1742

TRENTON

Illustrated.

E.P. Robbins

H. R. PAGE & CO.

1891.

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DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.



SCENE ON THE DELAWARE.

Historical Sketch of Trenton.

BEAUTIFULLY located amid fertile fields on the eastern bank of the Delaware, in the direct line of travel between two cities which from early colonial days have been recognized as centres of new world civilization and progress, Trenton, the fair capital of New Jersey, marks the limit of the Delaware river navigation, and has from the early days when the straggling village formed the theatre for events of the utmost importance to the struggling colonists, held an important place in the history of our Republic.

The first settlements in Trenton and the immediate vicinity were made by Friends who found their way to the falls of the Delaware from the settlements at Philadelphia about the year 1676. They made their homes on either side of the river, those on the Jersey shore being located on the lowlands at the mouth of the Assanpink. Some time between 1687 and 1692 a great flood broke upon the settlement and carried their homes away. At this period the island at Morrisville was cut off from the main-land. During the same year a malignant fever swept the little colony and but few survived this second calamity.

In 1678 the "Shield" of Hull ascended the Delaware as far as Burlington, and was the first vessel known to have ascended the river that far. On board were a large number of Quaker colonists, among whom were Mahlon Stacy and Thomas Lambert, both destined to become prominent in the early history of Trenton. Lambert took up a tract in that portion of the city formerly known as Lamberton. Stacy took up a tract of 800 acres, where now stands the thickest populated portion of the city, and made the first purchase of land north of the Assanpink. His residence of logs was located near the site of the present residence of Edward H. Stokes. A log grist mill erected by him on the south bank of the Assanpink, furnished the flour and meal for the surrounding colonists. Prior to the year 1700 the growth of the settlement was slow, but from that date friends of the settlers began to arrive. Purchases of land were made from the original proprietors or those who had taken up the lands, and most of the deeds of Trenton real estate date back from the period from 1699 to 1710.

About 1714 Judge William Trent of Philadelphia purchased a large tract of land, including the grist mill, of Mahlon Stacy, and came to the settlement to reside. The mill of logs was replaced by a two story structure of stone, and at this spot a century later the ladies of Trenton received General Washington as he was proceeding to his inauguration. Judge Trent was the first Chief Justice of New Jersey, and the residence which he occupied on what is now Warren street was remodeled by his son, and afterward as "Woodlawn," served as the residence of the Colonial Governors.

The colony was now being constantly strengthened by arrivals from the Dutch and English settlements of Long Island and East Jersey. In 1712 the Presbyterians built a log church at Ewing, and in 1726 the congregation had so grown in Trenton that a church was built on the lot now occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, although the patent incorporating it as the "First Presbyterian Church of Trenton" was not granted by George II until 1756. The church was rebuilt in 1805.

For many years the Friends worshiped in the homes of their members, but in 1739 a meeting house was erected on land donated to the society by Mahlon Stacy, at the corner of Montgomery and Hanover streets. The hip-roofed building was plain and austere in appearance, but within its walls worshiped many of the greatest men of early Trenton. A portion of the walls of that old structure are incorporated in the meeting house where the Hicksite branch still meet on first and fifth days for worship. In the burying ground surrounding, repose the ashes of many early

pioneers. The oldest graves are unmarked and unknown, and the mounds have become leveled by time. Among the later graves are those of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Lieutenant Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, and General Philemon Dickinson, distinguished in the Revolutionary War.

The boundaries of Trenton, which was first included in Hopewell township, were not prescribed until 1719, when the first courts were held in the city. This court was held at the Black Horse Tavern, kept by William Yard, on what is now Front street, and the landlord was the first clerk of the court. It was during this same year that the city was first called "Trent's Town" after Judge Trent who was so largely interested. He in 1720 gave a lot of land to the city, near the site of the present Trenton Bank, upon which a court house and jail was built. This building was of gray sandstone with stuccoed front. The cells were in the lower story, and steps from the streets both in front and rear, led to the court room above. The jail wall is yet standing.

In 1734 a post office was established with Andrew Reed as the postmaster. The colony continued to prosper and in 1746 the borough incorporated, with Thomas Cadwalader as Chief Burgess. For some cause the charter was surrendered in 1750, and the borough was not again incorporated until it became a city in 1792. In 1748 there were about one hundred houses in Trenton all situated on or near the York Road, now Broad street, and in 1750 the population was 560.

On the evening of February 7th, 1747, Obadiah Howell, George Ely, John Hunt, William Plaskett and Thomas Tindall met in the little low blacksmith shop of Joshua Newbold, which stood near the present Greene Street M. E. Church, and as the charcoal fire sent forth light and heat for the occasion, discussed the important question of establishing a fire company. The meeting was a lengthy one and was adjourned to the next evening when an organization was effected and the name "Union Fire Company" was agreed upon. This organization still exists, and has the honor of being the oldest fire company in the United States that has maintained an unbroken organization from the start to the present time, and among its members have been many men distinguished in city, state and national affairs. The city fire department was organized in 1846.

Very early in the eighteenth century the Episcopalians built a church edifice in Ewing township north of the State Insane Asylum, but to accommodate the fast increasing congregation in the village, St. Michael's Church was erected upon its present site in 1748. The building was

remodeled and almost entirely rebuilt after its occupancy by the Hessian troops during the Revolution.

The youth of the village received their education generally in private schools, but in May 1753 a number of the "sons of the principal families in and about Trenton, being in some measure sensible of the advantages of learning, and desirous that those who are deprived of it through the poverty of their parents, might taste the sweetness of it with ourselves" proposed a scheme for raising two hundred and twenty-five pieces of double Spanish dollars, towards building a house to accommodate an English and Grammar school and paying a master to teach children whose parents were unable to pay for schooling. The scheme proposed was called the Delaware Island Lottery, which, now known as the Lottery of the Innocents, was drawn on Fish Island in July and with the proceeds a one-story building was erected on the lot now owned and adjoining the First Presbyterian Church, "on the south east corner of the meeting house lot."

Beginning in 1755 and on through the period of the French and Indian war the settlements in New Jersey were in a constant state of apprehension of attacks from hostile Indians, the allies of the French.

In its position between the important cities of New York and Philadelphia, Trenton was frequently visited by British troops stationed in that section to protect the English colonists. During such visits the soldiers were billeted for lodging and subsistence on the inhabitants of the place. In the winter of 1757 a petition to the General Assembly, asked that there be barracks erected, stating that "such is the situation of Trenton being so great a thoroughfare, and consequently so many soldiers continually passing and repassing upon their several commands, and quartered upon us both night and day, that unless by the assistance of this Honorable House we can by some wholesome law and legal remedy be eased of this present distress, the country will no longer be able to bear the burden, nor the officers have it in their power to keep their straggling soldiers under due command and subjection." An act was passed April 15th, 1758, by the Council and General Assembly to provide for the erection of the barracks, and soon afterward a lot of about an acre was purchased on the west end of what is now called Front street for £40. Work was begun on the building May 31st, 1758, but was not finished until March 1759, although soldiers were lodged in it as early as November of 1758. In December 1759 the addition fartherest to the east was added for the exclusive use of the officers in charge of the English troops. The barracks were originally designed to accommodate about three hundred men, but

there were afterwards as many as four hundred and fifty soldiers quartered there at a time. The building cost about £3,100 and was built of undressed stone. It was two stories high, one hundred and thirty feet in length, eighteen and a half feet in width, with two wings, each fifty-eight feet in length, projecting at right angles from the front. For several years the barracks were constantly filled with troops, but in 1765, peace having been restored with France, they became unoccupied and the General Assembly ordered the perishable articles therein to be sold, and the building simply kept in repair or rented, but a year later they were obliged to refurnish. During the Revolutionary War the barracks were occupied at various times by companies of British troops and Hessian mercenaries. After the battle of Trenton it was filled with American militia and so continued until the end of the war as a place for quartering the soldiers of either army. In 1787 the barracks was sold by an order of the General Assembly for £3,260. When in 1813 Front street was opened westward one block, forty feet of the building was taken down and this detached the north wing from the main building. This north wing was converted into three residences which still remain. The porches of the main building were taken down and this portion of the barracks has since 1855 been occupied by the Widows' and Single Women's Home Society.

An important era in the history of the young Republic was now approaching, and upon the ground where the thriving city of Trenton stands, actions took place which turned the tide of affairs in favor of the struggling colonists. The Declaration of Independence signed on the 4th day of July 1776, was celebrated in New Jersey with great rejoicing. By October Washington had assembled at New York nearly 20,000 men. But the exultation soon gave way to gloom and despair after the disastrous defeat on Long Island and soon after at White Plains and other points in New York and New Jersey. With the coming of December Washington with only 3,000 men remaining had been driven back through Newark, Elizabeth and New Brunswick to Princeton. Now 1,500 of the remaining army, thoroughly disheartened deserted their colors because their time had expired, and by the middle of December the leader was compelled to evacuate New Jersey and cross into Pennsylvania.

Cornwallis with the British Army had closely followed Washington in his retreat across New Jersey and reached and occupied Trenton just as the American Army left it. Detachments of the British troops, mainly Hessians, under Count Donop, were stationed at Mount Holly, Burlington, Bordentown and Trenton. The force at Trenton under the immediate command of Colonel

Rahl, comprised three regiments of Hessians numbering about 1,500 men, together with a troop of British light horse numbering about sixty.

On Christmas Day, 1776, Washington and army which did not exceed 2,500 men and twenty pieces of artillery were encamped on the west bank of the Delaware near Taylorsville, then called McConkey's Ferry. The troops were scattered along the river and some of the detachments extended as far up to Coryell's Ferry, now New Hope, while others under General Dickinson were encamped as far down as Trenton Falls. The Pennsylvania troops raised by General Mifflin were posted at Bristol, or Donk's Ferry under General Cadwalader. Others under General Ewing were stationed at Morrisville.

A bold venture had been determined upon by the leader of the American forces. Secretly and carefully he made his preparations to cross the Delaware, capture the British posts along the river and then prosecute his successes further in New Jersey. Washington, with the main body, under Sullivan and Greene, was to cross at McConkey's Ferry and move south upon Trenton. Ewing was to prevent the escape of the enemy to the south by crossing at the lower ferry, near the present railroad bridge. Cadwalader was directed to cross near Bristol and surprise the enemy at Burlington and Mount Holly. All were to move after dark of Christmas night and attack the enemy before daylight of the 26th.

In Trenton the Hessians, feeling perfectly secure, had spent the Christmas Day in pleasure and carousing. The regiment of Lossberg occupied the Friend's Meeting House. Colonel Rahl, the Hessian commander had his headquarters at the house of Stacey Potts on what is now Warren street and opposite Perry, and his regiment was quartered near by in St. Michael's Church. The regiment under Kuyphausen occupied the old Hessian barracks, still standing on Front street, and had pickets out as far as the Dickinson mansion, now "The Hermitage," the Atterbury estate. General Dickinson of the American Army and the owner of this estate was encamped directly opposite on the Pennsylvania shore.

Colonel Rahl, recently promoted to the command of the Hessian forces at Trenton, had been directed to throw up entrenchments, but boastingly put aside the suggestion, and instead of placing his cannon in position, used them to increase the pomp and show of his daily parades. With contempt he dismissed a friendly caution to beware of an attack, and spent the latter part of Christmas night in playing cards at a house on the north east corner of State and Warren streets with an unread note of warning in his pocket. In the early evening his outposts had been attacked

by a small body of wandering militia, and hastily gathering his forces he had easily beaten off the attacking party. He then strengthened his outposts and made everything as secure against surprise as necessity seemed to require, and gave himself up to enjoyment. That in the attack which followed he was completely surprised, was due not so much to lack of precaution as to the suddenness and fierceness of the American onset.

Bitter cold was the night when the time arrived for the movement of the American Army. A blinding storm of snow and sleet almost blinded the scantily clothed men, and the Delaware was filled with floating ice. Cadwalader succeeded in getting a portion of his infantry across the river, but finding it impossible to transport his artillery, reluctantly returned. Greene did not succeed in crossing at all. The determined commander-in-chief alone succeeded, but so great was the delay caused by the storm and ice that it was four o'clock in the morning before the troops were again in line and ready to move. Passing from the river up to the Bear Tavern and thence to Birmingham, the two divisions into which the troops had been formed, separated, one under Sullivan proceeded by the river road, and the other, under Washington himself, crossed over by the Scotch road to the Pennington road, and thence toward Trenton. It was sunrise before the town was in sight. Near the present toll gate on the Pennington road Washington's division encountered an outpost and the first gun was fired. The picket was driven in and the division marching down the Pennington road planted a six-gun battery upon the high ground at the Five Points on the spot where the Trenton Battle Monument is erecting. The Hessians completely surprised ran out of their quarters and endeavored to form in the street. but the battery swept the streets and the attempt to make a stand failed. In this attempt the Hessians made an effort to wheel two guns into position near where Warren street crosses the feeder, but Captain William Washington and Lieutenant James Monroe, afterwards President, at the head of some troops dashed forward, captured the guns and turned them upon the flying foe. These guns are now at the Arsenal. The Hessians in Warren street ran through Church alley in to Greene street and the open ground beyond. Rahl here attempted again to form his men.

Meantime Sullivan with the second division had reached the outer picket on the river road, and three minutes after the first gun had been fired by the first division, the firing was begun at the Dickinson house. The picket was driven in and the Americans rushed into the village, dislodged the Hessians from their barracks and amid a sharp fire of musketry drove them rapidly down Water Street to Greene, where about 150, including the Dragoons, crowded over the narrow

Assanpink bridge, and escaped by the Bordentown road. Sullivan now hastened up and cut off any further retreat by that route. Then the Hessians fell back to an orchard and endeavored to escape by the Princeton road. Washington seeing the movement, threw out Hand's rifle corps and Barker's Virginia troops and prevented escape in that direction. Every avenue of escape being cut off, and Colonel Rahl their commander mortally wounded, the enemy threw down their arms and surrendered. Just where the final surrender took place it is difficult to determine, for it is probable that the surrounding troops were at some distance from each other. Sullivan's forces reached no point farther north or east than the present site of the First Presbyterian Church. Barker's Virginia troops were probably near the Assanpink between the present Wall street and Model avenue. Hand's rifle corps were northwest of the Virginia troops and between those troops and the battery. Washington's line of battle extended somewhat to the east of the battery and toward Hand's rifle corps.

The Hessians, disordered and confused, occupied the space at different points between Greene street and Stockton and Academy streets south to the creek. The fugitives from Sullivan's advance—those turned back by the rifle corps and the Virginians, and those flying from the upper part of town—in all probability did not come together into one compact mass, but scattered over much of this ground, surrendered where they stood, and afterwards formed into line to ground their arms. Twenty-three Hessian officers were captured, 868 prisoners, four stands of colors, twelve drums, six brass field pieces and 1,000 stands of arms and accoutrements. Seven Hessian officers were killed and thirty privates ; of these twenty-four were buried in one pit in the grave yard of the Presbyterian Church. General Rahl was mortally wounded and died at his head-quarters. Washington's official report gives the American loss as four wounded, not one killed.

The battle over, Washington immediately hurried his prisoners across the Delaware by McConkey's Ferry, and sent them off to Harrisburg and Carlisle. He recrossed the Delaware because he knew that with the British forces concentrated against him at Trenton he would be unable to withstand them. His success at Trenton inspired Pennsylvania and New Jersey and in a few days thousands flocked to his standard and in the last of December he recrossed by the lower ferry into Trenton. After the crossing he halted at the Eagle Tavern (yet standing), for refreshments, and then proceeded to the residence of Alexander Douglas, on the site of the present German Lutheran Church, where General St. Clair had his headquarters. General Washington spent the night at the residence of Captain John Barnes, which was demolished but a few years ago.

On the night of January 1, 1777, Lord Cornwallis arrived at Princeton with 8,000 British regulars and the next morning, leaving 1,500 men at Princeton, advanced to Maidenhead, now called Lawrenceville. Here he left a portion of his army, as being unnecessary, and with 5,000 men marched on Trenton. On reaching Shabbaconk Creek, two miles out of Trenton, he found a part of the American forces ready to check their advance. These forces were under the command of Generals Stevens and Fermoy, who had been instructed not to hazard a pitched battle. Cornwallis was preparing to attack when the Americans fell back on Trenton, with Cornwallis closely following. In the meantime Washington had posted the rest of his army on the high bluff south of the Assanpink, with orders to entrench themselves as well as possible. As the Americans fell back, General Greene assumed command and united his forces with Washington, Knox and the rest of the army on the south side of the Assanpink. About 4 o'clock the head of the British column appeared on Greene street, near where the city hall now stands. After a short halt a column was formed to attack the Americans and charged down Greene street to the Assanpink bridge, then but a small structure only sixteen feet wide. Washington opened on the enemy with the artillery as they came down the hill where Taylor's Opera House now stands, and as the head of the attacking column reached the bridge, a fire of musketry was poured upon them which checked the advance, and the British column was broken into disorder. Almost simultaneously a great shout was raised along the whole American line of nearly a mile. The British exasperated by this rout, soon reformed, and again with martial music and flying colors charged down the hill, but again met a bloody repulse. A third time the attempt was made, but again Washington drove them back, until a hundred and fifty dead and wounded were left behind. The loss of the American forces was small as they were protected by entrenchments. Night had arrived and Cornwallis ordered his men to bivouac in the streets for the night. Boastingly he claimed that in the morning he would capture the whole American army. "Ah" exclaimed Sir William Erskine of his staff, "in the morning Washington will not be here." "Oh yes, he will," was Cornwallis' reply, "I have got the old fox in a trap, and he and his rag-a-muffins cannot escape me."

After the darkness had set in Washington had called a council of war, which met at a small frame house on the west side of Broad street where the Lutheran Church now stands. Here he proposed that they should move quietly away during the night and attack the British at New Brunswick on the morrow and capture the stores and supplies, first sending the baggage and

supply train to Burlington to be ferried over to Pennsylvania. General Knox, the chief of artillery declared that the roads were in such a condition that the trains could not reach Burlington, and that the artillery could not possibly move across the country to New Brunswick. The council broke up without action being taken. Later in the night the temperature became cold and windy and the soft ground became hard enough for travel. Washington taking counsel only of his own brave heart, ordered his baggage and supply trains to move to Burlington. To deceive the British he left a small detail to keep up the camp fires, while he with his men moved quietly off to Sandtown and thence took the Quaker Bridge road, and as the sun rose over the hills on the morning of January 3rd, 1777, the head of the column appeared at Princeton. Colonel Mawhood was in command of the British force at Princeton, which consisted of three regiments, the 17th, 40th and 55th Regulars. They had received orders to march at sunrise to Lawrenceville, or if necessary to Trenton, in support of Cornwallis. Colonel Mawhood with the 17th had crossed Stony Brook bridge near the residence of Mr. Joseph H. Bruere, and were hastening toward Lawrenceville. Washington ordered General Mercer to take 400 men and seize and destroy the bridge to prevent the British at Princeton from proceeding to Trenton, and also to prevent the British at Trenton from attacking his rear. Mawhood saw the movement, and countermarching his column, recrossed the bridge and crossing the fields attacked Mercer. The forces were nearly equally divided, but the American soldiers were poorly equipped. Mawhood advanced and delivered a volley against the forces under Mercer, posted behind a rail fence, and then charged with fixed bayonets. Mercer's horse was shot under him, and he while fighting gallantly on foot at the head of his men was knocked down by a British soldier with a clubbed musket, and bayonetted thirteen times as he lay unconscious on the ground.

Mawhood then, flushed with success, advanced to attack the rest of the American forces, but a battery which had been planted by Washington soon caused him to turn and retreat. Washington for a time was himself between the fire of the two armies and his staff expected to see him fall, but when the smoke had rolled away he was seen calm and immovable as he led his men on to victory. In this affair the British lost about fifty killed and all their artillery.

The Stony Brook bridge was now completely destroyed and Washington and his forces advanced on Princeton. The two British regiments at Princeton upon the approach of Washington took refuge in old Nassau Hall. Washington ordered them to surrender, and upon their refusal brought up his infantry to drive them out. A battery being planted, the first shot went booming

through the chapel and struck and destroyed an oil painting of George II. The shot and shell soon grew too much for the besieged and they presently surrendered. Washington afterward presented the college with thirty guineas to repair the damage done the buildings, and the trustees appropriated the money to purchase a painting of Washington which was placed in the frame where George II's portrait had been, and there it remains to this day.

Meanwhile at Trenton, Cornwallis awoke and upon reconnoitering the American position found nothing but the ashes of Washington's fires, while "the Old Fox and his rag-a-muffins" had disappeared. Just then a sound as of thunder was heard. "What is that?" he asked of Sir William Erskine. "Thunder this time of the year!" "No, indeed" replied Erskine. "No thunder here in January; that is Washington's guns at Princeton or New Brunswick, and we are outgeneraled. Didn't I tell you last night you wouldn't find the "Old Fox" here in the morning?" Cornwallis was soon on the march to Princeton, but Washington had already departed when Cornwallis arrived there, and drew off to Millstone, breaking down the bridges behind him, and on the next day moved on to the Heights of Morristown. No other engagements took place in Trenton during the Revolution, but the city was frequently visited by troops passing to some other portion of the country.

On November 1, 1784 the Congress of the United States met at Trenton, in the court room over the jail on Warren street, and the session continued until December 24th, at that time an act was passed authorizing "the appointment of commissioners with full power to lay out a district not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square, on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a federal town." On December 11th of that year the Marquis de Lafayette was formally received in this city by Congress and the State Legislature. He remained in Trenton about three weeks, the guest of General Lambert Cadwalader at whose mansion ("Greenwood") he had frequently visited. Forty years later General Lafayette again visited Trenton and was received and honored by the citizens of Trenton and surrounding country.

The Trenton Academy which has turned out many of the distinguished citizens of the state, was established February 10, 1781 with a capital stock of £270 divided into thirty-six shares.

The war being over and the American Congress having declared General Washington the first President of the United States, on April 21st, 1789 he arrived in Trenton from Mount Vernon on his way to assume the control of the general government at New York. The

presidential party crossed the Delaware at Colvin's Ferry. At the Trenton landing they were met by General Philemon Dickinson, Major Richard Howell, afterward Governor of New Jersey, Rev. James F. Armstrong, Chief Justice David Brearley, Dr. Isaac Smith and other leading citizens of Trenton. A salute was fired and an escorting column led Washington and mounted staff up the Ferry Road and thence toward the Assanpink bridge. On the north side of this bridge, the scene of the defeat of the British under Cornwallis, an arch beautifully decorated had been erected and young girls dressed in white scattered flowers and sang an ode in honor of the victorious General. At the City Tavern located where the Mechanic's Bank now stands, Washington dined with the principal citizens of Trenton and afterwards held a reception in the parlors of the inn, at which nearly every citizen of the village was present.

Trenton was made the capital of the State November 25th, 1790, and a year later an act was passed to provide suitable buildings and accommodations for the Legislature and public offices of the state. Three and three-quarter acres were obtained, the present location on East State street, and of this two and one-quarter acres were sold to the state by Joseph Brittain for five shillings.

On November 30th, 1792, Moore Furman, was appointed the first Mayor of Trenton, which had then been incorporated as a city; he had been the Postmaster in 1757 and was afterward Quarter Master General of the state.

In 1793 during the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia the public offices of the United States Government were removed to Trenton. In 1798 President John Adams took up his residence at the Phœnix Hotel, about the site of Trenton House on North Warren street.

In 1795 the first state prison was erected a short distance south from the present state prison between Second and Third street, and remained the penal institution of the state until 1836 when the present prison was first occupied and the old edifice was converted into an arsenal. The court house on Warren street was succeeded by the town hall built about 1800 on Academy street, near the Trenton Academy. In the second story was a room where what was known as court of quarter sessions was held.

The Trenton Banking Company was chartered in 1804 when but one other bank existed in New Jersey. The benefactions of this institution to the government, the state and the local authorities during the Rebellion will long be remembered. Among the many prominent signatures in the record book of those who opened accounts with the bank, may be seen Prince Lucien Murat, Marshal Jean Victor Moreau and Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, who by an act of the Legislature was granted a tract of land at Point Breeze near Bordentown.

The first bridge across the Delaware which was replaced by the present structure of iron was of wood 1,100 feet in length, commenced in 1804 and completed in 1806.

The growth of the young city was now continuous. In 1810 the population had increased to 3,000.

In 1816 the first step toward the establishment of a system of public schools in New Jersey was taken by the investment of a fund and for that purpose improvements have since been continuous. The State Normal School which furnishes teachers for all parts of New Jersey was established in 1855. The first free school in the state was organized in old Masonic Hall on Front street in 1833.

Trenton deserves a full share of praise for the excellent record of the State during the civil war. The promptness with which she filled all requisitions for troops, and the fact that her quota was exceeded by the number of her volunteers in the service will always be a source of pride to her citizens. Her patriots went forth to encounter the dangers of war and her citizens faithfully cared for the families that were left without protection and support.

The pottery industry from which Trenton has derived much of her prosperity was commenced in the young village by Joseph McCully in a small building opposite the site of the present Bound Brook depot. In 1799, Joseph McCully a nephew, built another pottery on Warren street which in 1816 was moved to Bank street. In 1852 and 1853 several other potteries were erected and so rapidly has the art progressed that to-day some of the finest wares made in the world are produced in Trenton, including the delicate "Bellee." Among the other industries which have added to the growth of the city are the Trenton Iron Works, incorporated in 1847; the Phœnix Iron Works, incorporated 1849; the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works; S. K. Wilson's Woolen Mills, and the several Cracker Bakeries.

The city contains many beautiful buildings and homes. The capitol on the banks of the Delaware has recently been remodeled and beautified and the Custom House and other public buildings would be a credit to any city. The churches are large and beautiful. Among the many handsome residences are those of Colonel W. A. Roebling, General W. S. Stryker, John Moses, S. K. Wilson and James Moses. Colonel Roebling's mansion when completed will be one of the the handsomest in the east.

ELLWOOD PARSONS ROBBINS.



SCENE ON THE ASSANPINK CREEK.



STATE CAPITOL.



STATE ASYLUM.



SCENE AT INTERSTATE FAIR GROUNDS.



VIEW IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.



SCENE AT STATE ASYLUM GROUNDS.



P. & R. R. R. STATION.



MODEL SCHOOL.

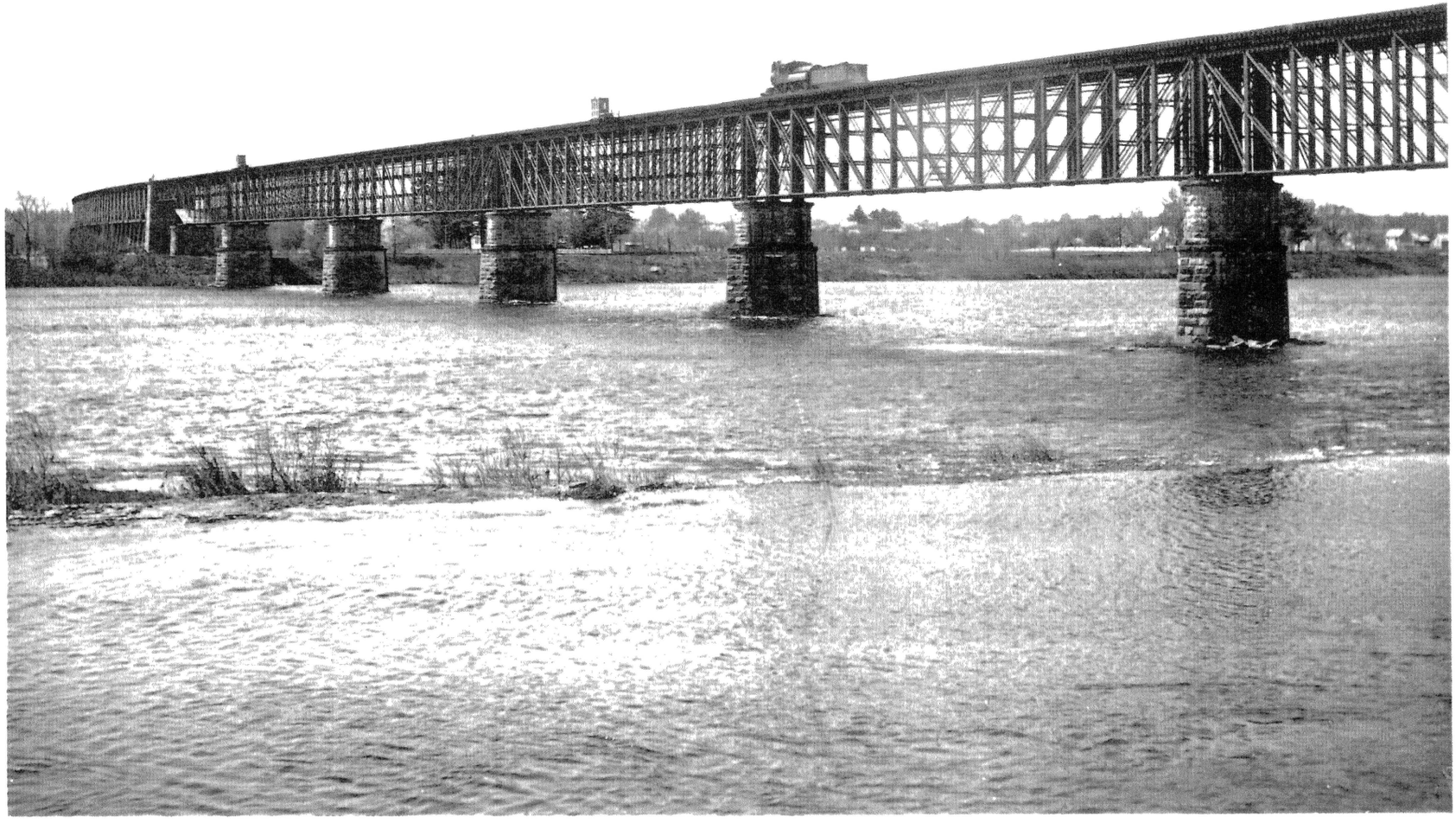




SCENES ON GREENWOOD AVENUE.



FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



D. & B. B. R. R. CO. BRIDGE.



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



SCENE ON THE DELAWARE.



WARREN STREET, FROM STATE.



UNION LIBRARY CO.





SCENES ON NORTH CLINTON AVENUE.



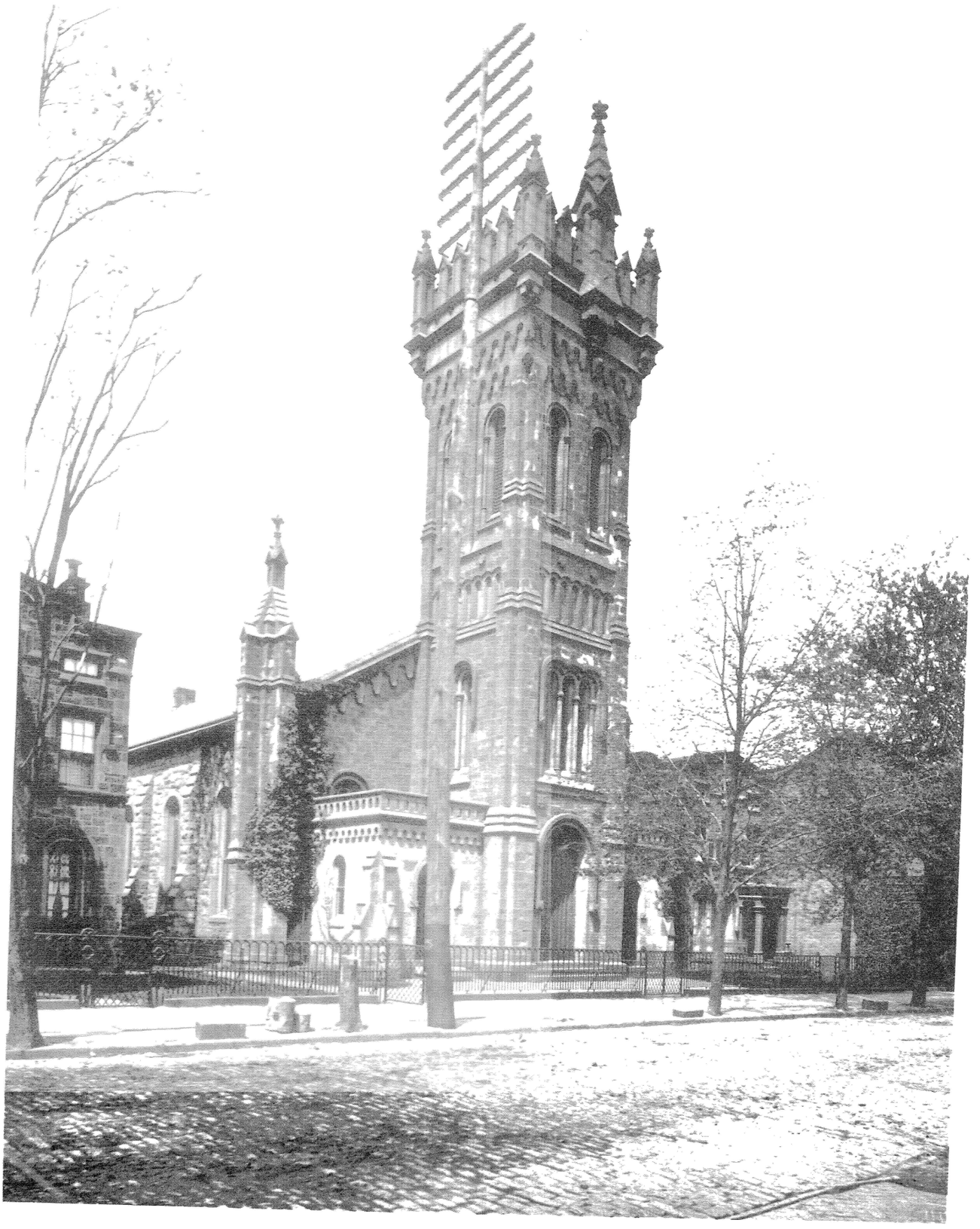
McCLELLAN MONUMENT.



SWAMP ANGEL.



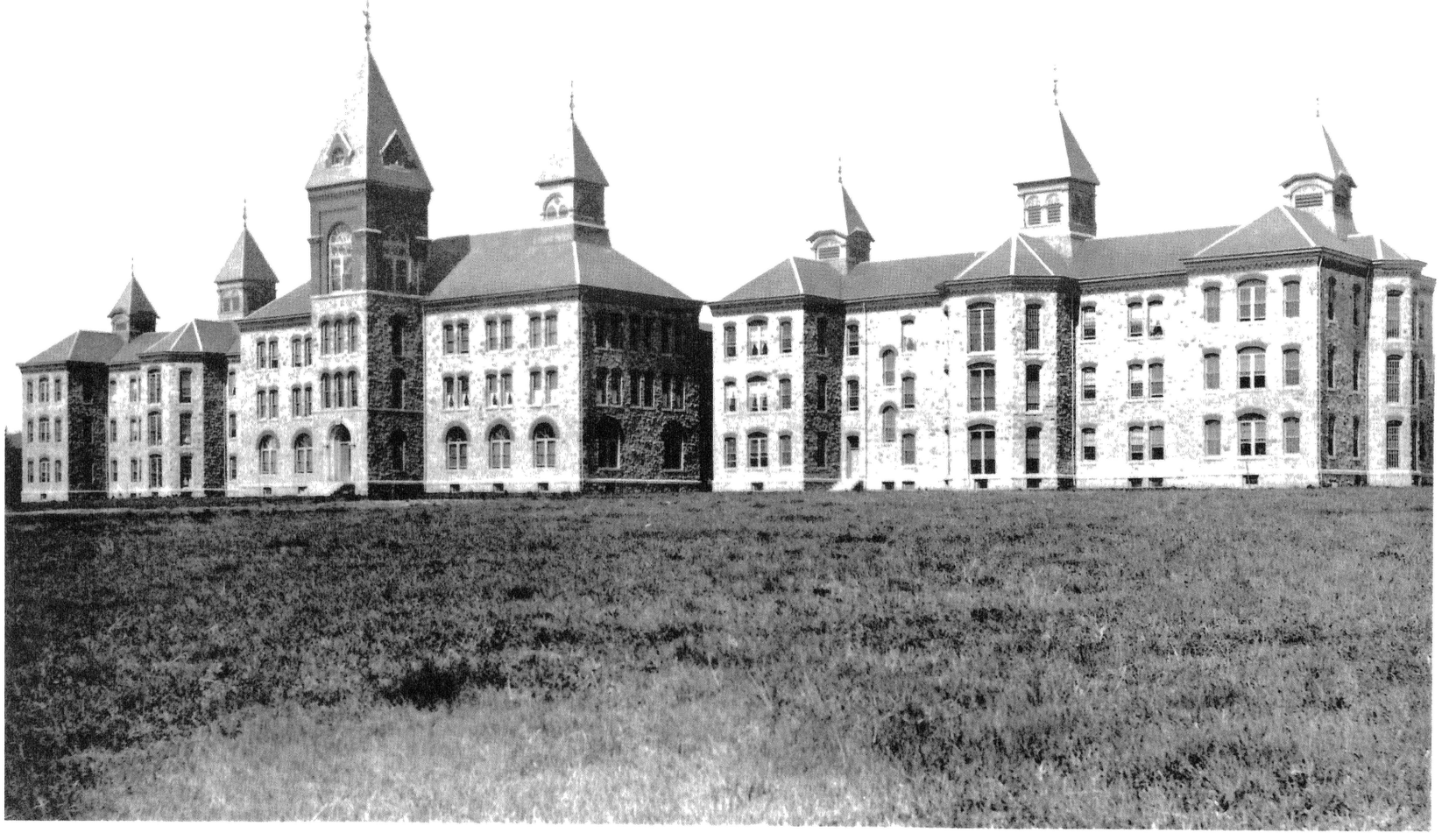
SCENE ON CHESTNUT STREET.



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



NORTH BROAD, FROM STATE.



NEW BUILDING, STATE ASYLUM.



SCENE ON THE ASSANPINK CREEK, NEAR MONMOUTH STREET.



SCENE ON ASSANPINK CREEK, FROM MONMOUTH STREET BRIDGE.



STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.



BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



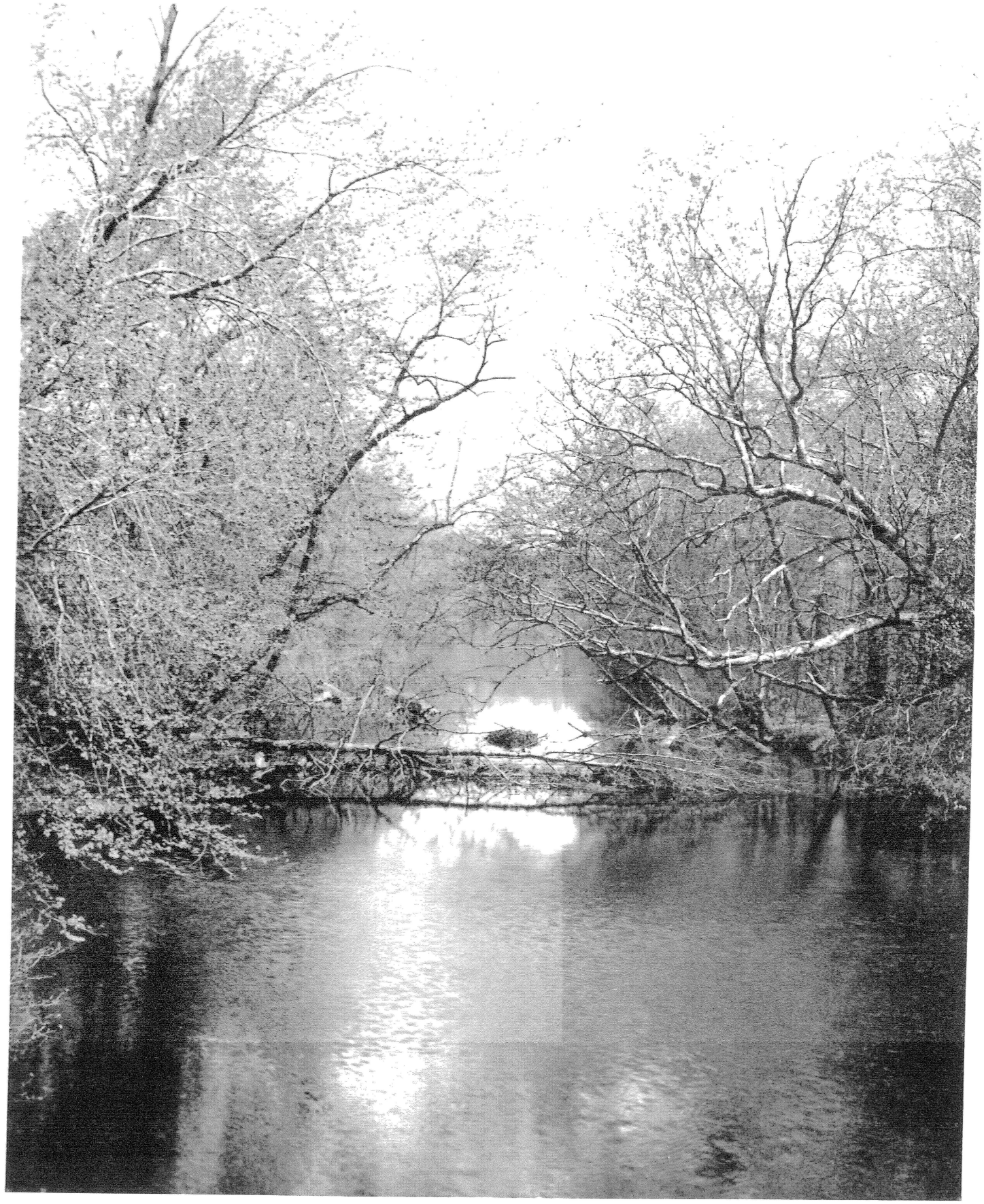
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.



POST OFFICE.



MASONIC TEMPLE.



SCENE ON THE ASSANPINK CREEK.



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.



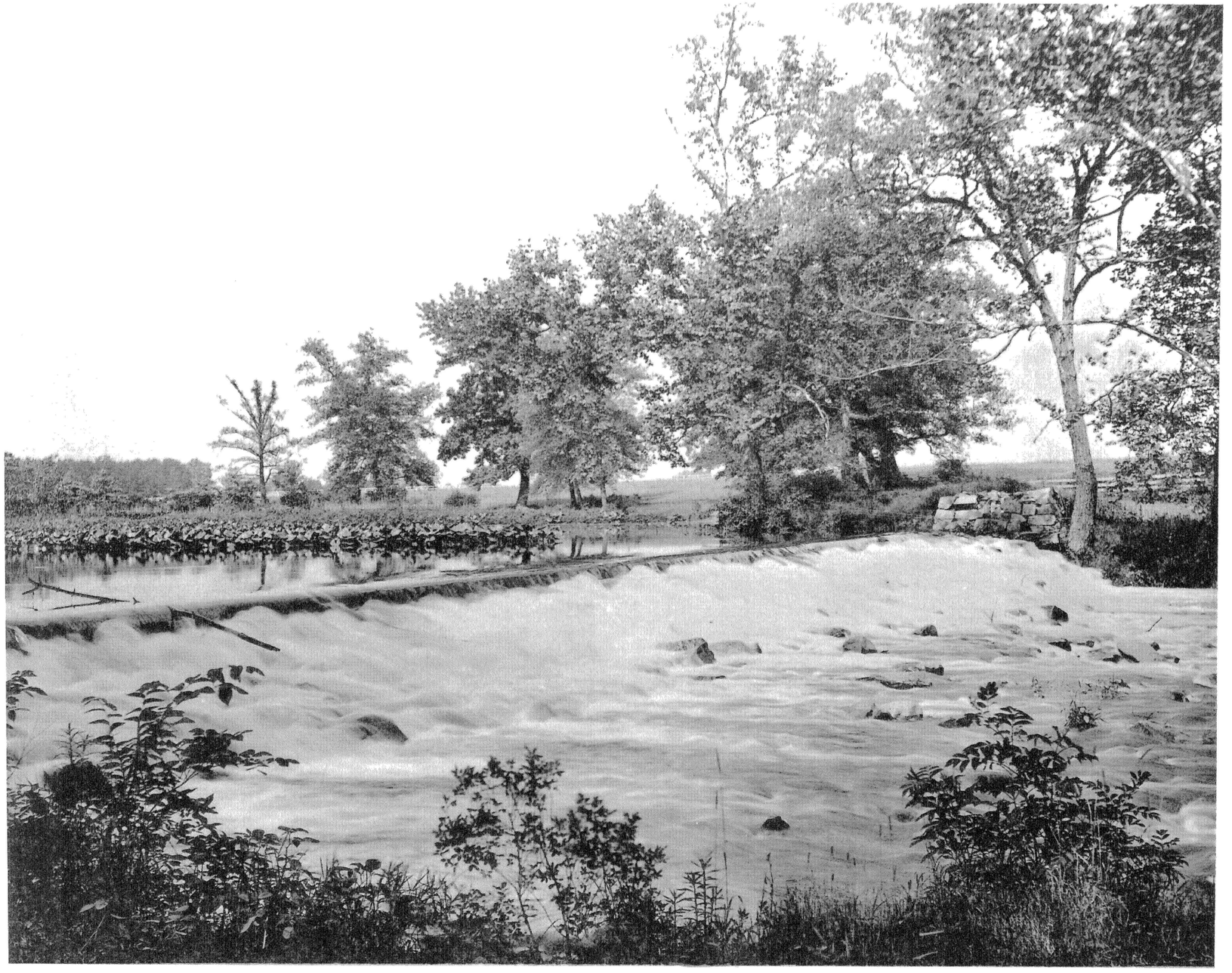
SCENE ON HANOVER STREET.



SCENE IN RIVERVIEW CEMETERY.



CITY HALL.



SCENE AT THE DAM.



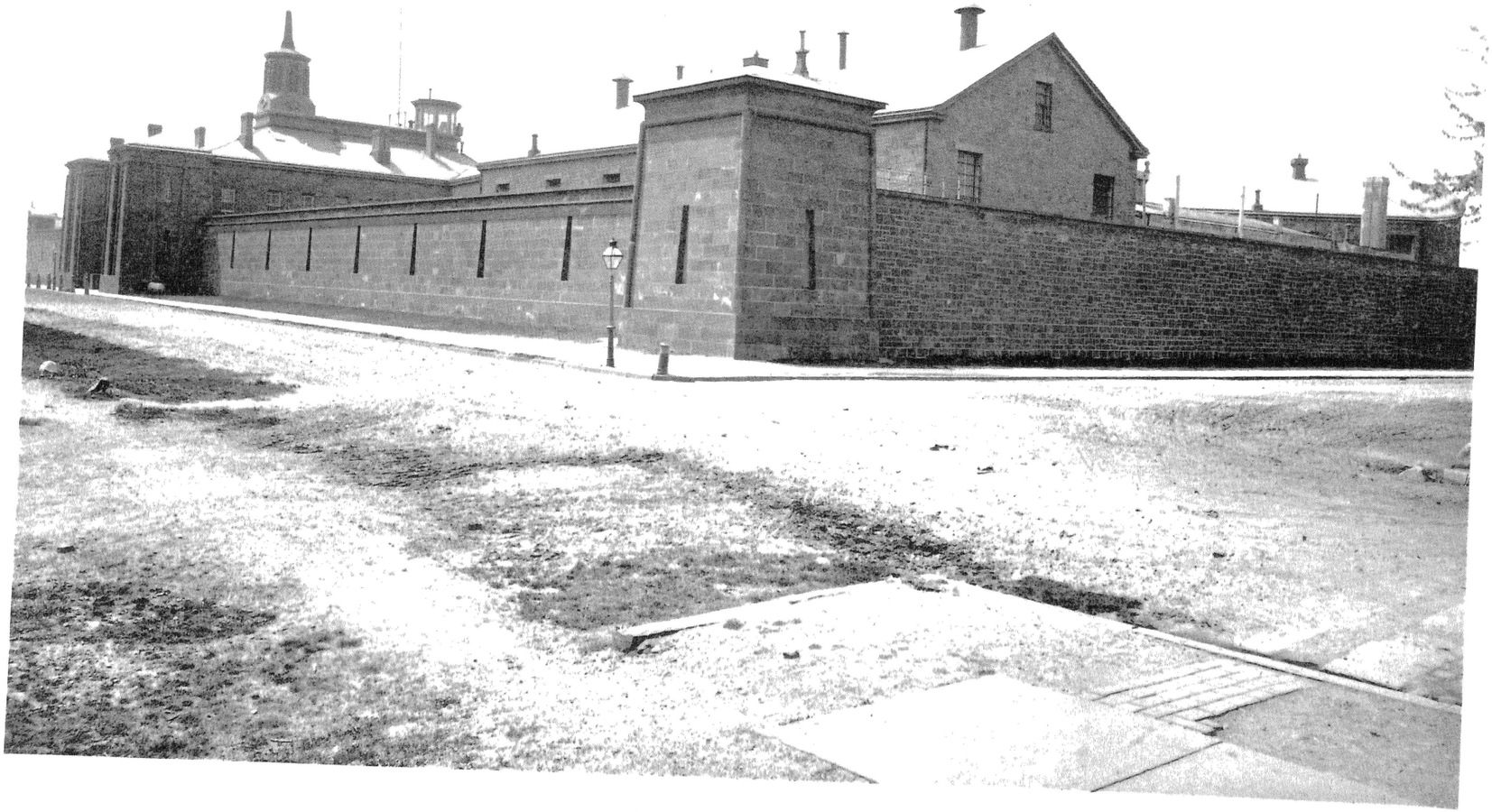
THE REAL ESTATE, SAFE DEPOSIT, TRUST AND INVESTMENT CO. BUILDING.



VIEW ON S. BROAD STREET.



PROSPECT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



STATE PRISON.



SCENE IN CADWALADER PARK.



THE JOHN A. ROEBLING SCHOOL.



CENTENNIAL SCHOOL.



VIEW IN BROAD STREET PARK—THE LAKE.



SAINT FRANCIS HOSPITAL.



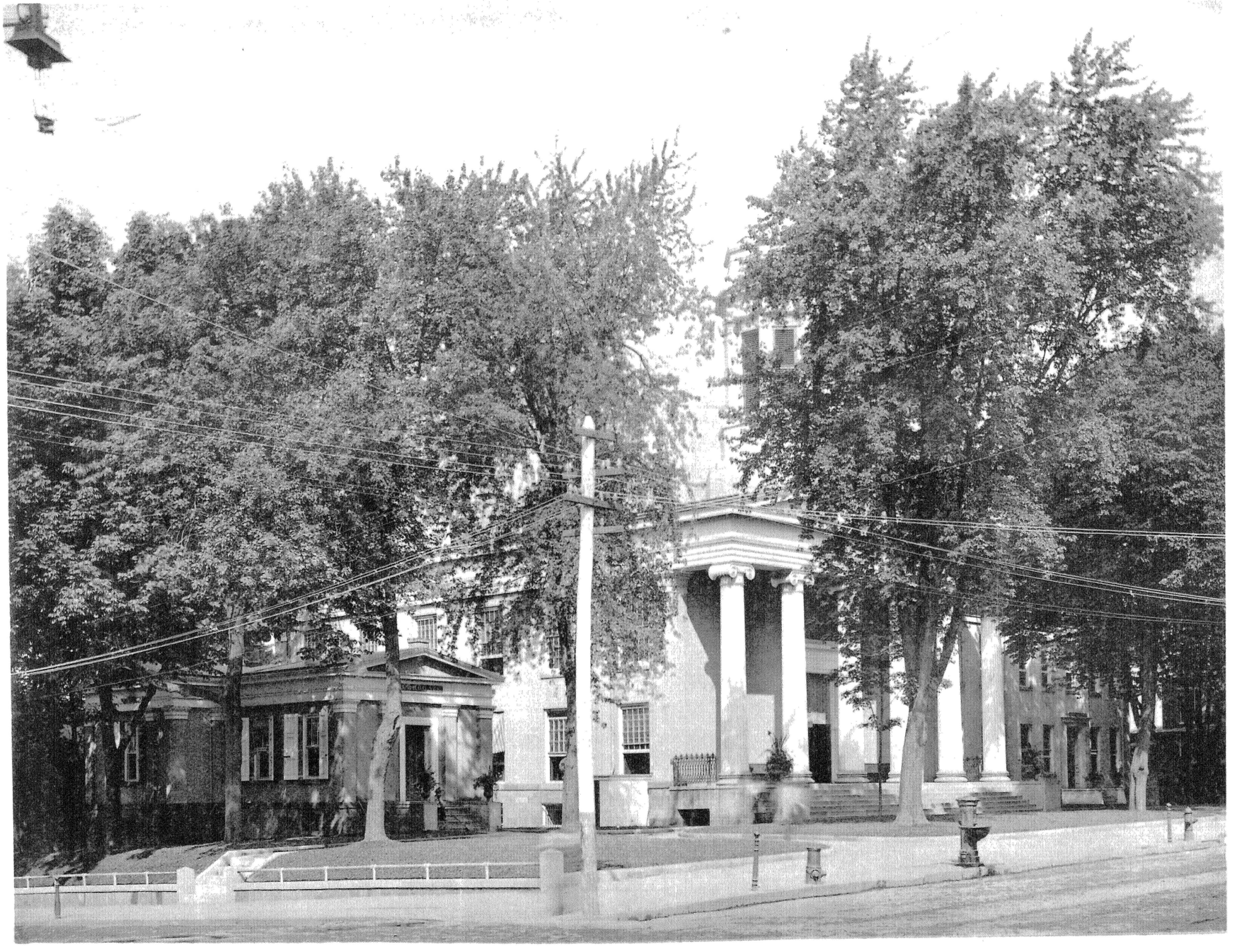
SCENE ON E. STATE STREET, FROM CLINTON AVENUE.



FORST-RICKEY BUILDING.



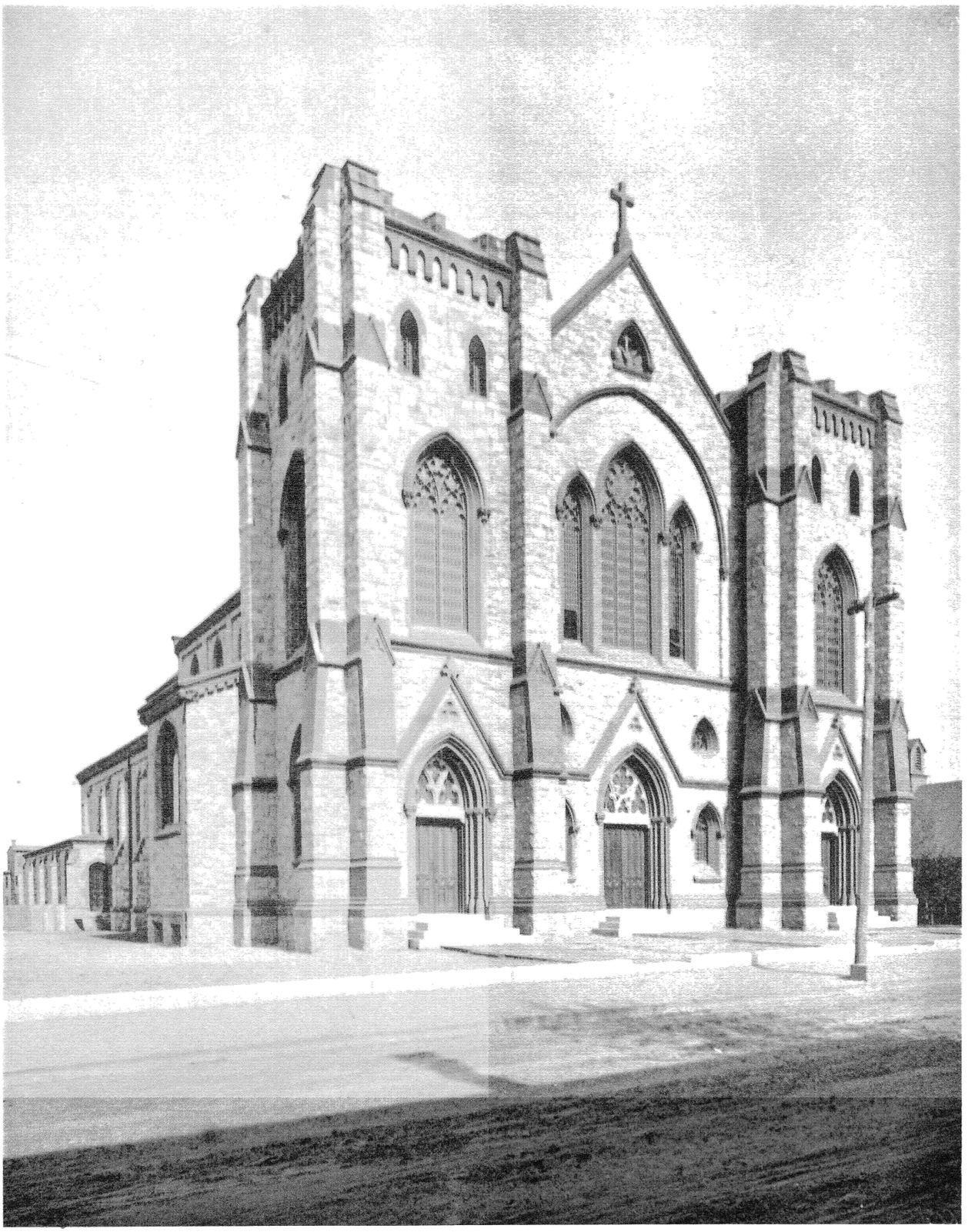
HIGH BRIDGE IN BROAD STREET PARK.



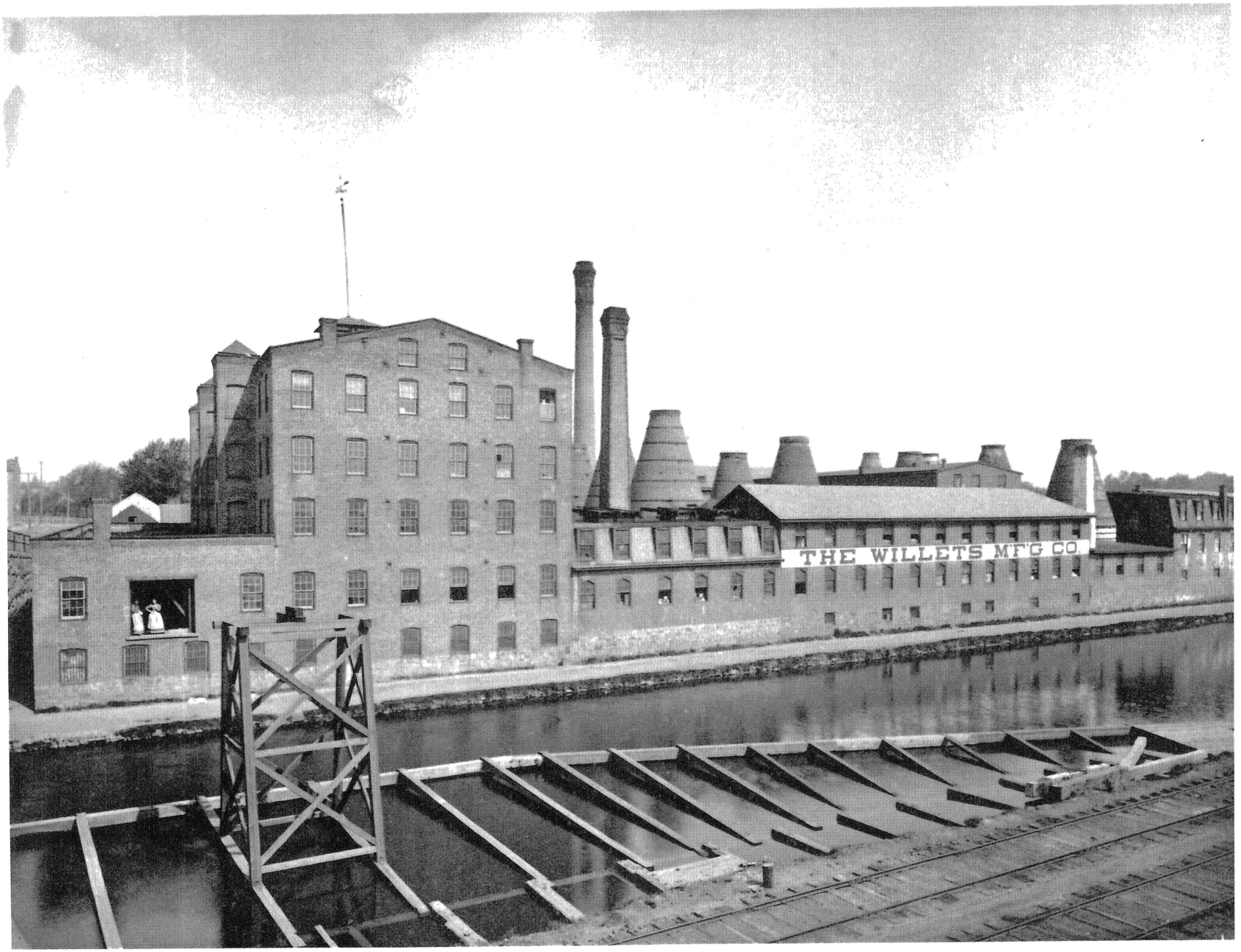
COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



ENTRANCE TO CADWALADER PARK.



THE LADY OF LOURDES CHURCH.



THE WILLETS MFG. CO.



CHAMBERS STREET BRIDGE.



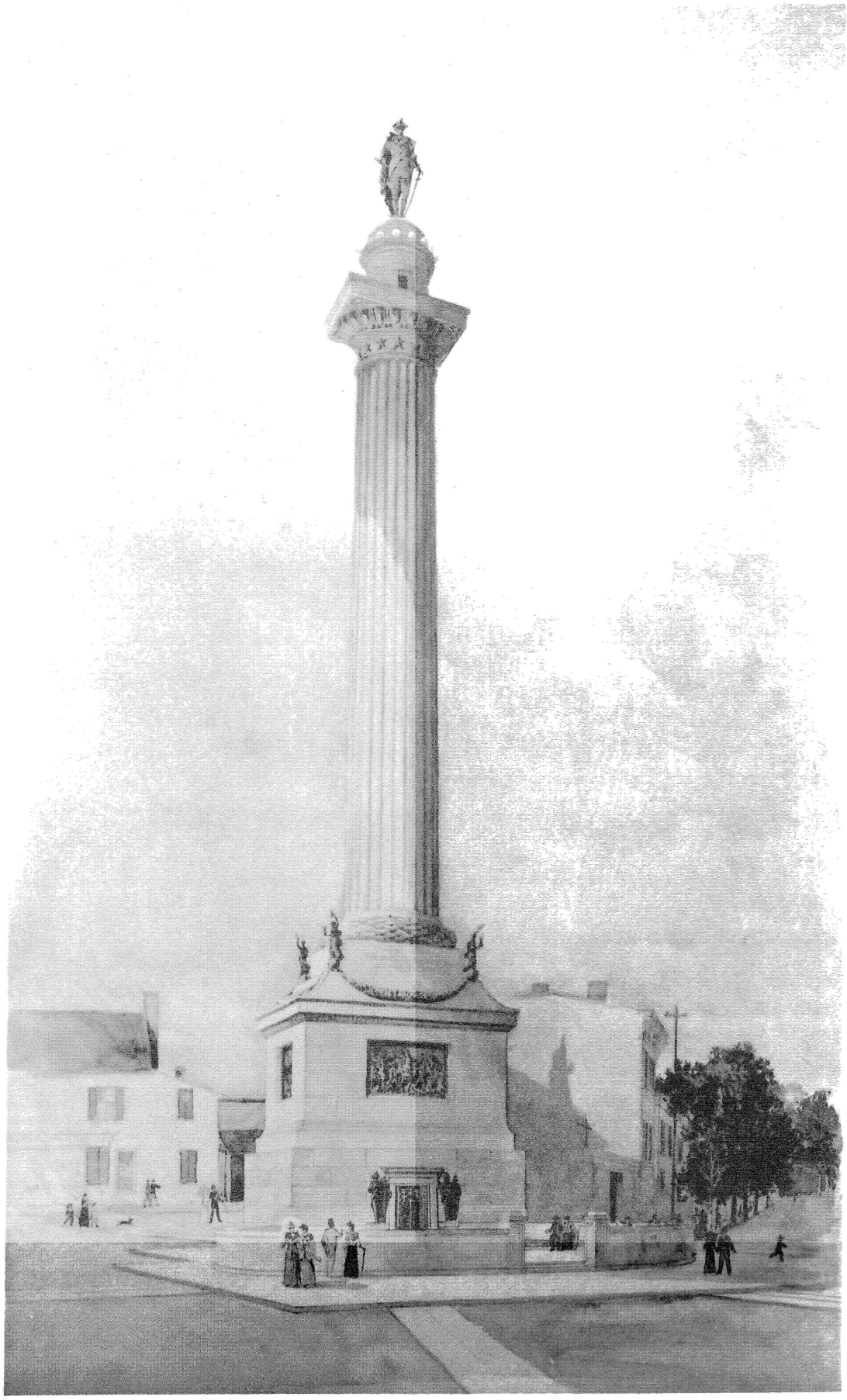
VIEW ON CANAL, FROM PERRY STREET.



SCENE IN BROAD STREET PARK.



LOOKING SOUTH ON N. BROAD STREET, FROM PERRY.



TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.



SCENE ON THE DELAWARE.



SCENE ON WEST STATE STREET.



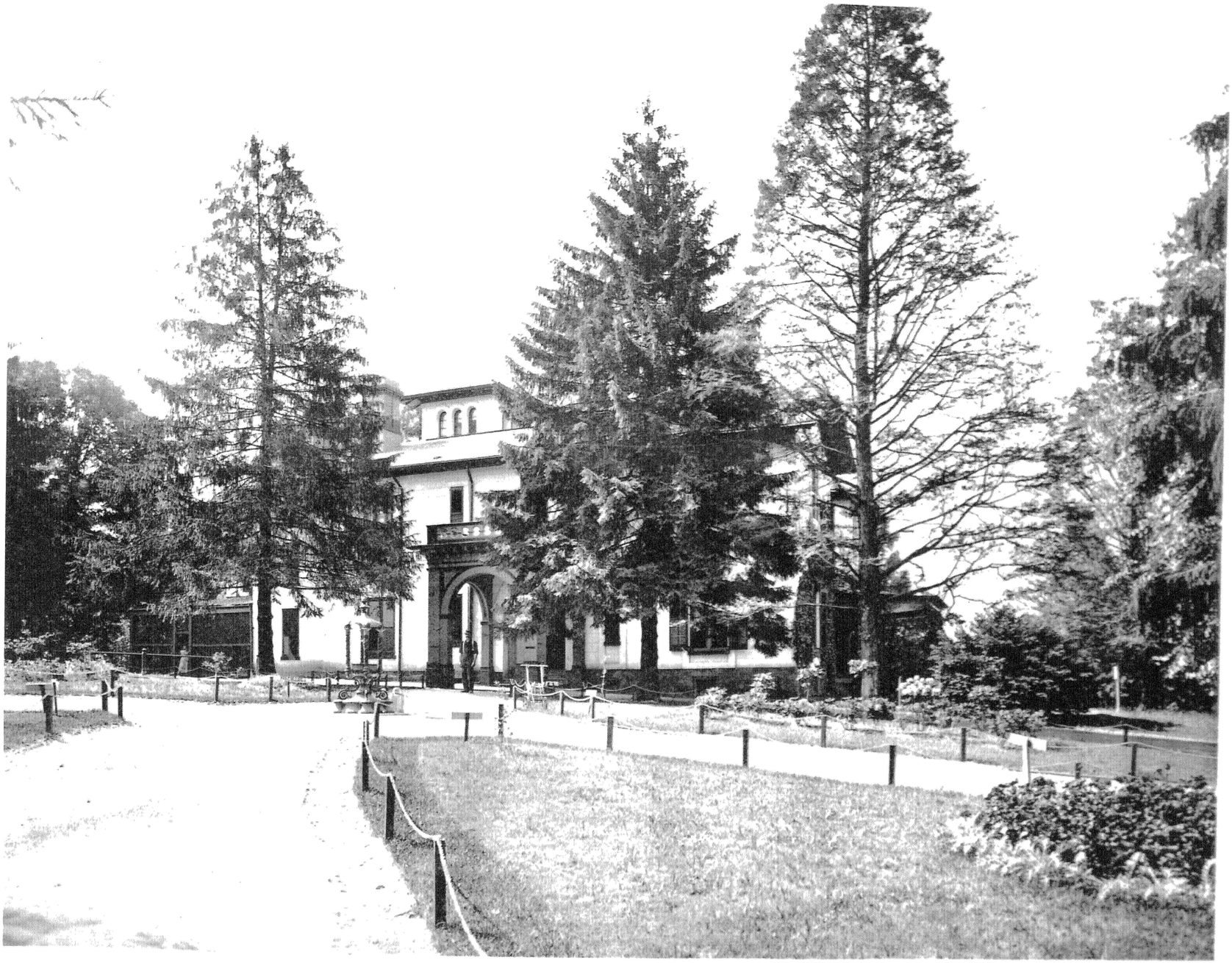
PROSPECT STREET.



SCENE ON STATE STREET.



HICKSITE FRIEND CHURCH.



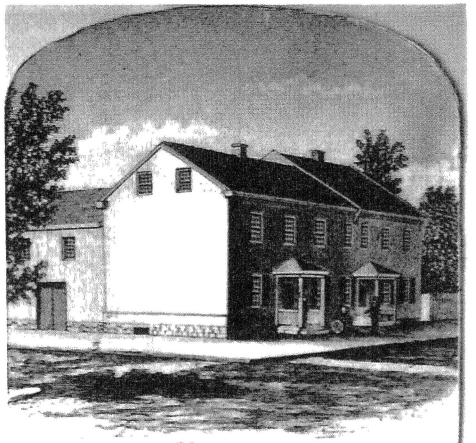
THE MANSION, AT CADWALADER PARK.



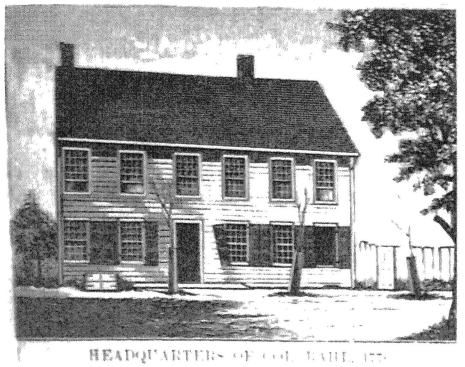
THE UNION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



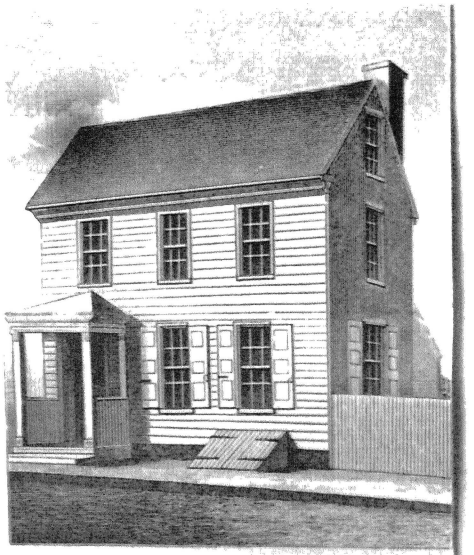
SCENE IN CADWALADER PARK.



RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM HUNT.

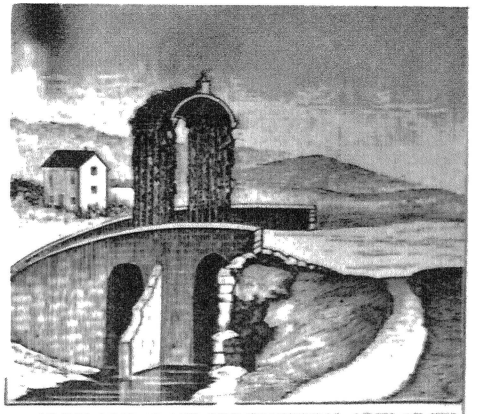


HEADQUARTERS OF GOL. HAIL, 177-



THE DOUGLASS HOUSE.

Gen. St. Clair's Headquarters, where Gen. Washington held a Council of War, Jan. 2, 1777.



ASSANPINK BRIDGE AND THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF 1789.

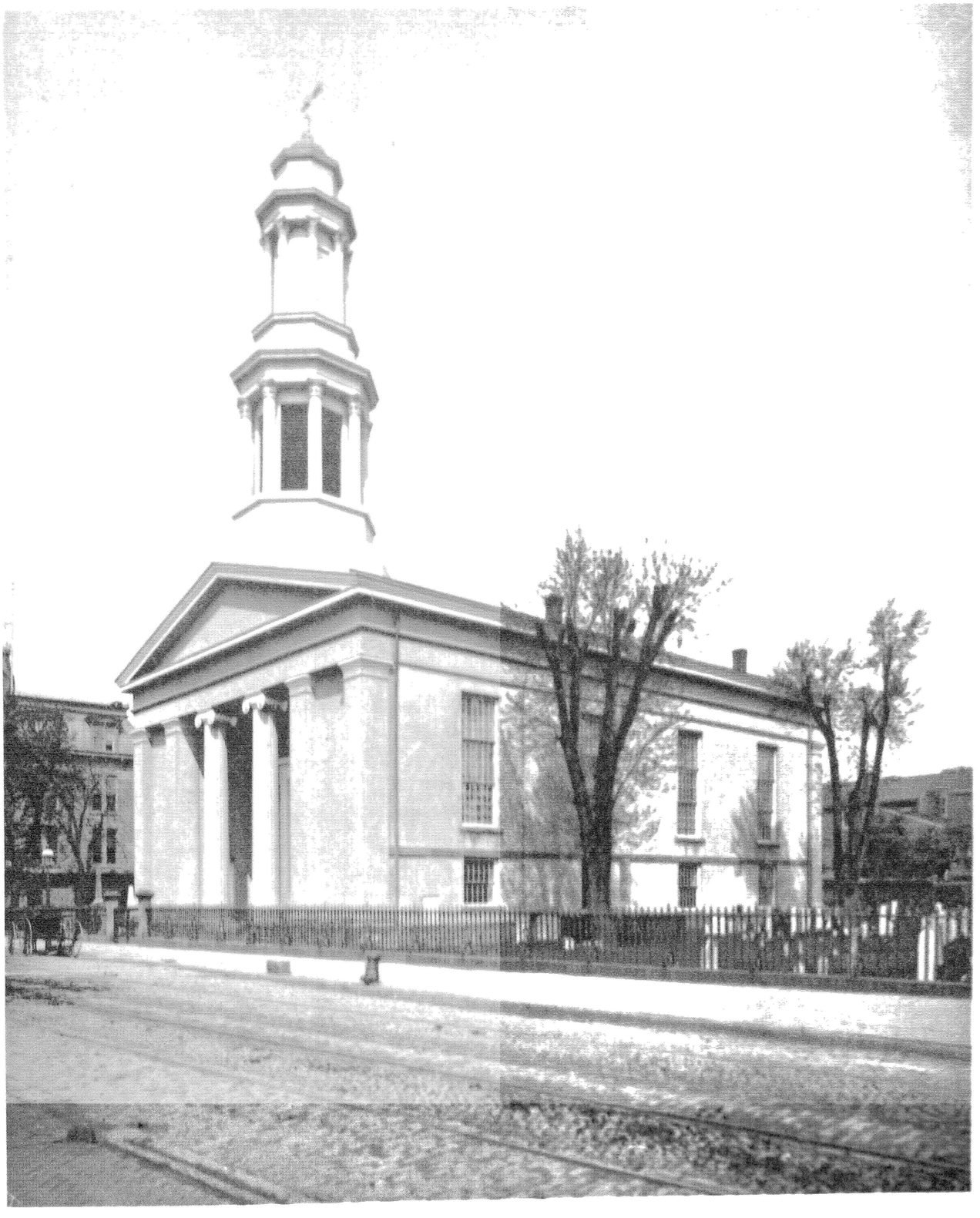
HISTORICAL BUILDINGS—FROM SKETCHES.



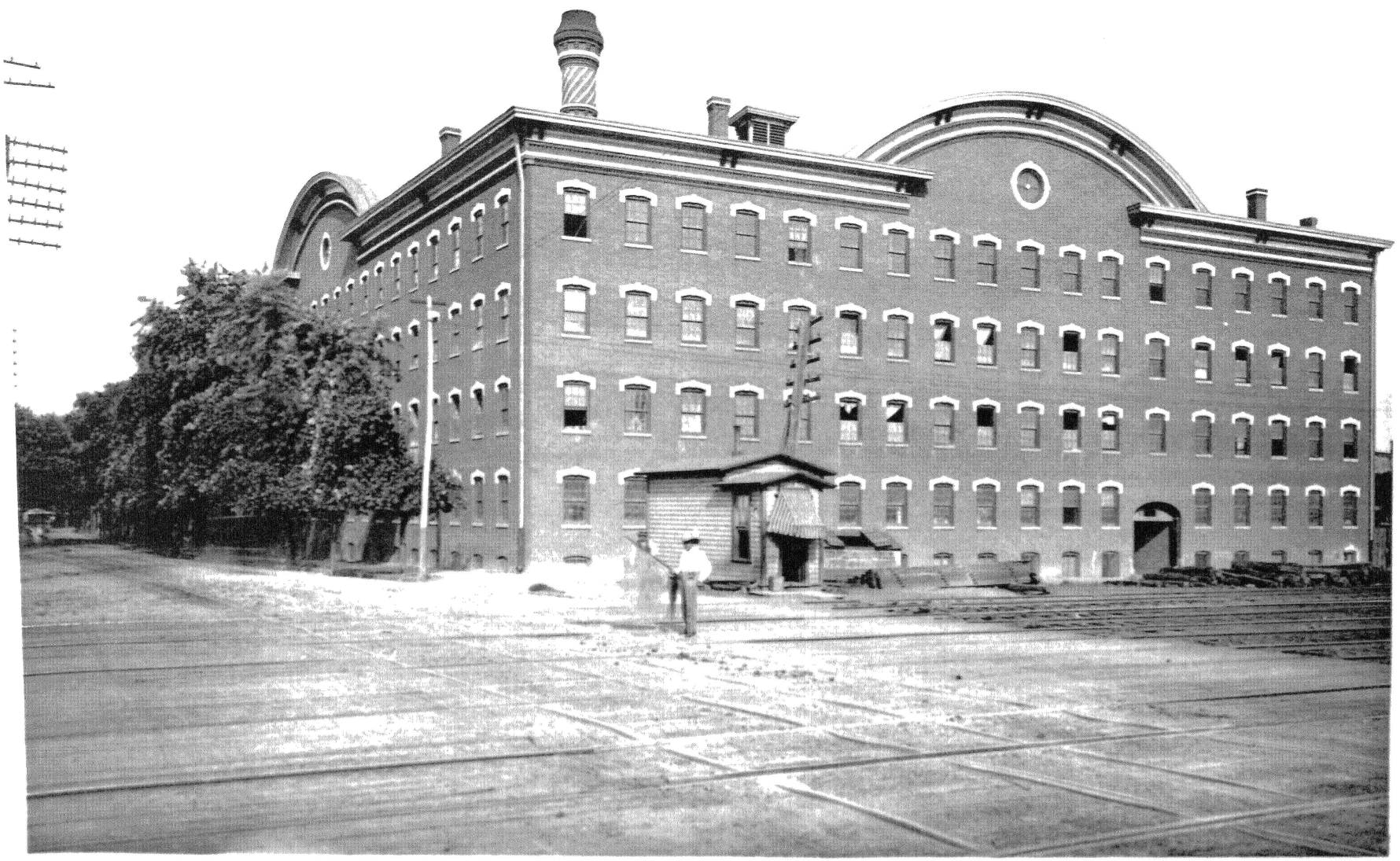
SCENE ON THE CANAL AT CADWALADER PARK.



SCENE ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



MADDOCK & SON'S POTTERY BUILDING.



VIEW ON THE ASSANPINK CREEK.



SCENE ON GREENWOOD AVENUE.



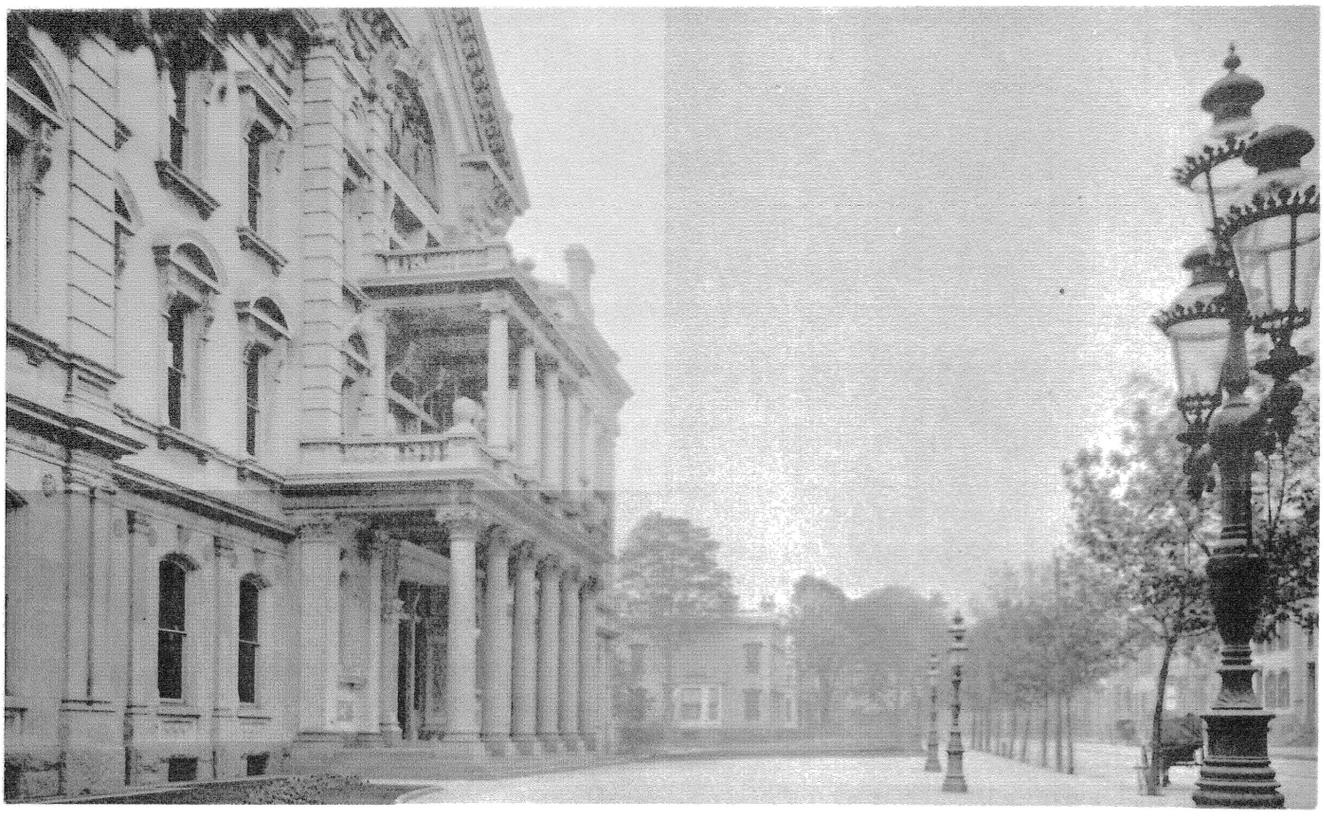
RESIDENCE OF S. P. DUNHAM.



SCENE ON BELLEVUE AVE.



TRENTON COUNTRY CLUB.



SCENE ON WEST STATE ST.

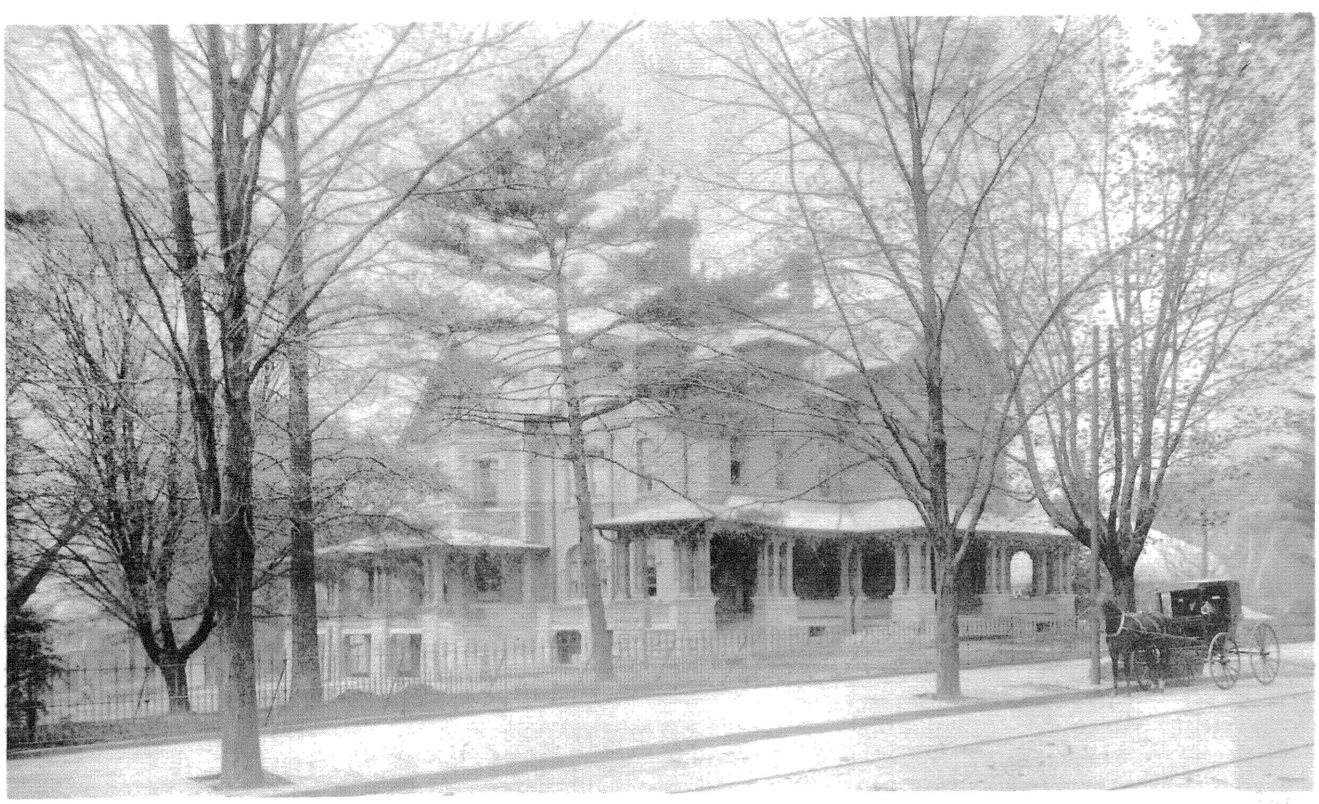


SCENES ON WEST STATE STREET.

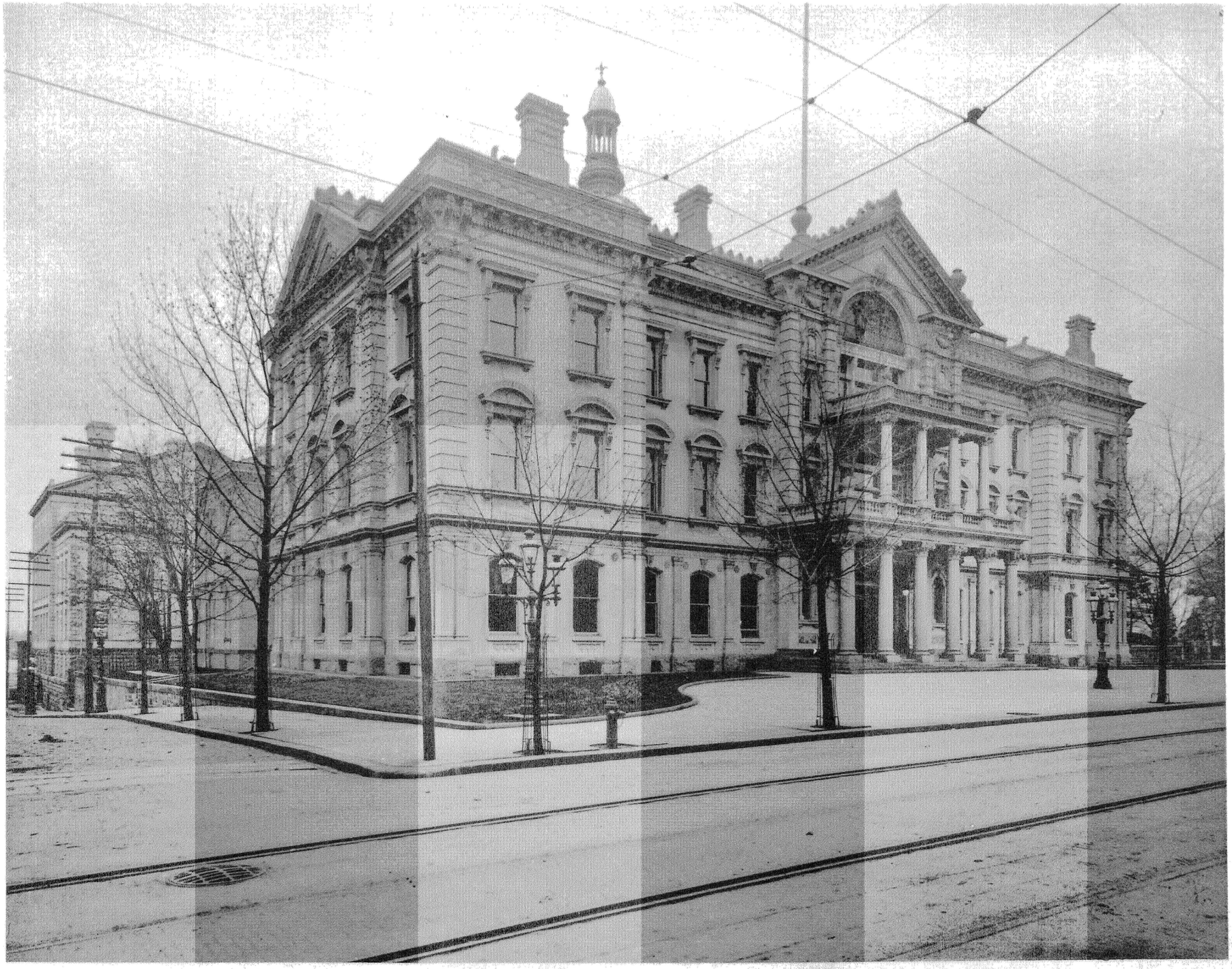




RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING.



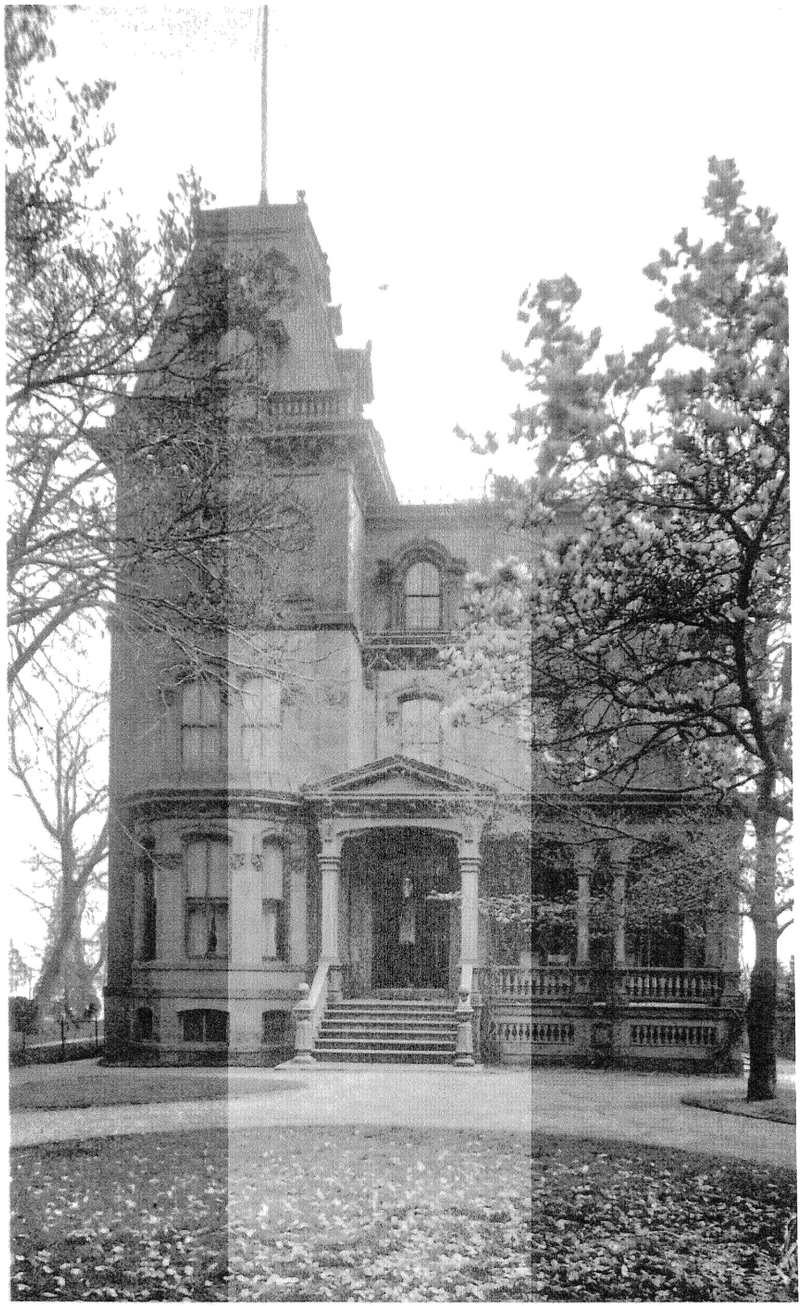
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES G. ROEBLING.



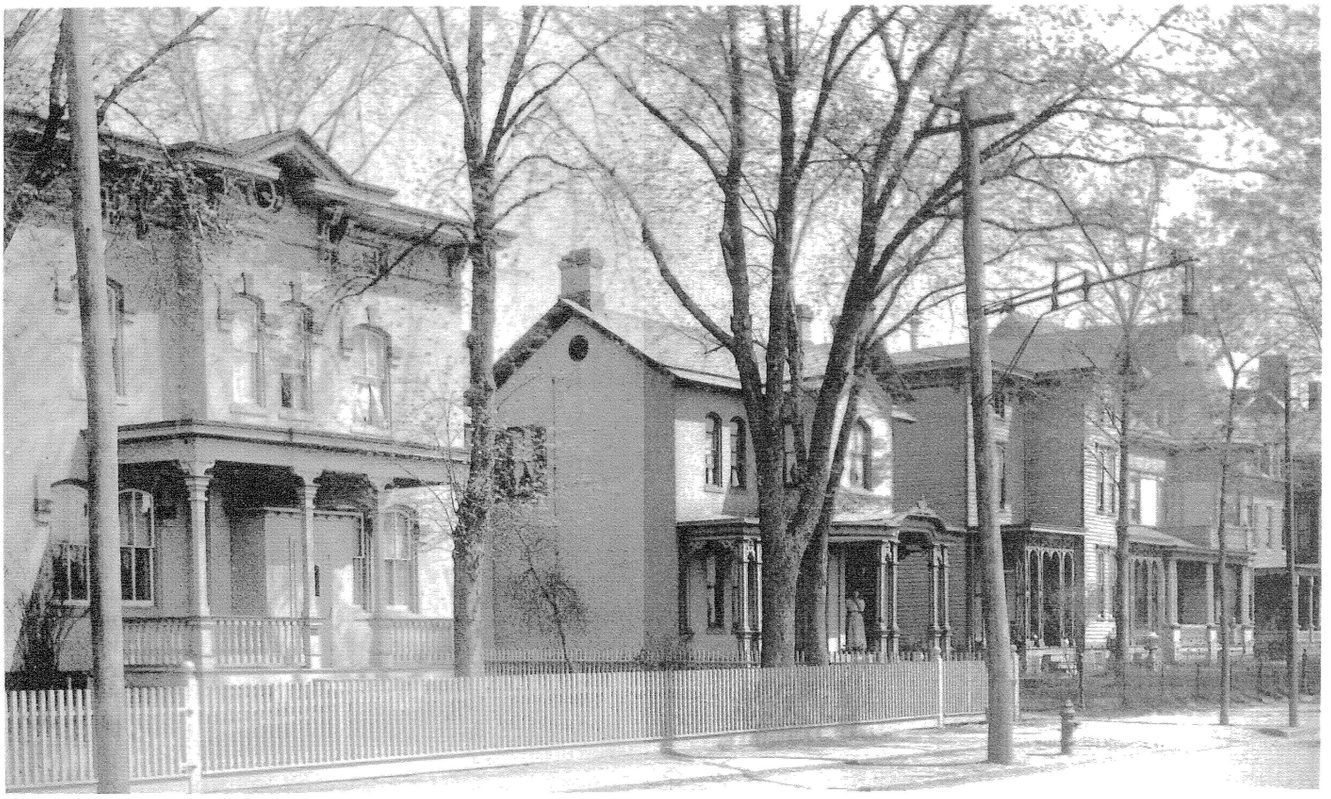
STATE CAPITOL.



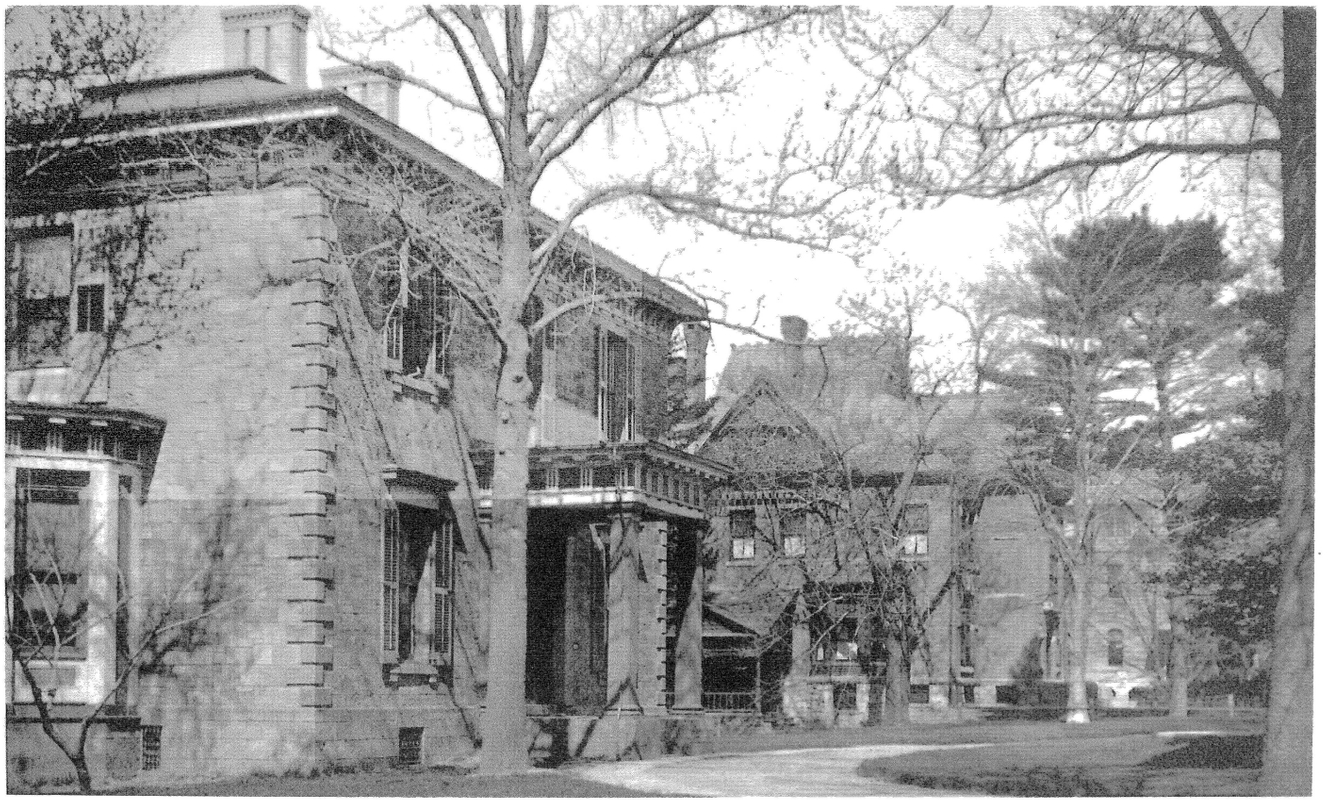
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF COL. A. C. OLIPHANT.



SCENE ON HAMILTON AVE.



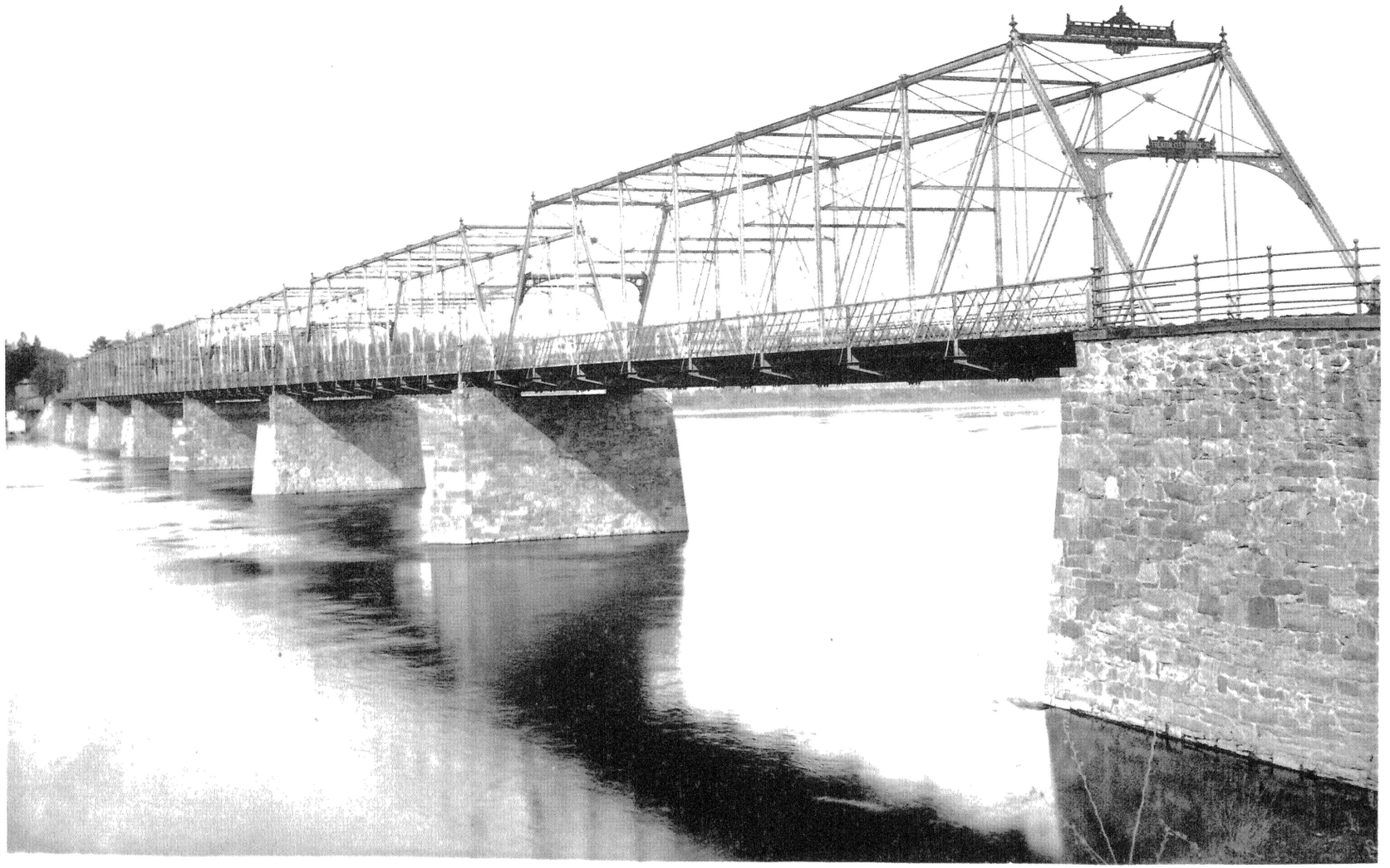
SCENE ON WEST STATE STREET.



SCENE ON BERKELEY AVE.



SCENE ON WEST STATE STREET.



CALHOUN STREET BRIDGE.



TRENTON, FROM THE RIVER.



STATE STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM BROAD.



PART OF THE OLD BARRACKS.