

Known Contaminated Sites

The KCS-NJ report is a list of sites where contamination of soil and/or ground water is confirmed at levels greater than applicable cleanup criteria or environmental standards. The data included in the KCS-NJ report is as of April 1, 2005. The KCS-NJ report is produced by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Site Remediation and Waste Management Program (SRWM) in response to state law N.J.S.A. 58:10-23.16-17, which requires the SRWM to prepare a list of sites that have been contaminated by hazardous substances. The report also satisfies obligations under the New Jersey New Residential Construction Off-Site Conditions Disclosure Act (N.J.S.A 46:3C1 et seq.).

Sites included in the KCS-NJ report can undergo a wide variety of remedial activities, ranging from relatively simple “cut and scrape” cleanups to highly complex cleanups. The sites with complex contamination issues can have several sources of contamination, which can affect both soil and groundwater at the same time. Several groups or remedial bureaus within the SRWM Program manage these cleanups. It is possible for more than one bureau to be involved at one site at the same time. A site being regulated under more than one statute or regulation often drives this scenario. However, this report lists only the main contact bureau for the site. The link available within this web site, entitled “What Contact Bureaus Do,” explains what types of sites each bureau manages and lists phone numbers for each bureau. For further information contact NJDEP’s Site Remediation Program and Waste Management (SRWM) lead program, which are identified with each site listed in this database. Contact information for SRWMs lead program can be acquired at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>.



Site Name	Site Address	Agency Tracking Number	Lead Agency
15 Edward Avenue	15 Edward Ave	G000061889	BFO-S
165 Disbrow Hill Rd	165 Disbrow Hill Rd	G000060691	BFO-S
189 Dey Grove Road	189 Dey Grove Rd	191591	BFO-S
196 Dey Grove Road	196 Dey Grove Rd	220101	BFO-S
338 Buckelew Avenue	338 Buckelew Ave	216620	BFO-S
46 So Rhoda Street	46 So Rhoda St	129557	BFO-S
48 South Rhoda Street	48 South Rhoda St	129560	BFO-S
7 Michael Lane	7 Michael Ln	236637	BFO-S
81 Bergen Mills Road	81 Bergen Mills Rd	191935	BFO-S
Applegarth Care Center	189 Applegarth Rd	005852	BSCM
Arthur Gundacker Property	Spotswood Englishtown Rd	G000004503	OWR
Englishtown Game Farm	22 Gertler Rd	168318	BFO-S
H A B D	Texas Rd	G000032355	BFO-S
Highways & Bridges Area 5-2 Garage	Hoffman Station & Prospect Rds	031302	BSCM
John Holm & Son Inc	Longstreet Rd	013800	BSCM
Jurgesky & Bergen Mills Rd	Jurgesky & Bergen Mills Rd	188025	BFO-S
Monroe Township Landfill	Spotswood Gravelhill Rd& Matchaponix Ave	G000004439	BCM
Monroe Twp	Perrineville Rd	000696	BSCM
NJ Training School For Boys	State Home Rd	013859	BSCM
Raceway	992 Rt 33 East	030171	BSCM
Rock Monroe LLC	Half Acre Rd	215834	BFO-S
Thompson County Park	Perrineville Rd	012729	BSCM
Vreeland Transport	Pergola St	G000029963	CEHA
9 Monroe Blvd	9 Monroe Blvd	G000040010	BFO-S

BFO-S - Bureau of Field Operations - Southern
BFO-S is responsible for overseeing the remediation of sites located in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Salem counties. The types of cleanups handled by BFO-S are considered moderate in remedial complexity, ranging from the remediation of a single source of contamination to several sources. The cleanup may include ground water contamination. Remediations are conducted, by responsible parties, under the state's Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act, the Spill Compensation and Control Act, the Solid Waste Management Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, the Industrial Site Recovery Act and the Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act.

BSCM - Bureau of Southern Case Management (formerly BUST)
BSCM primarily oversees environmental cleanups at sites subject to the Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act where remediation may involve soil and/or ground water. Sites under this program are also subject to the state's Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act, the Spill Compensation and Control Act, the Solid Waste Management Act and the Water Pollution Control Act.

OWR - Office of Wellfield Remediation
OWR uses public funds from state sources to install potable well treatment systems (POETS) and new water lines to provide a safe public water supply.

BCM - Bureau of Case Management
BCM oversees complex remedial activities that are conducted by responsible parties. In addition, BCM has the authority to use public funds for remedial activities, when responsible parties are recalcitrant or where immediate environmental concern situations exist and a willing or able responsible party does not exist. These sites involve multiple environmental media and/or contaminants and include ground water contamination. Remedial activities are conducted under the federal Superfund program, the Resource Conservation and Recover Act (RCRA) Corrective Action program, the New Jersey's Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act, the Spill Compensation and Control Act, the Solid Waste Management Act and the Water Pollution Control Act.

CEHA - County Environmental Health Agency
NJDEP has authorized certain county health departments to oversee remedial activities that involve residential home heating oil tanks that have not impacted ground water. However, No Further Action letters are still issued by the Department. The participating counties are Bergen County (201) 634 - 2780, Camden County (856) 374 - 6049 and Hudson County, (201) 223 - 1133. In addition, all 21 counties are approved to receive certain low environmental concern cases for review and possible investigation when appropriate.

Site Name	Status	Status Date	Remedial Level	Contamination Source And Case Status
15 Edward Avenue	Assigned To Program	April 16, 2001	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
165 Disbrow Hill Rd	Assigned To Program	January 26, 2001	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
189 Dey Grove Road	Assigned To Program	March 19, 2003	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
196 Dey Grove Road	Assigned To Program	January 22, 2004	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
338 Buckelew Avenue	Assigned To Program	November 20, 2003	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
46 So Rhoda Street	Assigned To Program	October 16, 2001	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
48 South Rhoda Street	Assigned To Program	September 14, 2001	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
7 Michael Lane	Assigned To Program	September 15, 2004	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
81 Bergen Mills Road	Assigned To Program	March 27, 2003	B: Single Phase Ra - Single Contamination Affecting Only Soils	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Applegarth Care Center	Nfa-A (Limited Restricted Use)	October 10, 2002	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	C: Closed Sites With Restrictions
Arthur Gundacker Property	Assigned To Program	June 1, 1989	C3: Multi-Phased Ra - Unknown Or Uncontrolled Discharge To Soil Or Groundwater	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Englishtown Game Farm	Assigned To Program	November 25, 2002	B: Single Phase Ra - Single Contamination Affecting Only Soils	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
H A B D	Assigned To Program	October 3, 1997	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination

Highways & Bridges Areaa 5-2 Garage	Assigned To Program	January 9, 1998	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
John Holm & Son Inc	Assigned To Program	February 21, 1995	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Jurlgesky & Bergen Mills Rd	Assigned To Program	October 29, 2004	B: Single Phase Ra - Single Contamination Affecting Only Soils	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Monroe Township Landfill	Assigned To Program	August 11, 1982	D: Multi-Phased Ra - Multiple Source/ Release To Multi-Media Including Groundwater	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Monroe Twp	Assigned To Program	June 17, 1997	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
NJ Training School For Boys	Assigned To Program	August 16, 1991	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Raceway	Assigned To Program	March 2, 2004	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Rock Monroe LLC	Assigned To Program	October 30, 2003	B: Single Phase Ra - Single Contamination Affecting Only Soils	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Thompson County Park	Assigned To Program	July 14, 2000	C2: Formal Design - Known Source Or Release With Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
Vreeland Transport	Assigned To Program	October 17, 1996	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination
9 Monroe Blvd	Assigned To Program	February 16, 2000	C1: No Formal Design - Source Known Or Identified-Potential Groundwater Contamination	A: Sites With On-Site Sources Of Contamination

NEW JERSEY NJDEP NEW JERSEY POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

The discharge of pollutants to the ground waters of the State is regulated by the Department under the authority of the New Jersey Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA) N.J.S.A. 58:10A. The WPCA specifies that “No person shall discharge any pollutant except in conformity with a valid NJPDES permit.” The permit program is called NJPDES which stands for New Jersey Pollutant Elimination System, and the regulations are found at N.J.A.C. 7:14A. The NJPDES Program protects ground and surface water quality by assuring the proper treatment and discharge of wastewater (and its residuals) and storm water from various types of facilities and activities. The program issues permits to limit the mass and/or concentration of pollutants which may be discharged into ground water, streams, rivers, and the ocean.

The types of regulated facilities range from campgrounds, schools, and shopping centers to industrial and municipal wastewater dischargers. Before a new wastewater treatment plant can be constructed, its proposed discharge must be authorized under a NJPDES permit. The permit will contain discharge pollutant limits sufficient to safeguard the integrity of the receiving water body. The limits also provide an engineer with the information needed to determine how to design a new treatment plant, or upgrade an existing one.

Ground Water Discharge:

NJPDES permits are required for discharges to ground water of both sanitary and industrial wastes which limit the mass and/or concentration of pollutants discharged, are issued to sanitary and industrial facilities that have ongoing, operational discharges of wastewater to ground water. The pollution control requirements contained in NJPDES ground water permits are those conditions necessary to restrict the discharge of pollutants to the ground waters of the state and protect the public health and the environment.

The types of discharge activities that are regulated by the Division of Water Quality and its NJPDES program include: surface impoundments; infiltration/percolation lagoons; overland flow systems; spray irrigation systems; and various types of subsurface disposal systems that are classified as underground injection systems. The types of facilities regulated include: mines, pits and quarries; schools and hospitals; potable water treatment plants; large corporate office buildings; industrial manufacturing facilities; campgrounds and mobile home parks; food processors; and sewage treatment plants and other dischargers of wastewater that can impact ground water, including dredge spoils disposed onto land. Discharges from past activities such as spills, or from the impact of non-operating or closed landfills are not regulated by the Division of Water Quality and its NJPDES program, and must obtain pollution control approvals such as MOAs or voluntary cleanups.

NJPDES Ground Water Discharge locations in Monroe Township

	Pipe Category	Type of Permit	Current status of the individual pipe	Receiving waters
Applegarth Care Center	Underground injection sanitary	General NJPDES permit.	Existing in the Point Source Permitting Regions	Infiltration pond or ground injection
B & J Warren & Sons Inc.	Infill/Percolation Lagoon – Industrial	Standard NJPDES permit.	Existing in the Point Source Permitting Regions	Infiltration pond

Surface Water Discharge:

This regulated activity involves the discharge of treated effluent from various municipal and industrial facilities directly into a river, stream, or the ocean. These facilities operate under the authority of a NJPDES permit which limits the mass and/or concentration of pollutants discharged.

NJPDES Surface Water Discharge locations in Monroe Township

	Pipe Category	Discharge Type	Current status of the individual pipe	Receiving waters
NJDC – Jamesburg	Sanitary discharge	Municipal Minor - publicly owned sewage treatment plants which discharge less than 1 MGD	Existing in the Point Source Permitting Regions	Matchaponix Brook
Hub Servall Record Mfg. Co.	Non-contact cooling water	Non-contact Cooling Water	Existing in the Point Source Permitting Regions	Shallow Brook via unnamed tributary
B & J Warren & Sons Inc.	Storm water	Industrial Minor - based on the amount of pollutant(s) in the effluent	Permits transferred to Bureau of Non-point Pollution Control	Manalapan Brook via unnamed tributary
National Metallizing	Industrial discharge	Industrial Minor - based on the amount of pollutant(s) in the effluent	Revoked/Terminated - Pipe no longer permitted for discharge	Shallow Brook via storm sewer

FEDERAL EPA TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY SYSTEM

Toxic Release Inventory System (TRIS) is a national database of toxic chemical use, storage and/or release to the environment (air, water or land). There are over 300 toxic chemicals listed in the database. TRIS was created under authority of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. Toxic Release Inventory

System's purpose is to encourage planning for response to chemical accidents and to provide the public and government information about possible chemical hazards in communities.

None of the listed sites are labeled as being in Monroe Township, but the site locations in the geographic information system data place the facilities in Monroe Township.

Program Id Number	Name	Address	Township	Year Reported
08512NTNLMABEEL	Honeywell Nmd	20 Abeel Rd.	Monroe	1987
08512MGRMB30ENG	M. Grumbacher Inc.	30 Englehard Dr.	Monroe	1988
08831BSFCR1065C	BASF Corp.	1065 Cranbury & S. River Rd.	South Brunswick	1987

FEDERAL EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT FACILITIES

Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in 1976. RCRA's primary goals are:

- To protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal,
- To conserve energy and natural resources,
- To reduce the amount of waste generated,
- And to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

RCRA regulates the management of solid waste (e.g., garbage), hazardous waste, and underground storage tanks holding petroleum products or certain chemicals. Hazardous wastes are wastes that exhibit certain characteristics that may be regulated by RCRA. A waste may be considered hazardous if it is ignitable (i.e., burns readily), corrosive, or reactive (e.g., explosive). Waste may also be considered hazardous if it contains certain amounts of toxic chemicals. In addition to these characteristic wastes, EPA has also developed a list of over 500 specific hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste takes many physical forms and may be solid, semi-solid, or even liquid.

According to the EPA regulations, solid waste means any garbage, or refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi- solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities.

Rcra Id Number	Name	Address	Township
NJ0001163765	Nielsen & Bainbridge	17 S Middlesex Ave Cn9300	Monroe
NJ0001366558	Marten Transportation	4 S Middlesex Rd	Monroe
NJD085640563	Carpenter Technology Corp	Englehard Industrial Park	Monroe
NJDI47331672	Apple Dry Cleaners	100 Applegarth Rd	Monroe
NJD981133929	Hans Custom Cleaners	365 Englishtown Rd	Spotswood
NJD982716706	Dole Packaged Foods Co	3 S Middlesex Ave	Monroe
NJD986567402	NJ Water Co	Pergola & Buckelew Ave	Jamesburg
NJD986571610	Fasson Roll Division Inc	3 Fitzgerald Ave	Cranbury
NJD986579613	Matrix Development Group Inc	12 S Middlesex Ave	Monroe
000009641328	Forsgate Country Club	Forsgate Dr & Possum Hollow Rd	Monroe
NJ0000298356	Spotswood Borough Of - DPW	3rd St Cross New Brunswick	Spotswood
NJ0002085074	Monroe French Cleaners	399 Spotswood - Englishtown Rd	Monroe
NJD002365484	Cappella Inc	Applegarth Rd	Monroe Twp
NJD068711514	Alzo Inc	Federal Rd E	Monroe Twp
NJD094248002	Honeywell International Inc	20 Abeel Rd	Cranbury
NJD980500771	BASF Wyandotte Corp - Brook	Englehard Dr Building C	S. Brunswick
NJD980583173	Applegarth Middle School	227 Applegarth Rd	Monroe
NJD980647036	Jamesburg Central Office NJ Bell	Ss Forsgate Dr	Jamesburg
NJD981137318	Farrs Towing & Repair Inc	Applegarth & Union Valley Rd	Monroe
NJD981489602	Suburban Transit Corp	Box 279 Rfd I Rte 33	Monroe
NJD981873987	Training School For Boys Jamesburg	State Home Rd	Monroe

NJD982271082	East Brunswick High School	Cranbury Rd	East Brunswick
NJD982271728	Laszlo & Marta Inc	Cranberry Rd & Docks Corner	Monroe Twp
NJD982275034	Konica Business Machines USA	1075 Cranbury S River Rd	Jamesburg
NJD982281776	JCP & L Spotswood Substation	Main St & Daniel Rd	Spotswood
NJD986573228	Princeton Fuel Oil Co	196 Buckelew Rd	Jamesburg
NJD986577377	Parkway Cleaners	1031 b Applegarth Rd	Monroe
NJD986581726	M & S Gasoline Station	Devoe Ave & Monmouth Rd	Monroe Twp
NJD986586550	NJ Turnpike Auth - Interchange 8a	NJ Turnpike M P 73.7	Monroe
NJD986594992	Clearbrook Maintenance Bldg	Applegarth Rd - Monroe Twp	Monroe
NJD986639045	Spotswood Borough Of Daniel Rd Water Plt	Daniel Rd	Spotswood
NJD986650141	Congress Hill Farm	725 Federal Rd	Monroe
NJD986651982	Monroe Twp Of Board Of Ed	Rte 522 & Schoolhouse Rd	Monroe
NJD986652022	Bureau Of Dangerous Goods	99 Applegarth Rd	Monroe
NJ0001038009	Setco Inc	34 Engelhard Dr	Monroe
NJD011344264	Perrines Pontiac Inc	200 Buckelew Ave	Jamesburg
NJD053300778	M Grumbacher Inc	30 Engelhard Dr	Monroe
NJD078247905	BASF Corp	Cranbury Rd & Rte 522	South Brunswick
NJD986619336	Davlyn Industries Inc	7 Fitzgerald Ave	Monroe

Many of the listed sites are labeled as being as not in Monroe Township, but the site locations in the geographic information system data place the facilities in Monroe Township.

FEDERAL EPA PERMIT AND COMPLIANCE SYSTEM

The Permit and Compliance System (PCS) contains data on the National Pollution Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) permit-holding facilities. The PCS contains information on the permitted facility, compliance schedule, outfall schedule, permit limits, discharge monitoring reports, enforcement actions and violations. The facilities are broken down into major facilities and minor facilities.

PCS ID Number	Name	Address	Township
NJ0124273	Jack's Auto Wreckers	568 Old Bridge Englishtown Rd	Monroe
NJ0028479	NJ Training School For Boys	State Home & Grace Hill Rds	Monroe
NJ0053473	B & J Warren & Sons Inc	Hoffman Station Road	Monroe
NJ0124532	Davlyn Industries	7 Fitzgerald Avenue	Monroe
NJ0126233	Suburban Trails	1009 Rt 33	Monroe
NJ0127655	Setco Inc	34 Engelhard Dr	Monroe

FEDERAL EPA COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) is the Superfund Database authorized under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The database contains information on hazardous waste sites including an inventory of sites, planned and actual site activities, and financial information. The CERCLIS Facilities layer shows the best-known location of facilities regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Resource Conservation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and managed in the CERCLIS database.

CERCLIS ID Number	Name	Address	Township
NJD981873987	Jamesburg School For Boys	State Home Road	Jamesburg
NJD986619336	Davlyn Industries	7 Fitzgerald Avenue	Cranbury
NJ0001038009	Setco Inc	34 Engelhard Dr	Cranbury
NJDI16280983	B & J Warren & Sons Inc	Hoffman Station Road	Monroe

FEDERAL EPA AEROMETRIC INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEM - AIR FACILITY SUBSYSTEM

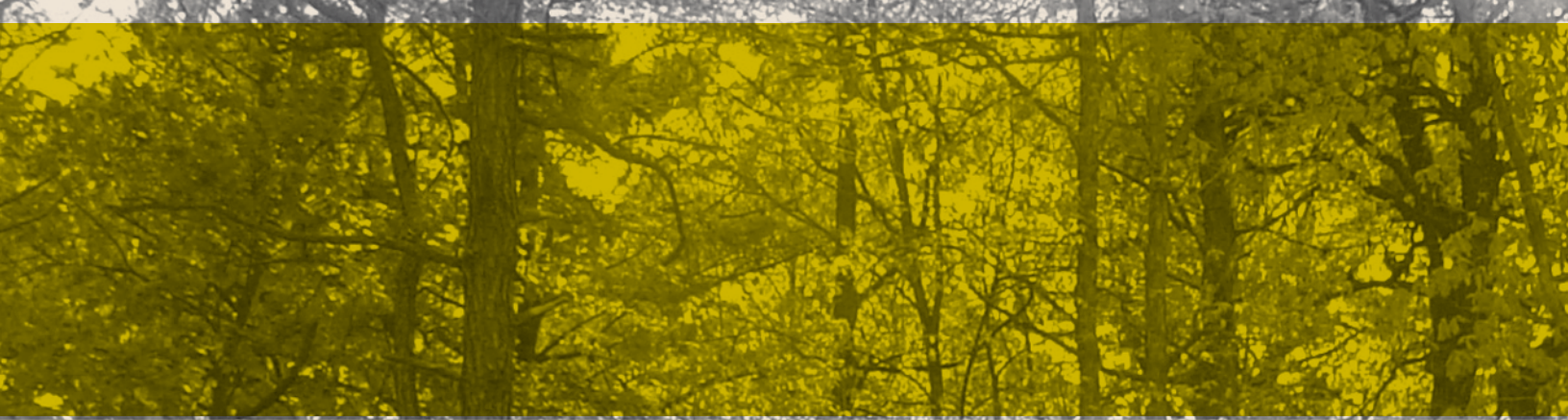
Aerometric Information Retrieval System - Air Facility Subsystem features locations of stationary sources of air pollution that are regulated by the U. S. EPA, state and local air pollution agencies. The AFS subsystem contains emissions, compliance data, and permit data for stationary sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and state and local air pollution agencies. This information is used by states in preparation of State Implementation Plans (SIPs), to track the compliance status of point sources with various regulatory programs, and report emissions estimates for pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act.

Program ID	Name	Address	City	Class	Compliance
Nj0083267	Honeywell International Inc	20 Abeel Rd	Monroe	Actual Or Potential Controlled Emissions > 100 Tons/Year As Per Alabama Power Decision.	In Compliance Certification
Nj0819898	Monroe Twp Bd. Of Ed High School	Perrineville Hightstown Rd	Monroe		
Nj0083232	BASF Corp Polymers Div	1065 Cranbury S River Rd	South Brunswick	Actual Or Potential Emissions Are Above The Applicable Major Source Thresholds	In Compliance Certification
Nj0998235	Davlyn Industries Inc	7 Fitzgerald Ave	Cranbury	Potential Emissions Are Below All Applicable Major Source Thresholds If And Only If The Source Complies With Federally Enforceable Regulations Or Limitations.	In Compliance Inspection

FEDERAL EPA NATIONAL PRIORITY LIST

National Priority List (NPL) Sites are a subset of the CERCLIS (Superfund) database. The NPL Sites layer depicts the area of concern surrounding NPL Sites.

CERCLIS ID	Site Name
NJD097400998	JIS Landfill
NJD980505671	Monroe Township Landfill



Scenic Resources

The Monroe Township Environmental Commission has identified Scenic Roadways in the Township that help give Monroe the special sense of place that residents have come to know and enjoy. These roadways are essentially rural farm roads that yield scenic vistas and provide a glimpse of the agricultural history that has shaped Monroe.

Scenic Roadways are rural lanes that have developed over time, primarily as farm roads leading from farms to markets. The area designated as scenic roadways can be in a way to help preserve their natural and cultural importance.

Scenic Roadways are designed to:

- Preserve and encourage the restoration of the natural setting along the roadways
- Provide views of significant landscape features such as agricultural land and associated facilities

The identified Scenic Roadways include:

1. Spotswood-Englishtown Road from south of Mounts Mills Road to North State Home Road
2. Mounts Mills Road from Schoolhouse Road to Spotswood-Englishtown Road
3. Perrineville Road from Route 33 to Prospect Plains Road
4. Perrineville Road from Schoolhouse Road to Pergola Avenue
5. Schoolhouse Road from Perrineville Road to Spotswood-Gravel Hill Road
6. Spotswood-Gravel Hill Road from Schoolhouse Road to North State Home Road
7. Federal Road from Perrineville Road to Spotswood-Englishtown Road
8. Prospect Plains Road from Perrineville Road to Hoffman Station Road
9. Gravel Hill Road from Federal Road to Hoffman Station Road
10. Dey Grove Road from Perrineville Road to North Bergen Mills Road
11. North Bergen Mills Road from Dey Grove Road to Federal Road
12. Mills Road from Perrineville Road to the border
13. England Road from Old Mount Road to Federal Road
14. Old Mount Road from Applegarth Road to England Road
15. Applegarth Road from Cranbury Station Road to Route 33
16. Small Portion of Union Valley Road



Historic Resources

INTRODUCTION

Historic properties include prehistoric and historic archeological sites, historic districts, buildings, structures, objects, and the historic environment in which they exist. The historic structures, districts and archeological sites around us add drama and interest to the physical setting which New Jersey citizens inhabit today by providing a sense of continuity with the past. Monroe Township has a number of historic resources that are worth preserving because they provide a physical link to the past, contribute to the sense of community in the present and offer a degree of continuity as the Township advances into the future. Historic preservation contributes to attractive streetscapes, stable neighborhoods, economic development and increased property values. The Historic Preservation Plan Element highlights the benefits of preserving the local heritage, identifies sites listed on and recommends futures sites for the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

In addition to providing a link with the past, historically significant resources have the potential to contribute significantly to local culture, education, economic development and quality of life. The aesthetic, cultural and social benefits of historic preservation are well documented. They include an enhanced visual environment, reinforcement of local character and creation of sense of place.



SITE PLAN DEY FARM HISTORIC SITE (PROPOSED)



Charles Dey Home, 1930

This farmhouse was built in three phases. The first was the rear, c1820. The left side was added c1860, and the addition on the right was completed c1900. Charles and Rose Dey came to this Monroe farm c1927 from Dayton. Later, the farm was taken over by their only son, Charles. He and his wife, Florence, raised their family here. The farm was sold in 1997 and acquired by the MTHPC in 2001.



England House, c1810:

In May of 2004, the England House was moved across the pastures of the Oschner Family to its present location on a lot adjacent to the Dey Farm Historic Site. It is currently in the process of being put on a new foundation. The England house – still bearing many of its original features – is an exceptional example of early life in Monroe Township.



Whitson/Byrne Barn,

c1790s: In February 2004, MTHPC obtained this Dutch-style barn from the property on Applegarth Road/Cranbury Station where The Crossings Development is presently being built. It too has been dismantled at the developer's cost and awaits restoration at the historic site.



Harvey H. Dey Barn, c1800s

(not shown on site plan): In June, 1994, the main timberframe barn from the Harvey H. Dey homestead was dismantled and is intended to be re-assembled at the Dey Farm Historic Site. The H. H. Dey farm was formerly on Rt. 33 where the Renaissance at Monroe development is located.



Prospect Plains School House, c1850:

One room school house formerly located on Prospect Plains Road, behind the Wawa. The school was in use until c1936, when the two 'modern' schools were put into service. Later, the building was used as Monroe's first Town Hall in 1938, then the Recreation Department in the 1970s and finally a Food Pantry for the poor before it was closed in 2003. MTHPC obtained the schoolhouse – the last remaining example of an early one-room school – in January 2004, when it was dismantled at the developer's expense and put into storage awaiting future reconstruction at the Dey Farm Historic Site.

DEY FARM HISTORIC SITE

The Dey Farm Historic Site on Old Church Road is part of a developing historic hamlet sponsored by the MTHPC in an initiative to honor and preserve Monroe's heritage for the education and enjoyment of the community's future generations.

The first steps towards this initiative were taken in 1994 with the dismantling and preservation of the H.H. Dey Barn. Since then, contributions including multiple charitable gifts as well as the support of the Township, have enabled the MTHPC to acquire 40+ acres to dedicate to the historic site.

MTHPC has succeeded in saving several historic buildings, including barns and the Prospect Plains schoolhouse. These buildings have been carefully dismantled, catalogued and placed in storage awaiting future reassembly on the historic site.

Several Museum displays will be erected in the various buildings, exhibiting a diverse collection of historic artifacts, including ancient Native American Indian tools and arrowheads, 18th and 19th century farming equipment, and common household goods demonstrating the lifestyles of Monroe's ancestors. A particularly treasured item on display is a block of wood, cut from a grand old oak tree beneath which General Washington held council on June 27, 1778 preceding the Battle of Monmouth.

In the future, this collection, as well as a library and the town's historic archives including maps, genealogical data, and photo archives will be housed within the Dey Farm house.

HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex County was designated in 1683 as one of the East Jersey's four original counties along with Bergen, Essex and Monmouth. Early patterns of settlement were found along the most important transportation routes – the Raritan River and two roads following old Indian paths: Upper Road/King's Highway, which is now Route 27, and the Lower Road, which is George's Road. The county was mainly agrarian in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Industrialisation in the later part of 18th century, powered by the area's many streams, continued into the nineteenth century industrialization leading to the growth of many urban areas. By the twentieth century, the northeastern and central parts of the county became largely urbanized. Meanwhile, the rest of the County remained primarily rural, with established villages and towns being in filled with buildings of late nineteenth and twentieth century construction.

Twentieth century development has followed major highways such as Route 1 and the New Jersey Turnpike, while the older urbanized centers having suffered from a lack of new investment are now undergoing revitalization. Southern Townships, such as Plainsboro, Monroe and South Brunswick, are under constant development pressure.

HISTORY OF MONROE TOWNSHIP

Middlesex County, as mentioned earlier, was formed in 1683 and subdivided into Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and Piscataway Townships. Initially part of Piscataway Township and then South Amboy Township, the residents of western South Amboy formed Monroe Township by referendum on April 9, 1838 and named the community after President Monroe. For many decades, it was largely a farming community; when parts of the township blossomed into the more densely-packed neighborhoods of Helmetta, Jamesburg, and Spotswood in the late 19th century, they seceded. Its current boundaries were established in 1887. Monroe Township borders South Brunswick Twp, Cranbury Township, Helmetta, Spotswood, Old Bridge Twp, Manalapan Township, Millstone Township, East Brunswick Township and East Windsor Township. Clearbrook Park, Concordia, Rossmoor and Whittingham are census-designated places and unincorporated areas located within Monroe Township.

The Township's first settler was reportedly a Scotsman named James Johnstone who settled on Manalapan Brook in 1685. Several settlers followed him and resided along the banks of Manalapan and Matchaponix Brooks in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The community of Spotswood, situated at the confluence of Manalapan and Matchaponix Brooks, is the oldest settlement in the Monroe area. Shortly after 1685 another Scotsman settled west of Spotswood along the Manalapan Brook at the site of future Jamesburg. The eighteenth century saw an influx of additional settlers, many of who were involved

in agricultural pursuits, while others worked in the iron-working and lumbering industries. Local streams such as the Manalapan Brook and Millstone River supplied sufficient waterpower for the numerous grist mills in the township. Agricultural activities flourished in Monroe well into the nineteenth century. Many small agricultural-based hamlets, such as Red Valley (Applegarth), Half-Acre, Union Valley, and Dey Grove, among others, contained blacksmiths, distilleries, mills, post offices, stores and taverns to serve the needs of the local farming population.

The success of an increasingly diverse agricultural industry was dependent upon transportation routes, which brought goods to larger market centers. Lawrie's Road was improved considerably after it was chartered by the Bordentown and South Amboy Turnpike Company in 1816. Another significant transportation improvement was the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad in 1833. The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company was part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system in New Jersey, including their main line to New York City (now Amtrak's Northeast Corridor). Prior to 1872, its main lines were the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company (C&A), the first railroad in New Jersey and one of the first in the U.S., and the New Jersey Rail Road and Transportation Company (NJRR), the first railroad across the New Jersey Palisades. Two (or three) of those railroads crossed each other near the water mill of James Buckelew, and the area where this occurred became the town of Jamesburg. About 1855, almost 20 years later, James Buckelew formed the Jamesburg and Freehold Agricultural Railroad to transport passengers to the

Jersey shore and ship goods to and from hinterland areas of Monroe and neighborhood communities, such as Engli d the township's rural landscape to more suburban. In 1970, the first age-restricted community of Rossmoor was built, followed by five other large retirement communities: Concordia, Clearbrook, Greenbriar at Whittingham, The Ponds, and Encore. These retirement communities doubled the population of Monroe to over 24,000. Accompanying the growth in retirement communities has been growth in light industry and limited commercial development. However, Monroe has retained its semi-rural character, particularly in southern and eastern portions of the township. (Source: Cultural Resources Inventory, Richard Grubb & Assoc., Inc. April 2002; Heyer, Gruel & Assoc., PA, Master Plan of Monroe Township, Dec 1998).

CONSTRAINTS TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONROE TOWNSHIP

The NJ Office of Historic Preservation conducted a statewide survey that asked people what the challenges to historic preservation were. The most common answers were: Demolition or neglect of historic structures, lack of economic incentive to stimulate private preservation, and lack of general public information/education. Other constraints to historic preservation in Monroe Township include:

1. Decline in the number and size of farms.
2. Substantial building and economic development interests that threaten historic and culturally significant sites in older urban communities and undeveloped rural areas
3. Economic pressures such as declining state and federal fiscal support, and increasing demand for suburban residential development, infrastructure and roadways.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN MONROE TOWNSHIP

The Historic Preservation Plan of 1998 Master Plan:

Preserve and protect the historical sites within the township.

1. Preserve significant historical sites through a historical survey of each site.
2. Nominate historically significant structures to the State and Federal historical register.
3. Adopt a historic preservation ordinance.
4. Establish an area for a Historical Village adjacent to the Municipal Complex.

Monroe Township has an active Historical and Cultural Commission and now designated as the Monroe Township Historic Preservation Commission. It has compiled a list of potential historic sites. It is now the Monroe Township Historic Preservation Commission. The commission hired Richard Grubb & Associates of Cranbury, New Jersey to prepare an inventory of historic buildings, structures, sites and districts in the Township. This inventory is based on the list compiled by the Commission. This inventory also identifies areas with high potential for prehistoric archeological resources. (See Table XII-2)

RELATION TO OTHER PLANS

2002 NJ Historic Preservation Plan: Historic, Cultural and Scenic Resources:

Protect, enhance, and where appropriate rehabilitate historic, cultural and scenic resources by identifying, evaluating and registering significant historic, cultural and scenic landscapes, districts, structures, buildings, objects and sites and ensuring that new growth and development is compatible with historic, cultural and scenic values. The policies of the 2002 NJ Historic Preservation Plan are listed below:

1. Identification and Inclusion: Coordinate the identification of historic areas, historic sites, landscapes, archaeological sites and scenic corridors for inclusion in state and national registers and in county and municipal planning documents.
2. Municipal Plans: Include historic surveys and scenic corridors in local master plans.

3. Preservation Guidelines: Ensure uniformity in guidelines used by all levels of government for the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
4. Historic Resources and Development Regulations: Protect the character of historic sites, landscapes, structures and areas through comprehensive planning, flexible application of zoning ordinances, construction codes and other development regulations.
5. Archaeological Resources: Investigate, protect and document archaeological resources identified prior to disturbance of the site. Encourage voluntary, expedited documentation of archaeological finds that might not otherwise be investigated, especially in private construction sites.
6. Historic Resources and Infrastructure: Locate and design public and private capital improvements to protect historic resources and their settings from the immediate and cumulative effects of construction and maintenance of these improvements.
7. Historic Structure Re-use and Affordable Housing: Promote adaptive reuse of historic structures to provide affordable housing, where appropriate, in ways that respect architectural and historic integrity.
8. "Main Street" Programs: Promote "Main Street" and other programs to aid in protecting historic sites and structures during revitalization of traditional downtown areas.
9. Identification and Delineation of Scenic and Historic Corridors: Participate in the coordination of state, regional and local government identification and delineation of scenic and historic corridors throughout New Jersey, and take the necessary steps to protect them.
10. Greenways, Scenic and Historic Corridors: Establish within a regional greenway system publicly accessible portions of scenic and historic corridors to provide passive and active recreational and cultural opportunities.
11. Development Patterns and Design to Support Scenic and Historic Values: Manage development and redevelopment to maintain, complement and enhance scenic and historic values within identified and delineated scenic and historic corridors.
12. Protection and Preservation of Scenic and Historic Corridors: Protect scenic and historic corridors by appropriate means and preserve them by using easement purchase, density transfers, fee simple purchase and other innovative and effective mechanisms.
13. Museums: Support museums, libraries, interpretive centers, archives and other public buildings as repositories of past culture and showcases for contemporary culture, and locate them in Centers, where appropriate, as interconnected components of community-based learning networks.
14. Civic Design and Public Art: Encourage high-quality design of all public buildings and landscapes, and promote the use of art in all public buildings and spaces.
15. Economic Development: Use historic preservation as a tool to promote economic development.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES

Monroe Township’s only historic resource listed in the State and National Register of Historic Places is the Holmes-Tallman House, is also known as Brown’s Corner House. Built circa 1860 by Jacob Holmes, it is located at the intersection of South River-Cranbury and Browns Corner Road. The site was nominated to the National Register in 1979 as a significant example of a Carpenter’s Italianate farmhouse (Grieff 1979).

Although only one site is included in the National Historic, Monroe Township contains several sites of historic importance. Research conducted at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Trenton identified five historical resources that

represent the only archaeological resources listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (See Table ###). These resources consist of two archeological sites that retain significant information regarding eighteenth century iron working and nineteenth century milling activities – the Ten Eycks Forge Site (Grossman, et al. 1976) and the Pocohontas Snuff Mill (New Jersey Department of Transportation 1989), a railroad – the Camden and Amboy Mainline Railroad, and a bridge that is demolished – the Rue Road Bridge (demolished) (A.G. Lichtenstein & Associates, Inc. 1994; Cultural Resources Consulting Group 1997). The necessary applications would have to be completed to include these sites in the National Historic Register of State Register.

National Register-Eligible or listed Historic Resources in Monroe Township

	Resource	Type	Eligibility Data
1	Ten Eycks Forge Site	Archeological	SHPO Opinion:2/14/77 Determination:11/29/77
2	Holmes-Tallman House	Architectural	SR: 7/5/79 NR: 9/12/79
3	Pocahontas Snuff & Tobacco Mill	Archeological	SHPO Opinion: 3/1/90
4	Camden & Amboy Railroad Main Line	Railroad	SHPO Opinion: 10/4/91
5	Rue Road Bridge (NJDOT # 125B055) over Matchaponix.	Bridge	SHPO Opinion: 2/18/93

INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES

Statewide Historic Contexts

The 1997 NJ Historic Preservation Plan has set up statewide historic contexts that organize historic events and resources in chronological order to enable broad categorizations and evaluations.

Statewide Historic Contexts

	Period	Timeline
1.	Paleo Indian and Early Archaic	11,500 - 8,000 years ago
2.	Middle Archaic	8,000 - 6,000 years ago
3.	Late Archaic	6,000 - 3,000 years ago
4.	Early/Middle Woodland	3,000 - 1,200 years ago
5.	Late Woodland	1,200 years ago - 1500 A.D.
6.	European Intrusion	A.D. 1500 - A.D. 1700
7.	Initial Colonial Settlement	A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775
8.	Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development	A.D. 1775 - A.D. 1860
9.	Suburban Development	A.D. 1840 - A.D. 1940
10.	Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion	A.D. 1850 - A.D. 1920
11.	Metropolitan New Jersey	A.D. 1910 - A.D. 1945
12.	Modern New Jersey	A.D. 1945 - Present

Pre-Historic Archeological sites in Monroe Township

Little is known about the prehistoric occupants of Monroe Township. Based on a research conducted by John Katerba and Warren Barnes, it appears that Monroe Township has been occupied by Native Americans for at least 6,000-7,000 years. The earliest known archeological materials from Monroe Township are linked to the Middle Archaic Period, with a higher frequency of artifacts

from the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland Periods.

The majority of prehistoric sites in Monroe Township are situated along the Millstone River. The Millstone River is an ancient watershed that has a very high density of prehistoric sites in adjacent townships (Hunter Research, Inc. 1993), and such sites tend to contain deeply buried, intact deposits through aeolian (wind blowing) and colluvial (slope wash) processes (New Jersey Department of Transportation 1986). In addition, the Millstone River has a very high probability for containing Paleoindian sites due to the age of the watercourse (over 1 million years). Due to these reasons, areas surrounding the Millstone River are believed to

have the greatest potential for containing intact, National Register-eligible archaeological deposits. Prehistoric sites are also represented along Cranbury Brook, Manalapan Brook, Matchaponix Brook, and Wigwam Brook (See Table ###). Sites along these watercourses with intact deposits may also be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the general lack of detailed information available about the prehistoric occupation of the Township. In contrast, archaeological sites in the northern portion of the Township may be situated closer to the surface, with maximum depths of 1 to 2 feet, because of an environmental setting similar to the Outer Coastal Plain.

There are 22 known prehistoric archeological sites recorded in Monroe Township, 15 of which are formally registered at the New Jersey State Museum

in Trenton. A variety of prehistoric materials, including a possible Native American burial, have been found near Thompson Park indicating a long antiquity of Native occupation overlooking Manalapan Brook. Monroe Township has also been the site of several Native trails. One of the largest Native trails within, or in the vicinity of, Monroe Township was the Crosswicksunk trail which is believed to have led from New Brunswick to the Hightstown area. Another trail passed by Pigeon Swamp through Jamesburg and joined the great Crosswicksunk Trail which crossed the State to the shore at Englishtown. There was also a trail that connected a number of Indian villages on the South River and the Matchaponix Brook. Based on this information, it is clear that Monroe Township was accessible to Native groups and was within an established transportation corridor during prehistoric and early historic times.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Monroe Township

Smithsonian #/Site Name	Time Period	Function	Watercourse	Reference
28-Mi-15/Matchaponix	Unknown	Village	Matchaponix Brook	S&S 1913:47
28-Mi-16/Jamesburg	Unknown	Campsite	Lake Manalapan Manalapan Brook	S&S 1913:47
28-Mi-50	Unknown	Unknown	Cranbury Brook	NJSM
28-Mi-51	Unknown	Unknown	Tributary, Millstone River	NJSM
28-Mi-52	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	NJSM, Cross 1941:225
28-Mi-53	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	NJSM
28-Mi-56/De Bauns	Archaic	Unknown	Millstone River	NJSM
28-Mi-57/Bethel	Prehistoric, Contact, Early Historic	Native Settlement	Wigwam Brook	NJSM, H. Kerwin
28-Mi-59/Probasco	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	ISS
28-Mi-60/Wyckoff's Mills	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland	Unknown	Millstone River	NJSM
28-Mi-72	Unknown Prehistoric	Cemetery	Manalapan Brook	NJSM
28-Mi-114/Wiesnick	Archaic	Unknown	Millstone River	NJSM, RPA 1979
28-Mi-118/Glenn Rock Pit Site	Late Archaic, Prehistoric	Unknown	Wigwam Brook	NJSM
28-Mi-144/Azierwitz Farm	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	Cross 1941:225
28-14-7-8-8/Smith	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	ISS
Site 1/Ely Farm, Unregistered	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland	Unknown	Cranbury Brook	J. Katerba*
Site 2/ Unregistered	Archaic, Woodland	Unknown	Cranbury Brook	J. Katerba
Site 3/Unregistered	Late Woodland	Unknown	Cranbury Brook	J. Katerba
Site 4/Thompson Park/Rue Road, Unregistered	Late Archaic	Unknown	Manalapan Brook	J. Katerba
Site 5/W. Barnes Site, Unregistered	Archaic, Woodland	Unknown	Manalapan Brook	J. Katerba
Site 6>Showers Farm, Unregistered	Archaic	Unknown	Manalapan Brook	J. Katerba
Wetlands Mitigation Bank, Unregistered	Unknown	Unknown	Millstone River	LBA 2000

The Probasco site (28-Mi-59) may be situated in East Windsor Township, Mercer County, but is listed under Middlesex County sites and the New Jersey State Museum.

ISS – Indian Survey Sites

NJSM – New Jersey State Museum

NJDOT – New Jersey Department of Transportation

RPA – Resources Preservation Associates, Inc. 1979

S&S – Skinner & Schrabisch

J. Katerba – John Katerba, Monroe Township Historic Preservation Commission, personal communication, June 2001

LBA – Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 2000

Historic Archeological sites in Monroe Township

There are also a number of historic archeological resources are present in Township such as cemeteries, churches, schools, mills, a distillery, a blacksmith shop, an eighteen century Native settlement, an iron forge, Revolutionary War sites and the Monroe Oak which is also the logo of Township. Bethel and the Pocohontas Snuff Mill are the only archeological sites that are registered at the New Jersey State Museum. Currently, no National Register-eligible prehistoric sites exist in Monroe Township.

Of all the identified archeological site, one of the most important is the Bethel site (28-Mi-57), the location of David Brainerd's Indian Mission, occupied from 1746 to 1760, in the vicinity of Thompson Park between Perrineville Road and Wigwam Brook. David Brainerd's Indian Mission consisted of 160 log homes, a church, school and agricultural fields for wheat and Indian Corn and was occupied between 1746-1760. In 1760, the occupants were moved to the Brotherton Reservation in Shamong Township, Burlington County where they lived until the early 1800's (Federal Writer's Project 1938:16).

The Pocahontas Snuff Mill is an important National Register – eligible site that is the site of a nineteenth century snuff and tobacco mill located to the immediate south of Rue Road at Matchaponix Brook. Mill remains consist of a semi-rectangular, timber foundation with dimensions of 60 feet by 35 feet, and several vertical piles. A trash midden was found on the northeast side of Matchaponix Brook that could be related to the snuff mill. The Spotswood area was famous for the production of snuff, or finely ground tobacco

leaf, in the early to late nineteenth century. Snuff was used for recreation and medicinal purposes. J. Perrine originally owned the Pocohontas Snuff Mill in the mid-1850s (New Jersey Department of Transportation 1989).

Monroe Township has a number of gristmills supported by local streams such as the Manalapan Brook and Millstone River. The Ten Eyck Forge was built about 1750 at Outcalt and Ensley's Mills built in 1792 at the future location of Jamesburg (Clayton 1882:803-804) and two most important historic gristmill sites. The Ten Eycks Forge site is another National Register – eligible site located where Old Forge Road crosses Manalapan Brook at the northern boundary of the Township. Early settler Peter Ten Eycks built the eighteenth century forge in 1750. The forge site is situated within a hardwood swamp and was defined by the presence of two low-lying mounds that overlay the remains of the forge structure and the former forge dam. The Ten Eycks Forge site represents the remains of one of the earliest surviving forges in Middlesex County.

Monroe Township was used as camping grounds by the American Army on their way to Freehold for the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 (Di Ionno 2000:85). Several sites in the Township are cited including Molly Pitcher's and General George Washington's campgrounds. Several roads may have been used by American troops on their way from Cranbury to Freehold, including Union Valley Road, Federal Road and Gravel Hill Road. In addition, the Red Tavern may have played a role in the Revolutionary War (Sinnott 1905:38). Archaeological and documentary research would confirm the locations

of the above referenced Revolutionary War–related sites. High potential for historic resources include areas surrounding historic farmlands.

Other areas considered sensitive for historic archaeological resources include all historic towns and hamlets, and areas surrounding historic transportation routes. Historic hamlets in Monroe Township include Outcalt, Wyckoff's Mills, Prospect Plains, Applegarth (Red Tavern), Cranbury Station, Hoffman Station, Tracy Station, Rhode Hall, Mount's Mills, Half-Acre, Gravel Hill and Union Valley (Clayton 1882; Heyer, Gruel & Talley, PA 1998). Many of these hamlets had early mill sites, general stores, taverns, distilleries, churches, railroad stations, post offices, blacksmith shops, and residential dwellings, and historic cemeteries, which were usually family plots or church, related plots.

Historic Residential Buildings

In 1978, the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission commissioned Heritage Studies of Princeton to perform a countywide historic sites inventory. In Monroe Township, the survey identified six architectural resources as “possibly” eligible for the National Register of Historic Places: L.C. Perrine Farm (no. 61); Mount House (no. 47); Stichell House (no. 28); Voorhees House (no. 72); Harrison Farm (no. 84); and State Home for Boys (no. 108) (Heritage Studies, Inc. 1979). A supplemental survey performed in 1985 identified only the Perrine Farm and Mount House as eligible for the National Register (Guter and Foster 1985). Due to either a lack of significance or loss of integrity, the remaining four properties were not recommended eligible.

The period between 1830 and 1860 was a period of growth common to rural New Jersey due to the advent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad (1831) and the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad (1851) that gave rise to new railroad communities and promoted agricultural prosperity by giving local farmers access to larger markets. The oldest extant houses in Monroe date to the mid to late eighteenth century. Although most of the homes date to the eighteenth century, most have undergone extensive exterior alterations over time.

Eighteenth Century (Pioneer) Architecture:

One of the most intact of Monroe's historic farmhouses is 21 England Road (no. 72). Located at the end of a private lane, the original section of the house dates to circa 1766. It is 1-1/2 stories tall with a lean to and shed roof wall dormer on the east façade and perpendicular to the original house, the main block is 2-1/2 stories tall, three bays wide with a small shed roof porch at the east bay over a paneled door with sidelights and transom. The exterior is clad with cedar shingle siding with exposed clapboard underneath. 21 England Road is locally significant as a well-preserved and intact example of an early (pioneer) Monroe farmhouse that retains its historic outbuildings and surrounding acreage and should be considered eligible for the National Register.

Wind Knoll (no. 83), is an impressive house sited at the northwest corner of Hamilton Station Road and Prospect Plains road and dates the house to 1787. An intact outbuilding lies at the rear of the property. The Stechell Farmstead (no. 28) at 70 Old Church Road is a five-bay center hall dwelling with an eighteenth century section. This house is

recommended in the present investigations as a contributing element to a rural agricultural district.

The Mount House (no. 47), on the north side of Route 33, also dates to the late eighteenth century. The western three bays appear to be the original section of this house with the eastern two bays added at a later date. The center entry is entered through a small porch with jigsaw brackets and turned columns. This house and property represents the last remnant of a once extensive and influential family land holding – an example of a rural farmstead that retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic and architectural significance. The Mount House was recommended eligible for the National Register in 1978 and 1985 (Heritage Studies, Inc. 1979; Guter and Foster 1985). The Mount House could be considered as endangered because of its proximity to Route 33.

Federal Architecture:

The William Applegate House on Union Valley Road is a notable example (no. 9). This 2-1/2 story, five bay - center hall has a pitched roof and singled exterior. A distinguishing feature of the house is the dentil molding below the cornice. The Applegate House departs from the typical vernacular dwelling found in the Township and embodies a more distinctive element of style. Because the house is unique to the Township and retains a sufficient amount of architectural integrity, it should be considered eligible for the National Register.

A vernacular example of the Federal style includes the Peterson homestead on the east side of Halsey Reed Road (no. 16). 211 Cranbury-Station Road at

Applegarth Road (no. 10) is also a five bay center hall with flanking internal end chimneys with an exposed chimney back at the east façade. A Federal Period house that retains its historic outbuildings and acreage includes the Indyck Farm (no. 29) on the west side of Old Church Road and the future home of the Monroe Historical Museum consists of a rear section of the house that dates to circa 1820.

Greek Revival Architecture:

An example of Greek Revival architecture in Monroe Township is 242 Cranbury Station Road (aka Pop's Farm Market (No. 4) consists of a main block three bays wide with the entrance the eastern bay. 201 Applegarth Road opposite Halsey Reed Road (No. 12) is an example of vernacular Greek Revival style.

Italianate Architecture:

The most important Italianate dwelling is the circa 1860 Holmes-Tallman House, the only building listed in the National Register (no. 120). Its proximity to a rapidly industrializing section of Monroe and South Brunswick Townships makes this a potentially endangered property. 135 Prospect Plains Road (no. 112) is a two-story, five-bay building is two bays deep with a center entrance. The building is currently being converted from residential to professional use. The only brick residence in the Township is 81 Hoffman Road (no. 95).

Late Nineteenth – Early Twentieth Century Architecture:

There was very little building activity in Monroe Township during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In early twentieth century, Bernarr

MacFadden began building “Physical Culture City” in Outcalt in northern Monroe. Several examples of the early twentieth century American Foursquare were built in the Township, including the dwelling at Applegarth and Halsey Reed Roads (no. 19). Ranch style homes on subdivided farmland were seen after World War II, and as farmland was further divided, it was developed as suburban retirement and gated communities.

Historic Non-Residential Buildings

The important non-residential buildings in Monroe Township are:

The New Jersey State Reform School (no. 108) - Founded in 1867, the site is a sprawling complex of brick Victorian buildings that includes dormitories, a chapel and vocational and farm buildings. A circa 1750’s cemetery believed to hold the remains of French prisoners from the French and Indian War may lie on this property (no. C4), but in 1985, after several key buildings were demolished, the property was recommended not eligible (Guter and Foster 1985).

Forsgate Country Club (no. 125) - Designed by architect Clifford Winderhock in 1931 in the Colonial Revival Style. The East Course at Forsgate was designed by noted American golf course architect Charles Banks, and remodeled in the late 1980’s by Carlton Gipson (Cornish and Whitten 1993:199, 273, 496).

Schools – Monroe Township replaced six condemned school buildings with identical two-story brick edifices, one on Applegarth Road and the other on Jamesburg-Englishtown Road (nos. 20 and 109) in the 1930s. The last remaining one room

school house near the intersection of Prospect Plains and Applegarth Road is currently abandoned and boarded up, and its fate remains uncertain (no. 115). A former Sunday school still extant on Gravel Hill Road is presently used as garage. The last historic church in the Township burned in 1925. The Township has no intact mills or industrial sites.

Transportation

In 1831, the Camden and Amboy Railroad (no. 121), the first railroad in the state and the third in the country, built its line between Bordentown and South Amboy. In 1850, the railroad straightened its alignment, but some of the stone sleepers from the original alignment remain (no. 127). These 500 pound granite blocks are spaced at regular intervals, many buried under several inches of dirt, within an approximately 200 foot long corridor in the northern part of the Township. In 1991, the Camden and Amboy Mainline Railroad received a SHPO Opinion of National Register of Eligibility. This Opinion does not include the abandoned section of the railroad.

The Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad (no. 122), chartered in 1851, operated between Englishtown and Freehold to provide an outlet for the Township’s agricultural products. In the late nineteenth century, the railroad was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and passenger service ceased in 1962. The rails of this line are still intact although there is no service.

The Rue Road Bridge over Matchaponix Brook, a Warren pony truss built in 1990, was the only bridge in the Township eligible for the National Register. It was replaced in the late 1990’s.

Cemeteries

Marked burial sites in the Township include the Hoffman cemetery (no. C3) on Hoffman Station Road, and the Union Valley Methodist Church Cemetery (No. C1) on Gravel Hill Road. There are doubtless other unmarked family burial grounds in the Township, including the Applegate family burial ground (no. C2), which is overgrown and lies somewhere near Old Church Road, and the Ried cemetery off Perrineville Road (no. C6).

The Monroe Oak (No. 117)

Symbol of Monroe Township, the Monroe Oak is more than 300 years old and eminently occupies a historic crossroads near the site of the former Railroad Hotel. The Monroe Oak is a rare, surviving example of a “William Penn” tree planted around the time the great Quaker arrived in America. Vital statistics of the Monroe Oak include a circumference of 17’7” and a height of 65’. Since 2000, the Monroe Oak has been protected by a Township ordinance to ensure its preservation.

Historic Districts proposed by the Cultural Resources Inventory In April 2002

Proposed Cranbury Station Historic District (No. 15): In 1979, the district was recommended eligible for the National Register for its significance as an agricultural shipping point for local farmers for the first railroad in the state – the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This area lies in both Monroe and Cranbury Townships.

Proposed Prospect Plains Historic District (No. 119): This linear district is important for its history

as a shipping point located along the east side of the former Camden and Amboy Railroad, the first railroad chartered in New Jersey. The original former post office and general store still exist, along with four private residences and a 1930’s garage.

Proposed Monroe Rural Agricultural District (No. 125): The boundaries of this district are Cranbury Station to the north, Old Church Road to the east, Wycoffs Mills Road to the south and Hasley Road / Wycoffs Mills Road to the west. It has 13 houses and the Applegarth School. The former Dey farmhouse on Old Church Road has been proposed for use as the township museum.

Recommendations

The inventory identified five historic resources within Monroe Township that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. (See Table XII-1) No prehistoric archeological resources are considered eligible; however detailed investigation could determine that some exist within Monroe Township. As a result of this inventory, three individual properties and three historic districts are recommended eligible for the National Register.

Individual Properties recommended eligible for National Register

	Address	Inventory #
1	21 England Road	72
2	The William Applegate House	9
3	The Mount House	47

Historic Districts recommended eligible for National Register

	District Name	Inventory #
1	Cranbury Station Historic District	15
2	Prospect Plains Historic District	119
3	Monroe Rural Agricultural District	125

It is also recommended that a National Register nomination should begin with Prospect Plains, because of its central location in the township, high visibility due to high volumes of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and its proximity to the Monroe Oak—the Monroe Township symbol.

This inventory should assist in accomplishing the future objectives of nominating significant resources to the State and National Register of Historic Places and the adoption of a preservation ordinance. The adoption of strong versus weak historic preservation ordinance could be a valuable preservation tool.

According to Michael L. Gregg, Principal Historic Preservation Specialist at the SHPO: “A strong ordinance is one where the Historic Preservation Commission’s decisions regarding effects to historic landmarks and decisions regarding avoiding. Minimizing and mitigating adverse effects are binding upon the applicant. With weak ordinance, the Historic Preservation Commission’s decisions are advisory to a Planning Board or Board of Zoning Adjustment, which in turn makes the decisions.”

An in-depth evaluation should be conducted of the recommended historically significant districts

and resources to ascertain whether any warrant a petition to be placed to the State or National Registers. Measures to protect these significant historic resources should be included as part of the zoning and planning process. In order to implement these recommendations, an historic Preservation Ordinance should be adopted which is now feasible in that the Township has established the Historic Preservation Commission. The Ordinance would regulate management of specific sites and historic districts, which should be established based on the cultural resource survey recommendations. It is recommended that the Historic Preservation Ordinance be completed in accordance with requirements for the State Certified Local Government Program.

Detailed Inventory

The historical sites that still exist should be recommended to the State and National Historic Register and the hamlets should be nominated for designation as hamlets in the State Development and Redevelopment Plan.

The Crossroads Of The Revolution

The Township also served as a campsite for George Washington and the Continental Army during the battle of Monmouth. The map also indicates the approximate location of Washington’s route to the battle. The National Park Service has undertaken a study entitled, “The Crossroads of the Revolution”. The objective is that sites and the route be designated a National Heritage Area and to that end acquire properties in order to preserve the approximate route and significant campsites along the route. The Historical Preservation Commission through the Township Council should request

that the National Park Service include Monroe Township within this study. A meeting to that affect was held with the State of New Jersey Green Acres Department.

List of Sites Shown in Historic Sites Map

1	Union Valley- Half Acre Road, east side, south of Clear Brook
2	Union Valley- Half Acre Road, east side, south of # 1, south of Clear Brook
3	Union Valley- Half Acre Road, west side, 2000' north of Union Valley Rd.
4	Gravel Hill-Union Valley Road, north side / Methodist Church Parsonage
5	Union Valley- Half Acre/Cranbury Station Road, northwest corner
6	123 A Union Valley Road, north side, between Old Church and Union Valley-Half Acre Road.
7	Union Valley Road, south side, between Old Church and Union Valley-Half Acre Road
8	Union Valley / Old Church Roads, southwest corner
9	Union Valley Road, south side, 1000' east of Applegarth Road
10	211 Cranbury Station Road, north side at Applegarth Road
11	Union Valley Road, north side, 200'west of Applegarth Road
12	Cranbury Station Road, north side, east of railroad tracks
13	257 Cranbury Station Road, north side, east of railroad tracks
14	242 Cranbury Station Road, south side, 2200' west of Applegarth Road/ Pops Farm Market and Greenhouse
15	Cranbury Station Historic District, Monroe & Cranbury Townships
16	Halsey Reed Road, east side, north of bend in road
17	Halsey Reed Road, north side, 1/2 mile west of Prospect Plains Road
18	Halsey Reed Road, north side, 1/4 mile west of Prospect Plains Road
19	Applegarth Road, east side, 1000' north Halsey Reed Road
20	Applegarth Road, east side / Monroe Township School #2 / Applegarth Middle School
21	Applegarth Road, west side, south of Cranbury Station Road / Byrne Bros. Farm

22	Applegarth Road, east side, 1500' north of Halsey Reed Road
23	201 Applegarth Road, east side, at Halsey Reed Road
24	Wyckoff's Mills Road, north side, east of township border
25	Old Church Road, west side, 1000' south of Union Valley Road
26	93 Old Church Road, east side, 1400' south of Union Valley Road
27	75 Old Church Road, on Federal Road, north side, 400' east of Old Church Road / Old Church Farm
28	70 Old Church Road, west side, 175' north of Federal Road / Stechell House
29	60 Old Church Road, west side, 400' south of Federal Road / Dye Farm
30	49 Old Church Road, east side, 2000' south of Federal Road
31	Mount Road, north side, 1000' west of England Road / Applegate House
32	Old Church Road, west side, north of Mount Road, at end of farm lane
33	Union Valley-Applegarth Road, north side, between Applegarth and Old Church Rds.
34	Old Church Road, south side, 1500' west of Old Church Road
35	5 Wyckoff's Mill Road, 1000' east of Applegarth Road
36	Wyckoff's Mill Road, 300' feet east of Applegarth / Blacksmith house
37	136 Applegarth Road, west side, north of Millstone River at end of farm lane
38	124 Applegarth Road, west side, south of Millstone River
39	Applegarth Road, west side, north of Bentley Road
40	482A Applegarth Road, north of Bentley Road / D. Dey House
41	Butcher Road, Route 33, southwest corner / Over Billy's Inn
42	Route 33, south side, 1400' east of municipal boundary
43	Etra Road, north side, 450' east of municipal boundary on private drive
44	Disbrow Hill Road, west side
45	Disbrow Hill Road, east side, 2000' north of Etra Road
46	Disbrow Hill Road, north side, 1500' south of Route 33
47	Route 33, north side, 1/2 mile west of Perrineville Road / Mount House
48	Route 33, north side, 1500' west of Perrineville Road
49	Perrineville Road, east side south of Millstone River
50	125 Old Road Applegarth, south side, 750' north of county line
51	Old Road Applegarth, north side
52	Jamesburg-Perrineville Road, east side, just north of Old Road Applegarth
53	Old Road Applegarth, south side, 1600' east of Jamesburg-Perrineville Road
54	Perrineville Road, west side, 1000' north of Millstone

55	Bergen Mills-Gravel Hill Road, west side, 750' south of Jurgelsky Road
56	Jurgelsky Road, south side, 3000' west of Bergen Mills Road
57	Jurgelsky Road, south side, 3500' west of Bergen Mills Road
58	Dey Grove Road, north side, 3000' east of Perrineville Road
59	330 Grove Road, north side, 400' east of Perrineville Road
60	Dey Grove Road, south side, 2500' west of north Bergen Mills Road
61	70 Bergen Mills-Gravel Hill Road, south side, between Jurgelsky and Dey Grove Roads / L.C. Perrine Farm
62	Bergen Mills Road, east side between Federal and Dey Grove Roads
63	186 Federal Road, north side, 3500' east of Perrineville Road
64	Federal Road, north side, 2000' east of Perrineville Road
65	Federal Road, north side, 1000' east of Perrineville Road
66	Federal Road, north side, 400' west of Perrineville Road
67	Federal Road, north side, 1400' west of Perrineville Road
68	Federal Road, north side, 3000' west of Perrineville Road
69	Federal Road, north side, 200' east of England Road
70	Federal Road, south side, 2000' east of England Road
71	Federal Road, south side, 250' west of England Road
72	21 England Road, east side, between Federal and Mount Roads, at end of farm lane
73	Longstreet Road, north side, 1000' east of England Road
74	Union Valley Road, south side, 800' east of Union Valley- Half Acre Road
75	Union Valley Road, south side, 1500' east of Union Valley- Half Acre Road
76	Southwest corner, Union Valley- Gravel Hill / Perrineville Road
77	Union Valley- Gravel Hill Road, north side, 3000' east of Union Valley Road
78	Union Valley- Gravel Hill Road, north side
79	Prospect Plains Road, north side, 600' east of Perrineville Road
80	Hoffman Station Road, west side, 500' west of Prospect Plains Road
81	Hoffman Station Road, west side, Determine location
82	Northeast Hoffman Station / Prospect Plains Road
83	340 Hoffman Station Road, 750' east of Prospect Plains Road / Wind Knoll
84	Hoffman Station Road, north side, 300' east of Prospect Plains Road
85	Union Valley- Gravel Hill Road, south side, 750' west of Hoffman Station Road
86	Gravel Hill Road, east side, opposite Union Valley Road

87	Gravel Hill Road, south side, 700' south of Union Valley Road
88	Gravel Hill Road, west side, 2000' south of Union Valley Road
89	Gravel Hill Road, south side, 2400' south of Union Valley Road (south of bend)
90	Gravel Hill Road, east side, 1750' north of Federal Road
91	Gravel Hill Road, east side, 800' north of Federal Road
92	Perrineville Road, west side, 2500' north of Federal Road, at end of private lane
93	Hoffman Station Road, north side, 1000' east of Mount Mills Road
94	101 Hoffman Station Road, south side, 1500' east of Mount Mills Road
95	81 Hoffman Station Road, south side, 3000' east of Mount Mills Road
96	Jamestown-Englishtown Road, north side, opposite Hoffman Station Road / Sea Breeze Farms
97	Spotswood- Englishtown Road, east side, 1000' north of Buckelew Avenue
98	560 Jamestown-Englishtown Road, north side, 2000' west of Hoffman Station Road
99	Jamestown-Englishtown Road, north side, 2500' west of Hoffman Station Road / Etsch Farms
100	201 Mount Mills Road, north side east of Spotswood- Englishtown Road
101	Mount Mills Road, south side, east of Schoolhouse Road
102	253 Mount Mills Road, north side, 1000' east of Schoolhouse Road
103	Mount Mills Road, south side, 1500' east of Schoolhouse Road
104	Mount Mills Road, north side, 2000' east of Schoolhouse Road
105	Spotswood- Englishtown Road, east side, 1600' north of Mount Mills Road
106	Spotswood- Englishtown Road, east side, 1000' south of Rue Road at end of private lane / Indyke Farms
107	Spotswood- Englishtown Road, east side, 1000' north of Rue Road / Former Police Headquarters
108	New Jersey Training School for boys and girls (New Jersey State Reform School)
109	Buckelew Avenue, east side, 2000' south of Jamesburg-Monroe border / Township School #1
110	387 Buckelew Avenue, west side / Farmer Al's
111	302 Schoolhouse Road, north side
112	135 Prospect Plains Road, north side
113	136 Prospect Plains Road, south side
114	142 Prospect Plains Road, south side, 200' east of Half-Acre Road
115	Prospect Plains School / Prospect Plains Road, south side, east of Applegarth Road
116	96 Applegarth Road, southwest corner of Applegarth / Prospect Plains Road
117	Monroe Oak / northwest intersection of Prospect Plains / Applegarth Roads
118	231 Prospect Plains Road, north side, west of railroad

119	Potential Prospect Plains Historic District
	16 Public Road
	14 Public Road
	12 Public Road
	10 Public Road
	8 Public Road / Cranberries Gourmet Shoppe
	6 Public Road
	4 Public Road / Garage
120	Holmes-Tallman House (Brown's Corner House)/southeast corner of Cranbury Road and Brown's Corner Road
121	Camden & Amboy Railroad Historic District
122	Jamesburg and Freehold Railroad
123	Lawrie's Road
124	Bordentown-South Amboy Turnpike
125	Monroe Rural Agricultural District
126	Forsgate County Club/Forsgate Drive and Possum Hollow Road
127	Original Camden & Amboy Railroad Sleepers
128	284 Perrineville Road/Half-Acre Four Room School

HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

B-1	Union Valley Methodist Protestant Church / Gravel-Hill-Union Valley Road, south side, 400' east of Union Valley-Half-Acre Road
B-2	Wyckoff's Mill/Millstone River near Monroe-East Windsor boundary
B-3	Pleasant Hill School/Wyckoff's Mill Road, west side near Indian Run Brook
B-4	Red Tavern Site/Applegarth Road, west side, south of Wyckoff's Mill Road
B-5	Distillery Site/Applegarth Road, east side, near Millstone River
B-6	Pleasant Grove School/Route 33, north side
B-7	Dey Grove School/north of Dey Grove Road-Bergen Mills Road intersection
B-8	Washington's Headquarters- Story Farm/Gravel Hill Road north side
B-9	American Revolution Campground/Gravel Hill Road, north side
B-10	Molly Pitcher Campsite/Hoffman Station Road, south side, just east of Prospect Plains Road
B-11	General Lafayette Site/Jamesburg-Englishtown Road, east side, north of Spotswood-Englishtown Road
B-12	Davison Blacksmith Shop/Buckalew Avenue, west side, north of Gravel Hill Spotswood Road
B-13	Mount's Mill Site/Matchaponix Brook near Englishtown Road
B-14	Pocahontas Snuff and Tobacco Mill Site/Matchaponix Brook, south of Rue Road Bridge
B-15	Ten Eycks Forge Site/Old Forge Road and Manalapan Brook
B-16	Wigwam Grove/Perrineville Road, west side near Jamesburg- Monroe border
B-17	Bethel/Thompson Park, between Perrineville Road and Wigwam Brook
B-18	Old Church/Old Church Road, west side, 1500' south of Federal Road
B-19	Old Church School/Old Church Road, west side, 1600' south of Federal Road
B-20	School/Schoolhouse Road, south side, east of Buckalew Avenue

CEMETERIES

C-1	Union Valley Methodist Church Cemetery/Gravel-Hill-Union Valley Road, south side, 400' east of Union Valley-Half-Acre Road
C-2	Applegate Family Burial Ground/between Mount, Old Church, Federal and England Roads
C-3	Hoffman Cemetery (Old Story Burying Ground)/Hoffman Station Road, south side
C-4	French Cemetery at New Jersey Training School
C-5	Old Church Cemetery/Old Church Road, west side, 1500' south of Federal Road
C-6	Reid Cemetery/Perrineville Road, south of Millstone River