



**TOWNSHIP of HOPEWELL
MERCER COUNTY**

**201 WASHINGTON CROSSING – PENNINGTON ROAD
TITUSVILLE, NEW JERSEY 08560-1410**

PROJECT / APPLICATION

BLOCK:

LOT:

ADDRESS:

PROJECT NAME:

**REPORTS AND SUPPORTING
DOCUMENTS**

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

**INTENSIVE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
AND PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
2500 PENNINGTON ROAD
BLOCK 78, LOT 17
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP
MERCER COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

**DLUR #1106-08-0012.1
HPO PROJECT #18-0614-1**

Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

An intensive-level architectural survey and Phase IB archaeological survey were performed in connection with the proposed residential development of 2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. This development project will shortly be the subject of an application under New Jersey's Land Use Regulation Program (LURP). The property was the subject of an earlier land use application submitted by the Hamilton-based developer Lennar for which a Phase IA-level cultural resource reconnaissance was completed in 2017. This report supplements this earlier study and responds to review comments received from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office in 2018.

The 2500 Pennington Road property existed as undeveloped, cultivated farmland, pasture and woodland until the early 20th century. The property was then developed for largely residential usage in the mid-1920s by John O. Winner III and his wife, Marion, being briefly used for poultry farming prior to World War II. The Winners fell on hard times in the mid-1930s and the property was reclaimed by the bank. Subsequent owners – the Volk and Enourato families – maintained the property for mostly residential purposes.

Intensive-level architectural survey identified four residential resources and one transportation resource within the project site's area of potential impacts. One of the residential resources is located on the 2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) project site and is slated for demolition, while the other three residential resources and transportation resource are neighboring or within view of where the project activities will occur.

The dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road is a Colonial Revival-style residence constructed *circa* 1926-27, built by John O. Winner III and his wife, Marion. The house is not a significant example of a Colonial Revival-style property type and no evidence has come to light suggesting that the house was designed by an architect or builder of note. Its integrity of setting to the period of construction has been diminished by removal of outbuildings and mixed-use development on neighboring lots. 2500 Pennington Road is recommended not eligible to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

The three neighboring residential properties at 2514, 2516 and 2518 Pennington Road are over 50 years of age, but none of these houses or their related outbuildings are recommended as eligible, lacking historical significance and integrity under the National Register criteria.

The N.J. Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle), constructed in 1933-35, is an eligible resource per an earlier opinion of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer provided in 2010. This opinion concluded that the circle was eligible under Criteria A and C as "a good representative example of some of the many innovative traffic control concepts and forms designed by Harold W. Giffin, to whom many twentieth century advances in traffic engineering are attributed." There have been no substantial alterations to the traffic circle since 2010 that would impact its eligibility to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. It is recommended that project plans for the 2500 Pennington Road property be reviewed to ensure that no alterations are planned, e.g., widening or traffic controls, that could potentially impact the historically significant highway geometry of the circle.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Archaeological investigation of the 2500 Pennington Road property involved a thorough inspection of the grounds and the systematic, manual excavation of 142 shovel tests. A straightforward and relatively uniform sequence of soils was observed during the shovel testing, with a shallow cultural profile of topsoil, 20th-century landscaping fill and a fragmentary plowzone found overlying subsoil formed on shale.

No precontact Native American artifacts were recovered and intact precontact soil horizons were identified. No evidence of buried foundations of poultry-related or other farm buildings, or domestic outbuildings, was encountered during the shovel testing. A small quantity of historic artifacts, chiefly glazed brick fragments, were recovered from a very limited number of widely dispersed tests. No evidence for earlier historic occupation was found closer to the Pennington Road frontage.

No significant precontact Native American or historic structural remains, stratigraphy or cultural materials have been found within the project site. No further archaeological investigations are recommended in connection with the proposed development of the 2500 Pennington Road property.

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This intensive-level architectural survey and Phase IB archaeological survey were commissioned by American Properties Realty, Inc. We appreciate the assistance received from Greg Kanter, Senior Vice President, in coordinating access to the 2500 Pennington Road property and administering this project. We also would like to acknowledge the assistance of the current owner, Albert M. Enourato, in permitting our inspection and documentation of the buildings, grounds and house interior, and for sharing his knowledge of the history of the property.

In the course of conducting background research for these studies, contact was made with the Hopewell Valley Historical Society (HVHS) and the Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (HTHPC). We greatly appreciate the historical information and insights provided by Jack Davis, HVHS board member, and Maximilian Hayden III, current HTHPC Chair.

Overall direction for these investigations was provided by Richard Hunter, Patrick Harshbarger and James Lee. Background research for this report and architectural survey was completed by Richard Hunter and Rachel Craft, Historian/Architectural Historian. The intensive-level architectural survey was performed by Rachel Craft under the direction of Patrick Harshbarger, Principal Historian/Architectural Historian. The archaeological field survey was carried out by Michael Brown, Joshua Butchko, Michael McCorry and Greg Schmalzel under the supervision of James Lee, with surveying assistance from Evan Mydlowski. Artifact analysis and cataloging were completed by Michael Brown, Greg Schmalzel and Michael McCorry under the overall supervision of Joshua Butchko. Drafting of graphics for the final report was completed by Evan Mydlowski and Michael Brown under the direction of James Lee and Richard Hunter. Final report coordination and assembly were undertaken by Patricia Madrigal. This report was authored by Rachel Craft, Michael Brown, Patrick Harshbarger and Richard Hunter.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA
Principal/President

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This technical report describes the results of an intensive-level architectural survey and Phase IB archaeological survey undertaken by Hunter Research, Inc. for American Properties Realty, Inc. in connection with the proposed residential development of Block 78, Lot 17 in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey (Figure 1.1). This development project will shortly be the subject of an application under New Jersey's Land Use Regulation Program (LURP) and N.J.A.C. 7:7A, which will likely require review of potential impacts on historic architectural and archaeological resources. This property was the subject of an earlier land use application submitted by the Hamilton-based developer Lennar [DLUL File #1106-08-0012.1]. It is our understanding that this application is no longer being actively pursued and will be replaced by the new application to be submitted by American Properties Realty, Inc.

The roughly 11.08-acre subject property is located on the east side of N.J. Route 31, just south of the Pennington Circle (Figure 1.2). The property is a single large residential lot with a centrally located home and outbuildings surrounded by lawn and scattered trees. The eastern portion of the lot, furthest from the highway, is more densely wooded and contains an unnamed, minor stream course. To the rear of the house is a storage and stockpile area on the edge of the wooded stream course.

The proposed development comprises eight blocks of housing with a total of 55 residential units, plus a single community building, a tot lot, parking and a stormwater detention basin (Figure 1.3). Sanitary sewer and stormwater lines will drain will run east and

north from the developed area along the stream course in the eastern section of the lot, connecting to an existing sewer system in the adjoining development of Westminster Court. Access into the development will be via a service road from northbound N.J. Route 31. The northern and eastern edges of the property will be buffered by wetlands and vegetation.

A Phase IA-level cultural resource reconnaissance was completed in connection with the earlier land use application submitted by Lennar (Tomaso and Cooperman 2017). New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) review of the technical report from this study resulted in specific requests for intensive level architectural survey and Phase IB archaeological survey. The architectural survey was required to "assess the property's eligibility for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places if the proposed project requires a Freshwater Wetlands permit issued by the State of New Jersey's Division of Land Use Regulation" and prepare "Intensive Level architectural survey forms and [an] analysis of historic landscapes, viewsheds, and architectural properties older than 50 years that may be impacted by the proposed undertaking." Phase IB archaeological survey was required to establish the presence or absence of potentially New Jersey and National Register-eligible precontact Native American and historic-period archaeological resources (Letter, Marcopul to Tomaso, February 21, 2018 [DLUL File #1106-08-0012.1]) (Appendix A).

The goals of the surveys were as follows: 1). to conduct background research in support of identifying and evaluating historic architectural and archaeological resources that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places within the project site; 2). to carry out intensive-

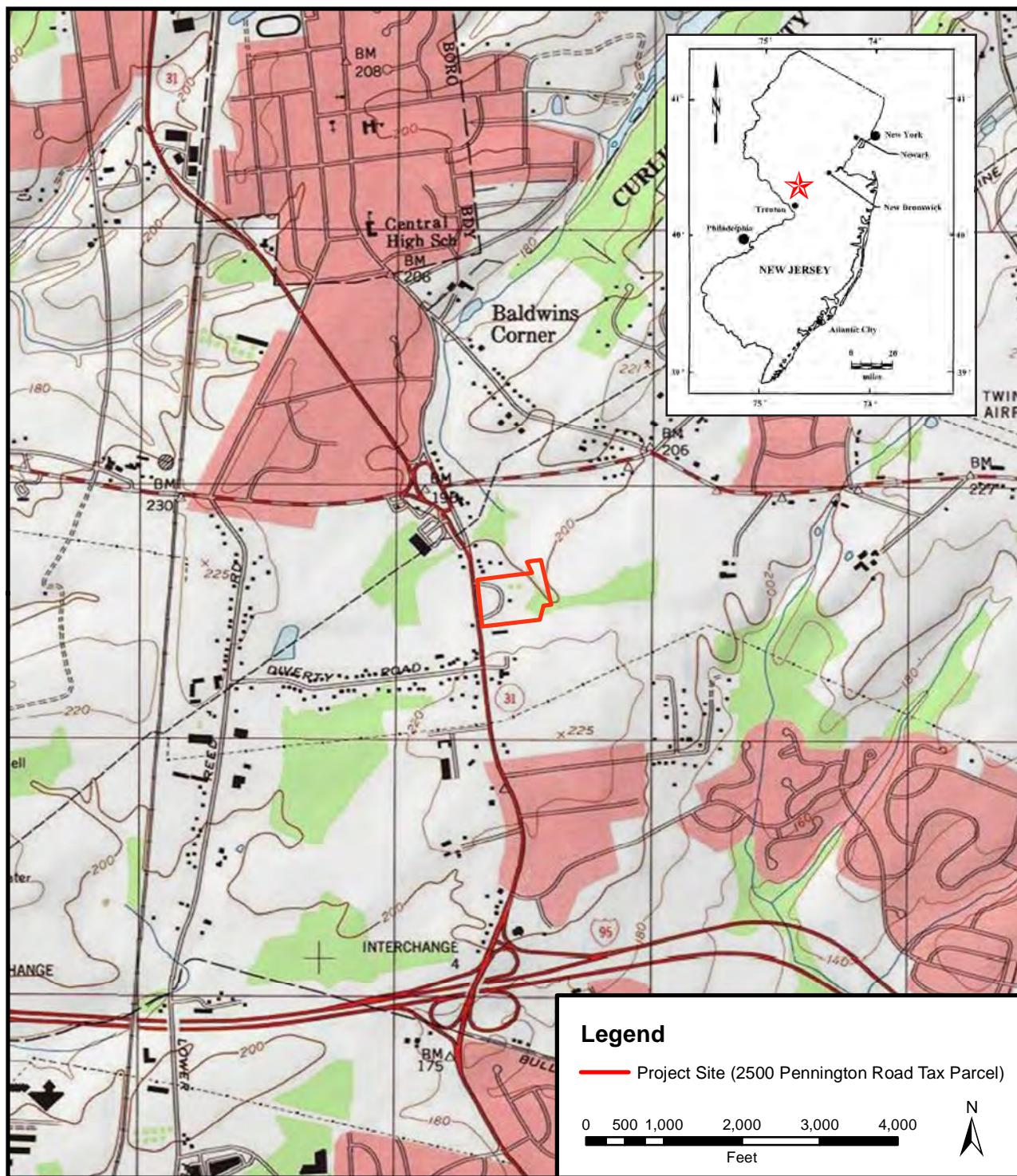


Figure 1.1. Location of Project Site (outlined). Source: USGS 7.5' Topographic Series, Pennington Quadrangle, 1981.

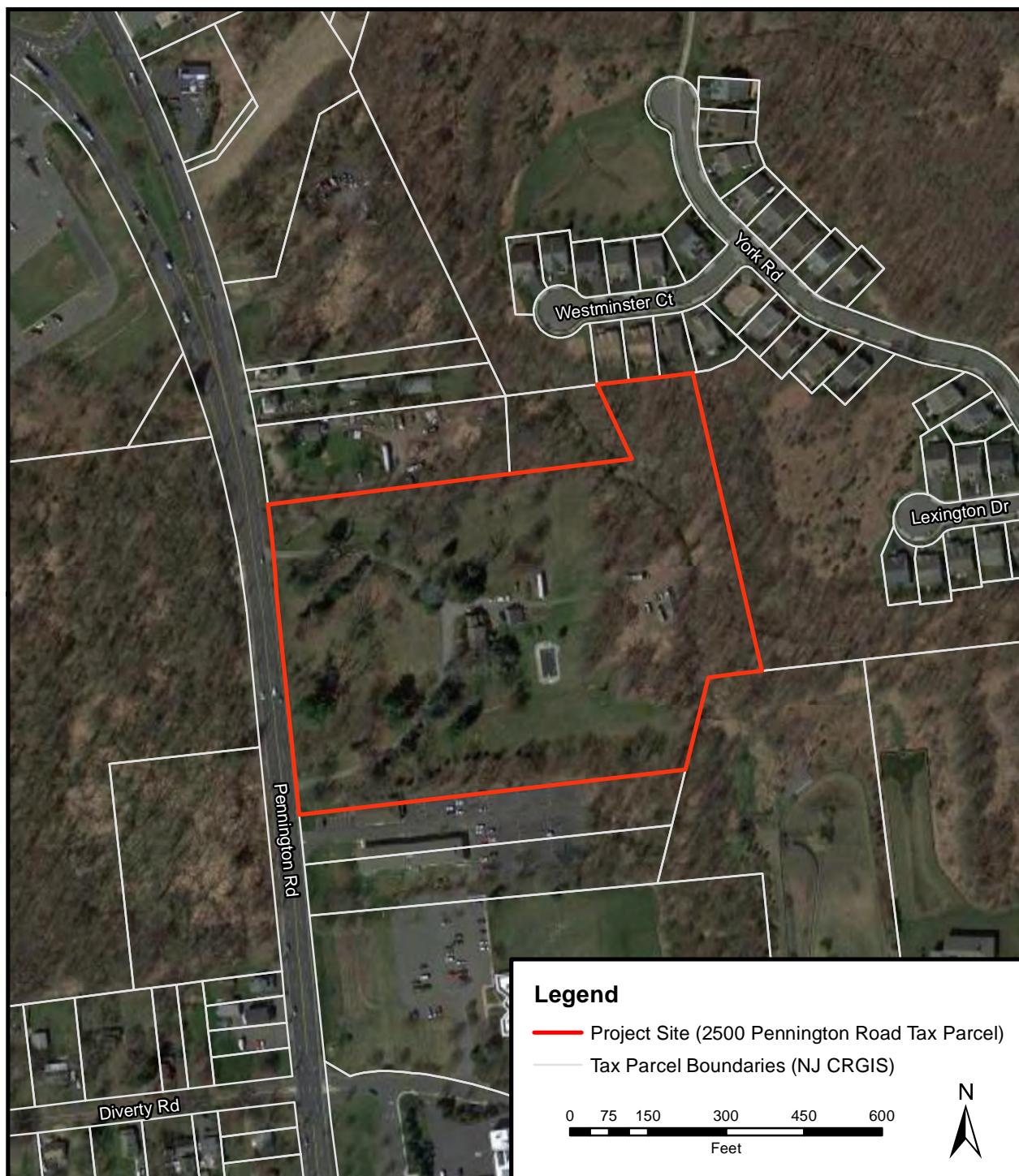


Figure 1.2. Aerial Photograph of Project Site (outlined). Source: Google 2021.

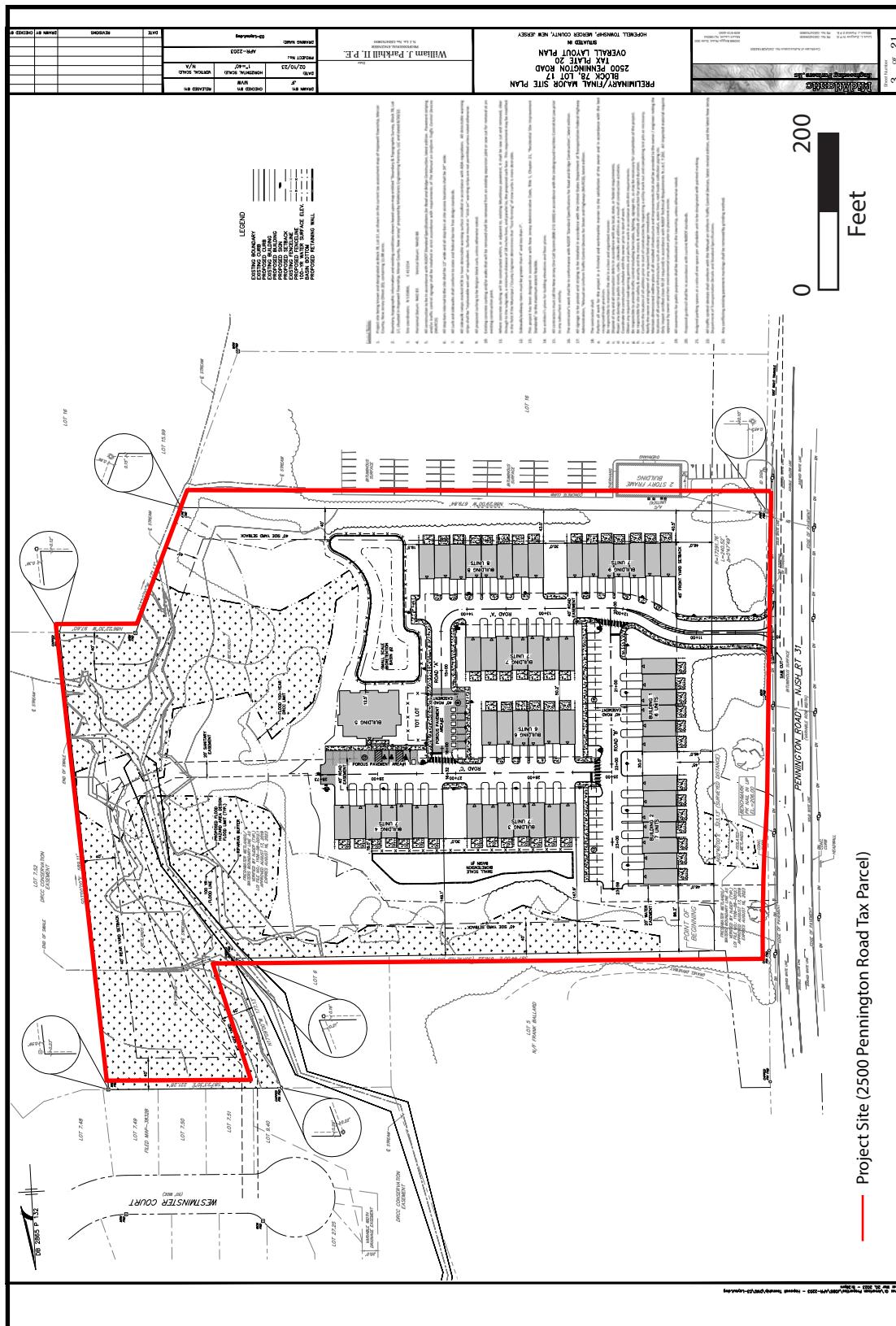


Figure 1.3. Overall Layout Plan. Source: MidAtlantic Engineering Partners, Inc. 2022.

level historic architectural survey of buildings greater than 50 years of age within view of the proposed development; 3). to conduct Phase IB-level archaeological field investigations of the project site to identify and preliminarily evaluate historic and precontact archaeological resources; 4). to evaluate the historical significance of identified historic architectural and archaeological resources; 5). to assess likely project effects on those historic architectural and archaeological resources deemed eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing; and 5). to make recommendations, as necessary, concerning the need for additional historical and archaeological study and avoidance and/or mitigation of project impacts.

In the current study, intensive-level architectural survey forms were completed for the principal dwelling on the property at 2500 Pennington Road, a Colonial Revival home built in the late 1920s, and for buildings on the properties adjoining to the north at 2514, 2516 and 2518 Pennington Road. The Pennington Circle, constructed in the early 1930s and considered a historic resource eligible for the inclusion in the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places, was also considered in terms of possible project-related impacts. Phase IB archaeological survey was performed at the requisite 17 tests per acre coverage over approximately eight acres of the project site located within 500 feet of the wetlands, excluding the wetland buffer that will remain undeveloped.

Architectural and archaeological surveys were conducted in accordance with federal and state legislation and guidelines governing the evaluation of project impacts on cultural resources, notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800), N.J.A.C. 7:4-8:7 and the following NJHPO publications: *Guidelines for Architectural Survey* (1999); *Guidelines for Phase I Archaeological Investigations: Identification of Archaeological Resources* (updated 2019); and *Guidelines for Preparing Cultural*

Resources Management Archaeological Reports Submitted to the Historic Preservation Office (July 2000).

Notice to proceed with the architectural and archaeological surveys was received on February 8, 2023. Background research and fieldwork were performed shortly thereafter in February and March of 2023. Senior Hunter Research personnel who were responsible for undertaking these investigations met the federal standards for qualified professional archaeologists, historians and architectural historians as specified in 36 CFR 61. All documentation from this study will be stored at Hunter Research's offices in Trenton, New Jersey until acceptance of the final report by the appropriate review agencies.

B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Background research involved assembling information on the geology, soils, prehistory and history of the project site through consultation of secondary sources, historic maps, site files and survey report information. Background research was confined mostly to a review of historical and archaeological reports, surveys, inventories, publications and related materials available digitally through the NJHPO, the New Jersey State Museum (NJSM), the New Jersey State Library and elsewhere online. Available NJHPO digital resources include this agency's cultural resources geographic information system (CRGIS) online viewer, current county listings of State and National Register of Historic Places (SR/NR) eligible and listed properties, and the shelf list of cultural resources management reports. NJSM archaeological survey forms were also accessed digitally.

According to NJHPO's CRGIS, there are numerous previously identified historic architectural properties within one mile of the project site, the vast majority

of which have been identified and evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. These were mostly identified during the township-wide historic sites survey completed in the mid-1980s (Heritage Studies, Inc. 1985) and by subsequent cultural resource surveys. Among these properties is the house at 2500 Pennington Road, which was identified in a study of a 1.68-mile stretch of N.J. Route 31 in 1992 and judged then as being not New Jersey and National Register-eligible (Kise, Franks & Straw, Inc. 1992). This property forms the principal historic architectural focus of the current survey.

As per the NJHPO's CRGIS, four historic architectural properties within one mile are considered Register-eligible: Pennington Circle, immediately north of the current project site, which received a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) opinion of eligibility on September 21, 2010 (Silber *et al.* 2010); Cool Meadows Farm on County Route 546, a half mile east of the project site, evaluated as eligible in 1982 and again in 2008; the Joseph P. Blackwell Farm at 135 Blackwell Road, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the project site, evaluated as eligible in 1982 and again in 2017; and the Delaware and Bound Brook (Reading) Railroad Historic District, three-quarters of a mile west of the project site, in receipt of an SHPO opinion of eligibility in 2005. Of these four properties, only the Pennington Circle lies within the viewshed of the 2500 Pennington Road property.

Three previously documented archaeological sites, all historic (as opposed to precontact Native American), are located within a one-mile radius of the project site. Of these, one, the Hart/Winner Farmstead Site, situated on the opposite (western) side of N.J. Route 31 and a short distance to the south, is of particular relevance since it has a strong historical connection to the

2500 Pennington Road property. This archaeological site, identified in 1992 during an archaeological survey performed in connection with planned highway improvements along N.J. Route 31, contains 18th- and 19th-century remains which have received an SHPO opinion of eligibility (Hunter Research, Inc. 1993). The other two archaeological resources are much further afield: the Hendrickson Site, three-quarters of a mile to the south, and the PennEast Hopewell Site 1, located almost a mile to the northeast on the Joseph P. Blackwell Farm (New Jersey State Museum site maps and files).

The principal sources of information concerning prehistoric archaeological resources in the project vicinity were the files of the NJSM and reports from other cultural resource studies notably, Hunter Research, Inc. 1998; Tomaso and Cooperman 2017). For general context on Native American sites, several standard texts were consulted (Skinner and Schrabisch 1913; Cross 1941; Kraft 1986; Custer 1989, 1996; Kraft 2001; Mounier 2003). A number of primary and secondary sources on the history of Hopewell Township and Mercer County were consulted for contextual information (Cooley and Cooley 1883; Woodward and Hageman 1883; Snyder 1969; Lewis 1973; Wacker 1975; Hunter and Porter 1990; Hayden 1992), while the series of historic maps and 20th-century and 21st-century aerial photography available for the area has provided much valuable locational data (Erskine 1779; Hills 1781; Otley and Keily 1849; Lake and Beers 1860; Everts & Stewart 1875; Pugh & Downing 1903; The Board of Equalization of Taxes 1916; State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933; Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2021; New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 2023). Also consulted were a range of online historical newspapers, census, probate and property records for New Jersey and Mercer County.

Chapter 2

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The project site lies within the Triassic lowland subdivision of the Piedmont physiographic province just northwest of its boundary with the Inner Lowland sub-province of the Coastal Plain (Figure 2.1). The Piedmont Lowland is characterized by a gently undulating surface interrupted by plateaus and ridges, with an overall gradual slope towards the Coastal Plain province. The underlying geology consists of soft red shales, sandstone, siltstone and argillite, and some volcanic rocks (Wolfe 1977:207, 244).

While this location was not directly affected by glaciation during the Pleistocene Epoch, some of the sand and gravel deposits in the area undoubtedly derive from interglacial geomorphic processes. Also, in the immediate vicinity of the project site, the presence of deposits of wind-blown loess has been noted, sometimes reaching depths of up to several feet. The mixed nature of these sedimentary deposits was evident during the fieldwork as some of the shovel tests showed considerable variation in the natural subsoil and the accompanying overburden (Wolfe 1977:269-271; Hunter and Porter 1990:9-20).

The project site is located on the interfluve separating the Delaware River and Raritan River drainages and is not crossed by any major streams. The minor tributary stream in the eastern section of the property flows generally northward, east of the Pennington Circle into Curlis Lake, which drains into Stony Brook just north of Federal City Road. Stony Brook ultimately combines with the Millstone River to flow into the Raritan River.

Soils on the project site consist mostly of Readington and Abbottstown silt loams of 0 to 2% and 2 to 6% slopes (REFA, REFB), although much of the eastern portion of the property along the stream corridor is

covered by Doylestown and Reaville variant silt loams with 0 to 2% slopes (Figure 2.2). These soil types are all moderately to well-drained and moderately fertile.

The 2500 Pennington Road property is a 11.08-acre, lightly landscaped residential lot with the main dwelling set back almost 500 feet from the street frontage. A looping driveway provides access from the dwelling to the highway in the northwestern and southwestern corners of the property. The front yard is mostly mowed lawn interspersed with a mix of large deciduous and coniferous trees. To the rear of the house are a garage, shed and swimming pool and the driveway continues back to a storage/stockpile area on the edge of woods that line the stream corridor in the eastern section of the lot.

The road frontages along N.J. Route 31 and the intersecting secondary roads in the project vicinity are mostly built up with 20th-century residential and commercial premises. Commercial establishments predominate around the Pennington Circle. These consist mainly of gas stations, small retail stores, savings banks and a liquor store. A ShopRite supermarket is located on the southwestern arc of the circle, surrounded by a parking lot. The west side of N.J. Route 31 extending south from the circle to Diverty Road, across from the project site, remains undeveloped and, while formerly cleared farmland, has now reverted to woodland. In contrast, the east side of N.J. Route 31, south of the circle to Diverty Road (i.e., the stretch of the highway where the project site is located) is more built-up. To the north of 2500 Pennington Road are three early/mid-20th-century residence (2514, 2516 and 2518 Pennington Road), while to the south are a jazzercise studio (2490 Pennington Road), a Princeton Family Care facility (2482 Pennington Road) and the Mercer Professional Center (2480 Pennington Road).

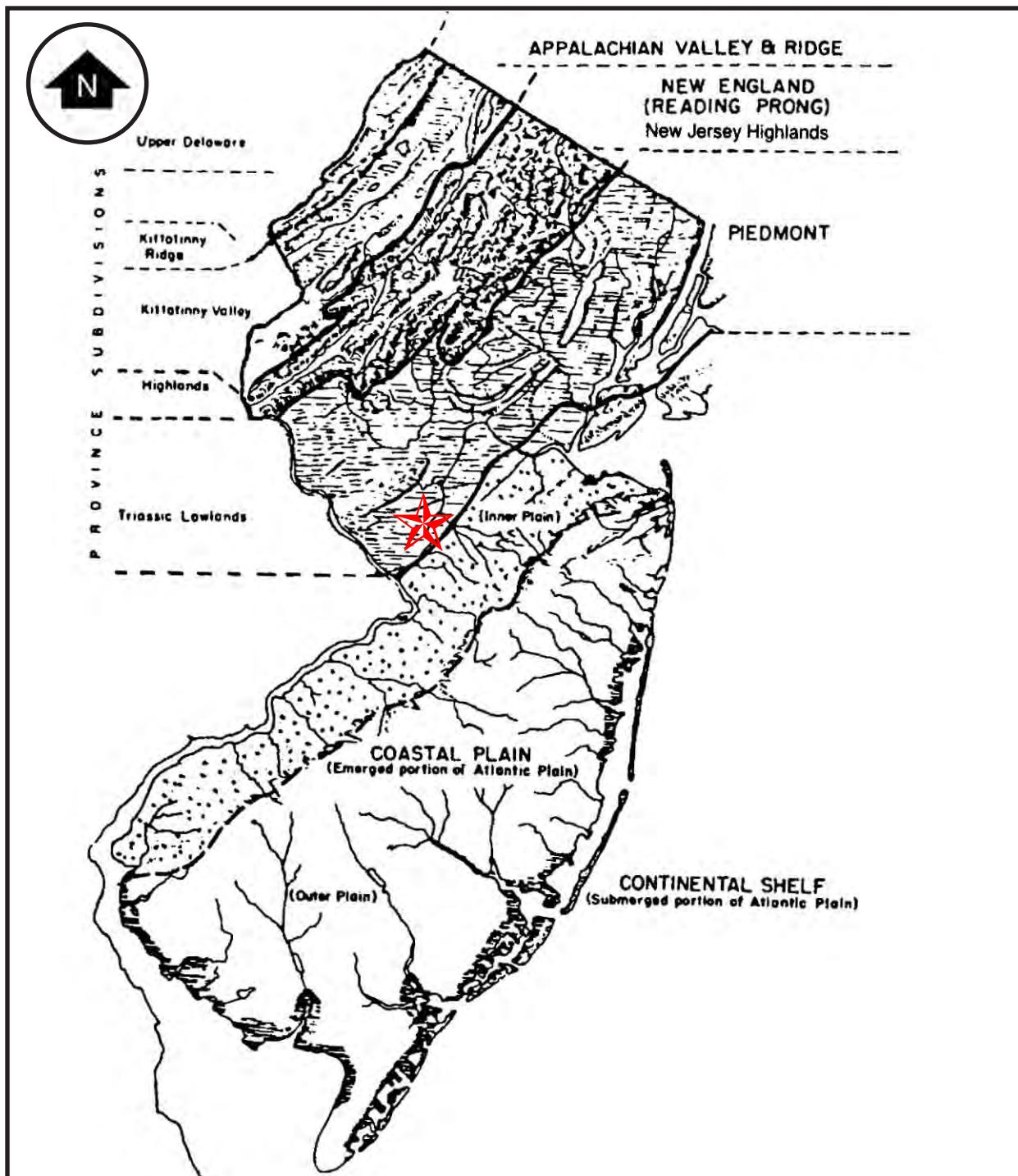


Figure 2.1. Physiographic Map of New Jersey Showing the Location of the Project Site (starred). Source: Wolfe 1977:205.

2500 PENNINGTON ROAD SURVEY, HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP



Figure 2.2. Soils Map of the Project Site. Source: NRCS 2023. Key: DOZA = Doylestown and Reaville variant silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; REFA = Readington and Abbottstown silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes; REFB = Readington and Abbottstown silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes.

Chapter 3

PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN BACKGROUND

A. OVERVIEW

The first evidence of human activity in the Middle Atlantic region occurs during the Paleo-Indian period, which is commonly dated to around 10,000 to 8,000 B.C. and characterized by terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene environments. From the shoreline along the continental shelf to the interior highlands the region slowly warmed to support stands of spruce, pine and birch and species such as musk ox, mammoth, horse and caribou. Paleo-Indian culture is characterized by small mobile groups subsisting through hunting, fishing and gathering. Most stone tools found from the Paleo-Indian period are associated with the processing of foods and other raw materials acquired through these activities. The tool kit typically contained fluted projectile points for the killing and butchering of animals, biface knives for butchering and for the manufacture of other tools, and flaked tools for various purposes, such as working bone, antler or hide (Kraft 1986; Custer 1989; Kraft 2001).

Around 6,500 B.C., evolving Holocene environments continued to change with a gradual warming of the climate, while increasing precipitation was sufficient to support dense hemlock and oak forests. These environmental changes spurred a shift in human adaptation strategies producing new settlement subsistence patterns based around exploitation of new seasonally rich environments. This period, referred to as the Archaic period, is marked archaeologically by the appearance of the bifurcated projectile point, which generally dates no later than 6,000 to 5,500 B.C. Many Archaic period sites are categorized as macro band and micro band base camps and are typically found in or close to areas of maximum habitat overlap such as interior freshwater swamps and river confluence loci. There is

also a marked difference in the use of lithic resources in the Archaic period. The use of cryptocrystalline material declines noticeably as emphasis is placed instead on alternative lithic sources, such as rhyolite. Exploitation of rarely occurring rhyolite outcrops suggests changes in patterns of mobility and possibly of social organization. The Archaic period tool kit is more expansive and includes flaked stone artifacts and a range of ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones and plant processing tools (Custer 1989, 1996).

Further climatic changes, about 2,600 years B.C., produced the warmest and driest conditions of the current post glacial period, with oak and hickory emerging as the dominant tree species in the Middle Atlantic region. These climatic shifts roughly coincide with what is defined archaeologically in the Lower Delaware Valley and Delmarva peninsula as the Woodland I period (this corresponds roughly to what have traditionally been referred to as the Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods), dating to *circa* 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1000 (Custer 1989). The Woodland I period is exemplified by a greater degree of sedentism presumed to have been associated with larger stratified societies exploiting estuarine and riverine environments. The archaeological expression of this sedentism is most evident in large macro band base camp sites established in the freshwater/saltwater interface zone and along the floodplains of major drainages. Evidence of long-distance trade/exchange networks involving exotic raw materials and finely finished artifacts is characteristic of this period, as is evidence of complex mortuary ceremonies, often in the form of cemeteries containing rich grave offerings. The appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels coincides with new diagnostic lithic projectile

point forms, such as large narrow bladed stemmed points, smaller stemmed points, broadspear types and triangles.

About 2,000 years ago, shorelines and landforms similar to those of today began to emerge as warm and dry climatic conditions gave way to a cooler, moister modern climate. The dominant oak hickory forest was also superseded by oak and chestnut vegetation. By A.D. 1000, the archaeologically defined Woodland II period is recognizable. The intensive trade and exchange network noted during the Woodland I phase fades from the archaeological record, although increasing evidence of sedentism is manifested in the expanded use of storage facilities and more permanent house structures. Increased harvesting of plants reflects an intensification of food procurement, both of which are generally accepted as being brought about by population growth. Formal agricultural production also stems from this entrenchment of a sedentary settlement pattern and was maintained until European contact. Material culture of the Woodland II period is typified by distinctive ceramic forms with more complex decorations and by small triangular projectile points reflective of bow and arrow technology (Custer 1989).

B. PROJECT SITE VICINITY

Background research was undertaken to establish the locations of previously documented Native American archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project site. This task involved consultation of site maps and files at the New Jersey State Museum and the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and a review of relevant published secondary sources on New Jersey prehis-

tory (e.g., Skinner and Schrabisch 1913; Cross 1941) and cultural resource reports for development projects in the nearby area.

There are no previously documented precontact Native American archaeological sites within one mile of the project site. This is perhaps not unexpected, since the project site is located far up the headwaters of a minor tributary of Stony Brook on the relatively flat and featureless topography of the Delaware and Raritan interfluvium. Most of the previously documented Native American archaeological sites in Hopewell Township are situated along the main stems of the Delaware River and Stony Brook drainages on the floodplain fringes and on terraces overlooking major confluences (Hunter and Porter 1990:21-24).

Soils within the 2500 Pennington Road property are reasonably well drained. However, the site, despite having a small stream passing along its eastern edge, is situated a considerable distance from any open bodies of water and large areas of wetland that might support a habitat suitable for exploitation by Native American peoples. Based on environmental characteristics (primarily soil type and distance from water) and the proximity and character of known sites in the vicinity, the project site is considered to have a low likelihood of yielding significant Native American archaeological remains. On the other hand, the 2500 Pennington Road property lies adjacent to the early colonial Roger's Road (the forerunner of N.J. Route 31), which was in use in the final quarter of the 17th century and is reputed to follow course of an Indian trail known as the Wissamonsen Path (Hunter and Porter 1990:185). It would not be a surprise therefore to happen upon casual precontact Native American artifacts cast alongside this trail.

Chapter 4

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A. OVERVIEW

The 2500 Pennington Road property originally lay within Burlington County, which dates from 1681 as a legal jurisdictional entity and was expanded in 1694 to include the portion of the Province of West Jersey north of Assunpink Creek. Hopewell Township was officially created within Burlington County in 1699-1700, and at this time included all of the present-day township, Hopewell and Pennington Boroughs, most of Ewing Township and the northern portions of the present-day City of Trenton (Snyder 1969; Hunter and Porter 1990:26-27).

Hopewell Township became part of Hunterdon County when this latter entity was set off from Burlington County in 1714. The township was formally recognized by royal charter in 1755. In 1838 the municipality was briefly divided into two with the southern portion of the township, including the current project site, becoming part of Marion Township within the newly created Mercer County. In the following year, the two sections of the township were re-united as Hopewell Township, the whole being placed within Mercer County (Marion Township was disassembled). In 1844 Hopewell Township was returned to Hunterdon County, but in the following year, it reverted back to Mercer County and has remained within this county since that time. Although Pennington emerged as a village early in the 18th century, it was not formally incorporated as a borough until 1890 (Snyder 1969).

The road system in the Hopewell/Pennington area has its origins in the network of pre-European Indian trails and was gradually expanded throughout the colonial period. For example, the section of N.J. Route 31 from the Pennington Circle south to Route I-95) was

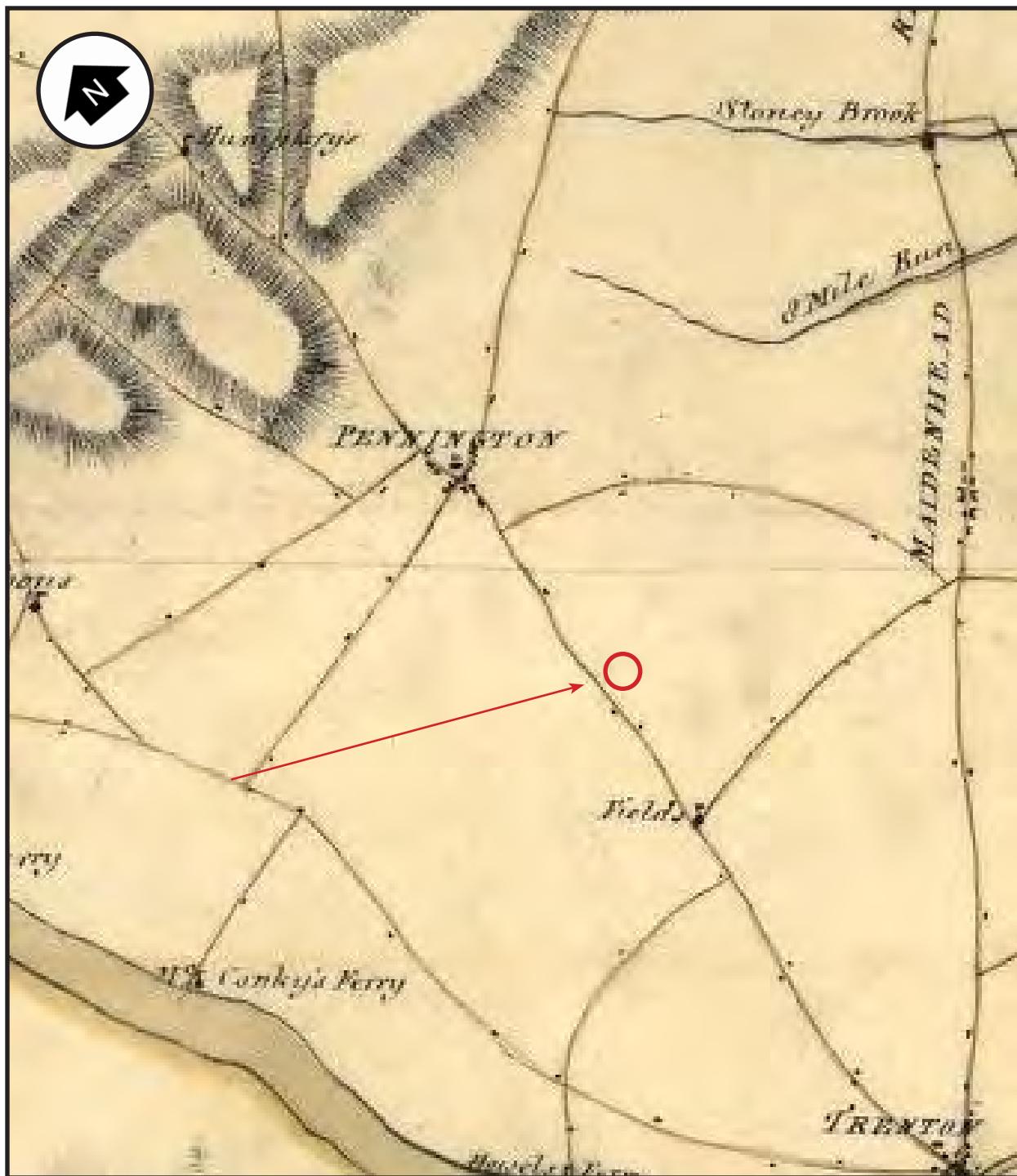
an established route by around 1690 and followed the approximate course of an earlier aboriginal trail. This route is depicted on both the Erskine map of 1779 and the Hills map of 1781 (Figures 4.1 and 4.2) and connected Trenton with Pennington and Hopewell and points north (notably, communities in the Ringoes/Flemington area). During the course of the 18th and 19th centuries, various secondary routes were developed, linking the larger regional roads. N.J. Route 31 extending north from the Pennington Circle as far as Yard Road was constructed between 1933 and 1934 as part of the Pennington Bypass.

Permanent European settlement began to spread upstream from the “falls of the Delaware” (present-day Trenton) in the final quarter of the 17th century. At this time the project site lay within a large tract acquired in 1688 from local Indian representatives by Adlord Bowde, acting as agent for “Daniell Coxe Esqr Governor & Cheife Proprietor” of West Jersey. However, few settlers moved into the area prior to 1690, and it was not until the final decade of the 17th century, when Coxe’s agents began subdividing and selling off this land, that any appreciable in-migration occurred (Hunter and Porter 1990:25-26; Hunter Research, Inc. 1993).

Most early settlers moving into the Hopewell area from the late 17th century through into the mid-18th century were of English stock. Many of the newcomers were Presbyterians and Baptists re settling from Long Island and East Jersey. Other important groups of early English settlers included Quakers moving into the area from the Lower Delaware Valley, New England and from England itself. Among the other ethnic groups represented in this section of the Delaware Valley were families of Dutch or Huguenot



4.1. Erskine, Robert. Detail from *Road from Pennytown to Slack's Ferry* 1779. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2340 feet (approximately).



4.2. Hills, John. Detail from *A Sketch of the Northern Parts of New Jersey*. 1781. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 7800 feet (approximately).

stock (many again re-settling from Long Island and East Jersey), Germans, smaller numbers of Scotch-Irish, Irish and Scots, and African Americans, the latter group being enslaved. Hopewell continued to experience a steady population growth from the mid-18th century up to the outbreak of the American Revolution. The gradual increase in settlement caused many of the large farms of the early colonial period to be subdivided (Hunter and Porter 1990:26-28; Hunter Research, Inc. 1993).

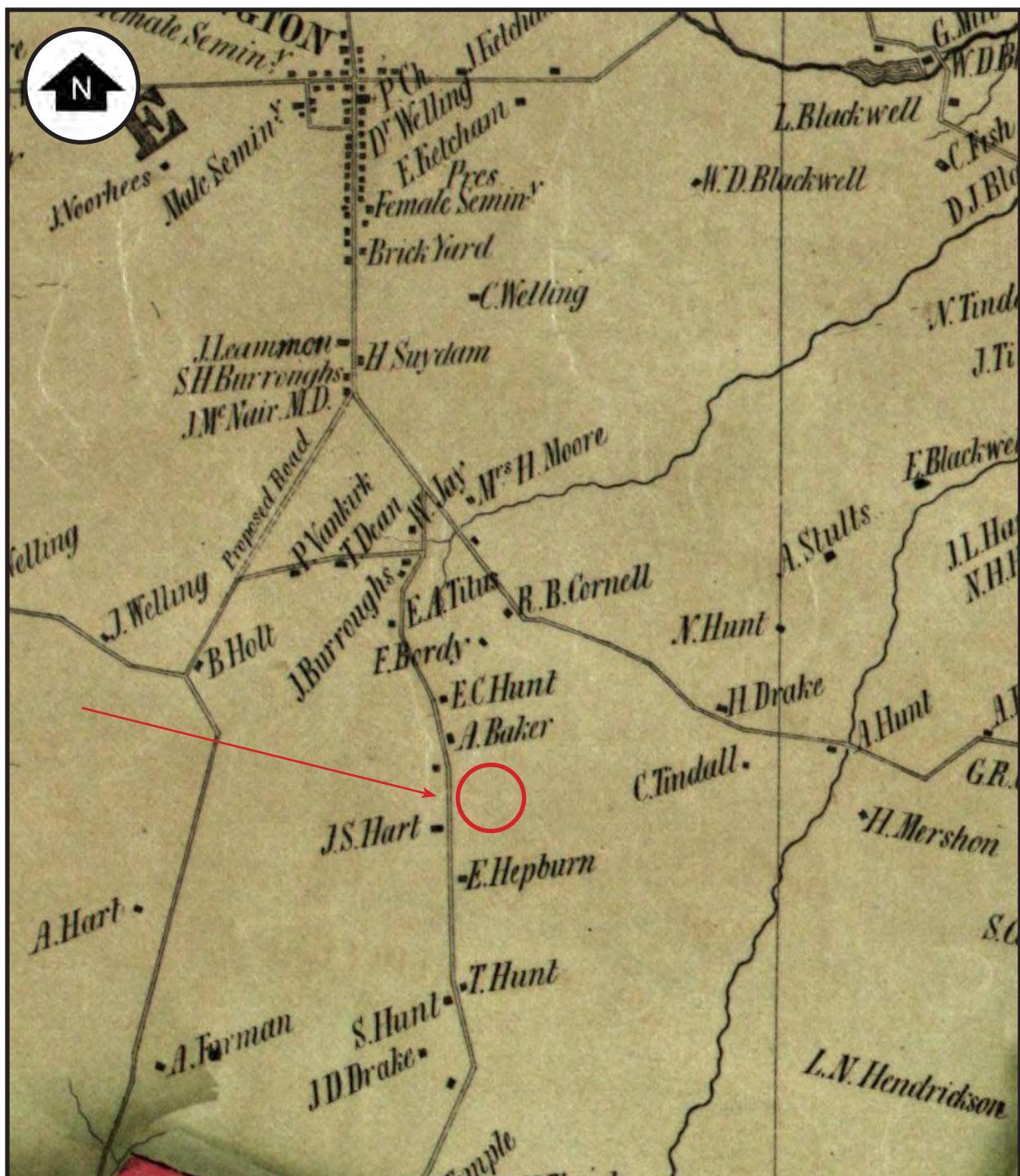
During the American Revolution, in the days leading up to the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, the road leading from Trenton to Pennington and Hopewell played a role in a minor military action. On December 24, 1776, two Hessian/British columns of approximately 100 troops each were sent north from Trenton to sweep the area clear of American troops and militia. The first column passed along the road leading from Trenton to Hopewell (now N.J. Route 31 and Main Street in Pennington). The second column made use of the River Road (now County Route 579 [Bear Tavern Road]). The former column did not encounter any American troops, but the second column continued on to Johnson's, or Slack's, Ferry on the Delaware River (at the location of present-day Washington Crossing), where it encountered a group of 30 American soldiers. A brief skirmish took place, and the Americans were forced to return to the safety of their boats. The two Hessian/British columns then met at Pennington and returned to their Trenton base (Hunter and Porter 1991:31; Figure 4.2).

Between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War the landscape of the Hopewell area remained predominantly agricultural, although further subdivision of farms took place and the transportation network continued to expand (Figures 4.3 and 4.4). Several significant transportation developments occurred within the Delaware Valley in this period. The first of these was the construction of the Delaware and Raritan

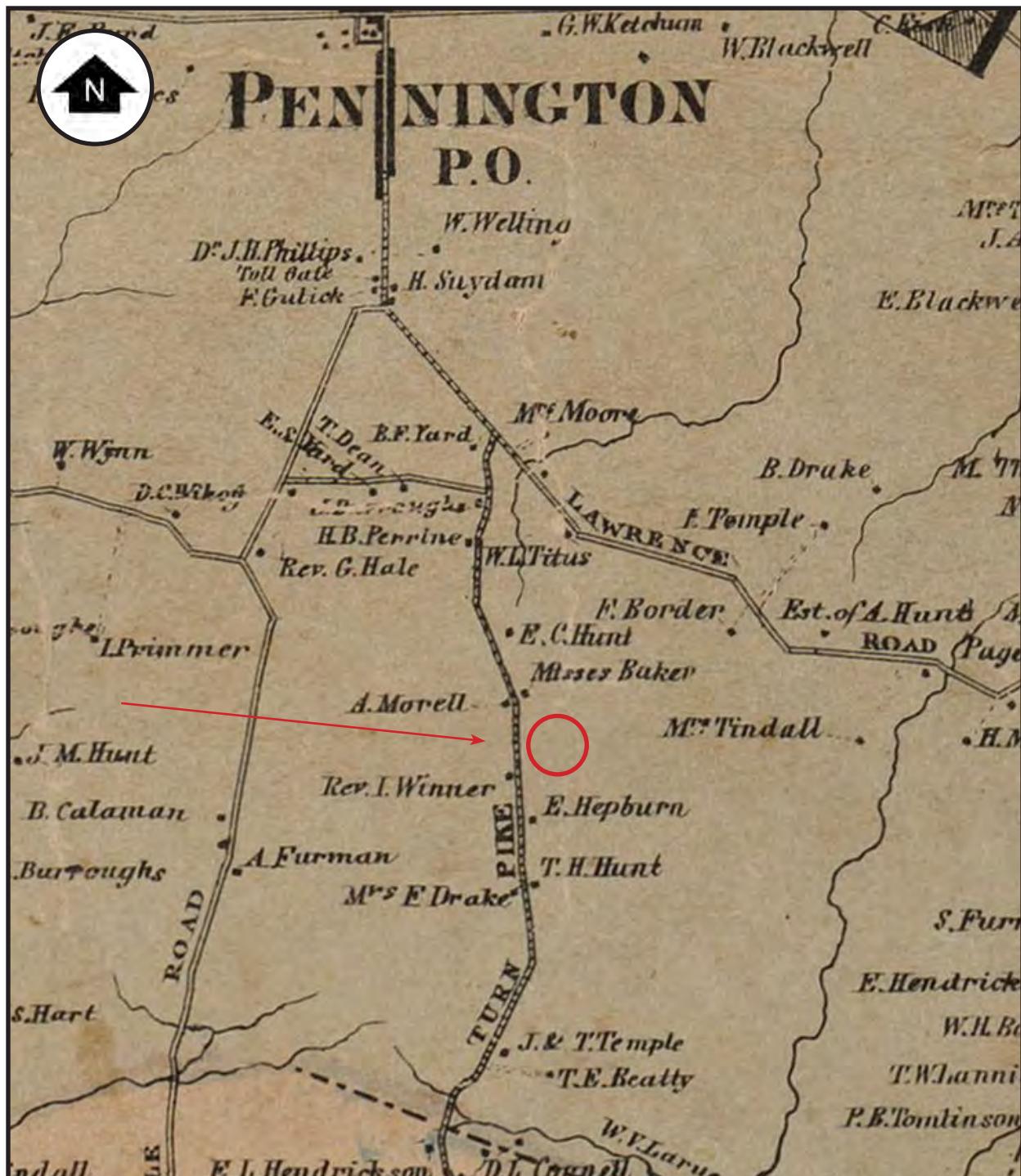
Canal, between 1831 and 1834. The main portion of the canal ran from Bordentown on the Delaware to New Brunswick located on the Raritan River. A feeder canal which was originally built to supply water to the main channel also developed as an additional transportation route along the Delaware Valley. The feeder canal was built along the east bank of the Delaware River and ran south from Raven Rock in Hunterdon County, passing through Hopewell Township to connect with the main canal in Trenton. The second major transportation development was the construction in 1851 of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. This rail line, the first to be situated in Hopewell Township, ran parallel to the feeder canal. Two additional railroads, the Mercer and Somerset Railroad and the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, were constructed in the 1870s and ran northeast across Hopewell (Hunter and Porter 1991:37).

The canal and railroads all passed well to the west of the project site, having little direct effect on the cultural landscape along the road from Trenton to Pennington. However, the development of the regional and local transportation network encouraged a general intensification of settlement, agricultural activity and commercial and industrial development which affected the entire Hopewell/Pennington area. These aspects of 19th-century growth were experienced along the N.J. Route 31 corridor and were evidenced in increasing subdivision, the establishment of new farms and the building of new houses along the road frontages.

The third quarter of the 19th century represented the peak of agricultural development in the Hopewell area (Figure 4.5). The agricultural schedules in the 1870 federal census of New Jersey show that nearly the entire township was under cultivation except for small sections of woodland mainly located on the northern ridges. Traditional crops included corn, wheat and oats, while livestock typically being raised included



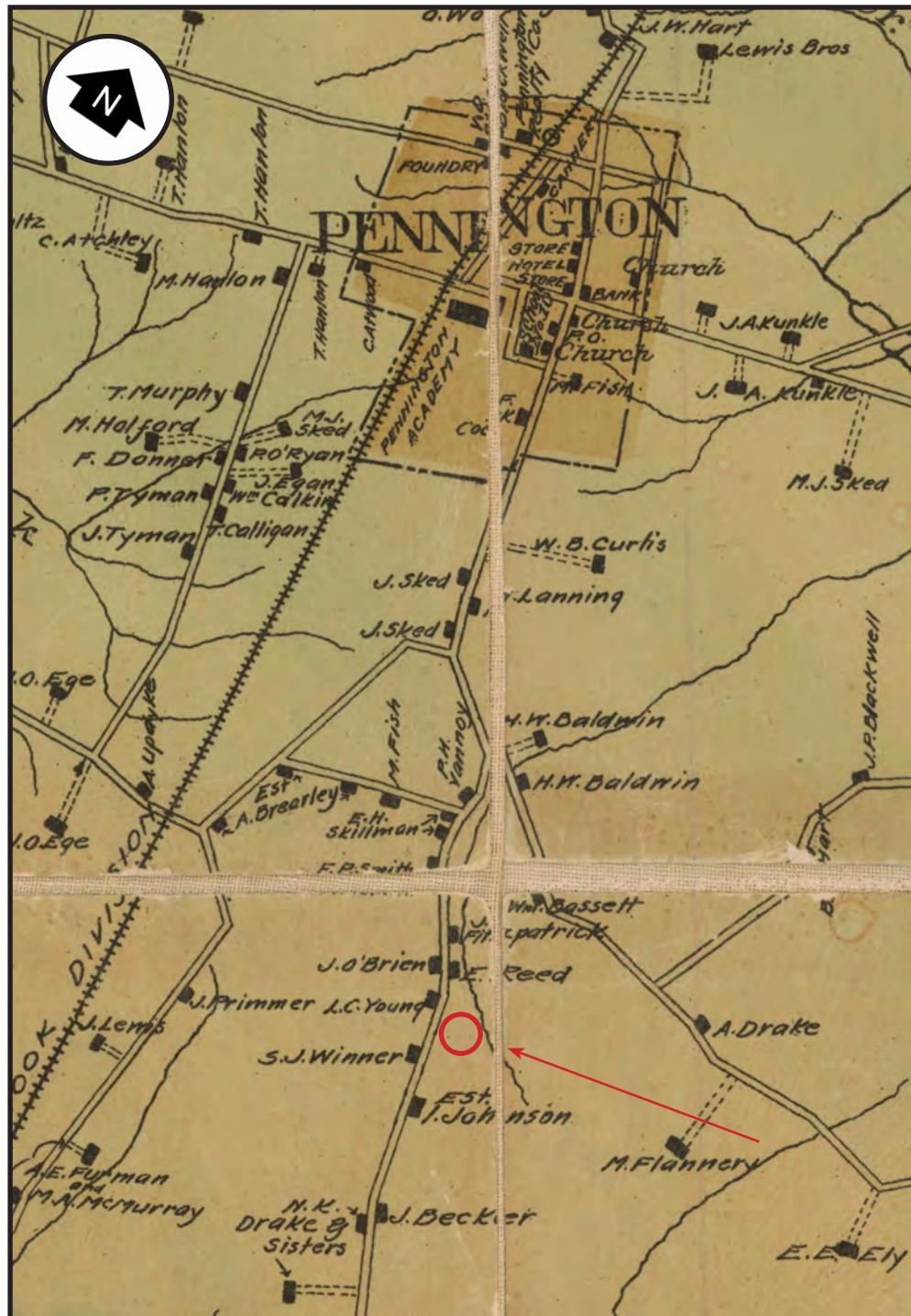
4.3. Otley, J. and J.W. Keily. Detail from *Map of Mercer County, New Jersey*. 1849. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2200 feet (approximately).



4.4. Lake, D.J. & S.N. Beers. Detail from *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton*. 1860. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2185 feet (approximately).



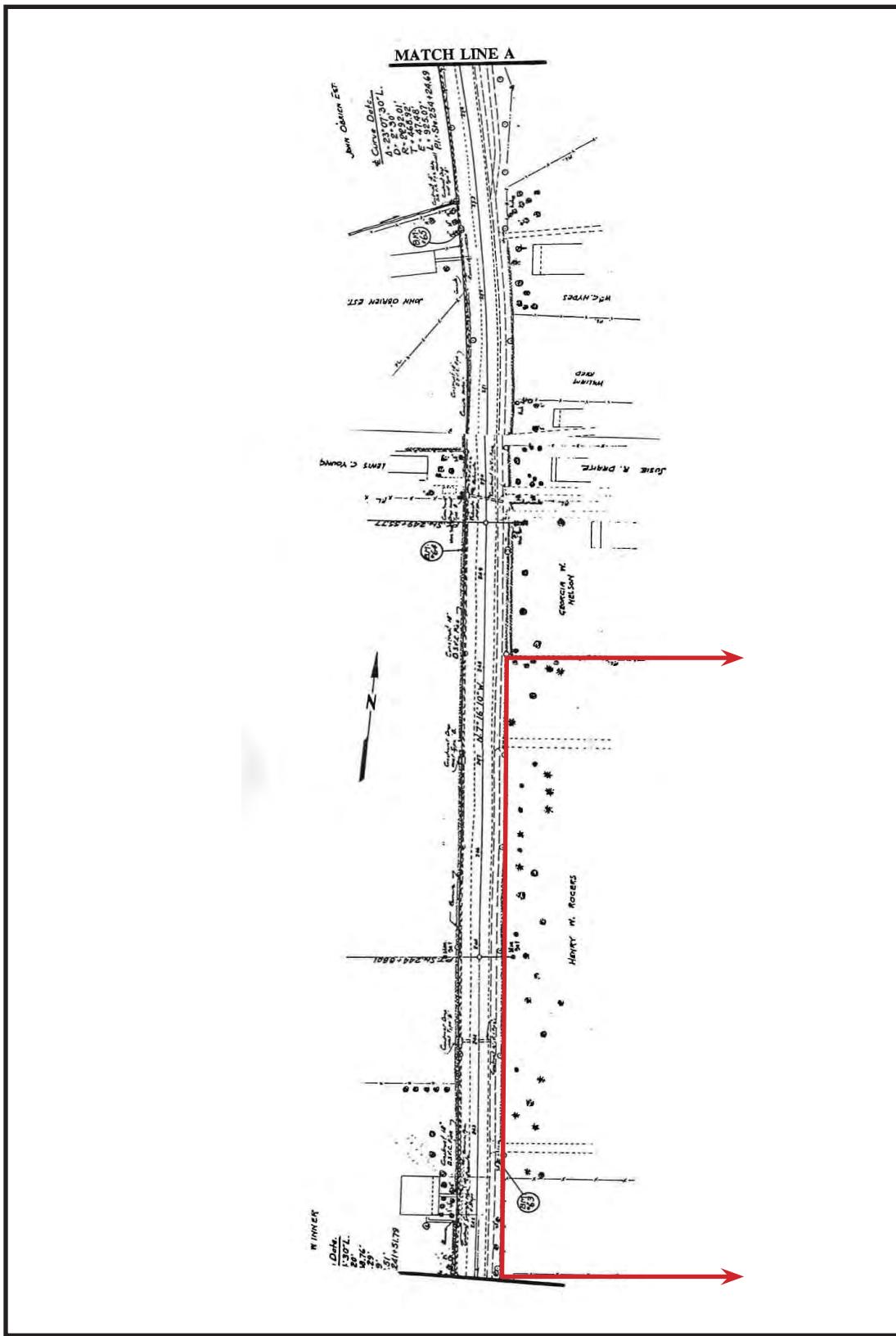
4.5. Everts & Stewart. Detail from Hopewell Township. *Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County, New Jersey*. 1875. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2385 feet (approximately).



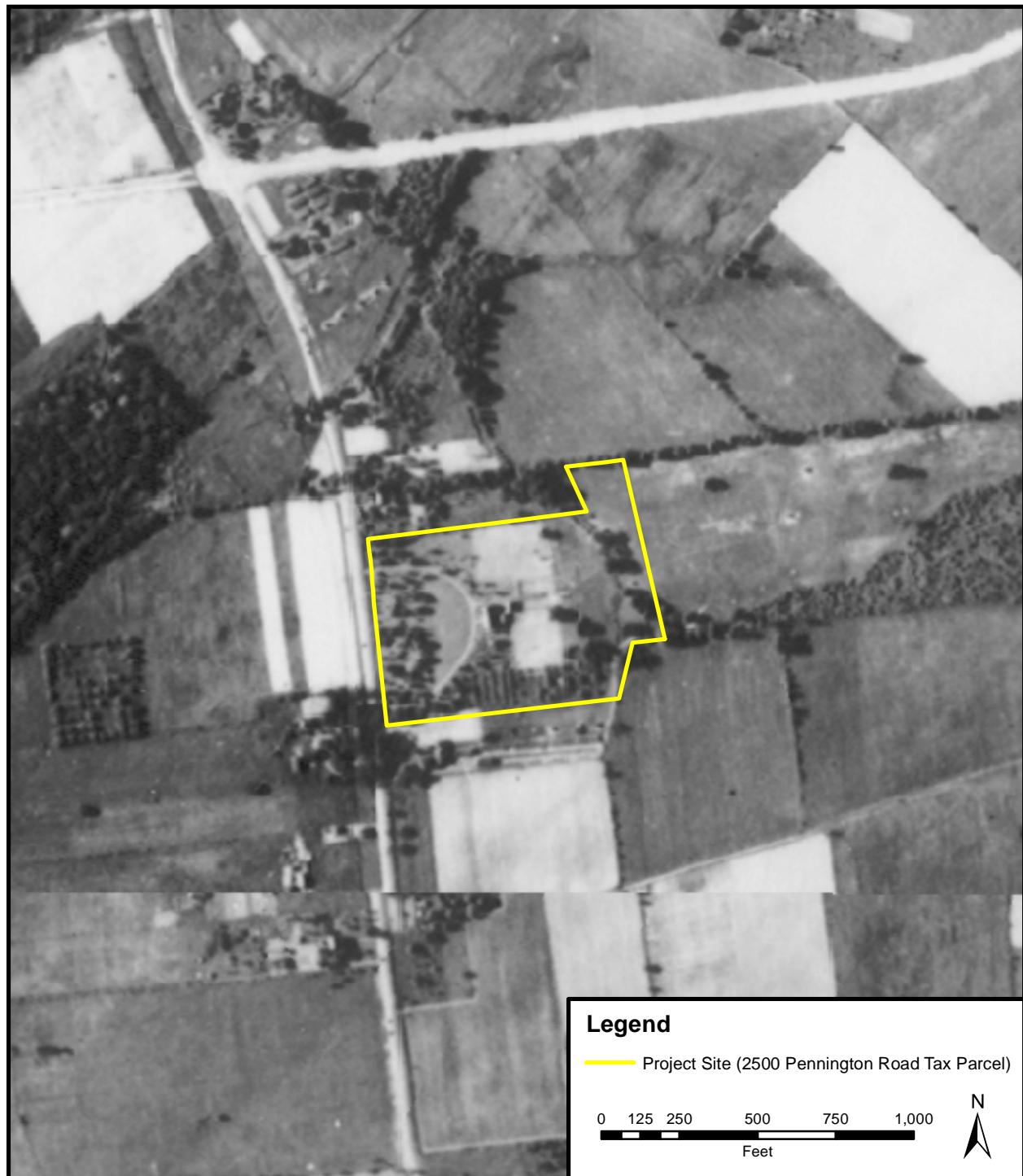
4.6. Pugh & Downing. Detail from *Map of Mercer County*. 1903. Location of project site circled. Scale: 1 inch = 2225 feet (approximately). Source: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 2020.



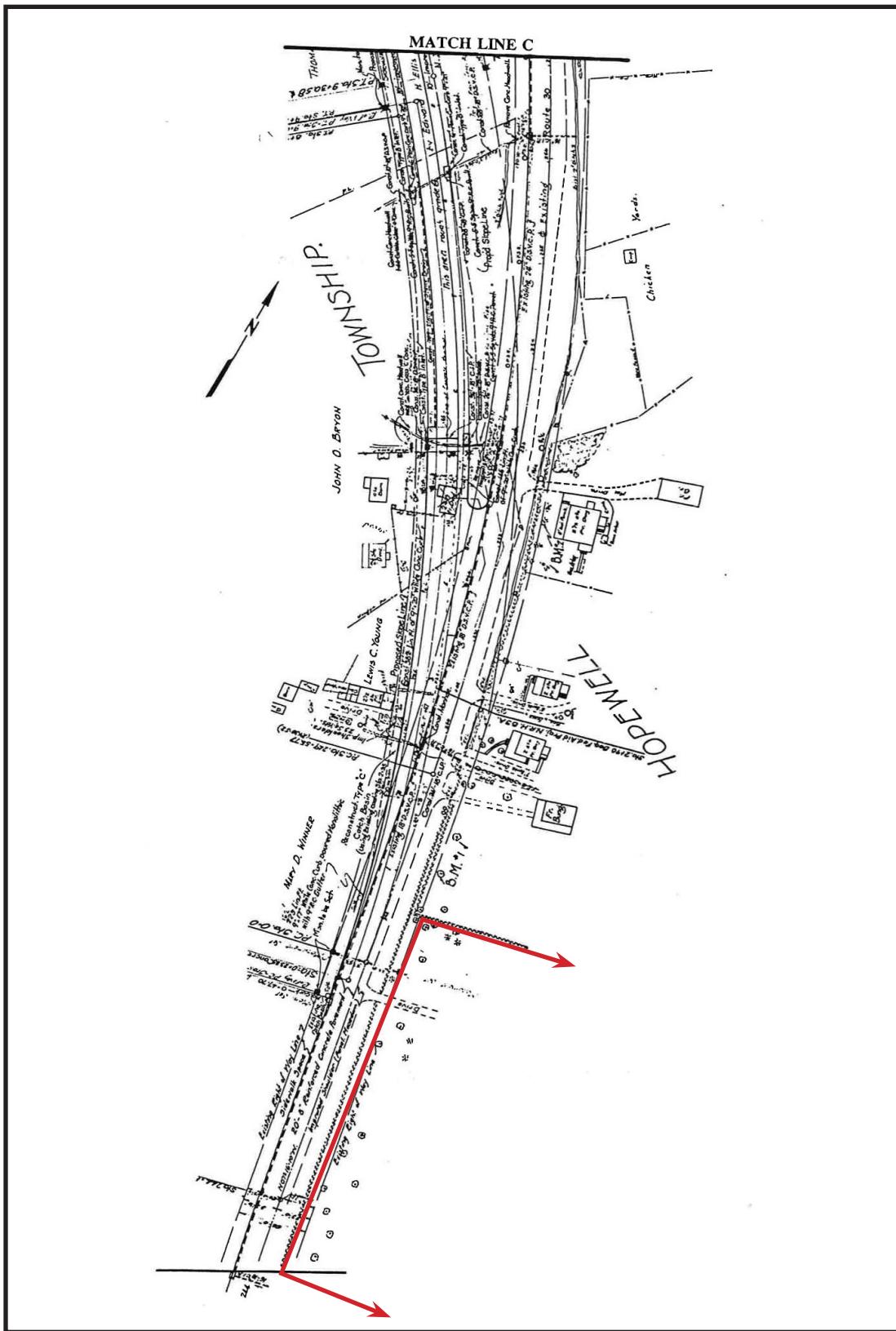
4.7. Board of Equalization of Taxes. Sheet 18. Hopewell Township Tax Maps, Mercer County, N.J. 1916. Location of project site outlined. Scale: 1 inch = 640 feet (approximately).



4.8. State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Trenton-Pennington Road, Mercer County. Section extending south of present-day Pennington Circle (Sheets 1118-019 and 1118-020). 1926. Location of project site indicated. Scale: 1 inch = 170 feet (approximately).



4.9. Aerial Photograph. 1930. Location of project site outlined.



4.10. State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Route 30, Section 10, Pennington By-Pass, Mercer County. Section immediately south of present-day Pennington Circle (Sheet 1119-003). 1933. Location of project site indicated. Scale: 1 inch = 85 feet (approximately).

horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Other important elements of the agricultural output at this time included orchard products and potatoes.

By the final quarter of the 19th century, however, a steady decline in agriculture was beginning to take hold. This was partly due to the opening up of the Mid-West, where increasingly large-scale crop production and livestock raising could be achieved, and to technological advances in harvesting, agricultural processing and crop storage (e.g., silage and refrigeration). In the Hopewell area, however, the changes in the landscape and lifestyles were also due to industrial and urban growth along the eastern seaboard. The railroads and the expanding road network in the area brought in many new people who had few ties to the land beyond the houses they occupied. The two largest villages in the area, Pennington and Hopewell, began to develop as dormitory communities for the towns and cities in the New York-Philadelphia corridor. These two settlements were incorporated as boroughs in 1890 and 1891 respectively, and the surrounding area began to take on an increasingly suburban character around the turn of the 20th century (Figures 4.6 and 4.7; Hunter and Porter 1991:48, 85-136).

These trends have persisted throughout the present century, with agriculture accounting for less and less of the work force and residents increasingly being employed outside the immediate area. The mobility afforded by the automobile has accelerated this change since the 1920s, and roads have now fully eclipsed the railroads as the principal mode of local and regional transportation in the Pennington area. The road from Trenton to Pennington has retained its importance as a regional thoroughfare throughout this century, becoming State Route 30, then State Route 69 and finally N.J. Route 31, as the State Highway Department at various points has widened and upgraded this alignment. The continuing use of N.J. Route 31 has been accompanied by considerable strip development along its frontages, mostly taking the form of

commercial and residential properties, such that there is now virtually no agricultural land use bordering the project corridor (Figures 4.8-4.10).

B. 2500 PENNINGTON ROAD PROPERTY

A full chain of title for the 2500 Pennington Road property, extending back into the colonial period, has not been established. Pennington Road, historically known as Roger's Road (named for Roger Parke, an early Hopewell settler), was in existence as early as the final quarter of the 17th century and is thought to have followed the course of an earlier Indian trail (Hunter and Porter 1990:185). However, no archival evidence has been found to suggest that the project site was ever occupied by a dwelling or buildings during the colonial period.

Detailed maps of the area dating from the Revolutionary War era show the east side of the road in the immediate project vicinity as being devoid of buildings. On the map of the "Road from Pennytown to Slack's Ferry," surveyed by Robert Erskine for the Continental Army in 1779, the 2500 Pennington Road property is located a short distance south of where the road to Maidenhead (Pennington-Lawrenceville Road) branches off from the Pennington to Trenton road, across the highway from a dwelling identified as being occupied by Edward Hart (Figure 4.1). The site of this house was archaeologically investigated in 1992 (Hunter Research 1993) and it is possible that the Hart family, pioneer settlers in the Hopewell area, also owned land on the east side of the road, perhaps including the 2500 Pennington Road property. Another, considerably less accurate Revolutionary War-era map, produced by British military engineer, John Hills, likewise appears to show no buildings in the project vicinity (Figure 4.2).

The 2500 Pennington Road property comes into clearer perspective in the mid-19th century, although it likely remained undeveloped throughout this period and into the early 20th century, existing primarily as cleared and periodically cultivated agricultural land. Historic maps of 1849, 1860, 1875 and 1903 all show no buildings at this location (Figures 4.3-4.6). The highway persisted as an important regional route, becoming the Hopewell and Ewing Turnpike in 1854 and continuing in this capacity until the mid-1880s (Hunter and Porter 1990:185). In 1857, the Hart family farmstead, a roughly 156-acre property based across the street, was sold to Isaac Winner (Mercer County Deed 39:56). Except for a brief two-year period in the late 1860s, Isaac Winner and his descendants go on to own the former Hart property, which they renamed “Elmwood,” until the late 1920s. The history of the 2500 Pennington Road property is inextricably bound up with the history of the Elmwood estate.

The Reverend Isaac Winner, D.D. (1800-1868) was a prominent preacher in the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church who served as a pastor at several locations around the state, most notably in Paterson. In 1860, the federal census shows him living and ministering to a congregation in Hightstown, so it is unclear how much time he and his family actually spent at his Hopewell property. In 1867, Winner sold the old Hart farmstead, now reduced in size to 118 acres to Liscomb J. Titus (Mercer County Deed 67:389). On July 7, 1868, Isaac Winner died in Delanco, Burlington County, after “failing in health for about a year” (U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules 1860; *Paterson Daily Press*, July 8, 1868).

In 1869, Sarah J. Winner, wife of the Reverend John Ogden Winner, D.D., the son of Isaac Winner, reacquired the property that her father-in-law had sold to Liscomb Titus two years earlier for \$12,850, a price almost \$1,000 more than that of Titus’s purchase price (Mercer County Deed 73:459). On March 30 of the same year, Sarah J. Winner also bought a 38.31-acre

tract along the east side of the Hopewell and Ewing Turnpike from John B. and Maggie Bartine for \$500 (Table 4.1) (Mercer County Deed 78:2). This latter parcel included within its bounds the 2500 Pennington Road property. The low purchase price likely indicates the 38.31-acre tract did not contain a dwelling, while these purchases may also show that Sarah J. Winner had considerably more financial means than her husband (since she was a cousin of Moses Taylor, a President of the City Bank of New York and of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad) (*Trenton Evening Times*, March 8, 1922).

The federal census of 1870 shows the family of John O. and Sarah J. Winner living on the Elmwood estate, with John O. Winner identifying himself as a farmer as opposed to a Methodist preacher. The property was valued at \$20,000 in that year and amounted to 175 acres in 1875 as shown on the Hopewell Township map in the Everts & Stewart *Atlas of Mercer County, New Jersey* (Figure 4.5). It is less clear from the federal census records which of the Winner family was resident at Elmwood in 1880; possibly just John Ogden Winner, Jr., the 20-year-old student son of John O. and Sarah J. Winner. The elder John Ogden Winner died in 1896 at which point his widow, Sarah J., “with her daughter, removed to Elmwood,” where she continued to live until her death in 1906. The Elmwood estate, including the 2500 Pennington Road property, remained under the ownership of Sarah J. Winner throughout this period, passing to three of her daughters, Mary Day Winner, Louise Winner Diverty and Emma Winner Rogers through the provisions of her will made out in 1904 (Table 4.1) (U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules 1870 and 1880; *Trenton Evening Times*, April 21, 1906).

In 1907, an indenture was drawn up to implement the provisions of the Sarah J. Winner’s will, enabling Mary Day Winner to receive that portion of the real estate belonging to Sarah J. Winner at the time of her death (Mercer County Deed 300:216). However,

2500 PENNINGTON ROAD SURVEY, HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

Table 4.1. 2500 Pennington Road Sequence of Ownership

Transfer Date	Grantor	Grantee	Reference	Sale Price	Notes
30 March 1869	John B. Bartine and Maggie Bartine	Mrs. Sarah J. Winner	Mercer County Deed 78:2	\$500.00	Parcel containing 38.31 acres along the Hopewell and Ewing Turnpike. Sarah J. Winner also purchases the Hart/Winner Farmstead property across Pennington Road (N.J. Route 31) with her husband, John O. Winner, from Liscomb J. Titus in 1869 (Mercer County Deed 73/459) (Hunter Research, Inc. 1993: 4-19).
October 1904	Sarah Jane Winner	Mary Day Winner, Louise Winner Diverty and Emma Winner Rogers	Mercer County Will V:127	N/A	Sarah Jane Winner devised her real estate between her daughters Mary Day Winner, Louise Winner Diverty (wife of Rev. James E. Diverty) and Emma Winner Rogers (wife of Henry Wade Rogers). Georgia Winner Nelson (wife of Alfred B. Nelson) is another of Sarah Jane Winner's daughters who did not inherit land directly from her mother per her will.
(before 1916)	Emma Winner Rogers and Henry Wade Rogers (John Ogden Winner, Jr.)	Kizzie Rogers Thompson	Mercer County Deed 597/390	N/A	Kizzie Rogers Thompson received the property via her brother, Henry Wade Rogers, who died intestate in 1926 (as described in Mercer County Deed 597/390).
27 December 1926	Kizzie Rogers Thompson and William M. Thompson	John Ogden Winner III	Mercer County Deed 597/390	\$1.00	Parcel containing 23.586 acres lying on the eastern side of the "main public road leading from Trenton to Pennington," with measurements taken from the southern adjacent property of the late Isaac Nelson.
23 February 1929	Kizzie Rogers Thompson and William M. Thompson	John Ogden Winner III and Dorothy Winner	Mercer County Deed 646/151	\$1.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the southern adjacent property of the late Isaac Nelson. No acreage provided. Deed corrected the parcel description and added Dorothy Winner as a grantee.
March 1929	Alfred B. Nelson and Georgia W. Nelson	John Ogden Winner, III	Mercer County Deed 647:353	\$1.00	Quit-claim deed releasing all claims Alfred B. and Georgia W. Nelson had to the property now owned by John Ogden Winner, III. Property description matches that of the prior deed.

Table 4.1. 2500 Pennington Road Sequence of Ownership

Transfer Date	Grantor	Grantee	Reference	Sale Price	Notes
First Tract					
27 December 1940	Dorothy Winner by Harry E. Hartman, Mercer County Sheriff	The First National Bank of Pennington	Mercer County Deed 814:289	\$100.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the northern adjacent property of Georgie Nelson. No acreage provided.
15 November 1944	The First National Bank of Pennington	Frank J. Volk and Viola Volk	Mercer County Deed 883:415	\$1.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the northern adjacent property of Georgie Nelson. No acreage provided.
Second Tract					
13 July 1936	John Ogden Winner, III by Harry E. Hartman, Mercer County Sheriff	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	Mercer County Deed 752:381	\$100.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the southern adjacent property of the late Isaac Nelson. No acreage provided.
28 January 1939	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	James G. Edwards and Emma L. Edwards	Mercer County Deed 786:95	\$1.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the southern adjacent property of the late Isaac Nelson. No acreage provided.
9 March 1945	James G. Edwards and Emma L. Edwards	Frank J. Volk and Viola Volk	Mercer County Deed 888:219	\$1.00	Parcel lying on the eastern side of the Trenton-Pennington Road, with measurements taken from the southern adjacent property of the late Isaac Nelson. No acreage provided.
Property Combined by Frank J. and Viola Volk					
24 August 1948	Frank J. Volk and Viola Volk	Edwin D. Rogers and Mary H. Rogers	Mercer County Deed 1034:407	\$1.00	Two tracts, each description matching those of prior deeds. No acreage provided. Exemptions from each tract lying against the road are described. No acreage provided.
05 September 1956	Edwin D. Rogers and Mary H. Rogers	Minnie Enourato	Mercer County Deed 1380:510	\$1.00	Two tracts, each description matching those of prior deeds. No acreage provided. Exemptions from each tract lying against the road are described. No acreage provided. A mortgage on the property dated 9/5/1956 belonging to Minnie Enourato and Albert Enourato matches the property description (Merer County Mortgage 1089/426).
30 April 1975	Albert Enourato and Minnie Enourato	Minnie Enourato	Mercer County Deed 1990:19	\$1.00	Two tracts. First tract containing 10.684 acres and described at Lot 17, Section 78. Second tract containing 0.396 acres. Both tracts comprise the property's current acreage.

The land that currently comprises 2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) was at one point separated into two separate tracts following the deaths of John Ogden Winner, III and Dorothy Winner, his sister.

“Winner’s Farm” was also being advertised for public sale in March of the same year, with her brother John Ogden Winner being identified as executor. The sale must not have proceeded for Mary Day Winner continued to live in the old farmhouse across the street from 2500 Pennington Road until the 1940s (she died in 1948). During her time living there, in the early 1920s, the “Elmwood Tea Room” was in operation, selling home-made cakes, hot and cold drinks, and ice cream, and she would also have experienced at first hand the widening and upgrading of the highway to State Route 30, State Route 69 and N.J. Route 31 (Figures 4.8-4.10) (*Trenton Evening Times*, March 14, 1907 and June 12, 1921; U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules 1930 and 1940).

Following the death of Sarah J. Winner and disposition of the Elmwood estate, the land that is currently the 2500 Pennington Road property passed in part into the hands of her daughter Emma Winner Rogers and her husband Henry Wade Rogers, and in part to her son, Reverend John Ogden Winner, Jr. At some point, prior to 1916, ownership of the Rogers portion appears to have been taken on by Henry Wade Rogers’ sister, Kizzie Rogers Thompson. The divided ownership of the land between Kizzie Rogers Thompson and John Ogden Winner, Jr. is reflected in the Hopewell Township tax maps of 1916 (Figure 4.7), although as late as 1926, the year in which Henry Wade Rogers died intestate, the state highway maps still show the latter as having an ownership interest (Figure 4.8).

The years 1926 and 1927 most likely mark when the Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed and the grounds were landscaped on the 2500 Pennington Road property. On December 27, 1926 Kizzie Rogers Thompson and William M. Thompson conveyed a 23.586-acre parcel on the east side of “the main public road leading from Trenton to Pennington” to John Ogden Winner III, a son of Reverend John Ogden Winner, Jr. of Newark. John Ogden Winner III (1899-1967) had married Marion Ann Goodman in the sum-

mer of 1923 and chose to establish a home close to where the Winner family roots lay. Unfortunately, no details have come to light concerning the precise date or manner of construction of the house the Winners built. The residence and landscaped property were certainly well established by 1930 as may be seen from the aerial photograph taken in that year (Figure 4.9). By that time, the John Ogden Winner III had also confirmed the land acquisition with a second deed of 1929, which added John’s sister, Dorothy, as an owner, and been party to a quitclaim deed in the same year in which his aunt and uncle, Georgia W. and Alfred B. Nelson, released all claim to the property (Table 4.1) (*Trenton Evening Times*, June 24, 1923).

The 1930 federal census shows John O. and Marion Ann Winner in residence with two young children, Dorothy Jean, aged 6 years, and John O., Jr. or IV, still less than a year old. John O. III termed himself a poultry farmer, as did many engaged in agriculture in the Hopewell area in the mid-20th century. Unfortunately, the 1930s and 1940s did not bode well for the Winners. The Reverend John O. Winner, John O. III’s father, passed away in 1933. Then, in the summer of 1936, with the Winners evidently suffering the latent effects of the depression, the property was subject to a sheriff’s sale, which led to it being off their hands as two tracts, one passing from John Ogden Winner III to the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation in July 1936 and the other from his sister, Dorothy, to the First National Bank of Pennington in 1940. John O. Winner III ultimately declared bankruptcy in 1943 and the family, at some point during this upheaval moved elsewhere. No clear trace has been found of the family in the 1940 federal census (Table 4.1) (U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules 1930; *Trenton Evening Times*, May 29, 1933, August 8, 1936 and June 4, 1943).

The 2500 Pennington Road property was reconstituted in 1944-45 by Frank J. and Viola Volk, who acquired one part of the property from the First National Bank of Pennington and the second from James G. and

Emma L. Edwards, who taken ownership of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation parcel in 1939. The Volks retained ownership for only a few years, transferring the property to Edwin D. and Mary H. Rogers in 1948. The Rogers are presumed to have been related to the Winners through Emma Winner Rogers, wife of Henry Wade Rogers and daughter of Reverend John O. and Sarah J. Winner, who held the property

following her mother's death in 1906. The Rogers conveyed the property in 1956 to Minnie Enourato, wife of Albert J. Enourato, a local building contractor. Albert Enourato ceded sole ownership of the property to his wife in 1975. Minnie died in 2006 and Albert passed away in 2009. Their son, Albert M. Enourato, inherited and currently owns the property, operating a construction business there (Table 4.1).

Chapter 5

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A. INTENSIVE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

An intensive-level architectural survey was undertaken on February 23, 2023. The methodology consisted of a systematic pedestrian survey of the project site, and the properties adjacent to and within view of where construction project activities will take place based on current project plans.

Background research and fieldwork methodology conformed to the *Guidelines for Architectural Survey* of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO). Survey was undertaken by an architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications (36 CFR 61). Background research consisted of a review of published and unpublished technical sources on the history and architecture of Mercer County and Hopewell Township. Only after review of background research and familiarization with a range of historic maps and contexts did fieldwork proceed systematically with a survey of each property/resource.

Fieldwork consisted of a visual inspection of the exterior of each property/resource, as well as inspection of the overall landscape and setting for potentially significant historic characteristics and spatial relationships. The interior of the house at 2500 Pennington Road was also inspected. Tasks in the field included digital photography and the taking of field notes. All photographs met or exceeded the requirement of 1200 by 1800 pixels, 300 dpi. Overview photographs were taken of each property and additional photographs of other details as necessary to convey potential significance and integrity to the extent possible from the public right-of-way. Views were also taken of

related settings, landscapes and streetscapes. NJHPO intensive-level survey forms were completed for properties over 50 years of age with data sufficient to inform eligibility decisions and preliminarily assess the effects of the proposed development of the project site (Appendix B).

The 2500 Pennington Road property occupies a high-density suburban setting primarily characterized by modern commercial and residential development between the New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) to the north and Interstate 295 to the south. In the project site's immediate setting, a large, vacant and wooded lot is situated immediately across from it on Pennington Road, along with three residential properties immediately to its north (Figure 5.1; Photographs 5.1-5.2). Within the boundaries of the project site, there are three resources over 50 years of age that will be directly and physically impacted by project activities – the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road and two associated outbuildings. The buildings on the property are proposed to be demolished and the property redeveloped.

2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) (Photographs 5.3-5.12) is a building complex consisting of a house, garage and shed set back from the highway a distance of between 350 feet to 475 feet. A semi-circular, single-lane drive creates a formal entrance reaching its apex near the house's front door. Aside from the drive, the landscaping is not formal consisting of a scattering of mostly mature trees shading a lawn and overgrown shrubs shielding the house. The complex consists of the house facing west with a three-car garage, a shed and an in-ground swimming pool located to the house's east or rear.



Photograph 5.1. Pennington Road and the Pennington Circle from the northwestern corner of the property at 2500 Pennington Road, looking northwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:085].



Photograph 5.2. Pennington Road from the northwestern corner of the property at 2500 Pennington Road, looking southwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:084].

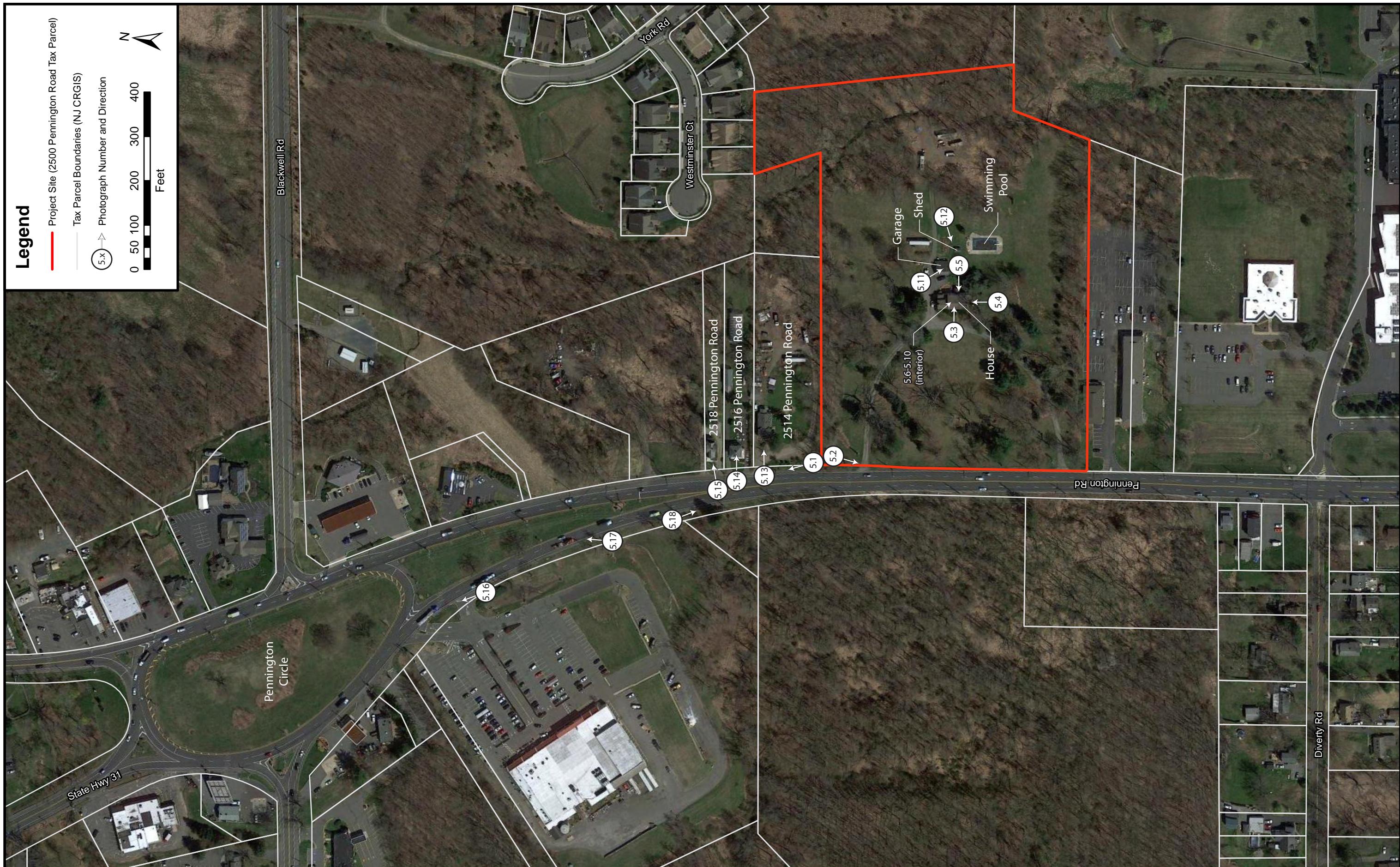


Figure 5.1. Aerial Map of Project Site Showing Locations of Surveyed Architectural Resources over 50 Years of Age and Photographic Views.

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Photograph 5.3. The front (west) elevation of 2500 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:073].



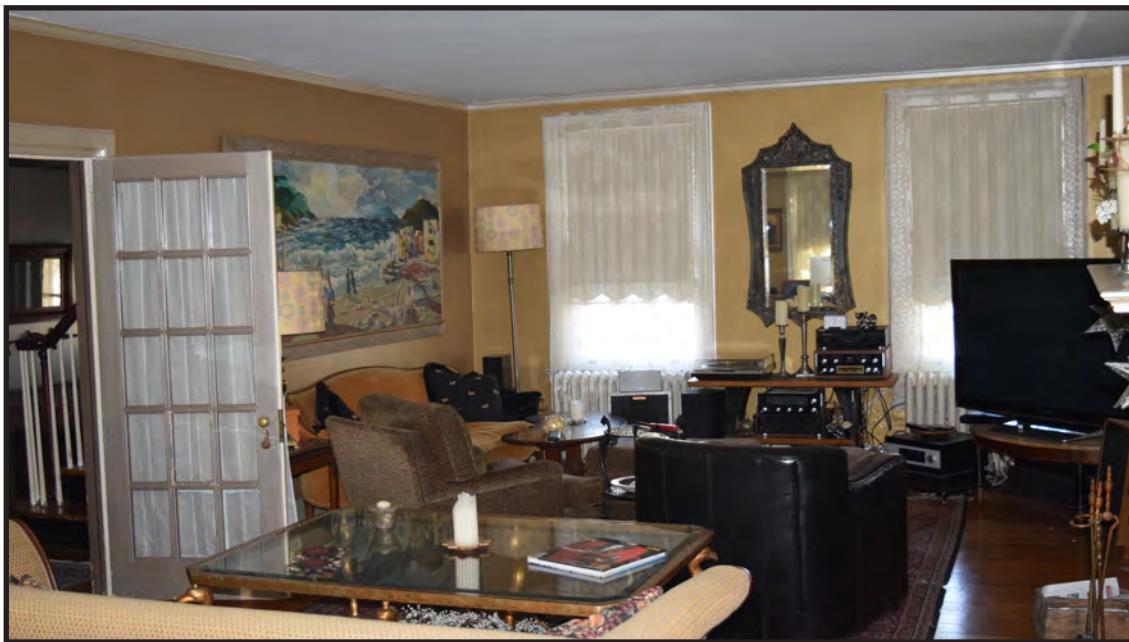
Photograph 5.4. The side (south) elevation of 2500 Pennington Road, looking north (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:069].



Photograph 5.5. The rear (east) elevation of 2500 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:068].



Photograph 5.6. The main hallway at the first-floor entry of 2500 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:054].



Photograph 5.7. The southern living room on the first floor of 2500 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:057].



Photograph 5.8. The main hallway at the second floor of 2500 Pennington Road, looking northwest toward the hallway connecting the main block and side wing (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:048].



Photograph 5.9. The attic of 2500 Pennington Road, looking south (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:047].



Photograph 5.10. The basement of 2500 Pennington Road, looking southwest and showing the refinished section under the main block (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:042].



Photograph 5.11. The garage at the northeastern corner of the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road, looking southeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:076].



Photograph 5.12. The shed at the rear of the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road, looking southwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:079].

The house is two stories, six-bays wide, two-bays deep, side-gabled and Colonial Revival in style. To the main block's north is a shorter, two-story, three-bay wide, two-bay deep, side-gabled wing. The house, both main block and wing, was constructed *circa* 1926-27 and first owned by John Ogden Winner III and his wife, Marion. The roof is clad with replacement asphalt shingles and the exterior is clad with wood shingles. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south side elevation, and a larger interior chimney located at the north end of the wing's ridge line. The latter chimney is oddly oriented with its long axis parallel to the ridge; an interior inspection discovered that it does not serve any fireplaces but likely is oriented to accommodate a furnace flue from the basement. Windows are replacement 6/6 wood sashes surrounded by plainly molded lintels and trim with the exception of fanlights at the attic story. The center-hall entry is defined by a six-panel. A Colonial Revival-style, wood door and surround is capped by a recessed, semi-circular fan set atop fluted corbels. A shed-roof, one-story, open porch with a brick and concrete deck spans the depth of the south side. A front-gabled, classical portico shields a rear center-hall doorway. According to the current owner, the vinyl-sided portico was added *circa* 1995. A one-story, shed-roof addition in-fills the rear elevation of the wing. The dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The interior first floor of the main block consists of a center hallway and stair, a living room to the south, a dining room to the northwest, a sitting room to the northeast, and a secondary hallway between the dining and sitting rooms. These rooms exhibit Colonial Revival-style finishes including paneled wood wainscoting in the center hall, six-panel wood doors with colonial period hardware, chair rails in the dining room and fireplace mantel in the living room. The second floor contains the central hallway and stair, four bedrooms, a full bathroom, a staircase to the attic and a hallway to the side wing. The side wing's first floor is divided into a kitchen, a hallway and stair,

an office, a storage room adjacent to the kitchen, and an enclosed rear porch next to the office. The wing's second floor contains a bedroom, a full bathroom and the hallway and stair. The attic is a single space situated above the main block only. The full basement has utility rooms and is finished to serve as office space.

See Appendix C for an Intensive-Level Architectural Survey Form and Eligibility Worksheet for 2500 Pennington Road.

Properties adjacent to or within view of the proposed project activities were assessed for resources over 50 years of age that could have potential historical significance and be visually impacted.

On the eastern side of Pennington Road, the setting is characterized by minimal residential development. Houses are set at the front of lots of between one-half and two acres. To the north of 2500 Pennington Road, three addresses/tax parcels border and are within view of the project site. In order, from south to north, these are: 2514 Pennington Road (Block 78/Lot 5); 2516 Pennington Road (Block 78/Lot 3); and 2518 Pennington Road (Block 78/Lot 4). Additionally, the project site is north of and within view of the New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle).

2514 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 5) (Photograph 5.13) is a modest, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gambrel, side-hall, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1950 based on aerial photographs and architectural style. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. The dwelling's side-gambrel roof is punctured by two shed-roof dormers on its front (west) elevation. Windows are mostly comprised of vinyl replacements, and a replacement door fills the right-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. A one-story, shed-roof addition to the dwelling's rear (east) elevation was completed

circa 2005. See Appendix B for an Intensive-Level Architectural Survey Form and Eligibility Worksheet for 2514 Pennington Road.

2516 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 3) (Photograph 5.14) is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, pyramidal-roof, Four Square-form dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1920 based on its architectural form. Its roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with wood clapboard siding. A hipped dormer sided with vinyl and containing a 1/1 vinyl sash punctures the front (west) roof elevation. A parged brick chimney is located on the rear (east) roof slope. Other windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The dwelling's front elevation features a wraparound, open, wood porch that has been partially enclosed on its southern side. The main entry in the left bay is concealed by a modern storm door. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation. Two outbuildings are located on the property to the rear of the dwelling. Outbuilding #1 is a one-story, two-bay, front-gabled building that appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling. Outbuilding #2 is a one-story, one-bay, prefabricated metal building with an arched roof that was added to the property *circa* 1990. See Appendix B for an Intensive-Level Architectural Survey Form and Eligibility Worksheet for 2516 Pennington Road.

2518 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 4) (Photograph 5.15) is a modest, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, cross-gambrel dwelling with Dutch Colonial Revival-style influences that was constructed *circa* 1920 based on architectural style. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. A parged chimney is located on the roof ridge of its south-facing cross-gable. Windows are paired at the half-story level and are filled by double-hung, 1/1, replacement vinyl sashes. The front elevation features a full-width porch enclosed with fixed panes set in wood frames and surmounted by wood panels. The windows and doors are separated into segments of

three by plain, square columns. A glazed door with a wood frame is set in the left-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation. A one-story, two-bay, front-gabled garage is located off of the southeast corner of the dwelling and appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling. See Appendix B for an Intensive-Level Architectural Survey Form and Eligibility Worksheet for 2518 Pennington Road.

New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) (Photographs 5.16-5.18) was developed in 1933-1935 in Hopewell Township, approximately 0.43 miles to the south and outside of Pennington Borough (see above, Figure 4.10). A circular, grassy infield and copse of mature trees creates the circular traffic pattern, joining the five roadways that meet at its edges: New Jersey Route 31 to the northwest, Pennington Road to the northeast, Blackwell Road to the east, Washington Crossing-Pennington Road to the west, and New Jersey Route 31/Pennington Road to the south. Other triangular-shaped, grassy infields separate acceleration and deceleration lanes into and out of the circle. The two-lane, asphalt-paved roads within the circle are marked with modern signage and traffic signals. Modern commercial development fronts and surrounds the circle, including a grocery store, gas stations, a bank and a medical facility, among other commercial properties.

The New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) received a New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Opinion of Eligibility in September 2010. This is an updated form for the New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) received a New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Opinion of Eligibility in September 2010. The opinion concluded that the circle is eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C for its association with a historically significant pattern of statewide transportation improvements and as a property type incorporating many innovative traffic control concepts and forms



Photograph 5.13. 2514 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:027].



Photograph 5.14. 2516 Pennington Road, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:022].



Photograph 5.15. 2518 Pennington Road, looking northeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:017].



Photograph 5.16. The Pennington Circle, looking northeast toward the center of the circle from a commercial property driveway apron (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:008].



Photograph 5.17. The Pennington Circle, looking northeast from the southern end of the circle (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:001].



Photograph 5.18. The southern end of the Pennington Circle, looking southeast toward the property at 2500 Pennington Road (left of frame) (Photographer: Rachel Craft, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D1:019].

designed by Harold W. Giffin of the New Jersey State Highway Department (Silber *et al.* 2010; Tomaso and Cooperman 2017:2-9). This updated survey in 2023 noted no significant alterations impacting the circle's significance, integrity or eligibility status. See Appendix B for an updated Architectural Survey Base Form for the New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle).

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1. Field Methodology

Phase IB archaeological field investigations of the 2500 Pennington Road property were carried out over six days in mid-February 2023 by a crew of two to four archaeologists. The fieldwork entailed a systematic inspection of the overall project site and shovel testing within the proposed limits of ground disturbance (Figure 5.2). The principal focus of the fieldwork was the excavation of a series of shovel tests at 50-foot intervals located on a grid superimposed over the proposed limits of disturbance, which lies in its entirety within 500 feet of the stream course and wetlands in the eastern portion of the property. Testing was also conducted along the proposed sanitary sewer alignment which runs east and north from the center of the property to nearby Westminster Court to the north-northeast of the project site.

All testing locations were mapped and laid in using a handheld GPS unit. All tests were 18 inches in diameter and excavated manually using round-bladed shovels, supplemented where necessary with a Montana sharpshooter shovel to penetrate dense or compacted soils. A bucket auger was also used for selected tests to ensure that the full depth of cultural stratigraphy was being examined. Excavated soils were screened through $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hardware mesh in order to recover cultural materials. Artifacts were bagged and tagged by stratigraphic context. Details of the stratigraphy of

each test (soil color, texture and any other observations) were recorded on standardized forms. In this instance, a Munsell color chart was used to classify soils. Following excavation, all shovel tests were backfilled, and the ground was restored as closely as possible to its pre-excavation condition.

A summary of stratigraphic data can be found in Appendix C of this report. An inventory of the material culture recovered during this survey can be found in Appendix D. Upon conclusion of the field investigation, all recovered artifacts, field records and other project data were transported to the Hunter Research offices in Trenton, New Jersey, for processing and analysis. All recovered artifacts and any relevant project documentation will be returned to the property owner upon final acceptance of this report.

2. Site Description

The project site covers an area of 11.08 acres. The proposed limit of disturbance that was subjected to subsurface testing accounts for eight acres. The project site lies directly east of Pennington Road (N.J. Route 31) approximately one third of a mile south of the Pennington Circle. A property doubling as residential and commercial borders the project site on the north, while two commercial buildings and an associated parking lot lie directly to the south of the property. The area to the east of the project site is wetlands with new-growth trees. The three-story, two-section frame dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road (discussed above in Chapter 5A) sits in the middle of the property.

The property is accessed via a gravel driveway loop with two entry points from northbound Pennington Road (Photograph 5.19). The two driveways connect directly west of the house (see above, Photograph 5.3). An arm of the driveway then passes north of the house, opening on to a paved asphalt parking area

that extends eastward to a three-door garage (see above, Photograph 5.11). The driveway then continues east as a gravel lane leading to a gravel parking lot approximately 300 feet east of the house. The lot serves as a staging area for several trailers and construction equipment/machinery (Photograph 5.20). An unnamed minor tributary of Stony Brook meanders from south to north through a narrow, wooded stream corridor directly east of the gravel parking lot. A rough stone bridge atop a concrete culvert straddles this stream giving access to the eastern fringe of the property (Photograph 5.21). East of the stream, there is another, smaller gravel parking lot where machinery and pallets with stone are stored.

The landscape surrounding the house is mostly open lawn with trees of varying type and size (Photograph 5.22 and 5.23). The lawn is flat, with no major topographic irregularities or depressions. There is a low, manmade berm along the southeastern boundary of the site, also noted in the 2017 Phase IA reconnaissance survey, which is thought to be stockpiled soil from construction of the swimming pool (Photograph 5.24) (Tomaso and Cooperman 2017:3-3). In the eastern section of the yard, adjacent to the woodland, there was some pooling of surface water and the ground was slightly wet likely due to recent heavy rainfall and poorly drained, saturated soils (Photograph 5.24).

Inspection of the landscape surrounding the house observed recent ground disturbance from geotechnical testing (Photograph 5.25). Approximately 12 trenches of varying size were observed across the property that had been backfilled, seeded and covered with hay. Two utility line mark-outs (gas and fiber optic) were observed extending east from Pennington Road, leading to the house. A PVC monitoring well was also identified approximately 60 feet north of the garage. There are two outbuildings on the property, the previously noted garage and a smaller storage shed, both of which sit behind the house. A small fenced garden sits directly east of the garage and north of the storage

shed. Additionally, there is the above-noted swimming pool located to the southeast of the house (Photograph 5.26).

3. Subsurface Testing

A total of 142 shovel tests locations (Shovel Tests 1-142) were planned and laid out for this investigation (Figure 5.2). A total of 142 shovel tests were ultimately excavated. Eight tests (Shovel Tests 38, 48, 59, 62, 77, 89, 134 and 148) were written off due to their locations on or in proximity to geotechnical test trenches, the swimming pool, the monitoring well, the driveway, the bridge and the asphalt driveway. Eight tests (Shovel Tests 143-150) were added as radial testing around Shovel Tests 112 and 113 which both yielded glazed brick fragments from the plowzone (see below, Section D, for further detail of cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests). To avoid testing in disturbed or paved ground, 17 tests (Shovel Tests 20, 23, 35, 44, 45, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60, 61, 64, 69, 70, 82 and 88) were offset slightly from their original planned locations by 5 to 15 feet.

The shovel testing survey revealed a generally consistent soil profile with some variation noted in the subsoil. A typical soil profile commenced with a 0.1 to 0.4-foot-thick, dark brown silty loam [Context 1], which is interpreted as a modern topsoil. The topsoil typically overlaid a brown silty loam [2] which terminated at a depth of 0.8 to 1.4 feet below the ground surface. This soil horizon [2], interpreted as an Ap horizon (or plowzone), overlaid a strong brown silty loam or clayey silt [3], which is interpreted as a natural, culturally sterile B horizon subsoil. The B horizon was identified at depths ranging between 0.7 and 3.5 feet below the ground surface and overlaid a strong brown mottled with a pinkish grey and reddish yellow silty loam or clayey silt [4] which is interpreted as a natural B2 horizon (Photograph 5.27). In some cases, the B2 horizon [4] was a reddish brown

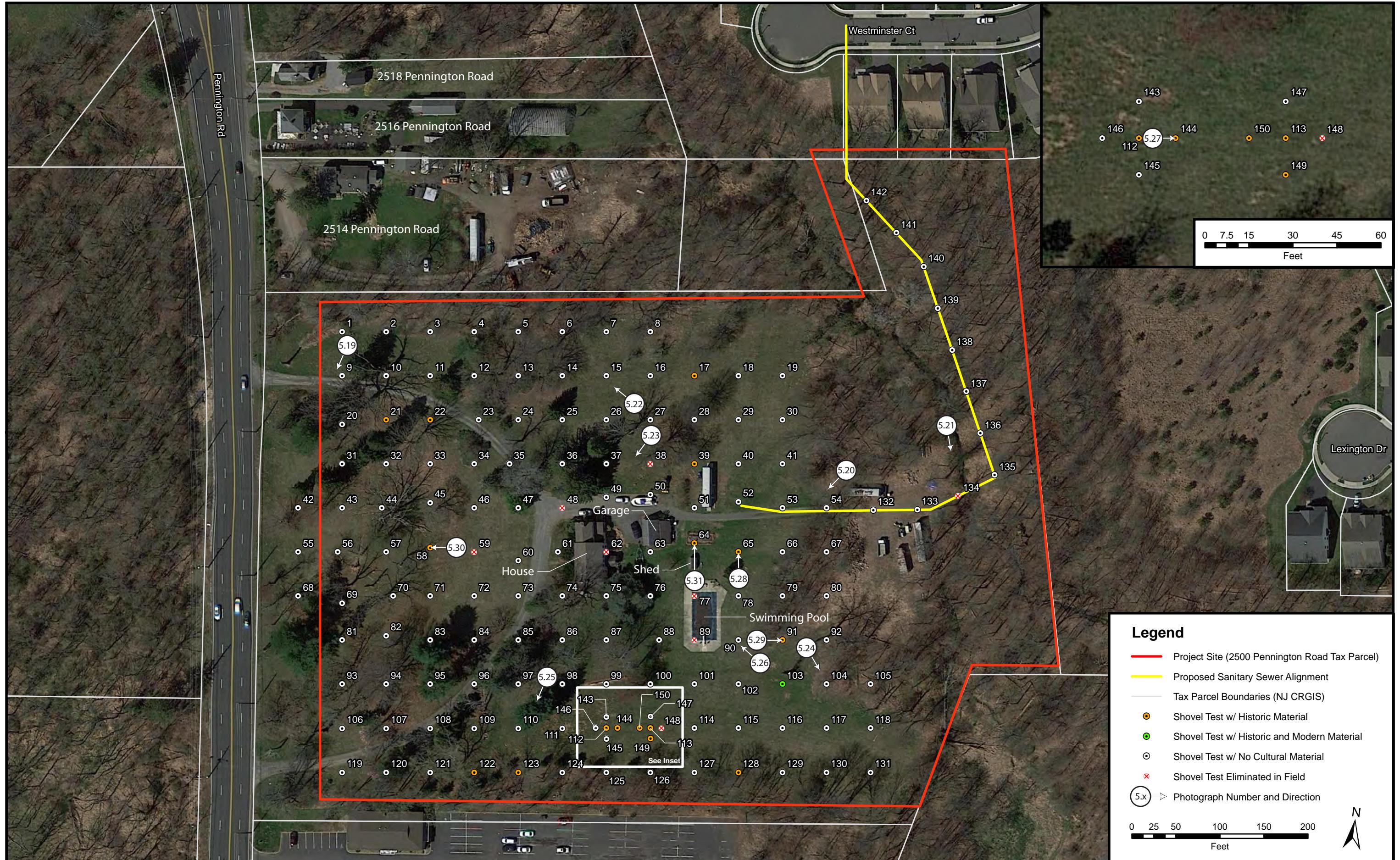


Figure 5.2. Aerial Map of Project Site Showing Locations of Archaeological Tests and Photographic Views.

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Photograph 5.19. View southwest showing the one of the two gravel driveway entrances into the 2500 Pennington Road property (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:140].



Photograph 5.20. View looking west showing the gravel parking area approximately 300 feet behind the house, which is used for the storage of construction equipment and trailers (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:103].



Photograph 5.21. View looking southeast upstream showing the rough stone bridge and concrete culvert straddling the unnamed stream that flows from south to north across the eastern section of the property (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:119].



Photograph 5.22. View looking northwest showing the ground conditions in the western section of the 2500 Pennington Road property and a backfilled and reseeded geotechnical test trench (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:019].



Photograph 5.23. View looking southwest showing the ground conditions in the northern section of the 2500 Pennington Road property and recent ground disturbance from geotechnical testing (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:035].



Photograph 5.24. View looking southeast showing ground conditions in the southeastern section of the 2500 Pennington Road property with the pooling of surface water and an artificial berm thought to be stockpiled soil from construction of the swimming pool (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:069].



Photograph 5.25. View looking southwest showing the ground conditions in the western yard and a recent backfilled, reseeded geotechnical test trench (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:016].



Photograph 5.26. View looking northwest showing the swimming pool, storage shed and three-door garage located to the rear of the house (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:029].

mottled with a pinkish grey, reddish yellow, grey and or brown (Photograph 5.28). The B2 horizon was typically identified at a depth of 1.7 to 2.7 feet below the surface, but was also identified at shallower depths, around 0.8 to 1.4 feet below the surface, likely as a result of the Ap horizon completely removing the B horizon (Photograph 5.29).

In some shovel tests, a darker B horizon was identified. In these cases, the Ap horizon [2] overlaid a reddish-brown clayey silt or silty loam [3] which is interpreted as a natural, culturally sterile B horizon (Photograph 5.30). The B horizon typically had shale inclusions and was identified at depths ranging between 0.9 and 1.7 feet below the surface. It typically overlaid a compacted reddish brown mottled with grey/pinkish grey silty clay or clayey silt [4], which is interpreted as a natural B2 horizon. The B2 horizon was identified at depths ranging between 1.2 and 3.1 feet below the ground surface. Both series of B/B2 horizons overlaid a reddish brown (at times mottled with a pinkish grey) silty loam with shale gravels [5] which is interpreted as a natural C horizon. The C horizon was observed at depths of between 1.4 and 4.7 feet below the surface.

Some anthropogenic variations were noted in the soil profiles. These variations were mostly related to the extensive driveway, where a dense gravel or dense trap rock [1], interpreted as either driveway bedding fill or the driveway itself, overlaid a truncated Ap horizon [2], which in turn overlaid the typical B-B2-C horizon [3-4-5] stratigraphy. Driveway disturbances were observed in nine of the 142 shovel tests (Shovel Tests 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, 96, 132, 133 and 135). Two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 88 and 90) that were on a slight artificial rise adjacent to the pool also had some variation identified in the typical stratigraphy. A reddish yellow mottled with reddish brown silty loam with pebbles [2], interpreted as a redeposited fill from the excavation of the pool, was identified underlying the topsoil [1] and overlying the typical subsoil horizons [3, 4, 5].

Additionally, two tests (Shovel Tests 51 and 64) also showed some variation from the typical profile. Shovel Test 51 was located approximately 30 feet northeast of the garage on the northern side of the driveway; Shovel Test 64 was located approximately 30 feet southeast of the garage on the southern side of the driveway, nestled in between the shed and the garden (after being offset ten feet to the north, owing to a utility line leading into the shed). These two shovel tests commenced with a 0.3 to 0.4-foot thick dark brown silty loam [1], which is interpreted as the typical modern topsoil. Underlying the topsoil was a dark yellowish-brown silty loam [2], which is interpreted as a landscaping fill, likely originating from original house construction and/or from grading for the garage, shed, pool and/or driveway. This fill deposit [2] was 1.1 feet thick in Shovel Test 51 and 0.8 feet thick in Shovel Test 64.

In Shovel Test 51, the fill [2] overlaid a reddish brown mottled with strong brown silty loam [3], which was interpreted as a natural, culturally sterile B horizon. The B horizon [3] terminated at a depth of three feet below the ground surface in a reddish-brown silty loam with shale gravel [4], interpreted as a natural, culturally sterile C horizon, which was observed to a depth of 3.5 feet below the ground surface. In Shovel Test 64, the landscaping fill [2] terminated at a depth of 1.1 feet below the ground surface and overlaid a 0.3-foot-thick dense crushed brick layer [3], which is also interpreted as a landscaping fill (Photograph 5.31). The dense crushed brick layer [3] then overlaid a reddish brown mottled with strong brown silty loam [4], interpreted as a natural, culturally sterile B horizon. The B horizon [4] terminated at a depth of 2.8 feet below the ground surface where it overlaid a reddish yellow mottled with a pinkish grey silty loam [5], interpreted as a natural B2 horizon. The B2 horizon terminated at 3.7 feet below the ground surface where it overlaid a 0.2-foot-thick reddish-brown silty



Photograph 5.27. View looking east showing the profile of Shovel Test 144, a typical profile (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:157].



Photograph 5.28. View looking north showing the profile of Shovel Test 65, a typical profile with a darker B2 horizon (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:072].



Photograph 5.29. View looking east showing the profile of Shovel Test 91, a profile with the Ap horizon overlaying the mottled B2 horizon (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:064].



Photograph 5.30. View looking west showing the profile of Shovel Test 58, a profile with a brownish red B horizon (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:096].



Photograph 5.31. View looking north showing the profile of Shovel Test 64, a profile disturbed by landscaping fill episodes (Photographer: Michael Brown, February 2023) [HRI Neg. # 23011/D2:077].

loam with shale gravel [6], interpreted as a natural C horizon. The test was terminated at 3.9 feet below the surface in a shale bedrock impasse.

Of the total 142 shovel tests that were excavated as part of this investigation, culturally sterile subsoil considered to be B, B2, or C horizons were reached in 131 tests or 92.5% of the excavated total. In 129 shovel tests, or 91% of the excavated total, a relict Ap horizon was observed overlying sterile subsoils. Eleven shovel tests (Shovel Tests 23, 60, 61, 80, 93, 94, 96, 104, 132, 135 and 140) were terminated in either a root impasse within the Ap horizon or a compacted gravel/trap rock impasse from the driveway and did not reach subsoil. Sixteen shovel tests (Shovel Tests 9, 10, 11, 22, 23, 51, 61, 64, 80, 88, 90, 96, 122, 132, 133, 135), or 8.3% of the excavated total, did not exhibit the typical topsoil-Ap-B/B2/C sequence and revealed fill episodes disturbing the typical stratigraphy. The majority of these tests encountered a fill

episode related to the construction of the driveway and overlaid a truncated Ap horizon, which in turn overlaid culturally sterile subsoils. The two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 51 and 64) in which a landscaping fill was identified, were likely disturbed during the construction of the adjacent storage shed, which shows up on aerial imagery from 1984 onward, or of the pool (which lies approximately 30 to 80 feet to the south of these tests), which first appears in aerial imagery captured in 1969.

4. Material Culture

A total of 43 artifacts (4 modern and 39 historic) were recovered during the archaeological testing. No precontact Native American items of material culture were recovered.

The historic assemblage mostly consists of fragments of machine-made brick, 29 pieces being recovered (and an additional six pieces being discarded in the field). Eleven of the 29 retained fragments had a partially glazed exterior and of these eight fragments appeared to be burnt or thermally altered. None of the discarded brick fragments were glazed. Brick fragments were recovered from the Ap horizon in nine shovel tests (Shovel Tests 21, 39, 65, 112, 113, 128, 144, 149 and 150) and from the landscaping fill in Shovel Test 64. Discarded non-glazed brick fragments were recovered from Ap horizon in five shovel tests (Shovel Tests 52, 63, 71, 76 and 86) and the landscaping fill in Shovel Test 51. The 11 glazed brick fragments were recovered from six shovel tests (Shovel Tests 39, 64, 65, 112, 113, 149 and 150). All but one fragment was recovered from the Ap horizon. The one fragment of glazed brick that was not recovered from the Ap horizon was recovered from the landscaping fill identified in Shovel Test 64. Seven supplementary shovel tests (Shovel Tests 143-147, 149 and 150) were excavated in a radial pattern surrounding Shovel Tests

112 and 113, where glazed brick was recovered. Four of the radial tests (Shovel Tests 143, 145, 146 and 147) produced no additional items of material culture. Three of the radial tests (Shovel Tests 144, 149 and 150) produced six more fragments of brick, all from the Ap horizon. Of these six brick fragments, three were partially glazed. The radial testing yielded no other items of material culture or significant archaeological deposits.

The remaining nine historic artifacts recovered from the shovel testing survey were non-diagnostic in nature. These items comprise: one fragment of coal ash; one fragment of coal; four corroded nail fragments (one of which appears to be machine-cut); two indeterminate fragments of ferrous metal hardware; and one blue and orange glass marble. The four modern items of material culture recovered from the shovel testing are: a fragment of a redware flowerpot; a fragment of a porcelain toilet; a fragment of modern porcelain; and one almost complete modern brick.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Intensive-level architectural survey identified four residential resources and one transportation resource within the project's area of potential impacts. One of the residential resources is located on the 2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) project site and is slated for demolition, while the other three residential resources and transportation resource are neighboring or within view of where the project activities will occur.

The property at 2500 Pennington Road was previously surveyed in 1992 and 2017 and recommended to be not eligible (Kise, Franks & Straw, Inc. 1992:100; Tomaso and Cooperman 2017:4-2). The property was judged to not be significant for its method of construction under Criterion C as a "typical example of early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style architecture" (Kise, Franks & Straw, Inc. 1992:100). It was also judged to not be significant under Criteria A, B or D for associations with significant events, people or for its ability to yield information important to pre-contact history or history. The updated survey of the property in 2017 concurred with the prior recommendation, quoting the survey of 1992 directly. In 2017, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) requested that the property's architectural resources be resurveyed at the intensive-level (Appendix A); however, that project was halted for unrelated reasons and the resurvey never took place. Anticipating this request, Hunter Research resurveyed 2500 Pennington Road in early 2023.

Updated Eligibility Assessment of 2500 Pennington Road – the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road is a Colonial Revival-style residence constructed *circa* 1926-27 on the outskirts of the Borough of Pennington on the main road heading south to Trenton. It reflects the ongoing subdivision of farmland and the incipient impacts of suburbanization as farm lots were carved into smaller landholdings, particularly along the frontages of roads such as Pennington Road (N.J. Route 31) that have been progressively improved for automobile travel. Less than a decade after the construction of the house, the highway was realigned, widened and a traffic circle was built a short distance to the north of the property. Neighboring properties illustrate an identical pattern of residential development with lots carved off from the early 1900s onward to the present day.

John O. Winner III, who was largely responsible for building the house, descends from a central New Jersey family of Methodist Episcopal ministers and farmers with a multi-generational attachment to the Hopewell Township/Pennington area. John O. Winner III, however, proved unsuccessful as a gentleman poultry farmer and there is no evidence today of the poultry houses and fields used to grow grains for feeding the hens that likely stretched out across the Winner family acreage on both sides of Pennington Road. The remaining outbuildings on the 2500 Pennington Road property are domestic in character and include a three-car garage and pool/garden shed.

As an example of Colonial Revival-style domestic architecture, the building has many of the requisite features that define the style, including simple rectangular massing, side-gabled roof, centered door, center-hall plan, chimney at gable end, traditional siding material (in this case wood shingles), a side porch or

sunroom, six-panel wood doors and 6/6 double-hung window sashes. The interior also has appropriate detailing, including wood trim and door hardware, much of it of a high quality of reproduction.

Certain architectural and historical details are nonetheless lacking to make 2500 Pennington Road a significant example of a Colonial Revival-style property type. Although it is a subjective judgement, the slight asymmetries in the fenestration patterns are visually jarring. The overall composition between the house's massing and the slightly shallow pitch of its roof to accommodate a deep double-pile plan, combined with the varying size of windows that appear slightly small for the house, do not attain high aesthetic merit. The front door, while having a decorative surround, is recessed and smaller and less prominent than would normally be fitting for a house of this size.

No evidence has come to light suggesting that the house was designed by an architect or builder of note. The building's composition of a large main block and small side wing with their ridge lines aligned suggests that the architect or builder was aware of this arrangement as being a dominant farmhouse form in Hopewell Township. The form has been referred to by architectural historian Philip Hayden as "the cow and the calf," with the large block being the cow and the smaller wing being the calf following behind its mother (a 19th-century colloquialism for this type of farmhouse). Most of the farmhouses of this arrangement in Hopewell Township that survive date from the 1720s at the earliest to the 1820s or 1830s at the latest. That the builder of 2500 Pennington Road adopted this form suggests some knowledge of local architectural traditions, perhaps even being influenced by a house that they knew, but this in itself is not thought to represent a significant adaptation to Colonial Revival architectural trends in the early 20th century.

A comparison of 2500 Pennington Road to other Colonial Revival-style properties in Hopewell Township and neighboring communities indicates this building was far from singular in its adaptation of Colonial Revival-style influences. The most prominent of the locations where Colonial Revival-style architecture is still found is neighboring Pennington Borough and where the borough spills over into Hopewell Township. The Kunkel tract in the borough's northeast corner was platted in the 1890s and likely had some of the area's earliest Colonial Revival-style domestic architecture, which mixed with Queen Anne, American Foursquare and Italian Renaissance Revival styles. A higher percentage of Colonial Revival-style suburban houses are found in the southwest corner of the borough on the Howe Tract, platted in the mid-1910s, in this instance mixing with American Foursquare and English Cotswold Cottage styles. By the time the Curlis Tract in the southeast corner of the borough was platted in the mid-1920s, the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses were the dominant suburban house types. A windshield survey of these neighborhoods in 2023 notes many comparable examples to 2500 Pennington Road, including many with small "calves" of one or two bays wide such as those on Eglantine Avenue and King George Road in the Curlis Tract (Heritage Studies, Inc. 1985).

2500 Pennington Road displays aspects of integrity with some diminishment in materiality and design, mostly through small additions and replacement of roofing, window sashes, etc., although most alterations are basically compatible and reversible. Integrity of setting to the period of construction has been diminished by removal of outbuildings and mixed-use development on neighboring lots.

2500 Pennington Road is recommended not eligible to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, it has no known historic associations with significant events or patterns of

events. Under Criterion B, its occupants are not identified in any historical sources as individuals of local, state or national significance. Under Criterion C, the dwelling is judged to not embody significant, distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, specifically the Colonial Revival-style house of the 1880s to the 1960s. While it has many of the desired characteristics, the building's overall composition and combining of Colonial Revival-style details is not judged within a local historic context of comparative examples to be significant. It is not the work of a master and does not possess high aesthetic merit. Under Criterion D, the architectural resources of the 1920s have not yielded nor are they likely to yield information important to history.

Updated Eligibility Assessment of Neighboring Properties. Three neighboring residential properties at 2514, 2516 and 2518 Pennington Road are over 50 years of age and were reevaluated for eligibility. 2514 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 5) is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house of *circa* 1950, 2516 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 3) is an American Foursquare house of *circa* 1920, and 2518 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 4) is a Dutch Colonial Revival-style house of *circa* 1920. None of these houses or their related outbuildings are recommended as eligible, lacking historical significance and integrity under the National Register criteria.

The N.J. Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) is an eligible resource per a prior NJHPO Opinion (9/21/2010). The opinion concluded that the circle was eligible under Criteria A and C as “a good representative example of some of the many innovative traffic control concepts and forms designed by Harold W. Giffin, to whom many twentieth century advances in traffic engineering are attributed” (McCormick Taylor 2010). The N.J. Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) was built in 1933-1935. It consists of a circular, grassy infield and a copse of trees around which flows a circular traffic pattern roadway, joining

five “spoke” roadways that meet at its edges. Other triangular-shaped, grassy infields separate acceleration and deceleration lanes into and out of the circle. The two-lane, asphalt-paved roads within the circle are marked with modern signage and traffic signals. Modern development fronts and surrounds the circle, including a grocery store, gas stations, a bank and a medical facility, among other commercial properties. There have been no substantial alterations to the traffic circle since 2010 that would impact its eligibility to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

The southern spoke of the traffic circle where N.J. Route 31 transitions and begins to broaden to divide around the circle is located near the northwest corner of the project site at 2500 Pennington Road. It is recommended that project plans be reviewed to ensure that no alterations are planned, e.g., widening or traffic controls, that could potentially impact the historically significant highway geometry of the circle.

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The entire 2500 Pennington Road property lies within 500 feet of a stream course and wetlands, and was therefore considered potentially sensitive from the standpoint of precontact Native American archaeological resources. The property also borders Pennington Road, which is believed to have originated as an Indian trail (the Wissamonson Path) and was in existence as a colonial roadway known as Roger’s Road in the late 17th century. The western portion of the property along the Pennington Road frontage was thus also considered to hold both precontact and early historic archaeological potential.

Archaeological investigation of the 2500 Pennington Road property involved a thorough inspection of the grounds and the systematic, manual excavation of 142 shovel tests evenly distributed across the project site to

provide the requisite New Jersey Historic Preservation Office-recommended 17 tests per acre coverage, with some additional more closely-spaced tests being excavated around tests yielding artifacts of possible historic interest. A straightforward and relatively uniform sequence of soils was observed during the shovel testing, with a shallow cultural profile of topsoil, 20th-century landscaping fill and a fragmentary plowzone found overlying subsoil formed on shale.

No precontact Native American artifacts were recovered and intact precontact soil horizons were identified. No evidence of buried foundations of poultry-related or other farm buildings, or domestic outbuildings, was encountered during the shovel testing, although it is noted that the Enourato family dismantled a summer kitchen/barbecue structure in the rear of the property at some point following their acquisition of the property in the mid-1950s (Tomaso and Cooperman 2017:3-3). Aerial photographs from circa 1930 onward provide

no conclusive evidence of agricultural buildings on the property and it is possible that the brief period during which John O. Winner III dabbled in poultry farming may have involved structures on other local Winner family properties. A small quantity of historic artifacts, chiefly glazed brick fragments, were recovered from a very limited number of widely dispersed tests. A minor concentration was noted in the yard to the south of the house, but intensified testing found no evidence of structures and few additional artifacts. No evidence for earlier historic occupation was found closer to the Pennington Road frontage.

No significant precontact Native American or historic structural remains, stratigraphy or cultural materials have been found within the project site. No further archaeological investigations are recommended in connection with the proposed development of the 2500 Pennington Road property.

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Appendix A

PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
MAIL CODE 501-04B
P.O. BOX 420
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: # 609-984-0176 FAX: # 609-984-0578

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Acting Commissioner

February 21, 2018

Matthew S. Tomaso
Director, Cultural Resources
PS&S
67B Mountain Blvd Ext
P.O. Box 4039
Warren, New Jersey 07059

**Re: Mercer County, Hopewell Township
2500 Pennington Road
Block 78, Lot 17
DLUR File # 1106-08-0012.1**

Dear Mr. Tomaso:

Thank you for providing the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) the opportunity to review and comment on the potential for the above-referenced project to affect historic and archaeological resources. The following technical assistance is in response to the following Phase IA cultural resource reconnaissance survey, received at this office on January 22, 2018, for the above-referenced project:

Tomaso, Matthew S. and Emily T. Cooperman
2018 *Phase IA Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, 2500 Pennington Road, Hopewell Township, New Jersey.* Prepared for Lennar, Hamilton, New Jersey. Prepared by PS&S, Warren, New Jersey.

Archaeology

Phase IA archaeological survey included background research and site reconnaissance of the subject property. According to the report, archaeological sensitivity was stratified into two categories: Native American and historic-period. With regard to Native American archaeological sensitivity, the report identifies that a freshwater stream runs through the property, which is consistent with current archaeological models for properties to contain the presence of Native

This information is provided as informal notes to you, and does not constitute identification level cultural resources survey under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or other law or regulation. These notes do not constitute project review under any state or federal law. As noted above, further identification of cultural resources may be required under one or more historic preservation review processes depending on project funding, licensing or permitting.

American archaeological resources. The stream on the subject property is near its own headwaters, is somewhat ephemeral, and may have been constructed in the 18th or 19th -century as an irrigation ditch. The stream, despite having very low energy and a shallow draft, does not meander. According to the report, other factors that are recognized as important to a Native American archaeological site sensitivity – low probability of previous disturbance, low degree of slope, good drainage – are present within the subject property. The soils are well drained, the property is nearly flat, and prior disturbance is minimal.

Based on the information above, the report concludes that the subject property is considered to have moderate overall sensitivity to Native American archaeology, with zones of sensitivity reaching a moderate to high level in the area of the freshwater stream and extending to a moderate to low level nearer the road. In light of the information above, the report recommends the completion of a Phase IB archaeological survey to assess the presence of archaeological resources within the project's area of potential effects (APE). *The HPO concurs with this assessment.*

With regard to historic-period archaeological sensitivity, the report states that based on a review of historic maps dating back to the late 18th -century, information provided by the current occupant of the property, and information gathered from a previous cultural resource survey indicates that there were no structures on the subject property prior to the first third of the 20th-century. As such, the report concludes that the probability that a potentially significant historic-period archaeological site exists there is low. *The HPO respectfully disagrees with this assessment.*

Based on the documentation submitted, the proposed project site is located along Pennington Road, a major historic thoroughfare through Mercer County, in existence from at least the 18th-century. Previous research conducted in New Jersey has documented the presence of previously unknown archaeological resources located along early historic roadways. Given the site's proximity to an early historic roadway, as well as its proximity to previously evaluated historic-period archaeological resources eligible for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, it is the HPO's assessment that the proposed project location exhibits a moderate to high sensitivity for previously undocumented historic-period archaeological resources. In light of this, if the proposed project requires a Freshwater Wetlands permit issued by the State of New Jersey's Division of Land Use Regulation, the HPO recommends that the Phase IB would be necessary and that it should also address the potential presence of historic-period archaeological resources within the APE.

All phases of the archaeological survey and reporting will need to be in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 1983. Survey efforts shall comply with the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Requirements for Phase I Archaeological Survey at N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.4. Reports of archaeological survey results shall conform to the Requirements for Archaeological Survey Reports – Standards for Report Sufficiency at N.J.A.C. 7:4-8.5. Evaluations to determine the National Register eligibility of archaeological sites must be in keeping with the National Park Service's 2000 National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties. The individual(s)

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conducting the work will need to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (48 FR 44738-9).

Historic Architecture

Based on the documentation submitted, if the proposed project requires a Freshwater Wetlands permit issued by the State of New Jersey's Division of Land Use Regulation, the current assessment of architectural resources within the APE does not meet current HPO standards for survey and reporting for historic architecture. Given the presence of a property greater than fifty years in age, as well as the age of previous cultural resource survey evaluations of the subject property (26 years), it will be necessary to conduct an intensive level architectural survey of the existing property at 2500 Pennington Road to formally assess the property's eligibility for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places if the proposed project requires a Freshwater Wetlands permit issued by the State of New Jersey's Division of Land Use Regulation. The intensive level architectural survey will necessitate preparation of Intensive Level architectural survey forms and analysis of historic landscapes, viewsheds, and architectural properties older than 50 years that may be impacted by the proposed undertaking. For properties recommended as National Register eligible, recommendations must be provided for avoidance of impacts. If impacts cannot be avoided alternatives analyses must be provided to explore alternatives to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate impacts together with the associated costs and considerations.

Architectural survey must be in keeping with the Office's 1999 Guidelines for Architectural Survey (<http://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/survarcht.htm>). Evaluations to determine the National Register eligibility of historic properties must be in keeping with the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Recommendations for avoidance of impacts to historic properties must conform to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The individual(s) conducting the work will need to meet the relevant Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.

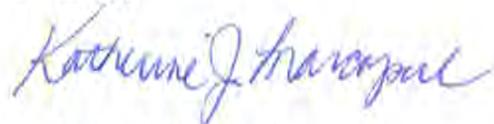
Please note that the project cultural resources consulting firm must contact local historic preservation commissions, historic societies, and persons knowledgeable about local history and architecture for their views on potential impacts to historic and architectural properties as the result of the project and for information that they may provide. This will necessitate providing these contacts with specific information about the location and nature of the project.

Please note, as detailed in the report, it appears the author(s) were granted access to the interior of the subject property. Intensive Level architectural survey should include adequate photo documentation of both the interior and exterior of subject properties, when feasible. Please provide additional photo documentation of 2500 Pennington Road in the Intensive Level architectural survey.

Additional Comments

Thank you again for providing this opportunity for review and comment on the potential for this project to affect historic and archaeological resources. The HPO looks forward to receiving the requested information outlined above. If additional consultation with the HPO is needed for this undertaking, please reference the HPO project number 18-0614 in any future calls, emails, submissions or written correspondence to help expedite your review and response. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Jesse West-Rosenthal of my staff at (609-984-6019) with questions regarding archaeology or Jenna Solomon (609-984-6018) with questions regarding historic architecture or historic districts.

Sincerely,



Katherine J. Marcopul
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

Cc: Max Dolphin, DLUR (via e-mail)

Appendix B

NJHPO INTENSIVE-LEVEL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name:	2500 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)				
Street Address:	Street #:	2500 (Low)	(High)	Apartment #:	(Low) _____ (High) _____
Prefix:	Street Name:	Pennington			Suffix: _____ Type: Rd. _____
County(s):	Mercer				Zip Code: 08534
Municipality(s):	Hopewell Township				Block(s): 78
Local Place Name(s):					Lot(s): 17
Ownership:	Private				USGS Quad(s) Pennington

Photograph:



Photograph 1: 2500 Pennington Road, view looking east
(Rachel Craft, photographer, February 23, 2023; HRI Negative # 23011_D1_73).

Description:

2500 Pennington Road (Block 78, Lot 17) is a building complex consisting of a house, garage and shed set back from the highway a distance of between 350 feet to 475 feet and situated within a 10-acre parcel. A semi-circular, single-lane drive creates a formal entrance reaching its apex near the house's front door. Aside from the drive, the landscaping is not formal consisting of a scattering of mostly mature trees shading a lawn and overgrown shrubs shielding the house. The complex consists of the house facing west with a three-car garage, a shed and an in-ground swimming pool located to the house's east or rear.

The dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road is a two-story, nine-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1926-27 and first owned by John Ogden Winner, III and his wife, Marion. The dwelling is comprised of two sections: a main block and side wing, which were built as part of the original house. The dwelling's main block is the larger, six-bay-wide section to the south while the extension is the smaller, three-bay-wide section to the north. The house's roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

its exterior is clad with wood shingles. An exterior brick chimney is located along the dwelling's side (south) elevation, and a chimney is set atop the roof ridge at the north end of the side wing. The latter chimney is oddly oriented with its long axis parallel to the ridge line. Windows are 6/6 wood sashes, surrounded by plainly molded lintels and trim. The fenestration pattern consists of three sizes of single windows with small windows in the center bays above the door, a mid-size window for the second story and a slightly larger window for the first story. The window pattern of the main block is slightly asymmetrical about its center line. The center-hall entry is a six-panel Colonial Revival-style wood door within a recessed surround capped by a semi-circular fan surrounded set atop fluted corbels. On the side (south) elevation an open, shed-roof porch with a brick and concrete deck spans the depth of the dwelling. The rear (east) elevation has a non-original, front-gabled portico supported by round Doric columns that shields a rear doorway. According to the current owner, vinyl-sided portico was added *circa* 1995. A one-story, shed-roof in-fill addition is to the rear (east) of the side wing. The dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation.

The interior first floor of the main block consists of a center hallway and stair, a living room to the south, a dining room to the northwest, a sitting room to the northeast, and a secondary hallway between the dining and sitting rooms. These rooms exhibit Colonial Revival-style finishes including paneled wood wainscoting in the center hall, six-panel wood doors with colonial period hardware, chair rails in the dining room and fireplace mantel in the living room. The second floor contains the central hallway and stair, four bedrooms, a full bathroom, a staircase to the attic and a hallway to the side wing. The side wing's first floor is divided into a kitchen, a hallway and stair, an office, a storage room adjacent to the kitchen, and an enclosed rear porch next to the office. The wing's second floor contains a bedroom, a full bathroom and the hallway and stair. The attic is a single space situated above the main block only. The full basement has utility rooms and is finished to serve as office space.

The property at 2500 Pennington Road was previously surveyed in 1992 and 2017 and recommended to be not eligible (Kise, Straw and Franks, Inc. 1992: 100; PS&S 2017: 4-2) (Attachment A). The property was judged to not be significant for its method of construction under Criterion C as a "typical example of early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style architecture" (Kise, Straw and Franks, Inc. 1992: 100). It was also judged to not be significant under Criteria A, B or D for associations with significant events, people or for its ability to yield information important to precontact history or history. The survey of the property in 2017 concurred with this recommendation, quoting the survey of 1992 directly. In 2017, the HPO requested that PS&S resurvey the property at the intensive-level. This survey form is an update to the prior surveys and offers a more complete assessment of the house's exterior and interior, which previously was principally observed from the highway.

Registration and Status Dates:	National Historic Landmark: _____	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____	Other Designation Date: _____

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map and Photograph Key:

See Continuation Sheet.

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Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

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Trenton Evening Times. "Elmwood Tea Room. Winner's Farm." June 12, 1921.

Trenton Evening Times. "Miss Goodman Is Attractive Bride of John Ogden Winner." June 24, 1923.

Trenton Evening Times. "Mrs. H.W. Rogers is Borne to Grave." March 8, 1922.

Trenton Evening Times. "Mrs. J.O. Winner Dead." April 21, 1906.

Trenton Evening Times. "Pennington Road Property Is Sold. Frank Volk Purchases Realty Held At \$22,500." September 17, 1944.

Trenton Evening Times. "Public Sale. Monday, March 18, at Winner's Farm..." March 14, 1907.

Trenton Evening Times. "Rev. John O. Winner." May 29, 1933.

Trenton Evening Times. "Sheriff's Sale." August 4, 1936.

U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules. Census Place: Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Electronic document, <https://www.ancestry.com>, accessed March 2023. 1860-1940.

Additional Information:

More Research Needed?

Yes No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

Building Structure Object Bridge
 Landscape Industry

Within Historic District?

Yes No

Status: Key-Contributing Contributing Non-Contributing

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Associated
Archaeological
Site/Deposit?** Yes No
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please
describe briefly)

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BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	2500 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:	John O. and Marion Winner III House		
Present Use:	Residential, permanent		
Historic Use:	Residential, permanent		
Construction Date:	<i>Circa 1926-27</i>	Source:	Physical evidence; 1931 aerial (NETR 2023); Mercer County Deeds
Alteration Date(s):	<i>Circa 1995</i>	Source:	1984 and 2002 aerials (NETR 2023)
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Colonial Revival		
Form:	Center Hall	Stories:	2
Type:		Bays:	9
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood Shingle		

Exterior Description: The dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road is a two-story, nine-bay-wide, two-bay-deep, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style dwelling that was constructed *circa 1926-27* (Photographs 1-4). The dwelling is comprised of two sections: the main block and side wing. The main block is the larger, six-bay-wide section to the south while the side wing is the smaller, three-bay-wide section to the north. The building's roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with wood shingles. An exterior brick chimney is located along the dwelling's side (south) elevation, and a chimney is set atop the roof ridge of the side wing. The latter chimney is oriented with its long axis parallel to the ridge. A plain wood frieze is set below the eave across the front (west) and rear (east) elevations. Windows are replacement 6/6 double-hung wood sashes surrounded by plainly molded lintels and trim. Windows are single and appear in three sizes: small windows centered above the center hall entry, and rectangular windows at the second and first stories with the first story windows being slightly deeper. The center-hall entry has a Colonial Revival-style, six-panel wood door set within a recessed, semi-circular headed surrounded capped by a molded fan set atop fluted corbels (Photograph 5). Its fenestration pattern on the front elevation is somewhat asymmetrical, as there is not a small sash to the left of the door at the first story to match that of the sash at the right, or the pattern at the second story. On the side (south) elevation, an open, shed-roof porch with a brick and concrete deck spans the depth of the dwelling. The rear (east) elevation has been altered with a non-original, vinyl-sided, front-gabled portico supported by round, Doric columns that shields a rear doorway. According to the present owner, the portico was added *circa 1995*. A one-story, shed-roof in-fill addition is located to the rear of the side wing. The dwelling rests on a poured concrete foundation.

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Historic Sites #:

Interior Description: See floor plan sketches (Figures 1-4).

First Floor. The first floor contains five main rooms: the main hallway, a living room to the south, a dining room to the northwest, a sitting room to the northeast, and a secondary hallway enclosed by a door between the dining and sitting rooms (Figure 1). A half-bathroom is located immediately to the south of the entry in the main hallway. It is this portion of the dwelling that contains the majority of the surviving Colonial Revival. Finishes carried throughout include thin, plain crown molding; base boards with a wide, flat plane between thin molding; and narrow-width hardwood floors.

Entry to the main hallway is granted from a vestibule by a large, wood door with six inset panels (Photograph 6). The main hallway features a staircase, which is accentuated by molded wood panels and chair rails along the walls (Photograph 7). The staircase's banister curves at its first step. Three sets of stairs separated by two landings lead to the second floor. A short set of two stairs at the rear (east) of the hallway lead to a doorway and the porch addition on the rear elevation. A set of paired, multi-light doors leads to the living room to the south, while three doors with six inset panels and brass hardware lead to (from west to east) the dining room, secondary hallway and sitting room.

The southern living room located off of the main hallway spans the depth of the dwelling (Photographs 8-9). It features the dwelling's fireplace at the center of its southern wall, which is accentuated by a molded mantel and surround (Photograph 10). An oval fan design is centered on the frieze of the surround. Radiators are set in front of the windows.

The dining room is situated along the front (west) elevation (Photograph 11). The room is plainly decorated with thin crown molding and a chair rail. The sitting room is situated along the core's rear (east) elevation, occupying its two bays to the north of the rear entry (Photograph 12). The narrow hallway that separates the dining and sitting rooms ends in a door (Photograph 13). A fire extinguishing system of a canvas hose contained by a plate-glass window set in a metal frame is located in the hallway (Photograph 14).

The first floor of the side wing contains five rooms: the kitchen, which spans the length of the front (west) elevation, a hallway containing a secondary staircase to the second floor, an office along the rear (east) elevation, an additional room immediately adjacent to the kitchen, and an enclosed porch along the rear (east) elevation (Figure 1). Flooring is the same narrow-width hardwood floors found in the main block.

The kitchen occupies the front-facing three bays of the first story (Photograph 15). It has been updated with modern appliances and finishes, including square ceramic tiles and wainscoting. Paneled doors separate the kitchen from the dining room, the hallway containing the secondary staircase, and an additional room that serves as storage.

The hallway containing the secondary staircase is accessed from the kitchen through a six-paneled wood door with brass hardware (Photograph 16). While it has some molded details, the secondary staircase is much plainer in design and ornamentation than that of the main staircase. The hallway has the same base boards as the rest of the first floor, but it does not have crown molding.

An office beyond the secondary hallway and staircase is located in the one-story addition to the rear of the side wing. (Photograph 17). The office has many modern finishes including wainscoting and modern cabinetry. The room does not have the crown molding found in the dwelling's core and its base boards were not visible.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

An enclosed porch is also located in the one-story addition to the rear (Photograph 18). The dwelling's exterior wood shingles are visible in the porch's interior, along with a once-exterior window. The paneled ceiling is separated from the shingles by thin, plain crown molding. The porch's deck is comprised of herringbone-patterned brick.

Second Floor. The second floor of the main block contains eight rooms: the central hallway, four bedrooms, a full bathroom, the staircase to the attic and the hallway to the side wing (Figure 2). Finishes carried throughout the most of the second floor include thin, plain crown molding; base boards with a wide, flat plane between thin molding; and narrow-width hardwood floors. Doors are wood with six recessed panels and brass hardware.

The central hallway, which is accessible via the main staircase, grants access to three bedrooms, the full bathroom, attic staircase, and hallway (Photographs 19-20). It is an open space that is only enclosed by a railing overlooking the main staircase to the first floor (Photograph 21).

Bedrooms off of the central hallway are located along the front (west) and rear (east) elevations. The full bathroom has been refinished with modern materials, including square ceramic tiles and hexagonal floor tiles. An additional bedroom is located off of the hallway connecting to the side wing.

Doors truncate both ends of the hallway connecting the main block with the side wing at the second floor (Photographs 22-23). The second floor of the side wing is one step lower than the second floor of the main block.

The second floor of the side wing contains three rooms: the hallway containing the secondary staircase, a full bathroom and a bedroom (Figure 2) (see Photograph 23). The secondary staircase winds slightly from the hallway to meet the rear wall (Photograph 24). The bathroom has been refinished including an aluminum-frame shower, wainscoting and large, ceramic floor tiles. The bathroom is situated under the chimney on the roof ridge.

Attic. The attic, which is accessible by a staircase in the second-floor hallway, is found in the main block only (Figure 3). The space is entirely paneled and open, except for a cedar closet against the staircase opening along the rear (east) wall (Photographs 25-26). The brick chimney on the side (south) elevation is visible in the attic. One surviving wood fanlight flanks the chimney.

Basement. The basement under the main block has been refinished as office space (Figure 4) (Photographs 27-28). Large, concrete support piers have been poured, and much of the original materials in the basement have been covered or removed. Steel I-beams span the distance between the support piers. The dwelling's concrete foundation has large, exposed aggregate. Visible from below are the first floor's sawn floor joists and bead-board flooring (Photograph 29).

Some areas in the basement under the side wing have been equally refinished (Figure 4) (Photograph 30). Others retain older materiality, including the brick interior walls that create a central hallway under the side wing (Photograph 31). Doors that appear to be original to the dwelling are found in this section of the basement, and are wood with five horizontal panels (Photograph 32). Steel I-beams also support the side wing (Photograph 33). A coal chute, which is accessed from the exterior via a small door on the side (north) of the foundation, leads to a furnace that appears to be original, though no longer functional (Photograph 34).

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

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Setting: The dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road is set roughly 360 feet from Pennington Road on an approximately 11-acre lot and is accessed via a semi-circular, unpaved driveway. The property is largely obscured from the highway by large mature trees, which fill the majority of the lot beyond the dwelling and its outbuildings. Residential properties dating from the early to mid-20th century are located immediately to the north of the property, while modern, commercial properties are adjacent to its southern boundary. The New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) is located to the north, which is also surrounded by modern, commercial development. A high-density housing development abuts the property to its east, though it is mostly obscured from view by dense vegetation.

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Organization: Hunter Research, Inc., 120 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Garage at 2500 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Vehicular parking		
Historic Use:	Vehicular parking		
Construction Date:	<i>Circa</i> 1926-27	Source:	Physical evidence; 1931 aerial (NETR 2023)
Alteration Date(s):	<i>Circa</i> 1990	Source:	1984 and 1995 aerials (NETR 2023)
Designer:			Physical Condition: Good
Builder:			Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium
Style:	None		
Form:	Garage		Stories: 1.5
Type:			Bays: 3
Roof Finish Materials:	Slate		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood Shingles, Wood Clapboard		

Exterior Description: The garage is a one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled garage with a shed-roof addition to its rear (east) elevation completed *circa* 1990 (Photographs 35-36). The garage's roof is covered with slate shingles and its exterior is clad with wood shingles to match those of the main dwelling. Windows at the half-story are 6/1 wood sashes. The side (north) window is broken. The three garage bays are filled by paneled doors with six lights at the top. The rear addition is clad with wood clapboard siding. Windows in the rear addition are paired, double-hung, 1/1 vinyl sashes and tripled fixed lights. A glazed and paneled door fills an entry on the rear addition. The garage rests on a concrete slab foundation.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The garage at 2500 Pennington Road is located off of the rear, northeastern corner of the dwelling. It is situated at the end of an asphalt-paved driveway extension leading from the main semi-circular driveway that grants access to the property from Pennington Road.

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BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Shed at 2500 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Storage		
Historic Use:	Storage		
Construction Date:	<i>Circa 2000</i>	Source:	1995 and 2002 aerials (NETR 2023)
Alteration Date(s):	Source:		
Designer:	Physical Condition: Good		
Builder:	Remaining Historic Fabric: High		
Style:	None		
Form:	Shed		
Type:	Stories: 1		
Roof Finish Materials:	Bays: 1		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood Clapboard		

Exterior Description: The shed is a one-story, one-bay building that was added to the property or moved to this location *circa 2000*, though the building itself appears to be older (Photographs 37-38). Its roof is covered with slate shingles and its exterior is clad with wood clapboard siding. Its front entry faces east and its filled by paired, paneled doors with small, rectangular lights. Windows on the side and rear elevations are three-light, wood awning windows. The shed appears to be set on a wood foundation.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The shed at 2500 Pennington Road is set roughly 83 feet from the rear (east) of the dwelling, immediately to the north of the in-ground swimming pool on the property.

STRUCTURE ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: In-Ground Swimming Pool at 2500 Pennington Road

Historic Name:

Present Use: Active recreation

Historic Use: Active recreation

Construction Date: Circa 1965 **Source:** 1963 and 1969 aerials (NETR 2023)

Alteration Date(s): **Source:**

Designer: **Physical Condition:** Good

Builder: **Remaining Historic Fabric:** High

Type: Other

Roof Finish Materials: N/A

Exterior Finish Materials Concrete

Exterior Description: The in-ground swimming pool is rectangular and surrounded by a concrete slab patio (Photograph 39). It occupies an area of approximately 83 feet long by 43 feet wide in the backyard of the property. A diving board is located at its southern end. The pool was covered for the winter season at the time of survey.

Interior Description: N/A

Setting: The in-ground swimming pool is situated roughly 87 feet to the rear (east) of the main dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road.

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History:

2500 Pennington Road was an undeveloped farm parcel and was either adjacent to or had been part of a larger farm property acquired by the Reverend Isaac Winner, D.D. (1800-1868) near the end of his life in 1867 and passed down through two generations of this descendants (Mercer County Deed 78/2). The Winner family's farmhouse was definitely located on the west side of Pennington Road, opposite 2500 Pennington Road. On December 27, 1926, Kizzie Rogers Thompson and William M. Thompson conveyed a 23.586-acre parcel on the east side of "the main public road leading from Trenton to Pennington" to John Ogden Winner III, a son of Reverend John Ogden Winner, Jr. of Newark (Mercer County Deed 597/390). John Ogden Winner III (1899-1967) had married Marion Ann Goodman in the summer of 1923 and chose to establish a home close to where the Winner family roots lay (*Trenton Evening Times*, June 24, 1923).. Unfortunately, no details have come to light concerning the precise date or manner of construction of the house the Winners built. The residence and landscaped property were certainly well established by 1930 as may be seen from an aerial photograph taken in that year (NETR 1930). By that time, John Ogden Winner III had also confirmed the land acquisition with a second deed of 1929, which added John's sister, Dorothy, as an owner, and been party to a quitclaim deed in the same year in which his aunt and uncle, Georgia W. and Alfred B. Nelson, released all claim to the property. It is believed that John Ogden Winner III and his wife Marion Ann Goodman Winner likely built the house after purchasing the property in 1926 (Mercer County Deed 646/151).

The 1930 federal census shows John O. and Marion Ann Winner in residence with two young children, Dorothy Jean, aged 6 years, and John O., Jr. or IV, still less than a year old. John O. III termed himself a poultry farmer, as did many engaged in agriculture in the Hopewell area in the mid-20th century. Unfortunately, the 1930s and 1940s did not bode well for the Winners. The Reverend John O. Winner, John O. III's father, passed away in 1933. Then, in the summer of 1936, with the Winners evidently suffering the latent effects of the depression, the property was subject to a sheriff's sale, which led to it being off their hands as two tracts, one passing from John Ogden Winner III to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in July 1936 and the other from his sister, Dorothy, to the First National Bank of Pennington in 1940. John O. Winner III ultimately declared bankruptcy in 1943 and the family, at some point during this upheaval moved elsewhere. No clear trace has been found of the family in the 1940 federal census (U.S. Federal Census, Population Schedules 1930; *Trenton Evening Times*, May 29, 1933, August 8, 1936 and June 4, 1943; Mercer County Deeds 752/381 and 786/95).

The 2500 Pennington Road property was reconstituted in 1944-45 by Frank J. and Viola Volk, who acquired one part of the property from the First National Bank of Pennington and the second from James G. and Emma L. Edwards, who taken ownership of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation parcel in 1939. A newspaper article, published in the *Trenton Evening Times* on September 17, 1944, announcing the Volk's purchase provides a description of the property as it was at that time:

"The purchase includes 10½ acres of land fronting on Pennington Road. The improvements consist of a spacious three-story dwelling of shingle construction. It contains five bedrooms, three baths, library, living room, dining room and servants' quarters. The dwelling is of the colonial type of architecture and modern. There are separate living apartments in the main structure. Appointments include fireplaces and open stairway."

This description, particularly the size of the house and the presence of separate servants' quarters, suggests that the Winners may have built their property during the mid-1920s in the mold of a small gentleman's farm but that the Great Depression of the 1930s and poultry farming had made the house and its 10½ acres an investment that ended up being beyond their means, i.e., the Winners were losers in the race to pay off mortgages and property taxes.

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The Volks retained ownership for only a few years, transferring the property to Edwin D. and Mary H. Rogers in 1948. The Rogers are presumed to have been related to the Winners through Emma Winner Rogers, wife of Henry Wade Rogers and daughter of Reverend John O. and Sarah J. Winner, who held the property following her mother's death in 1906. The Rogers conveyed the property in 1956 to Minnie Enourato, wife of Albert J. Enourato, a local building contractor. Albert Enourato ceded sole ownership of the property to his wife in 1975. Minnie died in 2006 and Albert passed away in 2009. Their son, Albert M. Enourato, inherited and currently owns the property, operating a construction business there (Mercer County Deeds 888/219, 1034/407, 1380/510 and 1990/19).

Significance and Integrity:

2500 Pennington Road is a Colonial Revival-style residence constructed *circa* 1926-27 on the outskirts of the Borough of Pennington on the main road south to the City of Trenton. It reflects the subdivision of farmland and the incipient impacts of suburbanization as farm lots were carved into small landholdings particularly along the frontages of roads such as Pennington Road (NJ Route 31) that were being improved for automobile travel. Less than a decade after the construction of the house, the highway would be realigned, widened and a traffic circle built a short distance to the north of the property. Neighboring properties illustrate an identical pattern of residential development with lots carved off from the early 1900s onward to the present day.

Information on John O. Winner III who built the house suggests a background that consisted of descending from a family of ministers and farmers with a multi-generational attachment to the Pennington area. Winner III, however, proved unsuccessful as a gentleman poultry farmer and there is little evidence today of farming related to this property. The remaining outbuildings are domestic in character and include a garage and pool/garden shed.

As an example of Colonial Revival-style domestic architecture, the building has many of the requisite features that define the style including simple rectangular massing, side-gabled roof, centered door, center hall plan, chimney at gable end, traditional siding material (in this case wood shingles), a side porch or sunroom, six-panel wood doors, and 6/6 double-hung window sashes. The interior also has appropriate details including wood trim, doors and door hardware, much of it of a high quality of reproduction.

Certain architectural and historical details that might make it a significant example of a Colonial Revival-style property type are nonetheless lacking. Although it is a subjective judgement, the slight asymmetries in the fenestration patterns are visually jarring. The overall composition between the house's massing and the slightly shallow pitch of its roof lines to accommodate a deep double-pile plan, combined with the varying size of windows does not seem of high aesthetic merit. The front door, while having a decorative surround, is smaller and less prominent than would seem fitting of a house of this size.

No evidence has come to light suggesting that the house was designed by an architect or builder of note. The building's composition of a large main block and small side wing with their ridge lines aligned suggests that the builder was aware of this as being a dominant farmhouse form in Hopewell Township. The form has been referred to by architectural historian Phillip Hayden as "the cow and the calf" with the large block being the cow and the smaller wing being the calf following behind its mother (a 19th-century colloquialism for this type of farmhouse). Most of the farmhouses of this form in Hopewell Township that survive date from the early 1700s to the early 1800s. That the builder of 2500 Pennington Road adopted this form suggests some knowledge of local architectural traditions but this in itself is not thought to represent a significant adaptation to Colonial Revival architecture in the 1920s.

A comparison of 2500 Pennington Road to other Colonial Revival-style properties in Hopewell Township and neighboring communities indicates this building was far from singular in its adaptation of Colonial Revival-style

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influences. The most prominent of the locations where Colonial Revival-style architecture is still found is neighboring Pennington Borough. The Kunkel tract in the borough's northeast corner was platted in the 1890s and likely had some of the area's earliest example of Colonial Revival-style architecture, mixing with Queen Anne, American Foursquare and Italian Renaissance Revival styles. A higher percentage of Colonial Revival-style suburban houses are found in the southwest corner of the borough on the Howe Tract, platted in the mid-1910s, although mixing with American Foursquare and English Cotswold Cottage styles. By the time the Curlis Tract in the southeast corner of the borough was platted in the mid-1920s, the Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival-style houses were the dominant suburban house types (Heritage Studies, Inc. and Pennington Historic Sites Committee 1985). A windshield survey of these neighborhoods in 2023 notes many comparable examples to 2500 Pennington Road, including many with small "calves" of one or two bays wide such as those on Eglantine Avenue and King George Road in the Curlis Tract.

2500 Pennington Road has the aspects of integrity with some diminishment in materiality and design, mostly through small additions and replacement of roofing, window sashes, etc., although most alterations are basically compatible and reversible. Integrity of setting to the period of construction has been diminished by removal of farm-related outbuildings (assumed to be poultry houses and small barns/sheds) and mixed-use development on neighboring lots.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	National Register Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> Local		<input type="checkbox"/> State		<input type="checkbox"/> National		

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:

2500 Pennington Road is recommended not eligible to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, it has no known historic associations with significant events or patterns of events. Under Criterion B, its occupants are not identified in any sources as individuals of historical significance. Under Criterion C, the dwelling is judged to not embody significant distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, specifically the Colonial Revival-style house of the 1880s to the 1960s. While it has many of the desired characteristics, the building's overall composition and combining of Colonial Revival-style details is not judged within a local historic context of comparative examples to be significant. It is not the work of a master and does not possess high aesthetic merit. Under Criterion D, the buildings of the 1920s have not yielded nor are they likely to yield information important to history.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment (3)
Structure Attachment (1)
Eligibility Worksheet

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Continuation Sheet

Narrative Boundary Description: Not applicable

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Site Map and Exterior Photograph Key.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

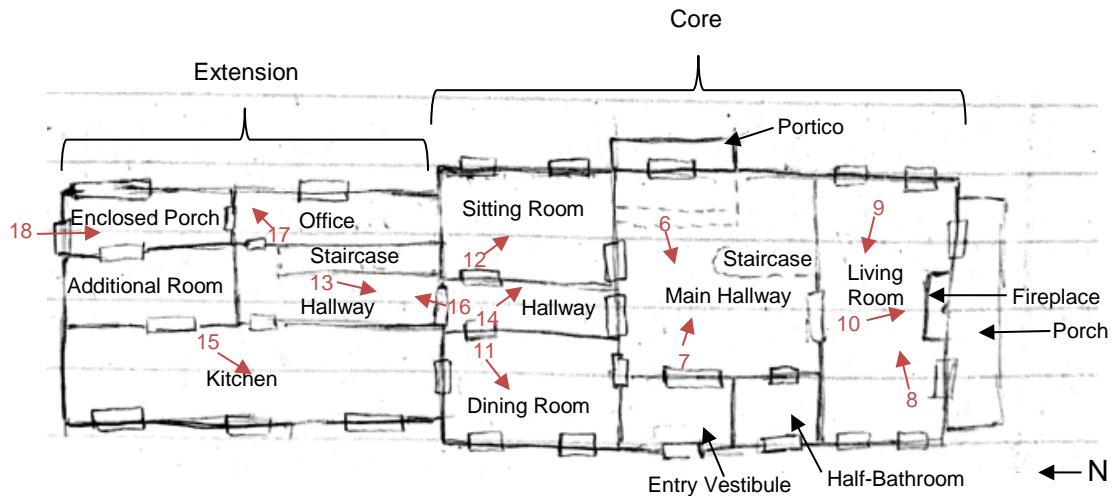


Figure 1. Floor Plan Sketch and Interior Photograph Key of the First Floor. Sketch not to scale.

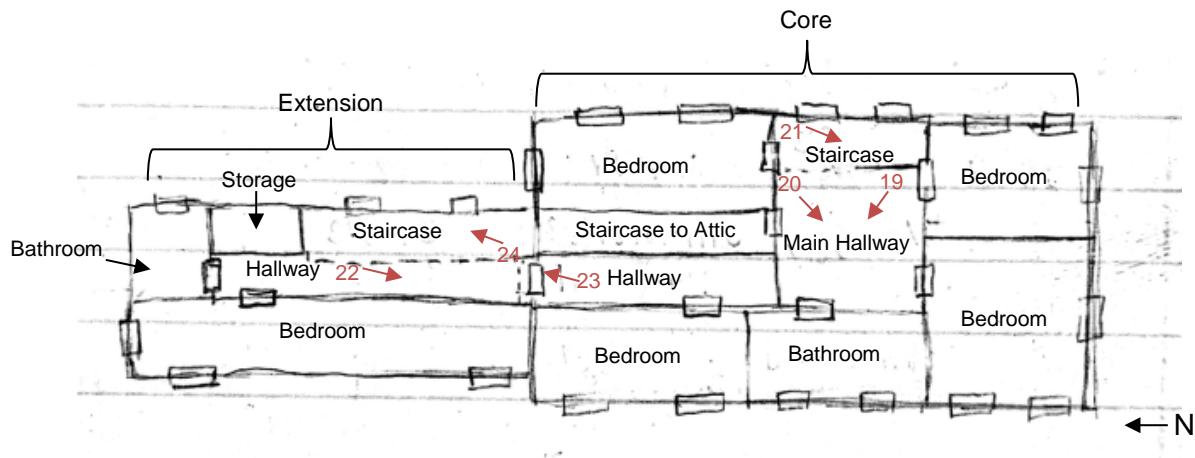


Figure 2. Floor Plan Sketch and Interior Photograph Key of the Second Floor. Sketch not to scale.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

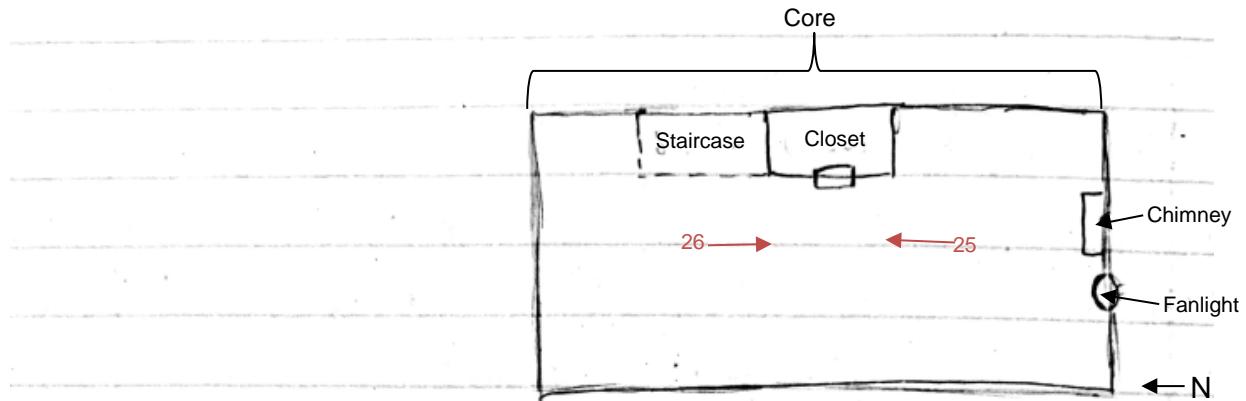


Figure 3. Floor Plan Sketch and Interior Photograph Key of the Attic. Sketch not to scale.

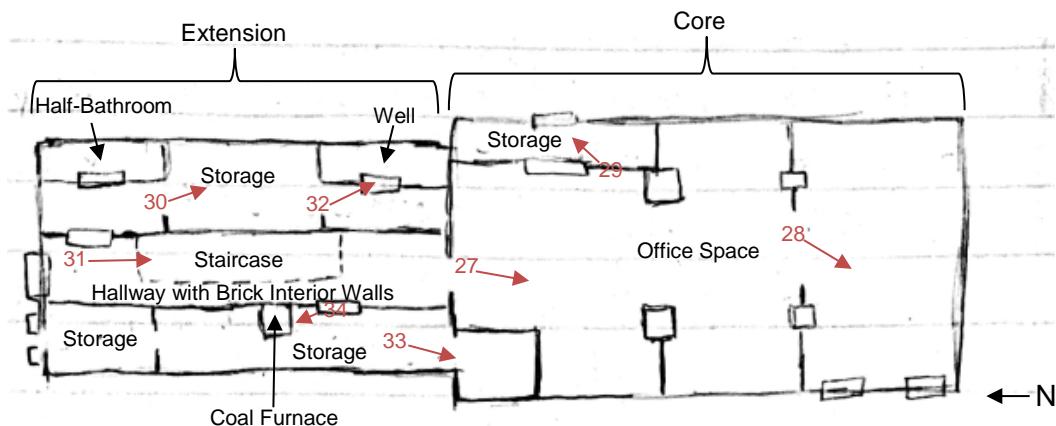


Figure 4. Floor Plan Sketch and Interior Photograph Key of the Basement. Sketch not to scale.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

See Base Form for Photograph 1.



Photograph 2: The side (south) elevation of the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road, looking north (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:69).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Photograph 3: The rear (east) elevation of the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road, looking northwest
(Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:68).**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 4: The side (north) and rear (east) elevations of the dwelling at 2500 Pennington Road, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:67).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 5: The main entry and its Colonial Revival-style surround, looking east (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:74).

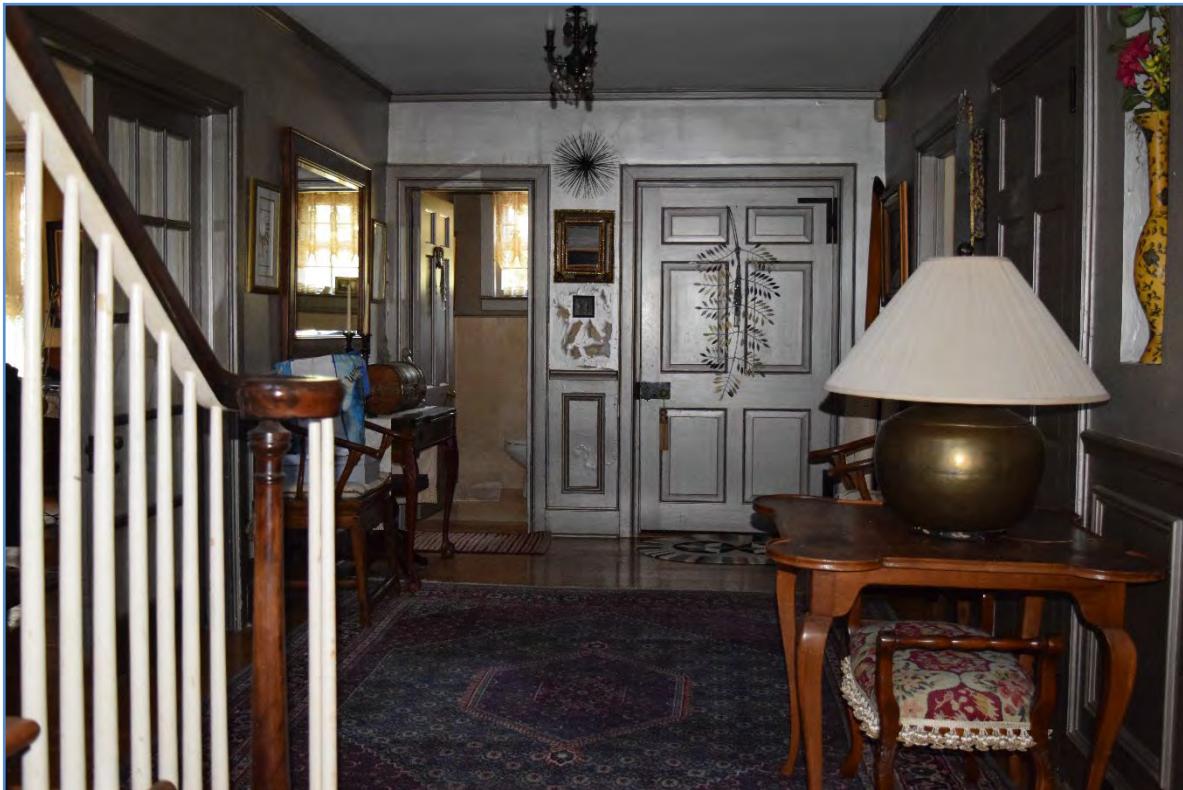
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 6: The main hallway, looking west toward the half-bathroom (left) and main entry (right)
(Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:55).

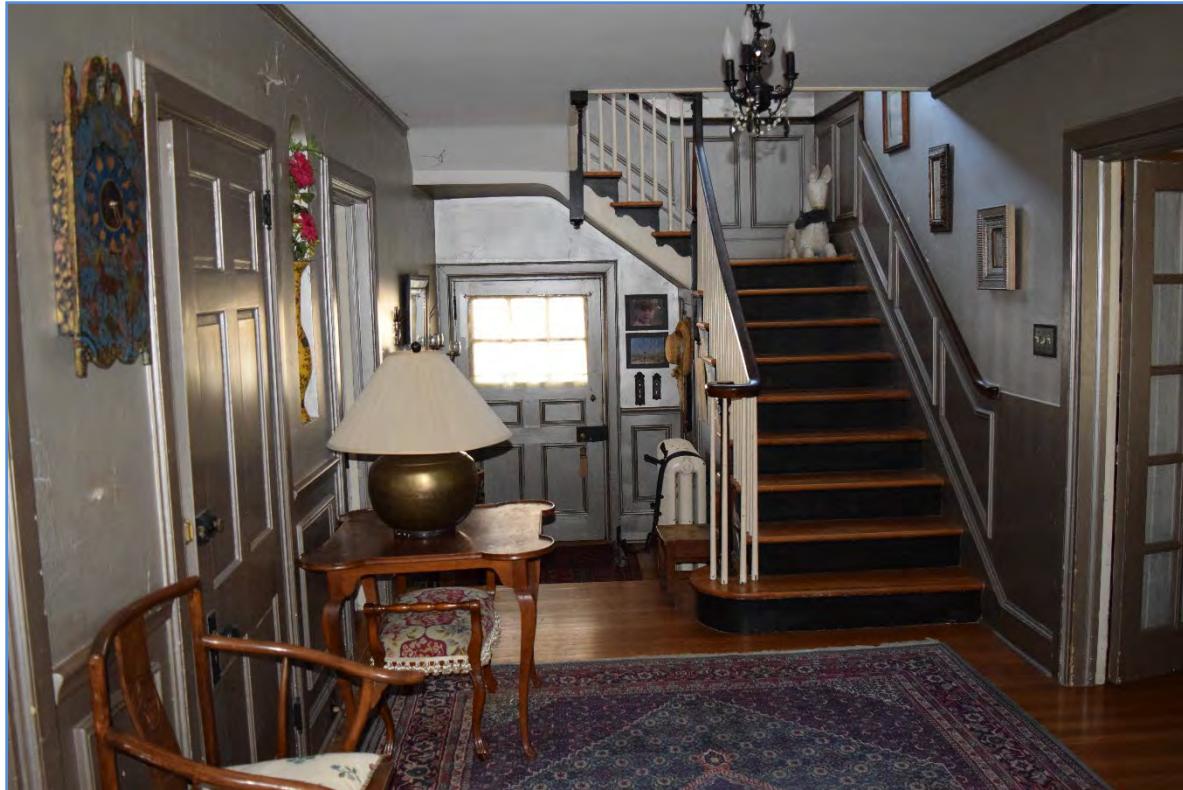
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 7: The main hallway, looking east toward the main staircase, with doors to the secondary hallway (near left), sitting room (far left), portico (back) and living room (right) (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:54).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 8: The living room, looking northeast toward the rear of the dwelling (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:57).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 9: The living room, looking west toward the front of the dwelling (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:58).

CONTINUATION SHEET

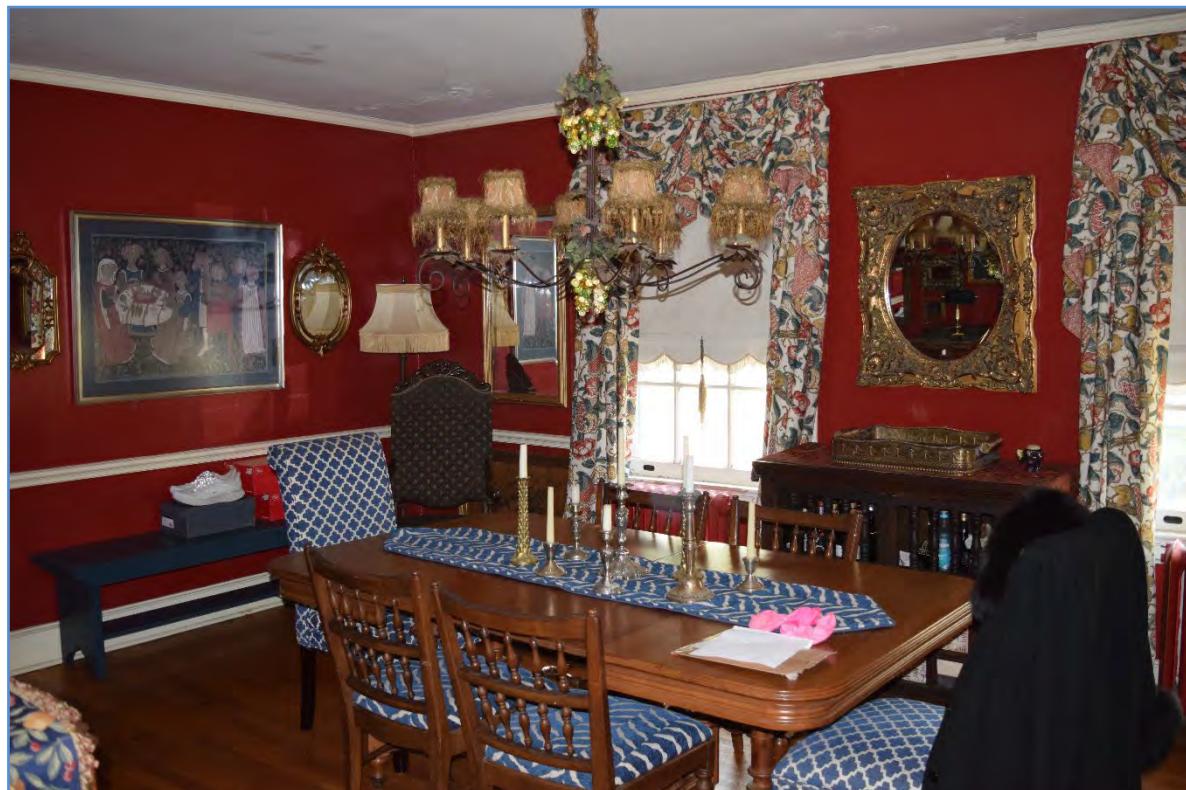
Historic Sites #:



Photograph 10: The fireplace in the living room, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:56).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 11: The dining room, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:60).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 12: The sitting room, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:59).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 13: The hallway dividing the dining and sitting rooms, looking south from the extension (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:62).

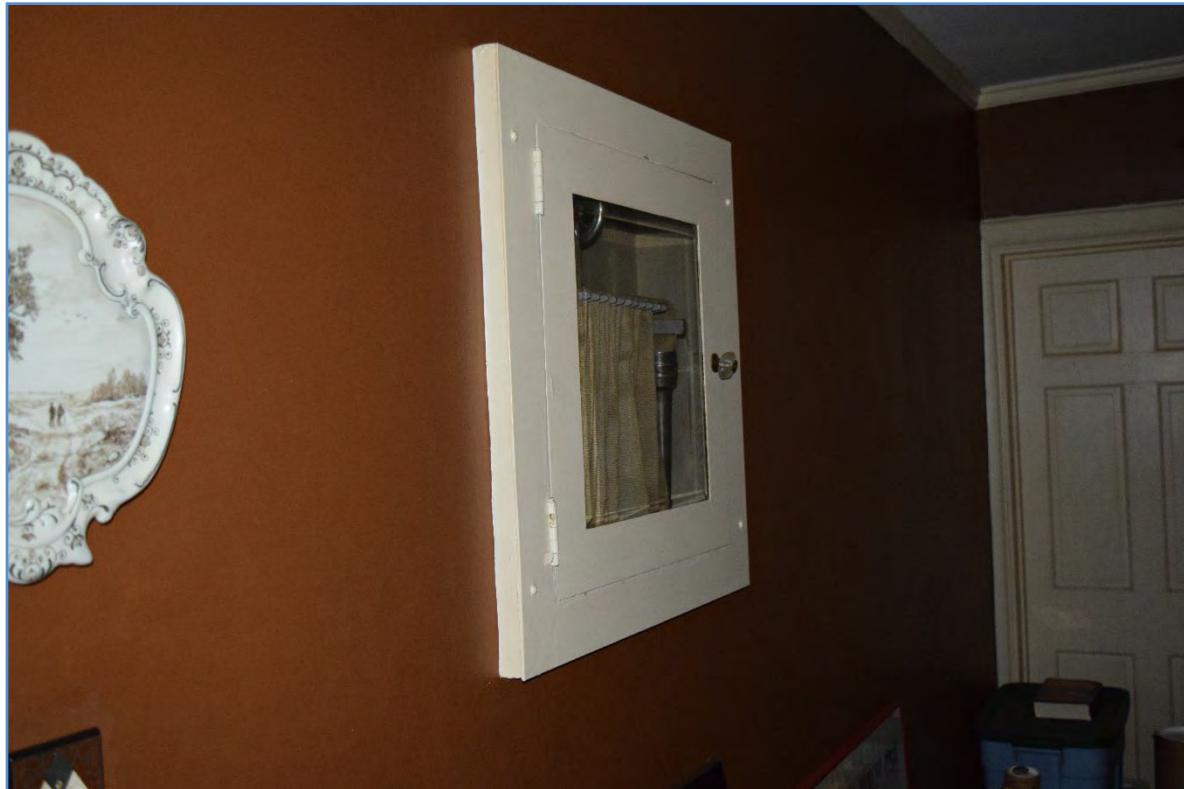
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 14: The fire extinguishing system in the hallway dividing the dining and sitting rooms, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:64).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 15: The kitchen, looking southwest with the dining room visible through the far doorway
(Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:65).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 16: The hallway housing the secondary staircase (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:63).

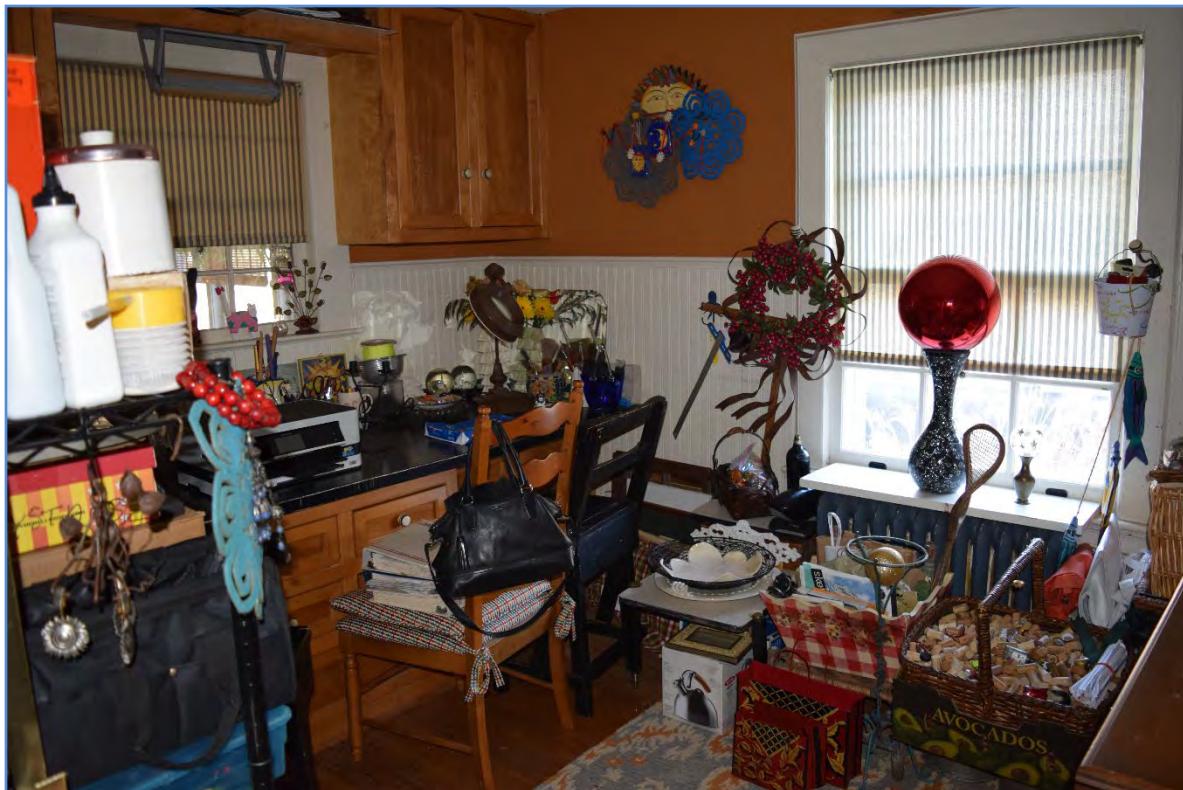
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 17: The office in the one-story addition, looking northeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:61).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 18: The enclosed porch in the addition, looking south (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:66).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 19: The main hallway at the second floor, looking northwest with the bathroom (left), secondary hallway (center) and door to the attic staircase (right) visible (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:48).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 20: The main hallway at the second floor, looking southwest from the top of the staircase with two bedrooms visible (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:49).

CONTINUATION SHEET

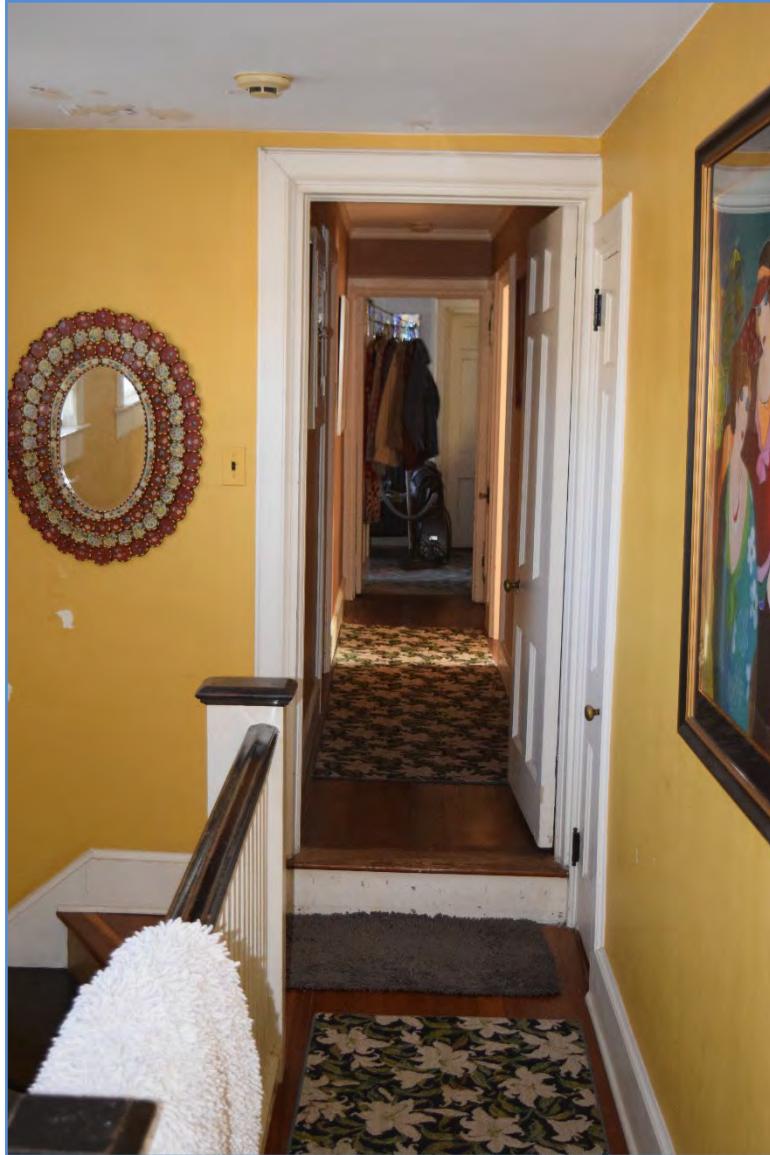
Historic Sites #:



Photograph 21: The main staircase from a landing leading to the second floor, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:50).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 22: The hallway connecting the main block and side wing, looking south. Note the step at the junction of the main block and side wing (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:51).

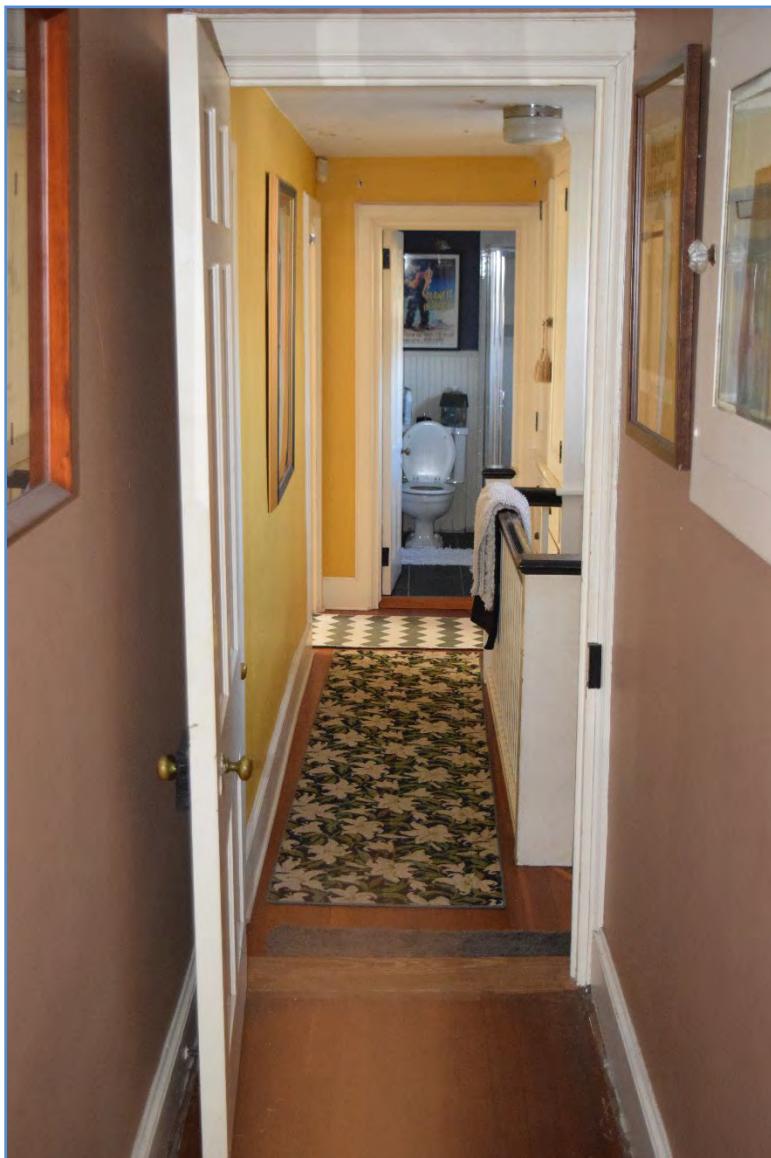
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 23: The second-floor hallway connecting the main block and the side wing (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:52).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 24: The secondary staircase, looking north (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 25: The attic, looking north and showing the closet at the right (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:46).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 26: The attic, looking south and showing the chimney and fanlight (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:47).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 27: The office space in the basement, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:42).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 28: The office space in the basement, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:45).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 29: The floor boards, joists and foundation visible in a storage closet in the basement, looking northeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:41).

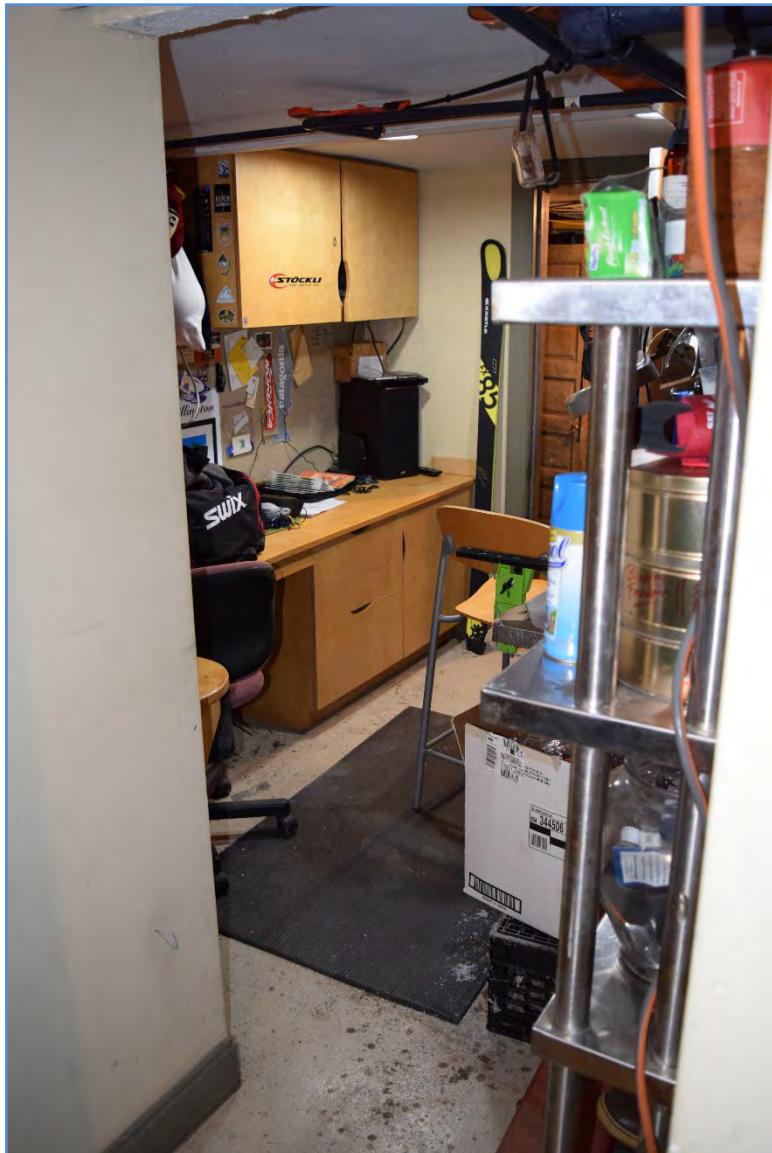
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 30: A storage room in the basement, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:40).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 31: The hallway formed by interior brick walls in the basement, looking south (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:37).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 32: The storage room housing the dwelling's well access in the basement, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:38).

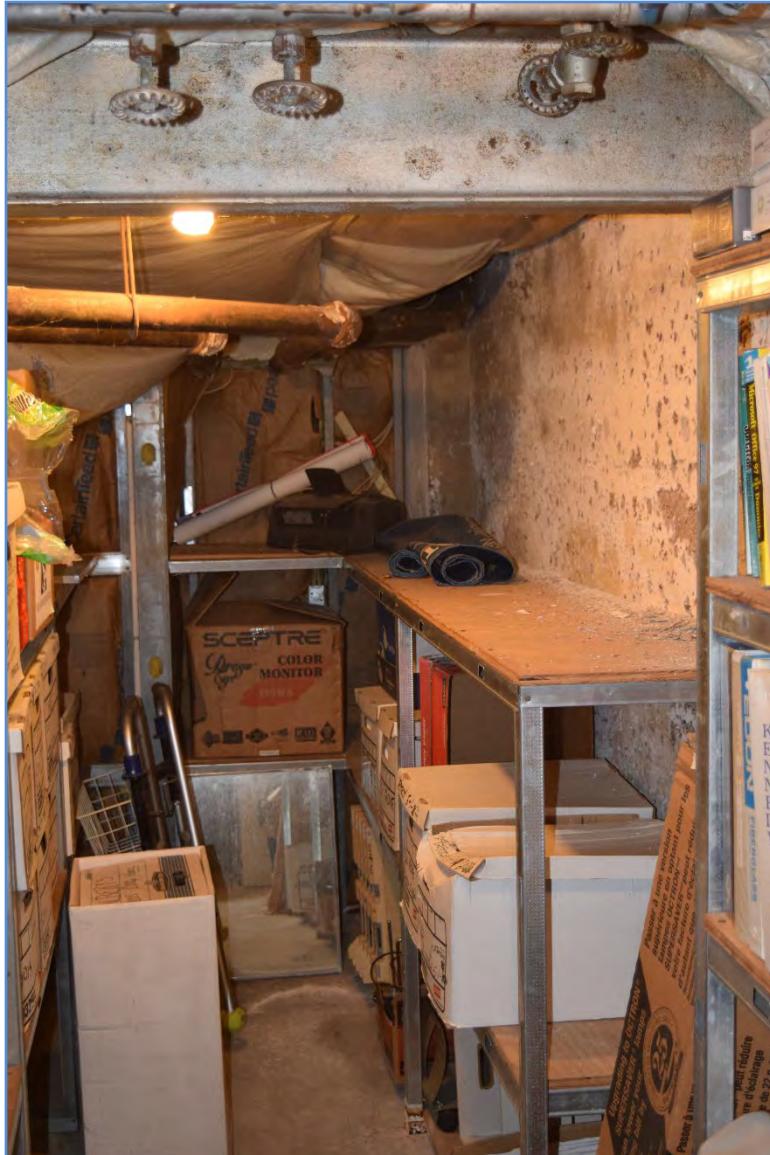
Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 33: The storage room along the front of the foundation, looking south (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:35).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 34: The coal furnace in the basement, looking northwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:34).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 35: The front (west) and side (north) elevations of the one-story, three-bay garage, looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:76).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 36: The rear (east) and side (south) elevations of the one-story, three-bay garage, looking northwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:81).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 37: The front (east) and side (north) elevations of the shed, looking southwest (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:79).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 38: The rear (west) and side (south) elevations of the shed, looking northeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:78).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 39: The in-ground swimming pool, looking south (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:80).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

Synopsis of Eligibility Characteristics

1. Property Name:

John Ogden Winner III House

2. Location:

2500 Pennington Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08638
[Block 78 Lot 17]

3. Classification:

Building

4. Ownership:

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Enourato
2500 Pennington Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08638

5. Agencies Requesting Determination:

Federal Highway Administration
New Jersey Division
25 Scotch Road
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

6. Existing Historic or Archaeological Surveys:

None

7. Description:

The property comprising the John Ogden Winner III House consists of over eleven acres, and extends 240.52 feet along New Jersey State Route 31 (Pennington Road). The property includes a house and garage. The house is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, frame Colonial Revival-style dwelling, constructed circa 1927. It has a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay addition on the north (side) facade. The exterior siding is painted wood shingles, and the foundation is concrete. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a molded cornice and plain frieze. The north (side) addition has a massive interior brick chimney located on the roof ridge, and an exterior brick chimney is located on the south facade of the main section. Window openings are rectangular, with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. An arched door hood, with scrolled brackets, marks the primary central entrance on the west (front) facade. The south (side) facade contains a porch, with porch posts supporting an arcaded entablature and shed roof.

The three-car garage is located east (rear) of the house. It is a one-and-one-half-story, wood frame, vernacular building. The exterior is covered with painted wood shingles, and has a side-gabled roof of slate shingles. Windows located in the gable

ends of the north and south facades are fitted with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Wood overhead garage doors are located on the west (front) facade.

8. Significance:

In December 1926, John Ogden Winner III purchased this property from Kizzie Rodgers Thompson. Winner arranged for the construction of the house soon after his 1926 purchase. The property was retained by Winner until July 1936, when it was lost to the Home Owners Loan Corporation, of Washington, D.C. Property records indicate Winner owed a \$10,451.91 mortgage to the loan corporation. The property was then sold by the Home Owners Loan Corporation to James G. Edwards in January 1939. Over the next approximate twenty years, the property exchanged hands a number of times, until it was purchased by the current owners, Albert and Minnie Enourato, in September 1956.

Although the John Ogden Winner III House is more than fifty years old, it does not appear eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, C, or D (as specified in 36 CFR 60.4). The resource does not appear significant for its method of construction or architecture (Criterion C). It is a typical example of early-twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style architecture. It is not a distinguished example of the type, nor does it possess high artistic merit. Archival research conducted at local and county libraries and historical societies, interviews with knowledgeable local residents, and investigation of cultural resource studies at ONJH and the New Jersey State Archives have produced no information indicating the resource to be significant for its associations with significant events and persons, or for its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criteria A, B, and D).

9. Bibliography:

Enourato, Albert M. Personal Interview with Martin B. Abbot and Jill Cremer. 8 July 1992.

Mercer County Aerial Photographs, # 83.11.58, # 83.16.25. Hopewell Township, Pennington, circa 1928. Located at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

Mercer County Land Records. Mercer County Courthouse. Trenton, NJ.

10. Geographic Data & Maps:

USGS Quadrangle, Pennington, New Jersey; 7.5. Minute Series

11. Photographs:

See following pages.

12. Individual Compiling Data:

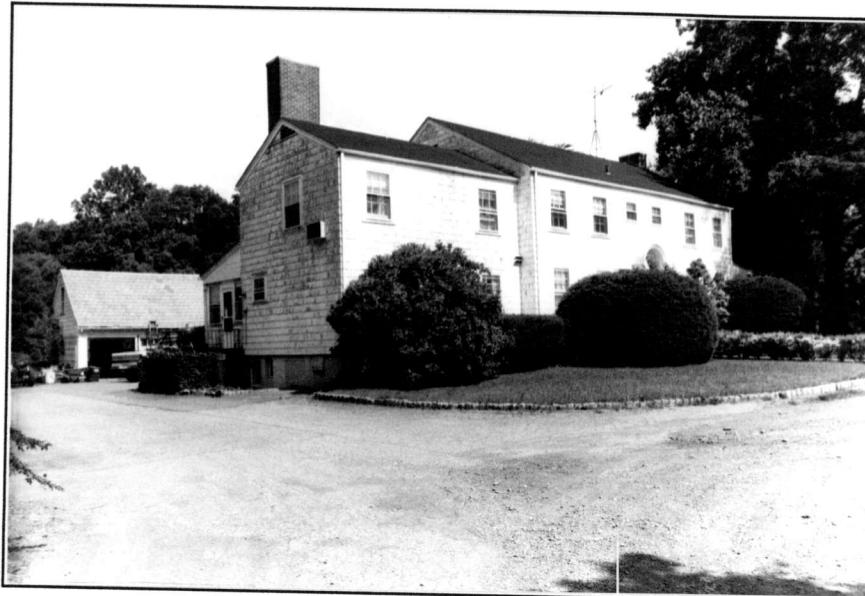
Data compiled by Martin B. Abbot and Jill Cremer of Kise Franks & Straw, Historic Preservation Group, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

13. Proximity:

The resource is located approximately two hundred feet from the proposed road improvements.

14. Impacts:

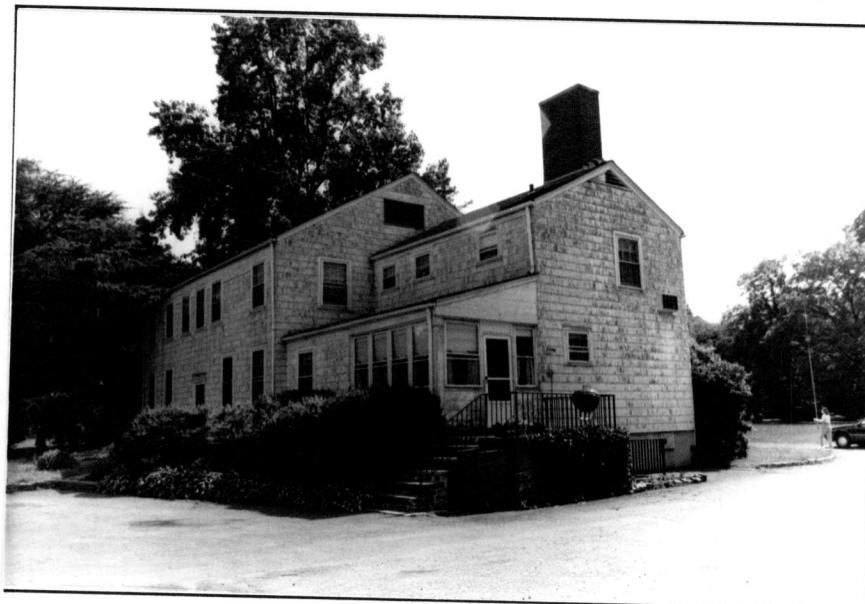
The resource does not appear to meet National Register eligibility criteria. Accordingly, no effects have been assessed.



John Ogden Winner III
House
Block 78 Lot 17
West and North Facades.



John Ogden Winner III
House
Block 78 Lot 17
West Facade.



John Ogden Winner III
House
Block 78 Lot 17
East and North Facades.

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Photograph:



Photograph 1: 2514 Pennington Road, view looking east
(Rachel Craft, photographer, February 23, 2023; HRI Negative # 23011_D1_27).

Description: The dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road is a modest, one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gambrel, side-hall, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1950 based on aerial photography and architectural style. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. The dwelling's side-gambrel roof is punctured by two shed-roof dormers on its front (west) elevation. Windows are 6/1 wood sashes (left dormer), non-original 1/1 vinyl replacements (right dormer), and paired non-original vinyl picture windows in the left bay of the first story. A replacement door fills the right-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. A one-story, shed-roof addition to the dwelling's rear (east) elevation was completed *circa* 2005. A one-story, one-bay garage was constructed behind the dwelling *circa* 2005.

Registration and Status Dates: National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____
National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

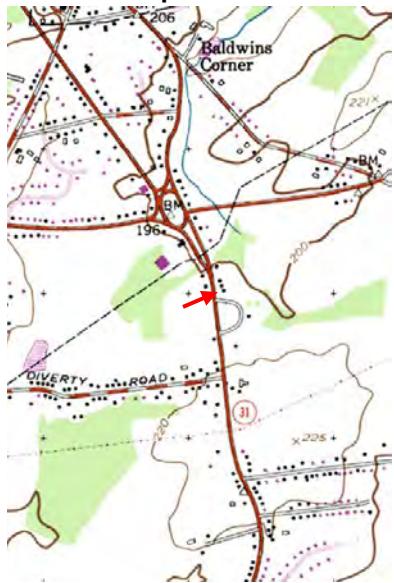
New Jersey Register: _____

Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____

Other Designation Date: _____

Location Map:



Site Map and Photograph Key:



Bibliography/Sources:

Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc. Survey of Historic Architectural Resources along New Jersey State Route 31 (M.P. 5.00-6.68), Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. 1992. On file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1931-2019. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. Aerial Photograph, 1930. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=44ce3eb3c53349639040fe205d69bb79>.

Additional Information:

More Research Needed?

Yes No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

Building Structure Object Bridge
 Landscape Industry

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Within Historic
District?**

Yes No

Status: Key-Contributing Contributing Non-Contributing

**Associated
Archaeological
Site/Deposit?**

Yes No

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please
describe briefly)

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	2514 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Residential, permanent		
Historic Use:	Residential, permanent		
Construction Date:	Circa 1950	Source:	Physical evidence; 1947 and 1953 aerials (NETR 2023)
Alteration Date(s):	Circa 2005	Source:	2002 and 2007 aerials (NETR 2023)
Designer:			
Builder:			
Style:	Dutch Colonial Revival		
Form:	Side Hall		
Type:			
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Vinyl Siding		
Physical Condition: Good			
Remaining Historic Fabric: Low			
Stories: 1.5			
Bays: 2			

Exterior Description: The dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gambrel, side-hall, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1950. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. The dwelling's side-gambrel roof is punctured by two shed-roof dormers on its front (west) elevation. Windows are 6/1 wood sashes (left dormer), 1/1 vinyl replacements (right dormer), and paired vinyl replacement picture windows in the left bay of the first story. A replacement door fills the right-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. A one-story, shed-roof addition to the dwelling's rear (east) elevation was completed *circa* 2005. A one-story, one-bay garage was constructed behind the dwelling *circa* 2005.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road is situated at the western and front edge of a narrow, elongated lot along Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31). The property is one of three residential properties set close to the roadway on its eastern side. The dwelling is located near the southern end of the Pennington Circle, a traffic circle lined with mostly modern, commercial development.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road

Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc., 120 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road, based on evidence from aerial photographs and style, was constructed *circa* 1950. Though plain, it was influenced by the Dutch Colonial Revival style, as exhibited by its gambrel roof. The style was made popular in the United States during the automobile suburb era of development of the 1920s and 1930s as part of the larger Colonial Revival movement following World War I. The dwelling was altered with a significant addition to its rear elevation *circa* 2005 (NJDEP 1930; 1947, 1953, 2002 and 2007 aerials (NETR 2023)).

The present-day Pennington Road was aligned *circa* 1700, contemporaneous with the establishment of Hopewell Township and Pennington Borough, and was initially dotted with farmsteads. The roadway was designated as the Ewing and Hopewell Turnpike from the 1850s to the 1890s. The Pennington Circle, located to the northwest of the property at 2514 Pennington Road, replaced a four-way intersection in 1934-1935. The new traffic circle, along with its designation as a state highway route, encouraged the arrival of more modern suburban development south of Pennington Borough on the road to Trenton. The Pennington Circle is presently lined with mostly modern, commercial properties (Kise, Franks and Straw 1992: 9-12).

Significance and Integrity: Constructed *circa* 1950 and altered *circa* 2005, the dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road is an example of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling property type. It has experienced form and massing alterations, and is comprised mostly of replacement materials. Additionally, the dwelling fronts Pennington Road at the southern end of the Pennington Circle, which has experienced a significant amount of redevelopment through the construction of modern commercial properties. Stylistically, the dwelling only retains a gambrel roof with dormers. Other Dutch Colonial Revival-style details are no longer present, if any were present upon its initial construction. The property's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and setting have been significantly diminished due to these changes to the building and its environment.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	National Register Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> Local		<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> National			

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The dwelling at 2514 Pennington Road no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association due to the heavy modifications it has undergone. Its integrity of setting has also been diminished by the modern development that surrounds the Pennington Circle. The property is not a significant representative example of a property type under Criterion C. The property has no known association with significant events or people under Criteria A or B.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment (1)
Eligibility Worksheet
Continuation Sheet

Narrative Boundary Description: Not applicable

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Photograph:



Photograph 1: 2516 Pennington Road, view looking east
(Rachel Craft, photographer, February 23, 2023; HRI Negative # 23011_D1_22).

Description: The dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, pyramidal-roof, Four Square-form dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1920 based on architectural form and presence on NJDOT highway plans from the mid-1920s and mid-1930s. Its roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with wood clapboard siding. A hipped dormer sided with vinyl and containing a 1/1 vinyl sash punctures the front (west) roof elevation. A parged brick chimney is located on the rear (east) roof slope. Other windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The dwelling's front elevation features a wraparound, open, wood porch that has been partially enclosed on its southern side. The main entry in the left bay is concealed by a modern storm door. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation. Two outbuildings are located on the property to the rear of the dwelling. Outbuilding #1 is a one-story, two-bay, front-gabled building that appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling. Outbuilding #2 is a one-story, one-bay, metal arched roof, prefabricated building that was added to the property *circa* 1990.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Registration and Status Dates:

National Historic Landmark: _____

National Register: _____

New Jersey Register: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____

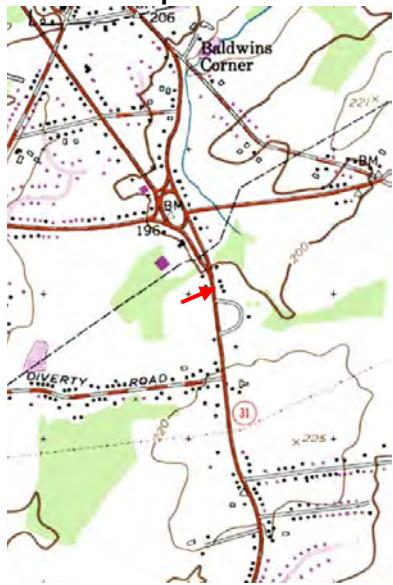
SHPO Opinion: _____

Local Designation: _____

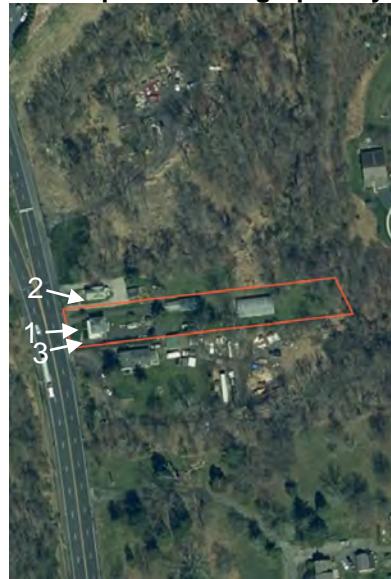
Other Designation: _____

Other Designation Date: _____

Location Map:



Site Map and Photograph Key:



Bibliography/Sources:

Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc. Survey of Historic Architectural Resources along New Jersey State Route 31 (M.P. 5.00-6.68), Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. 1992. On file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1931-2019. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. Aerial Photograph, 1930. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=44ce3eb3c53349639040fe205d69bb79>.

State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Route 30, Section 10, Pennington By-Pass, Mercer County. Sheet 1119-003. 1933. On file, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey.

State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Trenton-Pennington Road, Mercer County. Sheets 1118-019 and 1118-020. 1926. On file, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey.

Additional Information:

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

More Research Needed?

Yes No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

Building Structure Object Bridge
 Landscape Industry

**Within Historic
District?**

Yes No

Status: Key-Contributing Contributing Non-Contributing

**Associated
Archaeological
Site/Deposit?**

Yes No

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please
describe briefly)

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	2516 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Residential, permanent; Commercial, shopping		
Historic Use:	Residential, permanent		
Construction Date:	<u>Circa 1920</u>	Source:	Physical evidence; State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933
Alteration Date(s):	Source:		
Designer:	Physical Condition: Good		
Builder:	Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium		
Style:	None		
Form:	Four Square	Stories:	2.5
Type:	Bays: 3		
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood Clapboard		

Exterior Description: The dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, pyramidal-roof, Four Square-form dwelling that was constructed *circa* 1920 (Photograph 1). Its roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with wood clapboard siding. A hipped dormer sided with vinyl and containing a 1/1 vinyl sash punctures the front (west) roof elevation. A parged brick chimney is located on the rear (east) roof slope. Other windows are 1/1 wood sashes. The dwelling's front elevation features a wraparound, open, wood porch that has been partially enclosed on its southern side. The porch is supported by round Doric columns over a fully enclosed, half-height rail. The windows and doors are separated into segments of three by plain, square columns. The main entry in the left bay is concealed by a modern storm door. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road is situated at the western and front edge of a narrow, elongated lot along Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31). The property is one of three residential properties set close to the roadway on its eastern side. The dwelling is located near the southern end of the Pennington Circle, a traffic circle lined with mostly modern, commercial development.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Outbuilding #1 at 2516 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Commercial, shopping		
Historic Use:			
Construction Date:	Circa 1920	Source:	Physical evidence; 1931 aerial (NETR 2023)
Alteration Date(s):	Source: _____		
Designer:			Physical Condition: Good
Builder:			Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium
Style:	None		
Form:	Other		Stories: 1
Type:	Other		Bays: 2
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood, Plywood		

Exterior Description: Outbuilding #1 is a one-story, two-bay, front-gabled building that appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling (Photograph 2). It has an asphalt shingled roof and a plywood covered exterior. A partial-width, front-gabled porch shields its entry and window bays. The building's door, window and foundation materials were not visible.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: Outbuilding #1 at 2516 Pennington Road is located off of the rear, northeastern corner of the dwelling. It is situated at the end of an asphalt-paved driveway leading from Pennington Road along the northern side of the dwelling.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Outbuilding #2 at 2516 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Storage		
Historic Use:			
Construction Date:	<i>Circa 1990</i>	Source:	1984 and 1995 aerials (NETR 2023)
Alteration Date(s):	Source: _____		
Designer:	Physical Condition: Good		
Builder:	Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium		
Style:	None		
Form:	Other	Stories:	1
Type:	Other	Bays:	1
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Metal		

Exterior Description: Outbuilding #2 at 2516 Pennington Road is a one-story, one-bay, prefabricated metal, semi-circular arched roof building that was added to the property *circa 1990* (Photographs 2-3). Its roof and exterior are covered with corrugated metal. Its visible bay, a garage bay, is filled by a replacement door. Its foundation was not visible.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: Outbuilding #2 at 2516 Pennington Road is located toward the rear of the property. It is set roughly 235 feet from the rear of the dwelling.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road

Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc., 120 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road, based on evidence from highway plans, aerial photographs and style, was constructed *circa* 1920. The dwelling appears as a two-story, frame dwelling with wraparound porch and a driveway leading from Pennington Road on New Jersey highway department as-built plans dated 1926 for the redevelopment of Pennington Road and the Pennington Circle. It was constructed with an American Four Square form, a form that was made popular in the United States during the automobile suburb era of development as part of the larger Prairie movement following World War I. The building presently operates as a mixed-use building, served as both a residence and an antique store. Outbuilding #1 appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling, per its physical evidence and aerial photographs. Outbuilding #2, which appears to be a relocated military surplus prefabricated building or a modern version of one, was added to the property *circa* 1990 (State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933; NJDEP 1930; 1931, 1984 and 1995 aerials (NETR 2023)).

The present-day Pennington Road was aligned *circa* 1700, contemporaneous with the establishment of Hopewell Township and Pennington Borough, and was initially dotted with farmsteads. The roadway was designated as the Ewing and Hopewell Turnpike from the 1850s to the 1890s. The Pennington Circle, located to the northwest of the property at 2514 Pennington Road, replaced a four-way intersection in 1934-1935. The new traffic circle, along with its designation as a state highway route, encouraged the arrival of more modern development. The Pennington Circle is presently lined with mostly modern, commercial properties (Kise, Franks and Straw 1992: 9-12).

Significance and Integrity: Constructed *circa* 1920, the dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road is an example of an American Four Square-form dwelling property type. Some of its materials, such as some of its siding and one of its windows, are comprised of replacements. The property's historic function has also been altered from a residential building to a mixed-use building. Additionally, the dwelling fronts Pennington Road at the southern end of the Pennington Circle, which has experienced a significant amount of redevelopment through the construction of modern commercial properties. The property's integrity of materials, workmanship and setting have been diminished due to these changes to the building and its environment.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	National Register Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> Local		<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> National			

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: While the dwelling at 2516 Pennington Road has diminished integrity of materials and workmanship due to alterations in its exterior materials, it retains its integrity of design, feeling and association. Its integrity of setting has also been diminished by the modern development that surrounds the Pennington Circle. The property is not a significant representative example of a property type under Criterion C. The property has no known association with significant events or people under Criteria A or B.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment (2)
Eligibility Worksheet

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

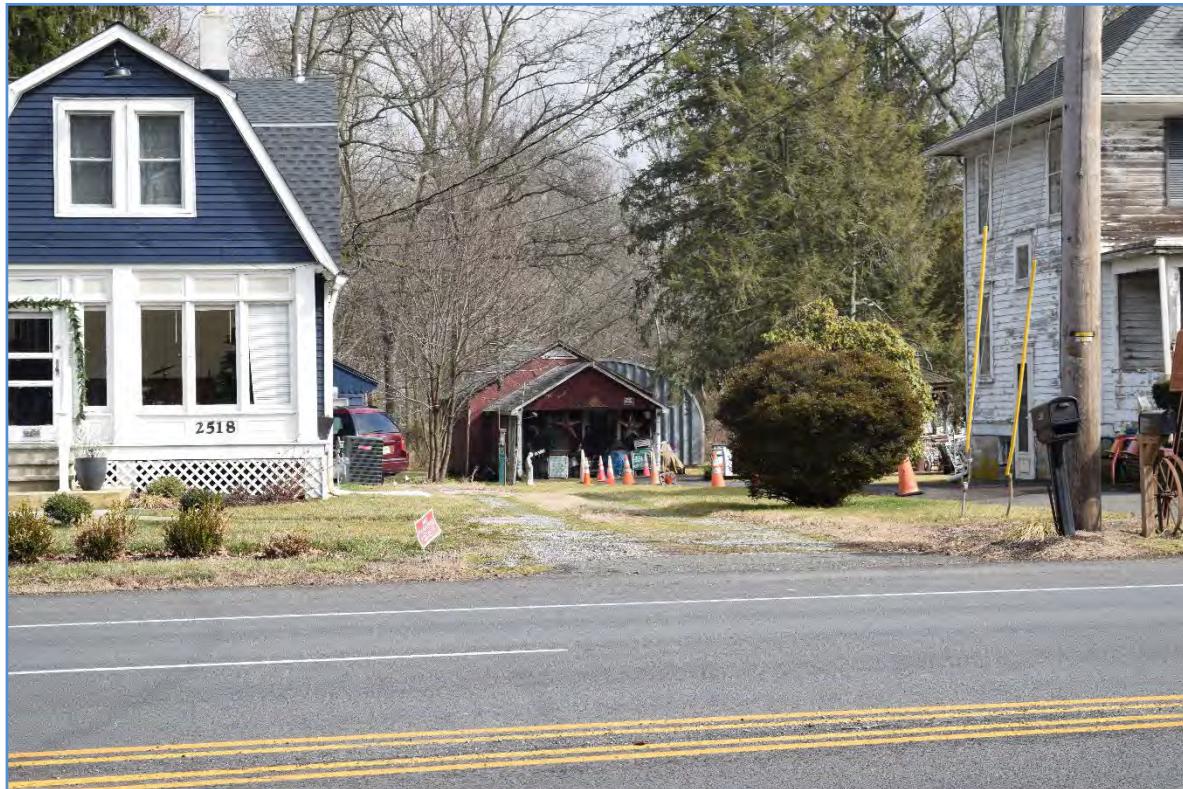
Continuation Sheet

Narrative Boundary Description: Not applicable

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

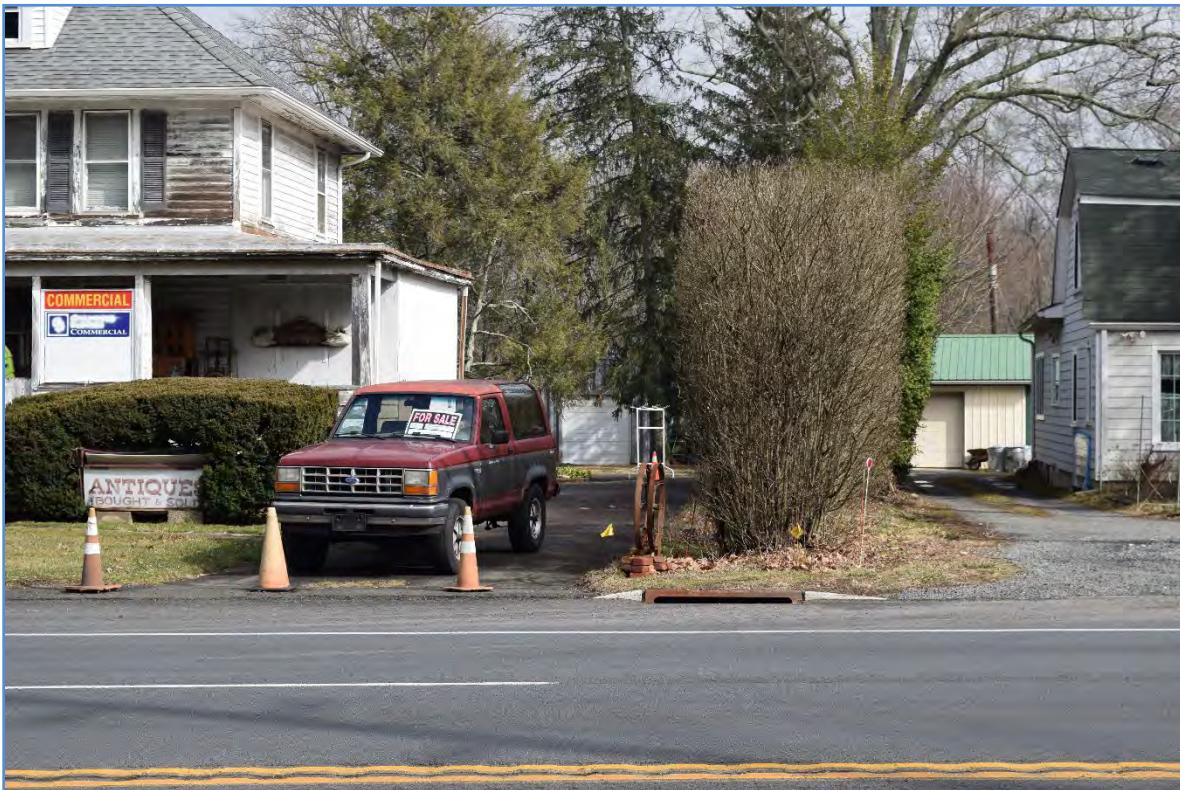


Photograph 2: Outbuilding #1 behind 2516 Pennington Road with Outbuilding #2 in the distance, view looking southeast (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:21).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 3: Outbuilding #2 behind 2516 Pennington Road, view looking east (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:25).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 2518 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)
Street Address: Street #: 2518 (Low) (High) Apartment #: (Low) (High)
Prefix: _____ **Street Name:** Pennington **Suffix:** _____ **Type:** Rd.
County(s): Mercer **Zip Code:** 08534
Municipality(s): Hopewell Township **Block(s):** 78
Other Place Name(s): _____ **Lot(s):** 4
Ownership: Private **USGS Quad(s):** Pennington

Photograph:



Photograph 1: 2518 Pennington Road, view looking northeast
(Rachel Craft, photographer, February 23, 2023; HRI Negative # 23011_D1_17).

Description: The dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, cross-gambrel dwelling with Dutch Colonial Revival-style influences that was constructed *circa* 1920 based on highway department plans and architectural style. Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. A parged chimney is located on the roof ridge of its south-facing cross-gable. Windows are paired at the half-story level and are filled by double-hung, 1/1, replacement vinyl sashes. The dwelling's front elevation features a full-width porch enclosed with fixed panes set in wood frames and surmounted by wood panels. The windows and doors are separated into segments of three by plain, square columns. A glazed door with a wood frame is set in the left-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation. A one-story, two-bay, front-gabled garage is located off of the southeast corner of the dwelling appears to have been constructed contemporaneously with the dwelling.

Registration and National Historic Landmark:

SHPO Opinion:

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Status Dates:

National Register: _____

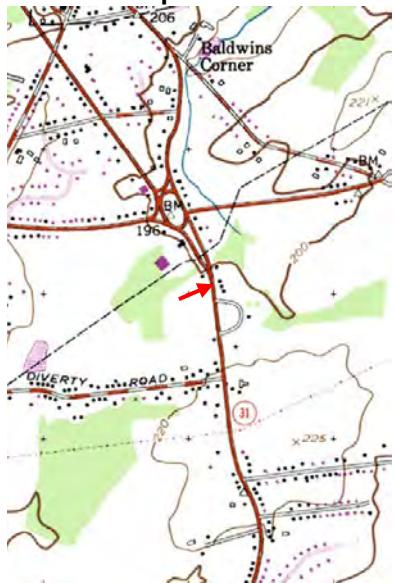
Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____

Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____

Other Designation Date: _____

Location Map:**Site Map and Photograph Key:****Bibliography/Sources:**

Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc. Survey of Historic Architectural Resources along New Jersey State Route 31 (M.P. 5.00-6.68), Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. 1992. On file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR). Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1931-2019. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office. Aerial Photograph, 1930. Accessed March 2023, <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=44ce3eb3c53349639040fe205d69bb79>.

State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Route 30, Section 10, Pennington By-Pass, Mercer County. Sheet 1119-003. 1933. On file, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey.

State of New Jersey Highway Department. As-Built Plans of Trenton-Pennington Road, Mercer County. Sheets 1118-019 and 1118-020. 1926. On file, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey.

Additional Information:**More Research Needed?**

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Yes No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

Building Structure Object Bridge
 Landscape Industry

Within Historic
District?

Yes No

Status: Key-Contributing Contributing Non-Contributing

Associated
Archaeological
Site/Deposit?

Yes No

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please
describe briefly)

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	2518 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Residential, permanent		
Historic Use:	Residential, permanent		
Construction Date:	<u>Circa 1920</u>	Source:	Physical evidence; State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933
Alteration Date(s):	Source:		
Designer:	Physical Condition: Good		
Builder:	Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium		
Style:	Dutch Colonial Revival		
Form:	Side Hall	Stories:	1.5
Type:	Bays: 2		
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Vinyl Siding		

Exterior Description: The dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road is a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay, cross-gambrel dwelling with Dutch Colonial Revival-style influences that was constructed *circa* 1920 (Photograph 1). Its roof is covered with asphalt shingles and its exterior is clad with non-original vinyl siding. A parged chimney is located on the roof ridge of its south-facing cross-gable. Windows are paired at the half-story level and are filled by double-hung, 1/1, replacement vinyl sashes. The dwelling's front elevation features a full-width porch enclosed with fixed panes set in wood frames and surmounted by wood panels. The windows and doors are separated into segments of three by plain, square columns. A glazed door with a wood frame is set in the left-bay entry. The dwelling rests on a parged foundation.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road is situated at the western and front edge of a narrow, elongated lot along Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31). The property is one of three residential properties set close to the roadway on its eastern side. The dwelling is located near the southern end of the Pennington Circle, a traffic circle lined with mostly modern, commercial development.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road

Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc., 120 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Garage at 2518 Pennington Road (New Jersey Route 31)		
Historic Name:			
Present Use:	Vehicular parking		
Historic Use:	Vehicular parking		
Construction Date:	<u>Circa 1920</u>	Source:	Physical evidence; State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933
Alteration Date(s):			
Designer:	Source: _____ Physical Condition: Good		
Builder:	Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium		
Style:	None		
Form:	Other		
Type:	Garage		
Roof Finish Materials:	Asphalt Shingle		
Exterior Finish Materials	Wood Paneling, Replacement Siding		

Exterior Description: The garage at 2518 Pennington Road is a one-story, two-bay, front-gabled building with a replacement window filling its left bay and a modern, overhead garage door filling its right bay (see Photograph 1). Its roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles. Wood paneling fills its front-facing gable, while the remainder of the building is clad with replacement siding. The garage's foundation was not visible.

Interior Description: Not inspected.

Setting: The garage at 2518 Pennington Road is located off of the rear, southeastern corner of the dwelling. The garage is situated at the end of an unpaved driveway leading from Pennington Road.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road

Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc., 120 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08608

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History: The dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road, based on evidence from highway plans, aerial photographs and style, was constructed *circa* 1920. The dwelling appears as a two-story, frame dwelling with full-width porch and a driveway leading from Pennington Road on New Jersey highway department as-built plans of 1926 for the redevelopment of Pennington Road and the Pennington Circle. It was constructed with Dutch Colonial Revival-style influences, as exhibited by its cross-gambrel roof. The style was made popular in the United States during the automobile suburb era of development as part of the larger Colonial Revival movement following World War I (State of New Jersey Highway Department 1926, 1933; NJDEP 1930; 1931 aerial (NETR 2023)).

The present-day Pennington Road was aligned *circa* 1700, contemporaneous with the establishment of Hopewell Township and Pennington Borough, and was initially dotted with farmsteads. The roadway was designated as the Ewing and Hopewell Turnpike from the 1850s to the 1890s. The Pennington Circle, located to the northwest of the property at 2514 Pennington Road, replaced a four-way intersection in 1934-1935. The new traffic circle, along with its designation as a state highway route, encouraged the arrival of more modern development. The Pennington Circle is presently lined with mostly modern, commercial properties (Kise, Franks and Straw 1992: 9-12).

Significance and Integrity: Constructed *circa* 1920, the dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road is an example of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling property type. Some of its materials, such as its siding and some of its windows, are comprised of replacements. Additionally, the dwelling fronts Pennington Road at the southern end of the Pennington Circle, which has experienced a significant amount of redevelopment through the construction of modern commercial properties. The property's integrity of materials, workmanship and setting have been diminished due to these changes to the building and its environment.

Eligibility for New Jersey and National Registers:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	National Register Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> Local		<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> National			

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: While the dwelling at 2518 Pennington Road has diminished integrity of materials and workmanship due to alterations in its exterior materials, it retains its integrity of design, feeling and association. Its integrity of setting has also been diminished by the modern development that surrounds the Pennington Circle. The property is not a significant representative example of a property type under Criterion C. The property has no known association with significant events or people under Criterion A or B.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Building Attachment (2)
Eligibility Worksheet
Continuation Sheet

Narrative Boundary Description: Not applicable

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Photograph:



Photograph 1: New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle), view looking north (Rachel Craft, photographer, February 23, 2023; HRI Negative # 23011_D1_08).

Description: This is an updated form for the New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) received a New Jersey Historic Preservation Office Opinion of Eligibility in September 2010. The opinion concluded that the circle was eligible for National Register listing under Criteria A and C as “a good representative example of some of the many innovative traffic control concepts and forms designed by Harold W. Giffin, to whom many twentieth century advances in traffic engineering are attributed” (McCormick Taylor 2010).

The New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle) was developed in 1934-1935 in Hopewell Township, approximately 0.43 miles to the south and outside of Pennington Borough (Kise, Straw and Franks 1992: 12). A circular, grassy infield and a copse of trees creates the circular traffic pattern, joining the five roadways that meet at its edges: New Jersey Route 31 to the northwest, Pennington Road to the northeast, Blackwell Road to the east, Washington Crossing-Pennington Road to the west, and New Jersey Route 31/Pennington Road to the south. Other triangular-shaped, grassy infields separate acceleration and deceleration lanes into and out of the circle. The two-lane, asphalt-paved roads within the circle are marked with modern signage and traffic signals.

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Modern development fronts and surrounds the circle, including a grocery store, gas stations, a bank and a medical facility, among other commercial properties.

This survey in 2023 noted no substantial alterations to the traffic circle that would impact its eligibility to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

**Registration and
Status Dates:**

National Historic
Landmark: _____

SHPO Opinion: 9/21/2010

National Register: _____

Local Designation: _____

New Jersey Register: _____

Other Designation: _____

Determination of Eligibility: _____

Other Designation Date: _____

Location Map:



Site Map and Photograph Key:



Bibliography/Sources:

Kise, Franks and Straw, Inc. Survey of Historic Architectural Resources along New Jersey State Route 31 (M.P. 5.00-6.68), Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. 1992. On file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

McCormick Taylor, Inc. Cultural Resource Survey of NJ Route 31 Pennington Circle, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. Prepared for the New Jersey Department of Transportation. 2010. HPO Report #MER F 863.

Additional Information:

More Research Needed?

Yes No

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

Building Structure Object Bridge
 Landscape Industry

Within Historic District? Yes No

Status: Key-Contributing Contributing Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? Yes No
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023
Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian
Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 2: New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle), view looking northeast and showing modern development fronting the northbound lanes (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:04).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Photograph 3: New Jersey Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle), view looking southeast toward the junction of New Jersey Route 31 and Pennington Road (Rachel Craft, photographer February 2023; HRI Negative #23011_D1:10).

Survey Name: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road Date: April 2023

Surveyor: Rachel Craft, Architectural Historian

Organization: Hunter Research, Inc. – 120 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08608

Appendix C

SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	1	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.8 - 3.1ft	mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
Shovel Test	2	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.9ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.9 - 3.5ft	mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		5	3.5 - 4ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	3	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.4ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.4 - 2.6ft	mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		5	2.6 - 2.8ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	4	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.1 - 3.1ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		5	3.1 - 3.3ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	5	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with rock [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam with rock [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.1 - 2.7ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	6	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with rock [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam with rock [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.1 - 1.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	1.9 - 3.2ft	mottled silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		6	3.2 - 3.3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	7	1	0 - 0.2ft	wet silty loam with rock [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	wet silty loam with rock [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.3ft	wet silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.3 - 1.7ft	mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	1.7 - 1.7ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	8	1	0 - 0.2ft	wet silty loam with rock [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	wet silty loam with rock [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.1ft	wet silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.1 - 2.5ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	2.5 - 2.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	9	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 2/1	--
		3	0.9 - 1.3ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		4	1.3 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		5	2.5 - 4.3ft	wet, mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
Shovel Test	10	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 2/1	--
		3	1.3 - 2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		4	2 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		5	2.5 - 3.7ft	wet, mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	11	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	compact silty sand with gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 2/1	--
		3	0.9 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		4	3 - 3.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	12	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		5	3 - 3.1ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	13	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 3.5ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		5	3.5 - 3.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	14	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.4ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2.1ft	mottled silty loam with shale [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	2.1 - 2.1ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	15	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.5ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.5 - 2.5ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	16	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.6ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/2, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.6 - 1.6ft	rocky impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	17	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Modern Fired Clay
		3	1 - 1.7ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/2, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.7 - 2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	18	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.6ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/2, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.6 - 1.6ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	19	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.9ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 6/2, 7.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.9 - 2.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.2 - 2.2ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	20	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.2ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 3.8ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	21	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	1.2 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 3.6ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.6 - 3.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		6	3.7 - 3.7ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	22	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	compact silty sand with trap rock and gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 4/3	Modern Fired Clay
		3	1 - 1.6ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		4	1.6 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		5	2.5 - 2.8ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		6	2.8 - 3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	23	1	0 - 0.6ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway]	10YR 2/1	--
		2	0.6 - 0.7ft	compact silty sand with dense trap rock and gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 4/4	--
		3	0.7 - 0.7ft	compact, dense gravel impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	24	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.6ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.6 - 2.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	25	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.6ft	mottled silty loam with shale [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		4	1.6 - 3.2ft	compact, mottled silty loam with dense shale [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	3.2 - 3.2ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	26	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.7 - 1.4ft	mottled silty loam with shale [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		4	1.4 - 1.4ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	27	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.2ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 1.7ft	mottled silty loam with shale [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		4	1.7 - 1.7ft	rocky impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	28	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 6/2, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	2 - 2.1ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.1 - 2.1ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	29	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.4ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 6/2, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.4 - 1.6ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	30	1	0 - 0.1ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.1 - 0.8ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.4ft	mottled clayey silt with shale [B horizon]	7.5YR 6/2, 7.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.4 - 1.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	31	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 3.4ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.4 - 4ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	32	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.3 - 2.8ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.8 - 3.4ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		6	3.4 - 3.4ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	33	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.2ft	mottled silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 4.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	34	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.6 - 2.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.9 - 3.5ft	clayey silt with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	35	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 2.3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.3 - 2.3ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	36	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 2.2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 3.4ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	37	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.4ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.4 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3 - 3.3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	38	1	--	test abandoned [located near extant monitoring well]	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	39	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.9 - 2.1ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	2.1 - 2.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	40	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.8 - 2.1ft	mottled clayey silt [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.1 - 2.1ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	41	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.4ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.4 - 2ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2 - 2.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	42	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 3ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	43	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.7 - 3.3ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	44	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.5ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.5 - 1.9ft	silty loam with roots [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.9 - 1.9ft	root impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	45	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	46	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.5ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.5 - 2.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	47	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.3ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 2ft	silty loam with roots [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 2.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.5 - 2.5ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	48	1	--	test abandoned [located on extant driveway]	--	--
Shovel Test	49	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	2.4 - 2.4ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	50	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	2 - 2ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	51	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.5ft	silty loam with crushed brick [landscaping fill]	10YR 4/4	--
		3	1.5 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		4	3 - 3.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	52	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.8ft	silty loam [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	53	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 2.5ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	2.5 - 3ft	silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 8/1	--
Shovel Test	54	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.8 - 3.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	55	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 4ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 3/5PB	--
Shovel Test	56	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.2ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		4	1.2 - 2.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	57	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.8ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		4	1.8 - 2.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.2 - 2.2ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	58	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fauna
		3	1.2 - 3ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		4	3 - 3ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	59	1	--	test abandoned [located near extant utility]	--	--
Shovel Test	60	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - ft	modern utility cable [test terminated upon identification of unmarked utility]	--	--
Shovel Test	61	1	0 - 1.4ft	mottled silty loam [utility line fill]	7.5YR 4/3, 7.5YR 5/6	--
		2	1.4 - ft	modern utility [test terminated upon identification of unmarked utility]	--	--
Shovel Test	62	1	--	test abandoned [located on extant patio]	--	--
Shovel Test	63	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.3ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		4	3 - 3.5ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.5 - 3.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	64	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	silty loam [landscaping fill]	10YR 4/4	Historic Fired Clay
				silty loam [landscaping fill]	10YR 4/4	Historic Glass
				silty loam [landscaping fill]	10YR 4/4	Historic Mineral
		3	1.1 - 1.4ft	silty loam with dense crushed brick [landscaping fill]	2.5YR 5/8	Historic Fired Clay
		4	1.4 - 2.8ft	mottled silty loam [B horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 5/8	--
		5	2.8 - 3.7ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/2	--
		6	3.7 - 3.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		7	3.9 - 3.9ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	65	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.8 - 1.4ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.4 - 2.3ft	compact, mottled silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	2.3 - 2.3ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	66	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.3ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	2.3 - 2.9ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	67	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	wet silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 3.2ft	wet, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	68	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 3.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	3.2 - 3.2ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	69	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 2.4ft	clayey silt [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.4 - 2.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.8 - 2.8ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	70	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.3ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 2.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.7 - 3.3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	71	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.7 - 3.2ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.2 - 3.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	72	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.6ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.6 - 3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	3 - 3.6ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 6/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	73	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.5ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.5 - 2.3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.3 - 2.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.8 - 2.8ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	74	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.5ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.5 - 2.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.7 - 3.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	75	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.6 - 3.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	3.5 - 4.3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	76	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.3ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 2.2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 3.7ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.7 - 4.1ft	clayey silt [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 8/1	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	77	1	--	test abandoned [located in extant pool]	--	--
Shovel Test	78	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2.3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.3 - 3.4ft	mottled silty clay [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.4 - 4ft	silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 8/1	--
Shovel Test	79	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.4 - 1.6ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.6 - 2.8ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	2.8 - 2.8ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	80	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.3 - 1.3ft	silty loam with gravel and asphalt [modern fill]	7.5YR 4/3, 7.5YR 5/6	--
		3	1.3 - 2.4ft	wet silty loam with dense gravel [modern fill]	7.5YR 4/3, 10YR 3/3	--
		4	2.4 - 2.4ft	gravel and water impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	81	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.3ft	silty loam with roots and shale gravel [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 3ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	3 - 3ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	82	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.6ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.6 - 3.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	3.5 - 3.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	83	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 3.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	84	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 2.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.6 - 3.4ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	85	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.5 - 2.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	2.4 - 2.4ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	86	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.7 - 1.9ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.9 - 2.5ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.5 - 3.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		6	3.5 - 3.5ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	87	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 3.1ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	88	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.4ft	mottled silty loam with pebbles and shale gravel [redeposited fill from pool]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		3	1.4 - 2.2ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	2.2 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B3 horizon]	7.5YR 8/1, 2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	89	1	--	test abandoned [located in extant pool]	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	90	1	0 - 0.5ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.5 - 0.8ft	silty loam with pebbles [redeposited fill from pool]	7.5YR 6/8	--
		3	0.8 - 1.6ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		4	1.6 - 2.2ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.2 - 3.8ft	mottled clayey silt [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 7.5YR 7/1	--
Shovel Test	91	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Modern Fired Clay
		3	0.8 - 3.8ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	
		4	3.8 - 4.2ft	mottled silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 7.5YR 7/1	--
Shovel Test	92	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.5ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.5 - 3.4ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	93	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with dense roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam with dense roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 0.8ft	dense root impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	94	1	0 - 0.1ft	silty loam with dense roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.1 - 0.9ft	silty loam with dense roots and shale gravel [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 0.9ft	dense root impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	95	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 1.8ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		4	1.8 - 1.8ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	96	1	0 - 0.5ft	compact silty loam with dense trap rock and gravel [driveway]	10YR 6/1	--
		2	0.5 - 0.5ft	compact, rocky impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	97	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3 - 3.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	98	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.7 - 2.5ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.5 - 2.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	99	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.2ft	clayey silt [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 3.2ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	100	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.1 - 3.6ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	101	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.1 - 3.1ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 6/1, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	3.1 - 3.5ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	102	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	2.9 - 3.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	103	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Modern Fired Clay
		3	0.9 - 2.8ft	mottled clayey silt [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	2.8 - 3.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	104	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam with desne roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 0.8ft	dense root impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	105	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.8ft	mottled silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 5/1, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		4	1.8 - 2.2ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.2 - 2.2ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	106	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 3.4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	3.4 - 3.4ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	107	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with roots [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.1ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2.3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.3 - 2.8ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	108	1	0 - 0.6ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.6 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 2.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.8 - 3.2ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		5	3.2 - 3.9ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	109	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 2.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.6 - 3.2ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	110	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 2.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.1 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	111	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
		5	2.9 - 4.3ft	mottled silty loam [hydric subsoil]	7.5YR 8/1, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	112	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.8 - 1.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.6 - 2.5ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	113	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.9 - 1.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Metal
		4	1.9 - 2.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		5	2.7 - 3.9ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	114	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.9ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.9 - 2.7ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	115	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.1ft	wet silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 1.6ft	wet silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.6 - 2.8ft	wet, compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	116	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.4ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.4 - 2.8ft	wet, compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	2.8 - 3ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	3 - 3ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	117	1	0 - 0.2ft	wet silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	wet silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.6ft	wet, mottled silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	1.6 - 2.8ft	wet, compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	118	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.5ft	mottled silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	1.5 - 2.6ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	119	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	3 - 3.7ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	120	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.2 - 2.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.8 - 3.2ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	121	1	0 - 0.4ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.4 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 3.2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	3.2 - 3.9ft	compact silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	122	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 2.2ft	mottled silty loam [tree throw fill]	7.5YR 4/3, 7.5YR 5/6, 10YR 3/3	Historic Metal
		3	2.2 - 2.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.8 - 3.4ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	123	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Metal
		3	1.2 - 2.2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.2 - 3.2ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	124	1	0 - 0.2ft	wet silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	wet silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 2.1ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2.1 - 2.6ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	125	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.6 - 3.1ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8	--
Shovel Test	126	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.9ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	127	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.6 - 2.8ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	128	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.7 - 1.3ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	
		4	1.2 - 2.5ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	
		5	2.5 - 2.5ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	
Shovel Test	129	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.3 - 1.3ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.3 - 1.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.8 - 3.3ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	130	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.7 - 2.9ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	131	1	0 - 0.2ft	wet silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	wet silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.7ft	wet, mottled silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	1.7 - 2.6ft	wet, compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	132	1	0 - 0.3ft	compact gravel with trap rock [extant driveway surface]	10YR 2/1	--
		2	0.3 - 0.4ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 4/4	--
		3	0.4 - 0.4ft	compact, rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	133	1	0 - 0.5ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway]	10YR 4/4	--
		2	0.5 - 0.5ft	compact, rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	134	1	--	test abandoned [located near extant bridge/creek]	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	135	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.6ft	compact silty sand with dense gravel [driveway bedding]	10YR 4/4	--
		3	0.6 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		4	0.8 - 1.1ft	mottled silty loam [hydric subsoil]	5YR 5/1, 2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	1.1 - 3.4ft	compact silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/6	--
		6	3.4 - 3.5ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
Shovel Test	136	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 5/3	--
		3	0.9 - 2.4ft	compact, mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/6	--
		4	2.4 - 2.6ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.6 - 2.6ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	137	1	0 - 0.3ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.3 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 2.5ft	wet, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/6	--
		4	2.5 - 2.7ft	wet silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.7 - 2.7ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	138	1	0 - 0.1ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.1 - 0.6ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.6 - 2.6ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/6	--
		4	2.6 - 2.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.7 - 2.7ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	139	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam with roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 2.6ft	compact, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 6/6	--
		4	2.6 - 2.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	2.7 - 2.7ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	140	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.5ft	silty loam with dense roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.5 - 0.5ft	root impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	141	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	silty loam with dense roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.7 - 3.6ft	mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	3.6 - 3.7ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	--
		5	3.7 - 3.7ft	shale bedrock impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	142	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam with organics [Ao horizon]	10YR 2/2	--
		2	0.2 - 0.7ft	wet silty loam with dense roots [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.7 - 3.9ft	wet, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 7/2	--
		4	3.9 - 3.9ft	rocky impasse	--	--
Shovel Test	143	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1 - 1.9ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.9 - 3.3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--
Shovel Test	144	1	0 - 0.1ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.1 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.9 - 1.7ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	
		4	1.7 - 3.8ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	
		5	3.8 - 4ft	silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4	
Shovel Test	145	1	0 - 0.1ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.1 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.9 - 1.6ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.6 - 2.8ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--

APPENDIX C (Cont.)
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Unit Type	No.	Context	Depth	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Shovel Test	146	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.8ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	0.8 - 3.7ft	wet, mottled clayey silt [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--
Shovel Test	147	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.1ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	--
		3	1.1 - 2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 2.4ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--
		5	2.4 - 2.9ft	mottled silty loam with shale gravel [C horizon]	2.5YR 4/4, 7.5YR 7/2	--
Shovel Test	148	1	--	test abandoned [located within previously excavated geotechnical trench]	--	--
Shovel Test	149	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 1.2ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	1.2 - 2ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	2 - 3.6ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--
Shovel Test	150	1	0 - 0.2ft	silty loam [topsoil]	10YR 3/3	--
		2	0.2 - 0.9ft	silty loam [Ap horizon]	7.5YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay
		3	0.9 - 1.8ft	silty loam [B horizon]	7.5YR 5/6	--
		4	1.8 - 3ft	mottled silty loam [B2 horizon]	7.5YR 7/2, 7.5YR 6/8, 7.5YR 5/6	--

*** Discarded**

Appendix D
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

APPENDIX D

MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

Shovel Test 17, Context 2	Catalog #	1
Modern		
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Hard Paste, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces, undecorated	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 17 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 21, Context 2	Catalog #	2
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 21 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 22, Context 2	Catalog #	3
Modern		
1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Industrial, bathroom/hygiene fixture fragment, possible toilet/sink fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 22 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 39, Context 2	Catalog #	4
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 39 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 58, Context 2	Catalog #	5
Historic		
1 Fauna, Shell, oyster fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 58 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 64, Context 2	Catalog #	6
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	5
2 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	4
1 Glass, Personal, marble, toy whole, blue and orange	Row #	6
1 Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	7
1 Mineral, Coal ash, waste material fragment	Row #	8
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 9</i>		

APPENDIX D (Cont.)
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

Shovel Test 64, Context 3	Catalog #	7
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 3: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 64 : 10</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 65, Context 2	Catalog #	8
Historic		
5 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glaze remnants on exterior	Row #	2
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 6</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 65 : 6</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 91, Context 2	Catalog #	9
Modern		
1 Fired Clay, Earthenware, Redware, flower pot fragment, unglazed, undecorated	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 91 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 103, Context 2	Catalog #	10
Modern		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick >90% complete, holes drilled into two opposite surfaces	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 103 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 112, Context 2	Catalog #	11
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 112 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 113, Context 2	Catalog #	12
Historic		
3 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glaze remnants on exterior	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	4
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate hardware fragment, corroded	Row #	5
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 8</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 113 : 8</i>		
<hr/>		

APPENDIX D (Cont.)
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

Shovel Test 122, Context 2	Catalog #	13
Historic		
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, cut, corroded	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 2</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 122 : 2</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 123, Context 2	Catalog #	14
Historic		
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 2</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 123 : 2</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 128, Context 2	Catalog #	15
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 128 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 144, Context 2	Catalog #	16
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 144 : 1</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 149, Context 2	Catalog #	17
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned, glazed drips on interior surfaces	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, slightly burned	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glaze remnants on exterior	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 3</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 149 : 3</i>		
<hr/>		
Shovel Test 150, Context 2	Catalog #	18
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, glazed exterior, burned	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 2</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Shovel Test 150 : 2</i>		
<hr/>		

APPENDIX D (Cont.)
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

Total Number of Artifacts: 43

*** Item Discarded in Laboratory**

Appendix E
RESUMES

RACHEL CRAFT
Architectural Historian/Historian, M.A.

EDUCATION

M.A., Public History, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey, 2018

B.A., History, Rowan University, Glassboro, New Jersey, 2015

EXPERIENCE

April 2018-
present Architectural Historian/Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey
Execution of research, survey, evaluation and writing in support of historic,
historic architectural and archaeological studies including:

- identification and review of primary and secondary source materials
- title research
- genealogical investigation
- review of historic cartographic materials
- technical writing and report preparation
- historic interpretation and exhibit development
- historic architectural survey and HABS/HAER documentation

July 2017-
April 2018 Public Humanities Website Publisher
Rutgers University, Camden, NJ
• coordinated with Rutgers IT to build university-wide public humanities site
• researched all public humanities programs to add information and events to
site
• maintained and update information on site to ensure accuracy

September 2016-
December 2017 Graduate History Fellow
Rutgers University, Camden, NJ
• assisted with grading for undergraduate history courses
• attended undergraduate history lectures
• performed tasks as delegated by professors

May 2017-
August 2017 Graduate Intern
Alice Paul Institute, Mount Laurel, NJ
• performed research to update the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail
website
• scanned historic documents from the Alice Paul Institute Archives
• created four rotating exhibits that focus on themes among documents in the
archives

May 2017-
July 2017 Digital Publishing Assistant
Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia, Camden, NJ
• created and publish web pages for Encyclopedia articles in WordPress site
• performed additional research for images through partner institutions and the
public domain

- wrote captions for all images included with articles

October 2015-
May 2017

Site Manager
Red Bank Battlefield and Whitall House, National Park, NJ

- supervised the house museum and volunteers during hours of operation
- adapted tour content for docents with the Whitall House curator
- assisted with research and organization for seasonal programming
- inventoried the contents of the Whitall House

January 2015-
May 2015

Intern
RCA Heritage Program Museum, Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ

- cataloged all inventory into PastPerfect Museum Software
- updated displays throughout the museum for visitors to see all items
- created finding aid for archived documents

AFFILIATIONS

National Council on Public History (NCPH)

HUNTER RESEARCH

Richard W. Hunter
PRESIDENT

MICHAEL C. BROWN
Archaeologist, M.A.

Patrick Harshbarger
VICE PRESIDENT

James S. Lee
VICE PRESIDENT

EDUCATION

Patricia A. Madrigal
VICE PRESIDENT

M.A. Anthropology, Monmouth University, West Long Branch, NJ, 2020

B.A. History and Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 2013

EXPERIENCE

2018-Present GIS Technician and Cartographer
Department of Anthropology and Geographic Information Systems, Monmouth University,
West Long Branch, NJ

Worked on various cartographic analysis and drafting projects for archaeological sites
and field work done by the university.

Participation in:

- creation of maps and plans using Adobe Illustrator and ArcGIS
- creation of online databases and maps using ArcGIS Online
- archaeological site identification using LiDAR and associated technologies
- historic map geo-referencing and analysis

2017-present Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Worked on various archaeological sites and projects in the Mid-Atlantic.

Participation in:

- supervision/monitoring of mechanically assisted excavation
- phase I, II and III excavations
- excavation of human remains
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- field photography and photogrammetry
- field recording
- laboratory processing of artifacts
- technical writing and report preparation
- exhibit development and installation
- metal detecting
- production of high quality scaled graphics for inclusion in technical reports using
Adobe Illustrator
- Trimble GPS and Topcon total station site survey

2016 Archaeological Field Technician
The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Pawtucket, RI

Worked on various archaeological field projects in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New
York.

Participation in:

- survey and excavation
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis
- field photography
- field recording

2014-2016 Archaeological Intern/Field and Lab Assistant
American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY

Worked on various archaeological field and lab projects related to the excavation of sites on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia.

Participation in:

- site survey and excavation
- excavation of Native American burials and associated artifacts
- field and laboratory photography and photogrammetry
- creation of maps and plans of archeological features and burials using ArcGIS
- laboratory processing and cataloging of artifacts
- pXRF chemical analysis of artifacts
- artifact research and analysis
- collections management

2010-2013 Archaeologist Field Technician
Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center, Mashantucket, CT

Worked on contact period archaeological sites in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Participation in:

- site survey and excavation
- field recording
- metal detecting
- terrain analysis
- historic research
- artifact analysis

CERTIFICATIONS

HAZWOPER 40 Hour Certification, Safety Unlimited, Inc.
Desktop Geographic Information Systems, Pace University

PROFICIENCIES

Adobe Creative Suite
ESRI ArcGIS
Microsoft Office Suite

AFFILIATIONS

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

Society for Historical Archaeology, 2021 Virtual Conference
Retracing the Middlebrook Encampments of the American Revolutionary War: A Cartographic Analysis

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- archaeological site identification and analysis using LiDAR technologies and historic map analysis
- Battlefield and Contact Period archaeology
- human skeletal remains excavation
- photography and photogrammetry
- metal detecting
- archaeological screen manufacture and equipment management, carpentry/renovation

HUNTER RESEARCH

Richard W. Hunter
PRESIDENT

Patrick Harshbarger
VICE PRESIDENT

PATRICK HARSHBARGER
Vice President
Principal Historian/Architectural Historian/Industrial Archaeologist, M.A., M.P.A.

James S. Lee
VICE PRESIDENT

Patricia A. Madrigal
VICE PRESIDENT

EDUCATION

M.A., History, Hagley Fellow, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990

- Fields of Study: History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology (focus on built environment, structural engineering, historic architecture); American Colonial History; American Labor History; European Industrialization

Museum Studies Certificate, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990

M.P.A., Public Administration, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, 1988

- Focus on non-profit management

B.A. *magna cum laude*, American History, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1984

EXPERIENCE

2015-present Vice President
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

As a member of the firm's senior management team, Mr. Harshbarger participates in all aspects of business management, development and strategic planning.

2010-present Principal Historian/Architectural Historian/Industrial Archaeologist
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

Technical and day-to-day managerial responsibilities for historical and archival research in support of historic architecture and archaeology. Participation in:

- federal Section 106, state and municipal preservation law compliance review
- historical architectural survey, evaluation and recording of buildings and structures
- historical research
- industrial archaeology
- preservation planning
- public outreach
- historical exhibits and signage
- interpretive planning and development
- report preparation
- proposal preparation

1996-2016 National Editor, *Society for Industrial Archeology Newsletter*
(www.sia-web.org/siapubs/publications.html)

Full editorial responsibilities inclusive of identifying and providing assistance to contributing authors and photographers, copy editing and oversight of graphic design and production on a quarterly basis. The SIA is the leading North American organization for the documentation and preservation of industrial heritage.

1991-2010	Senior Historian/Preservation Planner TranSystems Corp. (formerly Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers) Langhorne, Pennsylvania and Paramus, New Jersey
	Served as one of two staff historians to a national engineering and transportation consulting firm specializing in historic bridges and roads, as well as general cultural resources management services and architectural surveys (Sections 106 and 4f), to a client base consisting mainly of local, state and federal agencies.
1991-2009	Historian McKelvey Museum Services, Wilmington, Delaware
	On-call interpretive planning, exhibit development and collections management for historic sites and museums in the Mid-Atlantic region inclusive of historical research, meetings with trustees and staff, and report preparation and editing.
1990	Historian, National Park Service Historic American Engineering Record, Boston, Massachusetts
1989	Architectural Historian Intern Bucks County Conservancy, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
1986-88	Special Assistant/Newsletter Editor Office of the Vice President, Florida International University, Miami, Florida
1984-1986	Deputy Director Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, Rhode Island

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATIONS

- Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Historians (36 CFR Part 61)
- Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Architectural Historians (36 CFR Part 61)
- Architectural History Seminar and Workshop, New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources, Manchester, New Hampshire, 2014.
- National Register Nomination Preparation, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and National Register of Historic Places Joint Workshop, Trenton, New Jersey, 2011
- Iron and Steel Preservation Workshop Certificate, Lansing Community College, Lansing, Michigan, 2010, 2012 (also presenter)
- Section 106 Training Certificate, Ohio Department of Transportation, Columbus, Ohio, 2010
- HAZWOPER 24-hr. Training
- Section 106 Training Workshop, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 2009
- Museum Studies Certificate, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990
- Hagley Fellow in the History of Industry and Technology/Museum Studies, Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, Delaware, 1988-1991

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- historic engineering and bridges
- historic transportation systems (roads, canals, railroads)
- preservation of historic machinery and tools
- industrial and commercial architecture
- engineering heritage
- industrial archaeology
- public history and heritage tourism

- photography

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Construction History Society of America
Mining History Association
National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Newlin Foundation, Trustee Emeritus
Society for Commercial Archeology
Society for Industrial Archeology
Society for the Preservation of Old Mills
Vernacular Architecture Forum

AWARDS

New Hampshire Preservation Alliance, 2019 Preservation Achievement Award for Restoration, Rehabilitation and Stewardship of the Stewartstown Bridge
New Jersey State Historic Preservation Award for *A Gentleman's Pursuit: The Commodore's Greenhouse* with the Morven Museum, 2018.
General Tools Award for Distinguished Lifetime Service to Industrial Archeology, Society for Industrial Archeology, 2017.
Preservation Award, County of Passaic, State of New Jersey for Contributions to Historic Preservation, 2016.
Preservation Award, City of Paterson, New Jersey for Intensive-Level Architectural Survey of the Dublin Workers' Neighborhood, 2016.
Preservation Award, City of Paterson, New Jersey for Intensive-Level Architectural Survey of Paterson's Industrial Complexes and Mills, 2012.
New Jersey State Historic Preservation Award for Petty's Run Site Archaeological Explorations, 2010.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Co-author with Richard W. Hunter. *Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton*. Sacred Heart Parish, Trenton, New Jersey, 2014.

New Jersey Department of Transportation's Fernwood Service Station, Serving New Jersey's Highways Since 1922. New Jersey Department of Transportation, Trenton, New Jersey. 2014.

Gordon Russel Whittum. New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Monograph Series. Concord, New Hampshire, 2014.

"Two Pioneering American Roadways." *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers – Engineering History and Heritage*. London, England, May 2010.

Editor. *Abstracts of American Truss Bridge Patents, 1817-1900*. Society for Industrial Archeology, Houghton, Michigan, 2009.

Co-author. *Robert John Prowse, New Hampshire State Bridge Engineer*. New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Monograph Series. Concord, New Hampshire, 2009.

Co-author. *National Guidelines for Historic Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement*. Washington, D.C.: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2008.

"Defining Historic Roads." *Proceedings of the 6th Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Albuquerque, New Mexico, 2008.

Co-author. *Historic Bridge Basics*. South Carolina Department of Transportation. Columbia, South Carolina, 2004.

"Strategies for Historic Evaluation of Standard Highway Bridges, 1920-1960." *Proceedings of the Preserving the Recent Past 2 Conference*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2000.

"So Your Dualized Highway is 50 Years Old? Is It Historic?" *Proceedings of the Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Morristown, New Jersey, April 2000.

Editor and Co-author. *Delaware's Historic Bridges: Survey and Evaluation of Historic Bridges with Historic Contexts for Highways and Railroads*. 2nd Edition Revised. Dover, Delaware: Delaware Department of Transportation, 2000.

"Metal Truss Bridges and Their Builders in Historical Perspective: Some Thoughts from a Case Study of the Phoenix Bridge Company." *Spans of Time*. Historic Ithaca: Ithaca, New York, 1999.

"The Providence School Board Reform Movement, 1898-1924." *Rhode Island History*, Volume 44, Number 2 (May 1985).

HUNTER RESEARCH

RICHARD W. HUNTER
President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA

Richard W. Hunter
PRESIDENT

Patrick Harshbarger
VICE PRESIDENT

James S. Lee
VICE PRESIDENT

Patricia A. Madrigal
VICE PRESIDENT

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.

Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

EXPERIENCE

1986-present President/Principal Archaeologist
 Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004 Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation
 Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation
 25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986 Vice-President/Archaeologist
 Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983 Principal Archaeologist
 Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

1979-1981	Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ
1978-1981	Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ
1978-1979	Research Editor Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (<i>Academic American Encyclopedia</i> , 1980).
1974-1977	Archaeological Field Officer Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).
	Experience included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring of construction activity• Supervision of large scale urban excavations• Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts• Preparation of publication materials
1969-1970	Research Assistant Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- water-powered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

“New York’s Urban Archaeology. The Forts Landscape Reconstruction Project: Central Park’s Revolutionary War Forts.” *Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society News*, Winter 2015:6-8.

Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton. Sacred Heart Church [2014] (with Patrick Harshbarger).

“Historical Archaeology in Trenton: A Thirty-Year Retrospective.” In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600-1850*, edited by Richard Veit and David Orr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee [2013] (with Ian Burrow).

“A Sugar Bowl of William Young & Sons or William Young’s Sons.” *Trenton Potteries* 13 (1):1-3 [2013].

“Internal Oxidation of Cast Iron Artifacts from an 18th-century Steel Cementation Furnace.” *Journal of Archaeological Science* XXX, 1-8 [2012] (with Colin Thomas and Robert Gordon).

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series 523* [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6 (2/3):1-9 [2005].

Fish and Ships: Lambertown, the Port of Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lambertown Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).

From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

Hopewell: A Historical Geography. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings* IX, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists]
(accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Professional Archaeologists of New York City

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

OTHER AFFILIATIONS

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)

Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)

Hopewell Valley Historical Society (Trustee, 2014 – present)

Appendix F

NEW JERSEY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABSTRACT

APPENDIX F
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
Bibliographic Abstract

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

Location: 2500 Pennington Road, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, NJ

Drainage Basin: Stony Brook

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Pennington, N.J.

Project: Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB
Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road
Block 78, Lot 17, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey

Level of Survey: I

Cultural Resources: N.J. Route 31 Circle (Pennington Circle)

Appendix G
PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

APPENDIX G
Project Administrative Data

HUNTER RESEARCH, INC.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Name:	Intensive-Level Architectural Survey and Phase IB Archaeological Survey, 2500 Pennington Road
	Block 78, Lot 17, Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey
Level of Survey:	I
HRI Project Reference:	23011
Date of Report:	April 2023
Client:	American Properties Realty, Inc.
Prime:	N/A
Review Agency:	NJHPO
Agency Reference:	N/A
Artifacts/Records Deposited:	Hunter Research, Inc.

PROJECT CHRONOLOGY

Date of Contract Award:	2/8/2023
Notice to Proceed:	2/8/2023
Background Research:	February - March 2023
Fieldwork:	February 2023
Analysis:	February 2023
Report Written:	March - April 2023

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal Investigator(s):	Richard W. Hunter, James Lee
Background Researcher(s):	Rachel Craft
Field Supervisor(s):	Michael Brown
Field Assistant(s):	Joshua Butchko, Michael McCorry
Analyst(s):	Michael Brown, Joshua Butchko, Michael McCorry, Gregory Schmalzel
Draftperson(s):	Michael Brown, Even Mydlowski
Report Author(s):	Rachel Craft, Michael Brown, Richard W. Hunter, Patrick Harshbarger