

Master Plan Element Section XIV

Historic Preservation Plan Element

Adopted August 16, 2023

Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey





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Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan

Township of West Windsor
Mercer County, New Jersey

Prepared for the Township of West Windsor
Planning Board

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[The Planning Board thanks the members of the Historical Society of West Windsor for their contributions to this element and for their continued service to our community]

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Table of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
CRT	Cathode-Ray Tube
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor
COE	Certificate of Eligibility
DOE	Determinations of Eligibility
HE&FSP	Housing Element and Fair Share Plan
LCD	Liquid-Crystal Display
MLUL	Municipal Land Use Law
NR	National Register of Historic Places
OSRP	Open Space and Recreation Plan
PNRA	Princeton National Rowing Association
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SR	New Jersey Register of Historic Places

Section 1: Introduction

The following section introduces the 2023 Township of West Windsor Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

1.1: Introduction to the Plan

"History is not the past but a map of the past, drawn from a particular point of view, to be useful to the modern traveler."

- Henry Glassie, US Historian

At the time of its initial corporation in 1797, the Township of West Windsor was a sparsely populated rural community predominantly comprised of Dutch and British settlers. By the mid-nineteenth century when its current borders were officially established, the Township was comprised of nine distinct hamlets as well as approximately 1,600 residents. Today, nearly one hundred and seventy-five years later, West

Windsor has grown into a bustling, robust, and diverse community with a population quickly approaching thirty thousand residents.

While centuries of growth have served to enhance the character of West Windsor and solidify its reputation as a desirable place to live and work, it has also represented a serious challenge to the Township's historic resources. These resources provide a foundational knowledge for the community, one which helps it better understand itself and the lands in which it lives, thereby contributing to a sense of local pride. This knowledge also assists with present and future decision-making processes concerning community growth. Historic resources also offer opportunities for both recreation and education.

In an effort to both celebrate and enhance the historic character of the community, the Township of West Windsor Planning Board has prepared the following 2023 Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan. While this plan is the first to officially be adopted by the West Windsor Planning Board, it nevertheless builds upon the research and efforts of the Township's various community groups, including the Historical Society of West Windsor.

The 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan is divided into the following sections.

❖ Section 1: Introduction and Overview

The remainder of this introductory section discusses what a master plan is, as well as the statutory requirements for master plans and historic preservation elements in particular. It also provides additional background information regarding historic preservation and its benefits.

❖ Section 2: Goal and Policies

Next, Section 2 outlines the goal and policies of the Township of West Windsor as they relate to historic preservation.

❖ Section 3: A Brief History of West Windsor

Relying largely upon the information provided by the Historical Society of West Windsor, Section 3 provides a brief history of West Windsor.

❖ Section 4: Historical Sites and Districts

Section 4 provides an inventory of the Township's historical sites and districts. This information once again largely relies upon the information provided by the Historical Society of West Windsor.

❖ Section 5: Standards for Assessment

Section 5 identifies the standards which the Township should utilize to assess the worthiness of sites and districts throughout the community.

❖ Section 6: Impacts of the Master Plan

This section of this plan discusses the impacts of the Township's other master plan elements on this Historic Preservation Element.

❖ Section 7: Recommendations

Finally, Section 7 offers recommendations relating to historic preservation.

1.2: Overview of a Master Plan

The Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL), which serves as the guiding legal document for planning and zoning throughout the State of New Jersey, identifies a master plan as:

"...a composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for the development of the municipality as set forth in and adopted pursuant to section 19 of P.L. 1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28)."

In other words, a master plan is a comprehensive, long-term strategic document which is intended to guide the growth and development of a community. It is a roadmap, one which identifies where a municipality presently is and where it wishes to be in the future. A master plan develops the general parameters around which development is to occur and, specifically, where different types of development should occur. By doing so, a master plan links a municipality's land use vision to its existing and proposed zoning regulations.

Master plans therefore provide municipalities with the legal basis to control development through the adoption of land use ordinances which are designed to implement its goals, policies, and recommendations.

As established by NJSA 40:55D-28 of the MLUL, the planning board is the designated entity responsible for the preparation and adoption of a master plan. A master plan must be adopted at a public hearing after proper public notice, thus ensuring that the community has an opportunity to contribute, ask questions, and offer recommendations.

The MLUL further identifies the mandatory contents of a master plan, which include:

- ❖ A statement of objectives, principles, assumptions, policies, and standards upon which the constituent proposals for the physical, economic, and social development of the municipality are based;
- ❖ A land use plan;
- ❖ A recycling plan, and;
- ❖ A housing plan.

In addition, the MLUL identifies a number of other optional plan elements which may be incorporated into a comprehensive master plan.

The following table identifies the elements incorporated into the Township of West Windsor Master Plan as of the date of the adoption of this Historic Preservation Plan Element. These plans are all publicly available on the Township of West Windsor website.¹ It also lists additional optional elements of a master plan identified by the MLUL which the Planning Board has not adopted.

Section	Element	Status	Date	MLUL
I	Introduction	Adopted	2002	Optional
II	Goals/Policies Summary	Adopted	2002	Required
III	Land Use Plan	Adopted	February 12, 2020	Required
IV	Housing Element & Fair Share Plan	Adopted	February 27, 2019	Required
V	Circulation Plan	Adopted	December 15, 2021	Optional
VI	Utilities Plan	Adopted	December 15, 2021	Optional
VII	Community Facilities	Adopted	October 26, 2022	Optional
VIII	Open Space and Recreation Plan	Adopted	November 28, 2018	Optional
IX	Conservation Plan	Adopted	June 26, 2002	Optional
X	Farmland Preservation Plan	Adopted	March 1, 2023	Optional
XI	Relationship to Other Plans	Adopted	February 12, 2020	Required
XII	Stormwater Management Plan	Adopted	March 2005	Optional
XIII	Sustainability Plan	Adopted	October 14, 2009	Optional
---	Economic Plan	Not Adopted as of the date of this Historic Preservation Plan Element	---	Optional
---	Historic Preservation	Adopted	August 16, 2023	Optional
---	Development Transfer Plan	Not Adopted as of the date of this Historic Preservation Plan Element	---	Optional
---	Educational Facilities Plan	Not Adopted as of the date of this Historic Preservation Plan Element	---	Optional
---	Public Access Plan	Not Adopted as of the date of this Historic Preservation Plan Element	---	Optional

¹ <https://westwindsornj.org/master-plan>

1.3: Historic Preservation Plan Element Requirements

The MLUL at NJSA 40:55D-28.b(10) identifies the requirements of a historic preservation plan element. It establishes that a such an element shall include:

"...(a) the location and significance of historic sites and historic districts; (b) identifying the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district identification; and (c) analyzing the impact of each component and element of the master plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts."

The following 2023 Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan has been prepared to meet these requirements.

1.4: What is Historic Preservation?

As aptly noted by the National Park Service, historic preservation is "a conversation with our past about our future."² It is an endeavor to identify and protect the buildings, districts, and archeological resources which hold a particular significance to our past. The preservation of these invaluable and irreplaceable resources is essential in contributing to a community's sense of place and overall quality of life. Through historic preservation, a community can transmit its understanding of the past to future generations.³

The MLUL provides additional insights into historic preservation and what it specifically means. It defines a historic site as "any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, archeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance." Likewise, it defines a historic district as "one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites."

² <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/what-is-historic-preservation.htm>

³ <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/what-is-historic-preservation.htm>

1.5: Benefits of Historic Preservation

The benefits of historic preservation are wide-ranging and have the potential to affect multiple facets of everyday life. Some of these benefits include the following:

Sense of Place

By providing a unique and distinctive link to the past, historic preservation contributes greatly in establishing a community's sense of place. Indeed, historic preservation can help create a bond between a community and its physical environment.

Economic

Historic preservation also represents an investment into a community. Preservation can contribute to the local economy by promoting heritage tourism and creating jobs associated with the rehabilitation and reutilization of historic structures.

Sustainability

Sustainability is also supported through historic preservation. Through the restoration and reutilization of historic buildings and structures, preservation efforts encourage the conservation of resources and building materials.

Educational

Finally, historic preservation provides valuable educational opportunities. Preserved buildings and districts provide a physical linkage to the past which help make history come alive.

Work-Life Balance

As work-life balances continue to adjust following the COVID-19 pandemic, some individuals are finding themselves working from or closer to their homes. Historic preservation efforts can provide opportunities for mid-day relaxation breaks, thus contributing to mental health.

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Section 2: Goal and Policies

The following section outlines the goal and policies of the Township of West Windsor as they relate to historic preservation.

2.1: Goal and Policies

The guiding principle of this Historic Preservation Element is to balance, on the one hand, the preservation of the Township's historic resources and, on the other hand, the community's need for ongoing changes and development in land use. Accordingly, the following goal and policies are hereby established for the Township of West Windsor as they relate to historic preservation.

Goal:

To preserve and maintain the historic resources of the Township and avoid or minimize detrimental impacts of land development upon those resources to enhance the overall quality of life for Township residents.

Policy 1: Identify and protect historic resources through the use of creative land development techniques (i.e. clustering, lot averaging, flexible implementation of setbacks and buffers) and other methods as may be found effective and practical.

Policy 2: Continue to use the local open space tax to preserve historic resources and assess its viability to maintain those resources. In addition, pursue other State and County funding mechanisms and methods of acquisition and/or preservation as available and practical (i.e., conservation easements, private donations).

Policy 3: Maintain design and siting standards to protect the Township's historic and rural character throughout West Windsor, and particularly in the Township's original hamlets and along those roadways where natural vegetation, farmland, or open space remain. These historic features should be preserved wherever possible, as they contribute to the pastoral open character of much of the Township and represent the community's heritage.

Section 3: A Brief History of West Windsor

Relying largely upon the information provided by the Historical Society of West Windsor, Section 3 provides a brief history of West Windsor.

3.1: A Brief History of West Windsor⁴

The following information is largely based upon the research and writings of the Historical Society of West Windsor and, in particular, their book entitled West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective by Paul Ligeti. For additional information, see the Historical Society of West Windsor website.

Prior to the arrival of European colonizers, the lands which would eventually become West Windsor were largely occupied by the Lëni Lënape⁵. The Lëni Lënape had presided over a broad stretch of land which approximately spanned from the border of New York State and Connecticut, extended through Long Island and the Lower Hudson Valley of New York, and encompassed all of New Jersey, eastern

Pennsylvania, the northeasterly portion of Maryland, and the majority of Delaware.

The Lëni Lënape traditionally lived in “dispersed, non-palisaded” villages comprised of wigwams and longhouses often shared by numerous families. Tribal territories were shared cooperatively and individual land ownership was not traditionally recognized. Furthermore, the Lëni Lënape were typically “known as peacekeepers, frequently opting to avoid war and instead negotiate settlements among themselves and with their more aggressive neighbors such as the Iroquois and the Susquehannock.” However, conflicts with the Susquehannock as well as with the Dutch and other settlers did occur.

Within West Windsor, evidence of the former Lëni Lënape presence remains. Artifacts including arrowheads are often found along waterways and among farmland. In addition, a deed from 1703 documents two Lëni Lënape individuals (Hapohucquona and Tolomhan) “selling hundreds of acres of West Windsor land south of the Assunpink Creek for ‘five match coats, two hoes, two hatchets, four knives, and one gallon of rum’” to David Lyell, an English goldsmith. Furthermore, Tatamy’s Swamp – which is comprised of wetland areas between Clarksville Road and North Post Road – is named after and was likely owned by Moses Tunda Tatomy, a Lëni Lënape who “after witnessing the extrajudicial execution of his chief...became a prominent peacekeeper, settling numerous intercultural disputes for decades and participating in summits such as the Treaty of Easton.”

However, by the early 1700s, due to increases in European colonization, many Lëni Lënape ultimately chose – or often times, were forced – to move westward. European colonization was initially done so in earnest by the Dutch and the Swedes. In 1664, the Dutch colony of New Netherland was captured by the British and soon thereafter a wave of English settlement followed. In 1676, the territory known as New Jersey was split into two halves: East Jersey and West Jersey. The land which would eventually become West Windsor was located within East Jersey, but was nevertheless immediately located adjacent to West Jersey. This unique location impacted its early culture, as “it featured a mixture of religious influences in the 1700s, including Quaker, Presbyterian, and Baptist.” Furthermore, “although most of West Windsor was originally owned by absentee British landowners, West Windsor’s first large wave of European settlement was, in fact, by Dutch families.”

⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/> and *West Windsor Then and Now: A New Perspective*, dated June 23, 2022

⁵ Spelling based upon the Lëni Lënape “Talking Dictionary”

In 1683, the General Assembly of East Jersey formed the (future) state’s first counties: Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. In 1693, Middlesex County was divided into Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and Piscataway Townships. Piscataway included all land south of the Raritan River, inclusive of West Windsor. Later, the formation of New Brunswick Township in 1723-1724 and the charter for a city of New Brunswick in 1730 stripped Piscataway of all its land south of the Raritan River, including present-day West Windsor.

These actions ultimately led to the formation of a territory referred to as New Windsor which consisted of present-day Princeton, West Windsor, Robbinsville, East Windsor, and portions of Millstone and Monroe Townships. Due to its abundance of prime agricultural soils and access to waterways, New Windsor grew in population. In 1751, following the sale of lands owned by Wiliam Penn and David Lyell, New Windsor was formally chartered as the Township of Windsor. By 1772, a state census noted that Windsor Township consisted of three hundred houses and over 1,900 residents, including more than 1,800 white residents and 95 black residents. By 1790, Windsor Township’s population increased even further to over 2,800 residents, including 190 slaves.⁶

By the 1790s, conflicts between the eastern and western halves of Windsor Township would ultimately contribute to its split. Through a mandate signed on February 9, 1797, the Township of West Windsor was officially formed. West Windsor “retained all of Princeton up to Nassau Street – including the Princeton Battlefield, Nassau Hall, Stony Brook Meeting House, [Drumthwacket], and various other landmarks.” The Township’s present-day boundary was not officially established until 1853.

⁶ The eventual drop in population as noted in the 1920 Census can in part be attributed to the decreased land area of the municipality following the official establishment of the Township’s boundary in 1853.

Through the Years

Year	Event
Pre-1682	Lèni Lènape reside in the lands
1682	William Penn signs a treaty with Lèni Lènape
1693	Piscataway forms
1723-1724	Piscataway stripped of land
1751	Township of Windsor forms
1797	West Windsor forms
1834	D&R Canal completed
1838	Mercer County formed
1839	The Camden and Amboy Railroad tracks are laid in West Windsor
1853	Present-day boundaries established
1863	Princeton Junction Station is created
1912	Permanent town hall created
1916	Beginning of Berrien City
1938	“The Martians” land during Orson Welle’s <i>The War of the Worlds</i> broadcast
1942-1943	RCA and Heyden Chemical Corp. open facilities
1950s	Several residential communities form
1969	Formation of West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District
1980s-2000s	Development leads to population increase

The Township’s meetings were held in the Dutch Neck Inn (Widow Bergen’s Tavern) [\(ID #4\)](#) until 1808; thereafter, for the next eighty years, the Township met in different locations throughout the Township, often times in Dutch Neck, Edinburg, Penns Neck, and Clarksville. By 1891, the Township’s government relocated to Dutch Neck and met in an “Election Building” and a “Clerk’s Office.” In 1912, a permanent town hall was constructed in Dutch Neck. It was later torn down, and the municipal building moved to a vacant space at the Ellsworth Center before moving to its current location.

Unlike other municipalities (such as Princeton or Hightstown), West Windsor never had a singular dedicated downtown area around which it coalesced. On the contrary, the Township historically organized itself around various hamlets. These hamlets each had their own “unique location, geographical attributes, infrastructure, and people” which contributed to their distinct identities. Six of these hamlets still exist in the Township: [Dutch Neck](#), [Edinburg](#), [Grovers Mill](#), [Penns Neck](#), [Port Mercer](#), and [Princeton Junction](#). Princeton Junction is the Township’s youngest historic hamlet, which was established in 1863 with the relocation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company rail line from its former location along the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Three additional hamlets – [Clarksville](#), [Scudders Mills](#), and [Princeton Basin](#) – are nearly entirely gone.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the Township’s economy largely revolved around agriculture. During that time, West Windsor’s farms produced grain, including wheat, rye, and oats. This industry was aided by the completion of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1834 which reduced the rate of travel between New York and Philadelphia “from several weeks to just two days.” Beginning in the twentieth century, “specialization transformed the agricultural landscape” of West Windsor. Dairy and poultry production increased. Milk was exported to Trenton via the Trenton-New Brunswick Fast Line trolley whose right-of-way is now delineated by the high-tension powerlines which bisect the central portion of the Township. By World War II, farms in West Windsor largely produced potatoes and tomatoes. Potatoes were shipped to Trenton for processing, while tomatoes were shipped to the Campbell’s factory in Camden.

Table 1: Population Growth

Year	Population
1920	1,389
1930	1,711
1940	2,160
1950	2,519
1960	4,016
1970	6,431
1980	8,542
1990	16,021
2000	21,907
2010	27,165
2020	29,518

Source: US Census Bureau

Nevertheless, by the start of the twentieth century, the Township began undergoing suburban development. The formulation of Berrien City, West Windsor’s oldest planned community, began in 1916 as a seventy-two lot development on the site of Elliot Nurseries, to the south of the Princeton Junction train station. The Penns Neck community began forming along Washington Road and nearby streets beginning in the 1920s. In the 1940s, the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) [\(ID #76\)](#) and the [Heyden Chemical Corporation](#) (later known as American Cyanamid) constructed significantly sized facilities in the northern and western portions of the Township, respectively.

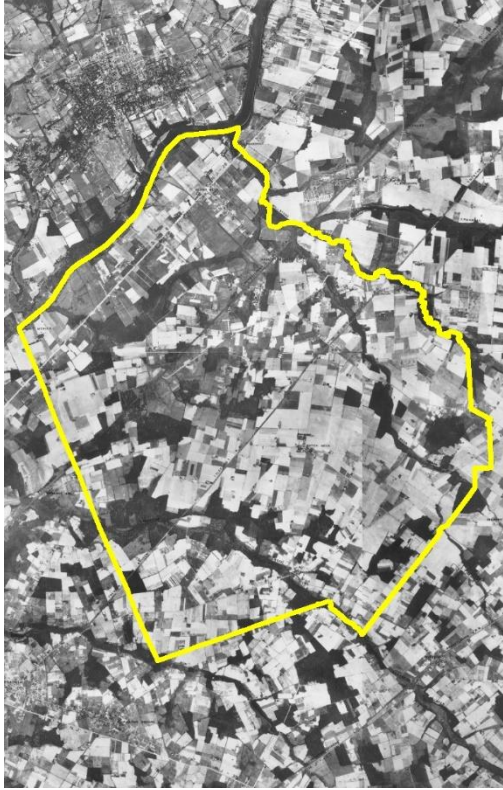
Following the conclusion of World War II, suburbanization in the Township continued at an accelerated pace. In the late 1950s, several neighborhoods were developed, including Windsor Estates, Piedmont Drive, Princeton Colonial Park, and Glen Acres (ID #182). In the ensuing two decades, approximately a dozen residential communities – including Princeton Ivy Estates, Jefferson/Edinburg Park, Sherbrooke Estates, and Old Mill Farms – were developed. Accompanying the establishment of these suburban neighborhoods was a rise in commercial development along the US Route 1 corridor.

With this development came an accompanying rise in population. In 1950, approximately 2,500 residents called West Windsor home. By 1960, the Township's population increased nearly sixty percent to 4,016 residents. Over the next two decades, the Township's population more than doubled to 8,542 residents.

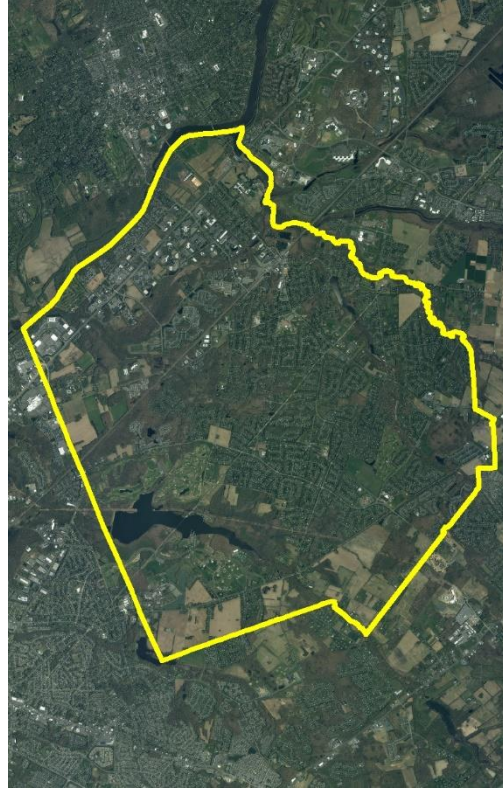
Increased development pressures also led to a decrease in the township's agricultural lands. In the 1960s, sixty-five percent of the Township's land was actively engaged in farming. By 1978, this percentage dropped to slightly over fifty percent. A total of 8,955 acres of land were farmland assessed at that time, with fewer than twelve residential farmers existing. Beginning in the 1980s, several farmers sold their land to developers as they were retiring or could no longer afford rising production costs and decreasing income. By 2002, West Windsor only had 3,520 acres devoted to farming.

Accordingly, the Township's population increased nearly one hundred and fifty percent during this same time period. Commercial shopping centers, such as the Southfield Commons shopping center, were also constructed during this time. The US Route 1 corridor transformed into a "high-traffic commercial artery, with new complexes such as Market Fair, Nassau Park Pavilion, and Windsor Green Shopping Center providing dozens of local and chain businesses." The Carnegie Center office facility also began construction in the 1980s.

Today, two hundred and twenty-six years after its initial formation, West Windsor has grown into a bustling, robust, and diverse community with a population quickly approaching thirty thousand residents.



1930 Aerial



2020 Aerial

Section 4:

Historical Sites and Districts

The following section provides an inventory of the Township's historical sites and districts. This information once again largely relies upon the information provided by the Historical Society of West Windsor.

4.1: Overview

The following section provides information on the archeological and historic sites of West Windsor. Where possible, historical sites are organized by the historic hamlet in which they are located. These sites were largely curated from the Township’s 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan as well as from the extensive research conducted by the Historical Society of West Windsor. While the majority of the sites identified below are over one hundred years old and/or have a special significance to the community of West Windsor, it is nevertheless recognized that not every site is necessarily worthy of preservation.

Hamlet/Area	ID	Site	Location	Status	
Clarksville	1	Doherty Family Farm House	Clarksville Road	Demolished	
	2	Weber’s Kennels Buildings	3440 US Route 1	Existing	
Dutch Neck	3	Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church	154 South Mill Road	Existing	
	4	Dutch Neck Inn (Widow Bergen’s Tavern)	212-214 South Mill Road	Existing	
	5	General Store and Post Office	420 Village Road East	Existing	
	6	Dutch Neck Schoolhouse	516 Village Road West	Existing	
	7	Dutch Neck School	392 Village Road West	Existing	
	8	Dutch Neck Chapel	505 Village Road West	Existing	
	9	Slayback-Reed Homestead	540-542 Village Road West	Existing	
	10	Reed-Moomaw House	530 Village Road West	Partially Demolished	
	11	Ayers-Smallbone House	528 Village Road West	Existing	
	12	Dorothy Mather House	514 Village Road West	Existing	
	13	Gilham House	510 Village Road West	Existing	
	14	Copeland-Sailey House	508 Village Road West	Existing	
	15	Rogers-Forman-Walton House	509 Village Road West	Existing	
	16	216-218 South Mill Road	216-218 South Mill Road	Existing	
	17	Bowers-Hawk House	210 South Mill Road	Existing	
	18	Walton House	146 South Mill Road	Existing	
	19	Mather House	142 South Mill Road	Existing	
	20	Groendyke-Hann-Mihan House	140 South Mill Road	Existing	
	21	Fred Robins House	136 South Mill Road	Existing	
	22	Rose Conover House	134 South Mill Road	Existing	
	23	Perrine-Wyckoff-Holman Residence	131 South Mill Road	Existing	
	24	Hooper-Updike House	418 Village Road East	Existing	
	25	Post-Long House	416 Village Road East	Existing	
	26	Williamson-Conover House	414 Village Road East	Existing	
	27	Denison-Mackenzie-Dey House	412 Village Road East	Existing	
	28	Robbins-Wyckoff House	408 Village Road East	Existing	
	29	Hutchinson-Roszel-Kaplan Farm	401 Village Road East	Existing	
	30	David Bergen House	409 Village Road East	Existing	
	31	Mount-Reynolds House	411 Village Road East	Existing	
	32	Hiram Cook House	413 Village Road East	Existing	
	33	Cook-Tindall House	415 Village Road East	Existing	
	34	Fred Cook House	419 Village Road East	Existing	
	35	Hutchinson-Terhune House	557 Village Road West	Existing	
	36	William Walton House	574 Village Road West	Existing	
	37	The Manse	138 South Mill Road	Existing	
	Edinburg	38	Beckett-Carson House	1694 Old Trenton Road	Existing
		39	John and Anna Tindall House	1712 Old Trenton Road	Existing

Hamlet/Area	ID	Site	Location	Status
	40	George and Gertrude Tindall House	1714 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	41	Hart-Carson House	1337 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	42	General Store and Post Office	1720-22 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	43	Rachel Conover House	1726 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	44	Forman-Conover-Taylor House	1309 Windsor Road	Existing
	45	Edinburg Hotel	1719 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	46	Sailey-Tantum House	1721 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	47	Ivans-Mill-Mount House	1727 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	48	1312 Windsor Road	1312 Windsor Road	Existing
Grovers Mill ¹	49	Joseph Mount House	1309 Windsor Road	Existing
	50	Grovers Mill	164 Cranbury Road	Existing
	51	Millwright's House (Ladyfair)	429 Clarksville Road	Existing
	52	Brain House	160 Cranbury Road	Existing
	53	Saltzman House	152 Cranbury Road	Existing
	54	Old Snedeker Place	148 Cranbury Road	Existing
	55	123 Cranbury Road	123 Cranbury Road	Existing
	56	Grover Mill Co. Barn	163 Cranbury Road	Existing
	57	The Millwright's House	175 Cranbury Road	Existing
Penns Neck	58	Vannest-Slayback House	22 Millstone Road	Existing
	59	Wiley Farm	249 Cranbury Road	Existing
	60	Penns Neck Baptist Church ^{1,2}	261 Washington Road	Existing
	61	Penns Neck Cemetery ¹	Washington Road	Existing
	62	Baptist Church Parsonage, Red Lion Inn	261 Washington Road	Existing
	63	Penns Neck Schoolhouse	3637 US Route 1	Demolished
	64	249 Washington Road	249 Washington Road	Existing
	65	245 Washington Road	245 Washington Road	Existing
	66	241 Washington Road	241 Washington Road	Existing
	67	237 Washington Road	237 Washington Road	Existing
	68	229 Washington Road	229 Washington Road	Existing
	69	198 Washington Road	198 Washington Road	Existing
	70	182 Washington Road	182 Washington Road	Existing
	71	Jerab's Market	175 Washington Road	Existing
	72	14 Morning Sun Road	14 Morning Side Road	Existing
	73	169 Washington Road	169 Washington Road	Existing
	Port Mercer ¹	74	167 Washington Road	167 Washington Road
75		165 Washington Road	165 Washington Road	Existing
76		124 Washington Road	124 Washington Road	Existing
77		RCA/Sarnoff/SRI International ¹	201 Washington Road	Existing
78		Crater House	4261-4263 Quakerbridge Road	Existing
Princeton Basin	79	Port Mercer Inn	4271 Quakerbridge Road	Existing
	80	4273 Quakerbridge Road	4273 Quakerbridge Road	Existing
	81	4275 Quakerbridge Road	4275 Quakerbridge Road	Existing
Princeton Junction	82	Berrien House	8-10 Canal Road	Existing
	83	Ed Ryan House	14 Canal Road	Existing
	84	Conrad Shafer's Service Station	37 Station Drive	Existing
	85	Hey General Store	31 Station Drive	Existing
	86	Hey Warehouse	33 Station Drive	Existing
	87	Jacob Wyckoff Feed Mill	37 Station Drive	Existing
	88	Nassau Interlocking Tower	Station Drive	Existing
	89	Dey Barn	61 Princeton Hightstown Road	Existing
	90	1 Penn Lyle Road	1 Penn Lyle Road	Existing
91	13 Penn Lyle Road	13 Penn Lyle Road	Existing	
92	332 Clarksville Road	332 Clarksville Road	Existing	

Hamlet/Area	ID	Site	Location	Status
	93	325 Clarksville Road	325 Clarksville Road	Existing
	94	315 Clarksville Road	315 Clarksville Road	Existing
	95	377 North Post Road	377 North Post Road	Existing
	96	Kiernan House	397 North Post Road	Existing
	97	408 North Post Road	408 North Post Road	Existing
	98	918 Alexander Road	918 Alexander Road	Existing
	99	928 Alexander Road	928 Alexander Road	Existing
	100	930 Alexander Road	930 Alexander Road	Existing
	101	John Forbes Nash House	932 Alexander Road	Existing
	102	986 Alexander Road	986 Alexander Road	Existing
	103	992 Alexander Road	992 Alexander Road	Existing
	104	97 Harris Road	97 Harris Road	Existing
	105	110 Harris Road	110 Harris Road	Existing
	106	Princeton Junction Schoolhouse	50 Southfield Road	Existing
107	Historic Berrien City	Berrien City	Existing	
Scudders Mills	108	John Applegate House	43 Lower Harrison Street	Existing
	109	Robert D. Thompson House	47 Lower Harrison Street	Existing
	110	Isiah Jemison House	51 Lower Harrison Street	Existing
	111	Edward S. Patterson House	65 Lower Harrison Street	Existing
VanHiseville	112	VanHiseville Store/Post Office	255 Hendrickson Drive	Existing
	113	Hendrickson House	219 Hendrickson Drive	Existing
	114	Mundy House	3 South Mill Road	Existing
	115	Wright-Chamberlin House	6 North Mill Road	Existing
	116	Cox Farm/Raggedy Ann Publishing Site	10 North Mill Road	Existing
Other Sites	117	Delaware and Raritan Canal ^{1, 2}	Northerly portion of Township	Existing
	118	Route of Washington's March	Quakerbridge Road	Existing
	119	Washington Road Elm Allee ^{1, 2}	Washington Road	Existing
	120	536 Alexander Road	536 Alexander Road	Existing
	121	51 Cranbury Road	51 Cranbury Road	Existing
	122	Clifford Carling House	72 Cranbury Road	Existing
	123	85 Cranbury Road	85 Cranbury Road	Existing
	124	420 Clarksville Road	122 Clarksville Road	Existing
	125	198 Cranbury Road	198 Cranbury Road	Existing
	126	The Mulvey Farm	304 Cranbury Road	Existing
	127	315 Cranbury Road	315 Cranbury Road	Existing
	128	420 Cranbury Road	420 Cranbury Road	Existing
	129	434 Cranbury Road	434 Cranbury Road	Existing
	130	457 Cranbury Road	457 Cranbury Road	Existing
	131	474 Cranbury Road ¹	474 Cranbury Road	Existing
	132	3 Compton Lane	3 Compton Lane	Existing
	133	The Reed Farm	106-108 Rabbit Hill Road	Existing
	134	103 Rabbit Hill Road	103 Rabbit Hill Road	Existing
	135	101 Rabbit Hill Road	101 Rabbit Hill Road	Existing
	136	175 Southfield Road	175 Southfield Road	Existing
137	221 Southfield Road	221 Southfield Road	Existing	
138	364 Princeton Hightstown Road	364 Princeton Hightstown Road	Existing	
139	372 Princeton Hightstown Road	372 Princeton Hightstown Road	Existing	
140	2044 Old Trenton Road	2044 Old Trenton Road	Existing	
141	105 Southfield Road	105 Southfield Road	Existing	
142	Cranbury Golf Club	49 Southfield Road	Existing	
143	The Fisher House	1953 Old Trenton Road	Existing	
144	The Jewell Farmstead	1912 Old Trenton Road	Existing	
145	Armstrong House	7 Finch Court	Existing	

Hamlet/Area	ID	Site	Location	Status
	146	231 Village Road East	231 Village Road East	Existing
	147	180 South Lane	180 South Lane	Existing
	148	1777 Old Trenton Road	1777 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	149	1262 Windsor Road	1262 Windsor Road	Existing
	150	1255 Windsor Road	1255 Windsor Road	Existing
	151	1234 Windsor Road	1234 Windsor Road	Existing
	152	1235 Windsor Road	1235 Windsor Road	Existing
	153	Windsor Farm and Market	1202 Windsor Road	Demolished
	154	1209 Windsor Road	1209 Windsor Road	Existing
	155	1203 Windsor Road	1203 Windsor Road	Existing
	156	1640 Old Trenton Road	1640 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	157	1638 Old Trenton Road	1638 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	158	1645 Old Trenton Road	1645 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	159	1611 Old Trenton Road	1611 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	160	39 Cubberly Road	39 Cubberly Road	Existing
	161	1393 Old Trenton Road	1393 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	162	Isaac Hutchsin House	66 Line Road	Existing
	163	1201 Old Trenton Road	1201 Old Trenton Road	Existing
	164	364 South Post Road	364 South Post Road	Existing
	165	372 South Post Road	372 South Post Road	Existing
	166	Jon Rogers House ^{1, 2}	Mercer County Park	Existing
	167	Appelget Farm	135 Conover Road	Existing
	168	Hooper House	1439 Edinburg Road	Existing
	169	8 Orly Court	8 Orly Court	To be demolished
	170	The Rue Farmstead/Old Post Farm	11 South Post Road	Existing
	171	Couwenhoven-Post-Everett Farm	18 North Post Road	Existing
	172	38 South Mill Road	38 South Mill Road	Existing
	173	55 Penn Lyle Road	55 Penn Lyle Road	Existing
	174	157 North Post Road	157 North Post Road	Existing
	175	163 Clarksville Road	163 Clarksville Road	Existing
	176	The Cella and Faccini Family Farms	551, 553, 554 Meadow road	Existing
	177	758 Village Road West	758 Village Road West	Existing
	178	762 Village Road West	762 Village Road West	Existing
	179	The Robbins House	774 Village Road West	Existing
	180	786 Village Road West	786 Village Road West	Existing
	181	4095 Quakerbridge Road	4095 Quakerbridge Road	Existing
	182	The Schenck Farmstead	50 and 58 Southfield Road	Existing
	183	Glen Acres	Glenview Drive	Existing
	184	Penns Neck School	Alexander Road/US Route 1	Demolished
	185	Finn M. W. Caspersen Rowing Center	Mercer Lake	Existing
	186	Van Nest Park War of the Worlds Memorial	Van Next Park	Existing

¹ SHPO Opinion;

² National Register

4.2: Archeological Sites

As noted by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), archeology is “the study of past ways of life through analysis of surviving physical remains.”⁷ Archeology is comprised of equal parts theory and methods. Theories typically revolve around society and culture, and how the remains of past human behavior are structured in or on the ground (or sometimes in the water), and how those remains can be interpreted. Methods “are the means by which those remains may be identified, recovered, and analyzed to extract information and interpret it.”⁸

There are three general types of archeological sites in New Jersey:

- ❖ **Prehistoric Native American Sites.** Prehistoric Native American sites include residential settlements, cemeteries, mortuary sites, trails, stone quarries, fish weirs (structures placed in waters to direct the passage of fish), shell middens (collections of domestic waste which may include animal bone, human excrement, botanical material, etc.), and other special purpose locations.
- ❖ **Historic Archeological Sites.** Historical archaeological sites occur in conjunction with historic districts, buildings, and structures. They may also include areas in which buildings and structures were never located, such as battlefields. Cemeteries, canals, bridges, dams, early roadways, and other engineering features may also be archeological sites.
- ❖ **Underwater Archeological Sites.** Underwater archaeological sites are found in navigable portions of rivers, bays, and particularly off of the Atlantic coastline.

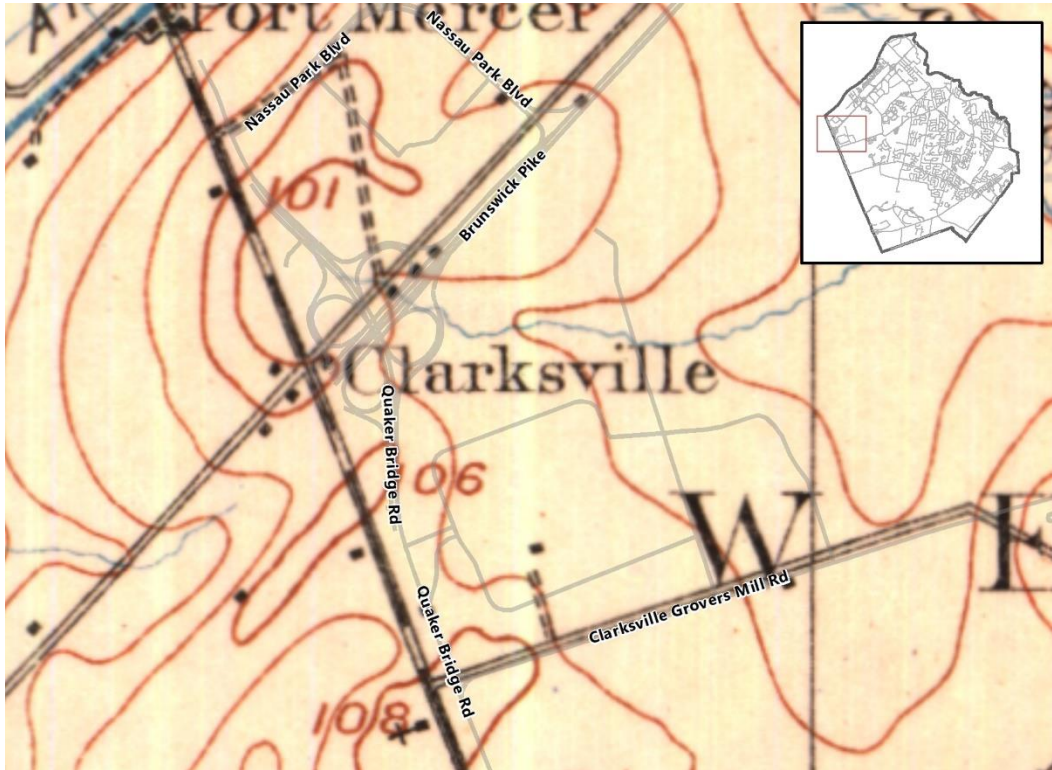
In order to prevent and discourage public contamination, the exact locations of archaeological sites are not disclosed by the State of New Jersey. Rather, the state provides a victor grid of approximately one-half mile cells indicating the presence of archeological districts or sites. These are provided in Map 2.

While there are is no evidence of a major Native American settlement in West Windsor, many temporary camps were likely constructed during hunting and fishing activities. Thus, it is essential that in addition to preserving the most promising known sites for excavation, care should also be taken in any below-ground construction activity to avoid inadvertently and irrevocably destroying a new archeological site. If evidence of prehistoric occupation is found, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) should be notified immediately.

⁷ <https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/identify/survarkeo.htm>

⁸ <https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/identify/survarkeo.htm>

4.3: Clarksville



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

The Clarksville hamlet is predominantly centered on the intersection of US Route 1, Quakerbridge Road, and Clarksville Road. It was likely named after the Clarke family who settled in present-day Princeton in approximately 1696. By the 1770s, the area was home to several farming families. British troops that were captured at the Flock farmhouse – which was later replaced by the American Cyanamid complex – provided information to General Washington on British troop numbers, plans, and positions. This information proved to be crucial for Washington's plan of attack and victory not only at the Battle of Princeton, but also the Second Battle of Trenton. This latter victory encouraged many of General Washington's troops – whose contracts were to expire January 1, 1777 – to continue their enlistment, thus saving the war effort. The hamlet also witnessed the American army's march up Quakerbridge Road to Princeton in 1777 during the War for Independence.

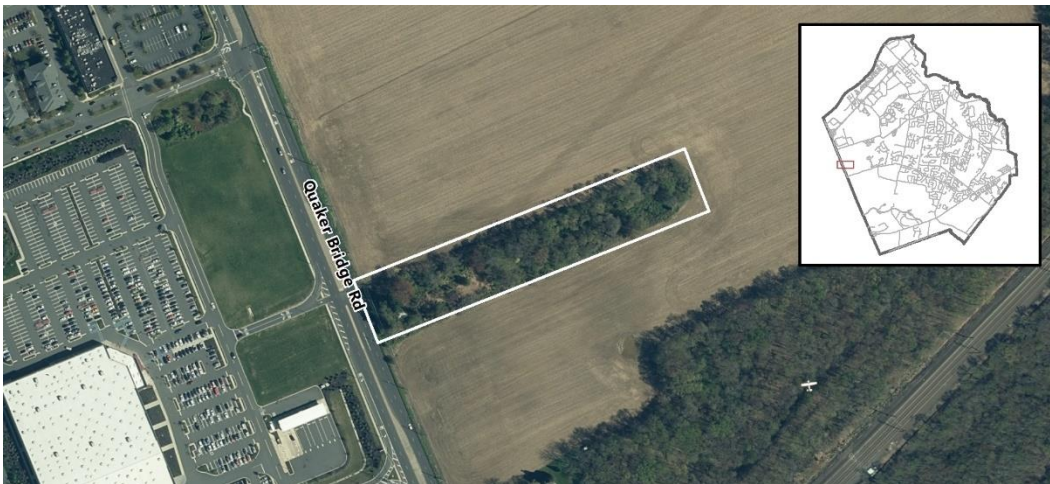
In the 1800s, Clarksville flourished as a farming community which profited from stagecoach travel along US Route 1. In addition to several farmsteads, the hamlet would eventually feature two inns, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, a store, and a schoolhouse.

In the 1950s, American Cyanamid established an agricultural research and development facility on the "same tract of farmland on the site of the old Flock family farmhouse."⁹ In the ensuing decades, the company acquired and subsequently tore down many of the older farm houses in the area as it expanded. The complex ultimately fell into disrepair by 2010.

The middle of the twentieth century also saw the existence of the Princeton Grill/Clarksville Diner. Originally built in Paterson, New Jersey, the diner was initially located near the Penns Neck Circle before being relocated to the intersection of US Route 1 and Quakerbridge Road in 1955. After operating at that location for thirty-five years, the diner was relocated to Decora, Iowa in 1990. Eight years later, it was moved once again to Paris, France for use as an office space for a television company.

Today, Clarksville largely no longer exists. The westerly side of Quakerbridge Road located in the Township of Lawrence has been developed with apartments and commercial shopping centers, while the easterly side (the former American Cyanamid site) is slated for the development of a warehouse distribution center.

ID #1: Doherty Family Farm House – Quakerbridge Road¹⁰



Scale: 1" = 500'

Located along Quakerbridge Road across from the Costco, the Doherty Family Farm House was a clapboard Italianate house which was initially owned by Valentine Sharp circa 1860. It has since been demolished.

⁹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

¹⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/clarksville.html>

ID #2: Weber's Kennels Building – 3440 Brunswick Pike

Scale: 1" = 500'

Located at 3440 Brunswick Pike, this building may date back to 1800. It is one of the few remaining structures from the Clarksville Hamlet. The long, low kennel building may also be of significant age.

The site is presently home to a kennel which was founded in 1925 when Josef Weber purchased the property from Colonel Herbert Schwartzkopf, the first superintendent of the New Jersey State Police and a lead investigator of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping of 1932. Colonel Schwartzkopf was also the father of General Norman Schwartzkopf who later led the coalition forces during the Persian Gulf War and was in command of the United States Central Command. General Schwartzkopf spent his childhood on the property.

Today, Weber's Training School is one of the community's oldest continuously operating businesses.

4.4: Dutch Neck



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Centered around the intersection of South Mill and Village Roads East and West, Dutch Neck is one of West Windsor's best-preserved neighborhoods. It was first settled in the 1730s and 1740s by such notable families including but not limited to "the Voorhees, Updikes, and Perrines."¹¹ Dutch Neck ultimately played an important role in the formation of West Windsor. A Dutch Neck inn owned by Jacob Bergen hosted the very first Township meeting on April 8, 1797 as well as many thereafter until the 1870s.

By 1875, Dutch Neck was described by the Everts and Stewart Atlas of Mercer County as "a thriving little village, pleasantly situated in the centre of a fine agricultural country. It contains one general store, a wheel-wright-shop, a blacksmithy, a hotel, a common school, and a Presbyterian church, with an estimated population of seventy-five."¹² In 1891, an "Election building" in Dutch Neck began to regularly host Township meetings. By 1912, a "Town Hall" was constructed adjacent to the Dutch Neck Inn, which lasted until approximately the mid-1970s. Dutch Neck School was constructed in 1917. The West Windsor Fire Company was also founded in Dutch Neck in 1921, as well as the West Windsor Police Department in 1968.

¹¹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

¹² *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

By the 1980s, Dutch Neck began to transform as the community around it developed. These transformations include the construction of Beth Chaim Synagogue in 1976 – West Windsor’s first non-Christian house of worship – as well as the construction of Windsor Chapel and St. David the King Roman Catholic Church in 1980 and 1991, respectively. In addition, beginning in the 1980s, large swaths of farmland surrounding Dutch Neck were developed with single-family residential neighborhoods including Princeton Oaks, Windsor Hunt, Hunters Run, LeParc, and Dutch Neck Estates.

Nevertheless, Dutch Neck remains a significantly important hamlet within the Township, as it continues to feature dozens of structures from the 1700s, 1800s, and early 1900s. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Land Use Plan Element, the Township is in the process of developing a Dutch Neck planning study.



Image 1: Village Road East, looking west



Image 2: Dutch Neck Commemorative Plaque

ID #3: Presbyterian Church – 154 South Mill Road¹³



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

The Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church stands as the focal point of the historic Dutch Neck hamlet. The central portion of the church was constructed by the late eighteenth century; while proof exists that this portion of the church existed by 1784, it may have been constructed as early as the mid-1700s. Although tradition says that the central portion of the church incorporates the old Neck Meeting House, this has not yet been proven.

The present church was later organized in 1816 and originally had twenty-five members. Later additions to the church have covered some of the earliest graves. However, the church's cemetery still contains graves from before the American War of Independence, with the names of many of West Windsor's oldest families still legible on the gravestones.

¹³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckpresbyterianchurch.html>

ID #4: Dutch Neck Inn (Widow Bergen's Tavern) – 212-214 South Mill Road¹⁴

Scale: 1" = 350'

Also known as Widow Bergen's Tavern, the Dutch Neck Inn is one of the Township's most historically significant structures. While tax records indicate that it was constructed in 1790, a tavern license was issued to an "Elisha Cook" in 1784 thus suggesting that the building may in fact be older. The inn hosted the first West Windsor Township meeting on April 8, 1797. It later held almost all Township meetings until 1808, and many more after that until 1879.

Later owned by Jacob G. Bergen (a Revolutionary War veteran), the inn was ultimately shut down circa 1879 due to an inheritance dispute – not, per popular belief- due to a local temperance movement. It was relocated sometime between 1914 and 1930 from the intersection of South Mill Road and Village Road East/West to its current location. It remains in excellent condition.

ID #5: General Store and Post Office – 420 Village Road East¹⁵

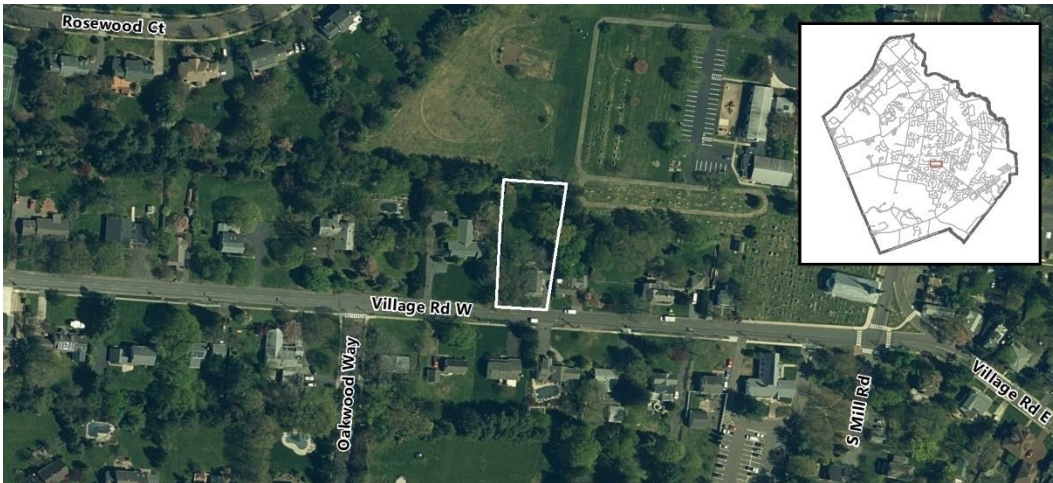
Scale: 1" = 350'

Located at the corner of Village Road East and South Mill Road, Dutch Neck's general store and post office was likely constructed in the early 1800s. It was later occupied by a variety of different commercial businesses. Today, it is utilized as a private residence.

¹⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckinn.html>

¹⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckgeneralstore.html>

ID #6: Dutch Neck Schoolhouse – 516 Village Road West¹⁶



Scale: 1" = 350'

Constructed sometime between 1849 and 1860, the Dutch Neck Schoolhouse was a one-room (and later a two-room) schoolhouse which served the youth of the Dutch Neck hamlet. In 1917, the school was converted to a private residence and garage.

ID #7: Dutch Neck School – 392 Village Road West¹⁷



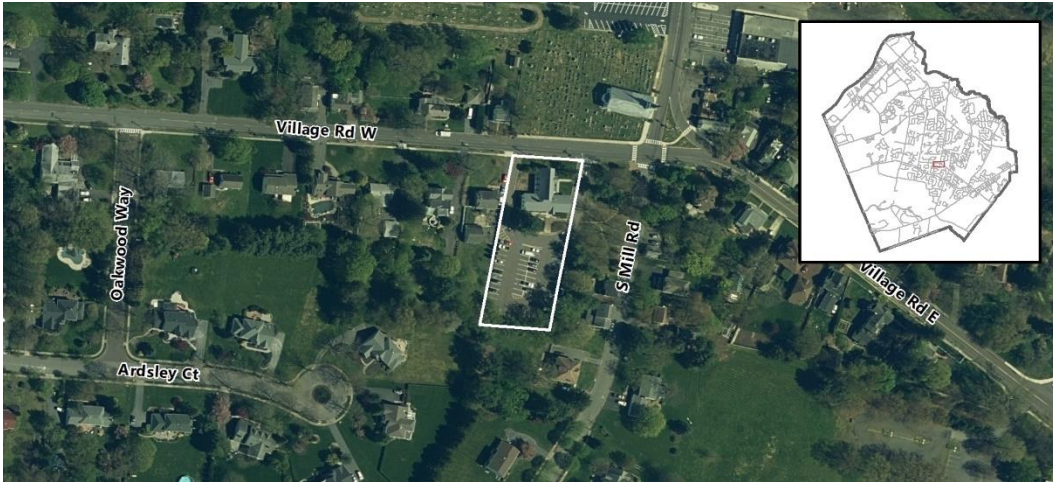
Scale: 1" = 500'

Dutch Neck School was constructed in 1917, partly as a result of the turn of the century Progressive Movement which "saw an explosion in the number of schools statewide, increased attendance, and standardization." The school, which replaced the one-room Dutch Neck Schoolhouse, was constructed atop a Township-owned cemetery which was established in 1834 for destitute and black residents. Some of the remains were relocated to Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hightstown. While the school has undergone several additions, it remains the Township's oldest operating educational institution.

¹⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckschoolhouse.html>

¹⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckschool.html>

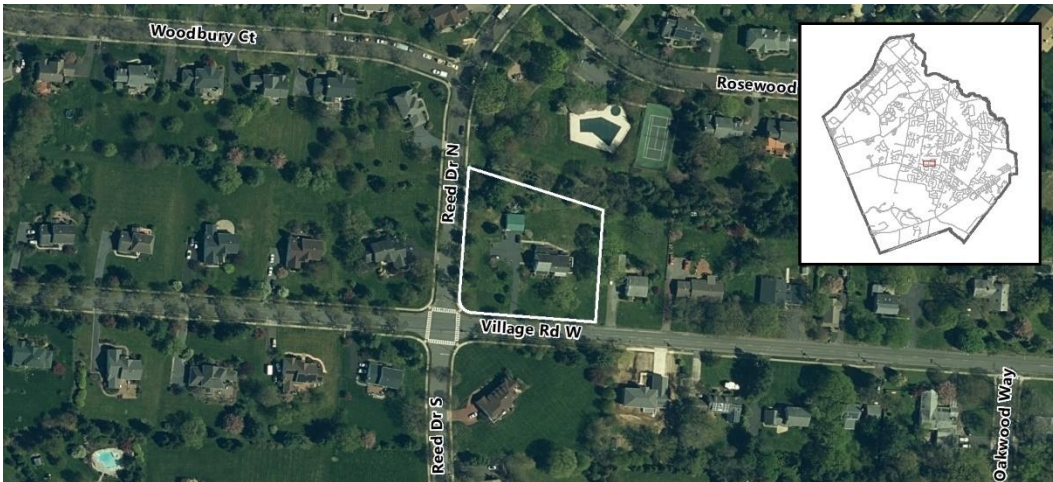
ID #8: Dutch Neck Chapel – 505 Village Road West¹⁸



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Dutch Neck Chapel dates back to 1882. It was initially constructed by the Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church to serve as a Sunday School. It was later expanded in 1909 when a kitchen and library were added. In 1924, a fourteen-foot balcony was constructed on the front of the building. Finally, two wings were constructed along its rear in 1938. In 1966, the building was converted into a library. Since 1987, it has been owned and operated by the West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District Board of Education.

ID #9: Slayback-Reed Homestead – 540-542 Village Road West¹⁹



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Slayback-Reed Homestead likely dates back to the 1750s, thus making it one of West Windsor's oldest structures. It was once part of a larger one hundred acre farm owned by the Slayback family; however, this agricultural land was later replaced with the LeParc II development. The dwelling was relocated from its original location. It was at one time home to Abel Slayback who became West Windsor's first tax collector in 1797.

¹⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dutchneckchapel.html>

¹⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/slaybackreedhomestead.html>

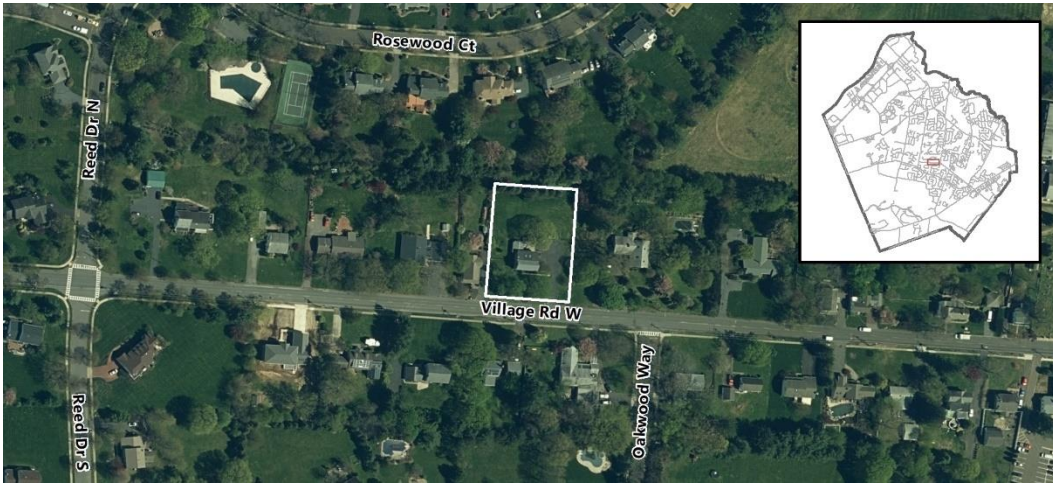
ID #10: Reed-Moomaw House – 530 Village Road West²⁰



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Reed-Moomaw House was constructed sometime between 1908 and 1920. Two of its first owners were Lewis and Ada Bowers. Lewis Bowers was the owner of Lewis C. Bowers and Sons which “constructed and demolished buildings in the West Windsor Area for many decades, including Old Town Hall.” While the dwelling was torn down in recent decades, its original foundation remains.

ID #11: Ayers-Smallbone House – 528 Village Road West²¹



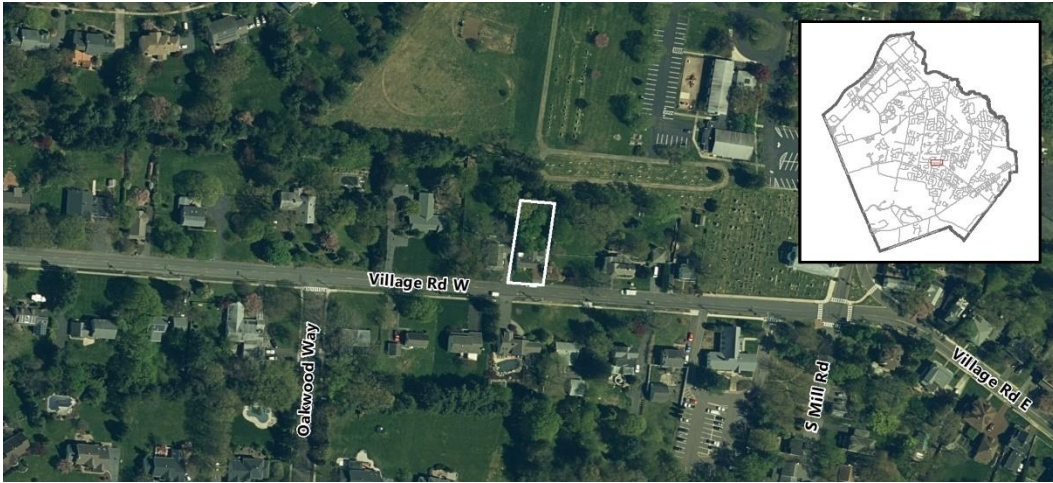
Scale: 1" = 350'

Originally standing where “Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church's parking lot off of South Mill Road exists today,” the Ayers-Smallbone House dates back to 1780 thus making it one of the Township’s oldest dwellings. It was once occupied by George G. Bergen who served as West Windsor’s first Township Clerk.

²⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/reedmoomawhouse.html>

²¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/ayerssmallbonehouse.html>

ID #12: Dorothy Mather House – 514 Village Road West²²



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Dorothy Mather House is a "small, two-story, four-bay wood frame house with a one-story garage wing and breezeway." As per Township records, it was constructed in 1858. It was at one point owned by John and Walter Mount, both of whom served in various municipal roles between the 1890s and 1920s.

ID #13: Gilham House – 510 Village Road West²³



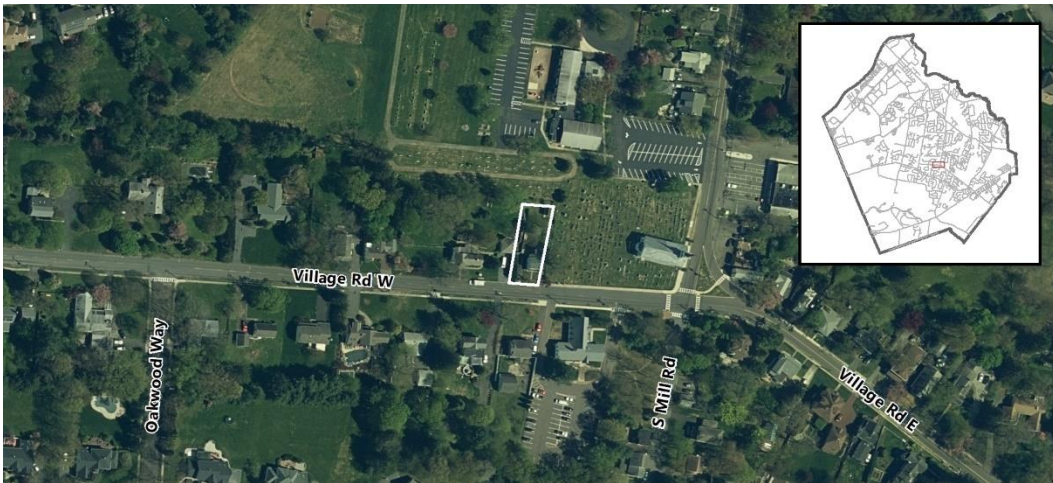
Scale: 1" = 350'

Constructed sometime between 1850 and 1858, the Gilham House is a "large seven-bay, three-bay house." At one point it was owned by William Updike, "a Township Committee member, Poundkeeper, Judge of Elections, and Commissioner of Taxation Appeal through much of the 1860s and 1870s."

²² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/dorothymatherhouse.html>

²³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/gilhamhouse.html>

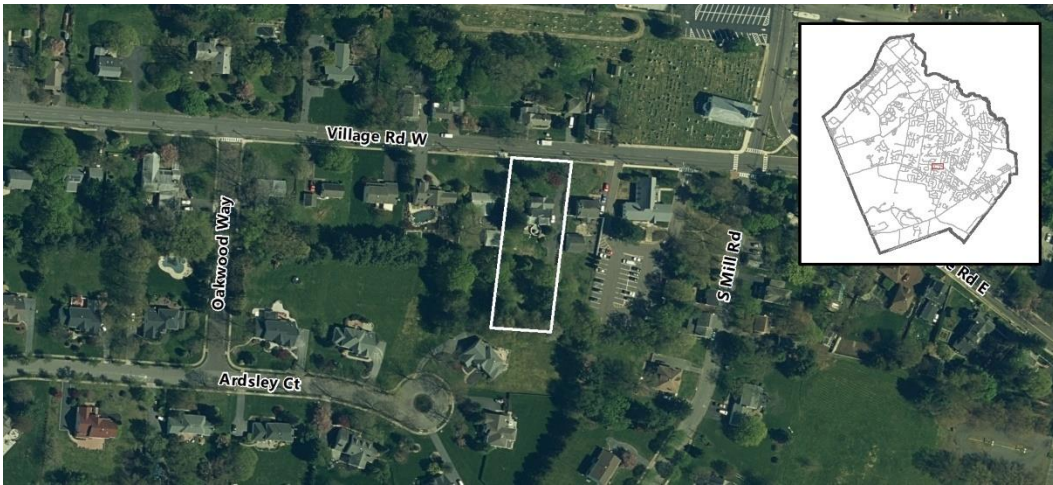
ID #14: Copeland-Sailey House – 508 Village Road West²⁴



Scale: 1" = 350'

Located to the rear of the Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church cemetery, the Copeland-Sailey House is a "two-story, three-bay vernacular house." It was constructed sometime between 1858 and 1888.

ID #15: Rogers-Forman-Walton House – 509 Village Road West²⁵



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Rogers-Forman-Walton House was constructed sometime between 1858 and 1880. It is a "two-story, five-bay house" which was at one point owned by Eli Rogers who was active in municipal government between the 1820s and 1860s.

²⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/copelandsaileyhouse.html>

²⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/rogersformanwaltonhouse.html>

ID #16: 216-218 South Mill Road



Scale: 1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 216-218 South Mill Road was constructed circa 1920, as per Township tax records. Aerial photography shows that it was moved to this location sometime in the mid-twentieth century.

ID #17: Bowers-Hawk House – 210 South Mill Road²⁶



Scale: 1" = 350'

Constructed sometime in the late 1790s or the early 1800s, the Bowers-Hawk House may have originally been located on the same lot as the Manse House. Nevertheless, the dwelling was moved some time by 1930 (while one source suggests it was moved in 1922, this has not yet been confirmed). It was at one time occupied by Annabelle Hawke Jantz, who was a member of the Historical Society of West Windsor and taught at the John V.B. Wicoff School for forty-two years.

²⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/bowershawhouse.html>

ID #18: Walton House – 146 South Mill Road



Scale: 1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 146 South Mill Road was constructed circa 1920, as per Township tax records. It was owned by the Walton family from 1927 to 1978.

ID #19: Mather House – 142 South Mill Road²⁷



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Mather House, an American Foursquare style dwelling, was constructed in 1907. While its original owner is unknown, the house was at one time occupied by Harry Mather and his wife Elizabeth Schenck, the former of whom served as one of West Windsor's longest-serving Tax Collectors. Tragically, one of the Mathers' children (Norman Mather, who was thirty-six) as well as a neighboring eighteen year old boy (Richard Walton) perished in an airplane crash within the vicinity.

²⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/matherhouse.html>

ID #20: Groendyke-Hann-Mihan House – 140 South Mill Road²⁸



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Groendyke-Hann-Mihan House was constructed in 1911. In its one hundred and twelve year history, it has only been owned by four families.

ID #21: Fred Robins House – 136 South Mill Road²⁹



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Fred Robins House was constructed in 1922. It is a three-bay colonial revival house which was home to Fred Robins, who lived and participated in the community for several decades.

²⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/groendykehannmihanhouse.html>

²⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/fredrobinshouse.html>

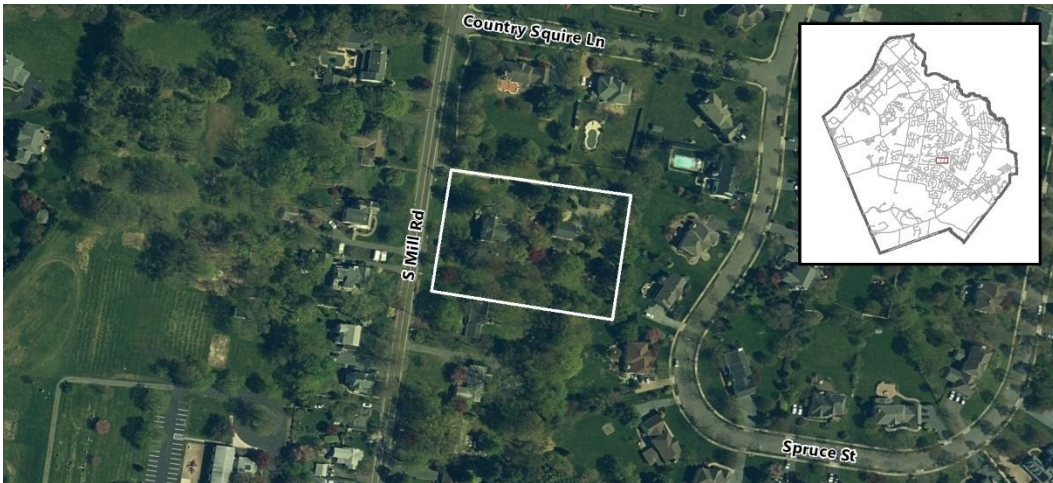
ID #22: Rose Conover House – 134 South Mill Road³⁰



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Rose Conover House, which was constructed sometime between the 1870s and 1920, features a “wraparound porch, intricately-carved bargeboards, and a double-height bay window in the front,” and is “arguably the finest example of Victorian Gothic architecture in the entire Township.”

ID #23: Perrine-Wyckoff-Holman Residence – 131 South Mill Road³¹



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Perrine-Wyckoff-Holman Residence was likely constructed in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, although a section of the dwelling may be even older than that. The dwelling was occupied by a number of notable residents including Charles Holman and Doris Hand, the former of whom founded West Windsor’s Zoning Board of Adjustment.

³⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/roseconoverhouse.html>

³¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/perrinewyckoffholmanresidence.html>

ID #24: Hooper-Updike House – 418 Village Road East³²



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Hooper-Updike House was constructed circa 1860-1870. This two-story, three-bay Victorian dwelling was at one point part of a larger tract owned by Enoch Forman which included "the adjacent Dutch Neck general store/post office at 420 Village Road East." Later, the house was occupied by Eli and Emma Rogers, the former of whom served in various municipal roles between the 1820s and 1860s.

ID #25: Post-Long House – 416 Village Road East



Scale: 1" = 350'

While tax records indicate that the house was constructed in 1870, previous owners of the Post-Long House contend that "between 1765 and 1770, the present house, consisting of a living room and loft, was moved onto the existing foundation [of a prior dwelling destroyed by fire] from the property two houses west of the Dutch Neck School."³³ This two-story, two-bay house was occupied by a variety of owners, including West Windsor's second female mayor Carole Carson and her husband Thomas.

³² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/hooperupdikehouse.html>

³³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/postlonghouse.html>

ID #26: Williamson-Conover House – 414 Village Road East³⁴

Scale: 1" = 350'

The exact date of the William-Conover House's construction is unknown. While Township tax records indicates the two-story, six-bay pyramid hipped roof dwelling dates back to 1870, a 1988 architectural survey suggests it may date back to the mid-1700s. In any event, it remains one of Dutch Neck's and West Windsor's only pre-1900s double houses.

ID #27: Denison-Mackenzie-Dey House – 412 Village Road East³⁵

Scale: 1" = 350'

The Denison-Mackenzie-Dey House was constructed sometime between 1900 and 1914. The building, which is a triple-dormered pyramid-hip roofed dwelling, was home to several occupants including Marie Mackenzie who was the first known woman to run for Township Committee in 1960.

³⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/williamsonconoverhouse.html>

³⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/denisonmackenziedeyhouse.html>

ID #28: Robbins-Wyckoff House – 408 Village Road East³⁶



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Robbins-Wyckoff House is a “two-story, three-bay side hall plan house with a lower two-story ell [a wing of a building perpendicular to the length of its main portion or range] and paired Victorian roof brackets.” The dwelling was constructed sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century. The dwelling was once owned by Cornelia and Jacob Wyckoff, who in 1916 sold a nearby parcel of land to West Windsor for the construction of the Dutch Neck School.

ID #29: Hutchinson-Roszel-Kaplan Farm – 401 Village Road East³⁷



Scale: 1" = 350'

Two historically significant buildings are located at 401 Village Road East. Windsor Chapel is located in the rear portion of the site and incorporates an 1800s-era barn into its structure. A Victorian Gothic house located toward the front of the property, which was likely constructed sometime in the late 1800s, is now utilized as offices for the adjacent Windsor Chapel. The site was once part of a larger tract which housed the Hutchinson-Roszel-Kaplan Farm.

³⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/robbinswyckoffhouse.html>

³⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/hutchinsonroszelkaplanfarm.html>

ID #30: David Bergen House – 409 Village Road East³⁸



Scale: 1" = 350'

This five-bay Victorian-style home was constructed sometime between 1850 and 1880. The dwelling was occupied by several owners before eventually passing to David D. Bergen who served various municipal roles between the 1890s and the 1930s.

ID #31: Mount-Reynolds House – 411 Village Road East³⁹



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Mount-Reynolds House was likely constructed in the mid-1800s. The three-bay, two-and-one-half story dwelling was once occupied by Jonathan Mount who served in a variety of municipal roles between the 1890s and the 1940s.

³⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/davidbergenhouse.html>

³⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/mountreynoldshouse.html>

ID #32: Hiram Cook House – 413 Village Road East⁴⁰



Scale: 1" = 350'

As noted by a signature engraved into the dwelling's southeastern wall, the Hiram Cook House was constructed in 1907. Hiram Cook, who resided in the dwelling, served in various municipal functions while also running a heating, plumbing, and farm machinery business. Along with his son Fred, Hiram Cook helped found the West Windsor Volunteer Fire Company and served as its president. While the house has been renovated in recent years, it still maintains its older form.

ID #33: Cook-Tindall House – 415 Village Road East⁴¹



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Cook-Tindall House was likely constructed sometime in the mid-1800s. It was at one point occupied by William and Susan Bergen, the former of whom was active in West Windsor government from the 1840s to the 1880s. The property was subsequently owned by the Cook-Tindall family from 1889 to 1997.

⁴⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/hiramcookhouse.html>

⁴¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/cooktindallhouse.html>

ID #34: Fred Cook House – 419 Village Road East⁴²



Scale: 1" = 350'

The Fred Cook House was constructed sometime between 1914 and 1920. This two-story American Foursquare Home was built by Fred Cook for himself and his family on his father Hiram's larger property. Along with his father, Fred Cook helped form the West Windsor Volunteer Fire Company.

ID #35: Hutchinson-Terhune House – 557 Village Road West⁴³



Scale: 1" = 350'

Constructed circa 1916, the Hutchinson-Terhune House is a "prime example of the early-1900s 'American Foursquare' architectural style." At various points, the house was occupied by Clark Hutchinson who served as one of the Township's last ever Overseers of the Highway, as well as Bertha Everett who at the time of her death was the longest standing member of the Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church.

⁴² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/fredcookhouse.html>

⁴³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/hutchinsonterhunehouse.html>

ID #36: William Walton House – 574 Village Road West⁴⁴



Scale: 1" = 350'

The William Walton House is a two-story "Greek Revival house with a Colonial Revival wrap-around porch." Constructed sometime between 1849 and 1860, it was originally part of a one hundred and twenty-three acre farm owned by William Walton.

ID #37: The Manse – 138 South Mill Road⁴⁵



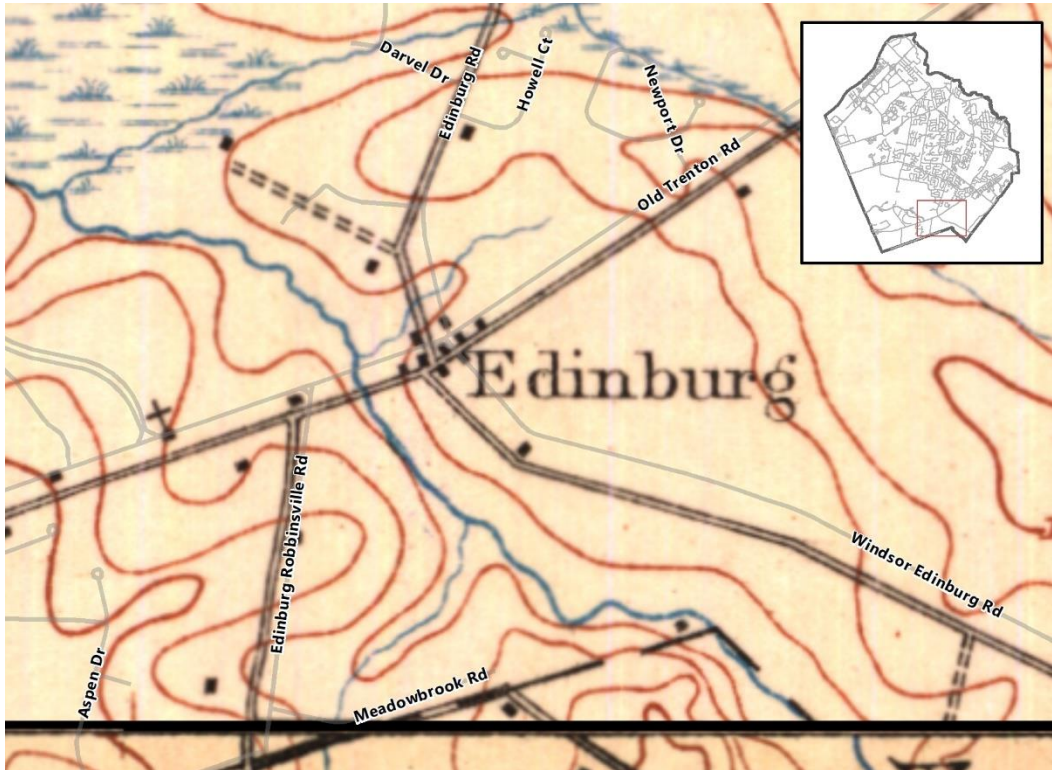
Scale: 1" = 350'

Constructed sometime in the late 1850s, the Manse is a four-bay colonial revival-style residence. Its original deed restricted its use to as "a House or the Pastor or Preacher of the said Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church." However, it is now utilized as a rental property instead which helps fund church operations.

⁴⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/williamwaltonhouse.html>

⁴⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/manse.html>

4.5: Edinburg



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Edinburg is centered around the intersections of Old Trenton Road, Edinburg Road, and Windsor-Edinburg Road. Edinburg was originally identified as "'Assanpink' [sic] (or sometimes 'Sandpink' or 'St. Pink' in a reference to the creek as well as the 'areas early indigenous residents.'"⁴⁶

By the mid-1700s, the area was home to several farming families including the Tindalls, Conovers, Hutchinsons, Cubberlys, and Mounts. The hamlet later coalesced around a stagecoach route which connected various municipalities throughout the state.

Early development in Edinburg included Hooper's Tavern which was constructed by 1764, another inn which was constructed in the early 1800s (which later burned down circa 1895, to be rebuilt later in a Victorian style), two general stores (one of which remains at 1720 Old Trenton Road), a blacksmith shop, and a foundry. By the mid-1800s, Edinburg was further developed with a variety of establishments including "a broom factory, a cooper, a wheelwright shop, several shoemaker's establishments, a chair maker, a weaving shop, and two basket factories."⁴⁷

⁴⁶ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁴⁷ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

However, by the mid-1900s the character of Edinburg began to be changed dramatically with increased suburbanization. This was further exacerbated by the development of Mercer County Community College in 1972. Around that same time, the Assunpink Creek was dammed by the Mercer County Parks Commission, thereby creating Mercer Lake. As a result, the large swaths of farmland and their farmhouses which for years had characterized Edinburg were lost. Most of the traditional businesses in this area no longer exist as well.

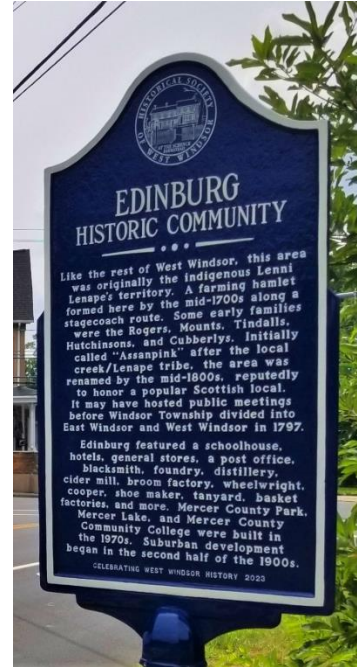


Image 3: Edinburg Commemorative Plaque

ID #38: Beckett-Carson House – 1694 Old Trenton Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The exact date of the construction of the dwelling located at 1694 Old Trenton Road is unknown. While a structure does seem to appear at this location from an 1849 map, an architectural analysis of the main block suggests the building was constructed sometime in the second half of the nineteenth century. Between 1865 to 1890, the dwelling was owned by the Beckett family who emigrated from Ireland. Elison Carson was the dwelling's next owner, who reported operated a nearby grist mill. The Carson family owned the dwelling until 1958.

ID #39: John and Anna Tindall House – 1712 Old Trenton Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The rear section of this five-bay, two-story house may be the original portion, and was likely built between 1849 and 1860. The dwelling was purchased by the Tindall family in 1861 and has remained in their possession ever since. The front portion of the building (facing Old Trenton Road) was likely added around 1881 or 1882. Its owners have served in a variety of municipal and community roles.

ID #40: George and Gertrude Tindall House – 1714 Old Trenton Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

While tax records indicate that this L-shaped Victorian house was constructed in 1936, there is substantial evidence it was actually constructed sometime between 1900 and 1910. The dwelling was originally owned by the Tindall family but was ultimately passed to other owners in the mid-twentieth century.

ID #41: Hart-Carson House – 1337 Old Trenton Road⁴⁸



Scale: 1" = 250'

The Hart-Carson House was likely constructed between 1849 and 1860, as per historic maps. In 1849, it was purchased by Absalom Hart – later a Civil War veteran who, in the 1860s, had a shoe shop here. In 1873, he opened a basket-weaving establishment on the property. It is unclear as to whether the existing building on site was utilized by Hart for this business. The house was later purchased by the Carson family.

ID #42: General Store – 1720-22 Old Trenton Road⁴⁹



Scale: 1" = 250'

Located at 1720 Old Trenton Road, the former general store of Edinburg was constructed circa 1816. The establishment initially "offered food, dry goods, and more." In 1851, a post office was reputedly established in the building. "Gas was likely sold at least as far back as the 1920s, and two antique pumps (from a later decade) still stand at the intersection." The building is currently operating as a general store/deli.

⁴⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/edinburg.html>

⁴⁹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

ID #43: Rachel Conover House – 1726 Old Trenton Road

Scale: 1" = 250'

As per Township tax records, the dwelling located at 1726 Old Trenton Road was constructed circa 1900. At this time, it was owned by Rachel Conover who utilized it as a boarding house for traveling salesmen. In 1942, the house burned down. It is currently unknown how much of the existing structure is original.

ID #44: Forman-Conover-Taylor House – 1728 Old Trenton Road

Scale: 1" = 250'

This five-bay, two-story dwelling was likely constructed sometime between the 1820s and 1840s. Its earliest known owners were the Holmes family. The house was passed to Elizabeth Forman in 1846, and the Forman family owned it until approximately 1915. In approximately 1930, Norman Conover purchased the house. After his death in 1940, his wife Madeline married Joseph Taylor. The house has remained in Taylor family hands to this day.

ID #45: Edinburg Hotel – 1719 Old Trenton Road⁵⁰



Scale: 1" = 250'

The Edinburg Hotel, which is located in the heart of Edinburg, is actually the third of three hospitality establishments. The original hotel was located approximately three hundred yards away on Windsor Road and was owned by Thomas Hooper. This hotel was commonly utilized for Windsor Township meetings in the mid-1700s. However, Thomas Hooper was a British loyalist who fled to Canada with his family after his revolutionary neighbors murdered his wife.

The second establishment was the first one located at 1719 Old Trenton Road; it remains unclear whether this establishment was relocated to this location or was a completely new building. The hotel reputedly burn down sometime in the 1890s and was replaced by the current building on site, which later served as a speakeasy during Prohibition.

⁵⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/edinburg.html>

ID #46: Sailey-Tantum House – 1721 Old Trenton Road

Scale: 1" = 250'

As per the Township's Conservation Element of the Master Plan, the Sailey-Tantum House dates back to 1758 thus making it one of the oldest dwellings in West Windsor. Its first known owners were Jacob and Jane Warner, who sold it to James Hutchinsinon – who also owned the adjacent general store and hotel – in 1817. It passed through various owners until circa 1915, when it was bought by the Sailey family who moved it back from the road. In 1949, it was passed to the Tantum family who owned it until the early 2000s.

ID #47: Ivans-Mill-Mount House – 1727 Old Trenton Road⁵¹

Scale: 1" = 250'

As per the Township's tax records, 1727 Old Trenton is the Township's oldest remaining dwelling. It may date back to 1742. The house's earliest known owners were Elijah and Elizabeth Tindall, who later sold the property to Daniel Ivans. It was also owned by the Hill and Mount families for much of its existence.

⁵¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/edinburg.html>

ID #48: Joseph Mount House – 1309 Windsor Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

This five-bay, two-story house with a large barn located to its southeast was sold by Elijah Tindall to Joseph Mount in 1817. Joseph was a West Windsor Constable in the late 1820s/early 1830s. Elijah Tindall, for his part, was one of the first Township Overseers of the Highways in the late 1790s/early 1800s. The house passed out of Mount ownership in 1940 and has gone through various owners in the decades since.

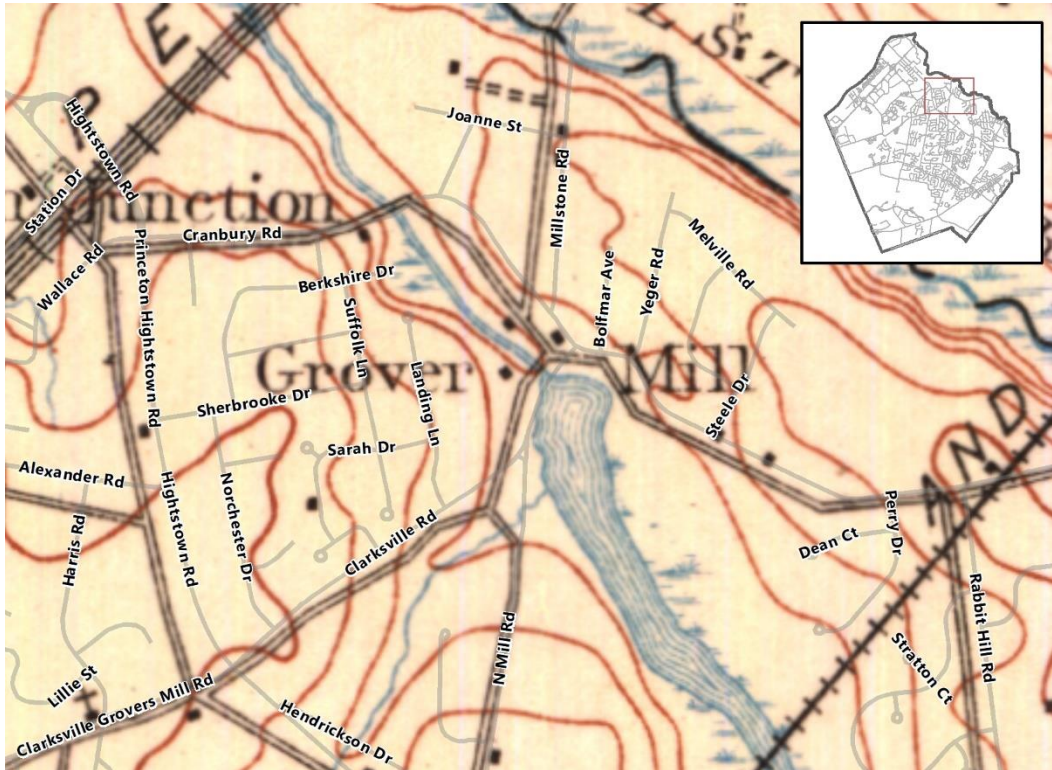
ID #49: 1312 Windsor Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 1312 Windsor Road was constructed circa 1920, as per Township tax records.

4.6: Grovers Mill



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

The settlement of Grovers Mill predates the American War for Independence. It is the site of the earliest grist mill in the Township which still stands at the outlet of the pond located therein. While the millworks are in poor condition, its original square-hewn timbers and other parts of the structure are still visible inside the structure which is now a private residence. Some of the older farmhouses and homes near the mill are also in excellent condition. The mill was reputedly a favorite place of President Grover Cleveland and was purportedly frequently visited by President Wilson, both of whom were said to have been personal friends of the mill's owner, Walter Grover.

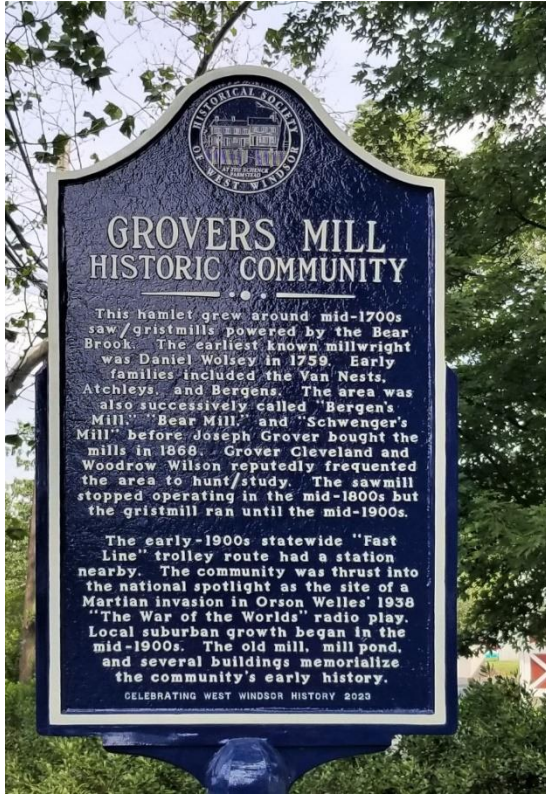


Image 4: Grovers Mill Commemorative Plaque

Grovers Mill is also known around the nation as being the setting of Orson Welles' October 30, 1938 radio reenactment of H.G. Wells' science fiction novel "War of the Worlds." Contrary to popular belief, the radio broadcast did not create a nationwide panic. Rather, this hysteria "was grossly exaggerated by newspapers – who were competing with radio – and, in fact, only a small fraction of the nation listened to the broadcast."⁵²

Over the years, the intersection at Grovers Mill has become more congested by traffic as the Township continues to develop. Nevertheless, the "heart of the community retains several of its original buildings and its mill pond, evoking centuries of community history."⁵³

⁵² *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁵³ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

ID #50: Grovers Mill – 164 Cranbury Road⁵⁴



Scale: 1" = 250'

Constructed by 1759, Grovers Mill stands as the centerpiece of the hamlet. The mill's first known owner was Daniel Wolsey. It was sold to several individuals until it was finally purchased by Joseph H. Grover in 1868. It handled work for several of the farmers in the area by utilizing water and electric power to grind grain. The mill "reportedly drew prominent figures and Princeton residents like Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson – both said to be friends of Walter S. Grover [Joseph Grover's son]." In 2015, the Zoning Board of Adjustment granted a variance for the mill to be utilized as five apartments.

ID #51: Millwright's House (Ladyfair) – 429 Clarksville Road⁵⁵



Scale: 1" = 250'

Located at 429 Clarksville Road, Ladyfair is one of the Township's oldest dwellings. Records indicate that it was constructed sometime between the 1690s and the mid-1700s.

⁵⁴ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁵⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/themill.html>

The house was constructed in three sections: "first, nearest to the road (with the cobbled stone chimney) - perhaps originally a Dutch-style one-room house with a sleeping loft above, followed by the two-story middle section, and then the section furthest from the road, possibly in the early 1800s."⁵⁶

The property was likely the home of the original millwright (mill operator) of Grovers Mill. While the home has been passed through several owners and has been restored, it has maintained several of its original features.

ID #52: Brain House – 160 Cranbury Road⁵⁷



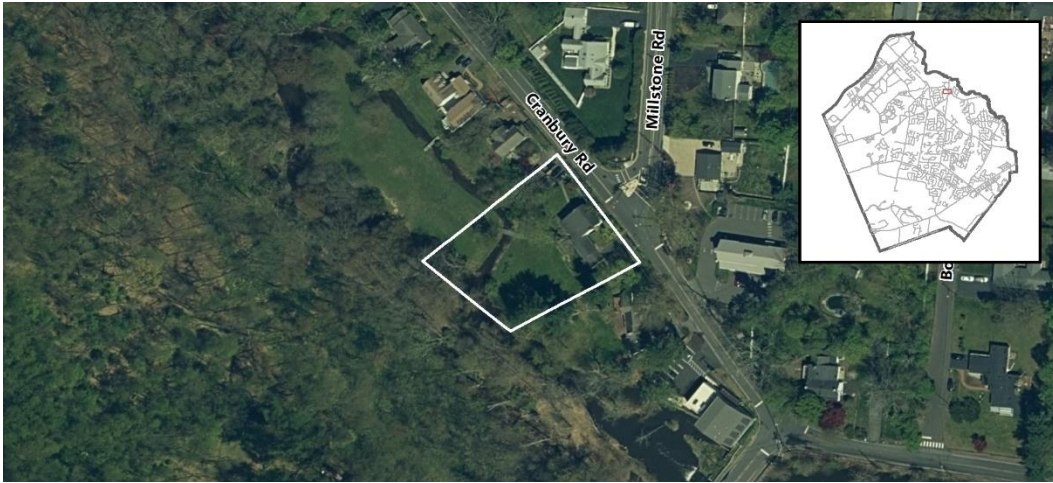
Scale: 1" = 250'

Located to the northwest of Grovers Mill, the residence at 160 Cranbury Road was constructed sometime between 1758 and 1762, shortly after the construction of Grovers Mill. Today, the dwelling has several of its original elements including a fieldstone fireplace, another fireplace made with brick from the old Dutch Neck inn, and wide-plank floors.

⁵⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/ladyfair.html>

⁵⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/brainhouse.html>

ID #53: Saltzman House – 152 Cranbury Road⁵⁸



Scale: 1" = 250'

The residence at 152 Cranbury Road was constructed sometime between 1888 and 1892. It was likely initially used as a tenant house for mill workers.

ID #54: Old Snedeker Place – 148 Cranbury Road⁵⁹



Scale: 1" = 250'

The residence at 148 Cranbury Road was constructed sometime between 1860 and 1879. Similar to the dwelling at 152 Cranbury Road, it was likely initially utilized as a tenant house for mill workers.

⁵⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/saltzmanhouse.html>

⁵⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/oldsnedekerplace.html>

ID #55: 123 Cranbury Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 123 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1920, as per Township tax records.

ID #56: Grover Mill Co. Barn (163 Cranbury Road)⁶⁰



Scale: 1" = 250'

Along with Grovers Mill and the Millwright's House, the Barn located at 163 Cranbury Road was part of the Joint Tract. The barn was likely constructed sometime in the mid-1700s. By the 1950s, it was utilized as a lawnmower repair shop, and later sold mowers, hardware, paint, and garden supplies. In 2012, the interior of the barn was renovated to include studio apartments and office space. However, its exterior remains largely intact.

⁶⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/themill.html>

ID #57: The Millwright's House – 175 Cranbury Road⁶¹



Scale: 1" = 250'

Along with Grovers Mill and the Barn, the Millwright's House located at 175 Cranbury Road was part of the Joint Tract. The dwelling was likely built in the last quarter of the 1700s, although mentions of a house date as far back as 1771. As per popular legend, a water tower located behind the Millwright's House was thought to be one of the alien tripods associated with Orson Welles's famous 1938 radio interpretation of "The War of the Worlds." The farmer allegedly peppered the water tower with several bullets.

ID #58: Vanesst-Slayback House – 22 Millstone Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

This two-story, three-bay house was likely constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, as per tax records and historical maps. It was owned by the Vannest family from 1846-1878, after which the Slayback family acquired the property. It has long since passed to other owners.

⁶¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/themill.html>

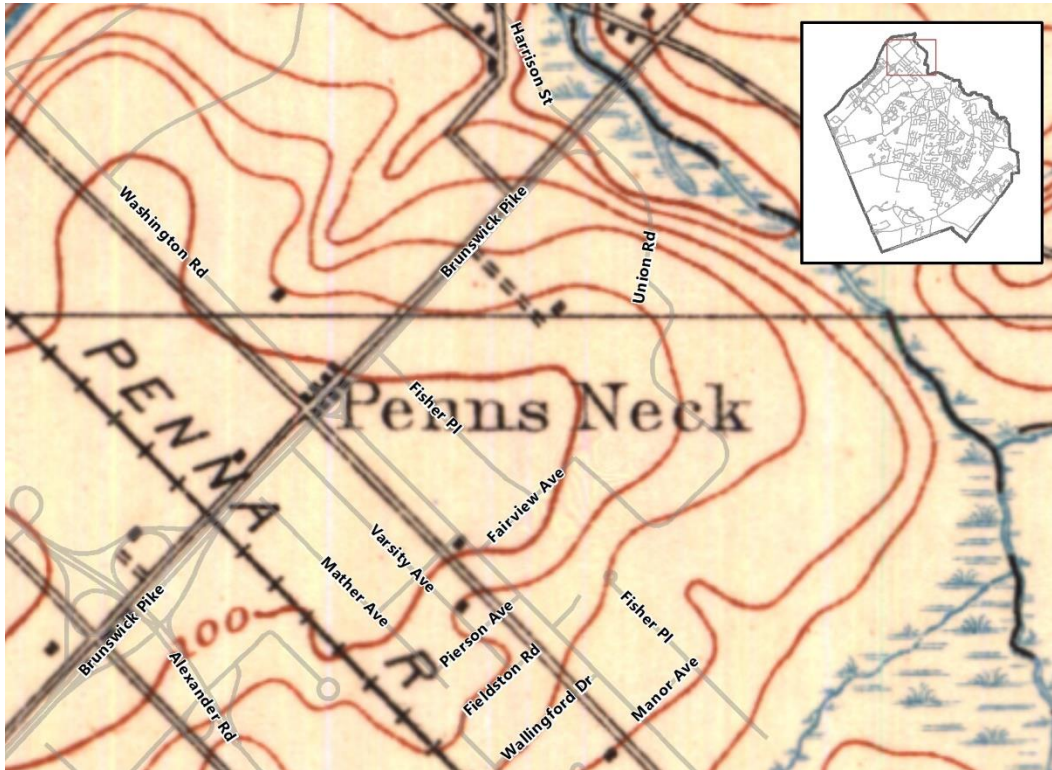
ID #59: Wiley Farm – 249 Cranbury Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

This long, seven-bay house may date to 1800, as per the Township's Conservation Plan Element of its Master Plan. In 1824, it was purchased by William Wiley from Hanna Atchley, who was the daughter of Benjamin Atchley, one of the area's mid-eighteenth century colonial landlords. The deed from that year mentions an existing house. The Wiley family owned the property for over a century until 1928, until it was sold to the Sanders family who would own it for the next fifty-one years. The house and outbuildings still stand adjacent to small farm fields.

4.7: Penns Neck



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

While the first known documented mention of the term "Penns Neck" is from 1737, the hamlet did not truly begin to form until the construction of the Trenton-New Brunswick Turnpike (US Route 1) and the opening of Washington Road in the early 1800s. By the 1850s, Penns Neck had "blossomed into a cluster dominated by the Princeton Baptist Church (built in 1812), the Red Lion Inn (1807), and other establishments fueled by stagecoach traffic."⁶² Other notable development at that time included two inns, a "general store, blacksmith, wheelwright shop, harness shop, wagon repairer's shop and about a dozen residences."⁶³

Starting in the 1920s, several new streets – including Mather Avenue and Fisher Place – were constructed along either side of Washington Road, and were accompanied by the development of new dwellings. The Radio Corporation of America (RCA) opened its premier laboratory on the old Engelke and Olden Farms north of Fisher Place. More streets and houses were constructed along the southeasterly side of US Route 1 by the mid-century. Furthermore, the development of the US Route 1 corridor also led to the development of several businesses, including diners, gas stations, and a furniture store.

⁶² *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁶³ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

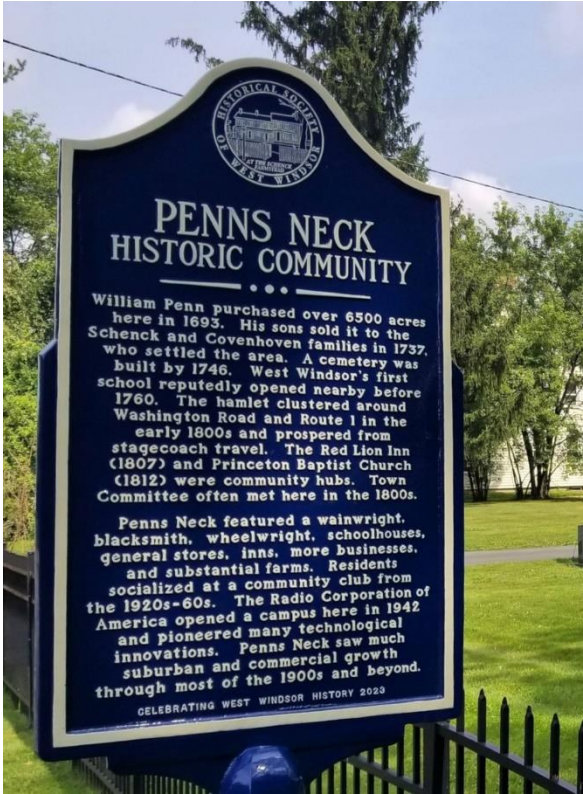


Image 5: Penns Neck Commemorative Plaque

However, US Route 1 experienced an accelerated rate of growth during the last quarter of the twentieth century. As a result, much of the farmland located along that corridor was developed with office parks (including Carnegie Center), shopping districts, and new housing developments. A new Princeton University campus has also been approved along the northwesterly side of US Route 1. This augmented level of development has been accompanied by an increased level of traffic. Only a few of Penns Neck's original structures dating back to the 1700s remain.

ID #60: Penns Neck Baptist Church – 261 Washington Road⁶⁴



Scale: 1" = 250'

The Penns Neck Baptist Church is located along the south side of the US Route 1 corridor, to the east of Washington Road. This white frame church was constructed in 1812 and is the first church constructed in Penns Neck. The cemetery behind it contains over six hundred graves, some of which date back to the early 1800s. Penns Neck Baptist Church is on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

⁶⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #61: Penns Neck Cemetery – Washington Road⁶⁵

Scale: 1" = 250'

The Penns Neck Cemetery is located on a knoll off of Washington Road. It is the oldest burial ground in the Township and is also the original cemetery of the Schenck/Covenhaven family. The cemetery contains approximately eighty to ninety-five graves dating from 1746 to 1941. Some of the earliest gravestones, which are comprised of slate, are excellently preserved. The cemetery is largely in its original location.

ID #62: Baptist Church Parsonage, The Red Lion Inn – 261 Washington Road⁶⁶

Scale: 1" = 250'

Located behind the Baptist Church on Washington Road, the Red Lion Inn was constructed in either 1807 or 1808 by William Conover. It served both stage travelers along the Trenton-Brunswick Turnpike as well as boat operators from the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The inn was one of two taverns (with the second tavern likely located at the northerly corner of the intersection of US Route 1 and Washington Road) in Penns Neck and was the center of much community life throughout the nineteenth century. Although the function of the building has been altered, its external architectural design nevertheless preserves the identity of its former use. The old Red Lion Inn is on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

⁶⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁶⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #63: Penns Neck Schoolhouse – 3637 US Route 1⁶⁷



Scale: 1" = 250'

The first schoolhouse in Penns Neck was constructed sometime in the mid-1700s. It was first located on the former Jewell Farm before being moved to near the now-demolished Penns Neck Dinky station and then to its current location at 3637 Brunswick Pike. Each time the building was moved, its materials were also reused thus helping to preserve its historic elements throughout the years.

ID #64: 249 Washington Road⁶⁸



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 249 Washington Road was constructed circa 1923, as per Township tax records.

⁶⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁶⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #65: 245 Washington Road⁶⁹



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 245 Washington Road was constructed circa 1915, as per Township tax records.

ID #66: 241 Washington Road⁷⁰



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 241 Washington Road was constructed circa 1919, as per Township tax records.

⁶⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁷⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #67: 237 Washington Road⁷¹



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 237 Washington Road was constructed circa 1918, as per Township tax records.

ID #68: 229 Washington Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 229 Washington Road was constructed circa 1914, as per Township tax records.

⁷¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

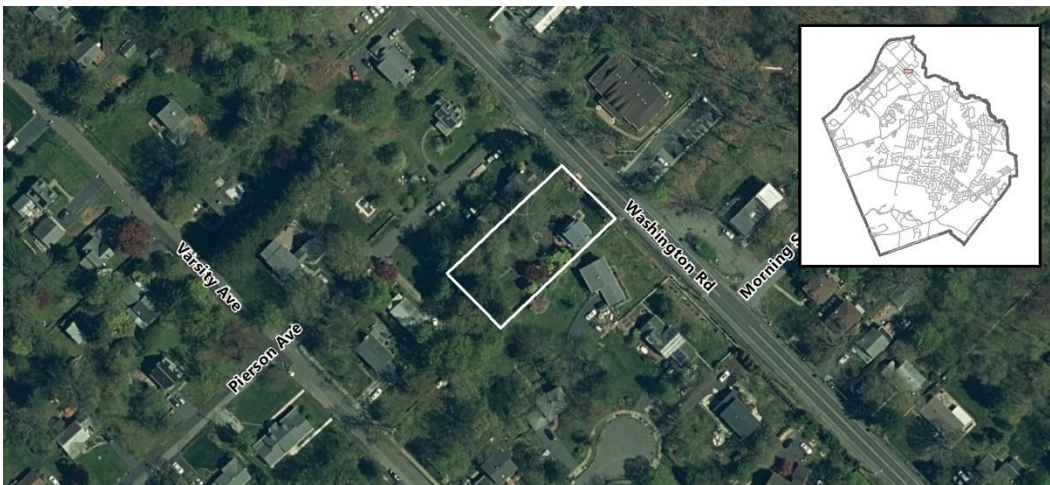
ID #69: 198 Washington Road⁷²



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 198 Washington Road was constructed circa 1912, as per Township tax records.

ID #70: 182 Washington Road⁷³



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 182 Washington Road was constructed circa 1895, as per Township tax records.

⁷² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁷³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #71: Jerab's Market – 175 Washington Road⁷⁴



Scale: 1" = 250'

Jerab's Market was established in October of 1936 and served as the general store for Penns Neck. The business offered a variety of goods and food to the local community. The building is now occupied by a Papa John's as well as four apartments. For nearly forty-five years as of the adoption of this plan, 175 Washington Road has been the home of Curtis Hoberman who is the first West Windsor resident to concurrently serve as the vice chairman of both the Planning Board and the Zoning Board of Adjustment.

ID #72: 14 Morning Sun Avenue



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 14 Morning Sun Avenue was constructed circa 1925, as per Township tax records. It was the home of the owner of Jerab's Market.

⁷⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

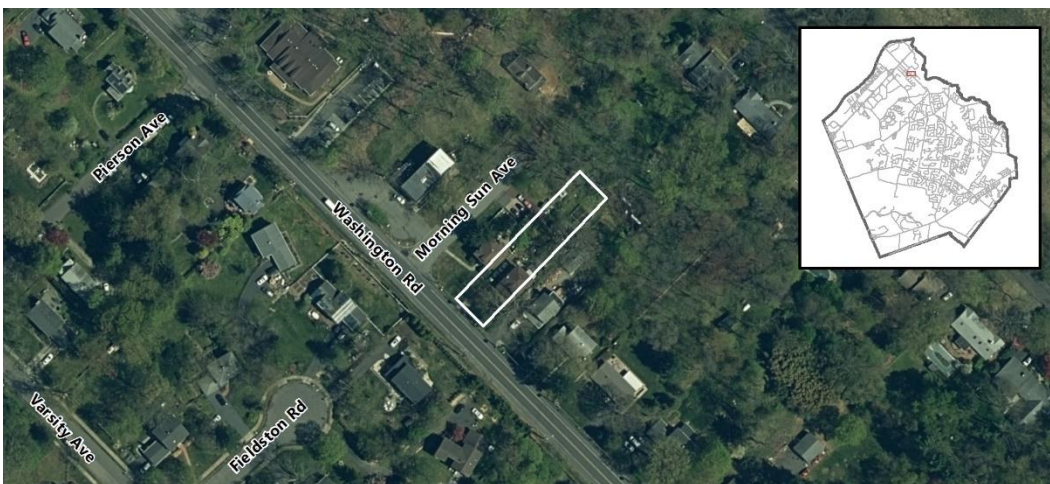
ID #73: 169 Washington Road⁷⁵



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 169 Washington Road was constructed circa 1923, as per Township tax records.

ID #74: 167 Washington Road⁷⁶



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 167 Washington Road was constructed circa 1923, as per Township tax records.

⁷⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁷⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #75: 165 Washington Road⁷⁷



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 165 Washington Road was constructed circa 1923, as per Township tax records.

ID #76: 124 Washington Road⁷⁸



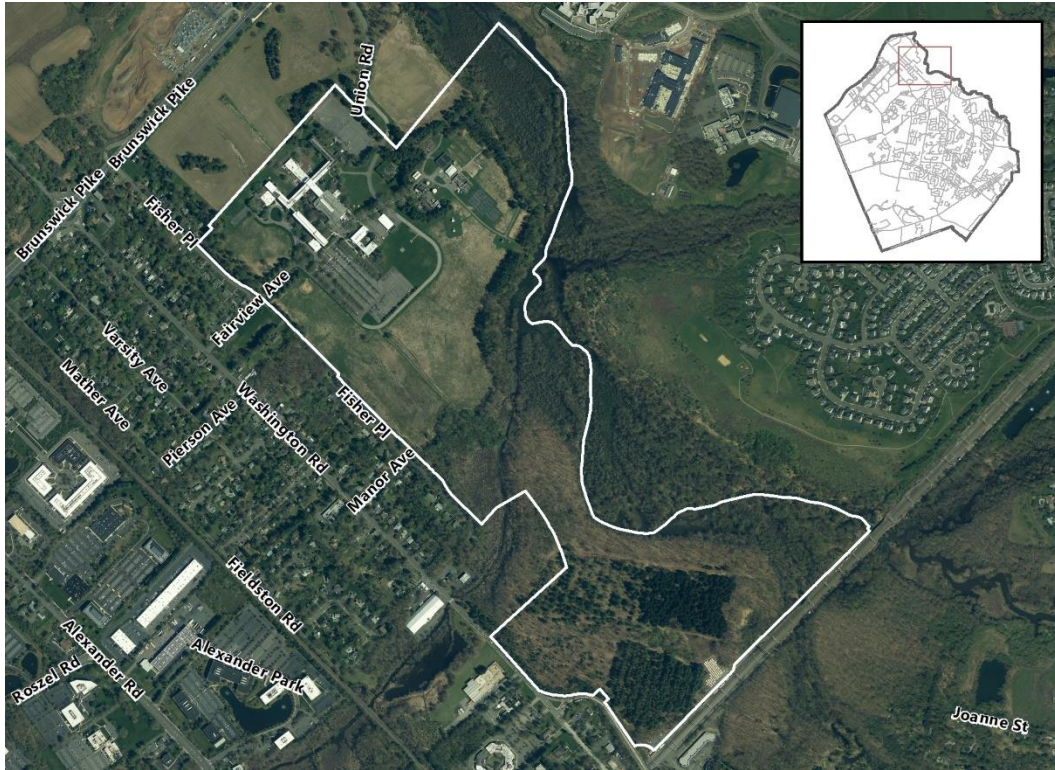
Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 124 Washington Road was constructed circa 1850, as per Township tax records.

⁷⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁷⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

ID #77: RCA/Sarnoff/SRI International – 201 Fisher Place⁷⁹



Scale: 1" = 1,600'

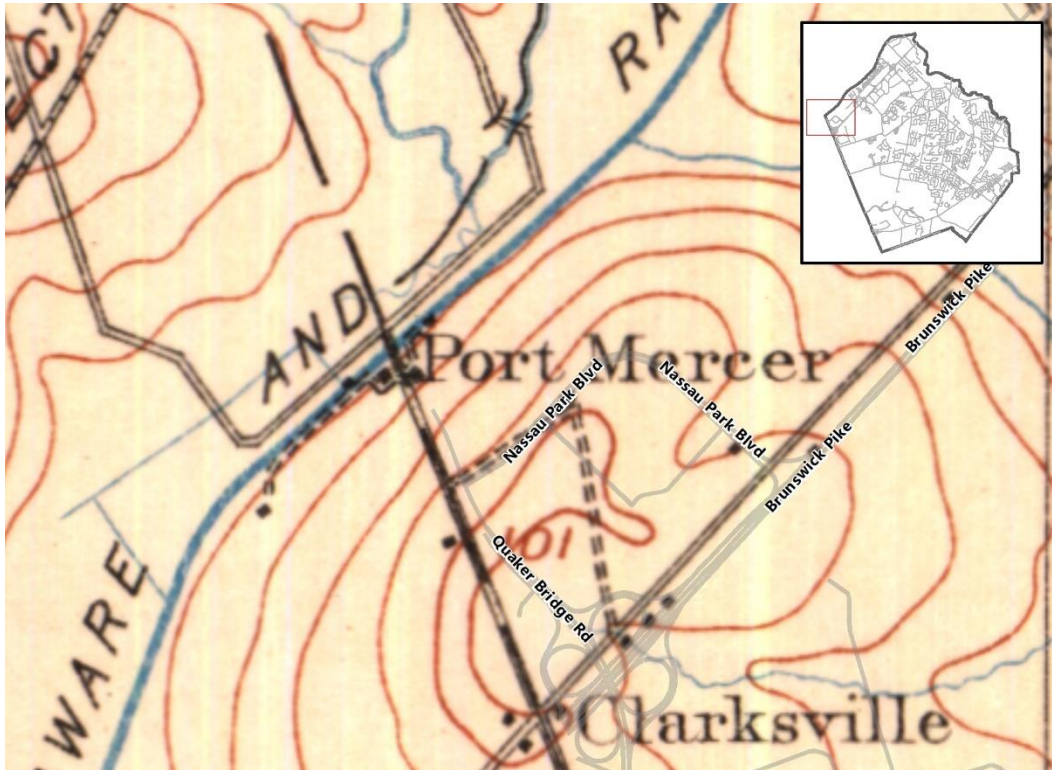
Located along the Township's northerly municipal boundary line, the research facility located at 201 Fisher Place opened in 1942. It was originally the site of RCA Laboratories and spearheaded innovations in wartime communications. It was also the home of various contributions pertaining to the development of satellite technology as well as consumer products including, but certainly not limited to, color television and cathode-ray tubes (CRTs), lasers, color liquid-crystal displays (LCDs), the complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) process, silicon solar cells, and computer vision. It is estimated that approximately three thousand patents were generated from this facility.⁸¹ Today, the site is presently home to a research facility for SRI International.

⁷⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneck.html>

⁸⁰ *Inventing the Future: 60 Years of Innovation at Sarnoff*, published by the Sarnoff Corporation, Princeton, New Jersey, ISBN 0-9785463-0-X

⁸¹ Brian Wallace, Sarnoff Collection Curator at The College of New Jersey

4.8: Port Mercer



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Port Mercer is located at the intersection of Quakerbridge Road and the Delaware and Raritan Canal (D&R Canal), immediately adjacent to West Windsor's shared municipal border with Princeton and the Township of Lawrence. The hamlet began to develop in the 1830s as a result of the opening of the D&R Canal in 1834 and the opening of the Amboy Railroad line in 1839. It was one of twelve stops along the D&R Canal. Thus, the hamlet was home to a "bridge tender" whose job was to swivel a bridge horizontally over the canal to allow barges to pass through upon paying a toll. This canal house, which is located at 4278 Quakerbridge Road, is now a museum managed by the Lawrence Historical Society and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

In the mid-1860s, the rail line was relocated which led to a loss of commercial traffic for the hamlet. Nevertheless, Port Mercer "remained a popular locale and maintained its identity as an agricultural community until the last quarter of the 20th century."⁸² However, since that time, increased levels of suburbanization and commercial development – particularly along the US Route 1 corridor – have resulted in the removal of farmland and farmhouses in the area.

⁸² *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

Nevertheless, "several historical residences exhibit vernacular architectural characteristics largely unchanged from their original designs."⁸³ Much of the community is part of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District.

ID #78: Crater House – 4261-4263 Quakerbridge Road⁸⁴



Scale: 1" = 300'

Located at 4263 Quakerbridge Road, the Crater House was constructed sometime between 1840 and 1860. John A. Crater had established a sawmill in the area in 1849. He later owned a coal yard, tenant houses, icehouse, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, and a general store. "His son, David, was appointed New Jersey's Secretary of State in 1912 under Governor Woodrow Wilson."⁸⁵

⁸³ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁸⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/portmercer.html>

⁸⁵ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

ID #79: Port Mercer Inn – 4271 Quakerbridge Road⁸⁶



Scale: 1" = 300'

Located at 4271 Quakerbridge Road, Port Mercer's inn was constructed sometime in the mid-1800s. After its initial construction, it was expanded and converted into an inn which catered to canal and rail traffic. Its second floor contained a dance hall which, according to Township gossip at the time, hosted "ladies of the night."

ID #80: 4273 Quakerbridge Road⁸⁷



Scale: 1" = 300'

The dwelling located at 4273 Quakerbridge Road was constructed circa 1850. Until recently, this property was home to the largest ash tree in the state. "It was possibly decades old when General George Washington marched towards his fateful battle."⁸⁸

⁸⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/portmercer.html>

⁸⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/portmercer.html>

⁸⁸ I *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

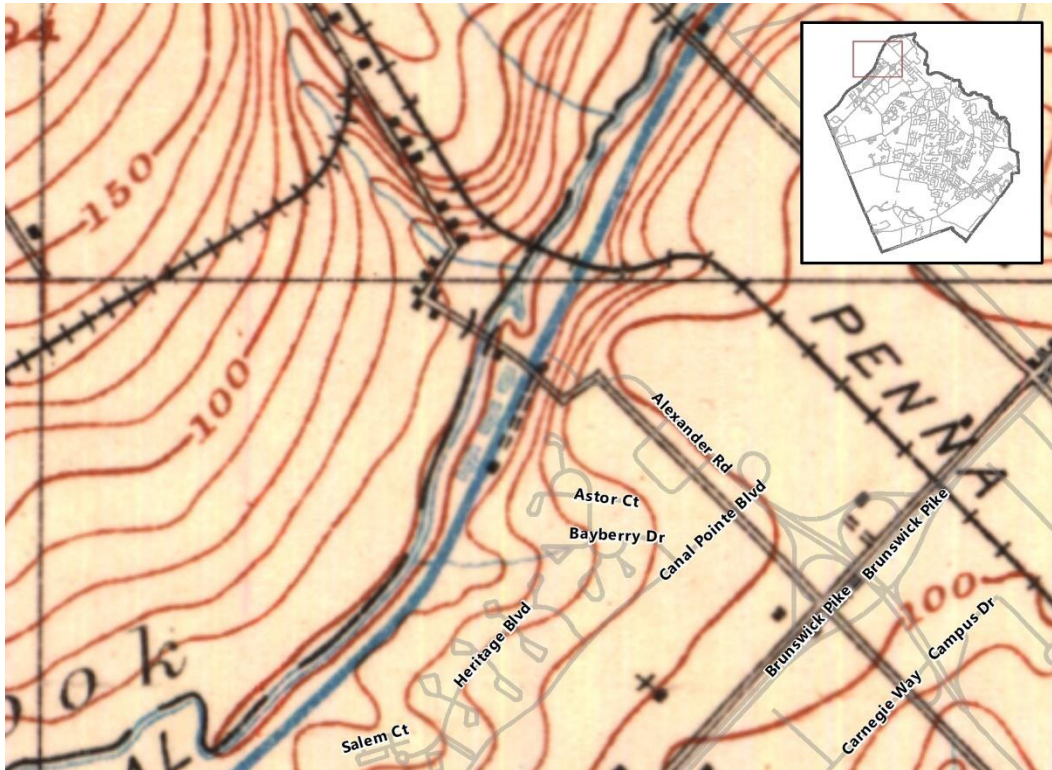
ID #81: 4275 Quakerbridge Road



Scale: 1" = 300'

As per Township tax records, the dwelling located at 4275 Quakerbridge Road was constructed circa 1850. It, as well as the dwellings located at 4273, 4271, and 4261-4263 Quakerbridge Road, were originally part of the same joint tract owned by John Crater in the mid-nineteenth century.

4.9: Princeton Basin



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Princeton Basin was originally located at the intersection of the Delaware and Raritan Canal (D&R Canal) and Alexander Road. Like Port Mercer, this hamlet was birthed by the formation of the D&R Canal as well as the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Princeton Basin received its name from the two “turning basins” in the area, which were ponds that allowed barges to “load and unload cargo, moor for the night, and reverse course.”⁸⁹ Today, the basin on the northeast side of Alexander Street is now utilized as a kayak/canoe rental establishment. The other basin was filled in and is the site of Turning Basin Park.

The businesses which were located in Princeton Basin largely reflected its industrial identity. Businesses in the hamlet often supplied labor and materials for local construction. By 1875, Princeton Basin “contained a hotel, a general store, a hay press, an Episcopal chapel, a lumber yard, a railroad station, a bridge tender’s house, two turning basins, a sash factory, and over three dozen residences.”⁹⁰ Hundreds of barges passed through the hamlet daily.

However, the hamlet began to decline following the 1860s-era relocation of the rail line. By the late 1800s, Princeton Basin “had delinked to become, arguably, West Windsor’s seediest community.”⁹¹ The closing of the D&R Canal in the 1930s further accelerated this decline. By

⁸⁹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹⁰ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹¹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

1935, "the Federal Writer's Project's *Old Princeton's Neighbor's* described Princeton Basin as having 18 residences, a trucking business, and junk yard."⁹² Today, only two original Princeton Basin buildings remain in West Windsor. These include the structures located at 8-10 and 14 Canal Road. In Princeton, several additional houses exist along Basin Street.

ID #82: Berrien House – 8-10 Canal Road



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 8-10 Canal Road was constructed circa 1842. It was likely home to Scott Berrien who operated a general store in the area. Later, it was home to an influential Black painter named Rex Goreleigh whose "Studio on the Canal" was utilized to teach generations of artists until the 1970s.⁹³

ID #83: Ed Ryan House – 14 Canal Road



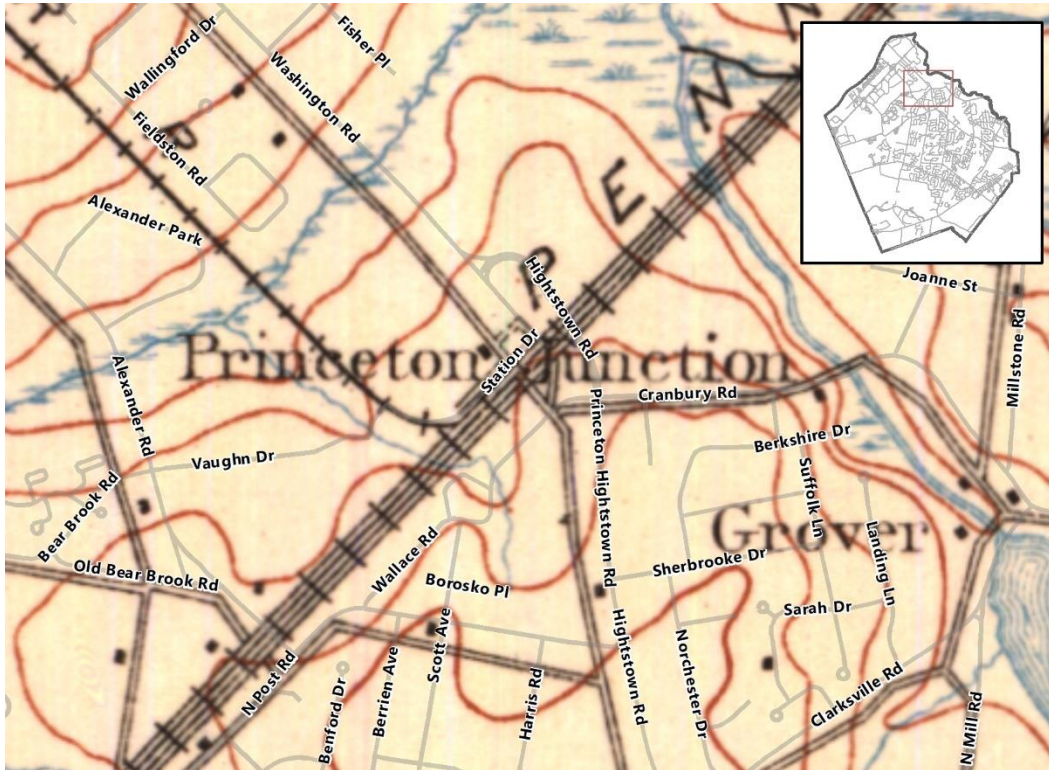
Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 14 Canal Road was constructed circa 1850.

⁹² *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹³ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

4.10: Princeton Junction



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

In 1863, the Camden and Amboy Railroad line was realigned from its location adjacent to the Delaware and Raritan Canal (D&R Canal) to the location of the present-day Northeast Corridor. A smaller line, now known as the “Dinky” line, opened two years later in 1865. A small community subsequently formed around the junction of those train routes. Thus is the origin of Princeton Junction, which is the Township’s youngest hamlet.

In the 1800s, Princeton Junction “included a variety of business capitalizing on the railroad – such as a general store/post office, warehouse, hotel feed mill, several residences, and farmland.”⁹⁴ Naturally, the hamlet was also home to a train station. The first such station constructed in the area was located on the northwesterly side of the tracks, and was relatively small and one-story tall. By the 1890s, it was replaced by a “two-story structure with an apartment on the second floor for the station manager.”⁹⁵ After burning down in 1953, a new waiting room was constructed. In 1987, “the current two-story ticket office on the south side of the tracks was added.”⁹⁶ The train station in Princeton Junction has been an integral part of both the Township’s history and identity. It not only allowed farmers to sell their wares to distant markets, but also provided travel to New York and Philadelphia for recreational, educational, and employment opportunities.

⁹⁴ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹⁵ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹⁶ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

In 1916, the Township's first planned development was constructed just south of the train station on the site of Elliot Nurseries. Initially known as "Berrien Heights," the community later became known as "Berrien City" in the 1920s. By the 1950s, the Ellsworth Center was constructed between Cranbury Road and the railroad bridge. The shopping center originally featured a "television shop and a liquor store."⁹⁷ By the 1960s, suburbanization trends would bring additional commercial development, the construction of the Sherbrooke, Wellington, and Benford Estates residential neighborhoods, and the construction of several schools. Today, Princeton Junction is undergoing various redevelopment efforts which will transform it into a transit village.

ID #84: Conrad Shafer's Service Station – 29 Washington Road⁹⁸



Scale: 1" = 180'

As per Township tax records, this dwelling dates back to 1900. Its garage was reputedly utilized by Conrad Shafer in the 1920s as a service station. His son later moved this business to the intersection of Cranbury Road and Princeton Hightstown Road where it became a Princeton Junction institution for decades.

⁹⁷ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

⁹⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

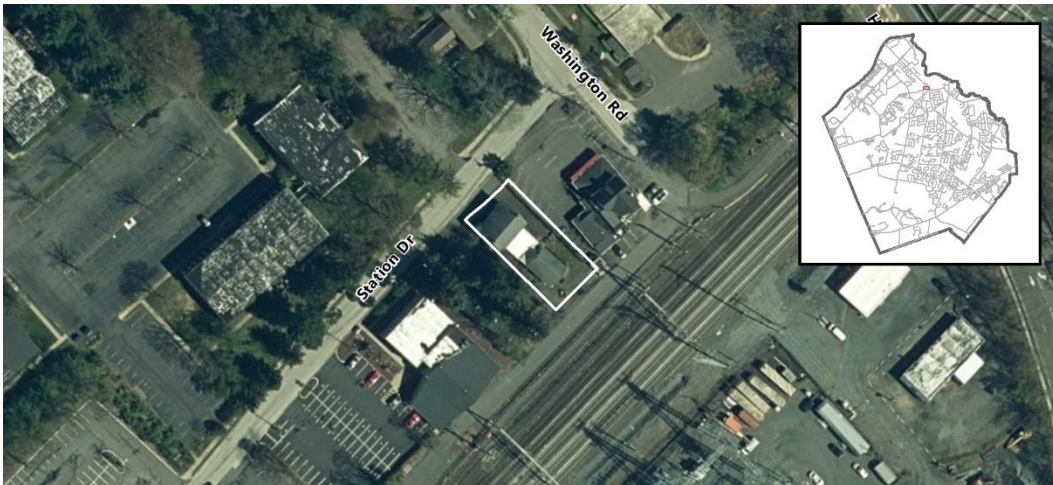
ID #85: Hey General Store – 31 Station Drive⁹⁹



Scale: 1" = 180'

Constructed sometime in the 1870s or 1880s, the Hey General Store is located along the rail line in the oldest portion of Princeton Junction. Formerly a general store and post office, this building was later utilized as a barbershop. It is now occupied by a restaurant.

ID #86: Hey Warehouse – 33 Station Drive¹⁰⁰



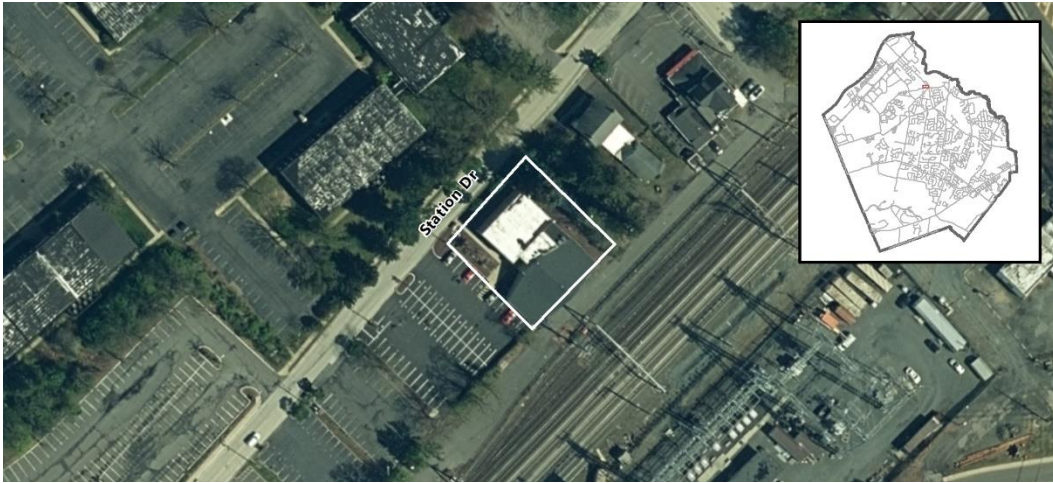
Scale: 1" = 180'

The Hey Warehouse was constructed in the 1880s along the rail line in the oldest portion of Princeton Junction. Today, it is occupied by a furniture upholstery shop.

⁹⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/stationdrive.html>

¹⁰⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/stationdrive.html>

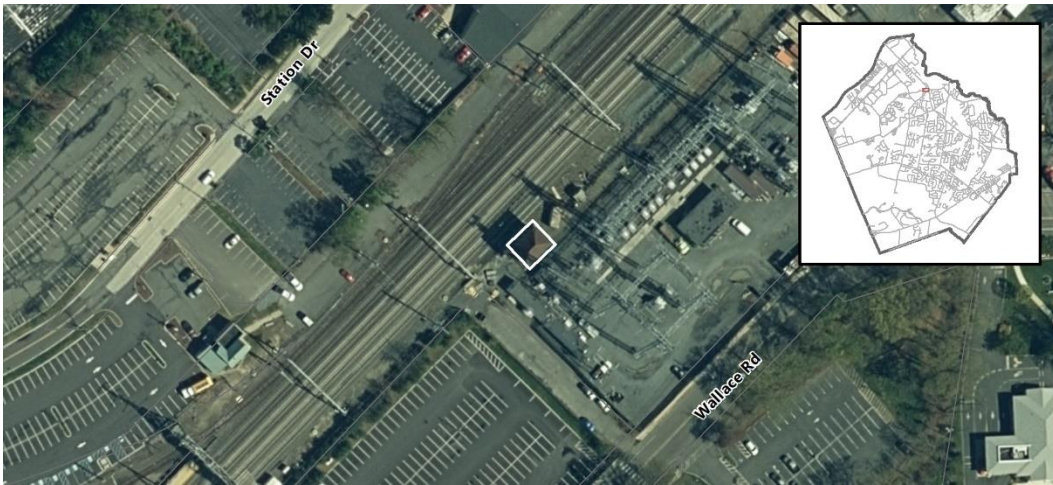
ID #87: Jacob Wyckoff Feed Farm – 37 Station Drive¹⁰¹



Scale: 1" = 180'

Although it is now fronted by a mid-twentieth century office building, the gable-roofed rear portion of this building fronting the railroad is a stucco'ed-over mid-late 1880s feed mill. At that time, it was owned by Jacob Wyckoff.

ID #88: Nassau Interlocking Tower – Station Drive¹⁰²



Scale: 1" = 180'

Constructed circa 1930, the Nassau Interlocking Tower monitored traffic on the junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York-Philadelphia Main Line, and the Dinky Line. While the building is no longer utilized, it maintains its original architectural character. The National Register assessed the eligibility of this building as part of a larger Pennsylvania Railroad Historic District.

¹⁰¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/stationdrive.html>

¹⁰² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/stationdrive.html>

ID #89: Dey Barn – 61 Princeton-Hightstown Road¹⁰³



Scale: 1" = 180'

The large office building located on site (which presently houses an orthodontist as well as other businesses) incorporates an old barn into its structure. This is the last remnant of the mid-twentieth century Charles and Hattie Dey farm. The age of the original barn is unknown and could possibly redate the Dey's possession of the property. It was converted into offices sometime in the 2000s or 2010s.

ID #90: 1 Penn Lyle Road



Scale: 1" = 200'

Located at the corner of Penn Lyle Road and Clarksville Road, the dwelling located at 1 Penn Lyle Road was constructed circa 1800 as per Township tax records.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

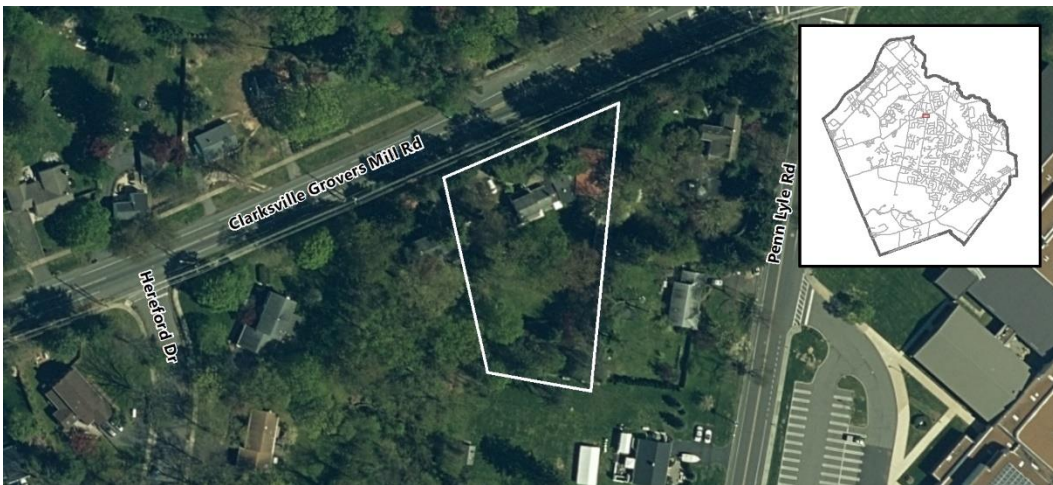
ID #91: 13 Penn Lyle Road¹⁰⁵



Scale: 1" = 200'

The dwelling located at 13 Penn Lyle Road was constructed sometime between 1860 and 1875. It is located across from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South.

ID #92: 332 Clarksville Road¹⁰⁶



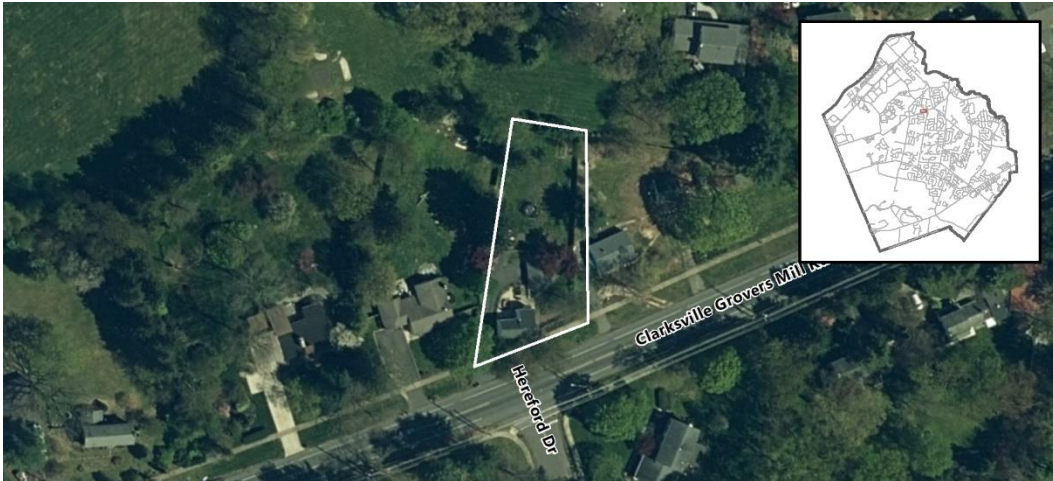
Scale: 1" = 200'

The dwelling located at 332 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1892.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

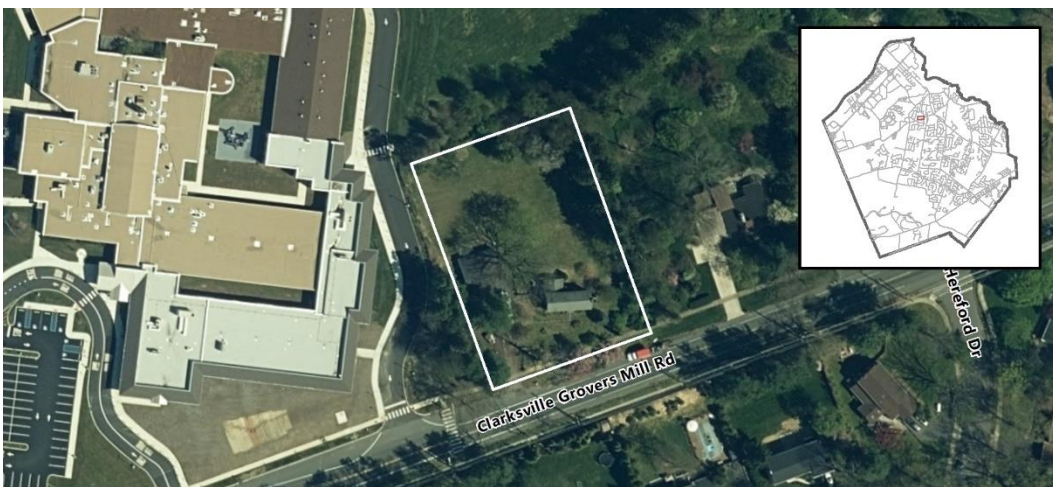
ID #93: 325 Clarksville Road¹⁰⁷



Scale: 1" = 200'

The dwelling located at 325 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1888-1903, as per historical maps.

ID #94: 315 Clarksville Road¹⁰⁸



Scale: 1" = 200'

The dwelling located at 315 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1800. It is located adjacent to Maurice Hawk Elementary School.

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

ID #95: 377 North Post Road¹⁰⁹



Scale: 1" = 200'

The dwelling located at 325 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1888-1903, as per historical maps.

ID #96: Kiernan House – 397 North Post Road¹¹⁰



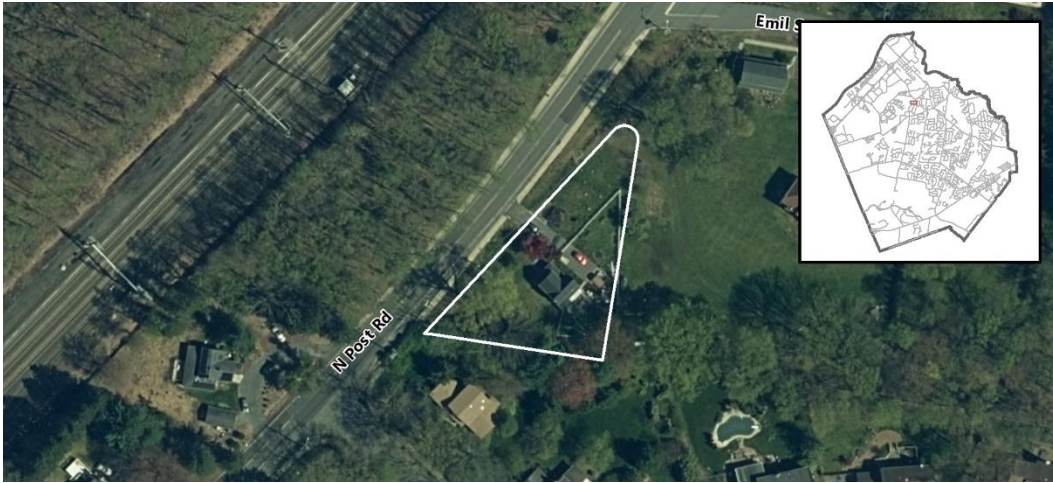
Scale: 1" = 200'

This dwelling located at 397 North Post Road dates to circa 1808, as per Township tax records. Its first known owner was James Legett who sold it to Benjamin Thomas in 1855. It was subsequently owned by the Kiernan family from 1883-1964.

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹¹⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

ID #97: 408 North Post Road¹¹¹



Scale: 1" = 180'

As per Township tax records, the dwelling located at 408 North Post Road dates back to 1890. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, it is not part of the historic Berrien City neighborhood boundaries.

ID #98: 918 Alexander Road¹¹²



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 918 Alexander Road was constructed in 1922, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

¹¹¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹¹² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

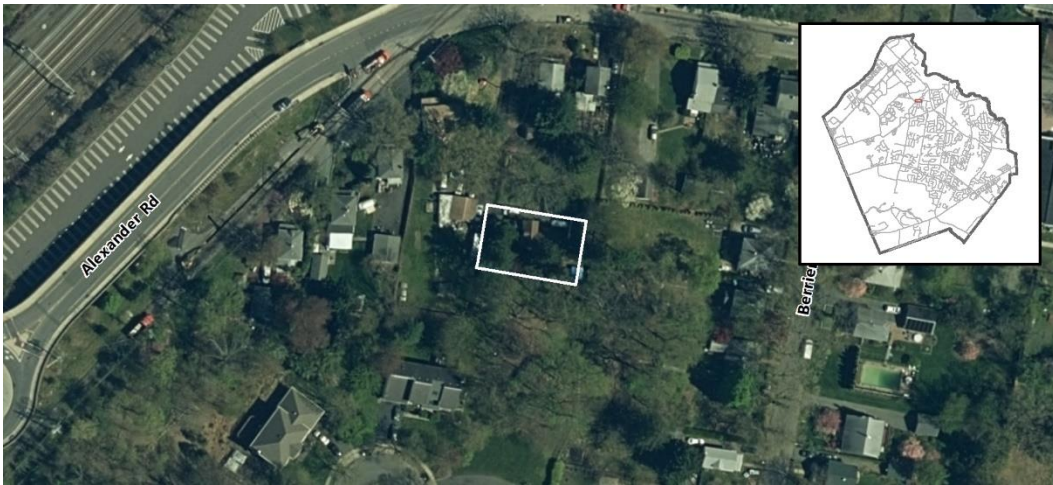
ID #99: 928 Alexander Road¹¹³



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 928 Alexander Road was constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

ID #100: 930 Alexander Road¹¹⁴



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 930 Alexander Road was constructed in 1900, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

¹¹³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹¹⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

ID #101: John Forbes Nash House – 932 Alexander Road¹¹⁵



Scale: 1" = 200'

As per Township tax records, the dwelling located at 932 Alexander Road was constructed in 1897. It was the longtime home of one of West Windsor's most famous residents, John Forbes Nash Jr. Nash was a mathematical genius and a professor at Princeton University who made fundamental contributions to singularity theory, geometry, and much more, and even predicted many contemporary cryptographic concepts. He is also well known for his decades-long struggles with schizophrenia which was made famous by the "A Beautiful Mind" book and movie. Nash received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1994, and the Abel Prize (the highest award in mathematics in the world) in 2015. The nearby Nash Park is named in his honor.

ID #102: 986 Alexander Road¹¹⁶



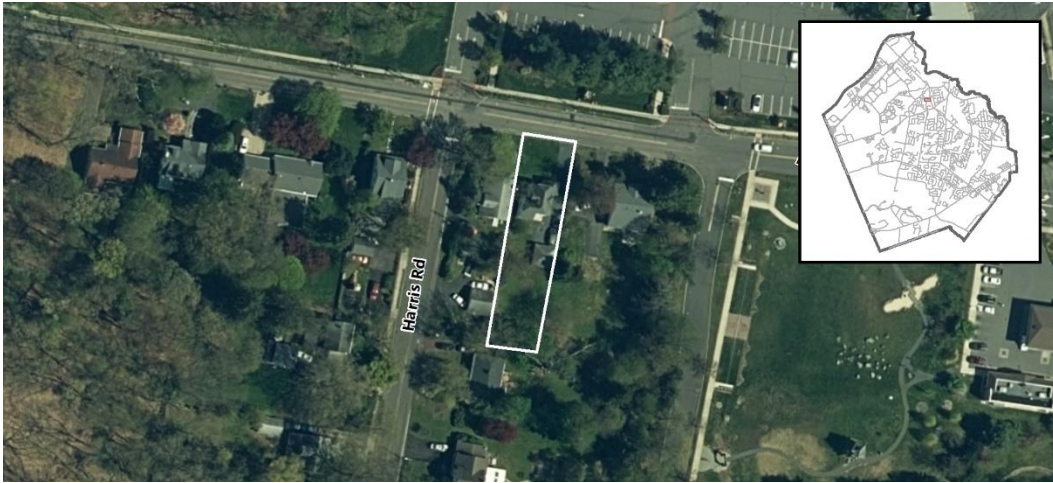
Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 986 Alexander Road was constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

¹¹⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹¹⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

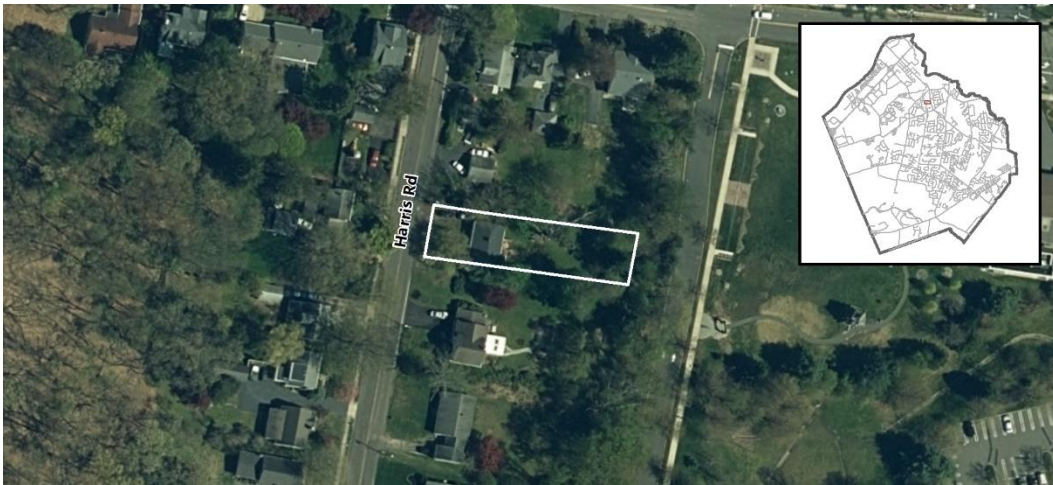
ID #103: 992 Alexander Road¹¹⁷



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 992 Alexander Road was constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

ID #104: 97 Harris Road¹¹⁸



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 97 Harris Road was constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

¹¹⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

ID #105: 110 Harris Road¹¹⁹



Scale: 1" = 180'

The dwelling located at 110 Harris Road was constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. Despite its proximity to Berrien City, the property was not part of the original three developments which comprise that community.

ID #106: Princeton Junction Schoolhouse (Parsonage School) – 50 Southfield Road¹²⁰

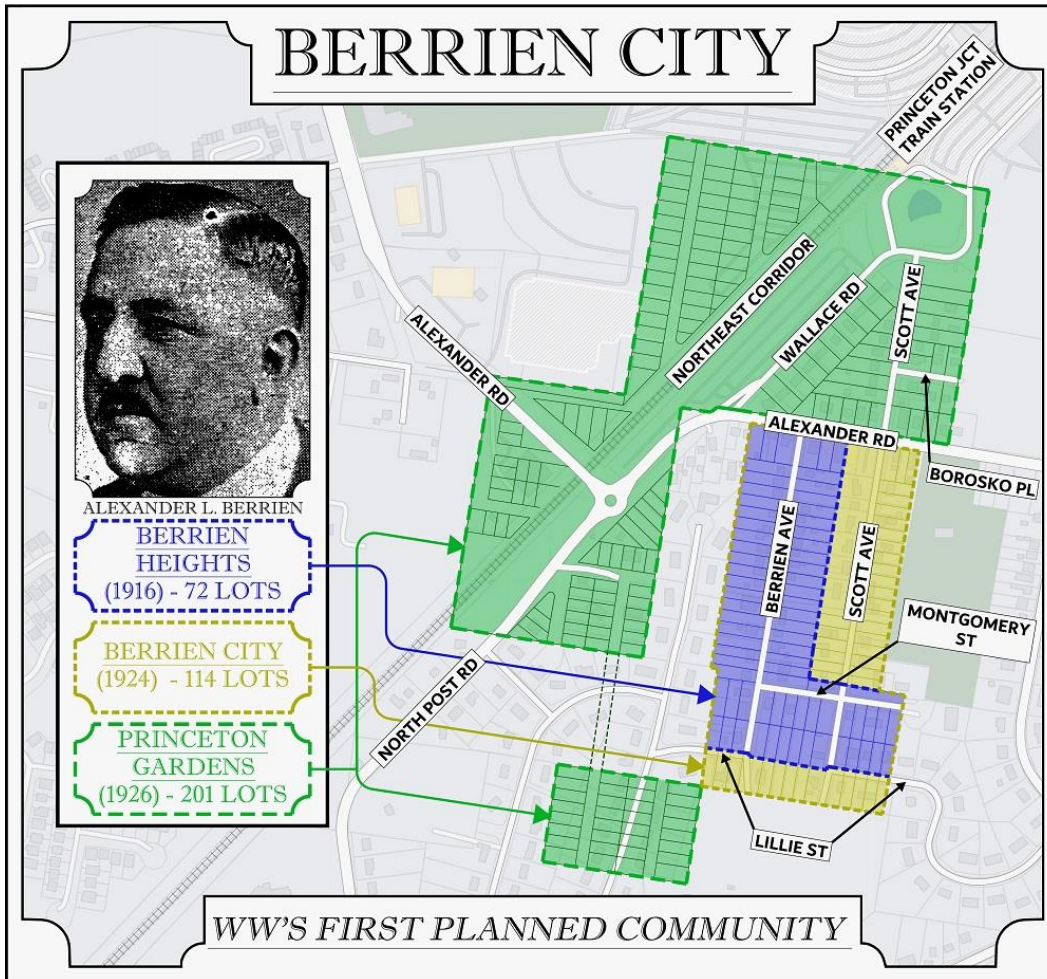


Scale: 1" = 180'

Constructed sometime in the mid-nineteenth century, this building was once a one-room schoolhouse serving Princeton Junction. It has since been relocated to 50 Southfield Road at the Schenck Farmstead.

¹¹⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>

¹²⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/princetonjunction.html>



Source: <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/berriencity.html>

Located to the south of the Princeton Junction Train Station, Berrien City is West Windsor's first planned residential development. While today it remains a singular neighborhood, it is in fact a collection of three distinct developments: Berrien Heights which was originally constructed in 1916; Berrien City which was constructed in 1924; and Princeton Gardens which was constructed in 1926.

The Berrien Heights development was constructed on the site of the former Elliot nurseries and featured seventy-two "lots of mostly uniform size (50-60 feet wide and either about 155, 80, or 230 feet deep)." These properties were largely centered around Berrien Avenue, Montgomery Street, and Scott Avenue. In 1924, the Berrien City development would increase the size of the neighborhood from seventy-two to one hundred and fourteen lots. Each lot in this area was offered directly to buyers who could decide on both the type and size of the dwelling to be constructed on it. Thus, the neighborhood exhibited a variety of architectural styles. As noted by the Historical Society of West Windsor:

¹²¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/berriencity.html>

"Many of the brick houses were built by Charles Aversano (resident of Scott Avenue); the cement block & stucco houses were constructed by the Hall Family. Oftentimes, due to the scarcity of certain building components, leftover materials from the Pennsylvania Railroad, such as packing crates were used in the houses' construction. These elements can still be seen in some of the existing houses."¹²²

By 1926, the Princeton Gardens portion of Berrien City was constructed. Princeton Gardens was originally supposed to comprise two hundred and one lots located along either side of the train tracks. However, it was ultimately only constructed along its easterly side. In the 1940s and 1950s, Sears Roebuck & Co. as well as the Weyerhaeuser Company offered "modular" home kits, which were often constructed by neighbors and railroad construction crews.

In 1931, the Berrien City firehouse was formed, which is presently utilized by the West Windsor Arts Foundation. The fire company later moved its operations to 245 Clarksville Road. In 1943, the post office which had previously been located in the Hey General Store was relocated to 948 Alexander Road, adjacent to the firehouse. This building is presently occupied by a pizzeria.

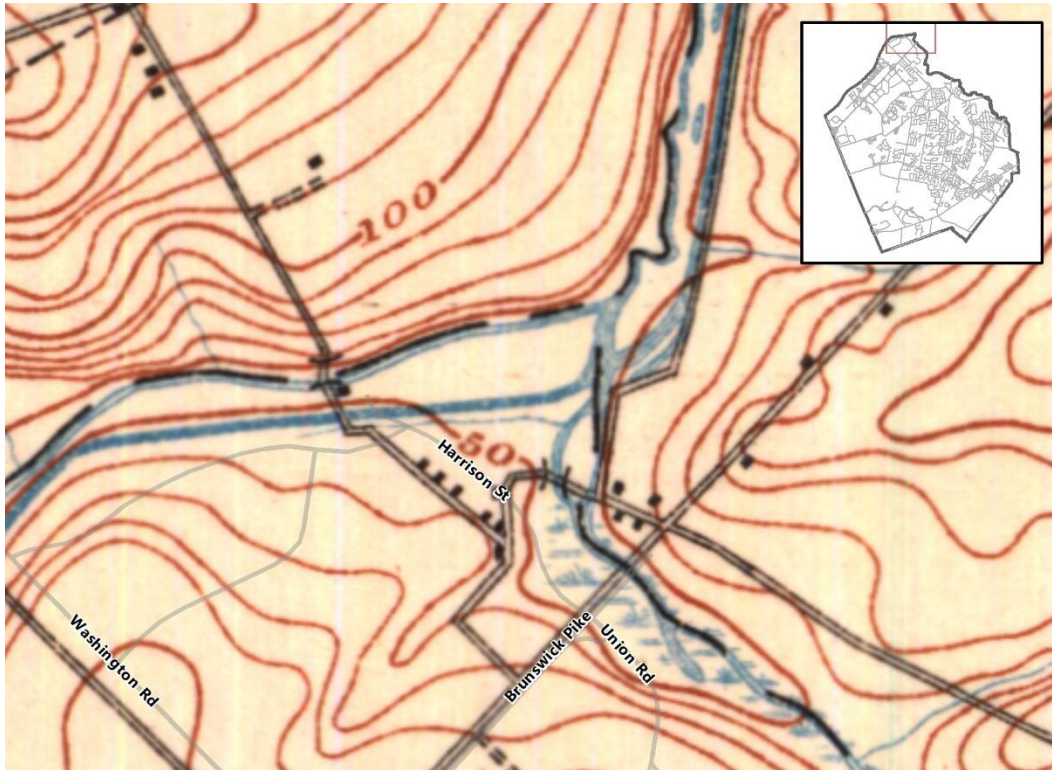
Today, the community contains a multitude of dwellings which are nearing or are otherwise over one hundred years old. These are identified in the following table. There are many more buildings in Berrien City which are not yet one hundred but are still of a significant age.

Table 2: Properties in Berrien City approx. 100 Years Old

Site	Year Constructed
Berrien City Firehouse	1931
948 Alexander Road	Unknown
1 Berrien Ave	Unknown
938-940 Alexander Road	1900-1930
942 Alexander Road	1895
10 Scott Avenue	1920
953 Alexander Road	1920
12 Berrien Avenue	1920
19 Berrien Avenue	1923
20 Berrien Avenue	1920
32 Berrien Avenue	1917
40 Montgomery Street	1912
27 Berrien Avenue	1920
11 Berrien Avenue	1920
9 Berrien Avenue	1920
5 Berrien Avenue	1920
22 Scott Avenue	1920-1930
3 Berrien Avenue	1910
13 Scott Avenue	1922
960 Alexander Road	1912
962 Alexander Road	1920
50 Lillie Street	1923

¹²² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/berriencity.html>

4.11: Scudders Mill



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

Located along either side of the Millstone River near its confluence with Stony Brook, Scudders Mill originally formed around the area's first mills which "were probably built by Josiah Davison between 1737 and 1749."¹²³ The growth of Scudders Mill was later helped by the chartering and construction of the Trenton-New Brunswick Turnpike (US Route 1) in 1804, as well as the openings of the D&R Canal and the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad line in 1834 and 1839, respectively. An aqueduct was later constructed to carry the canal over the Millstone River.

By the mid-1800s, Scudders Mill "apparently featured several residences, a blacksmith, a wheelwright, a paint shop, a distillery, a shoemaker, and, of course, the mill itself."¹²⁴ However, the inevitable end of the hamlet began in the early 1900s, when a "dam was built in Kingston to flood the Stony Brook and create Carnegie Lake."¹²⁵ This work resulted in the irreversible flooding of the Millstone River, which in turn led to the disuse of the mill.

While the landscape of the hamlet has changed, several buildings of Scudders Mill still remains. This includes "two Williamson family houses at 864 and 870 Mapleton Road" located in the Township of Plainsboro, both of which are presently utilized as offices.¹²⁶ Also in the Township of Plainsboro are the old Gray family house and a converted barn, which

¹²³ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

¹²⁴ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

¹²⁵ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

¹²⁶ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti.

are located at 3 and 5 Mapleton Road. In West Windsor, dwellings dating back to the 1800s in Scudders Mill include 43, 47, 51, and 65 Lower Harrison Street.

ID #108: John Applegate House – 43 Lower Harrison Street¹²⁷



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 43 Lower Harrison Street was likely constructed prior to 1827. It was purchased along with 47 Lower Harrison Street by John Applegate from David Schenck in 1827.

ID #109: Robert D. Thompson House – 47 Lower Harrison Street¹²⁸



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 47 Lower Harrison Street was likely constructed sometime between 1849 and 1875. It was purchased along with 43 Lower Harrison Street by John Applegate from David Schenck in 1827.

¹²⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/aqueduct.html>

¹²⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/aqueduct.html>

ID #110: Isiah Jemison House – 51 Lower Harrison Street¹²⁹



Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 51 Lower Harrison Street was likely constructed between 1830 and 1867.

ID #111: Edward S. Patterson House – 65 Lower Harrison Street¹³⁰



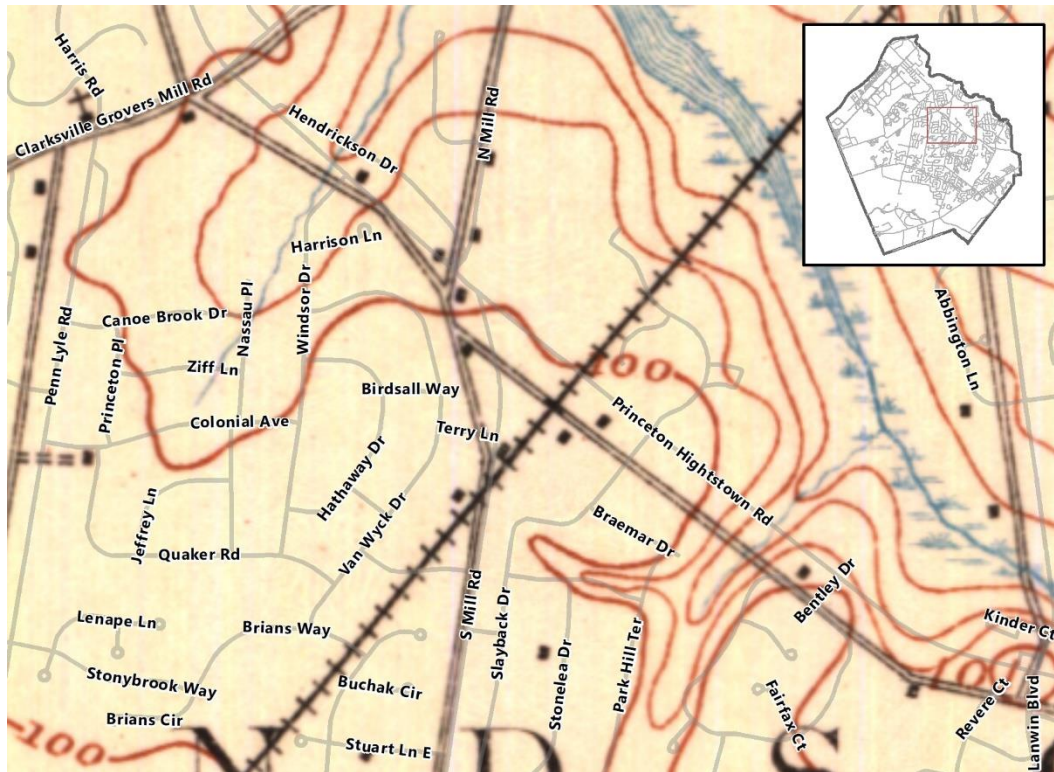
Scale: 1" = 250'

The dwelling at 65 Lower Harrison Street was constructed circa 1820. The dwelling was originally located at the rear of 51 Lower Harrison Street, but was moved to its current location in the early 1900s after the creation of Lake Carnegie and the flooding of the Millstone River. While the building received several additions in the 1940s, its rear porch is a holdover from its original design.

¹²⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/aqueduct.html>

¹³⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/aqueduct.html>

4.12: VanHiseville



Scale: 1" = 1,500'

While it was too small and too short-lived to be considered an official hamlet, VanHiseville still constituted a unique area of the Township. Located at the intersection of Princeton-Hightstown Road, Hendrickson Drive, and South and North Mill Roads, VanHiseville was developed by the mid-nineteenth century and named after the local Van Hise family.

"One of the town's oldest buildings – the old Duncan/Hendrickson residence – sits at 219 Hendrickson Drive and may date back to around 1750."¹³¹ Between 1849 and 1860, the area contained a store and a post office. By the early 1900s, the Trenton-New Brunswick Fast Line trolley route which traversed through the Township had a stop near VanHiseville.

VanHiseville's existence as a distinct community ultimately ended by the early twentieth century.

¹³¹ *West Windsor: Then and Now, a New Perspective* by Paul Ligeti

ID #112: Hendrickson House – 219 Hendrickson Drive¹³²



Scale: 1" = 250'

The Hendrickson House is located at 219 Hendrickson Drive. As per Township records, the dwelling was constructed sometime circa 1750 making it one of the oldest dwellings in West Windsor. The two-story, four-bay building was at one point owned by Jacob Hendrickson, a former Township Overseer of the Highways and Poundkeeper whose name is presumably the namesake of Hendrickson Drive.

ID #113: VanHiseville Store/Post Office – 255 Hendrickson Drive¹³³



Scale: 1" = 250'

The building located at 255 Hendrickson Drive existed since at least 1849; however, it may have been constructed even earlier than that. Older tax records show that Abraham Vanhise, who bought the property from William VanHise in 1815, operated as a merchant. In 1851, a post office was also located on site, "presumably in the same building." Today the building is used as a private residence.

¹³² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/hendricksonhouse.html>

¹³³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/vanhisevillestore.html>

ID #114: Wright-Chamberlin House – 6 North Mill Road¹³⁴



Scale: 1" = 250'

Located at 6 north Mill Road, the dwelling located on site was constructed circa 1900. At one point, it was occupied by Lewis and Norma Chamberlin, both of whom were extremely active in local government. Today, the Lewis B. Chamberlin Park is named after the dwelling's former occupant.

ID #115: Mundy House – 3 South Mill Road¹³⁵



Scale: 1" = 250'

The building located at 3 South Mill Road may have been constructed prior to 1849. While the dwelling has been expanded over time, it remains an original building within the area.

¹³⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/wrightchamberlinhouse.html>

¹³⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/mundyhouse.html>

ID #116: Cox Farm/Raggedy Ann Publishing Site – 10 North Mill Road¹³⁶



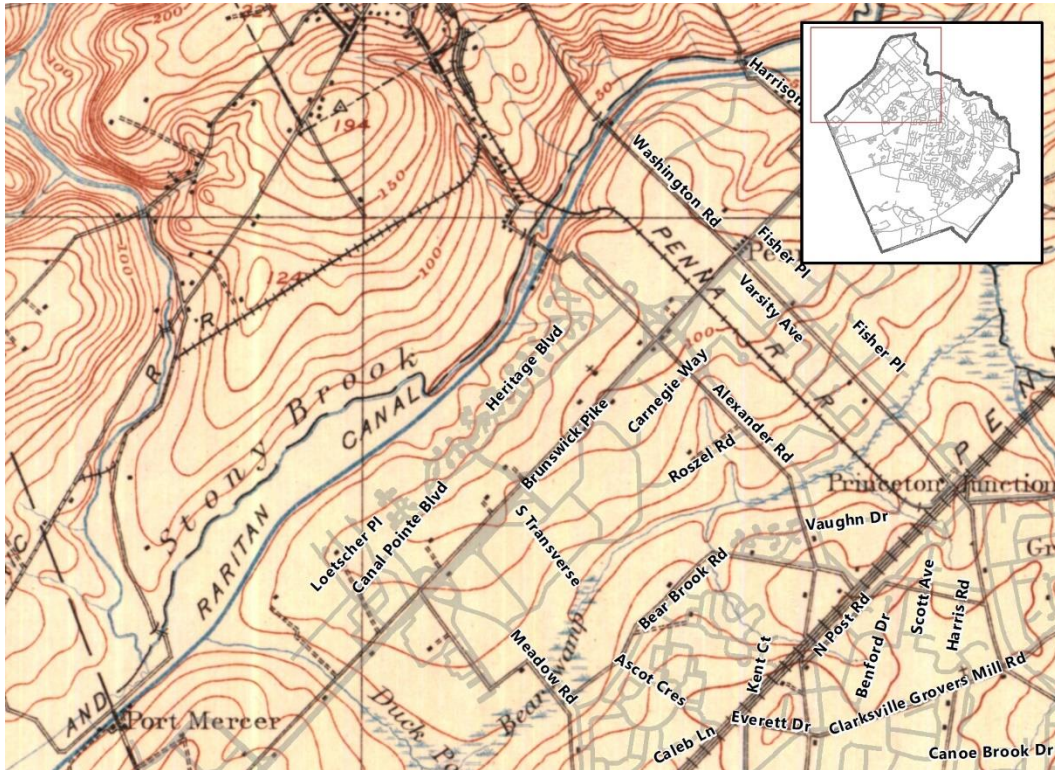
Scale: 1" = 250'

Standing at 10 North Mill Road just north of an entrance to Community Park is an old, small, five-bay, vertical-planked wagon shed. A larger, modern metal barn is situated behind that, while across a driveway sits a small cottage and small garage. All but the large metal barn were once part of a farm owned by Howard Cox, the publisher of the world famous "Raggedy Ann and Andy" series. Cox published the books out of this property in the 1950s.

The site was acquired by the Township in the 1990s from his daughter. The house was demolished thereafter and his farmland was converted into the westerly half of Community Park. Nevertheless, the barn, cottage, and garage remain today and date back to Cox's ownership.

¹³⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/wrightchamberlinhouse.html>

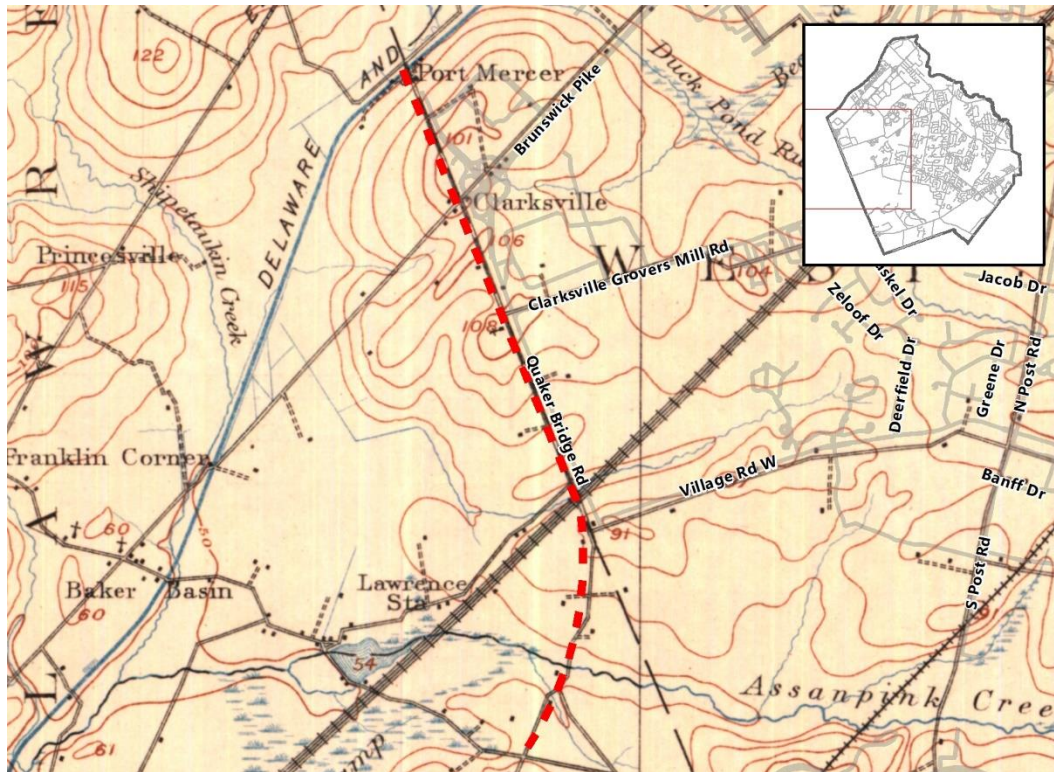
4.13: Delaware and Raritan Canal (ID #117)



Opened in 1834, the Delaware and Raritan (D&R) Canal functioned as the major inland freight route between Philadelphia and New York. Later, when the Pennsylvania Railroad became capable of hauling freight more economically than mule boats, the D&R Canal became a major recreational waterway. During the 1880s and 1890s, private yachts traveled the route. In addition, P.T. Barnum's Circus once visited the Township utilizing the canal. Today, it is the main source of water for much of Central New Jersey. It is also a state park which provides opportunities for picnicking, jogging, fishing, hiking, bicycling, and canoeing.

Today, the approximately forty-four mile portion of the main canal extends from Bordentown in Burlington County to New Brunswick in Middlesex County in a southwesterly to northeasterly direction. A smaller twenty-two mile long feeder extends from the north of Trenton in Mercer County to Frenchtown in Hunterdon County.

4.14: Route of Washington's March to Princeton (ID #118)

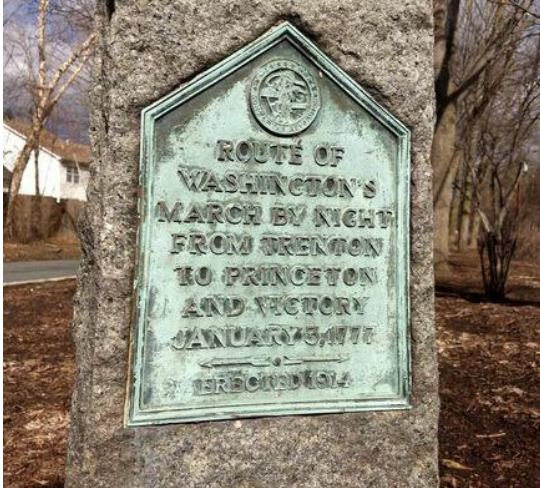


1" = 4,200'

One of the most famous military marches in United States history took place along the westerly boundary of West Windsor (or at that time, the westerly boundary of the Town of Windsor).

Following a December 1776 victory in which he drove a Hessian garrison out of Trenton, General George Washington aimed to march northward to Princeton which, at that time, was held by a garrison of British Lord Cornwallis's troops. On January 2, 1777, a collection of American troops "began to light bonfires and loudly dig in order to fool the British into thinking that the patriots were entrenching at the Assumpink."¹³⁷ Meanwhile, General Washington marched his troops along Sandtown Road (now known as Hamilton Avenue) and Quakerbridge Road into Princeton.

¹³⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/american-revolution.html>



On January 3, 1777, General Washington and his 4,050 troops defeated Cornwallis's garrison of 1,400 troops. While the British considered their loss of Princeton to be relatively minor, it nevertheless "persuaded Cornwallis and his fellow commanders to abandon the idea of holding New Jersey and focus on other theatres."¹³⁸

Today, a stone monument on Quakerbridge Road approximately one hundred and eighty feet north of its intersection with Nassau Park Boulevard ([40.302477, -74.683239](https://www.google.com/maps/place/40.302477,-74.683239)) marks the route

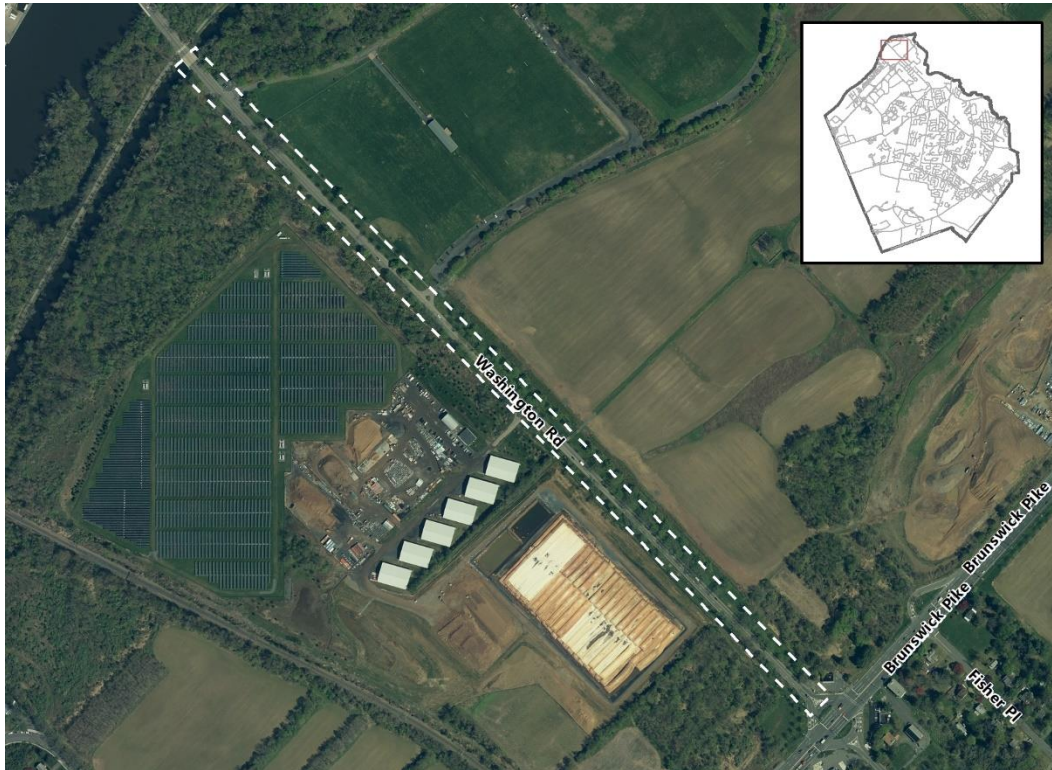
of revolutionary troops. Quakerbridge Road coincidentally also marks the orientation of the Keith Line, which was surveyed in 1687 to clarify the boundary between the colonies of East and West Jersey (see the 1706 map of East and West Jersey from the Library of Congress, below). It also delineates a portion of the westerly boundary of Mercer County.



Source: Rutgers University (<https://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/HISTORICALMAPS/EastWestNewJersey1706.jpg>)

¹³⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/american-revolution.html>

4.15: Washington Road Elm Allee (ID #119)



1" = 800'

In the 1920s, one hundred and thirty-six Princeton Elm Trees were planted along either side of Washington Road, between the US Route 1 corridor and the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Today, the Washington Road Elm Allee is included in the National Historic Register. As of 1998, seventy-six of its original plantings still stood.

In 2000, the Washington Road Elm Allee was identified as one of the state's most endangered properties due to a proposed expansion of US Route 1.

4.16: Other Historic Sites

ID #120: 536 Alexander Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 536 Alexander Road was likely constructed between 1900 and 1920, as per Township tax records and an architectural survey.

ID #121: 51 Cranbury Road



1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 51 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1892, as per Township tax records.

ID #122: Clifford Carling House – 72 Cranbury Road



1" = 350'

The Township's tax records indicate that the dwelling located at 72 Cranbury Road was constructed in 1945. However, as suggested by its old plumbing fixtures as well as newspapers found in its crawlspace, this dwelling was actually constructed circa 1923. Its first known owner was Clifford Carling, who likely built the house.

ID #123: 85 Cranbury Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 85 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1910, as per Township tax records.

ID #124: 420 Clarksville Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 420 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1922, as per Township tax records.

ID #125: 198 Cranbury Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 198 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1892, as per Township tax records.

ID #126: The Mulvey Farm – 304 Cranbury Road¹³⁹



1" = 250'

Located at the corner of Rabbit Hill Road and Cranbury Road, the Mulvey Farm was constructed sometime between 1878 and 1920. The dwelling was moved from its original location elsewhere on Rabbit Hill Road.

ID #127: 315 Cranbury Road



1" = 650'

The dwelling located at 315 Cranbury Road was likely constructed in 1920, as per Township tax records. During the operation of the Trenton-New Brunswick Fast Line trolley which ran along the present-day PSE&G right-of-way, this house was a ticket station for the trolley and one of the station stops. It was at one point owned by Jesse Fravel, a Civil War veteran. The Township's Farmland Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan recommends the Township designate this site as a priority for farmland preservation.

¹³⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-mulvy-farm.html>

ID #128: 420 Cranbury Road



1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 420 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1903, as per Township tax records.

ID #129: 434 Cranbury Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 434 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1880, as per Township tax records.

ID #130: 457 Cranbury Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 457 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1880-1900, as per Township tax records.

ID #131: 474 Cranbury Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 474 Cranbury Road was constructed circa 1790, as per Township tax records and a 1988 architectural survey. Its first known owners were John and Mary Phillips, who sold the property to the Temple family in 1815. The house appears on historical maps as belonging to the Bergen family, who owned it from 1847-1896.

ID #132: 3 Compton Lane

1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 3 Compton Lane was constructed sometime between 1870 and 1892, as per Township tax records, historic maps, and the Township's 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

ID #133: The Reed Farm – 106-108 Rabbit Hill Road¹⁴⁰

1" = 350'

The Reed Farm, which was likely established circa 1850, once comprised three hundred acres devoted to potatoes. Prior to 1909, the property was owned by Valentine Eifert, a Civil War veteran. The Reeds have owned the property since the 1930s. Today, the five-bay farmhouse and two large barns remain.

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-reed-farm.html>

ID #134: 103 Rabbit Hill Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 103 Rabbit Hill Road was likely constructed circa 1900, as per Township tax records.

ID #135: 101 Rabbit Hill Road



1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 101 Rabbit Hill Road was likely constructed circa 1900, as per Township tax records.

ID #136: 175 Southfield Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 175 Southfield Road was likely constructed prior to 1849, as per historical maps. Deeds as far back as 1804 cite a "premises" on this property, suggesting a dwelling existed on site at that time.

ID #137: 221 Southfield Road¹⁴¹



1" = 250'

Constructed sometime between 1800 and 1808, this "five-bay, two-story center hall plan house was once a farmhouse for an expanse of agrarian land."

¹⁴¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/221-southfield-road.html>

ID #138: 364 Princeton Hightstown Road



1" = 400'

The dwelling located at 364 Princeton Hightstown Road was constructed in 1921, as per Township tax records.

ID #139: 372 Princeton Hightstown Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 372 Princeton Hightstown Road was constructed in 1901, as per Township tax records.

ID #140: 2044 Old Trenton Road



1" = 12,000'

The decrepit barn located at 2044 Old Trenton Road likely dates to the early twentieth century or earlier. The broader property was once owned by Robert Ayers, a Revolutionary War veteran. The barn is very likely to be demolished to make way for the Heritage Village multifamily residential development.

ID #141: 105 Southfield Road¹⁴²



1" = 250'

While Township tax records suggest the dwelling at 105 Southfield Road was constructed in 1930, it likely dates back to the first quarter of the nineteenth century or earlier. Its first owner was "Elias Bergen, who appears on an 1849 map of West Windsor at this location."

¹⁴² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/105-southfield-road.html>

ID #142: Cranbury Golf Club – 49 Southfield Road

1" = 250'

Located in the middle of the Cranbury Golf Club, the dwelling located at 49 Southfield Road was likely constructed sometime in the 1830s or 1840s, as per an architectural survey from 1988. The dwelling, along with the Schenck Farmstead and 1953 Old Trenton Road, were once part of an expansive area of family farms operated by the Fisher family in the mid-nineteenth century.

ID #143: The Fisher House – 1953 Old Trenton Road¹⁴³

1" = 250'

Located along Old Trenton Road near its intersection with Bear Creek Boulevard, the Fisher House was constructed sometime between 1849 and 1860. However, "its transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style suggest that it may" have been constructed circa 1850. It features "Greek Revival style eared architrave trim, an Italianate marble fireplace mantle, and a double paneled door." It also features an attic frieze and low-hipped roof.

¹⁴³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-fisher-house.html>

ID #144: The Jewell Farmstead – 1912 Old Trenton Road¹⁴⁴



1" = 250'

The Jewell Farmstead was constructed circa 1768 "by the father of English settler William Dey Jewell." The property, which once may have comprised two hundred and twenty-two acres, has been severely reduced in size as the Township has developed. Nevertheless, the dwelling and its barn remain well-preserved. Numerous innkeeper license requests have been found at the New Jersey State Archives, suggesting that it may have served as an early nineteenth century tavern.

ID #145: Armstrong House – 7 Finch Court¹⁴⁵



The Armstrong House was constructed circa 1750 and is the oldest existing farmhouse in the Township. It is "stylistically dominated by Georgian and Federal architectural themes, suggesting that it underwent a significant remodeling around 1810." It was once home to Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church's longest serving pastor Amzi Armstrong and his wife. In 1910, the couple was shot to death in this house by their adopted son, Jack Sears. The event made nationwide news due to its incendiary nature, as Sears was half black. It is the most famous murder to occur in West Windsor. Today, the dwelling is presently located at 7 Finch Court and is incorporated into a residential subdivision (Edinburg Estates).

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-jewell-farmstead.html>

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-armstrong-residence.html>

ID #146: 231 Village Road East



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 231 Village Road East was likely constructed sometime between 1870 and 1900, as per Township tax records and the 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan. It is still adjacent to farm fields.

ID #147: 180 South Lane



1" = 350'

The dwelling located at 180 South Lane was likely constructed sometime between 1860 and 1875, as per historic mapping.

ID #148: 1777 Old Trenton Road



1" = 250'

Township tax records indicate the dwelling located at 1777 Old Trenton Road was constructed in 1910. However, it was actually likely constructed between 1875 and 1900, as per historic maps as well as an architectural analysis conducted in 1988.

ID #149: 1262 Windsor Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 1262 Windsor Road was likely constructed prior to 1905, as per historic maps. Nevertheless, its date of construction is widely uncertain as structures appear in or near this spot on maps dating back to 1849.

ID #150: 1255 Windsor Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 1255 Windsor Road was likely constructed between 1858 and 1900, as per the Township's tax records and the 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

ID #151: 1234 Windsor Road



1" = 600'

The dwelling located at 1234 Windsor Road was likely constructed between 1830 and 1850, as per the Township's tax records, historic mapping, and the 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

ID #152: 1235 Windsor Road

1" = 600'

The dwelling located at 1235 Windsor Road was likely constructed between 1830 and 1850, as per the Township's tax records, historic mapping, and the 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

ID #153: Windsor Farm and Market – 1202 Windsor Road¹⁴⁶

1" = 800'

Windsor Farm and Market is located within the southeasterly portion of the Township. While Township tax records indicate that it set up shop in 1900, a building on site does appear on both an 1849 and 1875 map of West Windsor. It is a preserved farm. The house was demolished in 2022.

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/windsor-farm--market.html>

ID #154: 1209 Windsor Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 1209 Windsor Road was likely constructed between 1820 and 1840, as per the Township's tax records and its Natural Resource Inventory.

ID #155: 1203 Windsor Road



1" = 800'

The dwelling located at 1203 Windsor Road was likely constructed circa 1900, as per the Township's tax records.

ID #156: 1640 Old Trenton Road



1" = 400'

The dwelling located at 1640 Old Trenton Road likely dates back to the early twentieth century, as per a 1988 architectural survey. It is owned by Mercer County.

ID #157: 1638 Old Trenton Road



1" = 650'

The dwelling located at 1638 Old Trenton Road likely dates back to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, as suggested by its American Foursquare style architecture. It is owned by Mercer County.

ID #158: 1645 Old Trenton Road¹⁴⁷



1" = 250'

The exact date of the building located at 1645 Old Trenton Road is unknown. However, an 1849 map of West Windsor shows the building on site, thus suggesting it was constructed at least during the first half of the nineteenth century. The building is a "long, T-shaped house with flush wings," and has eight-bays with two facades. It is one of at least three historic Tindall Farms on Old Trenton Road.

ID #159: 1611 Old Trenton Road



1" = 400'

The dwelling located at 1611 Old Trenton Road was possibly constructed circa 1780, as per Township tax records. It was yet another Tindall farm in the mid-nineteenth century as well as the mid-twentieth century.

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/1645-old-trenton-road.html>

ID #160: 39 Cubberly Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 39 Cubberly Road was likely constructed between 1860 and 1900, as per Township tax records and historic maps.

ID #161: 1393 Old Trenton Road¹⁴⁸



1" = 1,000'

The exact date of origin for the farm located at 1393 Old Trenton Road is unknown. However, an 1849 map of West Windsor shows a farmhouse located on the site, thus suggesting it was constructed at least during the first half of the nineteenth century. The dwelling is a "two-story T-shaped clapboard house built in at least two sections." Two barns are also located to the rear of the dwelling. It is one of at least three historic Tindal Farms on Old Trenton Road and is a preserved farm.

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/1393-old-trenton-road.html>

ID #162: Isaac Hutchinson House – 66 Line Road

1" = 12,000'

The Isaac Hutchinson House dates back to 1785 per the Township's tax records, and thus is likely one of the oldest dwellings in West Windsor and one of its very few remaining historical brick ones. Its earliest known owner was William Hutchinson who, in 1786, deeded this property – which also included all land north up to Old Trenton Road, encompassing 1201 Old Trenton Road as well – to Isaac and Amos Hutchinson, the former of which very likely lived at this site. The Hutchinsons were one of the original colonial pioneers of West Windsor, starting in the 1740s, if not earlier.

ID #163: 1201 Old Trenton Road

1" = 1,500'

The farm located at 1201 Old Trenton Road remains "one of West Windsor's best preserved agrarian land."¹⁴⁹ It is estimated that the farm was founded sometime in the 1700s, while the farm's dwelling shows up on both 1849 and 1875 maps of West Windsor. The farm is one of at least three historic Tindall Farms on Old Trenton Road and is a preserved farm.

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/1201-old-trenton-road.html>

ID #164 364 South Post Road



1" = 300'

The dwelling located at 364 South Post Road was likely constructed circa 1922, as per Township tax records.

ID #165: 372 South Post Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 372 South Post Road was likely constructed circa 1922, per Township tax records.

ID #166: Jon Rogers House – Mercer County Park¹⁵⁰



Scale: 1" = 500'

The John Rogers House, which is located in Mercer County Park, was constructed in 1751 or 1671. It is on the National Registry of Historic Places.

ID #167: Appelget Farm – 135 Conover Road



1" = 500'

The dwelling located at 135 Conover Road may date to around 1920, as per Township tax records. However, the adjacent barns on the same property may very well be much older. The property has been used as a farm by the Appelget family for over a century.

¹⁵⁰ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-john-rogers-house.html>

ID #168: Hooper House – 1439 Edinburg Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 1439 Edinburg Road likely dates to between 1815 and 1819, as per Township tax records as well as a deed from 1819 which mentions a “premises” existing on the property. Its earliest known owners were the Hoopers. It was once owned by Carole A. Carson, the second female mayor of West Windsor.

ID #169: 8 Orly Court



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 8 Orly Court was likely constructed sometime between 1910 and 1920, as per Township tax records as well as the 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan. The site received subdivision approval in October 2021; thus, the improvements on site are slated to be demolished.

ID #170: The Rue Farmstead/Old Post Farm – 11 South Post Road¹⁵¹



1" = 350'

Setback several hundred feet from South Post Road, the Rue Farmstead/Old Post Farm was constructed circa 1800 per Township tax records. It is a “two and one-half story, five bay center hall plan with a recessed four bay wing.” The property was likely first occupied by Enoch Rue. Jonathan Rue, Enoch’s oldest son, later resided there. Jonathan Rue was a State Senator who was later involved in a conflict-of-interest scandal.

ID #171: Couwenhoven-Post-Everett Farm – 18 North Post Road



1" = 600'

The farmhouse located at 18 North Post Road was likely constructed sometime in the 1700s and is thus one of the Township’s oldest properties. What appears to be a rare Dutch colonial wing exists on the eastern side of the house. The families who lived here – the Couwenhovens, Posts, and Everetts – have collectively owned this building for its entire known existence, and have been deeply involved in West Windsor’s government and community for centuries.

¹⁵¹ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-rue-farmstead.html>

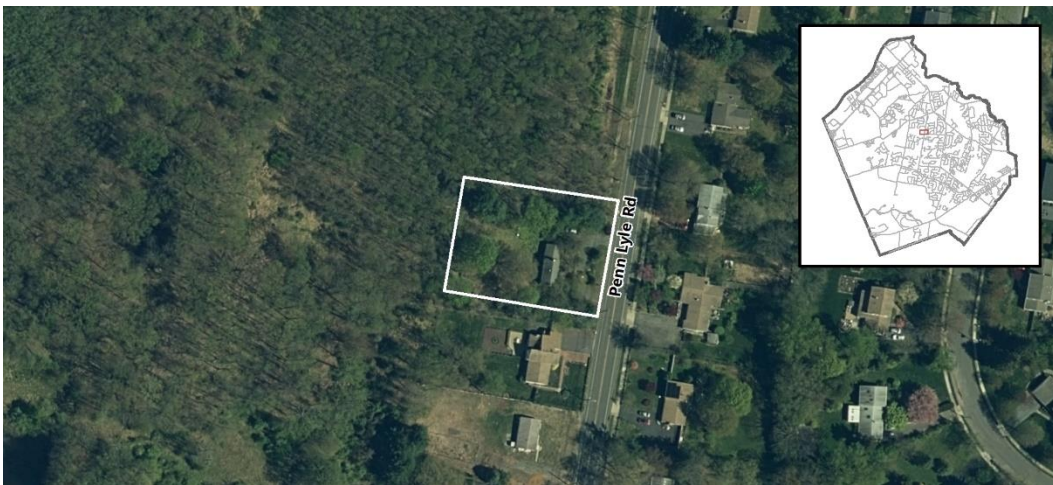
ID #172: 38 South Mill Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 38 South Mill Road was likely constructed sometime between 1860 and 1875, as per historical maps.

ID #173: 55 Penn Lyle Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 55 Penn Lyle Post Road was likely constructed sometime between 1799 and 1860, as per Township tax records and historical records.

ID #174: 157 North Post Road



1" = 500'

The dwelling located at 157 North Post Road was constructed sometime circa 1900, as per the Township's 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan.

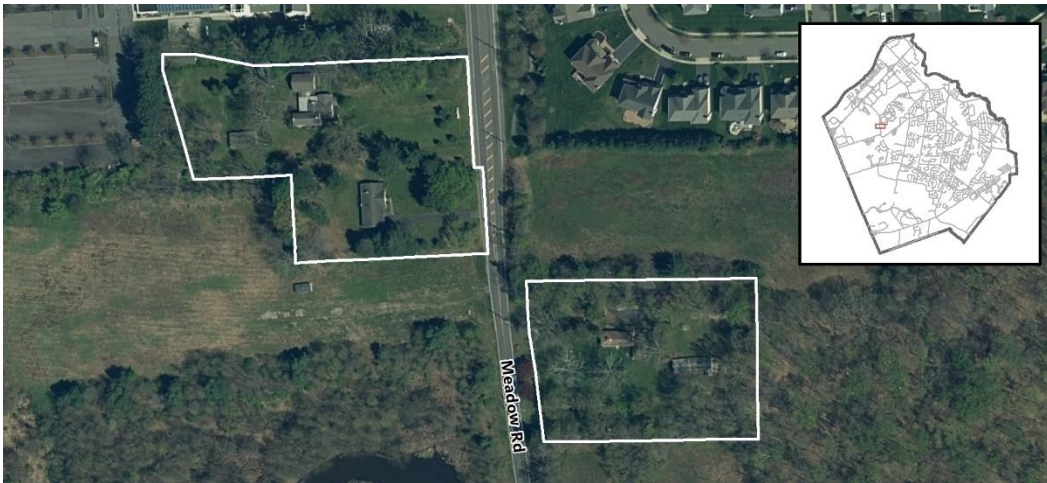
ID #175: 163 Clarksville Road



1" = 600'

The dwelling located at 163 Clarksville Road was constructed circa 1850, as per Township tax records.

ID #176: The Cella and Faccini Family Farms – 551, 553, 554 Meadow Road¹⁵²



1" = 300'

The dwellings located at 551, 553, and 554 "once housed a pair of families who oversaw some of the vast fields of West Windsor": the Cellas and the Faccinis. The dwelling at 551 Meadow Road was likely constructed sometime between 1849 and 1860, although some records suggest it may have been constructed in the 1700s. Meanwhile, the dwellings at 554 and 553 were constructed during the 1920s and 1950s, respectively.

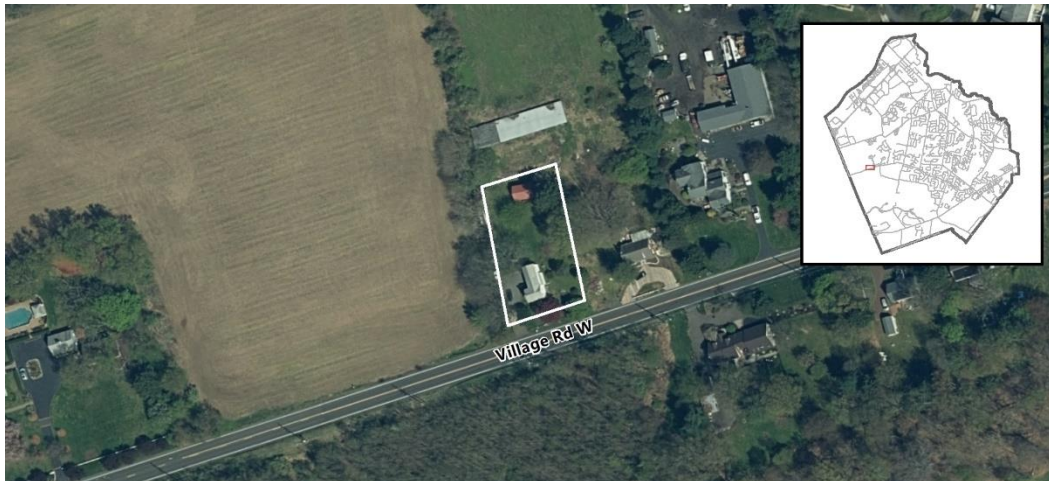
ID #177: 758 Village Road West



1" = 500'

The dwelling located at 758 Village Road West was likely constructed sometime between 1846 and 1875, as per the Township's 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan as well as historical maps.

¹⁵² <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-cella--faccini-family-farms.html>

ID #178: 762 Village Road West

1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 762 Village Road West was likely constructed sometime between 1825 and 1875, as per a 1988 architectural survey and historic maps.

ID #179: The Robbins House – 774 Village Road West¹⁵³

1" = 250'

Constructed sometime between 1885 and 1890, the Robbins House is a “two and one-half story, L-shaped Victorian house set back from the road and surrounded by preserved farmland.” The building features a wrap-around porch and a second-story balcony. While the building has received renovations in recent years, it nevertheless “remains a good example of the Township’s Victorian-era architecture.”

¹⁵³ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/the-robbins-house.html>

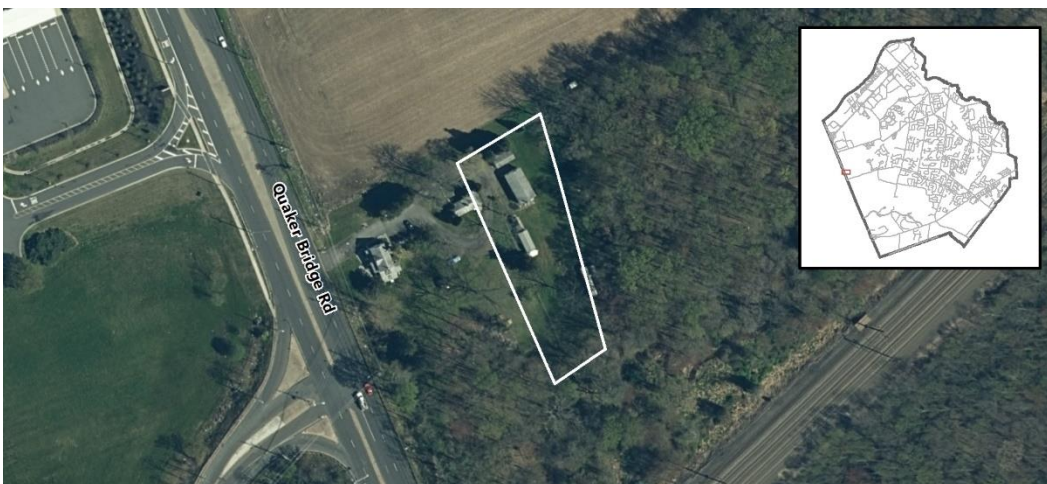
ID #180: 786 Village Road West



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 786 Village Road West was likely constructed circa 1910, as per Township tax records.

ID #181: 4095 Quakerbridge Road



1" = 250'

The dwelling located at 4095 Quakerbridge Road was likely constructed circa 1915, as per Township tax records.

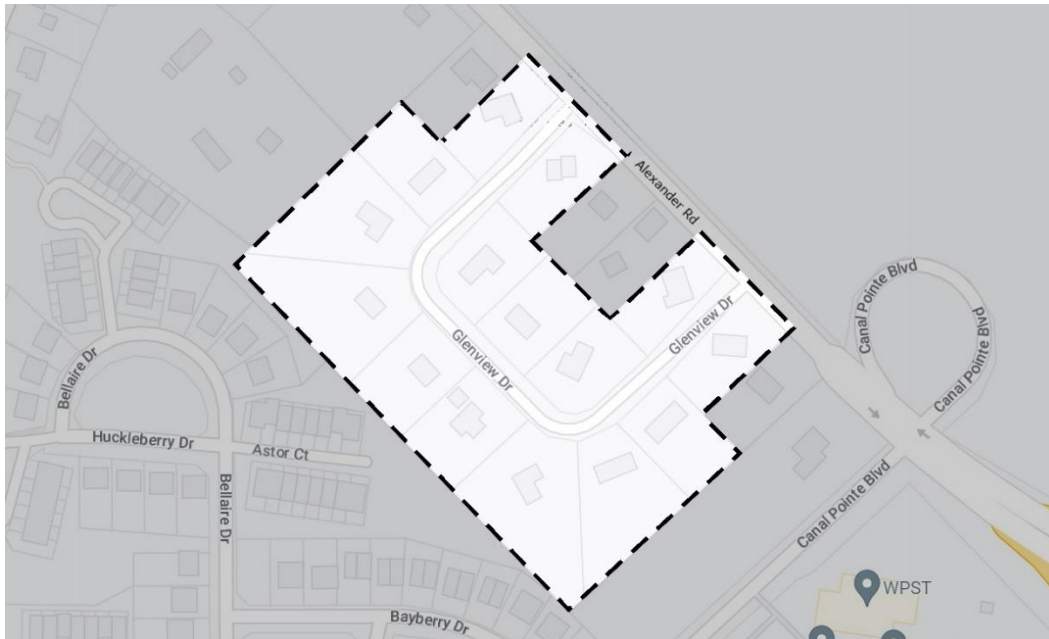
ID #182: Schenck Farmstead – 50 and 58 Southfield Road¹⁵⁴



1" = 300'

Presently the home of the West Windsor History Museum and the Historical Society of West Windsor, the Schenck Farmstead was established sometime since the mid-1700s. The land was purchased by New York City goldsmith David Lyell (of "Penn-Lyle Road" fame) from New York Governor Andrew Hamilton. David Lyell was essentially an absentee landlord, and Cornelius Vorhees is likely the first true owner of the operational farm.

¹⁵⁴ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/museum.html>

ID #183: Glen Acres

Not to scale

Wrapping around Glenview Drive off of Alexander Road, the construction of the Glen Acres community began in 1958. It was deliberately developed as a racially integrated housing community in reaction to housing discrimination in Princeton. Planned by Morris Milgrim in cooperation with the Princeton Housing Group, Glen Acres was one of the nation's first deliberately integrated planned communities. It has retained this identity – as well as its strong sense of neighborhood – ever since. Some of Glen Acres' original homeowners from the 1950s still live in the community.

In 2011, a documentary on the history of this community was released which is available online (<https://player.vimeo.com/video/71330530>). A panel discussion regarding this documentary can also be found on the website of the Historical Society of West Windsor (<https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/glenacres.html>) as well as on YouTube (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26cO-UoO7aM>).

ID #184: Penns Neck School¹⁵⁵

1" = 400'

The Penns Neck School, a former brick building identical to Dutch Neck School, was once situated near the northwesterly corner of Alexander Road and US Route 1. The school operated from 1917 to 1967, and was thereafter occupied by the Eden Institute, the Middlesex-Somerset-Mercer regional planning group, a planning/architectural firm, and an employment agency. It was demolished in the late 1980s/early 1990s as a result of the Alexander Road overpass.

ID #185: Finn M. W. Caspersen Rowing Center¹⁵⁶

1" = 500'

The Finn M. W. Caspersen Rowing Center is situated along the northerly bank of Mercer Lake. Since its original creation in the mid-1970s, Mercer Lake has been often utilized for hosting rowing events and was the site of the 1988, 1992, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, and 2020 United States Olympic Team Trials for Rowing. In 1997, the Caspersen Rowing Center originally began as a joint project between the Lawrenceville School in Lawrence Township, New Jersey and the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey to establish a home for their crew teams. In 2003, the Princeton International Regatta Association (later the Princeton National Rowing Association (PNRA)) expanded the facility.

¹⁵⁵ <https://www.westwindsorhistory.com/pennsneckschool.html>

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.rowpnra.org/events-regattas/venue/>

The Caspersen Rowing Center is an official Olympic training site. Through a partnership with US Rowing, PNRA provides office space, locker rooms, shower facilities, and exclusive boathouse bays for the US Rowing's National Team.

ID #186: Van Nest Park War of the Worlds Memorial



1" = 400'

A memorial to the War of the Worlds broadcast is located in Van Nest Park. Dedicated in 1988 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Orson Welles' broadcast of H.G. Wells' *War of the Worlds*, the memorial notes that the broadcast is a landmark event which continues to provoke discussions about media responsibility, social psychology, and civil defense.

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Section 5: Standards for Assessment

Section 5 identifies the standards which the Township should utilize to assess the worthiness of sites and districts throughout the community.

5.1: Overview

The following section outlines the standards which should be utilized to assess the worthiness of historic sites and districts. These standards may be used to encourage historic preservation designations for the Township.

5.2: The National Historic Register Criteria

As authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation. As noted by the National Register, the criteria for evaluation must consider the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture which is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

- ❖ That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- ❖ That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- ❖ That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- ❖ That have yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

The National Register stipulates that ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historic figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria parts or if they fall within the following categories:

- ❖ A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- ❖ A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with his or her productive life; or
- ❖ A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- ❖ A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- ❖ A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- ❖ A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- ❖ A property achieving significance with the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

5.2: State Historic Preservation Office

Maintained by the State Historic preservation Office (SHPO), the New Jersey Register of Historic Places is closely modeled after the National Register program. It shares the same criteria for eligibility, nomination forms, and review process. As per SHPO, the

"...listings itemize the buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (SR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NR). They also include resources that have received Certifications of Eligibility (COE), opinions of eligibility from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO Opinion), or Determinations of Eligibility (DOE) from the Keeper of the National Register. These properties and historic districts all meet the New Jersey and National Register criteria for significance in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering or culture, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association."¹⁵⁷

Sites or districts must first undergo a preliminary application¹⁵⁸ to determine if the property is eligible for consideration. While anybody can prepare an application for designation, they are often times prepared by cultural or historical organizations, governmental agencies, and professional consultants. As outlined by the NJDEP, "completed applications are submitted to the Historic Preservation Office where a staff member reviews and evaluates them for eligibility, technical completeness, and sufficiency. Property owners and county officials are notified and given an opportunity to comment, and a public hearing is held for large historic districts."

Upon a positive evaluation, the application will move on to the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites which is comprised of professionals in the fields of architecture, history, architectural history, and landscape architecture. If passed by that board, the application is prepared for SHPO signature. Once signed, the property is added to the New Jersey Register and simultaneously recommended for the National Register.

¹⁵⁷ https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/identify/nrsr_lists.htm

¹⁵⁸ https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/identify/NR_Prelim_20200811_FILLABLE.pdf

5.3: Township Criteria for Evaluation

The Township does not presently have an ordinance authorizing the local preservation of historic landmarks. Should it ultimately choose to adopt one, such an ordinance should establish similar criteria as those established by the National and State Registers in order to maintain consistency.

Specifically, when examining an individual site, building, structure, or district that is of particular historical, archeological, scenic, or architectural significance to West Windsor, Mercer County, the State of New Jersey, or to the United States as a whole which reflects or exemplifies the broad cultural, political, scenic, economic, or social history of West Windsor, the county, state, or nation, the Township should give consideration to the following criteria:

- ❖ That it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and/or that it is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; and/or
- ❖ That it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that it represents the work of a master; or that it possesses high artistic values; or that it represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- ❖ That it has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.
- ❖ Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for designation as a landmark. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of landmarks that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:
 - A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
 - A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
 - A birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building associated with his productive life; or
 - A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of the restoration master plan; and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

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Section 6: Impacts of the Master Plan

The following section discusses the impacts of the Township's other master plan elements on this Historic Preservation Element.

6.1: Overview

Planning should not and cannot take place in a vacuum. This is particularly true for historic preservation. Indeed, a community’s historic resources are deeply and irrevocably linked with past, present, and future land use planning.

Accordingly, the guiding principle of this Historic Preservation Element is to balance, on the one hand, the preservation of the Township’s historic resources and, on the other hand, the community’s need for ongoing changes and development in land use. As such, this section identifies the potential impacts of each component of the Township’s Master Plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts.

As noted in the introductory section of this plan, the Township’s master plan includes several elements. These are identified below and summarized in greater detail herein.

Section	Element	Status	Date	MLUL
III	Land Use Plan	Adopted	February 12, 2020	Required
IV	Housing Element & Fair Share Plan	Adopted	February 27, 2019	Required
V	Circulation Plan	Adopted	December 15, 2021	Optional
VI	Utilities Plan	Adopted	December 15, 2021	Optional
VII	Community Facilities	Adopted	October 26, 2022	Optional
VIII	Open Space and Recreation Plan	Adopted	November 28, 2018	Optional
IX	Conservation Plan	Adopted	June 26, 2002	Optional
X	Farmland Preservation Plan	Adopted	March 1, 2023	Optional
XI	Relationship to Other Plans	Adopted	February 12, 2020	Required
XII	Stormwater Management Plan	Adopted	March 2005	Optional
XIII	Sustainability Plan	Adopted	October 14, 2009	Optional

6.2: 2020 Land Use Plan

The Township adopted its latest Land Use Plan Element of the Master Plan on February 12, 2020. The 2020 Plan reiterates the general objectives of the MLUL, two of which pertain to historic preservation.

- ❖ To promote the conservation of historic sites and districts, open space, energy resources and valuable natural resources in the State and to prevent urban sprawl and degradation of the environment through improper use of land.
- ❖ To enable municipalities the flexibility to offer alternatives to traditional development, through the use of equitable and effective planning tools including clustering, transferring development rights, and lot-size averaging in order to concentrate development in areas where growth can best be accommodated and maximized while preserving agricultural lands, open space, and historic sites;

In addition to the aforementioned general objectives, the 2020 Land Use Plan addresses the retention of historic dwellings in the R-1/C and R-2A Districts. Specifically, the 2020 Plan recommended:

- ❖ A new Low Density Residential/Conservation – B&B (R-1/C A) land use category and corresponding district for Block 12 Lots 3.02 and 12 as well as for Block 19 Lot 1. These properties are generally developed with older, historic homes within the vicinity of Grovers Mill Pond.
- ❖ A new Low Density Residential – B&B (R-2A) land use category and corresponding zoning district for Block 1 Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11, as well as Block 7 Lots 9.01, 19, 20, 31, 57, 63, and 64. These properties are generally developed with older, historic homes within the vicinity of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

For both of these areas, the 2020 Land Use Plan recommends permitting bed and breakfasts as a permitted conditional use for existing dwellings. The intent of this recommendation is to provide an economic incentive to maintain the historic dwellings in the area.

Finally, the 2020 Land Use Plan established new land use categories for the Berrien City and Dutch Neck communities. Both of these land use categories are intended to recognize the existing, historic, and unique development patterns of those neighborhoods while also adequately addressing the reasonable expectations of homeowners in regard to modern home improvements. The 2020 Plan ultimately recommends that planning analyses be conducted for these areas in order to develop new and responsive zoning standards which are more reflective of their existing development patterns.

6.3: 2019 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (HE&FSP)

The Township adopted its most recent Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (HE&FSP) on February 27, 2019. The 2019 HE&FSP does not have any specific recommendations which pertain to historic preservation. However, the plan does include Block 28 Lots 15 and 21 – the former of which contains a barn likely dating back to the early twentieth century or earlier – as a site for an inclusionary housing development known as Heritage Village.

6.4: 2021 Circulation Plan Element

The Township adopted its most recent Circulation Plan Element of the Master Plan on December 15, 2021. The 2021 Circulation Plan does not impact the Township's historic preservation efforts.

6.5: 2021 Utilities Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Utilities Plan Element of the Master Plan on December 15, 2021. The 2021 Utilities Plan does not impact the Township's historic preservation efforts.

6.6: 2022 Community Facilities Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Community Facilities Plan Element of the Master Plan on October 26, 2022. The 2022 Community Facilities Plan identifies the West Windsor History Museum as one of the Township's cultural facilities. Several recommendations were offered for the museum. These included:

- ❖ Establishing an additional flexible space for temporary parking and special events, which could be accommodated by converting an approximately one-acre piece of farmland located within the southerly portion of the property into a grass turf area.
- ❖ Repairing the existing brick sidewalk on site which have become unstable.
- ❖ Investigating the feasibility of extending water to the main barn and schoolhouse for maintenance purposes.

In addition, the 2022 Community Facilities Plan offered several recommendations regarding physical improvements to the West Windsor Arts Center which is presently housed in the historic former Princeton Junction Fire House on Alexander Road. These improvements, which are intended to assist with the longevity of the building, include: roof repairs; gutter cleaning; mold removal; plumbing improvements, including lowering sink heights; increasing ADA accessibility; and installing automatic faucets, doors, and lights.

6.7: 2018 Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Open Space and Recreation Plan (OSRP) Element of the Master Plan on November 28, 2018. In its discussion of the many forms which open space may take, the 2018 OSRP includes historic sites as an example.

The 2018 OSRP notes that Van Nest Park displays a memorial to the panic that surrounded the historic War of the Worlds broadcast, which "occurred" in the hamlet of Grovers Mill. Furthermore, the 2018 OSRP notes that an environmental educational exhibit was established at the Schenk Farm which includes Native American artifacts and other additional environmental educational items to teach visitors about the Township's farming and environmental history. The facility also includes several natural history and environmental educational exhibit.

6.8: 2002 Conservation Plan

The Township's 2002 Conservation Plan Element of the Master Plan lists archeological and historical sites in the Township. Furthermore, several of its policies promote historic protection. These include the following:

- ❖ Identify and protect ecological, historic, visual, agricultural and scenic resources through the use of creative land development techniques.
- ❖ Continue to use the local open space tax to preserve environmentally sensitive areas, agricultural lands, parkland, greenbelt, historic resources and other conservation areas.
- ❖ Maintain design and siting standards to protect the Township's historic and rural character throughout the Township, and particularly in the Township's original villages and centers and along those roadways where natural vegetation, farmland or open space remain.
- ❖ Encourage conservation of individual archaeological and historical landmarks wherever they occur, and also including clusters of locally significant historic sites and areas predominantly found in the crossroad villages of Edinburg, Dutch Neck, Port Mercer and Penns Neck.

6.9: 2023 Farmland Preservation Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Farmland Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan on March 1, 2023. One of the policies of the 2023 Farmland Preservation Plan is to recognize agriculture as a historically significant economic industry of the Township. To preserve the history of farming, the 2023 Farmland Preservation Plan encourages a museum be established in conjunction with the Historical Society.

6.10: Stormwater Management Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Stormwater Management Plan in 2002. The 2002 Stormwater Management Plan Element does not impact the Township's historic preservation efforts.

6.11: 2009 Sustainability Plan

The Township adopted its most recent Sustainability Plan Element on October 14, 2009. The 2009 Sustainability Plan does not impact the Township's historic preservation efforts.

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Section 7: Recommendations

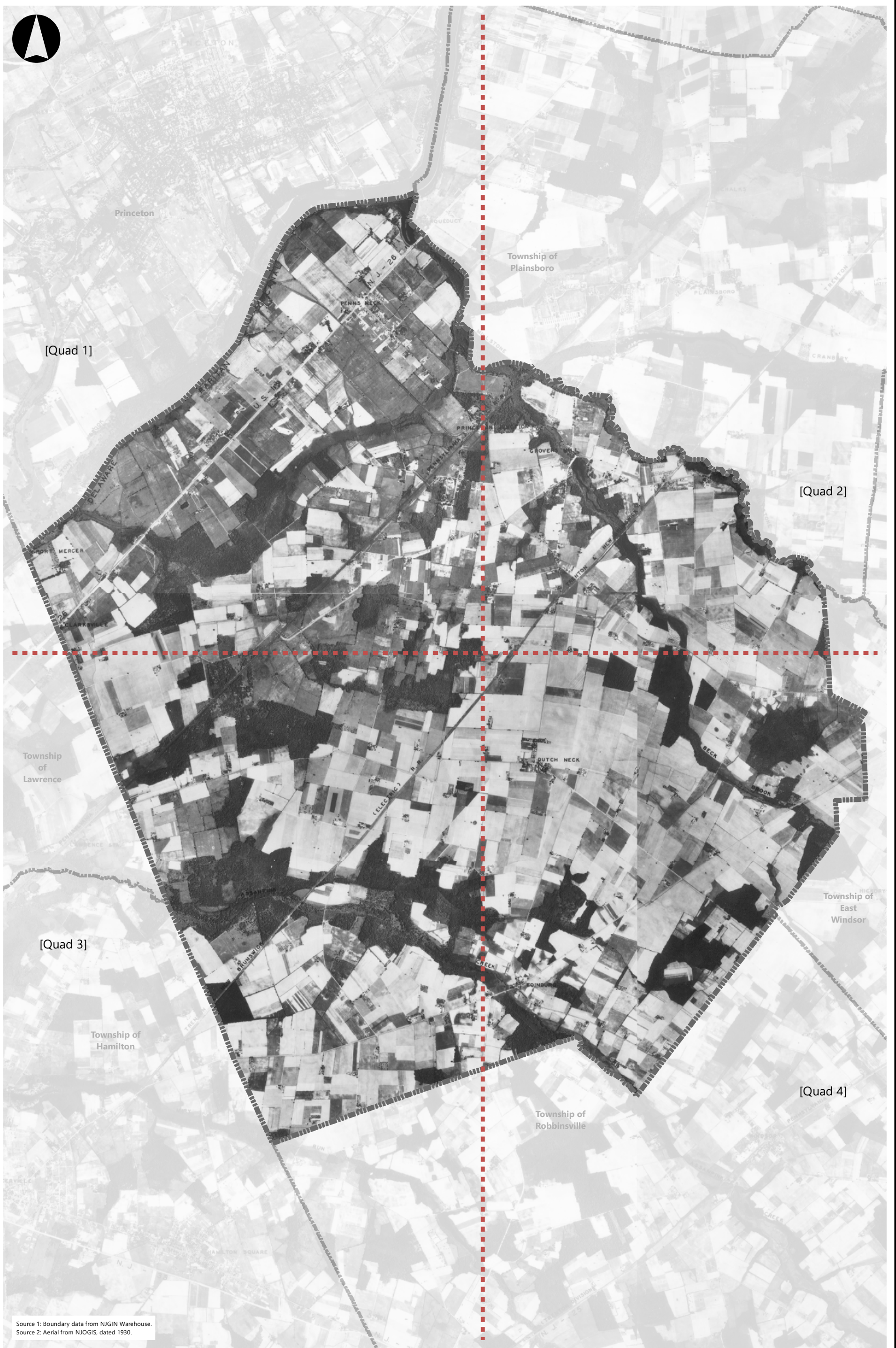
The following section offers recommendations regarding preservation.

7.1: Recommendations

Several land use planning recommendations are offered to advance the Township's historic preservation goals. These include the following:

- Encourage the use of creative land development techniques (i.e. clustering, lot averaging, flexible implementation and buffers) and other methods if they permit greater flexibility in development design so that lands can be preserved for conservation purposes.
- Develop design and siting standards to protect the Township's historic and rural character throughout the Township, and particularly in the Township's original villages and centers and along those roadways where natural vegetation, farmland or open space remain.
- Consider the development of an ordinance to enable in the preservation of historic sites and districts.
- Maintain a geodatabase of Township-owned historic resources.

Appendix A: Mapping



Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
Source 2: Aerial from NJOGIS, dated 1930.

Project Title:
Map 01: 1930 Aerial

Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN
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ba BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC.
COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
25 Westwood Avenue
Westwood, New Jersey 07675
p: 201.666.1811
f: 201.666.2599

Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

Scale 1" = 3,500'	Dwg. No. map 01
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Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
Source 2: Aerial from NJOGIS, dated 1930.

Project Title:
Map 01: 1930 Aerial - Quad 01

Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN
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ba BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC.
COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
25 Westwood Avenue
Westwood, New Jersey 07675
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Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

Scale 1" = 1,800'	Dwg. No. map 01
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Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
Source 2: Aerial from NJOGIS, dated 1930.



Project Title:
Map 01: 1930 Aerial - Quad 02

Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN
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ba BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC.
COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
25 Westwood Avenue
Westwood, New Jersey 07675
p: 201.666.1811
f: 201.666.2599

Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

Scale 1" = 1,800'	Dwg. No. map 01
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Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Aerial from NJOGIS, dated 1930.

Project Title:
Map 01: 1930 Aerial - Quad 03

Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN
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ba BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC.
 COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 25 Westwood Avenue
 Westwood, New Jersey 07675
 p: 201.666.1811
 f: 201.666.2599

Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
 Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

Scale 1" = 1,800'	Dwg. No. map 01
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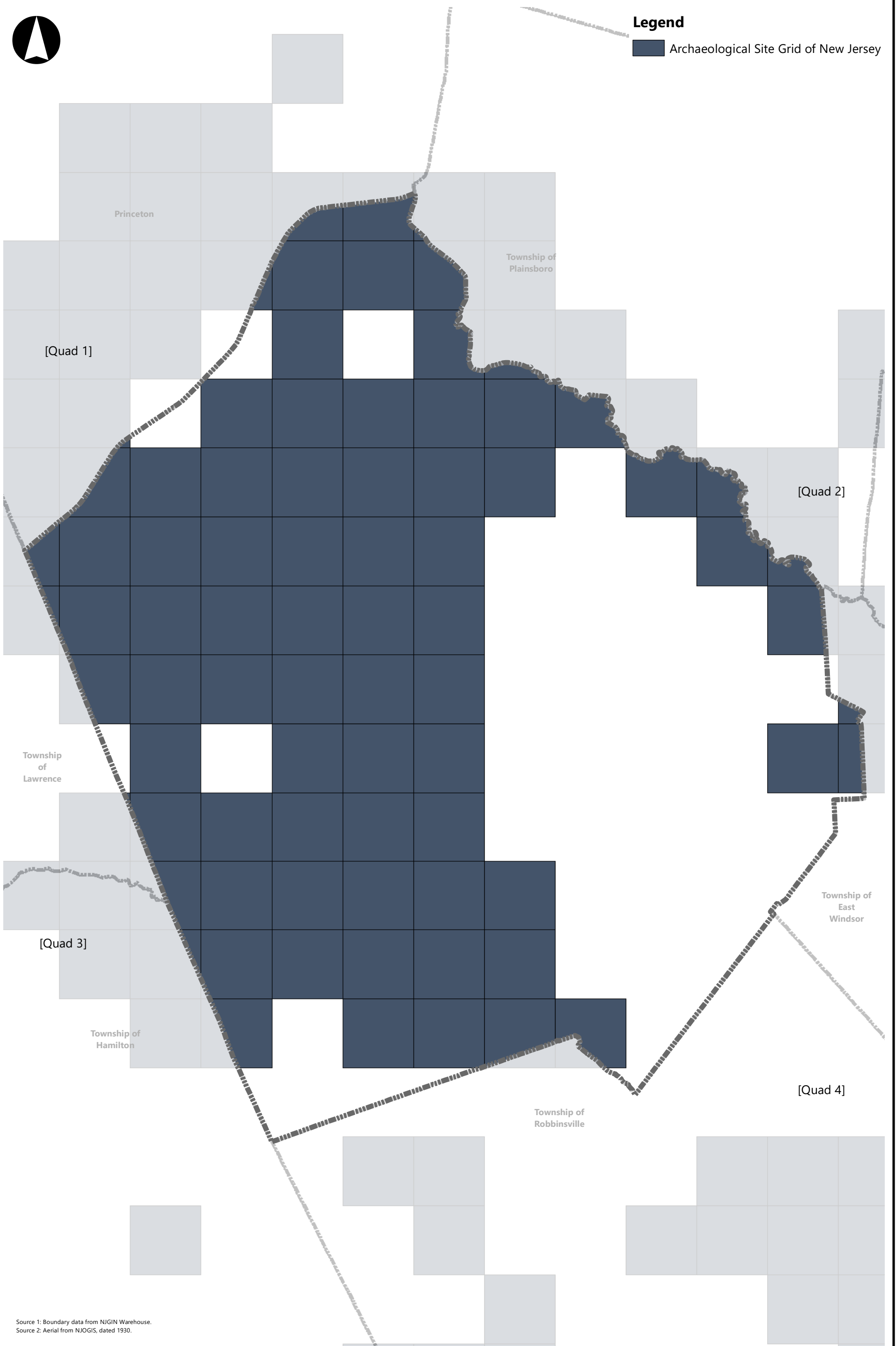
Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Aerial from NJGIS, dated 1930.

Project Title: Map 01: 1930 Aerial - Quad 04		Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN	
 BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC. COMMUNITY PLANNING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 25 Westwood Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675 p: 201.666.1811 f: 201.666.2599		Project Title 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element Township of West Windsor Mercer County, New Jersey		Scale 1" = 1,800' <small>2015 COPY RIGHT BA - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED</small>	Dwg. No. map 01



Legend

Archaeological Site Grid of New Jersey



Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
Source 2: Aerial from NJGIS, dated 1930.

Project Title:
Map 02: Archeological Site Grids

Project No. 3442.22	Date 03.13.23	Drawn By DN
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ba BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC.
COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
25 Westwood Avenue
Westwood, New Jersey 07675
p: 201.666.1811
f: 201.666.2599

Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

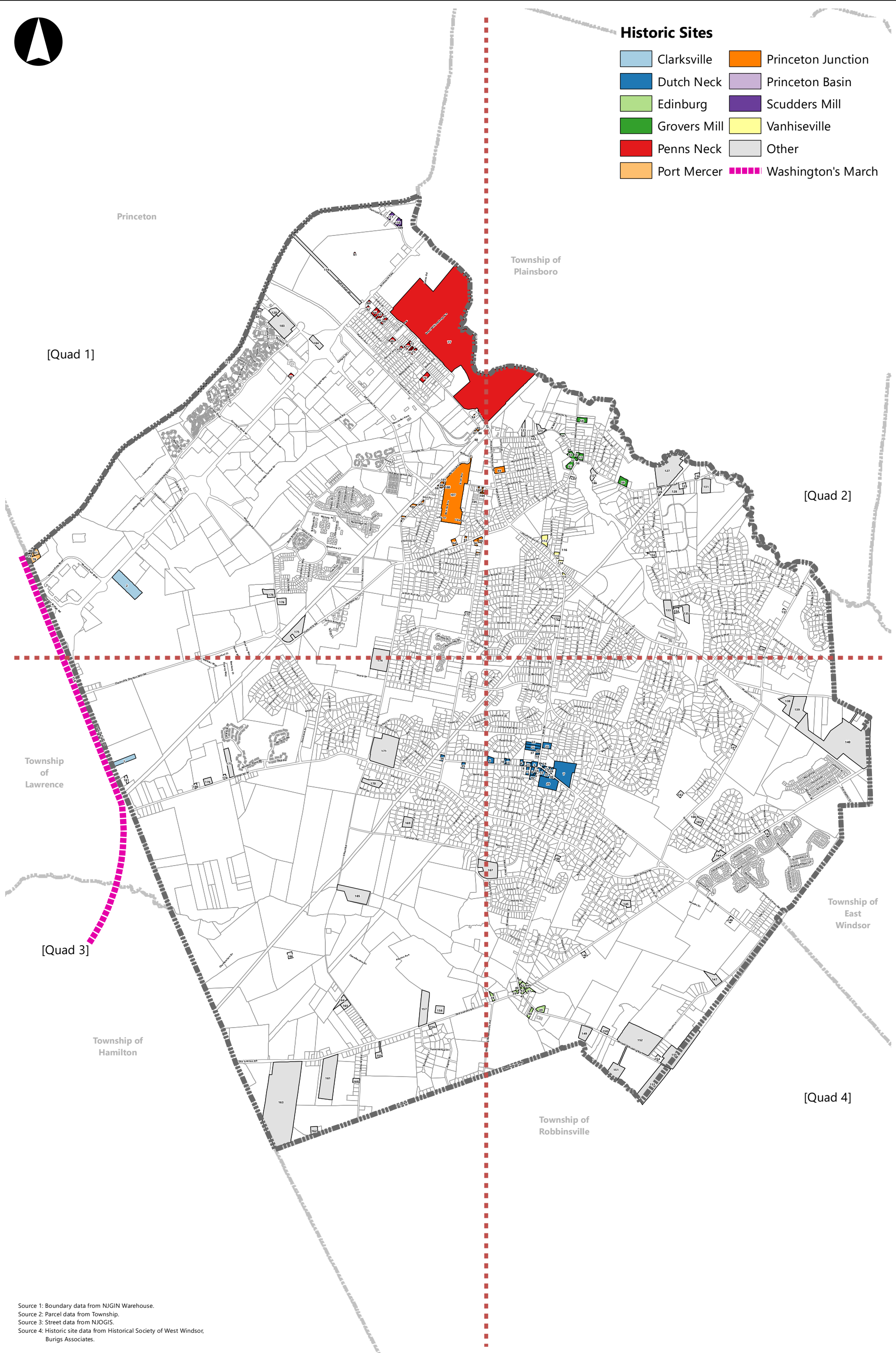
Scale 1" = 3,500'	Dwg. No. map 02
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Historic Sites

- Clarksville
- Dutch Neck
- Edinburg
- Grovers Mill
- Penns Neck
- Port Mercer
- Princeton Junction
- Princeton Basin
- Scudders Mill
- Vanhiseville
- Other
- Washington's March



Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Parcel data from Township.
 Source 3: Street data from NJOGIS.
 Source 4: Historic site data from Historical Society of West Windsor, Burigs Associates.

Project Title: Map 03: Historic Sites		Project No. 3442.22	Date 08.16.23	Drawn By DN	
BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC. <small>COMMUNITY PLANNING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</small> <small>25 Westwood Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675</small> <small>p: 201.666.1811 f: 201.666.2599</small>		Project Title 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element <small>Township of West Windsor Mercer County, New Jersey</small>		Scale 1" = 3,500' <small>2015 COPY RIGHT BA - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED</small>	Dwg. No. map 03

Historic Sites

- Clarksville
- Princeton Junction
- Dutch Neck
- Princeton Basin
- Edinburg
- Scudders Mill
- Grovers Mill
- Vanhiseville
- Penns Neck
- Other
- Port Mercer
- Washington's March

Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Parcel data from Township.
 Source 3: Street data from NJOGIS.
 Source 4: Historic site data from Historical Society of West Windsor, Burigs Associates.



Township of
Plainsboro

Princeton

Township
of
Lawrence

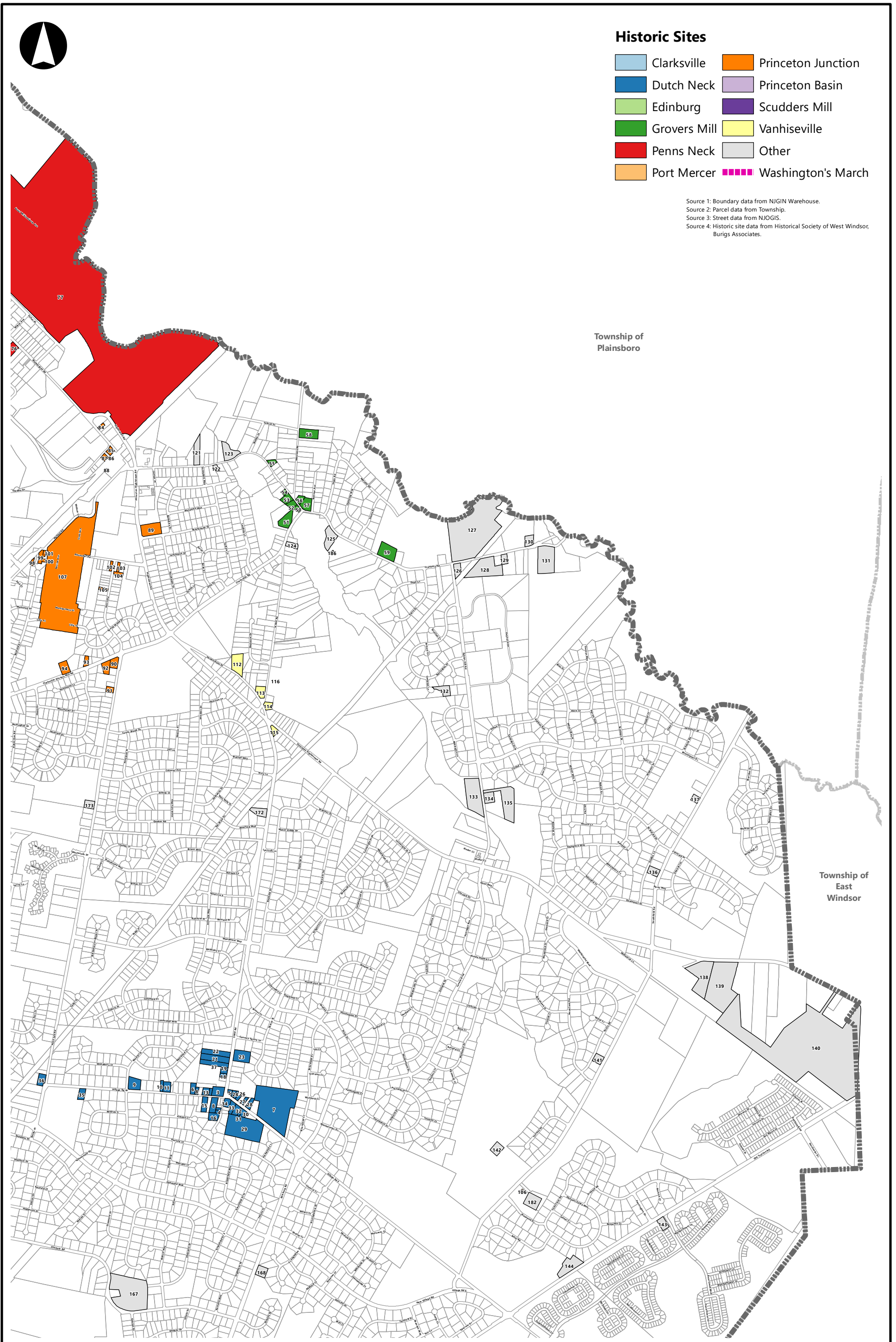
Project Title: Map 03: Historic Sites - Quad 01		Project No: 3442.22	Date: 08.16.23	Drawn By: DN
BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC. COMMUNITY PLANNING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 25 Westwood Avenue p: 201.666.1811 Westwood, New Jersey 07675 f: 201.666.2599		Project Title: 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element		Scale: 1" = 1,800'
Township of West Windsor Mercer County, New Jersey		Dwg. No.: map 03		2015 COPY RIGHT BA - NOT TO BE REPRODUCED



Historic Sites

- Clarksville
- Dutch Neck
- Edinburg
- Grovers Mill
- Penns Neck
- Port Mercer
- Princeton Junction
- Princeton Basin
- Scudders Mill
- Vanhiseville
- Other
- Washington's March

Source 1: Boundary data from NJGIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Parcel data from Township.
 Source 3: Street data from NJOGIS.
 Source 4: Historic site data from Historical Society of West Windsor, Burigs Associates.

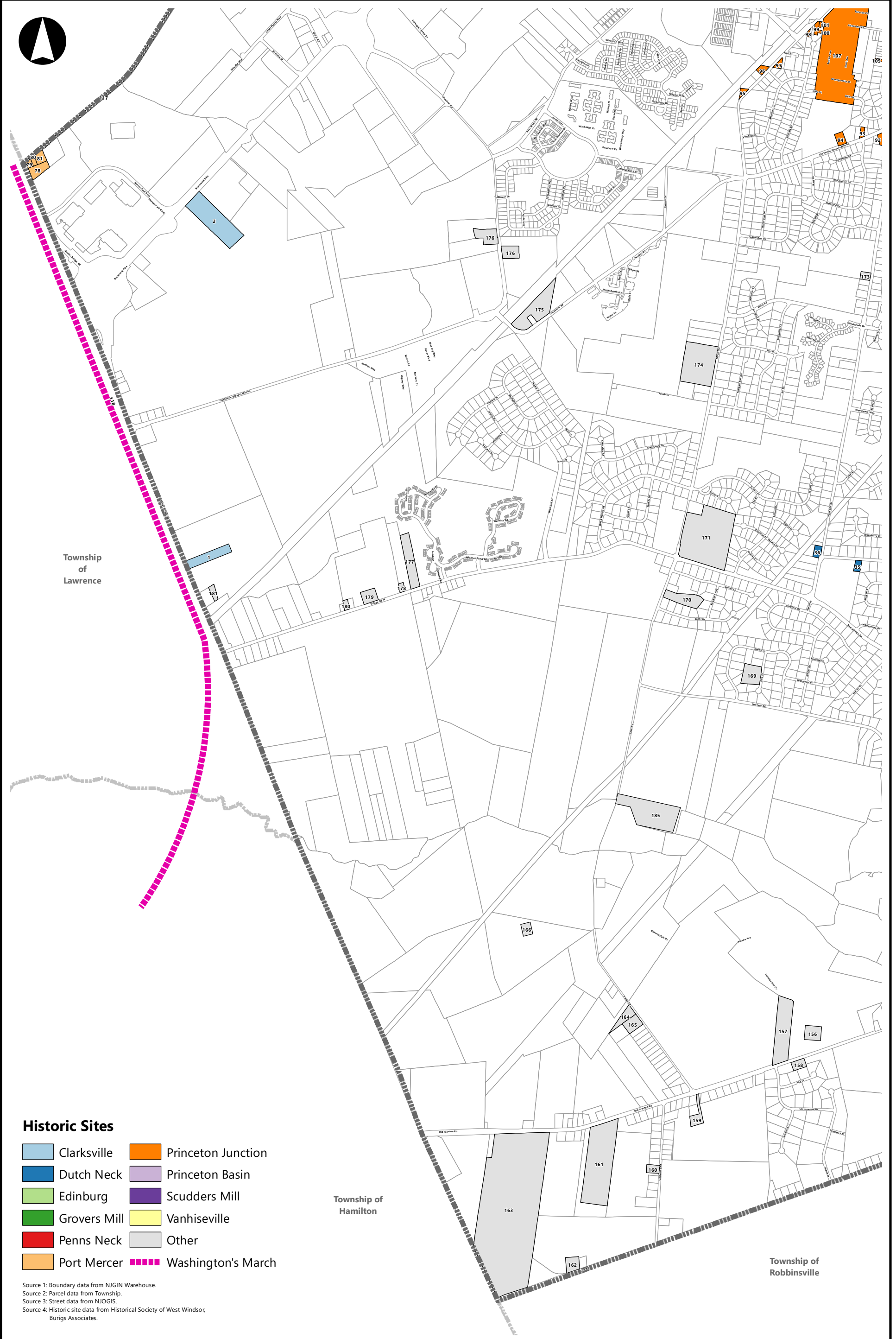


Township of
Plainsboro

Township of
East
Windsor

Project Title: Map 03: Historic Sites - Quad 02		Project No: 3442.22	Date: 08.16.23	Drawn By: DN
BURIGI ASSOCIATES, INC. COMMUNITY PLANNING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 25 Westwood Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675 p: 201.666.1811 f: 201.666.2599		Project Title: 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element Township of West Windsor Mercer County, New Jersey		Scale: 1" = 1,800'
				Dwg. No.: map 03

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Township of Lawrence

Township of Hamilton

Township of Robbinsville

Historic Sites

- Clarksville
- Princeton Junction
- Dutch Neck
- Princeton Basin
- Edinburg
- Scudders Mill
- Grovers Mill
- Vanhiseville
- Penns Neck
- Other
- Port Mercer
- Washington's March

Source 1: Boundary data from NJIN Warehouse.
 Source 2: Parcel data from Township.
 Source 3: Street data from NJOGIS.
 Source 4: Historic site data from Historical Society of West Windsor, Burigs Associates.

Project Title: Map 03: Historic Sites - Quad 03		Project No. 3442.22	Date 08.16.23	Drawn By DN	
BURGIS ASSOCIATES, INC. <small>COMMUNITY PLANNING LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</small> <small>25 Westwood Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675</small> <small>p: 201.666.1811 f: 201.666.2599</small>		Project Title 2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element <small>Township of West Windsor Mercer County, New Jersey</small>		Scale 1" = 1,800'	Dwg. No. map 03

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Township of
Plainsboro

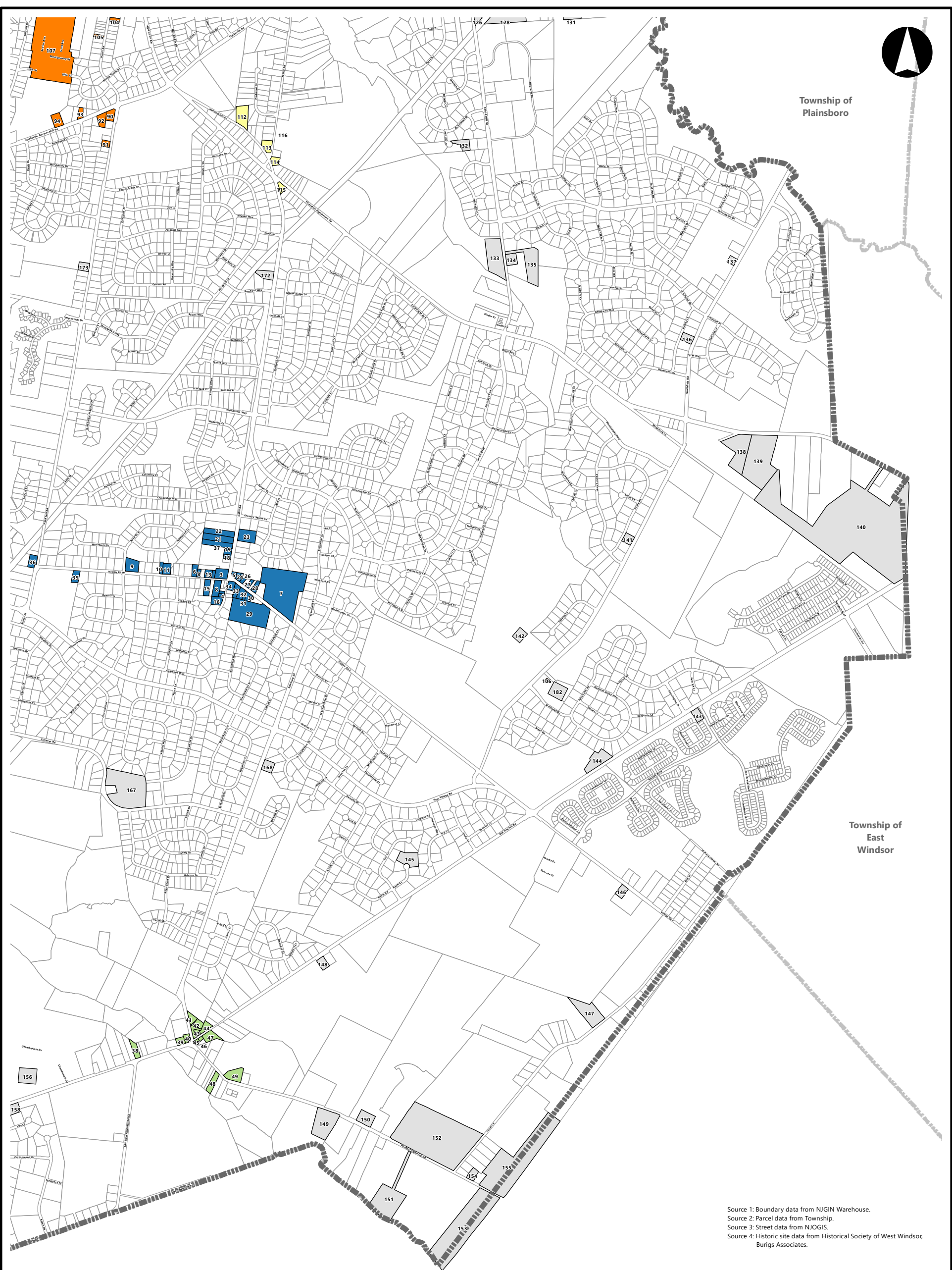
Township of
East
Windsor

Township of
Robbinsville

Source 1: Boundary data from NJIN Warehouse.
Source 2: Parcel data from Township.
Source 3: Street data from NJGIS.
Source 4: Historic site data from Historical Society of West Windsor,
Burgis Associates.

Historic Sites

- Clarksville
- Dutch Neck
- Edinburg
- Grovers Mill
- Penns Neck
- Port Mercer
- Princeton Junction
- Princeton Basin
- Scudders Mill
- Vanhiseville
- Other
- Washington's March



Project Title:
Map 03: Historic Sites - Quad 04

Project No. 3442.22	Date 08.16.23	Drawn By DN
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COMMUNITY PLANNING | LAND DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
25 Westwood Avenue Westwood, New Jersey 07675
p: 201.666.1811 f: 201.666.2599

Project Title
2023 Historic Preservation Plan Element
Township of West Windsor | Mercer County, New Jersey

Scale 1" = 1,800'	Dwg. No. map 03
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A

B

C

D

E

F

G



HISTORIC FARMS

LOCATED IN

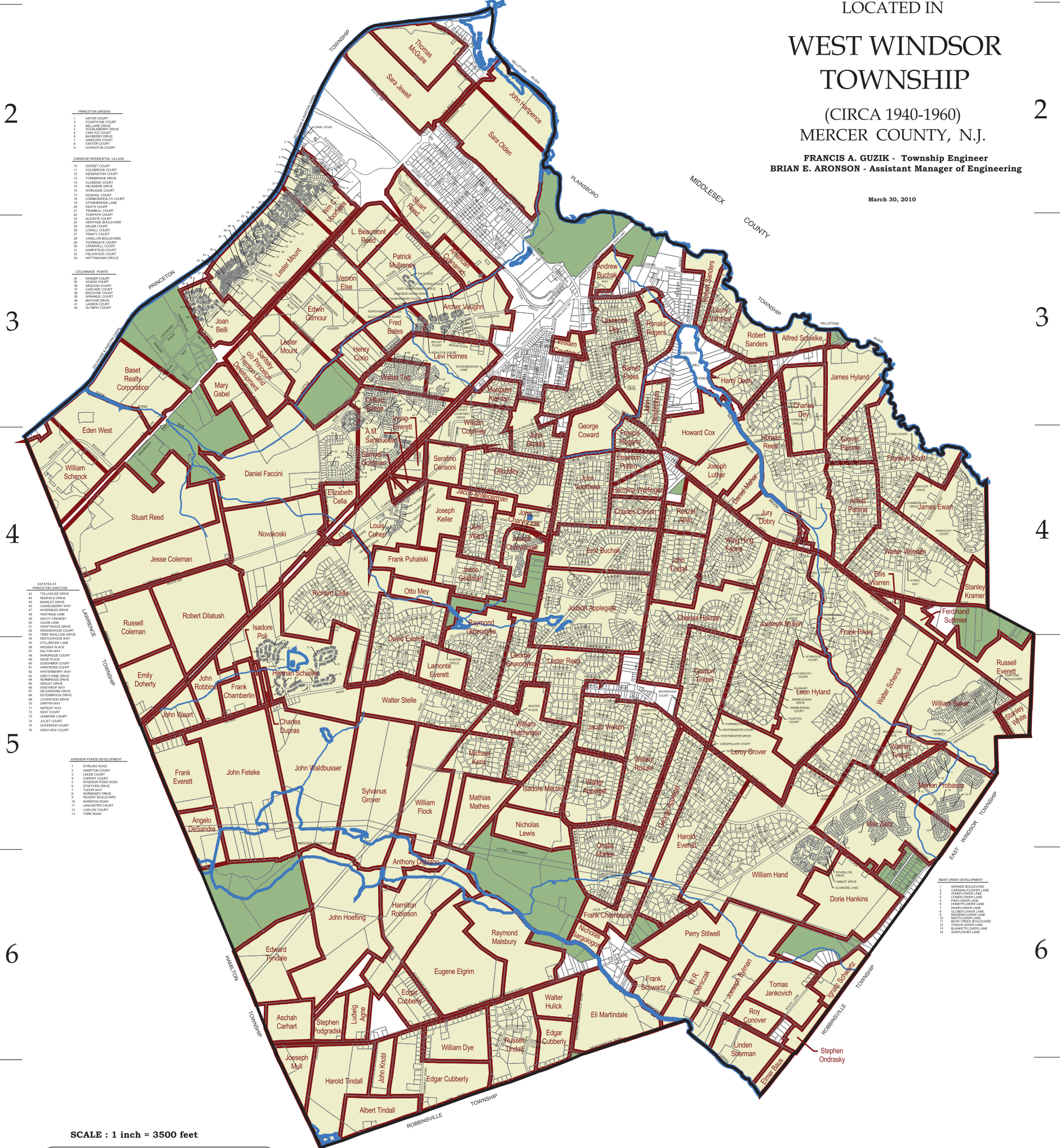
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP

(CIRCA 1940-1960)

MERCER COUNTY, N.J.






FRANCIS A. GUZIK - Township Engineer
BRIAN E. ARONSON - Assistant Manager of Engineering

March 30, 2010



SCALE : 1 inch = 3500 feet

LEGEND

-  Municipal Boundary
-  Parcels
-  Water
-  Historic Farmland
-  Wooded Non-Farmland

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

7

7

8

8