

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAY 23 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village Historic District
other names/site number amendment to the
Princeton Battlefield Historic District

2. Location

street & number Mercer Road, Lawrenceville Road, Quaker Road not for publication
city, town Princeton Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Mercer code 021 zip code 08540

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>14</u>	<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 10

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 04/10/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

[Signature] 10/10/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village HD

Section number 3 Page 0

Counts of Contributing and Non-contributing Resources

After a careful re-counting of resources in the district, applying the counting rules explained in Bulletin #16, an accurate breakdown of contributing and non-contributing resources in the district is as follows:

Resources already listed in the National Register

9	contributing	buildings
2	"	structures
4	"	sites
10	non-contributing	buildings
1	"	structures
1	"	object

Resources being added by the current nomination, not already listed

15	contributing	buildings
3	"	structures
4	"	sites
22	non-contributing	buildings (mostly recent, small outbuildings)
2	"	structures
1	"	sites

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DEFENSE/ military facility - battlefield

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
EDUCATION/research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/English

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Masonry-Fieldstone, brick
walls wood/frame clapboards
stone/brick
roof asphalt, tin
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Boundary Amendments:

This nomination proposes six enlargements to the Princeton Battlefield Historic District, as listed on the National Register November 21, 1972, as well as a change of name, to the Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village Historic District. The enlargements include several properties along both sides of Stockton Street east of Quaker Road, two properties along the north side of Mercer Road east of Quaker Road, several properties to the south of Mercer Road and along both sides of the Stony Brook and Quaker Road, additional land west of the Stony Brook between Mercer Road and Lawrenceville Road, and two properties along the north side of Lawrenceville Road west of the Stony Brook. Together, these amendments add three key and eleven contributing historic buildings or farmstead complexes, and four non-contributing buildings. The enlargements increase the size of the district from approximately 215 to about 585 acres.

The first enlargement, along Stockton Road, adds nine properties, on which stand six buildings and one structure. The properties on the northerly side of the road include part of Block 6.05, Lot 4, and all of lots 11, 41, 61 and 73. Of the five buildings on this side of the road, one is key (487 Stockton Road; Bldg. 12), one is contributing (481 Stockton Road; Bldg. 11), and three are non-contributing. The properties on the southerly side of the road include Block 9.02, Lot 4, and part of Block 9.02, Lots 7, 10, and 14. Lot 4 includes a contributing building (498 Stockton Street; Bldg. 13); Lot 7 includes a contributing masonry arch bridge (Bldg. 14). The included portions of Lots 10 and 14 are vacant.

The second enlargement, along the north side of Lawrenceville Road, adds the balance of Block 5.02, Lots 102 and 103 not included within the 1972 boundary. This enlargement adds a key farmstead complex at 611-619 Lawrenceville Road (Bldg. 1).

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Section number 7 Page 2

Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village Extension,
Princeton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey

The third enlargement, along the south side of Lawrenceville Road, adds the small, remaining portion of Block 7.04, Lot 5 not included within the 1972 boundary. This enlargement includes the crest of Bruere's Hill, an area that is significant for understanding the military maneuvers that led to the start of the battle of Princeton.

The fourth enlargement, along the north side of Mercer Road, adds Block 9.01, Lot 16 and the balance of Lot 3 not included within the 1972 boundary. This enlargement adds two contributing buildings, 545 Mercer Road (Bldg. 2) and 140 Quaker Road (Bldg. 7).

The fifth enlargement adds a larger portion of Block 7.04, Lot 148 than was included in the 1972 boundary. This enlargement adds the eighteenth-century Worth family farmhouse and farmland historically associated with it.

The sixth enlargement, which is also the largest, adds seven properties, including Block 10.01, Lot 7 and the balance of lot 17 not included in the 1972 boundary; the balance of Block 11.01, Lot 5 not included in the 1972 boundary; Block 12.04, Lots 107, 108, 109, and the balance of Lot 110 not included in the 1972 boundary. This enlargement adds two key farmsteads (Bldgs. 8 and 9). The first which includes the Clarke-Updike house (Bldg. 8) is, in fact, a complex of several contributing buildings described in the accompanying form 1110-14-120. The second, the Benjamin Clarke house (Bldg. 9), also includes minor outbuildings. The enlargement also adds a small cluster of three non-contributing buildings (two small houses and a 3-bay garage) indicated as Bldg. 10 on the map. Although they appear on-site as modern outbuildings of Bldg. 9, they stand on Lot 107, not 108. Three additional features of this enlargement are also significant to the district. They are a 1 3/4-mile segment of the Stony Brook stream, including its great bend; a nearly one-mile segment of the right-of-way of Quaker Road, which still follows its eighteenth-century alignment; and approximately 220 acres of farmland historically associated with the two key farmsteads (Bldgs. 8, 9) mentioned above. This land is a single, visual entity, bounded by tree lines on the east side and along the entire length of its perimeter with the Stony Brook.

Individual Building Descriptions [Buildings standing within the enlargements to the district]

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village District
Extension, Princeton Township, Mercer County, NJ

(Building numbers correspond to the building numbers on the accompanying district map. Numbers beginning "1110" are New Jersey Historic Site Inventory Numbers that correspond to the numbers in the upper right-hand corners of the attached individual structure survey forms. These forms provide detailed descriptions of the buildings to which they correspond.)

1. 611-19 Lawrenceville Road (key)
(1110-14-I7)
2. 545 Mercer Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I12)
3. Mercer Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I14)
4. 874 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-story frame house w/horizontal fenestration, vertical board siding, (ca. 1980).
5. Piers in rear 874 Mercer Road (Trenton Street Railway Company bridge)
stone and concrete piers in the bed of the Stony Brook, c.1900
(non-contributing)
6. 974 Mercer Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I16)
7. 140 Quaker Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I19)
8. Quaker Road (John Clarke house: key)
(1110-14-I20)
9. Quaker Road (Benjamin Clarke house: key)
(1110-14-I21)
10. 474 Quaker Road (non-contributing)
1-story, gabled, frame dwelling, (ca. 1975-80).
1 1/2-story, 3-bay, gabled, frame dwelling, (ca.1940-50).
1-story, gabled barn for farm equipment, approx. 30'x100', (ca. 1975-80).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village District
Extension, Princeton Township, Mercer County, NJ

11. 481 Stockton Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I24)
12. 487 Stockton Road (key)
(1110-14-I25)
13. 498 Stockton Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I26)
14. 520 Stockton Road (contributing)
Ca. 1800, single-arch, stone bridge.
15. 525 Stockton Road (non-contributing)
Princeton Child Development Institute: 2-story, 7-bay, gabled, red brick structure w/1-bay, central projecting entrance pavilion, ca. 1935 (formerly the Stony Brook School).
16. 106 Winant Road (non-contributing)
1-story frame house, clapboard, irregular plan, center chimney, shallow, intersecting hip roof, ca. 1950-70.
17. 118 Winant Road (non-contributing)
1-story and 2-story, brick first story, frame second story, flat roof, irregular plan, ca. 1970-80.

Individual Buildings Listed in the National Register Under the 1972 Boundary:

(The letters listed below correspond to those on the accompanying map of the district. [Refer to the 1972 nomination for descriptions of key and contributing buildings below.])

- A. Worth's mill ruin (key)
Lawrenceville Road at the Stony Brook (1110-14-I29)
- B. Stony Brook Bridge (key)
Lawrenceville and Stockton Roads across the Stony Brook
- C. Thomas Clarke house (key)
Princeton Battlefield State Historic Park, Mercer Road

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National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village District
Extension, Princeton Township, Mercer County, NJ

- D. 514 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-1/2-story, 2-bay, frame house, hipped roof, 1 dormer, full porch, 1-bay wing, ca. 1920.
- E. 528 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
1-1/2-story, 3-bay, frame house, gable roof, 2 dormers, garage on north side, 1-bay wing on south, ca. 1950-60.
- F. 536 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-story frame house, gable roof, clapboard, irregular plan and fenestration, ca. 1986.
- G. 544 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-story, 3-bay, frame house, slate gable roof, ca. 1940-50.
- H. 552 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-story, 3-bay frame house, gable roof, ca. 1940-50.
- I. 564 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
2-1/2-story, 3-bay frame house, hipped roof, 1 dormer, stuccoed first floor, shingled second floor, ca. 1910-20.
- J. 576 Mercer Road (non-contributing)
1-story, 3-bay bungalow, shallow gable roof, entrance portico, ca. 1920.
- K. 600 Mercer Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I13)
- L. Stony Brook Friends Meetinghouse (key)
Quaker Road
- M. Stony Brook Friends Schoolmaster's house (contributing)
Quaker Road
- N. 537 Stockton Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I27)
- O. 561 Stockton Road (contributing)
(1110-14-I28)

23 1982

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 611 Lawrenceville Road
-619
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard & Sarah Dixon
same

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 5.02/103,102
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: poss. 18th c. w/lg. stone Source of Date: interview, field inspection
house added to front ca. 1815; interior alterations
Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Federal

Form/Plan Type: rectangular central hall plan
w/rectangular wings to rear

Number of Stories: 2 1/2 & 2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: stone stuccoed

Fenestration: 5 bay facade, vertical, regular, 9/6
& 6/6 sash, large panes, & 12/8 small panes
Roof/Chimneys: gable roof ridge parallel to
facade, 4 interior end chimneys
Additional Architectural Description:

some vernacular colonial elements such as
board & batten interior doors and small-
paned window. sash remain possibly from
an 18th c. house known to have stood on
the site before 1765. The attractions of
this property include a large stone barn,
a wellhouse, a 2nd barn-turned-house,
a grape arbor, & a complex of the ruins of 3
outbuildings: the largest apparently an ice-
house (because of the remains of its wood
cribbing inside) & lack of doors (con't.)

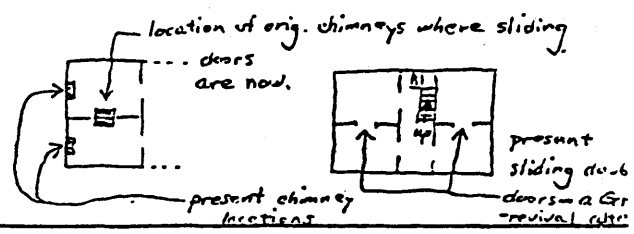
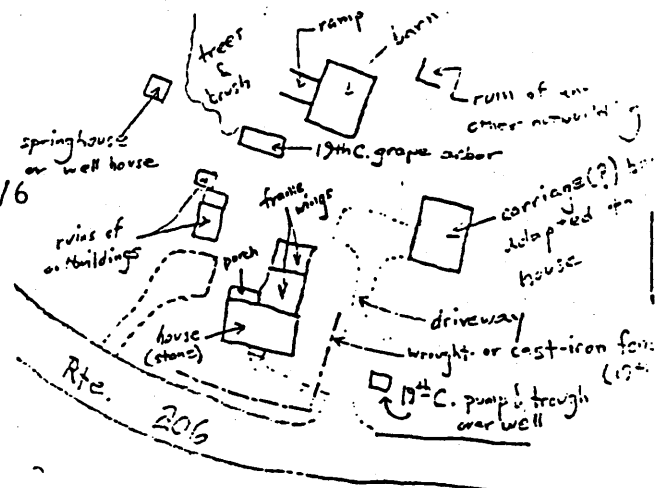
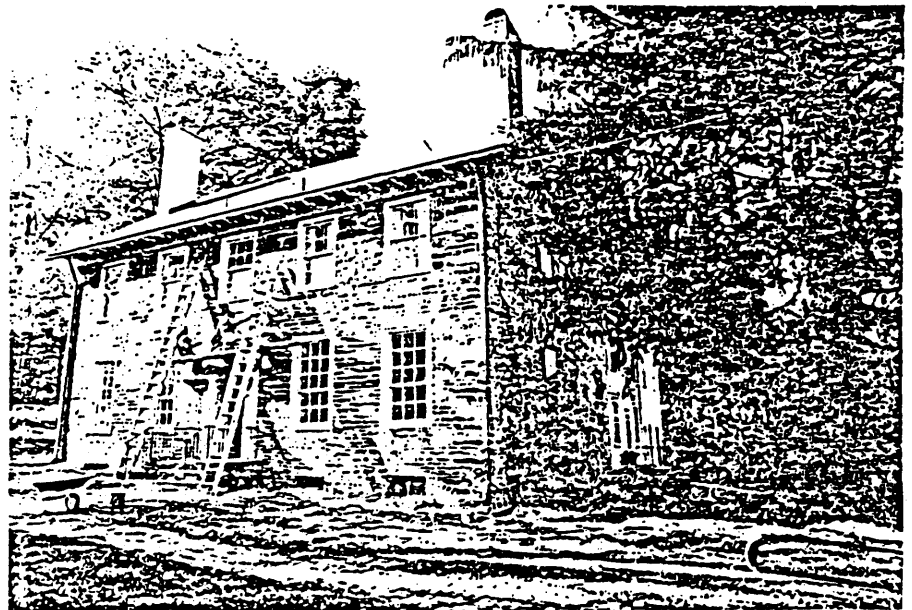
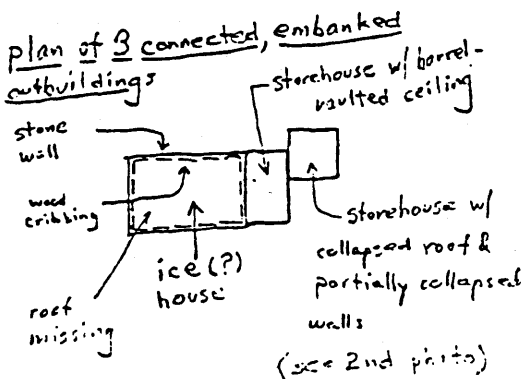


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DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURE RESOURCES
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625
(609) 292-2023

Addit. Arch. Descript.: a barrel vaulted storehouse and a smaller storehouse.

10' ceilings 1st floor. Original interior chimneys of ca. 1815 house were removed ca. 1830 to install sliding doors; interior end chimneys installed MAY 23 1888 at that time. Old slate roof recently removed by Dixons.



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-112
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

MAY 23 1989

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 545 Mercer Street
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: James F. Farr
545 Mercer

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9.01/16
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: early or mid-18th c.,
w/early 19th c. addition

Source of Date: field inspection

Architect:

Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial

Form/Plan Type: rectangular 1-room house
to which a rectangular side-hall house has
been added.

Number of Stories: 1½ (rear), 2 (front)

Foundation: stone throughout

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard in both sections

Fenestration: original house: 2 bays; present facade:
3 bays, vertical, regular, 6/6 sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof and 1 interior end chimney in
each section.

Additional Architectural Description:

interior features include both paneled and board &
batten doors. original house contains stone chimney
repaired with brick above roofline; interior has been
plastered in 2nd floor so that original framing cannot
be seen; level of the plate, however, about 2 feet
above 2nd floor level.

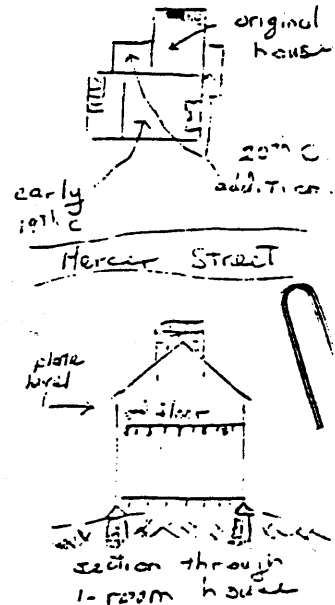


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DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL INTELLIGENCE, BUREAU OF LANDS AND CONSERVATION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

MAY 23 1989

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1110-14-121

HISTORIC NAME: Benjamin Clarke House
 LOCATION: Quaker Road
 MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Institute for Advance Study
 Olden Lane, Princeton, NJ

COMMON NAME: Eno House
 BLOCK/LOT 11.01/106
 COUNTY: Mercer
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 17th C (?), addition ca. 1735-60 & later additions
 Architect:
 Source of Date: field inspection, interview, documents
 Builder: unknown

Style: vernacular

Form/Plan Type: central 3-bay rectangle with dependent wings

Number of Stories: 2 1/2; wings are 1 1/2 & 2

Foundation: random fieldstone

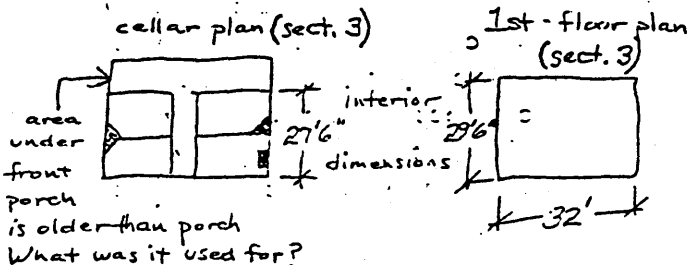
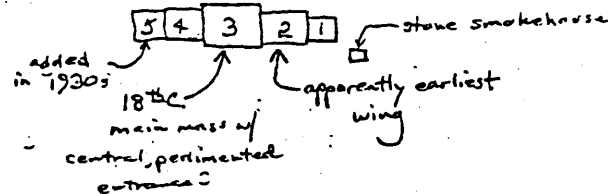
Exterior Wall Fabric: ship-lap siding, clapboard in wings

Fenestration: 3-bay central block

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

South facade includes many old or original features. Wing immediately east of center is a 1 1/2-story wing. (# 2)

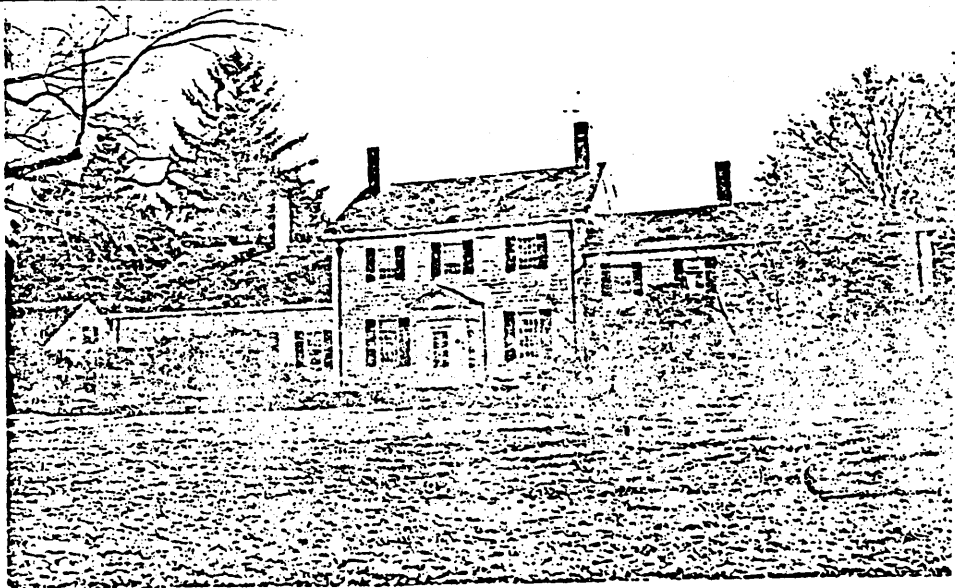


Section 4 joists are sawn, approximately 3" thick, and set ~~at~~ about 26" apart.

Section 2 joists are hewn, approx. 6" x 9" in section, on 3' to 3'6" centers.

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Negative File No.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

-054

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

MAY 23 1989

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1110-14-120

HISTORIC NAME: John Clarke House
 LOCATION: Quaker Road

COMMON NAME: Updike House
 BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
 USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Mercer
 UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Institute for Advanced Study,
 Olden Lane, Princeton, NJ

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: early-mid 18th C with
 addition ca. 1800-30
 Architect:

Source of Date: field inspection, sources

Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial & vernacular
 Federal

Form/Plan Type: rectangular, central hall plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: random fieldstone

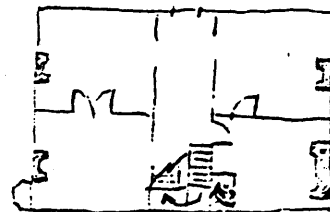
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 5-bay facade; S facade shows as
 a 2-bay section & a 3-bay section

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, 4 interior end chim-
 neys, slate shingles

Additional Architectural Description:

6/6 double sash throughout; 3-bay wing
 with paneled shutters; louvered shutters
 in 2-bay wing; hewn rafters in attic.



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Negative File No.



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-I14
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

MAY 23 1989

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Mercer Road

COMMON NAME: Hunt Farm
BLOCK/LOT 7.04/6

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mrs. Ferdinand R. White
same

COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: prob. 1st half 18th c., Source of Date: field inspection, interview
w/ addition ca. 1800-20
Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial w/Federal addit. Form/Plan Type: 3 bay side hall house w/2 bay wing added; further additions to northwest made by the Whites.
Number of Stories: 2

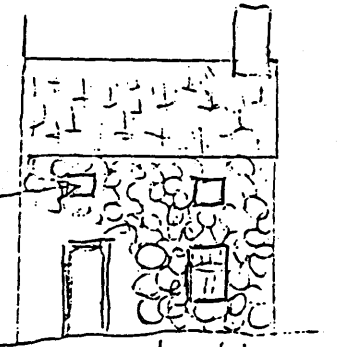
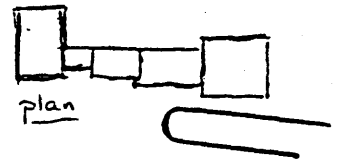
Foundation: stone & brick

Exterior Wall Fabric: brick & clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bays & 2 bays (brick), 6/6 double sash

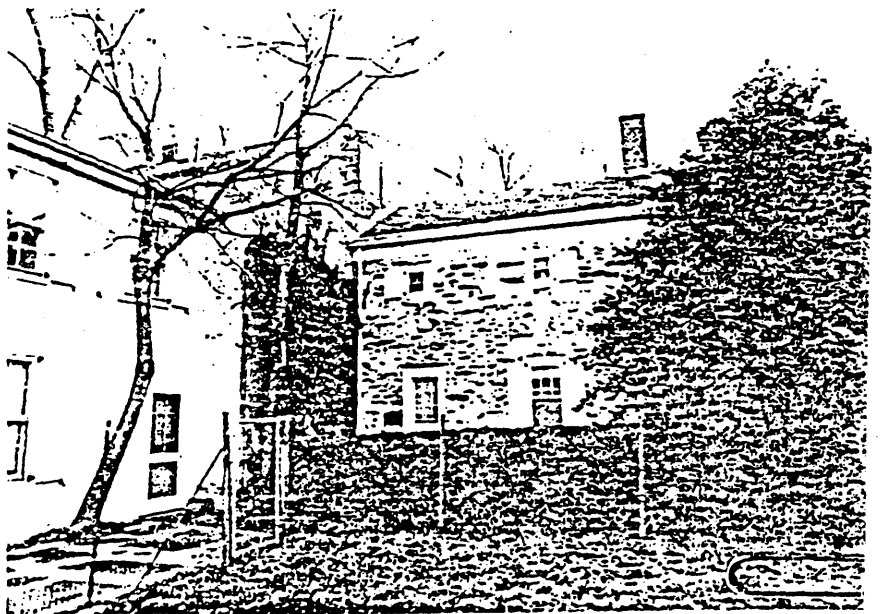
Roof/Chimneys: gable throughout

Additional Architectural Description:



(portion of) rear elevation

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF LAND AND CONSERVATION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

1110 - 14 - I14

(Numbers in parentheses indicate sources)

This property, today commonly known as "the White Farm," is the major portion of an approximately 200-acre tract that was the farm of James Worth through the middle of the eighteenth century. The house of "Jas. Worth" is indicated on the west side of the Stony Brook in John Dalley's 1745 map of the Road from Trenton to Amboy...." copied by G. Bancker in 1762.(1) On April 1, 1771 Worth sold the farm to his son, Jonathan Worth.(2) During the following decade, Jonathan moved to Kent County, Maryland, and on April 4, 1778 he sold the farm to John Little, "Gentleman" of Princeton.(3) Little remained in ownership of the farm until his death in 1794. (4)

Throughout the Revolution, the extent of the farm remained unchanged. To the south and east it was bordered by the Stony Brook, to the southwest by the land of Ezekiel Smith (then owner of the house currently standing at 974 Mercer Road [see 1110-14-I16]). To the west, Worth's farm extended to the Province Line, and on the north it was bounded by Lawrenceville Road and the land of Samuel Worth (who owned the land on which the house at 611 Lawrenceville Road now stands [see 1110-14-I7]). In James Worth's deed to his son the property is described as 200 acres.(2) Jonathan Worth had the farm resurveyed, however. His deed to Little describes the property as 190 acres.(3) Little was taxed for 190 acres on this property in 1778.(5)

Several documents suggest how this land was used. While none explicitly state that the entire farm was cleared of trees, sizeable portions of the farm were devoted to wheat and hay production, while another, perhaps smaller, part may have been used for flax production. On April 21, 1772, James Worth's estate was inventoried.(6) Appraisers Joseph and James Olden found, among other items, a "small stack of wheat." Among Worth's tools were a "scythe & cradle," which could have been used to cut either wheat or hay, "1 flail," "1 Hay knife," and "1 flax break." In addition there were other standard farming utensils, including a plow, two harrows, one spade, and three hoes. Worth needed a sizeable acreage of pasture land for his livestock. His animals consisted of three horses, ten cows of various ages, and one mature and seven young hogs.(6)

Little's purchase of the farm evidently included Worth's utensils and even household furniture. He advertised that he would sell them on April 15, 1779. His sale notice described them in words that might almost have summarized Worth's inventory:

battle of Princeton experienced by both American and British officers in judging the size of the opposing force.

Other evidence also suggests the presence of woodland. For example, James Worth owned a chopping axe.(6) On the other hand, woodland on the property evidently was not extensive. At least, such an hypothesis would explain why Little purchased three woodlots within several years after he bought the Worth farm.(4)

Key to Sources:

1. Howard C. Rice Jr. [ed]. New Jersey Road Maps of the Eighteenth Century, [Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964].
2. West Jersey Deeds, volume A-B, pp.534-536, New Jersey Division of Archives & Records Management (hereafter State Archives), Trenton.
3. Middlesex County Deeds, volume 1, p.4, Middlesex County Clerk's Office, New Brunswick.
4. Middlesex County Wills, 8399-8406L, State Archives.
5. Windsor Township tax ratables, June 1778, State Archives.
6. Middlesex County Wills, 4032L, State Archives.
7. New Jersey Archives, Second Series, volume 3, p.222.
8. Howard C. Rice Jr. and Anne S.K. Brown (eds. and trans.), The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 2 volumes, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, and Providence, RI: Brown University Press, 1972), volume 2, p.70 and map 55.

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-115
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Trenton Street Railway Co.
LOCATION: bridge
behind 874 Mercer Road
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mrs. J. C. Cramer
874 Mercer Rd.

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 10.01/17
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: ca. 1900

Source of Date: field inspection

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: linear

Number of Stories:

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

2 abutments and 7 piers, coursed stone approx. 6-10' high, steel girders are missing abutments overgrown & one has partially collapsed.

PHOTO Negative File #



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609)292-2023

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-116
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: COMMON NAME: Updike farm
 LOCATION: 974 Mercer Road BLOCK/LOT 10.01/7
 MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp. COUNTY: Mercer
 USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Mr. & Mrs. George Bowers Zone/Northing/Easting
 same

DESCRIPTION
 Construction Date: early-mid 18th c. w/add. Source of Date: field inspection, interview
 ca. 1760-75; Federal & later additions
 Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial w/Georgian add. Form/Plan Type: rectangular w/rectangular additions

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: random fieldstone

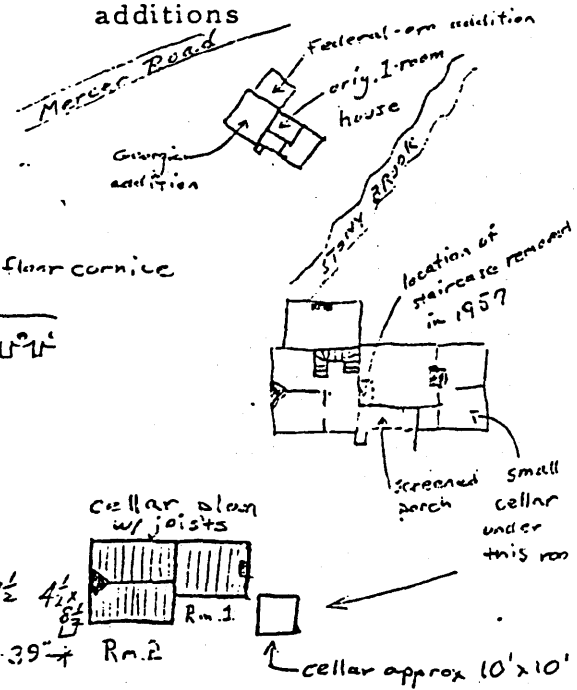
Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: (2 & 3 bays)

Roof/Chimneys: gable roofs parallel to facade over all sections

Additional Architectural Description:

Georgian side-hall house outstanding 18th c. corner cupboard & Georgian paneling in front & rear parlors & cornices. house is oriented to the south, obliquely to the road. English framing system. earliest wing apparently has had attic raised.

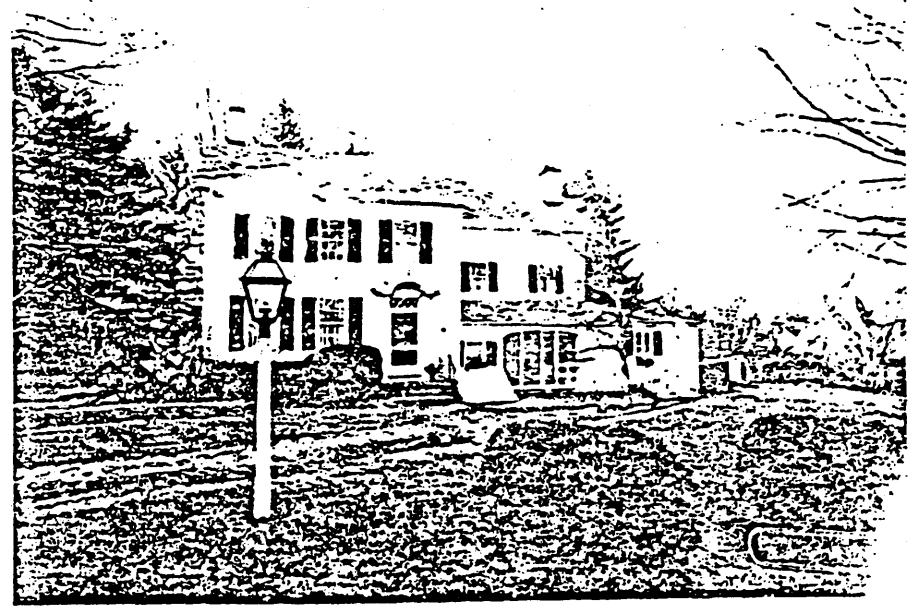


Rm. 2	4 1/4 x 2 3/4	5 1/2 x 8	4 3/4 x 8 1/2	5 x 8 1/2	4 1/2 x 8 1/2	Rm. 1	
	U	U	U	U	U		
	+ 32"	+ 40"	+ 38"	+ 39"	+ 39"		
Rm. 1		5 3/4 x 9	6 3/4 x 9	6 x 9 1/2	6 x 9		
		U	U	U	U		
		+ 33"	+ 34"	+ 33"	+ 33"		

all joists are hewn

cellar approx 10' x 10'

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MAY 23 1989

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #1110-14-119
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 140 Quaker Road
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: James Freeman
same

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9.01/3
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: prob. 18th c. w/19thc. & Source of Date: field inspection
ca. 1940s -50s additions
Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: originally a 1-room, frame house made irregularly by additions

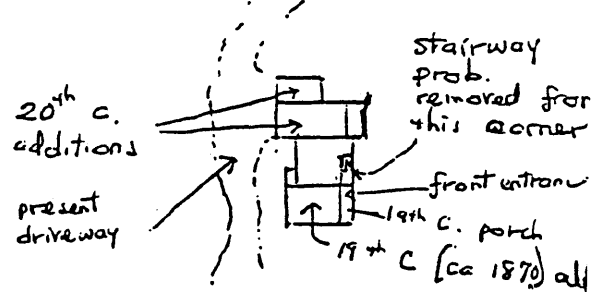
Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: random fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:



Additional Architectural Description:

Quaker Road

very much altered inside-original sill same from 1st floor joists, all original flooring, original roofing materials and rafters have been replaced. roofline suggests house prob. originally faced Quaker Road, set back about 20 30 feet.

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NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-I24
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

MAY 23 1989

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 481 Stockton Street
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Twp.
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mr. Gillett Griffin
481 Stockton Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 6.05/41
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: poss. 18th c.; altered & enlarged ca. 1830-45; again mid-20th c. Source of Date: field inspection
Architect: Builder:

Style: Form/Plan Type: rectangular w/ additions

Number of Stories: 1½ & basement

Foundation: random fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bays, regular, vertical, some 6/6 sash; attic casement windows.

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof; no original chimneys, but 1 interior end chimney from 1830-45 structure.
Additional Architectural Description:

only the four stone basement walls appear to remain from any 18th c. structure that stood here. the ca. 1830-45 house erected above it has been much altered and added to.

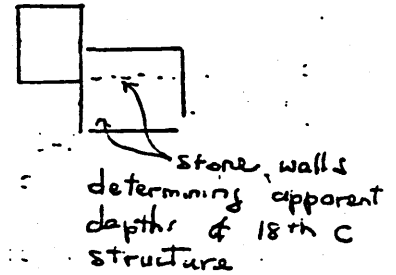
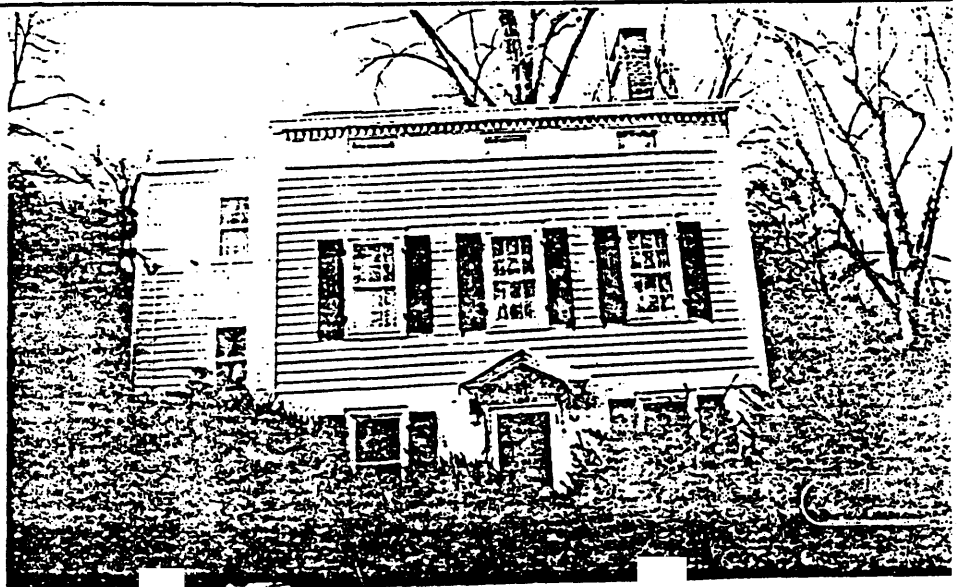


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OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-125
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

MAY 23 1990

HISTORIC NAME: David Brearley (?) House
LOCATION: 487 Stockton Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 6.05/11

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mrs. Edith Herrick
Same

COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Prob. mid-18th C w/late 18th C addition; ca. 1950 addition
Source of Date: field inspection, interview

Architect: Rolfe W. Bauhan for ca. 1950 addition
Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial
Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: random fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: random, rubble stone

Fenestration: 4 bays (2+2)

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, 1 interior chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

New stone floor replaced original wood floor in parlor - there were 3 wooden floors when house was renovated.

Wood floors were removed for termite damage.

Fine paneling in upstairs main bedroom; ca. 1950 addition for the Corwins by Rolfe W. Bauhan.

Herricks removed red brick fireplace to pull out replacement fireplace in parlor. Hearth lintel - Herricks replaced it with one from Chadd's Ford, PA.

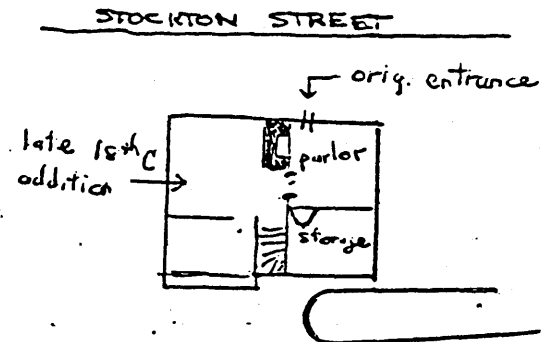


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OFFICE - HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, MONTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609)292-2023

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-14-I26
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

MAY 23 1996

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 498 Stockton Street

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 9.02/4

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Mr. & Mrs. John D. Nelson
Same

COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Prob. 1st half 18th C w/ Source of Date:
Federal era modifications

Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial

Form/Plan Type: 1 1/2-story kitchen wing to which "Deep East Jersey cottage" has been attached.

Number of Stories: 1 1/2 and 2 1/2

Foundation: stone, 1' in front and 5' in rear

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: mostly 6/6 sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable roof, both wings; 2 interior end chimneys (orig. 3)

Additional Architectural Description:

Roof raised 1/2 story
Flat seam sheet metal roof over rear of 2nd floor in small wing is a 19th C alteration, though rafters are worked in traditional manner.

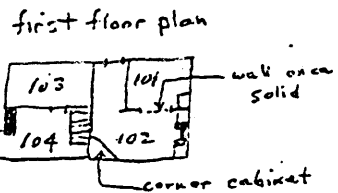
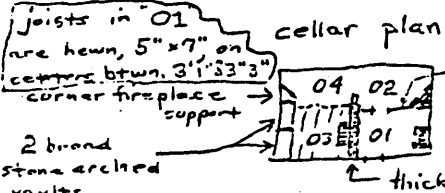
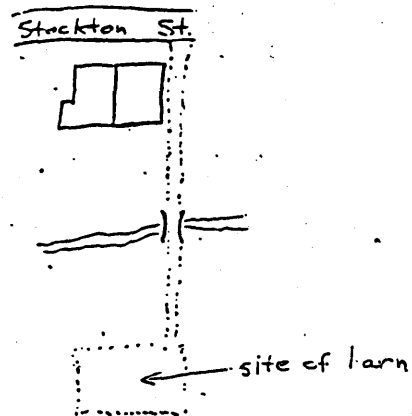
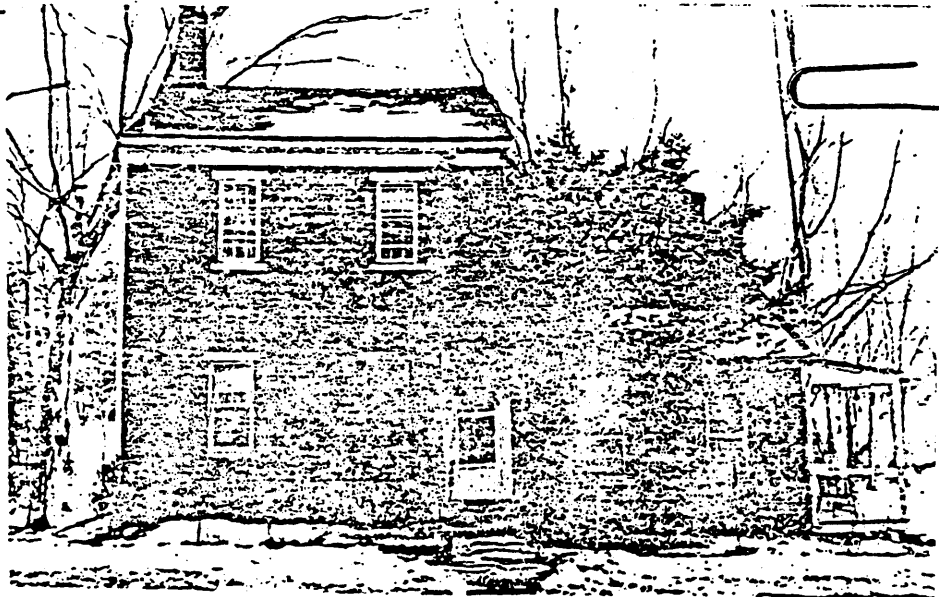


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OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08542 (609)292-2023

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Military
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1696-1832

Significant Dates

1710
Jan. 3, 1777

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Multiple

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

On January 3, 1777, the battle of Princeton occurred within the rural village of Stony Brook, a small, Quaker community important to the settlement history of central New Jersey and one that has remained unusually intact since the eighteenth century. Stony Brook symbolizes the cresting of Quaker influence in New Jersey and its recession during the course of the eighteenth century. The district is characterized by a high incidence of buildings that stood during the battle, few intrusions, and a spatial relationship of buildings to farmland that characterized rural communities throughout New Jersey during the eighteenth century.

The settlement at Stony Brook was founded at the close of the seventeenth century, when several Quaker families from Burlington and East New Jersey acquired land in the locality from absentee proprietors. Several major developments, however, foreshadowed this event. In the 1670s, New Jersey, hitherto a single proprietary province, was divided into two colonies, East New Jersey and West New Jersey. East Jersey, settled first, was an overwhelmingly non-Quaker, though not homogeneous. Subsequent immigration of English Friends into the Delaware Valley however, established West Jersey as an overwhelmingly Quaker province before 1680. Most of its settlers, about 1,400 Quakers, landed at Burlington during 1677-78. Almost immediately, some of these families established settlements at the present site of Trenton and throughout what became Nottingham (now Hamilton) and Chesterfield Townships in Burlington County. During the following decade, a few families pushed northeastward along the principal indian trail between the falls of the Delaware River and the Raritan River at the same time that settlers from north of the Raritan River were moving down the same trail toward them. Thus, central New Jersey in the 1680s was poised for a contest for hegemony between East and West New Jersey. This contest had economic, political, and religious dimensions. (1) Land, the great object of political contention in early

See continuation sheet

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America, was of central concern. While influential West Jerseyans contended that their province was entitled to much more land than East Jersey could rightfully claim, East Jersey leaders contended that the two provinces should be of equal area. During the decade, as settlement increased, proprietors of both provinces began to issue land patents in the other's jurisdiction. Finally, Thomas Budd, of West Jersey, bought from a group of Indians an extremely large tract that extended northerly to the Millstone River, into an area clearly understood by East Jerseyans to be part of their province.(2) Both sides agreed that the boundary between their respective provinces must be surveyed. This "Province Line," run in 1687, placed the Stony Brook locality into East Jersey.(3) It became the southwesternmost part of Piscataway Township in Middlesex County.(4)

Historians agree that the community of Stony Brook was founded during the 1690s, when a group of Quaker families bought land along the north, east, and west sides of the winding stream.(5) The dates of their arrivals at Stony Brook are uncertain, however, since several of them appear to have first come as tenants. The first arrival, who in fact antedated 1690, was Daniel Brinson, from Burlington. He was already in possession of a 424-acre property that included the site of the present "Old Barracks" (along Edgehill Street in Princeton Borough), when he bought that land on February 10, 1686.(6) John Houghton, who was mentioned in a document of 1690 in connection with land that included the site of 974 Mercer Road (1110-14-116), bought that property on January 11, 1696.(7) It is possible that Richard Stockton, who bought Brinson's farm on August 1, 1696, also first occupied it as a tenant.(8) John Horner bought 500 acres on October 29, 1695.(9) Benjamin Clarke Jr., of Perth Amboy, was present in Stony Brook as early as August 11, 1696, when he helped appraise the personal estate of Brinson, who had recently died.(10) He did not become a landowner, however, until October 28, 1696, when he bought 1,200 acres from Thomas Warne of Perth Amboy.(11)

Clarke's purchase included nearly the entire area of the district, as well as much additional acreage. It stretched from "the Road from Raritan to the falls of Delaware" (the present Stockton and Lawrenceville Roads) on the north to the great bend of Stony Brook and beyond on the south. This tract extended from the "Province Line" (today the boundary between Princeton and Lawrence Townships) on the west, to the present Springdale Road in Princeton Township on the east. The "Road from Raritan to the falls of Delaware" was one of the major land routes across New Jersey and was destined to become an important feature of the community as well.

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On January 13, 1697, Clarke sold nearly half of his land in two parcels to two of his brothers-in-law, William Olden and Joseph Worth, who lived in parts of Piscataway Township north of the Raritan River. Olden bought 333 acres at the eastern end of Clarke's tract; Worth bought the northwestern end, between the Stony Brook and the present Lawrenceville Road.(12) Although William Olden evidently never moved to Stony Brook, Joseph Worth came at once.(13) Benjamin FitzRandolph bought 316 acres from Horner and Stockton on October 29, 1697.(14) Worth's name appears together with those of Clarke, Houghton, Stockton, Horner, and FitzRandolph in a list evidently prepared during the years 1699 or 1700, probably to enumerate Piscataway Township taxpayers (Stony Brook remained part of Piscataway Township until 1724). The arrangement of this list apparently indicates that all of these men lived at Stony Brook.(15)

Although their lands extended collectively from the Province Line on the west to the present Harrison Street in Princeton Borough on the east, the nucleus of the community quickly came to be formed adjacent to where the Indian path (the future Lawrenceville and Stockton Roads) crossed the Stony Brook. The families of Stony Brook may have attempted to use the stream for navigation, perhaps for freighting the produce of their farms to mills downstream or for delivery to Raritan Landing, a major market and transshipment point for the entire Raritan Valley.(16) Historians of early Princeton have not yet addressed the question of what commercial relations the Stony Brook farmers had during the infancy of their community.

The nucleus of the community was also strengthened when the Stony Brook Quakers built a meetinghouse adjacent to the stream. In 1709, Benjamin Clarke gave a 9.6-acre lot on the east side of the stream, for the site of a meetinghouse and burying ground. This lot (still the home of the Stony Brook Friends Meeting) is about one-half mile south of the present Stockton Road. A meetinghouse was built there in 1724. A five-member building committee, including Joseph Worth and Benjamin Clarke, recommended that a stone building be constructed, measuring thirty by thirty-four feet.(17) The Stony Brook Quakers also belonged to the Chesterfield Monthly Friends Meeting, which caused them to have a frequent need to travel to Crosswicks, in Burlington County. This need may have resulted in the early creation of Quaker Road, which, linked to other eighteenth-century roads across Nottingham Township, was the most direct route to Crosswicks.(18) Quaker Road was already an established route when it was officially surveyed for the first time in 1761.(19)

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Princeton Battlefield/Stony Brook Village District
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The nucleus of the community was further strengthened between 1712 and 1715, when a gristmill (Bldg. A) was built at the crossing of the highway over the Stony Brook.(20)

In 1712 Samuel Stockton deeded to Thos. Potts the mill pond and the right to dig a race-way, and in April 1714, Joseph Worth sold and conveyed six and one-quarter acres of land to said Potts to build the mill upon.

In 1715 Potts conveyed one-fourth of the mill to Joseph Worth and one-quarter to Joseph Chapman, a carpenter.

In August 1716, Potts appointed Joseph Kirkbride, his attorney, to sell his remaining one-half, which he did in November 1716, to Joseph Worth.

Joseph Chapman bought fifteen acres of Samuel Stockton, adjoining the mill lot, in the same year, and sold it, with his one-fourth share in the mill property, to Joseph Worth, in January 1721.(21)

The Stony Brook village continued to grow slowly between 1720 and 1740. Benjamin Clarke conveyed part of his farm to his son, John, in 1722.(22) The Clarke-Updike house (Bldg. 8) was built on this property. In 1726, Joseph Worth parceled some of his land north of Lawrenceville Road, including the mill, to his eldest son, Giles. He left to a younger son, William, land on the south side of Lawrenceville Road.(23) A map of the highway, prepared in 1745, shows William Worth's house (no longer standing) on the south side of the road.(24) Thus the Stony Brook village about 1740 consisted of several houses lining both sides of the stream, a Quaker meetinghouse, and a gristmill.

The history of the Stony Brook community is important evidence both of the fact of a Quaker presence east of the Keith line and that their presence was a minority one. Although there was opportunity in the 1690s to establish a large Quaker community at Stony Brook, this opportunity was missed. In contrast to Stony Brook, which was settled by only a half-dozen families, the neighboring community of Maidenhead across the Keith line in West Jersey was settled at the same time by a larger number of Presbyterian families, most of whom moved there from Long Island. In 1710, the same year that the Stony Brook Friends Meeting was officially organized, thirty-six heads of household were named in a deed conveying land on which to build the Maidenhead Presbyterian Church.(25)

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Extension, Princeton Township, Mercer County, NJ

Although the settlement of Maidenhead was an important sign that the Quaker expansionism of the 1680s had weakened, it was the failure of William Penn to draw Quaker settlers to his East Jersey land that had a more enduring effect on the Stony Brook community. In October 1701, Penn sold his remaining land on the north and west of the Stony Brook, nominally about 4,500 acres but probably more, to Richard Stockton. While this transfer more than amply provided for the future needs of the Stockton family, it did not lead to an influx of new Quaker settlers.(26) More crucial, perhaps, to the future of the community was the sale of Penn's land east of the Stony Brook. If these 6,500 acres had been subdivided among Quakers, a substantial enlargement of the settlement would have resulted. But Penn kept the land. His sons eventually sold it in 1737 to two Dutch merchants of Middletown, New Jersey, who immediately subdivided it to distribute among their children and to other Dutch families.(27)

The failure of the Stony Brook community to expand was paralleled by the larger frustration of Quaker political objectives in New Jersey. According to political historian Donald H. Kemmerer, West Jersey imitated political practices in Pennsylvania, while East Jersey imitated New York, "with the result that the New Jersey legislature was probably the meeting point of their political ideas."(28) Although the surrender of the East and West Jersey proprietary governments to the English Crown in 1702 established that in the New Jersey Assembly equal numbers of Assemblymen would be chosen from both former provinces, West Jersey lost several important privileges in the surrender. It had enjoyed universal manhood suffrage, annual Assembly elections, the power of the legislature to appoint local and provincial officials, and the power of the Assembly to control the length and schedule of its sessions, all of which were sacrificed in the surrender.(29) After the surrender, other basic rights were also threatened or compromised, specifically the rights to vote and hold office, and the right to not be forced to serve in local militias, which was taken away by an act of the New Jersey Assembly.(30) A Quaker faction emerged in the New Jersey Assembly, concerned with preserving and restoring these rights.(31)

The Stony Brook Quakers were not the only Friends east of the Keith line. Apart from a large Quaker population in Shrewsbury and smaller groups in Plainfield and Woodbridge, perhaps a majority of the families resident in the Allentown area before 1720 also were Quaker.(32) The example of Stony Brook, however, demonstrates that the Quakers of East Jersey were insufficiently

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numerous or concentrated to succeed in Assembly elections, which were won or lost on the county level. Quakers in what became Upper Freehold Township tried to influence the outcome of the 1715 Monmouth County Assembly election, which would also decide whether the future courthouse would be located in Middletown or Freehold. Although Freehold was selected, some Quakers urged supporting the Middletowners, arguing that if the courthouse remained in Middletown, it would improve the chances of creating a "County of Crosswicks," which would presumably have had Quaker representation in the Assembly.(33)

The militia issue also affected Stony Brook. Sparsely settled though it was, the entire area of Piscataway Township south of the Millstone River was dominated by Quaker families during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. In 1721, when settlers in Piscataway south of the Raritan formed a militia unit, they drew the bounds of their militia district to exclude that part of the Township below the Millstone. Although no reason for this action was recorded, under the circumstances it probably was a tacit acknowledgement by the overwhelmingly non-Quaker settlers north of the Millstone that it would be fruitless to try to induce the Quakers south of the Millstone to join a militia unit. The split foreshadowed the creation of New Brunswick Township (which would have the same boundaries as the militia district) and Windsor Township.(34)

After 1740, the Stony Brook community continued to develop slowly. Houses were gradually built along Stockton Road. The first, those at 537 Stockton Road (Bldg. N) and 561 Stockton Road (Bldg. O) apparently faced the Stony Brook. In the eighteenth century, as overland travel gradually improved through central New Jersey, the route of the present Stockton and Lawrenceville Roads became part of the main highway between New York City and Philadelphia. In the 1730s this road was designated the "Post Road," becoming the most heavily traveled highway in New Jersey.(35) Following this development, new houses at Stony Brook were built facing this road. The houses at 481, 487, and 498 Stockton Road (Bldgs. 11, 12, 13) are examples. Another house with this orientation is the front section of 619 Lawrenceville Road (Bldg. 1), although it is thought to date from the early nineteenth century. Manuscript evidence indicates that perhaps three or four other houses that have disappeared stood along Stockton Road or Lawrenceville Road before 1800.

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Further building construction in this community was quite limited. A house for the Quaker schoolmaster was built about 1781 on the meetinghouse grounds. Middlesex and Somerset counties joined to commission the present three-arch stone bridge over the Stony Brook in 1792. The most significant development was the construction of the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike, chartered in 1807. The turnpike company built its road the following year, establishing the course of the present Mercer Road. The company also built the stone arch bridge that carries Mercer Road across the Stony Brook. It created a tollkeeper's house by apparently converting the oldest section of the house at 600 Mercer Street. Though this new road altered somewhat the pattern of wheeled and pedestrian traffic through the district, the absence of building activity at Stony Brook in the wake of the turnpike left the spatial characteristics of the village undisturbed.

Stony Brook became a backwater. The expansion of the College of New Jersey and the building of the canal and the railroad in the nineteenth century benefited the Borough of Princeton but bypassed Stony Brook. Charles S. Olden, a descendant of the original Olden family and governor of New Jersey during the Civil War, bought a large number of the Stony Brook properties, assembling them into an estate later called "Drumthwacket," which stretched from Quaker Road northerly to the present Lover's Lane in the Borough of Princeton and encompassed all of the land between Stockton Road and Mercer Road. Both Olden and Moses Taylor Pyne, who bought the estate from Olden's executor, retained most of the old buildings along Stockton Road and Quaker Road. Though Pyne built extensively on his estate, most of the buildings were constructed on the northeasterly half of the property, outside of the district. Pyne is thought, however, to have moved one eighteenth-century house from a site along the northeasterly side of Quaker Road near Stockton Road to 25 Moran Avenue in the Borough of Princeton.

Northwest of Stockton Road, Pyne's brother-in-law, Archibald F. Russell, built a similarly grand estate in the 1890s called "Edgerstoune," centered around the present Russell Hall on the campus of Hun School, a private secondary school. Russell owned the eighteenth-century buildings along the northwest side of Stockton Road and retained them. His estate survived intact until the 1920s. The Samuel Worth house (Bldg. 1) and mill (Bldg. A) remained in the Bruere family, descendants of the Worths, into the twentieth century. Bruere operated the mill until 1890, and the structure itself stood until it collapsed in 1914, leaving only the south wall, which still stands. One writer has blamed this collapse on improvements that were made about that time

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to regrade Stockton Road and Lawrenceville Road. The roads were raised from "meadow level," thus flattening the hump that originally characterized the deck of the Stony Brook bridge (Bldg. B). (This hump is still present in the Mercer Road bridge over Stony Brook. [Bldg. P])

The Pyne estate remained intact until the 1940s, when Pyne's executors sold the old houses and other buildings individually, and sold part of the vacant land to a developer who installed Parkside Avenue, the area directly east of Quaker Road excluded from the district. Agitation in the 1950s sparked the establishment in 1957 of the Princeton Battlefield State Park. In 1961 this park was designated a National Historic Landmark, and was subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The land encompassed in the initial listing, however, merely conformed to the boundaries of the state park, and failed to meet National Register requirements for boundaries of historic districts. This inadequacy was partly resolved in 1972, when a Princeton Battlefield Historic District addendum was listed in the National Register.

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Notes

1. New Jersey before 1702 is exhaustively treated in two volumes by John E. Pomfret, The Province of East New Jersey, 1609-1702: The Rebellious Proprietary (1962), and The Province of West New Jersey, 1634-1702 (1968), both published by Princeton University Press. Pomfret extended his coverage to the end of the colonial period in Colonial New Jersey, A History (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973).
2. Deed of Indians to Thomas Budd, June 4, 1687, Liber M, pp.447-450, New Jersey Department of State, Division of Archives and Records Management, Bureau of Archives and Records Preservation, Trenton, NJ [hereafter NJ State Archives].
3. Pomfret, East New Jersey, pp.153-4.
4. The civil jurisdictional history of the Stony Brook locale is fully detailed in John P. Snyder, The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968 (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969), pp.29, 30, 32, 34, 37, 54, 165, 167, 169, 171, 172.
5. Compare for example, the accounts of the founding of this community in John F. Hageman, History of Princeton and Its Institutions, (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1879); Constance M. Greiff, Mary W. Gibbons, and Elizabeth G.C. Menzies, Princeton Architecture: A Pictorial History of Town and Campus, (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967); and Elizabeth G.C. Menzies, Millstone Valley (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1969).
6. Menzies, Millstone Valley, p.44.
7. See Greiff et al, Princeton Architecture, p.5 for a map that neatly summarizes all of the early land transfers to the Stony Brook Quakers.
8. Menzies, Millstone Valley, p.46.
9. Greiff et al, Princeton Architecture, p.5.
10. Menzies, Millstone Valley, p.46.

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11. Greiff et al, Princeton Architecture, p.5.
12. Ibid..
13. Greiff et al, Princeton Architecture, p.4.
14. Ibid., p.5.
15. Untitled list, in transcription of Piscataway Town Book, p.31 from rear, Special Collections Division, Rutgers University Library [hereafter RUL].
16. The history of Raritan Landing is briefly explained in Lois Rubin ed., Life At Raritan Landing (New Brunswick: Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1981).
17. Greiff et al, p.6. There remains a question, however, of whether the 1724 meetinghouse was built of stone or wood frame, and thus, whether the walls of the current, stone meetinghouse date from 1724 or from a 1760-61 rebuilding.
18. See Harry F. Harris, engineer, "Highway Record Map of Mercer County" (1934), copy at NJ State Archives.
19. Survey of Quaker Road, November 4, 1761, Early Road Surveys, page 51, Early Middlesex County Records, RUL.
20. Greiff et al, p.6.
21. Frederick Newton Willson, "The Worth Homestead and Mill," (Unpublished paper, read before the Historical Society of Princeton, May 16, 1938, copy at Historical Society of Princeton, Princeton, NJ [hereafter HSP].
22. Greta MacDonald, "The Clarke Family and Their Lands," (Unpublished manuscript, 1970, copy at HSP).
23. Will of Joseph Worth Sr., proved November 30, 1726, 473-478L, Middlesex County Wills, State Archives.

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24. James Dalley, "A Map of the Road From Trenton to Amboy," in New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964).
25. Donald H. Tyler, Old Lawrenceville (formerly Maidenhead, New Jersey), Early Houses and People (Lawrenceville, NJ: privately printed, 1965), p.6.
26. Of the few non-local men who purchased land from Stockton's tract in the early eighteenth century, evidently none joined the Stony Brook meeting.
27. Deed of John, Thomas, and Richard Penn to John Covenhoven and Garret Schenck, May 14, 1737, East Jersey Deeds, vol. F-2, pp.380ff, NJ State Archives.
28. Donald L. Kemmerer, Path to Freedom: The Struggle for Self-Government in Colonial New Jersey, 1703-1776 (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1940), p.45.
29. Ibid., p.20.
30. Ibid., passim.
31. Ibid., p.50.
32. The relative strength of religious groups in the Allentown area in the eighteenth century is described in Robert W. Craig, "Windsor Township and the Early Years of Central New Jersey, 1680-1797," (Unpublished ms., 1986, copy at Hightstown-East Windsor Historical Society).
33. The Quaker stance in this local election is described in a handbill in the John Stillwell Papers, New York Historical Society.
34. For a discussion of the events leading to the creation of Windsor Township in 1731, see Craig, "Windsor Township."
35. The history of this road is analyzed in detail in Wheaton J. Lane, From Indian Trail to Iron Horse: Travel and Transportation in New Jersey, 1620-1860 (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1939).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 285 in addition to 215 acres already listed

(see continuation sheet 10.9)

UTM References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Craig
organization Princeton Joint Historic Sites Commission date March 1987; revised, ONJH 8/89
street & number 629 Norway Avenue telephone (609) 586-4702
city or town Hamilton state New Jersey zip code 08629

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9. Major Bibliographic References:

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Rice, Howard C. "Lost Horizon, The Princeton Skyline in 1790, Drawn by John Trumbull." Princeton University Library Chronicle (Winter 1968):118-128.

Smith, Samuel Stelle. The Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Port Monmouth, NJ: Philip Freneau Press: 1972.

Snyder, John P. The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968. Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969.

Stryker, William Scudder. The Battles of Trenton and Princeton. Trenton, NJ: 1898.

Willson, Frederick N. "The Worth Homestead and Mill." Unpublished paper read before the Historical Society of Princeton, May 6, 1938: copy in HSP files.

Maps

- (1745) John Dalley. "A Map of the Road from Trenton to Amboy." in Howard C. Rice Jr. ed. New Jersey Road Maps of the Eighteenth Century. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964.
- (1766) Azariah Dunham. "A Map of the Division Line Between the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset." reproduced in Rice. New Jersey Road Maps.
- (1776) John Cadwallader. Manuscript map of Princeton (the so-called "Spy Map"). Library of Congress. Facsimile at HSP.
- (1781) Louis-Alexandre Berthier. Route of the French Army Across New Jersey, reproduced in Howard C. Rice Jr. and Anne S. K. Brown eds. and trans. The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783. volume 2. map 55. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, and Providence, RI: Brown University Press, 1972; also reproduced in Rice. New Jersey Road Maps.
- (1804) The Main Road from Philadelphia to New York. reproduced in Rice. New Jersey Road Maps.

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(1875) Everts, Louis H. Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County, New Jersey.
Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1875.

(1905) Lathrop, J.M. comp. Atlas of the City of Trenton and Borough of
Princeton, Mercer County, New Jersey... A.H. Mueller & Co., 1905.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Statement

BEGINNING at a point in the southerly line of Lawrenceville Road at the intersection of the line between Block 7.04, Lots 5 and Lot 148; thence (1) easterly along the southerly edge of the road to a point in range with the westerly line of Block 5.02, Lot 103; thence (2) across Lawrenceville Road and along the westerly and northerly lines of Lot 103 until the northerly line of said lot intersects the 80-foot contour line as represented on topographic maps in the Princeton Township Engineer's office; thence (3) northwesterly along the said contour line to the westerly line of Lot 44; thence (4) easterly along the said line to the southwesterly edge of Stony Brook; thence northwesterly along the edge of Stony Brook to a point in range with the westerly line of Block 6.05, Lot 35; thence (5) along the westerly line of Lot 35 until it intersects the 100-foot contour line as represented on the aforementioned topographic maps; thence (6) easterly and southeasterly along the 100-foot contour line to the northwesterly line of Block 6.05, Lot 4; thence (7) along the northwesterly lines of Lots 4, 73, 61, 11, and 41, to the most northerly corner of Lot 41; thence (8) along the easterly line of Lot 41 to the northerly line of Stockton Road; thence (9) along Stockton Road westerly to a point in range with the easterly line of Block 9.02, Lot 4; thence (10) southerly across Stockton Road and along the easterly line of Lot 4 to the most easterly corner of the lot; thence (11) along the southeasterly line of Lot 4 and continuing the same course across Lot 7 to the westerly line of Lot 7; thence (12) along said westerly line to the southerly edge of a small stream that flows into the Stony Brook; thence (13) along the stream to the easterly side of Quaker Road; thence (14) southerly along Quaker Road until it intersects the northerly line of Block 9.01, Lot 3; thence (15) along the northerly line of Lot 3 to the northeasterly line of Lot 16; thence (16) along the northwesterly and northeasterly lines of Lot 16 to a point in the northerly line of Mercer Road; thence (17) northeasterly along Mercer Road until it intersects the boundary of the Princeton Battlefield State Historic Park at the southwesterly line of Block 9.02, Lot 49; thence (18) along the westerly, northerly, and easterly lines of Lots 49 and 34 until they intersect the northerly line of Mercer Road; thence (19) southwesterly along Mercer Road to a point in range with the northwesterly line of Block 12.04, Lot 65; thence (20) along the easterly lines of Lots 65 and 129 to the most easterly corner of Lot 129; thence (21) along the southerly lines of Lots 129, 76 and 56 to a corner of Lot 110; thence (22) southerly along the easterly lines of Lots 110

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and 107 to the Stony Brook; thence (23) the same course to the southerly side of the brook; thence (24) southwesterly and northwesterly along the Stony Brook until it intersects the southerly line of Block 10.01, Lot 7; thence (25) westerly along the southerly line of Lot 7 to the southerly line of Mercer Road; thence (26) northeasterly along Mercer Road to the easterly line of Lot 17; thence (27) continuing along Mercer Road to the southernmost corner of Block 7.04, Lot 148; thence (28) northwest along Lot 148 to the southerly side of Lawrenceville Road; thence (29) north along Lawrenceville Road to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Princeton Battlefield State Historic Park was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and was therefore subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Princeton Battlefield National Historic Landmark was given boundaries conforming to those of the state park, although several important landmarks of the battle were excluded from it. These included, among others, the Stony Brook bridge, Worth's mill, and the Stony Brook Friends meetinghouse, cemetery, and grounds. In 1971 an addendum was prepared that defined a Princeton Battlefield Historic District that included the entire area of the state park and National Landmark, as well as other adjacent properties. This addendum was listed in the New Jersey Register of Historic Places on May 12, 1972 and listed in the National Register November 21, 1972. The principal goal of this addendum was to enlarge the district listed in the National Register to include all adjacent land related to the battle of Princeton. A new boundary was therefore drawn, expressed in a map and written boundary statement included in the addendum nomination. The 1972 addendum added an area to the west of Stony Brook and south of Lawrenceville Road to incorporate the ground from which the British Army first sighted the Continental Army, and across which it pursued the Americans to the first encounter of the battle. The addendum also added an area north of Lawrenceville Road to incorporate the ruin of Worth's mill. The Stony Brook Friends meetinghouse and its grounds were added, as were lands along Quaker Road adjacent to the state park. The Parkside Avenue area, located east of Quaker Road and between Stockton Road and Mercer Road, was excluded due to the intrusive nature of its recent development.

National Register regulations provide that the boundaries of a historic district may be amended in cases where errors of professional judgement in the preparation of the nomination are shown. Considered against current standards

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for delineating boundaries of historic districts, the author of the 1972 boundaries committed two errors of professional judgement. These errors are (1) failure to state the district boundaries in a reasonable, consistent, or precise manner; and (2) failure to assess the significance of the village of Stony Brook, the physical setting in which the battle took place. These errors are further described below.

Contrary to current guidelines providing that maps at a reasonable scale must accompany National Register historic district nominations, the 1972 addendum provided only a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map at a scale of 1:24000 (1 inch=2,000 feet), with the district boundary drawn thereon in dark ink. At this scale, even a reasonably fine line (e.g. .02 inches wide) could resolve district boundaries only to within about 40 feet of their actual locations. This level of tolerance is excessive, and could result in inadvertent ambiguity on the periphery of a district. In the 1972 written boundary statement, the boundaries are expressed chiefly as bearings and distances to points of latitude and longitude, derived from the same USGS map. Boundary corners of the districts are expressed to nearest whole seconds of arc. This procedure further weakened precision of the district boundaries, and resulted in several typographical errors in the boundary statement. Minor inconsistencies thus emerged between the map and the written statement. Further, without contracting a licensed surveyor to establish the absolute locations of these points on the ground, latitudes and longitudes are not readily convertible to the ordinary mapping system of blocks and lots upon which local land-use regulation relies. Therefore both the 1972 verbal boundary statement and the USGS map alike are insufficiently reasonable, consistent, or precise to enable a map to be drawn at a sufficient scale to meet current National Register mapping requirements. (The USGS map, however, does provide sufficient information to identify properties included in their entirety within or excluded in their entirety from the district.) Accordingly, technical corrections have been made during the current rewriting of the written boundary statement and in the drafting of a new district map.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE RETAINED 1972 BOUNDARIES: Several technical corrections have been made to those elements of the 1972 addendum boundary that are retained in the boundaries currently proposed. The purpose of these technical corrections is to express in a precise and consistent manner the apparent intent of the 1972 boundaries, where those boundaries have been retained. In each case the correction upholds the intent of the 1972 boundaries as far as inclusion of significant features is concerned, yet

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restates these boundaries as block-and-lot lines that appear on the current tax assessment map of the Township of Princeton. Where elements of the 1972 boundary appear adequate as stated, no technical corrections have been made.

The district boundary in the 1972 addendum on the northerly, easterly, and southerly lines of the Princeton Battlefield State Park remains unchanged in the current amendments. The boundary in the vicinity of the Stony Brook Friends meetinghouse remains unchanged, but is reworded to coincide with the southerly line of Block 1204, Lot 56, and the easterly line of Lot 110. The 1972 boundary along Princeton Pike (Mercer Road) is retained in part, but is restated as running along the southerly line of Mercer Road. The 80-foot contour line, which is the 1972 boundary to the west of the Stony Brook, was added with the apparent intent of securing the inclusion of the Worth's mill ruin and its associated remains as an integral archaeological complex. This boundary has been retained through Block 5.02, Lots 44, 85, 86, and 87, but a technical correction is made in the current amendments to eliminate vagueness in the northern boundary of the district by adopting part of the northerly line of Lot 44 easterly to the Stony Brook. Likewise, the 100-foot contour elevation east of Stony Brook has been retained from the 1972 boundaries through Block 6.05, Lots 35, 50, 104, 109, 151, and 152, but a technical correction is made limiting the northern boundary of the district east of the Stony Brook to the northerly line of Lot 35. The 80-foot and 100-foot contour lines shown on the accompanying district map were drawn from large-scale topographic maps in the Princeton Township Engineer's office.

The focus of the 1972 addendum was an exclusive attention to the events of the battle of Princeton. Section #7 (Description) of the addendum states the following: "The original Princeton Battlefield National Historic Landmark is being expanded by this application to include areas that were important to the time and events of the battle held on January 3, 1777." Section #8 (Significance) begins with this statement: "This area [the land added in 1972] is significant in that it was part of the battlefield used to complete maneuvers during the battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777." The addendum nomination makes no mention of Stony Brook as a village nor does it evaluate the history of the battlefield site from the point of view of local or regional history, focusing exclusively on military history. The above significance statement, however, shows that for eighty years prior to the battle and for fifty years thereafter, Stony Brook was a locally significant village community that meets the National Register eligibility criteria of significance in its own right, independent of its role as the setting of the

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battle of Princeton. This significance is recognized in the current amendments by the several boundary amendments described in Section #7 above.

PROPOSED BOUNDARY AMENDMENTS: This nomination amends the boundaries of the Princeton Battlefield Historic District to include twenty-two properties that abut the 1972 addendum. These properties are included because they meet one or more of the following desiderata: they 1) encompass a particular building, archaeological or other feature, or embody a relationship that was a significant component of the Stony Brook village; 2) preserve the spatial characteristics of the village during its historic period and contribute to the visual harmony of the district as it is currently seen; or 3) display historical, topographical, or cultural characteristics of the village during the historic period. These properties, together with the properties of the 1972 addendum, comprise a single visual and historic entity. Properties that lie outside of the herein-proposed district boundaries do not: 1) possess significant historical association to the battle of Princeton or to the Stony Brook village; or 2) retain the spatial and physical appearance representative of the eighteenth century; or 3) contribute to historical or visual integrity of the district. The following explanation details the significant structures and features added by the proposed amended boundaries, the visual qualities conserved by them, the physical nature of the proposed boundaries, and the non-contributing elements of adjacent properties excluded from the district.

SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES AND FEATURES OF STONY BROOK VILLAGE ADDED BY THESE AMENDMENTS: A small amount of land along the southerly side of Lawrenceville Road, part of Block 7.04, Lot 148, is added to effectively encompass the peak of the hill west of the Stony Brook. Accounts of the battle of Princeton indicate that the British Army was positioned at or near this hilltop on the morning of January 3, 1777, when mutual sightings of enemy forces by both the British and Continental armies prompted the first maneuvers of the battle. This land also was part of the Stony Brook village in the eighteenth century. In addition, it currently constitutes an effective visual boundary of the district to pedestrians and motorists along Lawrenceville Road. The southern boundary of Lot 148, adjoining Lot 5, is marked by a tree-line that largely obscures from view additional farmland to the south from points along Lawrenceville Road. This tree line also marks a boundary of a proposed housing development tentatively approved by Princeton Township to be constructed on part of Lot 5. The tree line will remain to block the visibility of this development from Lawrenceville Road. Properties west of Lot 5 along either side of Lawrenceville Road are excluded from the district

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because many of them contain nineteenth-century structures and landscaping features historically unrelated to Stony Brook village.

A small area along the northerly side of Lawrenceville Road is added, consisting of the remainder of Block 5.02, Lots 102 and 103 that lie above the 80-foot contour elevation indicated on topographical maps of Princeton Township. The principal features added by this boundary are the house and associated outbuildings of the Samuel Worth/Joseph H. Bruere farm complex (Bldg. 1). The complex includes the present homestead, built in 1811 (or earlier), Worth's barn built in 1741, and other outbuildings of eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century construction. This complex is a key feature of the Stony Brook village, since it was for nearly two hundred years the homestead of the mill-owner (cf. Worth's mill: Bldg. A). Lots 85, 86, and 87, adjacent to Lot 102, are excluded from the district above the 80-foot contour line because they are occupied by houses constructed within the past fifteen years, and do not contain structures historically associated with the village.

Along the north side of Stockton Road east of Stony Brook, the 1972 boundary along the 100-foot contour line through Block 6.05, Lot 4 is changed. The current boundary line departs from the contour line at the rear line of Lot 4, and adds Lots 4, 11, 41, 61 and 73 to the district. These properties include the houses at 481 and 487 Stockton Road (Bldgs. 11, 12). The house at 487 is a key building, since it is the most frequently seen outstanding example of the rubble fieldstone construction that characterized masonry buildings built in Stony Brook village (and Princeton) during the middle of the eighteenth century. The rear lines of these lots were chosen as lines of convenience because they facilitate the inclusion of 481 and 487 Stockton Road, although they also require the inclusion of three non-contributing buildings at 525 Stockton Road and 106 and 118 Winant Road (Bldgs. 15, 16, 17).

The addendum did not include any of the properties on the southerly side of Stockton Road east of Quaker Road, despite their clear historical association with Stony Brook village. The current boundaries add Block 9.01, Lot 4 and part of Lots 7, 10, and 14. Lot 4, 498 Stockton Road (Bldg. 13) includes an outstanding mid-eighteenth-century vernacular Georgian house that complements and strengthens the presence of 487 Stockton, across the street. The driveway alongside crosses a small stone arch bridge (ca. 1790-1830) behind the house leading to the site of a barn that stood during the historic

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period. The driveway in Lot 7 likewise crosses a stone-arch bridge (Bldg. 14), built about 1790-1830. This bridge, easily visible from the road, is contemporary with and complements the other masonry arch bridges and stone houses of the district. These two bridges cross a minor tributary of the Stony Brook. This stream marks the boundary of the district through Lot 10 and 14. These boundaries exclude from the district four non-contributing houses south of Stockton Road, as well as the extensively relandscaped property of the Drumthwacket estate east of Lot 4. The Parkside Avenue area (unlabeled on map), which lies between Quaker Road and the Princeton Battlefield State Park, is a mid-twentieth-century housing development and is therefore excluded.

A small area near the intersection of Mercer and Quaker roads is added. This area consists of Block 9.01, Lot 16 and part of Lot 3. It includes the houses at 545 Mercer Road and 140 Quaker Road (Bldgs. 2, 7), parts of both of which were probably built during the eighteenth century. The rear section of 545 Mercer evidently is an early eighteenth-century frame house of the type that may have originally characterized the Stony Brook village, and may be the least altered of those that remain. Properties to the east of this house however, constitute part of the Parkside Drive area, and are excluded from the district for incompatible twentieth-century development.

A large area is added beyond the southern boundary of the 1972 addendum. These properties encompass several structures and features that were important elements of the Stony Brook village during the historic period. These structures and features include the Benjamin Clarke house (Bldg. 10), the Clarke-Updike house (Bldg. 9), and the Ezekiel Smith house (Bldg. 6), two of which are key buildings and the third contributing. It also includes Quaker Road south to its crossing over the Stony Brook. Quaker Road still preserves virtually the same alignment that it followed throughout the eighteenth century (according to road surveys of 1761 and 1807). The boundaries also include the farmland historically associated with the two Clarke family houses that is still actively being farmed. Some of this land has been continuously farmed since the earliest years of the settlement. The eastern edge of Block 12.04, Lots 107 and 110 was selected for the current boundary of the district because it is marked by tree lines that effectively limit the vista from Quaker Road. The Stony Brook was chosen as the southerly boundary of the district because it, too, is lined with trees that limit visibility from one side of the stream to the other.

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Block 10.01, Lot 17, part of which lies within the 1972 addendum, is a narrow strip of woodland that was part of the Ezekiel Smith farm during the eighteenth century. This lot is included within the current boundary because it limits the westerly vista from Quaker Road, links Lot 7 to the balance of the district, and permits an exclusive reliance on lot lines through this portion of the district. West of Lot 7, Block 10.01, Lots 8 and 20 are excluded from the district because they have been redeveloped with single-family houses since 1950.

The new boundary drawn through Block 7.04, Lot 148 was selected to secure the inclusion within the district of the Worth family farmhouse (Bldg. 3), the oldest part of which may date from early in the eighteenth century. It ensures that the site of its associated outbuildings is also included in the district. In addition, most of the farmland currently visible from Mercer Road and historically associated with the Worth farmhouse is included.

UTM's

- A - 18/527580/4464860
- B - 18/528020/4464060
- C - 18/527520/4464800
- D - 18/527920/4464020
- E - 18/526920/4461640
- F - 18/526440/4462820
- G - 18/526820/4463440
- H - 18/526280/4464160
- I - 18/526700/4464600
- J - 18/526300/4464720
- K - 18/526440/4464980

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JUNCTION)

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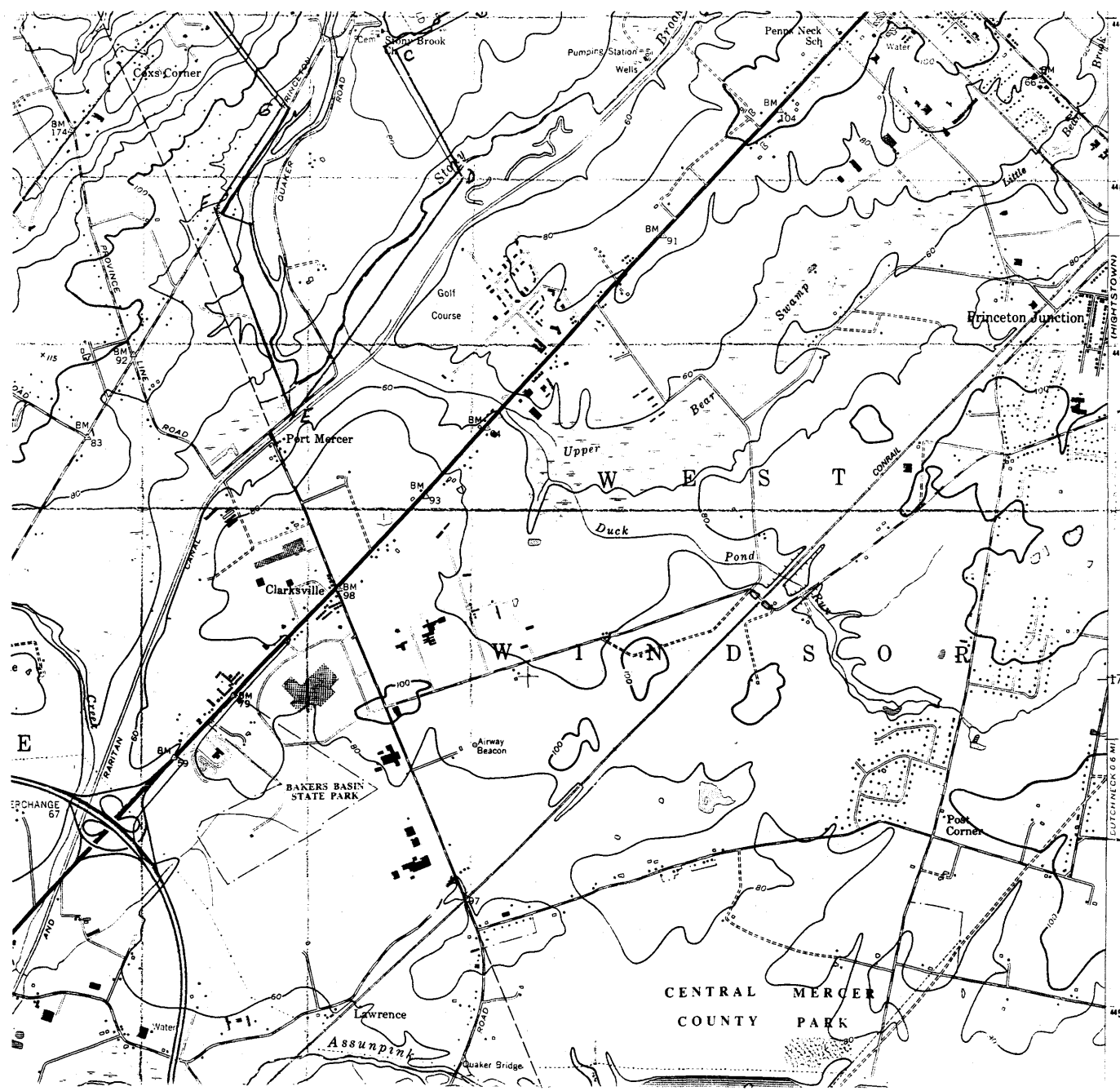


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Princeton Battlefield/Stone
Brook Village HD Extension
Princeton Township
Mercer County, New Jersey

UTM's:
A-18/527580/446480
B-18/528020/446400
C-18/527520/4464800
D-18/527920/4464020
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G-18/526820/4463440
H-18/526280/4464160

C-18/527520/4464800
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 K-18/526440/4464980



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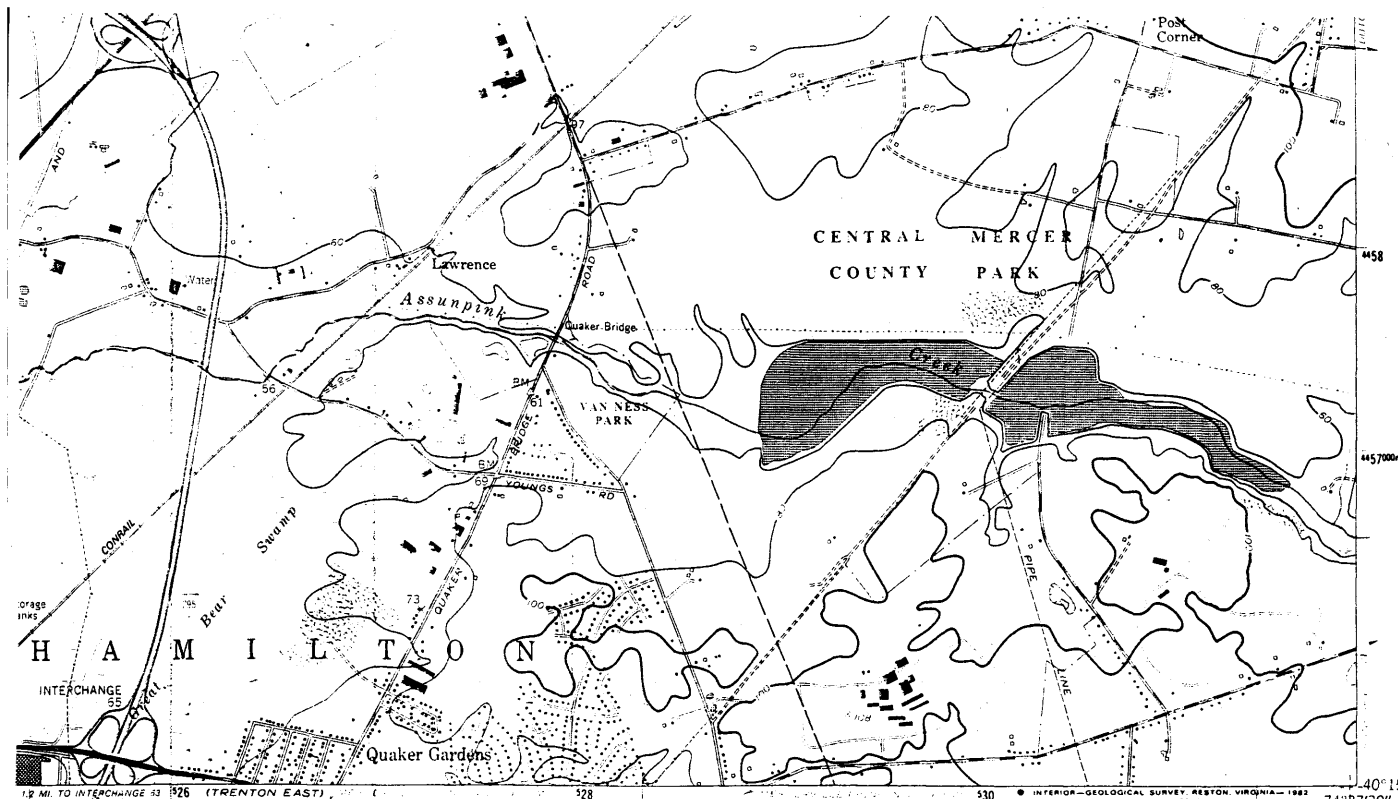
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1730'

458

(MIGHTS TOWN)
 606 & 1 SE

DUTCH NECK 6 MI



SCALE 1:24 000
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 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway, hard surface _____
 Secondary highway, hard surface _____
 Light-duty road, hard or improved surface _____
 Unimproved road _____
 Interstate Route (thick dashed line)
 U. S. Route (dashed line)
 State Route (thin solid line)



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 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981. Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

PRINCETON, N. J.
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