunt	300
Jemse Hide	200	Thomas Huf	...
Danel Geano	100	Henere Hendrix	100
Steven Geano	50	Jeremiah Hendrix	...
Joseph Combs	...	Peter Hendrix	...
William Merel, Sener	300	Addon Bratten	50
Benjamin Merel	...	William Larason	160
Nehemiah Bonham	150	John Titus	200
Jabes Jarvis	100	Efron Titus	100
Joseph Davis	...	Ralph Hunt stone brook	100
Ananies Olen	350	John Hunt yoreng	100
Edward Butler	...	Elisha Bord	40
Barth Corvine	100	Elnathan Boulder	100
Johannes Hendrick	149	Thomas Reede	200
William Miller	120	John Hart	200
Joseph Reed sener	80	Samuel Hunt	200
Thomas Finne	...	John Hunt	200
Joseph Reed Jr.	60	Edward Hart	50
James Melven	500	Isaac Herren	260
David Price	...	Thomas Merel	100
Samuel Fitch	200	Peter Ringo	50
John Everit	100	William Cornel	200
John Franiton	100	Andru Foster	100
Samuel Furman, Jr	50	Jemse Terrel	3
Jonathan Furman	50	Calap Carman	90
Thomas Runyon	150	Andru Smith	500
Viencien Runyon	...	John Hickson	100
Roger Parke, Jr	200	William Larance	200
Roger Park, Sr	...	Henery Oxly	200
John Park	300	William Huff	500
John Reede	240	William Briant Stone bruk	300
John Sharp	...	Cornelus Andrus sun	134
William Whited	...	Samuel Everit	100
Joseph Longlee	60	Joseph Reeder	200
Samuel Furman, Sr	100	William Lin	200
John Capender	90	Joseph Nasbet	...
Joshua Ely	200	Nicholas Roberds	...
Richard Smith	100	Jorge Wolse	200
Joses Lombard	...	Thomas Burrus	297
Joseph Stout	230		

Some of the Pioneers

May 20, 1688, Cornelius Empson, of Brandywine Creek, sold to Andrew Smith two hundred acres, which tract, the deed says, he, the said Empson, "doth enfeoff and confirm unto the said Andrew Smith, heretofore laid forth in the county of Burlington aforesaid, and also settle upon, and by him the said Andrew Smith called and to be called Hopewell." This two-hundred-acre tract is probably the homestead near Harbortown. Andrew Smith was a professional surveyor (as was also his son Timothy), and this would be reason sufficient for the adoption of a name suggested by him. He had three sons, —Andrew, Jonathan, and Timothy.

THOMAS BURROWES, son of Edward Burrowes, of Jamaica, L.I., owned the three farms now occupied by his descendant, Stephen B. Smith, the heirs of Aaron H. Burroughs, and the Messrs. Craft, land bought on the 17th of November, 1699. He had five sons, —Edward, Thomas, Stephen, Eden, and John, —and two daughters, Hannah and Charity, the wife of Zebulon Stout. He died a short time previous to Dec. 15, 1764.

ELNATHAN BALDWIN, probably from Hempstead, L. I., married Keziah, daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, of Newark, sister of Mrs. Joanna Moore, lived below Pennington, near the turnpike gate. In his will, executed Dec. 6, 1738, he mentions five sons, —Stephen, Moses, Thomas, Joseph, and Elnathan, and daughter, Ruth Burt.

The farm of Edward Hart is that now owned by the Temple family, on the Hopewell and Ewing turnpike. His son John was baptized in the church at Maidenhead by the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, of Philadelphia, on the 12th month, 21st day, 1713, old style, corresponding to Feb. 10, 1714, new style. This John became a representative of the Provincial Legislature of New Jersey, a member of the Committee of Safety, a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. As his will was executed April 16, 1779, and approved May 26, 1779, the time of his death is nearly ascertained, which was probably in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was originally buried in the private burying-ground of the Hunt family, but was a few years since removed to the cemetery of the Hopewell Baptist Church. On the occasion of dedicating the monument erected to his memory, on the 4th of July, 1864, Governor Joel Parker, of this State, delivered an oration before a large assembly. He spent the latter part of his life on his farm adjoining the Baptist Church, now the property of Moore Phillips. He gave the ground on which that meeting house was built. John Hart's children were Jesse, Nathaniel, Edward, Sarah Wikoff, and Deborah.

Edward Hart had a daughter Sarah, who first married Timothy Temple, and after his death became the second wife of Stephen Burrowes, Sr., and mother of Maj. Stephen Burrowes.

GEORGE WOOLSEY came from Jamaica, L.I., about 1700, and settled "on the north side of the road leading from Maidenhead to the Delaware River, over against Thomas Burrowes." His grandfather, George Woolsey, came to Manhattan Island in 1635, and lived, among the Dutch, and removed thence to Jamaica, L. I., in 1665, and had three sons, —Capt. George, Thomas, and John. It was George, the son of Capt. George, who settled in Hopewell. His children were Daniel, Jeremiah, Henry, and Joseph and Jemima, wife of Ralph Hart, and mother of Dr. Noah Hart, and of his sisters, Jerusha, Hannah, and Elizabeth.

I. Daniel had a son Benjamin, who lived in Trenton, and was the father of son and daughter, —Henry and Nancy.

II. Henry lived in Pennington, south of the churchyard; married Martha, daughter of Ephraim Titus and granddaughter of Enoch Armitage, and had only one child, Martha, wife of Philip Vancleve, of Lawrence.

III. Joseph married a Montgomery and removed to Maryland.

IV. Jeremiah married Mary, daughter of Joseph Hart, Dec. 15, 1753, and had the following children: Hannah, born April 27, 1755; Ephraim, born March 6, 1757; Mary, wife of Louis Perrine, of Freehold, born July 27, 1759; Jemima, born Aug. 28, 1761; Susannah, born Dec. 4, 1763; and Jeremiah, born June 16, 1769.

George Woolsey's will was proved March 11, 1762, and the will of his son Jeremiah was proved May 2, 1801; he died April 14, 1801. Ephraim succeeded his father, Jeremiah, in the ownership of the homestead; married Ann Johnson, of Bucks County, Pa., and had the following children: George, the present owner of the old homestead; Ephraim, father of Capt. Henry Harrison Woolsey, who lost his life before Petersburg, Va., in the late war; Hannah, wife of Deacon Andrew Titus and mother of the ruling elder, William J. Titus; Mary, wife of Philemon Blackwell, and Eliza.

Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey, son of Jeremiah, graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1787, and married Montgomery.

"Deacon" George Woolsey served three years as a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. Like the Woolseys, of Hopewell, President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, is a descendant of the first George Woolsey here mentioned.

NATHANIEL MOORE came from Newtown, L.I., and took up land about 1708. He married Joanna, daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, and lived where his lineal descendant, Mrs. Hannah Moore, recently died. He died Sept. 1759, in the seventy-second year of his age. His children were John, Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Abigail, wife of her cousin, Sackett Moore, and Sarah, wife of Abraham Temple. The descendants of these have been numerous and some of them prominent.

JOHN MUIRHEID was born in Glasgow, Scotland, married Rebekah Bailey, of Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 22, 1706, and settled here about that time on the farm now owned by Henry B. Perrine, one mile below Pennington. He died in January, 1725, and the widow died Dec. 25, 1759. Both are buried side by side in the Ewing churchyard. Their children were Jane, George, John, William, Andrew, Rebekah, Ruth, and Elizabeth.

Mr. Muirheid was the first high sheriff of the county of Hunterdon. The first jail of the county was built of logs, and stood not far from Mr. Muirheid's dwelling. A descendant of Mr. Muirheid, of the fifth generation, bearing his name, John, was not long since sheriff of Mercer County. Jane, wife of Edward Burrowes, through the marriage of her daughter Catharine with Jesse Atchley, became the ancestor of all the Atchleys of this region. Andrew married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Waters. Their children were 1, John, born Oct. 18, 1750; 2, Deborah, born March 20, 1753; 3, Jonathan, born May 7, 1755; 4, William, born Oct. 18, 1757; 5, Rebekah, born Feb. 8, 1759; 6, George, born June 25, 1760; 7, Andrew, born Dec. 7, 1764, who married Hannah, daughter of John Stevenson. Jonathan, the son of Andrew, married Mary Lott and had children, — John, Andrew, William, Elizabeth, wife of William Beakes, Mary, wife of James Disborough, Ann, wife of George Schenck, and Rebecca, wife of George McDowell. Jonathan Muirheid died Nov. 2, 1837, and Mary, his wife, died July 30, 1817, in her fifty-seventh year. George Muirheid was married to Charity, daughter of the Rev. John Guild, June 9, 1788, and their children were: 1, John Guild, who by his wife, Elizabeth Howell, had eleven children, five only of whom, Charles H., John Guild, William Harrison, and two daughters, survive. The patriotic devotion of Charity, wife of John Ogden, and the gallant conduct of Gen. Henry P. Muirheid, of the Rush Lancers, in the late war are held in cherished remembrance by the people of this township. 2, Benjamin, who by his wife, Sarah Howell, had children, of whom two sons, John and William B., and two daughters survive. 3, Deborah, wife of Jesse M. Howell, and mother of Rev. Jesse L. Howell and several daughters. 4, William. 5, George. 6, Elizabeth, wife of George Woolsey, and mother of Theodore F. Woolsey and three daughters, now living.

Jan. 4, 1745, Andrew Muirheid bought of Joseph Furman the farm near Harborton, which has been the homestead of the Muirheid family one hundred and forty-two years.

ABRAHAM TEMPLE lived on the farm more recently owned by the late Isaac Primmer, and there lies buried. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, Sr., and had daughters Sarah and Joanna, and sons Benjamin and Timothy. Timothy married Sarah, sister of Hon. John Hart, and had John and Nathaniel. John married a daughter of his uncle Benjamin, and had Asher, Timothy, William, and Sarah, wife of Asher R. Hart. Nathaniel married twice, had son John, daughter who married her cousin, William Temple, and another daughter, wife of Benjamin Hendrickson. John, the son of Nathaniel, lived and died in Trenton; had a son, William H., who, by his marriage with Elizabeth McClellan, became the father of the Rev. Asher Brown Temple, of Seneca, N. Y.

In 1790 some of the Stout family published a small pamphlet containing an interesting account of the family, from which the following extract is made:

“Penelope Vanprinces was born in Amsterdam about the year 1602. 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, and the crew got ashore and went towards New York, but the husband of Penelope being hurt in the wreck could not travel with them, and they both tarried in the woods. They had not been long left before the Indians came upon them and killed them, as they thought, and stripped them of their garments. However, Penelope revived, although her skull was fractured and her left shoulder so injured that she was never able to use it like the other; besides, she was so cut across the body that her bowels protruded, and she was obliged to keep her hand upon the wound. In this situation she continued for seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree and living on what she picked from off the trees. On the seventh day she saw deer pass with arrows sticking in it, and soon after appeared two Indians, whom she was glad to see, hoping that they would put her out of her misery. Accordingly, one made towards her to knock her in the head, but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him, and throwing his watch-coat about her took her to his wigwam and cured her of her wounds. Afterwards he took her to New York and presented her to her country-men, expecting, no doubt, a present in return. It was in New York that Richard Stout married her, in her twenty-second year. He was an Englishman, of a good family, and in his fortieth year. They had several children, and Mrs. Stout lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years, and saw her offspring multiplied to five hundred and two in about eighty-eight years.”

In 1704 three families of Stouts and others moved from Middletown to the northern part of Hopewell. Jonathan Stout, son of Richard and Penelope, was the head of one of these families, and the founder of the Baptist Church in Hopewell, his family furnishing eight of its original fifteen members. Joseph Stout, son of Jonathan, was one of the first members of the General Assembly from Hunterdon County.

JOSEPH HART, who occupied the farm now Amos Furman's, had sons Joseph (the father of Aaron Hart, Sr., and grandfather of Jonathan Smith, Aaron, Jr., George H., and Ann, wife of James Burroughs). Besides Aaron, Sr., he had son Israel, who married Mary Davison, and had several children, all now deceased. There were other sons of Joseph Hart, and daughter Jane. Amos, the son of Joseph Hart, Sr., was the father of Mrs. Daniel Furman; Rebecca, wife of Ezekiel Furman; and Mary, second wife of Amos Laning, Sr. Mary, daughter of Joseph, Sr., became the wife of Jeremiah Woolsey.

JOHN HART's farm was on the west side of Roger's road, leading to Trenton, lately in possession of his grandson, Asher R. Hart. He was of a family of Harts not related to the Harts previously mentioned. He had sons, Richard and John, and Mary, who married a Dean. Richard had sons: (1) Joseph, (2) John R. (of Honey Hollow, who, by his wife, Mary Dean, had Richard, John Dean, Phoebe, and Mrs. Naomi Baldwin), (3) Asher R., the father of Samuel Stockton Hart, and several daughters. John, the son of John, settled on the farm long held by his grandson Abner. By his first wife had Elijah, father of Catharine Hunt, and grandfather of Charles, Elijah, and Theodore Hunt. 2 John, unmarried; and by his second wife, Phillips

and Abner. Phillips took the homestead, and was father of John, Abner, Benjamin, Joseph, Palmer, and Israel, with Mrs. Clara Dunn, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Atchley, and Susan.

There were two Ralph Hunts who were early land-holders, and for a time residents within the limits of Hopewell. One of these, "Stony Brook Ralph," owned the farm below Mount Rose, since in the possession of Abraham Terhune. He was the father of Charity, wife of Rev. John Guild, of Azariah, prominent in the public affairs of the township, and of Nathan, Elijah, and Noah. Azariah's sons were Ephraim (who was killed by a horse), and Ralph (distinguished by his flaxen hair), who was father of William, Catharine, and Nancy. Nathan's sons John and Enoch never married, but Noah married a Drake and had John, who married a sister of Theophilus Quick; Enoch, who married a daughter of Smith Titus, and another who became the wife of Andrew Blackwell. The other Ralph Hunt, known as "London Ralph," is referred to in the history of Lawrence.

JOHN HUNT, son of Edward, of Newtown, L.I., owned the farm where Stephen Hunt now lives. He had by Margaret, his wife, sons, Noah, Wilson, John, Jonathan, Enoch, Gershom, and Daniel, and daughters, Johanah and Charity. He died in 1749. Noah settled on the homestead, and had Stephen and Achsah, both of whom married and reared families. Wilson settled northwest of Marshall's Corners, and had ten children, the youngest of whom, John Price, was the father of Wilson P. Hunt, the hero of Irving's "Astoria," who was born in Hopewell, and served his time in the store of his uncle, Abraham Hunt, of Trenton. His adventurous and enterprising spirit brought him to the notice of John Jacob Astor, who intrusted him with the command of an expedition across the Rocky Mountains, the first of a commercial nature that ever reached the Pacific slope by that route. He died in St. Louis in 1842. John's children were John (inn-keeper at Pennington, who had one daughter, Eliza, Mrs. Welch, of Boston), Wilson, Margaret (wife of James Wilson, of Amwell), Rebecca (wife of Gershom Lambert), and by a second wife had Lemuel, Isaac, and Eure, wife of Cornelius Larrison. Jonathan went South, had a son George.

EDWARD HUNT was of another family, and was possibly the Edward to whom Ralph Hunt, of Maiden head, in his will, made 1732, bequeathed one hundred and fifty acres in Hopewell. He married Susanna, daughter of his neighbor, Timothy Titus, and had Timothy, John, Keziah (wife of Elijah Hart), Mary i (wife of Moore Scott), Phoebe (wife of John Furman), Hannah, and Sarah. Timothy married Fanny, a daughter of Richard Phillips, and had children, —Richard (who married Hannah, daughter of John Phillips, and had children, —Abner, Wilson, Elisha, Abigail, wife of Abner Hart; Rhoda, wife of Richard Brewer; and Frances, wife of Smith Titus), Timothy (by Catharine, daughter of Elijah Hart), and Theodore, Charles, Elijah H., and Francina. John married Jane, daughter of Theophilus Phillips, and had children, — Theophilus, who, by his first wife, a daughter of John Smith, Esq., had Philip Titus and John Smith; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Farley, had George, and Jane, wife of Daniel Howell Phillips.

JOHN WELLING, from Jamaica, L. I., bought two hundred and twenty-three acres, of which he was then in possession by year's lease, July 18, 1728, of Terit Lester, who had bought of John Muirheid, and he of John Fitch, to whom had been conveyed by John Reading and James Trent, commissioners of the loan-office. He had son, John Welling, Jr. (who married Esther, the oldest daughter of Rev. John Guild, and had children named Enoch, John, Hannah, Charles, Asa, and Isaac), and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Jacob Carle, of Ewing.

JOHN CARPENTER came to Hopewell from Jamaica, L.I. He made his will Oct. 1, 1744, and was admitted to probate April 2, 1745. He married Capt. Ralph Hart's daughter Mary, and had sons Hezekiah and John, between whom his farm was to be divided according to the will, and daughters Mary, wife of John Hunt, inn-keeper at Pennington; Sarah, wife of Augustine Moore; Hannah, wife of Maj. Stephen Burrows; and Caroline, wife of Israel Moore. John married Ann Van Cleve, and died at an advanced age Sept. 15, 1831.

ENOCH ARMITAGE, son of John Armitage, was born in England in 1677. His wife died there in 1713. His children —Mary, John, Reuben, and Lydia—were born in England, and with the exception of John, are known to have settled with their father in this country. Mr. Armitage set sail from Liverpool March 14,

1719, arrived at New York May 30th, and soon took up his permanent residence on farm mile northeast from Pennington. His property has been owned and most of the time occupied by successive generations of the family. In about eighteen months after his arrival he was chosen clerk of the township.

Of the numerous descendants of Mr. Armitage may be mentioned Rev. Enoch Green, who died at Deerfield, N. J., Nov. 2, 1776, while pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place; the late Enoch Green, of Easton; Charles H. and Henry P. Muirhead, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, of Trenton; Daniel Christopher, of Freehold; Lewis J. Titus, of Lambertville; Daniel G. Howell, Enoch A. Titus, of Pennington; and Daniel C. Titus, of Hopewell; Elizabeth Moore, widow of the Rev. William J. Blythe, and her brothers, Imlah, Charles, Ely, and Thomas. Reuben Armitage, his son, died in 1783.

EPHRAIM TITUS married Mary, daughter of Enoch Armitage, and through his daughters, Martha and Lydia, has numerous descendants. Timothy Titus, grandfather of the late Capt. Timothy Titus, owned the lands of Aaron Stout and the late Pierson Bake. His daughter Susannah married Edward Hunt, Sr., who lived on the River road, and through her and other female branches he became the ancestor of many in Hopewell.

JOHN TITUS (of another family of Tituses) and his wife Rebecca had sons—Joseph, Andrew, Samuel, Benjamin, Philip, John, and Thomas —and daughters named Susannah and Mary. He owned the two farms since held by Joab and Noah Titus. His descendants bearing the name are numerous. Many of them have been prominent during successive generations in township affairs, and by intermarriage John Titus has descendants in several of the old families.

ADAM EGE was one of three brothers who came to America from Germany about 1731. He was then thirteen. In 1748 he married Margaret Hunt, and settled on a farm half a mile southeast of Woodside, near the road leading from Trenton to Flemington. He had seven children, and was the ancestor of the Eges of this section, through Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and George.

SAMUEL EGE, born June 24, 1750, married Anna, daughter of John Titus, born in 1755. Their children were John, William, Sarah, Andrew, George, Mary, Titus, Mahala, and Nathaniel.

John married Mary Schenck, of Amwell, and located on the farm now owned by Ralph Ege. He had children named Ralph S., Anna, and Andrew. Ralph S. died unmarried. Anna married William Mershon, located near Woodville, and had children, three of whom (Benjamin, Ralph, and Margaret) died young, while John E. married Rebecca Hurlburt, settled on the homestead and had four children, and Mary A. lives in Hopewell, unmarried. Andrew married Sarah A. Voorhees, and lived on a part of the homestead. His son Ralph married Mary E., daughter of Abraham Skillman, lives on the homestead, and has children, —Albert A., Sarah, A. Howard, Ida S., and Mary. His daughter Marian married Martin N. Van Zandt, located in Hopewell, and has two children, —Charles M. and Dora V.

William married Amy Dunn and located at Woodside. His children were named Titus, Elijah, Melanethon, and Asa H. Titus married Susan Reed, lives at Pennington. His children are named Josephine and Atwood. Elijah married Abigail Updike and located at Woodville. Their children were Paul D. and Sarah M. Melanethon married Elizabeth Parke, and had children, —Cornelia A. and Wellington. Asa H. married Ellen Riley, and after her death a Miss Hartman, and had children, —William, Andrew D., and Alonzo.

Sarah married Philip Pearson, located near Woodville, and had children, Samuel, Ege, Anna, and Ephraim, none of whom, except Anna, the wife of Rev. John Moore, of Hunterdon County, live in New Jersey.

Andrew and Mahala died unmarried.

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George married Elizabeth Murphy and located near Ralph Ege's farm. His children were Andrew S., Azariah, and Samuel. Andrew S. removed to Illinois. Azariah married Elizabeth Slack, and later Elizabeth Van Buskirk, and had children, Elizabeth, George V., Sarah F., Zilpha, Samuel S., Bayard V., John, Stephen, David, Abraham, and Matilda. Samuel married Eliza Labaw and located at Woodside. Their children were Ellen and Samuel L.

Mary married Amos Hunt and removed to Hunterdon County.

Titus married Mary Runkle and located at Woodville. His son, Augustus T., lives on the homestead. He married a Miss Wilson, and after her death Helen Holcomb. His children are John M., Flora, and Estella.

Nathaniel married Mary Phillips and settled at Woodville. His children were Elias P., Horatio N., Samuel, and Asher. Elias P. married Lavinia Skid; Horatio N. married Margaret Reed; Samuel married Catharine Larrison; and Asher married Emma Larrison.

Among the settlers were Jesse Atchley, from Cranbury (Middlesex County), father of Edward, Thomas, Levi, Asher, Daniel, and Jesse Atchley; Jonathan Furman, ancestor of Theophilus Furman; Samuel Hunt; Thomas Hoff; Charles Hoff; Francis Vannoy; John Phillips, from Lawrence, a resident at Pleasant Valley; John Ketcham, father of Levi, grandfather of Enoch, and great-grandfather of Joshua, Enoch, and William S. Ketcham; Robert Blackwell, whose sons Francis and Thomas were the ancestors of the many of the name in the township; Crynance Vancleve, father of Col. John, and great-grandfather of John S. Vancleve; Robert Drake; Andrew Morgan; Thomas Roberts; John Field; Joshua Bunn; John Bainbridge, son of John Bainbridge, of Lawrence; William Bryant; John Reed; Edmund and Philip Palmer; Abraham Pittinger; Josiah Beakes; John Davison; the Bakers; Robert Lanning; Joseph Burroughs, son of John B. Burroughs, of Ewing; William Cornell, who had five sons, Smith, William, John, Edward, and Benjamin. One of the latter's descendants was Samuel C. Cornell. His old homestead is occupied by William Cornell Lewis, another descendant.

The following-named persons were subscribers of money in 1731 for the purchase of a parsonage for the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Maidenhead and Hopewell:

Timothy Titus	Ralph Hunt
William Lawrence	Joseph Hart
Thomas Burrowes, Jr.	Abraham Anderson
John Barnes	Barth. Anderson
Cornelius Anderson	Joseph Price
Benjamin Severance	Ephraim Titus
Francis Vannoy	Robert Blackwell
Jonathan Moore	Ralph Hunt, Jr.
Edmund Palmer	Richard Bryant
Alexander Scott	Jonathan Stout
Edward Hunt	Jonas Wood
Thomas Hendrick	Thomas Read
Robert Akers	John Hunt
Peter LaRue	Johnathan Furman
John Fidler	Samuel Furman
Andrew Milbourne	John Carpenter
Roger Woolverton	Samuel Hunt
Benjamin Wilcocks	Nathaniel Moore
Johannes Hendrickson	George Woolsey
Henry Oxley	Jonathan Wright
Roger Parke	Caleb Carman
John Parke	Elnathan Baldwin

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The persons mentioned below were subscribers to the pastor's salary in 1769:

Ralph Hart	Matthias Baker
Joseph Moore	Jacob Ashton
David Adair	Joseph Vankirk
Amos More	Reuben Armitage
John Moore	John Hart
Joseph Hart	Richard Hart
John Welling, Jr.	Martha Lanning
Theo's Bainbridge	John Temple
Miss Ringoe	Nathaniel Reed
Nathaniel Moore	Phillips Roberts
John Carpenter	Samuel Hart
Timothy Hunt	Gershom Moore
Moore Scott	Naomi Reed
Foster Burrowes	Noah Hunt
Henry Mershon	Samuel Titus
Jeremiah Woolsey	Nathan Hunt
Ralph Hart	Edmund Herin
Nathan Moore	John Baker
Stephen Burrowes	Thomas Houghton
Andrew Muirheid	___ Lott
Asa'h Hunt	William Cornell
Wm. Bryant	Josiah Hart
William Burk	Timothy Smith
Andrew Hoff	Simeon Phillips
Edward Cornell	Seth Field
Benjamin Titus	Daniel Howell
John Ketcham	John Akers
Edward Hunt, Sr.	Joseph Titus
Ephraim Titus	Edward Hunt
Job Burrowes	John Hunt
Stephen Burrowes, Jr.	Robert Laning
Wm. Campbell	Ralph Laning
George Hues	John Titus
Theophilus Moore	Benjamin Cornell
Joseph Baldwin	Joshua Bunn
Thomas Baldwin	James Hart
Robert Combes	Catherine Christopher
Henry Baker	Thomas Blackwell
Noah Hart	Joseph Burrowes
Amos Hart	Job Sayer

Hopewell in the Revolution

This township entered with patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit upon the work of maintaining the liberties of the country in 1776. Three companies of men were raised, of which the names of officers and men are here recorded. They were Revolutionary soldiers worthy of a lasting record:

1st Company. —Capt. Henry Phillips, of Hopewell, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Hunt, 2d Lieut. Daniel Howell, Ensign Timothy Titus; John Hunt, inn-keeper, Pennington; Levi Hart, William Larrison, Roger Larrison, Daniel Campbell, Zebulon Burrowes, Elias Golden, John Field, Jacob Moore, John Muirheid, Jonathan Muirheid, George Muirheid, William Moore, Nathaniel Hart, Titus Hart, Godfrey Chamberlain, Noah Chamberlain, Henry Burrowes, Joseph Smith (Tim's son), Andrew Smith (Tim's), John Cornell, Samuel Ege, Jacob Ege, Joseph Smith (Jonathan's), Jonathan Smith, Andrew Hoff, Jacob Hoff, Abraham Golden, Jonathan Bunn, Col. John Vancleve, Ezekiel Rose, Moore Scott, William Muirheid, Levi Atchley, Jonathan Stout, Andrew Stout, John Knowles, Anthony Burrowes, Uriel Titus (camp fever), Peter Lott, William Smith, Edmund Phillips, Andrew Phillips, Lott Phillips, Thomas Atchley.

2d Company. —Capt. Joab Houghton, 1st Lieut. Ralph Guild, 2d Lieut. William Parkes, Ensign Timothy Brush, Overbrook; John Herin, Gershom Herin, William Stout, Francis Vanney, John Vanney, Samuel Stout (weaver), James Hunt, William Jewell, Jesse Stout, Andrew Morgan, Benjamin Morgan, Thomas Yates, Jacob Blackwell, Andrew Blackwell, Benjamin Blackwell, William Golden, David Hunt, Johnson Titus, Solomon Titus, Enoch Armitage, John Vankirk, Josiah Vankirk, John Hunt (Nathan's son), Stephen Hunt.

3d Company. —Capt. John Hunt, 1st Lieut. Ralph Lanning, 2d Lieut. Henry Merson, Ensign Stephen Burrowes; William Bainbridge, John Bainbridge, Ralph Hunt (son of Edward, died in the prison-ship), Elijah Moore, Amos Lanning, William Moore, John Temple, Nathaniel Temple, Ephraim Woolsey, Joseph Inslee, Timothy Mershon, Philip Hart, Abner Hart, Edmund Roberts, Jesse Moore, Edward Atchley, Levi Ketcham, Ely Moore, Moses Moore, Samuel Beakes, William Baker, Joseph Burroughs (camp fever), James Burrowes (River road).

George Muirheid (aged seventeen), Uriel Titus, John Stevenson, and John Taylor went to Elizabethtown during the war on services alone. Col. Seeley was in command, and refused them pay and rations, but finally attached them to Capt. Updike's company. They served out for their month in twenty days, and were honorably discharged. Deacon James Hunt was a brave soldier, killed a British soldier half a mile west of Pennington in 1776. Benjamin Mershon saw a British soldier enter Thomas Burrowes' house, and having laid his gun by the fence, followed him in and took the soldier's gun from him, and took him prisoner. On the morning of Dec. 26, 1776, John Muirheid, John Guild, and David Lanning escorted Gen. Washington and his army from the Eight-mile Ferry to the north end of Trenton.

During a portion of the struggle the residents of the township were in constant fear, and at times they sought safety beyond its limits. Rev. Mr. Guild was obliged to escape with his children and take refuge for several weeks with a family named Slack, in Bucks County, Pa., while the enemy had possession of the church. His house was broken open by red-coat invaders, who destroyed his books and papers.

The church was used by British soldiers as a barracks, the seats were hacked in pieces in cutting meat on them, and the sacrilege was completed by breaking the top of the communion-table by a heavy blow with an English firelock.

The patriot, John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has been previously referred to. In the "New Jersey Historical Collections" (1844) appeared the following concerning him, which is well worthy insertion:

"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 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 about 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 as a safe night's lodging, and being unknown, he was obliged to share the accommodations of a dog. He died . . . leaving a bright example of patriotism and devotion to his county."

From the same source is the following:

"Col. Joab Houghton, an active partisan officer of the Revolution, was a native of this township. He lived in the northeastern part, in the house now (1844) occupied by Mr. William Suydam, and died in that occupied by Mr. Joseph Swain. While this part of New Jersey was overrun by the British and Hessians, there were but few hardy enough to oppose even the small marauding parties that were daily plundering for the British camp. Nearly the whole of the active population had left their homes, some with the army under Washington, and some to a place of safety. Pennington was occupied by the British troops, and the inhabitants who remained, being aged, were peaceable, and lay at the mercy of these plunderers. Col. Houghton being at that time at home, word was brought to him by night that the neighborhood of Moore's mill had been visited by the enemy, and that they would probably be out the next day. Early next morning, Col. Houghton collected a few of his neighbors, and placed himself on the point of a neighboring mountain, which overlooked the surrounding country. Presently he saw the party, who entered a house near by where Col. Houghton and his men were stationed, after stacking their guns on the outside. The colonel and his men now rushed from their hiding-place, seized first the arms, and then their owners—a Hessian sergeant and twelve men—whom they found regaling themselves in the cellar with metheglin. Col. Houghton remained in the field during the war, after which he was a member of the Legislature from Hunterdon County. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and died at an advanced age about the year 1795."

Abraham Golden, who lived on the farm now of A. S. Holcombe, was taken out of bed by British soldiers and conveyed to Long Island, and there confined in a prison-ship, where he died.

Civil History

In previous pages is presented everything of interest concerning the organization of Hopewell township that has been elicited as the result of diligent inquiry. Could they have been found, the earliest records of Hopewell would no doubt have yielded much valuable data. No minutes of the township committee previous to 1817 are to be found, and those since that date are so incomplete that the following is as complete a civil list as can be compiled from their pages:

TOWNSHIP CLERKS

David Stout, 1817-19,1824-25
John Carpenter, 1820-22
Daniel G. Howell, 1823
Isaac Walling, 1826-27
Nathaniel Smith, 1828-30
Joseph Burroughs, 1834-35,1837,
1839-41
Josiah Hart, 1838

Lewis Stout, 1842
Stephen B. Smith, 1843-44
D. N. Wiley, 1845-53
Ephriam Wooley, 1854-57
George Corwin, 1858
J. H. Titus, 1859
Israel Hart, 1860-63,1866
Charles J. Steele, 1864-65,1867

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Joseph N. Conrad, 1868
Samuel H. Chatten, 1869-70
F. A. Hart, 1871-78

Edgar Hart, 1879-80
Frederick E. Blackwell, 1881

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE

George Muirheid, 1817-19
Joseph Phillips, 1817-20
Levi Atchley, 1817-19,1823-25
Samuel Titus, 1817-22
David Stout, 1817-25
Daniel G. Howell, 1820-23
John Carpenter, 1820-22
Ephraim Roberts, 1821-26
Benjamin VanCleve, 1823-25,1827-30, 1833-42
Isaac Welling, 1824-27
John West, 1826-28
Andrew Titus, 1826,1834-38
Nathaniel Smith, 1827-30
Aaron Hart, 1828-30
Jonathan Blackwell, 1828-32
John Weart, 1829-30,1832-42
John Dilts, 1831-32
Jeremiah Vandyke, 1831-37,1843-51
Benjamin Lewis, 1831
Ira Jewell, 1831-32
Benjamin Hill, 1833
Amos Hart, 1833
Joseph Burroughs, 1834-41
Henry Blackwell, 1838-40
Josiah Hart, 1838-42
Lewis Stout, 1841-42
John Savage, 1842
Reuben Golden, 1843-51
Westley A. Hunt, 1843-46
Stephen B. Smith, 1843-51
George Woolsey, 1843-44
Theodore Hoff, 1845-49, 1851-52
Aaron S. Vandike, 1847-51
Levi T. Atchley, 1852-54
Charles Fish, 1852-54
George R. Cook, 1852-54
Philemon Waters, 1852-56
Wilson Atchley, 1853-56

Uriel B. Titus, 1855-57
Jeninah Stout, 1855
Benjamin B. Drake, 1855-56
Benjamin F. Holcombe, 1856-58
Alfred W. Smith, 1857.
Peter V. Drake, 1857-59
John V. Terhune, 1857-63
Charles Drake, 1858-59
Joseph Abbott, 1859
Patrick Reiley, 1859
John Conrad, 1860-64,1870-73
William Fleming, 1860-64
Anthony Reed,1860-61
Elias Keed, 1860-63
Elias Farley, 1862-63
William L. Titus, 1864-68
Jaques W. Voorhees, 1864-69
Alexander Nelson, 1864
Levi C. Voorhees, 1865-67
Joseph Abbott, 1865
Horatio N. Burroughs, 1865-68
Augustus T. Ege, 1866-69
William P. Mannor, 1868-69
Isaac Farley, 1869-73
Charles T. Blackwell, 1869-70
Charles W. Bateman, 1870-72
Amos Skid, 1870-73
John S. Atchley, 1871-76
Samuel B. Ketchum, 1874
Hezekiah Anderson, 1874-76
Isaac Horne, 1874-76
Ralph Ege, 1874-76
John Fleming, 1875-81
Cornelius Rose, 1877-78
Abner B. Tomlinson, 1877
A. L. Holmes, 1877-81
Ruben Titus, 1877.
Ira J. Blackwell, 1878-81
Joseph Scott, 1878

COLLECTORS

James Stevenson, 1817-24,1829-30
George W. Smith, 1825-28,1830-31
William Rasco, 1837,1843
Charles Hoff, 1838-42
C. W. Stout, 1845-47
George Cowine, 1849-51
C. T. Blackwell, 1853-54,1856-57

Enoch H. Drake, 1858-59,1872-73
Horatio N. Burroughs, 1860-63
George T. Hart, 1866-71
Israel P. Lane, 1874-76
Ira Stout, 1878-80
J. Britton Hill, 1881

Villages and Hamlets

Pennington

July 12, 1797, thirteen hundred acres of land were sold to Johannes Lawrenson, of Maidenhead, by Thomas Revell, agent of the West Jersey Society. Lawrenson conveyed his title to Richbell Mott, May 14, 1700, and Mott sold out his claim Nov. 11, 1708, to John Cornwall, John Mott, Nathaniel Moore, and Thomas Read. It is on this section of land that the village of Pennington was built, measuring about a mile and three-eighths north and south, and from east to west embracing about two square miles.

The first name of the village was Queenstown, which was given it in honor of Queen Anne. Later it was by some, in derision of its comparative in significance, Pennytown, and as early as 1747 it began to be called Pennington.

The pioneer merchant is believed to have been John Smith, who had a store here about 1725, and perhaps earlier. John Carpenter kept store in the building now opposite the Presbyterian Church as early as 1800. He was succeeded by John D. Hart, in 1825, who admitted Henry Baker to partnership in the concern in 1835. Some years afterward Hart withdrew from the firm, and was succeeded by C. L. Wynkoop. Baker soon sold his interest to Wynkoop, who after some years took in Benjamin Holt as a partner. The latter withdrew in two years, and Wynkoop sold the establishment to Holmes & Martin. Two years later this firm separated, Holmes removing to Cranbury. J. P. Martin carried on the business till his death about ten years later. The store was reopened by Benjamin Blackwell, who was succeeded by Wickoff & Bunn. This firm was in existence about five years, when Mr. Bunn withdrew from the enterprise. Four years later Wickoff sold out to Emmet Blackwell, who in about three years was succeeded by Charles T. Blackwell, the present proprietor.

Tumbleson & Welling were merchants four or five years.

In 1843, Augustus A. Frisbee bought a cabinet-making business of Titus & Bunn, and converted it into a general store. Five years later he was succeeded by his son, Joseph A. Frisbee, and he seventeen years later by his son, George H. Frisbee, the present proprietor.

In 1839, Andrew B. Drake erected a building, in which he traded until 1842, when he was succeeded by William Owens, who sold out to John Muirheid in 1844. In 1849, Augustus A. Frisbee became Muirheid's partner. In 1852 he disposed of his interest in the business, and the style of the firm was changed from Muirheid & Frisbee to Muirheid & Ogden. In 1854 it was changed to Muirheid & Silvers. Two years later John Muirheid became sole proprietor, and so continued until 1858, when he sold the establishment to Muirheid & Gray, who have continued the business to the present time.

John Bullman kept a public-house on Main Street, in Pennington, prior to the Revolution. John Hunt kept the same house in 1825, and was succeeded by Philemon Blackwell, who did the honors of the place only about a year. This building has several times been renovated, and had numerous occupants at one time and another. It is now occupied by Poe Reed, who keeps a restaurant in a portion of it. A hotel was built on Delaware Avenue at an early date and first kept by John Bullen, who occupied it many years. The present hotel, on Main Street, is kept by the widow of George W. Matthew, and is known as the Matthew House. An eating-house on Main Street is kept by Mrs. Noah V. C. Woolsey.

The first druggist was Rev. William McLenahan. The present druggist is John M. Titus.

The first cabinet-maker was Joseph Bunn, who began business about 1820. In 1840 he took in a partner, and the establishment was owned by Titus & Bunn three years, and by them sold in 1843 to Augustus A. Frisbee, who converted it into a general store. John C. Titus opened a cabinet-shop about 1841, and in a

few years was succeeded by Daniel C. Titus, who continues the business. Ralph Hart is also engaged in this branch of industry.

Henry Simons was the first blacksmith, about 1800. Josiah Baldwin, George Lanning, and James R. Bergen are blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

The earliest remembered postmaster was Joseph Bunn, who kept the post-office in his cabinet-shop. Among others who have held the office may be mentioned Dr. Henry P. Welling, who kept the post-office in his house, J.P. Martin, Ripley T. Martin, and William B. Curlis, who was appointed in 1861, and has served continuously since.

M. & W. L. Taylor established a lumber-yard in 1872. They were succeeded by Drake & Buckman, from whom the business passed in 1876 to Lewis & Buckman, who in 1881 were succeeded by Clarkson, Knowles & Co., who removed the enterprise from the old yard on the old Mercer and Somerset Railroad to the present yard on the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, and deal in lumber, hay, grain, sand, coal, and produce.

About sixty years ago Amos Lanning had a tailoring shop in Pennington. He was succeeded by William B. Curlis, who in 1861 entered the army, leaving the business in the hands of Joshua Allen, who carried it on until 1865, since when it has been conducted by the firm of Curlis & Allen.

About 1864, Joseph B. Wiggins began the manufacture of cigars, which he has continued to the present. Another cigar-factory was opened in 1881 by David Chatten, Jr.

A decorative establishment was started in 1881 by Muirheid & Lewis. It is located on Delaware Avenue, and all kinds of pottery ware from potteries at Trenton here receive those final touches which add so greatly to their desirability in the market.

Meat-markets are kept by Benjamin Taylor and Liscomb Stout. A tinner's business is conducted by Nathaniel Reed.

The village contains three churches, one hotel, a lumber- and coal-yard, three general stores, three blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, two meat-markets, three undertaking establishments, two furniture-stores, a tailor-shop, a fire insurance company, and three seminaries, and a permanent population of about seven hundred.

Among the early physicians who located in Pennington was Dr. Woodruff, who practiced some years, and was followed by Dr. Henry W. Blatchley, who was very successful, and soon sent to New York for his brother Absalom, a law student, who dropped Blackstone and took up the study of physic. For years these two were among the most prominent physicians in the county, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Lewis Sprengel practiced 1825-32, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry P. Welling, who has practiced continuously fifty years. Dr. James B. McNair began practice in 1834, and was succeeded by Dr. John H. Phillips in 1840, who remained till 1855. The present resident practitioners are Drs. H. P. and Edward L. Welling, and Drs. Israel and Edgar Hart.

Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company

An act of the Council and General Assembly of the State, passed in 1844, constituted Henry P. Welling, Henry Higgins, Stephen B. Smith, D. B. Skillman, John Conrad, Esq., Benjamin Muirheid, Ephraim Woolsey, Benjamin Vanclave, Jeremiah Vandike, Joshua Bunn, Isaac Welling, D. N. Wiley, Aaron W. Stout, and others, their associates, successors, and assigns, a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

In 1882 the directors were as follows: Henry P. Welling, president; J. G. Muirheid, J. Moore Phillips, Enoch H. Drake, Charles Fish, J.C. Norris, and Edward Howe, of Mercer County; Clayton A. Black, Joseph

Wills, and Charles Remine, of Burlington County; N. S. Rue, of Monmouth County; J. H. Voorhees, of Somerset County; and C. F. Fisher, of Hunterdon County. William B. Curlis was secretary.

Hopewell

Hopewell village is situated in the northeast part of the township, and contains two stores, three blacksmith-shops, one wheelwright-shop, one harness-shop, a saw- and feed-mill, four churches, a female seminary, a public school, a drug-store, three physicians, a lawyer, a newspaper, a shoe-shop, three halls, an agricultural store, a hotel, a saloon, and a livery-stable. The population is four hundred and two.

Peter Gordon kept a store here, in the last century, for a few years. His successor was John, known as "Priest," Blackwell, prior to 1800. Blackwell kept his store in an old-fashioned building, well remembered by some of the oldest residents of the township, for about twenty years, and sold it to Dr. G. W. Case, who occupied it as a dwelling until 1830, when he built a more convenient residence. David Blackwell opened a store in 1806, and kept it thirty-five years. He was succeeded by Ralph Knowles, and he in 1870 by Nelson D. Blackwell, the present proprietor.

Jonathan V. Blackwell built a store on Main Street about 1863. About ten years later he was succeeded by John Q. McPherson, who sold the business to the present proprietors, Halcomb Brothers, in 1880.

The post-office was established July 4, 1825, with George Blackwell as postmaster. His successors have been Stephen Blackwell, James Ewing (in 1861), Charles Chatten (in 1868), and the present postmaster, H.V. D. Voorhees (in 1872).

Prior to 1800, Benjamin Blackwell kept a public-house in the village. About that date he was succeeded by his son, Daniel Blackwell, who was the village landlord till 1840, when the house was converted into a dwelling.

The present hotel was a dwelling up to 1821, when it was remodeled by Col. Ira Stout, and opened as a public-house by his son, Simpson Stout, who was succeeded by George Blackwell in 1825. It thereafter had many owners and occupants until 1869, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Edward M. Phillips.

Dr. George W. Case was the earliest resident physician of whom any knowledge is extant. He came about 1800, and practiced forty years. Dr. D. Y. Hyde came about 1856, and practiced until his death, ten years later. Dr. McDuffee was a resident physician about five years, and was succeeded about 1870 by Dr. J. A. Miller. Dr. R. M. Rankin has lived and practiced his profession here about five years, and Dr. E. C. Baker about four years.

The first harness-maker to set up a shop in Hopewell was Stephen Blackwell. His successors in the business have been Thomas Skillman, Sheppard & Pittenger, William Pittenger, C. W. Sheppard, and J. C. Harrison, who has conducted it since 1872.

Smith L. Scudder is a well-remembered shoemaker, who was the village Crispin until 1859, in which year James L. Ewing opened his shop. The latter and Nelson D. Blackwell are the present representatives of this trade.

James M. Stout was the first man who set up his forge and anvil in the village. He began business in 1842, employing a blacksmith. In a short time the shop was sold to Spencer S. Weart, who tore it down. The next shop was built by Enoch H. Drake, who hired a blacksmith. He was succeeded by Benjamin S. Lee, who bought the property, and later sold it to E. D. Wood, who leases it to George Staples, its present occupant. A shop owned by Miss Martha Phillips is occupied by S. S. Ege. The shop of Westley B. Merrill was opened in 1881.

About 1800 the first wheelwright-shop was opened by Benjamin Merrill, who continued the business till about 1846. Enoch H. Drake built a shop about 1852. He was succeeded by Benjamin S. Lee, and the latter by E. D. Wood, the present owner.

The first drug-store was opened in 1874 by Farley Taylor, and after a few years passed into the possession of Messrs. S. A. & S. Sexton, who discontinued business in 1882. The drug-store of Dr. E. C. Baker was established in 1878.

John S. Vandike, attorney, began practicing his profession in Hopewell in 1879.

The Hopewell Herald. (See page 545. [Ch. LVI, The Press])

The Press in Hopewell. —The Hopewell Herald is a weekly newspaper established by a joint stock company, at the village of Hopewell in 1874, with Robert Slack first editor and manager. He was succeeded by Henry G. McCarter. In 1882 the paper passed into the hands of Isaiah N. Leigh as its publisher and editor, and it remains so at the present time.

Titusville

Titusville is a village on the Delaware River, in the southwestern part of the township. It derived its name from Joseph Titus, who owned the land upon which it is built, and who was the first merchant there. He began trading at a comparatively early date, and was succeeded in turn by Schenck & Young, Titus, Hoff & Nevins, Hoff & Nevins, Nevins & Van Cleef, and John Hoff, who went out of business a little less than thirty years ago. About 1850, Hoff & Nevins moved into a new store, which was built in that year, on the opposite side of the street from the old stand, by Peter A. Van Cleef, who later had an interest in the business. In 1855 this building was converted into a hotel. The firm of Ege & Stout opened a store in the old building soon after it was vacated by the firm above mentioned, and were succeeded by Ege & Van Cleef, they by Ege & Quick, they by John Sargent, he by Pearson & Hart, they by B. Matthews, he by W. H. Snoak & Son, and they by Alfred W. Smith, the present occupant, in 1874. In 1858, Hart & Ege built a store, in which they traded until 1860, when they were succeeded by Hart & Farley. After the death of Mr. Hart the business passed into the hands of his partner, who was succeeded by Farley Brothers, who ceased business some years ago. Samuel Halcombe established a trade in the same building shortly afterwards, and in 1881 sold to Hoppock & Trimmer.

A post-office was established many years ago. The present postmaster, Alfred W. Smith, was commissioned in 1874.

The hotel mentioned above, which from 1850 to 1855 was a store building, was opened in 1855 by Benjamin Burrows. It has had numerous occupants. It is now owned by Hoppock Brothers, and managed by Henry C. Savage. It is known as the Delaware House. The Riverview House was built in 1878 by C. H. Swift, who has occupied it continuously since.

In 1860, Jesse A. Holcombe established himself in the harness-making business, which he has continued.

Among the early blacksmiths was Joshua Perrine, who built a shop in 1845, which changed occupants as often as once a year, until it was purchased by George H. Smith, the present blacksmith, in 1862.

The wheelwright-shop of David H. Hunt was erected by him in 1862. Amos Harbourt, another wheelwright, began business in 1880.

The following-named physicians have from time to time resided in the village: Drs. Twining, J. W. Robinson, Lyman Leavitt, George W. Copeland, John Meeser, and Henry H. A. Neel, now a resident practitioner.

The village contains two churches, two hotels, two stores, one harness-shop, one blacksmith-shop, two wheelwright-shops, a post-office, a flouring-mill, a school-house, and a population of three hundred.

Mount Rose

This village, located in the eastern part of the township, contains one store, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a shoe-shop, a harness-shop, a distillery, an agricultural implement warehouse, and twenty dwellings. It was named by Ralph Sansbury, formerly a school-teacher in the neighborhood. [Name derived from the beautiful roses which surrounded the homestead of Maj. Houghton, an elevated residence on the edge of the village.] Richard Stout was the first merchant. He built a store, and began trade about 1822. About 1832 he was succeeded by Josiah Cook and John Savidge. Cook & Savidge were succeeded about two years later by Elias Griggs, and he about 1850 by Paul M. Tolan. About 1854 the enterprise passed into the hands of Philemon Golden, and about 1858 into those of the present proprietor, Reuben Savidge, who in 1868 removed the old store and built the one he has since occupied. In 1835, Alexander Waters built a hotel, which, after being kept two years, was converted into a dwelling.

The post-office was established thirty years ago or more. The first postmaster was Josiah Cook. The present incumbent of the office is Reuben Savidge, who has served continuously twenty years.

Thomas Reed was the first wheelwright. He has been succeeded by Benjamin Vankirk, James Robinson, Titus Drake, Isaiah Lee, and the present representative of the craft, Spencer Updike. Benjamin Vankirk built a blacksmith-shop about 1849, and Thomas Reed became the first blacksmith, working therein until he made way for the first of a number of successors, the last of whom was Samuel V. Lee, the present owner of the shop, who took possession about ten years ago.

In 1828, Josiah Cook began business as a shoemaker, in which he continued until 1880. The shoe-shop of Reuben Savidge was opened by him in 1842. Azariah Titus was the first harness maker who plied his trade here. He began in 1876, and still continues.

The distillery of Nathaniel H. Drake was early established by members of his family. A distillery was erected by Theodore H. Reed in 1880.

Alfred Drake has dealt in agricultural implements since 1872.

Woodville

Woodville is a hamlet near the northern boundary of the township.

A hotel was erected by Titus Ege about 1832. It was kept for a time by tenants, and later by the owner, who converted it into a dwelling in 1852. It is now the residence of Augustus T. Ege. The Woodville Mountain House was built in 1854 by Abraham A. Darling, who has since kept it.

Joseph Wood, from whom the place derived its name, opened the first store. After some years he was succeeded by John Hill. The building was subsequently torn down, and the hotel was built on its site. A store was opened by Nelson Ege about 1852. He was succeeded in turn by Theodore Silvers, Samuel Halcombe, Halcombe & Rue, Rue & Taylor, John Riley, Liscomb Stout, and John Phillips.

Abraham Darling erected a blacksmith-shop in 1848, and in 1858 sold it to William Scudder, who has continued the business to the present time. E. Snoak built a second "smithy" about 1877, and rented it to Francis Runyan.

The first wheelwright was Elijah Ege, who built a shop about 1840, and carried on a general manufacturing and repairing business many years. The present wheelwright, Jacob Williamson, began business in 1857.

The first postmaster was Joseph Wood. The present one is J.R. Phillips.

Dr. William Jenney began the practice of his profession in Woodville in 1856, and continued it until 1869. Dr. A. W. Armitage was a resident physician for some years until 1877, when he was succeeded by Dr. Joseph T. Laning.

Woodville is pleasantly located, and contains twelve dwellings, a hotel, two blacksmith-shops, a wheelwright-shop, and a store and post-office.

Marshall's Corners

Marshall's Corners is a hamlet containing a store, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and eight dwellings, northeast of the centre of the township. It was named in honor of William Marshall, who was a merchant there from 1833 to 1839. His predecessor was Joseph G. Hunt, in 1828-32. He was succeeded by George W. Smith. In 1840, William Dean succeeded Smith, and traded until 1843, when Peter Ferris, the present merchant, bought him out.

Harborton

Harborton, in the west part of the township, at the crossing of two highways, contains a store and post-office, a church, and four dwellings.

The pioneer merchant was Henry Rosseau, who opened a store as early as 1829, and traded until 1837, when he was succeeded by William Roscoe, who, in 1874, gave place to Silas Lawrence. John Harbor, from whom the locality is said to have received its name, built a house here as early as 1768, which, after a time, passed into other hands and was converted into a tavern, which Joseph Burrowes kept a few years, but was finally closed. About 1820, Isaac Williamson kept a tavern. About 1826 he was succeeded by Ira S. Williamson. About ten years later Jacob Hoff became the landlord. In 1837 or 1838 he was succeeded by Samuel S. Cornell, who soon abandoned the enterprise.

A quarter of a mile from Harborton are the wheelwright-shop of William S. Hunt, established thirty years ago, and the blacksmith-shop of George W. Kelly, opened in 1849.

The post-office was established in 1875, with Silas Lawrence as postmaster. He has held the office continuously since.

Stoutsburg

This is a small hamlet, containing a hotel, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and about half a dozen dwellings. It is located on the eastern border of the township, mostly in Somerset County. It was formerly called Dog-town.

A store was kept there as early as 1812 by Abraham and Richard Stout, in whose honor the locality was named. They were succeeded about 1815 by Stout & Anderson, Richard Stout withdrawing. In 1819 this firm sold out to Daniel Amerman, and he, about three years later, to Daniel Thorne, who converted the building into a hotel, which is now kept by F. W. Pittinger. The blacksmithing and wheelwright interests are represented respectively by W. A. Simmons and M. F. Perrine. Dr. James H. Baldwin for many years was the practicing physician in this neighborhood.

Educational

The First Baptist Academy in America

In 1756 the academy at Hopewell was opened under the care of the Rev. Isaac Eaton, who was likewise pastor of the Baptist Church in that town. "Be it added to Mr. Eaton's honor," said Morgan Edwards, thirty-five years later, "that he was the first man among American Baptists to set up a school for the education of youths for the ministry." This first Baptist Academy on the continent was the cradle of Brown University, and was the first link in the chain of our institutions of learning.

It was in existence and rendered service from 1756 to 1767. In 1762 the Philadelphia Association wrote of it to the Baptists of England: "Some of the churches are now destitute, but we have a prospect of supplies, partly by means of a Baptist Academy lately set up. This infant seminary is yet weak, having no more than twenty-four pounds a year towards its support. Should it be in your power to favor this school any way, we presume you will be pleased to know how. A few books proper for such a school, or a small apparatus, or some pieces of apparatus are more immediately wanted, and not to be had in these parts."

With the rise of the college in Rhode Island, this academy went down. It ceased its work in 1767. To permit its decline was a serious error, which a century has not repaired. When it had gone down, the Rhode Island College, offspring of so many hopes, had no academy to which to look for Baptist candidates for the ministry, and few such candidates found their way to it for a long period thereafter.

Morgan Edwards looked back to this academy as one of the magnaia of our people. It had touched and blessed every department of intellectual life and influence. "The following," he says, "are the names of the divines who received the first rudiments of learning at this academy, viz.: James Manning, D.D., and president of Rhode Island College; Samuel Jones, D.D., Hezekiah Smith, A.M. (D.D.), David Thomas, A.M., Isaac Skillman, A.M. (D.D.), John Davis, A.M. (dead), William Williams, A. M., Robert Keith, A.M., Charles Thompson, A.M., David Jones, A.M., also Rev. Messrs. John Sutton, David Sutton, James Talbot, John Blackwell, Joseph Powell, William Worth, and Levi Bonnell."

More than a century has elapsed since this modest academy ceased its work. How imperishable have been its influences, and how have those influences diffused and multiplied themselves in the best forms of intellectual life and energy, sanctified by the gospel!

The Public Schools

Early public schools were supported by the payment of tuition, and did not differ materially from our modern select schools. They were kept open quite irregularly, and the course of study varied with the whims or the capacity of the successive teachers.

Under the provisions of the public school laws of the State of New Jersey, the township is divided into fourteen school districts, known and numbered as follows: Pleasant Valley, 1; Harborton, 2; Woodville, 3; Tidd's, 4; Stoutsburg, 5; Columbian, 6; Mount Rose, 7; Centreville, 8; Federal City, 9; Pennington, 10; Marshall's Corners, 11; Woosamonsa, 11-1/2; Bear, 12; and Titusville, 13.

The following statistics show the status of the schools in Hopewell for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880: Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$4914.99; value of school property, \$14,800; number of children of the school age in the township, 1268; average number of months schools were kept open, 9.9; number of children enrolled in the schools, 892; average number who attended schools during the time they were kept open, 390; estimated number who attended private schools, 95; estimated number who attended no school, 291; number of teachers employed, 8 males and 10 females; average salary per month, males \$30.47, females \$28.46.

The Pennington Seminary

The Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1839.

The academic year is forty weeks long, beginning in September and ending in July, and is divided into three terms, as follows:

Fall term begins Monday, September 12th; closes Friday, December 23d,—fifteen weeks.

Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d; closes March 31st, —thirteen weeks.

Spring Term begins Monday, April 6th; closes June 30th, —twelve weeks.

The Pennington Seminary is a school of high grade for both sexes, with rare facilities for giving young ladies a finished education, and for training young men for college, teaching, or business, with the comforts and care of a good home.

This institution is under the immediate control and patronage of the New Jersey Conference. The Conference purchased it because they believed that the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Jersey ought to possess a school which would enable them to take part directly in the great work of Christian education. It began its career as a school for both sexes in 1853, and by its work has fully vindicated the wisdom of its organization.

The buildings are two hundred and seventy feet long, forty feet wide, and four stories high, and are well arranged for the comfort of the students, and for all the purposes of a first-class seminary. The two departments, male and female, are entirely separate, and the gentlemen and ladies are together only when in the chapel, dining-hall, or recitation-rooms. The building is warmed by furnaces placed in the basement. Connected with the buildings is a plot of land containing twenty-five acres, a part of which is beautifully shaded by a fine grove, and another part is used as a play-ground.

The faculty is constituted as follows: Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D., president, Evidences of Christianity and Moral Science; C. L. Williams, A.M., vice-president, Greek Language and English Literature; Rev. B. C. Pilsbury, A.M., Latin and Higher Mathematics; F. A. Jackson, A.B., Natural Sciences and English; J.W. Thomas, A.B., German and English; Rev. J. D. Miller, Mental Philosophy and History; W. R. Pedrick, Penmanship and Book-Keeping; Miss Laura J. Hanlon, M.E.L., preceptress, French and Music; Miss Lida D. Lillagore, M.E.L., assistant preceptress, Instrumental Music; Miss L. B. Wheeler, Drawing and Painting; Miss L. Robinson, musical director, Harmony, Theory of Music and Voice Culture; Miss F. A. Ramirez, Spanish and Instrumental Music; Miss Myra A. Hanlon, M.E.L., English and Ladies' Calisthenics; Rev. J. D. Miller, librarian; Mrs. E. D. Milliman, housekeeper.

Pennington Institute

The building known as "the Institute" at Pennington was erected by Joseph Bunn, who established a private school therein, with a competent corps of teachers, principally for the education of the daughters of Methodist clergymen. About 1850 the institution was purchased by A. P. Lasher, who continued the school with great success during the succeeding twenty-five years. Its career during the past few years has been less successful than formerly, but its work continues, and its future prosperity is earnestly hoped for by its many well wishers.

Evergreen Hall, Pennington

In 1836 prolonged discussion upon the feasibility of establishing a female seminary at Pennington resulted in the organization of a stock company with that end in view, of which Joseph Titus, Isaac Welling, and Hudson Titus were trustees.

Besides the trustees above named, Dr. Henry W. Blachley, Dr. Absalom Blachley, Dr. James B. McNair, and other gentlemen were interested, and subscribed liberally. A lot was purchased and a brick building erected by A. M. Vankirk, architect. The services of the wife of the Rev. George C. Hyde, from New England, were engaged, and the seminary was opened. At the outset success seemed to crown the effort, but for some causes, now unknown, the principal left at the end of the year. This discouraging feature deterred many from subscribing additional stock sufficient to pay for the seminary edifice. The stock already paid in was voluntarily sacrificed, and Mr. Vankirk took the building on his own hands to meet the cost of material and work.

While the property was held by Mr. Vankirk, for two or more years, an excellent school was maintained by Roswell Howe, Esq., and two of his daughters. In the spring of 1841, having offered it for sale, it was bought by an association of gentlemen connected with the Presbyterian congregation of Pennington. Joseph Titus, of Titusville, assumed the payment of one-half the purchase-money, and the balance was made up by Asa Hunt, Aaron Hart, Sr., Rev. George Hale, Stephen B. Smith, Aaron Hart, Jr., J. Smith Hart, George Woolsey, Andrew Titus, Garret J. Schenck, and Ephraim Woolsey.

The Misses Scovel were employed to take charge of the department of instruction, and Mrs. Ann Reed of the boarding department. This arrangement continued until November, 1842.

At this date began the labors of Miss Mary L. Hale, who eventually bought the property, and named it Evergreen Hall. Miss Hale continued in the discharge of active services as principal for twenty-seven years, having the aid of her two sisters after the spring of the year 1845. For about two years previous to the latter date Mr. David N. Wiley superintended the boarding department. In consequence of the protracted and dangerous illness of one of the sisters, in connection with the death of another which had occurred a year or two previous, Miss Hale resolved, after the anniversary exercises in the summer of 1869, to discontinue the school for at least one year. In July, 1870, Miss Wragge became principal, and so continued for four years, with moderate success.

Miss Mary L. Hale resumed the charge of Evergreen Hall in September, 1874. In 1879, Miss Hale was succeeded by Professor R. L. Gurnee, who is assisted by Miss Ella Duer, Mrs. R. L. Gurnee teaching vocal and instrumental music. The present number of pupils is fifty.

The Hopewell Young Ladies' Seminary

This institution was established in 1867 by two sisters, Misses E. H. and M. J. Boggs, daughters of Elder John Boggs, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hopewell forty years. It is unsectarian, and the number of its boarders is limited to fifteen, the day scholars bringing the average attendance up to twenty-five.

The course of study embraces a preparatory and a senior department. The senior department comprises two courses, the literary and scientific course and the belles-lettres course. There is also for pupils not desiring to pursue the studies of these departments a course of music and art.

Miss E. H. Boggs was for seven years principal of one of the first grade public schools in Washington, D. C, and furnished from that school twenty-five teachers for the public schools of that city. Since the establishment of this seminary the Misses Boggs have furnished many competent teachers to the public schools of New Jersey and other States.

This seminary is conducted in a spacious three-story brick building. The grounds are ample and tastefully arranged.

The management and faculty are as follows: Mrs. E. H. Boggs, principal; Miss M. J. Boggs, assistant principal; Professor G. L. Fetter, instructor; Miss J. A. Crasson, teacher of Latin; Miss L. E. Cook, teacher of music.

Churches

The First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell

[Condensed from the historical discourse of rev. George Hale, D.D., delivered July 2, 1876.]

The first authentic record that there were Christian people in this region uniting for the maintenance of religious worship is found in the record of a deed bearing date "1698-99, March 18th" in which "the Honorable Jeremiah Basse, Esq., Governor of the provinces of East and West Jersey, and Thomas Revell, &c, agents of the Honorable the West Jersey Society in England, convey for the erecting of a meeting-house, and for burying-ground and school-house," one hundred acres of land to certain inhabitants of "Maidenhead and parts adjacent." [See history of the settlement of Lawrence.] Some of these persons lived in Hopewell.

There is a strong presumption that the first house of worship of the congregation was erected in what is now the village of Lawrenceville. The baptismal records of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia show that Rev. Jedediah Andrews, of that church, administered the rite of baptism at that place in 1713 and 1714, one of the persons there baptized by him, Feb. 10, 1714, having been John Hart, a native and lifelong resident of Hopewell, and afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Robert Orr was ordained Oct. 20, 1815, in the meeting-house in Maidenhead.

The second church edifice was in what is now Ewing township, built of logs in 1712 on land conveyed by Maj. Alexander Lockhart, March 9, 1709, to Richard Scudder and sixteen others in trust. The third was erected at Pennington as early as 1724 or 1725, on the site of the old brick church, which was taken down in 1847. The fourth was built of stone in 1726 on or near the site of what is known as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

The congregation spread over this extensive territory continued as one under the ministrations of three successive pastors, —Revs. Robert Orr (1715-19), Moses Dickinson (1722-27), and Joseph Morgan (1729-37). [For a further account of the ministry of these pastors than appears here, and events preceding the installation of Rev. Mr. Orr, see the history of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, in the history of Lawrence township.] The first church at Pennington was built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Dickinson. There is a tradition that before this edifice there was stated preaching in a school-house which stood on the ground now included in the south part of the Pennington graveyard, known from time immemorial as the school-house lot. The church was a frame structure thirty by thirty-four feet, covered with cedar shingles. The pulpit was on the north side and the doors on the south. In 1765, when this frame church was replaced by another, the timbers were removed to the parsonage farm, on the Scotch road, and used for the frame of a barn. That frame, with quite a number of the old weather-beaten cedar shingles, even yet serviceable for weather-boarding, may be seen at the present day.

Shortly after Rev. Mr. Morgan began his ministerial labors in the congregation of Maidenhead and Hopewell, active measures were taken by the Hopewell people to procure a parsonage farm. The original subscription reads thus:

"We hereunto subscribed inhabitants of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, in the province of West Jersey, do promise and oblige ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay or cause to be paid unto Nathaniel Moore, Philip Ringo, and Thomas Reed, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or any one of them, the several sums of money that are to our names annexed, one-half at or before the 1st day of May next ensuing the date hereof, and the other half at or before the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1731, the said money being in trust with the said Nathaniel Moore, Philip Ringo, and Thomas Reed, toward the purchasing of a plantation to be a dwelling-place at all times for such a gospel minister of the Presbyterian persuasion as shall be duly and regularly called by the major part of the inhabitants of Hopewell which compose the

Presbyterian Society in that town, but to be enjoyed by such a minister no longer than he continues to be such a lawful and regular minister to that society, and when the relation between such minister and that society shall cease, then the said plantation shall return to the said society to be a dwelling-place for the minister that shall next be regularly called, to dwell on as aforesaid, and if the subscribers shall judge meet that if there be above one hundred acres purchased, that the said shall be set apart toward the founding of a *Latin school*."

Aug. 15, 1739, Rev. Thomas Cowell, of Trenton, met the Hopewell people and drew up a call to Mr. Guild, to which the following persons signed their names:

"Nathaniel Hart, Edward Burrowes, Thomas Burrowes, Jr., Stephen Burrowes, Eden Burrowes, John Burrowes, Joseph Disbrow, John Titus, Nicholas Roberts, Jeremiah Burroughs, Andrew Smith, Ralph Smith, Philip Palmer, Thomas Burrowes, Ralph Hunt, Thomas Baldwin, Ralph Hunt, Henry Woolsey, Edward Hart, Ephraim Titus, George Woolsey, Benjamin Temple, Edward Hunt, William Reed."

Mr. Guild wisely judged it best not to declare his acceptance immediately, but he at last accepted the call, and was ordained Nov. 11, 1741. Mr. Guild remained with the Maidenhead people until about 1766. In the minutes of the New Brunswick Presbytery for April 8, 1769, a tabular statement represents Mr. Guild as the pastor of the Hopewell Church, and Maidenhead is included among the vacant churches.

It was under Mr. Guild's ministry that the second church edifice for the Hopewell people was built upon the said plantation so purchased as above.

It is not improbable that this effort was the first step toward the purchase of the parsonage farm on the west side of the Scotch road, adjoining the lands of George Woolsey, Aaron Hart, and Stephen B. Smith, where for many years lived Revs. John Guild and Joseph Rue, successively pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell.

Before the ministry of Mr. Morgan closed the Trenton people worshiping in the two meeting-houses—the one in the country and the other in the city—were organized into a separate congregation.

Rev. John Guild was the fourth pastor. He was born in Wentham, Mass., in 1712, a son of John and Esther Guild.

At a meeting of the Presbytery, March 14, 1737-38, the "New Side" men asked the privilege of hearing Mr. James Davenport or some other minister for three months. The friends of Mr. Guild quietly yielded.

The church was commenced in 1765, and completed in 1766, and dedicated by Rev. William Kirkpatrick. The pulpit, shaped like a wine-glass, and with sounding-boards above, was at the north side, between two windows. The doors were on the south side, and opened into the churchyard. A steeple surmounted the eastern end. The aisles were paved with square brick, a few of which are yet to be seen in the south end of the sidewalk along the graveyard wall. Towards the erection of this building Reuben Armitage, Ralph Hart, Edward Hunt, and John Welling gave one hundred pounds each. The names of only thirty-four other contributors have been preserved. The young men of the congregation (active among whom were Jonathan Bunn and John Muirhead) presented a bell, which was the first ever heard in the village. Moore Furman, of Trenton, gave the communion-table; Charles Cox, of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., a silk damask cushion for the pulpit. The building committee were Noah Hunt, Edward Hunt, and Jeremiah Woolsey. William Worth, of Lawrence, was the chief mason, and Alexander Biles and Josiah Beakes the carpenters.

After the union of the two branches of the church, Rev. Mr. Guild was transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick. For more than a century Mr. Guild has not been without a representative from his own children and descendants on the communion-roll of the Pennington Church, and in 1876 thirty-four of his descendants by blood were in the communion of this body.

He had his share in the alarm caused by the French and Indian war. In the Revolution he was hated as a true patriot, and was obliged to escape, in company with his children, to Bucks County, Pa., while the enemy were roaming through forest and field and keeping possession of his desecrated church. British soldiers entered his house and destroyed his books and papers. He died July 10, 1787, and his funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Ralph Stanhope Smith, D.D., president of the College of New Jersey. He was buried beneath the brick church, then standing, under the chancel, in front of the pulpit. The taking down of the church left the marble slab which covers his grave exposed to view. His epitaph, composed by Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., is as follows:

"In the memory of
Rev. John Guild,
Pastor of this congregation 47 years,
Who departed this life / July 10, 1787, / Aged 75 years."

Rev. Joseph Rue, the fifth pastor, was a son of Joseph and Sarah Rue, born June 19, 1751, in Freehold, N. J. His paternal ancestor (La Rue being the original name) was one of the Huguenots who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The pastor of his childhood and youth was Rev. William Tennent, for whom he had a warm affection. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1776, and began his theological studies with his pastor.

June 15, 1784, having preached a trial sermon at Pennington, he was ordained as an evangelist.

April 25, 1785, at the time of the dissolution of Mr. Guild's relation with the Pennington Church, a call was laid before the Presbytery for the pastoral services of Mr. Rue. In the absence of records to conclusively prove such to be the fact, it is reasonably supposed that Mr. Rue was installed as pastor of this church at a meeting of the Presbytery at Pennington, Oct. 19, 1785. From this date Mr. Rue gave his full time to the Pennington congregation until his death, April 15, 1826. The kindness of the Presbytery of New Brunswick in sending ministers to supply Mr. Rue's pulpit gratuitously for about two years after he had been laid aside by disability, both physical and mental, and for six months after his death, that the salary might inure to his afflicted family, is worthy of special note.

The records of the Presbytery show that during the last twenty-five years of its continuance (1801-26) there had been accessions of two hundred and fifty to the communion-roll by profession. Mr. Rue left a widow (Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Liscomb), two sons, and two daughters. The widow and daughters remained in connection with this church to the close of life, and their dust lies in the Pennington churchyard, side by side with that of their venerated husband and father. On the memorial stone which covers Mr. Rue's remains is engraved the following epitaph, composed by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Princeton, N. J.:

"This Marble
Covers the mortal remains
of the Reverend
Joseph Rue.
For forty-one years
The active and useful Paster
of the Presbyterian Church of
Pennington, New Jersey.
An affectionate Husband,
A Kind Parent, a firm Patriot
And a Christian Minister
Pious, faithful
Successful and beloved.
He departed this life
April 15, 1826,
In the 75th year of his age."

The sixth pastor was Rev. Benjamin Ogden, son of John and Abigail (Bennett) Ogden. He was born in Fairfield, N.J., Oct. 4, 1797. He graduated at Princeton in 1817, and was one of the subjects of the work of grace which occurred under Dr. Green's presidency. He prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was licensed as a probationer by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in April, 1821, and ordained in June, 1822, at Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., where he labored a year and a half as missionary. Nov. 28, 1826, he was transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and a call from this church was placed in his hands, which he accepted, and he was installed December 5th following. In 1834 the church was enlarged by the addition of eighteen feet to the west end. March 5, 1834, the first steps were taken towards erecting a house of worship in the western part of the township, at Titusville, for Sunday afternoon services, which was completed in 1839.

During Mr. Ogden's ministry one hundred and eighty-six persons were received upon profession of their faith. On its completion he removed to Valparaiso, Ind., where he died Jan. 11, 1853. He was married to Emily T. Sansbury, Oct. 15, 1821.

Rev. George Hale, D.D., the seventh pastor, was born in New York State, and graduated from Williams College in 1831, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1838. His call to this pastoral charge was signed Jan. 2, 1839, by the ruling elders and trustees, all of whom are now dead. They were as follows: Aaron Hart, Charles Welling, Isaac Welling, Joseph Titus, Joab Titus, Enos Titus, Edmund Roberts, Theophilus Furman, Enoch Ketcham, Nathaniel R. Titus, and John Hoff, elders, and Joseph Titus, Aaron Hart, James Stevenson, Charles Welling, Garret J. Schenck, Andrew Titus, and C. L. Wynkoop, trustees.

Mr. Hale's pastorate was prolific of increase to the church, brought about by revivals in the winters of 1841-42, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1857-58, 1865-66, and 1866-67. As a general result, five hundred and thirteen were added on profession and one hundred and twenty-seven by certificate. The revival of 1841-42 paved the way for the organization of the Titusville Church in 1844.

Nov. 18, 1863, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day upon which he began his regular labors with this people, he preached a quarter-century sermon, in which he made an interesting review of his pastorate to that time, and of the general progress of the community in its spiritual, educational, literary, and material interests.

Feb. 11, 1869, Rev. Dr. Hale was elected by the trustees of the General Assembly of the church secretary of the fund for disabled ministers and their families, vice Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D.D., deceased. He accepted the appointment, and his relation with the Pennington Church was dissolved, to take effect March 7, 1869.

The old brick church was taken down in 1847, and in 1847-48 a stately Gothic structure, in the style of the eleventh century, was erected. It was in imitation of brown freestone, all the old material on the ground being used as a matter of economy. The building cost the congregation only ten thousand dollars, but such an one could not now be erected for three or four times that sum. The corner-stone was laid May 5, 1847, and the church was dedicated Aug. 10, 1848. Jan. 25, 1874, this edifice was destroyed by fire. The musical instruments, the old and new communion-tables, the pulpit chairs, old and new, with the old pulpit-cushion of 1766, and the Bibles were saved. On the following Wednesday it was unanimously resolved to rebuild at once. George Woolsey, John Smith Hunt, and Joseph A. Frisbie subscribed one thousand dollars each, and that afternoon a subscription of fifteen thousand dollars gave assurance that the work would be done. The cornerstone of the new church was laid May 5, 1874, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the church just burned down. Until its completion the congregation worshiped in the public school-house Sunday mornings, and held a joint meeting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening. The cost of the present church was twenty-seven thousand dollars, all of which was pledged previous to its dedication by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1875, the pastor, Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, of Lawrenceville, and others taking part in the exercises.

The eighth and present pastor, Rev. Daniel Requa Foster, was born Sept. 22, 1838, at Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., the son of Edmund and Eliza Foster; received into full communion of the church in January, 1849; prepared for college at Peekskill Academy, and took the degree of A.B. at the College of New Jersey in 1863, and that of A.M. in 1866; was licensed as a probationer for the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Connecticut, at Bridgeport, April 24, 1866, and entered upon his duties as pastor-elect of the Presbyterian Church of Phelps, N. Y., June 1, 1866. He was ordained and installed as pastor of that church July 29, 1866, by the Presbytery of Rochester, N.Y. June 25, 1868, he married Miss Anna Evans Steward, of Trenton. In October, 1869, his pastoral relation to the church of Phelps, N.Y., was dissolved, and he entered on his ministerial duties at Pennington in October, 1870, and was installed pastor April 17, 1871, by a committee of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Rev. James B. Kennedy presiding and preaching, Rev. A. Gosman, D.D., giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. George Hale, the previous pastor, delivering the charge to the people. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Foster has been a successful one, marked by frequent accessions to the numbers of the congregation as the result of revival efforts. The membership of the church is four hundred and fifteen. The following are the present elders and trustees: William H. Muirhead, Henry B. Perrine, Joseph P. Blackwell, Samuel B. Ketcham, David B. Burd, and Reuben Titus, elders; John E. Burd, William H. Muirhead, Henry B. Perrine, Henry Blackwell, Archibald Updike, Samuel B. Ketcham, Daniel C. Titus, and John P. Hart, trustees.

The Young Men's Christian Association, which is connected with this church, was organized Feb. 20, 1871. It is officered as follows: Alvin Blackwell, president; George Clendenning, vice-president; S. H. Titus, secretary; Charles M. Titus, treasurer.

The "New Side" Presbyterian Church of Maidenhead and Hopewell

[Compiled from historical discourses by Rev. George Hale, D.D., and Rev. A. Gosman, D.D.]

A mile west of Pennington is a graveyard, on which once stood a Presbyterian Church, and where a Presbyterian minister lies buried. This was the site of the "New Side" house of worship of the congregation of Maidenhead and Hopewell. It embraces an acre of ground, which was conveyed to ten trustees for the sum of £4, Oct. 11, 1763. A house of worship had been built on it, as supposed, about 1744. About the time of the Revolution this house began to be used as preaching-place by Methodist ministers of the Trenton Circuit, and the ground had been appropriated for burial purposes. The house was taken down in 1826, at the time of the erection of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennington. The only relic of remaining sundial on the south side of the Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary of New Jersey at Pennington.

In 1741, Benjamin Stevens and Joseph Burt appeared before the New Brunswick Presbytery to secure the services of Mr. Rowland, and the Presbytery granted the request. Mr. Rowland preached at Maidenhead for some time, supplying the pulpit with Messrs. Wales and Robinson. He was called in 1743, but took the call under consideration, and probably declined during the summer, for August 20th of that year they applied again for liberty to call any faithful minister whom they could find. This request was granted, and Mr. Gilbert Tennent was appointed to write them a letter informing them of the consent of the Presbytery. In the following October they signified their desire that Rev. James Davenport should settle with them. For certain reasons the Presbytery did not see the way clear to proceed with the settlement, but permitted the people to employ Mr. Davenport to supply them until the following May. They sought, Sept. 12, 1744, the services of Rev. John Graham, of Southbury, Conn., but failed to secure them. May 28, 1745, they applied for the services of Rev. Daniel Lawrence, and called him Sept. 19, 1745. He did not accept. The application was vainly renewed May 21, 1746. Oct. 12, 1748, Rev. Timothy Allen was called, but, although he resided in the parsonage and preached for them three years and half, he was not installed.

Oct. 30, 1753, Rev. James Davenport, having been dismissed by the Presbytery of New Castle on condition of his settlement with the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell, was received. He was called

on the 31st, and declared his acceptance. Messrs. Charles McKnight, William Tennent, Eliab Byram, Thomas Lewis, and Isaac Reed were appointed to install Mr. Davenport. He was installed at Hopewell, Oct. 22, 1754. May 31, 1757, the people of Maidenhead petitioned to be discharged from this pastoral relation. The people of Hopewell entered similar petition June 30th. Certain irregularities prevented the granting of these petitions for some time. In his earlier years Mr. Davenport's career was wild and fanatical. He was afterwards convinced of his errors, and often publicly retracted them, manifesting before his connection with the church was formally severed humility, sincerity, and genuine piety. He died at the "New Side" parsonage, near the Lawrence line, Nov. 10, 1757, and buried in the graveyard about a mile west of Pennington, near the scene of his labors. In June, 1758, the church called Rev. Mr. Lewis, who supplied the pulpit until May, 1760. April 28, 1761, Messrs. Parkhurst, Smith, and McKnight were appointed supplies, and Rev. Enoch Green was appointed a supply Oct. 11, 1763. About year afterward call was tendered to the latter, which he considered, and which upon the advice of the Presbytery, after some ineffectual attempts to unite the two congregations, he resigned in April, 1766. The last instance of an application for supplies was Oct. 21 and 23, 1766, at which date an arrangement for four Sundays after the latter date was concluded.

For nearly forty years this people had a checkered and painful history. They met with unusual difficulty in raising funds for pastor and parsonage. They were much of the time dependent on the pastors of the Presbytery for supplies. At different times they vainly presented calls to Messrs. John Rowland, Timothy Allen, Daniel Lawrence, Thomas Lewis, Samuel Parkhurst, and Enoch Green. They were served occasionally by William Robinson, Henry Martin, John Graham, James McCrea, Hunter, Lamb. The only minister who was installed over them as pastor was Rev. James Davenport, and at the time of his death steps had already been taken toward severing this tie.

The Presbyterian Church of Titusville

This church was organized Jan. 10, 1844, and was an outgrowth of the Pennington Church. Meetings had been held in the village some years previously, and a house of worship had been erected in 1838-39, which was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Princeton, April 25, 1842.

The names of the constituent members follow: Joseph Titus, Cornelius F. Moore, Peter F. Van Zandt, Philip Cole, Theodore Hunt, Theodore Hoff, Aaron Pidcock, John W. Burrowes, Mary Vannoy, John D. Roberts, Enoch Hart, Edward Roberts, John Hunt, Charles Hunt, Philip T. Hunt, Theophilus Hunt, Benjamin McCannon, William B. Hunt, Isaac S. Nevins, Ira Farley, Charles T. Hunt, Margaret Hunt, Amos Parker, Hannah Parker, and Noah Harbourt.

Samuel Brearly was elected an elder.

The following pastors have served this church: Rev. Garret Van Arlsdalen, 1844-52; Rev. Jesse B. Davis, 1852-61; Rev. William A. Jenks, 1862-70; Rev. John S. Gilmore, 1874; Rev. John Miller, 1874-77 (supply); Rev. W. P. Patterson, 1877-79; Rev. S. R. Queen, 1880-82.

The elders in 1882 were Isaac Farley, George Serviss, and Charles T. Hunt.

The membership is ninety-one.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell Village

The First Presbyterian Church of the village of Hopewell grew out of a Sunday-school which was established there in 1865, and was formally organized Dec. 6, 1877, with the following constituted members:

Ralph Ege, Mary E. Ege, Benjamin S. Hill, Sarah E. Hill, Edward Updike, Mary A. Blackwell, Carrie S. Tatten, Benjamin V. Garrison, Elizabeth F. Garrison, William H. Kossler, Lucinda M. Harley, Emily W. Wood, Asher H. Snoak, Sarah M. Snoak, Mary Phillips, John B. French, Sarah L. French, William B. Van Pelt, Matthew A. Van Pelt, Fanny Van Pelt, W. Imlat Phillips, Catharine Phillips, O. G. Holcombe, Joseph C. Harrison, Hattie B. Van Buskirk, Gertrude H. Stout, Anthony G. Fetter, B. Fetter, John C. Reid, Mary E. Reid, John H. Case, Mary H. Case, James Gillcock, and Albert A. Ege.

The first officers were Ralph Phillips, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, Anthony G. Fetter, and Benjamin S. Hill, trustees; Ralph Ege, Benjamin S. Hill, Edward Updike, William B. Van Pelt, and Joseph C. Harrison, elders; and W. Imlat Phillips, Asher H. Snoak, and Benjamin V. Garrison, deacons. Since that date there have been no changes in the official list except among the trustees. In 1882 the following trustees were serving: Ralph Ege, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, A. S. Fetter, and J. C. Harrison.

The first pastor was Rev. M. S. Morgan, who served from April, 1878, to October, 1879. The present pastor, Benjamin P. Johnson, assumed the pastoral relation to this church in the fall of 1879.

The chapel is a wood structure in the Gothic style of architecture, at the west end of the village. It has a seating capacity of three hundred, and is valued at four thousand dollars. It was erected in 1877, under the management of a building committee consisting of Asher H. Snoak, A. G. Fetter, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, and Ralph Ege.

The Sunday-school, which was organized in 1865, has ever since been under the conduct of one superintendent, Ralph Ege. It numbers one hundred officers, teachers, and scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennington

This church claims an antiquity co-equal to that of the old Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church, in which it is supposed Pennington Church was included.

Methodist services were first held in Pennington in an old barn of Samuel Bunn's, and were continued there for some time with more or less regularity. In 1826 a church was built on Martin Street, in the south part of the village, which in 1845 was sold and converted into a dwelling.

At this time a new and more commodious brick church was built on the site of the present house of worship. It was forty-two feet by sixty in size, and cost seven thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman. In 1874 it was rebuilt at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, and was dedicated in 1876 by Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York. The present structure is of brick with a stone front, forty-two feet by eighty-five in size. It was erected under the management of a building committee, consisting of Isaac Bergen, Ripley T. Martin, Noah H. Tindall, and Rev. Benjamin C. Lippincott.

The existence of Pennington Station dates from 1832. Previous to that time this church was on a circuit or charge with other Methodist societies. The pastors since then have been as follows:

Revs. William H. Bull, 1832-34; John Swan, 1834-36; John K. Shaw, 1837-38; Isaac Weinner, 1838-40; Jefferson Lewis, 1840-42; Robert Morrison, 1842-44; Thomas Sroweigon, 1844-46; Joseph Chatten, 1846-48; Asaph Vandewater, 1848-50; George Winsor, 1850-52; Curtis Tallery, 1852-54; Abraham Owen, 1854-55; Joseph Ashbrook, 1855-57; James Brian, 1857-59; Aaron Ballard, 1859-61; Richard Chalken, 1861-63; John H. Heisler, 1863-65; William Quines, 1865-66; Samuel Post, 1866-67; Samuel Parker, 1867-70; George Hitchens, 1870-72; Milton Relyea, 1872-75; E. Green, 1875-76; R. C. Lippincott, 1876-79; Henry Belting, 1879-82.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Titusville

This church was organized at an early date. The records are so incomplete that they shed little light on its history. It is stated by some of the active members of the present time that the house of worship formerly stood about a mile southeast of Titusville, on the River road, where it was rebuilt many years ago. Subsequently it was removed to Titusville, and there again rebuilt in 1863. The value of church property, including the parsonage, now (March, 1882) about to be sold, is about nine thousand dollars.

The present pastor is Rev. A. Wagg. The trustees are Daniel Atchley, John Smith, David Craft, Jesse A. Holcombe, Enoch Harbourt, and Jesse C. Harbourt. The stewards are Jesse A. Holcombe, Daniel Atchley, David Craft, Watson Lewis, John Hoppock, John Houghton, and Eli Lawyer.

The house of worship is a commodious building of wood and stone.

The First Baptist Church of Hopewell

According to an existing manuscript prepared by Isaac Eaton, the First Baptist "Church of Hopewell was constituted April 23, 1715, by Abel Morgan, of Philadelphia, and John Burroughs, of Middletown, at the house of Joseph Stout. The first pastor was Mr. Thomas Simmons. He came and settled as a minister and preached in private houses, there being no regular public place erected to keep meeting in. He served the church three years. The next pastor was one Egglefield, and remained until 1728. Mr. Joseph Eaton supplied the church for fourteen years, and in 1742, Mr. Thomas Davis accepted a call to the church and served three years, and in 1747 the first meeting house was built of brick." Isaac Eaton was pastor from 1748 to 1772.

The following are the names of the constituent members: Jonathan Stout, Hannah Stout, Ann Stout, Ruth Stout, Joseph Stout, Sarah Fitz Randolph, Rachel Hyde, Mary Drake, Abel Curtis, Sarah Smith, Thomas Curtis, and Benjamin Drake.

The following elders have served as pastors since 1774: Benjamin Cole came in 1774; Oliver Hart came in 1780, and died Dec. 3, 1795; James Ewing was a supply till 1807; John Boggs came in 1807, and remained till 1846; William Curtis came in 1846, and resigned in 1851; Philander Hartwell came in 1853, and served until 1878; William J. Purington, the present pastor, came in 1878.

The membership of this church is two hundred and twenty, and it is officered as follows: Clerk, Samuel H. Stout; Trustees, Samuel H. Stout, Simpson Vandike, Johnson Blackwell, David L. Blackwell, A. V. Chamberlin, J. B. Hill, and John Blackwell; Deacons, Grant Hixon, William Tindall, Elijah Leigh, Thompson Sutphin, Johnson Blackwell, and William Simmons.

The Calvary Baptist Church, Hopewell

The Baptists first held meetings in Hopewell village in August and September, 1871, in a wheelwright-shop, and later for seven months in the district school-house. A church was organized with the following named members: Lewis Manning, Mrs. Ella M. Lee, William O. Stout, Mary Alice Stout, Mrs. A. Lewis, and Mrs. Jeremiah Stout.

The first officers chosen were the following: John Slocum, Joseph V. M. Blackwell, Reuben McPherson, Henry V. B. Cox, Randolph Stout, trustees; John Slocum, deacon; Reuben McPherson, treasurer; E. S. Alshouse, clerk.

In the spring of 1872 a lot containing half an acre was purchased of Jerome Morrell, and preparations were made to erect a church thereon without delay. The corner-stone was laid June 12, 1872. The church was completed within the few succeeding months, and dedicated by Rev. Henry C. Fish, D.D., of New ark, December 19th following. This structure is of wood, with a stone basement. It is located on Main Street, in the centre of the village, and cost five thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

In 1876 a parsonage was built adjacent to the church. It is a two-story frame building, and cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

The following are the pastors who have served this church, with the term of service of each:

Rev. D. C. Romine, from October, 1871, to April, 1873; Rev. A. V. Dimock, from October, 1873, to May, 1876; Rev. A. J. Hays, from May, 1876, to February, 1878; and Rev. H. D. Garner, from July, 1878, to the present.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in April, 1872. The superintendent is Rev. H. D. Garner. The membership is sixty. The library contains four hundred volumes.

In 1882 the church was officered as follows: Reuben McPherson, E. Snoak, James L. Manning, William L. Titus, John L. McPherson, trustees; Lewis Manning, Reuben McPherson, Andrew H. McPherson, Thomas Johnson, deacons; James L. Manning, treasurer; and William L. Titus, clerk.

The Hopewell Christian Church

The house of worship of this society is located on the line between Mercer and Hunterdon Counties, on the north border of the township. It was built in 1847, on a lot given for the purpose by John Horn, and is valued at twelve hundred dollars. Its size is twenty-four feet by thirty-six, and it has a seating capacity of fifty.

Previous to the erection of this house of worship services were held in the school-house, beginning in 1828. The church was formally organized in 1844. The constituted members were John Horn and wife, Mary Golden, Joseph Dalrymple and wife, C. Riley, Tunis Serviss, Richard Serviss, Lucinda Buchanan, and others. The successive pastors have been Rev. Henry Black, who served twelve years; Rev. J. G. Lour, two years; Rev. P. J. Hawk, four years; Rev. J. E. Soule, two years; and Rev. William H. Pitman, the present pastor, who has served during the past fifteen years. The membership of the church (1882) is sixty-two. Its trustees are Charles Matthews, James F. Riley, Richard W. Snoak, Joseph Horn, and Jacob C. Wilson. Its deacons are Charles Matthews and Richard W. Snoak.

St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Church, Hopewell

Previous to the erection of this church services were held by the Catholics for several months in the house of Michael Norton, who with Edward Proney and Edward Cashel and others was among the constituent members of St. Alphonsus' Church.

A lot containing three acres was purchased, and the erection of a house of worship begun in 1874. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop M. A. Corrigan, of Newark, who, assisted by Rev. Anthony Smith, of Trenton, blessed the church upon its completion. It is a frame building, thirty-six feet by seventy-two, and cost five thousand dollars, and with other property connected therewith is valued at seven thousand dollars.

It was under the management of Rev. Anthony Smith, of Trenton, that this congregation was organized. It is dependent upon St. Mary's Catholic Church of Trenton, of which Rev. Anthony Smith is pastor, and has been ministered to by Revs. Michael Holland and J. A. McFaul.

The African Methodist Church of Pennington

The house of worship of this church was erected at the south end of the village in 1847, on a lot purchased of Joshua Bunn. It was rebuilt in 1876, and is valued at one thousand dollars. The present pastor of this church is Rev. John Whittaker. The stewards are Samuel Allen and Thomas Ely. The trustees are William Downs, Benjamin Hanson, and A. Johnson.

Harborton Baptist Church

At Harborton is a Baptist meeting-house valued at two thousand dollars. Services are held only once in two months. The attendance is about twenty.

Burial-Places

On the farm of Algernon Wearts, in the northeast part of the township, is an ancient graveyard, in which burials were made far back in the last century.

Another, which seems to have been contemporaneous with the above, is to be found on the Capt. Edward Vandyke place. Some of the graves here are marked by field-stones and some have been plowed over. A few inscriptions are to be found here and there.

The old First Baptist Church burying-ground at Hopewell is kept up by the sale of lots, and contains many monuments and headstones, some of which bear old and interesting inscriptions.

On the farm of John Golden is a burial-place known as the Golden family burying-ground. Here are to be seen several headstones, none of which bear early dates.

The burying-ground in the Presbyterian church yard in Pennington is one of the most attractive in this section in view of its many historical associations.

The burying-ground where once stood the New Side Presbyterian Church, and which contains the grave of the only pastor of that body, will repay a visit.

At Titusville many persons have been buried in the Presbyterian and Methodist churchyards.

Societies

Pennington Lodge, No.31, I.O.O.F.

This lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted Nov.12, 1854. The following were the officers in March, 1882: William S. Kelley, N. G.; Ebenezer Golden, V. G.; Samuel H. Chatten, Sec.; B. Frank Lewis, Treas.; Abraham Van Pelt, Warden. This lodge meets every Saturday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall, over Blackwell's store.

Pennington Grange, No. 64, P. of H.

Pennington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in February, 1874, with about fifteen members. The officers in. March, 1882, were as follows: E. H. Drake, Master; A. Updike, Overseer; Joseph P. Blackwell, Chaplain; S. B. Ketchum, Sec; J. B. Horn, Treas.; Reuben Titus, Gate-keeper. The present membership is twenty-eight. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, F. and A. M.

Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted Jan. 28, 1878. The following were the petitioning members: Rev. B. C. Lippincott, John G. Muirheid, William B. Muirheid, William T. Bunn, Edward L. Welling, William B. Curlis, William H. Muirheid, Isaac I. Johnson, David W. Hunt, Oliver B. Gray, Levi T. Atchley, Joshua L. Allen, George Hale, Jr., Joseph Barlow, Alfred W. Smith, Daniel A. Clarkson, Scudder H. Phillips, Noah S. Hart, and Enoch H. Drake.

The following were the first officers: Rev. B. C. Lippincott, W. M.; John G. Muirheid, S. W.; William B. Muirheid, J. W.; Enoch H. Drake, Treas.; Edward L. Welling, Sec.; I. I. Johnson, Chaplain; William H. Muirheid, S. D.; D. A. Clarkson, J.D.; Charles R. Burroughs and William T. Bunn, M.ofC.; William B. Curlis and Joseph Barlow, Stewards; Samuel Chatten, Tyler.

The officers in March, 1882, were as follows: John M. Titus, W. M.; James L. Bragg, S. W.; Frederick E. Blackwell, J. W.; Enoch H. Drake, Treas.; Joseph C. Bunn, Sec.; Jonathan S. Bunn, S. D.; Eugene D. Wood, J.D.; George R. Carver and Edward H. Burroughs, M. of C.; George H. Frisbee and Charles R. Burroughs, Stewards; Rev. Thomas Hanlon, Chaplain; Samuel H. Chatten, Tyler.

At the date mentioned the membership was forty-one. This lodge meets monthly, on the Friday evening on or before full moon, in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of Pennington

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of Pennington was organized in 1879, and is officered as follows: Miss Mary L. Hale, president; Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, vice-president; Mrs. D. C. Titus, treasurer; Miss Emoline Burd, secretary.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Pennington, also organized 1879, is under the following management: Mrs. E. M. Titus, president; Mrs. E. L. Welling, vice-president; Mrs. J. G. Muirheid, treasurer; Mrs. D. R. Foster, secretary.

Industrial

Grist & Saw Mills

The Drake grist-mill was built some time in the last century. It was owned by Josiah Vankirk from 1800 (probably earlier) to 1810, when it became the property of Peter Schenck, from whom, in 1850, it passed to Dr. George White, who sold it to a man named Chamberlain in 1856. The present owner and operator, Robert S. Drake, purchased it in 1872. The raft-mills at the mouth of Jacobs Creek were owned for some time by Stephen Moore, who was operating them in 1842. They passed into other hands, and were bought by William Raft in 1874. A grist- and saw-mill were built at Titusville by Joseph Titus in 1849. They were operated by Welling & Titus for some years. This firm has been succeeded by Messrs. Matthews, Agnew, George W. Snoak, and Agnew & Snoak. Since the death of Mr. Snoak the property has been owned by Agnew and the Snoak estate. The grist-mill known as the Titus mill has been owned by William M. Titus several years. It had previously passed through the hands of several proprietors. The mill now owned by Joseph H. and Frank Moore was built very early, and has been several times renovated and partially rebuilt. An early owner was Philip Ringo.

The feed- and saw-mill at Hopewell village was built in 1876, by Finney & Fetter, the present owners.

Biographical Sketches

Spencer Stout Weart

Maj. Spencer Stout Weart was born at Hopewell, Sept. 13, 1803, and died at the same place, Oct. 9, 1868, aged sixty-five years and twenty-six days, leaving a wife and nine children.

The genealogy of the Weart family is traced as follows: In 1733 a German family emigrated to this country, and settled at Amwell, in Hunterdon County, at Wert's Corners, now known as Wertsville. The original name is not well defined, and in old deeds and bonds it is written in various ways. The first record extant is a deed from Col. Joseph Stout for a tract of woodland in Amwell township, dated Dec. 7, 1743, in which he is named as grantee by the name of William Helmus Virtue. In a bond dated May 5, 1762, and executed to him by Peter Kunce, he is named as Hellemos Werche. To this bond his son is a subscribing witness, and his name is written John Weart.



Spencer S. Weart

Wilhelmus and Christine, his wife, had four children, —John (born on the high seas on the passage out), Christopher, Mary, who married a Cool, and Mrs. Emrod, whose given name is not now remembered, and nothing is known of her family.

John and Christopher lived together at Wert's Corners until about 1795, when Christopher died, and John removed to Hopewell, now Mercer County. Christopher's family remained on the old homestead, and several of his descendants spell their names "Wert," hence when the post-office was established at Wert's Corners the office was named Wertsville.

John, born on the passage out, March 17, 1733, died at Hopewell in 1821, aged eighty-eight years. His first wife was a daughter of Hendrick Salter, by whom he had a son William, who lived at Hopewell.

His second wife was Mary Magdaline Varse, whom he married July 7, 1776. Miss Varse emigrated from Frankfort-on-the-Main. She was born in 1749, and emigrated to this country in 1758, when she was nine years of age, with her half-brother, Andrew Bearder, who settled in Hunterdon County, near Flemington. By this marriage John had five children, —John, Jr., born April 17, 1777, the father of the subject of this sketch; Andrew, Margaret, Mary, and Jacob. Mary Magdaline died March 31, 1833, aged eighty-four years.

John, Jr., married Susan Stout, and had but one child, the subject of this sketch.

Susan Stout was born Oct. 19, 1780, and died Nov. 23, 1845, aged sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Jesse Stout, who married Abigail Lot, and had twelve children, of whom Susan was the oldest. Susan was a direct descendant of the celebrated family of Richard Stout, who married Penelope Van Princes, the woman scalped by the Indians and left for dead. She survived and lived to bear ten children, and to attain the age of one hundred and ten years, and saw her offspring multiply to the number of five hundred and two. [Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N.J., p.353.]

Richard and Penelope's son Jonathan, who married a Bullen, was one of the earliest settlers and founders of Hopewell. His son David married Elizabeth Larrison, and their son James married Catharine Stout, who was also a descendant from Richard and Penelope, and their son Jesse, who married Abigail Lot, was the father of the mother of this sketch.

Spencer Stout Weart married Sarah Garrison, daughter of Maj. William Garrison, who resided in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., and afterwards at Lambertville, N. J. They had nine children, — John Quincy, who married Mary Ann Meeker; William Alfred, who married Catharine Griggs, both residing near Stoutsburg; Jacob, who married Catharine J. Van Winkle, residing at Jersey City; Charles Douglass, who married Mercia Ann Nickleson, and resides at Yardleyville, Pa.; Spencer Algernon, who married Ellen Stout Fisher, and resides on the old homestead; George Washington, who married Mary T. Taylor, and resides at Philadelphia; James Manners, who married Jane Maria Taylor, died at Independence, Iowa; Osee Garrison, who married Andrew Lawrison Holcomb, and who resides at Hopewell; and Susan, who married Jonathan Hunt Blackwell, and resides at Trenton.

Sarah Garrison is a direct descendant from the noble Douglass family of Scotland. Her genealogy has connected with it a romance worthy of record.

James Douglass, of Scotland, had a daughter named Isabella, who desired to marry, as it was thought, beneath the family, and the marriage was prohibited. She and her lover agreed to elope and emigrate to Philadelphia, and there marry. Isabella sought the ship, but her lover failed to meet her, and she crossed the Atlantic Ocean alone, and never saw him afterwards. On the passage out the ship was overtaken by pirates, who robbed the passengers and ship of all their valuables, so when they arrived in Philadelphia Isabella found herself penniless and destitute, and found a home with a tailor, who purchased her or agreed to pay her passage, and she was to remain with him until she worked it out. At the end of this period a farmer from Sussex County, named Fortner, went to Philadelphia to engage domestic help, and there found Isabella, who engaged to go with him to do housework. On his journey home he found that instead of engaging domestic help he had in charge a refined and educated lady, equal if not superior to any in the country; so upon his arrival home he said to his son Benjamin, "I have brought a wife home for you;" and so it proved, for she married Benjamin and had eleven children, —Louis, Andrew, James, Benjamin, Jonas, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Francis, and Joseph.

Abigail married William Garrison, Sr., and had by him one child, William Garrison, Jr. William Garrison, Jr., married Osee Roberts, and they had five children, —John R. P., Ura, Abigail, Sarah, widow of the subject of this sketch, and Naomi.

The Douglass family had long been in the peerage of Great Britain, and had titles of nobility conferred upon them. Lord Lorne, the Governor-General of Canada, who married the Princess Louise, is descended from the Douglass family, and is a son of the Duke of Argyle.

The Weart homestead is historic ground. The First Baptist Church of Hopewell was organized at the house of Jonathan Stout, who resided there, April 23, 1715. Afterwards, when the first meeting-house came to be erected, in 1747, Col. Joseph Stout, who then resided there, desired that the meeting-house should be erected at that place, but as the house stands on a high hill overlooking the valley the majority of the congregation decided not to climb this hill to attend worship, and decided to erect the house in the valley where it now stands. At this Col. Stout took great offense, and he said "that he could build a larger house than the whole congregation," and in 1752 he did so, and made it five feet larger each way, the same being thirty-five by forty-five, with basement, two stories, and peaked roof, and a large front door, which gave the house a very imposing appearance.

This house in 1778 became the headquarters of Gen. Washington and Gen. Lafayette, and from here they proceeded and fought the battle of Monmouth.

Gen. Washington with his whole army crossed the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, on June 21 and 22, 1778, and marched directly to the Hopewell valley, where the army was encamped for several days. As Hopewell is only twelve miles east of Lambertville, it is supposed that the army reached there on June 23d. In Gen. Greene's memoirs it is stated that a general council of war was held at Hopewell, June 24th. This was doubtless on the hill at Washington's headquarters, where Lafayette was

also. Gen. Lee was at the house below the hill, occupied by David Stout, and directly in front of Washington's headquarters. It is said that Mrs. Stout put one of her best beds in order for Gen. Lee, and was greatly incensed when Gen. Lee retired to find that he took with him to bed two large spaniel dogs.

From Hopewell, Gen. Washington moved the army and fought the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

Col. Joseph Stout died in 1767, and bequeathed the tract by will to Joseph Stout, who in 1789 conveyed the same to Wilson Stout, who in 1799 conveyed the same to John Weart, and it still remains in possession of the family. Sarah Weart, aged seventy-eight, is now residing there with her son, Spencer Algernon. It is a part of the tract of thirty thousand acres of land in Hopewell and fifteen thousand acres in Maidenhead (now Lawrence) once owned by Col. Daniel Cox, of Trenton.

At the time when the house was occupied by Gen. Washington, John P. Hart resided there.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, George W. and James M., two of the sons of Spencer Stout Weart, volunteered in Jersey City, and came home to bid farewell to the family. On this occasion the men of the neighborhood brought the large flag from Hopewell village and raised a flag-pole near the house and hoisted the flag in honor of this occasion. The flag remained with Mr. Weart during the period of the war, and upon all occasions of victories or rejoicing he used to hoist it on this eminence, where it could be seen by the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Sarah Weart was president of the Women's Aid Society of the neighborhood, organized to furnish supplies for the soldiers, so that the old homestead again became historic in the war of the Rebellion.

[James Manners Weart was the first volunteer in the war of the Rebellion from New Jersey (Foster's New Jersey History of the Rebellion). He afterwards went out as second lieutenant in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey. Upon his return from the war he was licensed as an attorney-at-law, and settled at Independence, Iowa. He was the clerk of the city from its first charter to the time of his death. He was assistant secretary of the Iowa Senate, afterwards secretary of the Senate, and was clerk of the Iowa House of Assembly at the time of his death. He accidentally shot himself while out gunning, and died at the age of thirty-four years.]

Spencer Stout Weart was a man of imposing figure, over six feet in height. He early joined the troops forming a part of the Hunterdon brigade, and was one of the escorts of Gen. Lafayette from Princeton to Trenton in 1824. He was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Isaac H. Williamson, June 5, 1826; afterwards first lieutenant, and then made paymaster of the brigade with the rank of major.

He served as a chosen freeholder from Hopewell township for five years. He was always foremost in all patriotic movements. He took great interest in the erection of the Hart monument, erected by the State of New Jersey at Hopewell. With his own teams and men he moved the monument from Rocky Hill to Hopewell. In connection with Zephaniah Stout, one of the commissioners, he removed Hart's remains to the monument site. He furnished the stone for the foundation of the monument, and did all this without any charge to the State.

As a farmer he was one of the most successful; one of the first to adopt and put in use all kinds of new machinery and agricultural implements, and led all others in the use of lime and other artificial fertilizers, and at one time was a very extensive grower of peaches for the New York markets. Large fields which were overrun with briars and weeds, under his cultivation were brought to yield seventy-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Ralph Ege

Adam Ege, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to this country from Germany about the year 1735, at the age of thirteen years. He was accompanied by two older brothers, George and Martin, as near as can be ascertained. George settled in Cumberland County, Pa., where his descendants owned and operated successfully the Mount Holly Iron-Works.



A large number of the family still reside in the vicinity of Carlisle, and are prominent in church and State. The name of the other brother, Martin, appears as one of the subscribing witnesses to a deed given to his brother Adam in 1759, and he is supposed to have settled in Philadelphia.

Adam Ege married, about 1748, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hunt, and moved on a farm owned by John Hobbs, adjoining Thomas Hunt's. [John Hobbs and wife Elizabeth were an aged couple at that time, and prominent in the membership and history of the Hopewell Baptist Church. They had no children, and lived in a part of the house with Adam Ege until the death of Mr. Hobbs.] This farm, containing one hundred and two acres, was conveyed by Mr. Hobbs to Adam Ege by deed bearing date April 14, 1759 (consideration, one hundred pounds), and is still in the possession of the Ege family, the present owner being John N. Ege. It lies half a mile southeast of Woodsville.

The children of Adam Ege were:

- (1) Samuel, the great-grandfather of Ralph.
- (2) Jacob, married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Hart, of Harborton.
- (3) Sarah, married William McKinstry, removed to New York State.
- (4) Hannah, married Uriel Titus, of Titusville, N. J.
- (5) Elizabeth, married Andrew Hart, of Harborton.
- (6) Nathaniel, married Jane Howell, settled near New Market.
- (7) George, married, first, Mary Quick; second, Mary Ashton; settled at Harborton.

Samuel, the eldest son of Adam Ege, born June 24, 1750, married Annie, daughter of John Titus, Jr., born June 7, 1755. They settled on the homestead at Woodsville, and the father, Adam, removed to the farm at Harborton, which was after his death the property of his son George.

John Titus, Jr., was the son of John Titus, Sr., who probably emigrated from Hempstead, L. I., about the year 1700, and settled on a farm on Stony Brook, two miles east of Pennington. John Titus, Jr., married Annie, daughter of Andrew Smith, who was the first to purchase land for settlement within the present boundaries of Hopewell township, his deed bearing date May 20, 1688, the tract specified in the deed as "called by him, and to be called, Hopewell." Andrew Smith was a professional surveyor, and married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Stout, of Hopewell. He was son of Richard and Penelope, whose remarkable history so well known in Hopewell, and a grandson of John Stout, of Nottinghamshire, England, born about the year 1600.

The children of Samuel Ege and Annie Titus were

- (1) John, the grandfather of Ralph.
- (2) William, born Aug. 18, 1776, married Amy Dunn.
- (3) Sarah, born Jan. 18, 1778, married Philip Pierson.
- (4) Andrew, born Aug. 27, 1779, never married.
- (5) George, born Sept. 7, 1781, married Elizabeth Humphries.

- (6) Mary, born Aug. 16, 1783, married Amos Hunt.
- (7) Annie, born July 31, 1785, married George W. Smith, Esq.
- (8) Titus, born June 8, 1787, married Mary Runkle.
- (9) Mahala, born Feb. 16, 1794, married Benjamin S. Hill.
- (10) Nathaniel, born Nov. 16, 1795, married Mary Phillips.

John Ege, the eldest son of Samuel, born May 6, 1775, married Mary, daughter of Ralph Schenck, of Amwell, born Dec. 12, 1779, died Jan. 15, 1834, and John Ege married (2) Zelpha Decker, widow of Jonathan Hunt.

Through the Schenck family Mr. Ege traces his ancestry more than a thousand years. [See Our Home for 1873, and articles by Rev. G. C. Schenck, of Marlboro, Monmouth Co., who has given the subject much time and research.]

The family said to have derived its name from Edgar de Schencken, chief butler to Charlemagne, who about the year 798 granted to Edgar a title of nobility, and assigned him coat of arms, the shield being in the form of goblet, and the name De Schencken signifying the "cup-bearer."

The line of descent traced from Edgar, through the Barons of Fautchberg, to Christianus of 1225, then to Wilhemus and Ludovicus to 1346, when taken up in direct line.

- (1) Hendric Schenck Van Nydeck; (2) Hendrick; (3) Derick; (4) Derick; (5) Derick; (6) Derick.
- (7) Gen. Peter (a brother of the celebrated Gen Martin Schenck, drowned at the battle of Nymegen in 1589). Gen. Peter married Joanna Van Scharpenscel.
- (8) Martin, who probably came to this country with his son Roeliff, and died soon after.
- (9) Roeliff, born about 1600, married (1) Neeltje Van Covenhoven; (2) Annetje Wykoff; (3) Catrina, widow of Stoffel Hoagland; emigrated from Holland in 1650, settled at Flatlands, L.I.
- (10) Garret, born Oct. 27, 1671, married Neeltje Voorhees, and emigrated from Long Island to Monmouth County, N. J.
- (11) Roeliff, born April 27, 1697, married Eugeltje Van Doren, lived in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth Co.
- (12) Garret, born May 23, 1719, married (1) Mary Van Syckels, removed to Amwell, Hunterdon Co.; married (2) Mary Van Mater, (3) Anna Ten Eyck.
- (13) Ralph (Roeliff), born Aug. 25, 1752, married Catharine Emmons.
- (14) Mary, born Dec. 12, 1779, married John Ege.

The children of John Ege and Mary Schenck were (1) Ralph S., born Sept. 18, 1801, never married; (2) Anna, born 1806, married William Mershon; (3) Andrew, father of Ralph, born Feb. 16, 1813, married Sarah A., daughter of Abraham J. Voorhees, born Nov. 24, 1818.

Through the Voorhees family Mr. Ege traces his ancestry to an Albert, of Drenthe, Holland, born probably in the early part of the fifteenth century. The last ancestor of the family at that place prior to the departure to the shores was Coerte Albertse. His son, Steven Coerte, born in the year 1600, received at his birth the name of Van Voor Hees (which signifies "from before Hies"), and emigrated to this country with his wife and seven children in the ship "Bouticoe" (Spotted Cow), Capt. Pieter Lucassen, and arrived in New York April, 1660. His children were Mergin, Hendrick, Lucas, Jan, Albert, Abram, Alche, and Janetje. [The name of Van Voorhees taken from their estates before the village of Hies (or Hees), south of Reinen, in the province of Drenthe, Holland, part of ancient Friesland.]

Abram J. Voorhees (the fifth generation from the above) married Maria, daughter of Uriah De Hart, of Ten-Mile Run, Somerset County, who was the fifth generation from Simon De Hart, a French Huguenot, who emigrated to this country in 1664 and purchased three hundred acres of land at Gowanus, L. I., his grandson, Cornelius, settling at Ten-Mile Run in 1720.

Uriah De Hart married Margaret, daughter of Henry Van Arsdalen, descendant of the sixth generation from Simon Van Arsdalen, who was sent to this country by his government (Holland) in 1645 to inspect the white clays to ascertain if they were "suitable for the manufacture of China ware."

Ralph, son of Andrew Ege and Sarah A. Voorhees, was born on the farm where he now resides Nov. 23, 1837. They had one other child, Mariana, who married Martin N., son of James Vanzandt, of Blawenburg, Somerset County. They have two children, Claudius Maxwell and Dora Vroom, and reside at Hopewell.

The house in which Ralph was born was erected about 1715 by Dr. Roger Parke, who purchased in April, 1697, tract of four hundred acres which is designated in the survey as lying on the north side of Stony Brook at "Wissamenson." [Supposed to be the name of the Indian village which was located on the hillside northeast of Dr. Parke, where they lived for many years after his purchase.] A part of this tract was purchased by Samuel Ege, the great-grand father of Ralph, in 1801, and has ever since that time been in the possession of the family.

Ralph married, Oct. 18, 1864, Mary Emma, daughter of Abraham Skillman, of Hopewell, and sister of Charles A. Skillman, Esq., of Lambertville; she was born May 20, 1844, and descended in direct line from Capt. Thomas Skillman, of England, who came over with the English forces in 1664, to capture New Amsterdam (New York) from the Dutch. He settled on Long Island, and some of his descendants in Somerset County, N. J. Her great-grandfather was Thomas Skillman, whose homestead was near Harlingen, Somerset County. Her grandfather was Cornelius, of Hopewell. Her mother was Henrietta, daughter of David Stout, Esq., of Hopewell.

The children of Ralph Ege and Mary E. Skillman are (1) Albert Augustus, (2) Sarah, (3) Andrew Howard, (4) Ida Skillman, (5) Mary Henrietta.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm where he now resides, receiving such an education as farmers' sons generally; but his thirst for knowledge did not end with his school-days. Amid the cares of a farmer's life he has been a diligent student, and has obtained through self-exertion a liberal education, and is a fluent writer and speaker.

He united with the Presbyterian Church of Pennington at the age of twenty, was ordained a ruling elder at twenty-six, and, in connection with that office, has frequently been called upon to discharge highly important and responsible duties.

He became superintendant of the Hopewell Sunday-school in 1865, and still continues to fill that position, and is known as one of the most earnest, faithful, and successful Sunday-school workers in the State. From this Sunday-school has arisen the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, of which he was at the organization and is still leading member.

Mr. Ege is classed among the representative agriculturists of the county, and as one of the leading members of the Patrons of Husbandry in the State. His voice and influence are ever used in stimulating and encouraging the farmers to a higher appreciation of the importance and dignity of their calling, as one of the leading professions of the age, and one of the noblest and most worthy of all industries. He has avoided the strifes and contentions of political life, but has taken a deep interest in every progressive movement of his day, whether political, educational, or industrial, which has been for the improvement of the country and the prosperity of its people. He is a prominent member of several organizations which have for their object the general welfare of society; is actively identified with all the enterprises tending to improve and benefit the community in which he lives, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Col. William B. Curlis

Col. William B. Curlis was born in the township of Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J., on Dec. 15, 1830. The family of which he is a representative is of French origin, the name formerly being spelled Corlies, and located at an early day in Monmouth County, N. J. Job Curlis, his grandfather, resided near Vincentown, Burlington County, and married Rebecca Leeds. Of this union were born two sons, William and Nehemiah, and two daughters, of whom Beulah married Mark Moore, of Burlington County, and Rachel, Ely Moore, of the same county. William Curlis, father of our subject, was born in 1797 and died in 1858. He was a bricklayer by trade, and engaged largely during his life in building on contract. He married Mary S. Lippincott (born 1803, died 1880), a representative of an old Quaker family of Burlington County, and herself a speaker among the Friends. The issue of the union was ten children, of whom nine reached adult age, namely, Sarah, who married Thomas Cressman, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Cox, of Burlington County; Rebecca, wife of John Stewart, of Elizabeth, N. J.; William Burr; Samuel Lippincott; Mary, widow of William H. Asay, of Philadelphia; Alfred, killed in command of his company, Third New Jersey Infantry, at the battle of the Wilderness during the late war; Daniel W.; and Anna, wife of Charles I. Wallace, of Camden.



Wm B. Curlis

The first eleven years of Col. Curlis' life were passed in his native township, where he imbibed the rudiments of an education at the district school. His twelfth year was passed in Haddonfield, where he also attended school, and the four following years he worked upon a farm, going to school two months of each year. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to Thomas Maxwell, of Moorestown, to learn the tailoring business, with whom he remained more than a year, and subsequently worked at the same business with Samuel T. Leeds, of Rancocas, where he became a journeyman, and with whom he remained about five years. During 1852 and 1853 he acted as salesman in several clothing-stores in the city of Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1853 established a tailoring house at Tansboro', Camden Co., N. J., in company with George Haines. This business connection continued but a short time, and on May 16, 1854, he organized a custom tailoring establishment at Pennington, N. J. He continued in successful trade at Pennington until Sept. 23, 1861, when, feeling it to be his duty to answer his country's call in her hour of need, he raised a company of volunteers for three years or during the war, and was mustered into the service of the United States government as captain of Company F, Ninth New Jersey Infantry, He was promoted to major of the regiment Jan. 8, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel June 15, 1864.

The service that Col. Curlis performed when in the army, and the engagements in which he participated may be briefly summarized as follows: 1862, Reno's (First) brigade, Burnside's expedition, January 3d; capture of Roanoke Island, N. C, February 8th; battle of Newberne, N. C., March 14th; bombardment and capture of Fort Macon, N. C., April 25th; picket duty April to August; provost-marshal of Beaufort, N. C, August to December; Goldsboro' expedition, December 11th; on Heckman's independent command, Southwest Creek, December 12th; before Kingston, December 13th; Kingston, December 14th; Whitehall, December 16th; Goldsboro', December 17th; First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps (Star Brigade), December 22d; 1863, expedition to Little Washington, March 30th to April 4th; provost-marshal sub-district of Beaufort, N. C, April to September; 1864, Deep Creek, Va., February 7th; near Deep Creek, March 1st; Cherry Grove, Va., April 14th; Port Walthall, Va., May 6th, 7th; field-officer of the day, Weitzel's division, Eighteenth Corps, May 8th, 9th; destruction of Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, injured at Point of Rocks, May 9th; Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, June to December, on court-martial duty at Carroll Hall, Fortress Monroe; in command of a provisional brigade,

consisting of Twenty-third New York Cavalry, Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, two companies Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and Graham's independent company of North Carolina Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1864, to Feb. 1, 1865. Resigned at Carolina City, Feb. 17, 1865.

The resignation of Col. Curlis from the army was compelled by the serious impairment of his health. Returning to Pennington, he remained quiet for a time that he might regain some of his lost strength, and then took active charge of the post-office again, having been appointed postmaster in June, 1861, and retaining the position throughout his service in the army up to the present time. The performance of the duties of this position, and the charge and oversight of an excellent farm near Pennington have occupied the greater part of his time since his return to the life of a civilian. Added to this are his duties as secretary of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a position to which he was elected in August, 1877, having been a director of the company for a number of years before.

Col. Curlis is recognized as one of the most intelligent and enterprising residents of Pennington, and since his location there has identified himself closely with the institutions of the place. He has refused to accept political office, but in his private capacity as a citizen he has exerted a wide and beneficent influence. He is a director of the Pennington Cemetery Association, a member of Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, A. F. and A. M., of Pennington, of Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Trenton, and one of the vice-presidents of the Officers' Association of New Jersey. He is also a regular attendant and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, at Pennington. He was married, June 20, 1866, to Miss Anna C, daughter of William Welling, of Hopewell township, and has two living children, viz., George H. and Mary R. Curlis.

Caleb Baker

Caleb Baker was the son of Philip and Maria Baker, who resided at Griggstown, Somerset Co., N. J., where the former followed farming occupations.

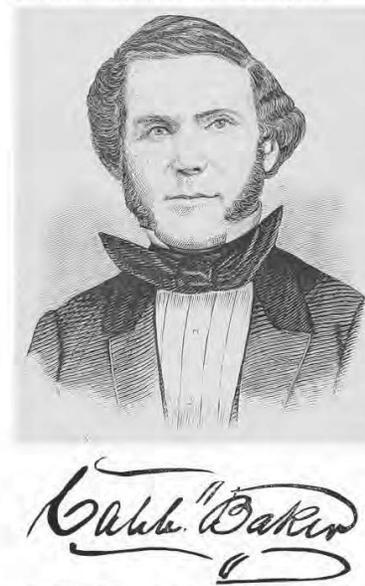
Their children were Sally, Elias, Cornelius, Ulick, Caleb, Samuel, Jacob V., Catherine, and others who died in childhood.

Of this number Jacob V. and Catherine are still living.

Caleb, who is the subject of this biography, was born in 1812, in Somerset County, and spent his boyhood in labor upon the farm, meanwhile enjoying such opportunities for education as were afforded by the public school of the neighborhood. Having decided to acquire a trade, he removed to Princeton and served an apprenticeship to a jeweler. He, on the completion of his period of service, established himself in Bordentown in the jewelry business, where, with the exception of an interval of change of residence, he remained for many years. At a later period he removed to Lawrenceville, and for two years resumed his early occupation as a farmer. Mr. Baker, however, having preferred city life to the quiet of the country, removed to Trenton, which became his home during the remainder of his life.

Caleb Baker was united in marriage to Miss Susan, daughter of David Stout, of Hopewell township. Their children are David S. and William H., both of whom reside in Trenton.

Mr. Baker was induced as a result of delicate health to remove to Trenton, where he abandoned business pursuits and devoted himself to rest and leisure.



He seldom interested himself in public affairs, and manifested no desire for participation in the distractions of political life. He was, however, especially active in church enterprises, and for many years was a member of the Baptist Church of Bordentown. On his removal to Trenton, both he and his wife became connected with the Hanover Street Baptist Church of that city.

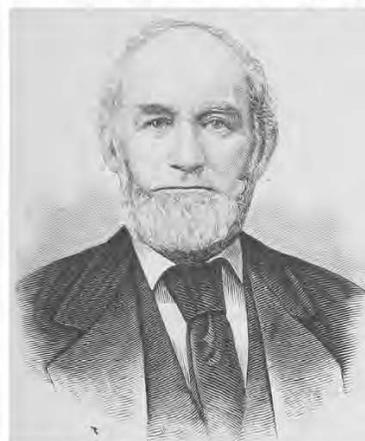
Mr. Baker's death occurred Feb. 9, 1879, in his sixty-seventh year. His remains are interred in the family burial plot in Hopewell, where an imposing monument indicates their last resting-place. Mrs. Baker still survives, and resides with her son, William H., in Trenton.

Joseph Moore Phillips

The original ancestor of the branch of the Phillips family represented by the subject of this sketch was Theophilus Phillips, who resided at Newtown, L. I., in 1676, and who married Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, one of the patentees of that place, and one of the purchasers of Middleburg, L.I., from the Indians in 1656. The children of Theophilus Phillips were Theophilus, William, and Philip, of whom William became freeman of New York. The other two sons settled in Maidenhead, now Lawrence township, Mercer Co., N. J., and were the ancestors of the numerous branches of the Phillips family now represented in that county.

John Phillips resided in Maidenhead as early as 1740, and soon after that date married Miss Abby Tindall, by whom he had four sons, viz. Thomas, Joseph, Theophilus, and William. Of these, Thomas was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maidenhead, where he passed the earlier years of his life, and in 1790 purchased of the heirs the old John Hart property, near the village of Columbia (now Hopewell), Mercer Co., where he passed the remainder of his days, and died about 1819. He married Catharine, daughter of William Phillips, of Maidenhead, and had children, — William, Ephraim, Elijah, John, Enoch, and Sarah, who married Joseph Moore, of Hopewell. Of these, Ephraim removed to Beaver County, Pa., where his descendants are influential residents at this day. Elijah also passed his life in Beaver County, engaged in farming pursuits. John died in Rock Island County, Ill., where he held several prominent offices, and was a leading citizen for many years, and Enoch died at Hopewell a few years ago.

William Phillips, father of our subject, was born at Maidenhead, in the year 1789, being one year of age at the time of the settlement of his father at Hopewell. He passed his entire life as a farmer on the old homestead, still occupied by his son, and was a man of probity and moral worth, confining himself closely to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and participating but little in public affairs. His wife was Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Vancleve, of Hopewell township. He died in 1854, in his sixty-fifth year, and his wife in 1842, in her forty-second year. Their children who reached adult age were ten in number, namely, John V., who resides in Missouri; Thomas, who passed the greater part of his life in Iowa, but died at Hopewell; Joseph M.; Sarah, deceased, wife of William L. Titus, of Hopewell; Jane M., deceased, wife of Andrew J. Lanning Charles T., who lives in the District of Columbia; Catharine, who also married William L. Titus, and is dead; Elizabeth B., residing in Trenton; William R., living in Kent County, Del.; and Millie, also residing in Trenton.



Joseph M. Phillips

Joseph Moore Phillips was born on the old homestead upon which he resides on Oct. 13, 1822. The central and older portion of his residence was erected by his grandfather, Thomas Phillips, in 1805. Here he grew to years of maturity, and on Oct. 26, 1844, married Miss Marietta Sutphen, daughter of William P. and Ursilla (Van Kirk) Sutphen, of Montgomery township, Somerset County. At the age of twenty-three he removed to the Sutphen homestead for two years, where he engaged in farming, and subsequently followed the same occupation in the township of East Amwell, Hunterdon County, for seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to the Phillips homestead, which he now owns. A portion of it has been devoted to building-lots, and a part of Hopewell village stands upon the original tract.

Mr. Phillips is recognized in the community in which he resides as an intelligent and enterprising farmer, in active sympathy with the progressive movements of the age, a friend to the cause of education, and a cheerful supporter of church and kindred institutions. He acts politically with the Republican party, but is no politician, and has studiously avoided the acceptance of public office. In deference to the wishes of both his political friends and opponents, he is now filling his second five-year term as justice of the peace. He was a trustee of his school district for over eighteen years, and has acted as executor, administrator, and guardian in a number of cases. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is interested in other local institutions and enterprises. His judgment is regarded as excellent, and his advice and counsel are sought by a large number of people. In the management of large business interests he has ever manifested the strictest integrity, and is worthily held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. His children are William Imlah, farming the homestead property; John Schenck, engaged in farming in Buchanan County, Iowa; Martha E., wife of Lewis Labau, of Harlingen, N. J.; Emma C., wife of Stephen W. Van Syckel, of Hunterdon County; and Mary J., residing at home. Mrs. Phillips is still living.