

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received MAR 13 1986

date entered APR 10 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Kingston Mill Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number River, Herrontown, and Princeton-Kingston Roads
(NJ Rte. 27)

N/A not for publication

city, town Princeton/South Brunswick/
Franklin Townships vicinity of _____

state New Jersey code 034 county Mercer/Middlesex/Somerset code 021/023/035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mercer County Clerk's Office

street & number South Broad Streets

city, town Trenton state New Jersey

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Princeton Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404

city, town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

DESCRIPTION

The Kingston Mill Historic District consists of the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick farm, four nearby houses, a gristmill powered by the Millstone River, and an 18th-century stone arch bridge over the Millstone River.

The largest part of the district is the 40 acres of agricultural land of the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick farm. The main house on this farm, the Millstone River bridge, and the gristmill are highly visible landmarks in this district, which is viewed most frequently by motorists along Route 27. Visually reflecting former uses, the district marks a change from the residential subdivisions to the southwest of the district.

The New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (NJHSI) individual structure survey forms numbered 1110-16-15 through I9 and 1110-16-119, which were prepared during the Princeton Architectural Survey of 1980-1 and the Bassett (1967) Survey form for the Gulick-Hodge Scott house (117 Herrontown Road) describe individual structures that contribute to the district's significance. Copies of the NJHSI forms are attached to this nomination.

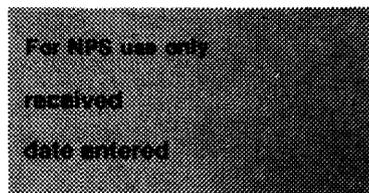
Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of this district were selected to encompass the area that were most clearly associated with the Kingston Mills and the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house during their historic periods, and that continue to be visually related; and to exclude heavily residential areas to the west, and other changes.

The boundary along Herrontown Road was selected to include the Gulick-Hodge-Scott house (Bldg. #7) at 117 Herrontown Road, because it is historically and visually related to the other two Gulick houses (Bldgs. #1, 2). The balance of the land between this parcel and River Road and north of Herrontown Road is part of a large, now mostly wooded, trace owned by the Borough of Princeton and used for sewage-treatment purposes. Between Herrontown Road and the Princeton-Kingston Road, the several westerly sources of Block 31.21, Lot 338 divided the remaining agricultural land historically and visually associated with the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick farmstead from a dense, residential subdivision of post-World War II houses on 3/4-acre lots. Postwar houses also occupy the southerly side of the Princeton-Kingston Road easterly to the boundary of Block 29.01, Lot 7. The several courses of the boundary along and across the Millstone River were selected to encompass the entire Kingston Mill Building and its mill dam, as well as the entire 1798 Kingston bridge with a sufficient zone around the latter to protect it from potential future encroachment. The boundary along

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River Road was chosen to encompass the Gulick farmland and the contributing house at 50 River Road (Bldg. #6), and to exclude the modern church east of River Road near Route 27. The two, small houses within the district at the corner of Herrontown and River roads (Bldgs. #8, 9) are considered to be non-contributing, but they are small intrusions and have a negligible effect on the integrity of the district.

Individual Building Descriptions
(see map for block and lot numbers)

1. Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House (KEY) and farmstead (Contributing) 1082 ?
Princeton-Kingston Road NJHSI: 1110-16-I5
2. 1091 Princeton-Kingston Road (Contributing) NJHSI: 1110-16-I6
3. 1108 Princeton-Kingston Road (Contributing) NJHSI: 1110-16-I7
4. Kingston Mill 1115 Princeton-Kingston Road (KEY) NJHSI: 1110-16-18
Includes a small one story brick structure with brick smokestack representing the mill's conversion to steam power in the late 19th century.
5. Kingston Bridge (KEY) NJHSI: 1110-16-I19
6. 50 River Road (Contributing) NJHSI: 1110-16-I19
7. Gulick-Hodge-Scott House (Contributing)
117 Herrontown Road
2-story, 3-bay, vernacular, frame section, prob. 18th C.; 2½-story brick (Flemish bond) Federal style section added ca. 1800-20, entrance plainer than, but otherwise similar to, bldgs. 1,3 of this list; 1-story wing added to east end of house, mid-20th C.
Bldg. is recorded in Bassett survey (1967).
- 8,9. Two small houses, identical in form, at and near the W corner of Herrontown and River roads; 1-story, 3-bay (narrow), frame on concrete block foundations, shallow gable roofs, ca. 1940-50. (Non-contributing).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

This district derives significance under criteria "a" and "b" in the field of exploration/settlement from its associations with Henry Greenland, who in 1683 built and began operation of the first tavern for the accommodation of travelers between East and West New Jersey along the main path (now Route 27) between the two provinces and between New York City and Philadelphia. The present Kingston mill (built in 1888) was the third successive mill erected on its site. The first mill, built in 1755, was a well-known landmark and an important factor encouraging the growth of Kingston village. The Millstone River bridge, built in 1798 next to the mill, is significant under criterion "c" in the field of engineering as an outstanding example of the type of masonry arch bridges that were commonly built throughout much of New Jersey from about 1780 to about 1840. It is the longest (4 arches) and one of the oldest of the remaining stone bridges in central New Jersey.

In 1683, when most of central New Jersey remained a wilderness and the settlement areas of the two New Jersey provinces remained very constricted, deputy-governor Gawen Lawrie of East New Jersey authorized Henry Greenland, already a tavern-keeper in Piscataway in East Jersey, to move to the location where the major trail (now Route 27) between the Delaware and Raritan rivers crossed the Millstone River. Lawrie offered as inducement to Greenland 400 acres at that location, and Greenland built his "house of accommodation" the same year. This house, which doubled as Greenland's dwelling, was the first tavern to be opened along this path, which was being rapidly improved into a cart road during the same decade. It further appears to have been the first house built by a European in the midst of the wilderness between the two Jerseys. The original structure of Greenland's house is believed to still exist within the central section of the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house at 1082 Princeton-Kingston Road.

Greenland, himself, was a significant historical figure. Unlike most of his contemporaries, he left enough of a paper trail behind him that a spare profile of his political inclinations and his personality can be drawn. He arrived in Piscataway, East New Jersey prior to 1679, after spending over a decade in Massachusetts, a period in his life marked by repeated legal difficulties including a conviction for adultery. He was described as a "physician" at his death in 1965, indicating that he was well educated, and an episode in which he read from a law book to prevent the arrest of a friend is also recorded. In New Jersey he supported the attempt that New York governor Edmund Andros made in April 1680 to seize the East Jersey government from Philip Carteret, the governor

9. Major Bibliographical References

Constance M. Greiff, Mary W. Gibbons, and Elizabeth G.C. Menzies,
Princeton Architecture: A Pictorial History of Town and Campus,
(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1967).
(See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 49 Acres

Quadrangle name Hightstown, Princeton, Monmouth Junction & Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References Rocky Hill Quads

A

1	8	5	3	1	0	6	0	4	4	6	9	3	4	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	8	5	3	1	2	6	0	4	4	6	9	2	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	8	5	3	2	1	6	0	4	4	6	9	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	8	5	3	2	3	0	0	4	4	6	9	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E

1	8	5	3	2	3	0	0	4	4	6	9	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

F

1	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	4	4	6	8	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

G

1	8	5	3	1	6	2	0	4	4	6	9	0	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

H

1	8	5	3	1	6	8	0	4	4	6	9	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

I 1 8 5 3 1 7 8 0 4 4 6 9 4 8 0

J 1 8 5 3 1 8 0 0 4 4 6 9 5 8 0

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See continuation sheets)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state New Jersey code 034 county Middlesex County code 023
Mercer County code 021

state _____ code _____ county Somerset County code 035

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert W. Craig, Field supervisor, Princeton Architectural Survey

organization Princeton Joint Historic Sites Commission date June 1982

street & number Box 390 telephone (609)-924-3119

city or town Princeton state New Jersey

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William C. Decker

title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

date March 5, 1986

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Jayne M. McPherson
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 7/10/86

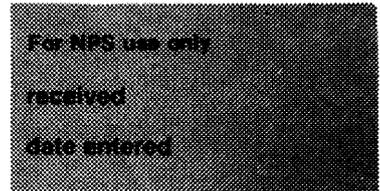
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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appointed by the East Jersey proprietor Sir George Carteret. During the brief interval after Andros' success Greenland held the captaincy of his local militia unit and was appointed a justice of Piscataway. After Carteret, was reinstated in 1681, Greenland was declared to be unfit to hold public office.²

From 1683, Greenland lived the remainder of his life at his tavern at Millstone River. In such an isolated location as his then was, he had considerable contact with nearby Lenape Indians. In 1686 he was acquitted of stealing hogs from the Indians; he also kept an Indian girl as a servant. This level of contact with Indians was shared by very few of his contemporaries. Greenland and his wife, Mary, had at least two children: a son, Henry Jr. and a daughter, Frances. The latter married Daniel Brinson, who had come to Burlington in West Jersey during the 1670s, and settled about three miles west of Greenland. The Brinsons named their first son "Barefoot" Brinson, after the surname of Greenland's close friend from his Massachusetts years. In the early 1690s, Daniel Brinson bought most of the 400-acre plantation from his father-in-law. Greenland died in 1695, closing a life that stood out in considerable relief from both his New Jersey and his Massachusetts contemporaries. Brinson followed him to the grave in 1696.³

The significance of Greenland's tavern in the early settlement of central New Jersey also derives from being the site of a meeting on January 8, 1687 at which representatives from East and West New Jersey agreed to the terms for surveying the boundary line between their provinces. The outcome of this survey was what historians have labeled the "Keith line", after George Keith, the prominent Quaker who was responsible for it. This survey was a major event of enduring practical significance for all of New Jersey. It determined which province would control the granting of tens of thousands of acres of contested central New Jersey land, and it established a line that is still a major county and/or municipal boundary for nearly its entire length. The patent for Greenland's 400 acres had been denied him until this "province line" was established, in order that the East Jersey proprietors could be sure that the land lay within its jurisdiction.⁴

After the deaths of Greenland and Brinson and after Frances Brinson's remarriage, the Greenland farm descended to Barefoot Brinson, and he lived there until his own death in 1748. Like his grandfather, he seems to have supported the proprietary faction rather than the popular faction in East Jersey politics. He was commissioned on October 24, 1709 to serve as sheriff of Middlesex and Somerset counties, on the strength of his subservience to Peter Sonmans, one of the most important of the East Jersey proprietors and leader of the "Cornbury

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Kingston bridge still possesses its original roadway grade. Its uniqueness is further strengthened by its being the only 4-arch stone bridge in central New Jersey (Stony Brook is 3 arches). Bridges of more than a single arch are unusual.

Beginning in 1797 John Gulick Jr. bought and reconsolidated the Brinson farm and the mill property. He lived on the farm until his death in 1828, and his direct descendants have owned and occupied the farm ever since. Gulick, a significant figure in the history of transportation in New Jersey, was owner of one of the major stagecoach lines that served the Post Road. He also was a friend of John Stevens Jr. of Hoboken, the railroad pioneer. In the first decade of the 19th century, he added the large, 3-bay, east wing of the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house. He also transformed the ca. 1763 house and shop at 1091 Princeton-Kingston Road into a 5-bay house with a finely detailed Federal-style entrance. A third Federal-style house, at 117 Herrontown Road and known as the Gulick-Hodge-Scott house, was built about the same time. All three houses are believed to be the work of the same, talented, though not yet identified, builder. All three poses fine details in their fanlights, and in their entrances generally. Gulick's own residence, the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house, possesses the finest surviving Federal-era entrance portico of any house identified during the Princeton Architectural Survey of 1980-81.

During the 19th century, the mill property was advertised as the "Kingston Mills", since it combined a gristmill, sawmill, and fulling mill. Gulick's sons apparently worked the gristmill, but the other operations were leased to a series of businessmen. Lack of timber in the vicinity eventually forced the sawmill to close. The mill underwent "a thorough repair" sometime prior to February 1844, when William Gulick entered into partnership with Martin Vanderveer. By 1870, ownership of the mill was assumed by Charles B. Robinson, who about 1885 enlarged the mill and installed "the new roller machinery now superseding the old stones". In February 1888 this enlarged mill burned, and an account of the fire appeared in the Princeton Press newspaper. The present mill was built in the aftermath of this fire.

The Gulick farm, which today consists of 40 acres, is still used for pasturing horses. Its historical identity as a farm, and the abrupt shift to open space that the farm represents from the residential subdivisions to the southwest, are readily recognizable to motorists along Route 27, who constitute the majority of persons traveling through the district. The outbuildings on the Gulick property consists of a large, 2-story, late 19th-century, frame barn; a smaller, 19th-century, frame barn, an 18th- or early 19th century brick

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smokehouse; a 19th-century icehouse; a 19th-century summerhouse; and a small, ca. 1870, one-room schoolhouse moved to the property from Kingston. In general, these constitute an intact farmstead grouping from the later half of the 19th century, and one well representative of the long tenure of this property by the Gulick family.

The Kingston Mill Historic District is likely to yield historically informative archaeological remains, particularly in the vicinity of the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House, the Skillman-Forman-Gulick House, and Kingston Mill, but also on the site of other houses in the district, alongside N.J. Route 27, and close to the late 19th century stone-arched bridge. The area within and around the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick House is especially sensitive from an archaeological standpoint as it is likely to possess domestic, architectural, and agricultural evidence from all periods of this site's lengthy occupation. Even more important, the property may contain rare cultural deposits related to the operation of the tavern located here in the early 18th century. Archaeological study of the Skillman-Forman-Gulick House may reveal further evidence of its development from an embanked stone building to its present form, and throw light on its early association with the mill. Archaeological resources on and near the site of the mill may provide information concerning the development of the site as a water-powered industrial entity. Other house sites in the district may yield archaeological data concerning issues such as domestic use, socio-economic status, and architectural change. Finally, throughout history and prehistory, the N.J. Route 27 crossing of Stony Brook has clearly served as a 'funnel' for much human activity in this area. Cultural deposits and artifacts of various types may be anticipated in this locale, notably remains of earlier bridges and hitherto unknown structures, and casual roadside finds.

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NOTES:

1. The clearest account of Henry Greenland's life and activities is in Elizabeth G. C. Menzies, Millstone Valley, (New Brunswick: 1969), 42-47, 64, 122, 124; the house is also discussed in Constance M. Grieff et al, Princeton Architecture, A Pictorial History of Town and Campus, (Princeton: 1967), pl.27.
2. Menzies, Millstone Valley, 44-45.
3. Ibid., 46-47
4. Ibid., 46
5. Grieff et. al., pl. 27; Menzies, Millstone Valley, 52; Federal Writers Project, Old Princeton's Neighbors, (Princeton: 1939), 100.
6. Somerset County Road Surveys, January 28, 1743/4, (available on microfilm at New Jersey Bureau of Archives and History, Trenton); Menzies, Millstone Valley, 77-78
7. For a thorough treatment of the historical importance of the present Route 27, see Wheaton J. Lane, From Indian Trail to Iron Horse: Travel And Transportation in New Jersey, 1620-1860, (Princeton: 1939), passim; also see [Howard C. Rice (ed.)], New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century, (Princeton: 1964).
8. Federal Writers Project, Old Princeton's Neighbors, 93; Grieff et. al., Princeton Architecture, pls. 26-29; R.W. Craig, Princeton Architectural Survey, (Princeton: 1981), chapter on builders.
9. Federal Writers Project, Old Princeton's Neighbors, 103.

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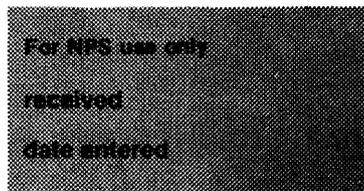
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Federal Writers Project, Old Princeton's Neighbors, (Princeton, NJ: 1939).

R.W. Craig, The Princeton Architectural Survey, (Princeton Joint Historic Sites Commission: September, 1981).

[Howard C. Rice ed.], New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1964).

Wheaton J. Lane, From Indian Trail To Iron Horse: Travel and Transportation In New Jersey, 1620-1860, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1939).

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Verbal Boundary Description

BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of River Road in range with the northerly line of Herrontown Road; thence (1) to and along the northerly line of Herrontown Road to a point in the easterly line of Block 32.04, Lot 127 of Princeton Township; thence (2) along the several courses of Lot 127 to a point along the northerly side of Herrontown Road directly across the road from the most northerly corner of Block 31.21, Lot 338; thence (3) along the several courses of Lot 338 to the northerly line of the Princeton-Kingston Road; thence (4) across the Princeton-Kingston Road to its southerly side and along the said southerly side to the westerly corner of Block 29.01, Lot 7; thence (5) along the southwesterly line of Lot 7 to the Millstone River; thence (5) easterly along the northerly edge of the river to a point 40 feet easterly from the most southerly corner of Block 29.01, Lot 4; thence (7) South 65 degrees East 490 feet more or less to the southeasterly side of Millstone River; thence (8) northeasterly along the edge of the river to a point along the northerly side of old Route 27; thence (9) along the northerly line of old Route 27 to the easterly end of the stone arch bridge built in 1798 (Bldg. #5); thence (10) northeasterly at a right-angle to the northeasterly wall of the said bridge to a point 20 feet from the outside edge of said wall; thence (11) northwesterly parallel with the line of said wall to a point in the southerly line of the present Route 27; thence (12) on a direct line to where the northerly line of Route 27 meets the easterly line of River Road; thence (13) along the easterly line of River Road the several courses thereof to the point of BEGINNING.

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-16-15
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Greenland-Brinson-Gulick ^{House} COMMON NAME:
 LOCATION: 1082 Princeton-Kingston Road BLOCK/LOT 31.21/338
 MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township COUNTY: Mercer
 USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Bert L. Gulick, Jr. Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: ca. 1683, original house, Source of Date: references, confirmed by
 18th, 19th & 20th C additions and alterations field inspection

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular/Colonial/Federal Form/Plan Type: Original one-room plan
 with wings, 3-bay sidehall addition at
 Number of Stories: 2½ east

Foundation: stone, shallow basement, original 1½ story
 (central section) is built into bedrock.
 Exterior Wall Fabric: White clapboard

Fenestration: 3-2-3 bays, 6/6 sash. Victorian bay window at center section of house.

Roof/Chimneys: Gable roofs throughout; 4 interior end brick chimneys; 2 brick interior
 end chimneys at east end of Fed. addition; 1 brick interior end chimney at west gable
 Additional Architectural Description: ridge, 1 interior brick chimney.

Originally 1½ story house with clayfilled walls. Earthen basement floor. Rough oaken
 joists with bark, adzed on one side only. 18th C wing (pre-1748) at the west end. A
 typical 2-story farmhouse, long & narrow in proportion. Roof of original section
 raised to conform and the exterior clapboard. Early 19th C (post 1797) Federal
 addition at east, with stair hall and double parlors. Mid-19th C Victorian cornice and
 brackets added. Interior features: Paneled fireplace wall of center (original) room
 with in-wall staircase - early 18th C type. Notable mantelpieces, stair hall decoration
 in Federal addition.

PHOTO Negative Fi



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: Located on the north side of and set back 300 feet from the Princeton Kingston highway, the house faces south on land that slopes gently down to the Millstone River. Box hedge borders the front of the house, hedge and tree growth define the highway border. A dirt drive marked by two massive stone gateposts 8-9' tall leads to the house. An icehouse and smokehouse is found north of the first western addition and a small 3-bay clapboard schoolhouse is located west of that. A 19th C frame barn is due west of the main house while a mid-C summerhouse typical of the rustic dwellings of J. Downing is found to the east.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings [x]
Open Space [x] Woodland [] Residential [x] Agricultural [x]
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other [x]
Millstone River, Delaware & Raritan Canal State Park, Lake Carnegie

SIGNIFICANCE: This is one of the most significant buildings in Princeton. It is considered highly probable that the central section of this house, a 1-room frame house with wood or clay-filled walls on a stone foundation built on exposed bedrock, is the house that Henry Greenland (?-1695) built on this site about 1683, as the earliest house erected by a European settler along the then Indian path between Inian's ferry (now New Brunswick) and the falls of the Delaware (now Trenton). It was in that house that representatives of East and West New Jersey formally agreed to run the line of division between their two provinces that has been known as the "Province Line" or "Keith Line" ever since, and which still forms the western boundary of Princeton Township. Enough is known of Greenland to consider him a significant historical figure in his own right. The evidence suggests that he was both lusty and boisterous, a Royalist among Cromwellians, and an irritant to many of his contemporaries. He acquired a patent to operate his house and this property as a tavern to accommodate travelers. It is further known that he was a hog farmer and kept an Indian servant. His son-in-law, Daniel Brinson, occupied the house after his death, and Brinson's son, Barefoot Brinson, lived here until he himself died in 1748. The latter Brinson was Sheriff (continued)

ORIGINAL USE: tavern/farmhouse
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good [x] Fair [x] Poor [x] } *outbuildings*
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible [] No [] Part of District [x]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development [x] Zoning [x] Deterioration [x]
No Threat [] Other []
COMMENTS:

some outbuildings in back shape

REFERENCES:

Federal Writers' Project. Old Princeton Neighbors. Princeton, 1939.
Greiff, Constance, M., Gibbons, Mary W., and Menzies, Elizabeth, G. C.,
Princeton Architecture. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1967.
Menzies, Elizabeth G. C., Millstone Valley. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers
University Press, 1969.

RECORDED BY: Simmons

DATE: Summer, 1980

ORGANIZATION:

1110-16-15

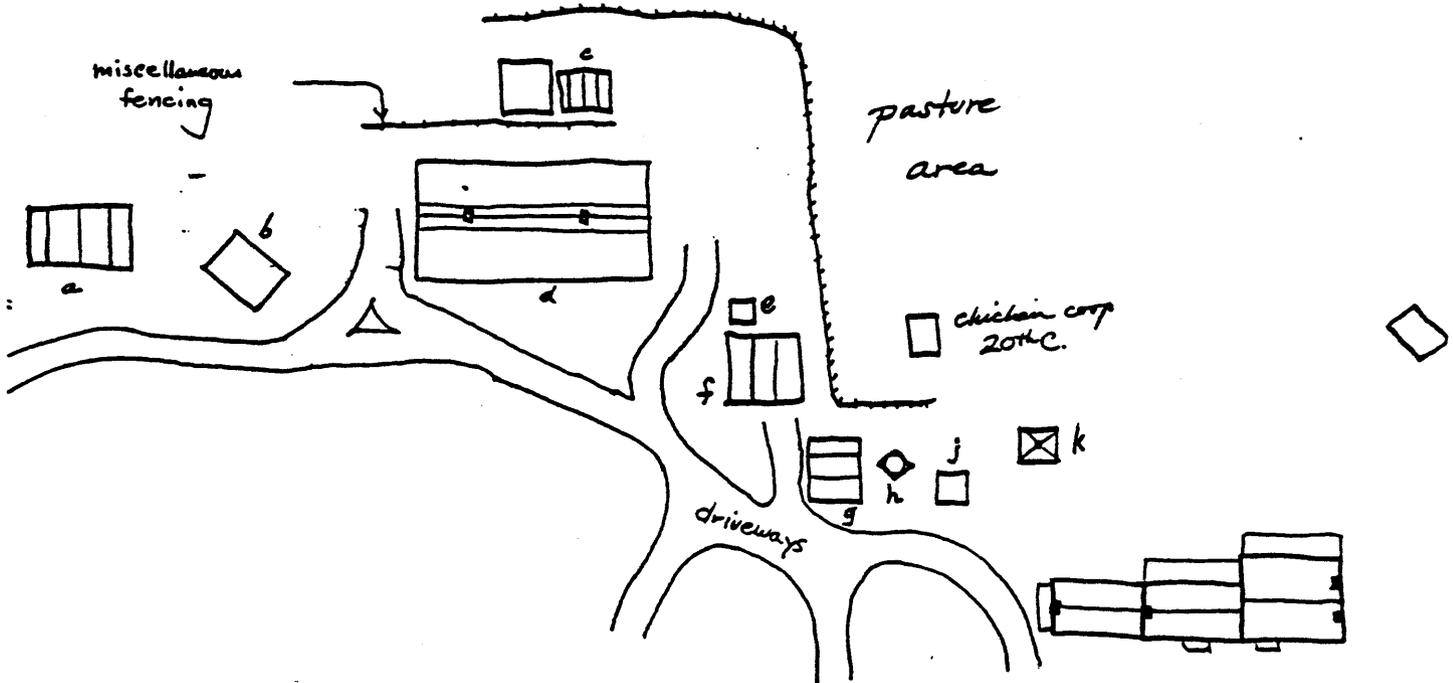
of Middlesex County in the 1740's and was a political ally of Thomas Leonard. Sometime during the latter Brinson's ownership, he extended the house by building the present west wing. In 1797, John Gulick bought this property, which has descended in the Gulick family ever since. The fine, 3-bay, Federal-style, side-hall house that adjoins the east side of the original unit was built for Gulick, and was Victorianized later in the 19th century. The antiquity of the house (if demonstrable), its construction of clay-filled walls, and its historical association as the earliest dwelling and earliest tavern in this region, render this property unique among surviving houses in New Jersey. The property is further interesting for its 19th century out-buildings which include an icehouse, a "summer house," and a small 1-room schoolhouse. The unusual early uses of this property also suggest that it has importance as an archaeological site. The 40 acres of farmland attached to this property are all that still conveys the former rural character of Route 27 between Princeton and Kingston.

1110-16-15

Sketch Map - 1082 Princeton - Kingston Road

8/10/82

RWC



features are approximately to scale
1" \cong 80 feet

Route 27

m
C

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Skillman-Forman-Gulick House COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: 1091 Princeton-Kingston Road BLOCK/LOT 29.01/17

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township COUNTY: Mercer
USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: stone portion - C. 1763 Source of Date: Greiff
frame house - early 19thC

Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular colonial/Federal Form/Plan Type: One room plan altered to central hall plan through additions

Number of Stories: 2 1/2 with embanked walk-out basement

Foundation: 3-8 feet fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 5 bay, 9/6 sash. Paneled shutters at first floor, louvered shutters at second.

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, slate roof. Four plaster-over-brick interior end chimneys.

Additional Architectural Description:

Remains of kitchen in the early stone section with huge fireplace (7'6" wide x 9' high with swinging crane and marks of the former bake oven. Early 19thC frame structure built on top of the embanked stone house. Detailed Adamesque entrance. Pedimented door surrounded with engaged columns, entablature, and broken bed pediment. Molded starlike ornaments at frieze. Finely leaded elliptical fanlight with festoon-like detail and figurine. Detailed framing arch with applied keystone. Mid 19th C roof raised, Paneled frieze boards and paired Victorian brackets added. Panels ornamented with lozenge motifs.

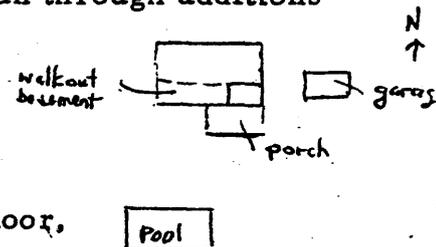


PHOTO Negative File #



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

(609)292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: This house is situated in close proximity(5ft.) to the Princeton-Kingston Rd, located on the S side of that highway just W of the River Road intersection. The front property line is neatly defined by a box hedge and picket fence. A vegetable garden is found at the W side of the house before the lawn slopes steeply to the River bank. A level square of lawn is fenced southeast of the house while a pool is found at the SW. The lawn is shaded but the house enjoys a pleasing view of the river. A cinder block garage is E of the house at the driveway entrance and Kingston Mill borders at the East.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings [x]
Open Space [] Woodland [] Residential [x] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other [x]

highway.

SIGNIFICANCE: This house is the "new stone dwelling house, with convenient merchants shop adjoining" advertised for sale by Jacob Skillman in the New York Gazette of February 7, 1763. The property was sold by the executors of the estate of Barefoot Brinson (d. 1748) to Jacob Skillman. Skillman, in turn, sold the property to Ezekiel Forman, a leader of Princeton's First Presbyterian Church, who named the plantation "New Market." In 1770 Forman sold to Lemuel Scudder, a relative of the owner of the Aqueduct Mills. Scudder sold the tract to Major John Gulick, who had also bought the rest of the Greenland tract and the land along the Millstone between that and the town of Rocky Hill. Because of similarities with major alterations made to the Greenland-Brinson-Gulick house and the Gulick-Hodge-Scott house (on Herrontown Road), it may be assumed that the Federal alterations date from the Gulick ownership. The house is noted as one of the oldest in the area with later decorative features of high quality.

ORIGINAL USE: residence/merchant's shop PRESENT USE: residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good [x] Fair [] Poor []
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible [] No [] Part of District [x]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development [] Zoning [] Deterioration []
No Threat [] Other []

COMMENTS: Greiff notes that the rear(stone) section of this house and the lower central section of the Hendrickson-Robinson-Scott house at 1108 Princeton-Kingston Rd "are embanked stone houses, a vernacular building type, possibly of German origin, found in Western New Jersey in a band paralleling the Delaware River from Trenton north through Mercer and Hunderdon Counties, but not found east of the Princeton area." - National Register nomination notes.

REFERENCES:
Federal Writers' Project. Old Princeton's Neighbors. Princeton, 1939.
Greiff, Constance M.; Gibbons, Mary W. and Menzies, Elizabeth, G. C.,
Princeton Architecture, Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1967
Menzies, Elizabeth, G. C. Millstone Valley. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1969.

RECORDED BY: simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: summer 1980

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 1110-16-17
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: ("Millstead") "Doctor Hendrickson" House COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: 1108 Princeton-Kingston Road BLOCK/LOT 31.21/11

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township COUNTY: Mercer
USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Rosemary & David Blair Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1745 Source of Date: Menzies

Architect: Builder: Barefoot Brinson?

Style: vernacular colonial/federal/Victorian Form/Plan Type: T-plan

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: stone, 8-foot basement

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 5 bays, 6/6 sash in basement, 2/2 sash above; 3 French doors in south facade date from ca. 1860-70.

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with bracketed cornice. 2 interior end chimneys at west gable, 2 interior end chimneys on east slope.

Additional Architectural Description:

Originally a one-room field stone house. Cross of T added around 1800, second story added later 19th C; 1860's: front bay window added, roof raised 30 inches and bracketed cornice added, French doors and interior alterations; ca. 1900: two-story screen porch; ca. 1960: rear entry vestibule and concrete block additions. The house originally had corner fireplaces.

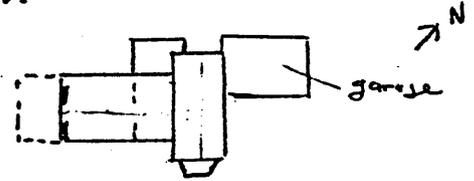


PHOTO Negative File



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This house is situated north of the Princeton-Kingston Road and is bound at east by River Road. A paved drive enters west of the house and continues around the rear of the house to the garage and River Road. Tree and shrub growth is plentiful at the front (south) facade of the house and a small terraced garden is found at the rear. A frame carriage varn was formerly located on the property. Specimen trees, including the Cedar of Lebanon, are found.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings [x]
Open Space [] Woodland [] Residential [x] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other [x]
Highway.
Mill site.

SIGNIFICANCE: This house incorporates one of the early structures in the area and is historically related to others in the Mill district. On the Azariah Dunham Map of 1766 this house is indicated as Doctor Hendrickson's. Sheriff Charles B. Robeson, who owned the Kingston Mill when it burned in 1888, also lived here. In the early 20th C "Millstead" was the residence of Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, who served as Chief of Staff ad interim during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Scott, an engineer who had introduced central sewage to Cuba, established a sewer operating committee in Princeton. A copy of his published memoirs is available at the Historical Society of Princeton.

ORIGINAL USE: **PRESENT USE:** residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good [x] Fair [] Poor []
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible [] No [] Part of District []
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development [] Zoning [] Deterioration []
No Threat [x] Other []

COMMENTS:
Conversation with Mrs. Rosemary Blair

REFERENCES:
Federal Writers' Project. Old Princeton's Neighbors. Princeton, 1979.
Menzies, Elisabeth G. C. Millstone Valley, New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1969.

RECORDED BY: Simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: Summer, 1980

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Kingston Mill
LOCATION: 1113 Princeton-Kingston Road
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 29.01/4
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c 1888 on the site of at least two prior mills
Source of Date: Old Princeton's Neighbors

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

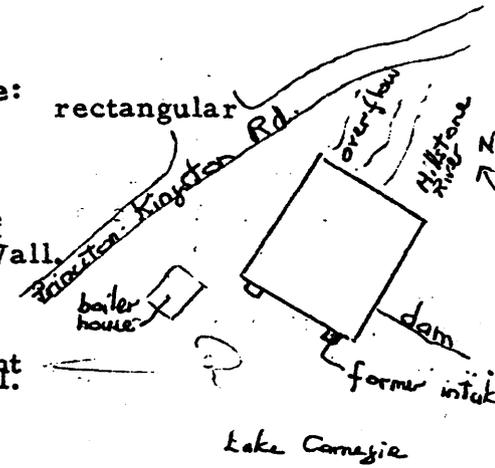
Number of Stories: 3 on raised basement

Foundation: 10' random coursed stone. Barrel vault intake channel of 15' span parallel to S wall, brick voussoirs at E end. Shallow stone relieving arch at North end of E Wall.

Exterior Wall Fabric: Pegged construction with red clapboard siding

Fenestration: 4 bay, 6/6 sash. Dormers in mansard with pediment-shaped window heads. 3/2 transom at basement level.

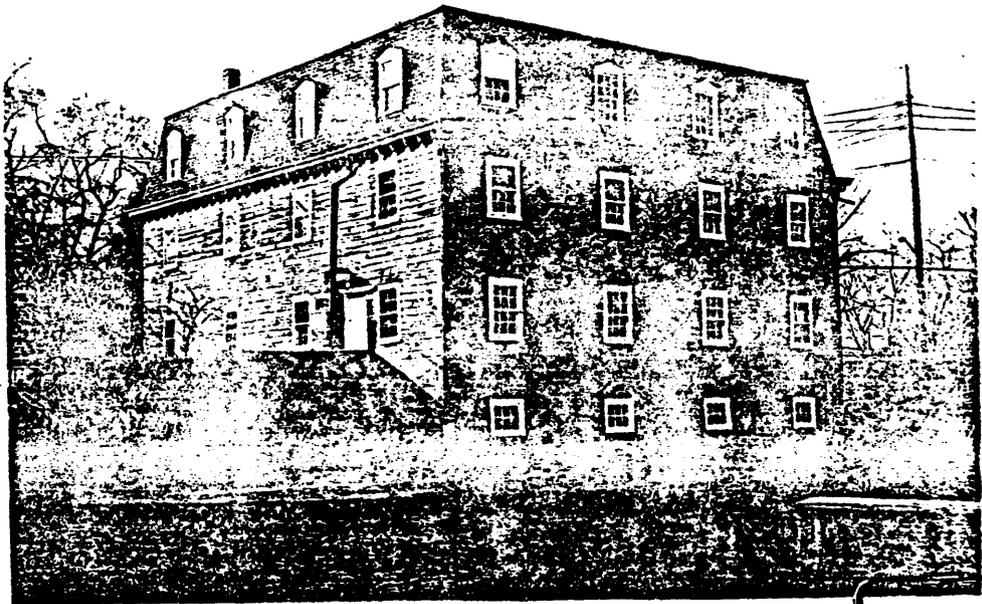
Roof/Chimneys: Mansard. Small brick chimney at W side.



Additional Architectural Description:

Exposed timbers of structural frame on interior. Second and roof stories currently used as apartments. Screen doors found on north facade at each story centrally located between second and third bay. Roof door has projecting pediment-shaped overhang. Some missing windows at first and second stories.
c1888 - At this time this mill was rebuilt it was partially converted to steam and a small brick building with a tall (10') smokestack was built to contain the boiler. The steam engines generated power for all but one of the stories, which still ran on water power.

PHOTO Negative File



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

(609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: This mill structure is located along Route 27 just south of the River Road intersection. It is found approximately 15 feet below the grade of that highway at the site of the 1798 Kingston Bridge. The mill enjoys relative seclusion with Lake Carnegie to the south and the Millstone River to its east. The river has been dammed at the mill site and the lake is green with algae. Wild growth abounds with Tiger Lilies and Queen Anne's lace in abundance. Vehicular access is by the old bridge while pedestrian access is via a concrete stair set in the highway bank.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

highway traffic highway 27.

SIGNIFICANCE: The current Kingston Mill is located on the site of the second oldest mill in the area. It stands on property Henry Greenland purchased in the 17th C that descended to his grandson Barefoot Brinson. At Brinson's death in 1748 his widow sold the property to Jacob Skillman who built the original mill in 1755. In 1763 Skillman advertised the mill for sale. The mill and the house next to it were purchased by Ezekiah Forman who named the property "New Market." Lemuel Scudder owned the mill during the Revolution. British troops who occupied Princeton during September 1776 burned the wooden part of the structure though it was soon rebuilt. Scudder found the mill a burden and in 1796 sold the 16-acre mill tract to John Gulick who had also acquired the rest of the original Greenland tract. The mill did a heavy business during the war of 1812. Its location on the Millstone meant that flour could be shipped by water to the Raritan and thence to New York City. By 1870 Sheriff Charles B. Robison had acquired full ownership of the mill which, in 1888, burned. After Robison the mill was owned in succession by John H. Rutherford, The Carnegie Foundation, and Carlton Thompson. The mill was in operation through the 1940's under the ownership of Matthew Skjdam, Jr. Today the mill is a residence and a picturesque reminder (cont'd)

ORIGINAL USE: mill PRESENT USE: apartments
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

The first mill in Kingston, owned by Barefoot Brinson, was built in the Middlesex County section, on the banks of Opposite Brook, which flows behind the present Princeton Nurseries. It is long gone. - Old Princeton's Neighbors.

of the historic and economic development of the community.

REFERENCES:

Federal Writers Project. Old Princeton's Neighbors. Princeton, 1939.
Menzies, Elizabeth G. C. Millstone Valley, New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1969.

RECORDED BY: simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: summer 1980

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Kingston Bridge
LOCATION:

COMMON NAME: Old Kingston Bridge
BLOCK/LOT

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1798

Source of Date: datestone

Architect:

Builder: P. Dorn

Style: stone arch bridge

Form/Plan Type: 4 arched

Number of Stories:

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: plaster over stone

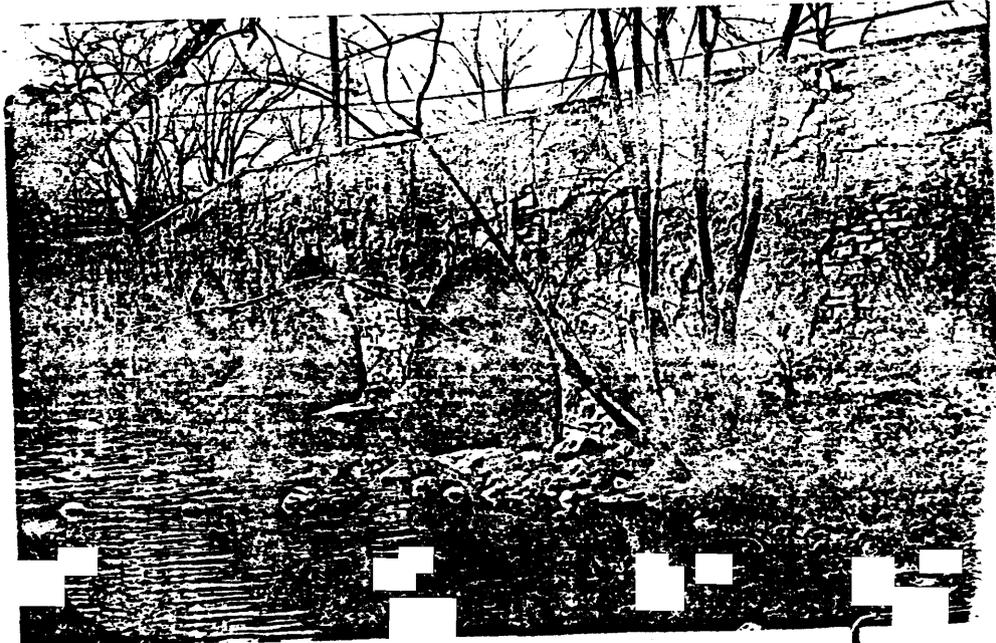
Fenestration: none

Roof/Chimneys: none

Additional Architectural Description:

The bridge is 25' wide between the parapets. Date stone on north wall :
P. DORN 1798. Stone on south wall(chipped) (KING)STON(B)BRIDGE
45 M. TO Phil.
50 M. to N. Y.

PHOTO Negative File #



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

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This late 18th C bridge crosses the Millstone below the grade of the present Route 27/River Road intersection. The old Kingston Mill is sited by the bridge at the northern river bank. The site is characterized by Queen Anne's lace and other wild growth. The bridge has often been submerged during the spring floods.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE: This bridge was built in 1798 by one "P. Dorn," according to its datestones. Surviving bridges from the 18th century are rare, and this one, like its 1792 counterpart at Stony Brook, are examples of good, period craftsmanship. Stone arch bridges were common in America from about 1790 to about 1830, and these two are the best and earliest dated examples of the several stone bridges that still remain within Princeton or the neighboring townships. This bridge continued in general use until 1963, when its nearby replacement was built. Today the bridge is part of the Delaware & Raritan Canal State Park.

ORIGINAL USE: bridge
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Federal Writers Project. Old Princeton's Neighbors. Princeton, 1939.
Menzies, Elizabeth G. C. Millstone Valley. New Brunswick, N.J.:
Rutgers University Press, 1969.

RECORDED BY: Simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: Summer, 1980

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

110-16-119

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 50 River Road
MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard Winship
50 River Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 31.21/12
COUNTY: Mercer
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: early 19th C.

Source of Date: inspection maps

Architect:

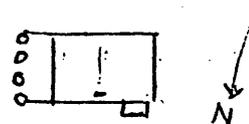
Builder:

Style: farmhouse

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: stone, 1½ feet (plaster covered)



Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bay, 6/6 sash. Three-panel shutters at first floor. Louvered shutters at second.

Roof/Chimneys: Gable roof, ridge parallel to street. Slate roof.

Replacement interior brick chimney at northern side.
Additional Architectural Description:

Entrance: Two light transom over architrave trim. Fluted posts.

Porch: Greek Revival, with 4 posts. Spindles and spool-like balusters
A twentieth century enclosed entry porch was added at the north side.

PHOTO Negative



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

(609)292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: This small house situated on the west side of River Road enjoys shaded seclusion. Bounded to the south and west by property original to the Greenland farm, the house faces the Princeton Church of Christ. A short (2-3ft) hedge borders the street and the lawn is bordered by shade trees at its perimeter. Conifers, maple and oaks are seen and a catalpa is found at the entrance. A paved drive is found adjacent to the house at the north. It terminates in a culdesac around four tall pine trees. A 19th C barn is found north of this drive and a small tool shed(20C) is found at the southwest corner of the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings []
Open Space [] Woodland [x]? Residential [] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other [x]

highway

SIGNIFICANCE: This is one of the 19th-century farmhouses built when the Kingston mill area was still wholly agricultural. A one-room schoolhouse, a common feature in farming neighborhoods, stood until recent years just north of the driveway.

ORIGINAL USE: residence

PRESENT USE: same

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good [x]

Fair [] Poor []

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [x] Possible []

No [] Part of District []

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [x] Development []

Zoning [] Deterioration []

No Threat [] Other [] proposed highway?

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: summer 1980

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 1051 Kingston Road

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 29.01/2

MUNICIPALITY: Princeton Township

COUNTY: Mercer

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: William B. Hewson
1051 Kingston Road

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th c.

Source of Date: inspection

Architect:

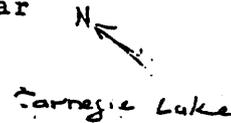
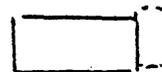
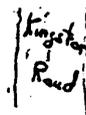
Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: rectangular

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: cement over stone, 2-3 feet



Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bays main mass at N, with 1-bay extension

projecting to east.
Roof/Chimneys: 2-panel shutters, floor length window at N facade.
Gable. Brick interior chimney at S end of original mass

Additional Architectural Description:

Gable at east facade. Stick-like brackets at eaves. Simple hipped entry porch.
Two-car garage at rear of house (N corner).

PHOTO Negative File #



DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, BUREAU OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

(609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES: Siting on the southern side of the Kingston Road. This house faces S to view Carnegie Lake. A curved drive runs past the garage at the rear (N) to a brick path leading to the front (S) entrance. The lawn slopes gently down to the Lake where tiger lilies bloom. The house is shaded by tall oaks and conifers, shrub-bordered, and the drive is lined with roses. A fence defines the border at Kingston Road while tall maples and evergreen shrubs hide the house from passing traffic.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [x] Scattered Buildings []
Open Space [] Woodland [] Residential [x] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other []

highway traffic.

SIGNIFICANCE: This residence is sympathetic with earlier construction in the Kingston Mill area, both in design and scale, and is sited to take full advantage of the view above Lake Carnegie.

ORIGINAL USE: residential PRESENT USE: same
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good [x] Fair [] Poor []
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [] Possible [x] No [] Part of District []
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development [] Zoning [] Deterioration []
No Threat [x] Other []

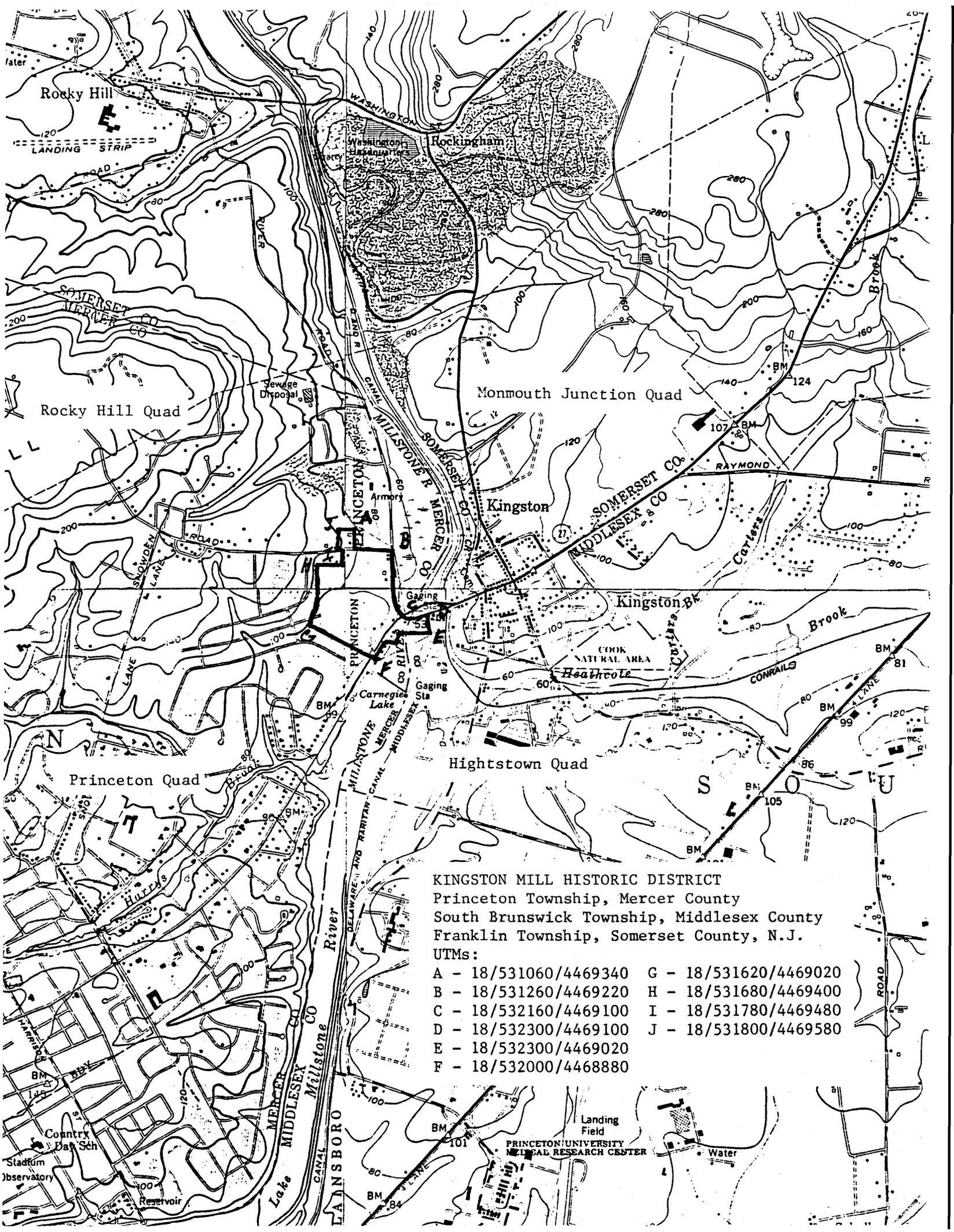
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: simmons
ORGANIZATION:

DATE: summer 1980

1110-16-I4



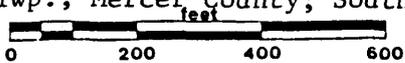
KINGSTON MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Princeton Township, Mercer County
 South Brunswick Township, Middlesex County
 Franklin Township, Somerset County, N.J.
 UTM's:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A - 18/531060/4469340 | G - 18/531620/4469020 |
| B - 18/531260/4469220 | H - 18/531680/4469400 |
| C - 18/532160/4469100 | I - 18/531780/4469480 |
| D - 18/532300/4469100 | J - 18/531800/4469580 |
| E - 18/532300/4469020 | |
| F - 18/532000/4468880 | |

Map of
Proposed.

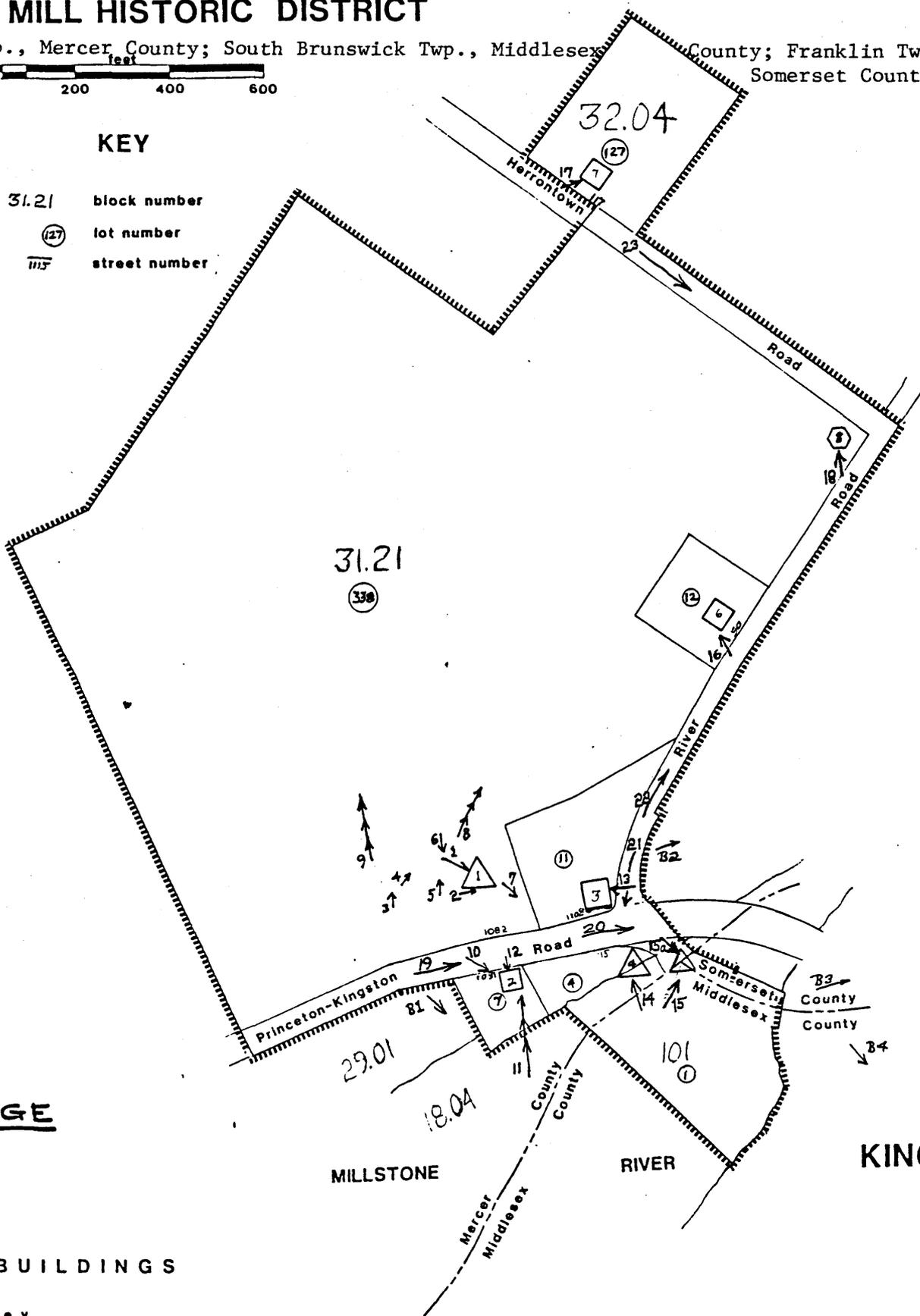
KINGSTON MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Princeton Twp., Mercer County; South Brunswick Twp., Middlesex County; Franklin Twp., Somerset County, NJ



KEY

- 31.21 block number
- (127) lot number
- 1115 street number



**PHOTO
COVERAGE**

BUILDINGS

- Key
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing