

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 15 1975
DATE ENTERED	JUN 27 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Princeton Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
See continuation sheet

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CITY, TOWN
Princeton

VICINITY OF

FIFTH

STATE
New Jersey

CODE
34

COUNTY
Mercer

CODE
021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Princeton

VICINITY OF

STATE
New Jersey

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Mercer County Court House

STREET & NUMBER
Broad Street

CITY, TOWN
Trenton

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Buildings Survey (see continuation sheet)

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The following have been selected from a group of several hundred buildings and sites which present a Princeton panorama of American architectural styles. Sites are numbered as they appear on attached map.

7. Bainbridge House, 158 Nassau Street: Built in 1766 by Job Stockton. Brickwork with wooden keystone lintels, central hall plan. Contains much original woodwork and corner fireplaces. Birthplace of Commodore William Bainbridge during his father's tenancy; headquarters of the British during 1776. Now used as museum of the Princeton Historical Society, it is one of the town's most popular buildings, located in the center of town on the main street.
12. Maclean House, Princeton University Campus: Designed and built in 1754, this work is from the hand of Robert Smith who was the first professional builder architect to work in Princeton. It is a two-story brick dwelling that is essentially unchanged. Now office of the Alumni Association of Princeton University. HABS (listed under former name Dean's House)
13. Stanhope Hall, Princeton University Campus: A more sophisticated version of Nassau Hall, this building was the first one designed by a professional architect (Benjamin Latrobe) who initiated a second round of college buildings in 1805 when Nassau Hall was being repaired after a fire. Labrobe originated a symmetrical plan for the campus. Stanhope Hall illustrates a great skill in distribution of masses which might and interest and contrast to the flat Georgian facade of Nassau Hall.
14. Alexander Hall, Princeton Theological Seminary: John J. McComb returned to his birthplace from New York City in 1814 to design this structure, which owes much to Nassau Hall in its materials (stone) and style. See photo.
15. Palmer House, 2 Bayard Lane: Built probably in 1823 by Charles Steadman for Robert Stockton. A very elegant and restrained design it is one of the earliest of Steadman's ventures. Now the property of Princeton University.
16. First Presbyterian Church, 61 Nassau Street: Charles Steadman of Princeton executed the Church in 1835. It is a fine example of his use of the monumental, particularly in the recessed porch planked on either side by pilasters. Stuccoed brick.
17. Miller Chapel, Princeton Theological Seminary: Charles Steadman here used a simple formal Doric portico. Stuccoed brick, c.1833

(see cont. sheet)

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Princeton District

6. PRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (Contd.)

H.A.B.S. list:

Belgarde (Old Borough Hall)
Col. Beatty House
Chancellor Greene Library
First Presbyterian Church
Guernsey Hall
20 Alexander Street
29 Alexander Street
Thomas Olden House
Morven
Olden Princeton Bank & Trust
Prospect
72 Library Place
Nassau Hall
Bainbridge House
McLean House
Alexander Hall, Princeton Theological Seminary
Alexander Hall, Princeton University
etc.

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory #2455.1 - 2455.30: 2457.1 -
Department of Environmental Protection
Trenton, New Jersey

William B. Bassett Survey of Princeton Township and Princeton
Borough
Princeton Borough Hall
Princeton, New Jersey

Sites already on the National Register:

Nassau Hall
Joseph Henry House
Morven
Presidents House (McLean House)
Grover Cleveland House (Westland)

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)
18. 38-40 Mercer Street: This double house dates from 1839. It indicates that Charles Steadman had begun to build domestic buildings for working class occupancy.
19. 12 Morven Place: In his early work, as here, Charles Steadman used a combination of Greek and Roman motifs. This frame house has a center portico porch with slender Ionic columns which are a simple version of the Ionic porch on the First Presbyterian Church. c. 1830. Private residence.
20. 20 Alexander Street: Charles Steadman built for speculation and his work represents the town's first housing development. By unity in variety, as is shown in this house built in the 1830's. Private residence. See photo.
21. Woodrow Wilson House, 73 Library Place: Wilson bought this house in 1889. It probably had a small center porch when Charles Steadman built it in 1836, but that was later replaced by the present stairs. The exterior details are unusually fine, and the facade is a well balanced design. Private residence. (listed as "The Ridge" in HABS). See photo.
24. Einstein House, 112 Mercer Street: Albert Einstein resided here from 1932 until his death. Although the date is uncertain, the builder was Samuel Stevens. Private residence.
25. Prospect, Princeton University Campus: In 1852 John Notman, who was shortly to begin a remodeling of Nassau Hall, was asked to supervise the plans and construction of this house. In Prospect he employed new Victorian concepts of irregular floor plan in a Tuscan, fieldstone exterior. For many years the official residence of the University's President. Today it is used by the University as a Dining Club.
26. Guernsey Hall, 63 Lovers Lane: Another John Notman work of the 1850's Guernsey Hall was built for a member of the Stockton family. Similar in material and design to Prospect, it was integrated into a Victorian landscape plan. A notable feature is the central rotunda with a spiraling staircase that ends in a circular skylight surrounded by octagonal framed panels. Private residence. HABS See photo.

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)
27. Ivy Hall, 43 Mercer Street: Now the property of Trinity Church, this small Gothic revival structure designed by Notman, was constructed of stone for the University's Law School, which never materialized.
28. Chancelor Green Library, Princeton University Campus: Designed by William A. Potter, this Venetian Gothic stone structure was designed in 1870. Now the Student Center, it has a multi-colored tile roof, striped stone work, and stained glass windows. HABS. See photo.
29. Alexander Hall, Princeton University Campus: William Potter made direct use of Richardsonian ideas in this Romanesque building whose massive stone walls are pierced by a series of arches, terminating in turrets at the four corners. Completed in 1892. HABS. See photo.
30. Stuart Hall, Princeton Theological Seminary: Another work by William Potter, this Hall is a product of the post-Civil War building boom. He chose the Venetian Gothic mode.
31. Trinity Church, 33 Mercer Street: Its builder was R. M. Upjohn, son of the builder of New York's Trinity Church.
32. Springdale, 86 Mercer Street: Formerly a residence of one of the Stockton's this picturesque Victorian house is now the official residence of the President of the Princeton Theological Seminary. c. 1850.
33. Murray-Dodge Hall, Princeton University Campus: In the late 1870's Richard M. Hunt, an architect trained in Europe, came to the college to demonstrate his talents.
34. Lower Pyne, 42 Nassau Street: Moses Taylor Pyne caused this English Gothic structure to be built by R. M. Gildersleeve in 1896 as a part of a plan to integrate the campus into the town. Today it is occupied by commercial establishments.
35. Blair Tower, Princeton University Campus: As the campus consciously became more English Gothic in character Blair Hall with its turreted arch was the first of the more "archaeological" college buildings.

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Built in 1896 by the firm of Walter Cope and John Stewardson.

38. Cottage Club, 51 Prospect Street: Following a tour of New England the partners of the firm of McKim, Mead and White sparked a new interest in Colonial styles. They designed the Cottage Club in the Georgian manner in 1904. It is characteristic of their domestic type.
39. Fitzrandolph Gateway, Nassau Street: Adaptation of Georgian iron-work is a conspicuous feature of the Gate that McKim, Mead and White designed in 1905 at the front of the campus.
40. University Dining Halls, Princeton University Campus: The architects Day and Klauder added a more correct archeological touch to the Halls which were begun in 1910. Italian craftsmen were imported to insure the authenticity of the construction and decoration.
41. The Graduate College, Princeton University Campus: Another work by Ralph A. Cram. Completed in 1928.
42. Old Princeton Bank and Trust, 12 Nassau Street: One of the town's most interesting ventures into revival styles, this Dutch Colonial Building was designed by W. E. Stone in 1896. Now used for professional offices it demonstrates variety in a unified environment. HABS.
43. Princeton Cemetery, Witherspoon Street: This site contains the graves of many of Princeton's early settlers as well as Aaron Burr, Sr. and Arron Burr, Jr.; former President of the United States Grover Cleveland and Paul Tulane, of Tulane University.
44. Princeton Battle Monument, Monument Drive: Designed by Frederick MacMonnies. A group of figures in sculptured limestone shows a General Washington leading his untiring army to victory at Princeton, in 1777. 50 feet high, inspired by sculpture on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Inaugurated by President Warren Harding in 1922.
45. 32 Wiggins Street: Fine example of "carpenters" Queen Anne with lapped shingles and a hexagonal tower. Typical of commodious

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7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

- + victorian houses of this neighborhood. c. 1880. Private residence.
46. Marquand Park: Land adjacent to Guernsey Hall; laid out in 1855 by John Notman as a romantic landscape incorporating numerous exotic trees and shrubs. Now used for passive and active recreation.
47. 56 Bayard Lane: An interesting example of the Shingle Style combining ample proportion and plastic use of material. Private residence.

The town is primarily a residential and educational complex which, + in terms of building styles, is indebted to its past. A small business district at the center is also in keeping with the historic character of Princeton. Earlier transportation developments in canal and railroad + construction have remnants in that portion of the Delaware-Raritan canal + and tow path which skirt the Southern portion of the community, and the town is served by the Penn Central Railroad as a half-way stop between New York and Philadelphia. No heavy industry has been permitted in the environs, thus preserving an atmosphere of tree-shaded tranquility. A threat to public harmony can be seen in increasing highway traffic and industrial encroachment from surrounding regions.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Princeton, site of internationally known Princeton University, has participated actively in almost three hundred years of American history. It contains many tangible remainders of the past including not only landmarks of architectural distinction, but also contributions of importance to public life, the arts, and sciences. It is the home of the oldest Presbyterian Theological Seminary in the country, as well as the Institute for Advanced Studies and the Westminster Choir College. Many distinguished persons have studied here, or have been residents of the quiet community which carefully preserves its historic identity. Those who came as students include such figures as James Madison, Aaron Burr, Jr., Benjamin Rush, Woodrow Wilson, John Foster Dulles, Adlai Stevenson, and F. Schott Fitzgerald who immortalized student life in his many novels. Local residents have also been men of note -- John Witherspoon and Johathan Edwards as college administrators, successors of Aaron Burr, Sr., Elias Boudinot who served as President of the Continental Congress that sat briefly in Princeton in 1783; Professor John Henry, whose scientific experiments led to the invention of the telegraph at a later date, Albert Einstein; Thomas Mann, John O'Hara, and others.

Princeton, in fact, has an identity of its own as a center of agriculture and commerce when the college moved there in 1747. The division line between East and West Jersey has been drawn in the Keith survey in 1685, at which time a group of Quakers made plans to settle in the nearby Stony Brook woodlands. At the eastern edge of the town, where the Millstone River turns north toward the ocean, the first landholding was recorded in the name of Henry Greenland, who was to pioneer in farming and a future Mill development. These settlements initiated a trend which brought new settlers and tradesmen to the area in a migration that spread inward to the center from the east-west confines of the area. By the close of the 17th century a number of buildings existed and although none of them remain in original form it is possible to see the horizontal pattern of settlement occasioned by natural barriers formed on the south by the Millstone River and on the north by the old Indian Trail. That trail is now the main thoroughfare of Princeton, and the river still functions as the dividing

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bill, Alfred Hoyt, The Campaign of Princeton, 1776-1777, Princeton
 Princeton University Press, 1948
 Collins, V. Lansing, Princeton Past and Present. Princeton, Princeton
 University Press, 1931, 1945

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 225 acres, approx. *VIM OK HF*

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	5	28	9	10	4	4	6	7	2	3	0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING								
B	18	5	29	7	30	4	4	6	6	2	20	
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING								
C	18	5	28	1	2	0	4	4	6	4	86	0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING								
D	18	5	27	3	6	0	4	4	6	6	05	0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING								

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Constance Greiff,; Nancy Israel, revisions

ORGANIZATION _____ DATE _____
Heritage Studies 1974
 STREET & NUMBER _____ TELEPHONE _____
17 Clover Lane 609-924-4733
 CITY OR TOWN _____ STATE _____
Princeton New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____ STATE _____ LOCAL x

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *Daniel J. Burke* DATE May 8, 1975
 TITLE Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

R. M. ... DATE 6/27/78
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: *Ronald M. Owenberg* DATE 6/27/78
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

line between Princeton Township and its neighbors. Land ownership grew rapidly through acquisitions by members of the Clarke, Olden, and Stockton families who soon became prosperous gentry desirous of bringing the benefits of education to the town. Princeton's accessibility, as a half-way stop on the New York to Philadelphia coach schedule contributed to the decision of the newly formed College of New Jersey to locate there. The city fathers contributed funds towards the building of Nassau Hall, opened in 1756 to house the college.

Political events connected with the Revolutionary period were reflected in the community which heard news of the Boston Tea Party from Paul Revere, and saw two residents John Witherspoon and Richard Stockton, called to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence. In quick succession Princeton was occupied by British troops and liberated by General Washington following his victory in the Battle of Princeton in 1777. Washington returned to nearby Rocky Hill to consult with the Continental Congress during its Princeton tenure, and received the gratitude of the Nation in Nassau Hall in August of 1783.

In the years that followed the University began the custom, lasting until the present, of bringing professional builders and architects to the campus to raise buildings consistent with its growing size and prominence. In succession three Philadelphians were retained to work on Nassau Hall, Robert Smith had been involved in the first construction, and following fires, Benjamin Latrobe came to work in 1804, and John Notman in 1855. Smith had been a co-worker with William Worth, who was one of a number of vernacular builders in Princeton. Worth was probably responsible, as a mason, for the study design of the Stony Brook Meeting House and related buildings, in use today, which reflect so accurately the Quaker traits of plainness and strength. Elsewhere in the town a distinctively local style of construction made an appearance in clapboard houses using the "dutch" X floor plan with corner fireplaces, exposed first floor fireplace exteriors, and stressing the vertical axis. Prosperity in the early 18th century had brought new qualities as well -- brick had been favored by Richard Stockton, the Signer, when he had his manor house, Morven, built in 1754. He chose the then fashionable Georgian style which quickly spread through the town to many houses still inhabited by Princetonians. Expansion in the field of transportation such as the

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Delaware-Raritan Canal at Princeton's Southeastern boundary and the railroad shortly thereafter, account for two new trends for early 19th century buildings. An early distinctive suburban design made an appearance in the houses of the upper class, who moved to the "country" and looked after business interests in New York or Philadelphia. At the same time, an influx of workers, brought by the new industries, created a demand for housing. In the 1830's a vernacular builder-architect, Charles Steadman, began the construction of a series of houses which anticipated the projects of modern developers with, it must be added, more taste and skill than is often shown today.

The continuing tradition of professional architecture at the University, and later the Seminary, brought such well known names as John McComb, John Notman, William Potter, Ralph Adams Cram, R. H. Hunt, Day and Lauder, McKim, Mead and White, and recently Minoru Yamasaki, Marcel Breuer and I. M. Pei.

The Civil War left a divided and subdued community which did not recover its vigor until the late 19th century when Princeton again entered the mainstream of American life. Woodrow Wilson joined the faculty of the college and Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States became a resident. The campuses were now dotted with buildings reflecting two centuries of American architectural design, dominated at the University by the collegiate Gothic mode, and the town made a return in taste to the Colonial style, which it still retains. Modernism has made few inroads in terms of architecture and the many local and commuting personalities are drawn here by the pervasive attitude of respect for the accomplishments of those who, in the past, lived and worked in Princeton.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Continued)

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- Freedgood, Seymour, "Life in Princeton", Fortune, Dec. 1961. LXIV, 2, 106-110, 221-226
- Gowans, Alan, Architecture in New Jersey, Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1964
- Hageman, John Freylinghysen, History of Princeton and Its Institutions, 2 vols., Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1879.
- Greiff, Gibbons, Menzies, Princeton Architecture, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1967.
- Lane, Wheaton J. From Indian Trail to Iron Horse, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1939.
- McLane, John, History of the College of New Jersey, 2 vols., Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1877.
- Nassau Hall, 1756-1956, edited by Henry Lyttleton Savage, Princeton Princeton University Press, 1956.
- Princeton University Library Chronicle, "Contributions to Princeton History:
A Checklist of Articles and Notes Published in the Princeton University Library Chronicle vols. I-XVII, Vol. 18, No. i, Autumn 1956.
- Princeton University Library Chronicle, "The Gothic Revival Comes to Princeton", Virginia and Donald Drew Egbert, Vol. XXIV, Winter 1968, No. 2.
- Rice, Howard C., ed. New Jersey Road Maps, Princeton, Princeton University Library, 1964.
- Wertenbaker, Thomas Jefferson, Princeton 1746-1896, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1946.
- Williams, John Rogers, The Handbook of Princeton, New York, The Grafton Press, 1905.

Popular articles and guidebooks have not been cited.

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Beginning at a point 200 feet NW of intersect of Lovers Lane and Stockton Street proceed SE through middle of Lovers Lane to a point 200 feet south of Mercer Street. Thence proceed parallel to Mercer Street to Springdale Road. Thence proceed SE along Springdale to intersect of College Road. Thence proceed along College Road to the Graduate College and thence around the Graduate College returning to College Road. Thence proceed NE along College Road to Alexander Road. Cross Alexander Road and University Place to a line projecting College Road to Washington Road. Thence proceed NW 200 feet. Thence proceed NE across Roper Lane to center of Murray Place. Thence proceed NW to Prospect Avenue. Thence proceed along Prospect to Olden Street. Thence proceed N along Olden Street to Williams Street. Thence proceed SW to a point midway between Charlton Street and Washington Road. Thence proceed NW to Nassau Street. Thence proceed E along Nassau Street to a point 100 feet E of Vandeventer. Thence proceed parallel to Vandeventer across Wiggins Street and continue to a point 300 feet N of Wiggins. Thence proceed SW parallel to Wiggins and then parallel to Avalon crossing Bayard Lane and Lilac Lane to Library Place. Thence proceed to a point 200 feet W of Library Place. Thence proceed parallel to Library Place to a point 200 feet NW of Stockton Street. Thence proceed parallel to Stockton Street to point of beginning.

N.J. Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, 109 W. State Street,
Trenton, N.J. 08625 609-292-2023
Prepared by Heritage Studies, Inc. Princeton, N.J. 08540 609-452-1754

RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

NEW JERSEY TRANSIT RAILROAD STATION SURVEY

1. IDENTIFICATION

- ✓ A. Name: Common Princeton station Line: NE Corridor
Historic (Pennsylvania)
- B. Address or location: University Place County: Mercer
Princeton, NJ Municipality: Princeton Borough
✓ (ca. 400' E. of Alexander St.) Block & lot: part of 45.01/4
- C. Owner's name: NJ Transit
Address: Newark, NJ
- D. Location of legal description: Recorder of Deeds, Mercer County
Courthouse, 209 South Broad Street, Trenton, N.J. 08607
- E. Representation in existing surveys: (give number, category, etc.,
as appropriate)

HABS _____ HAER _____ ELRR Improvement _____ NY&LB Improvement _____

Plainfield Corridor _____ NR(name, if HD) Princeton H.D. 6/28/75

NJSR (name, if HD) Princeton H.D. 10/29/73

NJHSI (#) _____

Northeast Corridor _____

Local _____ (date _____)

Modernization Study: site plan floor plan aerial photo _____

other views photos of NR quality?

2. EVALUATION

A. Determination of eligibility: SHPO comment? _____ (date _____)
NR det.? _____ (date _____)

B. Potentially eligible for NR: yes possible _____ no _____
individual _____ thematic

C. Survey Evaluation: 130/165 points

RR 1109- ~~1111-1112~~
Survey # 1-6

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

3. DESCRIPTION--COMPLEX IN GENERAL

Describe the entire railroad complex at this site; mention all buildings and structures, with notation of which are not historic. Check items which apply and discuss in narrative:

- Moved buildings (original location, date of and reason for move)
- Any non-railroad uses in complex (military recruiting, etc.)
- Any unusual railroad building types, such as crew quarters, etc. (specify)
- Known threats to complex or individual structures

Surroundings: urban suburban scattered buildings open space
 residential woodland agricultural industrial
 downtown commercial highway commercial other (specify) University campus
to NE

Relationship of station grade to track grade:
 Station and track grade at same level Station at street grade, track depressed
 Station spans track Track elevated above street grade, multi-level station

of tracks: 1 + siding
 Pedestrian access across tracks:
 Pedestrian bridge: at street grade elevated
 Pedestrian/vehicular bridge: at street grade elevated
 Tunnel
 None provided

Discuss character of vehicular and pedestrian approaches to complex; landscaping; relationship to parking. Refer to, and key with, site plan.

The Princeton complex is located on a relatively open site at the S edge of the Princeton University campus. It consists of a 1½-story stone station, tracks, platform and canopy aligned generally N-S and a 1½-story stone freight house, located ca. 150' S of the station. There is small parking lot (1) SW of the Freight House, while additional parking is available along University Place (2) to the NW, W and SW. Pedestrian access is unrestricted. Bordering the tracks on the E is a high hedge, which visually separates station and campus. Both station and shelter are in Collegiate Gothic style.

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

-3
RR 1109
Survey # 1-6

3. DESCRIPTION--PLATFORMS AND CANOPIES

- Inbound 400' asphalt platform, edged discontinuously with an iron pipe rail. There are (2) original incandescent fixtures mounted on cast iron poles.
- Outbound
- Between tracks

Nature and extent of existing original material and alterations: roof type, material, supports; freestanding or attached to building; seating; lighting; signage; other.

The inbound canopy at Princeton is 17 bays long, the S six of which are attached to the E facade of the Freight House. At its N end the canopy is attached to the E facade entry to the station. A very shallow gabled roof with a wood frame is supported on a single row of wood columns with wood brackets and concrete bases. Tie beams have shaped ends. An incandescent lighting fixture with circular metal shade hangs from the framing in each bay. Hanging E of the Freight House door is a board sign (red, gold type and border). Materials appear original.

FACILITY NAME Princeton

RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (EXTERIOR)

Fill out separate sheet for each building at facility. Refer to, and key with, site plan.

Account for original materials and finishes where different from existing.

Station x Shelter Freight House Other (specify)

General architectural description, including style, shape, roof type, # stories, # bays, orientation to track, location of entrances, etc.

The station at Princeton, located W of the tracks, consists of a 1½-story rectangular block, 5 bays long and 3 wide, with a gabled roof, its ridge paralleling the tracks. Walls are coursed ashlar with limestone trim; roofing is slate. The E and W facades are essentially identical, each containing central paired doors surmounted by paired 12 pane windows in a transverse gable end and flanked on either side by (from the center) a triple grouping and a double grouping of windows. Windows are 9 pane transom over 12 pane horizontal casement, while doors are 9/2 panel. The S facade contains three windows and the N, a door with transom and 2 windows.

Although some openings are boarded, materials appear original.

FACILITY NAME Princeton

RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR)

Fill out separate sheets for each building at facility. Refer to, and key with, floor plan.

Station x Shelter _____ Freight House _____ Other _____ (specify)

General architectural description of all spaces, including original materials and finishes, if known, any remodeling, etc.

The spaces of the Princeton station are on one level. The central half of the block comprises the Waiting Room, while the S quarter comprises the Ticket Office, and the N quarter, a short hall with the Ladies' Room to the W and Men's Room to the E. The Men's Room is accessible only from an exterior door in the N facade, and the basement, from an exterior stairway adjoining the E facade. The Waiting Room has a terrazzo floor, paneled wainscot and plastered walls and ceiling. The ceiling is barrel vaulted with a groin vault in the center on axis with the doors. Other rooms have similar finishes although wainscots are beaded matched board in the Ticket Office and marble panels in the Rest Rooms. Trim consists of molded board. All materials, with the exception of lighting fixtures, (see schedule) appear original.

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

-5A
Survey # RR 1109-
1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR) CONTD.

STATION - ROOM AND FINISH SCHEDULE	NUMBER OF ROOMS
NAME	NUMBER ON FLOOR PLAN
<u>Original</u>	<u>Existing, if different</u>
Floors: <u>board (W) terrazzo (gray, E)</u> <u>stain or varn.</u>	<u>linoleum</u>
Base: <u>board (W)marble (beige, E)</u>	<u>(green paint)</u>
Wainscot: <u>vert. match, board (W) marble (beige,</u> <u>stain or varn. SE cor.)</u>	<u>(green paint)</u>
Walls: <u>plaster</u>	<u>(lt. green paint)</u>
Ceiling: <u>plaster, coved (attic entry)</u>	<u>(beige paint)</u>
Trim: <u>wood molded surrounds, chairrail,</u> <u>cornice molding, stain or varn.</u>	<u>(green paint)</u> <u>(beige paint)</u>
Doors: <u>(1/1)</u>	<u>(green paint)</u>
Seating: <u>none</u>	
Lighting: <u>incand. fixs.</u>	<u>(2) hang. fluor. fixs.</u> <u>(3) hang. flour. fixs. over</u> <u>ticket window</u>
Other: <u>(3) cast iron radiators</u> <u>built-in cabinets, counter (N)</u> <u>sink (E wall near SE corner)</u>	

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

-5A
RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR) CONTD.

STATION - ROOM AND FINISH SCHEDULE

NUMBER OF ROOMS 5NAME Men's Room

NUMBER ON FLOOR PLAN _____

	<u>Original</u>	<u>NOT ACCESSIBLE</u>	<u>Existing, if different</u>
Floors:	_____	_____	_____
Base:	_____	_____	_____
Wainscot:	_____	_____	_____
Walls:	_____	_____	_____
Ceiling:	_____	_____	_____
Trim:	_____	_____	_____
Doors:	_____	_____	_____
Seating:	_____	_____	_____
Lighting:	_____	_____	_____
Other:	_____	_____	_____

-5A

Survey # RR 1109
1-6

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR) CONTD.

STATION - ROOM AND FINISH SCHEDULE	NUMBER OF ROOMS <u>5</u>
NAME <u>Ladies' Room</u>	NUMBER ON FLOOR PLAN <u> </u>
<u>Original</u>	<u>Existing, if different</u>
Floors: <u>terrazzo (gray) marble border (beige)</u>	<u> </u>
Base: <u>marble (beige)</u>	<u> </u>
Wainscot: <u>marble (beige)</u>	<u>wood paneling (E)</u>
Walls: <u>plaster</u>	<u>(yellow/blue/beige paint)</u>
Ceiling: <u>plaster</u>	<u>(yellow/white paint)</u>
Trim: <u>wood molded surrounds</u>	<u>(brown paint)</u>
	<u>varn. or stain</u>
Doors: <u>(1/1)</u>	<u> </u>
Seating: <u>none</u>	<u> </u>
Lighting: <u>incand. fix.</u>	<u>(1)ceiling mounted fluor. fix.</u>
Other: <u>marble partitions</u>	<u>new toilets</u>
	<u>doors missing</u>
<u>cast iron radiator (W)</u>	<u>1 Of 3 toilets missing</u>

-5A
RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR) CONTD.

STATION - ROOM AND FINISH SCHEDULE

NUMBER OF ROOMS 5

NAME Basement

NUMBER ON FLOOR PLAN _____

Original

Existing, if different

Floors: poured concrete

Base: none

Wainscot: none

Walls: coursed rock face ashlar

Ceiling: poured concrete

Trim: none

Doors: 3 panel

(gray paint)

Seating: none

Lighting: hang. incand. fix.

Other: (7) 6 pane windows

FACILITY NAME Princeton

RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (EXTERIOR)

Fill out separate sheet for each building at facility. Refer to, and key with, site plan.
Account for original materials and finishes where different from existing.

Station _____ Shelter _____ Freight House X Other _____ (specify)

General architectural description, including style, shape, roof type, # stories, # bays, orientation to track, location of entrances, etc.

The freight house at Princeton, located W of the tracks and ca. 150' S of the station, consists fo a 1½-story rectangular block, 6 bays long and 3 wide, with a gabled roof, its ridge paralleling the tracks. Adjoining the N end is a 1½-story transverse block, three bays wide and one deep. It too has a gabled roof. Walls are coursed ashlar and the roof, slate. Trim is concrete and gable ends have heavy concrete coping. The E facade contains a central door (originally double leaf, but now single leaf, with a clapboard surround). N of center are are a window, another door, and another window, while S of center are two paired windows, a freight door, and a single window. The W facade contains two central paired windows flanked on either side by (from the center) a double leaf freight door and a single window, and on the N only, a small 1/1. The transverse block projects beyond the W facade line and contains one window on the S and two on the W. The S facade contains three windows, while the N contains two, and a central door sheltered by a bracketed hood. There are also windows in the gable ends, all of which are boarded over. A wood frame platform adjoins the main block on the W and S. An octagonal stone chimney rises from the E side of the roof. All materials appear original.

FACILITY NAME Princeton

RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (EXTERIOR) CONTD.

Fill out separate sheet for each building at facility.

Station _____ Shelter _____ Freight House X Other _____ (specify)

EXTERIOR MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS:

	<u>Original</u>	<u>Existing, if different</u>
Structural system:	<u>bearing wall, frame roof</u>	_____
Foundation:	<u>probably stone</u>	_____
Base course:	<u>none</u>	_____
Walls:	<u>coursed ashlar</u>	_____
Trim:	<u>concrete sills, lintels, coping; stone voussoirs, shaped rafter ends, wood brackets</u>	_____
Doors:	<u>4/2 panel</u>	<u>one altered with clap- board surround</u>
Roofing:	<u>slate, copper flashing</u>	_____
Soffit:	<u>matched board</u>	_____
Windows:	<u>6/1; 1/1</u>	_____
Lighting:	<u>soffit mounted incand. fixs.</u>	_____
Signage:	<u>std. Pa. RR, painted board</u>	_____
Drainage:	<u>copper gutter and downspout</u>	_____
Other:	<u>wood frame platform (W & S)</u>	_____

FACILITY NAME Princeton

4. DESCRIPTION - BUILDINGS (INTERIOR)

Fill out separate sheets for each building at facility. Refer to, and key with, floor plan.

Station _____ Shelter _____ Freight House Other _____ (specify)

General architectural description of all spaces, including original materials and finishes, if known, any remodeling, etc.

NOT ACCESSIBLE

RR 1109-

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

Survey # 1-6

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPLEX (ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL):

Architect Alexander C. Shand* source (plans)
 Date 1918 Source (plans) Alteration dates _____ Source _____
 Style Collegiate Gothic
 # passenger trains/day (present) 56 in 1980 Peak (#, Yr.) 56 in 1980
NO Original station on site 47 in 1941
 Present station replaced 1865 building (Lipp, p. 19) 33 in 1916
 which stood ca. 1/2 mile to the N.

The Princeton station and Freight House are good examples of the Collegiate Gothic style adapted to the functions of an early twentieth century rail terminal facility. In form and materials they are consistent with many of the buildings on the Princeton University campus nearby. Construction of the station coincided with a burst of Collegiate Gothic construction by the University following a decision by the Trustees in 1896 that future buildings would be in the English Gothic style. This transformation was led by noted "archaeological Gothic" architect Ralph Adams Cram who was the University's supervising architect from 1904 to 1927 (Greiff, 169, 174-175). The complex is unusual in that it was built with high level platforms. At most suburban stations on the Pennsylvania line, platforms were rebuilt at a later date. It is also a terminal, located at the N end of a branch line which joins the mainline at Princeton Junction, three miles to the SE, and is served by a shuttle train (locally known as the "dinky"). Until its consolidation with the New York Central line, the Pennsylvania operated through train specials via the branch line to Princeton University football games. A special train yard was once located E of the station near the stadium. In virtually original condition the complex continues to serve large numbers of commuters. The Freight House is used as a taxi office.

* Shand was chief engineer, Broad Street station, Philadelphia. The buildings may have been designed by others in his office. The builder was Matthews Construction Co. (Lipp, p. 19)

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

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RR 1109-
Survey # 1-6

6. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal boundary description (if Block/Lot not available)

Boundary is outlined on the site plan.

Acreage: ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ acreUTM coordinates: Zone: 18/Easting: 5 2 8 9 0 0/Northing: 4 4 6 5 7 4 0
USGS Quad Princeton Scale 1:24 000

7. REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHIC:

Greiff, Constance M., Mary W. Gibbons and Elizabeth G.C. Menzies,
Princeton Architecture (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1967).Lipp, Delmar, "A Short History of the Princeton Branch of the Pennsylvania
Railroad," paper presented 1939; pub. in Princeton History, Vol. II .

ICONOGRAPHIC:

Photos: (1865 & 1918 stations) postcard, Timothy J. McMahon collection,
Fair Haven, NJ.Alexander, Edwin P., On the Main Line: The Pennsylvania Railroad
in the Nineteenth Century, New York, Bramhall House, 1952, p.178.Middleton, William D., When Steam Railroads Electrified, Milwaukee,
Kalmbach Publishing, 1974, p. 342.

Plans, Princeton Station, Conrail, Philadelphia, PA.

8. PHOTO

Negative index # 1327 or NJT photo # -- slide # 1-6
Date 1978 Photographer Richard Browne Assocs.
Loc. of negative NJ Transit Direction of view: Station from south

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

9. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

A. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- i. Associated with important events or broad movements in history
 - nationally _____ (30)
 - state-wide _____ (25)
 - locally X (20) rail link for Princeton U.
- ii. Representative of significant changes in railroad history and/or technology
 - rare _____ (30)
 - unusual _____ (25)
 - common X (10) early example of high level platforms
- iii. Original station on site _____ (15)
- iv. Representative of a line's standard design _____ (10)
- v. Constructed prior to 1900 _____ (15)
- vi. Junction station _____ (10)
- vii. Former long-distance service _____ (10)
- viii. Other X (10) terminal
- ix. Less than 50 years old _____ (-30)

40

B. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- i. STYLE Collegiate Gothic
 - a. Example of a particular architectural style (check one)
 - Outstanding _____ (50)
 - Excellent _____ (40)
 - Very good _____ (30)
 - Good X (20)
 - Fair _____ (10)
 - b. Rare survivor of style
 - nationally _____ (20)
 - state-wide _____ (15)
 - locally _____ (10)
 - c. As example of railroad architecture
 - rare _____ (30)
 - unusual or early X (15)

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

CRITERIA CONT.

- ii. ARCHITECT (check one)
 - a. building by architect important
 - nationally _____(25)
 - state-wide _____(20)
 - locally _____(15)
 - b. building designed by railroad and is known or appears to be the work of the supervising architect or engineer or chief designer _____(20)
 - c. building designed by railroad and is known or appears to be the work of the staff
 - _____(5)
 - d. architect identified but not considered to be of special importance _____(5)
- iii. OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL QUALITY (check one)
 - a. Outstanding composition, siting, or craftsmanship _____(40)
 - b. Notable composition, siting, or craftsmanship, or possessing especially picturesque or unusual exterior detailing. _____(25)
 - c. Possessing some detail(s) of particular interest and/or quality _____(15)
 - d. Average quality or interest _____(5)
- iv. SPECIAL QUALITIES
 - a. Noteworthy overall interior design or detailing _____(15)
 - b. Some noteworthy interior detailing _____(5)
 - (____ interior not accessible)
 - c. Part of cohesive complex
 - 1) station and ~~shelter~~ freight house _____(5)
 - 2) more than two buildings _____(10)
- v. CONSTRUCTION
 - a. Noteworthy example of particular construction method _____(30)
 - b. Rare or early survivor of particular method _____(20)
 - c. Interesting example of method _____(5)

RR 1109- -10
Survey # 1-6

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

CRITERIA CONT.

C. CONDITIONS

i. INTEGRITY

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| a. Original condition | _____ | (40) |
| b. Alterations and/or additions, beneficial | _____ | (30) |
| c. Alterations and/or additions, not detrimental | _____ | (20) |
| d. Minor detrimental alterations and/or additions, not affecting overall integrity | <u> X </u> | (10) canopy removed |
| e. Detrimental alterations and/or additions, reversible at considerable expense | _____ | (-25) |
| f. Detrimental alterations and/or additions, essentially irreversible | _____ | (-75) |

ii. PHYSICAL CONDITION

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|
| a. Excellent | _____ | (10) |
| b. Good | <u> X </u> | (5) |
| c. Fair | _____ | (0) |
| d. Poor | _____ | (-10) |
| e. Severely deteriorated | _____ | (-25) |

iii. RELATIONSHIP TO COMMUNITY

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| a. Pivotal building | _____ | (40) |
| b. Integral part of townscape | <u> X </u> | (30) |
| c. Compatible with townscape | _____ | (20) |
| d. Unrelated to townscape | _____ | (0) |
| e. Incompatible | _____ | (-30) |

iv. SUITABILITY FOR ADAPTIVE USE

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------|
| a. Excellent | <u> X </u> | (30) |
| b. Very Good | _____ | (25) |
| c. Good | _____ | (20) |
| d. Average | _____ | (15) |
| e. Possible, with difficulty | _____ | (10) |

75

TOTAL

165

FACILITY NAME: Princeton

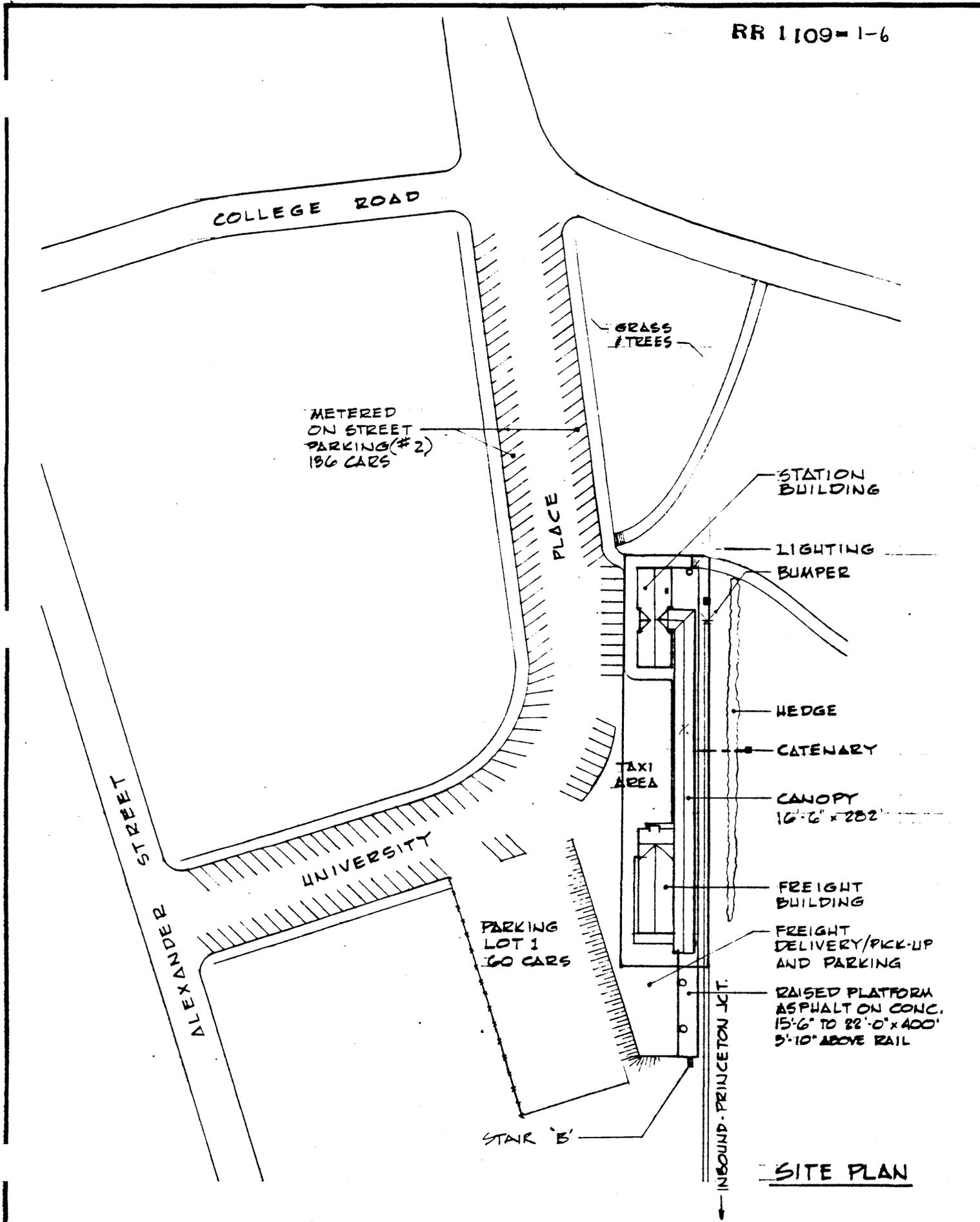
Attach copy of site plan
____continuation sheets attached

FORM PREPARED BY: Richard Meyer

Date: July, 1981

HERITAGE STUDIES, INC.
RD 4 Box 864, Mapleton Road
Princeton, N.J. 08540
609-452-1754

RR 1109-1-6



SITE PLAN

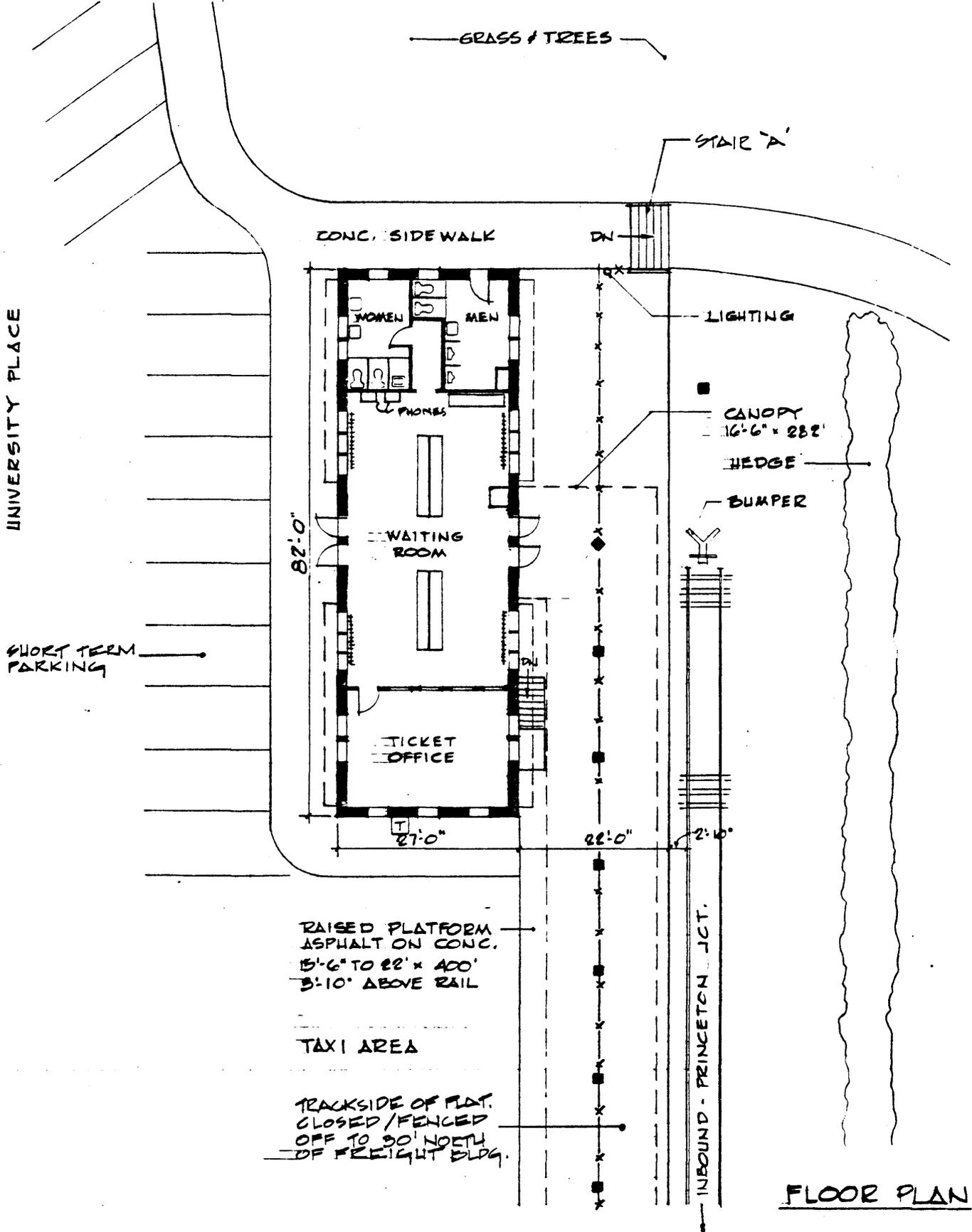


PRINCETON
NORTHEAST CORRIDOR

SCALE: 1" = 100'-0"
DATE: 2-25-79



RR 1109-1-6

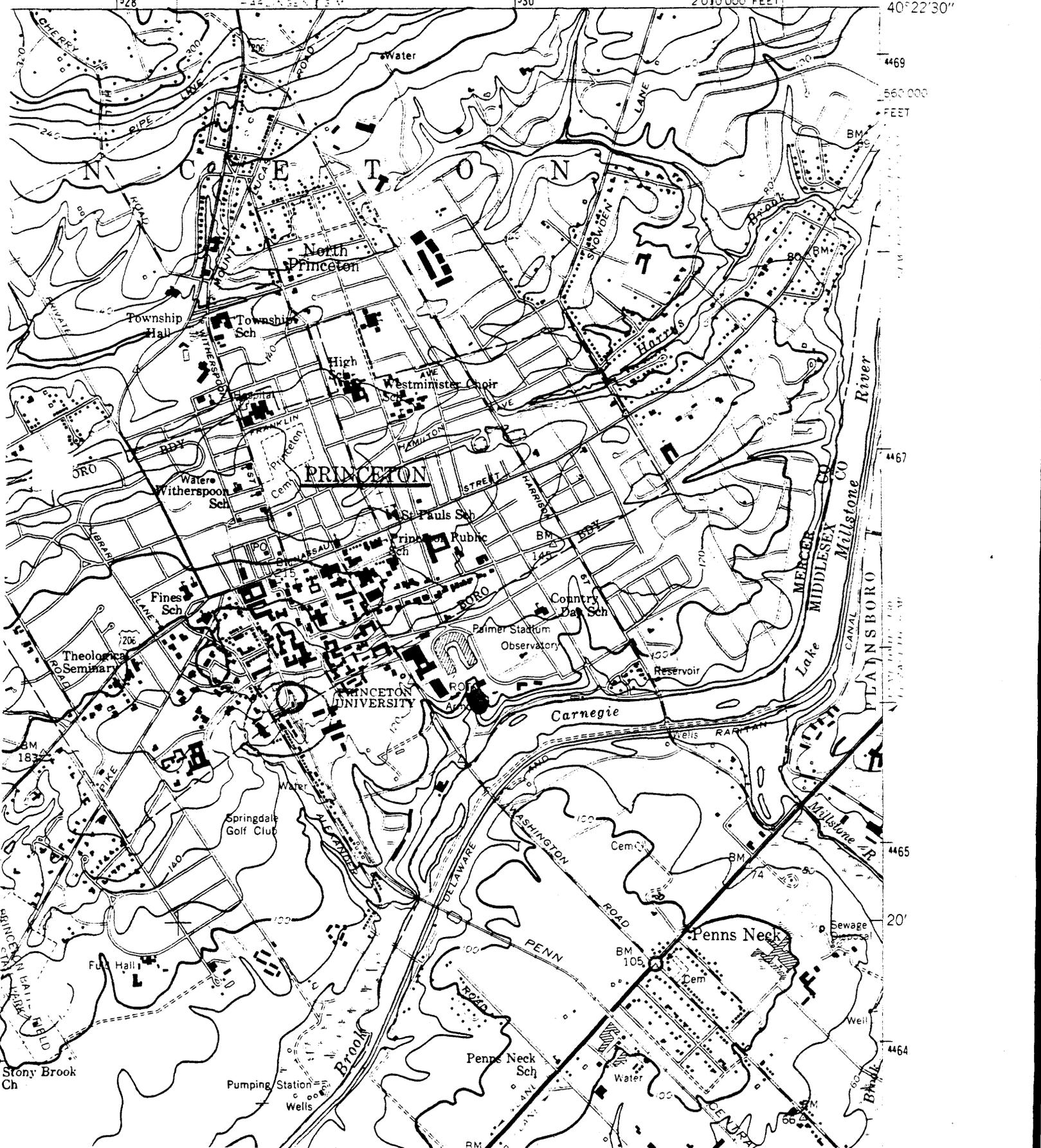


FLOOR PLAN

606+1 NE
MONMOUTH JUNCTION

PRINCETON QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1528 40' 1530 2 010 000 FEET 74°37'30" 40°22'30"



SUMMARY

Station: Princeton

Line: Northeast Corridor (Spur)

Index:

Field Survey Conducted February, 1979

- | | |
|------------|---|
| <u>X</u> | 1. Site Base at 1" = 100' |
| <u>X</u> | 2. Floor Plan at 1" = 20' |
| <u>X</u> | 3. Platform and Canopies |
| <u>X</u> | 4. Station Building _____ Structural _____ Mech. & Elec. |
| <u>N/A</u> | 5. Track Crossings and Barriers |
| <u>X</u> | 6. Parking Access and Circulation |
| <u>X</u> | 7. Information System |
| <u>X</u> | 8. Notes on Community & Security Aspects |
| <u>X</u> | 9. Record Photograph of Station <u>X</u> Detailed Field Photographs |

Information File:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| <u>X</u> | Aerial Photograph at 1" = 400' |
| <u>X</u> | Station Location Plan from USGS maps or Hagstrom Maps |
| | Proposed Taking Lines of 900 Day Option Station Parcels |
| <u>X</u> | Summer 1970 Ground Survey of Rail Parking - NJ DOT |
| <u>X</u> | September 1974 Survey - NJ DOT (Dept. of Commuter Services) |
| | Tri-State Aerial Photo Survey of Rail Parking 1970 |
| | Conrail Data Survey for Station |
| | TOPICS or Traffic Improvements Planned in Station Area |
| | Community Renewal Plans for Station |
| | Historical File for Station |
| <u>X</u> | Schedule of Trains and Buses |
| <u>X</u> | Other Zoning Map |

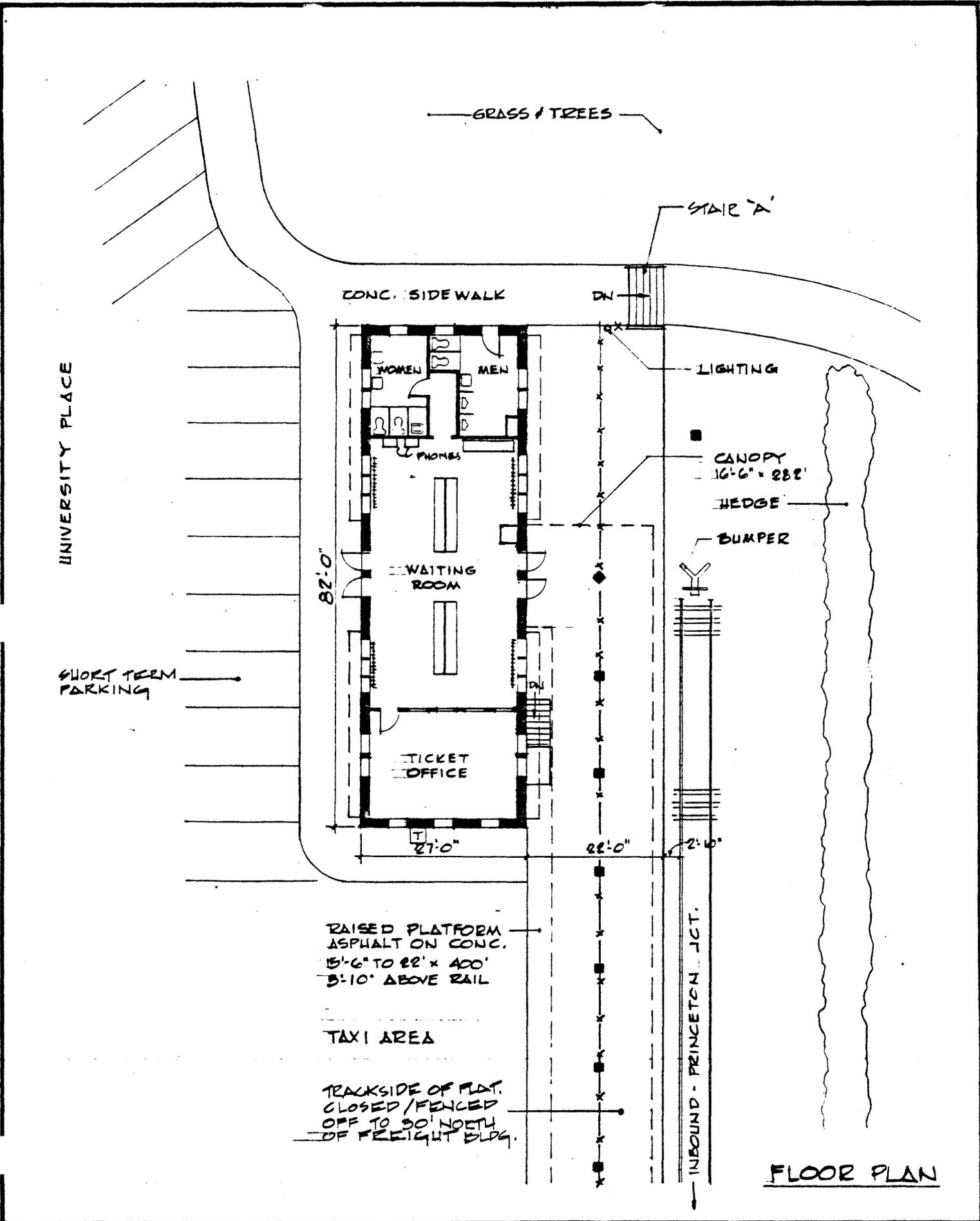
Conrail Count May 1977 - All Day (Week Day) Boarding Passengers 354

Station Ridership Category: 4 Ownership: N.J.D.O.T.

Agent: Yes Hrs/Days: 7:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Monday - Friday

Rehabilitated (10 years or less) & Description:

Building was partially rehabilitated in 1976 for the Bi-Centennial.



FLOOR PLAN

3 PLATFORMS & CANOPIES

Station: FRINCETON

IO. of TRACKS: 1 In-Bound (NY, H, N)* X Out-Bound X By-Pass _____ Inactive _____ I.B. _____ O.B. _____
 At Grade X In-Cut(Walls) _____ Cross Slope _____ Elevated _____ Embankment Structure _____
 Straight X Curved _____ Visibility Problem _____ Yes _____ X No _____
 To Board must Commuter walk on tracks: _____ yes X no (Ask Ticket Agent). Note other obstructions on Platform & setback f/rail:

PLATFORMS

	IN-BOUND SIDE	OUT-BOUND SIDE	ISLAND BET'N TRACK
Length X Width	<u>400'</u> x <u>22'-0"</u> (<u>18'-0" @ FREIGHT BLDG & 15'-6" SOUTH OF FREIGHT BLDG.</u>)		
Height Above Top of Rail	<u>3'-10"</u>		
Platform Material	<u>ASPHALT</u>		
Edge Material	<u>CONCRETE</u>		
Safety Line, Material	yes/no <u>(no)</u>	yes/no _____	yes/no _____
Guardrail (Locate)	yes/no <u>2" Ø PIPE RAIL</u>	yes/no _____	yes/no _____
In-cut/Retaining Walls	<u>SOUTH OF FREIGHT BLDG.</u>		
Lighting - Type,	<u>INCANDESCENT</u>		
O.C., Setback f/rail			
Seating-Mat'l & Qty.	<u>NONE</u>		
Stairs: (ramps used: A	vert. rise <u>3'-6"</u> width <u>10'-0"</u>	vert. rise _____ width _____	vert. rise _____ width _____
yes / no) B	<u>5'-0"</u> <u>3'-0"</u>		
Locate: C			

CONDITION/LOCATION - (platform, lighting, stairs, guardrails, retaining walls. Note apparent poor conditions only)

LIGHTING - SOME FIXTURES VANDALIZED, GENERALLY LOW LEVEL

PLATFORM - THERE IS A FENCE PREVENTING USE OF TRACKSIDE OF PLATFORM & EDGE FORM FROM 30' NORTH OF FREIGHT BLDG. TO NORTHERN END OF STATION BLDG. THIS AREA IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION W/ LARGE HOLES, EDGES CRACKED & CUMBLING, RE-BARS EXPOSED. (PHOTO # 3, 4 & 19)

- PLATFORM ALONGSIDE FREIGHT BLDG. (USED FOR BOARDING) IS IN FAIR CONDITION W/ SOME CRACKS & POTHOLES @ TAXI AREA SIDE NORTH OF FREIGHT BLDG. (PHOTO # 8 & 9)
- SOUTH OF FREIGHT BLDG. EDGE BROKEN & SPALLED (PHOTO # 10, 11)

GUARDRAIL - COLLAPSING

Continue on back of page _____

CANOPY/OVERHANG

	IN-BOUND SIDE	OUT-BOUND SIDE	ISLAND BET'N TRACK
Length x Width	<u>282'</u> x <u>16'-6"</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u>
Height (Lowest)	<u>7'-0"</u>		
Setback from Rail	<u>4'-4"</u>		
Structure w/Spacing	<u>WD. COLS. @ 16' O/C</u>		
Setback-Rail to Support	<u>12'-4"</u>		
Deck Material	<u>WD. T & G</u>		
Roofing	<u>UNKNOWN</u>		
Shape	<u>Slope / Gable / (Flat)</u>		
Drainage	<u>MTL. HEADERS @ CENTER</u>		
Lighting	<u>INCANDESCENT</u>		

CONDITION (Note apparent poor conditions only):

- WOOD DECK ROTTED & LEAKS ENTIRE LENGTH @ CENTER.
- AT CONNECTION TO STATION BLDG. CANOPY IS LEANING AWAY FROM BLDG. TOWARDS TRACK RESULTING IN A VERY TENUOUS CONNECTION.

*See Instructions

Continue on back of page _____

4 STATION BUILDING X

SHELTER _____

STATION: PRINCETON

n-Bound (NY, H, N) X In-Use YES; Out-Bound _____ In-Use _____; Number of Levels _____ I.B. _____ O.B. _____

Relation of Main to Track (under, over, level) _____ Relation of Entry to Street LEVEL I.B. _____ O.B. _____

Roof Overhang - width: ~18" Location: (refer to Floor Plan X) _____

Interior and Entry Stairs, Ramps, escalators, elevators: (Note vertical rise; locate (refer to Floor Plan & label for cross-reference):

- a) width NONE vertical rise _____ b) width _____ vertical rise _____
 c) width _____ vertical rise _____ d) width _____ vertical rise _____

EXTERIOR MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS:

Foundation _____ Doors WOOD w/ GLASS

Base Course GRANITE (photo) _____ Roof Deck WOOD

Walls RANDOM ASHLAR (STONE) Roofing SLATE

Trim CAST STONE Soffit COPPER

Windows - operable - (yes) / no; PIVOT TYPE

Structural System (consultant _____) BEARING MASONRY WALLS w/ WOOD FRAMED ROOF

Drainage COPPER GUTTERS & LEADERS TO C.I. RECEPTORS

INTERIOR ROOM AND FINISH SCHEDULE: (Locate on Floor Plan)

Space*	Floor	Base	W/Cot	Walls	Ceiling	Ceiling Hgt.	Lighting
1. Waiting Room <u>1,028</u> S.F.	<u>TERRAZZO</u>	<u>MARBLE</u>	<u>WD. PANEL</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>~15'*</u>	<u>INCAN.</u>
2. Ticket Office	<u>WOOD</u>	<u>WOOD</u>	<u>WD. T&G</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>12'</u>	<u>FLOUR.</u>
3. Mens Toilet	<u>TERRAZZO</u>	<u>MARBLE</u>	<u>WD. PANEL</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>12'</u>	<u>INCAN.</u>
4. Womens Toilet	<u>TERRAZZO</u>	<u>MARBLE</u>	<u>MARBLE</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>PLASTER</u>	<u>12'</u>	<u>INCAN.</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	<u>*VAULTED/SEE PHOTO'S</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

A. Concessions and Businesses: Taxi Newspaper stand coin box Pay Toilet Vending Machines

Other: @ FREIGHT BLDG.

B. Waiting Room Seating: describe (photo): OAK GANG BENCHES Capacity 34

C. Number of Public Phones and Locations: _____

D. Indicate Visibility of approaching trains from waiting area, and direction of visibility, I.B. NONE O.B. _____

E. Describe visibility for surveillance for waiting rooms with and without agents: GOOD

F. Is passage from the station to platforms sheltered: (yes) / no (photo description _____).

G. Are public toilets, telephones and other station conveniences identified: (yes) / no

H. Are lockers provided: yes / (no); trash receptacles: (yes) / no, location: waiting room # 1
 platform I.B. (NY) # 0, platform O.B. # 0, pick/up areas: 0 (photos)

I. Mailbox: (yes) / no

J. Water fountain: yes / (no); location: _____

K. Describe other commuter conveniences: CLOCK IN WAITING RM.

OPEN SHELTER - location: I.B. (NY, H, N) _____ O.B. _____ (indicate on site plan or aerial; photos or sketch)

Size Width _____ Length _____ Height _____
 Material _____
 Base _____
 Lighting _____
 Condition _____

*Label rooms on floor plan by function and numerical no. to aid cross referencing.

4a STATION BUILDING X

SHELTER

STATION: PRINCETON

Record Photograph _____ 197 _____

CONDITION: *

Exterior (indicate board-up areas; locate elements being described using floor plan/photos)
(Consultant)

Foundations:

Walls/Doors/Windows:

- WINDOW SILLS DRIED & SPLINTERING / NO PAINT.
- ENTRANCE CANOPY (?) REMOVED & FLASHING REMAINS.

Stairs:

Roof/Drainage:

Other

Interior (locate elements by room; photograph poor conditions)

Walls/Doors/Windows:

MENS ROOM DOOR VANDALIZED / NO MORE LATCH OR LOCK.
SMELLS OF URINE.

SOME LEAD GLASS WINDOWS VANDALIZED & REPLACED
W/ PLEXI GLASS W/ TAPE STRIPS TO SIMULATE MULLIONS /
LEADING.

Floor:

Ceiling: PLASTER ON VAULTED CEILING IN WAITING RM.
GOFFERING FROM SEVERE WATER DAMAGE.

Stairs:

*Note: Indicate apparent poor conditions only, not routine maintenance conditions.
Write informal recommendations, i.e., suggestions for improvements on reverse side.

4b MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL

STATION: PRINCETON

HEATING

Location of Heating Unit: NO ACCESS TO FURNACE IN BSMT.
Type of Unit: _____ Output: _____ Fuel: _____
Controls: _____ Zones: _____ Storage Capacity: _____
Burner Size: _____ Make of Unit: _____ Make of Burner: _____
Distribution System: RADIATORS

REMARKS:

AIR CONDITIONING

Location: NONE
Type: _____ Capacity: _____
Distribution System: _____
Spaces Handled: _____

REMARKS:

VENTILATION

Windows: Yes / No Door: Yes / No Toilet Rooms: Mechanical Natural
Is air quality good: Yes / No

ELECTRIC

Location of Service Entrance: ALONG CANOPY FROM FREIGHT BLDG.
Location of Main Panel: WAITING RM.
Characteristics: 75 Amps 110 Volts 3 Wire _____ Phase _____
Circuit Breakers X Circuits Fused KNIFE SWITCHES
Apparent Major Deficiencies in wiring: Conduit Yes / No
ANTIQUE PANEL BUT GOOD CONDITION

GENERAL LIGHTING EVALUATION (Interior)

Description / Condition / Quantity:

GOOD

Lighting does / does not appear to be adequate; there are / are not dark spots; there is / is not glare.

Continue on back of page _____

8 Community & Security Aspects

Station: Princeton

1. Describe the setting of the station in terms of the activity in the surrounding area (land use and condition described in section 6). Describe the visibility of the station and site from surrounding areas of streets in terms of security through surveillance. Describe screening and shielding (note #6, page 4) and shadows, nooks and crannies, and other hiding places).

The station is located at the southeast end of the Princeton Campus. The setting is quiet and clean and there is some commercial activity nearby. There is a moderate amount of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

2. Is the station out of the "main stream" of pedestrian/vehicular activity, or is it part of the fabric of life in the community? Do non-commuters walk through the station building or use any part of the station facilities/site to shorten their path to a final destination; to shop; to conduct business such as banking (refer to #4 Station Building/Interior Space _____):

The station is part of the fabric of community life of Princeton University. Non-commuters walk by the station frequently.

3. Vandalism: Graffiti - none / low / medium / high; location:

Property damage - none / low / medium / high (describe):

Mens' Room and windows

4. Question the ticket agent about vandalism problems.