

Genealogical and Personal Memorial
OF
MERCER COUNTY
NEW JERSEY

Under the Editorial Supervision of

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"And so it is, too, with family recollections. To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were falsehearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are *heroic national traditions*, giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."—*Martineau*.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME I.

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Halsey's and Captains neck a two hundred pound lot in oxpasture to be divided between them, and John has ten acres of the ten acre division, which was laid to his father John White west of Gersham Culver's home lot, and James has ten acres save division on north side of John Howell, Jr., home lot. March ye. 19, 1686-7."

P. 224. (Abstract of Deed.) "John Oldfield sells to Ann Phillips, his parcel of land in Cow-neck, that he bought of fulk Davis, lying between Samuell Clark, and Samuel Barker, also above five (5) acres of meadow at North sea lying between the meadow of George Harris and John Davis at the Southwest, the great creek at the Northwest, and the highway at the Southeast, also a 50 of commonage that he bought of fulk Davis, Oct. 12, 1663.

JOHN I. OLDFIELD;
his marke.

Witness: Henry Pierson.

In 1657 he was commissariat and ensign in Long Island militia, and in 1678 lieutenant.*

Theophilus (22). Theophilus, son of Zerobabel, born 1653, settled at Newtown, L. I., and became a grantee under the charter of Newtown in 1686. Was town surveyor from 1678-84, clerk of court for twenty years, and town marshal in 1684. He was a prominent and useful citizen of this town for many years, and died there. He married, 1671, Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt.

Ralph Hunt settled on Long Island in 1652. On January 9, 1663, he was one of the seven patentees to whom a grant of land was made by Governor Richard Nichols (who was at one time also governor of New Jersey), on which Newtown was afterwards built. He was previously manager of the affairs of the Indian town of Middlebury, L. I. In 1664 he is recorded as a freeman of Connecticut. On 21st April, 1665, he was commissioned by Governor Nichols as lieutenant of militia of Newtown. On the 16th September, 1673, under resumption of Dutch authority, he was sworn in as a "schepen," or magistrate, by the Lords Commandel and Mili-

*Much effort has been made by writers in the past in New England, to ascertain the history of Zerobabel, his consorts, and his posterity, but it has been ineffectual largely because it has only been in recent times that the colonial and revolutionary ancestry of old and prominent families has been sought out and published, and also because his (Zerobabel's) descendants went from New England to Maidenhead, and no complete record of this branch of the family has ever been published. See also Riker's History of Newtown, L. I.

tary Tribunal. In 1667 he was appointed permanent surveyor of Newtown. In 1671 he deeded a gift of the tract of land upon which his church in Newtown was built. He was a man of note, and the ancestor of many distinguished people. He was the son of Colonel Thomas Hunt, whose ancestor was Thomas Hunt, a colonel in Cromwell's army.

Theophilus Phillips, by his wife Ann, had a son Theophilus, born at Newtown, May 15, 1672, and who died in Maidenhead, New Jersey, 1709; a son Philip, born also at Newtown, December 27, 1678, and died in Maidenhead, New Jersey, 1740; a son William, who became a freeman in New York.

The brothers Theophilus and Philip Phillips, and their cousins Ralph, Samuel and Edward Hunt, were the early settlers and founders of Maidenhead. Theophilus Phillips and Ralph Hunt purchased lands together, as hereinafter shown; as early as 1694. Before tracing the line of descent of these settlers, a brief sketch of the early history of Maidenhead would not be out of place.

Prior to the conquest of the Dutch, Charles II of England, March 24, 1663, granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the extensive territory between the Delaware and Connecticut. On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York conveyed to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret the territory now known as New Jersey. Lord Berkley conveyed to John Fenwick, March 18, 1673, his undivided moiety of New Jersey, for the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, and a royalty of forty beaver skins annually. Edward Byllinge, a brewer in London, who furnished the purchase money, subsequently failed. Fenwick, for his part of the transaction, was awarded "One tenth" along the Delaware river between Oldman's and West creeks. William Penn, Gawen Laurie and Nicholas Lucas became joint assignees of Byllinge's interest in New Jersey, for the benefit of his creditors. A deed of partition was executed between them and Carteret, dated July 1, 1676, directing a straight line to be drawn through the Province from north to south, and the most southerly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbor, to the most northerly point of the Delaware. These divisions were given the names of East and West Jersey, respectively. This line, known as the Province Line, was run by George Keith, in 1687, as far north as the south branch of the Raritan, at a point just east of the Old York road, and this Province line now forms the northeastern bound-

ary of Lawrence township.* These three assignees sold a number of shares of this undivided moiety, the purchasers thereby becoming proprietors in common with them. Among the purchasers of West Jersey lands were two companies, one of Friends of Yorkshire, the other of Friends in London. In 1676 commissioners were sent by the proprietors to buy out the Indian interest in these lands. The Quaker policy was always to acquire lands by purchase and never by force. The Province surveyor was instructed to measure the front of the river Delaware beginning at the Assanpink creek and thence to Cape May, and divide the same into tenths, so that each tenth should have an equal proportion of river frontage. The company from Yorkshire chose the tenth known as the first tenth, from the Assanpink to the Rancocas. In May, 1694, the first and second tenths were formed into the county of Burlington, and at the same time all the inhabitants above the Assanpink creek were joined to the jurisdiction of the Burlington court.

Prior to this time the Quaker proprietors had been organized into a company, with the seat of government at Burlington. In 1687 the proprietors found themselves in debt, and they borrowed sufficient to pay such debts, from one Thomas Budd, who was allowed to buy from the natives a tract of land of fifteen thousand acres north of the Assanpink; what is now Lawrence township was practically this tract. Budd transferred this tract to Dr. Daniel Cox, of London, who was one of the largest shareholders among the proprietors of West Jersey.

A tract called the "Thirty Thousand Acre" tract, above the Falls of the Delaware, fell to the lot of Thomas Sadler and Edward Byllinge, who on the 20th of October, 1685, sold their title and interest to Dr. Cox. This is the original township of Hopewell, the first accurate survey of which is found in Book of Surveys, p. 103, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, made by Daniel Leeds, September, 1707.

Dr. Cox was governor of West Jersey from 1689 to 1690. In 1691 he conveyed the government of West Jersey and territories to a company of proprietors called the West Jersey Society, for the sum of nine thousand pounds sterling. Under this deed the West New Jersey Society, through its agents, Jeremiah Basse and Thomas Revell, began to dispose of land in both said

tracts—fifteen thousand and thirty thousand acre tracts. The titles secured under these agents were subsequently questioned.

An agreement was entered into April 20, 1703, between Thomas Revell on behalf of the purchasers from the Society, and Dr. Cox, to quiet title, at the rate of twelve pounds per hundred acres within the fifteen thousand acre tract, and ten pounds per one hundred acres within the thirty thousand acre tract. On the 22nd of August, 1703, the Maidenhead purchasers met at the house of Ralph Hunt, and after hearing the agreement read did declare and signify their assent and consent to the same by affixing their hands and seals.

The region north of the Yorkshire tenth, that is to say, all the territory west of the Province line and north of the Assanpink creek, was first known as Maidenhead. This name was given by the Quakers.

Subsequently the western portion, being a part of the thirty thousand acre purchase, was called Hopewell. The earliest designation that I can find of this name "Hopewell" is in the deed to Andrew Smith, dated May 20, 1688. About this time the township of Nottingham, including all of Hamilton township and South Trenton and Chambersburg was formed.

In the year 1678 Thomas Olive established a grist mill on the Rancocas, the first in West Jersey, and a short time later, 1679, Mahlon Stacy, one at Assanpink creek.* At this time the neighborhood of the Falls of the Delaware was as far as settlements had been by the Quakers. At this point the Quaker colonists stopped. The Assanpink was boundary for the first Indian purchase, and for Burlington county as first established. Along the Millstone there were some German settlers. Dr. Henry Greenland is said to have owned a plantation in this neighborhood around the year 1685.

*On February 22, 1906, there was dedicated in Trinity Episcopal Church, Trenton, a memorial tablet by Miss Anna Rossell to her ancestor, William Trent, by which the claim was made that he, Trent, was the *Founder* of Trenton. A lively discussion arose as to the merits of this claim in the public press of the city. The claim is unfounded and the tablet in the interest of truth should be removed. Trenton had no *founder* in the sense of any one settling on its site with the intention of building up a town or city, but, if anybody is entitled to the honor of founding Trenton that honor is due to Mahlon Stacy who made the first permanent settlement at that place, as hereafter stated. In its primeval state the territory hereabouts was used by the Indians for a camping ground and burial place. That has been amply proved by the explorations and writings of Dr. Abbot and others. In that state it was found by the first white men who voyaged hither—

*The original intention of the proprietors was to have a great public road or highway traverse this line, but it was early abandoned because of its impracticability.

But not until the Province line was located (1687) and Budd had made the Indian purchase north of Assanpink later, was this region opened to settlement. The summer of 1690 may be fixed as the time when the first settlement of Maidenhead occurred. Then the surveys and deeds begin. The Quaker settlement along Stony Brook and Princeton occurred about the year 1695, and hence subsequent to that in Maidenhead, the Friends coming from the Quaker settlement in Burlington, and were composed of the Clark, Worth, Olden, Horner and Stockton families. Subsequently they erected the old Quaker meeting house which still stands on the battlefield of Princeton, and near by Stony Brook. This meeting house was built in 1726, and rebuilt in 1760, and is now (1907) in an excellent state of preservation.

Apparently, three people may be accounted the first (but transient) settlers of Maidenhead. The same dates are on their surveys, to wit, August 20, 1690.

Richard Ridgeway (late of county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, a tailor, with his wife Abigail). It was he who probably held land opposite Trenton in 1679, according to Dankers' map. He purchased six hundred acres west of the Province line, running from the Great Meadows at Port

Swedes—as traders with the Indians. The company of Quakers from Yorkshire who acquired the "Tenth" from the Assanpink to the Rancocas, sent first Thomas Olive, Daniel Wills, John Kince, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacy, Benjamin Scott, Richard Guy and Thomas Foulke, to acquire these lands by purchase. Their interpreters—Israel Holmes, Peter Rambo and Lacy Cook—were Swedes. Their deed is dated October 10, 1677. The first settlers of this Tenth had lived in wooden tenements and outhouses erected on the lowlands between the bed of the river and the higher ground (where since has run the Water Power), extending from Calhoun street southerly to the promontory now known as Riverview Cemetery. The Indians warned them of the dangers of freshets and floods, and they, the Indians, called the settlement Littleworth, because of this fact. The habitations had existed here until the spring of 1692 when the flood came and carried everything away, and formed the island that now intervenes between Morrisville and Trenton. Thus we have "Littleworth" as well as "Falls of the Delaware" to designate this locality.

There is a map in the secretary of state's office of two lots lying east of Greene street (the old York road), between Second street (now State) and the Creek, "being in Littleworth." Thus the few settlers struggled along until the arrival of the "Shield" from Hull, December 10, 1678, among whose passengers was Mahlon Stacy. He took up a tract of 800 acres, on both sides of the Creek, but mostly on the north side. The year following, 1679, he constructed the grist-mill, above mentioned on the south side of the creek and of *hem logs*, in Kingsbury, now Broad street, on the same spot where the paper mill of Henry McCall lately

Mercer northward for about a mile. His deed is dated October 7, 1690. He subsequently settled here, for in 1696 he is described as of "Maidenhead." New Jersey Archives, vol. 21, p. 406, contains the following record: "1695-6 May 17th. Richard Ridgeway of Maidenhead, Burlington county, tailor, and wife Abigail, to John Bainbridge now of East Jersey, Yeoman, for two equal thirds of six hundred acres adjoining John Houghton near Stony Brook, bought of Daniel Coxe, Oct. 7, 1690." About 1750 this tract of ground was part of the plantation of Captain John Phillips. Ridgeway subsequently left the neighborhood of Maidenhead. s. p. /

The second was one Thomas Greene, tailor and yeoman, and son of John, tailor, who had also been a resident of Bucks county. He took up one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the Ridgeway tract. He settled upon his purchase, and in his deed of December 20, 1690, he is described as of Maidenhead, Burlington county. Later he purchased one hundred acres, then sold the whole to John Lawrenson (Updike), in 1697, and removed elsewhere. He left no descendants in this part of the state.

The permanent settler was the third of those whose surveys were dated August 20, 1690. This was Mary Davis, accompanied by her three sons

stood. He lived in a log house, near the Stokes dwelling on South Warren street, near Market, formerly occupied by Governor Price. Mahlon Stacy was the most prominent of the early settlers of the Falls. Prior to his coming everything was transient and unstable. The settlers in Maidenhead and the Crosswicks territory and the upper part of the Yorkshire tenth, all came to his mill—all the roads had their beginning or ending there. Stacy, and his son, Mahlon, Jr., were identified with this mill an 800 acre tract from 1678 to 1714. That his character was stamped upon this territory as the leading man of his time cannot be doubted, for many children, in no way related to him, were given his surname as christian name.

In 1713 Hunterdon county was formed. The territory hereabouts was rapidly filling up with settlers. In 1714 William Trent, a Philadelphia lawyer, purchased the Stacy tract. Subsequently two adjoining tracts—largely of what Trenton now consists. He came here in October, 1721, was appointed the first chief justice of New Jersey, and died here February 25, 1724, and his body was interred in Philadelphia. During this time the neighborhood was in a formative condition, and it was both natural and proper that the place should be called after its largest land owner—Trentstown—but this is no argument that he was the founder. Judge Trent had a son who was Colonel of the Hunterdon county regiment of which Philip Phillips (24) was major. The Trent family soon passed from its prominence. The burial place of Mahlon Stacy is unidentified, but it most likely is in the Friends' burial lot in Riverview Cemetery, which was at that time used for this purpose.

—Jonathan, Elnathan and Samuel. The purchase was a parallelogram of three hundred acres running on both sides the Eight Mile Run (or Shipetauken Creek), with headlands adjoining the "Town Lot," hereafter referred to. She subsequently divided the purchase into three separate strips. The connection of these early settlers was transient and exercised no appreciable influence upon the settlements of this territory thereafter made.

We have already noticed the difference exacted from the early settlers of Maidenhead and Hopewell when they were compelled to repurchase, practically, the title to their lands.

Not only was Maidenhead as a wilderness considered of greater value than Hopewell, but from that day to this the distinction has been maintained. Maidenhead has always contained the best agricultural land in the state, and it is very suggestive at this point to notice that the very earliest purchases made by Ridgeway, Greene and Davis, Leeds, and others, were of that portion lying east of the village of Maidenhead and extending to the meadows of Stony Brook. As pioneers in the wilderness they were able to discern that this tract of land between Eight Mile Run and Stony Brook was the most desirable of any in the neighborhood, and their judgment in this respect has been sustained in the ages since then as being the best land in the state of New Jersey. It is gently undulating, well watered, and well drained, with the best meadow ground in the world. The uplands being of an easily cultivated loam, with a sub-soil of friable clay, and these tracts have been owned by the Phillips family for generations.

It was in the year 1694 that Thomas Revell, as the agent for Dr. Coxe, secured the coming of settlers in Maidenhead, and in Hopewell. (Hopewell was formed from Maidenhead in the year 1699.) John Tatham had power of attorney from Dr. Coxe to sign deeds, and Daniel Leeds was the surveyor. In this year, 1694, came Ralph Hunt and Theophilus Phillips (Ralph Hunt being the elder of the two), from Newtown, L. I. They were cousins, as I have heretofore stated. Their first deed in 1694 is to Ralph Hunt and Theophilus Phillips, jointly, and the land subsequently obtained adjoined. It is an open question with me whether these lands were located adjoining the present village of Maidenhead, or whether they were located east of Eight Mile Run. It is said that Ralph Hunt lived in a house beside Mershon's Brook, which runs from the Old Post road east of the church. Quickly following them came their kinsfolk, Sam-

uel Hunt, whose land bordered the "Town Lot," Edward Hunt, who obtained a tract in the forks of the Shabbeconk, and Philip Phillips, younger brother of Theophilus. Joseph Sacket, also from Newtown, came. Also, the German family Johannes Lawrenson (Updike), and the brothers Andrickson, later written as Andrews and Anderson.

In 1698 there had come in Maidenhead a sufficient number of settlers to warrant the maintenance of religious worship, and we find in New Jersey Archives, vol. 21, p. 517, the following record:

"1698-9. Do. The West Jersey Society, by their agents, Jeremiah Basse and Thomas Revell, to Ralph Hunt, Jno. Bainbridge, Johannes Lawrenson (Updike), Wm. Hixson, Jno. Bryerley, Samuel Hunt, Theophilus Phillips, Jonathan Davis, Tho. Smith, Jasper Smith, Tho. Coleman, Benjamin Hardin, Wm. Akers, Robert Lannen, Philip Phillips, Joshua Andris, Samuel Davis, Elnathan Davis, Enoch Andris, Cornelius Andris, James Bice, John Runion, Tho. Runion, Hezekiah Benham, Banja. Maple, Lawrence Updike, Joseph Sackett and Edward Hunt, all of Maidenhead, Burlington County, for 100 acres there, of the Society's 15,000 acre tract above the Falls of Delaware, to be used for a meeting house, burying ground and schoolhouse."

We also find in 1697 that the settlers in this general region had become sufficiently numerous to form a new township. In the minutes of the court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, sitting at Burlington February 20th of that year, appears this record:

"The inhabitants above the Asinpink ordered by the Court to be a township by themselves by the name of Maidenhead."

This order of the court gave legal independence and recognition to the community. This action was taken probably at the instance of the citizens. The region of Maidenhead at this time embraced the whole territory from the Asinpink to the Province Line, including Ewing, Hopewell, the Amwells of later times, and the unknown country north. In the year 1699 Hopewell township was created by petitioners.

The "Town Lot," previously mentioned, was for a meeting house and for burying ground and school house, and this lot appears to have been what is now known as the Dey farm, immediately in the rear of the Stone Quarry just off the Old Post road, and in the rear of the farm lately owned by Joseph R. Scudder, and bounded on one side by the Cold Soil road, that formally came out by the side of the Hunt mansion, east

of Eight Mile Run. It is not known that any meeting house or other building was erected on this spot. There are two or three graves in the rear of the above named Scudder farm.* Tradition has it that this lot was given to the grantees for the purpose of erecting a meeting house of the Church of England, and it is known that Colonel Daniel Cox, in his will, left a legacy for this purpose, and it is also known that at this time there was considerable agitation among church people over the claim made by the Church of England of government and ownership of church property, and because of this fact it is presumed Ralph Hunt and Benjamin Hardin in 1710 deeded a plot of ground 200 feet square on which has since stood the Presbyterian Church of Maidenhead, slight additions having been made to adjoining graveyard, in the meantime. The theory is that Hunt and Hardin had adjoining lands, and that they each gave a half of this square out of their lands. This congregation was prior to the one at Hopewell.* The first Presbytery in this country was organized in 1706 and consisted at first of only seven ministers. On May 11, 1709, the minutes of the Presbytery read: "Ordered that Mr. Smith go to the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell and confer with them on such matters as shall be propounded by them concerning his being called to be their minister."

That a meeting house was promptly erected can not be questioned because, as hereinafter stated, the first court held in the county of Hunterdon was held in this meeting house. At this time the only road leading from New Brunswick (point of navigation) to the Falls of the Delaware (Trenton, also the point of navigation) was the Old King's road, running through Maidenhead in its longest direction. This old road, in its larger part, was the old Indian trail through the wilderness between the Delaware and the Raritan. The Maidenhead congregation was drawn from within a radius of twenty miles, and at that date was the principle place north of Trenton. There is a record that John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was baptized by the Rev. Jedediah Andrews at Maidenhead, December 31, 1713. As stated, the effort

*One of these graves may be that of Theophilus Phillips (No. 23), who died in 1709, as I have been unable to locate his burial place.

*Ground for the Hopewell church was dedicated to religious uses in 1703, just above the New Jersey State Asylum, and on which was erected the church which was the parent church of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and also of the Ewing Presbyterian Church.

for worship at Maidenhead originated March, 1698, while the earliest appropriation for a church in Hopewell is found in deeds of April 20, 1703. The Maidenhead town book from 1716 to 1866 is preserved in the county clerk's office at the court house at Trenton, and therein I find a record of the sale of this "Town Lot," November 9, 1730, of which the following is a copy:

"Articles of a Vandue held at a general Towne Meeting, held at the House of Jefferson Anderson, November the 9th 1730 and there exposed to Sale by way of oction or vandue a Tract of Land as is commonly caled and known by the Name of Maidenhead Town Lott and the highest bider the buyer the Title as followeth (vis) to warrant and deffend against any person yt shall laying clame to the Said Land from, by or under, as the Subscribers to the Right Hand."

"Imprimis, Samuel Hunt is the highest Bidder and is to pay for the above named Lott one Hundred and Seventeen pounds proclamation money of America."

"Item: Captain, John Anderson, John Anderson, John Phillips and Richard Stevens is to receive the Bonds for the hundred and Seventeen pounds that is to be paid by Samuel Hunt for the Towne Lott and the money to be laid out by the majoirty of the Towne."

I am informed that the conditions of this sale were not carried out as agreed upon, and that valid title for said "Town Lot" did not pass from the inhabitants of the township of Maidenhead until in or about the year 1800. I also believe that a small portion of this still remains with the people of Maidenhead, because within the last fifty years stone was carted therefrom to build a road by the writer's grandfather through the Great Meadow, near Port Mercer.

Ten baptisms took place at Maidenhead in April, 1713, which is additional evidence that a permanent place of worship existed there at that time.*

There is positive evidence of its existence three years later, as in the records of the court of sessions of Hunterdon county, dated Tuesday, June 5, 1716, is the entry: "Proclamation made and the Court adjourned to the meeting house in half an hour." The present edifice was raised in 1764, enlarged 1833, and again in 1853.

According to the old "Court Book," March

*In the manuscript records of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which a copy, is on deposit in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1300 Locust street, Philadelphia, there is the record among others, of the baptism of Theophilus Phillips, Anna Phillips, Richard, Abigail and Elizabeth, children of Philip Phillips.

25, 1681, Burlington county was legally organized, William Emley as sheriff; Thomas Wood, constable; Thomas Revel, register; Daniel Leeds, surveyor. In 1688 the "Constabulary" of Nottingham was formed, and was said "to lye between Crosswicks Creek and Delaware River and northwards up the River soe far as at present Inhabited."

At the court held May, 1698, the constable (John Byerly) returned the following description of the Maidenhead road: "Beginning on ye sd line at Yorke* old Roade at ye Corner of Joseph Worths land, thence to ye eight mile Runne thence through Jonathan Daviss his land Improved & Inclosed, thence over ye six mile Runn through Theophilus Phillips land, thence over several mens lands and over Thomas Smiths land to ye five mile Runne thence over Mahlon Stacys land to Assanpink Creeke neare ye mill of Mahlon Stacy."

In 1699 the following is an abstract of the course of the Maidenhead road: "Begins at the partition line: by marked trees to 8 mile run; to a white oak in land of Johannes Lawrence; by marked trees to a white oak before Ralph Hunts door by the run; by marked trees to bridge over 6 mile run in Robt. Lannings land, thence direct through Wm. Acres land and Jasper Smith's land and Thos. Smiths land to five mile run to a hiceree tree; by Samuell Mathews & Samuel Stacy to Shabakinck Bridge; thence through Mahlon Stacy to mill as tree directs." This was signed by Ralph (Hunt?), Samuel Hunt, Thomas Smith, Theophilus Phillips, Joshua Anderson, Joseph Smith, John Lanning, Hezekiah Bonham.

At the court held February, 1699, Hopewell township had its birth in the granting of the following petition: "Petition of some of the Inhabitants above, falls for a New Township to be called Hopewell as also for a New Road & Boundaries of the said Town read & upon file Ordered That there be a town there called Hopewell and that ye Boundaries thereof be as follows: (vizt) To begin at Mahlon Stacys Mill and so along by York road untill it come to Shabbacunk and up the same until it meet with ye line of Partition that divides the Societies 30,000 acre purchase from the 15,000 then along the line of the Sd Societie's 30,000 acre purchase to Delaware River."

Thus we see that up to the formation of

*The "old York Road" (variously written) is the same as the "Old Post" and "Kings Road," and entered Trenton through what formerly was Greene street and ran to Mahlon Stacy's mill.

Hunterdon county the territory north of the Burlington county line was divided into three constabularies, to-wit: Nottingham, Maidenhead and Hopewell. The constables selected to govern these divisions were taken from the most prominent men therein. The records show that Thomas Lambert, was repeatedly returned as constable of Nottingham; for Maidenhead; Theophilus Phillips, and for Hopewell, Major Alexander Lockhart.

From the records of 1705 it is apparent that the loosely defined boundaries of Hopewell and Maidenhead were at once productive of trouble, and the court, without any further discussion, disposed of the entire matter thus:

"Whereas there has been a difference between the Townshipp of Maidenhead & Hopewell Concerning a Devident or Division of the Two Townships. It was ordered that Six of one of the Townships and Six of the Other shall Meet and agree about a Division and Make their report which they of Hopewell having refused to chuse their men it is now ordered by the Court that the Two Townships shall stand as before till further orders (vizt) All Maidenhead."

The court records of 1707 contain the following:

"Samuel Oldal (c) complains that he was not paid for building a bridge over Assunpink Creek, it is ordered that Theophilus Phillips, John Bainbridge, John Clark & Captain Hunt, to assess persons in Hopewell (who have not subscribed)."

At the same time the following record appears to have been made:

Hopewell, Dec. 26, 1707.

A Highway from Maidenhead through Hopewell. Beginning at the said road near Shabackonk in Jonathan Davis land to a Spanish White oak marked on west side, then to Alex. Lockarts land to a black oak tree in his line thence to corner of Henry Boles Land & thence between them to corner then straight to Joseph Hill's as marked to John Barrows to Black oak marked 3 notches in Jos. Sacketts breadth 2 rods.

THO. LAMBERT
JOHN CLARK
THEO. PHILLIPS } Com.

The initial step to divorce the territory lying north of the Burlington county line (the Assanpink creek), and west of the Province line, and extending north, including all the lands within the West Jersey boundaries, which were then a wilderness, were taken at a town meeting held at Maidenhead, Jan. 1st, 1712. The record of this meeting I have taken from the

old "Town Book" heretofore referred to, a copy of which is as follows:

"At a Town meeting held in Maidenhead January 1st, 1712 The Inhabitants of the said Towne have unanimously agreed among themselves to endeavor for the promoteing of a County in the upper parts of the province above* sunpinke and in order thereunto have obliged themselves sauerally and respectiuely to pay their seaueral and respectiue sums of money at or before the 2nd Day of February next ensueing the Date hereof unto Phillip Ringo or to his assignes, which said Phillip Ringo of Maidenhead of the same towne meeting above mentioned was chosen and appointed by the towne to be the Treasurer or Receiver of the said money for the promoting the business and also at the said meeting John Brearly, John Bainbridge, and Joshua Anderson are men that were chosen and appointed to call the said Treasurer to an account concerning the said respective sums of money and the said John Bambridge at the same towne meeting is chosen by the Towne to appear before the Governour for them on their behalf in order for the accomplishment of the aforesaid business. The Inhabitants above mentioned haveing at the said meeting subscribed themselves to pay the aforesaid Respective sums of money as followeth: * * *

The old "Town Book" also contains the following record:

"At a public Town-meeting:

"Memorandum: It is agreed by the Inhabitants of Maidenhead y^t the Town-Lot is to be sold to the Higost Bidder by the way of public vendue, and ye purchaser to keep ye money in his hand for six months from the date of these presents, without Interest, he giving Bound and Security if required under the penalty of One hundred pounds proclamation money and ye price of ye sd Lot to be laid out for a parsonage for a Presbyterian society for the use of the Town of Maidenhead as witness our Hands this Sixth day of November 1730.

"Ralph Hunt, Jasper Smith, Philip Phillips, Henry Mershon, Timothy Baker, (illegible) Hezekiah Bonham, Joshua Anderson, Jr., Theophilus Phillips, Will Benge, Edm. Bainbridge, John Phillips, John Bainbridge, John Anderson, Jun., John Bruvley, John Smith, Jasper Smith, Jun., Lawrance Opdyk, Henry (illegible) Lawrence Updike, Jun., John Updike, Abram An-

derson, James (undecipherable), Nehemiah Howell, Joseph Brearley, Samuel Hunt, Stephen Jones, John Smith, Jun., Richard (illegible), Benj. (illegible), John Read, David Hunt, Joseph Scudder, John Coe, John Anderson."

Subsequently, March 11, 1713, Hunterdon county was formed in honor of Governor Robert Hunter, by an Act of the Legislature.

At this early date there appears to have been a rivalry between the people of Hopewell and Maidenhead for holding the county courts. Finally it was decided that the court of common pleas and quarter sessions should be held alternately at Maidenhead and Hopewell, "until a Court and jail for the county should be built." The courts frequently were held in the churches (meeting houses), and often in private dwellings. The first court was held at Maidenhead on the second Tuesday of June, 1714; the magistrates present were John Bainbridge, Jacob Bellerjeau, Philip Phillips, Wm. Green, John Holcombe, Samuel Greene and John Fitch, and the home of Theophilus Phillips was frequently used in Maidenhead for this purpose.

Maidenhead was contained in the territory included in Trenton's colonial charter, September 6, 1745, to April 9, 1750, when it was surrendered to the Crown. This territory was described as follows: "Begins at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek and runs from thence up said Creek to the mouth of a creek known by the name of Doctor's Creek then up said Doctor's Creek to the line formerly run by George Keith between East and West Jersey, then along the said line, including Maidenhead and Hopewell, to the line between Hopewell and Amwell, then along the Several lines between Hopewell and Amwell to Delaware River and so down the said river to the place of Beginning."

One of the burgesses named in said charter was Theophilus Phillips, and one of the common councilmen, Joseph Phillips, both of Maidenhead. It is also to be noted at this time that the population included in Hunterdon county was largely centered in the division of Maidenhead, and Hopewell, and Trenton was a small factor in the county government. It also appears from the records that as early as the period of 1720 Maidenhead led in the organization of a colonial militia, as will be shown hereafter in tracing the Phillips descent. The three leading roads running through Maidenhead was the Old Post road, the Princeton and Trenton turnpike, chartered December 3, 1807, and the Trenton and New Brunswick turnpike, chartered in 1803. The prominence of Maiden-

*This creek, in the public records, is called Derwent; St. Pink; Sun Pink, Assunpink (meaning stony creek, from its gravelly bottom), and Assanpink, its present name.

head during colonial times and since was not only originally due to the character of its soil, the character of its inhabitants, the fact that it was on the direct line of communication north and south (between New Brunswick and Trenton), the attachment that the people held for the old Presbyterian church, but also to the two educational institutions early established in the village, one for boys and one for girls.

The Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School had its origin in the year 1810, and its founder was the Rev. Isaac Brown, D. D. It was successfully conducted, the pupils increasing yearly until the year 1827 when the buildings were enlarged. In the year 1830 Alexander Hamilton Phillips was united with Dr. Brown as principal, and soon after became the sole director of the school. In November, 1837, he sold the school to Hugh and Samuel M. Hamill, who thereafter conducted it until it was sold some twenty years since, to its present owners. The two Hamills were very successful in their management of the school, and were dearly beloved by all their students.*

Alexander Hamilton Phillips was the brother of the eminent William Wirt Phillips, D. D., minister of the old Presbyterian church when located in Wall street, New York, and afterwards minister of the new church erected by the same congregation on Fifth avenue, at the corner of 12th street, and whose issue married into the Maidenhead Phillips family. He was a resident of Canajoharie, and began life first as a student in the law office of Hon. David Ecker, who then had succeeded Hon. Alfred Conkling (father of Hon. Roscoe), and purchased his homestead lot and other real estate, most prominent in the early history of this village. He died at Victoria, Texas, June 24, 1880. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, June 16, 1804, graduated Union College 1825. In 1830 he came to Maidenhead. In 1837 he sold the school as stated, and entered the practice of law at Houston and Galveston, and in 1842 he settled in Victoria, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. For thirty-one years he was ruling elder of the Presbyterian church at Victoria. He was frequently state senator. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the bar of western Texas, and had long been its most celebrated member, as the reports of the highest courts of that state show.

*Samuel M. Hamill came to Maidenhead as a teacher in the school under Prof. Phillips, in 1835, and continued in this capacity until 1837, when he became part owner of the same.

The Lawrenceville Young Ladies' Seminary was founded by Mr. James Harvey Porter, who died on the very day which he had advertised for the opening of the school. The buildings were originally erected for school purposes. It was opened in May, 1835, under the supervision of the above named Alexander Hamilton Phillips, principal of the high school, Mrs. Porter, widow of the founder, being lady principal. It was continued two years under the supervision of Mr. Phillips, when Mrs. Porter took it in her own name, and remained in charge until October, 1839. It was then sold to Henry D. Phillips, who succeeded in bringing to the school the Misses Craig, of Princeton, one of whom conducted the school for a number of years; then the Rev. John Peeples, and the Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D. D. Dr. Nassau came from the presidency of Lafayette College in 1830. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Davis in 1875, and some twenty years since the Boys' School took the building over, and it has since been used as a dormitory.

Maidenhead (both the village and the township) were changed to Lawrenceville and Lawrence, respectively, by Act of the Legislature of Jan. 24, 1816.* This was in honor of the commander of the frigate "Chesapeake," James Lawrence, who was born in Burlington County.

The English "Maidenhead" is a place centuries old, having originally clustered about a bridge and timber wharf on the river Thames. It derived its name from the latter circumstance. The original form of the name was Maidenhythe, pronounced *hidt* and *hyth*, in the Anglo-Saxon a port or haven. It is about twenty miles from London, and seems to have been a point where travelers three hundred years ago took

*An act to change the corporate name of the township of Maidenhead, in the County of Hunterdon.

SECTION -1- *Be it Enacted* by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that "the inhabitants of the township of Maidenhead in the County of Hunterdon," shall hereafter be styled and known by the name of "The inhabitants of the township of Lawrence, in the County of Hunterdon," provided always that this act shall not be construed to impair or annul any of the right or power, privilege or immunities, already accrued to the said inhabitants, or which hereafter may accrue to them as individuals, or as a body corporate.

Section -2- *And Be It Enacted*, that so much of the act entitled "an act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their power, and regulating their meetings passed the twenty-first of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as come within the purview of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed, passed at Trenton, January 24, 1816.

boats on the river to and from the latter city. It is located in the parish of Bray, one, at least, of whose vicars is a historical personage.

Theophilus (23). As already stated, Theophilus (born at Newtown, L. I., May 9, 1672, died at Maidenhead, 1709), with his brother-in-law, Ralph Hunt, were the pioneers of Maidenhead. They preceded the other colonists from Newtown, and were followed by their kinsman. They were cousins. Their first purchases were together, and their wills show that they lived on adjoining properties. They purchased various tracts of ground in the Maidenhead territory, the records of some of which follow, as having been taken from the New Jersey Archives, vol. 21:

P. 390. "1699 Dec. 6, Do. Do. Thomas Revell, for John Bainbridge and Ralph Hunt, of 400 acres adjoining William Hixon and Andrew Smith."

P. 393. "1694 June — Do. Do. for Ralph Hunt, of 95 acres adjoining Theophilus Phillips: also of 10 acres of meadow next to his own meadow, bought of Daniel Leeds."

"Do. do. for Ralph Hunt, of 5 acres on the South side of and along Theophilus Phillips."

"1698, May 25. Do. Do. for Ralph Hunt, of 133 acres of the 15,000 acre in the rear of his 95 acre lot between Joshua Andros and Theophilus Phillips."

P. 452. "1694, Dec. 13. Do. Daniel Leeds of Springfield, Burlington County, gent., to Ralph Hunt, yeoman, and Theophilus Phillips, husbandman, both of Maidenhead, said County, for 100 acres adjoining Joseph English, near the York Road, and Samuel Dark, part of the 200 acres in the purchase by Daniel Coxe from Tho. Budd near Delaware Falls and conveyed to Leeds by John Tatham, as attorney of Coxe, July 6, 1690."

P. 515. "1698, June 12. Do. The West Jersey Society, by their agent Thomas Revell, to Ralph Hunt of Maidenhead, Burlington County, yeoman, for 243 acres of the Society's 15,000 acre tract above the Falls of Delaware."

P. 535. "1701-2 Feb 6. Do. Ralph Hunt to William Albertus, both of Maidenhead, Burlington County, yeoman, for 500 acres in said township, late in the tenure of Daniel Mac-Daniel, on the north side of Stony Brook, adjoining Johannes Lawrenson."

P. 536. "1700. Oct. 16. Do. John Bainbridge with wife Sarah and Ralph Hunt with wife Susanna, all of Maidenhead, Burlington County, to Vincent ffontaine of Straton Island, N. Y., yeoman for 400 acres near Wissa Menson,

in the W. J. Society's 30,000 acre tract bought of said Society Dec 7, 1699."

P. 393. "Do. Do. for Theophilus Phillips of 10 acres of meadow South of and next to Ralph Hunt."

The original sale of lands of the Maidenhead tract were long strips, having their head lands on the old Indian trail or Post Road and extending south to the great meadows, so as to give woodland, upland and meadow to each owner.

Some suppose that Ralph Hunt lived near the brook that runs through Mershon's farm, heretofore referred to. Hunt was a prominent man in the community, and was known as "Captain Hunt." His will is dated November 5, 1732.*

The following is an abstract of same: Gives to his eldest son, Edward, 150 acres of land lying in Hopewell, grey mare and gun. Gives to second son, Ralph Hunt, that part of his plantation lying above Kings Road, leading from Trenton to Brunswick, and lot of meadow of five acres lying between Samuel Hunt's meadow and Powell Huff's and four acres of meadow at the lower end of his lot in the Great Meadows, and a mare and colt. Gives legacy to his daughter Jemima. Gives to son John fifteen pounds. Gives to third son, Samuel, all that part of his plantation lying below the Kings Road with improvements thereon, and the remainder of his lot in the Great Meadow, out of which he paid his daughter Elizabeth a legacy and to his fourth son John a legacy. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Gives her legacy. Appoints her executrix and Major Lockhart of Hopewell and Theophilus Phillips, executors.

The Theophilus Phillips previously mentioned as figuring in the early organization of Maidenhead up to 1709, was the Theophilus, founder and settler, now considered. These references show his standing in the community. Theophilus, by his wife Frances, had issue as follows: Theophilus, John, William, Joseph, Philip, Frances, Hannah, Mary, and a daughter who married her cousin, Abner, son of Philip (No. 24).

The following is an abstract of his will dated November 18, 1708: Gives to his wife one-third of the house, and a negro servant for five years; to his son Theophilus, when of full age, his horse, sword, gun, house, and plantation, "containing one hundred forty-five acres of land, more or less, running upward northerly along Ralph Hunt's line till it comes to the upward

*Vol. 3, p. 279, Wills; State House.



end of the same"; to his son John a tract of forty acres beginning at Theophilus head line; to his three younger sons, William, Joseph, and Philip, and his three daughters, Frances, Hannah, and Mary, sixty pounds and the other two-thirds of his house. Names executors, his wife, and friends, Thomas Lambert and Robert Lanning.

Judge Theophilus (25). Theophilus, son of Theophilus (23), was born in Maidenhead about 1695. Will proved February 18, 1762. He was the Theophilus who was burgess of Trenton under King George's charter, at whose house in Maidenhead the court was frequently held, and who, scarcely twenty-one, March 18, 1713, was commissioned as an ensign in his uncle's, Captain Philip Phillips' Maidenhead company, Hunterdon county militia. He was executor of Ralph Hunt's will, and a man of affairs in the community. He was also judge of the Hunterdon county courts from 1723 to 1749. He was married twice—first, to Elizabeth Betts, and secondly, to her sister, Abigail Betts. The Betts family were from Newtown, L. I., and were very prominent in the early history of Long Island. His children were John, William, Frances (who married Edmund Bainbridge, son of John Bainbridge, one of the settlers), Richard, Joseph, and a daughter Keziah, who married Captain John Moore. He is the Theophilus who deeded, on the 3rd day of February, 1752, the 325 acre tract of ground to his sons John and William, which has ever since been in the Phillips family in Maidenhead. The original house on this plantation stood near the spring in the field on the north side of the Trenton and Princeton turnpike. A copy of an engraving of the present mansion house erected by Theophilus (No. 29) may be seen at the end of this sketch. The ancient deed for this property still exists in a good state of preservation, excepting where an abrasure has been made in part of it. The deed reads as follows:

"This Indenture Made this third day of February, in the Twenty Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second King Def—— of the Faith &c: And the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-two, Between Theophilus Phillips, of Maidenhead, in the County of Hunterdon and Province of New Jersey. ——an, of the One Part, And John Phillips and William Phillips both of the same Town, County and Province aforesaid yeomans, of the other part, wittneseth That the said Theophilus Phillips ——r and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred

Pounds of Proclamation Money to him in hand Paid by the said John Phillips and William Phillips at or before the Insealin —— Deliv-
ery of these Presents the Receipt whereof He the Said Theophilus Phillips Doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof, and every part thereof, Doth hereby Also Clearly Acquit and Di——
——he—— Said John Phillips and William Phillips their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, forever, by these Presents Have Given, Granted, Bargained, Sold, Alienated, Conveyed, Confirm——
by—— these Presents Do freely, fully and Absolutely give, Grant, Bargain, Sell, Aline, Convey and Confirm unto the said John Phillips and William Phillips, their Heirs and —— A
Certain Tract of Land Seituete Lying and Being in Maidenhead aforesaid Butted and Bounded as followeth (Viz:) Beginning at a Hickery marked with —— West Twelve Chain to a Large Hickery Tree being a Corner, Thence to a Black Oak South Seventy Eight Chain, Thence to a Black Oak South West for a Corner fourteen Chain —— East to a Post Standing on the Double Ditch opposite the Middle Ditch Eighty Five Chain and one half of a Chain, Thence Down the Middle Ditch North East to a Post —— Ditch, Thence North West fifty degrees to another Post Standing in the Ditch, Thence Down the Middle Ditch North East by East, to the Middle Bridge on the Cawsey, Thence up —— Known by the name of Hixons Ditch to the Bridge Commonly called Hixons Bridge, Thence up the Stream of the Gravel Ditch to the mouth of the Spring Ditch Thence North Twelve degrees West to a Hickery marked on four sides. Thence North to the Hickery where it Began. Also another Tract of Land and Meddow Laying on the other Side of the Meadow Beginning at the Middle Bridge Thence Running South East by South to Barrs Thence South Seventy Degrees East to a Post fir a Corner in the Head Line, Thence East North East to a Stake in the Division Line Thence Near North North East to the Mouth of the Runn Thence up the Stream to a Stake. Thence South West and by West to the place where it Began. Beeing by Estimation Three Hundred and Twenty Five Acres of Land And Medow be it more or less. Together both the said Tracts of Land and Medow will all and Singular the Houses, Out Houses, deffices Buildings Barns Stables Orchards Gardens Commons, Common of Pasture Ways, Water, Water Courses Proffits Commoditeys Hereditaments and appurtenance whatsoever to the Two Tracts of Land. Belonging or any way ways Apper-

John's children was Henry, who married Sarah, daughter of William Phillips (41). The will gave to him the plantation on which he was then dwelling, except thereout, "two square rods of ground where my wife lies buried." Henry Phillips commanded the Pennington company, which is referred to by Rev. George Hale in his history of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, on page 61. In the same company were also Edmund, Andrew and Lott Phillips. He was commissioned captain, First Regiment Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia (Col. Joseph Phillips) May 10, 1777; second major, First Regiment Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia (Col. Joseph Phillips), November 13, 1777, during the Revolutionary War.

Captain Philip (77). I have been unable to trace this man's descent. I do not think that he was the son of Philip (24), the brother of Theophilus (23), but I believe that he was the grandson of Theophilus; was commissioned captain, First Regiment Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia (Col. Joseph Phillips), May 10, 1777; guide to General Washington's army at the battle of Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 1776, during the Revolutionary War.

Major Philip (24). Born December 27, 1678, at Newtown, Long Island, as heretofore stated, came to Maidenhead prior to 1698, and took up lands with his brother, Theophilus. It is said that he married at Maidenhead, Elizabeth, daughter of the pioneer "London" Ralph Hunt. He resided in Maidenhead until the time of his death. The births of his children are thus recorded in the old town records of Maidenhead:

"His daughter Hannah was born February 11th, 1702.

"His son Philip was born October 6th, 1704.

"His son Richard was born December 1st, 1705.

"His daughter Abigail was born October 9, 1708.

"His daughter Elizabeth was born the 14th March, 1711.

"His daughter Mary was born July ye 13th, 1713.

"His son Abner was born February ye 12th, 1716-1718.

"His daughter Esther was (born) December 21st, 1719.

"His son Samuel was born February ye 12th, 1722.

"His daughter Ruth was born May ye 1st, 1724.

"His son John was born July 29th, 1726. De-

ceased March 16th, 1792, aged 65 years and 9 months.

"His son Elias was born October ye 23, 1723."

Like his brother, he was a man of note in the community. The official records of the state show that he was commissioned as captain, Maidenhead Company Colonial Militia, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 18, 1713; also captain Maidenhead company in Col. William Trent's Hunterdon County Colonial Militia, May 14, 1722; also, as major in Col. John Reading's Hunterdon County Regiment of Foot, New Jersey Colonial Militia, Feb. 10, 1727.

As previously stated, his nephew, Theophilus Phillips, subsequently judge of Hunterdon county, was an officer with him in the Maidenhead company, commissioned March 18, 1713. His will is on file in the Secretary of State's office, which is dated August 22, 1740. In it he makes bequests to his son Philip, to son Abner, his son Samuel, to whom he leaves his plantation upon attaining the age of twenty-one; a bequest to his son John, and to his daughters Ruth and Esther. His executors were his wife and his son, Philip, Jr. The witnesses of his will were Samuel Hunt, John Van Cleef and Lewis Charles Fanuiel.

Samuel (26). Son of Philip (24), inherited under his father's will the homestead. He died in 1770; his will was filed May 3, 1770. His wife was Ruth Phillips; children: Jonathan (28), Elias (30), and John (32), Samuel and Asher.

I have reason to believe that the homestead of Samuel Phillips (the home of his widow and son Elias) was the property in Maidenhead recently and for many years past the home of Dr. George White, directly opposite the Boys' School in the village. Samuel is distinguished by having his entire family of five sons in the Revolutionary War.

Captain Jonathan (28). Oldest son of Samuel (26), was in commission as captain, Fourth Regiment, Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Militia; second lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Brearley's (2d) company, Second Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, Col. William Maxwell; November 20, 1775, for one year, participated in the expedition to Canada and operations before Quebec, May and June, 1776, at battle of Three Rivers, Canada, June 8, 1776; discharged November, 1776, expiration of service; first lieutenant, Capt. Archibald Shaw's (5th) company, Second Battalion Second Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, Col. Israel Shreve, November 29, 1776; first lieutenant,

ty, New Jersey, and was born October 21, 1831.

It may be of interest to note that one Francis Cooke came in the "Mayflower," 1620, with one child John. His wife, Esther, and children, Jacob, Jane, and Esther, came in the "Ann" in 1623. In 1626, Mary was born.

Francis Cooke was called by Bradford, "a very old man in 1650, who saw his children's children having children," and had married a native of the Netherlands, of the Walloon Church. He was one of the first purchasers of Dartmouth, 1652, and of Middleborough, 1662. He died April, 1663, leaving a will of December, 1659, in which his wife Esther and son John were executors.

Isaac Cooke, of Salem, Massachusetts, married, May 3, 1664, Eliza, daughter of Anthony Buxton. The name was spelled with an "e" until recent generations.

The founder of the old Hunterdon county, New Jersey branch, retained the final "e," and in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, one Thomas Cooke mentions in his will of December 12, 1698, his wife Elizabeth, sons William (eldest), Thomas (youngest), and daughter Elizabeth. Real and personal property. Land on Navesink river (alias North river), probated November, 7, 1699.

Among the archives of New Jersey is found the following:

"1687, April 20th, Ballefield,* certificate of Mahlon Stacy that Anthony Woodhouse, employee of William Cook, had done his duty in West Jersey."

"On 23rd April, 1687, William Cook of Sheffield, England, gave forty acres to Anthony Woodhouse, yeoman, of the First Fourth for his services." (Ballefield was the name of Mahlon Stacy's place of residence in the vicinity of (Trenton) during the Colonial period.)

The genealogical lines, leading down to the subject, Captain E. Rezeau Cook, will begin numbering with his great-great-great-grandfather on the paternal side, Henry Cook (I).

(I) Henry Cook's name appears in the New Jersey archives by indenture between himself and one Peeps, the same bearing date 1st November, 1708. This land was purchased by Henry Cook, February 17, 1701, through an agent, and included one hundred acres in what was then Burlington county, New Jersey. Henry Cook, Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, signs his will November 15, 1723. He calls himself yeoman, and mentions his wife Winifred, sons William and Anthony and six daughters. Probate was granted September 1, 1724. The

church of Maidenhead was in Lawrenceville, and it is almost impossible to find accurate records. It is probable that the Presbyterians of this locality were included in the general reference to Hopewell. The subject of this genealogical sketch was named after a former pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lawrenceville, New Jersey.

Henry Cook married Winefred _____, her family name being unknown. The Christian name is suggestive of Teutonic lineage, but no facts were obtained in the search made for this data. Her family history would doubtless be of interest if fully known.

(II) Anthony Cook, son of Henry, of Maidenhead, married Kezia Roberts, daughter of Jonathan Roberts, of Trenton, New Jersey, and his wife Mary. The will of Anthony Cook is dated Trenton, New Jersey, January 6, 1781, and probated March 5, 1781. He leaves his dwelling and adjoining land to his wife Kezia and daughter Wincha. The remainder of his lands are to be held by the sons William, Jonathan and Anthony, Henry receiving ten pounds of specie. Three of his daughters were married and one unmarried.

(III) Jonathan Cook, son of Anthony and Kezia Cook, married Mary Howell, daughter of Richard Howell, of Ewing. Their children were: Anthony, Henry, Richard, Elizabeth, John, Kezia.

(IV) Anthony Cook, son of Jonathan and Mary (Howell) Cook, married Sarah, daughter of James Grant. He was born July 21, 1781, and died September 22, 1845. Sarah, his wife, was born July 3, 1787; died December 9, 1838. Their issue was: William Grant (see sketch of William G. Cook); Elizabeth, married Emanuel J. Wright; Mary, married William Reed; Elias; James Grant; Henry; Enoch; John C.; Jonathan, for many years senator from the state of New Jersey; Louisa, and Sarah Ann.

James Grant, the father of Sarah (Grant) Cook, was born in Scotland, and resided in Lamberton, New Jersey. It can be said of these generations that they were successful as farmers, improving their lands, maintaining strict integrity, and providing for the education of their children. Later generations have been successful in business, and are among Trenton's prosperous citizens. The family is one of the oldest in the vicinity of Trenton.

(V) James Grant Cook, son of Anthony and Sarah (Grant) Cook, was born July 19, 1810, in Trenton, New Jersey. He married Jane Pettitt Hunt, born September 5, 1809. James Grant

Cook was engaged in transportation business at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and owned and managed a line of fifty boats, and also a line of stages from Allentown to Philadelphia. He followed the faith of his fathers, and was a Presbyterian. His political affiliations were with the Whigs. He died July 30, 1847. Mrs. Jane P. (Hunt) Cook was the daughter of Richard Hunt, born May 4, 1768, and Ruth Smith, married April, 1793. Richard Hunt died October 26, 1833. His wife died November 24, 1814. Richard Hunt was the son of Edward and his wife, Hannah Drake. Edward was the son of Jonathan Hunt, who came to Ewing, New Jersey, about 1700. He married Phebe, daughter of Captain Content Titus, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 28, 1643, and his wife, Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Rev. John Moore. He was captain of militia in 1687, at Newtown, Long Island. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church in 1724, and died January 17, 1730. "In the southwest corner of the ancient churchyard at Newtown, Long Island, stands a rude stone that marks his grave, bearing the simple inscription, 'Content Titus.'"

Jonathan Hunt was the son of Edward (2) and his wife, Sarah Betts, daughter of Judge Richard Betts, of Long Island. Judge Betts served, 1665, in the Colonial Assemblies of New York, and was a member of the highest court of assize, then the supreme power in the province. Edward Hunt was the son of Lieutenant Ralph Hunt, who came from England, 1652, patentee of Newtown, Long Island, 1666, and almost constantly in office until his death in 1677. He gave the ground upon which the First Presbyterian Church of Newtown, Long Island, was built.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Grant Cook were born two children: The subject of this sketch, Captain Cook, and Mary Louise, who was born October 27, 1834; married William Henry Brace, Ph. D., principal of Trenton High Schools at one time, March 20, 1856. She died August 18, 1887. Their children were: Florence Louise and Lilian Adelaide (twins), and a son named Rezeau R., who died in infancy. Lilian, one of the twin daughters, died December 16, 1877. Florence Louise married William J. McConn, who died December 17, 1889. Their children were: Marie Louise and Florence Brace.

(VI) Captain E. Rezeau Cook, son of James Grant and Jane Pettitt (Hunt) Cook, was born in the city of Trenton, October 21, 1831. He graduated from the Lawrenceville Preparatory School in 1848, and then learned the trade of a

watch-maker. In 1852 he established a jewelry business in one of the most desirable stores in Trenton, namely, the City Hall. The city asked seventy-five dollars per year rental for the place, and there was a bitter contest in the council when an effort was made to increase the rent to one hundred dollars per year. Later Mr. Cook built a store on North Broad street, three doors above the City Hall, and occupied that stand for three years. In 1868 he took possession of the store now occupied by Cook & Jaques Mr. Jaques becoming a partner in 1871. This firm is extensively known for the taste and beauty of its gems and ornaments. Mr. Cook has for years been supplying clocks to the United Railroads of New Jersey, and to other branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and has received from the company the title of Horologist. He has furnished clocks for railroad stations as far as Cincinnati, Ohio, and Terre Haute, Indiana. He supervised the erection of the clocks in the Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and has also put up a number of clocks in the ferry houses and stations of this railroad company in New York. He has traveled about the country, supervising these clocks, and has brought the firm of Cook & Jaques into prominence outside of Trenton.

For the past forty years Mr. Cook has been the local weather observer, beginning his career in that direction as meteorological weather observer for the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C. Later he was transferred to the Signal Service, and is now (1906) under the New Jersey Weather Service Department. Captain Cook's services as a weather observer are entirely voluntary, and he receives no compensation for the work. He is furnished with the instruments he needs, and also with valuable reading matter connected with the weather service. Each day Captain Cook is up at 4 o'clock in the morning to take his first observations of the weather and make record thereof. He is, with one exception, the oldest merchant in Trenton, and perhaps the oldest jeweler in the state, in point of service.

He was a student at the old Academy, where so many of Trenton's most prominent sons received their early training. He was considered a splendid performer on the violin. Recently he admitted that he had not touched that instrument for nearly twenty-five years, and when he took it out and drew the bow across the strings he found that he had not lost the art of playing, and all of his previous education in the musical line came back to him. He also ac-

White Plains to Harrison. The family graveyard is a short distance from the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner R. Chambers were the parents of the following named children: 1. Catherine Houghton, unmarried. 2. Robert married Josephine B. Singer, by whom was born Robert A. 3. Margaret Waydell, unmarried. 4. Sarah Frances, unmarried. 5. Abner Reeder, Jr., unmarried. 6. Mary Elizabeth, married Robert Oliphant, six children: Abner Chambers, Francis, Emma Coulter, Roberta, U. Fedellio and Margaret. 7. Josephine, unmarried. Mr. Chambers and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

Mrs. Abner R. Chambers died April 1, 1906.

HON. WILLIAM MERSHON LANNING was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, January 1, 1849, and descended from the American ancestor of the Lanning family, Robert Lanning, who it is believed was a native of Wales. It is known that he was a resident of Maidenhead (now Lawrence) township, in 1698, and was one of the trustees to whom was first conveyed land for the Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) Presbyterian Church. He married and reared the following children: Stephen, Richard, John, Daniel, Robert and Frances, one or more of whom were baptized at Maidenhead, July 13, 1715.

Stephen Lanning, son of Robert Lanning, married Abigail Hart, and died in 1780. Their children were: Ralph, Robert, Elijah, Stephen and Sarah.

Elijah Lanning, son of Stephen Lanning, married Sarah Mershon, and died in 1793, aged forty years, and his wife died December 11, 1831, and both were buried in the old Ewing graveyard. Their children were: Mary, Eunice, Elijah, Nathaniel, Jemima, Abigail, Angeline, Sarah, Julia, Rachel, and Hannah.

Nathaniel Lanning, son of Elijah Lanning, born June 2, 1775, married, May 25, 1820, Mary Howell, and died January 25, 1845. She was born February 9, 1788, died May 25, 1840. Their children were: Elijah Webster, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Nathaniel, James, John and Sarah.

Elijah Webster Lanning, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Howell) Lanning, was born May 23, 1821, in what is now Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, and died November 3, 1906. By occupation Elijah W. Lanning was a farmer. He was an elder in the Ewing Presbyterian Church for over fifty years. He married (first) Cornelia Ann Mershon, and their children were: William M., (the subject) and

Wallace. He married (second), January 6, 1857, Sarah Coleman, daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Green) Coleman, the former of whom was a son of John and Mary (Bearmore) Coleman, and grandson of Timothy Coleman, and the latter was a daughter of James Cummings and Keziah (Baldwin) Green. The children of this union were: Alfred M., born April 30, 1858, farmer, clerk of Ewing township; married Ella Cox, no children. Cornelia Jane, born September 10, 1860, married Samuel Cadwalader, superintendent of the Globe Rubber Company, three children: Donald, Eleanor and Frances. Herbert, born October 18, 1868, now deceased; he married Laura Anderson, no children. He was connected with the Trenton Potteries. Harry Webster, born February 8, 1877, was for a time clerk in the Trenton Trust Company, and now (1907) holds an official position in the Elizabeth Court House; he is unmarried.

Judge William M. Lanning, son of Elijah and Cornelia Ann (Mershon) Lanning, born January 1, 1849, obtained a liberal education at the Lawrenceville high school, from which he graduated in 1866. For twelve years subsequent to his graduation he was a teacher in the various district schools of his native county, and from 1872 to 1880 was an instructor at the Trenton Academy. In 1876 he was elected as a justice of the peace in Ewing township, which evoked his first real interest in the law. He studied diligently to fit himself for the duties of his position, which soon ripened into a liking for such a profession, which he later concluded to make his calling. He studied law under the late George A. Anderson and General Edward L. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1880, opening an office in Trenton. He became city solicitor in 1886, serving two years. In 1888 he became judge of the city court, over which he ably presided until 1891, when, with other district judges, he was legislated out of office. The laws of New Jersey, published in 1887, in the "Supplement to the Revision," were compiled by Judge Lanning and Hon. Garrett D. W. Vroom. By acts of the legislature of 1894-5, these gentlemen were authorized to compile and publish the entire statutory laws of the state.

Politically Judge Lanning supports the Republican party. In 1902 he was elected to a seat in congress, serving until June 6, 1904, when he succeeded the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States Court for the district of New Jersey. In 1894 he was a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Commission. In 1885 he published a book entitled "Help for

WILLIAM TILTON FURMAN, a representative citizen of Trenton, New Jersey, is a lineal descendant of Josiah Furman, a native of Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, died in the year 1803, in Mansfield township, Burlington county, whither he removed late in life. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1752 he joined the Society of Friends, and was a useful member of Trenton Meeting during his residence in Ewing township. He married Ruth Barracliff.

Richard Way Furman, son of Josiah and Ruth (Barracliff) Furman, was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, about 1750, died in Trenton, New Jersey, very suddenly, November 18, 1807. He followed the quiet but useful calling of agriculture for a number of years, but in 1773 removed to Trenton and resided on Pennington avenue. He was a member of Trenton Meeting. He married (first), January 21, 1773, Hannah Middleton, daughter of George Middleton, of Nottingham township, and her death occurred about the year 1782. He married (second) Sarah Rickey, August 19, 1786.

George Middleton Furman, son of Richard Way and Hannah (Middleton) Furman, was born near Springfield, Burlington county, New Jersey, (where his parents resided for a time), November 30, 1776. He was educated in the schools of Springfield, and about the time he attained his maturity settled in the city of Trenton and there engaged in shoemaking. He was an interested and useful member of Trenton Preparative and Chesterfield Monthly Meetings until his death, February 2, 1847. He married, March 10, 1803, Margaret Killey, in the Meeting House at Crosswicks. She was the daughter of David and Hannah (Middleton) Killey, and her birth occurred September 19, 1785, near Crosswicks, in the house built by her grandfather. She was educated in the Friends' school-house, which stands adjoining the Meeting House in Crosswicks. Her death took place in Trenton, March 10, 1870.

Richard Way Furman, son of George Middleton and Margaret (Killey) Furman, was born December 23, 1810, in Trenton, New Jersey; died August 19, 1887. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and resided there throughout his entire lifetime. He conducted a shoe store on State street, between Broad and Warren, for many years, and afterwards on Warren street, above Front. He was a member of Trenton Friends' Society, and led an exemplary Christian life. He married, February 14, 1839,

Anna Eliza Tilton, born near Allentown, New Jersey, January 27, 1819, daughter of William and Hannah (Allen) Tilton. Soon after her marriage she became a member of Trenton Meeting of Friends. Her death occurred June 22, 1885.

William Tilton Furman, son of Richard Way and Anna Eliza (Tilton) Furman, was born in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, April 4, 1851. He was educated in the old Trenton Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1867. Shortly thereafter he entered the employ of Murphy and Bechtel as a printers' apprentice, and after thoroughly mastering the details of the trade was made general superintendent of the establishment, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1906). He was among the first to take up a residence in Cadwalader Place, which, at the time it was laid out, was in Ewing township. When it was annexed to the city of Trenton he was unanimously chosen as one of the representatives of the new fourteenth ward in common council, of which he is still a member (1906). This fact is an eloquent testimonial to his popularity as a citizen and to his sterling integrity, and the trust reposed in him has never been violated.

Mr. Furman married, March 15, 1877, Susannah McCully Amies, daughter of Thomas and Susannah (McCully) Amies, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city she received her education. She is a member of All Saints Episcopal Church in Trenton. Their children are: William Amies, born in Trenton, May 4, 1878, educated in Trenton high school, and is now a clerk in the First National Bank. Frederick George, born in Trenton, April 16, 1880, educated in Trenton high school, and is now engaged in business in New York city.

NATHANIEL HIGGINS FURMAN, who has for the last thirty-four years served almost continuously as postmaster of Lawrenceville, and whose present term of office will not expire until 1910, is a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Richard Furman who, at some period prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, came from Long Island to Lawrence, where he passed the remainder of his life. He made his will in 1752 and died the same year. Richard Furman was survived by his wife, Sarah Furman, and the following children: Jonathan, of whom later; Josiah; Frances; Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Kitchen; Mary, wife of a Mr. Clark; and Sarah, wife of a Mr. Classon.

Jonathan Furman, son of Richard and Sarah

Furman, was twice married. His first wife was Frances, daughter of Robert Lanning, who, tradition states, was one of three brothers who emigrated from Wales and settled on Long Island, whence they soon came to New Jersey. One bought land in the northern part of the province and another in the southern part, while Robert, from whom the Lannings of this region trace their descent, settled in Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville. His name is found among the grantees of land on which to build a church in that village in 1698-99. The second wife of Jonathan Furman was Mary Furman.

Nathaniel Furman, son of Jonathan and Frances (Lanning) Furman, was an elder and trustee of Ewing church, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Welling. Mrs. Furman died in 1815, being then sixty-six years old, and the death of Mr. Furman occurred in 1831, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine.

Theophilus Furman, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Welling) Furman, was an elder in Pennington church, and married Mary, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Mershon) Lanning, the former a son of Stephen Lanning, who died in 1780, and whose wife was Abigail, daughter of Ralph Hart. Stephen Lanning was a son of Robert Lanning, mentioned above as the founder of the family in Mercer county. He is supposed to have married a member of the Hart family. The wife of Theophilus Furman died in 1845.

Nathaniel Lanning Furman, son of Theophilus and Mary (Lanning) Furman, was a farmer and wheelwright, and served as committeeman of Ewing township. He married Ruth, daughter of Michael and Ruth (Brush) Higgins.

Nathaniel Higgins Furman, son of Nathaniel Lanning and Ruth (Higgins) Furman, was born in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 19, 1837. He began his business career in a general store at Lawrenceville. From 1865 to 1868 he held the office of clerk of the township, and in 1872 was appointed postmaster. This office, with the exception of two terms, he has held uninterruptedly to the present time. From 1894 to 1900 he was a freeholder, and for three years served as a director of the board. He belongs to Princeton Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. Politically he is a Republican. For the last twenty-three years he has held the office of elder in the Presbyterian church, and for the same length of time has served as superintendent of the Sunday school. For twenty-five years he has belonged to the board of trustees.

Mr. Furman has been twice married. By his

first wife, Caroline, born September 8, 1833, died May 19, 1885, daughter of William Hunt, he had one son, W. Austin, born February 4, 1860, married Anna M. Berrian, and is the father of two children, Caroline Elizabeth, born August 29, 1885, and Anna Higgins, born January 19, 1904. The second wife of Mr. Furman was Caroline H. (Howell) Furman, born September 6, 1850, daughter of Timothy and Louisa Jane (Green) Howell, of Mercer county, New Jersey. By this marriage there are two children: Louisa Ruth, born July 6, 1889, and Nathaniel Howell, born June 22, 1892. Mrs. Furman is a member of Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY R. BERGEN, of the Mercer county bar, was born in East Windsor township, Mercer county, New Jersey, December 5, 1864, and is descended from one of the oldest Holland-American families in New Jersey.

Hans Hansen Bergen, the common ancestor of the Bergen family of New York and New Jersey, was a native of Bergen, Norway, a ship carpenter by trade, and when a young man migrated to the Netherlands and in 1633 emigrated to America, arriving at New Amsterdam in April of that year. He resided in New Amsterdam, now New York city, owning and occupying a lot on Pearl street, and was interested in a large plantation elsewhere on Manhattan Island. He died in 1653. He married, in 1639, Sarah, daughter of George Jansen de Rapalie, of French descent, born June 9, 1625, and said to have been the first white child of European parentage born in the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands. Children of Hans Hansen and Sarah (de Rapalie) Bergen were: Anneken, born July 22, 1640; Rebecca, born July 27, 1642; Jan Hansen, born April 17, 1644; Michael Hansen, born November 4, 1645; George Hansen, born July 18, 1649; Maretje, born October 8, 1651; Jacob Hansen and Catherine Hansen, twins, born September 21, 1653.

George Hansen Bergen, third son of Hans Hansen and Sarah (de Rapalie) Bergen, born in New Amsterdam, July 18, 1649, was the ancestor of the New Jersey family of the name. On attaining manhood he located at Flatbush, Long Island, and became very prominent in the affairs of the infant colony. From 1690 to 1700 he was commissioner of common lands; in 1700 was captain of a militia company in Brooklyn, and in 1703 and 1715 was supervisor of highways for Brooklyn. He was a farmer by occupation, and in 1706 was assessed for seventy-six acres of land in Brooklyn. Joris or George Han-

and of their children Joseph and Mary, 21st of 12th month, 1707, William, 10th of 3d month, 1709, and Elizabeth (at Hopewell), 13th of 7th month, 1715.

History of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey, by Rev. John Hall, page 40, under date of September 27, 1711, the following minute appears:

"Upon the desire of the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell, signified by Mr. William Yard, for our assisting them in getting a minister, it was agreed that in case the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell are not engaged with Mr. Sacket, they use all opportunities they have for a speedy supply, and apply themselves to the neighboring ministers for assistance in getting a minister for them."

The children of William and Mary Yard were: 1. Joseph, married Anne, daughter of John Dangworth. They had children. He died in 1763. 2. John, married and had by his first wife, Isaac and William. His second wife was Hannah Oakley. He died in 1763. 3. William, married Mary Peace. They had children: Isaiah, Elijah and Mary. He died in 1760. 4. Jethro, died in December, 1760, without issue. 5. Mary, married Henry Mershon. They had children. 6. Elizabeth, married Morris Justice. They had children. 7. Benjamin, see forward.

Benjamin Yard, youngest child of William and Mary Yard, was born at Trenton, in 1714. He married Ann Pearson, daughter of Robert Pearson, of Burlington county. The house where she was born is still standing. It was built in 1706, on the south side of the White Horse road, between the White Horse and Hutchinson's mill pond. Their children were: 1. James, married Nancy Mounttier. They had children. 2. John, married Mary Stillman. They had children. 3. George, married Catharine Stout. They had children. 4. Nahor, who married Betsy Biggs, daughter of Thomas Biggs, of England, who came to Trenton about 1750. He married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Biles, son of Stephen. They had children: Sarah, died young. Anna, who married Ely Hutchinson, and for second husband Samuel Martindell. Joseph, who married Elizabeth Brinley, daughter of Jacob Brinley, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, who served in Captain Walton's troop of light dragoons in the Revolutionary war. (See *Officers and Men in the Revolutionary War*, by General Wm. F. Stryke, page 518.) 5. Samuel, left no children; is mentioned in his father's will, 1807. 6. Benjamin, died before his father.

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The plating forge and gun shop on Second, now State street, was owned and occupied by his father, Benjamin Yard, in 1750. (See *New Jersey Archives*, First Series, vol. 7, page 558.) In codicil to his will he directed it to be sold and the proceeds equally divided between his children and his grandson Joseph, who was the father of William S. Yard. "One plating forge which works with a tilt hammer. Situate on a small brook (Petty's run) at the west end of Trenton in the county of Hunterdon aforesaid, the property of Benjamin Yard aforesaid which is now used. One furnace for making steel situate in Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon aforesaid, the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Yard, which is not now used, and were all erected before the twenty-fourth day of June last as appears by the returns—1750." (See *Trenton One Hundred Years Ago*, page 12.) This was the first steel mill in America. (See *New Jersey Archives*, 1st Series, Vol. 24, page 452, *Trenton Blistered Steel*.)

The original of the following receipt is in possession of William S. Yard:

Rec'd Trenton, July 4th, 1776, of Abram Hunt one of the commissioners for the County of Hunterdon fifty-one pounds for twelve muskets; August 19th received fifty-five pounds thirteen shillings and six pence for fourteen muskets. 27th of Aug. received seventy-four pounds seven shillings and one pence for nineteen muskets, and July 15th, 1777, received one pound and fourteen shillings for seventeen scabbards delivered last summer.

BENJ'N. YARD.

"A lane half the width of Second street led westerly as far only as the stone house in after years 1793-1794, General Knox's war office." In 1846 it was occupied by Andrew Thompson for a machine shop, afterwards by Isaac Dunn for a sash and blind manufactory, and afterwards it was owned and occupied by Peter J. Kite and Levi Furman and was destroyed by fire. 7. Elizabeth, married ——— Biles, by whom she had a son Caleb. She died in 1801. 8. Mary Ann, mentioned in her father's will and by him appointed executrix, with her brother George, executor. She married John Yard in 1779. She was a member of the Presbyterian church of Trenton. Their only child, John Yard, was born at Trenton, in 1781. He married Sarah Nickerson. He died in March, 1859. They raised a large family. (See *Ancestry of William Shipley Haines*, of Philadelphia, page 28.)

Joseph Yard, only son of Nahor and Eliza-

Infantry, and died in the discharge of his duty, at Matamoras, Mexico. He was a member of the Methodist church, and affiliated with the Democratic party. He married Mary Davis, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1815, died January 11, 1844, and whose line of descent is as follows: Samuel Davis, great-grandfather, born in 1734, married Jane Rees; David Davis, married Elizabeth Coulston, daughter of Bernard Coulston; Barnabas Davis, married Mary Cart, whose ancestors came from Holland; these last-named were the parents of Mrs. Yard. Mr. and Mrs. Yard had children: Elizabeth S., and Alexander Cummings, see forward.

(VI) Alexander Cummings Yard, only son and second and youngest child of Benjamin (5) and Mary (Davis) Yard, was born in Trenton, Mercer county, New Jersey. He was the recipient of an excellent education in the Trenton Academy and the Pennington Seminary, being graduated from the latter institution. At a suitable age he entered upon his business career, in which he has achieved marked success. He is extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has achieved great success. He is an attendant of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Academy street, and his political affiliations are with the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an earnest worker for many years, and he has held a number of responsible positions. He has held the office of city clerk of Trenton, and is now (1907) serving his fourth term as postmaster of the city. He is connected in various capacities with the following fraternal and other organizations: Member of Washington Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Order of United Workmen; vice-president of the Republican Club of Trenton; member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia; director of the Standard Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, and of the Trenton Theater Building Company; past master of Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons; Three Times Three Chapter; Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; Noble of the Mystic Shrine, being one of the directors of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; charter member of Trenton Council, No. 346, National Union; member of Trenton Council, No. 143, Independent Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Yard married, in Trenton, January 10, 1865, Sarah S. Stokes, born in Rancosas, Burlington county, New Jersey; educated at the

State Normal School; died October 6, 1874. She was the daughter of Israel and Anna (Deacon) Stokes. The former was born December 2, 1817; married March 21, 1842; died November 25, 1878; he was a brother of the late Edward H. Stokes, of "Woodlawn," Trenton. Mrs. Stokes was born March 15, 1817, died October 18, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Yard had children: 1. Elizabeth Davis, born in Trenton, educated in the State Model School. She married, January 24, 1894, Harry P. Moorhead, clerk of the state board of assessors in Trenton, and died August 16, 1897. 2. Anna Deacon, born in Trenton, educated in the State Model School.

CHARLES SMITH, one of the best known residents of Mercer county, New Jersey, who has served as township collector continuously for a period of twenty-three years, and who has been actively identified in local politics for many years, is a descendant of one of the old families of the state.

Joshua Smith, grandfather of Charles Smith, and the founder of this branch of the Smith family in Mercer county, located there about the year 1775. He purchased an extensive farm and engaged in its cultivation, as was the usual occupation of the people in those days and section of the country, and in this was successful. He was an upright, law-abiding citizen, respected by the entire community, but taking no active part in public affairs. He married and had two sons: George, married, went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and took up his residence in that city; William, see forward.

William Smith, son of Joshua Smith, married Elizabeth Reynolds, and had children: 1. Charles, see forward. 2. David, married Emma Stuart, and had two children, Fred and Walter. 3. Amanda, married James Wood, and had children: Harry A., married Ida H. Neff, and has one child, Harry J.; Anna May; Barton H., married Julia Lincoln, and they have one child, Lester Lincoln. William Smith died in Lawrence township, April, 1855. His wife, who had survived him, married secondly, but left no surviving children. She died in Lawrence township.

Charles Smith, eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Smith, was born in Lawrence township, Mercer county, New Jersey, May 16, 1845. He attended the public schools and Pennington Academy, where he was an earnest, studious scholar. He was unfortunate enough to lose his father when he was but ten years of

family for over a century, when it was purchased by the first Hendrickson ancestor. This farm is cultivated for general purposes, and has in addition a fine dairy and a large amount of stock. There is a beautiful and commodious dwelling on the place, and the situation is very desirable. Besides being successful as a farmer, Mr. Burroughs has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the township, and has been an important factor in the councils of the political party with which he affiliates. He has held a number of township offices, among them being member of the township committee and supervisor of roads. He was a member of Ewing Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He has been earnest in the interest he has taken in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a consistent member.

Mr. Burroughs married, November 14, 1866, Cornelia H. Hendrickson, born March 20, 1843, daughter of Elijah L. and Louisa (Hunt) Hendrickson, who were the parents of two other children: Frances, born July 16, 1845; Annie Lloyd, born May 29, 1851, married George L. Howell, and has one child, Agnes W., born September 9, 1880, married Samuel Frederick Garrison, and has one child, Agnes Frances, died August 10, 1907. Edward McIlvaine and Cornelia (Hendrickson) Burroughs have had one child, Franklin H.

Franklin H. Burroughs, only child of Edward McIlvaine and Cornelia (Hendrickson) Burroughs, was born at Trenton Junction, August 2, 1871. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and was there educated and fitted for the practical duties of life. Not unlike his worthy sire he has become identified with and has taken an active interest in the social and public affairs of both of township and county, and is regarded by those who know him best as a useful and enterprising citizen. He married, February 12, 1901, Mary Elizabeth Maguire, born September 30, 1871, daughter of Edward and Ann Elizabeth (Drake) Maguire, and has one child, Edward Franklin, born August 17, 1904.

Mary Elizabeth (Maguire) Burroughs is a descendant of John Stout, who was the founder of an old New Jersey family, and whose descendants have become numerous and are regarded as leading citizens in their respective neighborhoods. Richard Stout, son of John Stout above mentioned, married Penelope Van Princes, and had a son David, who married and had a son James, who married and had a son James, who married and had a son James, who married Penine Os-

born; he married (second) Esther Higgins, and has a daughter, Jemima R. Stout, who became the mother of Elizabeth Knowles, who married and became the mother of Ann Elizabeth Drake, who married Edward Maguire, and they became the parents of Mary Elizabeth Maguire, wife of Franklin H. Burroughs. Ann Elizabeth (Drake) Maguire was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Drake. Edward and Ann Elizabeth (Drake) Maguire had children: 1. Ada, married Sanford J. Vernam, had children: Alleda, died in infancy; Edith Eloise, Hazel, Harry and Warren Vernam. 2. John Wilson, married Alice Mountford, had children: Elizabeth, Virginia and Harold Maguire. 3. Mary Elizabeth, mentioned above as the wife of Franklin H. Burroughs. 4. George, married Bessie Hill Lawton.

ELIJAH L. HENDRICKSON, for many years one of the most public-spirited and representative agriculturists of Ewing township, New Jersey, and in close sympathy with all progressive and elevating influences, traced his ancestry to John Hendrickson, a native of Holland, who emigrated from thence to this country about the year 1690, together with two brothers, and settled on Long Island, whence, owing to difficulties regarding the title to his land, he came to Ewing, New Jersey, and took up his location where the late Israel Hendrickson resided. He was one of the early members of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, now Ewing, and was officially connected with that body as elder. Among the children born to him was Thomas.

Thomas Hendrickson was a farmer by occupation, conducting his operations on the Burt homestead, which belong to the parents of his wife. He filled a number of the local offices of his township in an acceptable manner, and served as trustee of the Ewing Presbyterian Church. In early life he married Ruth Burt, daughter of Richard Burt, of Ewing, and their children were: Hannah, born March 30, 1761, married John Reeder, of Ewing. John, born November 22, 1763. Keziah, born October 7, 1765, married Philip Burroughs. Richard, born April 7, 1768. Sarah, born April 24, 1770, married Joshua Furman. Timothy, born March 30, 1772. Phebe, born March 20, 1774, married Joseph Tindall, of Sussex county. Moses, born March 14, 1776. Huldah, born March 19, 1778. Mary, born August 11, 1781. Jemima, born January 25, 1784, married Joseph Burroughs.

Timothy Hendrickson, son of Thomas and Ruth (Burt) Hendrickson, was born on the old

Nebraska, married Hazel Music and has one son, John M. 6. Cordelia. 7. Thomas E., born December 12, 1883.

GEORGE REA COOK, a venerable citizen, who has been for nearly forty years a resident of West Windsor township, and for nearly seventy years a resident of Mercer county, New Jersey, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 6, 1819. During the period of his residence in West Windsor township he has not only served the community in various offices of honor and responsibility, but has been thoroughly identified with its best political, social and religious interests.

The Cook family was founded in Mercer county, New Jersey, by six brothers, Samuel, Aaron, Richard, William, Job and Henry. Samuel Cook, the first mentioned and presumably the eldest of these brothers, (as they are supposed to have been) passed his entire life in Hopewell and Lawrence townships. He married Prudence Lanning, who bore him one child, Daniel, of whom later. Prudence (Lanning) Cook was a young woman at the time of the Revolutionary war, and she was able to the close of her life to recall from personal experience some of its momentous events. When General Washington and his army made the memorable passage of the Delaware she was living at what is now Lambertville, and entertained the soldiers by making milk punch to revive their energies amid the hardships and privations of that rigorous winter. William Cook, aforementioned as one of the six brothers, moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his descendants are to be found at the present day.

Daniel Cook, only child of Samuel and Prudence (Lanning) Cook, married Keziah Smith, by whom he became the father of twelve children: 1. Prudence, wife of Abner B. Tomlinson, children: Eliza and Mary. 2. William Smith, married Sarah Scudder, children: Charles S., Margaret, Francis, Alfred, Robert and Ella. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Robert White, one child who died in infancy. 4. Absalom Price, married Margaret Wynkoop, children: Sarah Elizabeth, William and Caroline. 5. Aaron H., married (first) Mary Reading; (second) Elizabeth Foner; children by first marriage Caroline, Mary Jane, George R., who died in infancy; child by second marriage Rosalia and Selinada. 6. Samuel B., married Elizabeth Dean, children: Adeline, Mary, Lewis, Priscilla, Emma and Edwin.

7. George Rea, of whom later. 8. Mary, wife of Alexander Green. 9. Jesse M., married (first) Sarah Scudder; (second) Catharine Scudder; by first marriage four children and by second marriage two children. 10. Lewis D., married Ellen Skillman, six children. 11. Amanda, wife of Thomas Newton, one child. 12. Edmund Burroughs, married Sarah Howell, children: Charles Howell, George R., Edmund D. and Minnie.

George Rea Cook, son of Daniel and Keziah (Smith) Cook, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 6, 1819, and was sixteen years old at the time of the division of the county, which took place in 1835. His education was obtained in the public schools under the instruction of Charles Cook and Roswell Howe. At the age of fourteen he went to Sergeantville and remained two years as clerk in a general store, after which he removed to Espyville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was there employed three years in the same capacity. In 1836 his father died, and he returned home and engaged in farming with his brother Samuel in Hopewell township. After a short time they divided their interests, George Rea taking seventy-five acres of the land, on which was an old cabin, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and in this rude dwelling he lived for three years. In the meantime he purchased ten additional acres, erected new buildings and for seven years longer remained on the place. He then sold the property, purchased the share of his brother, and made his home thereon for nineteen years. In 1855 his house was destroyed by fire, and he rebuilt on a site nearer the road. In 1868 he moved to Trenton and purchased a house on Stockton street near Academy paying for it two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. After occupying it for one year he sold it for two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. In 1869 he moved to the Schenck farm, and subsequently purchased the Zepaniah West farm of one hundred and forty-one acres in West Windsor township. On this farm he has since lived, the management now devolving upon his son, Daniel Linington Cook, who cultivates it for general farming.

While a resident of Hopewell township Mr. Cook served on the township committee. In 1855 he was elected to represent the first district in the assembly, and for two years was a member of that body. He has held the office of commissioner of appeals for Lawrence township, and for ten years belonged to the township commit-

grain, and has a dairy which is a source of profit. He belongs to Hamilton Square Grange, No. 47, and in his political principles and practice is an Independent. He is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Stelle married Carrie L. Scobey, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Embley) Scobey, who have one other child; Lillie A., wife of R. Ellsworth Haines, and mother of one child, Elsie May. Mr. and Mrs. Stelle are the parents of two children: Edgar E. and Ethel M. Joseph Scobey, the father of Mrs. Stelle, is a son of Kenneth and Sarah (Pierson) Scobey, and a grandson of Timothy and Jane (Thomas) Scobey. Mrs. Stelle's mother, Mary Embley, was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Mount) Embley, the latter a daughter of Jesse Mount. Joseph Embley was born in 1801, and had two brothers and one sister: Richard, born October 16, 1790; Robert, born January 30, 1795; and Mary, born 1797.

CHARLES COATESWORTH BLAUVELT, who has been prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Hightstown, Mercer county, New Jersey, for many years, is a member of a family well known throughout the state.

Joseph S. Blauvelt, father of Charles Coatesworth Blauvelt, was the son of Dr. Charles C. and Ann (Smock) Blauvelt. He married Mary Amanda Norton, daughter of Daniel D. and Elmira (Thompson) Norton, and had one child, Charles Coatesworth.

Charles Coatesworth Blauvelt, only child of Joseph S. and Mary Amanda (Norton) Blauvelt, was born in Hightstown, Mercer county, New Jersey, August 18, 1858. He was a student in the public schools of the township until he had attained the age of fourteen years, and then entered the employ of Thomas Mason, with whom he remained for eight years. At the end of this time he rented the store now occupied by J. V. Davison as a grocery store, and started in the dry goods business for himself. His progressive methods, reliability, and the excellent quality of the goods he carried, could not fail to bring him the desired meed of success. He was obliged to remove to more spacious quarters, which he found when he had the building erected in which the postoffice is now located, and there he conducted a very successful dry goods business for a period of seven years. In fact; so

great was his success that the business soon outgrew the space in which he carried it on, and he bought the property at present occupied by him, and had a structure erected suitable to the demands of his constantly growing business. He has a separate millinery establishment, and employs about twelve salespeople. His trade is not alone in Hightstown, but scattered far and near in the surrounding country. Mr. Blauvelt is a member of the Universalist church, and gives his political support to the Republican party. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Blauvelt married March 6, 1881, Ellen Norton, daughter of Wickoff and Frances (Edwards) Norton, and granddaughter of Richard and Ellen (Wickoff) Norton. Wickoff and Frances (Edwards) Norton had children: 1. Richard, married Louise Clement. 2. Ellen, mentioned above. 3. Charles T., married Carlotta Davison, no children. 4. Stanton W., married Mary Elizabeth Alvoyd, has one child, Warren. 5. Tracy H., married Mary Farr, deceased, has one child, Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Blauvelt have children: C. Clare and Frank E.

GORDON A. CONOVER, late a resident of Rahway, Union county, New Jersey, whose untimely and tragic death was deeply regretted, was a member of an old family of the state of New Jersey. He was the son of Gideon and Anna M. (Reynolds) Conover, and was born in Sharon, Washington township, Mercer county, New Jersey, April 21, 1853.

He was educated in the public schools of Mercer county, in which he proved himself an apt scholar, and then engaged in farming, following this occupation until 1882, when he abandoned it in favor of a position as fireman on one of the ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plying between Jersey City and New York. While in the faithful discharge of his duties, October 2, 1891, he was accidentally killed on the ferryboat "Jersey City." He married, July 26, 1881, Rachael Emma Tindall, born in Edinburg, West Windsor township, Mercer county, New Jersey, February 15, 1865, a sketch of whose family will be subjoined, and they had children: 1. Mary E., born October 6, 1882, married, April 22, 1903, Rosteen Van Schoick. 2. Leone S.,

born September 30, 1888. 3. Harold Earle, born March 22, 1891.

The Tindall family in this part of New Jersey, were probably descended from Thomas and Isabelle, who came from England about 1678, and purchased a tract of land in what is now (1907) Hamilton township, Mercer county. This land was situated on the north bank of Crosswicks creek, between the old Abbott and Watson tracts, and the old cemetery known as the Pearson graveyard is on this Tindall tract, and in all probability the graves of the earlier members of the Tindall family are located in it. In the Nottingham town book it is recorded that Thomas Tindall owned four hundred and sixty acres of land, and died in 1714. Thomas Tindall, probably a grandson of the first Thomas, built a brick house on what is now the northeast corner of Green and Hanover streets, Trenton, and his initials "T.T." are carved in the gable. The first Thomas Tindall had children as follows: 1. Thomas, married Johanna Watson, daughter of Isaac Watson, and died in 1715. 2. Elizabeth, married, July 25, 1706, Robert Pearson. 3. Isabel, married Isaiah Van Room. 4, 5 and 6. Ann, Sarah and Ruth. 7. William T.

William T. Tindall, son of Thomas Tindall, married Sarah ———, and had children: John, see forward. Thomas, born February 22, 1723. Elizabeth, born September 19, 1724. William, born February 3, 1729. Elijah. Sarah. Samuel.

John Tindall, eldest child of William T. and Sarah Tindall, was born December 22, 1721. He married Elizabeth ———, and had children: William, see forward. Ann, born May 10, 1748. Elizabeth, born November 28, 1750. John, born November 23, 1754. Sarah, born October 12, 1759. Amy, born May 15, 1762.

William Tindall, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Tindall, was born May 12, 1745. He was a man of distinction in his day, filling a number of public offices, among which was that of justice of the peace. He married (first) Mary Cubberly, who died in 1796, daughter of Thomas Cubberly, who was the grandfather of David Cubberly, of Newtown, New Jersey, and they had children: John, see forward; Amos, Israel, Maynard, Theodore, Elizabeth. Mr. Tindall married (second) Margaret ———, by whom he had one child: Lockhart, who was killed in childhood by having his head crushed in a cider mill.

John Tindall, son of William and Mary (Cubberly) Tindall, married Elizabeth Hammel, born near Windsor, Washington township, daughter of John and Hannah Hammel, and they had children: Mary, married Aaron C. Hutchinson, son of James and Sarah Hutchinson; Lockhart, John H., see forward; and Elizabeth.

John H. Tindall, third child and second son of John and Elizabeth (Hammel) Tindall, married Amy Hammel, born July 15, 1761, died in 1829, daughter of John and Mercy Hammel. She was a woman of fine character, and of more than ordinarily large stature, and as she was a devout member and regular attendant at church, and the ordinary pews in the Hamilton Square Baptist Church were not comfortable for her, a large chair was kept for her special use during the church services. The children of John H. and Amy (Hammel) Tindall were: William, see forward; Elizabeth, married John Flock.

William Tindall, eldest child and only son of John H. and Amy (Hammel) Tindall, married Rebecca Hutchinson, and had children: Ezekiel, John, see forward; William, Phoebe, and Amy.

John Tindall, second son and child of William and Rebecca (Hutchinson) Tindall, was born February 1, 1824, died March 15, 1907. He married Rachael C. Brown, and had children: George W., died September 23, 1862. Mary A., widow of Dr. Ambrose A. Coleman. John H., married Anna C. Hutchinson. William W., married Lucy Harker. Charles, married Catherine Hill. Rachel Emma, mentioned above, widow of Gordon A. Conover. Hettie B., wife of Clarence E. Tindall, of West Windsor township, Mercer county.

HENRY DAVIS, for many years closely identified with the agricultural interests of the state of New Jersey, now living retired from active work in this field, at Hamilton Square, Mercer county, New Jersey, is a representative of an old family of the state. His great-grandfather was Aaron Davis.

Aaron Davis, son of the Aaron Davis mentioned above, married Margaret Mason.

Edwin Davis, son of Aaron and Margaret (Mason) Davis, was born July 2, 1825. He followed farming as an occupation, being the proprietor of a farm of seventy acres in Hamilton township, also the farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres now owned by his son Henry. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party,

of America; and Caliphs. He married Elizabeth Meyer, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Mary (Miller) Meyer, and they have one child: Emma Rebecca.

RICHARD STOCKTON, the immigrant ancestor of the Stockton family of Mercer county, was a descendant of an ancient and highly respectable family of the town of Stockton, in Durham, on the river Tees, which is the boundary line between Durham and Yorkshire in England. He emigrated with his wife and children from England to Flushing, Long Island, and thence to New Jersey, immediately purchasing of George Hutchinson a tract of land containing two thousand acres for £325 by deed, March 10, 1692. This tract of land was situated at a place then known only by its Indian name An-na-nicken, sometimes spelled On-e-on-ick-en, in the easterly end of the present township of Springfield, in Burlington county. It was over two miles in length and a mile in width, adjoining the southerly boundary of the homestead farm of the Newbold family. In 1815 upwards of one thousand acres of said tract were still owned and occupied by descendants of Richard Stockton. He left a will dated January 25, 1706, admitted to probate October 10, 1707, of which his widow was executor. He devised four hundred acres of this tract to each of his sons—Richard and Job—and the residue of the tract he devised to be equally divided between his three sons—Richard, John and Job. He was survived by his widow, Abigail, three sons, aforementioned, and five daughters, Abigail Ridgway, Sarah Jones, Mary, Hannah and Elizabeth.

Richard Stockton, son of Richard and Abigail Stockton, accompanied his father to this country from England in order to escape the dissenter persecutions by the Stuarts. He settled with his father in Flushing, Long Island, near a creek called Stony Brook, then moved to Piscataway, and in 1696 to Princeton, New Jersey, being one of the first settlers of that town. He there purchased four hundred acres from Dr. John Gordon, October 20, 1701. William Penn conveyed to him a tract of fifty-five hundred acres, reserving therein ten hundred and fifty acres, for £900, and by these large possessions of valuable land Richard Stockton and his descendants held a prominent place among the early settlers of Princeton. He died in 1709, leaving a will dated April 25, 1709, proved Aug-

ust 15, 1709, before J. Basse, surrogate. He left to his eldest son, Richard, three hundred acres of land adjoining the rear of John Hornor's farm; to his second son, Samuel, five hundred acres lying both sides of Stony Brook (which he named); to his third son, Joseph, two hundred acres (Springdale farm), also three hundred acres back of that of his brother Samuel; to his fourth son, Robert, five hundred acres; to his fifth son, John, five hundred acres, part of it his dwelling plantation; to his sixth son, Thomas, four hundred acres at Annanicken; to his mother, Abigail Stockton, twenty shillings a year; to his wife, Susanna Stockton, all of the dwelling plantation until his son John became of age, then one-half of the house and improvements during her life. All of the aforementioned sons married and reared families and resided in the vicinity of Princeton.

Robert Stockton, fourth son of Richard and Susanna Stockton, to whom belonged the Constitution Hill plantation (lately known as Edward Stockton farm), was the ancestor of Major Robert Stockton, quartermaster in the Revolutionary war, and the father of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, Job Stockton, Mrs. Dr. Ashbel Green, Mrs. Thomas P. Johnson, Mrs. James and others deceased, and the grandfather of Major Robert Stockton, Mrs. Boteler and Mrs. Terry.

John Stockton, fifth son of Richard and Susanna Stockton, was the most prominent of the six sons. The most illustrious representatives of the Stocktons are found in this line of descent. From him descended Richard Stockton, the distinguished signer of the Declaration, who occupied Morven, a portion of the original plantation, until it passed to his son Richard; the great lawyer, who died in 1828, and who was the father of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and from the commodore are traced his sons, the late Richard Stockton, of Princeton, Attorney General John P. Stockton and General Robert F. Stockton, of Trenton. John Stockton was also the father of two other sons of prominence, namely: Samuel Witham Stockton and Rev. Phillip Stockton.

Richard Stockton, whose name heads this sketch, son of Attorney General John P., of Princeton, New Jersey, and Sarah (Marks) Stockton, of New Orleans, Louisiana, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, June 4, 1859. While in infancy he was taken to Italy, where his father was serving in the capacity of United States

continued to retain the respect and confidence of the whole community at Princeton, which is a peculiar one, as being a university town, and one in which the predominant religious sentiment has long been Presbyterian. Nothing but the limited accommodations at the rectory prevented the reception from enlarging itself into a demonstration of respect from the whole community. Some years ago he established the St. Paul's Society for the special benefit and oversight of the students of the university who were Episcopalians. This feature of his work was, from the first, approved by the president and faculty, and their appreciation of it was shown by the authorities in their conferring upon him his degree.

"Dr. Baker has also been a most useful man in the diocese, serving for over a score of years as rural dean of the Convocation of New Brunswick, and as chairman of the Standing Committee of the diocese; also as one of its deputies to the General Convention.

"Bishop Scarborough was prevented from being present at the reception by an imperative engagement, but in a letter to the committee, and in a personal letter to Dr. Baker, he gave expression to his regret, and to the high regard and esteem in which he had held him from the beginning of his episcopate.

"In a brief address at the reception Dr. Baker made a most grateful and touching recognition of the kindness of his parishioners and of the ties that had bound them so long together. The pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. S. W. Beach, who, although lately settled in Princeton, had graduated from its university and theological seminary, responded for the community in words of grateful recognition of the wide influence for good exerted by Dr. Baker during his long pastorate."

WILLIAM H. COTTRELL, assistant postmaster of Princeton, was born in that city December 19, 1871, son of John R. Cottrell, and grandson of Cornelius Cottrell, whose father was the founder of the family in this country.

Cornelius Cottrell, son of _____ Cottrell, the emigrant, was born in 1800, and all his life followed the calling of a tanner. He married Eleanor Rue, and they were the parents of three children, all of whom are deceased: James, John R., of whom later; and Mary.

John R. Cottrell, son of Cornelius and Eleanor (Rue) Cottrell, was born in Princeton, where

his entire life was passed. Like his father, he was a tanner, but some time before his death relinquished his labors and spent the latter years of his life in retirement. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church. John R. Cottrell married Elizabeth Pearson, born in Princeton, the other members of her family having been: John, Stephen, George, William and Myra. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell: Mary, wife of C. E. Seger. Edward, married Mae Robertson. William H., of whom later. Walter, unmarried. Mrs. Cottrell died May, 1905.

William H. Cottrell, son of John R. and Elizabeth (Pearson) Cottrell, received a public school education in his native city of Princeton. June 14, 1887, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Princeton postoffice, a position which he held until March 3, 1898, when he was appointed assistant postmaster, an office which he now fills. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, secretary of the civil service commission, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Cottrell married, January 27, 1901, Elizabeth, daughter of Ignatius and Delia (Doud) Hoff, and they have one child, Helen H., born November 1, 1902.

COOK FAMILY. George R. Cook, resident of Mercer county, New Jersey, has been for many years prominently identified with the financial, commercial, manufacturing and social interests of the county and state. He is descendant of a family, the earliest members of which settled in the state of New Jersey many years previously, and they have been large land holders since that time.

(I) Daniel Cook, great-grandfather of George R. Cook, was born in Federal City, Hopewell township, New Jersey, and followed the occupation of farming. He was the owner of a large amount of landed property, a part of which became the Cook homestead, and consists of about three hundred acres.

(II) Samuel Cook, son of Daniel Cook (I), was also born in Federal City, on the Cook homestead, and was a man of considerable influence in his day and time. He filled the office of justice of the peace very efficiently for some years. He married Keziah Smith, of Lawrence township.

(III) Edmund Burroughs Cook, son of Sam-

uel (2) and Keziah (Smith) Cook, was born on the Cook homestead, March 19, 1831. He followed in the footsteps of his ancestors as a tiller of the soil, and was very successful in all of his ventures in this direction. He also became an extensive land holder, and is now (1907) living in retirement at No. 310 Bellevue avenue, Trenton, New Jersey. He married Sarah D. Howell, daughter of Joseph Howell, of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had children: 1. Charles Howell, married Lucy Brady, daughter of Henry Brady, and they have one child, Lucy Cook. Mr. Cook is president of the Cook Pottery Company, and treasurer of the Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Company, both of Trenton, New Jersey. His residence is located at No. 307 West State street, Trenton. 2. Mary, whose education was acquired under private instruction. She married J. Russell Beekman, secretary of the Trenton Oilcloth & Linoleum Company, and they reside at No. 310 Bellevue avenue, Trenton. 3. George R., see forward. 4. Edmund Dunham.

(IV) George R. Cook, second son and third child of Edmund Burroughs (3) and Sarah D. (Howell) Cook, was born on the Cook homestead. His education, which was a most thorough one, was acquired under private tuition, and he entered the business world well equipped to fight the battle of life. He is noted for his remarkable executive ability and business acumen, and is at present president of the Standard Inlaid Manufacturing Company, and of the Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Company, the name of the latter having now been changed to the Acme Rubber Manufacturing Company. Mr. Cook resides with his family in a commodious residence on the Lawrenceville road. He married Mary Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, of Morrisville, and they have children: Eleanor and Horace.

BENJAMIN HART, deceased, for many years a farmer in Hopewell township, was the grandson of Elijah and Elizabeth Hart.

Elijah Hart, son of Elijah and Elizabeth Hart, married Rebecca Coin, daughter of Richard and Mary Coin, and had children: 1. Sarah, married Gerardus Wiley, three children. 2. Benjamin, see forward. 3. Nathan, married Annie Abbott, and has three children. 4. George, married Emma Garner, has two chil-

dren. 5. Elias, married Josephine Ege, has six children. 6. Mary, married John E. Sinclair.

Benjamin Hart, eldest son and second child of Elijah and Rebecca (Coin) Hart, was born June 26, 1836, died April 27, 1905. His entire education was acquired in the public schools, and he then commenced to work on the farm. He also learned the trades of shoemaker and carpenter, which he followed for many years. He bought the present Hart farm in 1887, which consists of one hundred acres, and this has been devoted to general market gardening, dairy farming and stock raising. In all of these lines Mr. Hart met with notable success, due to the careful personal attention he gave to all details of the work. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of no secret or other organization, preferring to spend his spare time in the domestic circle.

Mr. Hart married Rachel Chambers, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Loveless) Chambers, and granddaughter of William and Rachel (Scudder) Chambers, and of Gershom and Mary (Adams) Loveless. Daniel and Sarah (Loveless) Chambers had children: 1. William, married Caroline Allinson, has children: Sarah Jane, Ann Elizabeth, John and Lila. 2. Gershom, married Sarah Reynolds. 3. Theodosia, married Cornelius Dill, has children: William Edgar, Kate and Sarah Emma. 4. Matthew, married Mary Runnells, has children: Mary and Ella. 5. Isaac, married Ann Donnelly, has one child. 6. Rachel, mentioned above. 7. Caleb, married Annie Runnells, has children: Sarah, Ida and Kate. Benjamin and Rachel (Chambers) Hart have had children: 1. John P., married Judith Van Pelt, deceased, has children: Martha Rachel, Gracie Lavinia, Evelyn Schenck and Pauline. 2. Daniel, married Rachel Sutphin, has children: Mary S., Benjamin and William C. 3. Mary Annetta, married Wilson Leming, has children: Jessie Helene, Edgar Fay, Newell Allen and Harold Wilson. 4. George Edgar, married Augusta Servey, has children: Ethel May, Florence Helene and Eleanor Virginia. 5. Sarah Rebecca, unmarried.

WILLIAM BERNARD ALLEN, deceased, for many years numbered among Trenton's most respected business men and most public-spirited citizens, was born October 6, 1842, in the village of Philadelphia, Jefferson county,

JOHN RANDOLPH HUNT, M. D., was the son of Oliver Hunt, Princeton, born August 15, 1756, died March 27, 1841, married 1784, Elizabeth Furman, daughter of Samuel of Hope-well. She died March 12, 1827. Oliver was the son of Jonathan, Ewing township, New Jersey, and his wife, Phoebe, daughter of Captain Content Titus, and wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Moore, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Howell. Jonathan Hunt was the son of Edward, Newtown, Long Island, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Judge Richard Betts. Edward was the son of Lieutenant Ralph Hunt and his wife Ann.

Oliver Hunt entered the service as a minute man at eighteen, Hunterdon county militia. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Princeton, Monmouth and Springfield and was pensioned for his Revolutionary service.

Lieutenant Ralph Hunt was born in England, came to America upon the defeat of Charles II, in whose army he is supposed to have served. He was one of a company that purchased from the Indians the land on which Newtown, Long Island, is situated, and was one of the patentees thereof. He was settled on the island when Peter Stuyvesant was governor of the Dutch, and admitted to an equality with them in the management of affairs, but afterwards incurred their displeasure on account of his opposition to some of Stuyvesant's despotic acts towards the English Connecticut colony. In 1662 he was chosen one of the officers to conduct the affairs of the town, and in 1663 was chosen to town office by Charles II, probably in recognition of services rendered him by Hunt in England in 1650. In 1664 he was admitted freeman of the Connecticut colony. April 21, 1665, he was commissioned lieutenant of the military by Governor Nichols, September 6, 1673, he was sworn to office as scheppen upon the reinstating of Dutch authority. Savage in his history speaks of him and his sons as valuable citizens.

Judge Richard Betts was born in England, in 1613. He resided in the colonies of Long Island and New York from 1636 to 1713. He was a member of the provincial assembly of 1665, was instrumental in framing the Duke's Laws; high sheriff of Yorkshire, Long Island, in 1636; judge of the court of high assizes and sessions, then the supreme power in the province; delegate to the legislature; member of committee of safety, June 11, 1689. He died at the patriarchal age of

one hundred years, November 8, 1713, and was buried on his estate; the English Kills, New York.

Captain Content Titus, son of Robert, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, March 28, 1643, and resided in the colony of Long Island from 1650 to 1730. He died January 17, 1730, at Newtown, Long Island. He was appointed deputy to wait on Governor Dongan to confirm the new charter of Newtown; commissioner of the court; deputy to Jamaica to repeal the obnoxious laws concerning the ecclesiastical privileges. In 1694 he was captain of the provincial troops of New York.

Robert H. Titus was born in England, and resided in the colony of Massachusetts from 1635 to the time of his death. He was representative of the provincial assembly in 1648-1649 and 1650, and was prominent in affairs at Plymouth Court from Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

Edward Howell was born in the county of Buckingham, England, baptized July 22, 1584. He resided in the colony of Massachusetts in 1639; was patentee of South Hampton; magistrate; member of the colonial assembly of Connecticut; assistant, deputed by the town of South Hampton concerning the union with Connecticut; commissioner concerning scholarship at Cambridge University. He died at Southampton, Long Island, about 1656.

Rev. John Moore, born in England, resided in the colony of Connecticut and Long Island from 1652 to 1657. He was deputed by the town of Southampton concerning the union with Connecticut, and was commissioner concerning maintenance of scholarship at Cambridge University. In consequence of his interest in the purchase of Newtown from the Indians, the town awarded eighty acres of land to his children thirty years after his death. He was the first minister in the town of Newtown. He died in 1657.

Amanda (Baird) Hunt was the daughter of James Baird, born near Freehold, Monmouth county, New Jersey, died at Franklin, Ohio, March 14, 1819, and his wife Deliverance Bowne, born in Monmouth, New Jersey, died at Springdale, in her eightieth year. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Monfort, editor of *The Presbyterian* for many years, writes of Mrs. Hunt at her decease, November 24, 1891: "Mrs. Hunt was a notable woman, distinguished for her brightness and beauty, her gracefulness and dignity. She was