

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES INVENTORY



For:

**CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**

Prepared for:

**City of New Brunswick
Department of Planning & Development**

June 30, 2022

Prepared by:



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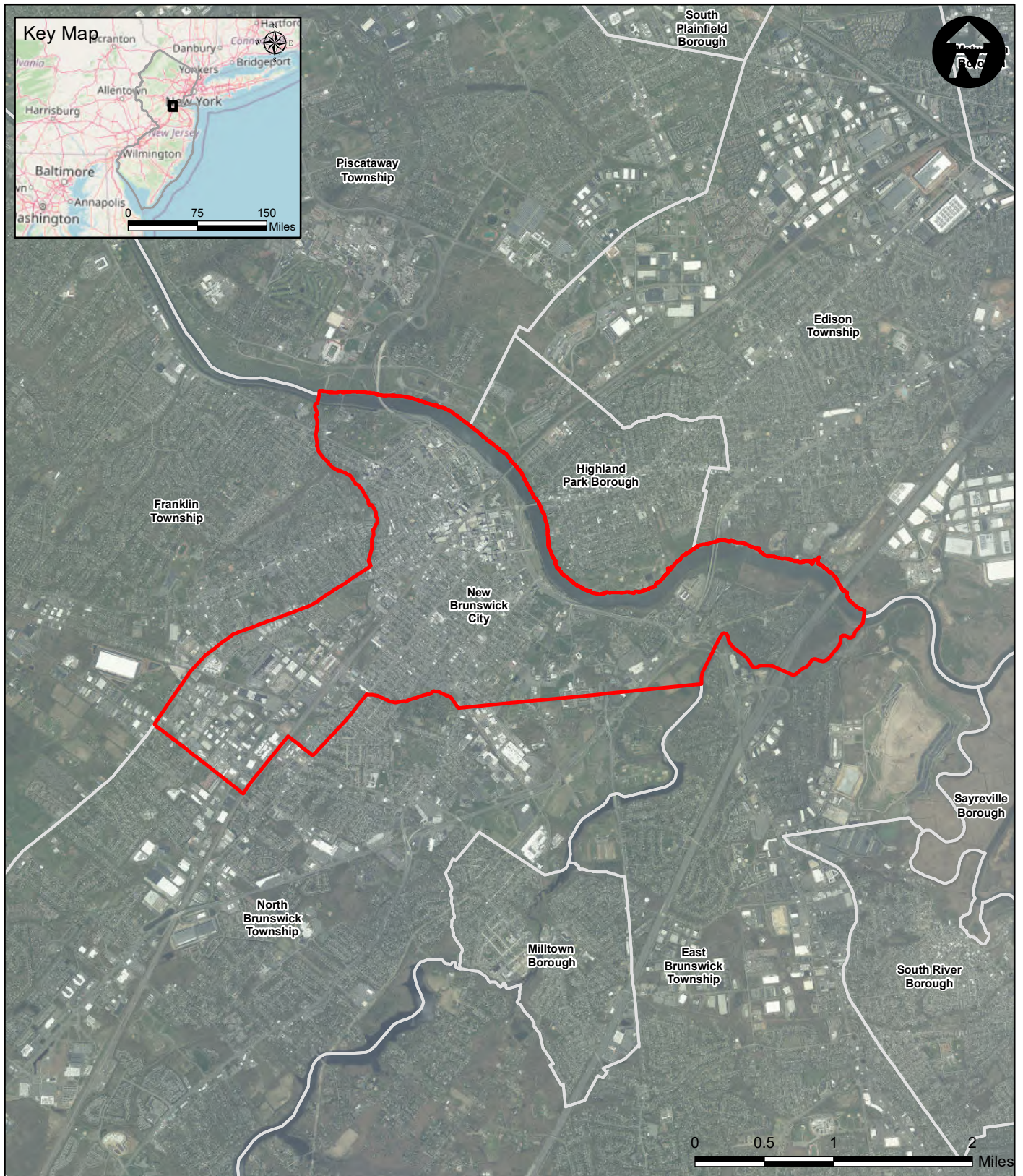
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) has been prepared for the City of New Brunswick to provide comprehensive documentation of the environmental conditions present in the City limits. This document contains a thorough compilation of the current status of the City's geology, soils, groundwater, aquifers, watersheds, climatology, surface waters, vegetation, wildlife, population, land use, flood plains, and recreational facilities/open space, including both narrative regarding these resources as well as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping using publicly available datasets and layers. This ERI serves as a snapshot in time of the resources currently present in the City, informing future development in evaluating potential impacts, and does not make any policy recommendations or guidelines. As no surveys were conducted during the preparation of this ERI, it should not be used in lieu of site-specific surveys to quantitatively determine the presence of resources or site-specific characteristics such as streams, wetlands, soils, and groundwater quality.

The resources inventoried in this document have been categorized into four parts: local and regional conditions; geology, soils, and groundwater; surface waters; and biological resources. Each of these categories and pertinent information is addressed in the subsequent sections. Additional supporting information and full data tabulation can be found in the Appendices that follow.



Legend

- New Brunswick City Limits
- Municipal Boundary



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
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AERIAL MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJGIT, Municipalities of NJ, 2020
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020
Esri, OpenStreet Map, 2022

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/17/2022

Figure No. 1

2.0 LOCAL AND REGIONAL CONDITIONS

This section discusses local and regional conditions, including:

- A description of the characteristics of the population of the City of New Brunswick, using publicly available census data;
- A breakdown of land use cover types;
- A description of current regional climatic conditions using data from the nearest weather station in the Rutgers New Jersey (NJ) Weather Network;
- A brief overview of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) stormwater management standards;
- General topography conditions in the City, and contributing factors; and
- Cultural resources including a list of historic districts and properties found on the NJ and National Historic Register.

The City of New Brunswick is located along the western boundary of Middlesex County in Central New Jersey (Figure 1) and has been designated the County seat since 1792. It covers an area of approximately 5.76 square miles and is bounded by the Raritan River to the north. It shares municipal boundaries with the Township of Piscataway, Borough of Highland Park, and the Township of Edison to the north across the Raritan River; the Township of East Brunswick to the east; the Township of North Brunswick to the south; and the Township of Franklin in Somerset County to the west.

2.1 Population

The City of New Brunswick is a dense urban community, with more than three quarters of the total land area classified as urban land cover types, including more than a quarter of the total land area classified as residential land cover types. The majority of the residential land cover types are high-density. Its proximity to the Raritan River has made it historically a valuable location, and its location along the Northeast Corridor is a desirable location for people commuting by train to New York City and within the surrounding metropolitan area. The area has been settled since the purchase of land from the Leni-Lenape in 1681 and was historically an important trade hub.

The following information was obtained from United States Census Bureau data. According to the 2020 Census, the total population of the City of New Brunswick is 55,266 people.

The calculated population density, based on the population counted in 2020, is 9,594.79 people per square mile. A total of 15,546 households were counted, with an average of 3.03 individuals per household. Approximately 53.2% of the population is listed as speaking a language other than English at home, and 31.3% of the population is identified as foreign born.

Median household income in New Brunswick is \$43,930. Owner occupied housing consists of 19.5% with a median housing unit value of \$287,200 as of 2020. Median gross rent in New Brunswick is \$1,524. Out of the population over 25 years old, 64.9% are high school graduates or higher and 23.0% have bachelor's degrees or higher.

2.2 Land Use Characteristics

The City of New Brunswick is approximately 5.76 square miles, or 3,686 acres, and is mainly comprised of land cover types that are classified as “urban”; including but not limited to high-, medium-, and low-density residential; commercial/services; and industrial; making up approximately 78.77% of the total area. The Raritan River, categorized as “tidal rivers, inland bays, and other tidal waters” comprises an additional 322 acres, or 8.73% of the total area of New Brunswick.

Satellite imagery analysis is used to map and categorize different land cover types. The Land Use/Land Cover of New Jersey 2015 dataset obtained from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Bureau of GIS is depicted on the Land Use Map (Figure 2, Pages 1-4). The 2015 dataset serves as an update to the 2012 Land Use dataset, and uses color infrared imagery to determine areas of change from the previous dataset.

As depicted on Figure 2, the commercial/services land cover type is most highly concentrated in the northern section of the City, close to the Raritan River and in the vicinity of George Street, Easton Avenue, and Albany Street, also known as State Route 27

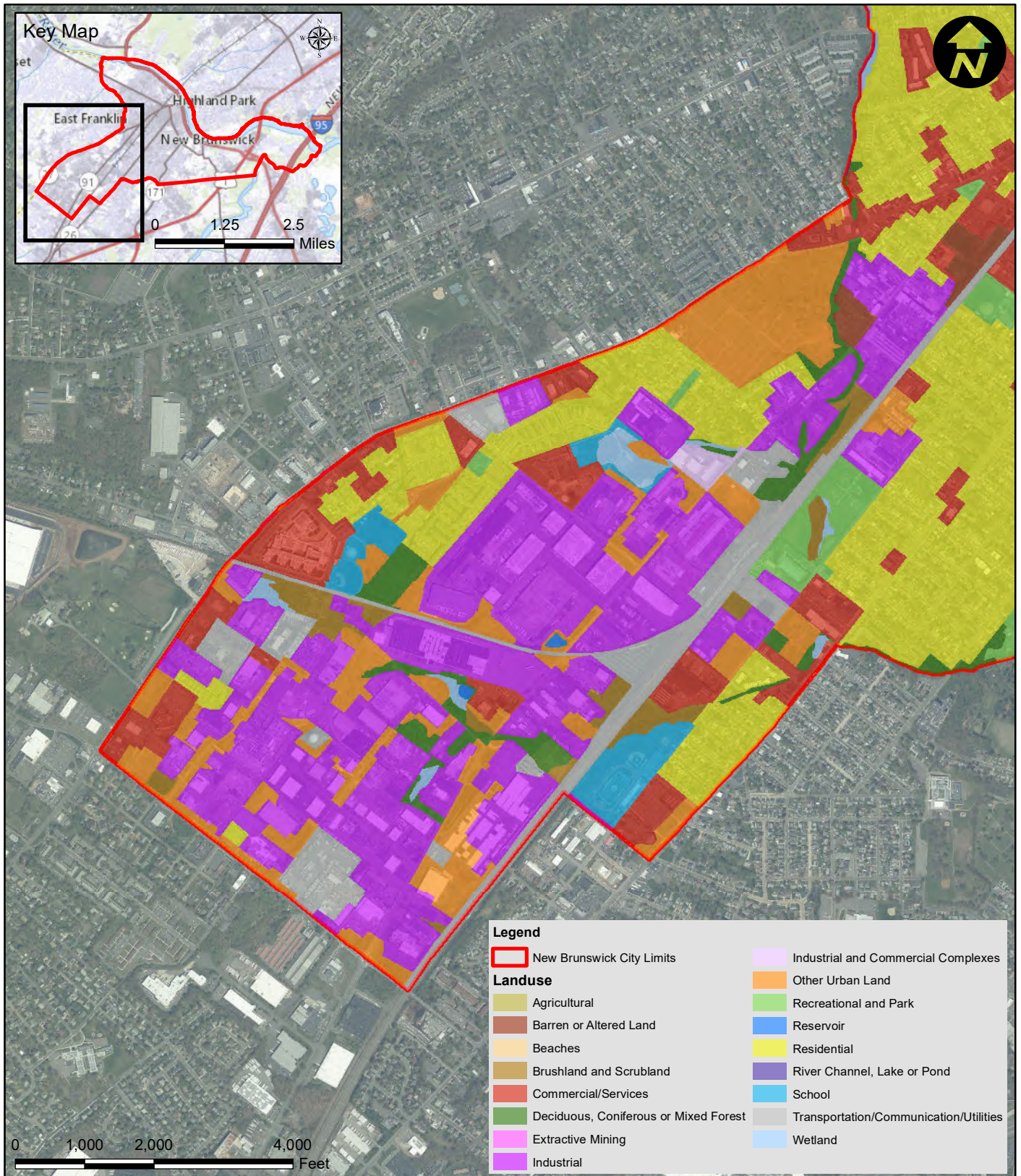
(this includes the Rutgers New Brunswick College Avenue campus). An additional cluster of the commercial/services land cover type is located to the east, around the intersection of Ryders Lane and State Route 18; in the area of the Rutgers New Brunswick Cook/Douglass campus. The industrial cover type, which comprises approximately 380 acres, or 10.31% of the total land cover, is mainly located in the southwestern section of the City. Residential cover types, which make up the largest proportion of the total land cover at 28.20%, are distributed through the rest of the City.

A detailed breakdown of Land Use categories, their type, acreages, and percentages are provided in Table 1, below.

Table 1 – Land Use/Land Cover Types

Land Use	Type	Acres	Percent
RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE UNIT, LOW DENSITY	URBAN	21.52	0.58%
MANAGED WETLAND IN BUILT-UP MAINTAINED REC AREA	WETLANDS	17.53	0.48%
CROPLAND AND PASTURELAND	AGRICULTURE	17.03	0.46%
TRANSITIONAL AREAS	BARREN LAND	15.00	0.41%
STORMWATER BASIN	URBAN	13.64	0.37%
STREAMS AND CANALS	WATER	13.27	0.36%
UPLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY DEVELOPED	URBAN	12.78	0.35%
UPLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY UNDEVELOPED	URBAN	10.89	0.30%
DECIDUOUS SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS	WETLANDS	9.16	0.25%
BRIDGE OVER WATER	WATER	8.85	0.24%
OLD FIELD (< 25% BRUSH COVERED)	FOREST	8.80	0.24%
DISTURBED TIDAL WETLANDS	WETLANDS	7.20	0.20%
MIXED SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS (DECIDUOUS DOM.)	WETLANDS	6.63	0.18%
NATURAL LAKES	WATER	4.85	0.13%
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COMPLEXES	URBAN	4.78	0.13%
RESIDENTIAL, RURAL, SINGLE UNIT	URBAN	4.07	0.11%
ARTIFICIAL LAKES	WATER	2.88	0.08%

Land Use	Type	Acres	Percent
PHRAGMITES DOMINATE INTERIOR WETLANDS	WETLANDS	2.59	0.07%
SALINE MARSH (HIGH MARSH)	WETLANDS	2.46	0.07%
WETLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY	WETLANDS	2.32	0.06%
OTHER AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE	2.29	0.06%
MIXED FOREST (>50% DECIDUOUS WITH >50% CROWN CLOSURE)	FOREST	2.01	0.05%
MANAGED WETLAND IN MAINTAINED LAWN GREENSPACE	WETLANDS	1.76	0.05%
CONIFEROUS BRUSH/SHRUBLAND	FOREST	1.59	0.04%
CONIFEROUS FOREST (>50% CROWN CLOSURE)	FOREST	1.40	0.04%
DISTURBED WETLANDS (MODIFIED)	WETLANDS	1.17	0.03%
HERBACEOUS WETLANDS	WETLANDS	0.63	0.02%
MIXED TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR OVERLAP AREA	URBAN	0.41	0.01%
UPLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY UNDEVELOPED	URBAN	10.89	0.30%



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LANDUSE MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory City of New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Project No.03867.0003

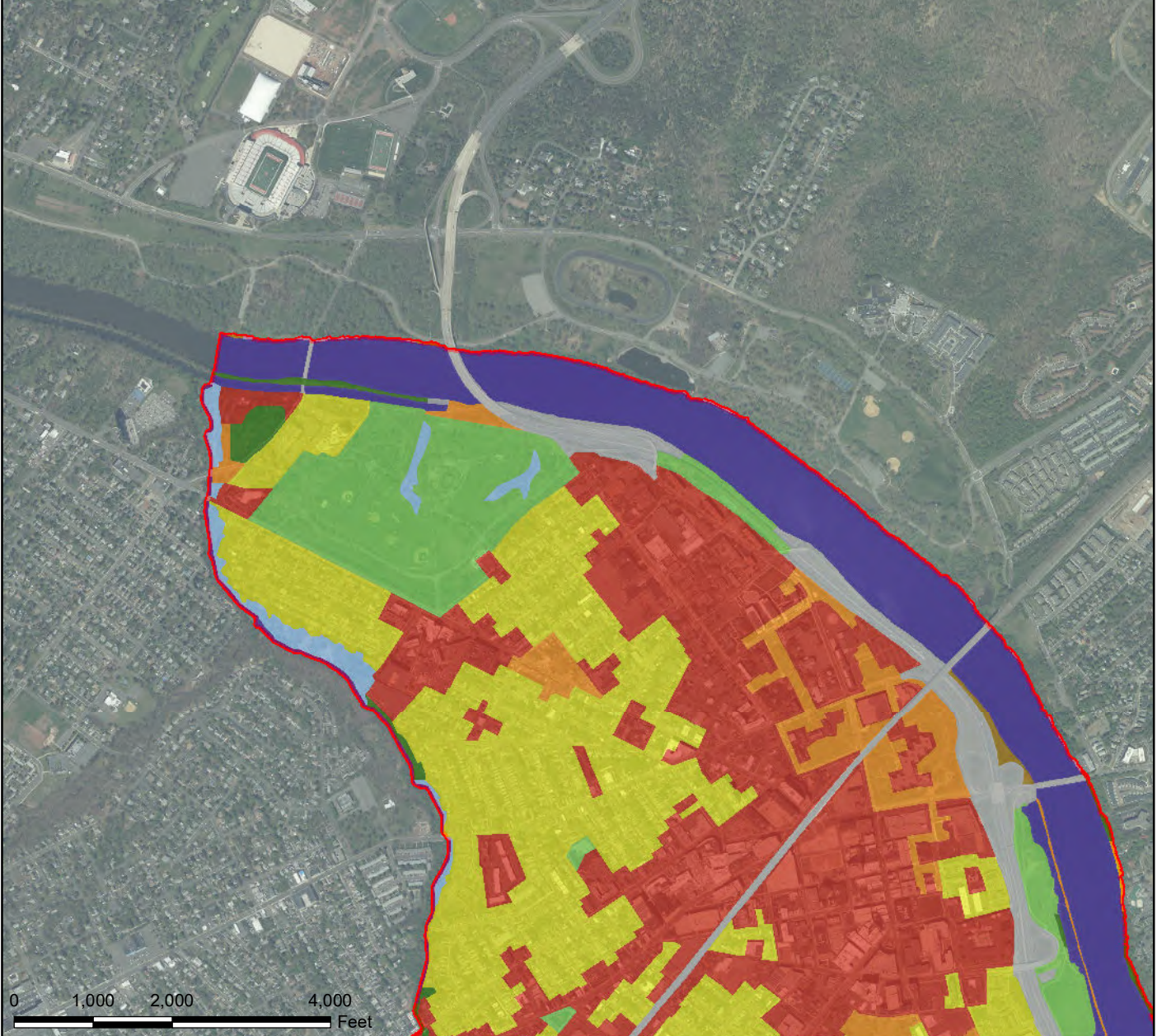
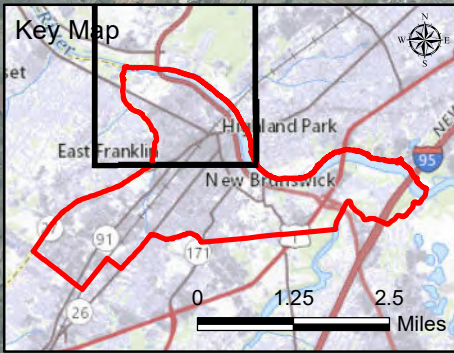
Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/2/2022

Figure No. 2 Page 1 of 4

Sources:
NJDEP 2012 Land use/Land cover Update, 2015
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

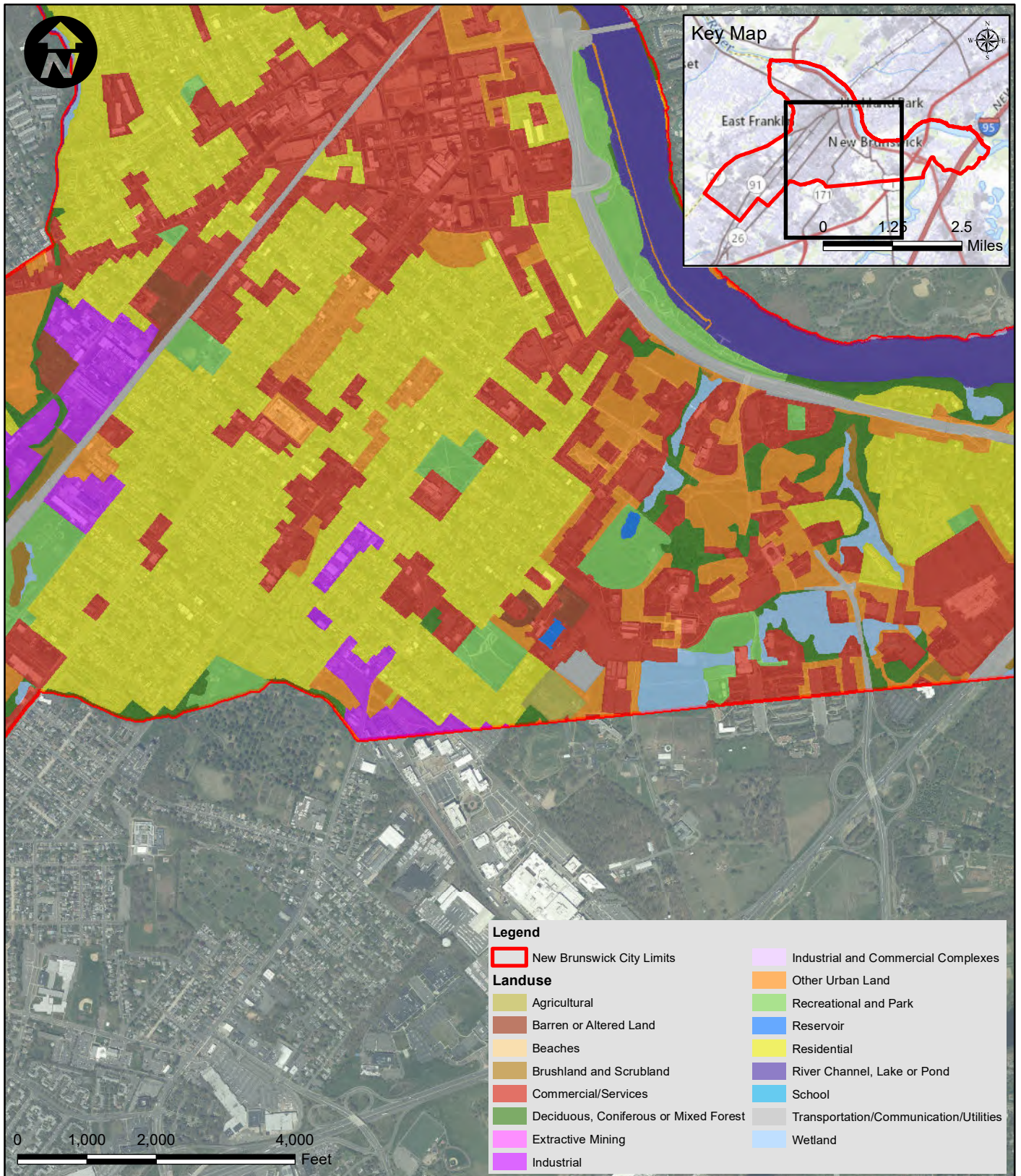
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LANDUSE MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
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Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 2,000'	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/2/2022	Figure No. 2 Page 2 of 4



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LANDUSE MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory City of New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Project No.03867.0003

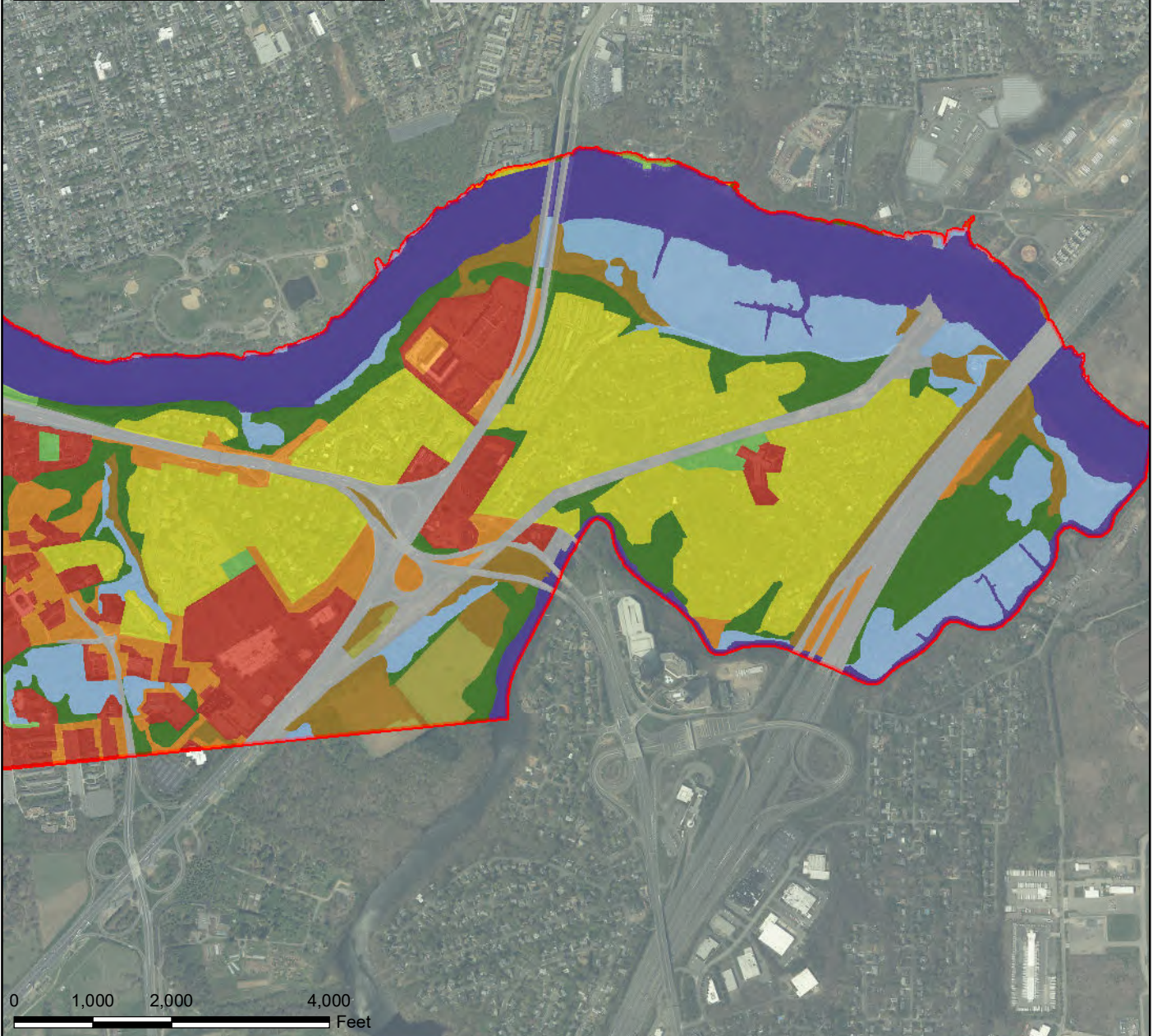
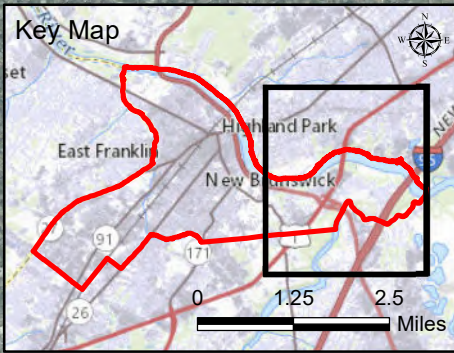
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Date: 6/2/2022

Figure No. 2 Page 3 of 4

Sources:
NJDEP 2012 Land use/Land cover Update, 2015
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

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 Date: 6/2/2022

Project No.03867.0003
 Figure No. 2 Page 4 of 4

2.3 Regional Climatic Conditions

According to the Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification system, New Jersey falls within the warm temperate region (Cfa; fully humid with hot summers). The climate of New Jersey varies due to the influence of multiple types of airstreams, and the State is divided up into five distinct geographic climate zones. New Brunswick is located in the Central Zone, which spans from the northeastern corner of the State to the Delaware River near the Trenton area. The Central Zone has a relatively high proportion of built areas and impervious surfaces, which contribute to the Heat Island effect and observed warmer temperatures. The Heat Island effect is a phenomenon where impervious surfaces and structures retain heat at a greater rate than undeveloped areas (EPA 2022).

The Rutgers NJ Weather Network maintains weather stations that record daily conditions throughout the State. Data from the New Brunswick station, maintained by the Rutgers University Meteorology Program, is tabulated below for the 2021 calendar year and for 2022 through the end of the month of May. The station recorded a total of 51.2 inches of precipitation throughout 2021 and 23.8 inches as of the end of May 2022. During the period between January 2021 to May 2022, July and August 2021 had the highest maximum recorded temperatures, with averages of 85.9 and 85.8 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), respectively. January 2022 had the lowest minimum recorded temperatures, with an average of 19.5 °F. Table 2, below, depicts average monthly recorded values for temperature and dew point (°F), relative humidity (percentage), average and total precipitation (inches), barometric pressure (inches mercury, or inHg), and maximum wind speed (miles per hour, or mph). The table also depicts the most prevalent maximum wind speed direction each month.

Table 2 – New Brunswick Weather Monitoring Station Monthly Data

	Average Minimum Temp. (°F)	Average Maximum Temp. (°F)	Average Minimum Dew Point (°F)	Average Maximum Dew Point (°F)
May 2022	53.42	73.65	43.48	59.26
Apr. 2022	41.03	61.53	25.73	45.30
Mar. 2022	34.45	54.77	19.87	39.97
Feb. 2022	24.79	47.57	12.89	33.46
Jan. 2022	19.52	37.94	7.35	27.06
Dec. 2021	33.90	49.90	23.39	39.16
Nov. 2021	32.10	54.83	25.20	40.60
Oct. 2021	52.45	70.71	48.94	58.97
Sept. 2021	58.90	78.67	53.87	65.33
Aug. 2021	67.35	85.81	61.61	71.81
July 2021	66.26	85.87	60.32	71.45
June 2021	61.07	83.80	54.63	68.40
May 2021	48.45	73.23	37.23	53.77
Apr. 2021	41.07	64.07	27.27	45.47
Mar. 2021	33.94	55.35	17.68	36.35
Feb. 2021	25.11	38.75	15.43	29.71
Jan. 2021	25.84	40.47	16.78	28.03
	Average Min. Relative Humidity (%)	Average Max. Relative Humidity (%)	Average Min. Barometric Pressure (inHg)	Average Max. Barometric Pressure (inHg)
May 2022	46.77	92.58	29.97	30.14
Apr. 2022	35.17	87.90	29.89	30.14
Mar. 2022	37.65	84.97	29.87	30.17
Feb. 2022	41.21	85.14	30.04	30.37
Jan. 2022	42.26	86.55	29.90	30.28
Dec. 2021	46.23	88.97	29.89	30.21
Nov. 2021	39.90	92.33	29.99	30.22
Oct. 2021	55.13	96.74	29.89	30.07
Sept. 2021	49.07	96.10	29.92	30.10
Aug. 2021	51.19	95.10	29.98	30.10
July 2021	47.58	96.23	29.91	30.05
June 2021	44.30	95.43	29.94	30.09
May 2021	35.26	89.65	29.99	30.17
Apr. 2021	35.47	85.17	29.81	30.02
Mar. 2021	34.16	80.71	30.02	30.29
Feb. 2021	50.07	89.89	29.94	30.24
Jan. 2021	47.94	85.47	29.90	30.13

	Average Precipitation (in)	Total Precipitation (in)	Average Max. Wind Speed (mph)	Prevalent Max. Wind Speed Direction
May 2022	0.22	6.97	18.48	NNE
Apr. 2022	0.16	4.90	22.53	W
Mar. 2022	0.12	3.82	22.68	WNW
Feb. 2022	0.13	3.56	21.75	W
Jan. 2022	0.15	4.58	20.06	W
Dec. 2021	0.05	1.63	17.52	W
Nov. 2021	0.03	0.91	18.23	WSW
Oct. 2021	0.24	7.36	17.00	SSW
Sept. 2021	0.32	9.72	17.93	SSW
Aug. 2021	0.20	6.16	15.32	SSW
July 2021	0.16	4.88	16.23	WNW
June 2021	0.10	3.14	17.17	SSW
May 2021	0.13	4.11	18.94	W
Apr. 2021	0.07	2.23	21.13	W
Mar. 2021	0.09	2.89	22.94	W
Feb. 2021	0.20	5.59	18.39	W
Jan. 2021	0.13	4.31	19.53	WNW

2.4 Topography

As discussed in more detail in the Geology section of this ERI (Section 3.0), New Jersey is made up of four regions with distinctive geologic characteristics. New Brunswick is located in the Piedmont physiographic province, which is approximately 1,600 square miles and makes up roughly one-fifth of the State. As described by the New Jersey Geological Survey, the Piedmont province is a low rolling plain divided by a series of higher ridges. The geological characteristics of a physiographic province are closely tied to the topography of an area.

Topography of an area is the forms and features of the land surface. Topography may be natural, such as the shape of an existing landform (e.g., a mountain or a ravine), or it could be the result of human manipulation such as grading or filling. For the purposes of this ERI, topographical information was obtained using Light Detection and Ranging data

(LiDAR) from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). LiDAR uses pulsed light (laser) from remote sensors to measure distances to the Earth's surface. The measured distances are used to generate a three-dimensional picture of the Earth's surface characteristics.

The topography of New Brunswick (Figure 3) generally slopes downward from southwest to northeast. The highest elevations are at approximately 120 feet above sea level near Conger Avenue, which is near the border of New Brunswick and North Brunswick Township in the southern portion of the City. The lowest elevations are found along the Raritan River and its tributaries where elevations drop from 20 feet to the water surface.



Legend

- 20 Ft Contour
- 10 Ft Contour
- New Brunswick City Limits



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TOPOGRAPHY MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NOAA, 1 Ft Contours, 2022
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

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Date: 6/17/2022

Figure No. 3

2.5 Historic Resources

The area currently known as present-day New Brunswick was settled in 1681 after John Inian purchased land along the riverfront from the Leni-Lenape. It was known first as Prigmore's Swamp in the 1690s, and later as Inian's Ferry, prior to the town being renamed New Brunswick in 1724 and incorporated as a city in 1730. Due to its location between Philadelphia and New York, and the presence of the ferry, New Brunswick hosted the third reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 9, 1776, which is commemorated in Monument Square at the intersection of George Street and Livingston Avenue. New Brunswick was named the County seat of Middlesex County in 1792. The City grew industrially in the 1800s, driven by the proximity to the river and trade routes, and the construction of railroads and the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

With its long history, historic districts and structures are abundant in the City of New Brunswick. Rich in history and culture, New Brunswick is home to institutions such as Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey (originally established as Queen's College in 1766 and renamed for Colonel Henry Rutgers in 1825); industrial resources like the New Brunswick Railroad Station; and notable homes such as the William H. Johnson House located at 52 Welton Street. The land once owned by the Leni-Lenape has been transformed into a center for industry and commerce. Many established properties are identified as historic resources and listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places for Middlesex County, New Jersey. Short descriptions for the listed historic districts, as well as those historic districts eligible for listing, are provided below:

The **Delaware and Raritan (D and R) Canal Historic District**, which extends through five counties from the Delaware River to the Raritan River, contains the entire Canal bed and all land 100 yards to either side of its center line. This district was listed on the State Register in 1972 and the National Register in 1973.

Lincoln Gardens Historic District has been provided an opinion of eligibility issued by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2007. The district spans from State Route 27 to the West, Jersey Avenue to the East and Quintin Avenue to the South.

The **Livingston Avenue Historic District** is an 8-block district that extends on both sides of Livingston Avenue, spanning from Morris Street south to Hale Street. Out of the 65 total buildings in the district, 56 contribute to the historic designation. Influenced by many global references, such as Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, the area exemplifies the development of an upper-middle class residential neighborhood from 1870 to 1979. The Public Library is considered the downtown gateway to the Livingston Avenue Historic District, which was provided an opinion of eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1991. The district later became State Registered in 1995 and Nationally Registered in 1996. 40 Livingston Avenue was added to the district in December 2021.

Mine Street Historic District, between College Avenue and Guilden Street, has been under consideration for registration and review by the State Historic Preservation Office since 2014. Residential, commercial and educational structures make up most of the historic properties in this district.

The **New Jersey College for Women Historic District** is in connection with Rutgers University in New Brunswick. The District has been provided an opinion of eligibility issued by the State Historic Preservation Office in 2001.

The **Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District** spans five counties in New Jersey. A previous opinion of eligibility was issued by the State Historic Preservation Office in 2002 and a current opinion has been effective since 2015.

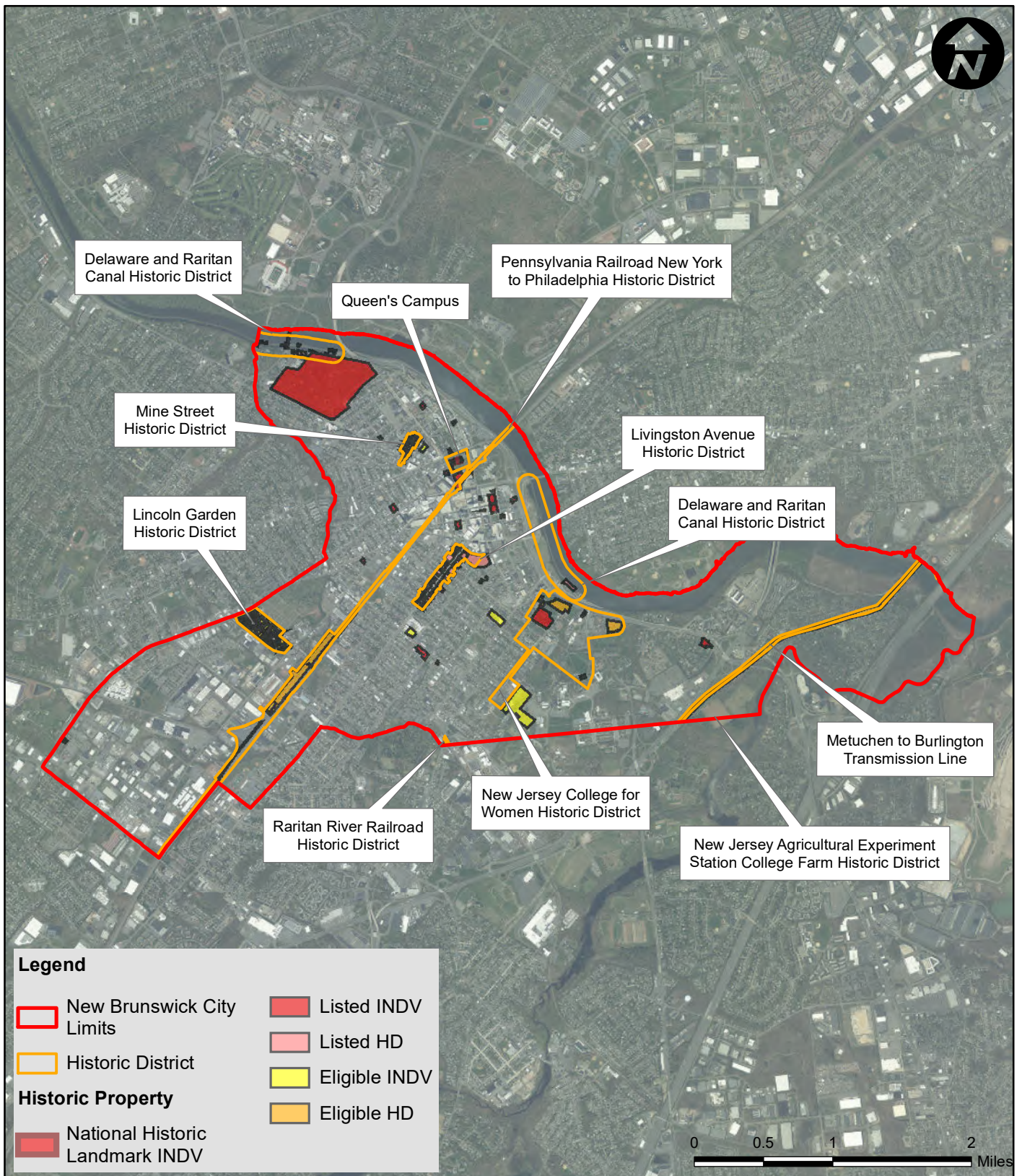
Raritan River Railroad Historic District incorporates the right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick and includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch. The district is located throughout seven boroughs and townships within Middlesex County, New Jersey. The State Historic Preservation Office issued an opinion of eligibility in 2004 for the district.

The **New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station College Farm Historic District** extends along College Farm Road from Poultry Farm Road southwards across Route US 1 to Westons Mill Pond. The State Historic Preservation Office issued an opinion of eligibility in 2003 for the District.

Surrounded by Hamilton, George, and Somerset Streets and College Avenue, **Queen's Campus** hosts Old Queen's building, Kirkpatrick Chapel, and Rutgers Geology Museum. Queen's Campus was State and Nationally Registered in 1973.

The **Metuchen to Burlington Transmission Line** traverses multiple counties in New Jersey and crosses the eastern portion of the City between the highway corridors of Interstate 95 and Route 1. An opinion of eligibility was issued by the State Historic Preservation Office in 2019.

A comprehensive table of all mapped historic districts and properties located in New Brunswick, including their status, and identifying information is provided in Appendix A, Table 12. Documents with additional information about selected historic resources are also provided in Appendix A.



Legend

New Brunswick City Limits	Listed INDV
Historic District	Listed HD
Historic Property	Eligible INDV
National Historic Landmark INDV	Eligible HD



HISTORIC RESOURCES MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, SHPO, Historic Properties, 2021
NJDEP, SHPO, Historic Districts, 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 1 mile	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/21/2022	Figure No. 4

3.0 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND GROUNDWATER

This section discusses the geologic conditions of the City of New Brunswick, including:

- Geology and soils based on NJDEP, United States Geological Survey (USGS), and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) data;
- A discussion of wetland, floodplain, and agricultural soils;
- Groundwater quality within the City and how it compares to State groundwater quality standards;
- Aquifers;
- Evaluation of the Groundwater Budget and the impacts of development on groundwater quality;
- Groundwater recharge areas;
- Stormwater systems; and
- Steep slope areas.

3.1 Bedrock and Surficial Geology

The City of New Brunswick is located within the Piedmont physiographic province of New Jersey as shown on the New Jersey Geological Survey map, which is approximately 1,600 square miles, or a fifth of the entire state, and is one of four physiographic provinces in the State. A physiographic province is a geographic area that has a characteristic geomorphology, including distinguishing geology, topography and other environmental features. The underlying bedrock of the Piedmont province is sedimentary rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age (240 million to 140 million years) and igneous rocks of Jurassic age (New Jersey Geological Survey 2003). The surface features of the Piedmont are characterized by rolling hills and plateaus, which is the result of the lower resistance of the bedrock to erosion. New Brunswick is situated along the southeastern boundary of the province, and the municipal boundary in the easternmost portion of the City comes within two hundred feet of the Fall Line, the boundary of the adjacent Coastal Plain physiographic province where the rock substrate of the Piedmont meets unconsolidated Cretaceous sediments, at its closest point.

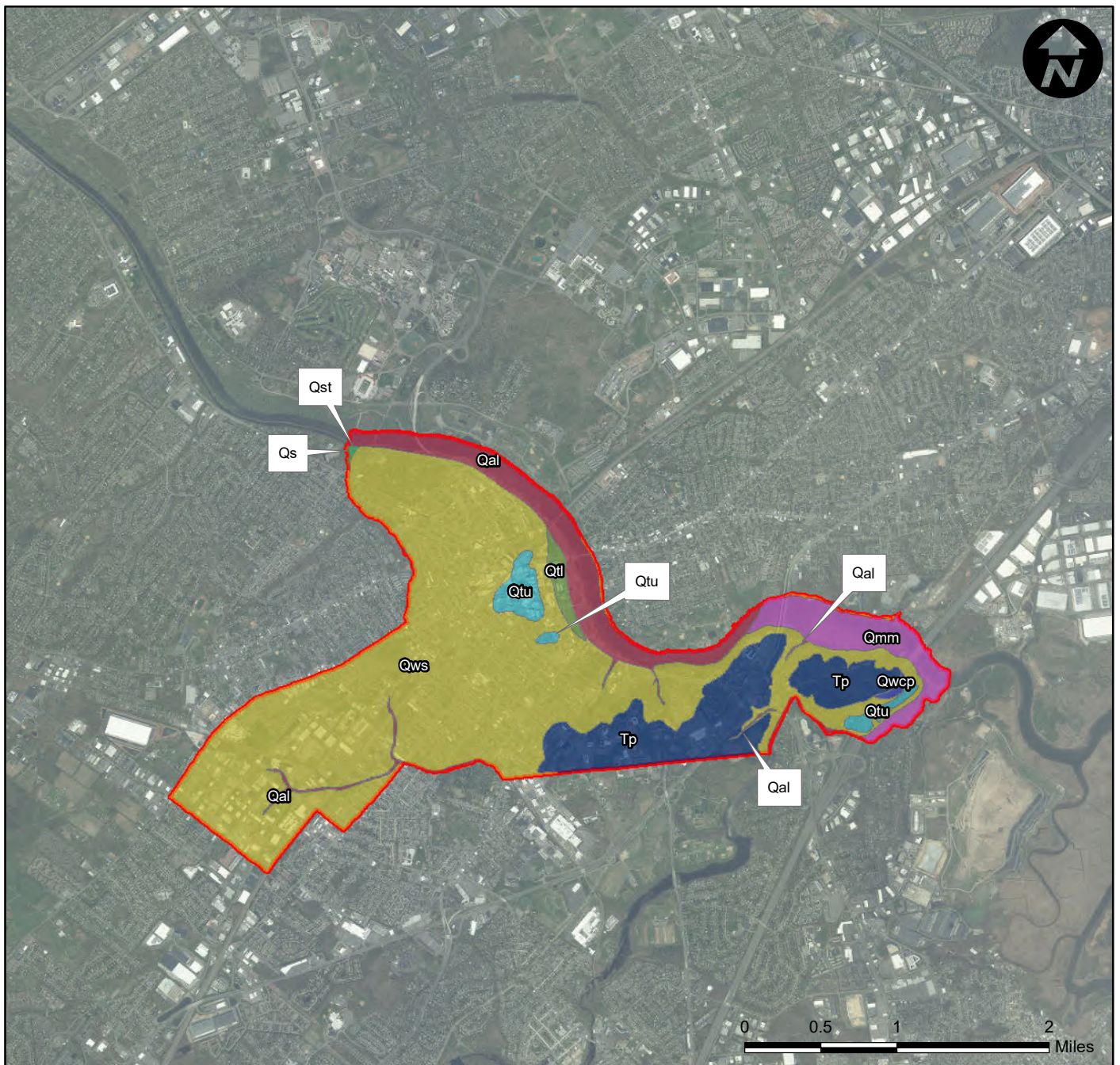
Locally, the NJ-GeoWeb Geology dataset shows that New Brunswick is underlain by siltstone and shale comprising the Passaic Formation (JTrp) and by the sandstone, siltstone,

and shale comprising the Passaic Formation Gray beds (Trpg), or Upper Triassic gray lake deposits. Both units are part of the Brunswick Group. The NJ-GeoWeb Geology dataset also shows that there are multiple surficial geology units superimposed on this bedrock foundation within the municipal boundaries of New Brunswick:

- Weathered Shale, Mudstone, and Sandstone (Qws) (Pleistocene) – deposits comprised of silty sand to silty clay with shale, mudstone, or sandstone fragments. The majority of the City is mapped as this unit;
- Pensauken [*sic*] Formation (Tp) (Pliocene) – deposits of sand, clayey sand, clay, minor silt, and pebble and cobble gravel, in an eroded former river plain. The eastern portion of the City is mapped as this unit;
- Upper Stream Terrace Deposits (Qtu) (middle- to late Pleistocene) – deposits comprised of sand and pebble gravel, and minor silt and cobble gravel forming nonglacial stream terraces ranging from twenty to fifty feet above modern floodplains. Only a small area is mapped as this unit;
- Lower Stream Terrace Deposits (Qtl) (late Pleistocene, late Wisconsinan) – deposits of sand, pebble gravel, minor silt, and cobble gravel forming nonglacial stream terraces ranging from five to twenty feet above modern floodplains. A narrow swath adjacent to the Raritan River is mapped as this unit;
- Salt-Marsh and Estuarine Deposits (Qmm) (Holocene) – deposits of silt, sand, peat, clay, and minor pebble gravel with abundant organic matter. Located below the eastern portion of the Raritan River;
- Alluvium (Qal) (Holocene and late Pleistocene) – deposits of sand, gravel, silt, and minor clay and peat. Located below the western portion of the Raritan River and other smaller streams mapped throughout the City;
- Weathered Coastal Plain Formations (Qwcp) (mainly Pleistocene) – exposed sand and clay of Coastal Plain bedrock formations, including alluvium, colluvium, and pebbles. A small area in the easternmost portion of the City is mapped as this unit;
- Postglacial Stream Terrace Deposits (Qst) (Holocene and late Pleistocene) – deposits of sand, silt, and pebble-to-cobble gravel. A small area in the westernmost tip of the City is mapped as this unit; and
- Swamp and Marsh Deposits (Qs) (late Pleistocene and Holocene) – peat and organic clay, silt, and minor sand that has been deposited in modern freshwater

wetlands. A very small area in the westernmost tip of the City is mapped as this unit.

Figures 5 (Surface Geology Map) and 6 (Bedrock Geology Map) depict these bedrock and surficial geology units and their positions throughout the City of New Brunswick.



Legend

New Brunswick City Limits

Surficial Geology

Qal - ALLUVIUM

Qmm - SALT-MARSH AND ESTUARINE DEPOSITS

Qs - SWAMP AND MARSH DEPOSITS

Qst - POSTGLACIAL STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS

Qtl - LOWER STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS

Qtu - UPPER STREAM TERRACE DEPOSITS

Qwcp - WEATHERED COASTAL PLAIN FORMATIONS

Qws - WEATHERED SHALE, MUDSTONE, AND SANDSTONE

Tp - PENSAUKEN FORMATION



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SURFACE GEOLOGY MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, Surficial Geology, 2007, Updated 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

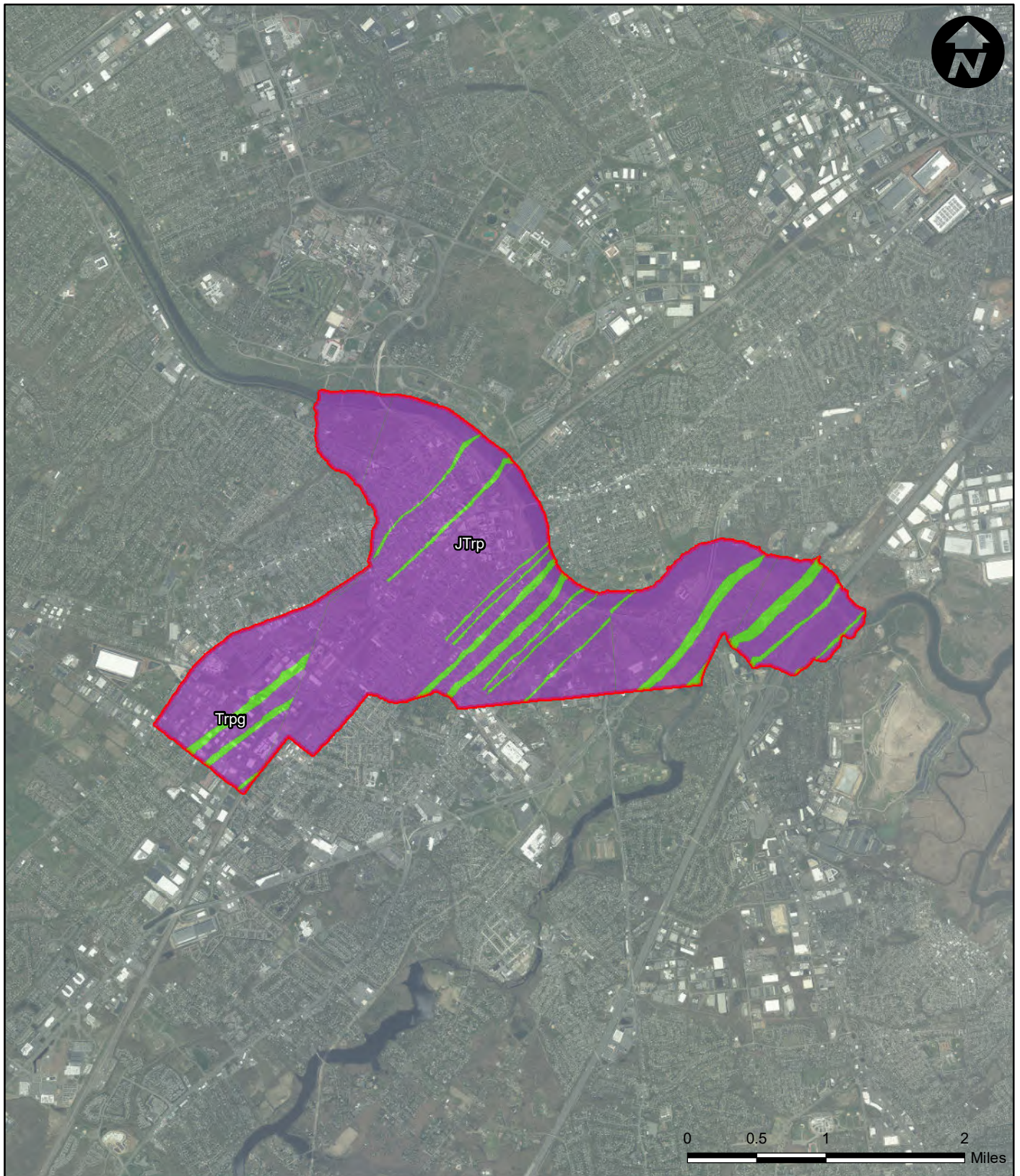
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

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Date: 6/17/2022

Figure No. 5




Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits

Bedrock Geology

 JTrp - siltstone and shale

 Trpg - sandstone, siltstone and shale



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
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BEDROCK GEOLOGY MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, Bedrock Geology, 2007, Updated 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

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Date: 6/3/2022

Figure No. 6

3.2 Soils

Soils are a mixture of minerals, organic material, air and water. Soils are formed by the physical and chemical breakdown of rocks, known as weathering. The five factors in soil formation are the type of parent material, climate, topography, biological factors, such as plants, animals and microorganisms and time. As discussed in the geology section of this inventory, the bedrock geology under the city of New Brunswick is siltstone and shale (Jtrp) with inclusions of sandstone siltstone and shale (Trpg). The majority of the City's surface geology is weathered shale, mudstone and sandstone (Qws) and Pensauken formation (Tp). According to the Soil Survey of Middlesex County, New Jersey (1987), the soils formed in this region of Middlesex County have a high percentage of weathered shale and consist mostly of silt or fine sand. Soils occur in a pattern that is associated with the geology, the landforms, topography, climate and the natural vegetation of the location.

Soils are grouped together based on similar characteristics such as physical properties, chemical properties, soil qualities and features. Key soil characteristics include but are not limited to:

- Soil Texture: the proportion of sand, silt and clay sized particles that make up the soil
- Drainage: the soil's natural ability to allow water to pass through it.
- Depth of Seasonal High-Water Table: the shallowest depth to free water during the growing season
- Hydric: soil that formed under saturation during the growing season long enough to develop anaerobic conditions.
- Restrictive Layer: a near continuous layer that significantly impedes the movement of water or air through the soil profile.

Along with soil characteristic, the soils are also grouped by potential use, an example is prime farmland. Prime farmland, as defined by the USDA, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses.

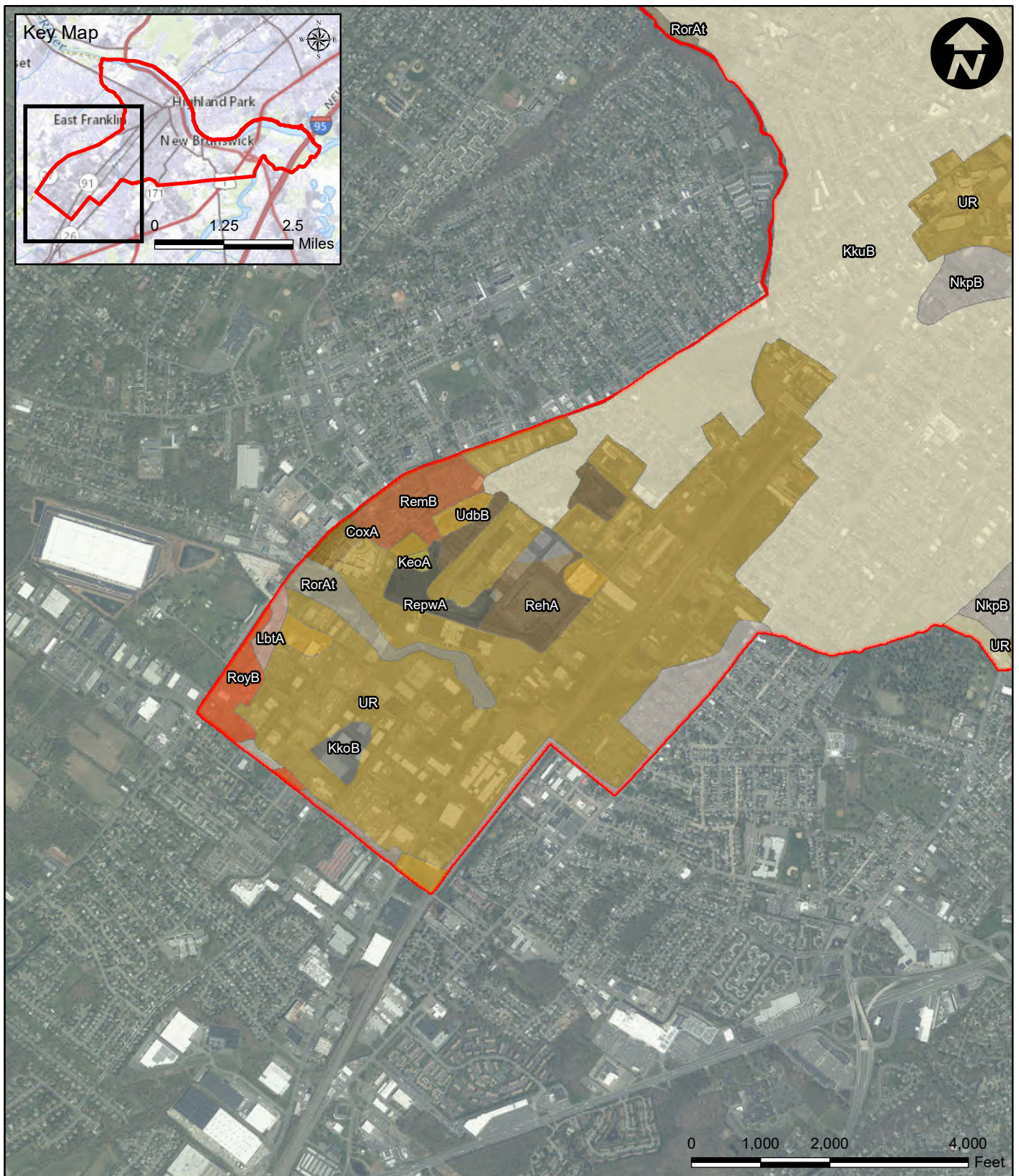
There are twenty-eight soil types in the City of New Brunswick, as well as the map units Urban Land and Water. Soil descriptions, as well as a table of soil characteristics is provided for the major soil components in the City.

Table 3 – Soil Types and Characteristics

Symbol	Name and Slopes	Depth to Root Restrictive Layer	Natural Drainage Class	Depth to Seasonal Saturation	Hydric	Farmland
BhnB	Birdsboro silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	>60"	Well drained	>72"	No	Prime
CoxA	Croton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	18-20"	Poorly drained	11"	Yes	Statewide Importance (Drained)
FapA	Fallsington loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	>60"	Poorly drained	5-14"	Yes	Statewide Importance (Drained)
FavAr	Fallsington bedrock substratum variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	>60"	Poorly drained	14"	Yes	
HumAt	Humaquepts, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	>60"	Poorly drained	6"	Yes	
KeoA	Keyport loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	>60"	Moderately well drained	30"	No	Prime
KkoB	Klinesville channery loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	10-20"	Somewhat excessively drained	>72"	No	
KkoC	Klinesville channery loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	10-20"	Somewhat excessively drained	>72"	No	
KkoE	Klinesville channery loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes	10-20"	Somewhat excessively drained	>72"	No	
KkuB	Klinesville-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	10-20"	Somewhat excessively drained	>72"	No	
LbtA	Lansdowne silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	39-60"	Somewhat poorly drained	21"	No	Statewide Importance
NknA	Nixon loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	>60"	Well drained	>72"	No	Prime
NknB	Nixon loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	>60"	Well drained	>72"	No	Prime
NkpB	Nixon-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	>60"	Well drained	>72"	No	
NkrA	Nixon moderately well drained variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	>60"	Moderately well drained	30"	No	Prime

Symbol	Name and Slopes	Depth to Root Restrictive Layer	Natural Drainage Class	Depth to Seasonal Saturation	Hydric	Farmland
NkrB	Nixon moderately well drained variant loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	>60"	Moderately well drained	30"	No	Prime
NktB	Nixon moderately well drained variant	>60"	Moderately well drained	30"	No	
PdwAv	Pawcatuck-Transquaking complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	>60"	Very poorly drained	0"	Yes	Unique Importance
PenA	Penn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20-39"	Well drained	>72"	No	Prime
PstA	Psamments, sulfidic substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	>60"	Moderately well drained	39"	No	
RehA	Reaville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20-39"	Somewhat poorly drained	18"	No	Statewide Importance
RemB	Reaville-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	20-39"	Somewhat poorly drained	18"	No	
RepwA	Reaville poorly drained variant silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	20-39"	Poorly drained	6"	Yes	
RorAt	Rowland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	>60"	Moderately well drained	24"	No	Local Importance
RoyB	Royce silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	39-60"	Well drained	>72"	No	Prime
SadC	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	>60"	Well drained	>72"	No	Statewide Importance
UdbB	Udorthents, bedrock substratum, 0 to 8 percent slopes	20-39"	Moderately well drained	30"	No	
UR	Urban land	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
WATER	Water	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
WoeB	Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	>60"	Moderately well drained	24"	No	Prime

Table 13, Soil Series List and Text Descriptions in Appendix B provides additional information for each soil series type in a text description.



Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

SOILS MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Middlesex County, USDA-NRCS, 2017
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

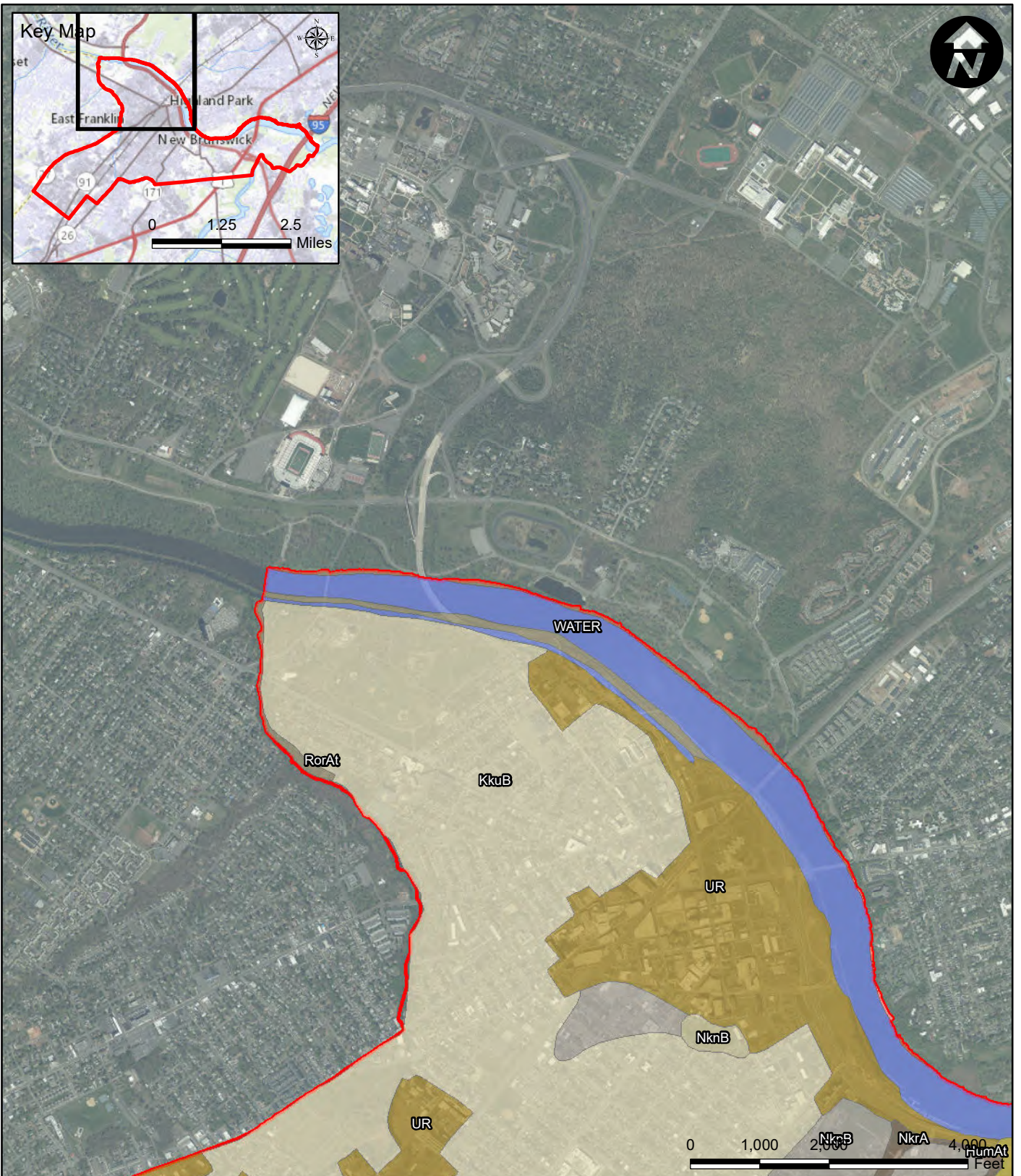
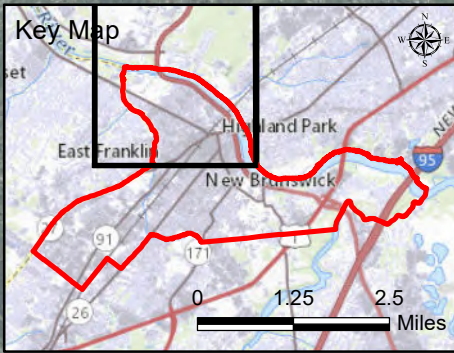
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Figure No. 7 Page 1 of 4



Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
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PHONE: (732) 560-9700

SOILS MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Middlesex County, USDA-NRCS, 2017
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

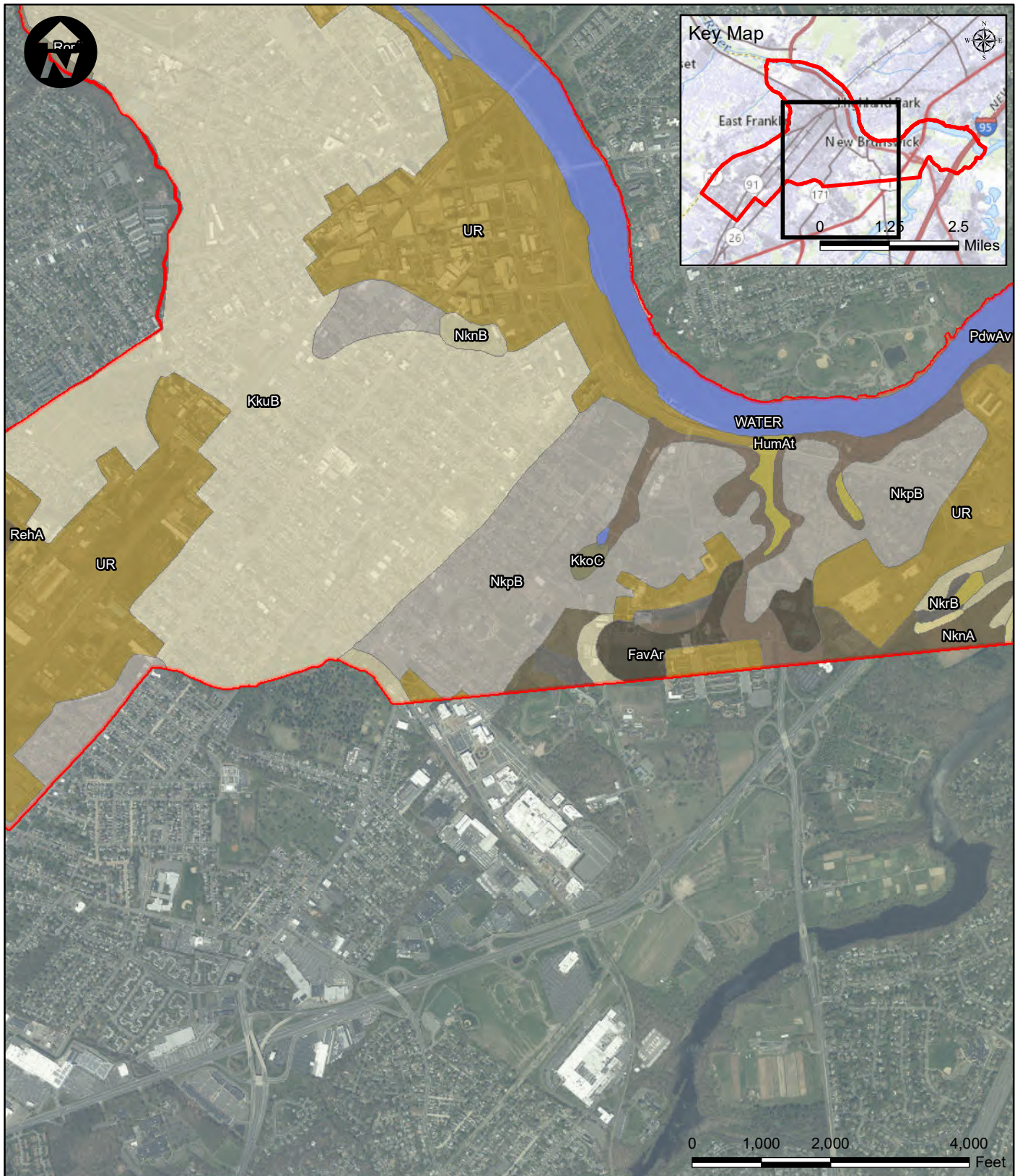
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Figure No. 7 Page 2 of 4



Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

SOILS MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Middlesex County, USDA-NRCS, 2017
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

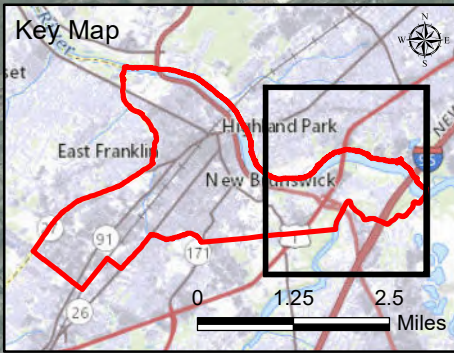
Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Project No.03867.0003

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Date: 6/3/2022

Figure No. 7 Page 3 of 4



Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
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SOILS MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Middlesex County, USDA-NRCS, 2017
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/3/2022

Figure No. 7 Page 4 of 4

3.3 Aquifers

Bedrock aquifers are extensive areas where the geological formation collects groundwater which can be accessed by wells for potable water. A sole source aquifer is defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as an aquifer that supplies at least 50% of the drinking water for its service area, and where there is no reasonable alternative drinking water source available in the case that aquifer becomes contaminated.

The City of New Brunswick is underlain by the bedrock Brunswick Aquifer (ba), a saturated portion of the Passaic Formation. According to the Aquifers of New Jersey map prepared by the NJDEP and the New Jersey Geological Survey, the Brunswick Aquifer is considered a fractured bedrock aquifer, in that groundwater occurs and is transmitted along zones of secondary permeability, discontinuities in the bedrock (such as faults, fractures, joints, separated bedding planes), that results in groundwater flow in preferential orientation. Groundwater flow is generally from upland recharge areas towards discharge boundaries along streams and rivers. The Brunswick Aquifer map unit is described as:

Sandstone, siltstone and shale of the Passaic, Towaco, Feltville, and Boonton Formations. Groundwater is stored and transmitted in fractures. Water is normally fresh, slightly alkaline, non-corrosive and hard. Calcium-bicarbonate type water dominate. Subordinate calcium-sulfate waters are associated with high total dissolved solids. Includes conglomerate facies along the northwest margin of the basin.

Areas where conditions are such that precipitation can permeate the ground and refill an aquifer's water supply are known as aquifer recharge areas. Recharge areas are necessary to maintain the quality and quantity of groundwater within an aquifer. It is vital to protect and assess impacts to the existing recharge areas, as adverse impacts to recharge areas may result a reduction of quality and supply of potable water from the aquifer.

The Brunswick Aquifer is generally recharged directly through precipitation and infiltration. Water infiltration occurs through the soil profile and surficial geologic deposits, into the weathered and decomposed surface of the bedrock until the infiltrating water reaches the zone of saturation in the various discontinuities in the bedrock. Recharge to the Brunswick

Aquifer can also occur from infiltration of surface water from stream and surface water bodies, in similar pathways noted above, into the underlying fractured bedrock. However, in the City of New Brunswick, there is a high percentage of impervious surfaces which significantly reduces direct infiltration to the subsurface.

Aquifer recharge areas are grouped by the number of inches of recharge per year and ranked, with 16 to 23 inches per year being the highest at Rank A. Certain areas of New Brunswick are Rank B (11 to 15 in/ year) and Rank C (8 to 10 in/ year); however, the majority of the City has a recharge rate of less than 7 inches per year, and a significant portion of the City has no groundwater recharge due to mapped impervious cover. A breakdown of the acreages of groundwater recharge rates present in New Brunswick is provided in Table 4, below.

Table 4 - Groundwater Recharge Rates

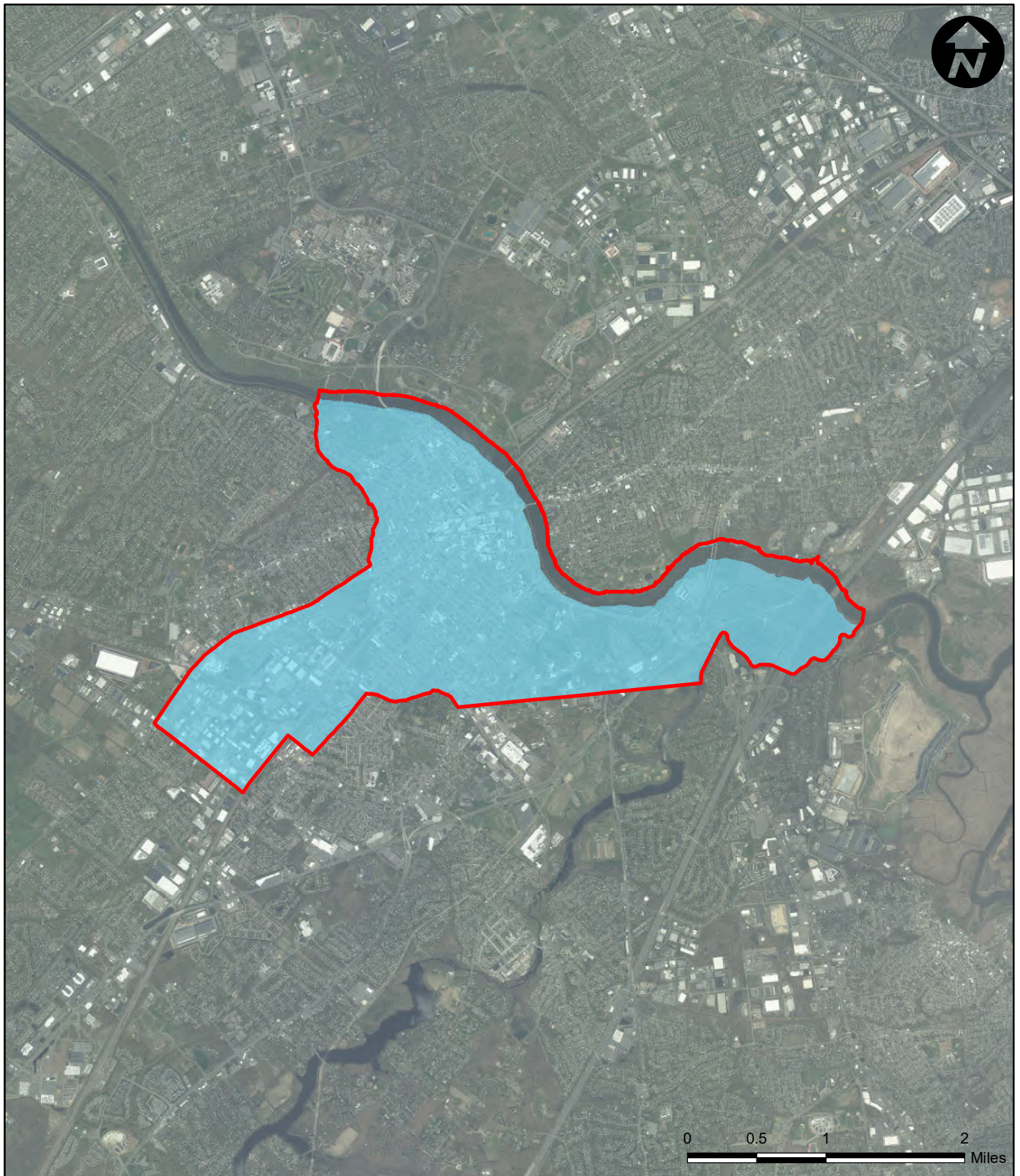
Rank	Value	Acres/Percentage
A	16 to 23 in/ year	0 / 0%
B	11 to 15 in/ year	784.34 / 23.36%
C	8 to 10 in/ year	505.95 / 15.07%
D	1 to 7 in/ year	645.75 / 19.23%
E	0 in/ year	1208.37 / 35.98%
L	Hydric soil - no recharge calculated	31.85 / 0.95%
W	Wetlands or open water - no recharge calculated	181.90 / 5.42%
		Total: 3358.16* acres
<i>*(does not include acreage of Raritan River)</i>		

New Jersey aquifers are ranked by their ability to yield groundwater (measured in gallons per minute, or gpm) to high-capacity wells. The Brunswick aquifer is classified as Rank C, between 100 to 250 gpm median yields. No other aquifers are located within the City limits, and the Brunswick aquifer is not classified as a sole source aquifer.



NJDEP mapping indicates that water supply is provided by New Brunswick Water Department (PWSID NJ12401) that utilizes source water from two surface water intakes

(Lawrence Brook and Delaware & Raritan Canal) and treats the water to NJDEP Drinking Water Standards. The New Brunswick Water Department also has agreements to purchase water from the Middlesex Water Company, North Brunswick Water Company and Elizabethtown Water Company.

A Well Search of the NJDEP Well Database conducted for the City of New Brunswick indicated there were some forty active older individual domestic supply wells, nine active industrial supply wells, and six active irrigation wells. An individual well search of NJDEP Well Database would need to be performed for site-specific investigations to assess if these wells are truly active and in use or abandoned.



Legend

-  New Brunswick City Limits
-  Brunswick Bedrock Aquifer



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
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BEDROCK AQUIFER MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, Bedrock Aquifers, 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

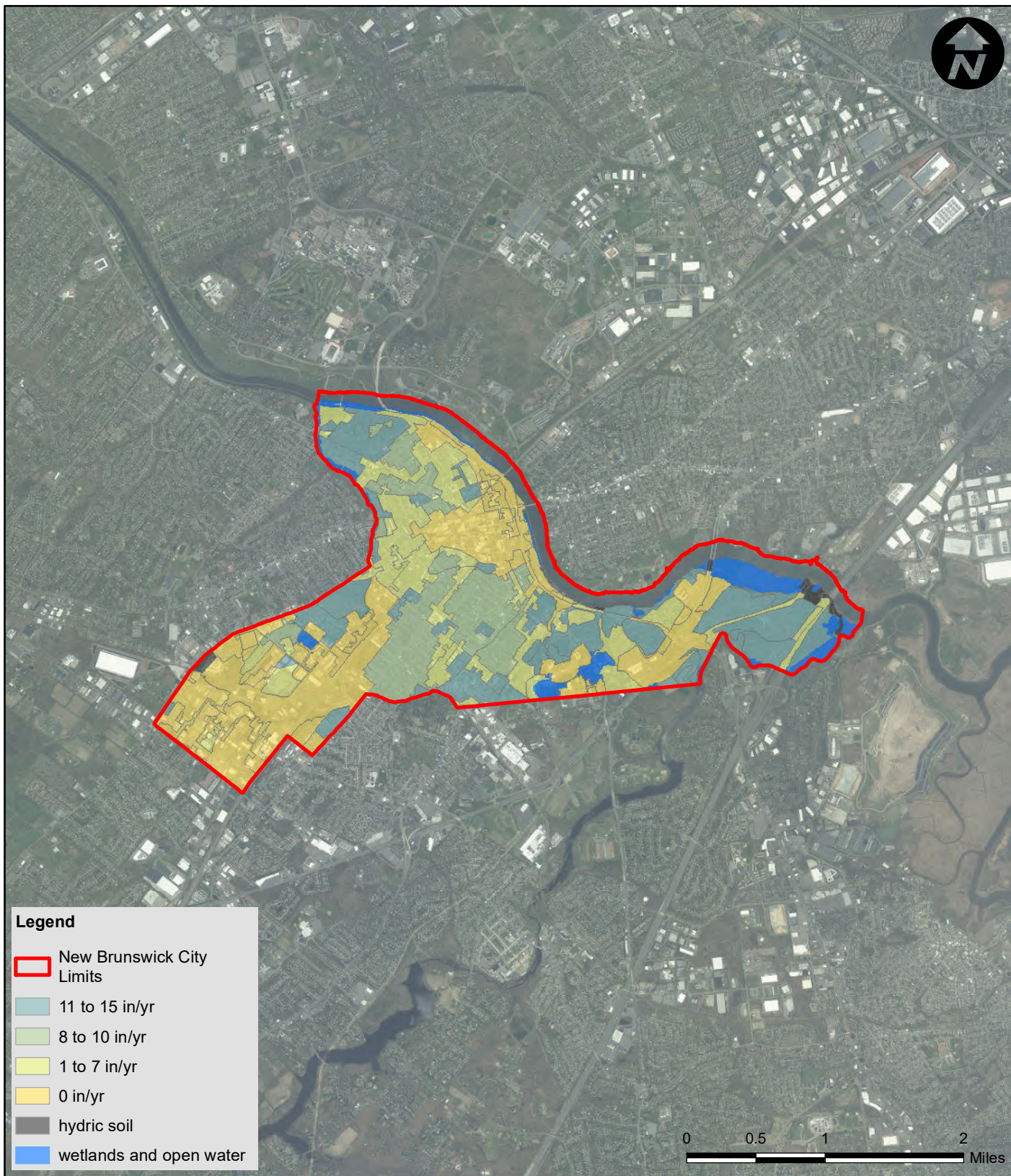
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

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Date: 6/21/2022

Figure No. 8



Legend

- New Brunswick City Limits
- 11 to 15 in/yr
- 8 to 10 in/yr
- 1 to 7 in/yr
- 0 in/yr
- hydric soil
- wetlands and open water



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
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GROUNDWATER RECHARGE MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, Groundwater Recharge Areas, 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

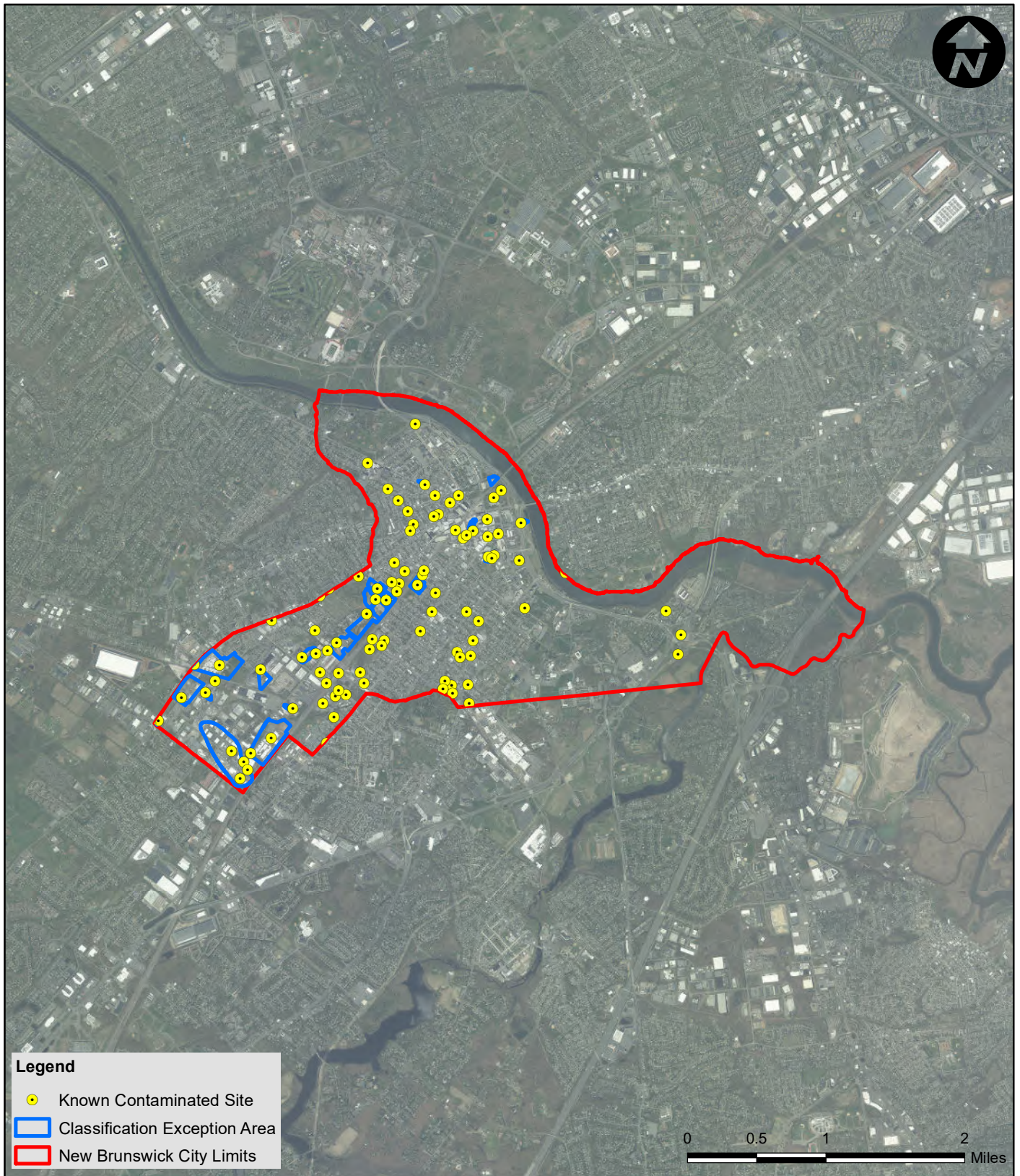
Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 1 mile	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/21/2022	Figure No. 9

3.4 Groundwater Quality




The NJDEP designates the Brunswick Aquifer as a Class II-A Groundwater Resource, which means the groundwater can be readily treated using conventional water treatment processes and used for consumptive (potable) and non-consumptive (industrial process, cooling, irrigation, etc.) purposes.

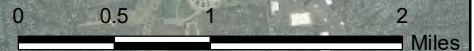
However, the NJDEP indicates there are approximately 94 Known Contaminated Sites located within the City of New Brunswick as shown on Figure 8. A summary of the NJDEP Known Contaminated Sites in the City of New Brunswick is provided in Appendix C. The NJDEP notes that 28 of the 94 Known Contaminated Sites have groundwater Classification Exception Area (CEAs), where the groundwater quality does not meet the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Standards (GWQS) (N.J.A.C. 7:9C) due to the presence of contaminants from a number and variety of sources (man-made or naturally occurring constituents). The groundwater CEAs can either be established for a set amount of time based on the estimated duration it will take for the groundwater quality to reach specific GWQS through remediation or natural attenuation, or continue for an indeterminate period of time for specific areas such as historic fill (at least 30 years or more). The groundwater CEAs in the City of New Brunswick are also shown on Figure 8. A summary of the groundwater CEAs in the City of New Brunswick is provided in Appendix C. Many of the CEAs have Well Restriction Areas (WRA) that prohibit the installation of groundwater supply wells within the CEAs.

There is no current comprehensive groundwater quality investigation of the Brunswick Aquifer beneath the City of New Brunswick. The New Jersey Geological Survey (NJGS) published the Natural Groundwater Quality in Bedrock of the Newark Basin, New Jersey, Geological Survey Report GSR 35 in 1994. This study did not include any wells from the City of New Brunswick but did include several wells from the surrounding municipalities. More detailed groundwater quality information may be obtained through review of site-specific investigation reports prepared for various NJDEP Known Contaminated Sites and groundwater CEAs made available through an Open Public Records (OPRA) request of NJDEP.



Legend

-  Known Contaminated Site
-  Classification Exception Area
-  New Brunswick City Limits



Note:
There are no Currently Known Extents of Groundwater Contamination within the map view.

Sources:
NJDEP, NJEMS, Known Contaminated Sites, 2022
NJDEP, Classification Exception Areas, 2022
NJDEP, Currently Known Extent of Groundwater Contamination, 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
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GROUNDWATER QUALITY MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/21/2022

Figure No. 10

3.5 Groundwater Budget

A groundwater budget is dependent on the annual net amount of precipitation that falls onto the land surface and infiltrates into the subsurface to replenish the aquifer, minus the annual amount of precipitation that runs off the ground surface or evaporates from the surface or vegetation (evapotranspiration), and groundwater withdrawals. To aid in the evaluation of Groundwater Budget analysis, the NJGS has conducted a number of studies and developed a methodology to assess groundwater recharge potential in NJGS' Geologic Survey Report 35, A Method for Evaluating Groundwater Recharge Areas in New Jersey (1993). This method for estimating groundwater recharge incorporates land cover/land use, soil types and recharge potential, to assess a range of annual recharge to groundwater. Areas of water bodies, rivers and streams and wetlands or hydric soils are assigned "0 Groundwater Recharge" potential and not counted as recharge areas. The method for assessing groundwater recharge was further simplified as NJDEP and NJGS developed GIS Mapping of the Groundwater Recharge potential. Groundwater recharge potential for the City of New Brunswick is shown on Figure 9 in Section 3.3.

Central New Jersey (Middlesex County) receives approximately 50 inches of precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, etc.) per year, of which only a portion provides recharge to the Brunswick Aquifer. A significant portion of the annual precipitation occurs as runoff on impervious surfaces and becomes incorporated into stormwater management collection and conveyance systems and is directed to adjacent surface water. The next significant portion of the annual precipitation evaporates directly from the land surface or is taken up directly by trees, shrubs, and grasses, which ultimately lose this water back to the atmosphere as evapotranspiration.

The NJDEP Land Use/Land Cover for the City of New Brunswick notes a total acreage of approximately 3,686 acres, of which approximately 2,833 acres (76.9%) is noted as urban land use, approximately 315 acres (8.5%) is forested or agricultural fields and approximately 537 acres (14.6%) are wetlands or water bodies.

The NJGS has mapped groundwater recharge potential in the City of New Brunswick, as shown on Figure 9 and in Table 4 in Section 3.3 above, as approximately 645 acres of 1 to 7 in/year (Hydrologic Rank D); 506 acres of 8 to 10 in/year (Hydrologic Rank C); and 784 acres of 11 to 15 in/year (Hydrologic Rank B). While these potential groundwater recharge rates may be overstated, given the developed characteristics of the City, equating these annual recharge volumes to more meaningful units of measure, such as gallons, and summing the annual recharge for these three recharge rates and their associated acreage, results in annual groundwater recharge potential that ranges from 361.7 to 579.6 million gallons.

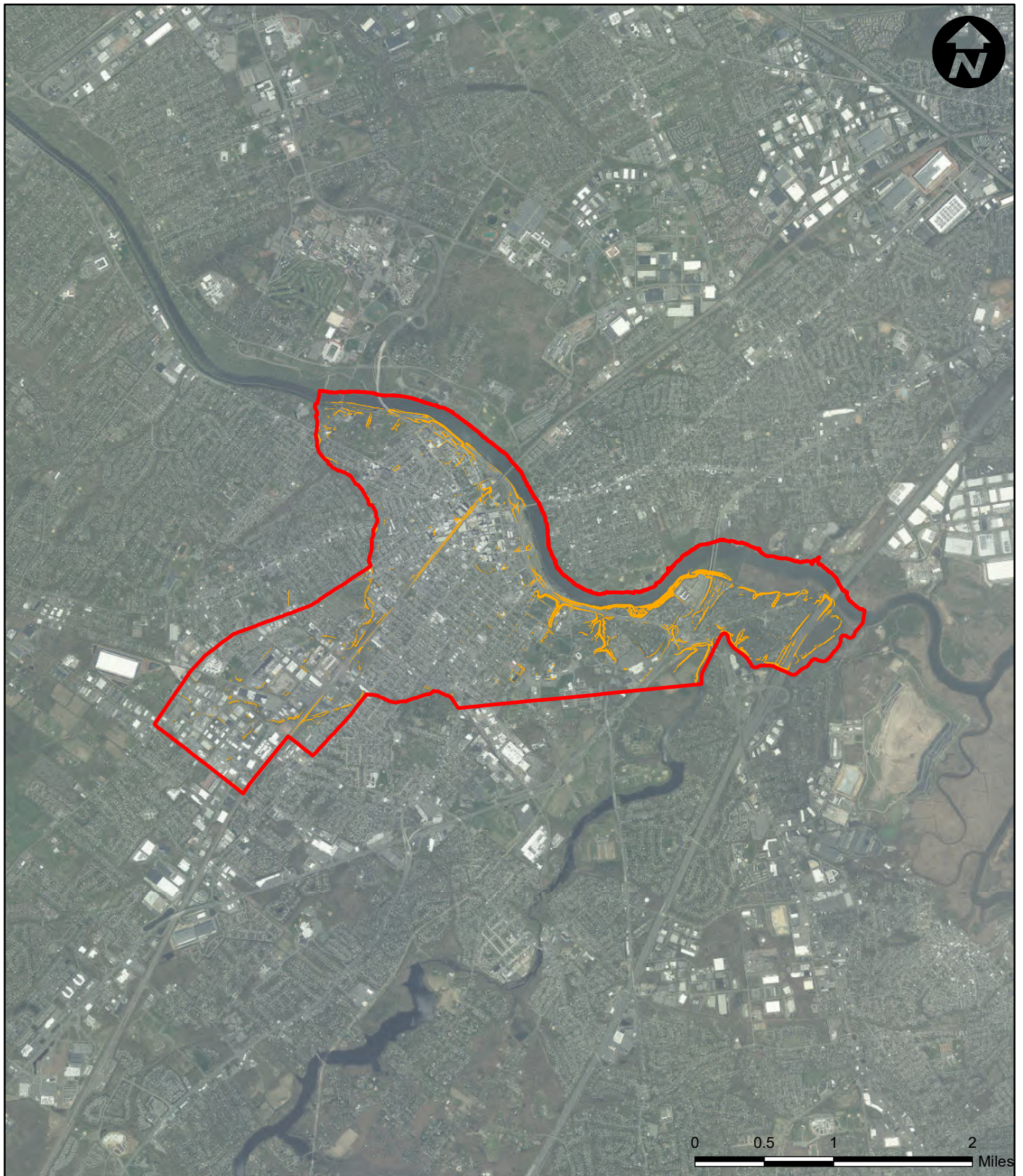
Since there is a limited amount of groundwater withdrawal from supply wells completed in the Brunswick Aquifer within the City of New Brunswick, most of the annual groundwater recharge will ultimately flow through the subsurface into the underlying aquifer and eventually discharge to adjacent surface waters (Raritan River and Lawrence Brook).

3.6 Stormwater Systems



Stormwater management systems that incorporate stormwater to groundwater recharge basins can be beneficial to provide localized groundwater recharge to the underlying aquifers. However, if the quality of the stormwater runoff is impaired by contaminants entrained in the runoff, and it enters the stormwater to groundwater recharge basin where it infiltrates through the subsurface to the groundwater, it can cause localized impacts to groundwater quality. Some of the most common constituents occurring in surface water runoff from large parking areas and roadways are petroleum hydrocarbons and coolant from poorly maintained vehicles, and rock salt from seasonal winter road maintenance. Other common constituents occurring in surface water runoff is from “over-fertilized” lawn and landscaped areas and where pesticides have been applied. These constituents quickly become dissolved in the stormwater and readily infiltrate through the subsurface and into the groundwater and ultimately impacting groundwater quality.

3.7 Steep Slopes

Steep slopes are defined by the City's ordinances as any area with greater than a 20% change in elevation. Areas along the Raritan River and along some of the roadway corridors meet the definition of steep slopes. Steep slopes are understood to have a high risk of soil erosion when disturbed, contributing to a change in the natural topography and increasing sedimentation into nearby waterways, reducing water quality and altering existing drainage patterns. In addition, some steep slopes are present due to previous erosion and exposure of the underlying bedrock formations. The steep slopes present in New Brunswick were mapped using LiDAR data, as described in Section 2.4, and are depicted on Figure 11.



Legend

-  New Brunswick City Limits
-  Steep Slope

Note:
Steep Slope is defined as any area greater than 20% change in elevation.

Sources:
NOAA, 1 Ft Contours, 2022
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
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STEEP SLOPE MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/3/2022

Figure No. 11

4.0 SURFACE WATERS

This section includes a discussion of the characteristics of watersheds and sub-watersheds present in New Brunswick, including:

- Applicable surface water quality standards;
- An inventory of significant streams, rivers, and known wetland areas; and
- Mapped flood hazard areas and their existing conditions.

4.1 Watersheds

Watersheds are defined as areas of land where rainfall drains into a specific surface water feature such as a stream, river, lake, or bay. Watershed boundaries are influenced by the topography of the land. As water runoff is directed by slopes and the general surface grade, the distinctions between watersheds are typically delineated by ridges and relative high points.

In New Jersey, watersheds are categorized by a hierarchy ranging from the largest unit, Watershed Regions, down to the smallest unit, the Sub-Watershed (HUC 14). The five Watershed Regions in the State are divided up into the twenty Watershed Management Areas (WMAs). Each WMA is divided up into HUC 11 Drainage Basins (Watersheds), which are further broken down into HUC 14 Sub-Watersheds.

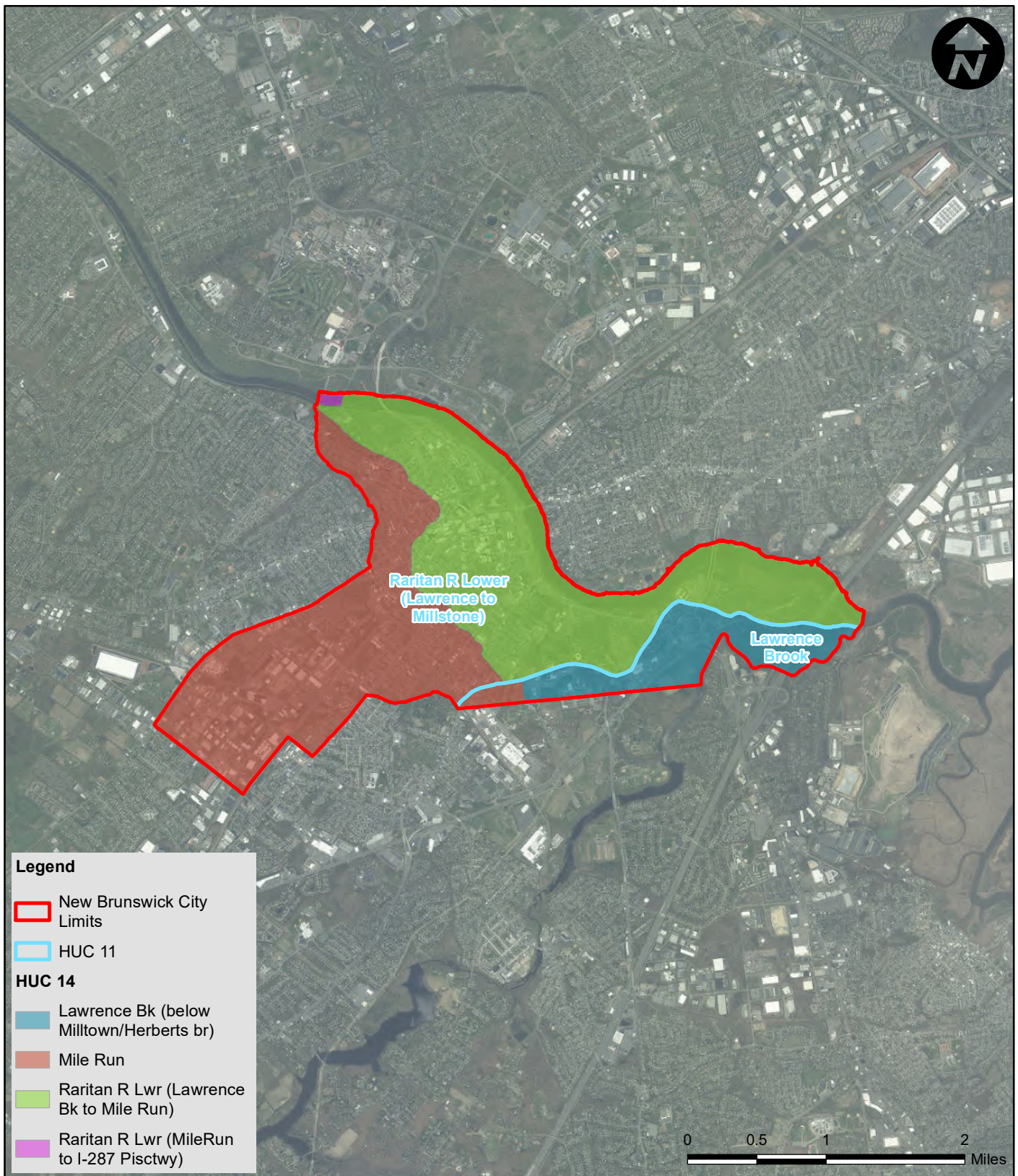
Surface waters within each Sub-Watershed are intrinsically linked and therefore usually all share the same surface water quality classification. Surface water quality classifications are designated by New Jersey's Surface Water Quality Standards (N.J.A.C. 7:9B), which specifies water quality criteria and designated uses. The surface water quality code defines whether a specific surface water is freshwater, saline, or an interface thereof and whether it is subjected to man-made wastewater discharges or runoff. It also defines whether the surface water designated as trout production (used by trout for spawning or nursery purposes during their first summer), trout maintenance (supports trout throughout the

year), or non-trout; and whether it is designated a Category One (C1) or Category Two (C2) water. C1 waters are specific segments of surface waters that have exceptional ecological, recreational, water supply, or fisheries resource significance and are therefore stringently protected.

New Brunswick is immediately adjacent to the Raritan River and is located within the Raritan Watershed Region. Although the majority of the City is located within the Raritan River Lower (Lawrence to Millstone) HUC 11 watershed, the eastern portion is located within the Lawrence Brook HUC 11 Watershed. Both of these watersheds are within the Lower Raritan, South River, and Lawrence Watershed Management Area (WMA 9). Four HUC 14 sub-watersheds fall within the municipal boundaries of the City, as listed in the table below.

Table 5 - Watersheds and Sub-Watersheds

WMA	HUC 11	HUC 14	Acres/Percentage
9	Raritan R Lower (Lawrence to Millstone)	Raritan R Lwr (MileRun to I-287 Pisctwy)	3203.5 / 86.91%
		Raritan R Lwr (Lawrence Bk to Mile Run)	
		Mile Run	
9	Lawrence Brook	Lawrence Bk (below Milltown/Herberts br)	482.7 / 13.09%



Legend

New Brunswick City Limits

HUC 11

HUC 14

Lawrence Bk (below Milltown/Herberts br)

Mile Run

Raritan R Lwr (Lawrence Bk to Mile Run)

Raritan R Lwr (MileRun to I-287 Pisctwy)



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

WATERSHEDS MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, 14-digit hydrologic unit code, 2021
NJDEP, 11-digit hydrologic unit codes, 2021
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/3/2022

Figure No. 12

4.2 Streams and Wetlands

New Brunswick is encompassed entirely by the Lower Raritan, South River, and Lawrence WMA. Accordingly, the major waterway in the City is the Raritan River, which flows in a southeasterly direction and makes up the entire northern boundary of the municipality. The Raritan River is tidal in the vicinity of New Brunswick; its head of tide is located approximately one mile upstream of the northwestern municipal limits. The Raritan River is therefore considered the interface between saline and fresh waters and has a surface water quality classification of FW2-NT/SE1. A segment of the Delaware and Raritan Canal runs parallel to the river from the northwest and ends at the Route 18 bridge crossing.

Additional waterways include Lawrence Brook and Weston Mill Pond, which are divided by the Lawrence Brook head of tide and together comprise a segment of the southeastern municipal boundary where they flow in a northeasterly direction before converging with the Raritan River; and Mile Run, which, along with its tributaries, begins in the southern portion of the City and flows in a northerly direction before draining into the Raritan River. Mile Run comprises a segment of the northwestern municipal boundary from Route 27 north to the vicinity of Buccleuch Park, and its tributary comprises a segment of the southern municipal boundary between Livingston Avenue and Georges Road. A listing of mapped streams, rivers, and tributaries, and their surface water quality classifications are provided in Table 6.

Table 6 - Rivers, Streams, and Tributaries

Surface Water	Total Length	Category	Surface Water Quality Classification
Raritan River	4.76 miles	FW2-NT/SE1	Interface between fresh waters subject to manmade discharge and saline waters, denoted by the inclusion of both FW2 and SE1, and neither trout production nor trout maintenance (non-trout, NT).
Raritan River Unnamed Tributaries (UNTs)	1.93 miles		
Lawrence Brook	1.10 miles		
Lawrence Brook UNTs	0.43 miles		
Mill Brook	0.06 miles		
Silver Lake	0.11 miles		

Surface Water	Total Length	Category	Surface Water Quality Classification
Delaware and Raritan Canal	2.59 miles	FW2-NT	A fresh water subject to manmade discharge (FW2) that is non-trout (NT).
Raritan River	0.16 miles		
Raritan River UNTs	0.01 miles		
Lawrence Brook	0.38 miles		
Lawrence Brook UNTs	0.25 miles		
Weston Mill Pond	0.36 miles		
Mile Run	3.10 miles		
Mile Run UNTs	1.03 miles		
Uncoded Tributaries	0.41 miles		

Wetlands are defined as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (EPA, 40 CFR 230.3). The 1989 Federal Manual for Delineating Wetlands uses three parameters for identifying and delineating wetlands: hydrology, soils, and vegetation. In New Jersey, the authority that regulates wetlands is the NJDEP. Regulations are in place to protect and minimize further loss of wetlands and their ecological and socioeconomic values.

To inventory the extent of wetlands and open water in the City of New Brunswick, two separate wetland mapping resources were reviewed. The first, the Wetlands of New Jersey dataset from the NJDEP Bureau of GIS, utilizes the Land Use Land Cover mapping discussed in Section 2.2 of this ERI. The second, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetland Inventory (NWI), delineates areas of wetlands and open water using aerial infrared imagery and categorizes them according to the Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats Classification System outlined by Cowardin et. al (1979). As no physical surveys were conducted to compile this wetland information, it should not be used in lieu of site-specific surveys to quantitatively determine the presence of wetlands.

As New Brunswick is a dense urban community, mapped wetlands are minimal. State-mapped wetlands are associated with the low-lying fringes of the Raritan River. The mapped wetlands are tidally influenced and are depicted within the mapped channel of

the Raritan River on the 1970 Coastal Wetland imagery. Freshwater wetlands are also mapped along the Mile Run corridor and its tributaries, in areas of Rutgers University’s Cook Campus near College Farm Road, and near the border of North Brunswick Township. State-mapped wetlands comprise approximately 172.71 acres within, or 4.69% of, the City of New Brunswick and are detailed in Table 7 below and depicted on Figure 13.

Table 7 - State-Mapped Wetlands

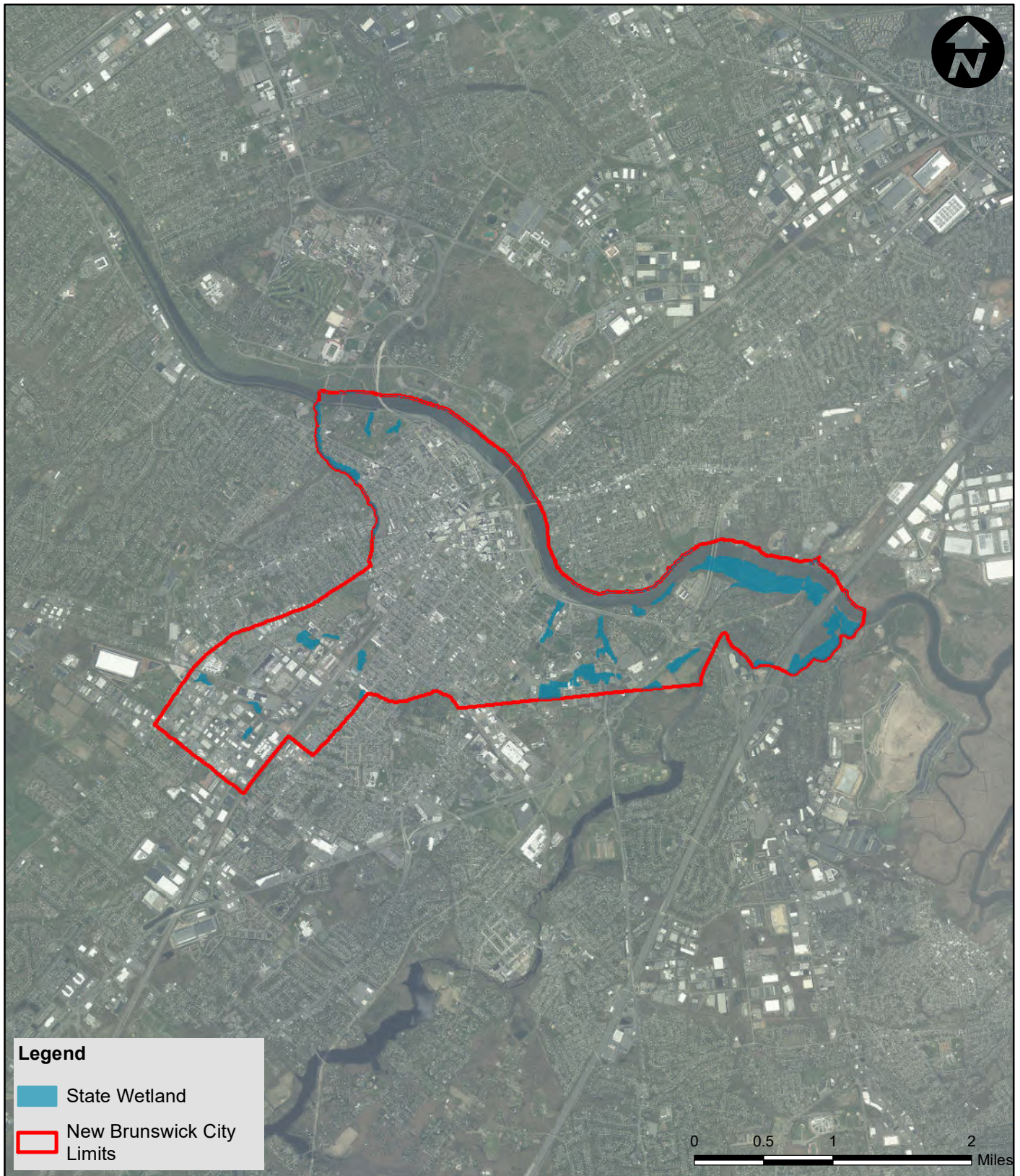
Wetland Land Use Category	Acreage and % of Total Land Cover
DECIDUOUS WOODED WETLANDS	67.25 / 1.82%
PHRAGMITES DOMINATE COASTAL WETLANDS	54.03 / 1.47%
MANAGED WETLAND IN BUILT-UP MAINTAINED REC AREA	17.53 / 0.48%
DECIDUOUS SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS	9.16 / 0.25%
DISTURBED TIDAL WETLANDS	7.20 / 0.20%
MIXED SCRUB/SHRUB WETLANDS (DECIDUOUS DOM.)	6.63 / 0.18%
PHRAGMITES DOMINATE INTERIOR WETLANDS	2.59 / 0.07%
SALINE MARSH (HIGH MARSH)	2.46 / 0.07%
WETLAND RIGHTS-OF-WAY	2.32 / 0.06%
MANAGED WETLAND IN MAINTAINED LAWN GREENSPACE	1.76 / 0.05%
DISTURBED WETLANDS (MODIFIED)	1.17 / 0.03%
HERBACEOUS WETLANDS	0.63 / 0.02%
TOTAL OF STATE-MAPPED WETLANDS	172.71 / 4.69%

Wetlands mapped by the NWI follow a similar pattern as the State-mapped wetlands; areas of wetlands immediately abutting Raritan River and the tidal section of Lawrence Brook are typically categorized as estuarine, intertidal wetlands characterized by emergent herbaceous hydrophytic vegetation species. The majority of the other freshwater wetlands mapped throughout the City are classified as freshwater forested or shrub wetlands that are palustrine forested and dominated by broad-leaved deciduous trees or shrubs. NWI wetlands are depicted on Figure 13. Details of all mapped NWI wetlands and open water areas in the City of New Brunswick and their classifications are provided in Table 8 below.

Table 8 – National Wetland Inventory

Wetland Type	Classification Code	Acreage and % of Total Land Cover
Estuarine and Marine Deepwater	E1UBL – Estuarine, subtidal, unconsolidated bottom	329.88/ 8.95%
Estuarine and Marine Deepwater	E1UBLx – Estuarine, subtidal, unconsolidated bottom (excavated)	2.19/ 0.06%
Estuarine and Marine Wetland	E2EM1P – Estuarine, intertidal, emergent with persistent vegetation, irregularly flooded	0.77/ 0.02%
Estuarine and Marine Wetland	E2EM1Pd – Estuarine, intertidal, emergent with persistent vegetation (irregularly flooded) (partly drained/ditched)	65.95/ 1.79%
Lake	L1UBK – Lacustrine, limnetic, unconsolidated bottom, artificially flooded	3.71/ 0.10%
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM1R – Palustrine, emergent with persistent vegetation, seasonally flooded (tidal)	6.23/ 0.17%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1/EM1A – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous) / emergent with persistent vegetation, temporarily flooded	7.68/ 0.21%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1A – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), temporarily flooded	8.36/ 0.23%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1Ad – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), temporarily flooded (partly drained/ ditched)	1.64/ 0.04%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1C – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), seasonally flooded	3.16/ 0.09%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1D – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), continuously saturated	10.74/ 0.29%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1R – Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), seasonally flooded (tidal)	7.89/ 0.21%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO1Rd - Palustrine, forested (broad-leaved deciduous), seasonally flooded (tidal) (partly drained/ditched)	0.005/ >0.01%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1C – Palustrine, scrub-shrub (broad-leaved deciduous), seasonally flooded	4.49/ 0.12%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1D – Palustrine, scrub-shrub (broad-leaved deciduous), continuously saturated	1.23/ 0.03%
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1Fx – Palustrine, scrub-shrub (broad-leaved deciduous), semi-permanently flooded (excavated)	0.55/ 0.01%

Wetland Type	Classification Code	Acreage and % of Total Land Cover
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS1T – Palustrine, scrub-shrub (broad-leaved deciduous), semi-permanently flooded (tidal)	0.01/ >0.01%
Freshwater Pond	PUBHh – Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded (diked/impounded)	0.10/ >0.01%
Freshwater Pond	PUBHx – Palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded (excavated)	0.79/ 0.02%
Riverine	R1UBV – Riverine, tidal, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded (tidal)	12.83/ 0.35%
Riverine	R2UBH – Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded	15.32/ 0.42%
Riverine	R2UBHx – Riverine, lower perennial, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded (excavated)	3.48/ 0.09%
Riverine	R4SBA – Riverine, intermittent, streambed, temporarily flooded	2.03/ 0.05%
Riverine	R4SBAx – Riverine, intermittent, streambed, temporarily flooded (excavated)	1.16/ 0.03%
Riverine	R4SBC – Riverine, intermittent, streambed, seasonally flooded	0.55/ 0.01%
Riverine	R5UBFx – Riverine, intermittent, unconsolidated bottom, semi-permanently flooded (excavated)	1.56/ 0.04%
Riverine	R5UBH – Riverine, intermittent, unconsolidated bottom, permanently flooded	1.25/ 0.03%



Legend

-  State Wetland
-  New Brunswick City Limits

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



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WETLANDS AND WATERBODIES MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Note:
The wetlands data is displayed for screening purposes only. The Land Use Regulatory Program (LURP) of the NJDEP determines the extent and final determination of wetlands in the State of New Jersey on a case by case basis.

Sources:
NJDEP 2012 Land use/Land cover Update, 2015
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

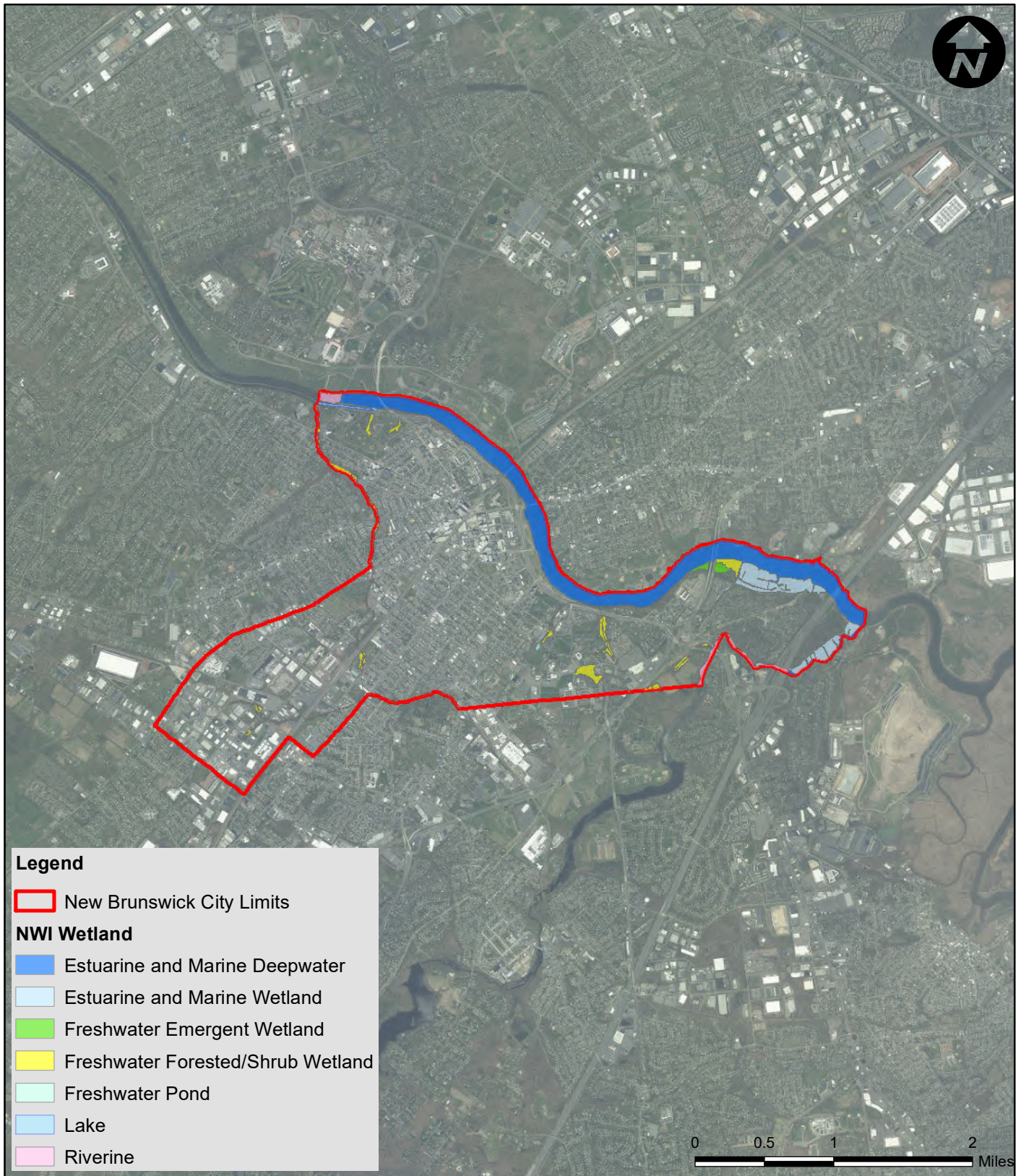
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/17/2022

Figure No. 13 Page 1 of 3



Legend

New Brunswick City Limits

NWI Wetland

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Lake

Riverine

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

WETLANDS AND WATERBODIES MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory

City of New Brunswick

Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National
Wetlands Inventory, 2022
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

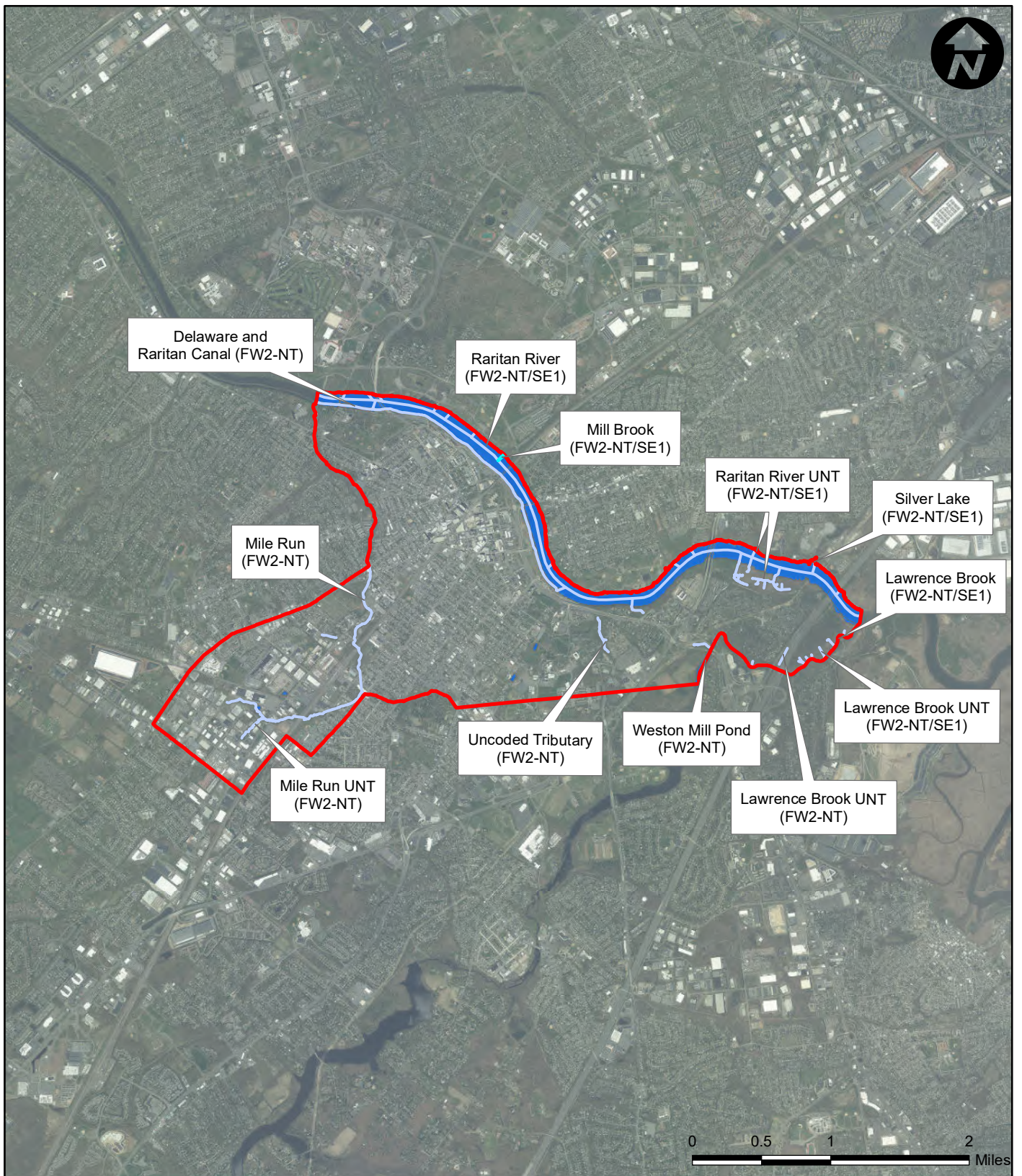
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003




Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/21/2022

Figure No. 13 Page 2 of 3



Legend

-  New Brunswick City Limits
-  Stream
-  Waterbody



WETLANDS AND WATERBODIES MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
 NJDEP, Surface Water Quality Standards, 2020
 NJDEP, NHD, Waterbodies, 2022
 NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/21/2022

Figure No. 13 Page 3 of 3

4.3 Floodplains

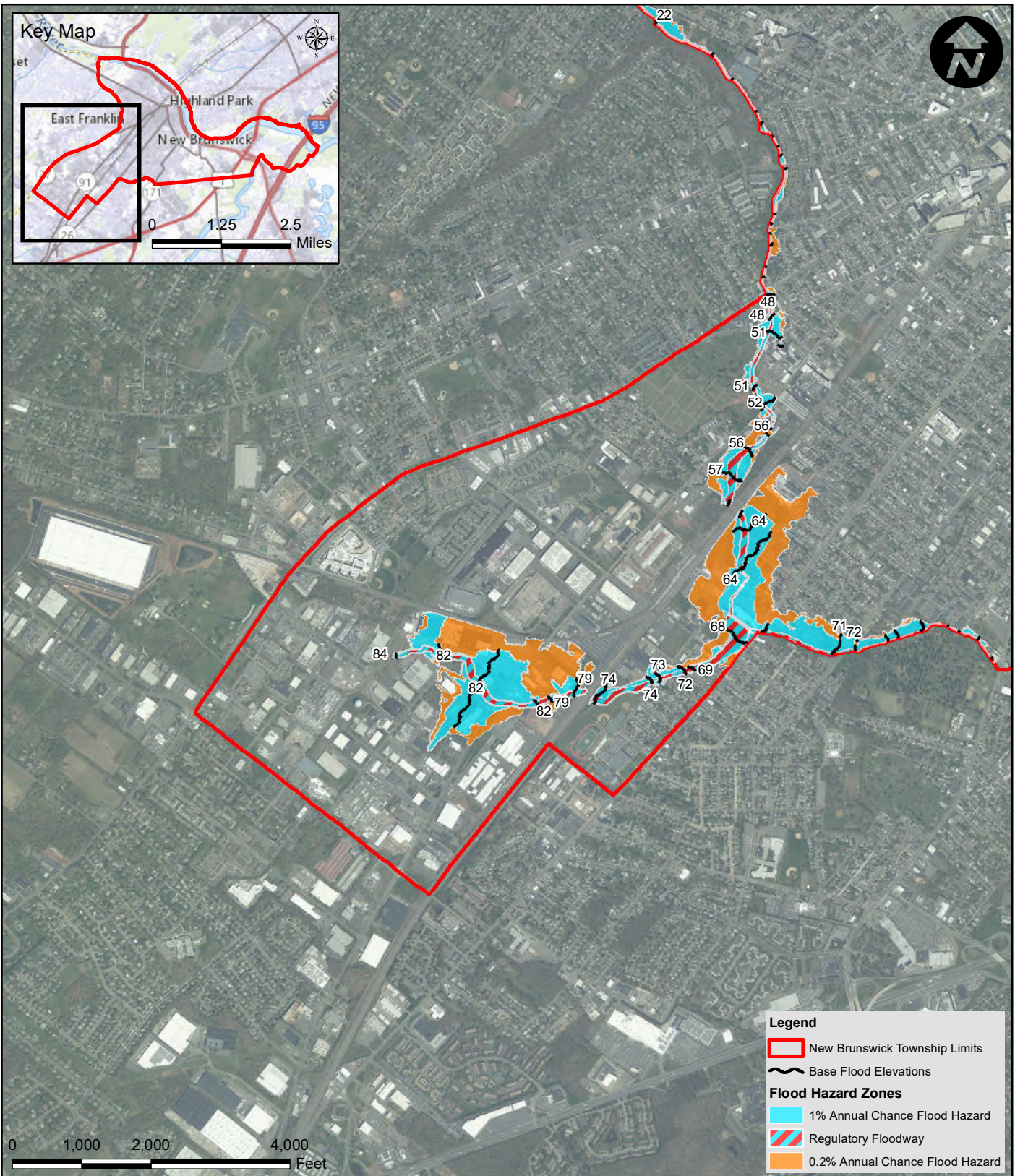
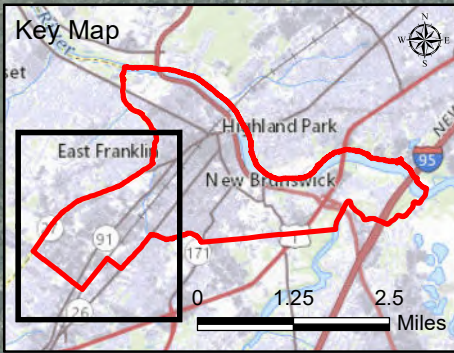
A floodplain is an area of land adjacent to a waterway which experiences flooding during storm events. In the State of New Jersey, development in floodplains is regulated by the Flood Hazard Area Control Act Rules (FHACA) outlined at N.J.A.C. 7:13. The FHACA Rules divide the floodplain into two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe. The floodway is defined as the area between the tops of bank of a regulated water body, as well as any adjacent upland areas that are subject to floodwaters with velocity during flood events. The flood fringe is the area outside the limits of the floodway that is at or below a specific base flood elevation (BFE). A BFE is established by determining the elevation flood waters would reach during a 100-year storm event (1% chance flooding in any given year).

Flood maps are one of the tools that municipalities can utilize to evaluate which areas have the highest risk of flooding. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains and updates Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) for each state. The FIRM panels are organized by state, county and community. Each panel has a distinct number: the City of New Brunswick is located on the following six (6) panels: 34023C0039, 34023C0043, 34023C0126, 34023C0127, 34023C0131 and 34023C0132. Figure 14 depicts the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL), which is a digitized representation of the data portrayed on the FIRM panels.

The State of New Jersey regulates development within the floodplain in an effort to conserve the floodplain's ability to store water during a flood event. Flood storage is a vital function of the floodplain. If the flood storage volume is reduced, flood waters will eventually flow beyond the limits of the floodplain and potentially put the health and safety of the community at risk. Additionally, the State of New Jersey regulates disturbance to vegetation in buffers along certain regulated waterbodies, known as the riparian zone. Vegetated riparian zones enhance flood protection as well as providing protection to natural resources and the water supply.

In New Brunswick, floodplains are mapped along the Raritan River, Lawrence Brook and Mile Run and its unnamed tributaries. Further analyses of waterbodies that drain an area

greater than fifty acres to determine the floodplain may be required on a site-by-site basis if located outside the extent of the flood study provided on the associated FIRM panel. With the increased frequency of major storm events such as Hurricane Floyd (1999) and the remnants of Hurricane Ida (2021) in the region, it is increasingly likely that flooding will continue to occur at a greater frequency within, and beginning to encroach beyond, the limits of the currently mapped 100-year floodplain.

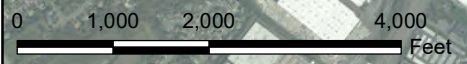


Legend

- New Brunswick Township Limits
- Base Flood Elevations

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard



Note:
Delineation of the lateral limits of flood hazard area is approximate and requires additional topographic survey. This map is not a delineation of the flood hazard area pursuant to NJDEP NJAC 7:13-3.1.

Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Sources:
FEMA, National Flood Hazard Layer, 8/28/2019
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

PS&S

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WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
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FEMA FLOOD HAZARD MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory City of New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM

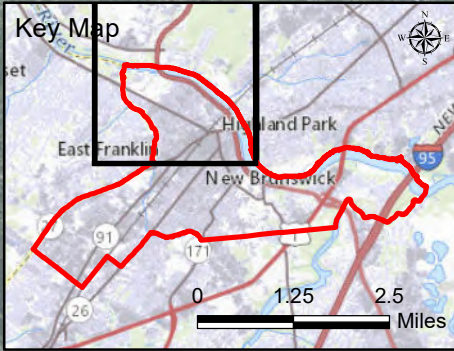
Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Project No.: 03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/17/2022

Figure No.: 14 Page 1 of 4

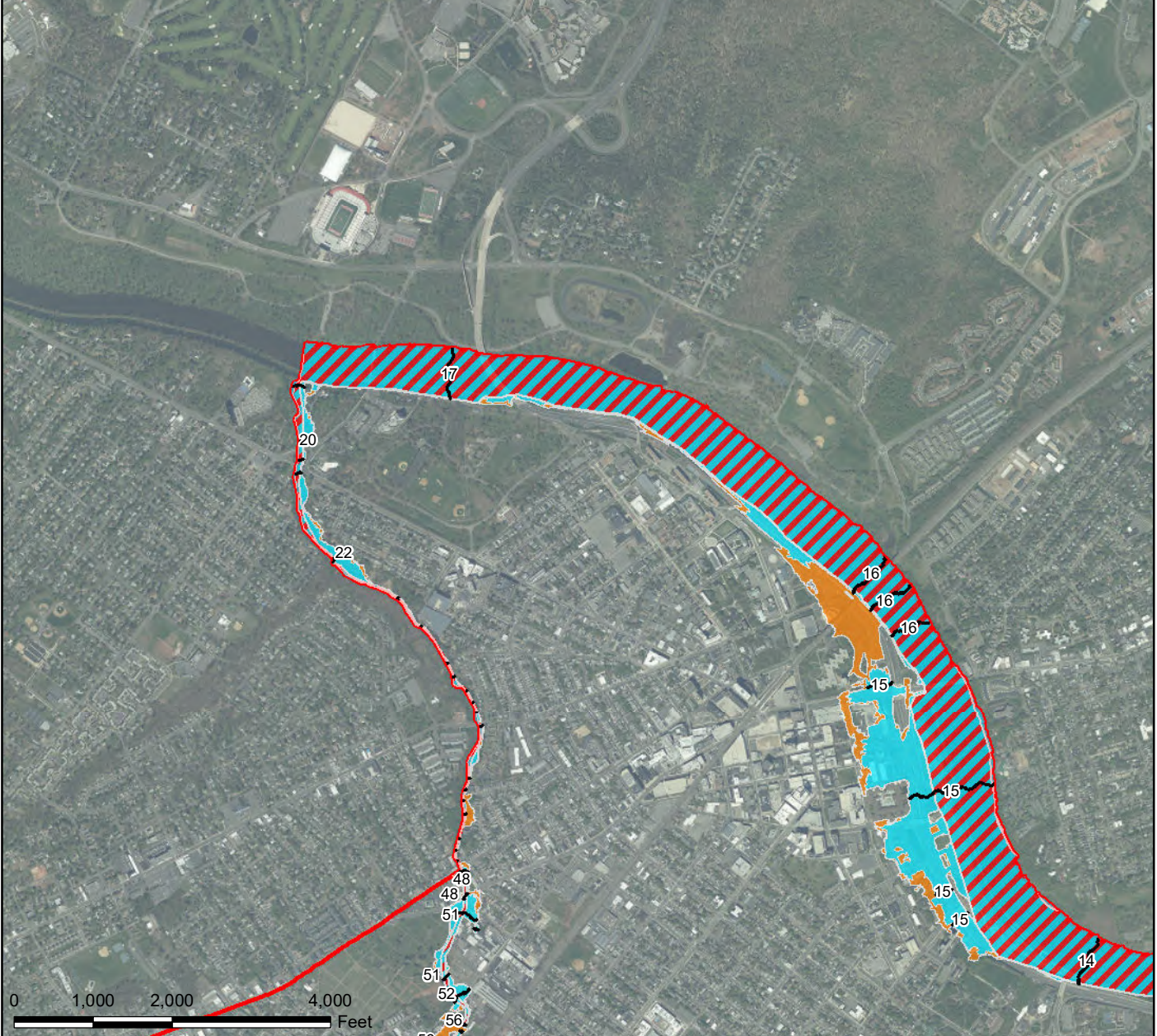


Legend

- New Brunswick Township Limits
- Base Flood Elevations

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard



Note:
 Delineation of the lateral limits of flood hazard area is approximate and requires additional topographic survey. This map is not a delineation of the flood hazard area pursuant to NJDEP NJAC 7:13-3.1.

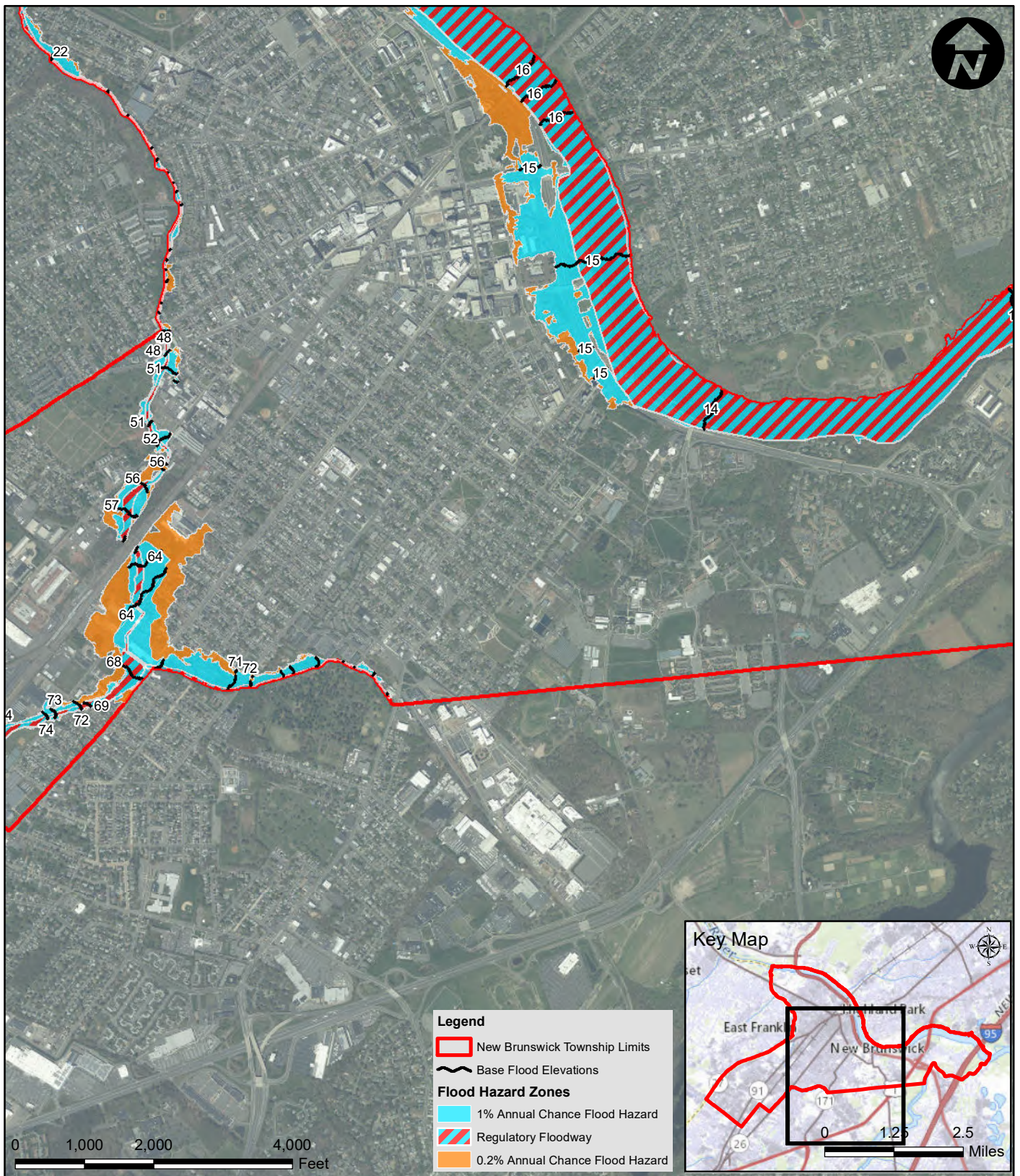
Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Sources:
 FEMA, National Flood Hazard Layer, 8/28/2019
 NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

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 WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
 PHONE: (732) 560-9700

FEMA FLOOD HAZARD MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 2,000'	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/17/2022	Figure No. 14 Page 2 of 4

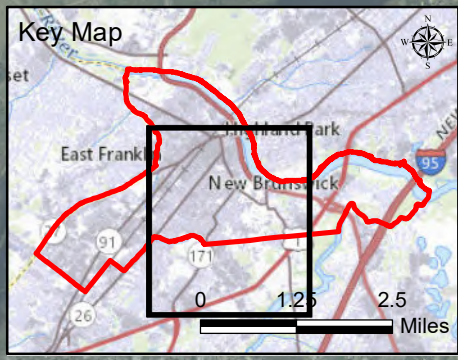


Legend

- New Brunswick Township Limits
- Base Flood Elevations

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard



Note:
Delineation of the lateral limits of flood hazard area is approximate and requires additional topographic survey. This map is not a delineation of the flood hazard area pursuant to NJDEP NJAC 7:13-3.1.

Vertical Datum: NAVD88

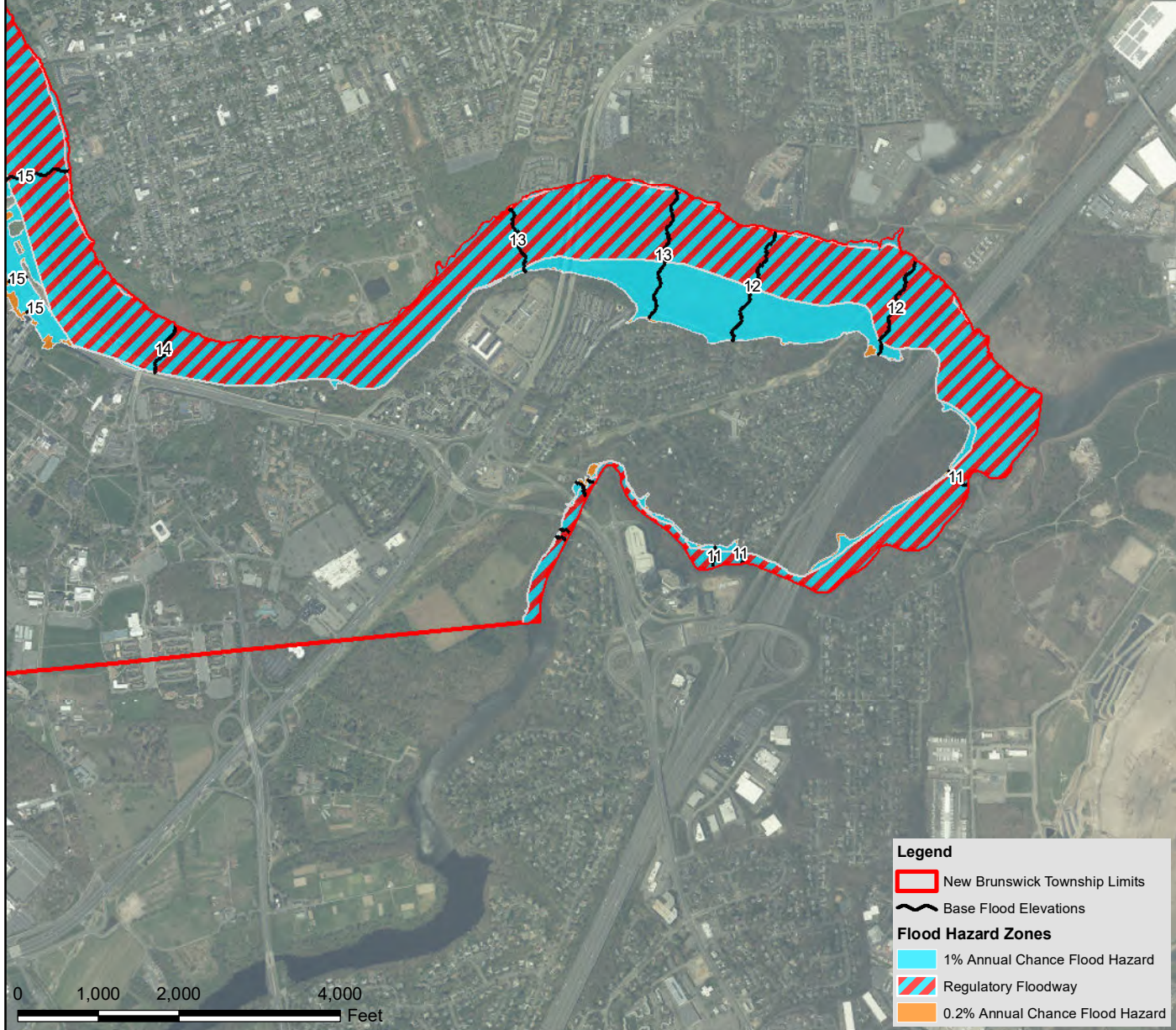
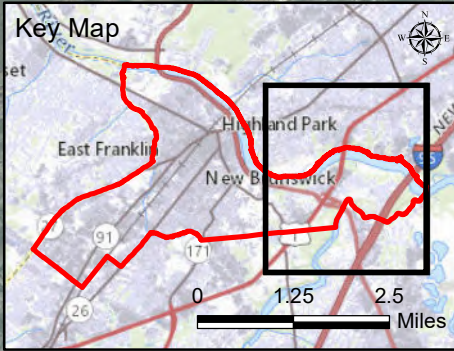
Sources:
FEMA, National Flood Hazard Layer, 8/28/2019
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

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FEMA FLOOD HAZARD MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory City of New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 2,000'	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/17/2022	Figure No. 14 Page 3 of 4



Legend

- New Brunswick Township Limits
- Base Flood Elevations

Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Note:
Delineation of the lateral limits of flood hazard area is approximate and requires additional topographic survey. This map is not a delineation of the flood hazard area pursuant to NJDEP NJAC 7:13-3.1.

Vertical Datum: NAVD88

Sources:
FEMA, National Flood Hazard Layer, 8/28/2019
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

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WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
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FEMA FLOOD HAZARD MAP

Environmental Resource Inventory City of New Brunswick Middlesex County, New Jersey

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 2,000'	Project No.: 03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/17/2022	Figure No.: 14 Page 4 of 4

5.0 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section includes a discussion of anticipated wildlife species and plant communities present in the City, as well as a list of mapped rare, threatened, and endangered species and brief descriptions of their preferred habitat; and identification of NJDEP-listed Recreational and Open Space Inventory (ROSI) parcels and other publicly-owned parcels identified by the City as open space, and a discussion of the ecological characteristics of those sites.

5.1 Wildlife Habitat

New Brunswick is highly developed, with a high proportion of impervious surface cover. However, these areas still serve as wildlife habitat. Street trees, lawns, and small parks provide habitat for wildlife species that are adapted for survival in urban, anthropogenic environments. Larger parks, conservation areas, and remaining undeveloped areas such as the narrow wooded buffer along Mile Run and its tributaries provide habitat for wildlife species that are adapted to fragmented suburban environments.

In 2003, NatureServe compiled a classification of terrestrial systems in the United States, called Ecological Systems of the United States. The classification system is intended to easily categorize different habitat types with a single streamlined hierarchy. According to that classification system, the majority of New Brunswick contains habitat systems in two macrogroups in the Developed Formation Class: Urban/Suburban Built and Maintained Grasses and Mixed Cover. Habitat systems of these macrogroups that occur in New Brunswick are Commercial/Industrial, and Residential of varying intensity levels. In addition, certain areas of New Brunswick are classified as Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain Brackish Tidal Marsh, in the Salt Marsh macrogroup, along the tidal Raritan River.

Wildlife species endemic to highly developed areas dominated by industrial, commercial, and high-density residential uses include domestic cats (*Felis catus*), brown rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*). Areas containing maintained lawns within residential or recreational uses are dominated by grass

species commonly used in lawns, such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) or fescues (*Festuca spp.*), and “weedy” species including clovers (*Trifolium spp.*), plantains (*Plantago spp.*), and common dandelions (*Taraxacum officinale*), among others. Landscaped areas are often planted with ornamental shrubs and trees. These areas are known to support common passerines such as European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), American robins (*Turdus migratorius*), and house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*); as well as ubiquitous mammal species like gray squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).

Currently undeveloped wooded areas that were previously disturbed typically support the same range of wildlife species as listed above. They are likely to contain vegetation species characteristic of these types of habitat within urbanized areas, often with a high proportion of introduced species, such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), and wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*).

Wetland areas provide habitat for a larger variety of wildlife, including amphibians and other species that are adapted to habitat with the presence of water. Wetlands by definition are dominated by hydrophytic vegetation, although those in urban and disturbed environments generally contain a higher proportion of introduced vegetation species than wetlands in more rural or otherwise undisturbed environments. The largest conservation area in New Brunswick, described in Section 5.2 below, is the Raritan River Conservation Area and encompasses an area of tidally-influenced wetlands that are expected to be dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis*). This area, among others along the Raritan River, are anticipated to support birds such as mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*).

The NJDEP Landscape Project provides mapping of five ranks of wildlife habitat, using a combination of actual documented wildlife occurrences and the aerial Land Use/Land Cover dataset. The five ranks are defined by the Landscape Project, Version 3.3 as follows:

- Rank 1 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches that meet habitat-specific suitability requirements such as minimum size or core area criteria for endangered, threatened or special concern wildlife species, but that do not intersect with any confirmed occurrences of such species.
- Rank 2 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches containing one or more occurrences of species considered to be species of special concern.
- Rank 3 - assigned to species-specific patches containing one or more occurrences of State threatened species.
- Rank 4 - assigned to species-specific patches containing one or more occurrences of State endangered species.
- Rank 5 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches containing one or more occurrences of wildlife listed as endangered and threatened pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Landscape Project, Version 3.3 dataset (Figure 15) indicates that the following threatened or endangered species are mapped in New Brunswick. Figure 15 depicts the areas according to their mapped rank, as well as areas mapped Rank 1 that do not have any documented wildlife occurrences, but that may still provide habitat for rare species. No federally endangered or threatened species occurrences or patches of Rank 5 habitat are mapped within the City of New Brunswick.

Table 9 – State Threatened, Endangered, and Species of Special Concern

Rank	Common Name	Species Name	NJ Status	Description
4	Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Endangered	Foraging; nest
4	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Endangered	Urban nest
3	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Threatened	Foraging; nest
3	Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Threatened	Non-breeding sighting
2	Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Special Concern	Breeding sighting - confirmed
2	Cooper’s Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Special Concern	Breeding sighting
2	Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina carolina</i>	Special Concern	Occupied habitat
2	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Special Concern	Foraging
2	Leonard’s Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	Special Concern	Casual flyby

In addition to State-mapped occurrences of rare, threatened, or endangered species, records of species diversity are aggregated by crowdsourced identifications through services such as iNaturalist, which is administered by the California Academy of Sciences and the National Geographic Society. An inventory of bird, mammal, amphibian, and reptile species observed in New Brunswick was compiled by using high-quality observations entered into iNaturalist (i.e., identification has been verified) during the period of January 1, 2020 through June 17, 2022. Although crowdsourced data compiled with this technique may be skewed by users disproportionately entering observations for specific areas, such as parks that are preferred by birders, at face value it is able to provide insight into which species are present in New Brunswick and which species are observed most frequently.


A review of the iNaturalist dataset found that the most frequently observed bird species were mallard ducks, American robins, and Canada geese; most frequently observed mammal species were Eastern gray squirrels and white-tailed deer; the most frequently observed reptile species was red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*); and the most frequently observed amphibian species was Eastern red-backed salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*). A tabulation of the data obtained from iNaturalist is provided in Table 10.

Table 10 – Wildlife Species Observations 2020-2022





Amphibians					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.
Fowler's Toad	<i>Anaxyrus fowleri</i>	1	Pickerel Frog	<i>Lithobates palustris</i>	2
Northern Two-lined Salamander	<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>	2	Eastern Red-backed Salamander	<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	26
Green Frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>	16			
Birds					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	5	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	4
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	3	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	2
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	3	Nashville Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	1
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	29	Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	1
Snow Goose	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	3	Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	1
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	2	Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	2
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	12	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	3
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>	2	Common Merganser	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	4
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>	1	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	7
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	1	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	4
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	24	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	3
Richardson's Cackling Goose	<i>Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii</i>	1	Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	1
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	4	North American Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus carolinensis</i>	1
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	3	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	7
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	1	Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	3
Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	9	Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	1
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	7	Double-crested Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	4
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	3	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	3	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	1
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	2	Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	1	Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	2
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	3	American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	1
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	3	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	1
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	5	Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	1
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	4	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	1

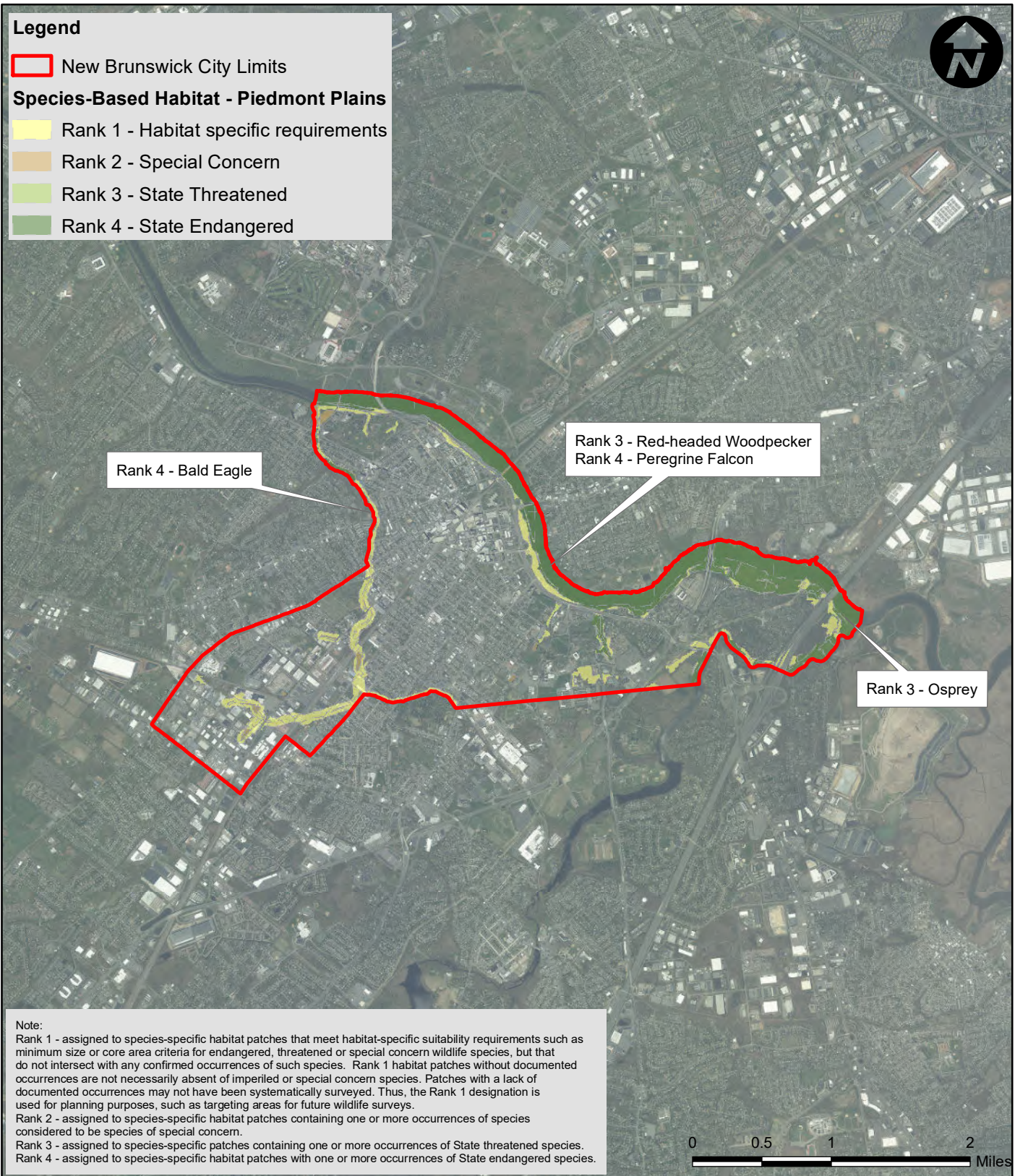
Birds (cont.)					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	6	Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	2
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	Yellow Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum hypochrysea</i>	2
Fish Crow	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	1	Western Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum palmarum</i>	2
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	6	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	1
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	7	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	1
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	1	Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	1
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	5	White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	6
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	4
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	2	American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	7
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	1	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	4
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	1	Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	1
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	4	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	17
House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	3	Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	1
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	6	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	25
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	1
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	7	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	11
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	4	White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	2
Mammals					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	1	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	1
American Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>	1	White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	23
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	2	Common Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	5
Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	17	Eastern Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	32
Groundhog	<i>Marmota monax</i>	9	Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	6
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	1			
Reptiles					
Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Obs.
Common Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	1	Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	5
Eastern Painted Turtle	<i>Chrysemys picta picta</i>	6	Eastern Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</i>	1
Ring-necked snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	1	Pond Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	7
Northern Watersnake	<i>Nerodia sipedon sipedon</i>	1	Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	17
Dekay's Brownsnake	<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	2			

Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits

Species-Based Habitat - Piedmont Plains

-  Rank 1 - Habitat specific requirements
-  Rank 2 - Special Concern
-  Rank 3 - State Threatened
-  Rank 4 - State Endangered



Note:
 Rank 1 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches that meet habitat-specific suitability requirements such as minimum size or core area criteria for endangered, threatened or special concern wildlife species, but that do not intersect with any confirmed occurrences of such species. Rank 1 habitat patches without documented occurrences are not necessarily absent of imperiled or special concern species. Patches with a lack of documented occurrences may not have been systematically surveyed. Thus, the Rank 1 designation is used for planning purposes, such as targeting areas for future wildlife surveys.
 Rank 2 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches containing one or more occurrences of species considered to be species of special concern.
 Rank 3 - assigned to species-specific patches containing one or more occurrences of State threatened species.
 Rank 4 - assigned to species-specific habitat patches with one or more occurrences of State endangered species.



LANDSCAPE PROJECT MAP
 Environmental Resource Inventory
 City of New Brunswick
 Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
 NJDEP Division of Fish & Wildlife Endangered
 Nongame Species Program, NJDEP
 Landscape Version 3.3, 05/2017
 NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM	Scale: 1" = 1 mile	Project No.03867.0003
Chk'd By: EG	Date: 6/10/2022	Figure No. 15

5.2 Open Space

Designated open space parcels are an important resource in a high-density, highly developed city such as New Brunswick. Parks and preserved undeveloped areas are valuable green spaces that provide opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors, and function as sources of wildlife habitat that are overall infrequent in the surrounding fragmented ecosystem.

Descriptions of the twenty-six mapped open space areas located in New Brunswick are provided below. A listing of the open space areas, their corresponding label on Figure 16, their total acreage, and additional information is described in Table 11.

Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park is a wooded trail located along the Raritan River and encompassing the towpath between the canal and the river. It is located in the northwestern corner of the City, terminating before the Route 18 bridge. Natural communities present within the park consist of vegetation species typical of wooded riparian zones on either side of the towpath.

Bucclench Park is the largest improved park space in New Brunswick. It is a pastoral, 78-acre park at the intersection of Huntington Street and Easton Avenue that is home to the Bucclench Mansion, sports fields, tennis courts, and trails. Bucclench Park is mainly comprised of maintained lawn vegetation interspersed with mature trees, and some areas with denser tree cover are located around the perimeter of the property adjacent to Bucclench Mansion and along the park entrance onto George Street to the north.

The open space identified as **Mile Run Brook** is a wooded area with natural riparian zone vegetation following Mile Run, a tributary of the Raritan River, as it traverses between residential areas near the boundary with Franklin Township.

Firemen's Memorial is a small monument for volunteer and exempt firemen located at the fork of Easton Avenue and Wyckoff Street, paved with concrete and paver stones. Planter boxes are also present at the monument.

The second largest improved park in New Brunswick, **Boyd Park** is along the Raritan riverfront. The park was rehabilitated in 1999 and contains open green space, an amphitheater, interpretive signage and a historic towpath.

Kossuth Playground is a local playground off Harvey Street with benches, playground equipment, and open space consisting of maintained grass lawn, landscape plantings and trees.

The mapped open space parcel identified as “**New Brunswick Park**” is the former location of the Wolfson Parking Deck and also referenced as the “Wolfson Deck Lot”. The future park is currently in the design phase, has not yet been named, and is anticipated to open in 2022/2023. It is currently a square, fenced-in grassy field surrounded by Bayard, Neilson, and Liberty Streets.

Monument Square Park is located at the Livingston Avenue and George Street fork. The triangular plot of land in City Center is the home of multiple memorial sculptures, including a monument dating back to 1894 honoring lives lost in the American Civil War.

Joyce Kilmer House Historic Site is the childhood home to Joyce Kilmer, internationally famous poet and war writer. Preserved by the American Legion to honor his memory after he died in World War I. The house is now owned by the State of New Jersey and leased by the City of New Brunswick.

Welton Street Park is a small park on Welton Street with concrete paved areas and benches, and landscaping plantings with ornamental grasses, shrubs, and small trees.

Approximately 101 acres of undeveloped green space along the Raritan River make up the **Raritan River Conservation Area**. Largely managed by the City, a portion is also managed by Middlesex County. The Conservation Area borders the curve in the Raritan River from Route 18 to the New Jersey Turnpike. It is partially mapped as steep slopes, and likely contains natural upland riparian zone vegetation communities in these areas, and partially mapped as estuarine common reed (*Phragmites australis*) dominated marshy wetlands.

War Memorial Park is a property between Jersey Avenue, and French, Baldwin, and Handy Streets with a monument and flagpole. The park has areas of maintained grass lawn, with landscape plantings of ornamental grasses, forbs, and small shrubs and trees in garden beds and planter boxes.

Joyce Kilmer Park is located adjacent to the railroad corridor and has playground equipment, a baseball field, and a basketball court. It is primarily maintained grass lawn with a few small trees planted.

Simplex Avenue Park is a small park at the end of Simplex Avenue with playground equipment, benches and a picnic table, and a small paved basketball court. It is

surrounded by maintained grass lawn and is adjacent to an undeveloped wooded area that connects to Mile Run behind St Peter's Cemetery.

In the eastern portion of the City, next to Woodrow Wilson Elementary School and the electric transmission right-of-way, **Murphy Park** has maintained grass athletic fields and paved courts. There is a walking path to Pennington Road.

The **Village Greens**, also known as the Lincoln Gardens Greens, are two open grassy areas between Quentin and Mitchell Avenues and Mitchell and Lufberry Avenues with some mature trees along the adjacent residential properties.

Pittman Park has maintained lawn and landscaped shrubs and trees, crisscrossed by concrete sidewalks. It is located between Seaman and Handy Streets

Across the street from Pitman Park, **Feaster Park** is currently under renovation planned in collaboration with the City, the Trust for Public Land, and Rutgers Center for Urban Environmental Sustainability. The park is located between Throop Avenue, Paul Robeson Boulevard, and Handy Street, and abuts Paul Robeson Community School for the Arts.

Alice Jennings Archibald Park is primarily an athletic complex behind McKinley Community School with baseball and soccer fields, and tennis and basketball courts. It is predominantly maintained grass lawn, with some trees of varying height. A natural area is along the northeastern side of the parcel with potential wetlands.

Quentin Avenue Park is a small, maintained grass area with a playground and swing set, and a landscaped area with ornamental grasses, forbs, and small trees. The remainder of the open space parcel is an undeveloped wooded area bordering an uncoded tributary at the intersection of Quentin and Jersey Avenues.

Westons Mill Watershed is a conservation area with both undeveloped forested land and a grassy field with mown walking paths that connect to the adjacent Rutgers Gardens in North Brunswick Township. The conservation area is located along Westons Mill Pond and is likely to contain some wetland areas.

The **Youth Sports Complex** is a rectangular property between the railroad corridor and Joyce Kilmer Avenue. It is primarily maintained grass interspersed with landscaped trees and shrubs, and a portion of Mile Run and the surrounding vegetated buffer intersect the site. The athletic facility contains baseball and soccer fields and associated structures.

Recreation Park is open space with a skate park, playground, basketball courts and community garden plots. It is located between Recreation Park Lane and Pine Street. The

primary vegetation cover type is maintained grass lawn with occasional shrub and tree plantings.

Alec E. Baker Park is a triangular shaped park with maintained grass lawns, landscaping, and some wooded areas. It has a baseball field, athletic courts, and a playground. The park is off of Remsen Avenue and its southeastern boundary is made up of Mile Run and vegetated buffer. It is immediately adjacent to Elmwood Cemetery in North Brunswick.

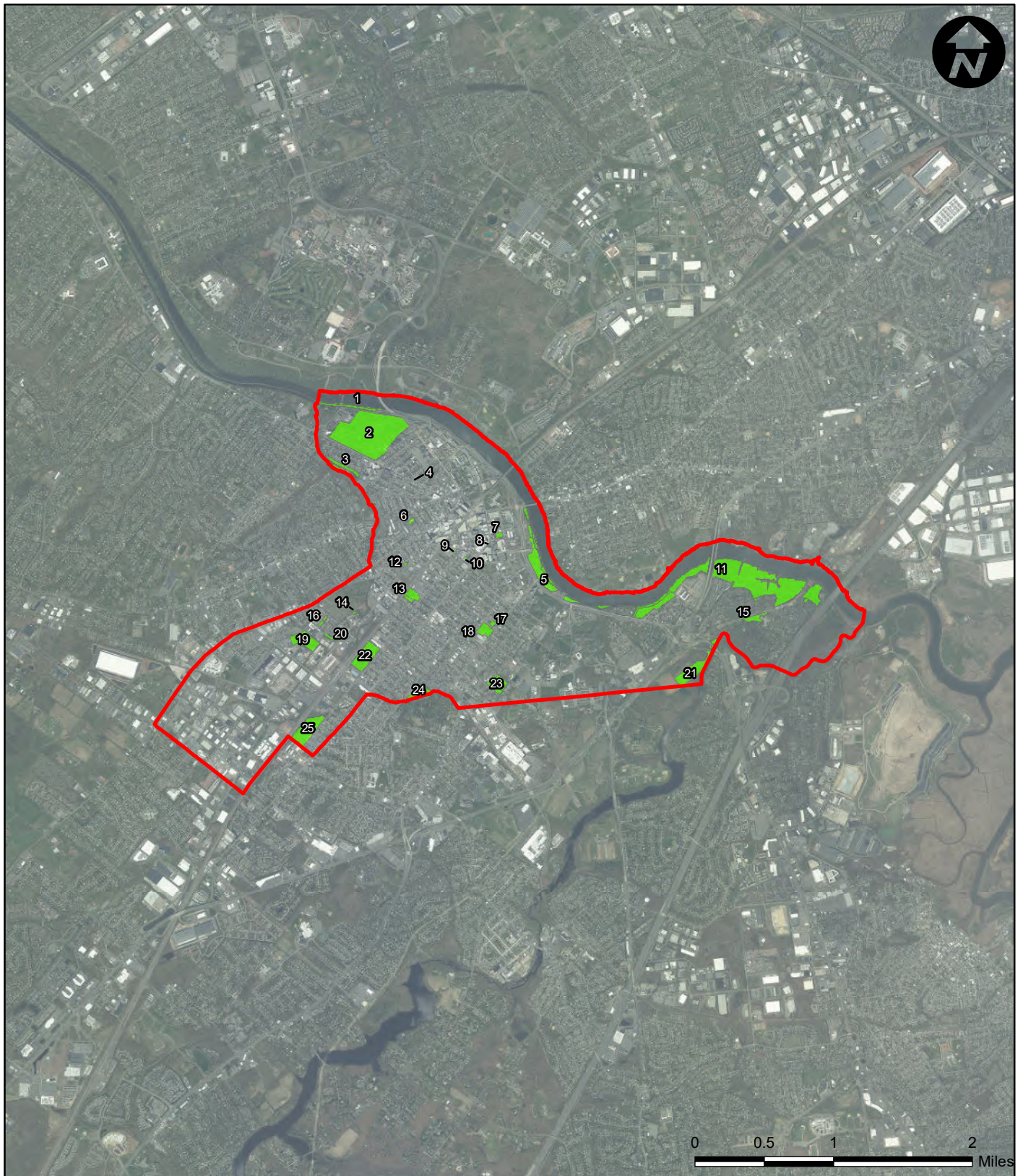
Memorial Stadium is an area with a football field and surrounding track across from New Brunswick Middle School. It is located between Joyce Kilmer Avenue and the railroad corridor and also contains baseball fields and tennis courts. A portion of Mile Run and the surrounding vegetated buffer is located along the northern boundary of the open space parcel. There are also bleachers, bathrooms and a concession stand inside the fenced property.

Table 11 – Open Space Parcels

Map Label	Name	Acres	Primary Use	Managed By
1	Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park	6.98	Park	NJ Division of Parks and Forestry
2	Buccleuch Park	78.04	Athletic Facility	New Brunswick
3	Mile Run Brook	5.00	Conservation Area	New Brunswick
4	Firemen’s Memorial	0.04	Park	New Brunswick
5	Elmer B. Boyd Park, or Boyd Park	25.00	Park	New Brunswick
6	Kossuth Park (Harvey Street Park)	0.87	Playground	New Brunswick
7	“New Brunswick Park”, or “Wolfson Deck Lot”	1.18	Park	Middlesex County
8	Monument Square Park	0.16	Park	New Brunswick
9	Joyce Kilmer House Historic Site	0.18	Historic Site	NJ Division of Parks and Forestry
10	Welton Street Park	0.30	Park	New Brunswick
11	Raritan River Conservation Area	20.02/80.89	Conservation Area	Middlesex County/ New Brunswick
12	War Memorial Park	0.41	Park	New Brunswick
13	Joyce Kilmer Park	4.74	Park	New Brunswick
14	Simplex Avenue Park	0.34	Playground	New Brunswick
15	Murphy Park	3.50	Park	New Brunswick
16	Village Greens/ Lincoln Gardens Greens	0.92	Park	New Brunswick
17	Pittman Park	0.92	Park	New Brunswick
18	Feaster Park	5.04	Park	New Brunswick

Map Label	Name	Acres	Primary Use	Managed By
19	Alice Jennings Archibald Park	10.16	Park	New Brunswick
20	Quentin Avenue Park	1.38	Playground	New Brunswick
21	Westons Mill Watershed	16.39	Conservation Area	New Brunswick
22	Youth Sports Complex	13.70	Athletic Facility	New Brunswick
23	Recreation Park	7.28	Park	New Brunswick
24	Alec E. Baker Park	6.90	Park	New Brunswick
25	Memorial Stadium	15.19	Athletic Facility	New Brunswick

The various open space parcels provide wildlife habitat of varying value, from maintained grass lawns and landscaping plants as habitat for species adapted to urban environments, to undeveloped stream buffers and larger conservation areas that may support a larger variety of species.



Legend

 New Brunswick City Limits

 Open Space



3 MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD
WARREN, NEW JERSEY 07059
PHONE: (732) 560-9700

OPEN SPACE MAP
Environmental Resource Inventory
City of New Brunswick
Middlesex County, New Jersey

Sources:
NJDEP, State, Local, and Nonprofit Open Space, 2022
NJDEP, High Resolution Orthoimagery, 2020

Drawn By: DM

Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Project No.03867.0003

Chk'd By: EG

Date: 6/22/2022

Figure No. 16

6.0 ERI PREPARERS

This section provides the name and address of the entity who prepared this ERI:

PS&S
3 Mountainview Road
Warren, NJ 07059

7.0 REFERENCES

This section lists all publications, websites, file reports, manuscripts or other written sources of information which were consulted and employed in the compilation of this ERI.

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Appendix A

Historic Resources Documents

Table 12a – Historic Districts

HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME	STATUS	SHPO DATE
Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District	LISTED	
Lincoln Garden Historic District	ELIGIBLE	2007-09-18
Livingston Avenue Historic District	LISTED	1991-02-06
Metuchen to Burlington Transmission Line	ELIGIBLE	2019-06-10
Mine Street Historic District	ELIGIBLE	
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station College Farm Historic District	ELIGIBLE	2003-06-06
New Jersey College for Women Historic District	ELIGIBLE	2001-04-11
Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District	ELIGIBLE	2015-01-14
Queen's Campus	LISTED	
Raritan River Railroad Historic District	ELIGIBLE	2004-03-31

Table 12b – Historic Properties

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99071517	1 Lufberry Avenue	1 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072964	10 Wright Place	10 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071526	10-20 Mitchell Avenue	10-20 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083973	103 Easton Ave	103 Easton Ave	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083971	106 Easton Ave	106 Easton Ave	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083972	108 Easton Ave	108 Easton Ave	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083979	109 Easton Ave	109 Easton Ave	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072966	1-15 Langley Place	1-15 Langley Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071512	1-3 Curtis Place	1-3 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083984	13 Mine St	13 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072856	1-3 Quentin Avenue	1-3 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072863	1-3 Wright Place	1-3 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071528	14 Curtis Place	14 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083977	14 Mine St	14 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072967	14-24 Lufberry Avenue	14-24 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083969	15 Mine St	15 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083987	16 Mine St	16 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071523	16-18 Curtis Place	16-18 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99084234	17 Mine St	17 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072949	17-19 Lufberry Avenue	17-19 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99072961	17-31 Langley Place	17-31 Langley Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072970	18-32 Langley Place	18-32 Langley Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072452	20 Gibbons Circle	20 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072948	21 Lufberry Avenue	21 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071519	2-12 Curtis Place	2-12 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071510	2-12 Lufberry Avenue	2-12 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071520	21-23 Mitchell Avenue	21-23 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071509	2-16 Langley Place	2-16 Langley Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072453	22 Gibbons Circle	22 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071529	22-24 Mitchell Avenue	22-24 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072947	23-37 Lufberry Avenue	23-37 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072454	24 Gibbons Circle	24 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071524	2-4 Mitchell Avenue	2-4 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071505	2-4 Wright Place	2-4 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071518	25-27 Mitchell Avenue	25-27 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072451	26 Gibbons Circle	26 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072860	26-28 Lufberry Avenue	26-28 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071527	26-28 Mitchell Avenue	26-28 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072455	28 Gibbons Circle	28 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083986	28 Mine St	28 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083968	29 Mine St	29 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072851	29-31 Mitchell Avenue	30-32 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071516	3 Lufberry Avenue	3 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072869	3 Mitchell Avenue	3 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072449	30 Gibbons Circle	30 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072861	30-32 Lufberry Avenue	30-32 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072975	30-32 Mitchell Avenue	30-32 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083983	31 Mine St	31 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072450	32 Gibbons Circle	32 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083976	32 Mine St	32 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083982	33 Mine St	33 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071515	33 Mitchell Avenue	33 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072530	34 Gibbons Circle	34 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072976	34 Mitchell Avenue	34 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083967	35 Mine St	35 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071513	35-37 Mitchell Avenue	35-37 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99072850	36-38 Mitchell Avenue	36-38 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083966	37 Mine St	37 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072946	39 Lufberry Avenue	39 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083965	39 Mine St	39 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071511	39 Mitchell Avenue	39 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083975	39 Union St	39 Union St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083988	4 Mine St	4 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072972	40 Mitchell Avenue	40 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083981	41 Mine St	41 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071508	41 Mitchell Avenue	41 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072945	41-51 Lufberry Avenue	41-51 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072969	42 Mitchell Avenue	42 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083964	43 Mine St	43 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072960	43-45 Mitchell Avenue	43-45 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072963	44-46 Mitchell Avenue	44-46 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083980	45 Mine St	45 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072962	45 Quentin Avenue	45 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071507	47 Mitchell Avenue	47 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072968	48 Mitchell Avenue	48 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083963	49 Mine St	49 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071506	49-51 Mitchell Avenue	49-51 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071514	5 Curtis Place	5 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083970	5 Mine St	5 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072864	5 Wright Place	5 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083989	50 Union St	50 Union St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072959	50-52 Mitchell Avenue	50-52 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083962	51 Mine St	51 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072849	5-15 Lufberry Avenue	5-15 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072971	5-15 Quentin Avenue	5-15 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083978	52 Mine St	52 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072871	53 Lufberry Avenue	53 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083961	53 Mine St	53 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072857	53-55 Mitchell Avenue	53-55 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072950	54-56 Mitchell Avenue	54-56 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072957	55 Quentin Avenue	55 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072870	55-69 Lufberry Avenue	55-69 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99071522	5-7 Mitchell Avenue	5-7 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072956	57 Quentin Avenue	57 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072862	57-59 Mitchell Avenue	57-59 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072953	58-60 Mitchell Avenue	58-60 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071504	6 Wright Place	6 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072854	600 Somerset Street	600 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072855	602 Somerset Street	602 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072858	604 Somerset Street	604 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072853	606-608 Somerset Street	606-608 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072954	61 Quentin Avenue	61 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072859	610 Somerset Street	610 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072865	612 Somerset Street	612 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072866	614-616 Somerset Street	614-616 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072848	61-63 Mitchell Avenue	61-63 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072852	618-620 Somerset Street	618-620 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072951	62 Mitchell Avenue	62 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072867	622 Somerset Street	622 Somerset Street	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072955	63 Quentin Avenue	63 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072952	64-66 Mitchell Avenue	64-66 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083985	65 Mine St	65 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071530	65 Quentin Avenue	65 Quentin Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071525	6-8 Mitchell Avenue	6-8 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072974	7 Curtis Place	7 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071531	7 Wright Place	7 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083990	70 College Ave	70 College Ave	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99083974	70 Mine St	70 Mine St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072868	71 Lufberry Avenue	71 Lufberry Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072965	8 Wright Place	8 Wright Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072973	9-11 Curtis Place	9-11 Curtis Place	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99071521	9-19 Mitchell Avenue	9-19 Mitchell Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072321	Alan H. Campbell House	146 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072439	Alexander W. Pettit House	175 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072338	Alfred J. Buttler House	77 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072433	Andrew Terhune House	149 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072533	Antilles Field	85 George St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072535	Biological Sciences Building	Bishop & Neilson Streets	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99023229	Bridgetender's House site	Landing Lane	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023228	Bridgetender's Shelter site	Landing Lane	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072333	Brunswick Arms Apartments	119 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418301	524219	Buccleuch Mansion	200 College Avenue	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072430	Byron D. Halstead House	121-123 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072441	Catherine J. Bergen House	183 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072435	Charles H. Runyon House	155 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418303	524221	Christ Episcopal Church	5 Paterson Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
418304	524222	Church of Sacred Heart	56 Throop Avenue	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072339	David Fitz Randolph Runyon House	99 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418305	524223	Demarest House	542 George Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072230	Dental offices	76 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023233	Drain	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023234	Drain in concrete armor wall	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072314	Edwin Elberson House	90 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418306	524224	First Dutch Reformed Church	9 Bayard Street/160 Neilson Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072431	Frank L. Hindle House	131 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072437	Garrett Dreier House	163-165 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072540	Geology Hall	Block 46, Lot 1	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072432	George W. Kuehnle House	137 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023167	Grist Mill site	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023231	Grist mill site	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072442	H. Brewster Willis House	185 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418308	524226	Hale Street School	373 Hale Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072325	Harry Grossman House	178 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072322	Harry Ross House	152 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023230	Hay Press site	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072446	Henry B. Cook House	59 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	YES	NO	
418307	524225	Henry Guest House	58 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072329	Insurance offices	148 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023235	Intake	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072327	Jacob W. Janeway House	184 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418299	524217	James Bishop House	Bishop Campus of Rutgers University, facing College Avenue	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072434	James Deshler House	151-153 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99072340	James Holman House	103 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418311	524229	James Wood Johnson House	21 Union Street	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072331	Jasper F. Cropsey House	57 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	YES	NO	
418310	524228	Jennings House	1100 George Street [Block 437, Lot 2.01]	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	1978-04-10
-	99072444	John A. Dixon House	191 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072330	John B. Drury House	86-88 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418329	524247	John H. Rolfe House (Emily Smith House)	29 Remsen Avenue	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2001-03-14
-	99072336	John S. Dahmer House	71-73 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072440	John W. Wilson House	177 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072436	Joseph Fisher House	161 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072319	Joseph Kohn Rehabilitation Center	130 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418312	524230	Kelley House	1100 George Street [Block 437, Lot 2.02]	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	1978-04-10
418313	524231	King Block	312-324 Memorial Parkway	LISTED_INDV	YES	NO	
-	99072539	Kirkpatrick Chapel	Block 46, Lot 1	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072445	L.D. Lindley House	193 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418314	524232	Landing Lane Bridge	Landing Lane over Raritan River	LISTED_HD	YES	NO	1978-04-10
-	99021052	Landing Lane/Delaware and Raritan Canal Bridge (SI&A No. 3000-169)	Landing Lane over D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072958	Langley Place Village Green	Runs perpendicularly between Lufberry and Quentin Avenues	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
418309	524227	Levi D. Jarrard House	George Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072317	Livingston Avenue United Church of Christ	120 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072316	Livingston Manor [apartments]	116 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
12953	524233	Livingston School	207 Delavan Avenue	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2005-08-11
-	99072324	Lucy A. V. Fox House	158 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
12965	524234	Main Post Office	86 Bayard Street	LISTED_INDV	UNK	NO	1981-12-16
-	99072532	Marryott Music Building	85 George St	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072429	Medical Offices	127 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99218778	Metuchen-Brunswick 230kv Electrical Transmission	Multiple addresses	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99021050	Mile Run Culvert	Mile Run Creek under D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072337	Moore-Saulsberry House	75 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
418317	524235	Mueller and New Jewelers	357 George Street	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	1980-04-13
418319	524237	National Bank of New Jersey [1995 agreement: not listed; owner objection]	61-63 Church Street [corner of George and Church Street]	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	1986-06-11
418318	524236	National Musical String Company	120 Georges Road	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
418318	524236	National Musical String Company	120 Georges Road	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072313	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church (Former Livingston Avenue Baptist Church)	80 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072427	Nelson T. Parker House	109 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418321	524239	New Brunswick Fire Department Engine #5	75 Bartlett Street	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2006-01-12
-	99072312	New Brunswick Free Public Library	60 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418320	524238	New Brunswick Railroad Station	Easton Avenue and Albany Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
12961	524240	New Brunswick Water Treatment Plant	Nichols and Comstock Streets [Block 700, Lot 3]	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2006-07-11
418323	524241	New Jersey Hall	73 Hamilton Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
418324	524242	Old Colony House	Georges Street	LISTED_HD	YES	NO	1978-04-10
-	99072536	Old Gibbons Campus [grouping boundary]	20-34 Gibbons Circle and "The Cabin"	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
418325	524243	Old Queen's	Rutgers University	NHL_INDV	NO	YES	
-	99072428	Otto O. Stillman House	111 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99101540	Outlet Locks	Boyd Park, NE of Memorial Parkway and N of Voorhees Street	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99084361	Pennsylvania Railroad Delco Lead	Along the western side of the former Pennsylvania Railroad	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
418327	524245	People's National Bank	381-385 George Street	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	1980-04-13
-	99072335	Peter H. Suydam House	67 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418328	524246	Poile Zedek Synagogue	143-145 Neilson Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072315	Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick	100 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99084358	PRR Arch Culvert over Mile Run (BR 32.61)	PRR over Mile Run	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99084359	PRR County Interlocking Tower	1 Jersey Avenue	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99084336	PRR Mile Run Yard	1 Railroad Avenue (Block 800, Lot 1)	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99084360	PRR Stone Retaining Walls	parallel to the former PRR main line	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
418326	524244	Raritan River Railroad Passenger Station	Sandford Street	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	1987-09-14
-	99072323	Robert E. Ross House	156 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072320	Robert M. Pettit House	144 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072332	Roosevelt Intermediate School	83 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418330	524248	Rutgers Preparatory School	101 Somerset Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072534	Ruth Adams Building	Bishop & Neilson Streets	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072318	Rutsen Hardenburgh House	142 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99001437	Saint Ladislaus Roman Catholic Church	213 Somerset Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99001760	Saint Mary of Mount Virgin Roman Catholic Church	190 Sanford Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072538	Schanck Observatory	George Street	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072326	Solomon Slonim House	182 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99023232	Spillway	Between D&R Canal and Raritan River	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
5579	524249	St. Peter the Apostle Church, Rectory, and Convent buildings	94 Somerset Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072334	Stephen Howell House	61 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99169117	Substation No.37	1 RAILROAD AVE	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072531	The Cabin (now Douglass Developmental Disabilities Center)	25 Gibbons Circle	ELIGIBLE_HD	NO	NO	
418298	524216	Thomas I. Agnew House	2 Crest Road	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
418332	524250	Three Mile Run Cemetery	1150 Sumersset Street (Route 27)	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2007-09-18
418332	524250	Three Mile Run Cemetery	1150 Sumersset Street (Route 27)	ELIGIBLE_INDV	NO	NO	2007-09-18
-	99387525	Transmission Tower MT-T 5/1	South bank of Raritan River, west of the New Jersey Turnpike	ELIGIBLE_HD	YES	NO	
-	99387541	Transmission Tower MT-T 5/2	Northwest of North Pennington Road/Roberts Road intersection	ELIGIBLE_HD	YES	NO	
-	99387543	Transmission Tower MT-T 6/6	US Highway 130, approx. 425' along roadway north of New Brunswick/North Brunswick municipal boundary	ELIGIBLE_HD	YES	NO	

NJEMS STID	NJEMS PIID	NAME	ADDRESS	STATUS	DEMOLISHED	NHL	SHPO Date
-	99023227	Upper Ford	Across Raritan River	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072537	Van Nest	Block 46, Lot 1	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072443	W. Edwin Florance House	187 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99021051	Waste weir	D&R Canal	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072438	William A. Miller, Jr. House	173 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
41830 2	524220	William H. Johnson House	52 Welton Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	
-	99072328	William O. Pettit House	186 Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072311	Willow Grove Cemetery	southwest side of Morris Street, southeast of Livingston Avenue	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
-	99072541	Winants Hall	Block 46, Lot 1	LISTED_HD	NO	NO	
418334	524252	Woodlawn	Clifton Avenue, Facing George Street	LISTED_INDV	NO	NO	



MIDDLESEX County

Carteret Borough

Central Railroad of NJ Bridge (ID#4053)

Central Railroad of NJ over Rahway River
SHPO Opinion: 4/9/1990

Also located in:

UNION County, Linden City

Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (ID#4187)

SHPO Opinion: 8/30/2000

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Elizabeth City

Sound Shore Railroad Historic District (ID#5427)

Sound Shore Railroad ROW Union, Elizabeth to Middlesex, Carteret
SHPO Opinion: 5/21/2008

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Elizabeth City

Cranbury Township

1713 East Jersey Cottage (ID#5846)

86 Old Trenton Road
COE: 1/27/2022
(The house was moved from 87 to 86 Old Trenton Road)

John Barclay House (ID#3293)

Ancil Davison Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Barclay Farm (ID#4357)

147 Plainsboro Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/2/2004

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Johnson Covenhoven House (ID#3294)

John White Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Cranbury Historic District (ID#1830)

Main and Prospect streets; Maplewood and Scott avenues; Bunker Hill Road; Symmes Court; Westminster, Park and Wesley places
NR: 9/18/1980 (NR Reference #: 80002502)
SR: 8/9/1979
DOE: 3/25/1977
SHPO Opinion: 1/1/1977
(SHPO Opinion date approximate)

Duncan-Stults House (ID#3295)

Ancil Davidson Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986
(Demolished)

Old Cranbury School (ID#1832)

23 Main Street
NR: 6/21/1971 (NR Reference #: 71000508)
SR: 5/6/1971

Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-180) (ID#1829)

SHPO Opinion: 7/8/1994
(a.k.a. The Circle Site)

Dunellen Borough

Aluminum Press Company Plant (ID#3296)

3-4 Smalley Avenue, North Avenue Extension
SHPO Opinion: 3/19/1996

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Middlesex Borough

Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District (ID#3500)

Railroad right-of-way from Phillipsburg to Bayonne, including all associated features
DOE: 11/30/1995
SHPO Opinion: 7/19/1991
(Historic district extends through 29 municipalities in 5 counties)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Edward Maurer House (ID#2889)

500 Mountain View Terrace
SHPO Opinion: 8/23/1995
COE: 4/19/2018

East Brunswick Township

Archaeological Site (28-Mi-190) (ID#3297)

SHPO Opinion: 1/12/1996

Archaeological Site (28-Mi-191) (ID#3298)

SHPO Opinion: 1/12/1996



Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Edward S. Kearney House / McGough's Tavern / Cosmopolitan Hotel (ID#1834)

9 NJ Route 18
NR: 4/6/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001504)
SR: 1/21/1979

Metuchen to Burlington Transmission Line (ID#5691)

SHPO Opinion: 6/10/2019
(Prior SHPO Opinion from 12/20/2018 was only for Metuchen to Trenton Transmission Line)

Also located in:

MERCER County, Hamilton Township
MERCER County, West Windsor Township
MIDDLESEX County, Plainsboro Township
MIDDLESEX County, South Brunswick Township

Old Bridge Historic District (ID#1835)

Herbertsville, Area includes River Road; Kossman, Pine, Chestnut, Main, Everson, Squire, Maple, and Oak streets; Rutgers Place
NR: 6/29/1977 (NR Reference #: 77000882)
SR: 9/26/1975
SHPO Opinion: 6/26/1975

Prehistoric Archaeological Site (28-Mi-189) (ID#3301)

SHPO Opinion: 9/5/1996

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Edison Township

Camp Kilmer Military Reservation Historic District (ID#3302)

SHPO Opinion: 9/22/1988
(Previous SHPO Opinion 8/11/87)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Piscataway Township

Edison Facility (Raritan Arsenal) (ID#4527)

SHPO Opinion: 7/15/1992
(No formal SHPO Opinion; Date cited is date of final MOA execution.)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Woodbridge Township

Thomas A. Edison Memorial Tower (ID#1836)

Christie Street
NR: 11/30/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001505)
SR: 10/9/1979

Homestead Farm at Oak Ridge (ID#2800)

Oak Ridge Golf Club
NR: 10/25/1995 (NR Reference #: 95001185)
SR: 9/8/1995

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Clark Township

Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District (ID#1914)

SHPO Opinion: 8/31/1993
(Extends through twelve municipalities in three counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Linden City

Laing House of Plainfield Plantation (ID#1837)

1707 Woodland Avenue
NR: 10/27/1988 (NR Reference #: 88002124)
SR: 3/23/1988

Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District (ID#4154)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Menlo Park Veterans Memorial Home (ID#1839)

132 Evergreen Road
SHPO Opinion: 7/20/1994
(Demolished)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Woodbridge Township

Oak Tree Engagement Site (Battle of the Short Hills) (ID#4435)

Oak Tree Road and New Dover Road
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2001
(Prior SHPO Opinion dated 7/27/2000)

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township



Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Public Service Electric & Gas Metuchen Sub-Station (ID#5157)

Pierson Ave

SHPO Opinion: 5/3/2012

Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) Company Northern Inner Ring Transmission Line (ID#5155)

SHPO Opinion: 12/31/2013

(Includes the Northern Inner Ring right of way from Metuchen Substation, through Roseland Substation, and on to Athenia Substation. Also includes right of way from Roseland Substation to West Orange Substation. Previous SHPO Opinion: 5/3/2012.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

PASSAIC County, Clifton City

Roosevelt Hospital (ID#3854)

1 Roosevelt Drive

NR: 3/5/2002 (NR Reference #: 02000109)

SR: 1/9/2002

COE: 1/9/2001

(The main building of the Roosevelt Care Center; Identified in COE as "Middlesex County Tuberculosis Hospital")

Short Hills Battlefield Historic District (ID#5025)

NR: 5/9/2014 (NR Reference #: 14000203)

SR: 2/12/2014

SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2001

Benjamin Shotwell House (ID#1840)

26 Runyon's Lane

NR: 6/4/1987 (NR Reference #: 87000875)

SR: 4/28/1987

St. James Episcopal Church (ID#1841)

2136 Woodbridge Avenue

COE: 1/17/1990

Helmetta Borough

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way

SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016

(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

G.W. Helme Snuff Mill Historic District (ID#1842)

Center of Helmetta Borough between Helmetta Pond (inclusive) and Manalapan Brook, Main Street

NR: 8/15/1980 (NR Reference #: 80002503)

SR: 2/1/1980

SHPO Opinion: 6/26/1975

(Referred to as "Helmetta District" in SHPO Opinion)

Highland Park Borough

Livingston Homestead (ID#3950)

81 Harrison Avenue

NR: 3/20/2002 (NR Reference #: 02000215)

SR: 12/20/2001

Livingston Manor Historic District (ID#4289)

Parts of Cleveland, Grant, Harrison, Lawrence, Lincoln, Madison, and North Second Avenues and River Road

NR: 7/7/2004 (NR Reference #: 04000672)

SR: 4/1/2004

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015

(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

South Adelaide Avenue Historic District (ID#5804)

South Adelaide Avenue between Raritan Avenue and Johnson Street as well as Cliff Court

SHPO Opinion: 2/11/2021

Jamesburg Borough

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way

SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016

(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Ensley-Mount-Buckalew House (ID#1843)

203 Buckelew Avenue

NR: 9/12/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001507)

SR: 7/5/1979

(a.k.a. Lakeview)

Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Historic District (ID#4837)

Railroad right-of-way from Middlesex, South Brunswick Township to Monmouth, Farmingdale Borough

SHPO Opinion: 6/30/2008

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Brunswick Township



Metuchen Borough

Ayers-Allen House (ID#1844)

16 Durham Avenue
NR: 9/5/1985 (NR Reference #: 85002002)
SR: 7/10/1985

Mary Wilkins Freeman House (ID#5594)

207 Lake Avenue
NR: 1/17/2020 (NR Reference #: SG100004886)
SR: 10/7/2019
COE: 9/14/2017

Metuchen Borough Hall (ID#3778)

500 Main Street
NR: 5/14/2001 (NR Reference #: 01000503)
(Demolished)

Metuchen Post Office (ID#4717)

360 Main St.
NR: 4/2/2008 (NR Reference #: 08000270)
SR: 6/25/2007

Metuchen Railroad Station (ID#1846)

Amtrak Northeast Corridor Line at Main Street
DOE: 8/26/1977

Metuchen Railroad Passenger Station Pre-Contact Site (28-Mi-241) (ID#5145)

SHPO Opinion: 2/6/2012

Middlesex Avenue / Woodwild Park Historic District (ID#5349)

Middlesex Avenue, Oak Avenue, Linden Avenue, East Chestnut Avenue, Maple Avenue, Elm Avenue, Library Place, Rector Street, Clarendon Court, Highland Avenue, Hillside Avenue, Pleasant Place
NR: 7/31/2017 (NR Reference #: SG100001396)
SR: 6/5/2017
COE: 7/14/2014

NJ Route 27 (6L) Middlesex Avenue (Lincoln Hwy) Bridge (SI&A #1218154) (ID#3554)

NJ Route 27 (6L) Middlesex Avenue (Lincoln Hwy) over Port Reading Secondary (RR)
SHPO Opinion: 11/19/1999

Old Franklin Schoolhouse (ID#1845)

491 Middlesex Avenue
COE: 12/12/1990
(See also: Middlesex Avenue / Woodwild Park Historic District)

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) Company Northern Inner Ring Transmission Line (ID#5155)

SHPO Opinion: 12/31/2013

(Includes the Northern Inner Ring right of way from Metuchen Substation, through Roseland Substation, and on to Athenia Substation. Also includes right of way from Roseland Substation to West Orange Substation. Previous SHPO Opinion: 5/3/2012.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

PASSAIC County, Clifton City

Washington Hose Company (ID#4934)

505 Middlesex Avenue
COE: 9/17/2009

Middlesex Borough

Aluminum Press Company Plant (ID#3296)

3-4 Smalley Avenue, North Avenue Extension
SHPO Opinion: 3/19/1996

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Dunellen Borough

Central Railroad of New Jersey Main Line Corridor Historic District (ID#3500)

Railroad right-of-way from Phillipsburg to Bayonne, including all associated features

DOE: 11/30/1995

SHPO Opinion: 7/19/1991

(Historic district extends through 29 municipalities in 5 counties)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District (ID#4154)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Lincoln Boulevard/East Main Street Bridge (SI&A #122B235) (ID#3445)

Lincoln Boulevard/East Main Street over Green Brook
SHPO Opinion: 3/19/1996
(Demolished c2000)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Middlesex High School Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-150) (ID#3913)

SHPO Opinion: 3/19/1996



Middlesex Sampling Plant Historic District (ID#3303)

239 Mountain Avenue
(Found not eligible as per SHPO Opinion: 9/27/2019 (I2019-233- PROD) due to demolition and subsequent remediation, rescinded SHPO Opinion from 2/27/1996 (CHRONO: C1996-002-PROD))

Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Raritan Road / Plainfield Road / Landing Road / Railroad Avenue Iron Truss Bridge (SI&A #18H0708) (ID#4137)

Raritan Road (abandoned) over Green Brook
SHPO Opinion: 3/3/2003

Also located in:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Joseph and Minnie White House (ID#1847)

243 Hazelwood Avenue
NR: 10/28/1988 (NR Reference #: 87001763)
SR: 8/13/1987
(a.k.a. Margaret Bourke-White Childhood Home)

Milltown Borough

Concrete Milldam (ID#4051)

Mill Pond at South Main Street
SHPO Opinion: 6/28/1991

Forney House and Clinic (ID#4643)

94 North Main Street
SHPO Opinion: 9/26/2006
(Demolished in January 2009)

Meyer Rubber Company / Michelin Tire Company (ID#1848)

North Main Street and Ford Avenue
DOE: 6/30/1980
SHPO Opinion: 6/28/1991
(Previous SHPO Opinion of 01/03/1980; Boundaries expanded)

Milltown India Rubber Company (ID#1850)

40 Washington Avenue
NR: 2/13/1986 (NR Reference #: 86000216)
SR: 1/14/1986
SHPO Opinion: 11/8/1985

Raritan River Railroad Spur (ID#4052)

Raritan River Railroad to Meyer/Michelin property, crossing Main Street and Lawrence Brook.
SHPO Opinion: 6/28/1991

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

South Milltown School District No. 78/Borough Hall/Engine Co. #1 (ID#5850)

120 South Main Street
COE: 2/3/2022

Monroe Township

Brookland Prehistoric 1 Site (28-Mi-252) (ID#5071)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2011

Brookland Prehistoric 3 Site (28-Mi-254) (ID#5072)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2011

Brookland Prehistoric 4 Site (28-Mi-255) (ID#5073)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2011

Brookland Prehistoric 5 Site (28-Mi-256) (ID#5074)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2011

Brookland Prehistoric 6 Site (28-Mi-257) (ID#5075)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2011

Buckelew Bog complex (ID#5829)

Bordentown Turnpike
SHPO Opinion: 9/22/2021

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

DeBaun Site (28-Mi-56) (ID#4944)

SHPO Opinion: 10/30/2009

Also located in:

MONMOUTH County, Millstone Township

Charles Dey Farm (ID#32)

60 Old Church Road
COE: 4/20/2000



Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Historic District (ID#4837)

Railroad right-of-way from Middlesex, South Brunswick Township to Monmouth, Farmingdale Borough
SHPO Opinion: 6/30/2008

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Brunswick Township

Holmes-Tallman House (ID#1851)

Corner of South River Cranbury and Brown's Corner roads
NR: 9/12/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001508)
SR: 7/5/1979

New Jersey Training School for Boys Historic District (ID#4741)

1 State Home Road
SHPO Opinion: 11/19/2007

Pocahontas Snuff and Tobacco Mill Site (28-Mi-151) (ID#3316)

SHPO Opinion: 3/1/1990

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Old Bridge Township

Riverside 3 Archaeological Site (28-Mi-244) (ID#4942)

SHPO Opinion: 10/30/2009

Riverside 4 Archaeological Site (28-Mi-245) (ID#4943)

SHPO Opinion: 10/30/2009

Rue Road Bridge (SI&A #125B055) (ID#3304)

Rue Road over Matchaponix Brook
SHPO Opinion: 2/18/1993
(Demolished)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Old Bridge Township

Ten Eycks Forge Site (ID#1852)

DOE: 11/29/1977
SHPO Opinion: 2/14/1977

Thompson Park Historic Site (28-Mi-243) (ID#4968)

SHPO Opinion: 5/7/2010

New Brunswick City

Thomas I. Agnew House (ID#1854)

2 Crest Road
NR: 5/13/1982 (NR Reference #: 82003281)
SR: 4/21/1981

James Bishop House (ID#1855)

Bishop Campus of Rutgers University, facing College Avenue
NR: 7/12/1976 (NR Reference #: 76001162)
SR: 1/9/1976

Bond Clothing Company (ID#3672)

260 Remsen Avenue
(Found no longer eligible per SHPO opinion dated 9/20/02; rescinded SHPO Opinion from 5/14/1982 (ITC Part 1))

Bucclench Mansion (ID#1856)

200 College Avenue
NR: 4/13/1977 (NR Reference #: 77000883)
SR: 6/21/1976
(aka The White House or White House Farm)

Christ Episcopal Church (ID#1857)

5 Paterson Street
NR: 7/28/1989 (NR Reference #: 89000994)
SR: 6/20/1989
DOE: 8/7/1979

Church of Sacred Heart (ID#1858)

56 Throop Avenue
COE: 1/11/1990

College Farm Prehistoric Archaeological Site (28-Mi-75) (ID#3305)

DOE: 8/22/1980
SHPO Opinion: 6/5/1980

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, North Brunswick Township

Connolly and Palmer Pottery Archaeological Site (28-Mi-227) (ID#4095)

SHPO Opinion: 10/24/2002

Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District (ID#1600)

Entire Canal bed and all land 100 yards to either side of the center line
NR: 5/11/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001105)
SR: 11/30/1972
(Extends through five counties from the Delaware River to the Raritan River)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUNTERDON County, Lambertville City

Demarest House (ID#1860)

542 George Street
NR: 8/10/1977 (NR Reference #: 77000884)
SR: 2/14/1977

First Dutch Reformed Church (ID#1862)

160 Neilson Street
NR: 12/8/1988 (NR Reference #: 88001703)
SR: 8/15/1988
DOE: 8/7/1979

Henry Guest House (ID#1863)

58 Livingston Avenue
NR: 5/24/1976 (NR Reference #: 76001163)
SR: 1/6/1976



Hale Street School (ID#1864)

373 Hale Street
SR: 3/27/1981
(ca.1982 renovation has rendered it unrecognizable)

Hiram Market Historic District (ID#3306)

(Removed from the New Jersey Register, 12/6/95)

Levi D. Jarrard House (ID#1865)

Douglass College, George Street
NR: 4/22/1982 (NR Reference #: 82003282)
SR: 3/27/1981

Jennings House (ID#1866)

1100 George Street
SHPO Opinion: 4/10/1978

William H. Johnson House (ID#4282)

52 Welton Street
NR: 7/12/2006 (NR Reference #: 06000560)
SR: 4/20/2006
COE: 5/12/2004

James Wood Johnson House (ID#4675)

21 Union Street
COE: 12/29/2006
(a.k.a. Hill-Johnson house or Epsilon Chapter of the Delta Phi fraternity)

Kelley House (ID#1867)

1100 George Street
SHPO Opinion: 4/10/1978

King Block (ID#1868)

316-324 Memorial Parkway
NR: 5/26/1988 (NR Reference #: 88000644)
SR: 12/3/1987
(Demolished.)

Landing Lane Bridge (ID#1869)

Landing Lane over Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 4/10/1978
(Demolished)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Piscataway Township

Lincoln Gardens Historic District (ID#4796)

Route 27 to the West, Jersey Avenue to the East and Quintin Ave to the South
SHPO Opinion: 9/18/2007

Livingston Avenue Historic District (ID#3307)

Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, Willow Grove Cemetery
NR: 2/16/1996 (NR Reference #: 96000072)
SR: 12/8/1995
SHPO Opinion: 2/6/1991

Livingston Avenue Historic District (Bouncreasendary Increase) (ID#5841)

40 Livingstone Avenue
COE: 12/2/2021
(Includes Elks Hall, Lodge # 324 and Elk Sculpture)

Livingston School (ID#4572)

207 Delavan Avenue
SHPO Opinion: 8/11/2005

Main Post Office (ID#1870)

86 Bayard Street
NR: 7/18/1984 (NR Reference #: 84002731)
SR: 5/23/1984
DOE: 1/20/1982
SHPO Opinion: 12/16/1981

Mine Street Historic District (ID#5361)

Mine Street between College Avenue and Guilden Street
COE: 8/8/2014

Mueller and New Jewelers (ID#1871)

357 George Street
SHPO Opinion: 4/13/1980

National Bank of New Jersey Building (ID#3308)

George and Church Street
SHPO Opinion: 6/11/1986

National Musical String Company (ID#1872)

120 Georges Road
NR: 4/20/1982 (NR Reference #: 82003283)
SR: 3/27/1981

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, North Brunswick Township

New Brunswick Fire Department Engine #5 (ID#4570)

75 Bartlett Street
SHPO Opinion: 1/12/2006

New Brunswick Railroad Station (ID#1875)

Easton Avenue and Albany Street
NR: 6/22/1984 (NR Reference #: 84002732)
SR: 3/17/1984
(Thematic Nomination of Operating Passenger Railroad Stations [ID#5080])

New Brunswick Water Treatment Plant (ID#4624)

Nichols and Comstock Streets
SHPO Opinion: 7/11/2006

New Jersey Hall (ID#1876)

73 Hamilton Street
NR: 2/24/1975 (NR Reference #: 75001144)
SR: 6/5/1974



New Jersey College for Women Historic District (ID#3736)

New Brunswick, Rutgers University
SHPO Opinion: 4/11/2001

Old Colony House (ID#1877)

Georges Street
SHPO Opinion: 4/10/1978
(Demolished.)

Old Queen's (NHL, ID#1878)

Rutgers University
NHL: 5/11/1976
NR: 5/11/1976 (NR Reference #: 76001164)
SR: 5/11/1976
(National Historic Landmark, 5/11/76; See also Queen's Campus.)

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

People's National Bank (ID#1879)

381-85 George Street
SHPO Opinion: 4/13/1980

Poile Zedek Synagogue (ID#1880)

145 Neilson Street
NR: 10/25/1995 (NR Reference #: 95001189)
SR: 9/8/1995

Queen's Campus (ID#1881)

College Avenue; George, Hamilton and Somerset streets
NR: 7/2/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001113)
SR: 1/29/1973
(See also Old Queen's Building - NHL)

Raritan River Railroad Passenger Station (ID#3309)

SHPO Opinion: 9/14/1987
(Demolished)

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Riverwatch Archaeological Site (ID#3310)

SHPO Opinion: 2/23/1996

John H. Rolfe House (Emily Smith House) (ID#4823)

29 Remsen Avenue
SHPO Opinion: 3/14/2001
(HABS No. NJ-724)

Rutgers Preparatory School (Alexander Johnston Hall) (ID#1882)

101 Somerset Street
NR: 7/18/1975 (NR Reference #: 75001145)
SR: 5/8/1975

Saint Ladislaus Magyar Roman Catholic Church (ID#5264)

213 Somerset Street
SR: 5/27/2014
COE: 6/3/2013

Saint Mary of Mount Virgin Roman Catholic Church (ID#5017)

190 Sanford St.
NR: 11/3/2010 (NR Reference #: 10000877)
SR: 6/8/2010

St. Peter the Apostle Church, Rectory, and Convent buildings (ID#4257)

94 Somerset Street
NR: 11/25/2005 (NR Reference #: 05001332)
SR: 5/25/2005
COE: 4/2/2004

Three Mile Run Cemetery (ID#4795)

1150 Somerset Street (Route 27)
SHPO Opinion: 9/18/2007

Woodlawn (ID#1883)

Clifton Avenue, facing George Street
NR: 3/8/1978 (NR Reference #: 78001772)
SR: 4/15/1977

North Brunswick Township

Alston Pulda Farmstead Site (28-Mi-236) (ID#5600)

SHPO Opinion: 7/21/2006

Buckelew/Austin/Webb/Pulda Farm Historic District (ID#5599)

300 Old Georges Road
COE: 11/14/2017
(a.k.a. John and Mary Buckelew House)

Camden and Amboy Railroad Branch Line Historic District (ID#2969)

Camden and Amboy Branch Line Right-of-way from Bordertown City to North Oak Blvd., North Brunswick, Middlesex County
SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinions: 9/10/2014 (I2014-0118-PROD), 5/21/1991, 7/21/87 (Chrono #G1987-71 on quad) and 9/21/90.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordertown City

Carter-Wallace Laboratory (ID#1884)

US Route 1
DOE: 6/5/1989
SHPO Opinion: 6/23/1988
(Demolished c2007)



College Farm Prehistoric Archaeological Site (28-Mi-75) (ID#3305)

DOE: 8/22/1980
SHPO Opinion: 6/5/1980

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, New Brunswick City

Georges Road Baptist Church (ID#1831)

430-440 Church Lane Old Georges Road
SHPO Opinion: 3/22/1994
(Previous SHPO Opinion 12/30/93)

National Musical String Company (ID#1872)

120 Georges Road
NR: 4/20/1982 (NR Reference #: 82003283)
SR: 3/27/1981

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, New Brunswick City

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station College Farm Historic District (ID#5452)

Extends along College Farm Road from Poultry Farm Road southwards across Route U.S. 1 to Westons Mill Pond
SHPO Opinion: 6/6/2003

NJ Route 27 (3E) Bridge (SI&A #1216158) (ID#1889)

NJ Route 27 over Six Mile Run
DOE: 5/1/1995
(Not individually eligible and non-contributing to Six Mile Run HD; SHPO Opinion of 2/22/93 overturned by DOE.)

Also located in:

SOMERSET County, Franklin Township

Pliny F. Park House (ID#1833)

2051 U.S. Route 130
SHPO Opinion: 3/22/1994
(Previous SHPO Opinion 12/30/93. Surrounding property now developed as athletic fields. Demolished c. 2013)

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-128) (ID#3312)

SHPO Opinion: 3/17/1988
(Previous SHPO Opinion 12/4/1987)

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Old Bridge Township

Avalon Old Bridge Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-275) (ID#5612)

SHPO Opinion: 2/12/2018

Old Brown Homestead Archaeological Site (ID#1885)

SHPO Opinion: 10/26/1981

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Cedar Grove School (ID#1886)

4216 County Route 516
NR: 10/24/1976 (NR Reference #: 76001165)
SR: 7/1/1974
(Thomas Warne Museum)

Cheesequake Service Station and Brown Family Home (ID#4465)

314 NJ Route 34 and Amboy and Morristown roads
SHPO Opinion: 7/25/2005

Garrett Cottrell House and Complex (ID#5711)

3910 HWY 516
SHPO Opinion: 10/16/1981

Dill's Snuff Mill Archeological Site (ID#1887)

SHPO Opinion: 10/26/1981

Farrington Farm (ID#3314)

NJ Route 34 and Cottrell Road
SHPO Opinion: 12/17/1996

Garden State Parkway Historic District (ID#3874)

Entire Garden State Parkway right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 10/12/2001

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

CAPE_MAY County, Lower Township

Hulse-Tice House and Property (ID#1888)

Morganville Road and County Route 516
SHPO Opinion: 10/26/1981

Morgan Kiln Site (28-Mi-105a) (ID#3315)

SHPO Opinion: 10/15/1996



Morgan Draw Bridge (ID#3326)

NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line, Milepost 3.22 over Cheesequake Creek
SHPO Opinion: 2/11/1997

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District (ID#4354)

SHPO Opinion: 8/20/2004

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City

NJ Route 34 Southbound Bridge (SI&A #1221151) (ID#151)

NJ Route 34, Southbound over US Route 9
SHPO Opinion: 4/8/1999

Pocahontas Snuff and Tobacco Mill Site (28-Mi-151) (ID#3316)

SHPO Opinion: 3/1/1990

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Monroe Township

Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-184) (ID#3317)

SHPO Opinion: 10/15/1996

Rue Road Bridge (SI&A #125B055) (ID#3304)

Rue Road over Matchaponix Brook
SHPO Opinion: 2/18/1993
(Demolished)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Monroe Township

Warne/Hillyer Site (28-Mi-183) (ID#3318)

SHPO Opinion: 10/15/1996

Abraham Warne House (ID#1890)

County Route 516 between John Partridge Road and Morganville Road
SHPO Opinion: 10/26/1981

Hezekiah "Kit" Warne House (ID#1891)

County Route 516 between Higgins Road and Bennetts Road
SHPO Opinion: 10/26/1981

Perth Amboy City

American Smelting and Refining Company Alloy Building (ID#5456)

1160 State Street
SHPO Opinion: 8/6/2004
(a.k.a Alloy Plant; Demolished)

American Smelting and Refining Company Laboratory Building (ID#4739)

1160 State Street
SHPO Opinion: 8/6/2004
(a.k.a Laboratory; Demolished)

Clay Classical Revival Historic District (ID#1892)

SHPO Opinion: 11/20/1990
(Thematic District proposed in Middlesex County Survey. See file for specific resource locations.)

George Inness House (ID#1893)

313 Convery Boulevard
NR: 10/10/1979 (NR Reference #: 79003250)
SR: 7/21/1979
(Demolished, 9/27/93)

Lawrence Kearny House (ID#1894)

63 Catalpa Street
NR: 5/28/1976 (NR Reference #: 76001166)
SR: 9/16/1975

Maurer Road Bridge (ID#244)

NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line, Milepost 4.61
SHPO Opinion: 2/3/1999

McCormick Tenant House (Harbor Light Tavern) (ID#1895)

274 Front Street
SR: 6/25/1980
(Demolished c. 1989)



New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District (ID#4354)

SHPO Opinion: 8/20/2004

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Old Bridge Township
MIDDLESEX County, Sayreville Borough
MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City
MONMOUTH County, Aberdeen Township
MONMOUTH County, Allenhurst Borough
MONMOUTH County, Asbury Park City
MONMOUTH County, Avon-by-the-Sea Borough
MONMOUTH County, Belmar Borough
MONMOUTH County, Bradley Beach Borough
MONMOUTH County, Brielle Borough
MONMOUTH County, Deal Borough
MONMOUTH County, Hazlet Township
MONMOUTH County, Holmdel Township
MONMOUTH County, Interlaken Borough
MONMOUTH County, Little Silver Borough
MONMOUTH County, Loch Arbour Village
MONMOUTH County, Long Branch City
MONMOUTH County, Manasquan Borough
MONMOUTH County, Matawan Borough
MONMOUTH County, Middletown Township
MONMOUTH County, Neptune Township
MONMOUTH County, Ocean Township
MONMOUTH County, Oceanport Borough
MONMOUTH County, Red Bank Borough
MONMOUTH County, Sea Girt Borough
MONMOUTH County, Spring Lake Borough
MONMOUTH County, Spring Lake Heights Borough
MONMOUTH County, Wall Township
OCEAN County, Bay Head Borough
OCEAN County, Bay Head Borough
OCEAN County, Point Pleasant Beach Borough

Outerbridge Crossing (ID#4140)

NJ Route 440 over the Arthur Kill

SHPO Opinion: 2/21/2003

Overhead Contact System, Pennsylvania Railroad Company (ID#3990)

Between Rahway, Union County and South Amboy, Middlesex County

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Perth Amboy City Hall and Surveyor General's Office (ID#1897)

260 High Street

NR: 1/12/1981 (NR Reference #: 81000394)

SR: 10/3/1980

Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (ID#4187)

SHPO Opinion: 8/30/2000

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Elizabeth City

Perth Amboy Ferry Slip (ID#1898)

East end of Smith Street

NR: 11/28/1978 (NR Reference #: 78001773)

SR: 7/12/1978

Perth Amboy Fire Department - Garfield Company Station (ID#3967)

615-617 Amboy Avenue

SHPO Opinion: 9/24/2001

Perth Amboy Public Library (ID#4999)

196 Jefferson Street

COE: 8/11/2010

Perth Amboy Commercial Historic District (ID#1896)

Smith Street from High Street to Davidson Street; portions of State, King, Market, New Brunswick, Hobart, Fayette, Jefferson, Madison, and Maple streets

SHPO Opinion: 8/18/1993

Perth Amboy Railroad Station (ID#1899)

East of Elm Street between Smith and Market streets

NR: 6/22/1984 (NR Reference #: 84002735)

SR: 3/17/1984

(Thematic Nomination of Operating Passenger Railroad Stations [ID#5080])

Proprietary House (ID#1900)

139-151 Kearny Avenue

NR: 2/24/1971 (NR Reference #: 71000509)

SR: 9/11/1970

(aka The Westminster; William Franklin House)

Raritan Copper Works (ID#1901)

Elm and Market streets

SR: 11/27/1978

DOE: 3/7/1978

SHPO Opinion: 12/23/1977

(Raritan River Steel Company (Former Anaconda Copper Works). As listed, contained 7 remnant bldgs. of former steelworks. 4 have since been demolished (surviving: Main Office, Water Treatment Building, and the Main Lab).)

Raritan River Swing Span Draw (ID#1935)

NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line, Milepost 0.39

SHPO Opinion: 6/25/1991

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Marcus Schantz Iron Works and Machine Shop Site (ID#2890)

SHPO Opinion: 8/2/1995



Simpson United Methodist Church (ID#1903)

High and Jefferson streets
NR: 4/6/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001510)
SR: 1/21/1979

Saint Peter's Episcopal Church (ID#1902)

Rector and Gordon streets
NR: 5/12/1977 (NR Reference #: 77000885)
SR: 9/26/1975

Structure 132, American Smelting and Refining Company Pier (ID#3566)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998
(Locally designated, Ordinance #1313 (signed 10/4/1999).)

St. Stephen's Church Complex (ID#5559)

500 State Street
SHPO Opinion: 5/17/2017

U.S. Post Office (ID#1904)

205 Jefferson Street
SR: 1/31/1986
(Thematic Nomination of Significant Post Offices)

Vessel 30, Transitional Small Barge / Canal Boat (ID#117)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 32, Transitional Small Barge / Canal Boat (ID#174)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 34, Transitional Small Barge / Canal Boat (ID#118)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 54, Wooden Rock Scow (ID#133)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 57, Canal / Harbor Hold Barge (ID#119)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 58, Canal / Harbor Hold Barge (ID#120)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 59, Canal / Harbor Hold Barge (ID#121)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 79, Floating Grain Elevator (ID#134)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 92, Wooden Deck Scow (ID#122)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 98 (28-Mi-290) (ID#123)

SHPO Opinion: 8/13/2021
(prior SHPO Opinion 7/23/1998 (G1998-011-PROD))

Vessel 99, Transitional Small Barge / Canal Boat (ID#124)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Vessel 103, Transitional Small Barge / Canal Boat (ID#125)

SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

Victory Bridge (SI&A #1223150) (ID#5350)

NJ Route 35 over Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 12/14/1994
(Demolished.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Sayreville Borough

Piscataway Township

Bodine / French Meadow Property [aka Fisher House Site] (28-Mi-85) (ID#1909)

SHPO Opinion: 5/23/1980
(See also Raritan Landing Archeological District Addendum.)

Camp Kilmer Military Reservation Historic District (ID#3302)

SHPO Opinion: 9/22/1988
(Previous SHPO Opinion 8/11/87)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Edison Township

Cornelius Low House (ID#1911)

1225 River Road
NR: 5/27/1971 (NR Reference #: 71000510)
SR: 5/6/1971
(Ivy Hall)

Duyckinck's Brook Prehistoric Site (ID#1908)

SHPO Opinion: 8/11/1987
(Previous SHPO Opinion 5/23/80)

Ephraim Fitz-Randolph House (ID#1910)

430 South Randolphville Road
NR: 3/14/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001114)
SR: 8/2/1972

W. French Site (28-Mi-122) (ID#1906)

SHPO Opinion: 8/11/1987

Goldman House (ID#4967)

143 School Street
NR: 10/1/2010 (NR Reference #: 10000813)
SR: 4/28/2010

Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District (ID#1914)

SHPO Opinion: 8/31/1993
(Extends through twelve municipalities in three counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Linden City

Johnson Park Prehistoric Site (ID#1912)

SHPO Opinion: 8/11/1987
(Previous SHPO Opinion 5/23/80)



Landing Lane Bridge (ID#1869)

Landing Lane over Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 4/10/1978
(Demolished)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, New Brunswick City

Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District (ID#4154)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Letson-Conover House Site (ID#1913)

SHPO Opinion: 5/23/1980
(Raritan Landing Archeological District Addendum)

Lower Van Rants House Site (ID#1915)

SHPO Opinion: 5/23/1980
(Raritan Landing Archeological District Addendum)

Mettlar House (Knapp House/Bodine House) (ID#1916)

1281 River Road
NR: 3/7/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001115)
SR: 8/7/1972

Isaac Onderdonk House (ID#1917)

685 River Road
NR: 10/30/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001116)
SR: 9/6/1973
(aka Meuly House)

Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Prehistoric Site (28-Mi-121) (ID#1905)

SHPO Opinion: 8/11/1987

Randolphville Bridge (SI&A #122B129) (ID#278)

South Randolphville Road over Ambrose Brook
NR: 9/17/1999 (NR Reference #: 99001169)
SR: 5/27/1999

Raritan Landing Archeological Historic District (ID#1918)

NR: 8/10/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001506)
SR: 6/5/1979

Raritan Landing Archeological Historic District Addendum (ID#1919)

NR: 2/10/1984 (NR Reference #: 84002738)
SR: 12/21/1983
(see also individual sites)

J. Reade House Site (28-Mi-123) (ID#1907)

SHPO Opinion: 8/11/1987

Road Up Raritan Historic District (ID#3320)

1.2-mile segment of River Road: Linear historic district along River Road which begins south of Overbrook Road and continues to just north of John Field Court; roughly #s 625 to 899 River Road
NR: 9/18/1997 (NR Reference #: 97001146)
SR: 8/7/1997

Matthias Smock House (ID#1920)

851 River Road, south of Park Avenue
NR: 12/4/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001117)
SR: 9/6/1973

Upper Van Rants House Site and Bluff Top Prehistoric Site (ID#1921)

SHPO Opinion: 5/23/1980
(Raritan Landing Archeological District Addendum)

Selman A. Waksman House (ID#169)

16 Logan Lane
SHPO Opinion: 12/9/1996
(Demolished in 2000)

Plainsboro Township

Aqueduct Mills Historic District (ID#3285)

Harrison Street and vicinity to the Millstone River
SHPO Opinion: 12/20/1988

Also located in:

MERCER County, West Windsor Township

J.A. Blackwell Farmhouse (ID#1923)

US Route 1
DOE: 8/4/1981
SHPO Opinion: 6/3/1981
(Demolished)

Camden and Amboy Railroad Branch Line Historic District (ID#2969)

Camden and Amboy Branch Line Right-of-way from Bordentown City to North Oak Blvd., North Brunswick, Middlesex County
SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinions: 9/10/2014 (I2014-0118-PROD), 5/21/1991, 7/21/87 (Chrono #G1987-71 on quad) and 9/21/90.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Cranbury Neck Road Bridge (SI&A #4-B-93) (ID#3823)

Cranbury Neck Road over the Millstone River
SHPO Opinion: 9/25/1981
(Demolished.)

Also located in:

MERCER County, West Windsor Township



Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District (ID#1600)

Entire Canal bed and all land 100 yards to either side of the center line
NR: 5/11/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001105)
SR: 11/30/1972
(Extends through five counties from the Delaware River to the Raritan River)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUNTERDON County, Lambertville City

John Duncan House (ID#3321)

53 Cranbury Neck Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Richard D. Grover Farmstead Site (28-Mi-193) (ID#3322)

SHPO Opinion: 8/23/1996

Lake Carnegie Historic District (ID#1747)

Lake Carnegie (Millstone River) between NJ Transit Princeton Branch Railroad bridge (south end) and dam adjacent to NJ Route 27 (north end)

NR: 6/28/1990 (NR Reference #: 90001000)
SR: 1/22/1990

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MERCER County, Princeton

Metuchen to Burlington Transmission Line (ID#5691)

SHPO Opinion: 6/10/2019
(Prior SHPO Opinion from 12/20/2018 was only for Metuchen to Trenton Transmission Line)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, East Brunswick Township

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

Plainsboro Village Historic District (ID#1924)

Plainsboro Road
SHPO Opinion: 6/3/1981

Princeton Nurseries Historic District (ID#1925)

Along both sides of Mapleton Road, from D&R Canal to Greenwood Avenue and Ridge Road

NR: 8/28/2018 (NR Reference #: RS08000899)
SR: 7/22/2008
SHPO Opinion: 12/20/1988
COE: 5/31/2006

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Brunswick Township

Wellnut Hill Archaeological Site (28-Mi-90) (ID#3323)

DOE: 8/4/1981
SHPO Opinion: 6/3/1981
(eligible area reduced, 9/10/90)

John Van Buren Wicoff House (ID#361)

641 Plainsboro Road
NR: 3/12/1998 (NR Reference #: 98000236)
SR: 2/2/1998
DOE: 8/4/1981

Sayreville Borough

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Garden State Parkway Historic District (ID#3874)

Entire Garden State Parkway right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 10/12/2001

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

CAPE_MAY County, Lower Township

New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District (ID#4354)

SHPO Opinion: 8/20/2004

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City

Old Spye Inn (Ruins) (ID#1926)

Old Spye Road
SHPO Opinion: 12/12/1979

Old Spye Road (ID#4285)

Old Spye Road
SHPO Opinion: 12/12/1979
(Brick paved road adjacent to Cheesequake Creek)

Price Pottery Site (28-Mi-152) (ID#3325)

SHPO Opinion: 9/12/1989
(Destroyed)

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City



US Route 9 Bridge (Edison Bridge) (SI&A #1209155) (ID#1947)

US Route 9 over the Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 1/23/1992
(Demolished)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Woodbridge Township

Sayre and Fisher Company Stable (ID#1930)

Main St.
SHPO Opinion: 6/2/1976
(Demolished)

Sayre and Fisher Reading Room (ID#1931)

Main Street and River Road
NR: 9/12/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001511)
SR: 7/5/1979

Sayre and Fisher Brick Company Scove Kiln Site (28-Mi-209) (ID#5144)

SHPO Opinion: 2/14/2012

Sayre and Fisher Brick Company Site (28-Mi-163) [Destroyed] (ID#3324)

SHPO Opinion: 9/12/1989

Tennent Brook South Archeological Site (28-Mi-81) (ID#1932)

DOE: 10/11/1979
SHPO Opinion: 7/20/1979

US Route 9 Bridge over Victory Circle (north) (SI&A #1209154) (ID#1928)

US Route 9 over Victory Circle
SHPO Opinion: 1/23/1992
(Demolished.)

US Route 9 Bridge over Victory Circle (south) (SI&A #1209153) (ID#1929)

US Route 9 over Victory Circle
SHPO Opinion: 1/23/1992
(Demolished)

Victory Bridge (SI&A #1223150) (ID#5350)

NJ Route 35 over Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 12/14/1994
(Demolished.)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City

South Amboy City

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Camden and Amboy Railroad/Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal Archaeological Site (28-Mi-289) (ID#5718)

SHPO Opinion: 5/6/2021
(Prior SHPO Opinion 7/11/2019 (G2019-065-PROD))

Great Beds Light Station (ID#4106)

Raritan Bay
NR: 5/29/2008 (NR Reference #: 08000467)
SR: 3/6/2008
SHPO Opinion: 1/22/2003
(Light Stations of the United States MPDF)

Morgan Draw Bridge (ID#3326)

NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line, Milepost 3.22 over Cheesequake Creek
SHPO Opinion: 2/11/1997

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Old Bridge Township

New York and Long Branch Railroad Historic District (ID#4354)

SHPO Opinion: 8/20/2004

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City

Overhead Contact System, Pennsylvania Railroad Company (ID#3990)

Between Rahway, Union County and South Amboy, Middlesex County
SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2002

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City
MIDDLESEX County, Woodbridge Township
UNION County, Rahway City

Raritan River Swing Span Draw (ID#1935)

NJ Transit North Jersey Coast Line, Milepost 0.39
SHPO Opinion: 6/25/1991

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Perth Amboy City



Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, East Brunswick Township
MIDDLESEX County, Milltown Borough
MIDDLESEX County, New Brunswick City
MIDDLESEX County, North Brunswick Township
MIDDLESEX County, Sayreville Borough
MIDDLESEX County, South River Borough

South Brunswick Township

Abraham Applegate House (ID#3328)

Suleman Rd.
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Benjamin M. Bayles House (ID#3331)

226 Friendship Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986
(Demolished)

Robert Bayles House (ID#3330)

Raymond Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Camden and Amboy Railroad Branch Line Historic District (ID#2969)

Camden and Amboy Branch Line Right-of-way from Bordentown City to North Oak Blvd., North Brunswick, Middlesex County
SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinions: 9/10/2014 (I2014-0118-PROD), 5/21/1991, 7/21/87 (Chrono #G1987-71 on quad) and 9/21/90.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Isaac Clark House (ID#3334)

Ridge Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District (ID#1600)

Entire Canal bed and all land 100 yards to either side of the center line
NR: 5/11/1973 (NR Reference #: 73001105)
SR: 11/30/1972

(Extends through five counties from the Delaware River to the Raritan River)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUNTERDON County, Lambertville City

Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Historic District (ID#4837)

Railroad right-of-way from Middlesex, South Brunswick Township to Monmouth, Farmingdale Borough
SHPO Opinion: 6/30/2008

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Jamesburg Borough
MIDDLESEX County, Monroe Township
MONMOUTH County, Englishtown Borough
MONMOUTH County, Farmingdale Borough
MONMOUTH County, Freehold Borough
MONMOUTH County, Freehold Township
MONMOUTH County, Howell Township
MONMOUTH County, Manalapan Township

Gulick House/Red Maple Farm (ID#1936)

Raymond Road, between US Route 1 and NJ Route 27
NR: 7/3/1979 (NR Reference #: 79001509)
SR: 3/29/1979

King's Highway Historic District (ID#353)

US Route 206 and NJ Route 27, between Lawrenceville and Kingston
NR: 12/21/2000 (NR Reference #: 00001493)
SR: 10/23/2000

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MERCER County, Princeton

Kingston Mill Historic District (ID#1746)

Portions of River, Herrontown, and Princeton-Kingston roads, and the Millstone River
NR: 4/10/1986 (NR Reference #: 86000707)
SR: 3/5/1986

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MERCER County, Princeton

Kingston Village Historic District (ID#2498)

NJ Route 27, Laurel Avenue, Church Street; Heathcote Brook Road, Academy Street, etc.
NR: 1/11/1990 (NR Reference #: 89002163)
SR: 11/20/1989
SHPO Opinion: 12/20/1988

Also located in:

SOMERSET County, Franklin Township

Lake Carnegie Historic District (ID#1747)

Lake Carnegie (Millstone River) between NJ Transit Princeton Branch Railroad bridge (south end) and dam adjacent to NJ Route 27 (north end)
NR: 6/28/1990 (NR Reference #: 90001000)
SR: 1/22/1990

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MERCER County, Princeton

James Lake House (ID#3335)

Ridge Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986



John J. Lake House (ID#3336)

939 Ridge Road (B99 L11.16)
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

John W. Lott House (ID#3337)

Miller Road, south of intersection with Friendship Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Majors-Mount House (ID#3338)

192 Schalks Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986
(Demolished)

Masonry and Brick Arch Culvert (ID#3329)

Terhune Run under the Main Line of Pennsylvania Railroad (Amtrak
Northeast Corridor Line)
SHPO Opinion: 7/21/1987

**Methodist Episcopal Church and School #4 at Fresh Ponds
(ID#3339)**

27 Old Davidson's Mill Road
COE: 1/12/1996

Metuchen to Burlington Transmission Line (ID#5691)

SHPO Opinion: 6/10/2019
(Prior SHPO Opinion from 12/20/2018 was only for Metuchen
to Trenton Transmission Line)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, East Brunswick Township

Monmouth Junction Historic District (ID#1937)

Ridge and Old New roads and Maple and Walnut avenues
SHPO Opinion: 3/12/1980

Old Kingston Bridge (SI&A # 1105151) (ID#5121)

Old NJ Route 27 over Millstone River
SHPO Opinion: 10/20/2011
(Listed as part of Kingston Mill Historic District)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MERCER County, Princeton

**Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District
(ID#4568)**

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

Princeton Nurseries Historic District (ID#1925)

Along both sides of Mapleton Road, from D&R Canal to Greenwood
Avenue and Ridge Road
NR: 8/28/2018 (NR Reference #: RS08000899)
SR: 7/22/2008
SHPO Opinion: 12/20/1988
COE: 5/31/2006

Also located in:

MIDDLESEX County, Plainsboro Township

Peter Schenk House (ID#3340)

Ridge Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986

Six Mile Run Village Historic District (ID#3528)

Pleasant Plains Road and NJ Route 27
SHPO Opinion: 4/26/1994

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Franklin Township

Stone Abutment (ID#3333)

Camden and Amboy Branch Railroad at Major Road
SHPO Opinion: 7/21/1987

Van Dyke Farm (ID#4473)

Davidsons Mill Road
COE: 8/12/2005

Van Pelt-Clark House (ID#3332)

123 Perrine Road
SHPO Opinion: 9/3/1986
(Demolished)

Wetherill-Mount House (ID#4660)

Georges Road
SHPO Opinion: 11/6/2006

Widow Woods Tavern (ID#3526)

3060 NJ Route 27
SHPO Opinion: 4/26/1994

Widow Wood's Tavern Site (28-Mi-164) (ID#1939)

SHPO Opinion: 4/26/1994

Withington Estate (ID#1938)

Spruce Lane
NR: 9/27/1984 (NR Reference #: 84002740)
SR: 8/16/1984
(Heathcote Farm)



South Plainfield Borough

Cedar Brook Park (ID#4718)

121-175 Randolph Road
NR: 8/28/2007 (NR Reference #: 07000878)
SR: 6/25/2007

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Plainfield City

Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District (ID#1914)

SHPO Opinion: 8/31/1993
(Extends through twelve municipalities in three counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Linden City

Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District (ID#4154)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

WARREN County, Phillipsburg Town

Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Spicer Manufacturing Company (ID#4650)

333 Hamilton Avenue
SHPO Opinion: 9/18/2006
(Cornel Dubilier Site. Demolished)

South River Borough

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Herrmann-Aukam Company Historic District (ID#5279)

SHPO Opinion: 7/19/2013

Old School Baptist Church and Cemetery (ID#1940)

64-66 Main Street
NR: 1/7/1992 (NR Reference #: 91001926)
SR: 11/19/1991

Raritan River Railroad Historic District (ID#4954)

Right-of-way between South Amboy and New Brunswick
SHPO Opinion: 3/31/2004
(Includes Kearney Branch and Gillespie Branch)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

St. Mary's Church (ID#4206)

Corner of Jackson Street and Whitehead Avenue
NR: 12/10/2003 (NR Reference #: 03001276)
SR: 10/24/2003

Willett Elementary School (ID#1941)

34 Charles Street
SHPO Opinion: 12/21/1976
(Previous SHPO Opinions: 2/08/78 & 1/04/77)

Spotswood Borough

Camden and Amboy Railroad Main Line Historic District (ID#2970)

Camden and Amboy Railroad right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 3/23/2016
(Revised SHPO Opinion, Boundary Extension includes Railroad Bridge No. 60.71. Original opinion 6/26/75; Boundary clarified 10/4/91. Extends through thirty-one municipalities in four counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

BURLINGTON County, Bordentown City

Cedar Brook Prehistoric Site (ID#1942)

DOE: 11/29/1977
SHPO Opinion: 2/14/1977

Saint Peter's Church Complex (ID#1943)

505 Main Street and DeVoe Avenue
NR: 10/10/1979 (NR Reference #: 79003251)
SR: 7/21/1979
SHPO Opinion: 6/26/1975

Woodbridge Township

Barron Library (ID#1944)

582 Rahway Avenue
NR: 11/11/1977 (NR Reference #: 77000886)
SR: 8/26/1977

Dunham's Mill (ID#4661)

SHPO Opinion: 10/27/2006

Edison Facility (Raritan Arsenal) (ID#4527)

SHPO Opinion: 7/15/1992
(No formal SHPO Opinion; Date cited is date of final MOA execution.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Edison Township



First Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (ID#4594)

600 Rahway Avenue
NR: 5/2/2008 (NR Reference #: 08000363)
SR: 1/25/2008
COE: 4/13/2006

Garden State Parkway Historic District (ID#3874)

Entire Garden State Parkway right-of-way
SHPO Opinion: 10/12/2001

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

CAPE_MAY County, Lower Township

Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District (ID#1914)

SHPO Opinion: 8/31/1993
(Extends through twelve municipalities in three counties.)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Linden City

M.D. Valentine & Brother Company Brick Kiln (ID#5808)

1 Penval Road
SHPO Opinion: 2/26/2021

M.D. Valentine & Brother Company Main Office Building (ID#5807)

1 Penval Road
SHPO Opinion: 2/26/2021

Menlo Park Veterans Memorial Home (ID#1839)

132 Evergreen Road
SHPO Opinion: 7/20/1994
(Demolished)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Edison Township

New Jersey State Reformatory (East Jersey State Prison) (ID#3341)

Rahway Avenue
SHPO Opinion: 12/12/1991

Overhead Contact System, Pennsylvania Railroad Company (ID#3990)

Between Rahway, Union County and South Amboy, Middlesex County
SHPO Opinion: 4/26/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, South Amboy City

Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District (ID#4568)

SHPO Opinion: 1/14/2015
(Previous SHPO Opinion 10/2/2002 (J2002-006-PROD))

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

HUDSON County, Weehawken Township

Perth Amboy and Elizabethport Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey (ID#4187)

SHPO Opinion: 8/30/2000

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

UNION County, Elizabeth City

Port Reading Railroad Historic District (ID#4142)

SHPO Opinion: 3/15/2002

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

SOMERSET County, Bound Brook Borough

Premier Die Casting Company (ID#5809)

1177 Rahway Avenue
SHPO Opinion: 3/16/2021

US Route 9 Bridge (Edison Bridge) (SI&A #1209155) (ID#1947)

US Route 9 over the Raritan River
SHPO Opinion: 1/23/1992
(Demolished)

See Main Entry / Filed Location:

MIDDLESEX County, Sayreville Borough

Ross Street School # 11 (ID#5618)

110 Ross Street School
SHPO Opinion: 3/19/2018
(a.k.a. Public School No.11)

Sewaren Generating Station (ID#5478)

751 Cliff Road
SHPO Opinion: 11/23/2015

Trinity Episcopal Church (ID#4248)

650 Rahway Avenue
NR: 5/12/2004 (NR Reference #: 04000431)
SR: 3/8/2004

US Routes 1 & 9 / NJ Route 35 Cloverleaf (ID#1946)

US Routes 1, 1 & 9 (5A) over NJ Route 35
SHPO Opinion: 7/19/1991
(Demolished. Included bridge and all associated ramps.)

Vessel 16, Wooden Deck Scow (ID#135)

NJ side of Arthur Kill
SHPO Opinion: 7/23/1998

A Walking Tour of New Brunswick.

Robert J. Belvin, Ph.D.
New Brunswick Free Public Library



New Brunswick was named in honor of the English royal house of Brunswick in 1730. An active colonial trading center it became home to Queens College (now Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey) in 1766. This makes Rutgers the only state university founded before the Revolution. During the 1800's, the Raritan River, the D&R canal, and railroad lines reinforced the city's growth as a center of industry and commerce. The start of its path to becoming the "Health Care City" can be traced to 1885 when the Johnson brothers located their tape and gauze manufacturing plant in an old mill in New Brunswick. The myriad manufacturers needed workers and they attracted both newcomers to this country and those seeking opportunity. This same pattern continues today making New Brunswick a wonderfully diverse community.

See also: <http://www.newbrunswick.com/municipal/historicsites.html>

<http://geography.rutgers.edu/features/vrtrip/index.html>

<http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rulib/spcol//queens.htm#Chapel>

1. Start at the New Jersey Transit train station,^{*} constructed 1903, at Albany St. and Easton Ave. Go Northwest on Easton Ave. (originally the turnpike to Easton Pennsylvania) and then Northeast on Somerset St. to the Old Queens, Rutgers College.[†]
2. Old Queen's,[‡] originally known as the Queens College building, was designed in 1808-09 by John McComb, who also designed City Hall in New York. Part of the campus of the nation's eighth oldest institution of higher learning and the only state university with a colonial charter (1766), the building was completed in 1825. Old Queen's is a fine example of Federal architecture in the United States. Constructed of brownstone with colossal pilasters included a cupola, the gift of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and a college bell, purchased by Colonel Henry Rutgers, that originally signaled the change of classes. On the National and State Historic Register.
3. Although modern structures obscure the view of the river from this hilltop, below is the lower ford, usable towards low tide, across the Raritan. The upper ford is near the present Landing Lane Bridge. Both fords were part of key Native American trails that ran from the Hudson to the Delaware. The upper ford, which was usable most of the time, resulted in the growth of Raritan Landing. New Brunswick replaced Raritan Landing as the primary community because the lower ford blocked deeper draft vessels from proceeding upriver.
4. New Brunswick key geographical location in the American Revolution is noted with a plaque about Alexander Hamilton's placement of artillery on these heights to delay the pursuit of Washington's Army in 1776.
5. In 1776, Washington was retreating towards the Delaware after the fall of New York and arrived in New Brunswick on November 30. By the December 1, the British were in what is now Highland Park and by 7:30 that evening, Washington wrote the Continental Congress that he continued to retreat into Pennsylvania. During these three days, he made his headquarters at Cochrane's Tavern on the southwest corner of Neilson and Albany Streets. He next returned to New Brunswick on June 25, 1777 after the British abandoned the city. Washington returned to New Brunswick a number of times after that including the night after his farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in 1783.
6. The British garrisoned Hessian mercenaries in New Brunswick that year in a number of barracks, including one at George and Patterson Streets that later was used as a city hall until it burnt down.
7. In 1778 after the Battle of Monmouth, Washington's army encamped at New Brunswick as the defeated British sailed to Manhattan from Sandy Hook. The army had encamped on the north side of the River about where Johnson Park is today. Washington declared for the Fourth of July 1778, to celebrate their victory and the Declaration of Independence, there would be a *feu de joi*, a celebration where the entire

^{*} National Historic Register, 1984.

[†] National Historic Register, 1973.

[‡] National Historic Register, 1976.

army fired their muskets consecutively. This took place on the New Brunswick side of the river from about Seminary Place to near Buccleuch Park and Landing Lane.

8. Across Somerset St. is St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, 94 Somerset St. (545-6820), a beautiful 1856-65 building in the French Gothic style.* Downhill from the church is the convent, a good example of the Gothic Revival style as used in domestic architecture.
9. Behind Old Queens is Kirkpatrick Chapel a Gothic Revival church designed by Henry Janeway Hardenbergh and erected in 1873. It was named after Mrs. Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick, wife of Littleton Kirkpatrick, trustee of Rutgers College from 1841-1859, and a member of First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. Kirkpatrick Chapel was built from Mrs. Kirkpatrick's bequest of \$61,054. The Chapel formerly housed the College library on the second floor until 1903. Kirkpatrick Chapel is a striking combination of 14th century German and English architecture. The stained glass windows contain some of the first opalescent and multicolored sheet glass manufactured in America.
10. The eight-sided building on the river side of the chapel is the Schanck Observatory built in 1865 for astronomical observations and named in honor of Daniel Schanck. The two-story edifice includes a revolving roof and a rear wing connected by a passageway. The building is a reproduction of the Tower of Winds, located in Athens, Greece.
11. The Rutgers Geology Museum (932-7243) at College Ave. and Somerset St., displays minerals, vertebrate fossils, American Indian artifacts and an Egyptian mummy. Tues.-Fri. 9:00 a.m.-Noon, Mon. 1:00-4:00 p.m., closed holidays and Dec. 25-Jan. 2.
12. Rutgers Preparatory School, 101 Somerset Street[†] and New Jersey Hall, 73 Hamilton Street.[‡]
13. Behind Old Queen's and Kirkpatrick Chapel on the other side of Hamilton Ave. is the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum, 71 Hamilton St. (932-7237) which opened in 1983. The Zimmerli has a permanent collection of over 50,000 works from varied media and is distinguished for its emphasis on graphic arts, print making, and children's book illustrations. Tues.-Fri. 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Sat., Sun. Noon-5:00 p.m.; closed holidays and Dec. 25-Jan. 2.
14. One block further north is the Gardner A. Sage Library, 17 Seminary Pl. (247-5243), perhaps one of the loveliest libraries in the country and the library of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, the oldest seminary in the United States. Built in 1875, the round-arched design of the library is essentially Romanesque, basilica style, with clerestory windows. One of the most significant collections at the library is an international collection of bibles. A boulder on the grounds commemorates the site of a British redoubt during the occupation of New Brunswick. Go to George St. and go south towards the downtown area.
15. As you pass under the train tracks, look past the intersection of Albany St. and note the varied building styles on the George St. corridor. George St. in the 19th Century was the premier residential street; however, commercial development has erased all of those buildings. Successive waves of prosperity and challenge have given this commercial hub a look inconsistent with a planned community but impressive in its vibrancy.[§]
16. Go East on Albany St., which was named after Albany, New York by the early Dutch settlers who came from there. The Johnson & Johnson World Headquarters on the north side of Albany St. was designed by I.M Pei and opened in 1983. Outside of the entrance is a Henry Moore sculpture. Their headquarters has been in New Brunswick for over 110 years. Ready-made, ready-to-use surgical dressings in the mid-1880s started this company that now has seventy billion dollars in sales and nearly 127,000 employees worldwide.

* [National Historic Register, 2006].

† National Historic Register, 1975.

‡ National Historic Register, 1975

§ Mueller and New Jewelers, 357 George St, National Historic Register, 1982. , People's National Bank, 381-5 George St, State Historic Preservation Opinion, 1980.

17. At the Southwest corner of Albany and Neilson St. is the site of Cochrane's Tavern where Colonel John Simcoe of the Queen's Rangers was detained after his capture following the burning of the Somerset County Court House. On the existing building is a plaque that reads:

Under the roof-tree of the inn which occupied this site, George Washington tarried when in New Brunswick. On the adjoining square, upon the arrival of the express rider, the Declaration of Independence was acclaimed by all loyal citizens on July 9, 1776. New Brunswick was the 3rd town in which the document was read.

18. Opposite on the Johnson & Johnson property is the site of the White Hall Tavern in front of which Colonel Neilson read the Declaration of Independence in 1776. George Washington made several visits here and it is where the beginning of the trial of General Charles Lee was held on July 4, 1778. Lee is the highest-ranking officer ever court-martialed in the American Army.

19. East of the White Hall Tavern was the Indian Queen Tavern where Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge stayed later in 1776 while in route to a peace conference on Staten Island with the British leaders, Richard and William Howe.

20. Looking east on Albany St. is the current Route 27 (the Lincoln Highway) bridge. New Brunswick was where the Native American Minisink Trail crossed the Raritan. A ferry crossing developed and in 1794, the New Brunswick Bridge Company built a wooden bridge supported by stone piers at Albany St. Privately owned, it was rebuilt in 1844. In June of 1892, the stone bridge was begun. A bit further north, a bridge for the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened in 1838. It was a double-decker that reserved the lower level for horse and wagon travel. When it burned in 1878, a lightning-fast crew constructed a temporary bridge and within 72 hours, trains were crossing the Raritan again. Eventually a steel bridge was built, and in 1902, the present stone bridge was put up. The 1902 bridge has twenty-one spans making one of the longest bridges for the railroad.

21. Go South on Neilson St. (originally Queen St., now named after Colonel Neilson who read the Declaration of Independence to the populace in 1776) to Christ Church (545-6262, 5 Paterson St.)^{*} The 1773 tower (rebuilt in 1803) is the oldest structure. In 1852, Wills and Dudley designed the Romanesque Revival-style church using the original brownstones. Other buildings include the 1874 Romanesque Revival-style parish house and Gothic Revival-style parish house, built in 1897. The octagonal wood steeple topped by a copper spire is original. A pre-Revolutionary cemetery and cast iron fencing surround the church. In this cemetery is the grave of General Anthony White (1750-1803), an aide to General Washington. A tree in churchyard's southeast corner may have been planted by Joyce Kilmer's father in the 1930's in memory of his son.

22. Next on Neilson St. is the First Reformed Church at Bayard St. (545-1005, 166 Neilson St.)[†] Also known as the "Town Clock Church," the First Reformed Church is located in the historic commercial center of 19th century New Brunswick, Hiram Market. The church, a Greek Revival structure, was built in 1812. The steeple was added in 1834. Surrounding the Church is a pre-Revolutionary cemetery and cast iron fencing. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, a major figure in the Great Awakening evangelical movement in the mid 18th Century. This church was built to serve a congregation of about 1,100 people. Constructed of sandstone, the large mortar areas have small stones set in them.

23. Hiram Market was the commercial hub of New Brunswick as well as the religious, social, and cultural hub. On the South side Bayard Street between George and Neilson is the site of Colonial barracks in which British troops were garrisoned during their 1776-7 occupation of New Brunswick. Tavern's such as Keenon's (near what is now the corner of Neilson St. and Hiram Sq.), Slack's School near Neilson St. and Richmond St., the Neilson House, stage coach hotel on the New York to Philadelphia route, the National Bank of New Jersey, Nelson's Wharf, and many other establishments were the thriving heart of a 19th city.[‡]

^{*} National Historic Register, 1989.

[†] National Historic Register, 1988.

[‡] National Historic District removed from Register, 1995.

24. On the East side of Neilson St. are townhouses and apartments reflecting the residential renewal of New Brunswick. This area was the center of early New Brunswick; however, over the years the flooding of the Raritan River moved business further west, towards the higher ground of George St.
25. Unlike the Puritans who purposefully sailed to Massachusetts with the intent of establishing a "city on a hill," New Brunswick was settled by individual families who trickled in the late 1600s. In 1681, John Inian and others bought 10,000 acres of land from the Leni-Lenapes, paying with stockings, rum, shot, wampum, and other items. This huge tract of land began at the lower edge of what is now New Brunswick and extended to near Bound Brook, running along the Raritan's edge.
26. Continue South on Neilson St. to New St. and turn east to use the overpass to cross Route 18 to Boyd Park named after Elmer Boyd, former publisher of the Home News. This twenty-acre park was reopened in 1998 after an eleven million dollar redevelopment effort of New Brunswick's riverfront. The park offers a beautifully historical view of the Raritan River and New Brunswick's skyline. Home to many festivals and special events including the Raritan River Festival, an annual Hispanic Festival, 4th of July fireworks, in 1999 Boyd Park received an Architectural Digest Award for its beautiful design including, along the Raritan River's edge, a 3/4 long mile lit towpath.
27. The Raritan River waterfront saw over a million bushels of grain shipped each year during the 1830's making it the third busiest port in America. It was lined with wharves for steamboats until the completion of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.
28. Walk south through the park to the restored double terminal lock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.* The historical swing bridge pivots on a small point and can be swung parallel to the locks so it would not interfere with the barges. This is the most extensive double lock restoration in the United States. The swing was washed away in the floods caused by Hurricane Floyd in 1999 and floated a number of miles downstream to Sayreville.
29. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, which was begun in 1830 and finished in 1834, played a vital part in the economic life of the City. New Brunswick was the terminus of the canal that was part of an internal system of transportation (versus sailing on the high seas) that extended from the Carolinas to New York. The 43-mile long Delaware and Raritan Canal carried more freight than the more famous Erie Canal did, but with the coming of the railroad, transporting goods by water slowly became outmoded. The canal was abandoned in 1934, but was reconstructed recently except for a small area behind Rutgers University's College Ave. Campus.†
30. On the hill across Route 18 is Douglass College, which was founded in 1918 as the New Jersey College for Women and was New Jersey's first public institution of higher education open to women. It is the largest college for women in the country with approximately 3,000 undergraduate women. The chapel spire that you can see on the Douglass campus is that of the Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees Chapel, donated by Mrs. Voorhees and completed in 1927. The Douglass area is worthy of its own walking tour with the magnificent vista of Woodlawn‡, originally built in 1830 and the former residence of the Neilson family; College Hall which is in a Victorian mansion; the Dean's Residence with its connections to the famous Hall-Mills murder case; and the Mabel Smith Douglass Library.
31. Walk North along the towpath back towards the Albany St. Bridge. You can simultaneously see a number of reasons for New Brunswick existence as a vibrant city. New Brunswick started because the fall line of the Raritan River stopped ocean-going sailing ships from going further upstream. By 1730 when New Brunswick was granted a Royal Charter, this was a port whose main export was the wheat largely produced on large Dutch-owned and slave-worked farms.
32. The fords and then bridges over the river made it a transportation hub, which the Delaware and Raritan Canal ensured for the bulk of the Nineteenth Century. Industrial companies such as Johnson & Johnson

* National Historic Register, 1973.

† National Historic District, 1973.

‡ National Historic Register, 1978.

prospered along with New Brunswick through the first half of the Twentieth Century. J&J, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital and St. Peter's University Hospital along with UMDNJ have made it a health care city going into Twenty-first Century. Throughout that time, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey and New Brunswick have helped each thrive.

33. Walk along the towpath and return to the New St. overpass. Proceed West on New St. to George St. and then South on George St. to Morris St. Go West on Morris St. On the south side of Morris St. is Willow Grove Cemetery. Seven of the first Japanese students at Rutgers University were buried at Willow Grove. Poignant are the graves of the babies who died here while their fathers were studying at Rutgers.
34. At the corner of Morris St. and Livingston Ave. (originally the Trenton Turnpike) is the Henry Guest House (58 Livingston Ave).^{*} Originally located near the bank of Lyell's Brook at what later became the corner of Livingston Ave. and New St., this gem of a Georgian stone farmhouse was built in 1760 by Henry Guest, a New Brunswick alderman, tanner, and an associate of President John Adams and author Thomas Paine. It was moved to its present location in 1925. On the National and State Historic Register.
35. The lower end of Livingston Ave. encompasses the cultural district. On the corner of New St. and Livingston Ave. is the Mason Gross School of the Arts, the arts conservatory of Rutgers and the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy.
36. Opposite Monument Square at the end of Livingston Ave. is the New Brunswick Cultural Center including the State Theatre, 15 Livingston Ave., (246-7469) which was once a vaudeville and silent movie palace. Now it is a premiere center for the performing arts. George Street Playhouse, 9 Livingston Ave. (846-2895), since 1973 has been dedicated to the American playwright and the presentation of new American plays, musicals and contemporary classics. The building is an interesting reuse of a YMCA. Next to the Playhouse is the Crossroads Theatre, 7 Livingston Ave. (249-5560), which promotes and develops African American theatre for its artistic and social value. It was the winner of the 1999 Tony Award for outstanding regional theater.
37. The New Brunswick Free Public Library (next to the Henry Guest House) is the successor of a series of libraries dating back to 1796. The Beaux Arts building with its triangular pediment and four full-height Ionic columns was built with a \$50,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie in 1903. The interior includes stained glass skylights, Doric piers, and the original metal shelving.
38. The Livingston Area Historic District[†] extends on both sides of Livingston Ave. from Morris St. south to Hale St. It contains 56 contributing buildings (out of 65 in the district) that illustrate the development of an upper-middle class residential neighborhood from 1870 to 1929. Although the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles are most represented in the district, there are examples of Italianate, Victorian, and mergers of the different styles. Livingston Manor at 116 Livingston Ave. is an example of rehabilitation of a grand apartment house that had fallen on hard times. The Nativity of the Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church (originally the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church erected in 1893) at 80 Livingston Ave. is an excellent example of an adaptation of the Richardson Romanesque; the baptistery window is by Tiffany.
39. Walk Northwest on Welton St. to the Joyce Kilmer House, 17 Joyce Kilmer Ave. (745-5117). The famed poet and war hero Joyce Kilmer, the author "Trees" was born in this Greek Revival house in 1886 and resided there until 1892. It is believed that the structure was originally a 1780 Dutch farmhouse, which underwent an expansion in 1840. The property is owned by the State of New Jersey and leased by the City of New Brunswick, which houses its Dial-A-Ride transportation service there.
40. Walk Northeast and then North on Joyce Kilmer Ave. (originally named Codwise Ave.) to French St. and then East on Albany St. to the Train Station.

Other New Brunswick Sites.

41. American Hungarian Heritage Center, 300 Somerset St, (846-5777). This museum's collections focus on fine arts, folk art and folk life. In 10,000 sq. ft., permanent and special exhibits include Hungarian naive

^{*} National Historic Register, 1976.

[†] National Historic Register, 1996.

- art, one-man shows of American and Hungarian artists and photographers, and on special aspects of Hungarian-American history, art, culture and traditions. Hours are Tuesday to Saturday, 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Sunday, 1-4:00 p.m. \$3.00 contributions suggested.
42. Fire Department Museum, 81 Remsen Ave., 745-5167. This small museum contains memorabilia and artifacts tracing the history of fire fighting in New Brunswick. It has photographs, documents, and authentic antique fire fighting equipment
 43. Buccleuch (pronounced Bucc-lew). This charming 78-acre park is located between the Raritan River and Easton Ave. at the northern end of New Brunswick. The park has many athletic fields for baseball, softball, tennis, soccer, cricket, basketball, and a 1.5 mile cross country/fitness trail. There is a large playground, gardens, a gazebo, and picnic pavilion. Weather permitting during the winter there is sledding and ice-skating.
 44. The park contains Buccleuch Mansion (745-5094),* which is cooperatively operated by the Jersey Blue Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and the City of New Brunswick. The mansion, built in 1739 by Anthony White and his wife, the daughter of New Jersey's Royal Governor Lewis Morris, is open for tours on Sunday's 2:00-4:00 p.m. from June to October. Originally built in the Georgian style, it has many Federal period features from a renovation. The interior is rich in Federal period detailing. The house was occupied by the Enniskillen Guards during the British occupation of New Brunswick in 1777. George Washington was a frequent visitor to the Mansion. The 1815 scenic wallpaper was imported from France. During the Revolution, the Ennis-Killen dragoons were quartered here. On the National and State Historic Register.
 45. New Jersey Museum of Agriculture, College Farm Road on the Cook College campus of Rutgers University (North Brunswick), access from southbound U.S. Route 1 (249-2077). Exhibits highlight New Jersey agriculture and technology through the years. It is open to the public Tues.-Sat. 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Sun. Noon-5:00 p.m. \$4.00 entrance fee.
 46. Cornelius Low House, on the bluff above the site of Raritan Landing (Landing Lane and River Road). Low in 1741 built an imposing sandstone Georgian mansion above his warehouse operations on the Raritan. This house has been restored and is maintained as a museum by the Middlesex County Cultural and Heritage Commission. Tues.-Fri. & Sun. 1:00-4:00 p.m. (Closed State holidays)
 47. East Jersey Olde Towne (249-2077) is one mile west of the Low House in Johnson Park. An assemblage of reconstructed buildings mainly of New England and Dutch origin. The 18th Century Indian Queen Tavern, formerly near the river on Albany St. has been reconstructed here in Johnson Park. This museum village also includes a replica of the former French & Indian War troop barracks on George Street in New Brunswick, used by the British during the occupation, but destroyed by fire shortly thereafter.†
 48. Rutgers Display Gardens and Helyar Woods via Ryders Lane. The twenty-acre gardens display plants suitable for New Jersey landscaping. Helyar Woods is a 41-acre forest. 932-9271.
 49. Other locations on the National Historic Register are:
 - Thomas I. Agnew House, 1982
 - James Bishop House, College Ave. near Bishop St., 1976
 - Demarest House, 542 George St., 1977
 - Levi Jarrard House, George St., Douglass College campus, 1982
 - Main Post Office, 86 Bayard St., 1984
 - National Musical String Company, 120 Georges Rd., 1982
 - Wood Lawn, Clifton Ave and George St., 1978
 50. Additional Locations:
 - People's National Bank - The bank originally opened in 1887 on the corner of George and Nielson Streets.

* National Historic Register, 1973.

† Middlesex County Cultural & Heritage Commission, 745-4489.

It moved into the former New Brunswick Savings Institution building at the corner at George and Church Streets in 1924.

City Hall - This example of an Old Colonial Meeting House was designed by Alexander Merchant and completed in 1927. It houses many city offices including the Mayors.

Post Office - Originally located at Albany and Nielson, the post office moved multiple times before being constructed on Bayard Street in 1936. It was built using federal funds during the Depression Era National Relief Project under FDR's New Deal.

Monument Square - Actually a triangle, this monument was erected to honor the soldiers and sailors who participated in the U.S. Civil War. It was dedicated November 15, 1893 and contained a time capsule from 1888.

Fireman's Memorial - Dedicated Oct. 12, 1931, this monument honors volunteer firemen who served the city until a paid department was founded in 1914.

James Suydam Statue - A former trustee of Rutgers University, Suydam created two prize funds for seniors, one in composition and one for best record in natural science.

Bayard Presbyterian - Originally called Hungarian Presbyterian in 1904, the named was changed in 1955 as per the request of the congregation. The property was once home to the St. James Methodist Church.

United Methodist Church - Congregation founded in 1811 and the church was built in 1876. It is considered a classic example of Gothic architecture from its time period, but during reconstruction in the 1980's, a dome was permanently removed from the tower.

St. Ladislaus - Formed in 1904 by and for those of Hungarian origin and of the Roman Catholic faith. The adjacent school building was burnt in 1909 and shortly rebuilt.

NB Cigar Factory - When it was built in 1902, this factory was the largest in New Brunswick. It employed 1,200 people and created the first employee-training program. In 1994, it was renovated into senior citizen residential units.

New Brunswick Free
Public Library
60 Livingston Avenue
New Brunswick NJ 08901

732-745-5108 nbfpl@lmxac.org www.lmxac.org/nbfpl



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WALKING TOUR OF NEW BRUNSWICK April 16, 2012



New Brunswick was settled by in 1681, by John Inian and others who bought 10,000 acres of land from the Leni-Lenape Indians. New Brunswick was named in honor of the English royal house of Brunswick in 1730. Today, New Brunswick has a population of 55,000.



City Hall was completed in 1926, and is an example of an Old Colonial Meeting House. The building houses the offices of the Mayor, Administration, Personnel, Purchasing, the City Clerk, Tax, Finance, Law and Water Utility. The City Council Chambers are located on the third floor of City Hall.



The Heldrich is a full-service luxury hotel with 235 guest rooms and 13 suites showcasing views of downtown New Brunswick and the surrounding area. Christopher's Restaurant located in the Heldrich offers complete breakfast, lunch and dinner menus. The Heldrich is named for John Heldrich who was instrumental in the revitalization of New Brunswick.

New Street Apartments are under construction at the corner of George and New Streets. When completed, the New Street Apartments will consist of 14 stories and a total of 104 apartments with 11 set aside for low- and moderate-income families.



Rockoff Hall houses 660 Rutgers University students, mainly from the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy and the Mason Gross School of the Arts, in 2- and 3-bedroom apartments. The 12-story building is named in honor of Alvin J. Rockoff, a 1949 graduate of Rutgers and a longtime advocate for revitalization of the City of New Brunswick.



The Eric B. Chandler Health Center is a comprehensive, family-oriented community health center, jointly operated by the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School and Eric B. Chandler Community Board. The facility provides a wide range of primary care services, including a telephone on-call rotation of physicians 24 hours a day. The Center, opened in October 1987, is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Eric B. Chandler, an active and respected community leader recognized for his work in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Greater New Brunswick.



The Old Lord Stirling School was an elementary school until it was closed several years ago when a new Lord Stirling School was built on George Street. The old facility was retrofitted and now has 48 units of senior citizen housing.



Riverside Apartments overlooks the Raritan River, and provides 120 units of convenient downtown apartment living. It is located within a short walking distance of the Rutgers Cook/Douglass Campus, as well as the restaurants, entertainment, and healthcare in downtown New Brunswick. It is also conveniently connected to the new walkway to Boyd Park, which sits on the other side of Route 18.

HOPE VI is located on the site of the former New Brunswick Homes projects. Completed in 2005, the new Riverside Complex consists of 76 units of mixed income affordable housing. The development includes town home-style units with driveways and garages, as well as six units that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) to provide full accessibility for families with a disabled household member. In addition, there are two "tot lots" for small children and a community building whose use is available to all residents in the HOPE VI units.



The Highlands at Plaza Square represents the largest complex of upscale and luxury apartments in downtown New Brunswick. With more than 400 units,

complete with a pool, fitness center, and parklands for residents, it has become an attraction for those who appreciate the closeness and convenience of city living without sacrificing aesthetics or living space.



Riverwatch Commons is located in the heart of New Brunswick, close to shopping, restaurants, nightlife, theaters and Rutgers University. Residents have access to the building's vast amenities such as a private health club and on-site parking. Riverwatch Commons has easy access to the New Jersey Turnpike, Interstate Highway 287, and Route 18 and is walking distance to the New Jersey Transit train station.



Poile Zedek Synagogue literally translates to “Men of Righteousness.” This congregation was founded in 1901 and construction on the synagogue was completed in 1924. **Note: This Synagogue burned down in 2015 and has been reconstructed into an apartment building, retaining the historical façade of the building.**



First Reformed Church, known as the Town Clock Church is a Greek Revival style church built in 1812, with its steeple added in 1834. Home to the oldest congregation in New Brunswick, the Church is surrounded by a pre-Revolutionary cemetery and cast iron fencing. The first pastor of this church was

Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen, a major figure in the mid 18th Century Great Awakening evangelical movement.



Christ Church was built in the 1740s. The Church's bell called citizens to the 1776 reading of the Declaration of Independence on nearby Albany Street. The third oldest congregation in the City, its cemetery is the final resting place of General Anthony White (1750-1803), aide to George Washington.



Blackthorn Restaurant and Irish Pub is located in the oldest commercial building still in use in New Brunswick. It formerly housed the Old Bay Restaurant. The structure was built in 1857 and had been home to the Bank of New Jersey until 1910.



Hyatt Regency Hotel has 288 guest rooms, a fitness center with a pool and 33,000 square feet of meeting and banquet space. The Hotel went through a complete renovation in 2008. It plays host to university sports teams that come to New Brunswick to compete against Rutgers, business people and artists who come to the City to perform at the various theaters.



Johnson & Johnson World Headquarters, founded in New Brunswick in 1866, when the Johnson brothers began producing individually wrapped surgical dressings in a converted wallpaper factory. The \$65 billion company's world headquarters is located at George and Albany Streets where it oversees more than 250 operating companies in 60 countries, employing approximately 118,000 people.



Kilmer Square is home to more than 20 businesses, including retail shops, restaurants and communications companies. Johnson & Johnson also occupies space in Kilmer Square.



The Golden Triangle at the intersection of George and Albany Streets includes offices buildings at 401 George Street and 120 Albany Street. Some of the businesses located in these facilities include Johnson & Johnson, the Health Care Institute of New Jersey, New Brunswick Development Corporation, Wells Fargo Bank and several law offices, in addition to retail stores on the street level.



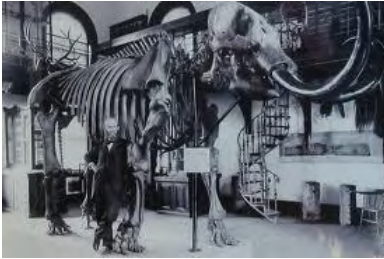
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey was founded in New Brunswick in 1766, as Queen's College and is the eighth oldest university in the United States. It became Rutgers College in 1825, honoring Colonel Henry Rutgers, a former trustee and Revolutionary War veteran. In 1924, Rutgers College assumed university status. By 1956, it was designated The State University of New Jersey. Rutgers is the only university in the Nation to have been a Colonial college, a land-grant college and a state university. Today it is a leading national public research university and the state's preeminent, comprehensive public institution of higher education with a total enrollment of more than 58,000 students.



Kirkpatrick Chapel was built in 1873, in memory of Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick, wife of Littleton Kirkpatrick, a trustee of Rutgers College from 1841-1859. It is the main house of worship on the Rutgers Campus and originally housed the college library on its second floor. Every year the graduating class has its year engraved in a stone on the Chapel.



Old Queens is the oldest building on the Rutgers Campus, having been completed in 1811. Today it is home to the Rutgers University President in addition to other administration offices. Located in front of Old Queens, is the Class of 1877 Cannon that commemorates both the Rutgers-Princeton Cannon War and to the alumni who served in the United States military. A tradition during commencement has graduating students breaking clay pipes over the cannon as a symbol of breaking ties with the memories, camaraderie and fellowship they had during their undergraduate years.



Geology Hall was completed in 1872, and was the former home to the departments of geology, physics, and military science. On the second floor resides the Rutgers Geology Museum, which is nationally recognized for its outstanding collection of minerals, fossils, Indian relics, and modern shells. A 10,000-year-old mastodon has dominated the Museum for more than a century. Also on display is an Egyptian sarcophagus, with mummy, jewels, and relics.



Winants Hall was Rutgers first dormitory, constructed in 1890. It is named for Garret E. Winants, a wealthy philanthropist from Bayonne, NJ, who in 1889, joined the Board of Trustees and a year later presented a sketch of a proposed dormitory building and a gift of \$75,000 to pay for its construction. In the late 1940's the building was converted for use by departments and administrative offices of the University.



St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church built in 1856, is a beautiful building in the French Gothic style. St Peter's is the largest and oldest church in the Diocese of Metuchen.



The Gateway Transit Village has ten stories of 657 parking spaces, and the residential component called The Vue has approximately 200 residences, 40 of which are designated affordable units. The facility will have direct access to the New Brunswick Train Station that is on the Northeast Rail Line. There will be 60,000 square feet of retail space, including a Barnes and Noble Superstore and a restaurant, in addition to 40,000 square feet of office space.



Ronald McDonald House houses the families of sick children who are receiving treatment at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital. It provides a true "home away from home" for families of seriously ill children.



Cancer Institute of New Jersey is one of the nation's 40 National Cancer Institute-designated Comprehensive Cancer Centers and the only one in New Jersey. The Cancer Institute of New Jersey delivers advanced comprehensive care to adults and children, and conducts cutting-edge cancer research. Researchers and physicians provide education and outreach regarding cancer prevention, detection and treatment.



Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital is one of the nation's leading academic medical centers and provides state-of-the-art care across the full range of health care services. Specialties include cardiac care from screening to heart surgery and transplantation, cancer care, emergency medicine, pediatrics and maternal-fetal medicine.



Bristol Myers Squibb Children's Hospital is the largest freestanding, state-designated, acute care children's hospital in New Jersey. It is a member of the Robert Wood Johnson Health Network. The hospital provides comprehensive pediatric specialties and subspecialties to pediatric patients throughout the state.



PSE&G Children's Specialized Hospital is the preeminent provider of pediatric rehabilitation services and the largest pediatric rehabilitation health system in the United States. The hospital serves children affected by brain injury, spinal cord dysfunction and injury, premature birth, autism, developmental delays, and life-changing illnesses. Renowned therapeutic programs include physical, speech, and occupational therapy; psychology services; neurodevelopmental physician services; recreational therapy and child life, and a full complement of support services.



The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School established **Child Health Institute of New Jersey** in 1998 with the mission to advance basic science knowledge of vertebrate development and growth, and mechanisms of human diseases. The CHINJ is part of a larger biomedical research program that includes the neighboring Bristol-Myers Squibb Children's Hospital at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, PSE&G Children's Specialized Hospital, The Cancer Institute of New Jersey and the soon-to-be-established The Cardiovascular Institute of New Jersey.



Clinical Academic Building houses offices of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey that is the nation's largest health sciences University. It is New Jersey's statewide system of health sciences education, biomedical

research and HealthCare. Founded in 1970 to consolidate New Jersey's health professions education, UMDNJ has become the core of the state's health sciences system.



Rutgers College of Nursing is known for the quality of its faculty, academic programs and alumni; its research, service and educational programs contribute to improving the health and well being of diverse populations and enhancing patient safety and quality across all health care settings.



Wellness Plaza, under construction in the heart of the City, will have, when it opens in October of this year, a 50,000 square foot Fresh Grocer supermarket on the first floor. The second floor will house the 60,000 square foot Robert Wood Johnson Fitness and Wellness Center. This facility will have an aquatic center and state of the art fitness equipment, in addition to regular health screenings and evaluations, plus access to professional trainers, and participation in any of the group programs such as pilates, dance, yoga, martial arts, and much more. New Brunswick residents will have free access to daily wellness classes that include nutrition, healthy eating and cooking, disease management, childrearing, weight loss, and many more.



The Middlesex County Complex houses the County Administrative Offices and the County Court House. New Brunswick is the county seat of Middlesex County.



Civic Square houses various offices of the City of New Brunswick, including the Engineering Department, the Planning, Community and Economic Development Department, the Municipal Courts, the Police Department, in addition to the Middlesex County Prosecutor's Office.



The Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy of Rutgers University is one of the nation's key centers for the theory and practice of planning and public policy scholarship and analysis. The Bloustein School reaches the larger world beyond the realm of academia to contribute to regional, national and international communities. The School is celebrating its 20th anniversary this year. The School is named for the 17th president of Rutgers.



The Mason Gross School of the Arts, was founded in 1976, and is also part of Rutgers University. It has offered musician, theater artists, dancers and visual artists programs that inspire and channel their creativity as they prepare to become working professionals. Students benefit from the School's strong

community involvement and proximity to New York's art scene. Noted graduates include Avery Brooks, Kristin Davis and Calista Flockhart. The school is named for the 16th president of Rutgers.



The State Theatre opened in 1921 as a vaudeville and silent film palace and today is a premier nonprofit venue for the performing arts and entertainment. The State Theatre enjoyed a comprehensive renovation and revitalization in 2020-2021. It presents international orchestras, Broadway musicals, world-class dance, opera, stand-up comedy, pop, jazz, children's theater, world music, educational programs, and more, attracting 200,000 patrons annually. The performers at the State Theatre include Aretha Franklin, the New York Philharmonic, Yo-Yo Ma, Bruce Springsteen, the Bolshoi Ballet, Jay Leno, Dave Brubeck, Johnny Mathis, Tom Brokaw, the Martha Graham Dance Company, and many others.



The George Street Playhouse, founded in 1974, is a nationally recognized theatre and one of New Jersey's preeminent professional theatres. The Playhouse presents outstanding productions while providing an artistic home for established and emerging artists. The Playhouse has presented original works and productions from Broadway and Off-Broadway. Recent productions include *The Toxic Avenger*, *12 Angry Men* and the upcoming *The 39 Steps*. The Playhouse originally opened on George Street in New Brunswick and moved to its current location in the former YMCA building in 1984. **This playhouse is now housed in the new New Brunswick Performing Arts Center.**



Crossroads Theatre Company, founded in 1978, received the 1999 Tony Award for Outstanding Regional Theatre in the United States and is the nation's premiere African American theater. Crossroads leads the nation with its commitment to literary works that examine the African American experience so that it may be understood and appreciated by all people.

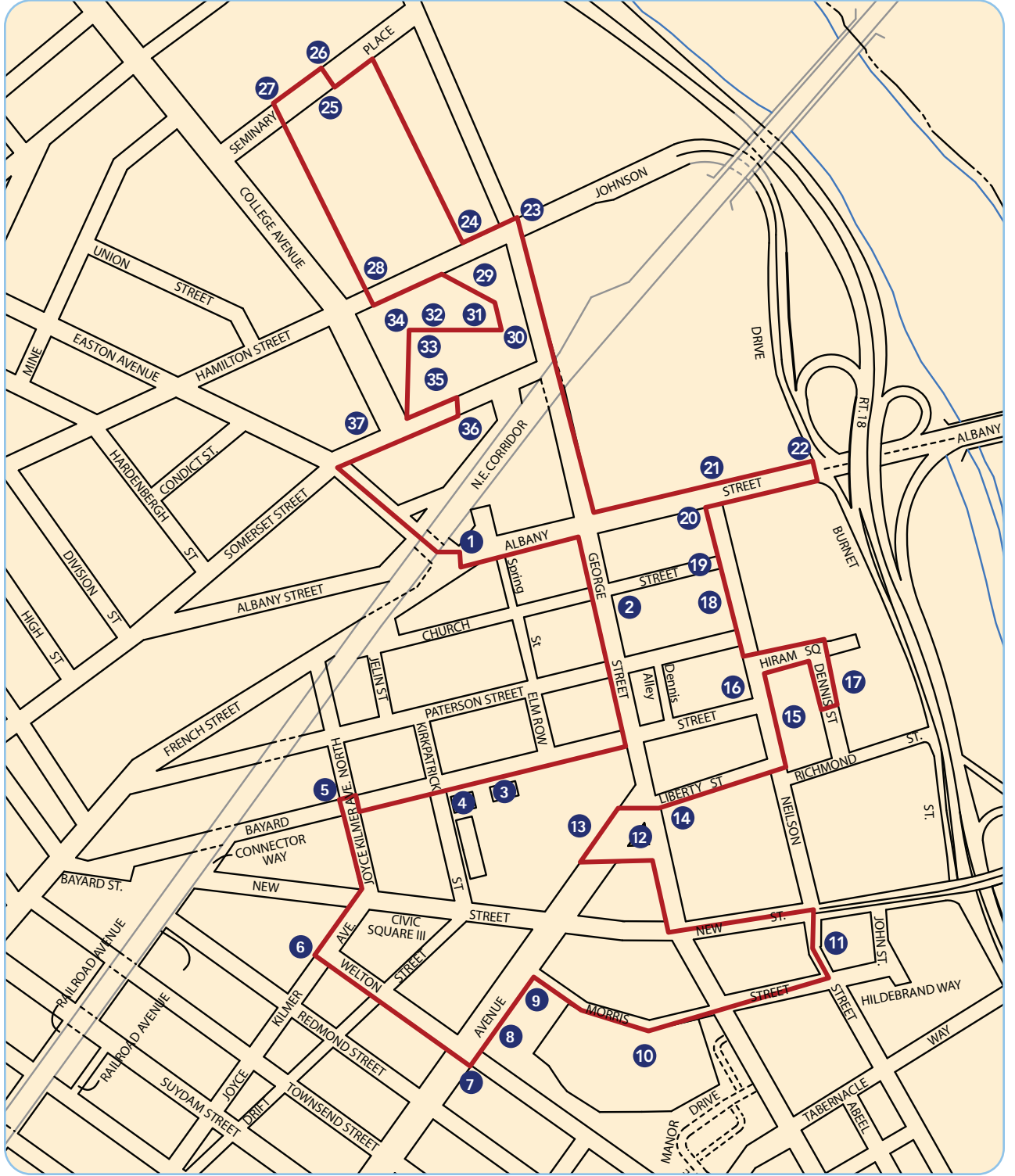
Now you're ready to start your walk!



Follow the path indicated on this map of New Brunswick's Historic Downtown Walking tour to ensure you don't miss a stop, or feel free to find your own way through the history of our great City. Inside you'll find descriptions of each location. We hope you enjoy the tour.

Key

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 New Brunswick Train Station | 21 Reading of the Declaration of Independence |
| 2 People's National Bank | 22 Red Lion Tavern Site |
| 3 City Hall | 23 Johnson & Johnson |
| 4 Bayard Street Post Office | 24 Voorhees Hall |
| 5 Bayard Street Presbyterian Church | 25 William the Silent |
| 6 Joyce Kilmer House | 26 James Suydam Statue |
| 7 The Nativity of the Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church | 27 New Brunswick Theological Seminary and Gardner A. Sage Library |
| 8 Public Library | 28 New Jersey Hall |
| 9 Henry Guest House | 29 Schnack Observatory |
| 10 Willow Grove Cemetery | 30 Site of Hamilton Cannon Battery |
| 11 Mt. Zion AME Church | 31 Kirkpatrick Chapel |
| 12 Monument Square | 32 Old Queen's Administration Building |
| 13 State Theatre | 33 Geology Hall |
| 14 United Methodist Church | 34 Van Nest Hall |
| 15 Poile Zedek Synagogue | 35 Winants Hall |
| 16 First Reformed Church | 36 St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church |
| 17 The Frog and the Peach Restaurant | 37 Johnston Hall |
| 18 Christ Church | |
| 19 Old Bay Restaurant | |
| 20 LaGrange Tavern Site | |



Come take a walk and explore three centuries of history.



New Brunswick New Jersey

Created with the assistance of the New Brunswick Historical Association, Funding in part has been provided by the Middlesex Freeholders, and the New Jersey Historical Commission, a Division of the Department of State.

In the late 1600s, individual families began to settle in the New Brunswick area. A group led by John Ingham purchased 10,000 acres of land from the Leni Lenape in 1681, using stock-ings, rum, shot, wampum, and other items as currency. This area would later become the lower edge of New Brunswick along the Raritan River. In 1730, the City was named in honor of the English royal house of Brunswick. Queens College was founded in 1766, named in honor of Queen Charlotte – wife to King George III of England. We know it today as Rutgers University. By 1776, New Brunswick was a busy port and stagecoach stop. The city had a ferry service across the Raritan River, which made it an appropriate place for the public reading of the Declaration of Independence. In November 1776, George Washington and the Continental Army rested here briefly during their retreat across New Jersey.

In the 19th century, New Brunswick saw tremendous industrial growth fueled by trade on the river, the Delaware and Raritan Canals opening in 1834, and the first railroad in 1839. Numerous industries took root in the "Hub City" including surgical band-age manufacturer Johnson & Johnson, founded in 1886.

In the first half of the 20th century, New Brunswick was a small developing industrial city. But after World War II, New Brunswick – like all urban centers in New Jersey – began to decline, losing jobs and residents. In the mid-1970s, City leaders embarked on an ambitious program of redevelopment that has created a remarkable renaissance led by the rise of New Brunswick's healthcare industry and the expansion of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Today, New Brunswick is one of the fastest growing urban centers in New Jersey.

Come take a walk and explore the rich history of downtown New Brunswick.



Three Centuries of New Brunswick

Explore

Dear Friends,

Welcome to the Historic Downtown Walking Tour of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey. We are proud to share with you some of the stories of our treasured past, and we hope that this tour will help you discover the important role our City has played throughout our nation's history. From Queen's College to the State Theatre and beyond, we invite you to explore three centuries of New Brunswick history.

Sincerely,

 Jim Cahill, Mayor





Walk & Explore

New Brunswick, New Jersey

- 1 New Brunswick Train Station** – Constructed in 1903, the last remaining Pennsylvania Railroad station for a mid-sized city in NJ.



- 2 People's National Bank** – Founded in 1887, the bank built and relocated to this building at the corner of George and Church streets in 1895.



- 3 City Hall** – This example of an Old Colonial Meeting House was designed by Alexander Merchant and completed in 1927. Public meetings are held in Council Chambers on the second floor.

- 4 Bayard Street Post Office** – Built in 1936 as a National Relief Project under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The foyer contains three murals painted by George Biddle, a founder of the New-Deal Federal Arts Project.

- 5 Bayard Street Presbyterian Church** – Originally called Hungarian Presbyterian in 1904, the name was changed in 1955 as requested by the congregation. Once home to the St. James Methodist Church.



- 6 Joyce Kilmer House** – Home to Joyce Kilmer, author of the poem "Trees," from 1886-1892. The poet joined the US Army and was killed in action during World War I.

- 7 The Nativity of the Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church** – Built in 1893 as the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, it features a large Tiffany stained glass window.

- 8 Public Library** – Built with a \$50,000 gift from Andrew Carnegie in 1903. Features stained glass skylights and original metal shelving. The library is the downtown gateway to the Livingston Avenue Historic District, an 8-block district of largely late-19th century and 20th century homes and offices, extending from Morris to Hale streets.



- 9 Henry Guest House** – A New Brunswick alderman and associate of President John Adams and author Thomas Paine, Guest built this stone farmhouse, originally located between Livingston Avenue and George Street, in 1760.



- 10 Willow Grove Cemetery** – Founded in 1851. The final resting place for many prominent City residents from the 18th and 19th centuries including former City mayors, New Brunswick's Unknown Soldier, and the first Japanese exchange student to the U.S.



- 11 Mt. Zion AME Church** – The present church dates only to 1984, but the congregation is the oldest historically-black religious group in Middlesex County, founded in 1827. The congregation worshiped at a building on Division Street for over 150 years.

- 12 Monument Square** – Dedicated on Nov. 15, 1893. Erected to honor soldiers and sailors who participated in the U.S. Civil War. Refurbished in 2007 and re-dedicated to all veterans.



- 13 State Theatre** – In 1921, Reade's State Theatre opened as a silent film palace. Later used to show vaudeville acts, and remained a popular venue until the 1970s. It reopened in 1988 and underwent extensive renovations in 2003 to return it to its original grandeur.



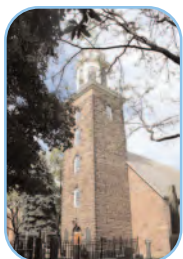
- 14 United Methodist Church** – This congregation was founded in 1811 and the church was completed in 1896. Considered a classic example of Gothic architecture from its time period.

- 15 Poile Zedek Synagogue** – Literally translated as "Men of Righteousness," this congregation was founded in 1901. Construction was completed in 1924.



- 16 First Reformed Church** – "Town Clock Church" is home to the oldest congregation in the City. Built in 1812 to replace a church damaged by the British Army during its occupation of the City in 1776-77.

- 17 The Frog and the Peach Restaurant** – Former industrial building dates back to 1876. Originally housed printing presses for *The Home News*, the City's local paper and predecessor to *The Home News Tribune*.



- 18 Christ Church** – Built in the 1740s, its bell tower called citizens to the 1776 reading of the Declaration of Independence nearby on Albany Street. The third oldest congregation in the City, its cemetery is the final resting place of General Anthony White (1750-1803), aide to George Washington.

- 19 Old Bay Restaurant** – Built in 1857, it housed the Bank of New Jersey until 1910. The oldest commercial building in the City that's still in use.



- 20 LaGrange's Tavern Site** – Tavern served as Gen. Washington's headquarters during his brief stay in New Brunswick in 1776.

- 21 Reading of the Declaration of Independence Site** – The Declaration had its third public reading from a table platform set up nearby in the middle of Albany Street on July 9, 1776.

- 22 Red Lion Tavern Site** – First home of Queen's College (Rutgers University), the eighth oldest college in the U.S.

- 23 Johnson & Johnson** – In 1886, the Johnson brothers began producing individually wrapped surgical dressings in a converted wallpaper factory at this site. The company's world headquarters is now just two blocks away at George and Albany streets.



- 24 Voorhees Hall** – Zimmerli Art Museum – Constructed in 1903 and originally housed the Rutgers College Library. Now home to a large collection of Russian Art. Call 732-932-7237 for museum hours and info.

- 25 William the Silent** – A gift from Fenton B. Turck in 1928, the bronze statue of William the Silent (1533-1584), Count of Nassau, Prince of Orange, is a reminder of the university's Dutch heritage.

- 26 James Suydam Statue** – A former trustee of Rutgers University, Suydam was a benefactor of the Theological Seminary, donating over a quarter of a million dollars during his life. He was a businessman and director of several large financial institutions. This bronze statue was donated by his friends in 1873, not long after his death.



- 27 New Brunswick Theological Seminary and Gardner A. Sage Library** – The oldest in the nation, it was founded in 1784 and was first located in New York City, moving to New Brunswick in 1811. The Sage Library was built in 1875 and contains rare manuscripts and several books from the 15th century.

- 28 New Jersey Hall** – State funding for an "Agricultural Hall" enabled this building to be constructed in 1889. In 1903, it was partially destroyed by a fire, but restored to meet the original design without essential changes.

- 29 Schank Observatory** – Built in 1865, it was modeled after the Tower of the Winds in Athens and originally used for astronomical observations.



- 30 Hamilton Cannon Battery site** – In early December 1776, Alexander Hamilton, who later served as the first Secretary of the Treasury, positioned a battery of artillery here to guard the retreat of the Continental Army led by Gen. George Washington across NJ.

- 31 Kirkpatrick Chapel** – Built in 1873, it is named after Sophia Astley Kirkpatrick. Originally housed the college library on its second floor.

- 32 Old Queen's Administration Building** – Home to Rutgers University President's office, completed in 1811.



- 33 Geology Hall** – Built in 1872, today the Geology Museum is located inside, displaying minerals, fossils, Native American artifacts, and an Egyptian mummy. Call 732-932-7243 for hours of operation.

- 34 Van Nest Hall** – Rutgers' second instructional building, built in 1845, and named for Abraham Van Nest, a New York City merchant and devoted trustee. The third story was added in 1893.

- 35 Winants Hall** – The University's first dormitory was completed in 1890 and named after philanthropist Garrett E. Winants, who donated \$75,000 for its construction. Famed Rutgers University graduate Paul Robeson lived here.

- 36 St. Peter the Apostle Roman Catholic Church** – This Gothic Revival brownstone church was built in 1856 to serve the growing Catholic population in central NJ.

- 37 Johnston Hall** – Built in 1830, it is the second oldest structure at Rutgers, and was the original location for the Rutgers Preparatory School.



Appendix B

Soil Series List and Descriptions

Table 13 - Soil Series and Descriptions

Symbol	Name	Farmland	Description
BhnB	Birdsboro silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime	The Birdsboro component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on stream terraces on piedmonts. The parent material consists of old alluvium derived from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
CoxA	Croton silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Statewide Importance (Drained)	The Croton component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on piedmonts. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 18 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is very low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 11 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.
FapA	Fallsington loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	Statewide Importance (Drained)	The Fallsington, undrained component makes up 38 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 5 inches (depth from the mineral surface is 3 inches) during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 68 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface. The Fallsington, drained component makes up 37 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 14 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.
FavAr	Fallsington bedrock substratum variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded		The Fallsington, bedrock substratum, rarely flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits over basalt. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is rarely flooded. It is rarely ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.
HumAt	Humaquepts, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded		The Humaquepts, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on flood plains, river valleys on North Atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the

Symbol	Name	Farmland	Description
HumAt (cont.)	-		most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 12 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.
KeoA	Keyport loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime	The Keyport component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on North Atlantic coastal plains, depressions. The parent material consists of silty and clayey eolian deposits and/or silty and clayey fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
KkoB	Klinesville channery loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes		The Klinesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
KkoC	Klinesville channery loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes		The Klinesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on hills on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
KkoE	Klinesville channery loam, 18 to 35 percent slopes		The Klinesville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 18 to 35 percent. This component is on hills on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
KkuB	Klinesville-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes		The Klinesville component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on hills on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 10 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. The Urban Land component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. A description of Urban Land is provided below.

Symbol	Name	Farmland	Description
LbtA	Lansdowne silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Statewide Importance	The Lansdowne component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on broad flats on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy till derived from sandstone and shale over residuum weathered from sandstone and shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 39 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NknA	Nixon loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime	The Nixon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on North atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 1. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NknB	Nixon loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Prime	The Nixon component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on North atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NkpB	Nixon-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes		The Nixon component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on North atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NkrA	Nixon moderately well drained variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime	The Nixon, moderately well drained component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats on piedmonts. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NkrB	Nixon moderately well drained variant loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Prime	The Nixon, moderately well drained component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on piedmonts. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is

Symbol	Name	Farmland	Description
NkrB (cont.)	-	Prime	moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
NktB	Nixon moderately well drained variant		The Nixon, moderately well drained component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on flats on piedmonts. The parent material consists of old fine-loamy alluvium derived from arkose and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
PdwAv	Pawcatuck-Transquaking complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	Unique Importance	The Pawcatuck, very frequently flooded component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over sandy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The Transquaking, very frequently flooded component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on tidal marshes on coastal plains. The parent material consists of herbaceous organic material over loamy. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is very frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 55 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 8w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface.
PenA	Penn silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime	The Penn component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on hills on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from acid reddish shale, siltstone, and fine-grain sandstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
PstA	Psamments, sulfidic substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes		The Psamments, sulfidic substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 3 percent. This component is on filled marshlands, tidal marshes on North Atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of sandy lateral spread deposits over organic material. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Symbol	Name	Farmland	Description
PstA (cont.)	-		The soil has a strongly saline horizon within 30 inches of the soil surface. The soil has a maximum sodium adsorption ratio of 6 within 30 inches of the soil surface.
RehA	Reaville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Statewide Importance	The Reaville component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on interfluvial on piedmonts. The parent material consists of interbedded fine-grained fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
RemB	Reaville-Urban land complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes		The Reaville component makes up 45 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on interfluvial on piedmonts. The parent material consists of interbedded fine-grained fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
RepwA	Reaville poorly drained variant silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes		The Reaville, poorly drained component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on piedmonts. The parent material consists of interbedded fine-grained fine-loamy residuum weathered from sandstone and siltstone and/or shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 6 inches during January, February, March, April, May, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4w. This soil meets hydric criteria.
RorAt	Rowland silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Local Importance	The Rowland, frequently flooded component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on piedmonts. The parent material consists of red and brown fine-loamy alluvium derived from sandstone and shale and/or conglomerate. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is frequently flooded. It is frequently ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
RoyB	Royce silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime	The Royce component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on alluvial flats on piedmonts. The parent material consists of fine-loamy residuum weathered from shale. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 39 to 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
SadC	Sassafras gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 10 percent slopes	Statewide Importance	The Sassafras, eroded component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. This component is on knolls, low hills, North Atlantic coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy and/or gravelly fluvio-marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most

Symbol	Name	Farmland Importance	Description
SadC (cont.)	-	Statewide Importance	restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
UdbB	Udorthents, bedrock substratum, 0 to 8 percent slopes		The Udorthents, bedrock substratum component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 8 percent. This component is on fills, cuts (road, railroad, etc.), low hills on uplands. The parent material consists of loamy lateral spread deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 39 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 30 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.
UR	Urban land		This unit consists of areas where more than 80 percent of the surface is covered by industrial plants, shopping and business centers, and other structures. These areas are nearly all in the highly populated northern half of the county. The areas generally range from 2 to 1,000 acres. Most are nearly level to moderately sloping, but a few are strongly sloping and steep. Fill material has been used in places to build up wet soils. Most areas have been excavated or filled with material that is now almost totally paved. Onsite investigation is needed to determine the potentials and limitations of this unit for any use.
WoeB	Woodstown sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, Northern Coastal Plain	Prime	The Woodstown component makes up 81 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during February. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Appendix C

Groundwater Quality Tables

Table 14 - Known Contaminated Sites (KCS)

Site ID	PI Number	Name	Address	Status	CEA Status	Deed Notice	EC Status
5579	030844	ST PETER CHURCH	154 160 SOMERSET ST	Active		Ongoing	Ongoing
5584	010728	NEW BRUNSWICK	225 MEMORIAL PWY	Active	Ongoing		
5589	012725	MIDDLESEX COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	1 JOHN F KENNEDY SQ	Active	Ongoing		
5598	008641	ASA GAS LLC	1200 SOMERSET ST	Active - RAP	Ongoing		
5603	004271	GENERAL CABLE COMPANY	25 VAN DYKE AVE	Active	Ongoing		
5605	026397	LASER DIODE INC	1130 SOMERSET ST	Active	Ongoing		
5606	558568	NEW BRUNSWICK BOE SANDFORD K CENTER #1	118 120 SANDFORD ST	Active		Ongoing	
5612	008360	CIRCLE EXXON	34 US HWY 1	Active - RAP	Ongoing		
12902	002989	NEW SWIFT CLEANERS	101 PATERSON ST	Active			
12908	018643	GARRY MANUFACTURING CO	1010 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
12933	010725	NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC WKS	400 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing		
12942	014670	JOHNSON & JOHNSON WORLD HEADQUARTERS	1 JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
12944	002236	PATEL CLEANERS INC FORMER	285 GEORGE ST	Active - RAP	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
12954	019109	HERB CLARKS AUTO REPAIR	21 ELIZABETH ST	Active			
12956	003483	NJ0174	127 EASTON AVE	Active	Ongoing		
12963	004187	PSE&G-CENTRAL DISTRICT SYSTEMS	268 BALDWIN ST	Active - RAP	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
14829	022187	FERRO INDUSTRIES INC	97 99 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
14857	001849	GMC DELCO REMY DIVISION PLANT 12	760 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing		
13145	011114	PRESSMAN TOY CORP	745 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
14358	G000001656	RHONE POULENC CHEMICAL COMPANY	200 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
14322	009209	RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY NJ	23 NICHOL AVE	Active	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
14324	003263	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL #0618	9 INDUSTRIAL DR	Active	Ongoing		
14342	422920	AKZO NOBEL CHEMICALS INC	501 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing		
14344	012695	ST PETERS MEDICAL CENTER	254 EASTON AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	
14974	016068	REDSHAW SCHOOL	216 LIVINGSTON AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
18036	032876	REEL BP INC	187 TO 193 FRENCH ST	Active - RAP	Ongoing		
39891	032523	ROLFE LUMBER FORMER	38 TO 40 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
42221	002276	HANDY MOTORS INC (FORMER)	304 314 HANDY ST	Active			
61962	009206	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY	39 EASTON AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
66003	G000000080	ERDA NEW BRUNSWICK LABORATORY	986 JERSEY AVE AKA HWY 91	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
66005	G000000142	GRC MANAGEMENT	100 BAYARD ST	Active			
66020	G000000402	HALCYON ESSENCE LIMITED	100 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

Site ID	PI Number	Name	Address	Status	CEA Status	Deed Notice	EC Status
16737	648103	WAKEFIELD REALTY CO INC	520 JERSEY AVE	Active			
16950	133921	176 MEMORIAL PARKWAY	176 MEMORIAL PKWY	Active	Ongoing		
44938	011473	HARRY STRAUSS & SONS INC	594 JERSEY AVE	Active	Ongoing		
55841	027286	J B ROSS INC	409 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active		Ongoing	Ongoing
54687	024201	PADDINGTON ESTATES INC	15 VAN DYKE AVE	Active	Ongoing		
67295	G000011642	401 JERSEY AVE(JERSEY AVE RESTORATIONS)	401 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
66266	G000004465	A TO Z CHEMICAL RESOURCE RECOVERY INC	1 TRIANGLE RD	Active			
67350	G000012447	NEW BRUNSWICK CITY YOUTH SPORTS COMPLEX	401 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active - Post Rem		Ongoing	Ongoing
24084	032994	SIXTH WARD SERVICE CENTER	DUKE & CORTLANDT ST	Active	Ongoing		
29675	006037	ZENDAKI FORE & AMER AUTO REP INC	86 SANDFORD ST	Active			
66344	G000004895	CELL PRODUCTS INCORPORATED	5 GEORGES RD	Active			
55499	551428	COMSTOCK STREET LLC	350 COMSTOCK ST	Active			
66452	G000005485	FORMER NEW BRUNSWICK COAL GAS (PSE&G)	RARITAN & NEILSON AVES	Active			
66569	G000007848	NEW BRUNSWICK HIGH SCHOOL	1000 SOMERSET ST	Active			
67136	G000010998	LESLIES USED CARS (FORMER)	333 SANDFORD ST	Active			
67149	G000011079	RENAISSANCE STATION CONDOMINIUM	1 RENAISSANCE LN	Active			
67798	G000022120	RARITAN GARDEN APARTMENTS	CHESTER CIR	Active			
67861	G000022431	218 HOWARD STREET	218 HOWARD ST	Active			
67975	G000022871	46 BAYARD STREET	46 BAYARD ST	Active			
70044	G000031863	MACK IRON AND METAL	322 COMMERCIAL AVE	Active		Ongoing	Ongoing
32140	024492	THE WILLETTE CORP	705 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
171869	G000043211	COUNTY RAIL YARD	1 RAILROAD AVE	Active			
556234	696832	DELTA ZETA PSI FRATERNITY HOUSE	18 COLLEGE AVE	Active			
556394	697027	JOYCE KILMER AVE & RUTGERS ST GW CONT	JOYCE KILMER AVE & RUTGERS ST	Active			
631665	808245	PSE&G JERSEY AVENUE SUBSTATION	786 JERSEY AVE	Active			
559817	701164	9 6TH STREET	9 6TH ST	Active			
575147	850686	WHISTLE CLEAN LAUNDRY	720 SOMERSET ST	Active			
76050	002519	CRAMER FUEL OIL CO FORMER	40 FULTON ST	Active			
562974	705162	117 THROOP AVENUE	117 THROOP AVE	Active			
563233	705467	JOYCE KILMER AVENUE & CHARLES STREET	JOYCE KILMER AVE & CHARLES ST	Active			
85056	G000042387	BRENNTAG NORTHEAST INC	990 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing

Site ID	PI Number	Name	Address	Status	CEA Status	Deed Notice	EC Status
85060	G000042401	MEPSCO MACHINE & TOOL, INCORPORATED	8 JULES LANE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
151138	244730	330 COMMERCIAL AVE - FULTON COMMERCIAL AREA	330 COMMERCIAL AVE	Active			
85378	G000044089	23 DIVISION ST	23 DIVISION ST	Active			
85613	G000059777	SOMERSET STREET PROPERTY	FRENCH & SOMERSET ST	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
396381	495932	MT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH	150 THROOP AVE	Active			
421142	526872	PROVIDENCE SQUARE II DEVELOPMENT	217 SOMERSET ST	Active			
589267	739093	15 REED STREET	15 REED ST	Active			
647407	834465	48 HARVEY STREET	48 HARVEY ST	Active			
647514	834699	HYDRAULIC OIL RELEASE @MP 32.9, NEW BRUNSWICK	RAILROAD AVE AND LAWRENCE ST	Active			
169585	222874	NEW STREET PARKING GARAGE	70 NEW ST	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
169587	222876	COLLEGE HALL STUDENT HOUSING	290 GEORGE ST	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
84095	G000037646	FLEET BANK	385 GEORGE ST	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
92068	130047	85 BAYARD STREET	85 BAYARD ST	Active			
125098	G000031224	NORLAND PRODUCTS INCORPORATED	695 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
218308	285016	222 BALDWIN STREET	222 BALDWIN ST	Active			
484439	611021	34 ROBINSON STREET	34 ROBINSON ST	Active			
221852	G000015577	VACANT WAREHOUSE (FORMERLY HERMAN'S WAREHOUSE)	131 JERSEY AVE	Active - RAP		Ongoing	Ongoing
338586	710826	WORLD CLASS AUTO BODY	317 HANDY ST	Active			
341858	422821	REMSEN AVENUE & BALDWIN STREET	121 129 REMSEN AVE	Active - Post Rem		Ongoing	Ongoing
608602	774711	THE RESIDENCES @ EASTON & HAMILTON	78 EASTON AVE	Active			
600228	772343	FORMER WOLFSON DECK	150 NEILSON ST	Active			
600960	755306	HARBOR PIPELINE	RT 1 & RT 18	Active			
619670	785629	DELAVAN ST & JERSEY AVE GW CONTAMINATION	DELAVAN ST & JERSEY AVE	Active			
352278	608066	411 JOYCE KILMER AVENUE	411 JOYCE KILMER AVE	Active			
689621	968156	48 POWERS ST	48 POWERS ST	Active			
696244	981873	220 HAMILTON STREET	220 HAMILTON STREET	Active			
650845	841778	50 EASTON AVE PROPERTY	50 EASTON AVE	Active			
651074	842400	52 54 GEORGES RD	52 54 GEORGES RD	Active			
653151	846700	22 QUENTIN AVE	22 QUENTIN AVE	Active			
698096	985320	161 LIVINGSTON AVENUE	161 LIVINGSTON AVENUE	Active			

Table 15 - Contamination Exclusion Areas (CEAs)

ID & Subject ID	Activity & Case	Name & CEA Name (if different)	Address Block and Lot	Program	Date	Description
026397; 154113	LSR110001; 27694	M;A-Com Inc / Laser Diode Inc	1130 Somerset St 597.01-10,13 to 16	LSRP	2006-05-24	The CEA extends beyond the ISRA subject facility property. See map exhibit B. Aroclor 1254 was only detected in a perched water zone on site in a former septic area. Date of tax map is 1944.
003263; 153701	LSR120001	Ryder Truck Rental Inc	7 - 9 Terminal Rd 597.02-5; 597.02-5.01	LSRP	1996-10-28	The CEA is an irregular oval about 175 feet wide at its center, encompassing from north about 40 feet north of MW2 to south about 10 feet south of MW10..
002236; 1148748	RAP160002	Patel Cleaners Inc; Towns Cleaners Aka Patel Cleaners (Former)	285 295 George St 119-11.01; 119-27	RAP	2015-11-23	The CEA for PCE, TCE, cis 1,2 dichloroethylene and vinyl chloride encompasses an area of 11,450 sq. The direction of ground water flow is to the south/southeast.
001849; 124883	LSR110001	GMC Delco Remy Division Plant 12	760 Jersey Ave 598-3.03	LSRP	2020-08-19	CEA encompasses ~34.14 acres; entire site, but does not extend offsite.
010725; 27431	VIC150001	New Brunswick Public Works - Historic Fill	400 Jersey Ave 242-10.03	VIC	2015-09-11	CEA limited 400 Jersey Avenue historic fill property boundaries, deed restriction 50 feet deep
008360; 33329	RAP190001	Circle Exxon	34 Route 1 710.02-6.06; 710.02-6.07	RAP	2005-07-08	The CEA is for VOC ground water contamination at the site. The horizontal extent of the CEA is approximately 0.75 acres. Ground water flow direction is to the south.
222876; 8	VIC130001	New Street Parking Garage & College Hall; New Street Garage & College Hall - Historic Fill	290 George St 129-1.01; 129-1.02	VIC	2013-01-25	historic fill related ground water contamination
008641; 40616	RAP190001	Gas Two Of NJ LLC; Exxonmobil Service Station #38868 (Former)	1200 Somerset St 597.01-1.02	RAP	2014-11-20	The CEA includes the area directly around MW-15. Ground water flow direction is to the south-southeast, and the approximate horizontal extent of the CEA is 725sq.ft.
G000007848; 27692	VIC120001; 87047	Phoenix Tube Co Inc - Historic Fill	1000 Somerset St 596.06-1.01	VIC	2011-03-03	Site Wide Historic Fill
G000000402; 122275	VIC160001	Halcyon Essence Limited; Halcyon Essences (Former) - Historic Fill	100 Jersey Ave 242-2.06	VIC	2016-11-21	The CEA coincides with the site boundaries. Ground water contamination is a result of the overlying regional historic fill. GW flow direction is north-northwest. Horizontal extent is approx. 5.54 acres
022187; 130849	VIC140001	Ferro Industries Inc - Historic Fill	97-99 Jersey Ave 243-25	VIC	2014-03-17	CEA Historic Fill
G000001656; 122967	VIC150001	Rhone Poulenc Inc - Historic Fill	297-298 Jersey Ave 242-5.06	VIC	2015-01-15	historic fill CEA

ID & Subject ID	Activity & Case	Name & CEA Name (if different)	Address Block and Lot	Program	Date	Description
014670; 45464	VIC160001	Johnson & Johnson Corp; J & J Child Development Center - Historic Fill	1 Johnson & Johnson Plaza 40-8.01	VIC	2016-12-27	Proposed CEA extends to the property boundaries to address PAHs.
032876; 37333	RAP190001	Amoco Service Station #12158 (Future); Exxon Service Station 99-NBN	187-193 French St 99-1.01	RAP	2014-11-17	Ground water flow is to the southwest.
018643; 2	LSR120001	Garry Manufacturing Co	1010 Jersey Ave See Report	LSRP	2014-11-07	The CEA encompasses most of the site and extends off-site roughly 2,350 feet to the northwest, across Home News Row, towards Terminal Road. Its maximum width is roughly 1,000 feet.
003483; 51338	LSR100001	Tire Barn II LLC NJ 0174; Tire Barn II LLC	127 Easton Ave 71-29.01; 72-10; 72-11; 72-12.01; 72-14.01; 72-9	LSRP	2018-10-30	CEA starts at the northwest corner of the site, and migrates off-site to the west-northwest across Prospect Street approx. 225 feet. Delineated with fate & transport modeling.
133921; 5	LSR120001	176 Memorial Parkway	176 Memorial Pkwy 106.02-1.03; 115.01-1.03	LSRP	2022-02-14	CEA is oval-shaped located beneath southeastern portion of the site. Boundaries based on sampling data.
004271; 122436	LSR120001	General Cable Co	25 Van Dyke Ave; 499 Jersey Ave 596-7.02; 596-7.04	LSRP	2014-12-01	Plume is expected to migrate onto B596 L7.02. Duration of plume is estimated to be 30 years, but duration is "indefinite" since only one round of data is available. Future soil removal is planned.
004187; 130910	RAP180001	PSE&G - Central District Systems	268 Baldwin St 201-9.01; 206-9.01	RAP	2017-03-10	The CEA includes the entire site. Ground water flow direction is to the northeast, and the approximate horizontal extent of the CEA is 4.6 acres.
011473; 151275	PFR000001; 13723	Harry Strauss & Sons Inc	594 Jersey Ave 598-5.04,9	POST	1996-11-13	The CEA and WRA is the area defined by the portion of the overburden aquifer extending horizontally approximately 400 feet in a easterly direction from MW-3 with a default vertical delineation value o
024201; 119190	LSR120001	Paddington Estates Inc; Paddington Estates (Former)	15 Van Dyke Ave 596.01-9.09; 596.01-9.18; 596.01-9.19; 596.01-9.20	LSRP	2016-06-14	The CEA is on the site property and offsite where the constituents exceed the GWQS. The longevity will be indeterminate duration and much of the PCBs are trapped within the site bedrock.
G000000402; 122274	RAP180002	Halcyon Essence Limited; Halcyon Essences (Former)	100 Jersey Ave 242-2.06	RAP	2016-08-23	The CEA is on the eastern portion of the site and encompasses MW7, MW-15, MW-16, & MW-17. Ground water flow is to the north-northwest. The horizontal extent of the CEA is approximately .84 acres.

ID & Subject ID	Activity & Case	Name & CEA Name (if different)	Address Block and Lot	Program	Date	Description
222874; 5	VIC130001	New Street Parking Garage & College Hall; New Street Garage & College Hall - Historic Fill	290 George St 129-1.01; 129-1.02	VIC	2013-01-25	historic fill related ground water contamination
012725; 122105	LSR120001	Middlesex County Administration; Middlesex County Administration Building (Former)	1 John F Kennedy Sq 14-1.02; 17-1.01; 18-4.01; 18-8; 18-9	LSRP	2021-09-20	CEA is oblong shaped. Extends offsite from north edge of property beneath Paterson St., Church St and government and commercial properties. Boundaries based on sampling data and modeling.
G000001656; 1229966	RAP160001	Rhone Poulenc Chemical Co; Solvay - New Brunswick	200 Jersey Ave 242-3.02; 242-5.06	RAP	2016-10-17	The CEA is for ground water contamination that extends off-site onto Block 242, Lot 3.02. The horizontal extent of the CEA is approximately 17.5 acres. Ground water flow is to the northeast.
010728; 37898	LSR120001	New Brunswick Police Headquarters	225 Memorial Parkway 1.01-1.04	LSRP	2014-07-07	Benzene plume is about 600 square feet, from a removed UST by the former garage. Location is east of Route 18, west of the Raritan River, and south of Route 27. Delineation based on ground water data.
G000015577; 22	VIC140001	Vacant Warehouse (Formerly Herman's Warehouse); Herman's Warehouse (Former) - Historic Fill	131 Jersey Ave 243-27.01	VIC	2013-05-31	CEA entire 4.65 acres. Plume to remain on-site. Bounded by Jersey Ave, Mile Run Brook + adjoining property. Horizontal/Vertical delineation based on data.