



Volume 8, Issue 2

**Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance**

Fall, 2006

## President's Message

### -Treasurer-

Rett Zabriskie, who has been a Board member of the Alliance since its inception, was our first President, and has most recently served as the Treasurer of the organization, is retiring from the Board. He has been a tireless and dedicated member and his advice is simply irreplaceable. We wish him well. We welcome Shirley Smoyak as the new Treasurer.

### -Committees-

The Alliance welcomes your participation. Several committees, including Program, Fundraising, and Publications, are looking for participants. Anyone interested in serving on a Committee, please contact the Committee Chair or me at 732-247-8880.

### - Board Meeting -

Please join us for the monthly Alliance Board meetings, the next of which will be on November 16, 2006 at East Brunswick Historical Society, Milltown Road.

### - Executive Committee -

The Executive Committee will meet on the first Thursday of each month at 1:00pm at 415 Cleveland Avenue. All Alliance Officers and Committee Chairs should attend.

### - RMHA Website -

If you haven't seen our new website, visit [www.raritanmillstone.org](http://www.raritanmillstone.org). The Guidebook, event calendar, previous issues of the Link, and links to other preservation organizations are all available on our site!

- Peter A. Primavera

## NEW JERSEY'S DARKEST HOUR

Our story begins with Princeton's most legendary American Revolutionary family, the Stocktons. Historic Morven, an imposing Georgian house in the center of Princeton, on Route 206, was the home of Richard Stockton III, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Annis Boudinot Stockton. It stands on land purchased by his great-grandfather, Richard Stockton, called "The Settler," or "First Immigrant," in October 1701 from William Penn, a Proprietor of West Jersey. The west wing, the earliest surviving section of the house, was built in 1758. Four successive generations of the Stockton family lived here.

In those days, although Princeton was a small village, a constant stream of travelers passed by Morven, conveniently situated on the King's Highway, which ran from Elizabeth Point across the Raritan River at Inian's Ferry (New Brunswick) to the Falls of the Delaware River at Trenton. This main thoroughfare of Princeton, now called Nassau Street, is believed to follow the original Native American trail between the Raritan and Delaware Rivers. Princeton was named Prince-Town in honor of Prince William of Orange and Nassau.

Annis Boudinot Stockton was the sister of Elias Boudinot IV, President of the Continental Congress, who resided at Morven during the Princeton session of the Continental Congress in 1783. Between June and November 1783, Princeton Borough was the de facto national capital when the Continental Congress, threatened by unpaid soldiers in Philadelphia, moved its deliberations to Nassau Hall on Nassau Street. And it was during that session that Congress thanked Washington in person for his conduct of the war. Elias Boudinot had also served as President when the Continental Congress ratified the Treaty of Paris, making peace with Great Britain and ending the war.

**Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance**  
**P.O. Box 5583**  
**Somerset, N.J. 08875-5583**

*an organization of individuals and  
historic sites working  
to promote and preserve the heritage of  
Central New Jersey*

**officers**

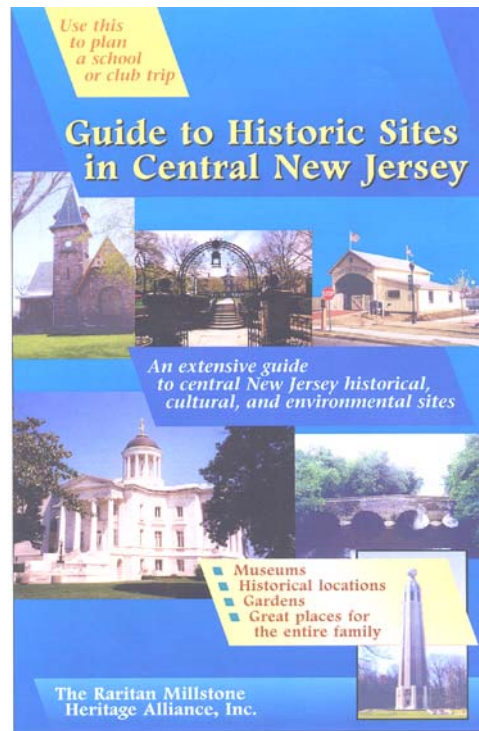
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Shirley Smoyak  
Jan ten Broeke  
Kathryn Stryker

*The organization meets the  
third Thursday of each month, with the  
exception of July and August,  
at designated historic and museum sites  
in the region.*

## 2006 Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance Guide Book



The latest edition of the Guide to Historic Sites in Central New Jersey is now available. The Guide comprises listings for 141 historic, cultural, and environmental sites including libraries, museums, gardens, historic districts, and historic houses throughout Middlesex, Somerset, and Mercer Counties.

Copies are available at many member sites and area locations. If you would like a copy sent to you, please forward \$2 to cover postage to RMHA, PO Box 5583, Somerset, N.J. 08873-5583. For more information, contact the Link editor or email us at [info@raritanmillstone.org](mailto:info@raritanmillstone.org). Encourage your friends and family to pick up a Guide and explore our shared heritage!





NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON

Annis Stockton was an ardent patriot and friend of George Washington. Elias Boudinot and others regularly placed her poems to George Washington in print. Her poem “Addressed to General George Washington, in 1777, after the Battles of Trenton and Princeton” invokes a tone of mythic prophecy still common in military tributes today.

The Stocktons socialized with prominent families such as the Burrs, whose son Aaron Burr, Jr., would become Vice President of the United States, and William Franklin, Royal Governor of New Jersey. In 1768 Franklin appointed Richard Stockton to the

Governor’s Council and in 1774 named him to New Jersey’s Provincial Supreme Court. A moderate, he would eventually opt for separation and be selected as a delegate to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The New Jersey legislators convened in Nassau Hall, at the College of New Jersey in Princeton on August 30, 1776 to choose a chief executive. Two names came quickly to mind: Richard Stockton of Princeton and William Livingston of Elizabeth. Stockton seemed an ideal choice. Scion of a notable New Jersey family, he was a distinguished young lawyer and was fervently liberal. The vote split evenly on the first ballot but later in the day the legislators chose Livingston as wartime governor. He was descended from a great New York family of Scottish Dissenters. Indeed, almost half of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence were of Scottish ancestry. Livingston would later become an itinerant with a price on his head.

As social leaders of Princeton, the Stocktons’ home was a center for activities of the College of New Jersey, the name by which it was known for 150 years, (it later became Princeton University). Chartered in 1746 by Presbyterian Jonathan Dickinson, Pastor at Elizabeth, and Aaron Burr, Sr., Pastor at Newark churches, among others, it was the fourth oldest institution of higher education in British North America and the oldest in New Jersey. Of the first six College of New Jersey graduates in 1748, five became Presbyterian ministers. The sixth, Richard Stockton, became a lawyer.

In 1762 Stockton led a group of townspeople to build the First Presbyterian Church (later to become the Nassau Presbyterian Church) on land owned by the College. When Sir William Howe’s forces under Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis arrived in Princeton, December 7, 1776, soldiers stripped the pews and galleries for firewood, which they burned in the sanctuary.

After the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, both the church and the nearby Nassau Hall, built in 1756, served as barracks and hospital at different times for both the Continental and British troops. Nassau Hall, the large stone building of Princeton’s college (named at the request of Royal Governor Jonathan Belcher in memory of King William III, Prince of Orange-Nassau, who was from Nassau, a former duchy in Western Germany now included in Hesse), was the scene in the Battle of Princeton of the last stand of some 200 British garrisoned there until an artillery battery led by young Captain Alexander Hamilton dislodged them. A cannonball fired by Hamilton at Nassau Hall neatly decapitated the painting of King George II, convincing the Redcoats inside to surrender.

Hamilton, an illegitimate child born on Nevis in the West Indies, orphaned as a boy, had made his way to New York as a teenager and studied law under Elias Boudinot at his law office in Elizabeth.

The portrait of George II was replaced by one of George Washington painted by Charles Willson Peale. Earlier in 1776, the first Legislature of the State of New Jersey had convened in Nassau

Hall. And early in 1776 Hamilton attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was appointed to Washington's staff. Later George Washington named him the first Treasurer of the United States.

The Presbyterians, largely of Scots-Irish ancestry, and united against Anglican Loyalists, were in the forefront of the independence movement. Some of the Scots-Irish had emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1730. They had told their children stories of atrocities inflicted in Ireland and Scotland by the government of King Charles I. By 1770, one-third of the churches in New Jersey were Presbyterian.

Elected to the Continental Congress in 1776, the Reverend John Witherspoon, along with Richard Stockton of the Princeton Presbyterian congregation, signed the Declaration of Independence. Witherspoon served as President of the College of New Jersey and Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church for a quarter of a century.

Unquestionably the leading Presbyterian statesman in America in the eighteenth century, Witherspoon gave leadership to the movement for the organization of the national Presbyterian Church. But the greatest impact of his leadership of the Patriot cause was vividly evidenced by the testimony of John Adams, a visitor to Morven on August 24, 1774, who described Witherspoon as "high a Son of Liberty as any man in America." His strong advocacy of civil and religious liberty provided the intellectual foundation for his support of American independence.

John Adams could vividly describe the Monday of July 1, 1776, at the Pennsylvania State House, about four o'clock in the afternoon. While he was speaking, the door of the hallway flung open and three men entered, booted, spurred, rain dripping from their coats. It was the radical members from Jersey, come to vote for independence.

Judge Richard Stockton, speaking for New Jersey, asked to hear the affirmative argument before the vote should be taken in Committee of the whole. John Adams got up, went patiently through the argument again as briefly as he could. The opposition then brought

forth two more speechmakers, both vehement and abusive.

President Witherspoon stepped boldly forward, his coat still streaked with rain and his clergyman's bib lying wilted against his chest. He then said, "The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts remarked as we came in that the colonies are ripe for independence. I would like to add that some colonies (looking pointedly at Alsop of New York) are rotten for the want of it!"

The deliberate, agonizing debate that preceded the decision of the thirteen colonies to declare their independence probably typified the genuine feelings of most people more than the rhetoric of John Witherspoon or Patrick Henry. It was as if all the passionate oratory of Virginia and all the overt rebellion of the New Englanders had merged in the persons of Stockton and Witherspoon. In a ringing preamble, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence declared it "self-evident" that "all men are created equal," and were endowed with the "unalienable" rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And to this noble end the delegates pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

With the arrival of Admiral Lord Howe's fleet in early July 1776, the war had certainly become a reality for the citizens of New Jersey. The Americans knew that they had to block river access to New England and so constructed Fort Lee and Fort Washington on opposite sides of the Hudson River. Fort Lee was named for General Charles Lee, second in command to Washington, and Fort Washington for George Washington. The moment had come for Great Britain to end the war. The crisis neared as October turned into November, New Jersey braced for inevitable invasion.

The inexperienced Americans were unable to defend these precarious forts against the well-equipped and professionally trained British and Hessian soldiers. Fort Washington in New York fell to British troops on November 16, 1776, as both Washington and Greene agonized over their decision not to have abandoned it earlier. It cost some 2600 American men and with almost 3000 Americans surrendering and the British capturing quantities of ammunition, supplies and cannon.

Two days later, Washington evacuated his troops from Fort Lee, located about 300 feet above the Hudson River in New Jersey. The British invasion of New Jersey occurred on November 20 under the command of Major General Lord Charles Cornwallis. He led his 6,000 troops across the Hudson in whaleboats and along a steep, little-used path that sloped up the rocky Palisades at about a 45-degree angle, scaling the steep cliffs of New Jersey's Bergen County at Closter. It was a daring attack very like the one Howe had led up the steep slopes of Quebec in the French and Indian War. This bold action forced General Nathanael Greene's garrison to abandon Fort Lee and leave behind stores of badly needed tents, cannon and supplies.

Heading west, outflanked and outmanned, General Greene quickly led the poorly clothed and equipped Continental Army of 2,000 across the strategic Hackensack River, crossing at historic New Bridge Landing by the Von Steuben House, River Edge, on November 21, leaving behind their much needed supplies. Washington hoped to make a stand but the vigilance of the enemy did not allow time for this. The only escape route was this narrow bridge, and the Americans fled over it. Washington rode at the rear of the column, a fact long remembered by James Monroe, a newly arrived eighteen-year-old lieutenant from Virginia.

Washington worried about the health of his men and about rumors of a British invasion at Perth Amboy. British General Sir Henry Clinton had in fact argued that he and his forces land at Perth Amboy and thus outflank and destroy and cripple the rebels before the onset of snow.

Heading southeastward to Newark in a driving cold rainstorm, pursued by the enemy, the Americans arrived there on November 23, remaining there until the 28. They continued their two-and-a-half-week "Long Retreat" through Elizabeth, New Jersey's first English settlement, to Rahway and then Woodbridge.

Continuing via the present Route 514, (the King's Highway) they crossed the Raritan River at Piscataway's river port, called "Raritan Landing," into New Brunswick on the morning of November 29, clattering across the 1772 wooden Landing Lane Bridge (New Jersey's first

covered bridge, and one of the earliest in the nation). At the foot of Hamilton Street townspeople grimly watched as flames partially destroyed that structure to slow down the British pursuit.

A site marker on Rutgers' Queen's College campus by Kirkpatrick Chapel describes how Washington spent three days and two nights at Cochrane's Tavern, New Brunswick, while unheralded young nineteen-year-old Captain of New York artillery Alexander Hamilton, who had left King's College (now Columbia University) to serve in the Cause, and his artillery company cannoned British and Hessian soldiers on the opposite side of the Raritan River who had arrived by late Sunday afternoon of December 1. The cannon fire fended off the approaching enemy long enough for Washington to mount his New Brunswick strategy.

Here Washington sent troops ahead to scour the Delaware for Delaware River boats, especially the big Durham boats from as far north as Coryell's Ferry (present day Lambertville) and as far south as Burlington to bring them to Trenton, twenty-six miles southeast of New Brunswick, for his strategic withdrawal crossing of the Delaware. All other boats were to be removed to the far side away from the British.

When the British troops pressed into New Brunswick the next morning, the Americans had already gone. Washington and the main body of the army had marched through the night reaching Trenton by December 2. The ragged army, stopped by the cold waters of the wide, swift Delaware, crossed over, causing Washington's foes to label him a master of "defeat and retreat."

Thomas Paine, an immigrant corset-maker from England who had joined Washington's little army, limped along on the journey across New Jersey and scribbled at every stop. His words, written under extreme duress, became "The Crisis," whose stirring paragraphs begin: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of the country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman." Paine's cry proved all too true. On the last day of November when the enlistments expired,

General Greene declared the Jerseymen acted “scurrily,” ignoring the fact that New Englanders and Southerners had left the army as their enlistments had expired.

With Washington and what was left of the Continental Army having crossed the Delaware River at Trenton into Pennsylvania, the invasion was complete. The crossing was as grim as the more famous one of Christmas, 1776, but safe from further chase because every boat for miles around had been moved to the west side of the river at Washington’s direction.

New Jersey was now at the mercy of the British with Washington and his troops on the western shore of the Delaware facing Trenton. Fearing the British would seize Philadelphia, the Continental Congress fled to Baltimore where it would remain until March. American troop morale was very low and troop desertion was a major concern.

On December 13, at Trenton, Sir William Howe made one of the fateful decisions of the war. He decided he and his army would retire to winter headquarters in Perth Amboy and New York, leaving only a string of outposts in New Jersey.

By December 20, Howe and Cornwallis stationed Hessians at Burlington, Bordentown and Trenton, moving the main British army back to New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, with an outpost at Princeton.

Reports on December 22 showed only 4,707 American soldiers fit for duty at the Pennsylvania encampment, a drop of more than 1000 men in two weeks. Washington reported many of his men were “entirely naked and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service”. By December 19, the first of Tom Paine’s “Crisis” essays appeared. Washington ordered it to be read to every regiment camped along the Delaware.

Returning to Morven on November 29, with the British pursuing the retreating Americans down the King’s Highway in Princeton on December 3, the Stocktons fled to Tory Monmouth County where in early December Richard Stockton was taken prisoner and handed over to the British in Perth Amboy and where he received brutal treatment. Coincidental

with Stockton’s arrest, on November 30, as peace negotiators as well as military commanders, Admiral Lord Richard Howe and General Sir William Howe issued a proclamation offering pardon to all who would submit to British rule and take an oath of allegiance to the King within 60 days. Thousands in New Jersey flocked to the British camps to declare their loyalty.

Richard Stockton was later released by accepting a pardon from British Commander General Sir William Howe as he gave his “word of honour that he would not meddle in the least in American affairs during the war.” Richard Stockton thus became the only Signer to recant, marking, arguably, the lowest point of the American Revolution.



By

Donald Johnstone Peck  
President Emeritus, Proprietary House Association  
Director, Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance



#### Your Link to the Public

The Link is on a quarterly publication schedule, with copies distributed in February, May, September, and November. News of major upcoming events for possible placement in the newsletter may be mailed, emailed or faxed to the address below. Any questions, please contact:

Catherine Bull , Editor, CRCG, 415 Cleveland Avenue, Highland Park, NJ 08904  
[cbull@crcg.net](mailto:cbull@crcg.net)  
732-247-2888 fax  
732-247-8880 phone

## **MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP HISTORY**

The Van Harlingen Historical Society has reissued Montgomery historian Ursula Brecknell's highly acclaimed history of the township -

### **Montgomery Township: An Historic Community — 1772-1972.**

Mrs. Brecknell wrote her book in 1972 to celebrate the bicentennial of Montgomery Township's independence from Hillsborough and what was known as the Western Precinct. Thanks to the dedicated help of Candy Willis working with Ursula, the book has been reprinted with a new outer wrap, new introduction, index, notes and corrections and map of the township.

Copies for \$10 each to benefit the society are available at all Society events, at the Gulick House during library hours the second Saturday morning of each month (10am-noon) and at Mary Jacobs Library. Copies may also be ordered by mailing \$10.00 per book, plus \$3.00 shipping to VHHS, P.O. Box 23, Belle Mead, NJ 08502.

## **ABRAHAM STAATS HOUSE**

November 19, 2006

### **Tailgate the Canoe Races of the 22nd Annual D&R Canal at the Staats House**

Join us as we sit in the back yard of the House by the Canal for a spell as the Canal Race floats by. Sunday 10:00 a.m.—2:00 pm.

December 16 & 17, 2006

### **Holiday at the Staats House**

Community organizations decorate rooms of the Abraham Staats House for the holidays; the nearby Hendrick Fisher House (located at the St. Andrews Ukrainian Church grounds, Franklin) will also be decorated for the holidays. Saturday 11 a.m.—4 p.m., Sunday 12:00 p.m.—4:00 p.m.

For more information, go to [www.staatshouse.com](http://www.staatshouse.com). The house is located at 17 Von Steuben Lane, South Bound Brook, New Jersey 08880

RARITAN MILLSTONE HERITAGE ALLIANCE and  
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS present

## **Folktales of Franklin**

In memory of Betty Scott, local historian

Several long-time Franklin Township residents from Griggstown, East Millstone, Kingston, Middlebush, and Franklin Park have volunteered to share their memories with third graders in the Franklin School system. The students will hear stories of life when Franklin was a more rural community, and will write about the things they have learned. The program is organized by Phyllis Bruno, Director of Social Studies and Work Readiness, and Ann Suydam, Vice-President of RMHA.

A long-time resident of Franklin and an avid historian, Betty Scott researched and wrote on several topics of local significance including the historic Dutch homes in Franklin and the history of Franklin's founding families. She served on the Board of the Alliance for eight years. She was an active volunteer with many area organizations including East Jersey Olde Towne, the Metlar/Bodine House Museum, and the Meadows Foundation. She died in early 2006.

## **African American Symposium DVD Available**

Copies of the DVD from the African American Symposium held on October 1, 2005 are available for sale for \$25. The subject of the symposium was the Role of the African American in the American Revolution & Genealogical Workshop. The program included Dr. Giles Wright speaking on *Black New Jerseyans and the American Revolutionary War*, Fred Minus's dramatic account of the *The Testimony of Samuel Sutphin*, Arthur Lefkowitz's presentation on William Lee, Washington's personal bodyguard throughout the war, and Michael Boylan's presentation of Middlesex County Cultural & Heritage Commission's traveling trunk "Time of Turmoil" which detailed the experience of Private Oliver Cromwell, an African American soldier.

NJ State DAR Registrar Karen Stroever conducted a Genealogical Workshop and Hollis Gentry spoke on black genealogy from 1850 back to the Revolutionary era.

For information, please contact Marjorie Freeman at 609-452-0642.

## Raritan Millstone Heritage Alliance

Fall Sunday Program Series

### ***Celebrating the First Five Presidents of the United States Patriots in New Jersey during the American Revolution***

#### **November 12, 2006**

- 1:00pm: Champagne Brunch at O'Connor's Beef 'N Chowder House, 1719 Amwell Road (Route 514), Somerset, N.J. Cost is \$20 per person.
- 2:00pm: Princeton University historian, Darren Staloff, author of *Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, The Politics of Enlightenment and the American Founding* will speak on President John Adams. Suggested donation of \$10.

#### **December 10, 2006**

- 3:00pm: Practitioners of Musick, John Burkhalter, English flute, Janet Palumbo, harpsichord, and Mark Trautman, organ will perform a concert in memory of Eugene Roan, "Musick from the Age of Thomas Jefferson" at historic Christ Church, 5 Paterson Street, New Brunswick. Suggested donation of \$10.

### **2006 SCHEDULED BOARD MEETINGS**

#### **November 16, 2006**

East Brunswick Historical Society  
73 Milltown Road, East Brunswick

The East Brunswick Historical Society was organized to stimulate an interest in history, and particularly East Brunswick's history, and to protect and preserve historical sites and structures, artifacts, memorabilia and documents in East Brunswick, in order to create an identifiable cultural heritage for the community.

#### **December 21, 2006**

Winants Hall, Rutgers University  
7 College Avenue, New Brunswick

Designed by New York architect Van Campen Taylor and constructed in 1890, Winants Hall served as the University's first dormitory. Funded by Garrett E. Winants, a wealthy philanthropist from Bayonne, the building was the only dormitory until 1915. In the 1940s, Winants Hall was adapted for administrative and department offices. The building underwent restoration in the late 1980s.

*all meetings start at 1:30 unless otherwise announced*

### **Blackwells Mills Canal House**

#### **November 11-12 AUTUMN SALE**

Skip the crowded malls! Select holiday gifts at the Canal House. Find antique treasures, collectibles, china, lace, and household items for family, friends, and yourself. Saturday 10 a.m.—4 p.m., Sunday 12 p.m.—4 p.m.

Corner of Canal Road & Blackwells Mills Road, Somerset, N.J.

For more information about events at the Canal House visit the Delaware and Raritan Canal website at:

[http://www.dandrcanal.com/friends\\_bwm.html](http://www.dandrcanal.com/friends_bwm.html)

## Announcements

### ARCHIVES WORKSHOPS

#### Grants, CAPES, and Fundraising

Monday, November 6, 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. New Jersey State Archives, Trenton

Presenters: Sara Cureton, Grants Assistant, New Jersey Historical Commission, Mary Murrin, Director of Grants Program, New Jersey Historical Commission, Karl Niederer, Director, New Jersey Department of Archives and Records Management, and Ben Primer, Associate University Librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

Members of the New Jersey Historical Commission staff will discuss the Commission's various grant programs for historical organizations and history projects. This session will provide information on both the general operating support grant program and funding for projects, as well as the Caucus Archival Projects Evaluation Service or CAPES.

Included in the presentation will be tips for preparing successful applications and ample time for audience questions. Ben Primer will cover fundraising in a general way, dealing with the press and media, marketing, anniversary celebrations, friends organizations, outreach, and other sources of income. There will also be a segment on applying for grants from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

#### Discover a Whole New World: Researching in Religious Archives

Friday, November 10, 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Burlington County Historical Society, Burlington

Presenters: L. Dale Patterson, Archivist-Records Administrator, United Methodist Church Archives, Margery N. Sly, Deputy Director and Assistant Stated Clerk, Presbyterian Historical Society, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), and Russell Gasero, Archivist, Reformed Church in America

The topics to be presented in this workshop are genealogy, social issues in religious archives, unexpected material, and ecumenical material (material not just related to a specific denomination or religion).

For information, contact Barbara Pepe at (609)777-3598 or [bpepe@att.net](mailto:bpepe@att.net).

### CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

On September 29, 2006, the U.S. Congress officially designated the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area in New Jersey. This legislation has been signed by the President, and New Jersey's pivotal role in the American Revolution is at last nationally acknowledged.

National Heritage Areas are special kinds of national parks - living landscapes where people live, work and play. Networks of partnerships among municipal, county, state and federal governments, environmental commissions, historical commissions and societies, businesses, recreational groups and private landowners work together to promote and preserve their heritage. New Jersey's new National Heritage Area stretches from the heights of the Palisades at Ft. Lee in Bergen County through the 1700 acres of Morristown National Historical Park in Morris County to the southern shores of the Delaware River at Red Bank Battlefield in Gloucester County. It encompasses all or parts of 14 counties, 214 cities and towns and several hundred National Registered Historic sites.

Crossroads Association President Kevin Tremble points out that, "The Heritage Area will help us develop a coherent vision for the more than 250 Revolutionary War sites in New Jersey that are recognized as nationally significant. We will link them together to tell the overall story of New Jersey's important role in the Revolutionary War."

Crossroads of the American Revolution Association is designated in the legislation as the managing entity for the National Heritage Area. Founded in 2002, the Association is actively pursuing six priorities in our Heritage Area: heritage education, ethnic and cultural conservation, environmental conservation, historic preservation, recreational heritage trails and heritage-based economic development. For more information, go to [www.revolutionarynj.org](http://www.revolutionarynj.org).

# Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance

## Membership Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact (if organization): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

\$30 \_\_\_\_\_ Individual      \$30 \_\_\_\_\_ Site

Please make check payable to Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance

Please return: Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance, P.O. Box 5583, Somerset, NJ 08875-5583

### The Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance

The Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance consists of committed individuals and organizations representing sites within the region of the Raritan and Millstone River systems. In an area that has continually contributed to the strength of the United States, we seek, through our programs, to promote, protect and preserve an understanding of our rich historical, cultural and educational heritage as we work to be a model for current and future generations by promoting the rich heritage of our American society.

Raritan-Millstone Heritage Alliance  
P. O. Box 5583  
Somerset, NJ 08875-5583

