



• G L E N C A I R N •  
 • L A W R E N C E V I L L E • • N E W • J E R S E Y •



• S O U T H • E L E V A T I O N •  
 ONE - QUARTER - INCH SCALE

<p>CASAN P. ARZNA - DEL.          NEW JERSEY DISTRICT          WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION          OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 263 6907  <small>UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR          NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN</small></p>	<p>NAME OF STRUCTURE  <b>G L E N C A I R N</b>          LAWRENCEVILLE NEW JERSEY</p>	<p>1" = 10'-0"          METRIC</p> <p>SURVEY NO.  <b>6296</b></p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN          BUILDINGS SURVEY          SHEET 1 OF 15 SHEETS</p>
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Richard Hunter and Clifford Zink  
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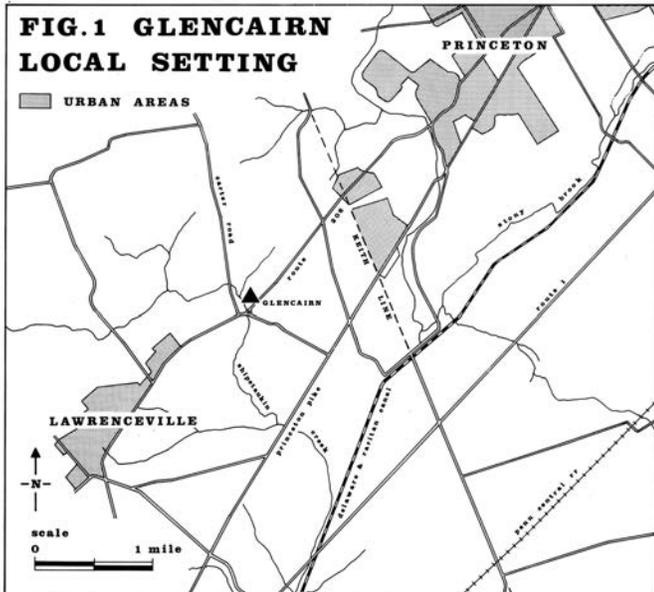
C. W. ZINK  
PRESERVATION / REHABILITATION / INTERPRETATION  
54 Aiken Avenue / Princeton / New Jersey 08540  
[www.cwzink.com](http://www.cwzink.com) / 609.439.7700 / [cwzink@gmail.com](mailto:cwzink@gmail.com)

**ARCHITECTURAL RESTORATION, ARCHAEOLOGY,  
AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH AT GLENCAIRN:  
AN APPROACH TO COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE  
IN CENTRAL NEW JERSEY**



Presented to the  
**NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
**11TH ANNUAL NEW JERSEY HISTORY SYMPOSIUM**  
**PATTERNS FROM THE PAST:**  
**NEW JERSEY'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE**  
December 1, 1979

Richard W. Hunter and Clifford W. Zink



## INTRODUCTION

Glencairn is a privately owned residence on 2.33 acres in Lawrence Township, Mercer County, New Jersey (Figures 1 and 2). The lot is the nucleus of a 250 acre farmstead that was first settled in the 1690s. In 1936, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recorded the Glencairn buildings, which are mostly of eighteenth century date. In 1972 the property was entered on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Lawrence Township Historic District. Between 1976 and 1981 Glencairn formed the subject of a major restoration supported by two federal grants. The Glencairn preservation project began as an architectural restoration and expanded into three major areas of historical inquiry: architectural study, documentary research, and archaeological investigation. The interaction of these disciplines and others such as oral history contributed far beyond their individual value to our understanding of the site, and the project exemplifies the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to material culture studies.

The restoration work permitted a close examination of the fabric of Glencairn's buildings, revealing construction details not otherwise visible. Architectural study of the house showed that both vernacular and formal influences accumulated over nearly 250 years of occupation. The study of related buildings in the area also helped to interpret evidence pertaining to the origins and evolution of the architecture at Glencairn. Historic documents provided information about fixed points in time, including peoples' names and relationships, important keys to social and genealogical history. Deeds, wills, and especially probate inventories provided indications of material culture, of farming operations, and occasionally of specific buildings and their uses. However, the archival record tends to give a specialized view of his-

tory, since for the most part it was kept for legal and tenurial purposes.

Archaeological investigation, by providing a below-ground view of the architecture, helped explain the construction and alteration of the house and produced information that aided in restoring it more precisely. The systematic recovery and analysis of artifacts and other evidence of human activity also yielded supplementary details about Glencairn's inhabitants and their way of life. In contrast to the law-oriented documentary record, the archaeological evidence consisted of everyday cultural debris bearing witness to a mundane yet broad range of human activity.

## The Site

The property lies at the juncture of the Piedmont and the Inner Coastal Plain. This area contains prime agricultural soils of the Bucks, Quakertown, and Doylestown series and good building stone in the form of Lockatong argillite. The property occupies rising ground east of Shipetaukin Creek, in the Delaware River basin but less than a mile from the Delaware/Raritan watershed (Figure 1). It lies at 120 feet above sea level immediately north of U.S. Route 206 near its intersection with Fackler and Carter Roads. The HABS site plan of 1936 has been used as a basis for showing the present arrangement of the buildings, which line both sides of a lane that parallels the creek (Figure 2). This lane, the predecessor of Carter Road, originally continued north to a grist mill on the property and then to Hopewell. The house, east of the lane, faces south and slightly east. It has a Georgian frame wing and a vernacular stone wing. South of the house is a 22 foot deep stone lined well, possibly of 18th century date. At the turn of the 20th century a second well was drilled on the north side of the house and powered by a wind pump on an iron tower with a wooden tank. A stone smokehouse, a two story frame barn, a one-story stone barn, and a length of stone wall defining the southwest edge of the former barnyard still exist west of the lane. The current two-story frame barn, however, is a replacement for the structure recorded in 1936, which collapsed in 1976. A frame shed, a small frame barn, and a corn crib recorded by the HABS were torn down after World War II.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The history of Glencairn falls into three periods. From its original settlement in the 1690s until the mid-18th century it was a medium sized, moderately successful pioneer farmstead. For all but the first few years of this period it was occupied by two generations of the Updike family. The Updikes, of Dutch origin, moved to the area from southern Long Island in 1697. From the mid-18th century to the late 19th century the farm pros-

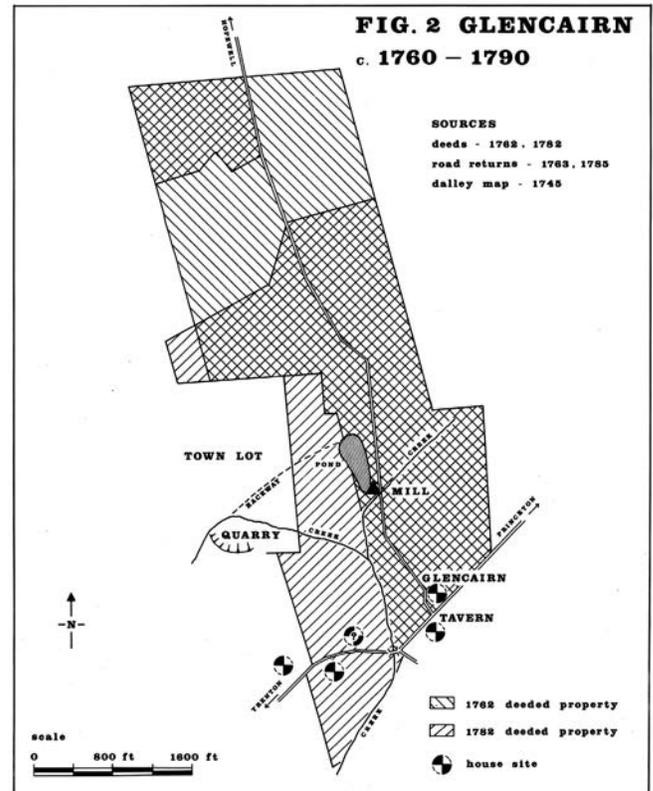
pered under an English family named Hunt. The Hunts erected several buildings, renovated others, and increased agricultural production. The final period extends from the late 19th century to the present. Although Hunt descendants retained the farm until after World War II, it suffered from the agricultural decline that affected the Middle Atlantic States during this period. Most of the property was sold piecemeal for residential development after World War II, and today only the nucleus of the farmstead remains intact.

### Late 17th to Mid-18th Century

Glencairn was originally located in the province of West Jersey about a mile west of the Keith Line, the boundary between East Jersey and West Jersey surveyed by George Keith in 1687. Once this boundary was established, European settlement expanded into central New Jersey from the Lower Delaware Valley and Raritan Bay. In 1690 Daniel Coxe, the absentee governor of West Jersey, began selling property he owned in the area. In 1691 a group of proprietors known as the West Jersey Society acquired control of his lands and continued to sell them off. In 1697 the township of Maidenhead was set up as part of Burlington County. When Burlington County was divided in 1714 the township became part of the new Hunterdon County.

The early settlers who moved into the area from both south and north were predominantly English and Dutch. The initial wave of settlement in the early 1690s was composed of English Quakers moving up the Delaware Valley. Thomas Greene, the first developer of what became Glencairn property, arrived in the area as part of this influx, acquiring land from both Coxe and the West Jersey Society. In the later 1690s, Dutch and English settlers also began arriving in the area as part of the movement into the Raritan Valley from the New York area and particularly from southwest Long Island. The Dutch settlers were members of the Dutch Reformed Church while the English were chiefly Presbyterians. The settlers arriving in Maidenhead from southern Long Island included a number of Dutch and English families from the Newtown area in present-day Brooklyn. For example, the Dutch Op Dyck (later known as Updike) and Andris (Anderson [Andrus?]) families were linked by marriage, as were the English Hunt and Phillips families. Members of the linked families relocated in West Jersey partly to keep their expanding families together. Of course, the intermingling of Dutch and English cultural traditions had already occurred in Newtown before the arrival of these settlers in West Jersey.

In the absence of major rivers, the primary route through the Maidenhead area was the old Indian trail that linked the fall lines of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers. Known as the King's Highway in the colonial period, this soon became one of the most traveled roads



in the Middle Colonies linking the major urban centers of New York and Philadelphia. Today, between Trenton and New Brunswick, its alignment is followed by U. S. Route 206 and N. J. Route 27. The settlers' desire for frontage on main roads like the King's Highway and lesser trails like the Great Meadow Road, today's Lewisville Road, led to the surveying of long and narrow plots perpendicular to these routes. The resultant "long lot" system of land division was a common feature of New Jersey's 17th and 18th century rural landscape and is apparent in the configuration of the original Glencairn property. In the Maidenhead area, most of the early European house sites were located along the King's Highway and Lewisville Road. The farmlands sloped gently upwards towards the north to the Piedmont ridge that separates Princeton and Lawrenceville from Hopewell and Pennington, and extended south into the marshy lowland along the Shipetaukin, Shabakunk, and Assunpink Creeks. The latter area was soon ditched, drained, and converted to pastureland and became known as the Maidenhead Great Meadows. Much of it remains as open meadowland today.

The area around Glencairn at the intersection of the Shipetaukin Creek and the King's Highway was apparently one of the earliest foci of settlement in Maidenhead Township. The initial subdivisions and early settlement of Coxe's tract occurred in this northeastern part of the township between the Shipetaukin Creek and the Province Line. While the West Jersey Proprietors were evidently anxious to have farmsteads operational in this area as early as possible to reinforce their claims in the

An Inventory of the Estate of Lowrence Updike of Maidenhead Deceased taken the Seventh Day of May 1748 is as folloeth

	£	s	d
<i>His personal Apperile</i>	5	00	0
18 <i>Grown Sheep at</i>	5	08	0
10 <i>Lambs at</i>	01	10	0
6 <i>Milk Cows at</i>	18	00	0
2 <i>five year old Steers at</i>	07	10	0
3 <i>Smaller old Steers at</i>	07	00	0
2 <i>Three year old hyphors at</i>	04	10	0
1 <i>Two year old hyphors at</i>	01	10	0
4 <i>Year old Calus at</i>	03	10	0
1 <i>Mair and young Coult at</i>	04	00	0
1 <i>Mair at</i>	10	00	0
3 <i>Suckling Calves at</i>	00	18	0
18 <i>Acres of Wheat and Rie at</i>	10	00	0
1 <i>3 year old Bull at</i>	02	00	0
1 <i>plow and 1 Iron harrow &amp; Tackling</i>	02	18	0
1 <i>Iron bound wagon yoaok &amp; Quillers at</i>	08	00	0
2 <i>falling axes at</i>	00	10	0
1 <i>Spaid at</i>	00	02	0
1 <i>Iron Showle at</i>	00	04	0
2 <i>Wooding hoes at</i>	00	03	0
1 <i>Grinding Stone at</i>	00	05	0
1 <i>Bilstid Coubord at</i>	03	10	0
1 <i>Ovil walnut Table at</i>	01	00	0
1 <i>Looking Glass at</i>	01	00	0
1 <i>Bottle Case at</i>	00	02	0
1 <i>Brass warming pan at</i>	00	10	0
6 <i>Cheirs at</i>	00	12	0
6 <i>Cheirs old at</i>	00	05	0
1 <i>pine Table at</i>	00	02	6
1 <i>Dough Trough at</i>	00	07	0
1 <i>Little pine Coubord at</i>	00	12	6
4 <i>Large puter platters &amp; 12 plaitis &amp; 1 Quart at</i>	02	15	6
3 <i>peuter Basons at</i>	00	07	6
3 <i>Iron potts &amp; 1 Iron Cettle 1 Brass Cettle at</i>	02	02	0
1 <i>Side Table at</i>	02	10	0
1 <i>Stand and watring pott at</i>	00	08	0
10 <i>pound of Linnen yarn at</i>	01	05	0
22 <i>yds of Linnen and Two clouth at</i>	02	15	0
2 <i>Hatchels at</i>	00	08	0
1 <i>feather bedd boulster pillow 1 green Rug and 1 flanel &amp; 1 Linnen Sheet at</i>	05	00	0
1 <i>Tubb 1 Churn 1 Earthen pott 2 firkins &amp;</i>			
1 <i>Tray and hominy block 2 pails at</i>	00	14	6
1 <i>Woollen Wheel at</i>	00	08	0
1 <i>Linnen Wheel at</i>	00	06	0
1 <i>pair of Stillyerds</i>	00	07	0
89% <i>Bushels of Wheat DD to Robert Camble at 4/6</i>	18	03	4
35 <i>Bushels at 4/0</i>	07	00	0
1 <i>Willow Basket 3 Corn baskets at</i>	00	04	0
2 <i>old poudring Tubbs at</i>	00	04	0
<i>To old Lumber Iron at</i>	00	10	0
1 <i>Old Chist and Salt at</i>	00	05	0
<i>To Bacon at</i>	02	00	0
1 <i>Sheep Shears 1 brass Skimer at</i>	00	04	0
2 <i>Hogsheds 1 Tarbarril 1 old Leaden Tub at</i>	00	07	0
5 <i>Swine at</i>	01	18	0
<i>To wooll at</i>	01	14	6
1 <i>Negroman at</i>	25	00	0
1 <i>Negro wench at</i>	28	00	0
3 <i>bushels of Hemp Seed at</i>	02	05	0
1 <i>bond of David Stout of</i>	20	00	0
1 <i>bill of Jacob Oakley of</i>	49	00	0
<i>To account against John Updike</i>	95	06	0
6 <i>Baggs at</i>	00	18	0
<i>To account against John Updike</i>	11	08	0
<i>To account against William Updike</i>	49	11	0
(Trenton State Archives 236J)	434	08	4

Figure 3

boundary dispute with East Jersey, it is notable that the richest farmland also lay in this part of the township. Two secondary roads of 18th-century date intersected the King's Highway immediately south of Glencairn: one road, now realigned and known as Carter Road, headed north through the Glencairn property to Hopewell; the other, known today as Fackler Road, led east from the King's Highway across the Maidenhead Great Meadows to the Province Line. By 1745 there was a tavern adjacent to Fackler Road at its intersection with

the King's Highway opposite Glencairn, as indicated on a road map by John Dalley.

In 1698 twenty-nine early settlers set aside a plot of land known as the "Town Lot", west of the creek and just north of the highway, for a meeting house, burying ground, and school house. Another plot, known as the School House Acre, in the northeastern angle of present day Carter Road and the King's Highway, also appears in early 18th-century deeds. The Shipetaukin Creek was well-suited to power a mill and one was in existence on the Glencairn property from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as indicated on mid-19<sup>th</sup> century maps.

Although it had many of the prerequisites for a village - a major highway, secondary roads, a tavern, houses, community land, and water power - the area along the Shipetaukin Creek never grew into a true nucleated settlement. The town lot was later used as a quarry but there is no evidence that a meeting house, burying ground, or school house were ever established there, or that a school house was built on the School House Acre. Instead, the village developed around the first Presbyterian Church, which was erected in the second decade of the 18th century about a mile and a quarter down the King's Highway towards Trenton. By 1745 the area around the church already formed the nucleus of the village of Maidenhead with a tavern, a string of farmhouses, and roads leading to Hopewell and Pennington.

The Glencairn farm originated in the final decade of the 17th century. By a deed of April 1697 Thomas Greene, yeoman of Springfield Township, Burlington County, conveyed a 250 acre property to Johannis Lawrenson up Dyck, yeoman of Newton (Newtown), Long Island. This property comprised most of two tracts acquired earlier by Greene, neither of which contained dwellings at the time of his purchase: 100 acres of a 105 acre tract purchased in 1695 from Thomas Revell acting on behalf of the West Jersey Society; and a 150-acre tract purchased from John Tatham, attorney for Daniel Coxe, in 1690. The 100-acre plot lay astride the King's Highway with a frontage of about a quarter of a mile and extended about a third of a mile to the north of the road. This plot formed the focus of the Glencairn farmstead in later years. The 150-acre tract lay to the south of the King's Highway, fronting on to the Great Meadow Road which appears to have been in existence by this time. Johannes Lowrezson Opdyck sold this tract to his son-in-law Enoch Andrus in 1722.

The deed of 1697 notes that up Dyck's newly acquired property by this time contained a "dwelling house and buildings upon part thereof . . . with . . . ffenceings Improvements & appurtinences upon ye same land." The high purchase price of L101 - 10s (more than three

times the cost of virgin land) confirms that the property had already been settled. Greene himself may have lived there, since he is mentioned in other deeds as "of Maidenhead" though in 1696 or 1697 he appears to have moved to a plantation he purchased in Mount Carmel, Springfield Township. The locations of the structures mentioned in the 1697 deed for Glencairn are unknown. They were most likely sited on the older 150 acre tract which up Dyck eventually sold to his son-in-law. It may be significant that in the survey accompanying the 1695 deed for the 105 acre tract the common boundary between the two tracts (i.e., the northern boundary of the 150-acre tract) is referred to as the "rear line" of Greene's land. On this evidence any buildings on the 150 acre tract should have been sited at the opposite end of the lot, close to the line of the Great Meadow Road.

Johannis up Dyck was born in 1651, the youngest of three sons of Louris and Christina Jansen Opdyck. Louris was born in Holland, circa 1600-20, and emigrated to New Netherlands sometime before 1653. He was evidently a man of means as in the later 1650s he owned property in New Amsterdam and Flatbush in addition to a town house in Albany and a plantation in Gravesend. Following Louris' death in 1659 his widow remarried and, in 1664, the family sold the Gravesend plantation and moved to Dutch Kills (present day Long Island City), some five miles west of the English settlement of Newtown. In 1670, Johannis up Dyck acquired from his stepfather a 45-acre upland tract and several acres of salt meadow in Dutch Kills and over the next 27 years he continued to live and farm in this vicinity. Johannis married Catherine (also known as Tryntie; last name unknown) and they had at least eight children, including three daughters and three sons. By the late 1690s, with two daughters married to members of the neighboring Anderson (Andrus) family and an increasing number of grandchildren, Johannis up Dyck and his sons and sons-in-law no doubt needed more land if they were to keep the growing family together. As sections of Manhattan and Long Island became crowded in the late 17<sup>th</sup> in early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, it was common for extended Dutch families to move together to more open land in New York and New Jersey. The Updike family apparently moved to Maidenhead from Dutch Kills in May or June of 1697. A well preserved family tradition relates the transportation of the household goods, livestock, and farm equipment across Staten Island to Inian's Ferry (New Brunswick) and then along the King's Highway to Maidenhead. It seems plausible that the Updikes first occupied the dwelling erected by Thomas Greene and soon after erected additional dwellings (probably including the first house at Glencairn) elsewhere on the property.

Later in 1697, Johannes up Dyck acquired 200 acres adjoining the north boundary of his original purchase and he acquired 1,050 acres in neighboring Hopewell

*True and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Nathaniel Hunt Esquire late of the Township of Maidenhead in the County of Westchester deceased, made by us whose names are hereunto subscribed the 23<sup>d</sup> day of November in the year of our Lord 1811.*

<i>His purse and apparel</i>	\$ 40.00
<i>Sixty six Pils. a Slave</i>	200.00
<i>Two payment to Slave</i>	24.00
<i>Wing Chair and harness</i>	24.00
<i>Two feather bed, bedstead, bedding and curtains</i>	62.00
<i>Two Dining Tables and two breakfast ditto</i>	15.00
<i>One Chest of Drawers</i>	6.00
<i>One Dozen Chairs and best looking glass</i>	13.00
<i>One pair of And Iron Shovel and Tongs</i>	9.50
<i>Two Silver Tea Spoon, with all the Tea table apparatus</i>	14.66
<i>One Carpet (the best)</i>	8.00
<i>Large iron Dish \$2.00 - 2 Queens Ware ditto \$1.</i>	3.00
<i>Black Bowl 2/6 - Tin Coffee Pot and Coffee Mill etc.</i>	1.46
<i>Brass Kettle and Bake Iron</i>	3.00
<i>Small Iron Kettle and 4 Dry Knives and forks</i>	2.00
<i>Iron brand part and Tin Whisk</i>	1.00
<i>Large Wooden Bowl and Spoon</i>	3.00
<i>Cellar and Tin Kettle</i>	1.00
<i>4. Cassonid and old Table</i>	4.00
<i>Large Iron Kettle</i>	3.50
<i>In the Room North Room, below goods</i>	5.75
<i>Carpet and Chairs in entry</i>	6.00
<i>furniture on the south Corner of Room next cellar</i>	68.00
<i>Books in ditto</i>	18.00
<i>In the first Room below</i>	1.25
<i>In the south Room upper story</i>	33.00
<i>In the North ditto ditto</i>	31.50
<i>In Garret</i>	12.00
<i>In Kitchin</i>	21.00
	626.12
<i>Amount brought Over</i>	\$ 626.12
<i>In cellar</i>	15.00
<i>In Kitchin Garret</i>	40.50
<i>Nege Slave Phillis and her two Infant Children</i>	60.00
<i>Nege boy Abraham</i>	0
<i>One old English Nege woman Slave named Jude</i>	06
<i>4 Barrels and Bin</i>	13.00
<i>Wagon and harness</i>	45.00
<i>Grind Stone and Saw</i>	1.00
<i>Wood shed</i>	2.00
<i>Old Wagon and Chairs</i>	20.00
<i>Co's full of Corn 1/2 Bu<sup>l</sup> suppd</i>	60.00
<i>4 Stacks Hay</i>	50.00
<i>Hous in the Barn and out buildings</i>	242.40
<i>Wind Mill</i>	8.00
<i>Open Thrashed 65 Bu<sup>l</sup> at 3/6</i>	11.00
<i>Barn furniture</i>	4.00
<i>farming Utensils</i>	16.00
<i>Stock of Hops</i>	200.00
<i>Stock of horned Cattle</i>	100.00
<i>Stock of Hogs</i>	
<i>Poltry</i>	5.50
<i>Stacks in Barn</i>	10
<i>Stacks and Sticks in Stack</i>	85.00
<i>1 Tin plate Stove (old)</i>	12.00
<i>Old Cook in Hall</i>	75
<i>2 New Stacks</i>	40.00
<i>1 Stack of wheat</i>	50.00
<i>Debts</i>	99 3/4
	\$ 2681.23

Figure 4: Inventory of Nathaniel Hunt, 1811

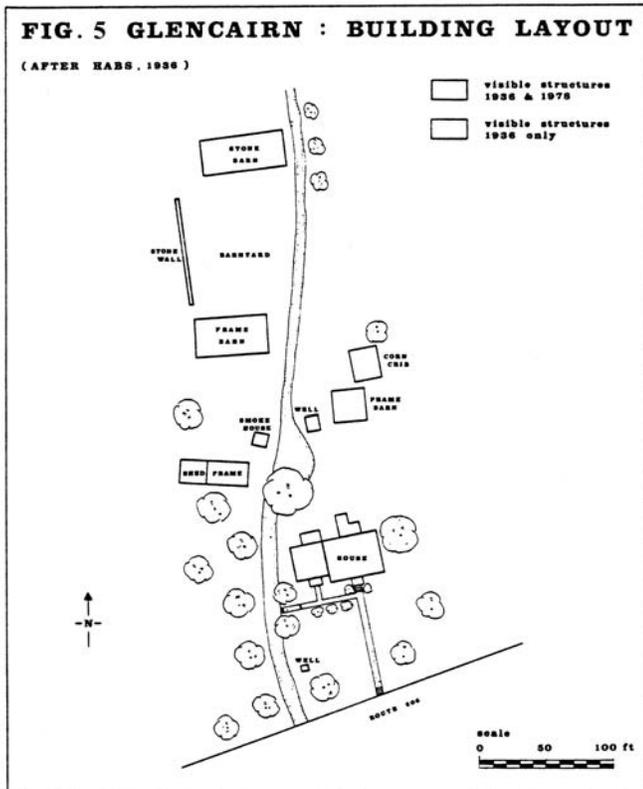


Figure 5: Glencairn Site Plan, after HABS Plan of 1936

Township. In 1698, Johannis, his eldest son, Lawrence, and his sons-in-law, Enoch Andris, Joshua Anderson, and Cornelius Anderson were among the twenty-nine purchasers listed in the Maidenhead Town Lot deed. Over the following decade Johannis was involved in further land transactions in the Maidenhead, Hopewell, and Trenton area, and he also served as a member of the grand jury at Burlington. By 1714, he appears to have moved to Hopewell, leaving his son Lawrence as head of the Glencairn household. In his will, drawn up in Hopewell in 1729, he divided the remainder of his estate, after all debts were paid, among his eight surviving children.

Lawrence Updike was born around 1675, and he ap-



Plate 3: Glencairn, 1936—Historic American Building Survey

pears to have lived on the Glencairn property from 1697 until his death in 1748. He and his wife Agnes were married sometime before 1704 and they had four sons and three daughters. Lawrence was active in the government of Maidenhead and Hopewell Townships, serving in Maidenhead as Overseer of the Poor and Overseer of Roads in 1719, and as Commissioner of Roads in 1726, 1727, and 1729, and serving in Hopewell as Overseer of the Poor in 1725. In 1730, when the nearby Town Lot came up for sale, Lawrence put forward the highest bid of L155 but the transaction was never completed because a clear title could not be established by the township.

In his will of 1745, Lawrence Updike made financial provisions for his wife and also guaranteed her "Liborty of the Best Roome In my house and Liborty In the Seller," the use of two cows and one horse, and a supply of eating apples from the orchard for the rest of her life. He divided his plantation and meadow equally among his three surviving sons, and left his moveable estate to his wife and daughters. He specified that if his "Land or meadow title should proovf Defective . . . So as to be takon away By Law By Cox or any other pearson" then his moveable estate would instead be divided among all his children. The reference to Cox



Plate 1: Glencairn c.1920.



Plate 2: Glencairn c.1940.



Figure 6: Glencairn, 1936—Historic American Building Survey

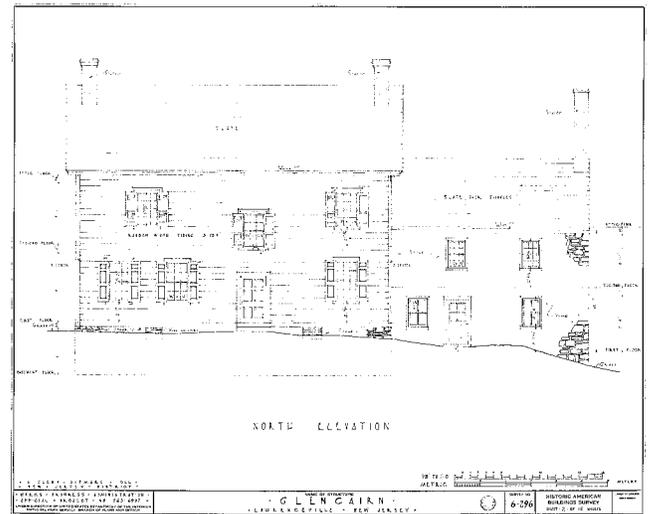


Figure 7: Glencairn, 1936—Historic American Building Survey

relates to litigation concerning the title of the original Maidenhead and Hopewell lands of Daniel Coxe, the Governor of West Jersey from 1687 to 1692. Coxe's son, Daniel, arriving in the New World in 1702, claimed that his father had sold only the jurisdiction of the land and not the land itself to the West Jersey Society in 1691. Settlers like the Up Dycks, who had acquired property from the Society, were therefore faced with the choice of paying again to clear title or of relinquishing the land. In 1703, Johannis up Dyck and 37 other settlers signed an agreement to purchase their lands anew but the dispute continued to simmer throughout the 1730s and as late as 1753 Coxe's descendants and executors were still trying to extract payment on some of these properties.

The inventory of Lawrence Updike's estate taken in May 1748 (Figure 3) and valued at L434-8s-4d is particularly informative, being the first document to refer in detail to the Updikes' agricultural holdings and the contents of their buildings. Although Updike may have distributed some of his belongings among his family before he died, a good picture of a colonial farmstead

still emerges from the inventory. Livestock on the farm in the spring of 1748 included: 28 sheep and lambs, 22 head of cattle, 5 swine, and 3 horses. Eighteen acres were under wheat and rye while Updike's will of three years earlier made reference to meadowland and an orchard. Flax and hemp were probably also grown, for the inventory mentions linen yarn, tow cloth, hemp seed, a linen wheel, and hatchels (flax combs). Other equipment on the farm included a plow and harrow, a wagon, felling axes, wooden hoes, a grinding stone, sheep shears, and a woolen wheel. There were also male and female slaves, valued at L25 and L28 respectively. Slaves were common possessions of Dutch families in New Jersey, and contributed much to their prosperity. Household goods included a dozen chairs, three tables, a pair of cupboards, a looking glass, a bottle case, a feather bed with a bolster and pillow, a green rug, and various pewter, brass, iron, and earthenware vessels. The quality of household items and the presence of two slaves, along with the fact that Lawrence and Agnes Updike raised seven children on the property, all suggest a fairly sizeable house - larger than the earliest one story section of the existing stone wing.



Plate 4: Stone Wing, 1936—Historic American Building Survey



Plate 5: Smokehouse, 1936—Historic American Building Survey



Plate 6: Frame Wing Hall, 1936—HABS

There is a fourteen year gap in the archival record between Lawrence Updike's inventory of 1748 and the deed of 1762 that records the transfer of the Glencairn property from Nicholas Vegtie of Somerset County to Daniel Hunt, yeoman of Hopewell. It is not known if and when Updike's heirs disposed of the farmstead nor how or when Vegtie acquired it. Vegtie may have lived there since his name appears often in the Hunterdon County court records of the 1750s. The absence of mid-18th century deeds for Glencairn may well be related to the land title disputes between the Coxe family, the West Jersey Society, and the settlers and their descendants. Similar disputes escalated into riots in East Jersey during this period and in many parts of the state deeds were never filed.

#### Mid 18th to Late 19th Century

Throughout the late 18th century and most of the 19th century rural central New Jersey prospered as an area of mixed crop and livestock farming. The incipient Anglo-American rural culture gradually supplanted Dutch and other ethnic traditions. Subsistence farming generally gave way to the marketing of agricultural produce, and farming methods became increasingly mechanized. The material culture of the wealthier farmsteads, such as

Glencairn, was increasingly influenced by New York and Philadelphia, as exemplified in Georgian style houses and urban manufactured goods. As the region developed a network of turnpikes, canals, and railroads, all of which passed through Maidenhead Township, these urban influences spread even faster.

Maidenhead was renamed Lawrence Township in 1816 in honor of Captain James Lawrence, the naval hero of the War of 1812. In 1838, the township, which had been part of Hunterdon County since the latter's formation from Burlington County in 1714, was included in the newly created Mercer County. By 1830 the population of the township numbered 1,430 and in 1832 it had "1 store, 2 saw mills, 3 grist mills (one on Glencairn property), 8 tan vats, 339 horses and mules, and 710 neat cattle, above the age of three years." The village of Maidenhead, now known as Lawrenceville, contained "1 Presbyterian church, 1 tavern, 1 store, (and) a flourishing boarding school and academy, under the care of Mr. Phillips." The school, the forerunner of today's Lawrenceville School, was established in 1810 and its foundation helped consolidate the focus of settlement around the church. The road intersections at the Shipetaukin Creek did not develop further as a nucleus of settlement and Glencairn remained outside the village.

During the Revolutionary War the King's Highway was a major military route. At the time of the battles of Trenton and Princeton in the winter of 1776-77, troops from both the American and British armies passed along this road and a number of minor incidents occurred in the Maidenhead vicinity. British soldiers were apparently quartered at Glencairn around this time, and there is a strong oral tradition, reported in 20th century secondary sources, that in December 1776, a British officer named Ralston, and possibly two other men, were killed in the house by patriots and buried in the garden.

By the first decade of the 19th century there was sufficient traffic passing along the King's Highway to warrant construction of two new turnpikes. In 1804 the "Straight Turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick" (present day U.S. Route 1) was laid out and in 1807 the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike was established. Both roads ran parallel to and east of the King's Highway, a short distance from Glencairn. The growth of the regional transportation network continued with the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1831-34 and the Trenton to New Brunswick branch of the Camden and Amboy Railroad in the later 1830s. The canal and railroad ran side by side through the eastern part of the township close to the Trenton to New Brunswick Turnpike (Figure 1).

The purchase of the Glencairn property by Daniel Hunt from Nicholas Vegtie in 1762 marked a transition from Dutch to English proprietorship. This transition was

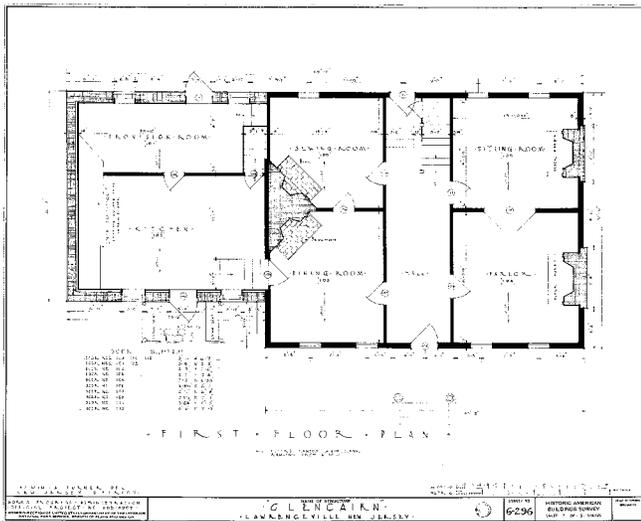


Figure 8: Glencairn First Floor Plan, 1936—HABS

accompanied by fairly rapid development of the property during the second half of the 18th century, including the construction, probably in the 1760s, of the large Georgian style frame wing that survives today. Both Daniel Hunt and his brother Nathaniel Hunt, the two late 18th century proprietors of the farm, were apparently of higher social standing than the Updikes, and documentary evidence shows the material wealth of the Hunts and their descendants at Glencairn steadily increasing into the late 19th century. The size of the farm fluctuated considerably during the late 18th and 19th centuries, ranging between 124 and 234 acres (Figure 2). However, inventories of 1748, 1811, and 1846, tax ratables from the 1770s and 1780s, and the decennial agricultural schedules between 1850 and 1880 show that agricultural activity intensified steadily to a peak around 1870.

The tract acquired by Daniel Hunt in 1762 for L970 comprised 213 1/4 acres (Figure 2) and a mill was in existence on the property by this time. As no references have been found associating such a structure with the Updike family, the mill may have been built between 1748 and 1762, perhaps by Vegtie. He was apparently a



Plate 7: Frame Wing West Parlor, 1936—HABS

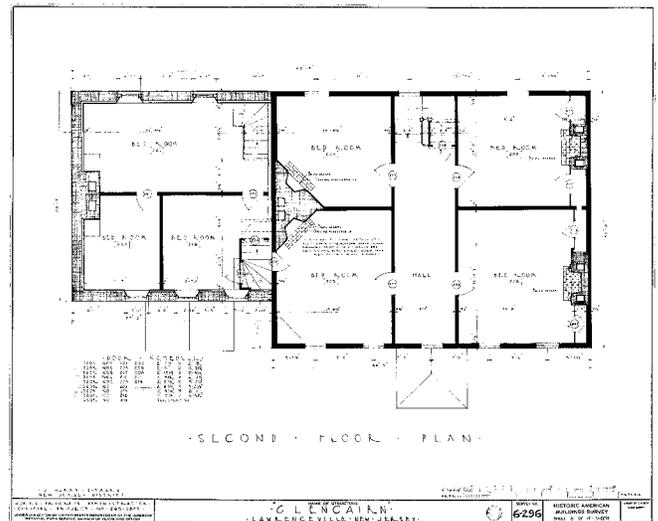


Figure 9: Glencairn Second Floor Plan, 1936—HABS

local entrepreneur of some note, with holdings in both the Rocky Hill copper mine and an extensive mill complex between Rocky Hill and Griggstown which included a stamping mill for the mine. Daniel Hunt was born in 1729, the third son of Ralph and Elizabeth Hunt of Hopewell Township. Ralph Hunt was the son of Edward Hunt of Newtown who, like Johannes up Dyck, had moved from southern Long Island to Maidenhead in the 1690s. In the same year that he acquired the Glencairn property, Daniel Hunt married Elener Van Lue, a widow of Dutch ancestry. Thus although his own ancestry was English, Daniel Hunt lived in a milieu where Dutch and English cultural traditions were mingling freely. Daniel and Elener Hunt had six children, all of whom were born between 1762 and 1782, the period in which they owned Glencairn.

During his time at Glencairn, Daniel Hunt served as township clerk of Maidenhead from 1765 until 1769, and in 1771 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Peace for Hunterdon County. He was one of the County's fifteen representatives to the New Jersey Provincial Congress which met in 1775 and 1776 to set up and raise funds for a militia and draft a constitution for



Plate 8: Frame Wing Southeast Bedroom, 1936—HABS



Plate 9: Glencairn, 1976

the state. After leaving Glencairn he moved to Lebanon Township, also in Hunterdon County, where he died intestate in 1806 leaving an estate valued at \$1,962.62. In 1782, Daniel Hunt sold the Glencairn property to his younger brother, Nathaniel of Amwell. Nathaniel Hunt was born in 1733, the fourth son of Ralph and Elizabeth Hunt. He was also prominent in local government, serving as township collector in Maidenhead in 1766, Paymaster of the Hunterdon Militia in the 1780s, and as a Justice of the Peace.

At the time of the 1782 sale the Glencairn property consisted of 174 acres. The purchase price of L2,200 was high in comparison with the L970 that his brother paid Vegtie in 1762 for 213 1/4 acres. This sharp increase in value is probably due in part to war-time inflation but may also reflect the construction of the Georgian frame wing. "Water courses, Mills, Mill House, Mill Dam, Mill Race, (and) Mill Ponds" are all specifically referred to in the deed. The presence of a mill house implies that the mill was being leased to a tenant miller living on the Hunt property. This is confirmed in a memorandum dated 1805 which documents Nathaniel Hunt's release of his "grist mill in Maidenhead" to John Pinkerton for \$66.66. A road return of 1785 shows this mill as being located on the road leading from Glencairn to Hopewell (Figure 2).

The inventory taken of Nathaniel Hunt's estate at his death in 1811 contrasts sharply with the Updike inventory of 1748 (Figure 4). Assessed at \$2,631.23 the Hunt estate displayed a far higher level of material wealth as shown in items such as two dining tables, Queens ware dishes, six silver teaspoons with "all the tea table apparatus." a looking glass, carpets and curtains, books, and a riding chair and harness. From the perambulation of the appraisers, it is clear that the stone kitchen wing at this time comprised only a first floor and garret. Listed after the kitchen garret, and perhaps implying that they were housed there (or in an outbuilding), were a Negro slave named Phillis, her two infant children, and one old infirm Negro woman named Jude. The agricultural

portion of Nathaniel Hunt's inventory was valued at \$896.25, and he was owed a total of \$993.30 by his debtors. Farm equipment included a wagon and harness, a grind stone and crank, a wood sled, a wind mill, and an old tin plate stove. Crops included a crib full of corn, four stacks of hay, two of rye, one of wheat, hay in the barn and outbuildings, threshed rye, flax in sheaf, stocks and straw in stack, and four barrels of cider. Livestock consisted of a stock of horses valued at \$200 and a stock of horned cattle valued at \$100.

On Nathaniel Hunt's death the Glencairn property passed to his son, Samuel, who lived there until his death in 1846. Samuel Hunt was almost certainly responsible for some interior alterations in the frame wing and for enlarging the stone wing with an upper story built of stone from the Town Lot quarry which was in operation from at least 1811. Both Samuel Hunt and his son, Ralph, were fairly active in the township government: Samuel served as a town committee member from 1821 until 1841, and in 1829 acted as one of three managers of school funds in the township; Ralph served as Overseer of Roads in 1841 and as Assessor and Overseer of the Poor from 1842 until 1845. During his tenure Samuel Hunt freed two slaves: Phillis in 1812 and Abraham Duncan in 1830.

Samuel Hunt's estate, inventoried in February 1846 and assessed at \$2,832, shows only a slight increase in value in comparison with his father's estate in 1811. However, Samuel had no debtors and in real terms he had a vastly increased volume of household goods, farm equipment, crops, and livestock. The house contained many and diverse furnishings including no less than 38 Windsor chairs and six armchairs, as well as a Venetian carpet, a pair of card tables, a sofa, an eight-day clock, and a map of the United States. Farm equipment included two wagons, an ox cart, a carriage and harness, a threshing machine, two culling machines, four plows, and a harrow. Among the crops were wheat, corn, hay, oats, flax, and potatoes while a supply of smoked meat, pickled meat, corned beef, and lard was also inventoried. Livestock on the farm totaled 109 sheep and



Plate 10: Glencairn Stone Wing, 1976

lambs, 100 fowl, 18 head of cattle, 11 swine, and 3 horses. Bearing in mind that Samuel Hunt's estate was appraised in the heart of winter, it is clear that the farm was productive and the household well provided for.

In his will of 1846 Samuel Hunt left the bulk of his property, livestock, and farm equipment to his son, Ralph Pitt Hunt. He also required Ralph to build a new frame dwelling for his widow and daughters on a three quarter acre lot that appears to lie within the old School House Acre (in the northeastern angle of present day Carter Road and U.S. Route 206). Ralph had erected this dwelling by March 16, 1847 as on that date Mary Hunt, Samuel's widow, released all her rights to the Glencairn property, noting that the new house had been constructed. A building in the hands of M. E. Hunt is depicted in the specified location on a map of Mercer County of 1849 (Figure 4) and a mid-19th century frame house still stands there today.

Ralph Pitt Hunt farmed the property until his death in 1877 and during this period Glencairn apparently reached a peak of agricultural prosperity. Very little building activity seems to have taken place during Ralph Pitt Hunt's tenure although he was almost certainly responsible for installing the present roof and cornice on the Georgian wing of the house. Sometime during his tenure, possibly before the Civil War, the grist mill went out of operation. Though the mill building appears on maps of 1849 (Figure 4) and 1860, the site is not mentioned in the decennial industrial censuses of 1850 through 1880. A map of Lawrence Township of 1875 shows only the mill pond. Traces of the mill pond and raceways are still visible today to the north of Glencairn and east of Carter Road.

Despite some indications of decline at Glencairn during Ralph Pitt Hunt's tenure, he was wealthy when he died. The inventory of his estate taken in September 1877 lists bonds and mortgages, notes, shares, and cash worth over \$17,000. The inventory also itemized agricultural holdings similar to those of his father in 1846 but no household goods were assessed. After Ralph Pitt Hunt's



Plate 11: Glencairn Stone Wing, 1976



Plate 12: Glencairn, 19th Century Barn, 1976

death the property passed to his family but his eldest son, Samuel H. Hunt, who had long helped run the farm, soon bought out the other heirs. He sold off one small lot, but otherwise there was little change and negligible growth in agricultural activity. The agricultural schedule for 1880 reveals that the farm was producing more corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and butter but the wheat output had declined and the value of livestock, orchard produce, and the farm as a whole had decreased. He farmed the property until his death in 1893.

#### Late 19th to Mid 20th Century

Lawrence Township was still primarily an agricultural area in 1900 but residential development increased as people in Trenton and metropolitan Philadelphia and New York sought homes in a rural setting. The expansion of the regional transportation network and the introduction of trolleys and private automobiles encouraged this trend. Meanwhile the small and medium sized farmsteads typical of central New Jersey became less economically viable in the context of regional and national agricultural production. Since World War II the pace of residential growth has quickened, and an influx of commercial and corporate development has hastened the urbanizing process.

Glencairn remained largely intact as a farm until the late 1940s. Mary Hunt Gulick, younger sister of Samuel H. Hunt, acquired the 229.4 acre property from her brother's estate in 1893. She farmed it until 1920 with her husband, Jacob Franklin Gulick, a descendant of an early local family of Dutch origin. (Plate 1) In 1899 they sold a narrow strip of land alongside the highway for construction of a trolley line, and a few years later they sold two more small parcels. During the second decade of the 20th century the southern end of old Carter Road which originally passed between the house and barns at Glencairn (Figures 2 & 5) was realigned to follow the lane to the quarry. When Mary Hunt Gulick died in 1920 Glencairn was

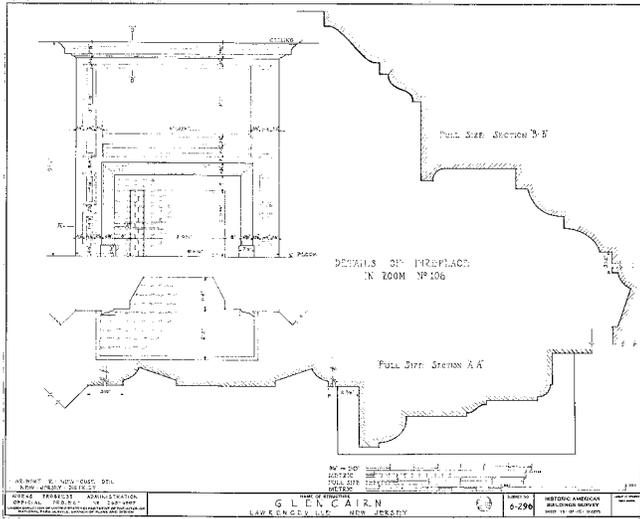


Figure 10: Glencairn Frame Wing First Floor Northwest Room, 1936—HABS

left to her children, Marie Connah and Bertrand L. Gulick, Sr. (Plate 2) In 1938 the latter passed his interest to Bertrand L. Gulick, Jr. The Connahs lived in the frame section of the house around this time, and the stone wing was rented out. The Gulicks and Connahs made few alterations in the house. Much of the original fabric was therefore preserved, providing a major reason for HABS to select Glencairn for detailed architectural recording in 1936 (Figure 5, Plates 3-8).

In 1949, after more than a hundred and fifty years of continuous ownership by the Hunt-Gulick family, the property was subdivided. A 2.33-acre plot containing the residence and farm buildings was acquired in that year by T. Lea and Charlotte M. Perot, who radically altered the house in the 1950s by converting the frame wing into two apartments. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s Bertrand L. Gulick, Jr. sold off other lots from the Glencairn farm for residential development and towards the end of this period a large tract was sold to E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. for construction of its headquarters office complex. In 1976 the Princeton Bank and Trust Company, acting as the guardian of Charlotte Perot, sold the 2.33 acre nucleus of the farm to Clifford and Stephen Zink and Alexander Greenwood, which began the restoration and research project. In 1983 the Zinks and Greenwood sold the restored property to Thomas and Mary McHale.

## ARCHITECTURE

The property was overgrown had been neglected for many years when the restoration project began -n March 1976 (Plate 9). It consisted of the 18th-century house built in two sections: a two-story, five bay Georgian frame section that had been divided into two apartments, and a smaller two-story, three bay stone

section (Plate 10). Part of the frame section had suffered serious structural damage from termite infestation and the first-floor apartment had not been occupied for eight years. Much of the stone wing had been used for storage for twenty-seven years and was heated by an iron stove (Plate 11). In the frame section, mantles, paneling and a corner cupboard had been removed from their original locations and reinstalled in other rooms (Plate 12). Behind the house a frame barn had recently collapsed (Plate 13), a stone smokehouse was in derelict condition, a stone wall on the west end of the old barnyard was mostly collapsed, and there was a one-story stone barn foundation covered with a modern roof at the rear of the property.

As Glencairn was one of the earliest settled sites in the area, its buildings contained not only original fabric but also evidence of numerous modifications resulting from their continuous use. Many questions arose concerning the original construction of the house and its evolution. Interpretation proved difficult for several reasons: the mixture of vernacular and stylistic features and Dutch and English cultural influences; the numerous alterations over time; and the limitations of the archival material.

One major problem was how to date the construction and alterations of the various structures. None of the builders at Glencairn dated their work, and building materials and construction methods generally give only broad indications of a building's age. Stylistic features, notably in the frame wing, can be more tightly dated but such elements are largely absent in the stone wing and outbuildings. The documents give no specific construction dates although changes in ownership can in some instances be linked with building activity. Archaeological data helped to clarify the chronology and dated structures in the surrounding area often provided useful reference points. Dendrochronology was rare at the time but its application today might provide some dating evidence.

The HABS survey of Glencairn, the first detailed record of the buildings, comprises fifteen drawings, including elevations and floor plans (Figures 6 to 9), sections, and details; three interior and three exterior photographs (Plates 3 to 8); and two data sheets. This survey and other HABS studies in central New Jersey have proved invaluable in both the analysis and the restoration of Glencairn. These especially aided in the restoration of the frame wing where alterations after 1936 had destroyed many 18th century features. The survey supplied specific details such as fireplace dimensions and molding profiles although some inaccuracies were recognized after comparison with surviving architectural evidence. For the stone wing, however, the survey proved of negligible value since alterations prior to 1936 had destroyed many original features.

## The House

## The Building Sequence

The ground floor of the stone section is the oldest existing portion of the house (Figures 6 & 10). It appears to have been built not as a freestanding building but as a one-story, three-sided kitchen wing added to or contemporary with a structure which previously existed on the site of the frame wing. It therefore appears to be the second domestic building on the site and probably dates from the period of the Updike tenancy since it exhibits early construction details, some of which relate to Dutch building practices. The stone wing's first floor contained fragments (discussed below) of a Dutch style timber-frame house perhaps built by the Updikes, although the evidence remains inconclusive. The smokehouse also appears to date from the period of Updike ownership since its masonry is similar to that of the stone wing first story.

The Georgian frame section was probably built by Daniel Hunt in the 1760s as an addition to the stone wing first story. Nathaniel Hunt, who bought Glencairn from his brother Daniel in 1782, made only minor changes to the house but after his death in 1811, his son Samuel apparently renovated the first floor of the stone wing and raised it to two stories, and made some



Plate 13: Glencairn Frame Wing, Southeast Parlor, 1976

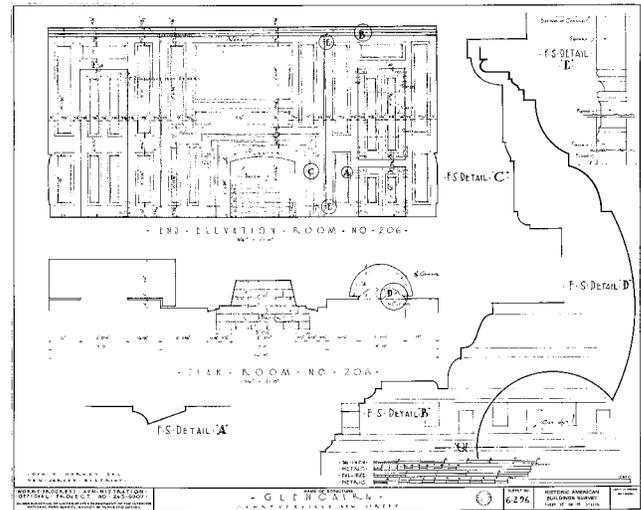


Figure 11: Glencairn Frame Wing Second Floor Southeast Room, 1936—HABS

Federal and Greek Revival alterations to the frame wing. The one-story barn foundation at the rear of the property also probably dates from the early 19th century. The frame barn recorded by HABS (Plates 3, 5 & 12) was built in the mid-19th century either by Samuel Hunt or his son Ralph Pitt Hunt. The latter appears to have made some Victorian alterations to the frame wing as well.

Two one-story additions containing kitchens were erected on the north side of the house around the turn of the 20th century. The installation of a wind pump and renovations to the stone wing also occurred around this time. Finally, major changes occurred in the house in the 1950s when the Perots converted the frame wing into two apartments and began an extensive renovation of the stone wing which they never completed. They also built a small one story wing on the north side of the stone wing, replacing the earlier addition.

## The Stone Wing

Besides containing the oldest section of the house, the stone wing is the most difficult to interpret and posed the most problems during restoration. Originally built in a vernacular manner as a kitchen addition to a previously existing structure, it continued to serve as such after the erection of the Georgian frame wing up to the mid 20th century. However, the addition of a second story and numerous alterations over the years have obscured its original appearance and no original doors, moldings, or window sash survived at the time of the restoration. Nevertheless, its original form and floor plan were discernible from the archaeological and architectural evidence uncovered during the restoration.

The stone wing was originally constructed as a one story building with a garret but no cellar. The south facade had two bays and the north side three. The foun-

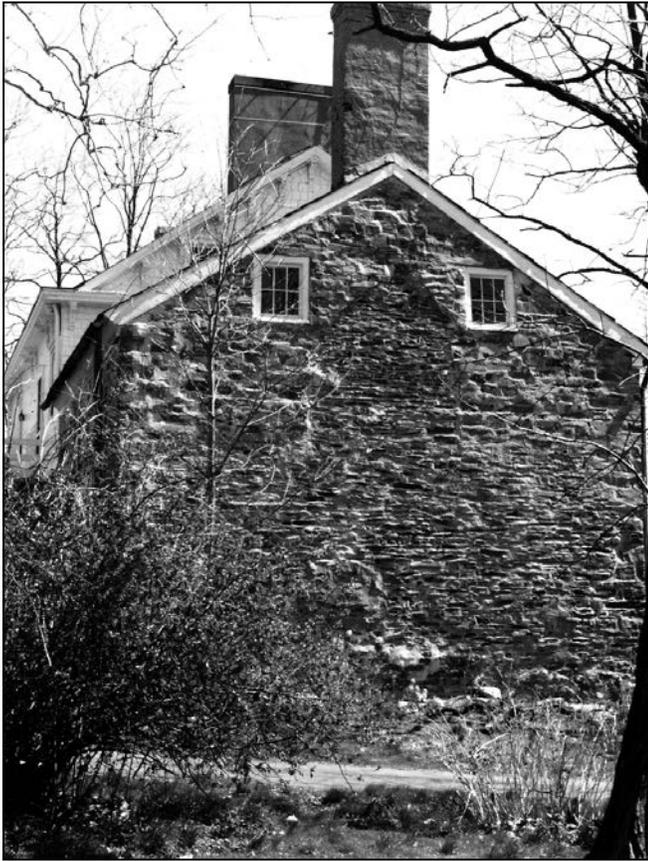


Plate 14: Glencairn Stone Wing, West Side, 1976

dation and walls are built of argillite fieldstone laid in a mud and clay bonding pointed with lime mortar. Since the masonry of the second story is different, the outline of the one-story building is visible on all three sides. On the south side, the door and west window openings are original as indicated by their quoin stones (Plate 10). The eastern window opening has different quoins and mortar, and was added at the same time as the second story. When the original door jambs, less than six feet in height, were replaced during the restoration, strap hinge pintle holes for a Dutch door were discovered in the timbers. On the west wall, the outlines of the original gable and garret windows are visible, as is the outline for a protruding bake oven (Plate 14). This oven was corbelled out from the back of the chimney, a technique often employed by Dutch builders during the 17th and 18th centuries. Timber ends discovered in this wall during repointing probably supported a lean-to. On the north wall the door and window openings recorded by HABS may have been original (Figure 9). The east window and the door were subsequently transposed during the Perot renovation leaving only one original opening today.

As first built, the one-story wing had a “great room” at the front and two smaller rooms to the rear (Figure 10). Traces of the partition walls are visible in the ceiling and structural evidence of partitions was uncovered during the archaeological investigation (Plate

15). The main room contains a large cooking fireplace (8 feet, 8 inches wide by 5 feet high by 3 feet deep) with an opening in the rear wall to a former bake oven (Plate 16). A large hearth, also revealed during the archaeological excavation, originally extended some 5 feet out into the room (Figure 10). This working area was lit by the western window on the south facade. In the southeast corner a stairway led to the predecessor of the present frame wing, and on the north side of the room there were probably two doors leading to the rear rooms, in the typical Dutch manner. The north-west room originally had one window, a corner fireplace (Figure 10 & Plate 16), a stone floor, and a stair to the garret (as indicated by a header in the ceiling and a change in the second floor boards). The northeast room had a door to the exterior, one window, and a stone stairway leading to the cellar in the adjacent structure. The oak and poplar second floor joists, which appear to be original, are spaced 44 inches apart and run from the front to the back of the house.

While the first story of the stone wing was always considered to be earlier than the frame wing, it was first assumed to have been built as a freestanding structure. Since the western wall of the frame wing forms the junction between the two sections, one of the chief objectives of the architectural analysis and the archaeological excavation was to locate evidence for the fourth or eastern wall of the stone section that was presumed to have been demolished prior to the erection of the frame wing. Not only was there no evidence of an earlier foundation but in two areas the masonry of the stone wing was built up against portions of the frame wing foundation (Plate 17). However, above the second floor level, examination of the junction between the wings showed that the frame section was built after the first floor of the stone section. The frame wing's original sheathing was cut along the roof line of the original one-story stone wing. These findings suggest that the Georgian house utilizes part of the foundation of an earlier structure, to



Plate 15: Glencairn Stone Wing First Floor South Wall, 1977

**FIG.10 GLENCAIRN STONE WING : ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

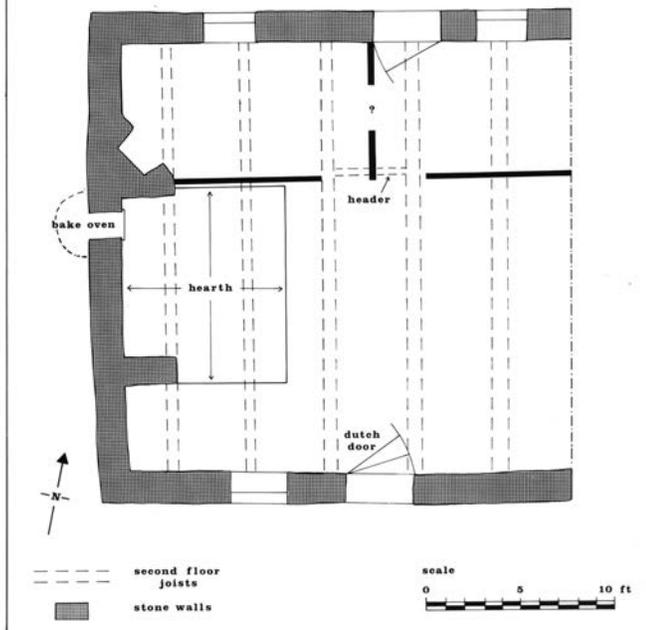


Figure 12: Glencairn Stone Wing  
Original First Floor Plan

which the stone wing first story was built as an addition. Timbers with Dutch framing details found lying on the attic floor of the frame wing and others found in the stone wing during the excavation of its floor structure support the existence of a previous structure on the site.

The form of the original one-story stone building is not one that can be labeled exclusively "Dutch" or "English." Rather, it exemplifies a vernacular type which borrowed from both Dutch and English building traditions and developed in the cultural and environmental context of the Delaware and Millstone Valleys. The single story (or one-and-a-half story) structure with one door and one window on the front facade was a form used both by Dutch settlers in New Jersey and the Hudson Valley and by English settlers in the Delaware Valley and the Chesapeake. On the other hand, the three room floor plan (a large room on the south with a cooking fireplace, one small room on the north with a corner fireplace sharing the same chimney, and a second small room adjacent on the north) appears to have developed primarily in the Delaware Valley. The Delaware Valley influence also led Dutch builders to use English cooking fireplaces like the one at Glencairn instead of the jambless fireplaces favored by the Dutch settlers in New York, northern New Jersey, and parts of Somerset and Monmouth Counties.

In the central New Jersey area, the three room plan occurs both in Dutch built structures, such as the Hand

House in Dutch Neck, Mercer County, circa 1740, and in English-built structures like the Thomas Clarke House near Princeton, circa 1772-75. Dutch buildings on Long Island and in central New Jersey often had a large room at the front and one or two small rooms at the back but they do not appear to have employed the same cooking fireplace/corner fireplace arrangement. The Dutch-framed Welling House in Pennington, Mercer County, a hybrid like Glencairn, combines the common Dutch arrangement of two side by side front rooms with two rear rooms, the west rooms having a cooking/corner fireplace arrangement in the Delaware Valley manner.

Even though the walls of the one story building at Glencairn are masonry and not timber, the system of floor joists in the second floor is characteristically Dutch (Figure 10, Plates 15 & 16). Hugh Morrison, in discussing the framing of 17th century Dutch colonial houses on Long Island, such as the Jan Martense Schenck House (formerly in Flatlands and now reconstructed in the Brooklyn Museum), notes that the "New England system of heavy summer beam, lighter floor joists, and floor boards were less favored (by the Dutch) than a series of very heavy joists, almost as heavy as summer beams, spanning a house from front to back spaced about four feet apart and carrying a plank floor."

This method of framing at Glencairn was typical of one-and-a-half-story Dutch-built houses in New Jersey and New York. The timber fragments found in the floor of the stone wing during the archaeological investigation also display the logic of Dutch framing. Because the one-story stone structure is at least the second dwelling unit built on the site and has Dutch traits, it appears to date to the period of the Updike ownership. Whether the stone section was erected by Johannis up Dyck or his son Lawrence is uncertain, but it was probably the latter as no documentary or archaeological evidence has been found that clearly links the former to living on the site. Thomas Greene, the English first owner, can probably be discounted as the builder of the stone wing on the



Plate 16: Glencairn Stone Wing, West Side, 1976

**FIG. 13 GLENCAIRN STONE WING :  
EXCAVATED AREAS - 1978**

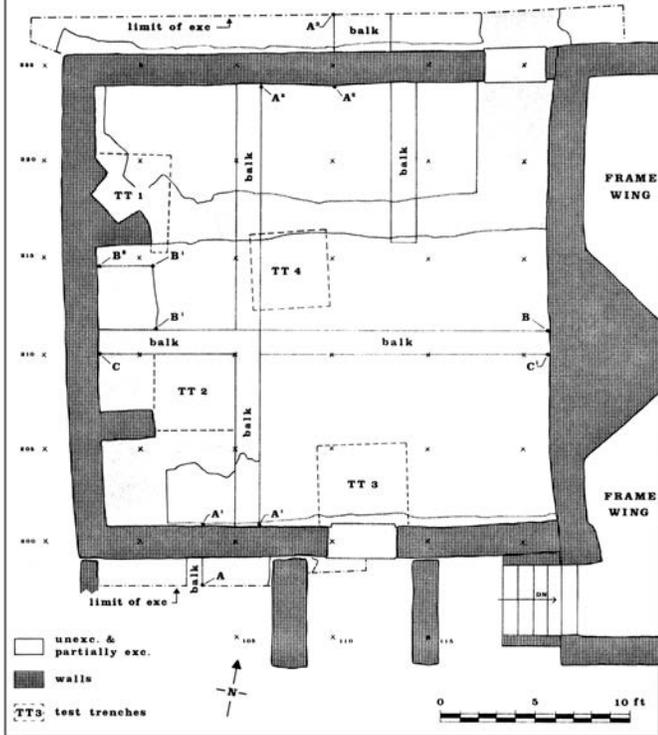


Figure 13: Glencairn Stone Wing  
First Floor Excavation Test Areas

basis of the documentary evidence and the Dutch vernacular influences. That the Updikes, in building the one-story stone wing, should have incorporated some Delaware Valley influences is typical for this area. As mentioned earlier, the Updikes had moved to Maidenhead from Newtown, Long Island, with other English families, and it is fairly safe to assume that they were well on their way to becoming "Anglicized" or "Anglo Americanized" even before they settled in West Jersey. However, it is important to note that some Dutch building techniques, such as the system of timber was still practiced in New Jersey into the 19th century.

While some changes undoubtedly occurred in the stone wing when the Georgian frame wing was erected, it is uncertain what these were. Stronger evidence exists for alterations by Samuel Hunt in the 19th century as part of a renovation to both the stone and frame wings. On the first floor of the stone wing, a line in the ceiling observed during the restoration and matched by archaeological evidence below the floor indicated that the main room was divided at this time into two rooms by a north/south partition. A window was installed to the east of the front door to light the east room and a new stairway to the second story was built along the east wall (Plates 10 & 15). In the west room, the hearth was reduced in area and a cupboard to the south of the fireplace was given a new front. The second story was added using argillite, probably quarried from the nearby

Town Lot. The second floor plan consisted of two south rooms (one with a stairway leading to both the garret and the second floor of the frame wing), and one north room with the stairway leading up from the first story (Figure 7). The stone chimney of the original one-story stone wing was extended in brick above the new peak. The framing details of the new third floor (the garret) are very different from the earlier second floor framing. Instead of the Dutch style front-to-back floor joists of the latter, the third floor framing employs a longitudinal summer beam and smaller joists in the traditional English manner. Thus the stone wing exemplifies both Dutch and English framing traditions.

In another renovation later in the 19th century the north/south partition dividing the two south rooms on the first floor was removed. A new east/west partition was built partly in front of the fireplace, just to the south and in place of the original partition separating the kitchen from the rear rooms. A tongue and groove board ceiling was installed beneath the entire second floor, obscuring the floor joists for the first time.

The HABS site plan noted that the stone wing also had a small one story addition or porch on the north (Figure 5), but it was not recorded on the floor plans or elevations. The whitewashed outline of this addition was previously visible in the masonry and the archaeological excavation revealed part of its foundation. Its date of erection and function is unknown but it may have served as a kitchen when the stone wing was occupied as a separate residence from the early part of the 20th century to 1949. On the south side of the stone wing HABS recorded a hood above the front door, apparently of late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century origin (Figure 8, Plate 4), while the outline of an earlier porch on this side of the building is also visible in the frame wing siding. The HABS photo also shows the presence of stone seats on either side of the front door in the tradition of a Dutch stoop. The date of these seats is unknown, but during the restoration an enormous flagstone was un-



Plate 17: Glencairn Stone Wing, Southeast Corner  
Frame Wing-Stone Wing Joint, 1977

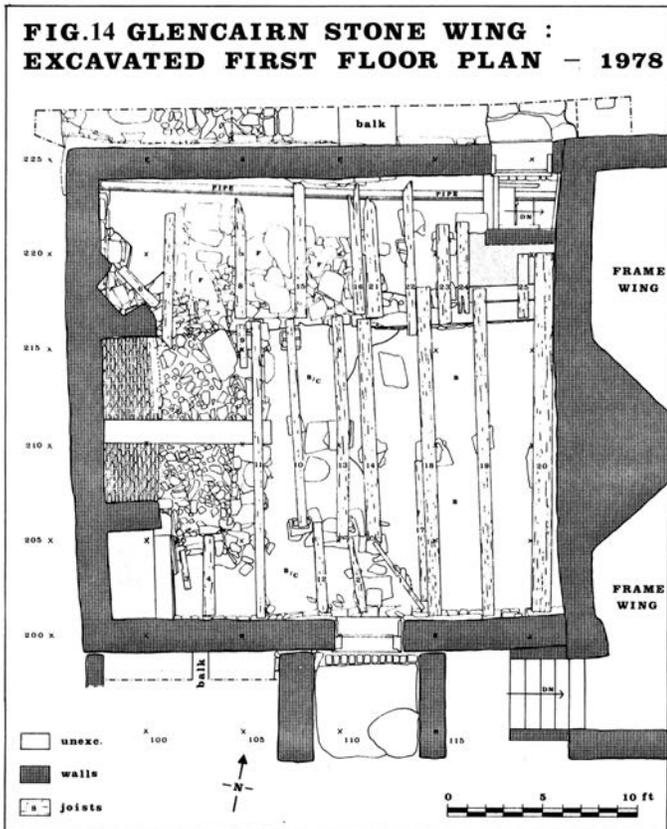


Figure 14: Glencairn Stone Wing  
First Floor Structure

covered between them directly in front of the door. The use of such large stones in front of entrance doors was a common tradition dating back to the settlement period.

During the 1950s renovation, when the door and east window on the north side were transposed, a new stairway was built to allow direct access to the second floor from the new north door. The stair to the cellar of the frame wing was blocked off and new windows were installed in all four of the first story openings. The plan of the second floor was changed to one large room on the south and two rooms on the north, one of which became a bathroom. A new stairway was also built to the third floor at this time. While the second floor renovation was largely completed, with new interior walls and new flooring covering the original flooring, work on the first floor remained largely unfinished, and this area served as a store room up until the property was purchased in 1976.

### The Frame Wing

In contrast to the stone wing, the frame section of the house is more easily relatable to a specific period of time, to a regional variation of the Georgian style, and to several, nearby, well documented buildings of similar type. Furthermore, the HABS survey of 1936 recorded the frame wing at a time when the building still retained many of its original and historic features (Figures 6-9,

Plates 3 & 7-8). With a few exceptions, most of these features were restored during the restoration project. The frame wing is a two story, five bay structure with two rooms on each side of a center hall on both floors, gable end chimneys, and a full cellar. The north, south, and west facades have flush horizontal plank siding and the east is covered with clapboard.

The basement is divided into two sections by an east-west stone foundation which supports the summer beam in the first floor framing system. On both the first and second floors, the interior partitions are offset from the building's center lines, providing for rooms of different sizes. There are corner fireplaces in the west rooms and end wall fireplaces in the southeast rooms, and originally also in the northeast rooms (Figure 6-7). At the rear of the hall on the first floor, a dogleg stairway leads to the second floor and continues to the third. The HABS described Glencairn as having "notable interior woodwork." However, of the eight fireplaces in the frame section, only one on the first floor (Figure 11), and three on the second floor (Figure 12, Plate 8), had their original mantels or paneling in 1936. The other fireplaces had mantles from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 7). Exposure of parts of the structure during restoration revealed that the building is framed in the English manner with heavy east-west summer beams on all three floors. However, only on the first and third floors are the beams continuous across the hallway; on the second floor they are interrupted by front to back tie beams. All primary framing members are of handhewn oak.

The frame wing is a typical example of the Georgian architecture that proliferated in the colonies in the middle of the 18th century as a result of the increasing use of English architectural pattern books and treatises. These books describe and illustrate the proper manner of building in the Classical or Palladian style, and the majority of them were written specifically for artisans of the building trades since professional architects had

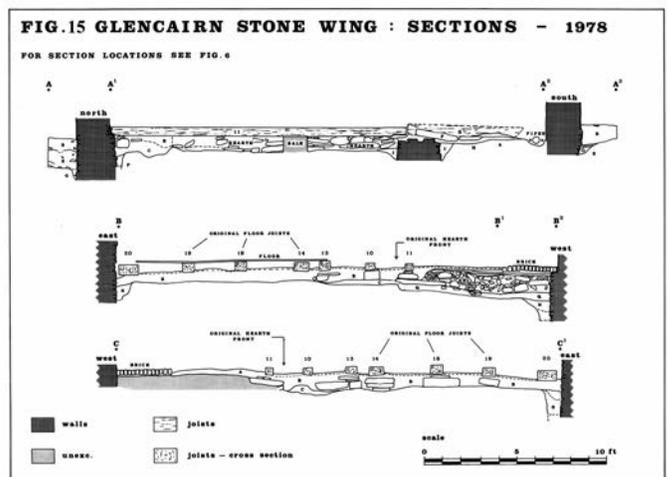


Figure 15: Glencairn Stone Wing  
First Floor Structure

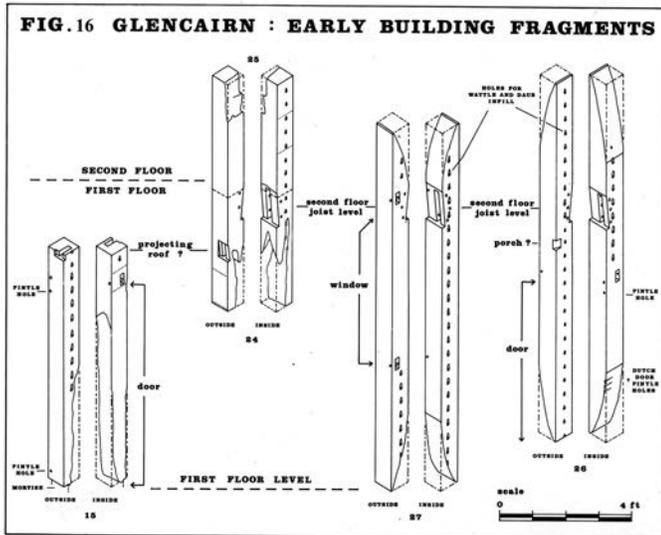


Figure 16: Glencairn, Dutch-framed Timbers Found in Stone Wing Floor and Frame Wing Garret

not yet emerged. Artisans used the pattern books for details and proportions but also relied on their local experience and circumstances, thus producing regional variations of the style.

The most important examples of Georgian architecture in the Mid-Atlantic region, such as Mount Pleasant in Philadelphia, erected in 1761, display considerable detail and complexity. In New Jersey the Trent House in Trenton and Buccleuch in New Brunswick, built in 1715 and 1739 respectively, also display high style detailing. Georgian houses in the Princeton area, however, while deriving mainly from the Philadelphia version of Georgian architecture, relied on simpler expressions of proportion and symmetry. Several of these houses survive today built of stone, brick, or timber. Dating chiefly to the third quarter of the 18th century, they have five-bay, two-story facades with central hall plans and gable roofs. The location of the chimneys varied, however, from end wall to interior partition to corner fireplaces.

While Glencairn's design cannot be attributed to one specific pattern book, several of its features can be traced in the literature. For example, the asymmetrical outline of the floor plan, with both the central hall and the east-west partitions off axis, related to a geometrical theorem published in the *Builders Dictionary* in 1734, which describes how to divide a square into two diagonally placed smaller squares and two rectangles at right angles to one another. Thus the Glencairn floor plan is divided into two roughly square rooms (approximately 16 by 16 feet and 14 by 14 feet) and two rectangular rooms (14 by 16 feet and 16 by 14 feet) (Figures 6 & 7). In a listing under doors, the *Builders Dictionary* specifies "that if possible, they may be opposite to each other, in such manner, that one may see from one end of the House to the other; which will not only be very graceful, but most convenient." The layout

of the doors in the Glencairn floor plan follows these specifications. Other aspects of the frame wing such as the corner fireplaces, the cornice and architrave details, and the staircase are also illustrated in contemporary pattern books.

Both the design and its execution suggest that the frame wing was built by professional carpenters and joiners, and similar work is evident in other Georgian houses in the neighborhood. The plan of the Bainbridge House in Princeton, dated 1766, resembles Glencairn's, and certain details, such as chair rail, architrave, and cornice moldings are identical in both houses. The Brearley House on Lewisville Road in Lawrence Township, a brick house with the date 1761 visible in the gable, also shares these details.

The first alterations of the frame wing occurred in the early 19th century, apparently at the same time that the second story of the stone wing was built by Samuel Hunt. The dining room corner fireplace was converted to a Rumford design and a Federal mantel was installed (Plate 8), replacing a paneled overmantel like the one that survives in the northwest room (Figure 11). The stairway railing was changed to the Federal design recorded by HABS (Plate 6), and the front porch was also constructed. The fireplaces in the east rooms on the first floor must have had paneled room ends (as in the bedroom above – Figure 12, Plate 8) but these were renovated with neo-classical mantels, iron fire box inserts, and black marble hearths. Double parlor doors were also inserted between these two rooms at this time. The HABS first floor plan recorded these neo-classical mantels and doors (Figure 6). Around the middle of the 19th century, probably after Ralph Pitt Hunt took over the farm, the entire roof structure of the frame wing was replaced, reusing some of the original rafters, and a bracketed cornice was added. The original sashes (12/12 on the first floor; 12/8 on the second floor) were also changed in the 19th century to the present 6/6 sashes. Few other major changes occurred until the 1950s when



Plate 18: Glencairn Stone Wing First Floor Excavation East-West Partition Foundation and Reused Timbers



Plate 19: Glencairn, Dutch-Framed Timbers  
Found in Frame Wing Garret

the Perots converted the frame wing into two apartments. They removed the four eastern fireplaces, closed off the center hall stairway at the second floor level, and changed the second floor layout from four rooms with a north south hall to six rooms with an east-west hall. On the first floor they divided the living room into a kitchen and a dining room, and turned the parlor into a bedroom. They added the small rear wing, built numerous closets within the rooms, put in an eastern door to the garden, deepened the basement and cemented its floor, and installed the building's first central heating system. They reused paneling, moldings, and doors in new locations and stored other bits of woodworking in the barn. The HABS drawings and photographs provided a schematic for the restoration of these materials to their original locations.

### The Outbuildings

The stone smokehouse is built of argillite fieldstone laid in a mud and clay bonding, and pointed with lime mortar (Plate 5). Because its masonry resembles that of the ground story of the stone wing it is considered one of Glencairn's two oldest structures, probably dating to the early 18th century and the Lawrence Updike tenancy.

The single-story barn at the north end of the farmyard is primarily the stone foundation of an earlier frame barn (Figure 5). This foundation is built of quarried argillite (probably from the nearby Town Lot) with a lime and sand mortar. Its masonry is similar to that in the second story of the stone wing and the barn was probably erected in the early 19th century. The ramp on the north side led to the barn's upper story, used for storage and threshing. The lower story, where livestock was kept, has openings by the ramp and on the south side. The barn may also have had a forebay on its south side. This building relates to the bank barn type developed by British and Central European settlers in southeastern Pennsylvania and portions of the Delaware Valley.

The large frame barn recorded on the HABS site plan (Figure 5) and visible in early photographs (Plates 5 & 12) was a typical English barn with a threshing floor at ground level and the main doors on the longitudinal sides. Details of its construction, such as the high side walls, sawn tapered rafters, and the roof overhangs at the eaves and gables, indicate that the barn was built in the mid-19th century. By 1976 the roof and north wall of this barn had collapsed but historic components from the house that had been stored in it were retrieved from the wreckage, including mantles, doors and a panel shutter. After a long search that included examining several dozen historic barns, an 18th century, four-bay, English-framed barn that was the same width as the stone foundation of the collapsed Glencairn barn, was found in West Windsor and purchased. After disassembling the handhewn oak frame and restoring its deteriorated pieces, this barn was re-erected on the Glencairn barn foundation in a traditional barn raising in August, 1977. The restored barn became the workshop for the restoration of the house and smokehouse.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Extensive interior restoration of the first story of the stone wing began in 1978 with the removal of the deteriorated floor. The floor reconstruction, assisted by the 1977 federal grant, required excavation of approximately 18 inches of deposits below the floorboards. Federal regulations stipulated that a qualified archaeologist review the removal of these deposits, and the State Office of Historic Preservation, two professional archaeologists, and the owners of the house jointly devised a program of archaeological investigation. At that time there were few precedents in New Jersey for archaeological work done in conjunction with federal grants-in-aid for the preservation and rehabilitation of standing buildings.

The archaeology at Glencairn occurred in two phases. The excavation phase involved removing and recording stratigraphy and simultaneously recovering artifacts and other evidence of human activity. Stratigraphy and structural evidence were recorded in notes, scale drawings, and photographs, and artifacts were recovered within discrete stratigraphic units. The analysis phase involved describing and interpreting the stratigraphic and structural evidence - cataloging, identifying, quantifying, and conserving the artifacts and calling on specialists where necessary to analyze selected materials. The excavation took place between March and August of 1978. Volunteers from classes at the Princeton Adult School and at Douglass College, Rutgers University, worked an average of two days a week. Altogether 750 hours were spent on excavation and more than 500 hours on analysis.



Plate 20: Glencairn Stone Wing First Floor Excavation Ceramics

Initially test pits were excavated at selected locations (Figure 13), giving a preview of the stratigraphy and the range of artifacts. This information helped in planning subsequent work. Next, a horizontal grid was imposed at five-foot intervals over the floor area. Such a grid and the associated balks (strips of soil left untouched until the end of the excavation) are essential for unraveling the horizontal and vertical stratigraphic record. The excavation was then expanded to include the entire floor area, except for three small sections which were left untouched as a witness for future archaeologists (Figure 14). Approximately 65% of the subfloor deposits in the stone wing were systematically removed and recorded.

The excavation permitted a study of the wall junctions between the stone and frame wings and revealed much about the subsurface structure of the stone wing (Figure 15). This information was used in hypothesizing the building sequence of the house. Archaeological investigation showed that the original one story stone wing was built on a virgin site, as there was no indication of a previous structure in the excavation area. The east—west partition wall originally had a stone foundation, the western end of which bonded into the fireplace jamb. The hearth, which formerly extended some five feet into the kitchen, was reduced in area in the 19th century when this room was partitioned. The wing never contained a cellar but a former entrance into the basement of the frame wing was found in the northwest corner. Constructed originally as a series of stone steps and later overlaid by a wooden staircase, this entry may be an original feature of the stone wing and could have given access to the cellar of the frame wing's hypothesized predecessor, which was presumably the cellar mentioned in Lawrence Updike's will of 1745. A trench excavated outside the stone wing, along the north wall, yielded traces of a shallow stone foundation for the one story addition recorded by HABS in 1936 (Figure 5). Deposits in the corresponding trench on the south side of the stone wing were intermixed, probably because of

gardening or landscaping.

No evidence was found of a foundation for an eastern stone wall of the stone wing and there were no signs that the wing had ever been shortened. The south wall of the wing and the foundation of its east-west partition about the foundation of the present frame wing but are not bonded into it (Plate 17). Archaeological evidence therefore confirms that the stone wing was added to the west side of a pre-existing structure. Since the architectural evidence suggests an early 18th-century date for the original one-story stone wing, the most logical explanation for its foundations abutting those of the frame wing is that the builders of the frame wing in the 1760s reused part of the foundation and cellar of an earlier building, not unlike the 1977 reuse of the original barn foundation for the replacement barn.

Careful study of the floor structure yielded useful information and also helped clarify the original floor plan of the one-story stone wing (Figure 10). The kitchen floor had random-width planking laid on joists that were raised above the ground on the partition foundation, on an offset in the south wall foundation, and on stone pillars in the center of the room (Figure 15). The crawl space, about 18 inches deep, contained an accumulation of dirt and artifacts which, over time, had consolidated into soil. Three equally spaced joists (Figure 14: beams 14 [which had been shortened], 18, and 19) were considered original, the irregular spacing of the other joists being almost certainly related to later alterations. Furthermore, beams 14, 18, and 19 all appeared to have been hewn for this wing, whereas most of the other floor joists showed signs of reuse from some other structure (Plate 18). Beams 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, and 17 (and probably also 3, 4, 9, 11, and 20) appeared to have been inserted when the kitchen was divided into two spaces with a north-south partition in the early 19th century. The stone pillars supporting some of these beams were seated on a compressed soil layer that is discussed below. Beams 1 and 14 paralleled a line in the ceiling of the first floor that indicated the location of the partition.

The flooring of the rear portion of the wing was equally complex. Of the joists in this area, only beams 21-23 were considered possibly original. The evidence suggested that the rear section was originally divided by a partition in the area of beams 16 and 21. East of beam 16, two layers of floorboards were found (the lower one nailed to beams 21-25, the upper to beam 16 and the lower layer), while to the west there was only one layer (nailed to beams 7, 8, 15, and 16). This break in the floorboard pattern between beams 16 and 21 matched a line found in the ceiling. In addition, beams 7, 8, 15, and 16 were laid over stones, apparently the flags of an earlier floor west of beam 21 (Figures 14 & 15, layer F). Finally, two planks lay along the top of the stone foundation for the wing's main east-west partition, under joists 14 and 18-25 but not west of beam 21.

The rear portion of the original stone wing, then, clearly had a partition, possibly attached to the west side of beam 21. The west room had a stone floor laid directly on the ground, the east room a plank floor on timber joists over a shallow crawl space. Later, probably as a result of the early 19th century alterations, both rooms were refloored in timber and the stairway was moved from the east end of the west room to the northeast corner of the main room. The west room, which would have been cooled by the stone floor during the summer and warmed by the corner fireplace in the winter, may have been used as a pantry for food preparation and storage and as a small sleeping or work room. The niche in the foundation in front of the fireplace was perhaps used to keep pots and pans warm after they were taken from the fire. The east room apparently served as a rear hall to the kitchen as well as a storage area for clothing and household items.

The twenty-five floor joists were removed from the stone wing, closely examined, and drawn. Samples were taken for species identification and future tree-ring analysis. These joists exhibited considerable variety. Some were handhewn, others sawn. Some retained their bark, others had been carefully dressed. Eight appeared to have been reused from a one-and-a-half story house. Seven of these reused timbers (Figures 14 & 16, nos. 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25; Plate 18) had been vertical framing posts and most had similar dimensions and joinery details. One reused timber (no. 20) had formerly been a floor joist. Another pair of timbers (Figure 16, nos. 26, 27; Plate 19), found lying in the garret of the frame wing; appear to have come from the same early house. Judging from the joinery details, this house was built in the Dutch timber framing tradition in the late 17th century or the first half of the 18th century. The uprights had dressed surfaces that were apparently exposed inside the building, as in early Dutch houses like the Symen Van Wickle House ca. 1722 and the Wyckoff-Garretson House, both in Franklin Township and Somerset County. Evenly spaced holes on the Glencairn timbers that were made for wattle-and-daub infill between posts also suggested an early construction date. Mortises for large twelve-by-seven-inch second floor joists for doors and windows, and small ones on the opposite side that were possibly for a projecting roof, also conformed to Dutch building traditions.

There is too little evidence to reconstruct the plan of the house for which these beams were hewn. However, the timbers shown in Figure 16 were clearly identifiable as the vertical posts of H-shaped bents whose horizontal beams acted as second-floor "front-to-back" joists. Such bents, occurring as a series of transverse framing sections are among the principal characteristics of Dutch vernacular buildings in New Jersey and eastern New York State. This style of framing typifies the one-and-a-half story Dutch frame house, the New World

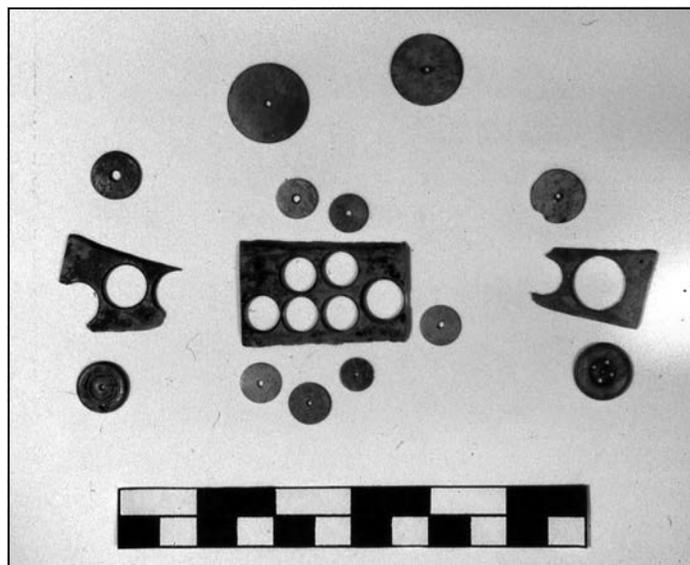


Plate 21: Glencairn Stone Wing First Floor Excavation  
Bone Buttons and Blanks

Dutch barn, and Dutch-framed outbuildings. The tradition is not exclusively Dutch in origin. It is found in parts of continental northern Europe in France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and was also carried over into New France. This lowland tradition is fundamentally distinguishable from English box-frame traditions, each representing a different logical approach to the structural problem of framing a building.

Most of the reused beams in the floor of the stone wing were in the rear rooms. Four were laid over the stone floor of the northwestern room. Only two were in the kitchen. Beam 17 (Figure 14), attached to the side of beam 18, was evidently associated with the insertion of beam 1 when the kitchen was partitioned in the early 19th century. Beam 20 may have been inserted at the same time or earlier, when the present frame wing was built. Since none of the reused beams appear to have been used in the original construction of the stone wing, the Dutch-framed house from which they came was probably still standing at that time. This structure may have been on the Glencairn property, and in view of its architectural characteristics, the known history of the site, and the hypothesized building sequence, it is quite probable that it was the earliest Updike house in this particular location and that it stood on the site of the present Georgian wing. If so, it may have been dismantled and its parts saved for spares when the Georgian wing was built. Since none of the Dutch-framed timbers were reused in the frame wing when portions of it were exposed during the restoration, the earlier structure may have been moved and not torn down until later, or it could have been built in another location.

Some stratigraphy was visible in the 18-inch soil accumulation beneath the kitchen floor (Figure 15). In the western half of the main room a compressed layer (layer C) was found two to three inches above the subsoil.



Plate 22: Glencairn Stone Wing  
First Floor Restored, 1980

The stone pillars supporting beams 1, 2, 10, 12, 13, and 14 were set on top of this layer. This soil was probably trampled down when the floor was being repaired and the hearth reduced in area during the partitioning of the main room. Although both this layer and the looser accumulation above it (layer B) had been heavily disturbed by rodents, artifacts recovered from layer C date predominantly to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thus stratigraphy and cultural materials both reflect the major alterations which occurred in the stone wing between 1800 and 1825.

The artifacts found beneath the floors of the stone wing and in the narrow trenches excavated outside the north and south walls include almost 3,200 ceramic sherds, about 200 buttons, 50 coins, over 100 clay-pipe fragments, numerous glass fragments, and many nails, cooking and eating utensils, and other metal objects. Most of the artifacts are from beneath the kitchen, and the assemblage is consistent with kitchen activity as it includes a wide range of food debris consisting of meat, fish and poultry bones, shells, cornhusks, and fruit pits. The artifacts range in date from at least 1750 to the 1950s and 1960s, but most are attributable to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

How did so much material, including many large fragments of pottery and glass, come to be deposited beneath the kitchen floor? The stratigraphy and the dating of the artifacts rule out both depositions before the building was erected and a single deliberate dumping once the building was in use. There is no evidence that the kitchen ever had a dirt or ground-laid floor. Most of the material apparently fell or was swept between the floorboards during normal kitchen use; the joints of the oldest floorboards had neither tongues nor splines to block passage. Other material, including some of the larger items, was probably deposited during building or repairs, during periods of floor deterioration, or after

individual boards had been pried up. In whatever manner the material was deposited, the subfloor layers would be classified in current archaeological terminology as "primary" and "primary de facto" refuse.

The ceramics form the most informative group of artifacts (Plate 20). Sherds can often be dated approximately, and for some the country and pottery of origin can be determined. After being washed and marked to show where it had been found, each sherd was identified and catalogued. The catalog data was then processed by computer to relate the abundance of each ceramic type to stratigraphic location. With this analytic procedure it is possible to judge the ceramic evidence fairly and quantitatively, improving our assessment of the wealth and cultural habits of the 18th and 19th century occupants of Glencairn. Identifying and quantifying the artifacts may also lead to general comments about the nature and extent of trade in the area. For instance, at Glencairn, imported and local ceramics are present in almost equal abundance. The imports, chiefly British, are mostly creamware and pearlware, with some relative rarities such as black basalt ware and Jackfield ware. Some Chinese export porcelain is also present. The local ceramics are mostly red earthenwares, probably from factories like Joseph McCully's in Trenton or from smaller country potteries like those near Ringoes in Hunterdon County, in the Jugtown section of Princeton, and on the Sourland Mountain in Somerset County.

Trenton, one of the two major pottery centers in the United States from around 1860 until World War II, is likely to have been the source of most of the late 19th and 20th century white earthenwares recovered from Glencairn. The metal and porcelain buttons and kitchen utensils probably came from British and American urban centers. The presence of bone button blanks, however, indicated that some of the bone buttons were homemade on site (Plate 21).



Plate 23: Glencairn Frame Wing  
First Floor Southeast Room Restored, 1980

Using artifacts to help date a site and its phases of occupation is one of the more difficult tasks of archaeological analysis. Although coins, clay pipes, and certain ceramics can often be dated, they give little help in clarifying and subdividing a 200 to 300-year chronology because it is unknown when they were acquired or for how long they were used before they were discarded. For example, a great deal of creamware, or "Queens's ware," which was manufactured in Britain between the 1760s and about 1820, was recovered from the excavation. Such ware, named in the inventories of 1811 and 1846, clearly remained in use at Glencairn throughout the first half of the 19th century. Therefore it may have been deposited beneath the floors of the stone wing at any time between the mid-18th and the mid-19th centuries.

Effective chronological interpretation of artifacts relies on the recovery of a wide range and large quantity of datable objects from sealed strata. At Glencairn, rodents, tree roots, and even a horse falling through the floor severely disturbed the stratigraphy over time, moving many artifacts from their original depositional contexts. Even the stone-wing foundation trenches, which may originally have contained artifacts of a narrow date range because of backfilling during construction, contained tree roots, rat holes, and artifacts of mixed 18th and 19th century date. However, the least disturbed foundation trench inside the building, at the north end of the west wall, contained a small concentration of delftware sherds which could support an early or mid-18th century date of construction.

Taken as a whole, the artifact assemblage dates overwhelmingly to 1775-1800 or later, and contains no items exclusively manufactured before 1750. Although small quantities of delftware and salt-glazed stoneware from the mid 18th century were recovered, most of the ceramics are creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares



Plate 24: Glencairn Frame Wing  
First Floor Hall Restored, 1980



Plate 25: Glencairn Stone Wing  
South Façade Restored, 1980

of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and the common red earthenwares that can date to virtually anywhere between 1700 and 1900.

The absence of identifiable early 18th century material is disappointing but not wholly unexpected. On general historical grounds one may reasonably predict that at rural domestic sites like Glencairn an abundance of artifacts from the late 18th century will swamp smaller quantities of less diagnostic earlier material. Such artifact "patterning" is conventionally attributed to the vastly increased manufacturing that resulted from the technological advances of the Industrial Revolution and to the spread of popular culture from American urban centers into the countryside. These trends are especially evident to archaeologists through the products of the Staffordshire potteries, which occur with increasing frequency on domestic sites in the eastern United States from 1760 onwards.

Although such fundamental social and economic forces undoubtedly affected Glencairn, more practical explanations may also account for the dearth of early 18th century material in the stone wing. First, a number of years probably elapsed before the earliest floor deteriorated enough for much material to accumulate beneath it. Second, some debris may have been cleared when the Georgian frame wing was added. Finally, of course, the Hunts had far more material goods than the Updikes, as witnessed by the grandness of the frame wing and by the documentary record.

Whatever the precise history of the subfloor deposits may be, the associated artifacts do not obviously reflect the Updike tenancy, for either Johannes or Lawrence, and do not help date the construction of the stone wing. The analysis of these artifacts and other finds is chiefly valuable in giving an indication of everyday living in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

## RESTORATION



Plate 26: Glencairn Barn Frame 1977  
Moved from West Windsor



Plate 27: Glencairn Restored Barn, 1980  
Moved from West Windsor, 1977

The principal aim in restoring Glencairn as a private residence was to make it suitable for modern living while preserving its historic integrity. Due to the deteriorated condition of the buildings, extensive intervention was often necessary but it was done to minimize destruction of historic fabric. Alterations which contributed to the historic or functional character of the buildings were retained. Significant original features were restored or reconstructed where feasible, and all new work was in a reversible manner, i.e., it was inserted and could be removed without compromising original fabric.

These changes required a flexible and pragmatic approach to decision making and compromises were often necessary. The restoration plan developed as the building work and historical research progressed. For example, initial demolition work, which concentrated on removing poorly conceived 20th century accretions and preparing for structural repairs, exposed many previously unseen portions of the building. Careful examination of these contributed greatly to the final restoration plan. Comparative features from other 18th-century houses in the area provided the basis for restoring some of the original architectural detailing for which there was no surviving evidence.

As new information came to light the scope of the restoration plan gradually increased and a National Park Service grant-in-aid was sought from the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. The State had awarded few of these grants to private individuals, but at Glencairn a small investment of federal funds encouraged a more extensive and accurate restoration and fostered further research. The grant helped to finance restoration of the first floor timber structure, which led to the archaeological excavation of the stone wing. A second grant supported exterior restoration work on the house and the restoration of the smokehouse. These grants also led to restrictive covenants which contributed to the preservation of the property.

Adaptation of the first floor plan for modern living necessitated a different use of space than in the late 18th century. The new kitchen was located in the northeast room of the frame wing. Shown as a parlor by HABS (Figure 6), this room contained little original fabric when the project began and it was ideally located for a kitchen with an eating area. The southeastern room, also shown as a parlor, became the dining room, and the northeastern room, shown as a sewing room, became a library. Most of the remaining modern conveniences were packed into the single story addition on the north side of the frame wing. The stone wing first floor, originally the kitchen, was adapted into a large living room (Plate 22). The original east—west partition in the stone wing first floor was not reconstructed because its appearance was uncertain and the room would have been too dark as a living room if lit only by the south windows.

Although lacking definitive evidence of its original design, the southeastern room fireplace in the frame wing was reconstructed based on evidence within the house and area precedents (Plate 23). This reconstruction made use of paneling salvaged from a demolished house which was built about the same time as the frame wing approximately three miles to the south. The paneling so closely resembles the original Glencairn material that the same joiners may have been responsible for both (Plate 8). Using the HABS documentation as a guide and the architectural evidence as final arbiter, the second floor plan in the frame wing was restored to its original configuration, except for the introduction of a modern bathroom into the south end of the hall. The southeast bedroom paneling, which the Perots had re-used in several locations on the first floor, was restored to its original appearance as recorded by the HABS.

In reconstructing the chimney for the first and second floor fireplaces in the southeast rooms, stainless steel flues were used above the attic floor level. These run

through the wooden false chimney constructed by the Perots to maintain the symmetry of the exterior after removal of the original chimneys. The northeast and southeast chimneys had originally converged in the attic but since the northeast chimney was not reconstructed, there was no support for corbelling masonry. Reconstruction of the northeast fireplace was superfluous to the building's current use but the new chimney work will allow for this in the future.

The center hall stairway had been badly damaged during conversion of the second floor into apartments in the 1950s. Originally it had extended uninterrupted to the third floor: the rail recorded by the HABS and the second floor attic door were both 19th century alterations. Portions of the original handrail and newels survived in situ and unpainted in the attic and HABS plans of the Bainbridge House provided details for the reconstruction of the first and second story balusters (Plate 24). The open stairway was restored to the third floor, where the surviving components were left unpainted.

In the stone wing first floor, the front door, window boxes and sashes were reconstructed based on architectural evidence and area precedents, though the duplication of the front sashes is inaccurate since the windows were originally constructed at different times (Plate 25). In the northeast corner, the 20th-century stairway was left intact because it provided better access to the second floor of both wings than the 19th-century stairway recorded by HABS, and reconstructions of earlier stairs would have been conjectural. Evidence from the archaeological excavation guided the restoration of the hearth to its full size. On the second floor, the Perot renovation of new walls, ceilings and floors applied to the original surfaces in a sympathetic manner, remained serviceable and was left largely intact.

Structural repairs in the frame wing involved replacement of timbers in the southeast corner of the first floor with beams similar to the original. The summer beam was conserved by infilling its deteriorated core with a non-shrinking grout which could bear the structural load while allowing for the exterior appearance of the timber to be preserved. Structural repairs in the stone wing first floor required the replacement of all the joists and this operation led to archaeological investigation of the subfloor deposits and foundations.

After the 18th Century barn frame from West Windsor was re-erected on the stone foundation of a previous barn at Glencairn in 1977 (Plates 5, 13 & 26), the exterior was restored with its original vertical siding on the south side and wagon doors on the south and north (Plate 27). The completed barn served as a workshop for the restoration of the house and the smokehouse.

The smokehouse, which appears to date from the construction of the first story of this stone wing, was re-

pointed but the sagging alignment of the masonry that had occurred over two and a half centuries was left as is. Several original smoke covered rafters were preserved and replacement rafters were fabricated out of timbers recycled from other structures. A hand split cedar shake roof was installed and a new plank door was fabricated using floorboards salvaged from the stone wing ground floor. The restored smokehouse closely resembled its first documented appearance by HABS in 1936 (Plates 5 & 26).

## CONCLUSION

The program of architectural restoration and interdisciplinary research at Glencairn has revealed a complex blend of rural and urban, folk and popular, Dutch and English, and New York and Delaware Valley influences all on the same site. The combined historical evidence provides an interesting glimpse of Dutch/English culture contact in central New Jersey. An Englishman, Thomas Greene, who had apparently settled somewhere on the property, sold it in 1697 to the Upikes, a Dutch family. The Updikes came from southern Long Island, originally an area of strong Dutch traditions but already partly Anglicized by the time of their departure. When the Up Dycks relocated to the Glencairn site, the farm lay at the outer limits of Dutch settlement in a zone where English Presbyterians and Quakers dominated. In the mid-18th century the farm was acquired by the Hunts, descendants of an English family that had moved

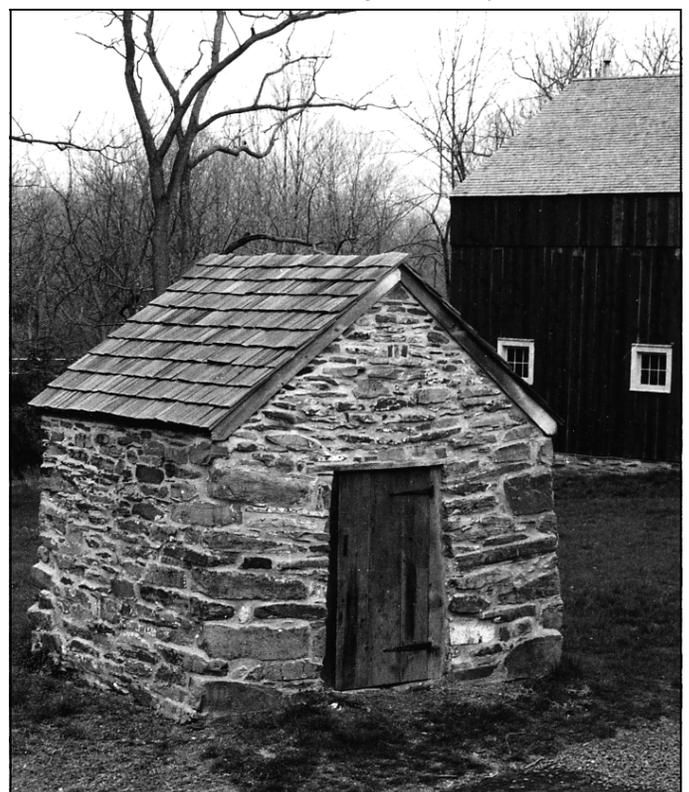


Plate 28: Glencairn, Restored Smokehouse And Barn Moved from West Windsor, 1980

to Maidenhead from the same part of Long Island at the same time as the Updikes. The wife of the first Hunt owner was from a Dutch family. Thus, continuous and intensive intermingling of Dutch and English cultures was clearly in progress throughout the colonial period as Glencairn changed from a predominately Dutch colonial farmstead to a prosperous Anglo-American plantation.

The mixture of these cultures was visible in the architectural and archaeological resources of Glencairn. The late 17th or early 18th century house represented by the reused timbers in the floor of the stone wing displays Dutch characteristics probably transplanted from Long Island by the Updikes. In the stone wing itself, which the Updikes built in the early 18th century (possibly adjacent to the earlier frame house), the Dutch vernacular building tradition was tempered by English influence from the Lower Delaware Valley, as evidenced by the arrangement of the cooking and corner fireplaces. Coherent Anglo-American culture at Glencairn can be seen in the English style construction of the Georgian frame wing in the third quarter of the 18th century and the upper portion of the stone wing early in the 19th century.

The interdisciplinary approach to the historical research has greatly assisted in unraveling the diverse cultural influences. The three major lines of inquiry - architectural, documentary, and archaeological - clearly complement one another, and their combined strength far exceeds that of any of them individually. Archaeological information often stimulates deeper consideration of the architecture; a documentary reference spurs more careful evaluation of the archaeology; and so on. A good example lies in the identification of the early timber building from floor joists in the stone wing floor. Without the integration of architecture and archaeology much of the significance of this structure would have passed unnoticed.

The process of restoration was of course crucial to the research, for it created a window through which the evolution of the house could be studied. Many components of the building have been scrutinized more closely than at any time since their construction. Such a window can never be reopened in the same way, however, as restoration (like archaeological excavation) often destroys original evidence. Careful recording of archi-

tectural and archaeological data during exposure is therefore essential to understanding the history of a building. At Glencairn, an open-ended restoration allowed incorporation of new information into the design as the project developed. The completed project thus represented optimal advantage of the research and restoration process (Plate 29).

Despite all the research and analysis, however, it was not possible to establish the actual construction years for the stone wing, the frame wing, or the hypothesized predecessor of the frame wing. With dendrochronology more readily available, it may be possible in the future to identify cutting years of original timbers in both wings, and therefore suggest likely construction years. The absence of late 17th/early 18thc artifacts uncovered during the archaeological excavation of the stone wing floor and foundation trenches raises the possibility that Johannes Updike may never have lived at the Glencairn site but may have instead occupied the portion of his land that he purchased from Thomas Greene with its existing buildings, and that Lawrence Updike may have been original developer of Glencairn.

Several other concluding points may also be made. First, besides greatly expanding our understanding of this property and its inhabitants, the wealth of detail gathered will be valuable to future researchers needing comparative material for other sites. Second, the project has demonstrated that archaeology, rarely used so intensively in a restoration of this size, is clearly an effective research tool both for examining buildings and for generating information to guide their restoration. The success of archaeology here should encourage a broader application in historic preservation. Third, federal and state agencies and numerous interested individuals have made an important contribution to this private project. Without government and local volunteer assistance this restoration and research would probably have been greatly reduced in scale. Finally, several new areas of research can be suggested, including archaeological excavation elsewhere on the property, tree ring dating of timbers from the stone wing and from elsewhere in the area, and further architectural research into the Dutch and English building traditions in New Jersey.

## NOTES

1. The name "Glencairn" is of recent origin and probably dates from the late 19th or early 20th century. For ease of reference it has been retained throughout this paper, even when dealing with the early history of the property. This paper is an outgrowth of a presentation on the restoration of Glencairn at the New Jersey Historical Commission's 11th Annual New Jersey History Symposium: "Patterns from the

Past-New Jersey's Architectural Heritage Historical Commission Symposium" in 1979.

2. Historic American Building Survey, Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., NJ296. Hereafter cited as HABS. Since 1933 the survey has systematically collected records of the historic architec-

ture of the United States. Those records, available at the Library of Congress, are enumerated in published catalogs. Measured drawings, photographs, and written documents from the New Jersey survey are on file at the Bureau of Archives and History, New Jersey State Library, Trenton, New Jersey. See also William B. Bassett, comp., and John Poppe- liers, ed., *Historic American Buildings Survey of New Jersey: Catalog of the Measured Drawings, Photographs and Written Documents in the Survey* (Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1977).

3. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Ser- vice, *Soil Survey of Mercer County, New Jersey*, prepared in cooperation with New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 15, 19, 40, map 13; F. B. Van Houten, "Late Triassic Newark Group, North Central New Jersey and Adjacent Pennsylvania and New York," in *Geology of Selected Areas in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania*, ed. Seymour Subitzky (New Brunsw- ick: Rutgers University Press, 1969), pp. 314-347; Peter E. Wolfe, *The Geology and Landscapes of New Jersey* (New York: Crane Russak, 1977), pp. 244-275.

4. Donald B. Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville (Formerly Maiden- head, New Jersey): Early Houses and People* (Lawrenceville: The Author, 1965), pp. 3, 5-7; John P. Snyder, *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries 1666-1968* (Trenton: Bureau of Geology and Topography, 1969), p. 163; Peter O. Wacker, *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1975), pp. 228-231, 234; Winona D. Nash, comp., *A History of Land Ownership, Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township, Mer- cer County, New Jersey, c. 1776* (Lawrenceville: Lawrence Historic and Aesthetic Commission, 1977), p. 4.

5. Ewan M. Woodward and John F. Hageman, *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1883), pp. 844-846; Charles Wilson Op- dyke, *The Op Dyke Genealogy* (Albany: Weed, Parsons, 1889), pp. 161-163; Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, pp. 3-4; Wacker, *Land and People*, pp. 166-169, 178-184.

6. Wacker, *Land and People*, pp. 240-244, 406-407, 411-412; Nash, *A History of Land Ownership, Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township*, historic land map.

7. Wacker, *Land and People*, p. 234.

8. Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, pp. 6, 61.

9. John Dalley, "Map of the Road from Trenton to Perth Am- boy," c. 1745 (unpublished manuscript copy, New York His- torical Society). Copied by Gerard Bancker in 1762; the Bancker copy is reprinted in Howard C. Rice, Jr., *New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century* (Princeton: Princeton Univer- sity Library, 1981).

10. Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, pp. 6-7.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-38; Dalley, "Map of the Road from Trenton to Perth Amboy"; Peter Kalm, *The America of 1750; Peter Kalm's Travels in North America; The English Version of 1770*, rev. and ed. Adolph B. Benson, 2 vols. (1937; re-

printed, New York: Dover Publications, 1966), 1:118.

12. Johannis Lawrenson up Dyck from Thomas Greene, In- denture (Deed), April 20 (?), 1697, West Jersey Deeds, Divi- sion of Law and Publications, Department of State, vol. B, p. 585, Bureau of Archives and History, New Jersey State Li- brary, Trenton, New Jersey. Notes 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 51 also refer to material found in this location. There are many variant spell- ings of the name "up Dyck." This paper follows the spellings used in the documents under discussion. In general refer- ences, the spelling "Updike" is preferred. Johannes up Dyck retained his patronymic, writing his name as Johannes Lourense (Johannes the son of Lourens); he sometimes added a "w", making his name Louwrense. His name also appears as Johannis Laurenson and Johannis Lawrenson Up (Op) Dick (Dyck).

13. Thomas Greene from Thomas Revell, Indenture (Deed), February 10, 1695, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 584.

14. Thomas Greene from John Tatham, Indenture (Deed) December 20, 1690, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 422.

15. Nash, *A History of Land Ownership, Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township*, historic land map.

16. This transfer is recorded in a later deed: Wilson Hunt from John and Deborah Anderson, Indenture (Deed), May 1, 1762, New Jersey Deeds, vol. A-B, p. 110.

17. William Biles from Thomas Greene, Indenture (Deed), April 10, 1696, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 360; Thomas Greene from John Tomlinson, Indenture (Deed), April 14, 1696, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 543.

18. Daniel Leeds for Thomas Greene, Survey, May 23, 1695, Revell's Surveys, p. 169.

19. Opdyke, *Op Dyck Genealogy*, pp. 136-150, 155.

20. Other examples of extended Dutch families moving to New Jersey include the Wyckoff migration to Franklin Town- ship in Somerset County and the Haring migration to northern Bergen County. For a detailed description of the latter fam- ily, see Firth Haring Fabend, *A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies, 1660-1800*, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1991.

21. *Ibid.*, pp. 156-164.

22. Johannis Lawrenson Up Dick from Thomas Revell, Deed, July 12, 1697, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 594; Johannis Lawrenson Op Dyck from John Dixson and wife, Indenture (Deed), November 3, 1697, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 600.

23. Ralph Hunt and John Bainbridge [and others] from Jeremiah Basse and Thomas Revell [West Jersey Society], Deed, March 18, 1698, West Jersey Deeds, vol. B, p. 655; Opdyke, *Op Dyck Genealogy*, p. 164.

24. Ibid., p. 165.
25. Johannes Opdyck, Will, February 12, 1729, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 63J.
26. Opdyke, *Op Dyke Genealogy*, pp. 185, 189; Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, p. 94; Volume 1 of the Minutes of Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township, Mercer County, New Jersey (Lawrenceville: Lawrence Historic and Aesthetic Commission, 1976), pp. 10, 16, 20, 22, 24.
27. Lawrence UpDike, Will, June 10, 1745, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 236J.
28. Opdyke, *Op Dyck Genealogy*, p. 186; Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, pp. 5-6; Wacker, *Land and People*, pp. 301-303.
29. For descriptions of the role of slaves in Dutch New Jersey, see Graham Russell Hodges, *Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North: African-Americans in Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1665-1865*, Madison, Wisconsin: Madison House Publishers, 1997, and David Steven Cohen, *The Dutch-American Farm*, New York: New York University Press, 1991.
30. Lawrence UpDike, Inventory, May 27, 1748, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 236J.
31. Daniel Hunt from Nicholas Vegtie, Indenture (Deed), May 1, 1762, Hunt-Gulick Family Papers (private), copy held by Princeton Historical Society, Bainbridge House, Princeton, New Jersey, acquisition no. 1442-A. Notes 35 and 39 also refer to material found in this location.
32. Gary S. Horowitz, "New Jersey Land Riots, 1745-1755" (Ph.D. dissertation., Ohio State University, 1966); Wacker, *Land and People*, pp. 331-364.
33. Thomas F. Gordon, *Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey* (Trenton: Daniel Fenton, 1834), p. 167; Woodward and Hageman, *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties*, pp. 843-858.
34. Varnum Lansing Collins, *Princeton Past and Present* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1931), p. 105; Alfred Hoyt Bill, *The Campaign of Princeton, 1776-1777* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948), p. 84; Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, p. 64; Samuel S. Smith, *The Battle of Trenton* (Monmouth Beach: Philip Freneau Press, 1965); *The Battle of Princeton* (Monmouth Beach: Philip Freneau Press, 1967).
35. Woodward and Hageman, *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties*, pp. 536-537.
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37. Daniel Hunt from Nicholas Vegtie, Indenture (Deed), May 1, 1762, Hunt-Gulick Family Papers (private), copy held by Princeton Historical Society.
38. Nicholas Vegtie from Barnet and Jacominty Griggs, Indenture (Deed), July 16, 1755, New Jersey Deeds, vol. H-2, p. 414; Advertisement in *The New York Gazette or Weekly Post Boy*, no. 1201 (January 9, 1776) in William Nelson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey*, vol. XXV, *Extracts from American Newspapers, Relating to New Jersey*, vol. VI. 1766-1767 (Paterson: The Call Printing and Publishing Co., 1903), pp. 10-11.
39. Lewis D. Cook, "Descendants of Daniel Hunt (1729-1806) of Hunterdon County, New Jersey," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 59 (September 1971): 182-187.
40. Daniel Hunt, Inventory, April 12, 1806, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 2210J; Daniel Hunt, Commission, June 7, 1771, AB of Commissions, p. 89; Volume 1 of the Minutes of Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township, pp. xx, 50-53.
41. Nathaniel Hunt from Daniel and Eleanor Hunt, Indenture (Deed), May 10, 1782, Hunt-Gulick Family Papers (private), copy held by Princeton Historical Society.
42. Volume 1 of the Minutes of Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township, pp. 51, 70; *A History of East Amwell* (Flemington: Hunterdon County Historical Society, 2d ed., 1979), p. 47.
43. John Pinkerton from Nathaniel Hunt, Memorandum (Lease), July 22, 1805, Hunt-Gulick Family Papers (private), copy held by the Princeton Historical Society.
44. "A Two Rod Road from Abner Houghton's to Wm. Binge's," December 13, 1785, Hunterdon County Road Returns, vol. 1, pp. 137-139.
45. Nathaniel Hunt, Will, April 16, 1810, and Inventory, November 23, 1811, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 2475J.
46. *Volume 1 of the Minutes of Lawrence (Maidenhead) Township*, pp. 94, 108, 110-118, 120, 121, 123, 125-128, 130-138; Phyllis B. D'Autrechy, *Some Records of Old Hunterdon County 1701-1838* (Trenton: Trenton Printing Company), pp. 174, 189.
47. Samuel Hunt, Inventory, February 7, 1846, Wills, inventories, Administrations, etc., Mercer County, 344K.
48. Samuel Hunt, Will, January 13, 1846, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Mercer County, 344K.
49. Ralph P. Hunt from Mary Hunt, Indenture (Release), March 16, 1847, Mercer County Deeds, vol. L, p. 458, Mercer County Court House, Trenton, New Jersey. Notes 52, 56, 58, and 59 also refer to material found in this location.

50. D.J. Lake and S. N. Beers, *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton* (Philadelphia: C. K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860).
51. *United States Industrial Census of New Jersey* (1850, 1860, 1870, 1880).
52. *Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County* (Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1875).
53. Ralph P. Hunt, Inventory, September 15, 1877, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Mercer County, 2836K.
54. Samuel H. Hunt from Catherine E. Hunt et al., Deed, October 5, 1877. Mercer County Deeds, vol. 117, p. 241.
55. Joseph H. Hulfish from Samuel H. Hunt, Deed, May 8, 1883, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 136, p. 279.
56. Mary H. Gulick from Fergus A. Dennis, Deed, May 31, 1895, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 201, p. 385.
57. Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, p. 99; Trenton, Lawrenceville and Princeton Railroad Company from Mary H. Gulick, Deed, September 22, 1899, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 232, p. 452; John Tyrell from Mary H. Gulick, Deed, June 8, 1907, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 299, p. 363; [first name needed] Armstrong from Mary H. Gulick, Deed, March 24, 1910, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 326, p. 93.
58. Tyler, *Old Lawrenceville*, p. 64; Princeton Recollector 5, no. 7 (Spring 1980).
59. T. Lea and Charlotte M. Perot from Bertrand L. and Helen R. Gulick and William H. D. and Marie Connah, Deed, November 16, 1949, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 1081, p. 189.
60. Clifford Zink, Stephen Zink, and John Hyman from Princeton Bank and Trust Company, Deed, March 23, 1976, Mercer County Deeds, vol. 2012, p. 88. John Hyman held his one-third share for Alexander Greenwood.
61. During the restoration two of the HABS draftsmen at Glencairn were interviewed. One stated that they measured the house over a three or four day period. Missing details were later filled in, sometimes from memory, at the drafting office. Several inconsistencies were found between the drawings and the actual buildings at Glencairn. The draftsmen occasionally left out changes to the building's original architecture. For example, the brackets on the frame wing cornice were not recorded, nor were the additions to the north of the house.
62. For example, corbelled projecting ovens are a common feature in Dutch colonial houses at Richmondtown, Staten Island. However, many Dutch houses also contain projecting ovens supported outside the building by a rubble stone foundation: a local example is the oven at the Peter Berrien, Jr. House in Rocky Hill, Somerset County (HABS, NJ91). Corbelled ovens are also visible locally in some of the canal houses built in the 1830s along the Delaware and Raritan Canal in the Lower Millstone Valley (e.g., Blackwell's Mills and Zarephath, Somerset County). The canal houses are of standard "I-type", a form of English provenance, so by the early 19th century the corbelled projecting oven had ceased to be a characteristically Dutch feature.
63. For example, the Peter Lutkins House (destroyed 1940), Rochelle Park, Bergen County, New Jersey, HABS, NJ159.
64. For example, Cedar Hill in H. Chandlee Forman, *The Virginia Eastern Shore and its British Origins* (Easton, Maryland: Eastern Shore Publishers' Associates, 1975), Figure 136.
65. Paul E. Buchanan, "The Eighteenth-Century Frame Houses of Tidewater Virginia," Chapter 4 in *Building Early America*, edited by Charles E. Peterson (Radnor: Chilton Book Company, 1976), p. 56.
66. A three-room floor plan (slightly different to that of Glencairn's stone wing) was recommended for pioneer dwellings in Pennsylvania in the 1680s by William Penn (or one of his representatives): 'build then, a House of thirty foot long and eighteen broad, with a partition near the middle, and another to divide one end of the house into two small rooms.' "Information and Direction to Such Persons as are Inclined to America, More Especially Those Related to the Province of Pennsylvania;" (n.d.), p. 2. (Copy of the Pennsylvania Historical Society).
67. The Hand House was dismantled and recorded by Clifford Zink in April 1978. The three-room plan of Glencairn's stone wing and the Hand House is also paralleled in a house on Ridge Road, west of Monmouth Junction, Middlesex County. Both this structure and the Hand House survived relatively unimproved because they were relegated to the status of farm outbuildings during the 19th century.
68. HABS, NJ548.
69. For example, the Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, New York, HABS, NY428; Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1936), p. 88-91, 111.
70. HABS, NJ409.
71. Marvin D. Schwartz, *The Jan Martense Schenck House* (Brooklyn: The Brooklyn Museum, 1964).
72. Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), p. 102.
73. For example, the Cornell House, Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey, HABS, NJ-333; the Hand House, Dutch Neck, Mercer County, New Jersey; a house that formerly stood on Ridge Road, west of Monmouth Junction, Middlesex County, New Jersey (see also note 66).
74. For a detailed description of Dutch-American framing, see Clifford W. Zink, "Dutch Framed Houses in New York and New Jersey," *Wintertur Portfolio*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Winter 1987.

75. For example, the Wortendyke Barn, Park Ridge Vicinity, Bergen County, New Jersey, HABS, NJ-735, built c. 1803.
76. William H. Pearson Jr., *American Buildings and their Architects: Volume 1, The Colonial and Neo-Classical Styles* (Garden City, New York: Anchor Books / Doubleday, 1976), pp. 85, 141.
77. *The Builder's Dictionary, or Gentleman and Architect's Companion* (London, 1734).
78. The use of angle or corner fireplaces is described in detail in William Salmon, *London and Country Builder's Vade Mecum: or the Complete and Universal Estimator* (London, 1745); cornice and architrave details used in Glencairn, such as the fret dentil motif found in the second floor paneling, are shown in William Pain, *The Builder's Companion* (London: Printed for R. Sayer, 1758); a staircase similar to that in Glencairn's frame wing is illustrated in William Pain, *The Builder's Pocket Treasure, or Palladio Delineated and Explained* (London: Printed for W. Owen, 1763).
79. HABS, NJ336.
80. HABS, NJ342.
81. Vrest Orton, *The Forgotten Art of Building a Good Fireplace* (Dublin, New Hampshire: Garden Way, 1974).
82. Henry Glassie, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1969), pp. 60-62.
83. *Princeton Recollector*, no. 3 (Autumn 1977).
84. Lawrence UpDike, Will, June 10, 1745, Wills, Inventories, Administrations, etc., Hunterdon County, 236J.
85. Small back rooms were often used as pantries on Pennsylvania German farms in southeast Pa. Amos Long, Jr., *The Pennsylvania German Family Barn* (Breinigsville: The Pennsylvania German Society, 1972), p. 99. Some Dutch-influenced houses, like the John Craig House (HABS – NJ 543) in Freehold and others in Monmouth County, have or had three room plans with one of the rear rooms serving as a milk room with a stone or brick floor, but these did not have fireplaces in them. The original northwest room at Glencairn may thus have combined influences from both Dutch and Delaware Valley building traditions.
86. The recovery of beams 26 and 27 from the garret of the frame wing is curious. Both beams had curved ends, the result of some later reuse - perhaps connected with the late 19th century reroofing of the frame wing.
87. HABS, NJ-479.
88. Clifford W. Zink, "Dutch Framed Houses in New York and New Jersey", *Wintertur Portfolio*, Vol. 4, No. 22, Winter 1987; John Fitchen, *The New World Dutch Barn* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1968), p. 14.
89. John Rempel, *Building With Wood* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967), pp. 140-145.
90. Abbott Lowell Cummings, *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979), p. 52-94.
91. Michael B. Schiffer, "Archaeological Context and Systemic Context," *American Antiquity* 37 (April 1972): 161; Stanley South, *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* (New York: Academic Press, 1977), pp. 296-299.
92. Considerable assistance with the computer processing of the ceramics was provided by Lee and Melinda Varian and Victor Bearg of the Princeton University Computer Center.
93. Ivor Noel Hume, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1969), pp. 121-123.
94. Brenda L. Springsted, "Ringoos: An Eighteenth Century Pottery Site," *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 6 (1976): 55-71; New Jersey State Museum, *Early Arts of New Jersey: The Potter's Art, c.1680 – c.1900* (Trenton: New Jersey State Museum, 1956), p. 17. A cluster of three 19th-century rural potteries was located on Sourland Mountain between Montgomery and Longhill Roads in Hillsborough Township. All three potteries were producing red earthenwares in the mid-19th century but they ceased production between ca. 1860 and 1880, probably as a result of the emergence of the Trenton pottery industry. A review of the Sourland Mountain redware industry by Richard Hunter is included as a chapter in "Domestic Potters in the Northeastern United States, 1620-1850," edited by Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh, *Studies in Historical Archaeology* (N.Y.: Academic Press, 19??), pp.?
95. Noel Hume, *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, p92.
96. The problems and potential of correlating the archaeological record with inventory data are discussed in detail in South, Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology, pp. 190-198.
97. Tyler, Old Lawrenceville, p. 64.
98. Noel Hume, *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, p. 12-128; James J. F. Deetz, "Ceramics from Plymouth, 1635-1835: The Archaeological Evidence," in *Ceramics in America*, ed. Ian M. G. Quimby (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1973), pp. 15-40; *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life* (New York: Anchor Books, 1977), pp. 46-61; South, *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*, pp. 210-212.
99. The restoration utilized building parts salvaged from several 18th-century houses in the Princeton area. These materials proved more compatible with the original fabric than new materials.

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Plate 29: Glencairn Restored ~ 1980

**C. W. ZINK**  
**PRESERVATION / REHABILITATION / INTERPRETATION**  
54 Aiken Avenue / Princeton / New Jersey 08540  
[www.cwzink.com](http://www.cwzink.com) / 609.439.7700 / [cwzink@gmail.com](mailto:cwzink@gmail.com)