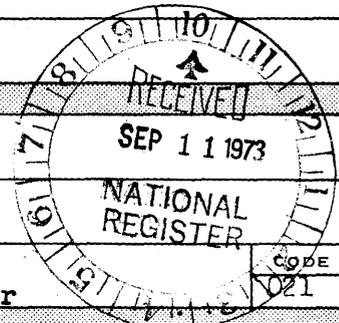


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Mercer	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 4 1973

H/S 2.18  
 W 445 630  
 E 518900



**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
AND/OR HISTORIC: William Green House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: 110 N. J. 69 St

CITY OR TOWN: Green Lane

STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34 COUNTY: Mercer CODE: 021

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<u>Abandoned, on grounds of State college, threatened</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: State Of New Jersey (Trenton State College)

STREET AND NUMBER: Trenton State College Campus

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Mercer County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: 209 So. Broad St.

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

DATE OF SURVEY: 1972  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historic Sites Office, Department of Environmental Protection

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 1420, John Fitch Plaza

CITY OR TOWN: Trenton STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

STATE: New Jersey	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
COUNTY: Mercer		
	FOR NPS USE ONLY	
	DEC 4 1973	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. Description

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The William Green House contains evidence of several building periods and styles.

The first phase of construction seems to have been a one room, one and a half story frame house set on a masonry foundation in the southwest corner of the present building. The earliest section, whose existence is recalled only by the cellar walls, a wood beam on top of the north wall, a heavy doorframe opening eastward and the indications of its roofline in the adjoining brick building, probably dates from the last decade of the 17th century. The large fireplace in the west wall may be the original. This section was probably destroyed when the whole structure was coordinated into one large rectangular house of vaguely 18th century appearance sometime in the 19th century.

In 1712, the house was enlarged eastward with the addition of a two story, three bay house. The material is brick, laid in Flemish checker. This type of house with lavishly patterned brickwork flourished in Southern New Jersey, but is rare in the central part of the state. Flanking the passageway to the 17th century house in the 1712 west wall were an in-wall staircase to the left and a large brick jambed, oak-linteled fireplace to the right. Two large windows open the opposite eastern end of the house, but on the first floor only. An unusual brick segmentally arched cellar doorway serves the masonry basement immediately below. The windows on the south wall of this one room first floor have disappeared, as has most of the original interior detail. A non-load-bearing brick wall, pierced by an original door and two original windows divides the cellar space longitudinally. A small spring flowed through one-half, perhaps turning that side into a cold storage area. In the attic six by eight inch joists are revealed. Evidence of the 1712 roof height and angle are to be found on the west side of its brick chimney.

Sometime after the construction of the 1712 house, the bedchamber of the second floor was improved with paneling along the western wall. This veneer across the in-wall stairway, which continues to the attic, and the small fireplace is constituted of bays of four broad, beveled panels, alternating large and small. Such work might have been produced, in this somewhat provincial and retarditaire region, anytime prior to 1770.

Shortly after the Revolution, the house was enlarged again, this time with a clapboarded section along the North side of the 1712 brick house. On the first floor, a living room with corner fireplace, entry hall and staircase occupy the new space, while above are two bedchambers. A multiplicity of smaller units and triple beading along the panel edges characterize the woodwork here. Inspection of the attic shows three by six floor joists, brick nogging in the wood frame walls, exterior beaded clapboarding and a large, pegged rafter roof over the two adjacent sections. At this point the house was L-shaped, still retaining the late 17th-century frame house.

Finally, sometime in the 19th century, probably before the Civil War, the large brick western end of the house was constructed, destroying the earliest one-room house in order to coordinate the pieces into one rectangular whole. The lines of the post-Revolutionary roof were continued and a large box cornice with a wide flat overhang was drawn around the conglomeration. The interior details are undistinguished, and one

A. Significance

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century  
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  |  |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The William Green House is a fascinating example of a house that grew and changed in many phases throughout its history. Each section retains value within the whole, and the total effect is also important. A walk through the building challenges and enlightens us. Despite the overall complexity, it is possible to sort out the different parts and trace the course of past construction. Through the house the growth and development of one farming family can be traced. It remains an important reminder of an earlier agricultural past in what has become a heavily industrialized and suburbanized area of New Jersey.

According to Cooley, William Green arrived in the Ewing area around 1700, having emigrated from the western end of Long Island. He married a Joanna Reeder, of a family that had recently arrived from England. William fathered ten children before his death in 1722.

In 1712 Green purchased a 345 acre plot of land from Daniel Coxe. Trenton State College now stands on part of this property. Cooley discusses a dated brick house of 1712, although descendants claim to have read the date of 1717 on a brick in the western chimney, now cemented over. As Cooley wrote in 1883 he may have been unaware of the existence of the earlier one-room house that seems to have stood to the west of the brick house of the early 18th century. The former may have been Green's first house, with the brick section built in response to the demands of a growing family. Whether the date is 1712 or 1717, it is the earliest known extant brick house in Mercer County.

The house remained in the family until 1880.

The first phase of construction seems to have been a one room, 1½ story frame house set on a masonry foundation in the southwest corner of the present building. The earliest section, from existing evidence, probably dates from the last decade of the 17th century.

In 1712, the house was enlarged eastward with the addition of a 2 story 3 bay house.

After the Revolution the house was enlarged again, this time with a clapboarded section along the North side of the 1712 brick house.

Then in the 19th century, the large brick western end of the house was constructed, destroying the earliest one-room house.

Congressional Representation

Harrison Williams, Clifford Case - U.S. Senators  
Joseph Maraziti, Congressman, 13th district

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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(Continuation Sheet)

(1)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Mercer	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	DEC 4 1973

(Number all entries)

William Green House -- Physical Appearance

New Jersey - 34                  Mercer - 021

senses that this addition fulfilled the space needs of the rather large Green Family. It is interesting that an effort was made to harmonize this with the older parts, at a time when 18th century architecture was not much admired.

