

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
East side of New Jersey Route 31
at Old Clinton Road
Stanton Station Vicinity
Hunterdon County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-983

HABS
NJ
10-SSTA.V,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
Northeast Field Area
Chesapeake/Allegheny System Support Office
National Park Service
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS
NJ
SSTA.V,
1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE

HABS No. NJ- 983

Location: East side of New Jersey Route 31 at Old Clinton Road (north side), east side of Prescott Brook, approximately .9 mile north of Stanton Station Vicinity, Hunterdon County, New Jersey

USGS Flemington Quadrangle
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 18.511410.4492630

Significance: The John S. Britton House, a two-story dwelling consisting of a frame section and a stucco-covered stone section, is a contributing resource within the Cratetown Historic District. The frame section was originally constructed in ca. 1765 but has been reworked extensively over time. The stone section dates to ca. 1836 and is in the Greek Revival style. The Cratetown Historic District is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places but has been determined eligible for listing by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (January 11, 1983). The district consists of three dwellings and their outbuildings: the John S. Britton House, the Joseph Crate House, and the Peter Crate House. The dwellings are all that remains of the nineteenth-century crossroads community of Cratetown and are significant as examples of traditional construction practices in the local area. Although the frame section of the Britton House has been altered, it retains its ca. 1765 chimney and fireplace and, for the most part, its original form, size, and plan. The stone section retains a high degree of integrity, having lost only a few interior finishes, the window sash, and the main entrance doors and surround.

Description: The John S. Britton House is located in the southwest corner of its one-acre lot, bounded closely to the south by Old Clinton Road and NJ Route 31 and to the west by Prescott Brook. The landscape rises slightly to the north and east and drops dramatically to the west to meet the level of the brook. The lot is wooded except for the area directly around the house. The house is oriented parallel to Old Clinton Road and is comprised of two sections: a two-story frame portion to the west and a two-story, stucco-covered, stone portion to the east. The stone section sits a half-level higher than the frame section. The ruins of two outbuildings are located to the rear of the house, and a barn once associated with the property lies within an adjacent parcel some one hundred feet to the east-southeast.

The frame section of the house has an early-twentieth-century appearance due to the siding and window sash. It was originally constructed in ca. 1765 but has been reworked over time. All that remains of the original work is the large chimney and fireplace at the west end and the overall eighteenth-century form, size, and plan.

The section has no cellar or crawl space but sits directly on a foundation of earth and stone. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos shingles over earlier wood clapboards. All elevations display an asymmetrical arrangement of window and door openings. All windows are of wood and are set in simple wood frames with wood sills. The first story of the front (south) facade has a line of six four-over-one double-hung sash windows

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ-983 (Page 2)

and one single-leaf wood door. The door has four lights over two panels and is set in a wood frame fronted by a modern aluminum storm door. The second story has three one-over-one double-hung sash windows.

The first story of the west elevation contains three four-over-one double-hung sash windows and a slight projection to conceal the back of the brick chimney stack. Two of the windows have wood two-over-two storm sash. The second story has two one-over-one double-hung sash windows with wood two-over-two storm sash. The attic level contains a six-light casement window. Adjacent to the window is a section of chimney stack not covered by siding. The exposed area is covered with a cementitious parge. Above the window is a metal light pole with a bell-shaped shade.

The first story of the north elevation contains a four-over-one double-hung sash window (a wood, five-panel, single-leaf door has been nailed over the opening), a five-over-one double-hung sash window, and a four-over-one double-hung sash window with a wood two-over-two storm sash. The second story contains two four-over-one double-hung sash windows with wood two-over-two storm sash. The first story also contains a three-foot-by-five-foot shed-roofed vestibule. The exterior door has been removed, but the interior doorway contains a wood single-leaf door with four lights over two panels. The adjacent east elevation contains a one-over-one double-hung sash window at both the first and second stories.

The section's gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves boxed with tongue-and-groove boards. The ca. 1765 chimney stack pierces the roof at the west end, just to the north of the roof ridge. There is a slight corbel in the stack near its top.

The stone section of the house dates to ca. 1836 and is in the Greek Revival style. Exterior stylistic features include the side-gabled roof, the symmetrical fenestration of the front (south) facade, the paneled frieze below the front facade cornice (in imitation of frieze-band windows), and the paneled inset at the main entrance (between the inner and outer doors).

The section's exterior walls are approximately fourteen inches thick and extend deep enough to accommodate a full cellar. All window openings contain one-over-one double-hung wood sash in wood frames with stone sills. The front facade has two window openings per floor and a central entrance. The entrance consists of a twentieth-century single-leaf wood outer door of eight lights over one panel, a wood paneled inset, and a single-leaf wood inner door with glazing in the Craftsman style. The original frontispiece was removed at an unknown date. The paneled frieze consists of alternating square and rectangular panels with molded edges and a molded border around the entire piece. The east elevation contains no openings, while the north elevation contains two window openings. The west elevation consists of a section of gable clad in hexagon-shaped asphalt shingles located above the roof line of the frame section. The section's gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has eaves with a slight overhang. A stucco-covered brick chimney stack pierces the roof ridge at the east end. The stack has a slight corbel below its top.

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ- 983 (Page 3)

No original eighteenth-century or early-nineteenth-century framing appears to have survived in the frame section of the house. Framing members display circular saw markings (a ca. 1840 to ca. 1945 treatment--see History section) or exhibit the dimensions and construction techniques of the later twentieth century. The first floor contains a large dining room to the west, a kitchen to the northeast, and an entrance hall and stair hall to the southeast. The second floor contains a central corridor running east to west, with two bedrooms to the south and a bedroom and bathroom to the north.

The interior of the frame section has a twentieth-century appearance, similar to the exterior. The dining room contains nine Craftsman-style windows with simple wood surrounds. A simple wood baseboard and cornice molding encircle the room. The floor is of medium-width boards, and the ceiling consists of gypsum board panels supported by wood battens. A single ceiling beam with circular saw markings runs through the room in an east-west direction. The room is dominated by the ca. 1765 chimney and fireplace along the west wall. The five-foot-wide fireplace has a brick hearth and a simple wood mantel shelf. An infilled hole for a stovepipe is evident above the shelf. A small closet with a five-panel wood door is located adjacent to the chimney and fireplace.

Kitchen features include simple surrounds, baseboard, and cornice molding. The ceiling and two of the walls are configured of gypsum board panels and wood battens. The remaining walls display vertical tongue-and-groove board siding. A built-in cupboard is located along the south wall, and a small closet sits beneath the stair to the second floor.

The entrance hall and stair hall contain the same trim and surface treatments as the dining room and kitchen. The stair hall also displays an east wall of wide horizontal planks. A half-flight of stairs leads to the first floor of the stone section and to the stair to the second floor. A trap door in the floor conceals stone steps leading to the cellar of the stone section.

The east wall of the frame section is also the west wall of the stone section; the wall is the partition between the two sections. The configuration of the wall provides a key piece of evidence as to how the house was constructed. If the stone section had been built first, it stands to reason that the shared wall would be fourteen inches thick. Since the wall has the thickness of a standard interior partition, it appears that the frame section was built first and the stone section was meant to tie into the frame section's east end. The stone section is essentially a three-sided building that uses the east end of the frame section as its fourth wall. The shared wall is not an exterior wall, however, but an interior partition wall. Additional physical and documentary evidence supports the conclusion that the frame section predates the stone section (see History section).

The second floor spaces of the frame section are consistent in their use of trim and finishes. Walls are clad with drywall or vertical tongue-and-groove board siding, and ceilings consist of gypsum board panels held in place by wood battens. Floors are of medium-width boards. Window surrounds are simple, and door surrounds, base moldings, and cornice

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ- 983 (Page 4)

moldings consist of thin pieces of wood. Batten doors are found in each room and at the shallow closets in the hall and the southwest bedroom. Only the bathroom door differs in design, with an opaque light above and a single panel below. The northwest bedroom contains the upper portion of the ca. 1765 chimney stack. The stack is covered with plaster and there is evidence of a former stovepipe opening. Along the south wall of the room is a ceiling beam with circular saw markings. The beam runs in an east-west direction for the length of the second floor. A half-flight of stairs runs from the east end of the hall to the door of the stone section's west bedroom. The bottom treads and risers are wider than those at the top, creating a curve in the staircase. A curved rail sits atop a row of balusters and terminates in a slender newel post. A decorative stair bracket runs below the treads and risers along the south face of the stairs.

The attic is unfinished and is notable for its wide plank flooring. The roof framing and sub-roof appear to be of recent origin due to the use of modern materials and framing techniques.

Unlike the frame section of the house, the stone section retains much of its original interior appearance, especially on the first floor. The entire first floor consists of one room, the living room. The walls and ceilings are of plaster, and the floor is covered with carpeting. The room's notable features are its trim and moldings, which exemplify Greek Revival styling through their heaviness and use of deep fluting, corner blocks, and pilasters. Some of the trim and moldings have been removed, but enough remain to display the original design. The centrally located fireplace on the east wall no longer retains its mantelpiece, but a portion of stovepipe still protrudes from the chimney breast. The room contains no crown or ceiling moldings. The baseboard and chair rail have a heavy design with simply molded or beaded tops. The window and door surrounds have a deep fluting profile and feature plain corner blocks. The window reveals are plain. The vertical pieces of the two door surrounds act as pilasters, terminating at the floor in simplified bases. An original eight-panel single-leaf wood door is located at the west wall.

The second floor contains two rooms: a medium-sized bedroom to the east and a small bedroom to the west. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and the floors are carpeted. Both rooms have simple baseboards with beaded tops, plain board door surrounds, and window surrounds consisting of a thin piece of molding. The east bedroom contains a chimney breast, but there is no evidence of a mantelpiece or fireplace opening. There is an infilled stovepipe opening near the ceiling, however. At the west wall, there is a six-panel single-leaf wood door with an iron latch.

The cellar has a modern concrete floor but displays hewn wood posts and beams with mortise-and-tenon joints tied with wooden pins. The foundation walls are stuccoed. The attic cannot be reached from the second floor and is inaccessible from the attic of the frame section due to infill in the gable. The infill consists of stucco-covered bricks placed between the posts and beams of the gable frame.

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ-983 (Page 5)

Some one hundred feet east-southeast of the house is a frame, gable-roofed barn on the north side of Old Clinton Road. The barn is located within an adjacent parcel, although it appears that the barn was formerly part of the Britton House property. Deeds indicate that the Britton House property contained roughly twelve acres between 1832 and 1931 (and possibly later), so the barn would have been within the property at some point during that period. A Ranch-style house within the parcel now containing the barn makes it likely that the barn was removed from the Britton House property in the mid- to late twentieth century. The barn is roughly seventeen feet square and contains a single open space with a loft above. The building is clad in vertical board siding (attached with machine-headed cut nails), has a corrugated metal roof, and sits on a rubblestone foundation. It contains a four- and a nine-light fixed-sash wood window and an opening with no sash. There is a batten door with strap hinges and a pair of sliding wood doors on a metal track. Several rough-hewn log floor joists are evident atop the foundation. It is highly unlikely, however, that the barn dates to the eighteenth or even the early nineteenth century--in spite of the joists. The barn probably dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and either utilizes earlier framing members from another building or was built using traditional framing techniques.

To the rear of the Britton House are the ruins of two frame outbuildings, displaying materials that date them to the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth centuries. North of the house is the ruin of a small shed, with clapboard siding, cross-braced doors, an asphalt paper roof, and an attached outhouse. Northeast of the house is the ruin of a possible garage, with vertical tongue-and-groove siding, an asphalt paper roof, and concrete foundation piers. Both ruins display the use of wire nails.

History:

The land on which the house now sits was part of a vast holding owned by the Daniel Coxe family between the late 1600s and the mid-1700s. In 1751, Christian Hansall and two partners purchased 447 acres from Coxe's heirs. In September of 1765, Hansall conveyed 198.5 acres to his daughter and son-in-law, Susanna and William Shafer. The Shafers received "lands and plantations" in Lebanon and Readington Townships, bounded to the west by Prescott Brook and to the south by the South Branch of the Raritan River. Hansall stipulated that the land was to be conveyed to the couple's two eldest sons upon the parents' demise.

The acreage conveyed by Hansall may have included a pre-1765 house at the location of the existing frame section of the Britton House or else Shafer constructed a house at that location shortly after receiving the land. This conclusion is based on physical and documentary evidence, which suggests that a house existed at the location of the frame section in ca. 1765. The physical evidence includes the extant chimney and fireplace at the west end of the frame section, which by size and construction indicate an eighteenth-century origin. (The rest of the frame section contains elements dating from ca. 1840 and later.) Further physical evidence has been supplied by a 1982 archeological study of the property, which located eighteenth-century ceramics in close proximity to the house. Documentary evidence includes a reference in Hunterdon County Road Book 1 to a

decision in 1770 to construct a new road from William Shafer's property at Pigs Cott (Prescott) Brook to Grandin's Road (near Clinton). Further documentary evidence is supplied by William Shafer's will and inventory.

William Shafer died in 1804. In his will, written earlier that year, he stipulated that his wife was to receive various pieces of furniture and kitchen utensils, sheep and cows, "and priviledge (sic) of as much of the house as she may want." When viewed in connection with the physical and documentary evidence noted above and the information in Shafer's property inventory (see below), it appears that this is a reference to a ca. 1765 house at the location of the frame section. The will also stated that second eldest son Christian was to receive furniture and livestock. Eldest son William (II) was to receive five shillings; it was noted that he had already received his "share" (perhaps the land intended for him as per Hansall's directive). Sons John and Paul were to receive money, rye, and livestock. Daughters Rebecca and Eva were to live off the interest generated by the investment of funds from the sale of the rest of their father's movable property. The will concluded with an instruction that Christian and the two girls were to live with their mother because they were "incapable of transacting business for themselves" (possibly a reference to some sort of mental or physical disability--see below).

The property inventory made shortly after William's death makes reference to several rooms of a house. Mention is made of a kitchen, a cellar, an old kitchen, the first room upstairs, the inside room, and a garret. It is assumed that the inventory is describing the ca. 1765 house that was located at the site of the frame section. This assumption is based on the fact that the room information in the inventory is in keeping with the form, size, and plan of the frame section, which is, in turn, assumed to be a near image of the ca. 1765 house. This second assumption is based on the site constraints posed by the ca. 1765 chimney and the ca. 1836 stone section. The siting of the chimney near Prescott Brook and the orientation of the fireplace toward the east would have dictated that the ca. 1765 house be constructed to the east of the chimney. Moreover, the juncture between the stone section and the frame section indicates that the stone section was designed to connect onto a pre-existing building. The pre-existing building, then, would have occupied the space between the chimney and the stone section, most likely having a similar form, size, and plan as the existing frame section. It is not inconceivable to think that the ca. 1765 house would have been the pre-existing building in ca. 1836. The ca. 1765 house no longer survives, due to the many alterations undertaken over the years. Yet, because the frame section shares the same chimney and fireplace and because it likely shares a similar form, size, and plan, it serves as a physical reminder of the ca. 1765 house.

The old kitchen referenced in the inventory may have been an addition or a separate building that was later removed. The cellar may have been separate from the house as well, as inspection of the existing frame section indicates that it sits directly on a thin foundation of earth and stone. The inventory also mentions a wind mill, a barn, fields of flax, oats, and corn, sheaves of rye, bee hives, livestock, tools, and furniture and utensils. The

wind mill does not survive. The barn that sits on the adjacent tax parcel is most likely not the barn referenced in the inventory. Although the barn has rough-hewn log floor joists, it is highly unlikely that an eighteenth-century or even an early-nineteenth-century barn would have survived to this day. The barn probably dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and either utilizes framing members from an earlier building or was built according to traditional framing practices.

In May of 1817, most likely a short time after the death of Susanna Shafer, the land of William Shafer (some 254 acres) was divided between his son, Christian, and his son William II's son, William (III), in accordance with the directive of Christian Hansall. (William II had apparently died by this time, so his son was next in line to receive the partitioned land.) As part of his allotment, William III received a twelve-acre parcel east of Prescott Brook which would have included the ca. 1765 house. Christian's allotment was a point of controversy due to his mental or physical disability, as inferred from his father's will and indicated in Orphan's Court records. In October of 1817, the court determined that Christian was a "lunatic". The partition was put on hold until the court could decide what to do. A committee was appointed to look into the matter; it returned a divided decision. In February of 1818, the court decided that Christian's allotment should be sold at public auction. It is not known if an auction ever took place, however, for Christian died intestate later that year. In February of 1819, Christian's relatives sold a large portion of his allotment to a buyer from a neighboring township.

Having received his allotment, William III proceeded to subdivide and sell off the twelve-acre parcel containing the ca. 1765 house. He sold a 3.01-acre lot containing the house to Abraham Merlatt in March of 1818 for \$180.00. In February of 1822, he sold a 4.6-acre lot to Josiah Cole for \$161.00. In May of 1826, he sold a two-acre lot to Henry Bogart for \$50.00 (the remaining 2.39 acres cannot be accounted for). These transactions ended the Hansall-Shafer association with the property after seventy-five years of continuous ownership.

In April of 1826, Abraham Merlatt sold the 3.01-acre parcel with the house to Philip Shafer for \$250.00. (Note: Philip Shafer's relationship to the William Shafer family is unknown.) In March of 1828, Henry Bogart sold a 4.25-acre lot to Shafer for \$400.00. In June of 1832, Josiah Cole sold a four-acre lot to Shafer for \$150.00. With this transaction, Shafer succeeded in re-assembling the original twelve-acre parcel (or nearly so) at a cost of \$800.00. In May of 1836, Shafer sold the twelve-acre parcel and the house plus an additional five-acre lot to John S. Britton for \$1,100.00. Because the price Britton paid did not substantially differ from Shafer's purchase price (excluding the additional five-acre lot), it would appear that the stone section of the Britton House was not constructed by Shafer. The physical and stylistic evidence offered by the section is in agreement with this conclusion. The form, materials, and Greek Revival features support a post-May 1836 construction date.

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ- 983 (Page 8)

Having purchased the property, Britton set about constructing the stone section of the house, tying it into the east end of the dwelling already there--most likely the ca. 1765 house. He remained on the property for an unknown period of time; when he sold the property in 1866, he was living in nearby Readington Township. In 1850, he owned twenty-one acres of improved land and five acres of unimproved land in Clinton Township. The cash value of his farm was \$2,000.00. He owned one horse, four milch cows, and three swine, and his agricultural production that year consisted of wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, Irish potatoes, butter, and hay. In 1860, he owned eighteen acres of improved land and no acres of unimproved land. The cash value of his farm was again \$2,000.00. He owned one horse, three milch cows, and two swine, and the cash value of his farm machinery and implements was \$50.00. His agricultural production that year included wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, butter, and hay. In May of 1866, he sold the property to Samuel E. Smith for \$2,500.00. The transaction entailed slightly less acreage than Britton had purchased from Shafer. The rise in the sale price was certainly due to the presence of the stone section but may also have reflected improvements to the earlier portion of the house and/or the farm.

That Britton may have undertaken improvements within the earlier portion of the house is based in part on the increased sale price of the property in 1866 and on physical evidence in the existing frame section of the house. Framing members in that section of the house appear to date to ca. 1840 or later; there are no visible members from the eighteenth or early to mid-nineteenth century. The ca. 1840 date is based on the fact that several of the members show circular saw markings, and circular saws were not in widespread use until that year. This is confirmed by the presence of hewn timber framing in the cellar and the west gable of the stone section, which would indicate that circular sawn framing members were not readily available in the area in the mid- to late 1830s. Circular saws are still used today; their markings, however, do not appear on lumber produced after World War II, due to planing methods which remove the markings. Excepting the circular sawn members, the rest of the members appear to date to the mid- to late-twentieth century, due to the use of modern lumber and nails and the absence of saw markings. It cannot be said with certainty that Britton undertook improvements to the earlier portion of the house; it may be that the work was done by a later owner or owners in the late nineteenth or early to mid-twentieth century. However, Britton did receive a substantial profit when he sold the property, and his thirty-year tenure would have given him time to make any number of improvements.

Britton's purchase of the property came two years before the first member of the Crate family arrived at what would later become Cratetown. Settlement in the immediate area had probably begun in the late eighteenth century with Hansall or Shafer; however, it was not until the mid-nineteenth century that the community reached the height of its development. Joseph Crate arrived in 1838 and lived in the area until his death in 1863. His son, Peter, operated a wheelwright/blacksmith shop. He died in 1876, but his house remained in the Crate family into the twentieth century. Cratetown was never a large town but a crossroads community

JOHN S. BRITTON HOUSE
HABS No. NJ-983 (Page 9)

and small industrial village at the juncture of Old Clinton Road, Hibbler Road, Cratetown Road, and Prescott Brook. In addition to the three dwellings that now make up the Cratetown Historic District, the village contained two wheelwright/blacksmith shops and a mill complex (these are no longer extant). By the end of the nineteenth century, Cratetown was in decline due to the closing of the shops and the mill. The village was still identified on maps as "Cratetown" as late as ca. 1927.

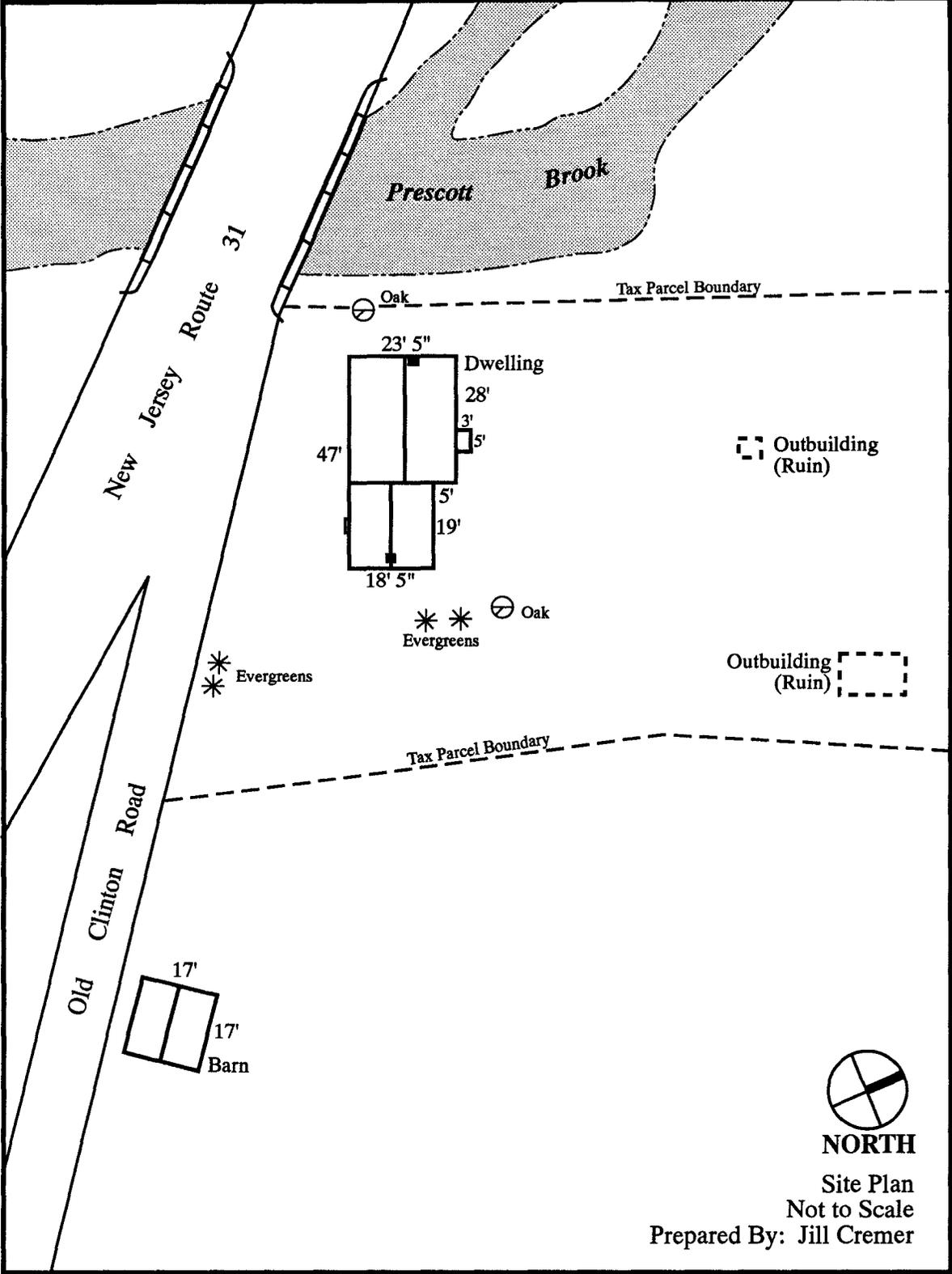
In ca. 1870, Samuel Smith died intestate. As per a ruling of the orphan's court, his property was sold at public auction in January of 1872. Elijah Hartpence purchased the property for \$2,030.00 from the administrators of Smith's estate, Henry Y. Smith and Sylvester Smith. In March of 1874, Hartpence sold the property to Sarah Kinney for \$2,289.29. Deeds indicate that Kinney owned the property until her death in the late 1920s, although a relative, Mahlon G. Kinney, appears to have resided there as early as 1902. (A 1902 atlas shows an M. G. Kinney at the location of the house.) During their tenure, the Kinneys remodeled the frame section of the house, installing the asbestos shingle siding, the four- and five-over-one double-hung window sash, the beaded-board vertical siding, and the closets. They also installed the Craftsman-style entrance door in the stone section. It may be that they undertook the replacement of some of the original framing members in the frame section as well. In July of 1928, Mahlon Kinney, as executor of Sarah Kinney's estate, sold 2.34 acres of the property to the State of New Jersey for channel widening and bridge construction at Prescott Brook. The acreage was for right of way for the bridge and the new Route 30 roadway (now NJ Route 31). In April of 1929, Mahlon Kinney sold the property to Caryl Lunger for \$1.00.

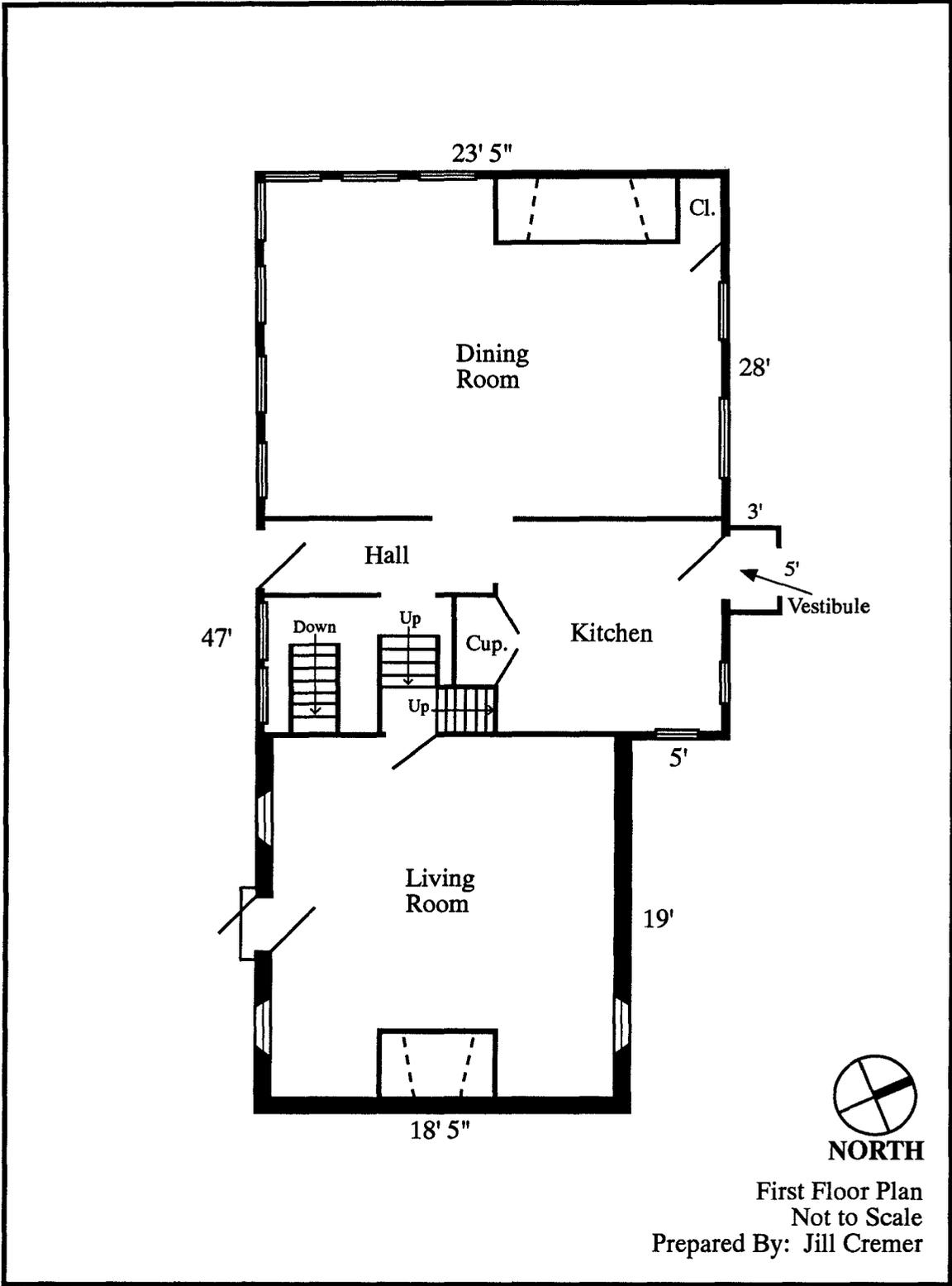
In April of 1931, Lunger conveyed the property to Armand Lurkin for \$1.00; it took two more corrective deeds--in 1934 and 1947--to arrive at a legally correct conveyance. Lurkin remodeled portions of the frame section of the house, as evidenced by newspapers from 1940 found within the wallpaper backing of one first-floor wall. It may have been Lurkin who installed the gypsum panel and wood batten ceilings throughout the house. In 1984, twenty years after Lurkin's death, his widow, Catherine, sold the house and 1.117 acres of land to Gustav and Caroline Kasper for \$30,000.00. This was the first transfer since 1836 in which the acreage associated with the house dropped substantially below twelve acres. It most likely was during the Lurkin tenure that the frame barn east-southeast of the house was annexed to the adjacent parcel. In May of 1989, the Kaspers conveyed the house and 1.05 acres of land to the current owner, the State of New Jersey, for \$129,680.00.

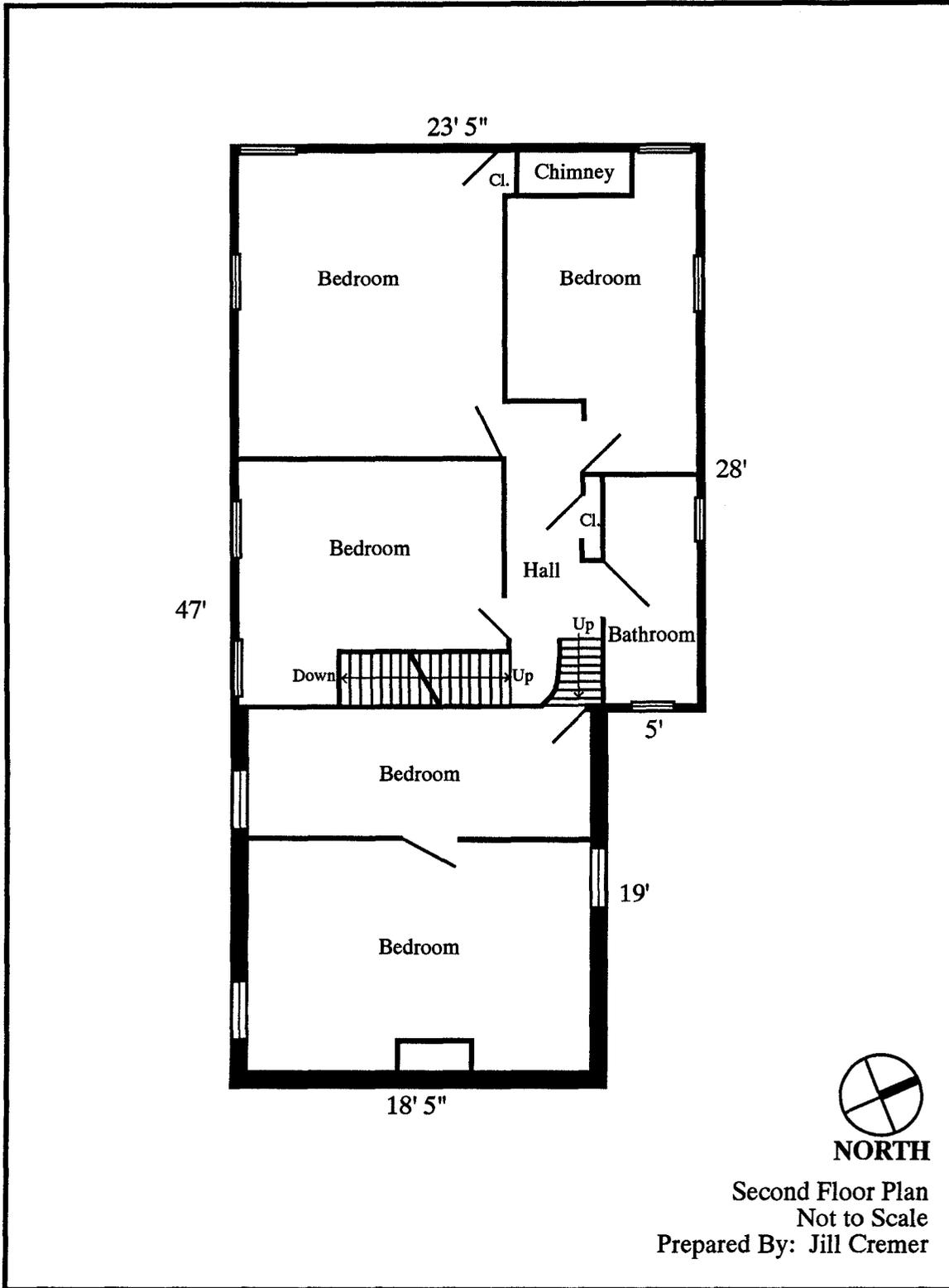
Current New Jersey Department of Transportation plans call for the dualization of NJ Route 31 in the vicinity of the John S. Britton House. Construction of the roadway as proposed will necessitate the taking of the house. The Department of Transportation has proposed moving the house back on its lot so as to remove it from the proposed construction area. Historic American Buildings Survey recordation of the house has been undertaken prior to any moving activity. Presently, the house and its lot are being marketed for sale to private buyers.

- Sources:
- D'Autrechy, Phyllis B. "Hunterdon County Place Names." Flemington, New Jersey: Hunterdon County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1992.
- Historic Sites Research. "N.J. State Highway Route 31 From U.S. 202, Flemington, to I-78, Clinton: Technical Support Document, Vol. VI, Cultural Resources." September 1980. Prepared for NJDOT and FHWA. On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Howard, Hugh. "How Old Is This House?" New York: The Noonday Press, 1989.
- Hunterdon County Land Records. On file at the Hunterdon County Courthouse, Flemington, New Jersey.
- Hunterdon County Orphan's Court Records. On file at the Hunterdon County Courthouse, Flemington, New Jersey.
- Hunterdon County Partition of Lands Records. On file at the Hunterdon County Courthouse, Flemington, New Jersey.
- Hunterdon County Probate Records. On file at the Hunterdon County Courthouse, Flemington, New Jersey.
- Louis Berger and Associates. "N.J. Route 31 From U.S. 202, Flemington, to I-78, Clinton: Supplemental Cultural Resource Study." August 1982. Prepared for NJDOT and FHWA. On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.
- "New Jersey Route 31 From U.S. Route 202, Flemington, to Interstate 78, Clinton, Hunterdon County, New Jersey." Draft E.I.S. and Section 4(f) Evaluation. July 1983. Prepared for U.S. DOT, FHWA, and NJDOT. On file at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Pugh and Downing. *Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Irving C. Hicks, 1902.
- U.S. Office of the Census. Agricultural Census, Clinton Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. 1850-1860. Microfilm on file at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, New Jersey.

Historian: M. Todd Cleveland
Kise Franks & Straw
KFS Historic Preservation Group
May 1994







Second Floor Plan
Not to Scale
Prepared By: Jill Cremer