

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 28 1975
DATE ENTERED MAY 3 1976

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 * * CROSSWICKS
AND/OR COMMON
CROSSWICKS

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Bounded by Ellendale Rd and Butterfield, Main + French St. and Wall Ave.
CITY, TOWN Crosswicks
STATE New Jersey
VICINITY OF
COUNTY Burlington
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 4
CODE 005

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	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 type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Burlington County Clerk, Burlington County Court House
Mount Holly, New Jersey

STREET & NUMBER Rancocas Road

CITY, TOWN Mount Holly

STATE New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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 village of Crosswicks is located in the northernmost portion of Chesterfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The main thoroughfare through the village runs from Southeast to West (Ellisdale Road-Main Street-Ward Avenue) with two roads entering Crosswicks from the South. One road is the Bordentown-Crosswicks Road, which becomes Buttonwood Street, at the western end of the village; the other road is the Chesterfield-Crosswicks Road at the eastern end. Within these bordering roads are Front Street, Church Street, and Brick Alley that comprise the center of the village. Starting from the center and going radially toward the outskirts of Crosswicks, the selected sites of interest are as follows: The CROSSWICKS OAK (1) is located on the lawn in the Common shared by the Friends First Day School and the Friends Meeting House. It is a White Oak quercus alba and was living in 1682 when William Penn came to Pennsylvania. The tree's girth is over 19 feet, it is over 70 inches in diameter, approximately 100 feet tall and has a spread of about 15 feet. This oak was entered in the Hall of Fame for Big Trees in Washington, D.C., March 1, 1921. In the shadow of this tree is the FRIENDS FIRST DAY SCHOOL (2). This is a 2 1/2 story rectangular building of brick with a concrete covered stone foundation. It is of Provincial Georgian style architecture with a three bay flat trinned roof porch in front, having half circular wooden columns and a two bay flat trinned roof porch in back, also with half circular columns. There is a single interior chimney with a gabled slate roof. The front door has six panels; the back door has four panels. On the first floor front are two 12/8 and two 9/6 windows; on the second floor front are two 9/6, three 6/6, and one 4/4 windows. In the back are two 12/12 windows on the first floor and five 9/6 and one 4 panel windows on the second floor. There is one 3 paneled shutter with shell pintales. 1784.

The neighboring building in this Common is the FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE (3). This also is a 2 1/2 story, rectangular building of Provincial Georgian style architecture with a stone foundation and brick walls. The rear wall is Flemish bond brick with burnt headers, and the other three walls are in English bond. There are two interior end chimneys in a slate gabled roof. Cantilevered louvered pediments are over the entrances to the building with a four bayshed porch on one end with chamfer columns. There are six double doors with five panels in each door. On the first floor are eight 12/12 windows on the sides and front, and four 12/8 windows in the back. On the second floor are eighteen 8/8 windows around the building. The shutters on the first floor are of 3 panels and the second

(cont.)

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 type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture: The buildings in Crosswicks, simple provincial and retardare, typify the spirit of town's Quaker founders. The plain box like weather board white house from, predominated long after it was out of fashion elsewhere. As a result, new styles of the 19th Century, made their appearance largely in terms of detailing and simple applique. The old scale, color, and massing was maintained. This yielded a community of distinct visual unity, whose street scapes are made interesting by subtle variations in rhythm and styling. This condition was made possible, only by the strong architected conservatism of the area.

Religion: Crosswicks is an early Quaker settlement whose development contains a number of instances in which the official Quaker ideology of non-violence affected local history.

Transportation: The village was a focal point in the routes between Philadelphia and New York and between Bordentown and Perth Amboy. A large number of taverns were built to accomodate the resulting flow of travelers.

HISTORY AND OVERVIEW

The village of Crosswicks is located on the southern bank of the Crosswicks Creek 4 miles east of Bordentown, 14 miles northeast of Mt. Holly and 8 miles southeast of Trenton (14). Situated in the northern portion of Chesterfield Township, which is the northernmost township in Burlington County, N.J., Crosswicks is within the Trenton-Mt. Holly-Bordentown triangle. On the northeast it is bounded by Crosswicks Creek, on the east by North Hanover, on the southeast by Black's Creek and Bacon's Run, and on the west by Bordentown Township, Chesterfield is one of the original townships settled by the Society of Friends around 1678 and was incorporated as a township on November 6, 1688. In 1685 the Burlington County records referred to Chesterfield Township as "Alias Crosswicks Township" (4). Prior to 1849 the township included what is now known as Bordentown Township.

(cont.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Barber, John W. and Howe, Henry. Historical collections of the State of New Jersey. S. Tuttle, New York, 1846.
2. Beck, Henry Charlton. The Jersey midlands. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J., 1962.

(cont.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 50

UTM REFERENCES

A	18	530310	4444540	B	18	530320	4444550
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	18	529800	4444350	D	18	529810	4444350
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Southern boundary formed by an E.W. line which intersects the Chesterfield-Crosswicks Road at a point approximately 200 feet. South of the intersection of Front Street and the Chesterfield-Crosswicks Road. It continues west for approximately 1600 feet. It then runs NNE for approximately 1100 feet, it then runs ESE for approximately 1600 feet, it then runs due south for approximately 900 feet to meet the initial line.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Jersey	34	Burlington	005
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Dr. and Mrs. John J. Winters, Jr.

ORGANIZATION

Chesterfield Township Bicentennial Commission

STREET & NUMBER

Municipal Building

CITY OR TOWN

Chesterfield

DATE

TELEPHONE

STATE

New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

David J. Buel

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE Oct. 23, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Acting

W. Winters

DATE 5/8/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

Charles [Signature]

DATE 5.3.76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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floor of 2 panels. All have cat tail pintales. The building is 68'10" x 43'8" and is one of the largest meeting houses in southern Jersey. The interior is of cedar throughout and the nails are hand wrought. An Atsion wood stove, purchased in 1772, is still there. 1773

On the edge of the Common, facing Main Street is the CROSSWICKS COMMUNITY HOUSE (4). This a 2 story rectangular clapboard building on a foundation of concrete. There are two interior chimneys in a hip ridge rood of asbestos shingles with snow birds. 1923.

Across the street from the Common, facing Main Street, are the J. P. BUNTING HOUSE (17) and the METHODIST CHURCH (18) in Section B of Reference Map 1. The J. P. BUNTING HOUSE is a 2 1/2 story "L" shaped house with clapboard walls and a combination stone and brick foundation. There are three interior chimneys in an asphalt gabled roof. The front porch has one bay, the back porch has three bays with Italianate trim. The front doorway has two panels with side lights and louvered shutters frame the windows. The kitchen is the earliest part of the house, all the windows are 6/6, later additions date before the Revolution. This, house was the location of the first post office, circa 1823. The house is circa 1750.

The neighboring building, the METHODIST CHURCH (18), is also a 2 story rectangular shaped building with a steep pitch roof and a brick covered concrete foundation and aluminum siding. An addition to the building is of brick. There is an interior chimney at a gabled end. The small gabled porch backs to a double door with three panels on each door. Windows on the first floor are all 12/12; windows on the second floor are 9/19 with a large central section and stained glass corners. 1884.

At the other end of Section B is the J. DAVIDSON HOUSE (27), named after its first landlord. It is a 2 story rectangular "salt box" form building, with clapboard walls and a brick foundation. There is one interior chimney with a tin roof. In front is a porch, fence railing, and a two panel door with louvered shutters and a rectangular transom. The windows in front are; two 8/8 on the first floor, and four 6/6 on the second floor and all 6/6 on the

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sides of the house. In back is a window 6/6 and one with nine panes. The first floor shutters are paneled and the second floor shutters are louvered. circa 1798.

On the opposite side of the Common (Section C) is the T. WOODWARD GROCERY STORE (29). It is a two story rectangular building with wide clapboard walls, a brick foundation, a central chimney and an asbestos shingled roof. The large one bay porch has trim, and a flat tin roof. All of which is support by plain chamfer columns. A three paneled glass transom is over the entrance double door. 1858.

Facing the Chesterfield-Crosswicks Road in this Section is a past and present tavern, the J. STEAD TAVERN (34). This is a 2 1/2 story rectangular stucco building with a stucco covered foundation. The shingled pitched roof has Italianate bracketed cornice work.

Facing Main Street, on the opposite side (Section E) is the C. ELLIS HOUSE (63). This 2 story "L" shaped building has random width clapboard walls and a brick foundation. The two chimneys, one interior and one inside end, are in a wood shingled roof with box cornice. A two bay porch, one story high, has three square columns with plain pedestals and square molded capitols. There are three front entrances, two of them on the porch. One is a six panel door and the other is a "dutch door". The windows are 6/8 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second floor. The two front windows are 8/12. Shutters are louvered on the second floor and have 3 panel, 2 panel, and plain trim on the first, with original hardware. The original owner was a maker of cabinets, furniture, and coffins. circa 1822.

Next door is the MIERS BUILDING (64) which is a 2 story, building with one wing and a shed added. The walls are clapboard and the foundation is concrete covered brick. A hood supported by brackets is over the front door. This door has 9 glass windows over two panels. The windows are pain casement type in back, and the shutters are board and batten and have the original pintaes. This building was a general store, a post office, an ice cream parlor, a yarn shop and, appropriately, now is an antique shop. circa 1849.

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The next building on Main Street is FRANKLIN HALL (65), a 2 story rectangular pedimented pavilion building, with random width clapboard and pilasters on the front corners. The foundation is brick. One inside chimney extends through a tin soffit roof. A one bay front porch has a flat roof supported by two metal circular columns. The doorway has two panels with one top window in two sections. The second floor front has 6/6 windows with louvered shutters, the first floor windows have 3 panel shutters with the top panel consisting of small louvres. This building has served as a public hall, a lodge, a barber shop, a pool room and also as a post office. 1851.

Further west on Main Street is the CROSSWICKS LIBRARY (69) which is a 2 story building with a tower, formerly a firehouse. It is rectangular in shape with wood clapboard exterior walls on a concrete foundation. One interior chimney is in the center of an asbestos shingled hip-ridged roof with snow birds. The front has a garage type door. The windows are 6/1 with a cornice. In 1858 the first fire house was built on this site, torn down later and the present building constructed in 1922. The original bell is still in the tower. It now serves the community as a library. 1922.

In Section F is the BRICK'S MINCE MEAT FACTORY, (71) which is a 2 1/2 story rectangular building with wood frame wings, on either side, and a concrete wing. There are 9 additions to the building. The walls are clapboard on a brick foundation. The tin gabled roof has a wide soffit. The front entrance has three bays, in the Italianate style. The doors are several; the loading door has three sections of 12 windows over 12 panels each; the delivery door is a segmented arch shape with four panels each slide; the front door has 12 windows over 1 panel. In 1874, the first year's mincemeat production was 73 pounds. The building now serves as a distillery. Circa 1874.

Next door is the BLACKSMITH SHOP, (72) which is a one story central block shape building with one wing. The walls and foundation are brick. The roof of the main building is pitched, covered with slate, and the wing has a flat roof covered with tin. There is a sliding door on the wing and the main door is board and batten. The windows are 6/6 and a 3 part window has replaced the original door. This used to be a blacksmith shop, but is now vacant.

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On Ellisdale Road is the GIBSON HOUSE, (75) which is a 2 story rectangular building with symmetrical lean to wings. The walls are of clapboards. The Italiante porch is of 3 bays and one story. The doorway has four rectangular windows the house windows 2/2. Window shutters on the first floor are paneled, on the second floor are louvered. Circa 1876.

The last house on the street is the BARCALOW HOUSE (77) which is a 3 story rectangular building with a modern shed attached. It is on a high brick foundation and has brick walls of Flemish bond, and modified English bond with seven stretchers. Two end dual chimneys ("H" chimney) protrude through the gabled roof, which has two segmental predimented dormers both front and back, and dentil moulding trim. Beyond the one bay entrance porch is a rectangular entrance door with four recessed lights atop a four panel door. The windows are 6/6 with four-panel shutters on the first floor and three-panel shutters on the second floor. The original rat tail pintale hardware is still on the shutters. The interior is an excellent example of Greek Revival woodwork. Circa 1820.

Across the street on Ellisdale Road (Section G) is the MAPS BUILDING (82) which is a one story cast concrete block building, with an inside chimney and a tin roof. The roll-up door has two rows of six windows across with two rows of six panels below and one row above. On this location was a coach shop, a wheelwright, and a blacksmith shop that dated back to 1858. In 1930 the present Sunoco garage was built. It has two pumps and one bay. 1930.

At the other end of town (Section H) is the J. P. BUNTING MANSION (84). A 3 story "T" shaped building with clapboard sides and a stone foundation, it is a good example of Greek Revival architecture. There are four interior chimneys through a flat roof with balustrade. The 3 bay front porch has tuscan columns on panel pedestals with moulding. A side entrance porch has ornamental iron railing. A two-panel front door has side lights and a transom, the side door is louvered with a transom and has carved rosettes on the door casing. There are 6/6 windows on the first and second floors and small rectangular windows on the third floor; the shutters are louvered. This building is also commonly called the "Camp House" since it was once the residence of C.W. Camp, Jr., a noted writer. Circa 1842.

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Facing Buttonwood Street is the J. E. BRICK HOUSE (92) a 3 story building, which is "L" shaped with bays and a side tower. It is of the Queen Anne Revival - Colonial Revival style. The exterior walls are clapboard and the foundation is, appropriately, brick. Two interior chimney stacks project through the roof, which has four gables. The front porch has 8 bays and circumvents one-third of the house. Ionic columns, with pediments with raised design and bracket support, form the bays. The 72 windows are 1/1 except for the paladian windows in the gables. The interior the woodwork is of chestnut throughout. This house was built in 1904 by day labor at a cost of less than \$10,000. 1904.

Further north facing Wark Avenue (Section I) is the ORTHODOX MEETING HOUSE (95) which is a 1 1/2 story rectangular building of American bond brick. There are two interior chimneys and a gabled slate roof. The front porch, and the smaller side porch, have one bay each. with simple square columns, pedestals, and capitals. Two-six paneled doors are in front, one-six paneled door is on one side, and one-four paneled door is on the other side. The windows are 12/12 throughout, with wooden lintels and four paneled shutters.

The house next door is the J. M. BUNTING HOUSE (96) which is a 3 story "L" shaped clapboard house with a brick foundation. It is of Italianate architecture and has a "widow's walk" and a Cupola. Two interior chimneys protrude through a flat roof with square cupola and three windows and each side of the entablature. The five bay front porch has square columns with chamfered corners on a pedestals the side entrance porch has the same decorative columns. Both porches have bead and reed trim which have ornate scroll brackets. The front door is a 2/2 paneled double door with transom and side lights; the side door is a single 2/2 paneled door. Windows in the first floor front have four 4/6 full length windows; the second floor front has three 4/4 windows. The remaining windows in front are 4/4 and the rear section windows are 6/6.

Generally, most of the home are of vernacular architecture, but the exceptions are many. Crosswicks proper, in its present state, has 7 intrusions among the 101 habitable structures within it. Little change has occurred over the last century to change its appearance.

(cont.)

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G. Edwin Brumbaugh, F.A.I.A., once state that: "Many of the houses are good examples of local 18th Century English architecture, and those of later date do not clash distressingly, or mar the atmosphere of an early village or prosperous farm. I cannot help hoping that this area will be protected, by organized community action, from the intrusion of alien architecture. This would be a service to visitors, who will certainly enjoy this unique neighborhood in ever-increasing numbers. It would also be a service to property owners, because, with the present growth of interest in our American heritage, values will steadily rise (or as steadily fall if clashing contemporary structures mar the street picture and roadside)." (Chesterfield Township Tercentenary Committee, Chesterfield Township Heritage, Burlington County, New Jersey, 1964, p. 241)

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES WITHIN THE VILLAGE OF CROSSWICKS

The houses are named after the first recorded owner and dates listed are referenced by the "Chesterfield Township Tercentenary Committee" publication, 1964. An asterisk preceding the number indicates the present owner or inhabitant since there is no record of original owner. Reference Map 1 indicates the location of all buildings in the district. The map is labeled by sections (A-I) for ease in determining location of houses and will be described by section in that order. Those buildings designated "G" are garages and are not itemized or described. The architecture of the homes is of the vernacular unless specified otherwise.

SECTION A. (1-11)

1. THE CROSSWICKS OAK, circa 1682. Entered in the Hall of Fame for Big Trees in Washington, D.C. in 1921.
2. FRIENDS FIRST DAY SCHOOL: 2 1/2 story American bond brick and clapboard addition. Provincial Georgian architecture. Circa 1784.
3. QUAKER MEETING HOUSE: 2 1/2 story Flemish bond brick. Provincial Georgian architecture. 1773.

(cont.)

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4. CROSSWICKS COMMUNITY CENTER: 2 story clapboard; asbestos shingle with snow birds on hip-roof. 1923.
- *5. G GOODENOUGH HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, single bay front porch, 2 bay side porch. circa 1833.
6. C. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 4 bay side porch, single middle chimney. Circa 1858.
7. W. ROGERS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story sided, peaked arch front door, peaked roof. Circa 1858.
8. IDELL HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, metal roof, 2 single end chimneys, single bay front porch. Circa 1858.
- *9. M. FORD HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, double bay front porch, gabled roof, center chimney, 2 bay side porch. Circa 1833.
10. B. H. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, metal roof, one bay front porch, 3 bay side porch, single end chimney, brick foundation. Circa 1858.
11. J. SATTERTHWAIT HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, 2 front dormers, small peaked roof over front door, metal roof, single end chimney. Circa 1858.

SECTION B. (12-27)

12. J. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, slate roof, 2 middle chimneys (one on each section), 4 bay front porch, 2 bay back porch. Circa 1858.
13. M. S. BROWN HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, slate roof, 3 bay front porch, brick foundation, one bay side porch. Circa 1858.
14. DICKSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, single middle chimney, shingled roof, full enclosed front porch, side entrance facing front. Circa 1858.
15. A. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, shingled roof, singled center chimney, one bay side porch. Contended to be the oldest house in Crosswicks. Circa 1740, restored.

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16. S. MASON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, cedar shake roof, single end chimney. Circa 1858.
17. J. P. BUNTING HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 2 single end chimneys, gabled roof, single bay front porch. Circa 1750.
18. METHODIST CHURCH: 2 1/2 story clapboard covered with aluminum siding, addition of brick. 1884.
19. L. FOSTER HOUSE: 2 1/w story clapboard, single chimney, 2 bay front porch. Circa 1876.
20. R. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 4 bay front porch. Circa 1880.
21. J. TANTUM HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, slate roof, single chimney. Presently Dr. Norman W. Garwood's home and office. Circa 1876.
22. G. H. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 4 bay front porch, asbestos roof, single chimney. Circa 1858.
- *23. KOLESAR HOUSE: 3 story shingled, 3 bay front porch, single chimney, slate roof. Former Methodist Church parsonage. Circa 1833.
24. J. IVINS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, single chimney, metal roof, 5 bay front porch. Circa 1833.
25. J. LIPPINCOTT HOUSE: 2 1/2 story shingled, 1 bay front and side porch. Circa 1858.
26. *There are 2 + 1 other (di)* D. BARCALOW HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 4 bay front porch, asbestos roof. Circa 1876.
27. J. DAVIDSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard; center chimney, salt roof-line. Circa 1798.

SECTION C. (28-34)

28. A. C. JEMMISON HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch, flat roof, 2 bay side porch. Circa 1858.

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29. T. WOODWARD GROCERY STORE: 2 story clapboard, brick foundation, full extending roof over sidewalk. Present Applegate's General Store. 1858.
30. E. WHITE HOUSE: 2 1/2 story shingled, single end chimney, Circa 1858.
31. N. H. HENDRICKSON HOUSE: 3 story sided, side dormers, single outside chimney. Circa 1858.
32. E. STILLWELL HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 1 bay front porch (ornate), brick foundation, peaked front roof. Circa 1852.
33. Intrusion: 2 1/2 story Colonial.
34. J. STEAD TAVERN: 2 1/2 story stucco, single middle chimney, gabled roof. Circa 1743.

SECTION D. (35-55)

35. C. S. CARPENTER HOUSE: 2 story clapboard. Circa 1860.
36. Intrusion: 1 story Ranch type house.
37. S. TAYLOR HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, metal roof, 1 bay side porch. Circa 1858.
38. S. TAYLOR HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard. Prize fighter George Cole lived here. Circa 1858.
39. S. TAYLOR HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 2 bay side porch. Former home of Samuel Pasternack, musician. Circa 1858.
40. Intrusion: 2 story Colonial.
41. FURMAN HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, 2 bay front porch, metal, gabled roof. Circa 1876.
42. R. AYRES HOUSE: 1/2 of double house, 2 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch, metal roof, single chimney, saltbox roof. Circa 1720.

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43. R. AYRES HOUSE: 1/2 of double house, 2 story sided, 3 bay front porch. Circa 1858.
44. H. S. ELLIS HOUSE: 2 story sided, metal roof, 3 bay front porch. Circa 1858.
45. A. WOOD HOUSE: 2 1/2 story shingled, 2 bay front porch. Circa 1858.
46. J. BAKER HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, side entrance facing front, single chimney, cedar shake roof. Circa 1858.
47. C. R. HARTMAN HOUSE: 3 story shingled, 3 bay front porch, gabled roof, double end chimneys. Circa 1858.
48. A. R. BORTON HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, 4 bay front porch, peaked roof in front. Circa 1895.
49. C. HOFFMAN HOUSE: 2 story shingled, 3 bay front porch, single end chimney, metal slant roof. Circa 1987.
50. E. WOODWARD HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch, single end chimney, ornate trim on roof of porch. Circa 1876.
51. A. TINDALL HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, flat roof, 3 bay front porch and 3 bay side porch. Circa 1876.
- *52. SCHILLING HOUSE: 2 1/2 story shingled, 3 bay front porch, gabled roof with flat ends (ornate), single end chimney. Circa 1876.
53. A. HENDRICKSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, twin end chimneys, asbestos roof, 2 bay side porch, double side entrance. Circa 1876.
54. J. W. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, single middle chimney, pointed roof, single bay front porch, double bay side porch, ornate trimming on front porch. Former harness maker and repair shop, vestry. Presently used as the Crosswicks Country Day School. Circa 1888.
55. D. H. ROGERS HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, single middle chimney, gabled roof, side entrance facing front. Circa 1876.

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SECTION E. (56-70)

56. S. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story sided, 1 bay front porch, slate roof, 2 chimneys. Circa 1849.
57. S. ELLIS HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, flat roof, 5 bay front porch, 1 bay side porch, 7 dormers. Circa 1865.
58. Intrusion: 2 1/2 story Colonial.
59. L. REED HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, single end chimney, 3 bay front porch. Circa 1858.
60. H. HENDRICKSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, brick foundation, 2 end chimneys, 3 bay front porch. Circa 1858.
61. B. DAVIS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, single bay front porch, full side porch, 2 single end chimneys. Circa 1858.
62. J. COWARD HOUSE: 2 1/2 story sided, very narrow home. Former tailor shop. Circa 1834.
63. C. ELLIS HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, cedar shake roof, single end chimney, 3 front entrances. Circa 1822.
64. A. MIERS BUILDING: 2 story clapboard, flat side roof, single chimney. Circa 1849.
65. FRANKLIN HALL: 2 story random width clapboard, single bay front porch, single middle chimney, side entrance with peaked roof. 1851.
66. I. AND J. WOOLMAN BUILDING: 2 story sided, flat roof, single middle chimney. Former grocery store and butcher shop. Circa 1867.
67. J. SHOTWELL HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, full front porch, single end chimney, side entrance. Circa 1840.
- *68. H. JONES HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, slate roof, single middle chimney, 2 bay front porch, very small. Circa 1833.
69. CROSSWICKS LIBRARY: 2 story clapboard, hip roof, side entrance. 1922.

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*70. R. LANGE HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, double bay front porch, gabled roof, center chimney, 2 bay side porch. Circa 1833.

SECTION F. (71-77)

- 71. BRICK'S MINCE MEAT FACTORY: 2 story rectangular, clapboard and cement. Circa 1874.
- 72. BLACKSMITH SHOP: 1 story brick, board and batten door. Circa 1800.
- 73. W. STEAD HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 2 bay front porch with 2 single entrance doors, single end chimney. Former agriculture store. Circa 1858.
- 74. A. MAPS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, single bay front porch, single end chimney, side porch. Circa 1858.
- 75. GIBSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, double end chimneys, 3 bay front porch, gabled roof, metal roof, Circa 1876.
- 76. T. SHOTWELL HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, single middle chimney, 1/2 metal roof. Circa 1876.

These are 2 of them (dv)

77. D. BARCALOW HOUSE: 3² story brick, 2 end dual chimneys ("H" chimney), 1 bay front porch, 2 dormers in front and 2 dormers in back. Circa 1876.

SECTION G. (78-83)

- 78. CROSSWICKS METHODIST CEMETERY
- 79. R. MAPS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story cedar shake shingles, 2 bay front porch, gabled roof with single end chimney. Circa 1858.
- 80. B. H. BROWN HOUSE: 3 story sided, front porch extending 1/3 way around house. Circa 1858.
- 81. A. MAPS HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch (ornate), gabled roof. Circa 1858.

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82. A. MAPS BUILDING: 1 story cinder block, Sunoco gas station, 2 pumps, 1 Bay. 1930.
- *83. R. NELSON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, built in 3 sections, single center chimney on 2 parts, slate roof. Circa 1834.
- SECTION H. (84-93)
84. J. P. BUNTING MANSION: 3 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch, flat parapet roof, 4 interior chimneys. Empire architecture. Circa 1842.
85. GATE HOUSE: 2 story sided, hip roof, single end chimney. Circa 1849.
- *86. F. HERBERT HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, 3 bay front porch. Circa 1849.
87. Intrusion: Ranch type house.
- *88. G. BRICK HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, flat roof, 5 bay front porch, 2 bay side porch, ornate porch trim with pillars. Circa 1760.
89. J. H. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 3 story sided, 3 chimneys (2 single end and 1 on rear section), 2 front dormers, ornate entrance door, metal roof. Circa 1858.
90. N. MIDDLETON HOUSE: 2 1/2 story sided peaked roof of slate, 3 bay front porch. 1906.
91. W. PERRY HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 5 bay front porch, 2 bay side porch, ornate pillars on porch, metal roof, 2 single end chimneys. Circa 1865.
92. J. E. BRICK HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, circular front porch covering 1/3 of house. Victorian architecture. 1904.
93. Intrusion: 2 story brick.

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SECTION I. (94-102)

94. DR. G. S. DUER HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 2 large front dormers, single bay front porch, 4 bay side porch, slate roof, single end chimney, stone foundation, ornate trim around rim of roof. Circa 1858.
95. ORTHODOX MEETING HOUSE: 1 1/2 story American bond brick, slate roof, single end chimneys, 2 front entrance doors, 2 bay front porch, 1 bay side porch on both sides. Circa 1855.
96. J. M. BUNTING HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, 5 bay front porch, 1 bay side porch, 2 single end chimneys. Victorian architecture. Circa 1858.
97. E. THORN HOUSE: 3 story clapboard, 5 bay front porch, 7 dormers, Mansard roof, 1 bay side porch. Victorian architecture. Circa 1860.
98. EPISCOPAL RECTORY: 3 story clapboard, 3 bay enclosed front porch, slate roof, peaked roof. Circa 1855.
99. I. L. WOOLMAN HOUSE: 2 1/2 story clapboard, 2 single end chimneys, slate roof, full front porch, 3 bay back porch. Circa 1876.
- *100. E. BROWN HOUSE: 2 story clapboard, full front porch, 3 chimneys, metal roof over porch, side entrance. Circa 1849.
101. BUNTING HOUSE: 2 1/2 story stucco, slate roof, double end chimney, full front porch. Once called "Beechwood". Circa 1849.
102. Intrusion: brick Ranch type house.

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The pioneers who arrived at the creek and settled Crosswicks were: SAMUEL BUNTING in 1678 (later joined by his brother JOHN in 1682) who gave a deed of trust to the Society of Friends for six acres of land upon which a Meeting House was built in 1691; ROBERT WILSON (1682) who was a constable of the township in 1688; FRANCIS DAVENPORT (1683) who was later a member of the Council of Proprietors for the Government of West Jersey in 1688 and also on of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; THOMAS WATSON, who signed the "Concessions"; THOMAS FOULKES, who arrived in 1677 and built a dwelling that was among the earliest erected in the colony; JOHN THORN (1710) who was a constable and collector. Among others, were JOHN BULLOCK, STEPHEN WILSON, ISSAAC WATSON, THOMAS GILBERTHORPE, and JOHN and WILLIAM QUICKSALL in the late 17th and early 18th centuries (27). The descendants of some of these settlers still reside in the village and are cognizant of their heritage.

Three meetings of importance occurred in Crosswicks. One was in 1716, when Robert Hunter was Governor, another was in 1756, and a third in 1758. As to the first meeting, this was a meeting of the General Assembly which was held in Crosswicks instead of the usual meeting place in Burlington, due to a smallpox epidemic.

In the Winter of 1756 a conference was held for a different reason. The Indians presented to the Commissioners from West Jersey grievances against the whites for using large steel traps to collect deer, building dams across streams, selling rum to the indians and then cheating them when they were intoxicated, and using land for which the Indians had received no remuneration. These grievances were presented by the Commissioners to the Jersey Legislature and laws were passed in 1757 that prohibited the use of traps heavier than 3 1/2 pounds, penalized persons who sold strong liquor to the Indians, and declared Indians could not be imprisoned for debt. Sixteen-hundred pounds was also appropriated to the Commissioners to purchase land owned by the Indians (12). The last meeting between the Indians and the Legislature occurred in 1758 at the "Great Meeting House" at Crosswicks to discuss the purchase of that land.

Some twenty years after settlement of their problems with the Indians, the Colonies were embroiled in a Revolution. On December 29, 1776, the American General Cadwallader moved 2,100 troops under the immediate command of Colonel Silas Newcomb into Crosswicks and set up a command post at the Meeting House.

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This contingency consisted of five New Jersey militia regiments which were attached to General Mifflin's brigade (23). On January 1, 1777, these New Jersey militiamen were ordered to join Washington's forces at Trenton. They met up with Mifflin's division at the White Horse Tavern, an appropriate embarkation point prior to a battle, and the combined forces moved on to Trenton with fervor (12).

A year and a half later, Crosswicks was the scene of at least one, most likely two, skirmishes between the British and Continental Armies. During their retreat from Philadelphia to New York, the British Army divided into three detachments, one went by way of Mt. Holly, another by way of Columbus, and a third by way of Bordentown. This last detachment of 15,000 soldiers arrived in Crosswicks June 23, 1778 under the command of Sir Henry Clinton (12). The Continental troops, under the command of General Dickinson, occupied the northern side of Crosswicks Creek in Woodwardville. Most of General Dickinson's army had been withdrawn, except those men under the command of Colonels Philips and Shreve, who had been assigned to guard the ford, and three regiments under the command of Colonels Frelinghuysen, Van Dyke, and Webster. The British had to cross the creek in order to continue toward New York.

During the Revolution, Crosswicks was a village of activity, but not a hotbed of resistance. During the Civil War, and prior to that war, Crosswicks was a station in the underground railroad that operated to transport slaves out of captivity to Canada (20). This behavior is typical of the passive-aggressive heritage of the founders of this community.

During World War I Crosswicks lost only one son, a Henry Chapman. When it was learned that Chapman was coming home for final interment, the citizens decided to have a parade in his honor. An Army band with a squad of soldiers and caisson were in the parade along with all of the citizenry. There were so many participants in the parade there were no spectators. Nevertheless, the parade continued in Henry Chapman's honor until "Uncle Edwin's" cow jumped the fence and ran away. The excitement was apparently too much for them. The cows jumped the fences and the parade disbanded immediately in search of the sacred cow (2).

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On the other hand, the citizens of Crosswicks are justly as proud of events other than wartime activities. A library was incorporated May 14, 1817. This migrating library has had many different locations because the librarians were local citizens and the books were stored in their homes. This intinerant library is now located in the old Union Fire Co. No. 1 building (see Reference Map 1, No. 69) and still serves this community as it has for the past 158 years (9).

The Union Fire Co. No. 1 of Crosswicks, N.J. was established January 5, 1822. On January 16, 1882 the citizens purchased a hand-drawn hand pumper from the Union Fire Co. No. 1 of Philadelphia at a cost of \$100.00. This Philadelphia fire company is the one that was founded by Benjamin Franklin. Leather buckets dated 1744 still adorn the pumper. The engine was built in Seneca Falls, N.Y. 78 years earlier in 1744 and served as the only piece of firefighting equipment for almost a century. An engine house was built in 1858 to house the equipment and the present building was erected on the same site in 1922, which now houses the library. This apparatus is still in the possession of the Crosswicks Union Fire Co. No. 1 and is operable. On special occassions it is demonstrated by the volunteers from the fire company. The fire company has been in continuous opeation for 153 years and is now located in an old schoolhouse behind Franklin Hall.

The first post office was established March 25, 1823 with Nathan Satterthwaite as the first postmaster (12). This establishment also changed locations, as did the library, until 1967 when the post office was moved into the renovated building of I. and J. Woolman, circa 1867 (see Reference Map 1, No. 66).

One of the more recently established community services is the Franklin Hall Association (see Reference Map 1, No. 65) organized December 26, 1850 for the purposes of free interchange of thoughts, opinions, and information. It was a meeting place for the purpose of reading, discussing, and hearing lectures on various moral, literary, and contemporary scientific subjects. The first meeting in the hall for these purposes was held on November 26, 1851. In 1964 it was the location of the Crosswicks Post Office. The building is now vacant since the post office was relocated in 1967. Ironically, there are two other buildings vacant within the village. One is another in which the learning and exchange of ideas also occurred, the

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Orthodox Meeting House (see Reference Map 1, No. 95); the other is where the interchange of ideas was more informal, the Blacksmith Shop (see Reference Map 1, No. 72).

In retrospect, Crosswicks represents a community that was founded on the Society of Friends' philosophy of nonviolence. Throughout the history of the village emphasis has been placed on education, learning, and free expression by the members of its community. Periodically, wars and violence have touched the lives of the citizens, but the main foundation of this community is the same today as it was almost 300 years ago in both the physical structures and their philosophy.

RELIGION

As stated in the previous section, Crosswicks was founded by the Society of Friends (Quakers). The teachings of this religious order dictate that all men are "brothers" and the use of violence is prohibited. This persuasion was fortunate for these settlers and future Americans since they were greatly outnumbered by the Lenni-Lenape Indians, members of the Unami Tribe. The Indians were also peaceful. These two noncombatant factions lived amongst each other in peace. Not only were the two groups compatible, but they exchanged ideas and information to the benefit of both. When an occasional altercation occurred between the Indians and the White man, the Quakers were spared from harm due to their fraternal commitments (12).

The Quakers began building cabins by the Crosswicks Creek Near the Indians wigwams as early as 1677 (9). This harmony extended beyond the peoples having rapport; the Quakers shared their religious beliefs with the Lenni-Lenape and converted many to Christianity. It is not sure what the religious beliefs of the native American Indians were, except that they believed that turtles had carried the earth to the present location and they were descendants of the turtle. Nevertheless, whether it be a turtle or the Quaker's God that created their being, their underlying concepts were not incompatible.

During the Revolutionary War the Quakers were actively inactive, i.e., they went to great lengths to avoid involvement with either side in the conflict. They condemned

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persons who either took up arms to assist the Continental Army or the British (27). Those whom they found guilty of infractions of peace or participating in the violence were admonished by the group and the names of the offenders were published in the New Jersey Gazette.

An example of the lengths to which this group went, to in order to avoid involvement in the war, is noted by at least one specific incident. During the Revolution a company of volunteers was formed in Crosswicks to fight the British. To be a good soldier and efficient rifleman it was necessary to grasp the rifle's wadding between the teeth during muzzle loading. Without teeth this could not be done. The Quakers pulled their own teeth to avoid recruitment (20).

However, the war years were not easy for any religious group. In 1779 there was a total suspension of public worship in the Provinces of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Almost every missionary was driven out (27). The cause of this radical move is not clear. However, then as now, when there is a suppression of thought and fear of reprisal, religion is forced underground.

Paradoxically, members of the Society of Friends were friendlier with members of other sects than they were with some members of their own. On January 8, 1828, the Society split into two factions, the "Hicksites" and the "Orthodox". The former group followed the same Discipline of the "Orthodox" for nearly one hundred years. They represented the liberal rural persons. The latter group (Orthodox) represented the conservative faction who could not accept the teachings of Hicks. They consisted of mostly urban people. It seems that the Philadelphia Elders (Orthodox) were considered as not having treated the liberal group (Hicksites) fairly. Thus, the conflicts of religious philosophy and governing board split the congregation. When the division came the Hicksites retained most of the properties of the country meeting houses. However, there were still those in the rural area who were loyal to the Orthodox faith. This group met at the home of Joseph Hendrickson on Buttonwood Street, Crosswicks, until they erected a meeting house in 1831. This house was later moved north and converted into a schoolhouse. A brick meeting house was then erected on the same site (see Reference Map 1, No. 95). As a result, there were five Friends meeting houses in Crosswicks.

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The Friends' Meeting House (see Reference Map 1, No. 3) is the third one on the same site. This was owned by the Hicksites after the division. The first Meeting House was built there in 1692, although Myers reports it as having been erected in 1685. It was replaced in 1706 by a larger brick Meeting House, and that one was replaced by the present Meeting House in 1773. The Orthodox group built their first Meeting House in 1831 on Ward Avenue (see Reference Map 1, No. 95) but it was moved to the northwest corner of the graveyard and the present brick structure was built on the same site in 1855.

After the separation of the groups the treasurer, who was "Orthodox," held onto the funds. A trial in Trenton judged by the Court of Chancery upheld the "Orthodox" claim to the money and the division became even deeper. Since then the two groups have united.

Although the Quakers preceded other religions groups in Crosswicks, the Methodist Church has also had its impact. It started with the arrival of David Brainerd who opened a mission to minister to the Indians in 1745. Bishop Asbury arrived in 1772 and was befriended by the established Quakers. The first Methodist church was built in 1790 on the Ellisdale Road in the southeast corner of the present cemetery (see Reference Map 1, No. 78). In 1884 the "new" church was built and is presently in use (see Reference Map 1, No. 18). Since then, improvements have been made and additions have been built.

As with most orthodox religions, where there is a church, there is a school. Indoctrination into a faith is synonymous with education. Long before the enactment of public school law, Crosswicks maintained three sectarian schools. One was of the Methodist faith and two were of the Society of Friends, the last of which was continued by the Orthodox group until 1901.

Fortunately, the founders of Crosswicks were committed to a belief that represents one of the few themes that is ubiquitous in man. This belief has influenced the lives of those who founded Crosswicks and have arrived since then. Possibly, the interaction of belief, customs, mores and life-style can explain the enduring static stability of this village.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE

This section will discuss the significance of the contribution of Crosswicks to the development of Transportation and Commerce in New Jersey, simultaneously: (a) in order to avoid the redundancy that would occur if discussed separately, (b) to be more concise, and (c) to stress the integration of the two.

It is known that, when this land was settled, one of the primary determinants of a settlement was the availability of transportation. Whether the method of transportation was by land, using overland roads and then railroads, or by water, using natural rivers, waterways, or man-made canals, people settled around locales where transportation was available for both commuting and commerce.

When the settlers arrived from England and settled in Crosswicks, there were two land trails available to them, as well as the Delaware River. One was an Indian trail that connected Bordentown and Crosswicks, known as the Pennsauken Trail. This trail extended along the southern bank of the Crosswicks Creek to the Delaware River. Whether the Crosswicks Creek was navigable by anything larger than a canoe is not recorded, but goods and materials could be transported from the Delaware River to Crosswicks by either mode of transportation.

The other trail was the Assinpink Trail, used by the Lenni-Lenape Indians, that wound from the northeastern part of New Jersey to the falls of the Delaware, near Trenton. It then meandered southerly through what is known as Yardville and crossed the Crosswicks Creek at the point where the present bridge is located. This trail then continued southerly to a point that intersects a third trail, the Burlington Trail, which led from Burlington and Bordentown through Crosswicks to Middleton and Shrewsbury. Thus, a network of trails had been established which permitted movement from northern New Jersey through Crosswicks to the Delaware and points south.

An entrepreneur of the earliest settlers was a Francis Davenport. Around 1691 he opened a store on the Crosswicks Creek, receiving his goods by boat from Burlington and selling

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or trading them to the settlers and Indians, in exchange for locally produced goods and animal skins.

Even prior to Mr. Davenport's venture, commerce had started. There was a grist mill built by Thomas Lambert in 1679. By 1736 there were a total of four mills in operation within a four mile area of Crosswicks. Whether Mr. Davenport handled Lambert's merchandise or the products from the other mills is unknown, but all used the same methods of transporting their goods outside of the immediate district; the trails, the river, and the Creek. Over these same routes travelled the bog iron ore which is found near Crosswicks village. This bed of ore was worked extensively and considerable quantities were taken to the furnaces in the lower part of the county.

These routes of transportation were the predominant ones until 1783 when a toll turnpike was built connecting Crosswicks with Bordentown (Crosswicks-Bordentown Turnpike) providing easier access to the Delaware River. In 1806 the New Egypt-Bordentown Pike was built as a connecting road which was part of a network of Pikes that connected the Jersey coast and Philadelphia with New York. With these new roads, and the existing ones, impetus was added to the village. By 1834 there were 40 to 50 dwellings, four taverns, and five or six stores along with the mills.

In 1860 a drain-tile and brick works was established in Crosswicks by George S. Deur for general distribution. The property was abandoned in 1865 and bought by a John Braislin in 1867 who restricted his production to hollow bricks. This later became the Franklin Brick Company. Again, distribution was wide due to the available transportation facilities.

One of the more contemporary, and successful, commercial endeavors has been the Brick's Mincemeat Factory (see Reference Map 1, No. 71). Edgar Brick had operated a general store in Corsswicks since 1859. He decided to facilitate the coring of the applies that went into his product, the versatile Mr. Brick developed an apple-corer. In 1874 his output was 73 pounds of much sought-after mincemeat. He decided to increase his production and in 1879 erected a two story building devoted entirely to making mincemeat. His son, Arthur Brick, continued the business after his father's death. By 1964 the factory's output was nine tons daily. Oddly, the

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factory also produced paper bags on a small scale and the possessor of one of these rare bags is fortunate indeed. Since then production has changed from making mincemeat to making spirits under a new owner.

In a community of thriving businesses and farms, it becomes necessary to protect one's investment and property from fire and destruction. As a result, "The New Jersey Association for the Insurance of Houses and Other Buildings from Loss by Fire" was established May 17, 1823 in Crosswicks. This is the oldest farm mutual in the country and still operates now as it did since its inception. In the early 1800's it was difficult to get insurance of any kind on farms or buildings and the yearling Union Fire Co. No. 1 of Crosswicks had one hand-pumper that could not have been too effective with large fires. As a result, the association was formed in 1823, incorporated in 1838 by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and has not grown since then intentionally. Apparently, adequate protection was all they wanted then and now, some 152 years later.

It is apparent that the Crosswicks of yesteryear was a more important locality than it is today in the commerce and transportation of New Jersey. The town was a regular stagecoach stop along the Bordentown-Perth Amboy route. Travelers commuting between Philadelphia and New York stopped here and supplied the daily news.. The taverns served as the information bureaus and forums on current events as well as the "watering holes". Being a focal point of transportation, when horses and coaches stopped, the work of the village smithy was cut out for him (see Reference Map 1, No. 72).

Paradoxically, in a community that was settled by the Society of Friends, who abstained from liquor, one of the most consistent and thriving businesses of the village during the early years was the sale of liquor. This small community had three taverns within its confines to keep the commuters happy and one just outside the village. This latter tavern was the first tavern at Crosswicks and was in business in 1681. The owner, "Old John" Bainbridge, was rather unsavory since he sold liquor to the Indians on the sly and was forced out of business in 1689 by the settlers who did not consider his activities as very noteworthy. This tavern was unoccupied

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until 1744 when it became the Douglass Tavern, not to be confused with the Douglass House. Shortly thereafter it was illegal to sell liquor to Indians. During the Revolution Thomas Douglass operated the tavern and later a William McKnight. The empty building still stands on the outskirts of Crosswicks waiting for more customers.

In the village proper the oldest tavern is the J. Stead Tavern (see REference Map 1, No. 73). The first recorded innkeeper was Joseph Douglass from 1776 to 1852 and was known as the Douglass House. In 1852 Joseph Stead bought the tavern and the Scott Atlas of 1876 shows the present Hilltop Tavern as the Corsswicks Hotel next to the home of J. Stead.

Another tavern, which was the main stop in the stage line from "Bordens Landing to Amboy" was the "Bird in Hand" (see Reference Map 1, No. 67). Benjamin Davis was the original owner form 1762-1767. In 1840 the tavern was converted to a private dwelling.

The newest tavern in Crosswicks, the Ivins Tavern, was established in 1789 by James Davison who kept it until 1817. This tavern was moved several feet to its present location (see Reference Map 1, No. 27). When the road was straightened from the junction of Back Street at the Turnpike. It was located there in a sketch map of 1834. This tavern has also been known as the "Buttonwood Tree" and the "Old Red Tavern". These four taverns are listed in "Old Inns and Taverns in West Jersey".

Road and rivers were essential to the prosperity of New Jersey in agriculture, trade, and commerce. Although there were many vaigable rivers and creeks, overland links were needed. Prior to the advent of super-highways, Indian trails, and inter-communtiy roads served as the vehicles of prosperity, trade, and commerce. They were slow in progress but stable in whatever they established. Today the most heavily travelled Turnpike in the nation, the New Jersey Turnpike, streams through Chesterfield Township on the outskirts of Crosswicks. A few miles separates today and yesterday. Progress passed Crosswicks over a century ago and is speeding on leaving the village further behind in time. This village appear to be an anachronism, but the villagers of Crosswicks prefer it that way.

Crosswicks Creek

Section H

Bordentown-Crosswicks Rd.

Buttonwood Street

Ward Avenue

Section I

35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

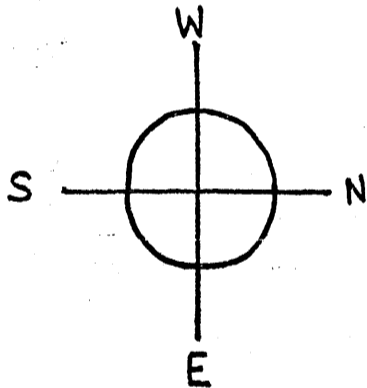
102 101 100 99 98 97 96 95

Crosswicks District

Church Street

Section D

Section A



Front Street

Brick Alley

Section E

Section C

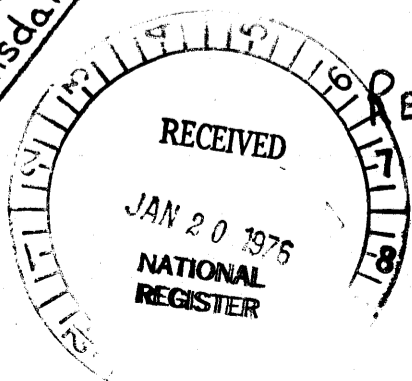
Main Street

Chesterfield-Crosswicks Rd.

Section F

Section G

Ellisdale Road 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79



REFERENCE MAP 1