VOLUME 2: APPENDICES

New Jersey’s Revolutionary War Sites: Site & Visitor Readiness Assessment

April 21, 2020
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Interpretive Technique</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Arrival</td>
<td>Formal Reception Desk/Greeter</td>
<td>Visitors are met in person to receive a brief interpretation of the site's history and program offerings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Exhibit</td>
<td>Located near visitor arrival inviting visitors to &quot;come on in&quot; before paying admission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation Exhibit (to prepare visitors for touring the site)</td>
<td>Delivers the main interpretive themes and prepares visitors for tours and other programming</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tours Offered Regularly</td>
<td>Guided Tours</td>
<td>Tour led by an interpreter or docent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-Guided Tours</td>
<td>Visitors tour at their own pace, usually with help of a site map, signs or booklet/pamphlet</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Group Tours and On-Site Programs for Children</td>
<td>Age-appropriate activities developed specifically for groups of school-age children or general admission adults with children</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Audio</td>
<td>Spoken audio, usually through a handheld device or earpiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive On-Site Exhibits</td>
<td>Roadside Markers</td>
<td>Plaques and signs acknowledging the location of a site, event or person of historical importance. Usually very brief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior Interpretive Signage</td>
<td>Outdoor signs that combine text and graphics to convey interpretive information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exterior Exhibits/Displays</td>
<td>Outdoor exhibits that are more complex than markers or signs, usually focusing on a historic resource or collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Interpretive Signage</td>
<td>Indoor signs that combine text and graphics to convey interpretive information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces</td>
<td>Spaces within a site dedicated as galleries where permanent or temporary exhibits may be displayed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Furnishings on Display</td>
<td>Often described as a “period room,” meant to offer either a verisimilitude of how a room might have been furnished or based on a collection original to the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Electronic Interpretive Materials</td>
<td>Use of digital displays and recorded audio playbacks and the like to convey interpretive information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Static Exhibits</td>
<td>Traditional museum display techniques, particularly well suited to collections of objects in cases, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site Maps, Guide Sheets &amp; Brochures</td>
<td>Printed materials, although can also be digital. Usually used in combination with self-guided tours or for supplemental information that will be of interest to some visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Interpretive Technique</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Visitor Engagement Offered</td>
<td>Participatory Exhibits</td>
<td>Exhibits that require visitors to actively engage with an exhibit. Typical examples include handling objects, question/answer games, puzzles, and the like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regularly</td>
<td>Audio-Visual Presentations</td>
<td>Use of dramatizations and documentaries, usually shown on site in a theater or on video monitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Live-Ins</td>
<td>Camping or living on site for short periods of time, experiencing a site in a more prolonged and intimate way</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Role Playing</td>
<td>Visitors are given historical personas to play during their visit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Story Telling &amp; Drama</td>
<td>A trained story teller or actor engages visitors through the spoken word or acting out of a part</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>First-Person Interpretation</td>
<td>An interpreter plays a role in costume and behaves and speaks as if they were from a different time. In some situations the interpreter is required to stay in character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Events and Programming Offered</td>
<td>Reenactments</td>
<td>Usually referring to military reenactments, where individuals dress in period clothing and participate in activities depicting a particular battle or drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside of Regular Interpretation</td>
<td>Special Events</td>
<td>Interpretive programs, often combined with other purposes like a community day or celebration</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programs/Lectures at Gatherings</td>
<td>Presentations offered by knowledgeable individuals</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Craft Demonstrations</td>
<td>Skilled individuals demonstrate and interpret an historic craft or skill. May also engage visitors in participating in the skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeology Digs with Amateurs (Public Archaeology)</td>
<td>Professional archaeologists, usually undertaking investigations for scholarly or regulatory purposes, engaging with visitors or guiding opportunities to participate in the actual dig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Workshops and Classes</td>
<td>Imparting knowledge or skills to visitors through formal training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Site Programming</td>
<td>Programs in Schools</td>
<td>&quot;Museum in a Trunk&quot; or similar programs where site staff travel to schools to offer programs to students. These students may not have opportunities to visit the site or it may be combined as a post or pre-visit activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Visit Engagement</td>
<td>Gift Shop</td>
<td>Goods and materials for sale that relate to the educational mission and themes of a site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach</td>
<td>Publications - books, magazines, newsletters, etc.</td>
<td>Print material that is a handout, for sale in the gift shop or a membership benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Interpretive Technique</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio, Television &amp; Print Media</td>
<td>Public service messages or paid advertising that contain an interpretive message</td>
<td>Source: Adapted from Frank McKelvey, McKelvey Museum Services, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Neck Memorial Park</td>
<td>The monument at Chestnut Neck Memorial Park commemorates the Battle of Chestnut Hill on October 4, 1776. The monument was erected by the General Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1911.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lee Historic Park</td>
<td>The Hermitage, a 17th-century brick house occupied by General George Washington during the Revolutionary War, is interpreted through the eyes of Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic New Bridge Landing</td>
<td>The Van Alen House was constructed circa 1780 and served as General Washington’s headquarters for two weeks in 1780. The Van Alen House is the only building remaining from that period and interprets the Revolutionary War along with other eras.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermitage, Burlington</td>
<td>The Hermitage, a 17th-century brick house occupied by General George Washington during the Revolutionary War, is interpreted through the eyes of Aaron Burr and Theodosia Prevost.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Bridge Meeting House</td>
<td>Two meeting houses are located on the property, one constructed in 1750 and the other constructed in the 1780s following the Orthodox schism among Quakers. The 18th-century meeting house currently serves as the museum of the Chesterfield Township Historical Society and primarily interprets local history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>With its stone portion dating to 1727, the New Friends Meeting House has experienced many key historical events, including the coming of General Clinton’s soldiers on the site. The site interprets religious history, including that of the Revolutionary War.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Cadbury Mansion, Mt. Holly</td>
<td>Smith-Cadbury Mansion was constructed circa 1758 and was part of larger farming complex. The dwelling is currently the headquarters of the Historical Society of Mt. Holly, which currently interprets the history of the building’s residents through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Hill Mansion, Flemington</td>
<td>The White Hill Mansion was constructed after Robert Field inherited the property in 1757. The mansion is undergoing restorations and currently offers interpretation primarily through furnishings in the house and events.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Camden County</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabriel Dowes Tavern,</td>
<td>The Gabriel Dowes Tavern was constructed in 1756 and was the home of four Revolutionary War soldiers: Gabriel Dowes, Jr., Richard Dowes, Benjamin Firthfield, and George Payne. The site interprets the history of the tavern and the Revolutionary War along with other local history topics.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glendora</td>
<td>Greenfield Hall is located on a property that also contains the Samuel Mible House. Greenfield Hall is the headquarters of the Historical Society of Haddonfield, which primarily interprets its collections through period rooms.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian King Tavern</td>
<td>Completed in 1760, the Indian King Tavern served as the location of several events during the Revolutionary War. The site also addresses colonial and 18th-century periodical themes.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Cold Spring</td>
<td>A collection of 18th and 19th-century buildings moved to the 22-acre property in Cape May County. The historic site interprets the 18th-century life history of the rural southern New Jersey region through living history programs, exhibits, and special events.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter's Tavern, Bridgeton</td>
<td>Potter's Tavern was constructed in 1770 and was the site of the Battle of Monmouth. The site is primarily interprets the history of the tavern and its period rooms throughout its history.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Burning Monument,</td>
<td>The Tea Burning Monument, located within the Greenwhich Historic District at Main Street and Market Square, commemorates the burning of a shipment of British tea by local citizens dressed as Native Americans on December 22, 1774.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Military Park, Newark</td>
<td>Military Park, the site of a Revolutionary War encampment, is a landscaped public park with monuments dedicated to various historical events and figures, both before and after the Revolutionary War, that offers interpretation of the park through tours and signage.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter Lawrence–Jessup</td>
<td>The Hunter Lawrence–Jessup House was constructed in 1760 and is currently the headquarters of the Gloucester County Historical Society. The site interprets the history of the Revolutionary War along with other local history topics.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>House, Woodbury</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Bank</td>
<td>As the site of a Revolutionary War battle and the dwelling of an 18th-century Quaker family, Red Bank Battlefield offers an interpretation of the Revolutionary War through the battlefield and historic house museum.</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Bouman–Hendrick Farmstead, admiration</td>
<td>The property was purchased by Thomas Bouman in 1740 and the farmhouse buildings were constructed through the 18th century. The farmhouse primarily interprets its residents’ histories through period rooms and other buildings on the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Eversole House, Pohatcong Township</td>
<td>The Eversole farm house was constructed prior to 1776 with a circa 1796 addition and is one of several historic farm buildings on the property. The site is primarily interpreted as the early 19th century as the property through period rooms and long history.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flemington House Museum &amp; Gardens, Flemington</td>
<td>Originally believed to have been constructed in 1760 as a tavern by Samuel Revington, research conducted in 2007 determined that the building construction may be later than previously thought and is function may not have been as it has long been interpreted. The building colonial and history is primarily interpreted through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The 1760 Joseph Turner House, Hampton</td>
<td>The dwelling was constructed by Joseph Turner, as owner of Union Iron Works, in 1760. The house museum currently interprets the history of the dwelling and the iron works through period rooms and other collections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitude House, Cold Brook Bridge</td>
<td>The Solitude House Museum was constructed prior to 1772 as part of the Union Iron Works and experienced major 18th century alterations. The house museum currently interprets the history of the dwelling and iron works through period rooms and other collections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1758 Vought House, Flemington</td>
<td>The house was constructed by Christopher Vought, who was a loyalist during the Revolutionary War. The 1758 Vought House is currently under renovation, but is interpreted primarily of the Revolutionary War period.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Princeton</td>
<td>While the present church was constructed in 1849, the congregation of Presbyterian in Princeton formed in 1730. Interpretation on the site currently focuses on the congregational spaces in the church and the cemetery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Watson House, Hamilton</td>
<td>The Isaac Watson House was built in 1748 and currently serves as the headquarters for the New Jersey State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Watson house currently interprets the history, the 18th century and New Jersey history through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Abbott III House, Hamilton</td>
<td>The John Abbott III house was constructed in 1769 with an addition. The house serves as the headquarters of the Historical Society of Interstate Valley, was constructed during and post-reconstruction the 18th century, and local history through period rooms and its collections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morven Museum &amp; Garden, Princeton</td>
<td>Morven was constructed in 1766 by Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and served as the New Jersey Governor’s residence 1778-1804. The house museum currently interprets the history of the property along with other topics related to New Jersey history through permanent and temporary exhibitions and galleries.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oliphant’s House, Flemington</td>
<td>The Oliphant’s House was constructed in 1750 as a residence of a prominent merchant and merchant navy who lived during the Revolutionary War. The site currently interprets the French &amp; Indian War and Revolutionary War through its tours and programming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princeton Battlefield/Thomas Clarke House</td>
<td>Princeton Battlefield was the site of the Battle of Princeton, fought on January 3, 1777. The battlefield property also contains the Thomas Clarke House, the dwelling in which General Hugh Mercer died after sustaining wounds in battle. The battlefield and house primarily interpret the battle and the Revolutionary War through signage, instruments, tours and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Brook Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>The current Stony Brook Friends Meeting House was constructed in 1760 and fits a cemetery. The site, which is within view of Princeton Battlefield, primarily offers interpretation through tours offered by the Historical Society of Princeton and discusses the religious history of the meeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>The present Trenton Friends Meeting House was constructed in 1756 and has experienced alterations and enlargements. The meeting house currently offers interpretation as part of Patriots Week in Trenton and through its cemetery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Crossing State Park</td>
<td>Washington Crossing State Park is the location of the spot at which General Washington crossed the Delaware River from Pennsylvania to meet British troops in Trenton. The site primarily interprets its significance to the Revolutionary War through exhibits, tours and public programming at various locations on the park grounds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccleuch Mansion, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Buccleuch Mansion was built circa 1760 by Anthony White, son-in-law to Lewis Morris, a colonial governor of New Jersey. The house museum currently interprets the colonial period to the 18th century through period rooms.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenhoven House, New Brunswick</td>
<td>The Covenhoven House, a colonial mansion, was constructed in 1760 and is a prominent example of Georgian architecture. The house museum currently interprets early New Jersey history through exhibits and tours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jersey Old Town / Johnson Park, Perth Amboy</td>
<td>East Jersey Old Town is a collection of 28 reconstructed and replica historic buildings located in a 40-acre state park in Perth Amboy that comprise a living history site. The site primarily interprets local history of the 18th to 19th centuries through living history and demonstrations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proprietary House, Perth Amboy</td>
<td>The Proprietary House was constructed in 1762 to serve as the residence of New Jersey’s Royal Governor. The house was later converted into a tavern and then a boarding house. The Proprietary House primarily interprets the 18th century history of the building through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church, Shrewsbury</td>
<td>Christ Church was designed by Robert Smith and constructed in 1765. The church currently offers interpretation of its religious history and cemetery since the 18th century through tours and temporary exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galloway House, Egg Harbor</td>
<td>The Galloway House was constructed circa 1762-1765 and served as General Clinton’s headquarters prior to the Battle of Monmouth. The Galloway House currently interprets the 18th century history of the building and its residents through period rooms. The museum is administered by the Monmouth County Historical Association.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craig House, Freehold</td>
<td>The Craig House, located within Monmouth Battlefield State Park, is a 18th-century farmhouse that was the home of the Craig family during the Revolutionary War. Interpretation at the house is coordinated by Monmouth Battlefield State Park, and primarily consists of tours and special events to tell the history of the property.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Walnutford</td>
<td>Walnutford consists of a complex of farming and milling buildings, with its main house dating to 1773. The site currently offers interpretation covering its history from the 18th century to the 20th century through period rooms and farming and milling equipment.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes–Hendrickson House, Medford</td>
<td>The Holmes–Hendrickson House was built in 1764, and was moved to its current location in 1868. The house museum primarily interprets the textile production at the farm during the colonial period and is administered by the Monmouth County Historical Association.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maripah Hall, Medford</td>
<td>Maripah Hall was constructed circa 1756 for the Taylor family, who also built the neighboring Taylor–Bailey House. The house museum currently interprets the textile production at the farm during the colonial period and is administered by the Monmouth County Historical Association.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth Battlefield State Park</td>
<td>The Battle of Monmouth took place on June 28, 1778, and the site primarily interprets the events from that battle through tours, exhibits and events at the battlefield.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Farmhouse, Medford</td>
<td>The Murray Farmhouse and barn were constructed circa 1770 by Joseph Murray and are currently located within Frisky Park. The farmhouse and barn primarily interpret the colonial period through period rooms, and outdoor interpretation at the park ranges from preliminary to present day.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakley Farm Museum, Freehold</td>
<td>Oakley Farm Museum was constructed circa 1770 by Joseph Murray and is currently located within Frisky Park. The house museum primarily interprets the textile production at the farm during the colonial period and is administered by the Monmouth County Historical Association.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Hook Lighthouse</td>
<td>The Sandy Hook Lighthouse was built in 1756 and was the location of many revolutionary war activities due to its location at the end of New York Harbor. The lighthouse and adjacent keepers quarters currently interpret the history of the lighthouse from its construction through tours.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter's Church, Freehold</td>
<td>St. Peter's Episcopal Church was constructed between 1771 and 1706 by Robert Smith. The church currently offers interpretation of its history and its cemetery through tours and events.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Village Inn, Englishtown</td>
<td>The Village Inn was constructed in 1732 and served as General Washington's headquarters in June 1778. The site currently interprets the building as an 18th-century tavern on the first floor with labeling exhibit space on the second floor covering multiple topics and time periods.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Dominis House, Middletown</td>
<td>The Henry Dominis House was constructed circa 1760 and lost a 1770 addition that occupied Washington stayed at the house in 1780. The site currently interprets history along with its significant Dutch architecture through period rooms.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morristown Historical Park, Ford Mansion/Washington Headquarters Museum, Morristown</td>
<td>Ford Mansion was constructed in the early 1770s for Jacob Ford, Jr., who served as a colonel in the Morris County Militia during the Revolutionary War. General Washington used the house as his headquarters during the winter of 1779–1780. The museum building was added to the same property in the 1930s to house the park's collections, exhibits and research library.</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morristown National Historical Park, Fort Ninemose, Morristown</td>
<td>Fort Ninemose, constructed in 1777 as a redoubt on a hill in case of a British attack, was built in conjunction with a beacon system that was used twice during the Revolutionary War. The hilltop on which the fort was built is an outdoor experience for visitors to walk the grounds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morristown National Historical Park, Historic Hollow, Hopewell</td>
<td>Historic Hollow contains the Henry Wick House, which was constructed around 1750. The property served as the winter encampment site for Washington's army during the winter of 1779-1780. The house is open to the public and is interpreted as a general's headquarters. A log cabin on the Great Road in Historic Hollow served as a military administrative center and is no longer extant. The Friends meeting house, also within the Historic Hollow property, serves as park staff housing and is not open to the public.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey Brigade Area/Cross Estate, Bernardsville</td>
<td>New Jersey Brigade troops camped a few miles south of Historic Hollow during the winter of 1779-1780, the site of which is marked by interpretive signage. The site is accessible via the Cross Estate, which is comprised of a 20th-century mansion and gardens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuyler-Hamilton House, Morristown</td>
<td>The Schuyler-Hamilton House, also called the Dr. John Campbell House, was built in 1764. This site currently interprets the history of the house and its connections to the Morristown area through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Bridge Tavern, Bernards</td>
<td>Cedar Bridge Tavern was constructed circa 1775 and is believed to be the site of the last documented Revolutionary War skirmish. The site interprets this history and the history of industry in the Freehold through galleries and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubish Monument, Little Egg Harbor</td>
<td>The Rubish Monument commemorates General Rubish's Defense of Little Egg Harbor in 1776. Interpretation of the site is primarily at the monument with an oral communication event.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Mansion, Wayne</td>
<td>Day Mansion was constructed during the 1770s and served as General Washington's headquarters in 1780. The site currently interprets the 18th century and the Revolutionary War through period rooms and public programming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Pond Ironworks, West Milford</td>
<td>Long Pond Ironworks, established in 1794 and continued operations into the 19th century. The site currently interprets the history of the ironworks through tours of the remaining buildings and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persier's Great Falls National Historical Park</td>
<td>At the base of the falls, Alexander Hamilton discovered the site for his Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures in 1791. The site currently offers interpretation of this history and the other component sites of the National Historical Park through tours and public programming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringwood Manor, Ringwood</td>
<td>The eastern section of Ringwood Manor dates to 1728, but was greatly expanded during the 18th century to serve as a country home for the Cooper and Hewitt families. The site currently interprets the 18th-century histories of the Cooper and Hewitt families through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Grant House, Salem</td>
<td>The Alexander Grant House was constructed in 1772 and currently houses the Salem County Historical Society. The museum currently interprets local history of varying periods through objects in the historical society's collection through exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock House State Historic Site, Hancock's Bridge</td>
<td>The Hancock House was built in 1748 by William and Sarah Hancock, and was the site of a Revolutionary War massacre in 1778. The house museum primarily interprets the Revolutionary War history of the house through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Salem Courthouse</td>
<td>The earliest sections of the Old Salem Courthouse date to 1756 with later alterations added in 1817 and 1904. The courthouse currently interprets the history of the building through tours of its various chambers. It retains its active courthouse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Stannet House South Bound Brook</td>
<td>The Abraham Stannet House was constructed circa 1740 and received an addition in 1770. The site primarily interprets the Stannet family and native American life. The site displays the house museum, which preserves the building and its interior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobus Vanderveer House &amp; Museum, Bedminster</td>
<td>The Jacobus Vanderveer House was constructed in 1772-73 and was expanded in 1781-82. The house served as the headquarters and residence of General Henry Lee during the American Revolution. The house museum primarily interprets the history of the building and its interior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Stirling Manor Site Berkeley</td>
<td>Lord Stirling Manor is the site of the home of General William Alexander, an officer in the Continental Army. The original house is no longer standing, and the property is part of Lord Stirling Park. The site currently interprets the Revolutionary War through outdoor signage on the property and public programming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Bethel Baptist Meeting House, Warrenton</td>
<td>The Mount Bethel Baptist Meeting House was constructed in 1785-1786 and served a congregation that was later organized in 1762. The meeting house currently interprets its religious history through tours of the building and grounds. It is an example of Revolutionary War burial sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Dutch Parsonage Site Historic Site, Somerville</td>
<td>Located on the same property as the Wallen House, the Old Dutch Parsonage was constructed in 1714. The parsonage was once occupied by John Florence, who served as a captain in the Continental Army. The parsonage, which is now a museum, primarily interprets the history of the building and its Dutch origins. With a focus on the Revolutionary War era.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckingham State Historic Site, Bossa Hill</td>
<td>Buckingham, which was originally constructed circa 1730, has been moved three times. The site currently interprets the Revolutionary War history of Washington's Quartermaster General, Nathanael Greene, and the Revolutionary War through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Horn House, Bridgewater</td>
<td>The Van Horn House was built in 1754 by Phillip Van Horn. The house served as the headquarters of American General Benjamin Lincol and William Alexander. The history is primarily interpreted at the site through panels, while the remainder of the house serves as a gallery and gathering space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Vechten House, Bridgewater</td>
<td>The Van Vechten House was constructed circa 1755 and served as the headquarters of Revolutionary general Nathaniel Greene from 1778-79. The site, which interprets the local history, centers on the period as the headquarters of the Somerset County Historical Society, and the history is primarily interpreted through the site's collection of period rooms. The site is open to the public and serves as a museum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace House Historic Site Historic Site, Somerville</td>
<td>The Wallace House was completed in 1775 for John Wallace. General Washington stayed at the house during the winter of 1776. The site is open to the public and serves as a museum. The site features exhibits on the Old Dutch Parsonage on the property and interprets the history through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyckoff-Garnett House, Middlesex</td>
<td>The Wyckoff-Garnett House was constructed circa 1760 by Cornelius Wyckoff. The site serves as a museum and interprets the Revolutionary history through period rooms, tour, and a museum gift shop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belcher-Ogden Mansion, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Belcher-Ogden Mansion was constructed in 1742 and was the residence of Jonathan Belcher, a prominent New Jersey politician. During the Revolutionary War, Alexander Hamilton, the Marquis de Lafayette and General Washington were guests at the house. The site interprets this history along with the histories of its later prominent residents through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roswell Hall, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Roswell Hall was constructed circa 1769 by Samuel Woodruff, and was later pur chased by Elia Bradstreet, who served as Commander General of Prisoners during the Revolutionary War. This history and the history of the building is interpreted at the site through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell Parsonage, Union</td>
<td>The original parsonage was constructed in 1768, and was home to James Caldwell, Presbyterian minister. His wife, Hannah, was murdered by British troops on the property and the original parsonage burned in 1780. The current parsonage dates to 1782 and serves as the headquarters of the Union Township Historical Society. The house museum interprets its Revolutionary War history along with local historical themes and topics through exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, Union</td>
<td>The Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church was completed in 1780 after being burned by British troops during the Battle of Connecticut Farms in 1780. This history, along with the building's religious and architectural history, is interpreted through exhibits and the cemetery on the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake House Museum, Plainfield</td>
<td>The Drake House was constructed in 1764 by Isaac Drake for his son, Nathaniel. The house once served as the location where George Washington consulted with his officers after the Battle of Long Island in 1777. The house was modified to its current appearance in 1864. The house serves as the headquarters of the Historical Society of Plainfield and interprets its Revolutionary War history along with local historical themes and topics through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth</td>
<td>The First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth was built in 1768. The church board dates to the late 17th century, and contains much from the Revolutionary War. The history, along with the building's religious and architectural history, is interpreted through exhibits and tours of the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Springfield</td>
<td>The First Presbyterian Church of Springfield was constructed in 1761 after being burned by British troops during the Battle of Springfield; for history, along with the building's religious and architectural history, is interpreted through signage and the cemetery on the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Canton Ball House, Springfield</td>
<td>The Canton Ball House, also called the Canton Ball House, was constructed in 1756. The house is one of the few remaining of those burned by British troops after the Battle of Springfield. The house museum, which serves as the headquarters for the Springfield Historical Society, currently interprets the history along with other local historical themes and topics through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Hall Museum &amp; Academic Center, Union</td>
<td>Liberty Hall was constructed in 1772 and has served as the home of several influential political figures. The house was visited by significant guests during the Revolutionary War. This history, along with the history of the building's other inhabitants, is told through tours of the several furnished rooms on the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Canaanfield House, Scotch Plains</td>
<td>The Ebenezer House was constructed in the early 1780s. The Ebenezer House was constructed in the early 1780s. Several sons of Jonathan and Abigail Day, the original owners, fought in the Revolutionary War. The house was owned by the Canaanfield family of Scotch Plains residents, who interpret the history along with local historical themes and topics through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippen Manor/Oxford Furnace, Oxford</td>
<td>Shippen Manor was constructed in 1762 as the estate of William Shippen II and Joseph Shippen II, owners of Oxford Furnace. The estate currently interprets the furnace's relevance to the Revolutionary War effort and the iron industry through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Neste-Hoff-Vannatta Farmstead, Harmony</td>
<td>The Van Neste-Hoff-Vannatta Farmstead is comprised of a complex of farming buildings, the earliest of which is the farmhouse, dated to circa 1761. The other buildings date to the 19th and 20th centuries. The site currently interprets its history and the history of farming, spanning from the French &amp; Indian War to modernity, through period rooms and living history events. The Revolutionary War is a topic discussed at the site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Atlantic County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somers Mansion, Somers Point</td>
<td>Present-day mansion, constructed circa 1725, was the home of Richard and Judith Somers. The museum exhibits objects related to local history and is furnished with period rooms to interpret the family's daily life during the 18th century.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batsto Village</td>
<td>Originally established in 1746 in the South Jersey Pine Barrens. The village retains today's original structures and offers the public a unique experience of a frontier settlement. Interpretation consists of a range of events and activities experienced at the site, primarily through living history methods.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Holly Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>The Mount Holly Friends Meeting House was constructed in 1740 and is currently owned by the Mount Holly Friends Meeting House Historical Society. The society offers educational programs and special events throughout the year.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old St. Mary’s Episcopal Church, Burlington</td>
<td>The site is the original location of the parish and was established in 1719. It is one of the oldest churches in New Jersey. The church building is open daily from 10 am to 5 pm.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishopskirk, Westampton</td>
<td>The site is the original location of the parish and was established in 1719. It is one of the oldest churches in New Jersey. The church building is open daily from 10 am to 5 pm.</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1761 Brearley House, Lawrence</td>
<td>The Brearley House was constructed in 1761 by John Brearley, a farmer. The house currently serves as headquarters of the Lawrence Historical Society, which interprets the history of the dwelling and Lawrence Township through period rooms and its collections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updike Farmstead, Princeton</td>
<td>Updike Farmstead was established in the late 17th century by Benjamin Clarke, and was purchased by George Freese Updike in 1886. Updike Farmstead is currently the headquarters of the Historical Society of Princeton, which offers interpretation about the farmstead and Princeton's history primarily through its collections and public programs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1719 William Trent House Museum, Trenton</td>
<td>The William Trent House was built as Trent's country estate in 1719 and has had many residents since becoming a historic house museum in 1899. The Trent House primarily interprets the residency of Trent and his family through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1760 Henry Guest House, New Brunswick</td>
<td>The Henry Guest House was constructed in 1760, and Guest was an associate of John Adams and Thomas Paine. The house currently serves as additional space for the New Brunswick Public Library to conduct public programs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Tennant Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Old Tennant Church, a Presbyterian church, was constructed between 1751 and 1752, and is located in close proximity to Monmouth Battlefield. The church was used as a field hospital for wounded soldiers during the battle. Its cemetery is located on the same lot and contains Revolutionary War burials. A monument dedicated to World War II soldiers is also on the property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavern Museum of the Allen House, Shrewsbury</td>
<td>The Allen House was constructed circa 1768 and currently serves as the Tavern Museum of the Allen House under the administration of the Monmouth County Historical Association. The museum currently offers interpretation of the locally significant Rose Hall Tavern through period rooms furnished to replace the 18th-century tavern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor-Butler House, Middletown</td>
<td>The Taylor-Butler House was constructed in 1803 by descendants of the Taylor family. It is located on the same property as Maripit Hall and is administered by the Monmouth County Historical Association. The house currently offers interpretation as an art gallery space and serves as public programming space for events related to the house and Maripit Hall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton House Museum, Clifton</td>
<td>The Hamilton House was built between 1855 and 1867 by John Vreeland, and was moved to its current location in 1973. The site currently interprets the history of the house and its residents through period rooms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Riper-Warren House Museum, Wayne</td>
<td>The Van Riper-Warren House was constructed in 1760 by Uriah Van Riper. The house museum currently interprets the history of the house, its residents, and local history through period rooms and exhibits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6. Sites with Active Interpretation Reenacting the Revolutionary War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Salem County</th>
<th>Somerset County</th>
<th>Sussex County</th>
<th>Warren County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salem Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>The Salem Friends Meeting House was constructed in 1772, and was designed by</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Ellis and constructed by William and Isaac Giddings. The meeting house</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>currently offers interpretation of its religious history through tours and an exhibit.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirck Gulick House, Montgomery</td>
<td>The Dirck Gulick House was constructed in 1762 by Gulick. The house currently</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>serves as the headquarters of the two Mahantsingh Indian Society of Montgomery</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Township, which offers interpretation of the house and local history topics through</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tours and educational programs.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General John Frelinghuysen</td>
<td>The earliest section of the Frelinghuysen House was constructed prior to 1766</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead, Flemington</td>
<td>and served as a tavern, and was expanded after being purchased by General John</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frelinghuysen in 1888. The building currently serves as the Raritan Falls library</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and offers interpretation on local history topics through displays.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy–Martin–Steele</td>
<td>The Kennedy–Martin–Steele Farmstead is comprised of several agricultural</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmstead, Bernards</td>
<td>structures that show the evolution of the farmstead between 1735 and 1880. The</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>property was the home of Colonel Sanders Martin, an officer in the Continental</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Army from 1780 to 1779. The farmstead currently interprets its development over</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the 18th and 19th centuries through tours of the buildings and through art</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>galleries.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseberry House, Flemington</td>
<td>The Roseberry House, constructed during the 18th century, was acquired by John</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roseberry in 1861. Interpretation of the building’s history is conveyed primarily</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through tours of the property.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key
- Visitor Attractions
- Tours Offered Regularly
- Focus on Site Exhibits
- Active Visitor Engagement Offered Regularly
- Special Events and Programming Offered Outside of Regular Interpretation
- Office of Programming
- Active Visitor Engagement Outreach
### Table 5. Sites with Minimal or No Interpretation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Interpretive Signs/Plaques/Monuments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Baylor Massacre Burial Site, River Vale</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monument Park, Fort Lee</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Francis Hopkinson House, Bordentown</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Paine Monument and House, Bordentown</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Glover Fulling Mill Park, Haddon Heights</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Washington Rock, Millburn</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Paulus Hook Park, Jersey City</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Bainbridge House, Princeton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Douglass House, Trenton</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isaac Pearson House, Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maclean House, Princeton</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nassau Hall, Princeton</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Trenton</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trenton Battle Monument</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Burrowes Mansion Museum, Matawan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huddy Park, Highlands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monmouth Battle Monument</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Jacob Morrell House, Chatham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livingston-Benedict House, Parsippany-Troy Hills</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shepard Kollock Newspaper Site, Chatham</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Long Beach Island Massacre, Barnegat Light</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passaic</td>
<td>Mead-Van Duyne House Museum, Wayne</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schuyler-Colfax House Museum, Wayne</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>St. John's Episcopal Church, Salem</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Franklin Inn/Ann Van Liew Homestead, East Millstone</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Stone Arch Bridge, Bound Brook</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revolutionary War Redoubts 1777 and 1778/79, Bridgewater</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Winkle House, Franklin</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington Rock State Park, Green Brook</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Bonnell House, Elizabeth</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Frazee House, Scotch Plains</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No check means the site has no signs, markers or exterior interpretation.
### Table 6. Estimated Costs for 250th Anniversary Interpretive Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Estimated Cost Range</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Develop Comprehensive Interpretive Plans</td>
<td>$2,275,000 to $4,550,000</td>
<td>Assumes preparation of an interpretive plan that offers a vision, recommendations, and practical steps for improving, supporting and expanding interpretive programming for any given site. For the purposes of this study, a range of $25,000 to $50,000 per plan has been assumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Improve or Expand Upon Existing Programming and Installations</td>
<td>$910,000 to $2,275,000</td>
<td>Assumes $10,000 to $25,000 per site to improve or expand existing programs and installations to attract individuals and families who might not be drawn to traditional guided tours and exhibits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Create New and Innovative Programming</td>
<td>$2,275,000 to $4,550,000</td>
<td>Assumes $25,000 to $50,000 per site to develop new innovative programming, such as foreign language programs; electronic media or audio-visual presentations; or a high profile exhibit that would draw visitors from a larger distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Develop Special Events and Exhibits to Mark the 250th Anniversary</td>
<td>$1,137,500 to $2,730,000</td>
<td>Assumes $12,500 to $30,000 per site to develop special programs, activities or installations that reflect the &quot;once in a generation&quot; event that the 250th Anniversary represents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Staffing</td>
<td>$9,464,000 per year</td>
<td>Assumes one additional full-time staff person per site, 40 hours week, 52 weeks/year, $50/hour (including base pay, employer taxes, benefits, etc.) so that sites can increase staff levels and hours of operation. $104,000 per person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sites That Do Not Actively Interpret the American Revolution (28 Sites)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Estimated Cost Range</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Temporary Exhibits, Interpretive Signage or Special Events</td>
<td>$280,000 to $700,000</td>
<td>Assumes an average of $10,000 to $25,000 per site for development of temporary exhibits, signage or special events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sites With Minimal Interpretation (33 Sites)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Estimated Cost Range</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Install Interpretive Sign or Plaque following Crossroads of the American Revolution Guidelines</td>
<td>$82,500 to $165,000</td>
<td>Assumes $250 to $5000 per sign that identifies a location as an important Revolutionary War site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All new programs and installations developed by sites in preparation for the commemoration of the 250th Anniversary need to be inclusive and serve new and diverse audiences. Inclusive programming should be developed to tell the stories of groups that have often been overlooked, such as Native Americans, African Americans, immigrants, women and children.
### Table 7: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Block; Lot</th>
<th>Acres Assessed</th>
<th>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</th>
<th>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Other Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut Neck Memorial Park</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Fort Republic City</td>
<td>7; 1</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>RGA 2015; Ottery Group 2006; MCACHS 1988; AAMHC 1986</td>
<td>Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Minimal to Low</td>
<td>Monument is contained within Block 7, Lot 1 which has little to no archaeological potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jameson Mansar, Sensers Point</td>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>Somers Point City</td>
<td>1819; 18.01</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>Michael Baker 2004; Hunter Research 2004, Rust Environmental and Infrastructure/McCormick, Taylor &amp; Assoc. 1999</td>
<td>Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayley Massacre Burial Site, River Vale</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>River Vale Township</td>
<td>106; 29, 30, 31</td>
<td>7 est. Bennett and Daniels 1969</td>
<td>Rurals; military activity</td>
<td>Native American; historic domestic; historic industrial</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>Site has been partially excavated but still retains potential for further remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Lee Historic Park</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Fort Lee Borough</td>
<td>7251; 2, 7252; 2, 3</td>
<td>35.78</td>
<td>NDDOT 1995, 1983, 1982</td>
<td>Military fortifications, Fort Constitution</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recent land use and reconstruction activity has greatly reduced archaeological potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hermitage, Ho-Ho-Kus</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Ho-Ho-Kus Borough</td>
<td>101; 1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>RGA 1991; NDDOT 1982; Bianchi 1972</td>
<td>Domestic; historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>High potential around the house and to the north and northwest in the area of outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic New Bridge Landing</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>River Edge Borough</td>
<td>1304; 2</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>Coin 2005; Hunter Research 2001; Filippelli 1963, Kardas 1976</td>
<td>Vin Steuben domestic; military</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>High potential around the Von Steuben House and along the nearby riverbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument Park, Fort Lee</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Fort Lee Borough</td>
<td>330; 1</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>(military fortifications, Fort)</td>
<td>(Historic) military</td>
<td>Low to moderate</td>
<td>No archaeological data; site likely compromised by landscaping and park construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Allen House, Oakland</td>
<td>Bergen</td>
<td>Oakland Borough</td>
<td>4601; 39</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>(military; domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data available; potential in yard area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bard How House, Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>157; 55</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordentown Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Bordentown City</td>
<td>706; 7.02</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) institutional; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data available; potential in front and rear yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain James Lawrence House, Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>197; 53</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosswicks Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Chesterfield Township</td>
<td>201; 15</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic)</td>
<td>(Native American; historic institutional; historic domestic)</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data other than 19th c. brick vault found near street; high potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evashen Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Mount Laurel Township</td>
<td>601; 10, 10</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) institutional; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Hopkinson House, Bordentown</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Bordentown City</td>
<td>1004; 20</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in side and rear yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Fenimore Cooper House, Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>137; 54</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Holly Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Mount Holly Township</td>
<td>52; 7</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) institutional; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Burlington City</td>
<td>14; 12</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(Historic) institutional</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; gravel road with high potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaichfield, Westampton</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Westampton Township</td>
<td>806; 12</td>
<td>2 Historic Sites Research 1992</td>
<td>Domestic; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>High potential to the near and side of the house; structural remains and backyard shaft features documented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Callaway Mansion, Moorestown</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Moorestown Township</td>
<td>4512; 19</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in surrounding yard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Paine Monument and House, Bordentown</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Bordentown City</td>
<td>Monument 802; 4, House 0301; 1002</td>
<td>Monument 1.2; House 0.82</td>
<td>(Native American; historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Historic) institutional; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Both tax parcels have Native American and historic archaeological potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Hill Mansion, Fieldsboro</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>Fieldsboro Borough</td>
<td>13; 308</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>Gall and wet 2014, 2012</td>
<td>Domestic; Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Subject of archaeological field schools; extensive and significant archaeological remains documented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabriel Owen's Tavern, Glendora</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Gloucester Township</td>
<td>3401; 6</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Native American; historic domestic)</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover-Fulling Mill Park, Haddon Heights</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Haddon Heights Borough</td>
<td>47; 11; 62; 2, 3, 8; 70; 19; 87; 1; 129; 1; 5</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>A.D. Marble 2012; Mounier 2013</td>
<td>Domestic; industrial; historic industrial</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Four houses and a mill site; yards of houses have moderate potential; limited archaeological data recovered from the mill site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenfield Hall, Haddonfield</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Haddonfield Borough</td>
<td>13; 46</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(domestic; military)</td>
<td>(Historic) military</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards; incumement of October 21, 1777 nearby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian King Tavern State Historic Site, Haddonfield</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Haddonfield Borough</td>
<td>18; 9</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2014; Burlington County College 2005; Wilson 1984</td>
<td>Domestic; communal</td>
<td>Domestic; communal</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Potential in side and rear yards; and in immediately surrounding high school grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomona Hall, Camden</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>Camden City</td>
<td>1279; 1</td>
<td>17 October 1977</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards and in immediately surrounding high school grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Cold Spring Village</td>
<td>Cape May</td>
<td>Lower Township</td>
<td>509; 13.01, 13.02</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Minimal to low</td>
<td>Living history museum with relocated buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Block; Lot</th>
<th>Acreage Assessed</th>
<th>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</th>
<th>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Other Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gibbon House, Greenwich</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Greenwich Township</td>
<td>9; 39</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>(domestic); (historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in surrounding yard; property is within Greenwich Historic District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich Historic District</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Greenwich Township</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(domestic; commercial; underwater); (historic domestic; historic underwater)</td>
<td>(High)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; widespread potential throughout district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter's Tavern, Bridgeton</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Bridgeton City</td>
<td>270; 26</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>(domestic; commercial)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards; property is within Bridgeton Historic District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea Burning Monument, Greenwich</td>
<td>Cumberland</td>
<td>Green Township</td>
<td>19; 16</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>Monument is contained within Block 19, Lot 16 which may have archaeological potential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Park, Newark</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Newark City</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic; commercial)</td>
<td>(Minimal to Low)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; the park is the main focus of the Military Park Commons Historic District which has widespread potential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Rock, Millburn</td>
<td>Essex</td>
<td>Millburn Township</td>
<td>500; 1</td>
<td>650.3</td>
<td>(military)</td>
<td>(Low)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; monument on site of Revolutionary War beacon; overlook rebuilt in 1888</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter-Lawrence House, Woodbury</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Woodbury City</td>
<td>120; 6</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(domestic); (historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bank Battlefield/Whitall House</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>National Park Borough</td>
<td>110; 2</td>
<td>30.16</td>
<td>(Commonwealth Heritage Group 2017; Mouzon 1996; National Park Service 1988; Maritime Historical Institute, Inc. 1988; NJDEP 1983; Louis Berger &amp; Associates, Inc. 1983; GAI Consultants, Inc. 1983; Gilbert/Commonwealth 1979)</td>
<td>(Military; domestic (Whitall House); underwater)</td>
<td>Native American; historic military; historic domestic; historic underwater</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology on battlefield; widespread potential throughout the battlefield property and offshore; domestic potential around the Whitall House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity Church, Swedesboro</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Swedesboro Borough</td>
<td>23; 15</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(Historical institutions)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in side yard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodbury Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>Woodbury City</td>
<td>122; 4</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>(institutional; domestic)</td>
<td>(Historical institutions; domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Hook, Jersey City</td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>City of Jersey City</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2013</td>
<td>(Military; domestic; historic military; historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential within the Paula Hook Historic District will be sporadic owing to urban development; higher potential within open space areas and beneath buildings without basements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouman-Stickney Farmstead, Readington</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Readington Township</td>
<td>50; 41</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential around farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everall-Hall House, Readington</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Readington Township</td>
<td>25; 16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential around farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fleming House Museum &amp; Gardens, Flemington</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Flemington Borough</td>
<td>25; 38</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>(Historic; commercial; historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in side and near yards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcombe-Jimison Farmstead, Lambertville</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Delaware Township</td>
<td>63; 3</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential around farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1760 Joseph Turner House, Hampton</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
<td>11; 3</td>
<td>32.98</td>
<td>Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. 1979</td>
<td>Domestic; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Minimal archaeological data; potential around farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solitude House, High Bridge</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>High Bridge Borough</td>
<td>407; 1</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Stotzki 2001 (2)</td>
<td>Domestic; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Potential around farmstead nucleus demonstrated through metal detecting; ironworking site nearby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1759 Vought House, Clinton</td>
<td>Hunterdon</td>
<td>Clinton Township</td>
<td>71; 04</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2005</td>
<td>Domestic; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited potential around and to the south of the house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandridge House, Princeton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>27; 04; 25</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Low)</td>
<td>Limited potential beneath to the rear of the house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1761 Beaverly House, Lawrence</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Lawrence Township</td>
<td>5101; 10</td>
<td>48.13</td>
<td>Burnow and Butchko 2016; Hunter Research 1997</td>
<td>Domestic; Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeological around house and farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Temple House, Ewing</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Ewing Township</td>
<td>223; 36</td>
<td>27.63</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Building not on original site; heavily landscaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass House, Trenton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>203; 6</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Building not on original site; heavily landscaped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fest Pennsylvania Church of Trenton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>504; 9</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(Institutional)</td>
<td>(Historical institutions)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in both church and cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Pearson House, Hamilton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Hamilton Township</td>
<td>2477; 1</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>Louis Berger &amp; Associates 1998, 1975</td>
<td>Domestic; Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology around house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Walton House, Hamilton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Hamilton Township</td>
<td>2406; 2</td>
<td>118.16</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2009; Polak 1968; Cross 1956</td>
<td>Domestic; Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documentation of Native American archeology; Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark; high potential surrounding the house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Abbott II House, Hamilton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Hamilton Township</td>
<td>2169; 2</td>
<td>306.1</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential around house and within farmstead nucleus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclean House, Princeton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>45; 01; 101</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>Potential in side and rear yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau Hall, Princeton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>45; 01; 101</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>(Institutional)</td>
<td>(Historical institutions)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>Potential in surrounding grounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>Block; Lot</td>
<td>Acreage Assessed</td>
<td>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</td>
<td>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</td>
<td>Other Archaeological Resources</td>
<td>Archaeological Potential</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Trenton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>401; 1</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Hunter Research 1998</td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>historic institutional</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology beneath church buildings; high potential in both church and cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Brook Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>10301; 16</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>(institutional; military)</td>
<td>(historic institutional; historic military)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in immediately surrounding grounds; within Princeton Battlefield and at skirmish site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton Battle Monument</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>003; 1</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Liggett and Lauerman 1979</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No potential at monument, but surrounding park has potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenton Friends Meeting House</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>503; 1</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(High)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; high potential in both church and cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upika Farmstead, Princeton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>10201; 11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2007, 2006</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology on grounds; potential around house and within farmland nucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Crossing State Park</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Hopewell Township</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Stivlich 2007, 2006, 2005; Hunter Research 1998; History: Conservation and Interpretation 1979; Kardas and Larsee 1976; Hicks 1976</td>
<td>military; commercial</td>
<td>Native American; historic military; historic domestic; historic commercial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential along riverbank and around historic buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1719 William Trent House Museum, Trenton</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>City of Trenton</td>
<td>10701; 2</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>Leach 2016; Hunter Research 2016, 2003, 2001, 1995</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>military; historic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documentation of Native American and British architecture; high potential surrounding the house; documentation in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucolech Mansion, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>City of New Brunswick</td>
<td>437; 1</td>
<td>78.12</td>
<td>(domestic; military)</td>
<td>(historic domestic; historic military)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Lee House Museum, Piscataway</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>Piscataway Township</td>
<td>12001; 1, 01</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>Hunter Research 1995; Fittipaldi 1982</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology around the house and in the gardens to the rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jersey Old Town Village at Johnson Park, Piscataway</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>Piscataway Township</td>
<td>11801; 1, 02</td>
<td>102.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1760 Henry Guest House, New Brunswick</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>City of New Brunswick</td>
<td>132; 17.02</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Metlar-Bodine House Museum, Piscataway</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>Piscataway Township</td>
<td>12502; 10.05</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2005; Baxan 1995; Berlin-Meaux 1995; Historic Conservation and Interpretation 1994</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology on grounds; potential in side and rear yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary House, Perth Amboy</td>
<td>Middlesex</td>
<td>City of Perth Amboy</td>
<td>22; 15; 21</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Perth Amboy High School 1973</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>Native American; historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrows Mansion Museum, Matawan</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Matawan Borough</td>
<td>6; 13</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Blanch 1985, 1980</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church, Shrewsbury</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Shrewsbury Borough</td>
<td>60; 1</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; graves of legend with high potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverston House, Freehold</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Freehold Borough</td>
<td>119; 23</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Unreported archaeological testing in 1990; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig House, Freehold</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Freehold Township</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Hunter Research 1994</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology within and around house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes-Hendrickson House, Holmdel</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Holmdel Township</td>
<td>19; 46</td>
<td>43.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huddy Park, Highlands</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Highlands Borough</td>
<td>95; 1</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Hunter Research 1994</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Hall, Middletown</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Middletown Township</td>
<td>805; 2</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Site of hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth Battlefield Monument</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Freehold Borough</td>
<td>38; 1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Maximal to Low)</td>
<td>Monument is contained within Block 38, Lot 1 which has little to no Revolutionary War archaeological potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray Farmhouse, Middletown</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Middletown Township</td>
<td>915; 55</td>
<td>158.81</td>
<td>(domestic; military)</td>
<td>(historic domestic; historic military)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house and at skirmish site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakley Farm Museum, Freehold</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Freehold Township</td>
<td>69.04; 1</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>Stivlich 2010</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential around house and farm buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Tennent Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Manalapan Township</td>
<td>25; 13</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Stivlich 2005, 2004</td>
<td>institutional; agricultural</td>
<td>historic institutional; agricultural</td>
<td>Low to moderate</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

- **Site Name**: The name of the site being assessed.
- **County**: The county where the site is located.
- **Municipality**: The municipality within the county where the site is located.
- **Block; Lot**: The specific block and lot number of the site.
- **Acreage Assessed**: The total acreage of the site being assessed.
- **Principal Reported Archaeological Studies**: A list of principal reported archaeological studies associated with the site.
- **Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources**: The Revolutionary War archaeological resources associated with the site.
- **Other Archaeological Resources**: Other archaeological resources associated with the site.
- **Archaeological Potential**: The archaeological potential of the site.
- **Notes**: Additional notes or comments regarding the site.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Block; Lot</th>
<th>Acreage Assessed</th>
<th>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</th>
<th>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Other Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Hook Lighthouse</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Middletown Township</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Veit et al. 2018; PaleoWest Archaeology 2016; Holmes 2016, 2015; NPS 2009; Russell 1998; Banchi 1983; Cultural Resource Management Services, Inc. 1979; John Milner Associates 1978</td>
<td>navigational; military; historic military; historic domestic</td>
<td>historical military; historic domestic</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology around lighthouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter’s Church, Freehold</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Freehold Borough</td>
<td>36; 28</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>(institutional) (historic institutional)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential within and around church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavern Museum at the Allen House, Shrewsbury</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Shrewsbury Borough</td>
<td>28; 17</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Metzger 2001 (domestic; commercial)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor-Butler House, Middletown</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Middletown Township</td>
<td>80; 1</td>
<td>4.64</td>
<td>No data (commercial; historic domestic)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in ground surrounding 19thc house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Village Inn, Englishtown</td>
<td>Monmouth</td>
<td>Englishtown Borough</td>
<td>4; 22</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>(commercial; domestic)</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in side and rear yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Doremus House, Mansfield</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Morris Township</td>
<td>39; 65</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2005</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Morrel House, Chatham</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Chatham Borough</td>
<td>128; 16</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>(domestic) (historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston-Benedict House, Parsippany-Troy Hills</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Parsippany-Troy Hills Township</td>
<td>226; 2</td>
<td>1.86</td>
<td>(domestic) (historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrisville National Historical Park, Ford/Nonsense, Morrisville</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Morris Town</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>National Park Service 2004; Arbogast 1985</td>
<td>military</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data for park as a whole; potential at encampments, Fort Nonsense and at house sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrisville National Historical Park, Fort/Nonsense, Morrisville</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Morris Township</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>URS 2006; National Park Service 2004 (2), 1998; Arbogast 1985</td>
<td>military</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Documented archaeology on encampment sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrisville National Historical Park, New Jersey Brigade AreaCross Estate; Bernardville</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Bernardville Township</td>
<td>multiple</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>National Park Service 2005; Arbogast 1985</td>
<td>military</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Documented archaeology on encampment site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuyler-Hamilton House, Morristown</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Morristown Town</td>
<td>3601; 12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>(domestic) (historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepard Coleck Newspaper Site, Chatham</td>
<td>Morris</td>
<td>Chatham Borough</td>
<td>128; 17</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>(historic commercial)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Historical marker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Bridge Tavern, Barnegat</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Barnegat Township</td>
<td>51; 4.02</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>RGA 2016; Monmouth University 2016; RGA 2015; Monmouth University 2011</td>
<td>commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach Island Massacre, Barnegat Light</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Barnegat Light Borough</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>RGA 2016; Monmouth University 2016; RGA 2015; Monmouth University 2011</td>
<td>commercial</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski Monument, Little Egg Harbor Village</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>Little Egg Harbor Township</td>
<td>326.90; 1</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>Heritage Studies 1985</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No potential at monument; minimal to low potential at farmstead site where data recovery excavations took place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dey Mansion, Wayne</td>
<td>Passaic</td>
<td>Wayne Township</td>
<td>1001; 1</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>RGA 2013, 2014, 2013, 2012</td>
<td>historic domestic; military</td>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology around house; potential for encampment remains elsewhere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment
### New Jersey’s Revolutionary War Sites: Site Visitor Readiness Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Block; Lot</th>
<th>Acreage Assessed</th>
<th>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</th>
<th>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Other Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Staats House, South Bound Brook</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>South Bound Brook Borough</td>
<td>7; 8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2010; Voel and Gail 2007, 2005</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deuk Guilk House, Montgomery</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Montgomery Township</td>
<td>1001; 46</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2020</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential around house and on sites of outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Inn/Ann Van Lew Homestead, East Milburn</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Franklin Township</td>
<td>512; 4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2006, 2005, 1994</td>
<td>(commercial)</td>
<td>historic commercial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General John Frelinghuysen Homestead, Millburn</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Millburn Borough</td>
<td>17; 1</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2017; CR CG 2006, 2005, 1994</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic commercial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobus Vanderweer House &amp; Museum, Bedminster</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bernards Township</td>
<td>128; 8</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>Cooper 1990</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Shirley Manor Site, Bernards</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bernards Township</td>
<td>1701; 15</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>Cooper 1990</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Bethel Baptist Meeting House, Warren</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Warren Township</td>
<td>37; 10.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2014; 2013; 2012; KGA 2007</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; building moved to new site in 1978-85; potential in ground surrounding church but no Revolutionary War era potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Dutch Farmhouse State Historic Site, Somerville</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Somerville Borough</td>
<td>372; 1</td>
<td>8.89</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2018; 2017, 2007, 2005</td>
<td>(transportation; military)</td>
<td>(historic transportation; military)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential beneath and adjacent to bridge structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolutionary War Redoubts 1777 and 1778/79, Bridgewater</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bridgewater Township</td>
<td>705; 34</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>(military)</td>
<td>(historic military)</td>
<td>(High)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; earthenwork fortification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockingham State Historic Site, Rocky Hill</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Franklin Township</td>
<td>1.02; 11.02</td>
<td>17.52</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Vorhees House, Bridgewater</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Bridgewater Township</td>
<td>300; 5.01</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2008</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Wicloe House, Franklin</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Franklin Township</td>
<td>250; 86</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Cooper 1990</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(historic military)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace House State Historic Site, Somerville</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Somerville Borough</td>
<td>125; 13</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington Rock State Park, Green Brook</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Green Brook Township</td>
<td>146; 989</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(military)</td>
<td>(historic military)</td>
<td>(High)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; possible military site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wylde Galton State Historic Site, Middlebush</td>
<td>Somerset</td>
<td>Franklin Township</td>
<td>74; 01; 12</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2003, 2001</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house and outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Campen Inn, Walpack</td>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>Walpack Township</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Salmen and Williams 1976</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic commercial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beiler-Ogren Mansion, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>City of Elizabeth</td>
<td>9; 341</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic commercial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonnell House, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>City of Elizabeth</td>
<td>200; 9</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood Hall, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>City of Elizabeth</td>
<td>9; 391</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic (cemetery)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in front and rear yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell Farmhouse, Union</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
<td>410; 1</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic (cemetery)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, Union</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
<td>2919; 37</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in and around church (cemetery is separate tax parcel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drake House Museum, Plainfield</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>City of Plainfield</td>
<td>234; 15</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2002; CR CG 1993</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic (cemetery)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>City of Elizabeth</td>
<td>6; 42; 8</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2013, Louis Berger &amp; Associates 2004</td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>historic institutional</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Extensive documented archaeology; potential in and around church and throughout cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Presbyterian Church of Springfield</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Springfield Township</td>
<td>208; 1.01</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2013, Louis Berger &amp; Associates 2004</td>
<td>(institutional)</td>
<td>(historic institutional)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in and around church (cemetery is separate tax parcel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 7: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Block; Lot</th>
<th>Acreage Assessed</th>
<th>Principal Reported Archaeological Studies</th>
<th>Revolutionary War Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Other Archaeological Resources</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Frazee House, Scotch Plains</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Scotch Plains Township</td>
<td>14802; 1.01</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Cannon Ball House, Springfield</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Springfield Township</td>
<td>401; 2</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>(domestic; military)</td>
<td>(historic domestic; historic military)</td>
<td>(Moderate)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in rear and side yards</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty Hall Museum &amp; Academic Center, Union</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Union Township</td>
<td>101; 4.03</td>
<td>2.98</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>(historic domestic)</td>
<td>(Moderate to high)</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller-Cory House Museum, Westfield</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Westfield Township</td>
<td>1203; 14</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Limited archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborn Cannonball House, Scotch Plains</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Scotch Plains Township</td>
<td>1105; 1.01</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>(domestic)</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>No archaeological data; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseberry House, Phillipsburg</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Town of Phillipsburg</td>
<td>1701; 15</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2014, 2012, 2011; RGA 1990</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential in grounds surrounding house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shippen Manor/Oxford Furnace</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Oxford Township</td>
<td>26; 69 and 2; 42</td>
<td>1.93 and 0.61</td>
<td>CRCG 1993 (2); RAM 1991, 1990, 1988</td>
<td>domestic; industrial</td>
<td>historic domestic; historic industrial</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology at Shippen Manor; potential in grounds surrounding house; limited archaeological data from furnace, but potential throughout tax parcel and on surrounding properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Nest-Hoff-Vannatta House, Harmony</td>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>Harmony Township</td>
<td>9; 53</td>
<td>213.12</td>
<td>Hunter Research 2016; Veit and Cox 2006</td>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>historic domestic</td>
<td>Moderate to high</td>
<td>Documented archaeology; potential within house and in grounds surrounding house and outbuildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

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April 21, 2020
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Bibliographic sources are organized alphabetically by county, then alphabetically by site name and alphabetically by author. In compiling these sources, Hunter Research reviewed relevant published and unpublished reports and other materials at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, at the offices and on the website of the Crossroads of the American Revolution Association and in the Hunter Research library. Clarke Caton Hintz collected additional historic preservation and cultural resource management materials, many of which are also included in this bibliography. Sites without pertinent sources at the above-mentioned repositories are noted as such in the bibliography. Printed promotional materials collected by the Clarke Caton Hintz site visit team from each of the sites are not included in the bibliography.

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