

PRINCETON TWP.

PRINCETON

WEST WINDSOR

PRINCETON BATTLEFIELD STATE PARK

1/4 1/2
SCALE IN MILES



Mercer Co.
Middlesex Co.

Part of

Township Hall

COMMUNITY PARK

Princeton Hall

Princeton University

Princeton Theological Seminary

Princeton Station

SPRINGDALE GOLF COURSE

AMTRAK

571

206

206

571

206

583

533

27

571

Part of

Township Hall

COMMUNITY PARK

Princeton Hall

Princeton University

Princeton Theological Seminary

Princeton Station

SPRINGDALE GOLF COURSE

AMTRAK

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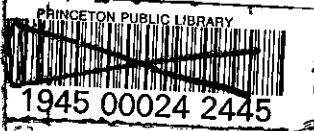
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ON THE STREETS WHERE WE LIVE

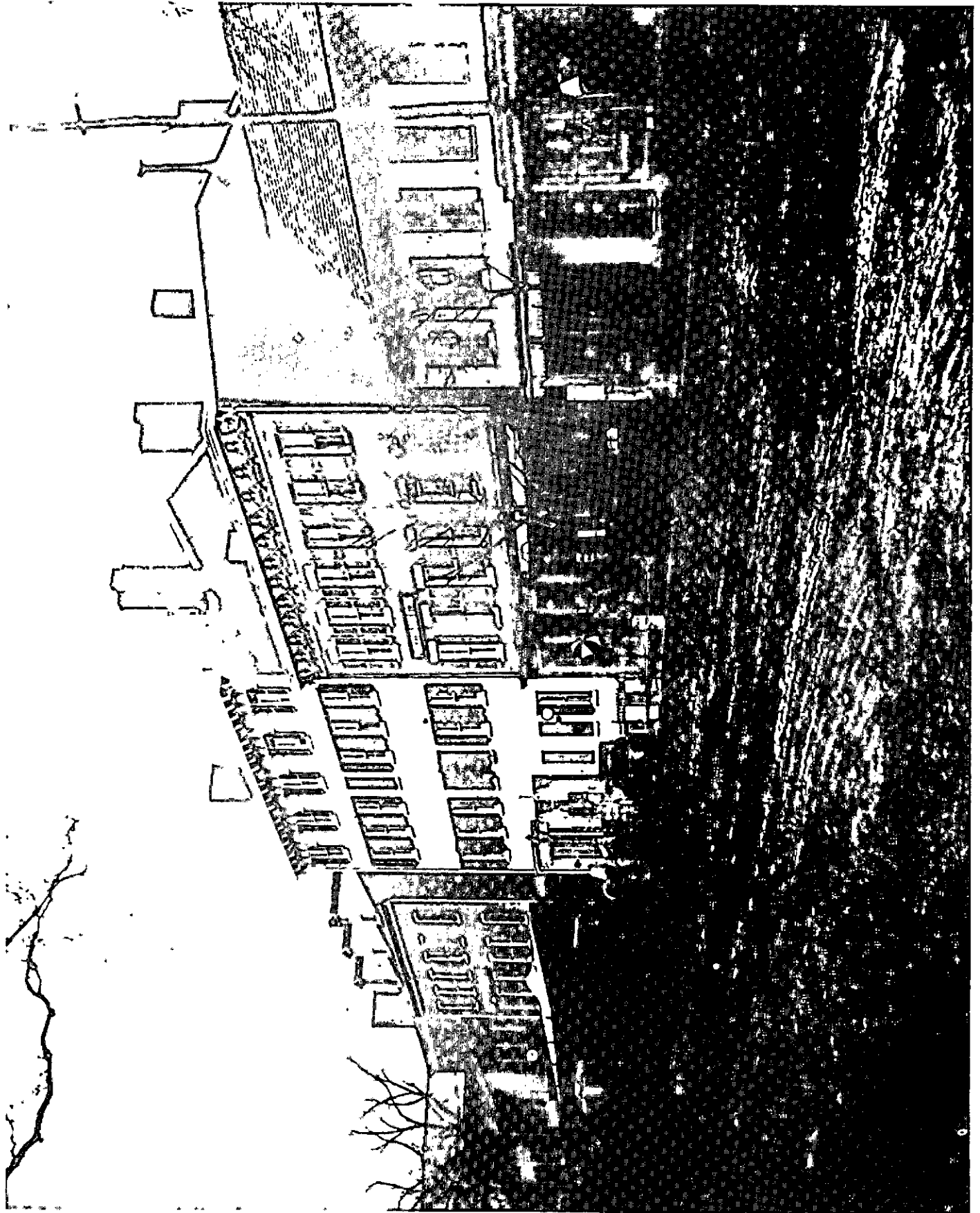
Randy Hobler
Jeanne Silvester

Every road leading into Princeton grades upward from a valley. Not steep inclines, but gentle slopes that bring you into the center of town with scarcely a consciousness of elevation. And just as Princeton rises slightly above the areas surrounding it, so every Princetonian thinks of it as just a bit superior to any other location as a place to live.

...Anonymous

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Muddy Nassau Street

remarkable people whether heroes, prophets, rascals, rogues or those who gave their lives for their country. Our hope would be that readers will rush pell-mell to the bibliography for further stimulation to fill in the gaping holes. This is one way to merge the past with the present.

Early streets were appropriately named (Stockton, Nassau, Washington, Witherspoon, Mercer) but more digging yielded some omissions. Although New Jersey is sprinkled with Indian names (Weehawken, Manasquan, Secaucus) Princeton has no Wapowog Way (the original Indian name for the Stony Brook area) or Lenape Trail. The early settlers expunged Indian names in Princeton just as effectively as they snuffed out any trace of Indians through disease and relocation. English names are common throughout New Jersey and Princeton followed in those footsteps with a bit of Dutch and Huguenot seasoning (VanDeventer, Van Dyke, Hulfish, Tulane, Mershon). As far as can be discovered, despite its large black and Italian population, only one street has an Italian flavor (Humbert) and only Paul Robeson Place represents the African-American community. Women of national stature are in the minority too. The one exception seems to be Farrand Road in the Russell Estates, honoring Beatrix Farrand an outstanding landscape designer. (Or was it named after her husband Max?) Other streets named for women remembered wives, daughters, or mothers, or even a mother-in-law in one case, of the developers. Where is our Betsy Ross, our Barbara Fritchie, our Sojourner Truth or our Harriet Beecher Stowe?

From the American Revolution until the latter part of the 19th century very few streets were added to the original main arteries of Stockton, Nassau, Province Line, the Great Road, Witherspoon, Harrison, Mount Lucas, Washington and Ewing. Social changes brought about Canal (Alexander) Street with the opening in the 1830s of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Some 30 years later more change came when trains on a branch line from Princeton Junction huffed up to a station near the present Blair Arch on Railroad Avenue (University Place). In these early times "town" and "gown" names were interwoven in street names such as Patton, Vandeventer, MacLean, Hamilton, Wiggins, Tulane, Leigh, Hodge and Boudinot. Another building boom in the 1870s after the Civil War introduced Dickinson, Prospect and Edwards. But the turn of the century brought great development. The "tree" street neighborhood was built in the 1880s where many Irish immigrants found homes. In 1900 the Hodge Road area was opened and in the eastern side of town the Princeton Avenue tract. By then the Borough had 86 streets. Princeton Township, largely rural and agricultural, really did not explode until after World War II.

The authors have added a few possible street names at the end of this volume as originality in street naming is reaching new lows. When street namers run out of numbers and relatives they frequently turn to trees. After the Sycamores and Sassafrases are exhausted they experiment with Woodside, Woodland, Linwood, or the fancier Lynwood. We perhaps should not go to the extremes of a group of Princeton residents in 1966 who (when Bill Bradley's basketball prowess was rising to a peak) were eager to change the name of

their street to Bradley Court. Someone called a foul and the plan was blocked. And we perhaps do not want to be like the wide-awake home owners in St. Petersburg, Florida who live on Coffee Pot Drive. But our street namers could be more inventive.

The College of New Jersey came to Princeton in 1756 when Nassau Hall was completed and not until 1896 did it become Princeton University. To avoid confusion the college will be referred to as the University in this book.

The authors hope you have as much fun strolling down the streets where you live as we did in researching and writing about them.

Randy Hobler

Jeanne Silvester

Princeton, NJ 1990



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Jeanne Silvester
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ABERNATHY DRIVE (*Snowden Lane to Magnolia Lane*)

Mr. Geiger was the builder and does not recall the origin. However, this street actually has no residents. Although there are about 8 houses on the street, each one has an address of either Snowden Lane, Magnolia Lane or Clover Lane, and none actually on Abernathy Drive.

ADAMS DRIVE (*off Riverside Drive*)

It is assumed that the Adams in question is the 2nd or the 6th, or both presidents of the United States. Or the first man? Then, again it may be named for Maude the actress; or Joseph the sculptor, or James, Henry or Herbert all famed historians. Franklin Pierce Adams the journalist? Wayman the painter? Walter the astronomer? Or Booth Tarkington's Alice.

Right up front in this compilation, we must admit to some failure, and Adams exemplifies the difficulty. When we were so sure of the origin of a road, we would be astounded later to learn that it just might be the nephew of the builder.

AIKEN DRIVE (*Murray Place--dead-ends beyond Princeton Avenue*)

About 1899 Nassau Land Improvement developed this area. Aiken now dead-ends but in 1905 there was an internal road called Arlington Avenue which ended at Harrison. Most probably the street was named after Rev. Charles Augustus Aiken, DD, who was a professor of Latin at Princeton University from 1866 to 1869. He later taught at the Princeton Theological Seminary.



Barges on D and R Canal, circa 1880

ALEXANDER STREET (*Mercer Street to West Windsor border*)

Formerly known as Canal Street when Commodore Robert Stockton opened the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1834 the canal idea was scorned "Stockton's Folly." It proved to be a sound business venture until the railroads gradually led to its demise. It is said that at one time there was so much traffic on the canal that a man could go from Kingston to Trenton by jumping from barge to barge. The road led to the Turning Basin where canal boats turned and loaded and coal bins, lumber yards, a hotel and a shanty town for hundreds of workers sprouted on the shores of the D and R. At one time 50 to 150 mules were stabled there to tow barges. A forgotten road, Mosquito Avenue, ran off Canal Street in those days--a reminder of the worker's tormentors.

The canal was the catalyst for Princeton's first housing development at the Mercer Street end of Alexander. Builder/architect, Charles Steadman, built modest but charming Greek Revival style homes for tradesmen in the 1830s. Later the street was re-named for the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander who was the first professor (President) of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

In 1948 T.S. Elliot finished his play *The Cocktail Party* at 14 Alexander and in 1951 Randall Jarrell, while teaching at Princeton, wrote his novel, *Pictures From An Institution*, there.

ALLISON ROAD (*Campbelton to Elm Road*)

George Allison Armour, Class of 1877, moved to Princeton from Chicago some twenty years after he left college. He was drawn here by the love of books and his friendship with classmate Moses Taylor Pyne. He installed his family in Allison House off Stockton Street, built by Commodore Robert Stockton and later sold it, with 41 acres, to Paul Tulane for \$30,000. This house now known as Lowrie House is the home of the President of Princeton University and named after Armour's son-in-law, Walter Lowrie. When the property was subdivided the streets (Allison, Armour and Campbelton) were named for him.

ALL SAINTS ROAD (*off Terhune-Van Dyke Road*)

With the growth of population in Princeton Township, Trinity Episcopal Church on Mercer Street established All Saints Mission in 1960. Adjoining the church is a cemetery.

In 1970 All Saints was incorporated as a separate entity from Trinity. The road, of course, is named for the Church.

ANDREWS LANE (*off Cherry Hill Road*)

Named by Benedict Yedlin, developer of the Foulet Estate. The property was part of the Red Hill Farm owned by Thomas Leonard and Lucius Stockton. John Andrews purchased part of the land and built his home here in 1830. It later burned. Professor Alfred Foulet, who resided here for many years, deeded the property and 60 acres to Princeton University which sold it to Mr. Yedlin.

ARMOUR ROAD (*Campelton to Elm Road*)

George Allison Armour, a modest man who preferred a very low profile, arrived in Princeton in the 1890s after twenty successful business years in Chicago. A classmate of Moses Taylor Pyne (1877) he was drawn to Princeton because of Pyne and a love of books. He lived with his family in Allison House, (now Lowrie House the official residence of the President of Princeton University) to which he added a library to hold his collection of rare editions. When the 40 acre estate was subdivided Armour's name and ancestral town were given to three of the new roads.

ARMSTRONG ROAD (*off Ross Stevenson Circle*)

William Park Armstrong, Jr., Class of 1894, Princeton Theological Seminary 1897, taught the *New Testament* at the Seminary for over forty years until his death in 1944.

ARRETON ROAD (*off State Road to Davies Road*)

This area in the 1700s was part of the woodlands of Mt. Lucas that lured the College of New Jersey to Princeton. Thomas Leonard gave 160 acres.

In the 1920s, the Herring family built a large estate named "Rothersbarrow" designed by Wilson Eyre after a home in Oxfordshire, England, according to Elizabeth Tukey, Chairman of the Preservation Committee of Princeton Township.

The estate included stone covered walks, gardener's cottage, horse barns, race track, carriage house and beautiful gardens. They held hunts with visitors in red coats and hounds and the hunt followed bridle paths and fields through the area which now includes Montadale, Balcort, across the Ridge to Coventry Farm on The Great Road.

Originally, the estate was entered from approximately 500 State Road where an enormous wrought iron fence was located. In the late 1940s, Edmund Cook, Realtor, purchased the estate, built Arreton Road, (he doesn't remember the origin of the name except that it was in the deed) and divided the out buildings into individual residences.

When the original Princeton Hospital, and later the nurses' home (which was the farmhouse on Witherspoon Street of James Carnahan, President of Princeton University) was to be demolished, Mr. Cook paid \$3,500 for the building with the stipulation that it be moved. He accomplished this in four sections and today the farmhouse is two residences.

Arreton Road today is chained off at the top of the hill on the State Road side except for emergency vehicles. Entry to the new development, The Ridge, is via Davies Drive off Cherry Hill Road.

AUDUBON DRIVE (*Rosedale Road to Province Line Road*)

Named for John James Audubon, 1785-1851. Born in Santo Domingo on a plantation, he studied in Paris and later lived at Mill Grove Farm near Philadelphia where he collected, studied and drew natural history specimens. His famous publication, *Birds in America* which included 435 plates, was published in England in 1838. He is buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York City.

AUTUMN HILL LANE (*from Autumn Hill Road*)

AUTUMN HILL ROAD (*from Herrontown Road*)

After numerous phone calls to builders, real estate offices and residents to obtain some information about this road, we talked with the oldest resident who stated emphatically "that the name is obvious!" She said, "It is a hill and Autumn is the most beautiful time of the year."

In speaking with builder Carl Geiger he said that Autumn Hill was an estate on this site. He named the street after the estate.

BAINBRIDGE STREET (*off Scott Lane*)

Originally a non-connected part of Spruce Street Roger McDonough gave it a fresh name in the 1950s when friends and tradesmen had trouble locating this section. Commodore William Bainbridge, most noted for his command of the U.S. Constitution (Old Ironsides) in the War of 1812 was born in Princeton. The house at 158 Nassau Street which bears his name is now the home of the Historical Society of Princeton.

BAKER COURT *(off Dodds Lane)*

We hope that this street is named in memory of Hobart Amory Hare Baker, 1892--1918, an athlete of great renown and one of the most glamorous young men who ever attended Princeton. He was in the Class of 1914. According to *Princeton Personalities* by Ann Waldron, Hobey Baker could "move any muscle in his back on command, walk upstairs and downstairs on his hands, could play par golf in the morning, practice high dives and somersaults before lunch and play exhibition tennis with the pro in the afternoon."

Not one to lose a bet, he walked from Princeton to New York in ten hours and once ran naked from 1879 Hall to the cannon and back.

However, hockey was his claim to fame. "The crowd would roar, 'Here he comes!' as he took the puck from behind his net and started up the ice, gathering speed until finally his skates seemed a streak of chain lightning and the Greek God blondness of him almost a blur making hearts leap."

A fighter squadron commander in the Lafayette Escadrille in World War I, he was discharged on December 21st, 1918 and with his orders home in his pocket he took one final flight--not in his orange and black plane, but in the repaired No. 7 which crashed and he was killed.

Baker Rink, on the campus, the first collegiate artificial ice rink, was built in his memory with funds contributed from over a thousand people from 39 colleges including 172 from Harvard and 90 from Yale.

BALCORT DRIVE *(off Cherry Hill Road)*

The builder of this road was originally from the British Isles. Bala is a town in northern Wales and the word relates to a subdivision of the European Ordovician (the ancient people of northern Wales). The spelling of Court without the "u" is also Welsh.

BALDWIN LANE *(off Ridgeview Road)*

Named by Susan Baldwin, developer in Princeton, for her father, Baldwin Smith, the head of the Art and Archaeology Department at Princeton University. She said, "After searching all the flowers and trees, Baldwin sounded nicest."

BALSAM LANE (*Sycamore Road to Riverside Drive*)

Throughout the Princetons, there are tree streets and tree streets and tree streets. In 1988, in response to our devotion to trees, Princeton Township was declared Tree City, U.S.A. by the National Arbor Day Foundation. There are ugly unnecessary signs designating this fact on the Township borders.

BANK STREET (*Nassau to Chambers Street*)

Opened in 1896 it was nicknamed "Brides Row." Here a young professor could bring his bride and rent a house for about \$20.00 a month. Edward Kopp, Sr. lived at 14 Bank Street in 1900 and was the proud possessor of Princeton's first gasoline driven car. Princeton's first bank, with its distinctive Dutch Colonial architecture, on the corner of Nassau Street, gave the street its name. Later the Princeton Bank and Trust Company occupied the old building, now an insurance company.

BASIN STREET (*off Alexander Street*)

Nearby is the turning basin for the canal boats of the 1830s to 1900s. In 1976 the University made a gift of four acres to the Borough and Township to preserve the area now known as Turning Basin Park for canoeing and picnicking.



Lottie B. on D and R Canal at the Turning Basin

BATTLE BROOK ROAD *(off Stockton Street)*

This 1989 road almost abuts Princeton Battlefield Park and crosses a brook.

BATTLE ROAD AND CIRCLE *(Springdale through Circle)*

When Walter Olden developed and named the streets of the Battle Park area in the 1920s and 30s it included Battle Road (aptly named because of its proximity to the Princeton Battlefield) Ober, Haslet, and Newlin. When the road was originally laid out, in 1912, it was called Morningstar Avenue. George Washington rode over this section after the Battle of Princeton as he marched on to Nassau Hall. Many famous Institute for Advanced Study thinkers lived here including Marston Morse and Vladimir Zworykin of R.C.A. inventor of the cathode ray television tube.

BAYARD LANE *(Stockton to Mountain Avenue) Pronounced By-ard*

First constructed in 1767 it was called Paterson Street until 1840 after Judge William Paterson. Later it was named for Judge Samuel Bayard, Class of 1784, who owned forty acres of land in the area. Samuel was the first mayor of Princeton Borough, state assembly member, one of the founders of the Princeton Theological Seminary, judge and a trustee of the University among other offices. The lane which led to his house "Clermont" (later Henry Van Dyke's "Avalon" and now the YWCA-YMCA) eventually became Bayard Lane in 1898 after being Bayard AVENUE. But not without a protest from Grover Cleveland who contended it was not a lane! Other notable houses on Bayard include the Peacock Inn (frequented by Svetlana Allaluyeva--1970s, F. Scott Fitzgerald--1915, Bertrand Russell--1920s), Libbey House (Lewis School), the former Miss Mason's School and "Merwick," Bishop Matthews home which served as the first Graduate College and now the extended care unit of the Medical Center. Sulky racing for the enjoyment of townspeople trotted by on a track at the bottom on the hill.

BEATTY COURT *(1980s Russell Estates off Farrand Road)*

Colonel Erkuries Beatty, Lafayette's aide in the Revolution is remembered now mainly for his house at 19 Vandeventer Avenue (circa 1780) in which Lafayette probably stayed. In 1807 Col. Beatty was President of the Kingston Branch Turnpike Company and kept a most useful diary on the agricultural methods in the 18th century. Another interesting man was Charles Beatty, Class of 1775, who was involved in a "Boston Tea Party" demonstration at Princeton. He wrote, "Last week, to show our patriotism, we gathered all the steward's winter store of tea and having made a fire on the campus we there burned near a dozen pounds, tolled the bell, and made many spirited resolves."

BERRIEN COURT (*off Quarry Street*)

Judge John Berrien, an 18th century surveyor, owned the house "Rockingham" in Rocky Hill which was the headquarters for George Washington in 1783 when the Continental Congress met at Princeton. It was his widow who rented the house to Washington. John Berrien was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, (1763-65) Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court (1764-72) and a trustee of Princeton University. John Hageman wrote that in 1772 "on the day of his death he invited some gentlemen from Princeton (Richard and Samuel Stockton and Isreal Everett) to dine with him and to witness his will. After having dined and executed the will, he invited them to walk down to the river to see some proposed improvement. Coming to a deep place in the stream, he exclaimed 'There I am going to make my grave' and he ran and jumped into the stream, which was deep, and was drowned."

BERTRAND DRIVE (*Dodds Lane to Herrontown Road*)

Named for Bertrand Gulick who lived in the area of the Gulick farm. Ten generations of Gulicks have resided in the Kingston-Princeton river road area and members of the family still live here. Bertrand Gulick had an insurance agency on Nassau Street near Harrison and in the 1950s everyone renewed his automobile licenses at his office (See also Gulick Road).

BILLIE ELLIS COURT (*Griggs Farm*)

Billie D. Ellis was a policeman with the Princeton Township force. In August, 1955, in an attempt to save the lives of two young boys near the dam at Lake Carnegie, all three were caught up in the current and died. It was a deed of great courage which sadly ended in such tragedy.

BIRCH AVENUE (*Witherspoon to Bayard Lane*)

Subdivided by A.S. Leigh in 1905-11 the street was probably named for the tree. However, there was a Thomas Birch, a coachman, listed in the 1900 directory.

BOUDINOT STREET (*Bayard Lane to Library Place*)

Developed in the 1880s when Library Place was extended and named for lawyer Elias Boudinot (1740-1821). The son of a local silversmith, the brother of Annis Boudinot Stockton, a long time College trustee, he was President of the Continental Congress when it sat in Princeton in 1783. As his signature is on the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, he is technically the first President of the United States.

BOUVANT DRIVE (*off Cherry Hill*)

Resident Jerry Palin suggests the name was "made up out of the blue because it sounded French."

BRAEBURN DRIVE (*Snowden Lane to Meadowbrook*)

From the Scottish relating to hillside along a river, or the brow of a hill, or uplands.

BRANCH AVENUE (*Park Place to Willow Street*)

Not a bough of a tree but a lane named after Edward Branch who branched out. An entrepreneurial type he started with the Tiger Pool Parlor at 126 Nassau Street. At the turn of the century he built the Branch Building on Witherspoon (housing Branch's Billiard and Pool Parlor, offices, dance halls, movie theater, Odd Fellows), which burned in 1909, was replaced and burned again 68 years later. He also invested in land on Moore and Willow, was President of the University Laundry on the corner (a sweat shop according to some) and was instrumental in developing his land in the "Jugtown" area (Markham, Pelham, Wilton Streets) during the first World War. Jacob Lutz remembers him standing in a horse drawn wagon auctioning off the lots for \$50 to \$75 and offering boxes of candy and even gold pieces in what must have been a slow real estate market in 1917-18.

BREARLY ROAD (*1980s Russell Estates, off Breckinridge Road--also Griggs Farm*)

David Brearly, (1745-1790) a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention, was named Chief Justice of the State in 1780. Trenton's Blazing Star Tavern was the setting for discussions on the Federal Constitution in 1787. A newspaper of the time reported that "many a perspicuity of argument and persuasive eloquence, which carried conviction with it, bore down all opposition." New Jersey became the third state to ratify the Federal Constitution. The name should be spelled Brearley.



New White City, circa 1910.

BUTTERNUT ROW (*off Bunn Drive*)

The housing development bears tree names. Around the loop road off Bunn Drive, housing has been built on Juniper Row, Mulberry Row, Greenbriar Row, Sassafras Row, Tupelo Row and Butternut Row.

CALDWELL DRIVE (*Herrontown Road to Bertrand Drive*)

Charles Caldwell, Class of 1925 was center on the "team of destiny" coached by William Roper. He coached 17 years at Williams before coming to Princeton in 1945. Caldwell won six consecutive Big Three championships (1947-1952) and developed the single-wing formation which changed the game of football. He also won Coach of the Year honors. He died at the age of 56 in 1957 a year after he retired.

During the Vietnam War, his widow, Lucy Caldwell, volunteered for service to the military in Vietnam. She was a diminutive blond lady who wore very high heels and clicked her way through the hospital halls visiting the wounded. In 1976, she wrote of her experiences in a book entitled, *Sin, One Way Economy Class*, (Sin being Singapore, the route to Vietnam by plane).

CAMERON COURT (*off Mershon Drive*)

This is part of Queenston Commons developed in the 1970s on the site of the Margerum quarry of the 1800s. The court apparently was named after Henry Clay Cameron (1827-1906), Class of 1847, who taught Greek at the University for 50 years until 1902, and also acted as secretary to the college. His son, Professor Arnold Guyot Cameron, Class of 1886, also taught at the University from 1897 to 1905. An eccentric character, he was not beloved by everyone, especially Woodrow Wilson who found his methods of teaching deplorable. Cameron's French courses included more observation than French such as "women were good only for raising bread, babies and hell." Finally ousted by Wilson in 1905, he never again walked on campus or on the University side of Nassau Street.

CAMPBELTON CIRCLE AND ROAD (*Allison Road to Stockton Street*)

These streets were named after the Scottish town from which George Armour's ancestors originally came.

CARNAHAN PLACE (*Between Henry and Guyot*)

James Carnahan served the University longer (1823-1854) than any other president and during the time when it reached its lowest ebb.

After graduation in 1800, Carnahan stayed on as a tutor. He was a preacher but left the pulpit after 6 years due to a throat ailment that troubled him all his life. He established a classical seminary in Georgetown and was elected to the Princeton Presidency in 1823.

He was unprepared for the office and had difficulty with the near anarchy which resulted from conflicting views of students, faculty and trustees. Enrollment dropped from 148 to 66 and he became so discouraged he considered closing the college. His Vice-President, John Maclean, saved the day by proposing a plan for strengthening the faculty with help from the alumni.

CARNEGIE DRIVE (*Princeton-Kingston Road to Prospect Avenue*)

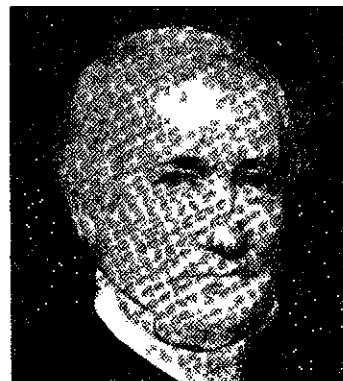
Howard Russell Butler, coxswain of the 1874 University crew, thought the Delaware and Raritan Canal a dangerous place to scull. He was instrumental in interesting Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, in building a lake for Princeton University. Butler got his oar in before President Woodrow Wilson could ask Carnegie for contributions to higher education. "We needed bread and you gave us cake" Wilson complained. With the help of Carnegie and the alumni 33 parcels of land were acquired and the lake, dug out mainly by horse-drawn rigs, was christened in 1906.

CARRIAGE WAY (*off Heatherstone*)

This was the estate of George R. Cook 3rd, Chairman of the Board of the Princeton Bank and Trust Company. His wife was a White and a descendent of the Roebings who built the Brooklyn Bridge. Her mother, Mrs. William White, lived at the top of Breure's Hill which is now part of "Jasna Polana," the estate of Mrs. Seward Johnson, Sr.

Mr. Cook sold the property to a Christian School but the school found so much opposition from residents in the area, it sold to the Heatherstone development builders.

Carriage Way is a name suggested by the Historical Society.



James Carnahan

CASTLE HOWARD COURT (*off Prospect Avenue*)

It was here that Captain Howard, a British officer with pro-American sympathies, lived in pre-revolutionary times. Parts of his fine mansion, not quite a castle, still survive. Over the mantel he had written "No Tory talk here" despite the fact that his wife was a Tory. After his death in 1776, his widow married another British officer and bolted from Princeton after the Battle in 1777. Castle Howard was on the Reid map of 1685 as part of Dr. Henry Greenland's plantation. The Castle Howard Court was opened in the late 1960s.

CEDAR LANE (*Nassau Street to Sycamore Road*)

Another non-tree "tree" street opened in the 1930s.

CHAMBERS STREET (*Nassau Street to Paul Robeson Place*)

Not named for a court of law but for Robert Chambers, a Trenton lawyer who owned land there. This is one of Princeton's earlier roads, and probably dates from the middle 1800s. Princeton Fire Engine Company #3 located on Chambers Street in 1870, will move to new quarters on Witherspoon Street in 1991.

CHAMBERS WALK

Not a road but a pleasant walk from Chambers Street to Witherspoon Street.

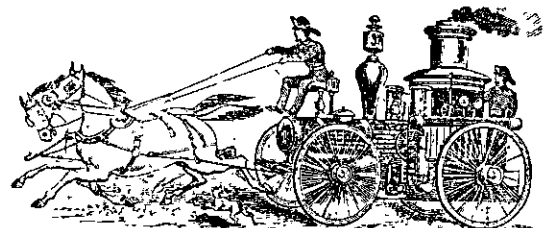
CHARLTON STREET (*Nassau Street to William Street*)

According to John Hageman's 1879 *Princeton History*, the name of this street was strictly fanciful. At one time an extension of Charlton was called Brick Yard Road.

CHERRY HILL ROAD (*State Road to Cherry Valley Road*)

The highest point in Princeton is Ridge Road and Cherry Hill Road and before the present growth of trees, the view was spectacular.

"Cherry Hill Farm" changed hands from 1841 when Oliver Hunt gave it to his daughter, Elizabeth Hunt Bartine, to Paul Tulane in 1853, to Samuel Updike, to John Updike, to William Harness in 1880, to Clarence Pettit in 1912, then to Karl Pettit and is now developed as part of The Ridge.



Also on Cherry Hill Road is a classic Georgian stone mansion, "Tusculum," built by John Witherspoon in 1773 while he was President of Princeton University. He did not live there until later life but used the property to try out different agricultural methods. Witherspoon Street was laid out along the route he took between Nassau Hall and his farmstead. In 1776, "Tusculum" had been used as headquarters for the 40th British Regiment regulars stationed in the town. In 1789, Washington visited here (yes, he did) as a guest of Dr. Witherspoon while on his way to his inauguration in New York.

Dr. Marcus Pardoe, a dentist in Princeton sold "Tusculum" to Ario Pardee. Mrs. Pardee made available the estate to Princeton Township prior to her death.

CERRY VALLEY ROAD (*Province Line Road to Mt. Lucas Road*)

Cherry Valley Road is a boundary road of Princeton Township and an area where fruit (especially peach) orchards were recorded. There were in the Drake's Corner Farm area two brothers named Emory and James Cherry, one of the five resident families.

CHESTNUT STREET (*Nassau Street to Hamilton Avenue*)

One of the true "tree" streets it was first listed as Manning Street and in place by 1850s. There are sycamores, maples and crabapples on Chestnut Street but the blight dispatched the chestnuts. The street is home to Engine Company #1 of the Princeton Fire Department.

CLARKE COURT (*Russell Estates of 1980s off Farrand Road*)

Benjamin Clarke, one of the first settlers in 1695 bought 1200 acres on the western side of Princeton. He donated 9.6 acres for a Quaker Meeting house. Descendants included Thomas Clarke whose house remains at the Princeton Battlefield where General Mercer died after the Battle of Princeton in 1777.

CLAY STREET (*Witherspoon to John Street*)

Was the street made of clay or did bricks made from clay come from here? Some old timers think so. Clay was laid out by Albert Leigh about 1905 and perhaps he meant to remember Henry Clay, U.S. Secretary of State from 1825 to 1829. Tash's Row, named after a landowner there, branched off Clay Street for about one hundred feet and is now the site of Clay Street housing.

CLEARVIEW AVENUE (*Harrison Street to Grover Avenue*)

The Avenue truly had a clear view before the 1950s. This was the Clausen Farm which was developed into the Princeton Shopping Center area, surrounded by many houses.

CLEVELAND LANE (*Bayard Lane to Elm Road*)

Grover Cleveland retired to Princeton in 1896, after his second term as U.S. President, drawn here by his great friend Dean Andrew West. The house he bought at 15 Hodge Road and named "Westland" was built by Commodore Robert Stockton in 1854 for his daughter. The property backed up to what is now Cleveland Lane although unnamed until after Cleveland's death.

His daughter, Ruth, who died young, was the inspiration for the Baby Ruth candy bar.

CLOVER LANE (*Deer Path to Overbrook Drive*)

Edmund Cook, developer and real estate executive said that it was named because it "actually was a clover field."

COLLEGE ROAD (*University Place to Springdale Road*)

In the 1870s the lane off Railroad Avenue (University Place) was called Stockton Place. When the Princeton Graduate College was built in 1913 the road was extended to the college and to Springdale Road and re-named. It was through this area, after the Battle of Princeton in 1777, that the British retreated toward Nassau Hall "with Washington in swift pursuit."

The Springdale Golf Club on College Road was formed when Bayard Stockton sold 240 acres to Moses Taylor Pyne, Stephen Palmer and Cornelius Cuyler. A nine hole course was opened in 1902 and 18 holes were completed in 1915.

In the 1920s Thornton Wilder lived briefly at the Graduate College and received inspiration for *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* as he walked along College Road. His play *Our Town* was first performed at McCarter Theater, also on College Road. John O'Hara the novelist, when he first moved to Princeton, lived in two houses here in 1949. "It is time," O'Hara announced when he moved here, "to make '21' a restaurant instead of a career."

CONCORD LANE (*Dodds Lane to Bertrand Drive*)

The exciting story of Concord can be read in *Rebels and Redcoats* by George F. Scheer and Hugh F. Rankin, a Mentor Book dated 1957 the account of the American Revolutionary War. But Concord could also mean a neighborhood of calm and harmony, lacking discord.

CONSTITUTION DRIVE (*off Independence Drive*)

Nearby in 1776 in the Robert Stockton farmhouse (no longer standing) the first Constitution of the State of New Jersey was written. Does it seem strange that Fidel Castro visited in a house here in 1959? The story goes that the hostess was worried about having enough food for Castro's entourage and asked a neighbor to bring over two dozen eggs. As he neared the house, soldiers with submachine guns accosted him. It is not recorded what was served for breakfast. The road made its debut in the 1950s.

CONSTITUTION HILL EAST AND WEST (*from Elm Lane-East from Rosedale Road-West*)

This is now a condominium development after the Junius Spencer Morgan estate was broken up in 1976. In the old Stockton farm house on the site of the Morgan mansion the first Constitution of New Jersey was drafted in 1776. George Washington may not have slept in the old farm but he did visit it.

CORDOVA ROAD (*off Autumn Hill*)

This is our only street with a Latino name. Unfortunately, we were unable to discover the developer or the reason for naming this street. But we want all our readers to learn something from this book and we advise you that Cordova is a variation of Cordoba, a city in Southern Spain and in Argentina. Cordoba is also a monetary unit of Nicaragua. And, in 1956, there was a Spanish explorer, Francisco Fernandez de Cordoba.

CRESTVIEW DRIVE (*off Cherry Hill Road*)

It is the crest of Cherry Hill and nearly the highest point in Princeton. At points, you can view over Princeton Medical Center.

CROOKED TREE LANE (*off Herrontown Road*)

Most of the trees for which streets are named are sturdy upstanding trees. We have driven the full length of this road and failed to find the crooked tree. However, on the best authority of our good friend, builder Lew Kraft, there was indeed a very crooked tree when the road was built.

CUYLER ROAD (*Jefferson Road to Ewing Street*)

Cornelius C. Cuyler, Class of 1879, a trustee of Princeton 1898-1909 and Chairman of Buildings and Grounds was also responsible for the first advisory committee on athletics. He was a partner of the Springdale Association which purchased Springdale Farm and in 1895 formed the Princeton Golf Club, later Springdale Golf Club. John Cuyler, was a raconteur and artist. The late Lewis B. "Buzz" Cuyler, Class of 1924, was his son. He was a New York banker, trustee of the Princeton Historical Society and became its President in 1978. He was "a unique specimen in Princeton Society in heritage and accomplishment. A fifth generation Princetonian with relatives that included Conovers, Stocktons, Potters and the famed Hobey Baker," according to the History of the Nassau Club.

Buzz Cuyler's home was known as "The Barracks" of the Revolutionary War. Located on Edgehill Street, considered to be the oldest house in Princeton. A Hessian soldier was said to have died here and was a resident ghost until exorcised in the 1960s. The north transept window at Trinity Church is a memorial to Mrs. Emily Cuyler, daughter of James Potter. Cuyler Hall on the campus was named in memory of Cornelius Cuyler.

DAVID BREARLY COURT (*Griggs Farm*)

See Brearly Road.

DAVIES DRIVE (*off Cherry Hill Road*)

Samuel Davies was a Virginian, known widely as an advocate of civil and religious liberties. At the age of 30, Davies was called to the College of New Jersey which was attempting to raise funds for the move to Princeton. His first assignment was a trip to Great Britain and Ireland in search of contributions. During his 11 months mission, he helped raise enough money to build Nassau Hall and a house for the President, with enough left over to endow a charitable fund for the education "of pious and indigent youth."

When elected to the Presidency of the College in 1759, one trustee said, "You can hardly conceive what prodigious, uncommon gifts the God of Heaven had bestowed on that man." But the joy was short lived for he died 18 months later in 1761.

During his brief tenure, Davies drew up the first catalogue of 1281 books of the library, then housed on the second floor of Nassau Hall. He referred to books as "the most ornamental and useful furniture of a college," and that students who "read good books by authors with differing points of view would keep them modest."

DEAN MATHEY LANE (*off Pretty Brook Road*)

Dean Mathey was a member of the Class of 1912. Dean was not a title, but his first name. He was a trustee for 34 years and Chairman of Ground and Buildings from 1942 to 1949. He did the most to shape the appearance of the campus during its period of greatest expansion. In addition to giving several buildings, the tennis pavilions, faculty apartment buildings, to the University, he also gave 400 acres in the Pretty Brook area of Princeton Township, the largest single gift of land ever given to the college. He also donated the land for Princeton Day School. Dean Mathey also had a great love for tennis and was a champion player.

DEER PATH (*Rollingmead to Clover Lane*)

Deer paths are visible in the woods all through the Township. However, hunting by gun was discontinued some years ago resulting in an explosion of the deer population. Their paths today include the streets, everyone's backyard and mainly the highways. Culling the deer herds today is done by automobile rather than hunters.

DEMPSEY AVENUE (*between Terhune Road and Cuyler Road*)

William E. Dempsey was the mason of the firm of Dempsey and Hardy.

DEVEREUX AVENUE (*off Sycamore Road*)

Marine Colonel James P.S. Devereux, later Brigadier General, was a hero in the defense of Wake Island and survivor of a Japanese prison camp during World War II. He later became a member of the United States Congress.

DICKINSON STREET (*University Place to Alexander Street*)

A new road in 1875, it was named after the Reverend Jonathan Dickinson (1688-1747) who was the first President of Princeton University and was instrumental in the formation of the College of New Jersey in Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

DODDS LANE (*Princeton-Kingston Road to Overbrook Drive*)

Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton from 1933-1957, was from Grove City, Pennsylvania. He taught in public school and came to Princeton University to do graduate work in politics. In World War I, he served in the U.S. Food Administration, became secretary of the National Municipal League under Charles Evans Hughes and troubleshooter in Latin America. He joined the Princeton faculty in 1925 as a professor of politics.

He was the first Chairman of the School of Public and International Affairs (now Woodrow Wilson School). His Presidency began during the great depression and he served through World War II and Korea, when the number of faculty and students fluctuated widely from month to month. During President Dodds' tenure, music, creative arts, religion, aeronautical engineering, Office of Population and Near Eastern Studies were established.

DOGWOOD HILL (*off Mt. Lucas Road*)

The entire area, which was part of the property off veterinarian, Dr. Cornelia Jaynes is covered with dogwood and daffodils. Dr. Jaynes was a pioneer woman veterinarian of great renown. A spring visit to this area is breathtaking.

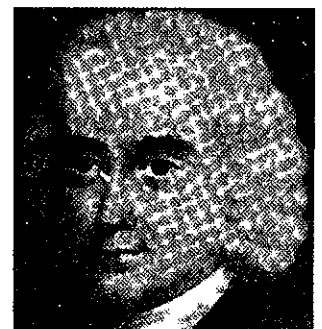
DOGWOOD LANE (*Longview Drive to Lake Drive*)

Part of the Howe Farm, named by T.R. Potts who told the authors he couldn't remember why. (The authors feel it is the magnetic pull this town has of naming as many streets after trees as possible. Spring all over Princeton is beyond description.)

DOHM ALLEY (*off 100-2 Nassau Street*)

G.A. Dohm dispensed wine and liquor from his tavern at 102 Nassau Street in the 1890s. Sadly the sign marking the alley has disappeared as has the tavern and its carved table tops.

Jonathan Dickinson



DORANN AVENUE (*Tee-Ar Place to Grover Avenue*)

This street was named in the memory of Dora Robinson, wife of Theodore R. Potts.

DRAKES CORNER ROAD (*The Great Road to Province Line Road*)

Theodore Drake, for whom the road was named, owned a large farm near the corner where he had a large peach orchard and great herd of cattle. Jackson Hunt operated a farm, supervised by George Stout, who was Hunt's son-in-law. The Cherry brothers, Emory and James operated a painting business for refinishing wagons and buggies. (Could Cherry Valley Road be named for the Cherry brothers?) They also planted vegetables to be taken into Princeton to be sold.

B.C. Updike operated a farm with a large acreage in peaches and sold cord wood for fireplaces. His son-in-law, Purrington Stout, was a carpenter. R.S. Leigh, a farmer, owned and operated another 35 acres. Henry Stout, who worked for farmers, and Andrew Duryee, a carpenter, lived on the South side of the road. Another resident, Mr. Turner, boarded orphans for the State.

DUFFIELD PLACE (off the lower section of Bayard Lane)

Originally called Pony Cart Place the builder agreed in the 1950s to honor the Duffield family instead of the riding academy which had been there. The Rev. Dr. George Duffield attended the college commencement in 1783 with George Washington. John Duffield (1823-1901) was a Princeton University graduate and faculty member who taught math for over 50 years. He was the father of Henry, Class of 1881, a treasurer of the University and Edward, Class of 1892, who was a trustee and acting President in 1932-33. The family was descended from French Huguenots named DuField. Vinton Duffield, who was born in Cedar Grove in 1892, attended the one-room school house there. He walked 4 miles to work at the University library for 56 years and created those wonderful models of Princeton landmarks such as Bainbridge House, Princeton Hospital, Nassau Hall and Nassau Street.

EDGEHILL STREET (*Stockton to Mercer Streets*)

One of the earliest streets in Princeton was a lane leading to the "Barracks" home of the first Stockton settler, Richard (circa 1700). The oldest part of the house may have served as a barracks during the French and Indian Wars and in the American Revolution. In the 1830s the lane was put through to Mercer Street. It received its name from a school for boys on the Stockton Street corner called "Edgehill."

EDGERSTOUNE ROAD (*off Stockton*)

The Archibald Douglas Russell mansion, built in 1899-1900, and the road leading to it was named after Russell's father's estate in Scotland. The 273 acres, which served as the Russell's country retreat, included gardens, greenhouses, stables, barns (for the Ayrshire herd), a two-acre orchard, mushroom cellar and Princeton's first swimming pool. Maidenhairs, tulip trees, lindens, Japanese cedars and dogwood were enthusiastically planted by Russell. The main house is now part of the Hun School.

EDWARDS PLACE (*off University Place*)

Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758) became the 3rd President of Princeton University in January 1758. By March he was dead from a smallpox inoculation and was buried in the Princeton Cemetery near his son-in-law Aaron Burr Sr. The road opened in the 1870s.

EINSTEIN DRIVE (*internal street between Olden Lane and Springdale Road*)

Originally this was called Cook Road after Charles Ferguson Cook, Class of 1908, who was killed in World War I. After the Institute for Advanced Study bought the property it was renamed after that giant of relativity, Albert Einstein (1879-1955), much beloved man of the town. His sockless walks resulted from his distaste of wool. He came here in 1933 and later wrote "I hibernate like a bear in its cave and I really feel more at home (here) than ever before in all my varied existence."



Edgerstoune 1923

EISENHOWER STREET (*between Devereux and Butler off Harrison*) See Butler Tract.

Dwight David Eisenhower (1890-1969), 34th President of the United States is honored here as a successful commanding General of all United States troops in Europe during World War II.

ELM DRIVE (*College Road to Faculty Road on University Campus*)

ELM ROAD (*Stockton Street to Great Road*)

ELM LANE (*off Elm Road*)

Dutch Elm diseases must have devastated the original reason for the name of these roads. They are non-tree "tree" streets.

ERDMAN AVENUE (*Leavitt Lane to Tee-Ar Place*)

This street was named in honor of Charles R. (Carl) Erdman, Jr., by Theodore R. Potts who developed the Clausen Farm near the Princeton Shopping Center. Carl Erdman was the son of Charles Erdman, professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Carl received his PhD from Princeton in 1928 and was a member of the Politics Department. He served six terms as Mayor of Princeton Borough and in 1940 entered State government in the cabinets of five Governors. He ended his career in politics as Chairman of the New Jersey State Republican party.

ETTL FARM (*off Rosedale Road*)

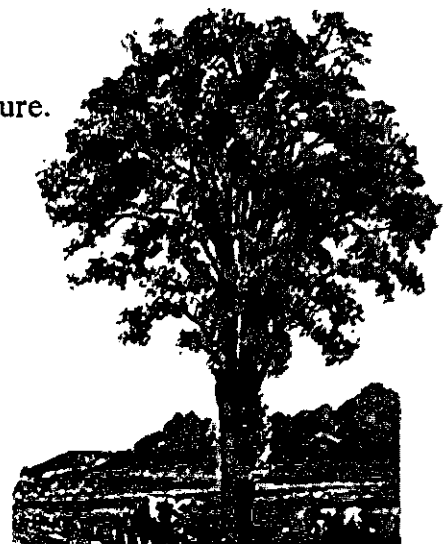
Alex Ettl, sculptor, raconteur, patron of the arts, sold his farm property in the late 1980s for development by Sanford Nalette. For many years the Princeton Art Association enjoyed the use of farm buildings for art classes. The following are tentative names for tentative roads waiting final approval from Princeton Township:

CHRISTOPHER DRIVE

ETTL CIRCLE

PIN OAK DRIVE Ah, another tree.

STONE CLIFF ROAD Ah, another topographical feature.



EVELYN PLACE (*off Nassau Street*)

Princeton Professor Joshua Hall McIlvaine founded Evelyn College for Women here. At first considered a "dangerous experiment," it operated from 1887 to 1897 before it ran into financial difficulties. For some obscure reason the college was named after John Evelyn, the 17th century Englishman, noted for his diary and his gardening knowledge. The dead-end place was opened to other housing before 1909.

EVERGREEN CIRCLE (*off Prospect Avenue*)

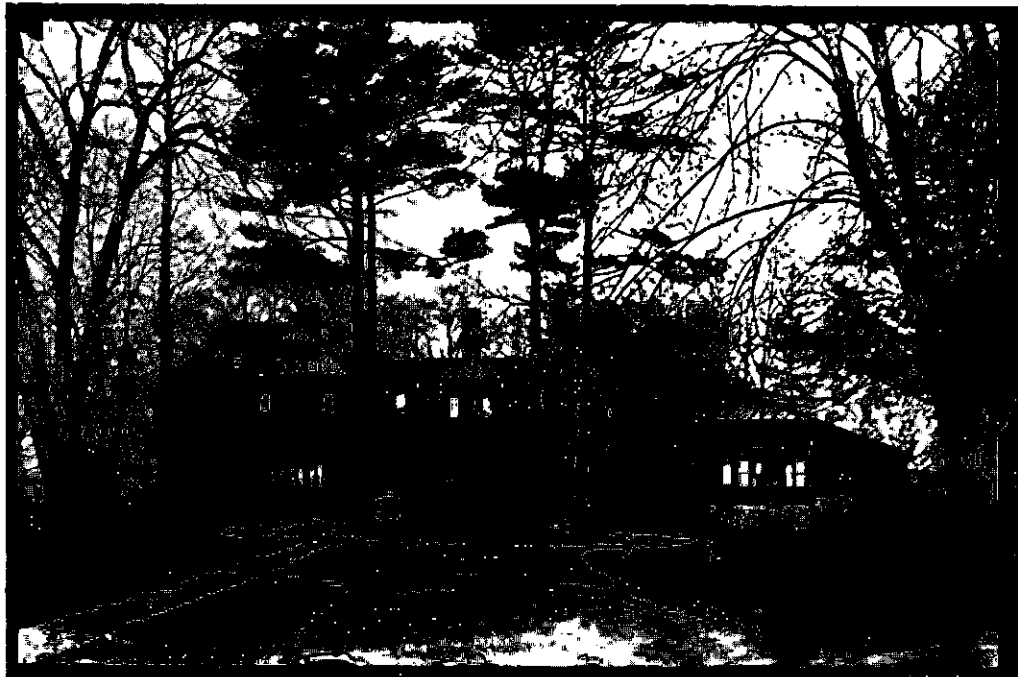
Another tree!

EWING STREET (*Harrison Street North to Route 206*)

One of Princeton's older streets dating from the 1840s, it originally began at Nassau Street until a few blocks of it were replaced with Harrison Street North. There is confusion about the source of the name but here are a James, a John and a Charles to choose from.

Ewing Township was named for Charles Ewing who was a University graduate of 1798. He was later a trustee of Princeton and Chief Justice of the State in 1824. His father, James, served in the Jersey militia during the Revolution and was Mayor of Trenton at one time.

John Ewing, a University graduate in 1754, was considered for the Presidency of Princeton after a career as a minister and professor. Witherspoon won the Presidency and John became Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.



Evelyn College, circa 1890

FACULTY ROAD (*Alexander Street to Fitz Randolph Road*)

Housing for young faculty was provided via the Hibben and Magie Apartments. These are the best examples of not-too-high-rise dwellings that house nearly 200 families. By using this type of building, all the trees remain and the area beside Lake Carnegie is parkland.

PJ&B (the railroad to Princeton Junction and back) the shortest train ride in the world passes through this area.

FAIRWAY DRIVE (*off Rosedale Road*)

Topographical description. With trees and planting down the center of the road, this is probably the widest boulevard in Princeton.

FARRAND ROAD (*1980s Russell Estate--off Stockton Street*)

Beatrix Farrand was the consulting landscape designer for Princeton University from 1915 to 1943 when it was unusual for women to enter this field. She worked not only in the East (Yale, Dumbarton Oaks) but on California campuses as well when her husband, Yale professor Max Farrand, Class of 1892, became head of the Huntington Art Museum. Her expertise is reflected in the admirable design of the courtyards on the Princeton campus especially the placement of trees and shrubs which are still enjoyed today. A bench in her memory, beside the University Chapel, states "her love of beauty and of order is everywhere visible in what she planned."

FINLEY ROAD (*Stuart Road West to Pheasant Hill Road*)

Samuel Finley became President of the College on the death of Samuel Davies. He was a Scots-Irishman who came to America when he was 19 and attended the Log College in Neshaminy, Pennsylvania for ministers. His early career as an evangelical preacher was marked by an energetic, contentious and sometimes acrimonious spirit, not uncommon in the 18th century religious revival known as "The Great Awakening." His sermons were said to "alarm the careless and secure and edify and comfort the faithful."

After conducting an academy in Maryland, he became one of the original trustees of the College of New Jersey. Finley became President in 1761 and served for five years during which there was steady growth in enrollment. He hoped his students would grow up to become "good scholars and useful members of society." They included William Paterson, 1763, governor of and first Senator from New Jersey, and Oliver Ellsworth, 1766, Chief Justice of the United States.

FISHER AVENUE (*Stanley Avenue to Leavitt Lane*)

Theodore R. Potts named this street after Fisher Howe. The Howe family was most distinguished and the first Fisher Howe's son moved to Princeton in 1859. His grandson, Fisher, born in 1871 was associated with Richard Stockton in Princeton (Stockton and Howe) as a rose grower.

FITZ RANDOLPH ROAD (*Prospect Street to Hartley*)

The donor of the original 4½ acres of land on which Nassau Hall stands was Nathaniel Fitz Randolph son of the Quaker settler on Stony Brook (Princeton). He owned 131 acres which included land with frontage on the future Nassau Street. In 1746 when a charter was granted for a College of New Jersey a contest arose between New Brunswick and Princeton for the college's permanent site. Some thought Prince Town "more healthful as it had fewer mosquitoes." The farsighted yeoman of the town, including Nathaniel, raised 1000 pounds and gave the needed acreage to bring the college to the best old place of all. In 1910 Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton trustee and philanthropist, developed the Fitz Randolph and Broadmead area for faculty housing. It was known as White City for its, then, white stucco buildings. Fitz Randolph Observatory, built in 1934, is on this road.

FLORENCE LANE (*The Glen, off Mountain Avenue*)

Robert Hillier, renowned architect, developed The Glen and all the streets are named for his family. Florence Hillier, his mother, was the proprietor for many years of a most successful chain of florist shops known as The Flower Basket.

FORESTER DRIVE (*Robert Road to Prospect Avenue*)

Developer, Benedict Yedlin is a reader of H.D. Forester, novelist, who wrote great sea stories.

FOULET DRIVE (*off Cherry Hill Road*)

Professor Alfred Foulet of Princeton University gave his home and 60 plus acres to the school. This was part of the Andrews Farm. Benedict Yedlin, the developer, purchased this land from the University and named the street for the professor.

FRANKLIN AVENUE (*Witherspoon Street to Moore and Walnut Street to Snowden Lane*)

Another one of Princeton's chopped up streets most probably honoring none other than Benjamin. He passed through town in 1723. On the Witherspoon corner is the first low income housing financed by both Gerard Lambert and municipal monies in the 1940s and called Franklin Terrace. The Princeton Medical Center is across the street.

GALLUP ROAD (*off Mercer Road*)

Developer Henderson Talbot chose his Princeton friend, pollster George Gallup's name when he opened this loop road in the 1970s. Gallup founded the American Institute of Public Opinion in Princeton in 1935. The method selected a small group of people to scientifically represent a cross section of the nation to predict outcomes of elections and other social questions and attitudes. For fifty years Dr. Gallup lived on a farm on The Great Road where he raised Black Angus cattle.

GARRETT LANE (*off Ridgeview Circle*)

Garrett Drier, a resident, has named this road.

GENERAL JOHNSON ROAD (*off Rosedale Road*)

Named for General Robert Wood Johnson, son and nephew of the founders of Johnson and Johnson, who resided on Rosedale Road. He was commissioned General in World War II and was always known by that title. Located in New Brunswick, the company was a medical research company also dealing in products such as band aids. The first product was a back plaster, and the advertisement showed a couple dressed in 90s costume with the caption "It feels good on the back."

He was an experimenter and forward thinker. Where most plants were built beside railroads, he felt they should be in park-like locations. He disagreed with competitors who felt the public wanted the best product for the money, since he felt they just wanted the best product available.

He gave the land opposite his home to the Township of Princeton specifically deeded for a school, later built and named the Johnson Park School.

On his death, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation was created which has given enormous sums of money to various charities.

GLEN DRIVE (*off Mountain Avenue*)

This is the main road through "The Glen," developed by architect, Robert Hillier.

GORDON WAY (*off Hamilton Avenue*)

Dr. John Gordon was an original land owner in the Harrison Street North area. In 1690 he bought 500 acres from Robert Barclay and five years later sold them to John Horner. Gordon Way is part of the 1970s Queenston Commons.

GOVERNOR'S LANE (*off Terhune Road*)

The project consists of three courts--William Livingston, Joseph Bloomfield and Rodman Price all early governors of New Jersey.

THE GREAT ROAD (*Continuation of Elm Road to Cherry Valley Road*)

Today, located on The Great Road are Coventry Farm with its early 19th century house, Princeton Day Schools at the top of the hill, Woodfield Reservation, the crossroads with Stuart School and Ten Acre, the Christian Science facility. Farther along the road is The Preserve, a new housing development and Our Lady of Princeton, a retirement home for Marianites of the Holy Cross.

Going back to 1701, Richard Stockton purchased this land from William Penn. Later the area near Stuart Road was known as Cedar Grove where the Leighs, Updikes, Van Zandts, Strykers and Drakes were all residents, as were exiles from the West Indies, France and Belgium.

An interesting history of Cedar Grove is included in the 1939 publication *Old Princeton's Neighbors* by the Federal Writers Project.

In 1795, Louis Tulane, a member of the French aristocracy purchased part of the land and led the life of a country gentleman, farming his estate and breeding horses as a hobby. Of his five sons, Paul Tulane was the most well known. The only church in the community of Cedar Grove was built in 1846 by the Methodists and was the center of religious and social activities. In 1887, after a rainfall, the road was covered with hoptoads. In 1904, Upton Sinclair, well known writer and politician lived in a tent in Cedar Grove.

In 1919, Cedar Grove School (and also the Mount Lucas Road School) were closed after the "new consolidated school" was built on Valley Road.

By 1927, the area had become the fashionable suburb of Princeton. In 1929, the colonial brick mansion built in 1785 by Jonathan Swift named "Colross" was dismantled in Virginia and reconstructed in Princeton by Mr. and Mrs. John R. Munn, now the offices of Princeton Day School.

GREEN STREET (*Witherspoon Street to John Street*)

James S. Green developed the neighborhood of Green, Jackson, (see Paul Robeson Place) and Quarry in the 1830s and saw fit to use his own name. It does not recall Dr. Ashbel Green who became the 8th President of Princeton University in 1812. Let's mention him anyway as we cannot have two Green Streets. Ashbel wanted to be remembered for planting trees on the front campus and not for a street.

GREENBRIER ROW (*off Bunn Drive Loop*)

Tree? A bush? Prickly?

GREENHOLM (*off Bayard Lane*)

A tract developed in the early 1900s by Professor William Libbey (he helped popularize Princeton's orange and black colors) as a cul-de-sac residential park. It was once used by grazing cows and as a playing field for University students. Today it remains a little green island (holm) in the midst of town.



GREENHOUSE DRIVE AND COURT *(off Mercer Road)*

The lane which led to two of the Pyne Estate's greenhouses was opened to development in the 1940s after World War II. The greenhouses are gone but the gardener's cottage and farmer's house and barn remain.

GREENLAND COURT *(1980s Russell Estate off Farrand Road)*

Dr. Henry Greenland, a doctor of physic and surgery, was the first settler in the area in the 1600s. A native Britisher, he first stirred up trouble in Massachusetts where he seemed to practice more infidelities than surgery. After "a vesel of strong licker"...he often was merrie..." and tales of his activities with other men's wives leaked out. Threatened with fines, jail and whippings he moved on to New Hampshire and Maine and finally New Jersey dragging court cases behind him. He owned 200 acres on the eastern side of town and part of 1082 Kingston Road (much altered) was his home, tavern and hog farm. He died in 1695. The Greenland/Brinson/Gulick house was the setting for the signing of the 17th century Division Line treaty. Harry's Brook which meanders through Princeton is named for this quarrelsome and contentious fellow and it too can be troublesome.

GREEN SHADOWS LANE *(off Snowden Lane)*

Perhaps the loveliest name of all Princeton's streets. Yes, it really has green shadows.

GREENVIEW AVENUE *(off Wiggins)*

In 1905 it was called Cemetery Street as it led to the Princeton Cemetery. Later someone thought this rustic name was an improvement.



Pyne Estate Greenhouses, circa 1920

GREENWAY TERRACE (*Brookstone Drive to Wendover Drive*)

The area was owned by Larry Green. It was developed by Clive Usiskin who kept the original name.

GRIGGS ROAD (*Griggs Farm on State Road*)

Burnett Griggs owned the Imperial Restaurant on Witherspoon Street. A moving interview was written in the Recollector of March, 1983 which is worth reading and can be seen at the Historical Society of Princeton.

He came to Princeton in 1909 and worked at Campus Club and saved every penny. Mr. Griggs purchased his first piece of land on Witherspoon Street and Hulfish Street where he started the restaurant which he operated for 42 years and lived next door. His great love was polo.

In the late 1950s, the Planning Board declared the entire area a "blighted" area (which is almost analogous to "wetlands" buzz word of today) and wanted his restaurant and home demolished for the proposed street to run parallel to Nassau Street (now Paul Robeson Place). Editorials, supporters of Mr. Griggs, and Mr. Flory Toto who had a grocery store next door, filed action against the Borough officials in 1959 charging that "the blight determination was high handed and discriminatory." In 1962, after many hearings, the blight decision was reversed, thus the question of urban renewal in Princeton was laid to rest.

Eight months later, for reasons not known, Mr. Griggs obtained a permit to demolish his restaurant and his home and leased the land to a now defunct gas station.

He also purchased 30 acres of land at the northern boundary of the Township which was farmed and stabled horses until the construction of the Griggs Farm which was sold to Princeton Housing Authority by Burnetta Griggs Peterson, his daughter who was a most popular elementary school teacher at Valley Road School.

GROVER AVENUE (*off Franklin Avenue*)

Mr. T.R. Potts named this street for his friend and banker Lloyd Grover. John Grover, his son, along with Jack Gulick founded the Grover-Gulick Lumber Company, still on Alexander Street, known as Grover Lumber.

GULICK ROAD (*Loop Road off Shady Brook Lane*)

Hendrick Gulick came from Holland in 1653 and settled on Long Island. Joachim Gulick was a captain in the Revolutionary War and five others served as privates.

Major John Gulick, born in 1758, was a pioneer in transportation between New York and Philadelphia. He owned the Gulick Stage Line between New Brunswick, and Trenton. In 1821 Bertrand Gulick was a member of the State Assembly.

The road is in part of the Gulick Farm owned by a family of 10 generations in the Kingston-Princeton area. Bertrand Gulick owned an insurance company, Archibald Gulick was a famous lawyer in New York City and Jack Gulick was a partner with Lloyd Grover in the lumber business.

GUYOT AVENUE (*Witherspoon Street to Carnahan and Moore Street to Walnut Lane*)

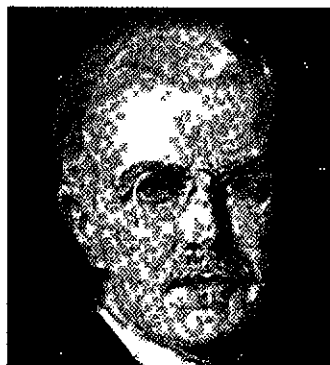
Originally called Division Street it was re-named after Professor Arnold Guyot (1807-1883). He inaugurated what is now the Department of Geological and Geophysical Sciences in 1855. Besides starting more than 50 weather observation stations his special interests were glaciers, geography and meteors. Three mountains, one glacier, a moon crater and Guyot Hall on campus were named after him. And, one short Princeton street.

HALE DRIVE (*Heatherstone's 1980s development off Mercer Road*)

Even though Nathan Hale lives in the hearts of his countrymen, this drive was named for Henry Hale. He owned the farm and house in what is now Battlefield Park in 1878.

HALSEY STREET (*Devereux Avenue to Butler Avenue*) *See Butler Tract.*

William F. Halsey, Jr. (1882-1959) was Fleet Commander of Allied Naval Forces in the South Pacific during World War II. He led the attack on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands in 1942 and was made Admiral of the Fleet in 1945.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "W. F. Halsey". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

HAMILTON AVENUE (*Moore Street to Snowden Lane*)

This is one of the streets whose checkered existence caused it to grow in sections. At one time the Moore-Hamilton corner was occupied by a tannery and called Cottrell's Lane after the owner. The street was extended in the 1920s and in the late 1940s a section of it between Linden Lane and Ewing was called Harold Avenue. Harold Pearson, the builder, denies any authorship. No, the street was not named after Alexander Hamilton but rather after John and S.A. Hamilton, farmers, who owned land north of Nassau Street which backed up to the present Hamilton Avenue. Read Edward Tanner's article: *The Street with Eight Names* in the November 25, 1987 Princeton Alumni Weekly for more complete information.

HARDIN ROAD (*Springdale Road to Olden Lane*)

Before the Institute for Advanced Study bought the property, this road was designated Goodman Road after Kenneth Sawyer Goodman, Class of 1906, who was killed during World War I. Housing was built on Hardin Road in 1957 to accommodate visiting professors although Hardin is actually about 150 feet south of the old Goodman Road. John R. Hardin, Class of 1880 A.B. and 1883 A.M. continued on for a law degree. He became a friend of Louis Bamberger and, as an attorney, undoubtedly discussed the incorporation of the new Institute with him. He served as trustee of the Institute from 1930 to 1945 and Chairman of the Board part of that time. Among his other philanthropic activities he was President of the Marcus L. Ward Home for Aged and Respectable Bachelors and Widowers.

HARDY DRIVE (*off Stuart Road*)

When Stuart Country Day School developed the property, the name of this street was in honor of a pioneer Sacred Heart nun, Mother Aloysia Hardey, RSCJ, 1809-1886. (Spelling of name should be Hardey)

She founded 25 convents and schools of the Sacred Heart from Halifax to Cuba. Her philosophy of "a balance between tradition and innovation" could be said to be typical of Stuart School today.

HARRIET DRIVE (*Nassau Street to Hamilton Avenue*)

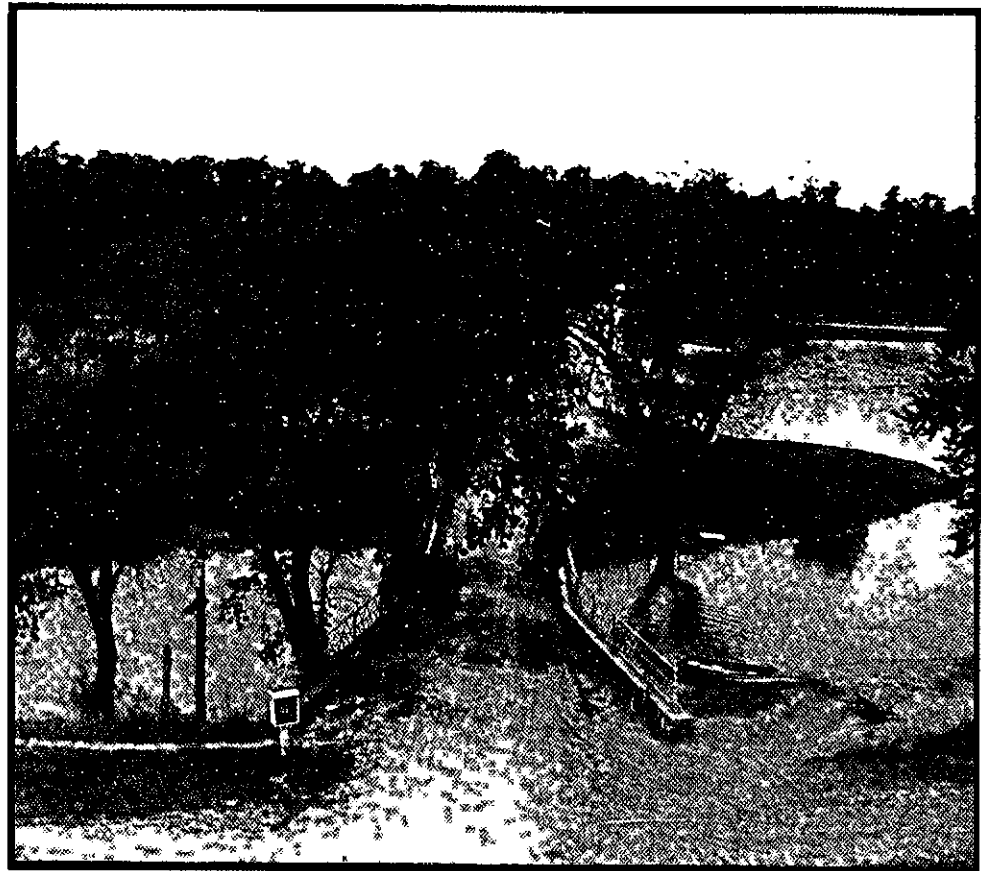
Developer, T.R. Potts' mother-in-law was Harriet Roberson.

HARRIS ROAD (*Franklin Avenue to Valley Road with interruptions*)

Walter Harris, Class of 1886, a professor of civil engineering at Princeton University is recognized here. Besides his teaching duties he served as Borough and Township engineer, was a member of the street commission and Board of Health. He was also involved in landscape architecture on the campus and laying out the Broadmead project.

HARRISON STREET NORTH AND SOUTH (*Carnegie Lake to Ewing Street*)

The first Harrisons settled in the Millstone River area (called "Mattawong" by the Indians) in the early 1700s. A later Harrison, John, saw the light and moved to Princeton where he bought a farm on the east side of the present day Harrison Street. The street was laid out in 1749. John ran a store on the northwest corner of Nassau and Harrison which supplied silks, velvets and "calimancoes" to the Continental Congress when it was in residence here. He was postmaster of the town and, at one time, was Treasurer of the college. On all the early maps the southern part of this street led from Scudder's Mill to "Jugtown" at Nassau Street where it ended. (See "Jugtown") In the 1950s it was extended north taking over a few blocks of Ewing Street in the process. Harrison Street North is home to the Princeton Shopping Center, Spruce Circle and Lloyd Terrace housing for the elderly, the First Aid and Rescue Squad and Hook and Ladder and Chemical Company #1 of the Princeton Fire Department.



Harrison Street Bridge

HARTLEY AVENUE (*Fitz Randolph Road to Longview Drive*)

According to *Athletics at Princeton, A History*, published in 1900, there are a number of references to Frank Hartley of the Class of 1877. Moses Taylor Pyne is also a member of the Class of 1877, so we are assuming that when Mr. Pyne garnered the parcels of land in the area for the Lake Carnegie project for Princeton University he named the street for his classmate.

Frank Hartley, in this case, was on the executive committee of the General Athletic Association, President of the Princeton University Baseball Club; substitute on the 1876-77 football team; and "performer" at the June 26th 1876 annual exhibition of gymnastics.

Dr. Hartley, a physician left \$3000 to Isabella McCosh Infirmary.

HASLET AVENUE (*Springdale Road to Olden Lane*)

Col. John Haslet, a member of a Revolutionary Delaware regiment, was an intrepid fighter during campaigns from Long Island to Pennsylvania and on General Mercer's staff. Due to go home in 1776 as many enlistments were expiring, he chose to fight on. After falling into the icy Delaware River during the Christmas night crossing he suffered painful swollen legs, ignored orders to quit and pushed on to Princeton. There a bullet ended his life at the Battle of Princeton. Haslet Avenue is part of the Battle Park development in the 1920-30s.

HAWTHORNE AVENUE (*Jefferson to Walnut*)

Another non-tree "tree" street laid out in the 1920s. But does the street have a house with seven gables?

HEATHER LANE (*The Great Road to Cherry Valley Road*)

The flowering ground cover of Scotland.

HEMLOCK CIRCLE (*Riverside Drive to Prospect Avenue*)

Developers Friedman and Geiger purchased this land, part of Llandfair at Princeton from T.R. Potts. The original name of the street was Ronald Lane, however, after a fire and some confusion with Randall Road, the name was changed to Hemlock Circle.

HENDERSON AVENUE (*off Mountain Avenue*)

M. Henderson was the first owner. Later Rodman H. Henderson, truck farmer, gave this property, to his three sons. "Uncle Ron" as he was called did excavating work and also operated a small store. His son Isaac Henderson was a carpenter employed by Matthews Construction.

HENRY AVENUE (*Witherspoon to Moore Street*)

Even before Samuel Morse, Princeton University physicist (from 1832-46), Joseph Henry experimented with telegraphy and sent the first telegraph signal in 1846. A wire strung from his laboratory to his house facilitated ordering lunch. He is also notable for his work in electromagnetism and for organizing the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. The Joseph Henry House, built in 1837 on the front campus of Princeton University is now home to the Dean of the Faculty.

HERRONTOWN CIRCLE AND LANE (*off Herrontown*)

HERRONTOWN ROAD (*from River Road to State Road*)

The original name was Herrington and was a community of 29 families a hundred years ago. According to the local history, the farmers traveled to the New Jersey shore in their wagons to bring back herring for inexpensive fertilizer.

Jac Weller wrote in the October, 1981 Recollector, a good description of the Herrington Group, their lives and customs. There are no original records of how the Herrington group lived because they didn't keep any. As compared with the wealthier farmers in Princeton, most of these farms were less than 100 acres and only six over 50 acres. However, they grew enough to be self-sufficient. They took their hand-threshed wheat and hand-picked, shucked and shelled corn to Gulick's Mill to turn it into flour. Bartering was common. A few children of farmers attended the new school, built in 1870 on Mount Lucas Road.

The households didn't contain much furniture and kitchen equipment and the families had one good "Sunday" dress or suit, one pair of presentable shoes and a hat. But these families didn't consider their lifestyle marginal because it wasn't at that time.

Princeton Township maps of 1874 and then 1916 showed that more than half the Herrington group had left their small homesteads and by the 1930s only one farmer continued.

We can only assume that dropping the "ing" sound was what changed the road to Herrontown.

HIBBEN ROAD (*Mercer Street to Stockton*)

Dr. John Grier Hibben (1861-1933) gave 40 years of service to Princeton University. A member of the Class of 1882 he taught logic there and was the 14th President from 1912 to 1933. During his tenure he oversaw the opening of the controversial Graduate College, doubled the land that the University owned and saw the addition of 30 new buildings (including the University Chapel). He and his wife died as a result of a car accident a year after he retired.

HICKORY COURT (*off Walnut*)

Another tree!

HIGHLAND TERRACE (*off Preserve Drive*)

This is near the highest point of the development, The Preserve, off the Great Road.

HILLSIDE AVENUE (*from State Road to Cherry Valley Road*)

HILLSIDE ROAD (*Ewing Street to Walnut Lane*)

Neither road is on a hillside. No source for either road. The street off Ewing was to be changed to Loomis Court to continue that road, but the residents refused since it had been Hillside for many, many years before the development of Loomis.

HILLTOP DRIVE (*off State Road*)

Not quite at the top of the hill, however, it is the northernmost point of the Harold Pearson tract.

HODGE ROAD (*Bayard Lane to Elm Road*)

In the late 1880s when the Morven Estate was broken up, and Library Place was extended across Stockton Street, Hodge Road came into existence. It was named for Princeton Theological Seminary professor (President) Dr. Charles Hodge. Grover Cleveland's estate at 15 Hodge backed up to the present Cleveland Lane which was as yet unnamed in 1905.

HORNOR LANE (*Hamilton Avenue to Harrison Street*)

A late addition to Princeton's roads (1950s) this short road commemorates the Hornor family (also spelled Horner) which settled in "Queenston" before 1695. John Hornor lived at 344 Nassau and owned the pottery business on Harrison Street on some 500 acres. The pottery works survived to the mid 1800s. A descendant Robert E. Hornor, born in 1800, was a New Jersey politician who ran a printing shop in Queenston.

HOUGHTON ROAD (*Moore Street to Walnut Lane*)

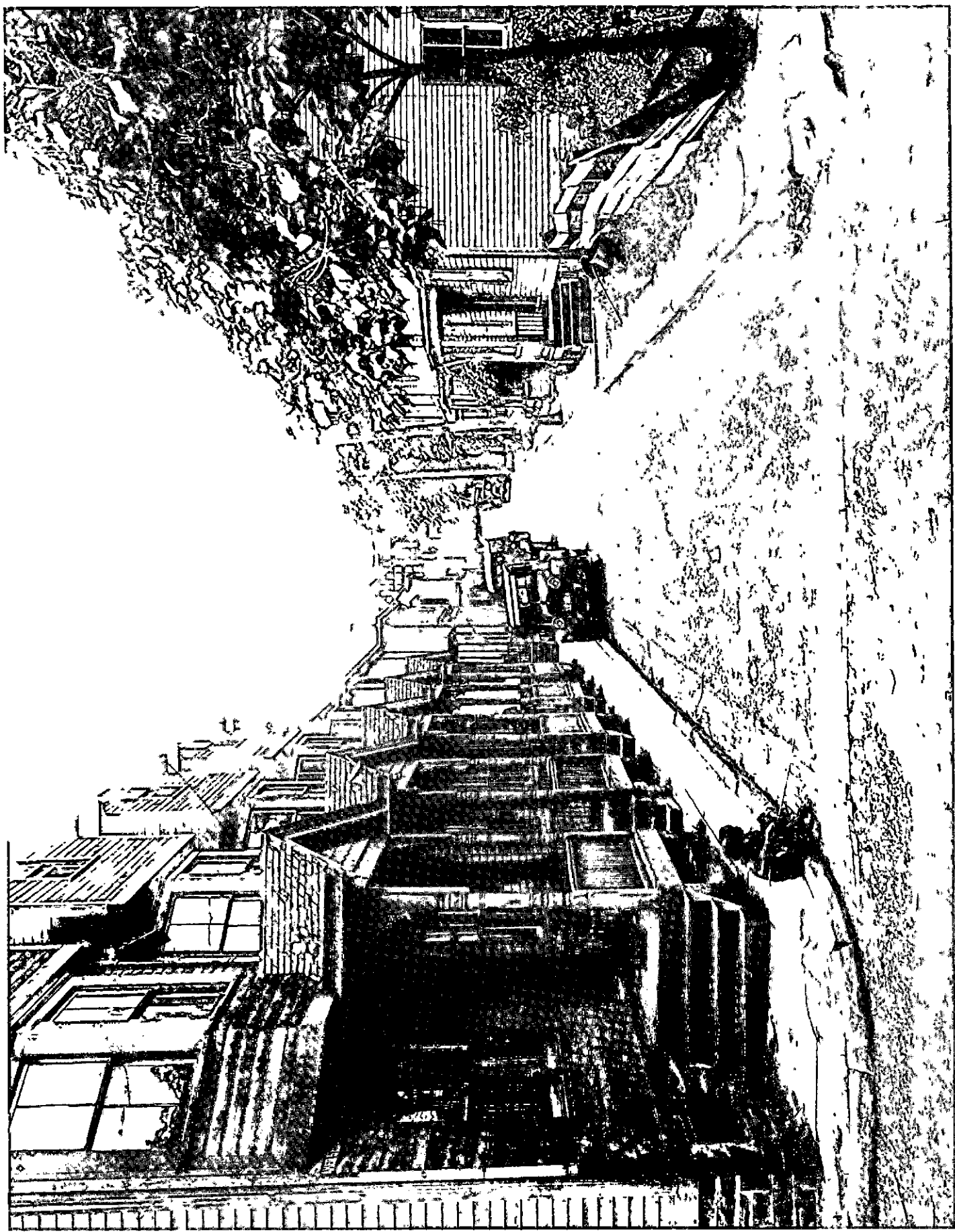
This road was added when the Princeton High School was built in 1928. It was named for Oliver Houghton Hubbard who ran an insurance agency and real estate office at 38 Nassau Street. The office was later managed by Irving Mershon. Houghton's were among the early settlers of Princeton.

HOWE CIRCLE (*off Riverside Drive*)

Named by T.R. Potts, for banker, Edward Leavitt Howe, who was President of the Princeton Bank and Trust Company, and son of Edward Howe, President in 1872, of whom it was written in Mercer County Memories "takes an active interest in all enterprises that have for their object the good and welfare of the community."

HULFISH STREET (*Witherspoon Street to Chambers Street*)

One of the oldest Princeton streets was named for a man who had property there. John Hageman's *Princeton History* spells it Hullfish but at some point after 1870 someone kicked the extra "l" out of Hulfish. The Borough jail was located here and in the 1800s it was manned by Marshal William Leggett, an impressive 6 foot, 230 pounder. A man from the west landed in the jail and said "If I'd knowed I was in Princeton I wouldn't have got drunk. The Marshal of Princeton is known as far as the Rio Grande." On another occasion before patrol cars, Marshal Leggett transported a drunk woman playing Lady Godiva, from Jugtown to Hulfish in a wheel barrow. In the 1930s the corner of Witherspoon and Hulfish was the site of Burnett Griggs Imperial Restaurant and is known today as Griggs Corner.



View south from Hulfish Street to Nassau Street along Baker Alley, circa 1920

HUMBERT STREET (*off Wiggins*)

A 1905 map shows this as New Street, a dead end off Wiggins. An elderly Italian man said it was later named after the "son of a man who lived in the corner house." Umberto?

HUN ROAD (*Edgerstoune Road to Russell Road*)

John Gale Hun, an assistant professor of mathematics at Princeton University organized a tutoring school in 1914 on University Place which later moved to Stockton Street. In 1925, he bought the Russell mansion and 45 acres around it in the Edgerstoune area. The college-preparatory school boarding 150 boys moved to the new location completely by 1942. Co-eds arrived in 1971 and now the school has an enrollment, boarders and day students, of about 500. Hun Road was built post World War II.

HUNT DRIVE (*off Winfield*)

Named for Raymond Hunt of Hunt and Augustine, the developers of this area.

HUNTER ROAD (*Lafayette to Westcott Road*)

Put away your bows and arrows as this road, developed by Richard Stockton III, does not refer to Nimrod. Stockton chose to name it after General David Hunter, a grandson of Richard Stockton, the Signer. Hunter served in the Civil War but after a disastrous retreat from Lynchburg his reputation was ruined. If this hurts the sensibilities of Hunter Road residents they might rather choose the Reverend Andrew Hunter, first chaplain of the United States Navy, who married Mary Stockton, daughter of Richard and Annis.



INDEPENDENCE DRIVE (*off Stockton*)

Of course, there should be a road commemorating Princeton's part in our country's independence. The area opened in the 1950s.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY (*end of Olden Lane*)

The streets here include Einstein, Von Neuman, Veblen, Maxwell Lane, Hardin and Stone House Lane. The Institute was endowed by Mrs. Felix Fuld, and her brother Louis Bamberger in 1930 but the campus was not occupied until 1939 when Fuld Hall was completed on the former Olden Farm property. Here a community of post doctoral scholars from all over the world come to study, research and interact with colleagues with the highest credentials in the field of math, history, physics and social science. The past directors of the Institute who have lived in the old Olden homestead include J. Robert Oppenheimer, Carl Kaysen and Harry Woolf.

IRIS LANE (*between Balcort and Montadale*)

Not completed, although on all maps, and probably named for the flower.

IVY LANE (*Washington Road to Roper Lane*)

With its Princeton University connection, one guess.

JAMES COURT (*The Glen, off Mountain Avenue*)

Named for James Hillier, the son of Robert Hillier, the architect and developer of The Glen. James Sr., famous RCA scientist, developed the electron microscope and is in the United States Patent Office's Hall of Fame.

JEFFERSON ROAD (*Wiggins Street to Mount Lucas Road*)

Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) the 3rd President of the United States visited Princeton in 1783 as a member of the Continental Congress and received an honorary degree in 1791. Princeton University is the proprietor of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson* which the Princeton University Press is publishing in a 60 volume series. The road was added about 1890 but did not build up until 1918-20. Budd Schulberg, the author of *What Makes Sammy Run*, lived and wrote at 343 Jefferson Road in 1959.



Jefferson Road

JOHN STREET (*Nassau to Hulfish and Paul Robeson to Birch*)

One of Princeton's older streets it was there before 1839. First known as John's Alley (between Nassau and Hulfish) after John Scudder who lived there. Later it was continued northward when that area developed. It became a warren of stables and liveries which catered to the hotel traffic on Nassau Street.

JOURNEY'S END LANE (*off Terhune Road*)

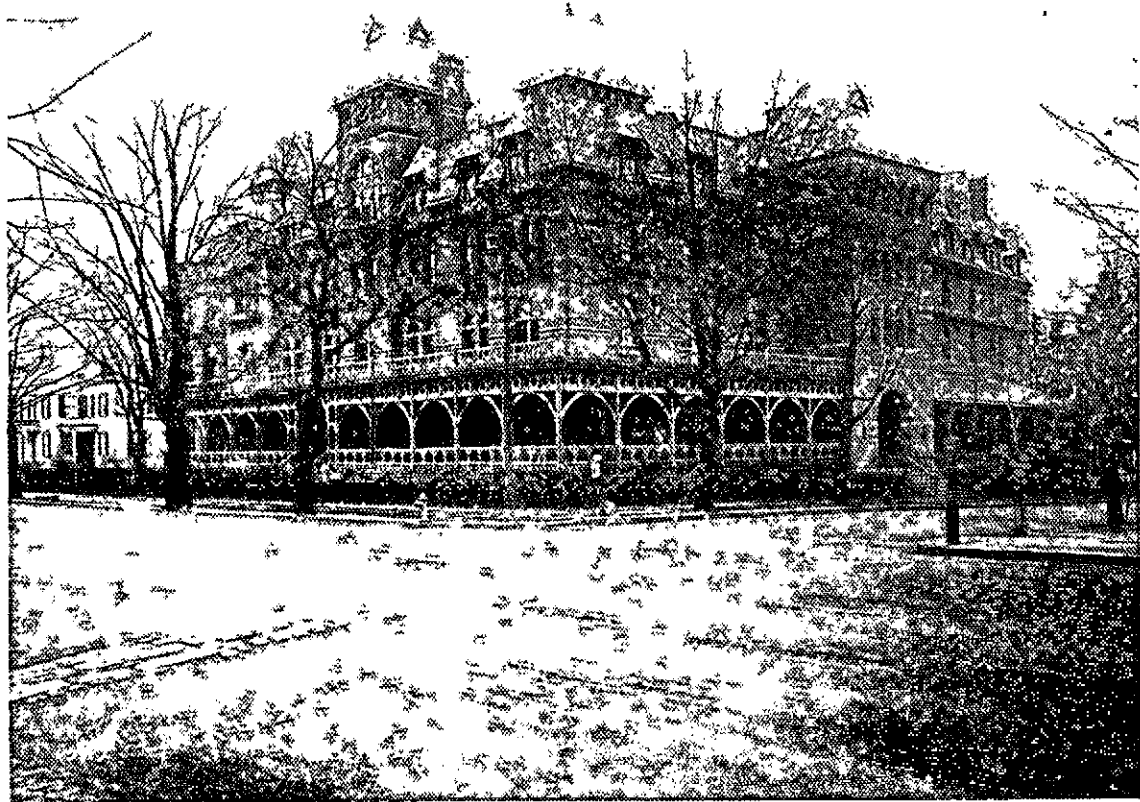
At the time of naming this road, there was only one resident and until the 1950s this was "way out in the country," and no roads continued past this point until the development of the Braeburn area.

JUGTOWN (*roughly Murray Place to Cedar Lane along Nassau and Pelham to Nassau along Harrison Street and including Queenston area*)

As early as 1766 a pottery business was operating in the vicinity of the present Markham Road and the neighborhood became known as "Jugtown." As the pottery prospered under the Hornor family Jugtown grew to include a tannery, harness shop, school, hotel and chapel. The pottery lasted until the 1850s.

This locality was also known as "Queenston" to carry through the village names of Kingston, Queenston, Princeton and Princessville (in Lawrence Township) of pre-revolutionary days. Just before the first World War the Oakland Tract was opened which included Pelham, Markham, Wilton and Sergeant. "A fine opportunity for investment" ran an advertisement of the time but it must have been a hard sell during war time.

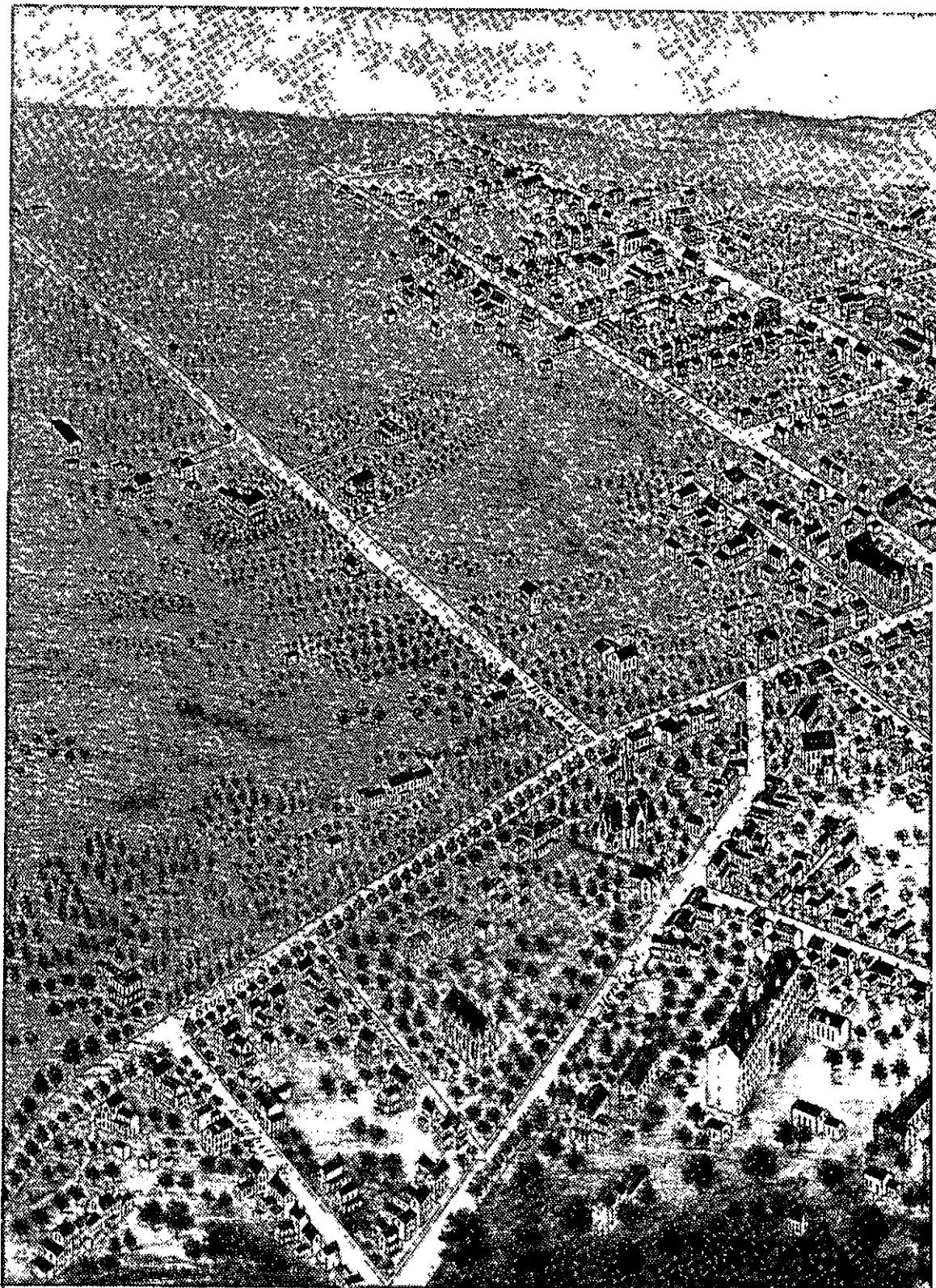
Jaké Lutz remembers about 1917 watching Ed Branch (see Branch Avenue) auctioning off land from a horse drawn wagon for \$50.00 or \$75.00. He lured buyers with boxes of candy and even gold pieces for prizes.



University Hotel at the corner of Nassau and University Place.



Canal Street (Alexander Street) at Dickinson



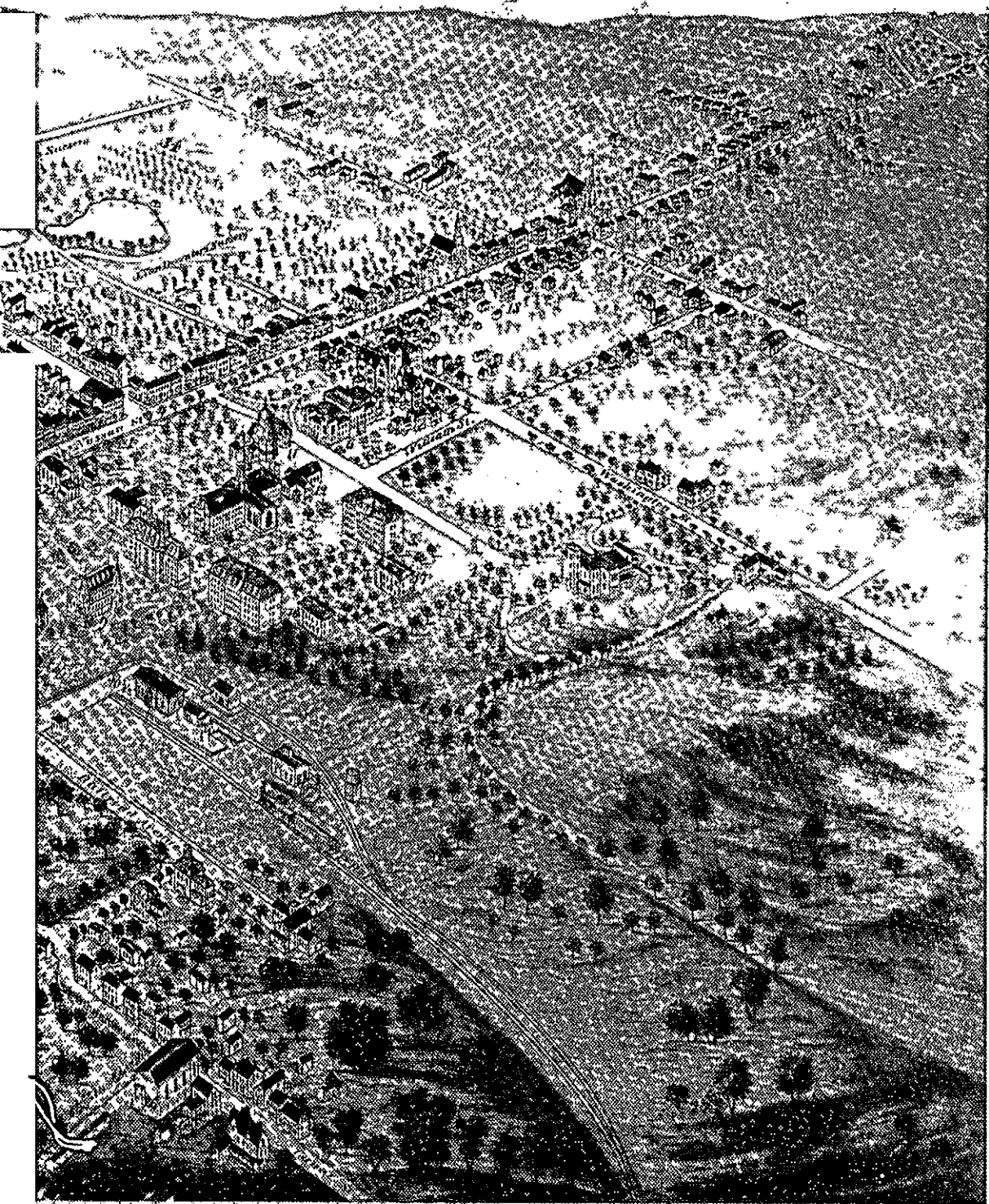
DESIGNED BY H. H. BIRDS

PUBLISHED BY CO

BIRD'S

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. College of New Jersey. | 16. Olive Hall. |
| 2. North College. | 17. Whig Hall. |
| 3. East College. | 18. Gymnasium. |
| 4. West College. | 10. Observatory. |
| 5. Scientific School. | 11. Library. |
| 6. Dickinson Hall. | 12. Chapel. |
| 7. Philadelphia Hall. | 13. Bowers Hall. |
| 8. Recreator Hall. | 14. Old Seminary. |





VIEW OF

TRENTON, N.J.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 18. Seminary Library. | 26. Baptist Church. |
| 19. Public School. | 27. Colored Methodist Church. |
| 20. Gas Works. | 28. Colored Presbyterian Church. |
| 21. R. R. Station. | 29. Bank. |
| 22. Methodist Episcopal Church. | 30. Nassau Hotel. |
| 23. First Presbyterian Church. | 31. Masonic House. |
| 24. Second Presbyterian Church. | 32. Cook's Hall. |
| 25. Episcopal Church. | 33. Cemetery. |
| 26. Catholic Church. | 34. J. Vandewater's Nursery. |



Corner Nassau and Witherspoon Streets



JUNIPER ROW (*off Bunn Drive Loop Road*)

Part of the grouping of tree-named roads in Princeton Community Village around the loop which includes Greenbrier, Tupelo, Sassafras, Mulberry, Butternut and Red Oak.

KIMBERLY COURT (*The Glen off Mountain Avenue*)

This street was named for Kimberly Baldwin Hillier, daughter of Robert Hillier and Susan Baldwin. She was killed in a car accident during Christmas holidays when home from school.

KING STREET (*Devereux to Butler Avenue*)

Ernest J. King (1878-1956) was Admiral of the Fleet during World War II (see Butler Tract) and for a time directed operations in two oceans. He helped plan Doolittle's raid on Tokyo.

KNOLL DRIVE (*off Longview*)

First assumption, a topographical reference, and it could be. However, T.R. Potts who named this street named it for a Mr. Knoll who was one of three construction superintendents who built the Princeton Shopping Center in 1954.

LAFAYETTE ROAD (*Hodge to dead-end*)

LAFAYETTE ROAD WEST (*off Elm to dead-end*)

Marie Jean Paul Joseph Roche Yves Gilbert du Motier (Marquis deLafayette) a French General and hero in the American Revolutionary Army was also George Washington's friend. In 1790, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in absentia. Thirty-four years later on his tour from New York to Washington he stopped in Princeton to receive the degree from the hands of President James Carnahan.

LAKE DRIVE (*Riverside Drive to Longview Drive*)

This area was part of the Howe Farm, developed by T.R. Potts. Obviously, Lake Drive refers to Lake Carnegie and the street runs parallel to the lake.

LAKE LANE (*off Harrison Street*)

Part of the University faculty housing adjacent to Lake Carnegie.

LAMBERT DRIVE (*off Rosedale Road*)

Originally called, Galbreath, this street was named for the Pittsburgh contributor for the acquisition of a home for the Columbus Boy Choir School which was located in Ohio. Subsequently, it was renamed Lambert after Gerard B. Lambert, whose home, "Albermarle" is now the home of the boy choir, now renamed, The American Boychoir, a world renowned group of young singers.

Mr. Lambert's famous product was Listerine, "the mouthwash to cure halitosis." He also laid out the 18-hole golf course at Springdale Golf Club and the pond on the 18th fairway is called "Lake Listerine." The housing across the street from the hospital was his idea to have both private funds and public funds build affordable housing, a new concept in the 1930s. The Lambert Award, presented each year by the United Way, is the most prestigious award given in the Princeton Community.

LAUREL CIRCLE (*off Ewing Street*)

LAUREL ROAD (*off Mt. Lucas Road*)

Laurel is a tree of the area. The circle dead ends at woods and then begins again on the other side and continues to Mount Lucas Road. It has never been cut through, making this two separate roads.

LAVAKE PLACE (*between 168 and 172 Nassau Street to Park Place*)

Named after Myron LaVake who operated a jewelry store in various locations on Nassau Street.

LEABROOK LANE (*Snowden Lane to Braeburn Drive*)

Developer Benedict Yedlin indicated that the road was previously named before he developed the area. It must have been a meadow with the influence of Harry's Brook.

LEAVITT LANE (*Hamilton Avenue to Franklin Avenue*)

Brother of Edward Howe, President of the Princeton Bank and Trust and uncle of Edward Leavitt Howe, also a banker, he resided at "Fieldhead" on Snowden Lane. He was representative of one of the leading families of the State whose earlier ancestral history has been prominently and influentially associated with the financial and agricultural interests of Mercer County according to Mercer County Memorial.

The name Leavitt comes from his mother's maiden name: Elizabeth Leavitt who married Edward Howe.

LEIGH AVENUE (*Witherspoon Street to Bayard Lane*)

Albert S. Leigh ran a slaughterhouse north of Lytle and west of Witherspoon and subdivided this area in 1905. Other Leighs were grocers, farmers, tailors, dealers in coal, hay and straw and one became President of Borough Council and Princeton Savings Bank. Albert's grandfather, Isaac Leigh born in 1819 in Cedar Grove, went to California as a "Forty-niner." He ran a trading post in Sacramento and became Judge of a Vigilance Committee. When it came time to decide the guilt of two brutish roughneck brothers Isaac chose discretion over valor and bolted back to Princeton via mule pack.

LESLIE COURT (*1980s Russell Estates off Farrand*)

Anglophiles will be pleased to know that their court was named after General Alexander Leslie of the British 4th Brigade or his nephew Captain William Leslie, son of a Scottish Earl in the Revolutionary War. Both fought at the Battle of Princeton where young William was mortally wounded.

LIBBEY LANE (*Broadmead and Harrison Street*)

Libbey appears on many maps on University land near the Lake. It was acquired in 1922 and was named for Professor William Libbey, professor of Physical Geography. However, there is now no existing road, but Professor Libbey deserves a mention since it was he who promoted the colors of Orange and Black as the University's colors. He also persuaded his father, who was not a graduate, to make a gift to Princeton which became University Field.

LIBRARY PLACE (*Mercer Street to Wescott Road*)

Charles Steadman, Princeton's builder/architect extraordinaire of the first half of the 19th century, laid out the street in 1831 and built houses there. It ran then only from Mercer to Stockton and was named for him. In the 1880's the street was continued across Stockton Street and received its current name from the adjacent Lenox Library of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Lenox was razed in 1957 and replaced by the Speer Library. Artist Howard Russell Butler lived at 107 Library Place and Woodrow Wilson lived in houses at 72 and 82. Plagued with burglaries Wilson had to hire a watchman and Mrs. Wilson slept with a pistol by her bed.

LILAC LANE (*Hodge Road to Cleveland Lane*)

A shrub with pale purple flowers merits a tiny lane.

LINCOLN COURT (*off Tulane Street South*)

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) 16th United States President received an honorary degree from Princeton University in 1864. He accepted and wrote:

The assurance conveyed by this high compliment that the course of the government which I represent has received the approval of a body of gentlemen of such character and intelligence in this time of public trial is most grateful to me.

The court was built off Tulane about the turn of the century.

LINDEN LANE (*Nassau Street to Guyot Avenue*)

One of the true "tree" streets it came into being about the 1880s. Jacques Maritain, French Thomist philosopher and critic lived on this street from 1948 to 1952 while he taught at Princeton. There are several Linden trees on Linden.

LINWOOD CIRCLE (*off Leabrook Lane*)

Named by Benedict Yedlin, who "simply cannot remember why he named this street" as he did. The authors did not, and would not attribute a meaning, incident, or falsify a name just to fill in the space. And anyway we think it's a very nice name.

LITTLEBROOK ROAD (*Overbrook Road to Rollingmead*)

A secondary brook to Harry's Brook influenced the name of this road. It was also part of Carnassa Park II, which grew during the post war period when RCA scientists were moving to Princeton.

LOCUST LANE (*Princeton-Kingston Road*)

Tree--but we should not ignore the 17 year locusts which invade Princeton regularly in orange and black squashed splendor.

LONGVIEW DRIVE (*Riverside Drive to Lake Drive*)

Part of the Howe Farm, developed by T.R. Potts who indicated there was "a long view to the Lake."

LOOMIS COURT (*off Walnut Lane*)

Mrs. Grace Loomis is one of the few women honored with a street name in Princeton. She was the widow of a University professor and lived in the Borough but owned acreage in the Township which was developed. Although she was in disagreement with naming a street after her, it was approved by her daughter-in-law without her knowledge.

Mrs. Loomis would today receive great kudos for all her volunteer work which included the American Red Cross, the YWCA and particularly work for the blind. Indeed, Mrs. Loomis taught braille to students, and held benefit bazaars in her home to raise funds for the blind.

LOVERS LANE (*Mercer Street to Stockton Street*)

The name came, not from a spooning spot but from a corruption of the name Lubberly or Loofborough (many spellings). He was a farmer who owned property on the present Guernsey Hall site in 1807. Richard Stockton Field built "Fieldwood" here in the early 1850s and imported rare trees for the 30 acre estate part of which is now a Borough park. By the end of the 1880s the house belonged to Professor Allan Marquand and he re-named the house after ancestors from the Isle of Guernsey. Guernsey Hall has been converted to condominiums.

LYTLE STREET (*Witherspoon to John Street*)

In John Hageman's 1879 *History of Princeton*, William Lytle is referred to as the "old surveyor." The road opened in 1874.

MACLEAN CIRCLE (*off Hartley*)

MACLEAN STREET (*Witherspoon to John Street*)

John MacLean (1800-1886) devoted 50 years of service to Princeton University as professor, Vice-President and President. His tenure, during the Civil War, was a time of anguish for the students who left to join the armies of the north or the south. Seventy students died. Although his main concern was the college, he is credited with the founding of New Jersey's public school system. He saw the beginning of baseball at Princeton, heard the first singing of the alma mater "Old Nassau," voted to adopt orange as the official color of the college, was an advocate of the black community and helped organize the Witherspoon Presbyterian Church in 1840. MacLean Street was sited about 1860 during his Presidency.

MacLean Circle was a post World War II development by Princeton University to house professors and administrative personnel. MacLean House on the front campus, built in 1756, and home to several early Princeton University Presidents is now the Alumni Council headquarters.

MADISON STREET (*Park Place to Wiggins Street*)

James Madison, Class of 1771, complained as an undergraduate that Princeton was "overstocked with old maids." He trod the streets of Princeton again in 1783 as a member of the Continental Congress and was later known as the Father of the Constitution. He is one of only two Princeton University graduates to become a United States' President. Madison Street was laid out in 1905 and is on the 1906 Sanborn map.

MAGNOLIA LANE (*Overbrook Drive to Littlebrook*)

The magnolia trees on University Place are a landmark and the blossoms are overwhelming in Spring.

MANSGROVE ROAD (*Woodland Drive to Mount Lucas*)

The name, "Mansgrove" is the name of the country estate of Judge Thomas Leonard. The kitchen wing is the original house, the main wing dates to c.1800. Prior to 1753, it was known as Grove Hall.

Judge Leonard commuted to his famous tavern of pre-revolutionary days, The Nassau Inn at 52 Nassau Street. In his later years he moved from "Mansgrove" to the Inn so he could view the college he helped bring to Princeton. After his death, his "elegant town residence" became a hostelry called the College Inn by the first proprietor, Christopher Beekman who developed the Inn into the center of the town's life.

MAPLE STREET (*Nassau Street to Spruce Street*)

A genuine "tree" street it was opened around 1880. Several varieties of maple trees still grow here.

MARGERUM COURT (*off John Street*)

An old Princeton name, the Margerum's owned land on Nassau Street in the Jugtown area in the 1870s. John was a dealer in stoves and tinware while Stephen, a stone dresser, also owned a quarry off Ewing Street and the Mountain Lake Ice Company which was passed down through three generations.



Markham Road, circa 1930

MARION ROAD EAST

MARION ROAD WEST (*Loop off Shady Brook Lane*)

When builder/developer Carl Geiger opened this area in the 1950s he named this road after his first wife.

MARKHAM ROAD (*Nassau Street to Patton Avenue*)

This neighborhood was developed by Ed Branch just before World War I. The lovely oaks were probably planted by Branch and the tract attracted many Princeton professors who built here. The Jugtown pottery works was in this vicinity. The origin of the name is lost in the mists of time.

MARSHALL STREET (*Devereux to Butler Avenue*)

George C. Marshall (1880-1959) Army Chief of Staff during World War II, was a man with an amazing grasp of diplomatic, administrative, political and military matters. He became a five-star general, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense after the War.

MASON DRIVE (*off Woodside Lane*)

Few streets were named for living Princetonians. Ralph Mason was, indeed, very special to Princeton. He was a member of University Class of 1936, devoted to the community and founding partner of the law firm Mason, Griffin and Pierson. He was Mayor of Princeton Township and a director or officer of innumerable organizations. The YMCA was one of his prime interests and he held many offices locally, nationally and internationally. Camp Mason on the Delaware was named for him many years ago. He also was the President of the YMCA of the U.S.A. Mr. Mason died in 1988.

MAXWELL LANE (*Mercer Road to Institute for Advanced Study*)

H.B.Owsley brought monumental columns from the demolished Matthew Newkirk mansion in Philadelphia to decorate the front of his house Mercer Manor off Mercer Road. In the 1920s the Robert Chester Maxwell family lived here and the lane gained a name. When this house was razed the columns were again moved to Battlefield Park to commemorate those fallen in battle.

MCCOSH CIRCLE (*from Hartley Avenue*)

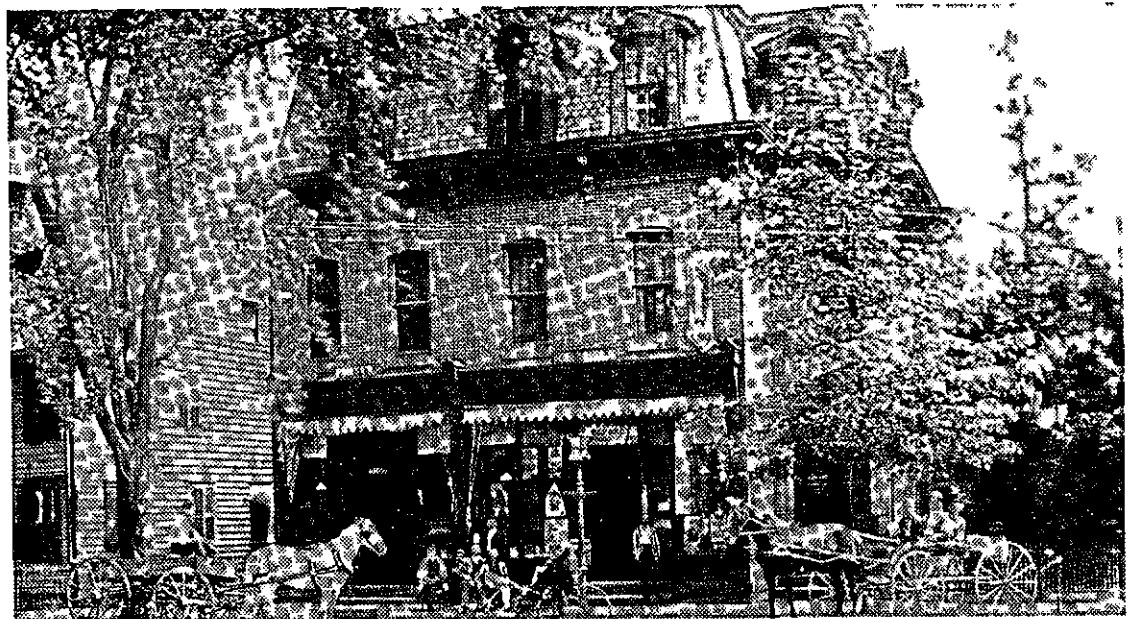
James McCosh served as President of the college from 1868 to 1888. From Belfast he was well known as an author, philosopher, and Free Churchman. McCosh modernized the plan of study, developed elective courses and instituted graduate work. He was a strong proponent of "sound body, sound mind" and included a gymnasium and library in his building plans. He wanted to reject "all that was pretentious" and continue "the good old solid course of study handed down from our fathers."

Eating Clubs came into being because the college was unable to provide adequate dining facilities for its growing student population. They took their meals in boarding houses and some formed associations such as "Knights of the Round Table," "Epicureans," and "Knickerbockers."

Isabella McCosh, his wife, was the daughter of a physician and was the unofficial nurse of the University. The McCosh Infirmary was named in her honor.

MEADOWBROOK DRIVE (*off Braeburn Drive*)

There's old Harry's Brook again.



Town Topics Building

MERCER ROAD (*Lovers Lane to Township Line*)

MERCER STREET (*Nassau Street to Lovers Lane*) See *Princeton Pike*.

Near the present Mercer Road, General Hugh Mercer, doughty hero of the Battle of Princeton in 1777, was mortally wounded. A Scottish doctor, he emigrated to Virginia, opened an apothecary shop in the 1740s, joined the American cause and fought at the battles in Trenton. He urged Washington to march to Princeton which led to the victory there. Princeton Battlefield State Park became a reality in the 1950s and stars the Mercer Oak which marks the site where Mercer lay wounded. Beyond is the Clark House where he died, now a state museum. Mercer Road did not exist at the time of the battle but 30 years later Princeton Pike was placed on the map. The successful toll road led to Trenton and continued until 1859. The original building of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Alexander Hall, built in 1817, faces Mercer Street as does #6, the Nassau Club. At 160 Mercer Street "Old Nassau," Princeton University's alma mater song, was written by Professor Karl Langlotz in 1859. And, #112 Mercer Street draws international attention as the former home of Dr. Albert Einstein.

MERSHON DRIVE (*Harrison Street to Gordon Way*)

The Mershons, an 18th century Princeton Huguenot family, intermarried with the Houghtons and the Fitz Randolphs. This drive is named for descendant Irving Mershon of the 20th century who managed the O.H. Hubbard Insurance Agency for many years, served 31 years on the Princeton Borough Board of Education and started a scholarship award for Princeton High School seniors. Part of Queenston Commons, this road was added in the 1970s.

MONROE ROAD (*Grover Avenue to Randall Road*)

We are assuming it was named for the 5th President of the United States. He was born in 1758, left William and Mary College to join the army and as a first lieutenant was wounded at the Battle of Trenton. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, elected to Virginia House of Delegates, Continental Congress, Virginia Assembly, United States Senate, appointed minister to France, and 11 years later in 1816 to President.

The famous Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed in 1823, would have no further colonization by any European powers in the Western Hemisphere. "America would stay out of Europe's Wars and Europe would be expected to keep out of American affairs."



MONTADALE CIRCLE

MONTADALE DRIVE (off Crestview Drive)

One of the continuing developments of the Salzman property reached via Cherry Hill Road, to Crestview. Albert Salzman, former Mayor of the Township, and builder maintained a flock of Montadale sheep on the land. Montadales, an American breed of white-faced hornless sheep developed by crossing Cheviot and Columbia sheep are noted for their efficient production of a heavy fleece on a body of good meat conformation. Mr. Salzman had an airstrip for his airplane on this land, the first "airport" dubbed, "The Salzman International Airport."

MONUMENT DRIVE (Nassau Street to Stockton)

President Warren G. Harding, in 1922, unveiled sculptor Frederick MacMonnies' huge limestone monument memorializing the Battle of Princeton. It was the result of years of effort and finally accomplished by private donations and State and Federal help. Dean Andrew West's inscription on the back reads:

Here memory lingers to recall the guiding mind whose daring plan outflanked the foe and turned dismay to hope when Washington with swift resolve marched through the night to fight at dawn and venture all in one victorious battle for our freedom. The ages pass away. We too, yet lingering, are hurried on. O Thou who guidest the ages, guard our land.

The original Princeton Inn stood on the site of the present Borough Hall between 1893 and 1918. Later Miss Fine's School for girls occupied the building until it merged with Princeton Country Day School in 1965 and the building was razed.

In 1897 a donnybrook erupted when a group of professors and townsfolk (including the Rev. Dr. Charles Shields, his son-in-law Bayard Stockton and ex-President Grover Cleveland) petitioned for a license to serve wine and beer in the new Princeton Inn. Not only did the pro-temperance paper the *New York Voice* accuse Princeton University of "taking to the bottle" but Presbyterian synods in New York and New Jersey rose up in shocked righteousness. What was meant to be an "honest experiment in temperance" to keep the students out of less desirable drinking establishments turned sour. The disgusted Rev. Shields resigned from the Presbyterian ministry.



The old Princeton Inn, circa 1890

MOORE STREET (*Nassau Street to Jefferson*)

During the Revolution Captain James Moore's property (now on Moore Street) including his tannery, was callously plundered by the British. Understandably upset Captain Moore had the satisfaction of storming Nassau Hall following the Battle of Princeton. Breaking in, after the bombardment of the New Jersey Militia (in which a cannon ball appropriately decapitated the portrait of George II) 200 British prisoners were seized.

MORAN AVENUE (*Nassau Street to Spruce*)

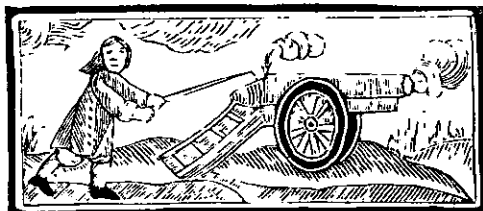
Father Thomas R. Moran was the much loved priest of St. Paul's Church for some thirty-three years. In 1879 he started the first Catholic school and convent in Princeton with six nuns from the Sisters of Mercy, Manchester, N.H. Elevated to a monsignor in 1892 he was held in such high esteem that the business community closed its doors during his funeral services in 1900.

MORGAN PLACE (*off Mountain Avenue*)

Paul Hill, long time resident of the street, asked the developer, Fred Kress a young Princeton University graduate who saw the need for smaller houses in the 1940s, to explain which Morgan? Mr. Kress remarked, "Oh, take your pick, Morgan the banker, or Morgan the pirate!"

MORVEN PLACE (*Hodge Road to Boudinot Street*)

Romantic Annis Stockton, energetic wife of Richard (the Signer), named their mansion on Stockton Street "Morven" after the legendary Fingal's Scottish home in the 18th century poem "Ossian." In Gaelic it is Mor Bheinn and means Great Mountain. "Morven" was built by Richard, circa 1750s, and Annis was the resident poet, gardener, estate manager, hostess and great friend of George Washington. In its time it has been visited by 18 U.S. Presidents and served as the Governor's Mansion from 1954 to 1982. When the Morven estate was subdivided in the 1890s this street was placed on the map.



MOUNTAIN AVENUE (*From State Road (206) to The Great Road*)

It took its name from the Mountain Lake Ice Company started by Stephen Margerum and continued in the 20th century.

MOUNT LUCAS ROAD (*Witherspoon Street to Princeton Avenue*)

One of the first roads into Princeton and travelers from Rocky Hill used this as a main thoroughfare. The earliest use of the name was said by some people to be a corruption of Mount Lucius, Annis Stockton's pen name for Richard.

In *Princeton University Land* by Gerald Breese, it notes that "one of the conditions for moving the College of New Jersey to Princeton was the provision of 200 acres of woodlots within reasonable distance of the college buildings." In 1752, the woodlot requirement was met when John Horner gave seven acres, John Stockton gave 40 acres and Thomas Leonard (the Mount Lucas area) gave 160 acres. The following year, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph gave 4.5 acres for the first college building.

In August, 1783, the Continental Congress met at the college and invited George Washington to come to Princeton. He stayed at the home of Judge John Berrien in Rocky Hill ("Rockingham") accompanied by 300 men. The General rode each day "mounted on his favorite roan gelding" the length of Mount Lucas Road with an escort of 20 or more men arriving at Nassau Hall amid throngs of admirers about noon.

Others who traveled Mount Lucas Road included Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Richard Stockton and Thomas Paine. (Think about THAT, the next time you screech out to Rocky Hill.)

There was a Gallows Tree a short distance north of Ewing Street for hangings in the early 1800s.

According to Hageman in his *History of Princeton*, "Mount Lucas is situated 2½ miles north of Princeton on the road to Rocky Hill and is the most beautiful spot in the Township. It has a grand view to the north embracing all the valley between the Millstone River and the Sourland Mountains northward as far as the eye can see and westward as far as Blawenburg. This mountainous ridge has been nearly cleared of its heavy forest and most of it is now under cultivation."

THE Mountain Lake ICE CO.



STEPHEN MARGERUM, SR., PROP.

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BEST QUALITY OF ICE

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Most reasonable rates

Orders may be left at

W. L. HANKINS, LEIGH & COOK, SULLIVAN BROS.,
W. V. SOUDDER.

Wagons will deliver in all parts of the city.

MULBERRY ROW (*off Bunn Drive*)

In the words of Harriet Bryan, head of Princeton Community Housing "We just kept looking up trees and flowers" to name streets.

MURRAY PLACE (*Nassau Street to Prospect Avenue*)

Hamilton Murray, class of 1872, wrote a will the night before he sailed for Europe on the ill-fated "Ville di Havre" in 1873. With his bequest, Murray Hall (theater) was built on the Princeton University campus in 1879 as a memorial to him. Murray Place also honored him when it was introduced just before the turn of the century.

NANCY LANE (*off Mount Lucas*)

Not completed but the Campbell Woods area will have a street named in memory of Benedict Yedlin's wife, Nancy.

NASSAU STREET (*Stockton Street to Snowden Lane*)

First the Assunpink Indian Trail the street later became the Post Road, the Old Dutch Trail, the King's Highway, York Road (during the Revolution) Broad, Main Street, (1806) and finally Nassau Street. A part of the old Lincoln Highway it is the oldest road across New Jersey. The name honors Prince William of the Netherlands, House of Orange-Nassau, who became King of England in 1689. (The Principality of Orange is now in France and Nassau is part of Germany.)

When Nassau Hall was completed in 1756 it narrowly missed being called Belcher Hall after the Governor of the Province of New Jersey. Jonathan Belcher was an enthusiastic endorser of the College of New Jersey (Princeton) and signed the second charter authorizing it. In turning down the honor he suggested instead "glorious" Prince William's House of Nassau otherwise we might be driving down Belcher Street. As a colony of England and as Protestants the townsfolk favored William because he rescued England from a Catholic monarchy.

Many other fascinating buildings punctuate Nassau Street including #61, Nassau Presbyterian Church, #158 Bainbridge House built in 1766, (see Bainbridge Street), #306 a three story house, circa 1760, occupied by a retired sea captain from 1836 to 1866 who inspected his border from its balconies, #344 parts of which are the 1760 residence of the Hornor family (see Hornor Lane), #341 Queen's Court (is there a ghost there?), and #391 President McCosh's house moved from Prospect Street.

George Washington, Paul Revere, (in 1773-4-5) Thomas Paine, Captain John Paul Jones, Elias Boudinot, Robert Morris, Thomas Jefferson, U.S. Presidents Tyler, Cleveland, Wilson and Teddy Roosevelt are among those who rode through the mud or dust of Nassau Street. Today from Washington Road to University Place the street is unique as shops are confined to one side with the campus the sole possessor of the other.



Nassau Street about 1922

NEWLIN ROAD (*Springdale Road to Olden Lane*)

This was part of the Battle Park development of the 1920s and 30s. The road was named for John "Jack" Verplanck Newlin, Class of 1919, who left college early to enlist in the ambulance service in World War I. He was killed in 1917.

NORTH ROAD (*The Great Road to Pretty Brook Road*)

Matthew Fleming, Sr., Class of 1886, charter trustee of the University and New York lawyer, purchased the land in the 1920s to develop country homes. His son, Matthew Fleming, Jr., Class of 1921, and an architect defined boundaries by directions and the first road constructed became The North Road. The second road, The South Road, was never built but would have been the southern boundary or South Road of the area.

OAKLAND ROAD (*Walnut to Ewing*)

Oak tree on land?

OAKRIDGE COURT (*The Preserve*)

Oak tree on a ridge? From this area hard woods were cut for the making of furniture for the townspeople.

OBER ROAD (*Springdale Road to Olden Lane*)

Robert Ober, Class of 1913, 1st lieutenant field artillery, died October 13, 1918 from a high explosive shell in Meuse-Argonne in World War I. This road is part of the Battle Park development in 1920-30.

OLD ORCHARD LANE (*off Mount Lucas Road*)

This was an apple orchard before Benedict Yedlin developed the area. Along with Dogwood Hill, the area was owned by veterinarian, Dr. Cornelia Jaynes.

OLDEN LANE (*off Mercer Street*)

The Oldens were among the first Quaker settlers who came to Stony Brook (Princeton) in 1697. William Olden purchased 333 acres in this vicinity and it was probably his son John who built Olden Manor on this lane. It is now the home (much altered) of the director of the Institute for Advanced Study. His descendant Charles Smith Olden, Civil War Governor of New Jersey, built "Drumthwacket," the present Governor's mansion, about 1835.

OLDEN STREET (*Nassau Street to Prospect Avenue*)

Another Olden, Joseph, owned land between what is now Washington Road and Nassau Street. Today the Engineering Quadrangle, Mudd Library and the Third World Center are all on his property.

ORCHARD CIRCLE (*off Cambelton Road*)

An early New Jersey traveller remarked on the bounteous fruit trees on the Princeton plantations..."orchards laden with fruit to admiration. Their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight..." Orchard Circle, part of the original Stockton property, seems appropriately named.

OVERBROOK DRIVE (*Snowden Lane to Shady Brook Lane*)

Overbrook Drive actually goes over Harry's Brook just beyond Broadripple Drive.



Before Palmer Square looking toward Nassau

PALMER SQUARE NORTH, EAST, WEST *(off Nassau)*

Palmer Square was conceived and developed (1936-38) to create a Colonial Princeton which never existed. It was the idea of Edgar Palmer (1880-1943) a member of the Class of 1903, Chairman of the Board of New Jersey Zinc and a Princeton University trustee who gave Palmer Stadium to the University. He bought Palmer House at the corner of Nassau and Bayard Lane in 1923 which is now a guest house for visiting dignitaries at the University. The bronze tiger in Palmer Square was given in his memory.

Palmer wanted to give the town a center and replace the substandard housing behind Nassau Street. Baker Street was wiped out by the construction and inhabitants (and houses) were resettled--some in the Birch-Leigh Avenue area. Nassau Inn was razed and the new one in the center of Palmer Square looked much more Colonial than the original one. The community was not wholeheartedly behind these changes and the usual Princeton hullabaloo echoed through the town. Some 40 years later Arthur Collins, Class of '52 again suffered the slings and arrows of disgruntled Princetonians when he tore down the Princeton Playhouse, built a "bridge" and expanded the Square. Maybe someday he too will be memorialized with a bronze tiger.

PARDEE CIRCLE *(off Lambert Drive)*

Ariouistus Pardee, Class of 1897, was the owner of "Tusculum," the estate of Dr. Witherspoon. Mr. Pardee restored the house to its "original state" even returning to it some of Dr. Witherspoon's furniture.

PARDOE ROAD *(Mountain Avenue to Wilson Road)*

We were fortunate to talk with James Margerum Pardoe who told us of the family name. His mother, Mary Margerum married William Dolton Pardoe, son of Dr. Marcus Pardoe, a dentist on Nassau Street. Dr. Pardoe owned "Tusculum" and sold it to Ario Pardee.

Ten acres of property owned by Mrs. William Dolton Pardoe was sold to the Westerly Development Corporation and Lawrence Norris Kerr, long time realtor, named the street for Mrs. Pardoe much to the family's surprise. James Margerum Pardoe indicated that much of the furniture of "Tusculum" has been given to "Morven," part of the State Museum.

PARK PLACE *(Vandeventer to Moore Street)*

Named Park Street by owner nurseryman James VanDeventer in 1905 because of its beautiful pond and grounds located a little north of the present place.

PARKSIDE DRIVE (*Mercer Road to Quaker Road*)

A post World War II road which winds around the end of the Princeton Battlefield State Park. It is part of the original Pyne Estate.

PATTON AVENUE (*Murray Place to Cedar Lane*)

Francis Landey Patton (1843-1932), the 12th President of Princeton University presided at the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the College of New Jersey when it officially became Princeton University in 1896. Patton Avenue was an early 1900s addition to the road system.

PAUL ROBESON PLACE (*Bayard Lane to Witherspoon*)

This road was first a lane which led to Henry Van Dyke's house "Avalon" from Bayard Lane. The Witherspoon to John connection was Jackson Street, developed by James Green in the 1830s and called after his hero U.S. President Andrew Jackson. When the need for a parallel road to Nassau grew the street was put through in 1957, called Avalon and Jackson Street disappeared. It was renamed in 1976 for Paul Robeson who made his mark as singer, actor and athlete and was born at 112 Witherspoon Street in the manse where his father was minister. The Princeton YWCA-YMCA building is now on the site of the old house "Avalon."

PECK PLACE (*off Nassau*)

William Margerum owned property on Nassau Street in Jugtown (see Jugtown), a quarry and the Mountain Lakes Ice Company in the early 20th century. His wife was Rachel Peck.

PELHAM STREET (*Harrison Street to Wilton*)

About 1918 this road appeared as part of the Oakland Tract. Maybe Ed Branch the developer thought Pelham had a nice sounding English feel to match the Tudor style houses of the day.

PETTIT (*off Cherry Hill and Ridgeview*)

The Pettit family which owned the land where the Ridge is built is honored by this name.

PRINCETON PIKE (*Mercer Road continuation to Township Line*) See Mercer Road.

The Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Company opened the turnpike in 1807 and it proved to be profitable until 1859.

This is surprising as the tolls were as follows:

Every carriage, sleigh and one beast.....	\$0.01
Additional beast01
Exceeding four beasts.....	.02
Every horse and rider005
Every dozen calves, sheep or hogs.....	.005
Every dozen horses, mules or cattle.....	.02

The owners seemed more interested in collecting money than in the condition of the road. In dry times the dust was inches deep and in wet times the mud equalled it. Henry Hale II wrote that: "A good horse pulling a buggy with two person would be winded several times between Quaker Road and Lovers Lane."

Opinions differ but could the toll houses have been at 9 Mercer Street and a similar house at 600 Mercer Road?

PRINCETON-KINGSTON ROAD (*Snowden Lane to Kingston Bridge*) See Nassau Street.

The Princeton-Kingston Road is called the Princeton-Kingston Road because it runs from Princeton to Kingston. It is the oldest road in Princeton Township and is also known as the Lincoln Highway and Route #27. #1082 is the Greenland/Brinson/Gulick House built in 1683. The Gulicks ran a stagecoach business in the early 1800s. The old Kingston bridge, now by-passed, was built in 1798.

PRINCETON-LAWRENCEVILLE ROAD (*continuation of Stockton Street to Township border*)

Also known as Route 206 and a part of the old Lincoln Highway this version refers to the fact that it runs from Princeton to Lawrenceville.

PRINCE WILLIAM COURT (*off Prospect after Riverside*)

Prince William of the House of Orange-Nassau who later became King William III of England was chosen by Realtor Tod Peyton for the name of this street because no one had used it.

PROSPECT AVENUE (*Washington Road to Princeton-Kingston Road*)

Prospect appropriated its name from Prospect House on the University campus which Thomas Potter built after 1849. Before then Colonel George Morgan, a scientific farmer and western explorer owned a house there as did Fitz Randolphs and Baldwins before him. The property indeed had a view as a German traveler describes it in a journey through New Jersey in 1783:

Princeton is a little country town of only one considerable street in which few houses stand, but its elevated site makes the place especially agreeable, the view from it being splendid, out over the lower country as far as Neversinks and other parts of the coast.

Prospect Avenue developed in segments after it opened before 1878 when Joseph Olden sold his property on the Washington Road end. Part of it was called Golden Gate Avenue briefly. This part of Prospect is known for its undergraduate dining clubs. Post World War II the avenue was extended from Cedar Lane to the Princeton-Kingston Road.

PROVINCE LINE ROAD (*Port Mercer to Drake's Corner Road with interruptions*)

The Keith Survey of 1687 resulted in Province Line Road which divided New Jersey into east and west sections or provinces. One of Princeton's oldest roads, parts of it form Princeton Township's western boundary.

PURITAN COURT (*off Wendover Drive*)

The Puritans were 16th and 17th century Protestant Christians in England who opposed the traditional and formal usages of the Church of England. During the commonwealth period (1649-1659), they became a powerful political party who emigrated to New England in large numbers. The dictionary refers to a Puritan as "one who on religious or ethical grounds inveighs against current practices, pleasures or indulgences which he regards as lax, impure or corrupting." We wonder whether residents are interviewed before being allowed to own a house on this street.

QUAKER ROAD (*Stockton Street to Port Mercer*)

The Quaker Meeting House, founded by the original Quaker settlers, was built on the road by Stony Brook, the name given to their community in 1726. The road played an important part in the Battle of Princeton and an excellently detailed description is found in *The Campaign of Princeton 1776-1777* by Alfred Hoyt Bill. It was just north of the Meeting House at sunrise on January 3, 1777, that the Battle of Princeton began. The present Meeting House, which is used today, was a barracks and hospital during the Revolution.

In 1913, a stone marker was erected in honor of Richard Stockton, in the Quaker cemetery adjacent to the Meeting House.

QUARRY LANE (*off Mountain Avenue*)

A quarry actually existed in this area, owned by Matthews Construction Company. The stone drawn from this quarry was used for building many campus buildings including the Princeton University Chapel.

QUARRY STREET (*Witherspoon to John*)

An old street put in by the 1830s and yet, it had a quarry. The stone was also used to build many Princeton University buildings.

QUEENSTON PLACE (*off Nassau Street*)

The pottery works area around Harrison Street developed as a hamlet outside of "downtown" Princeton and was known as Queenston perched as it was between Kingston and Princeton.

RACE STREET (*Leigh Avenue to Birch Avenue*)

At the foot of Bayard Lane, near Leigh Avenue there was a race track at the turn of the century and into later years. Sulky races were held here for the enjoyment of townspeople. Was there betting? Race Streets are also to be found in Trenton and Philadelphia.

RANDALL ROAD (*Grover Avenue to Terhune Road*)

The developer Carl Geiger named the road after Randall Jarrell, a Princeton professor and novelist.

RANDOM ROAD (*Roper Road to Princeton-Kingston Road*)

Part of the acreage purchased by Radio Corporation of America, in the 1940s for their employees. The name derives from the study of Random Processes in Communications Networks being researched at that time by the scientists and engineers at the David Sarnoff Laboratory.

RED HILL ROAD (*Cherry Hill Road to Mount Lucas Road*)

Named for the farm of that name in this area which dates to Richard Stockton, was advertised for sale in 1827. In 1766 Richard Stockton wrote from London to his wife Annis that he would rather be walking "along the rivulets of Morven or Red Hill and see the rural sports of the chaste little frogs" than attend the Queen's Ball.

From a letter of Fulton McMahon (who owned the property in the 1930s) to V. Lansing Collins, the following:

Alex Rowland '84 from whose mother I bot the property is your best source for information. My house was the most modest of three erected by the same man, the others being the Terhune-Cuyler-Turner house and one of the more important west end houses. I fancy the Oldens had a hand.

The name Red Hill comes down through all the deeds, including mine. I have sometimes used 'Nasonga,' dog-Latin form of Nassau. I think the road between me and 'Tusculum,' now called Cherry Valley or (Hill) is called the Blawenburg Road in deeds.

REDDING CIRCLE (*Ewing Street and Mount Lucas Road*)

Named for Joseph J. Redding the "and son" of J.B. Redding and Son, Plumbing and Heating Company founded in 1920. Mr. Redding was the Chairman for many years of the Princeton Housing Authority and a great advocate of affordable and low income housing.

RED OAK ROAD (*off Bunn Drive loop road*)

Isn't it amazing just how many trees there are? And how many were used for street names? Red Oak is New Jersey's state tree.

REGATTA ROW (*off Lake Lane*)

Located just off Lake Carnegie, University faculty reside here and can easily watch boat races all year round. Regattas are held in the Spring with many colleges and preparatory schools participating.

RICHARD COURT (*off Houghton Road*)

Builder Richard Dickson's first suggestion to the zoning board was Houghton Court. When this was turned down he said, "Call it Richard" and they approved.

RIDGEVIEW CIRCLE

RIDGEVIEW ROAD (*Cherry Hill Road to The Great Road*)

The highest point to the northwest area of Princeton. Before the tree growth, the view was indescribable. The area is now known as "The Ridge."

RIVER ROAD (*off Princeton-Kingston Road to Rocky Hill*)

The river is the Millstone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE EAST, WEST (*off Princeton-Kingston Road*)

This road begins at Snowden Lane and Princeton-Kingston Road and winds its way toward Lake Carnegie and then back, with nary a river in sight.

ROBERT ROAD (*Riverside Drive to Prospect Avenue*)

It was named after developer Benedict Yedlin's father.

ROCKY HILL-MOUNT ROSE ROAD

Bordering the Township of Princeton is the Mount Rose Rocky Hill Road which leads into Cherry Valley Road.

ROLLINGMEAD (*from Snowden Lane to Littlebrook*)

Realtor and developer, Edmund Cook simply liked the name. Rolling meadows described well this area.



ROPER LANE (*Prospect Avenue to Ivy Lane*)

ROPER ROAD (*Princeton-Kingston Road to Littlebrook Road*)

William W. Roper, Class of 1902, head football coach from 1919 to 1930 is remembered for his 1922 "team of destiny" which had a perfect season. A football enthusiast who gave fiery pep talks he was known for his very short wick. He once told his team that the railroad tickets to the away game were one-way. If they didn't win they could walk home.

ROSEDALE LANE (*off Rosedale Road*)

The owners of Rosedale House began to sell off parts of their property in the late 1940s. Houses here include the stable and gardener's cottage of Rosedale House.

ROSEDALE ROAD (*Elm Road to Province Line Road*)

The present Carter Road was called Rosedale as it led to the little settlement of Rosedale. In 1910 what is now Rosedale was called Double Bridges Road. When Daisy Gummere built her house in 1911 she called it Rosedale House and the road in front became Rosedale because she thought it "sounded nice." The Township did not object! Two schools occupied the house in the 1920's. The General Johnson Estate, the Gerard B. Lambert Estate and the American Boy Choir School are all off Rosedale Road.

ROSS STEVENSON CIRCLE (*off Mount Lucas Road*)

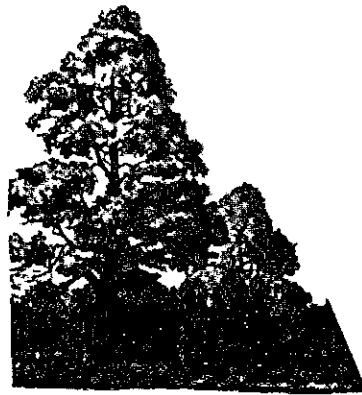
Joseph Ross Stevenson, a pastor and history professor, served as President of the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1914 to 1936. He was professor of history of religion and Christian Missions and led the Seminary through the World War I era and the ecclesiastical troubles of the 1920s and 1930s. He was elected moderator of the General Assembly in 1915 and was an early leader in the ecumenical movement. His warm and kindly care for students set a high example for those who aspired to the pastoral ministry.

RUSSELL ROAD (*Winant Road to Edgerstoune*)

Archibald Douglas Russell, trustee of the college, came to Princeton at the turn of the century drawn here because he married Moses Taylor Pyne's sister. He built the Edgerstoune mansion, now the home of the Hun School.

SASSAFRAS ROW (*off Bunn Drive*)

One of the most wonderful trees of the area.



SCOTT LANE (*Nassau Street to Bainbridge*)

Opinions differ on the origin of this recent 1950s street. Take your pick. John Scott, a mason, owned 342 Nassau Street in this vicinity in the 19th century. Brigadier General Winfield Scott encamped in Princeton in 1814 with about 500 soldiers. General Hugh Lenox Scott lived here in this century. William Berryman Scott (1858 -1947) Class of 1877 at Princeton University, was professor of Geology at Princeton and a famous paleontologist who wrote many books on the subject. He read a chapter of *Alice in Wonderland* each week. "It is the most nearly complete corrective to individual conceit that I have ever known."

SCRIBNER COURT (*1980s Russell Estates--off Farrand*)

The famous publishing company was founded in 1846 by Charles Scribner, Class of 1840. His son Charles, Class of 1875, was a University trustee, founder of the Princeton University Press and one of the organizers of the Princeton Alumni Weekly. The sons and grandsons have carried on the traditions.

SERGEANT STREET (*Harrison Street to Wilton*)

Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, a grandson of Jonathan Dickinson the College's first President, was a lawyer and member of both the Continental Congress and the New Jersey Provincial Congress in the 1770s. He was one of the authors of the New Jersey Constitution. His house, now the site of the Nassau Club, was burned by Hessian soldiers during the Revolution. The street was opened about 1918.

SHADY BROOK LANE (*Princeton-Kingston Road to Overbrook Drive*)

Dr. Henry Greenland's brook influenced too many roads.

SHIRLEY COURT (*off Witherspoon*)

Nathan Wolman, Witherspoon Street dry goods store proprietor, built a house here and named the court after his daughter.

SNOWDEN LANE (*Princeton-Kingston Road to Herrontown Road*)

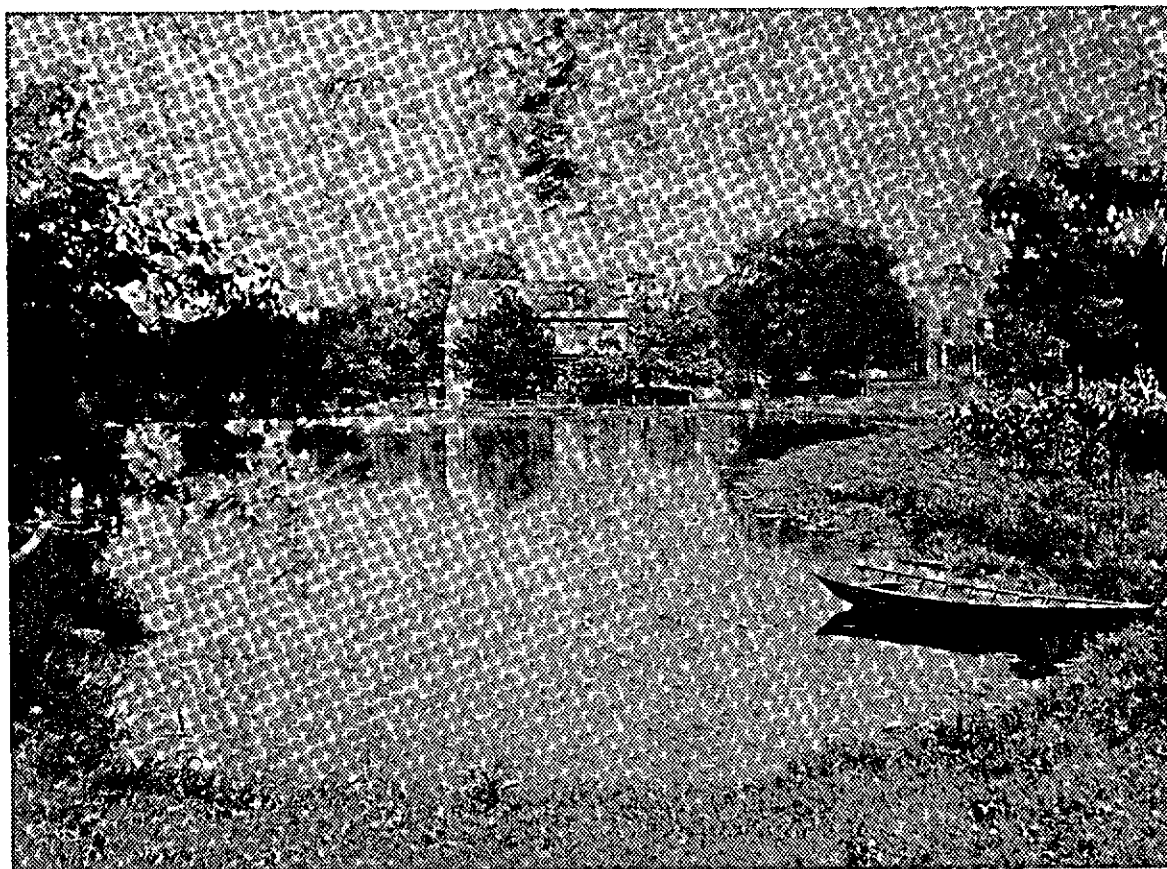
This lane led to the home of Samuel Finley Snowden who was pastor of the First (now, Nassau) Presbyterian Church from 1795-1801. Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence grew up on Snowden Lane in Maybury Hill. Princeton Preparatory School once educated Princeton youth on a campus near the corner of Nassau Street until it closed in the early 1930s. Stone markers remain at the entry.

SOUTHERN WAY (*Harrison Street South to Cedar Lane*)

At one time it was called Manrose Terrace. Edmund Cook named the street Southern Way because "it was south of Western Way."

SPRING STREET (*Vandeventer to Witherspoon Street*)

Spring Street had not only a spring but a pond which fronted on Vandeventer Street and was a favorite skating spot for residents. Harry's Brook spilled from the pond but brook and pond were covered over between 1895 and 1902 and flow now beneath the busy street. The street was called Spring Garden Street in 1905 but it lost its garden.



Spring Street looking toward Vandeventer Avenue

SPRINGDALE ROAD (*Mercer Street to West Drive*)

Residents of Springdale Road will be relieved to learn that they could have been living on Langlotz Avenue. German Professor Karl Langlotz, who in 1859 composed the music for *Old Nassau* lived at 160 Mercer Street and the little lane two doors from his home was named after him about 1911. The road was called College until the Battle Park area was developed in the 1920s and 30s and the road was extended. It was named for the old Springdale farm where the Golf Club and Graduate School are now. In 1777 the British retreated across here with George Washington in hot pursuit.

SPRUCE CIRCLE (*off Harrison Street*)

SPRUCE STREET (*Moñre Street to dead end beyond Linden Lane*)

A true "tree" street but put in a little later than the others. It is on the map by 1905 and was called Catherine Street before 1864. There are a few spruces on the street. Spruce Circle, a recent development for elderly housing is the site of the former Williamson Quarry.

STANLEY AVENUE (*Hamilton Avenue to Erdman Avenue*)

Named for Stanley Berger, member of Howe Insurance Agency and friend of T.R. Potts who developed the area.

STANWORTH DRIVE NORTH EAST AND SOUTH

STANWORTH LANE (*off Bayard Lane*)

"Stanworth" (the name means "stone house") was built about 1879 on 17 acres as a home for Professor William M. Sloan. Frederick Law Olmstead, New York's Central Park designer, laid out the grounds but in 1946 the New York Life Insurance's 170 unit garden apartments wiped out any trace of his plans. The property was later purchased by Princeton University to house faculty and staff.

STATE ROAD (continuation of Bayard Lane to Cherry Valley Road--also Route 206 N.)

Before 1915, Mount Lucas Road, narrow and twisted, provided the only north-south route through Princeton Township. The State wanted to extend the route and the plan was to follow a very straight line. From Cherry Valley road, the point where Mount Lucas veers off, to Witherspoon Street, the landowners refused to grant rights-of-way without the usual, spirited, Princeton fight with government, this time over financial terms.

L. V. Silvester, Sr., and his older brother, Charles F. Silvester, both on the faculty of Princeton University, and large landowners in the Mount Lucas area, suggested to the State that a new road could be put through if it were moved further west. At the ages of 31 and 37, the Silvesters set off on a cold, snowy December day in 1913 to map the route of the proposed highway. They carried with them a geological survey map, pencils, a compass, 100 feet of tape line and a stake. They determined the road's position and then approached the landowners along the way. All but one accepted \$1.00 for granting the right-of-way, costing the State \$12.00 for the land of the new road.

Convict labor was used for the first time in New Jersey for constructing roadways and 50 prisoners camped near the northern Township boundary where Griggs Farm is today. The road was completed in 1915.

One local resident noted that it was a nice road all right, "but who'll ever use it way over there."

STETSON WAY (off Gallup)

Developer Henderson Talbot tipped his hat to his friend broker Basil Stetson when the street opened in the 1970s.

STOCKTON STREET (Nassau Street to Quaker Road)

Princeton's most famous family settled in the Princeton area in 1696. Richard (1) bought 5500 acres from William Penn which stretched from today's Stockton Street to Drake's Corner Road and Mt. Lucas Road west to Province Line Road. Grandson Richard, the Signer (of the Declaration of Independence) built "Morven" (see Morven Place) about 1754. It later became the executive mansion for New Jersey Governors and is now part of the New Jersey State Museum. Another illustrious member of the family Commodore "Fighting Bob" Stockton, a grandson of Richard the Signer, led a wild and woolly existence in the War of 1812, the Republic of Liberia and the Mexican War winning California for the United States (see Alexander Street). The street, at first part of the Indian Trail and later the Kings' Highway, became Stockton after the Revolution. In 1792 the present triple arched stone bridge over Stony Brook was built. "Drumthwacket," Celtic for "wooded hill,"

the present home of New Jersey governors was built on Stockton Street about 1835 by Charles Olden. Later, in 1890s the estate was much expanded by Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton's noted philanthropist.

Thomas Mann, the novelist and Nobel prize winner, was offered \$6000 a year to lecture at Princeton University between 1938 and 1941. As a refugee from the Nazis he lived and wrote at 65 Stockton Street. The house is now the Aquinas Institute.

STONE HOUSE DRIVE *(off Maxwell Lane)*

In the rear of the Mercer Manor Estate off Mercer and Maxwell Lane were various outbuildings. They included an elaborate two story stone kennel used to house six lucky German Shepherds. When the Institute for Advanced Study bought the property the building was turned into a duplex for use by visiting professors and was later razed. Stone House Drive derived its name from the kennel.

STONY BROOK LANE *(off Province Line Road)*

Stony Brook Lane is named after the Stony Brook which takes a circuitous route through Princeton Township from the border at Province Line Road and skirts the Edgerstone estates and continues to the southwestern border of the Township until it meets Lake Carnegie.



Farr Hardware Company at Stockton and Mercer Streets

STUART ROAD WEST (*off Province Line Road*)

STUART CLOSE (*off Stuart Road West*)

STUART ROAD (*The Great Road to Cherry Hill Road*)

STUART ROAD EAST (*off Mount Lucas Road*)

In 1963 Stuart Road was cut through to reach Stuart Country Day School of the Sacred Heart. The road was named for Janet Erskine Stuart RSCJ, Superior General of the Society of the Sacred Heart during World War I. She was an Anglican who became a Roman Catholic nun.

Originally intended as a perimeter road for Princeton Township to alleviate traffic, this road begins at Province Line Road, and stops dead; picks up at the Great Road and stops dead on Cherry Hill; then begins again at Mount Lucas Road and goes nowhere.

STURGES WAY (*off Riverside Drive*)

Perry MacKay Sturges was the Mayor of Princeton Borough, 1950-1958.

SYCAMORE ROAD (*Harrison Street to Riverside*)

This, indeed, is Tree City, U.S.A. Have we used them all yet? No, Tupelo and White Birch are yet to come.

TALBOT LANE (*off Gallup Drive*)

Developer Henderson Talbot in the 1970s wanted to be remembered with a street.

TARKINGTON COURT (*off Brearly in 1980s Russell Estate*)

Booth Tarkington (1869-1946) novelist and playwright, was so busy in his two years at Princeton "playing poker with his left hand, writing a story for the Nassau Lit with his right hand and leading the singing simultaneously" that he failed to graduate with his class in 1893. The College later awarded him an honorary A.M. and Litt.D. He was founder of The Triangle Club and editor of The Nassau Literary Magazine.

TEE-AR PLACE (*Erdman Avenue to Clearview Avenue*)

Theodore (Tee) Roosevelt (Ar) Potts used his name for this street. In 1954, Mr. Potts built the Princeton Shopping Center and small, much needed inexpensive, houses on the Clausen Farm. The houses at the time sold for \$6,000.

He also donated the land at Nassau Street and Scott Lane to the Jugtown Community Club for a playground which the Recreation Department recently named in his honor.

TENNANT COURT (*off Pheasant Hill Road*)

Gilbert Tennant and Samuel Davies were trustees of the College and representatives of President Aaron Burr. They were sent to Europe to solicit funds for the college and were able to obtain a sufficient treasury so that in 1756, 77 students moved into Nassau Hall.

TERHUNE ROAD (*from Mount Lucas Road*)

J.V. Terhune purchased Mansgrove, the Leonard Plantation in 1867. The Terhunes owned this area into the 1940s when it was developed by Horatio Turner, then owner of Mansgrove. The Terhune Orchards on Cold Soil Road which Pam and Gary Mount operate were also owned by descendants of the original Terhunes.

THANET ROAD (*off Terhune Road*)

Thanet Corporation formed by Edmund Cook in the 1950s, took its name from an original deed owned by Thanet Witherspoon, possibly a descendant of John Witherspoon.

TORREY LANE (*off 160 Witherspoon Street to parking yard*)

A housing project is due to be built here and this is its temporary name. Dr. John Torrey (1796-1873) a physician, lived nearby. He was a lecturer in chemistry at Princeton in 1829 and was famous for his botanical books.



TREE STREETS AND TREES *(see individual street names)*

Chestnut, Linden, Maple, Pine and Spruce are Princeton's true "tree" streets and referred to as such. Most were built up about 1880-1910 when Irish immigrants flooded in and found homes here. In the late 1800s governing bodies named streets after trees in the hope that trees would be planted along them. Locally we can thank Stocktons, Pynes, Fields, Russells, Branch and other land owners for the variety and quality of the trees in Princeton. Princeton University President Ashbel Green planted trees on the front campus. Thomas Wiggins planted sycamore, ash and elm in his area and Ed Branch, oak in the Oakland tract. Japanese cedars, dogwood, maidenhairs, tulip trees and lindens were lovingly planted by Archibald Russell in the Edgerstoune Estate. "Every one," according to Harold Gulliver, "a symmetrical specimen, a joy to the eye and a monument to the farsightedness of a man who saw in trees the greatest ornament available." There was one dissenter. Howard Butler wrote in 1905 "Princeton is daft on the subject of trees, with a consequence that there are far too many in most parts of town preventing the free passage of air and greatly increasing the dampness."

TULANE STREET NORTH AND SOUTH *(Nassau Street to Wiggins Street)*

Paul Tulane (1801-1887) born in the Cedar Grove section of Princeton, was the son of the French Huguenot Louis Tulane. Louis settled here in 1795 after a hair-raising escape from Guadeloupe during a slave uprising. Paul and Charles Olden dealing in wholesale and retail merchandise of men's ready-made clothing in New Orleans, made a huge fortune for the time of \$7,000,000. He bought Lowrie House (now the official home of Princeton University Presidents) from Commodore Stockton in 1860. For \$30,000 he gained a furnished house with 41 acres. In 1882 he offered to give a large endowment to Princeton University if the name were changed to Tulane. The trustees declined and Tulane gave his money instead to the University of Louisiana which gratefully became Tulane University. He was known for his generosity, shrewdness and colorful language. Due to the wide swath he cut between Princeton and New Orleans he quite possibly would have wished for a more prominent highway in his memory. The statue on his grave in the Princeton Cemetery faces away from the University but looks toward Cedar Grove.

TUPELO ROW *(off Bunn Drive)*

In keeping with the rigid naming of streets by Princeton Community Village and Princeton Housing Authority you guessed it. Another tree. But also Tupelo, Tennessee is the home of Elvis Presley.

VERNON CIRCLE (*off Riverside Drive*)

Named for Vernon P. Stevens, local watch and clock repairman, who held the mortgage for homes on this street.

VON NEUMANN DRIVE (*off Hardin Road*)

John von Neumann (1903-1957) one of the brilliant professors of mathematics Oswald Veblen lured to Princeton became in 1933, at age thirty, one of the first professors at the new Institute for Advanced Study. Partly by his knowledge of the computer, (enormous in those days) he helped develop the hydrogen bomb. Honors were heaped on him including the Medal of Freedom.

VREELAND COURT (*off Farrand in Russell Estate*)

Professor Williamson Updike Vreeland, a graduate of 1892, taught French at Princeton University. His wife, Alice May Brown Vreeland, served three different terms as the enthusiastic and indispensable President of the Present Day Club.

WALNUT LANE (*Hamilton Avenue to Cuyler*)

Another non tree "tree" street. Westminster Choir College was moved here in 1933 from Ohio by John Finley Williamson. The school trains organists and choir masters, offers degrees in music and is noted for its choirs.

WASHINGTON ROAD (*Nassau Street to Lake Carnegie*)

Originally called the Penns Neck Road it now honors George Washington (1732-1799) who won the pivotal Battle of Princeton during the Revolutionary War and reversed the tide flowing against the Americans. In 1783 he was in Princeton from August to November to confer with the Continental Congress meeting in Nassau Hall. The street is now lined with University buildings including Dickinson Hall, the old engineering building, Guyot Hall and the Woodrow Wilson School. At one time Academy Lane was near the head of the street.

WENDOVER DRIVE (*off Brookstone Drive*)

Wend your way over to this street?

WEST DRIVE (*off Alexander Street*)

This recent addition to the map leads to Princeton University's Lawrence Apartments for married students. It was named after Andrew Fleming West (1853-1943) the first dean of the Graduate School, Princeton University Class of 1874. He is remembered for his monumental disagreement with Woodrow Wilson about the location of the Graduate College; a commotion which divided the University community for some time. President Grover Cleveland named his house in Princeton "Westland" after him.

WESTCOTT ROAD (*Bayard Lane to Elm Road*)

John Howell Westcott, Jr., Class of 1918 a son of Professor "Livy" Westcott and a native Princetonian left college in his junior year to serve in France in World War I. In September 1918 he fell in action near Bony, Aisne just before the war ended. Richard Stockton III developed this area and opened Westcott in 1928. Westcott Road may have more moved houses on it than any other in Princeton. One house owned by Miss Fine's School when it was on Stockton Street was moved to Hunter and Westcott in 1925.

WESTERLY ROAD (*Pardoe Road to Elm Road*)

Named because of its location--westerly side of town but not quite "the western side" always considered the most desirable in the Borough.

WESTERN WAY (*Ivy Lane to Cedar Lane*)

In maps back to 1905, this street was Alexander Avenue. The University named it Western Way.

WHEATSHEAF LANE (*off Snowden Lane*)

Named by Edmund Cook, who developed the area, after an old tavern in Falsington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where his grandmother's family lived. He like the name.

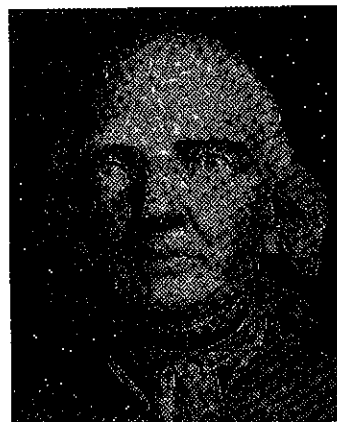
WHITE OAK DRIVE (*off Bouvant*)

We're almost through with the list of trees.

WHITE PINE LANE (*off Roper Road*)

Almost!

Jos Wickerspoole



WIGGINS STREET (*Witherspoon to Moore Street*)

An 18th century Princeton physician Dr. Thomas Wiggins, a Yale graduate with an MA from Princeton 1753, a church elder and treasurer of the College owned a farm of 20 acres here. His house stood on the plot now used by the Public Library. The First (Nassau) Presbyterian Church was willed the acreage and part of it was used for Princeton Cemetery. The remains of many notables are interred there including Aaron Burr Sr., and Jr., Witherspoon, McCosh, Cleveland, Tulane and West.

WILLIAM STREET (*Washington Road to Olden Avenue*)

William Clow a steward of the College ran a cheap refectory in his house circa 1840 at the head of the street. In the 1850s the street ran from Washington Road into the campus and did not cross Washington Road. By 1905 it was closed off on campus but continued on the other side.

WILLOW STREET (*Moore Street to Branch Avenue*)

Another non tree "tree" street which was a dead end in 1905 before Branch Avenue was built. The old University Laundry, on the Moore Street corner, was torn down to build condominiums.

WILLIAM PATTERSON COURT (*Griggs Farm*)

A member of the provincial congress, William Paterson (correct spelling) was later the Governor from Raritan. He was in the Class of 1763 and was instrumental in founding the "Well Meaning Club" later reorganized as the Clisophic Society. At the Constitutional Convention, Patterson advocated "state equality was the basis of representation." At the same convention, James Madison wanted "representation on population." George Washington appointed him Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

WILSON ROAD (*Westcott Road to Westerly Road*)

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, Class of 1879, attended Virginia Law School, did graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, was a professor at Bryn Mawr and Wesleyan and became Princeton's most popular professor. In 1896, he delivered the keynote address, which included the pertinent phrase, "Princeton in the Nation's Service," at the sesquicentennial celebration.

He became President of Princeton in 1902 and initiated sweeping curriculum reforms. He doubled the faculty overnight by appointing 50 young assistant professors (including John

Hun, founder of Hun School) called preceptors. He appointed the first Jew and first Roman Catholic to the faculty, long known as a Presbyterian college.

He was embroiled in controversy over the eating clubs, wanting them abolished; a move opposed by the alumni. Another controversy was with Andrew Fleming West, Dean of the Graduate College who wanted to erect a "graduate school of medieval splendor," on the other side of the golf course. Wilson disapproved the location as too far away from the University campus, but changed his opinion when Dean West was able to obtain financial support for his plan.

However, the two controversies were enough for him to consider the political invitation he received to run for Governor of New Jersey. He won that office in 1910 and became the 28th President of the United States in 1912. He advocated entering World War I to "make the world safe for democracy," and was greatly interested in the League of Nations.

Daily Princetonian (January 10, 1878 Thomas W. Wilson '79 Managing Editor)

Every nation is full of loafers and its universities have been established for no other purpose than that of counteracting and neutralizing the influence of this vicious class. The prime object of every college is to furnish young men with a solid foundation upon which to base a broader career--to send forth, in all directions, men who can raise the people to the level of right and truth.

WILTON STREET (*Nassau to Patton Avenue*)

Ed Branch developed this area as part of the Oakland Tract (see "Jugtown") in 1917. In 1927 the street was extended south for another block. Originally it was the site of the clay pit used for the famous Jugtown pottery. No one remembers why it was called Wilton but one resident like the name so much that she named her son Wilton.

WINANT ROAD (*off Edgerstoune*)

Named after the Winant family including John Gilbert Winant, Princeton University Class of 1913, ambassador to England under Franklin Roosevelt who married the daughter of Archibald Russell in 1919. They lived in "Edgerstoune" after Mr. Russell died.

WINFIELD ROAD (*off The Great Road*)

Winfield is the middle name of William W. Augustine who, with Raymond Hunt (Hunt Drive) built many homes in Princeton and Montgomery Township, including the new Cherry Hill Golf Course area.

WITHERSPOON LANE (*off Witherspoon Street*)

On the 1906 Sanborn map Witherspoon Lane is Onque Lane. John Hageman in his Princeton history suggests it might be after Joe Onque, a black volunteer in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment who was killed bearing the flag in a Civil War battle. This lane led to the black burial ground and is, of course, named for John Witherspoon.

WITHERSPOON STREET (*Nassau Street to Mt. Lucas Road*)

In his history of Princeton John Hageman describes this street as "an ancient road, opened long before the Revolutionary War." It was cut through in 1756 and by 1804 was referred to as African Lane because of its black population. Finally named for John Witherspoon and the sixth President of Princeton University (1768-94) as the road led from Nassau Hall to his farm house "Tusculum" now across State Road. It is remarkable that Witherspoon, a Scottish preacher, came to America and became so involved not only in the life of the college but also in Colonial affairs. He signed the Declaration of Independence and was a member of the Continental Congress. In 1919 local philanthropist, Moses Taylor Pyne donated 5 acres of the former Murphy farm on Witherspoon Street for a hospital. A brick building was erected in 1927 now almost lost amid the many additions to the Medical Center. Before the 19th century this locality, with its tanneries and slaughter houses, was an especially pungent part of town.



Witherspoon at Spring Street

WITTMER CIRCLE (*off Shadybrook Lane*)

Albert Wittmer, Class of 1922, was the basketball coach of Princeton from 1923 to 1932 with a record of 115 wins and 85 losses. He also coached football for the year 1931 after William Roper's tenure and before the famous Fritz Chrysler was appointed. Wittmer coached the football team in 1931 with one win and seven losses.

WOODLAND DRIVE (*Mansgrove Road to Hilltop Drive*)

The street is part of the 1950s development of Harold Pearson. Part of this road is included in the map relating to the 1752 woodlands of Thomas Leonard who gave 40 acres of this area to the College of New Jersey.

WOODSIDE LANE (*Prospect Avenue to Riverside Drive*)

Any house with trees, woods, green, brook, seems to be preferred by the "approvers of names."

WOODS WAY (*off Crooked Tree Lane*)

And a lot of woods there are on this way.

WORTH'S MILL LANE (*off Hale Drive and Heatherstone Drive*)

Joseph Worth was one of the Quaker settlers who came to Stony Brook (Princeton) in 1697 and purchased 220 acres of land. He was instrumental in building the Quaker Meeting House and about 1715 acquired the two grist mills and a bolting mill on Stony Brook at the Stockton Street bridge. This functioned until the early 1900s but today all that remains is a decaying wall. Near this site, during the Revolutionary War, General Mercer led a detachment of about 300 soldiers to destroy the bridge over Stony Brook at Stockton Street. Spotted by the British he was attacked and the brief but bloody Battle of Princeton was on. In 1783 artist William Dunlap noticed a group of horsemen with one man standing out from the others. He wrote:

They passed on and I turned and gazed as at a passing vision. I had seen him...I still think that the old blue and buff of Washington and his aides, their cocked hats worn sidelong, with the Union cockade, the whole equipment as seen at that moment was the most martial of anything I ever saw.

EPILOGUE

We hope you have enjoyed the travels around Princeton over a period of 300 years. And we hope that we have not inadvertently omitted a street. One further caveat: we have never seen a map that wasn't a little out of date and, therefore, inaccurate. Year after year, publications about Princeton are printed (we think we have read them all) and we hope we have not perpetuated the errors of previous material. The opportunity to make mistakes is so great that we invite readers to correct, add to, and suggest, and if there is sufficient information, another book may be considered. (It must be noted that our previous work, *Princeton Trivia Perspectives* elicited only 5 really minor corrections.)

One word about our methodology, particularly with streets that were named in recent years: We talked with builders, real estate agencies, the municipalities and residents of each street. In some cases, it took as many as 15 telephone calls to obtain satisfactory information.

We also have some observations after our extensive research. The town has run out of tree names, we hope. Our particular preference for street names is in conflict with the Historical Society and the municipal boards. Names such as Dragoon Street, Militia Row and Flintlock Circle, now on the suggested list for developers, are "cute." But Mawhood Place (after the Colonel) or Rush Drive (after the Revolutionary doctor) or Tee-Ar Place (after Theodore R. Potts) are names you can get your teeth into and learn something.

We propose that there be fewer scenic, tree and brook roads and more streets celebrating the lives of Princeton men and women (certainly more women). Our short list includes Waxwood, Fox, Sigmund, Conover, Hulit, Van Zant, Peyton, Phox, Steadman, the Indian Chief Tainmered, Dodge, Pyne, Updike, Annis, Carnevale, and maybe Hobler and Silvester.

Why not?

Randy Hobler
Jeanne Silvester



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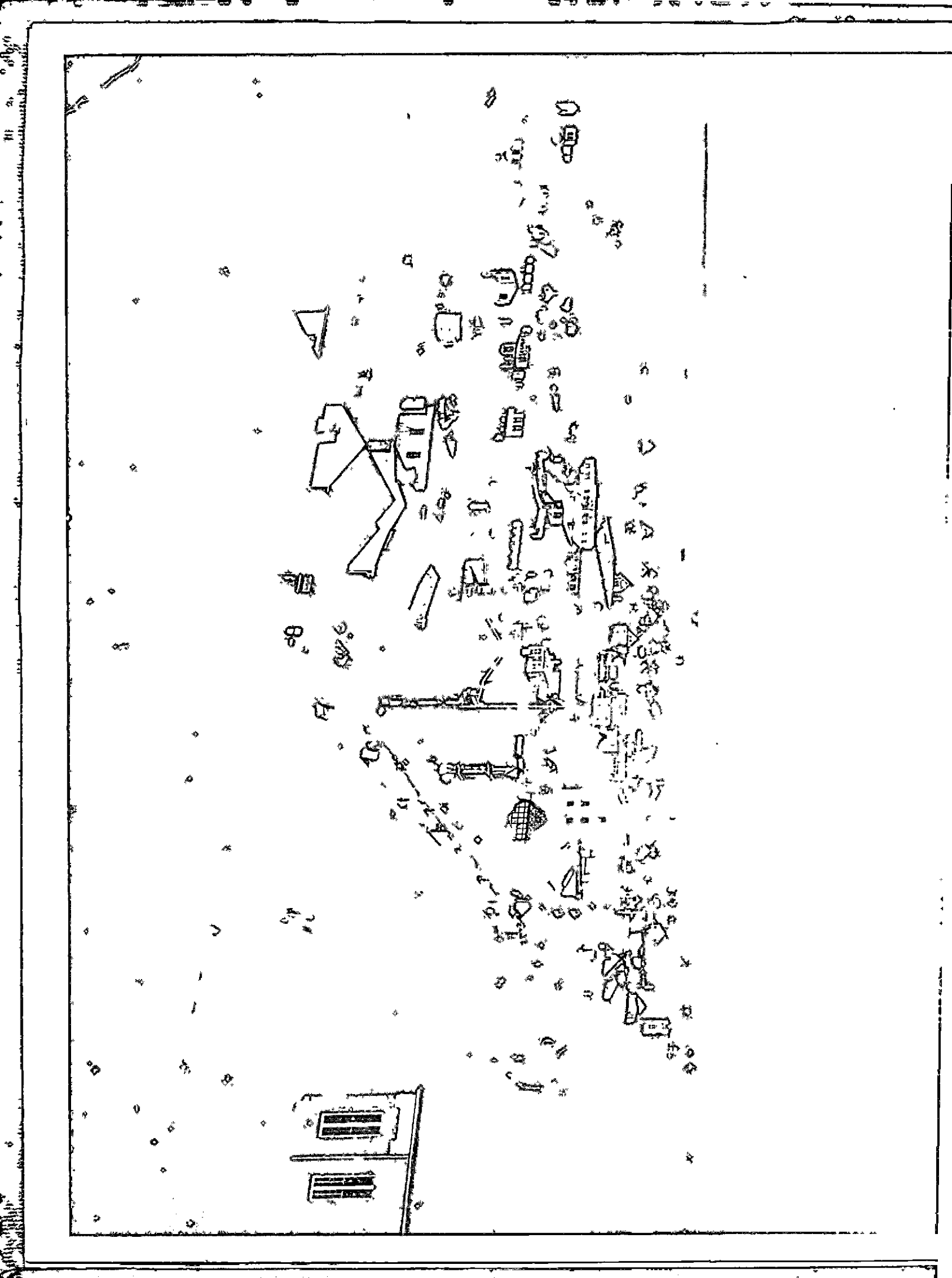
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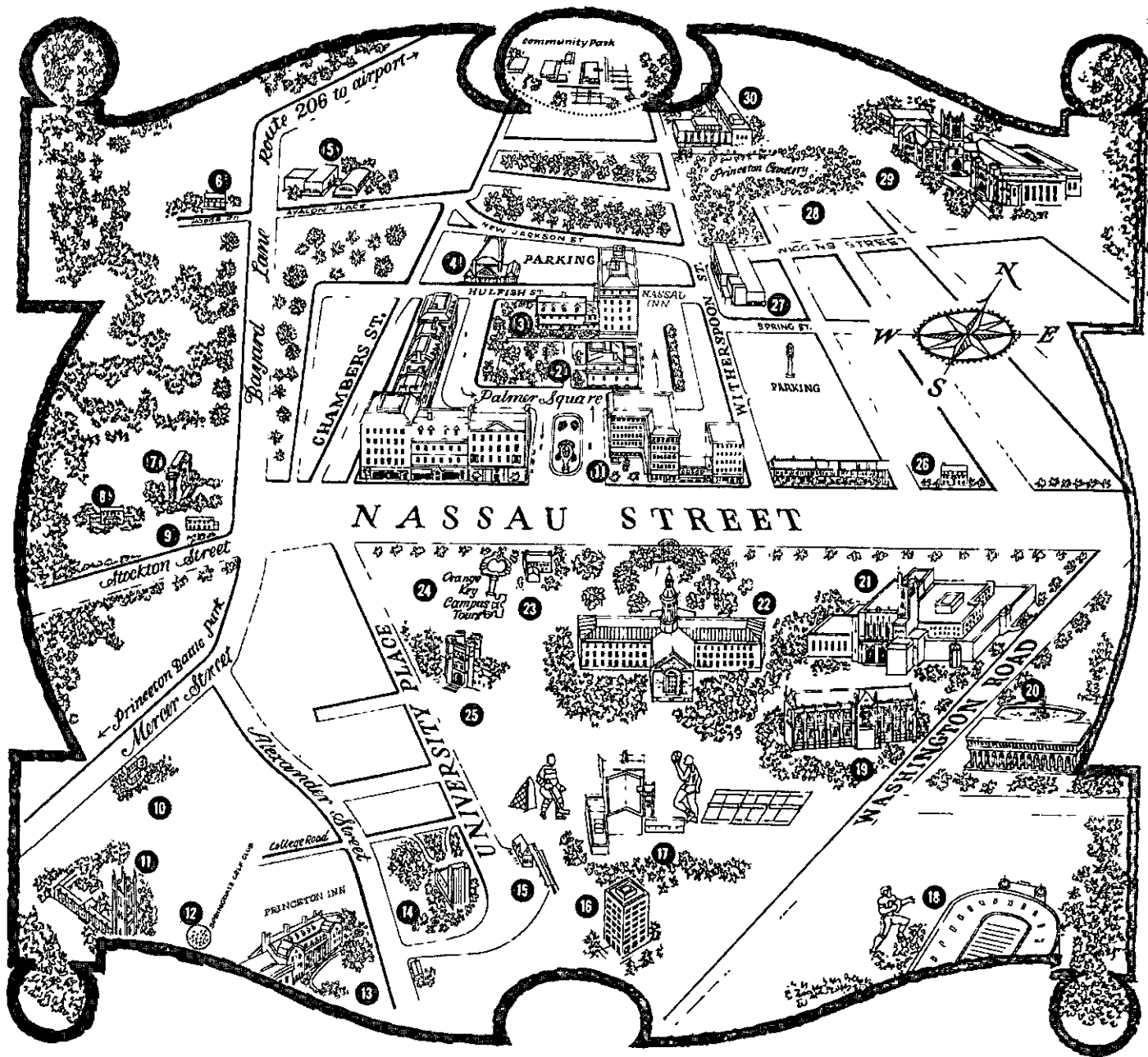
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THE AUTHORS

Randy Hobler and Jeanne Silvester met when they were founding officers of The Youth Employment Services of Princeton in 1961 and have been good friends ever since. Mrs. Hobler is a career counselor with the Princeton Professional Roster and a professional artist. Mrs. Silvester is host of Conversation-at-Large on WHWH and public relations director for a number of non-profit organizations. Their first publication, *Princeton Trivia Perspectives* was printed in 1985 with proceeds to the Historical Society of Princeton and the Princeton History Project.







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