


Step	Miles into tour	Location	Description	Revolution/Colonial History	From 1800 to Present
1	0	Historic Rockingham, 84 Laurel Ave, Kingston, NJ 08528	Rockingham House was the home of John Berrien I (1712–1772) and George Washington's final headquarters of the Revolutionary War. General George Washington stayed at Rockingham from August 23, 1783 to November 10, 1783.	Washington was invited to the area by Congress, who were headquartered in Nassau Hall in Princeton while awaiting the news of the signing of the Treaty of Paris to officially end the Revolutionary War. Washington was accompanied by three aides-de-camp, a troop of between twelve and twenty-four life guards, his servants and, until early October, his wife Martha Washington. He spent his time at Rockingham entertaining Congress and other local figures until word of the end of the War reached him on October 31. Washington composed his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States at Rockingham, a document dismissing his troops and announcing his retirement from the Army.	
2	0.9	Turn right onto Route 27 South	After you turn onto Rt. 27 you will pass through a traffic light with a cemetery to the right. There are many from the Colonial era at rest in this cemetery	This road on which we will drive through Princeton and further south was a segment of the Colonial Post Road: the main thoroughfare from New York to Philadelphia and points beyond in both directions. This road, derived from a Lenape path between the Raritan Landing (New Brunswick) and Delaware Falls (Trenton) was "The King's Highway" from Boston to Charleston.	Route 27, which after Princeton turns into Route 206 is was designated as a portion of the "Lincoln Highway" from New York's Times Square to Lincoln Square in San Francisco.
3	1.3	Millstone River	38.6-mile-long tributary of the Raritan River.	At the foot of the hill, you will cross over the Delaware Raritan Canal, then the Millstone River. It was near this site that Washington and his commanders held a council on horseback at about 11:00am on January 3rd, 1777 after the Battle of Princeton to decide to head northwest up the Millstone River to Morristown rather than north to attack the British garrison at (New) Brunswick.	
4	1.4	Gulick Reserve	After you cross through the traffic light at the Millstone, look up to the rise on the right.	In 1683 a New Englander named Henry Greenland built a house on the highway which is believed to be the first by a European within the present municipal boundaries. He opened it as a "house of accommodation" or tavern. Portions of this house survive within the Gulick House at 1082 Princeton-Kingston Road. Today's Princeton began as a Henry Greenland tavern stop halfway between the Colonial capital of East Jersey, Perth, on the Amboy peninsula, and Burlington, the capital of West Jersey.	
5	1.8	Lake Carnegie	In 1906 with money from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, The Millstone River was dammed to create this bucolic reservoir.	did not exist	Home to the U.S. Olympic Rowing Team
6	3.8	Princeton University buildings begin on the left	Note how the University dominates the east side. The town is on the west.	Middlesex Cty on the east (left side) of the King's Highway. On the west (right side) was Somerset Cty.	1838, portions of Hunterdon, Burlington, Middlesex and Somerset became Mercer Cty.

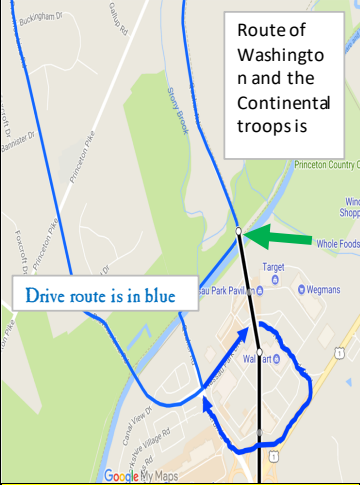
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7	3.9	Bainbridge House on right	Georgian brick, built by Job Stockton in 1766	Commodore William Bainbridge, a hero of the War of 1812, was born May 7, 1774	19th Century boarding house, then library, then Historical Soc of Princeton. Now a University property.
8	4	Firestone Library	Opened in 1948, with money from tire magnate, Harvey S. Firestone, "fifty miles of shelves", largest of Princeton's ten campus libraries.	The first books for the Princeton (née College of New Jersey) used books from the personal collections of College Presidents Jonathan Dickinson and Aaron Burr, Sr. In 1750, a gift from Governor Belcher of 474 books made the library the sixth largest in the colonies. The library's first home was a second-floor room in Nassau Hall, which it shared for a time with the Continental Congress.	
9	4.1	Nassau Hall	When this building was completed in 1756 it was the largest academic building in the colonies, and it housed the entire College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) for nearly 50 years. Named for King William III, Prince of Orange and Nassau. Designed originally by Robert Smith, the building was subsequently remodeled by notable American architects Benjamin Latrobe and John Notman	Nassau Hall was the first capitol of New Jersey, and in July of that same year a reading of the Declaration of Independence took place on the lawn. Nassau Hall also housed a British garrison prior to the Battle of Princeton in 1777 and was the site of the final engagement of the battle where Congressional troops surrounded troops of the British 4th Brigade (40th Reg of Inf., 55th Reg of Inf., and remnants of the 17th Reg.)	Became the site of the nation's capital when the Continental Congress met there between June and November of 1783. Gutted by fire in 1802, then 1855 Today it is used for administrative offices, including the President's office.
10		FitzRandolph Gate	FitzRandolph Gate is a wrought-iron structure that serves as the official entrance of Princeton University , standing in front of Nassau Hall on Nassau Street in Princeton, New Jersey . The gate was funded by a bequest of Augustus Van Winkle in honor of his great-grandfather, Nathaniel FitzRandolph, who had donated to the university the land on which Nassau Hall sits.	Nathaniel FitzRandolph (1703-1780) was a son of one of the original 17th-century Quaker settlers of Princeton. He was instrumental in raising the funds necessary to bring the College of New Jersey, as Princeton University was then known, to the town. FitzRandolph personally donated the four and half acres for Nassau Hall.	The gate was completed in 1905 and was designed by McKim, Mead & White. The gate remained closed and locked apart from graduation and the P-rade until 1970, when that graduating class ensured that it would always remain open, "in a symbol of the University's openness to the local and worldwide community." At commencement each year the graduating seniors process out of the gates to mark the completion of their time at Princeton. A widespread legend exists on campus that students who walk out of the gates before graduation will not finish their degree.[1] In 2004 a tradition was added at Princeton's opening exercises called the Pre-Rade where the matriculating freshmen march into the gates behind the banners of their residential colleges to mark their entrance into Princeton.
11	4.1	Witherspoon Street coming from the right	Commercial street meeting Nassau Hall captures the tone of a pleasant town/gown relationship.	Named for Rev. John Witherspoon, second president of the College of New Jersey and one of Princeton's two signers of the Declaration of Independence.	

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12	4.1	Maclean House (Yellow house to the right of Nassau Hall)	Note the two "Stamp Act Sycamores" planted in commemoration of the Stamp Act's repeal in March 1766. The house was built 1756 by Robert Smith as a residence for the presidents of the College, it was used as such until 1878.	The first president of the College to live here was Aaron Burr, Sr., whose son Aaron Burr, Jr. became Vice-President of the United States in 1801.	Visitors to the house have included George Washington, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay. Today it houses the Alumni Council and is named in honor of John Maclean, Jr., President of the College from 1854 to 1868 and founder of the Alumni Association.
13	4.1	Nassau Presbyterian Church	Leased from the University as is much of the property surrounding the campus. The structure in its present Greek Revival style, designed by Charles Steadman, was dedicated in 1836.	In 1751 Princeton residents petitioned the New Brunswick Presbytery to build their own meeting house, and the original structure was completed in 1764. During the British and Hessian occupation of Princeton in December 1776, the church garrisoned a regiment of Hessians who ravaged the church (<i>as they had done to Nassau Hall</i>) specifically to take revenge on the Presbyterians who most loyalists felt instigated rebellion among its congregation.	The church burned down twice, once in 1813, and again in 1835.
14	4.1	Palmer Square to the right	Link between the campus and the privately owned Nassau Inn (Tap room with Yankee Doodle mural by Norman Rockwell and autographed photos of distinguished grads) at the end of the Square.	Did not exist	The Palmer Square development was the dream of Edgar Palmer, heir to the New Jersey Zinc Company fortune. Palmer's plan, which he announced in February of 1929, called for the creation of a new municipal center in the heart of Princeton. The design, prepared by architect Thomas Stapleton, was part of the Colonial Revival movement taking place in America at that time. The project, delayed until 1936 due to the Depression, included the removal of many of the homes of Princeton's poor and minority families. It remained incomplete until the 1980s, when stores and townhouses were added on the north and east sides of the square.
15	4.3	Princeton Battle Monument	The creation of the monument served to commemorate the Battle of Princeton, which took place on January 3, 1777. The sculpture depicts Washington leading his troops into battle, as well as the death of General Hugh Mercer.	Did not exist	This limestone monument was designed by the prominent Beaux Arts sculptor Frederick MacMonnies with the help of architect Thomas Hastings. Commissioned in 1908, it was finished and dedicated in 1922, with President Harding in attendance. On the sides of the monument are the seals of the United States and the original thirteen states, including New Jersey.

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16	4.4	Trinity Church grounds	On left, Princeton's Trinity Episcopal Church was founded in 1833. The current Gothic Revival style church was built in 1870.	While the church did not exist, the grounds that surround the 19th C. structure were the site of the encampment of French troops en route to Yorktown in late August of 1781.	
17	4.8	Morven	In 1701, Richard Stockton purchased, from William Penn, the 5,500-acre (22 km ²) property. His grandson Richard Stockton (1730–1781) had 150 acres, on which, in the 1750s, he built the house that his wife Annis Boudinot Stockton named "Morven", after a mythical Gaelic kingdom in Ireland.	In 1776, Stockton was elected to the Second Continental Congress, where he took a very active role. That August, when elections were held for the state governments of the new nation, Stockton and William Livingston each received the same number of votes to be the Governor of New Jersey on the first ballot. Although Livingston later won the election by one vote, Stockton was unanimously elected to serve as the Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, but he turned down that position to remain in the Congress. Stockton was the first person from New Jersey to sign the Declaration of Independence. Captured by the British during the New York Campaign of 1776, Morven was ravaged; furniture and belonging destroyed crops and livestock were taken or destroyed.	Commodore Robert Stockton (1795–1866) later lived in the house that was built on the property. Robert Wood Johnson II, chairman of the company Johnson and Johnson, leased the home after Bayard Stockton died during 1932. In 1944, New Jersey Governor Walter E. Edge purchased Morven from the Stockton family. The sale was subject to the condition that Morven would be given to the state of New Jersey within two years of Edge's death. Edge transferred ownership of Morven to the state during 1954, several years before he died. Morven served as the New Jersey's first governor's mansion from 1944 until 1981.
18	4.5	Library Place	Some of the finest architectural homes in Princeton are along Library Place, Boudinot Street, Hodge Rd., Lafayette Place, and Cleveland Lane.		Woodrow Wilson occupied three houses during his time in Princeton: 72 Library Place, 82 Library Place, and 25 Cleveland Lane. Graduating from Princeton in 1879, Wilson served as professor of law from 1890 to 1902, and as president of Princeton University from 1902 to 1910, during which time he revolutionized the school's curriculum and teaching system. He was Governor of New Jersey between 1910 and 1912 and President of the United States between 1913 and 1921. The house at 72 Library Place was built in 1836 by Charles Steadman, and acquired by Woodrow Wilson in 1889. Wilson commissioned New York architect Edward S. Child in 1895 to design the Tudor Revival house at 82 Library Place.


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19	5.1	Drumthwacket	Built 1835 Greek Revival/Colonial Georgian is the official residence of the governor of New Jersey. The land that it is built upon was once owned by William Penn, the Quaker proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania. William Olden acquired the property in 1696, and a small white homestead by Stockton Street called Olden House was later built on it.	In 1799 Charles Smith Olden was born there. Olden gained wealth working at a mercantile firm in Philadelphia and later New Orleans before returning to Princeton, where in 1835 he began to build Drumthwacket, taking its name from two Scottish Gaelic words meaning "wooded hill". Olden began his involvement in politics as a gentleman farmer and businessman, as treasurer and Trustee of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), as a state Senator, and finally in 1860 as governor, the first to live at Drumthwacket. The original structure consisted of a center hall with two rooms on each side, including the 2 1/2 story center section and large portico with six Ionic columns, which remains today.	In 1893, financier, industrialist, and Princeton University benefactor Moses Taylor Pyne purchased Drumthwacket for the sum of \$15,000 from Olden's widow. Pyne was responsible for major expansions of the home, turning it into a magnificent estate, "surpassing anything previously built in Princeton". Pyne's huge wealth allowed him to add two wings on each side of the house, in 1893 and 1900, both designed by Raleigh C. Gildersleeve (who also designed many Princeton University buildings) and including a paneled library. Pyne also added park-like landscaping, greenhouses, bridge paths, a dairy farm, and formal Italian gardens. Pyne died in 1921; the property, including the house and twelve surrounding acres, was sold by Pyne's one grandchild Agnes Pyne in 1941 to Abram Nathaniel Spanel. (continued)
		Drumthwacket part II			Spanel was an industrialist and inventor who had immigrated from Russia as a child. He founded the International Latex Corporation, which later became the International Playtex Corporation. In 1966, the Spanels sold the estate to New Jersey with the intent that it be used as the governor's official residence, to replace Morven, the old governor's mansion. However, it took 15 years for the estate to be used as an official residence, with the New Jersey Historical Society in 1981 finally raising enough funds. The estate is administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The non-profit Drumthwacket Foundation is responsible for preserving, restoring, and curating the house and grounds. In addition to being an executive residence, the home is also a historic house museum. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.
20	5.6	Ridge to the left (east) of Route 206 South	Beyond the ridge lays today's Princeton Battlefield State Park.	Between 8:30 and 9:00am on the morning of January 3rd, 1777 defeated remnants of the British 17th Regiment of Infantry, and perhaps a few Highlanders of the 42nd Regiment of Foot would have been running toward the Post Road having been given the order for a general retreat off the field of battle. They would have headed either north toward Princeton or south to join their countrymen already en route toward Princeton from Trenton.	


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21	5.7	Quaker Road		This was the end of the Quaker Road from which Pennsylvania Continentals approached having marched 12 miles from Trenton on the morning of January 3rd, 1777. Their mission was to destroy the bridge at Stony Brook to delay Lt. General Charles Cornwallis and his command of 7,000 troops in Trenton.	
22		Stony Brook	Crossing this historic waterway, the Stony Brook is a tributary of the Millstone River	The oldest bridge in New Jersey this bridge was constructed in 1792 to replace an earlier wooden bridge that was burned by Washington's troops during their flanking maneuver to Princeton to hinder their pursuit by the British following the January 2nd, 1777 Battle of Assunpink Creek. This bridge is part of the Princeton Battlefield National Historic Landmark District.	
23	6.09	To your left is Overlook Hill Park		It was from the top of this hill that Lt. Col. Charles Mawhood looked to the north east and saw Continental troops marching along the ridge on the Quaker farms of William Clarke and his brother Thomas Clarke. Mawhood, who had been ordered to bring supplies to Cornwallis still in Trenton, doubled back to defend Princeton.	To your right is "Jasna Polana", the 20th Century 226 acre estate of J. Seward Johnson, heir to Johnson & Johnson. The estate was built in the 1970s for \$30 million by Johnson and his third wife, a Polish chambermaid is now an exclusive country club with a golf course designed by Gary Player.
24	7	Province Line Road, turn left.	This road traces the boundary of the Keith Line of the 1678 Quintipartite Deed between the Provinces of East and West Jerseys.	Between 1674 and 1702 there two distinct political divisions of the Province of New Jersey. The two provinces were amalgamated in 1702, but throughout the Colonial era, East and West Jersey had two distinct cultures. East Jersey's capital was Perth Amboy, West Jersey's Burlington. To this day, New Jersey's counties in the "east and west", or what we now consider north and south, have distinct cultures emanating from New York City and Philadelphia respectively.	
25					
26	7.9	Princeton Pike	Dissecting the Princeton Battlefield, this is an alternate route from Trenton to Princeton.	Did not exist	Incorporated and built in 1807 by Princeton investors to compete with the recently built Trenton Brunswick Pike (today's U.S. Route 1).

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27	8.5	The Delaware and Raritan Canal (D&R Canal)	Crossing over	Did not exist	D&R Canal built in the 1834, that served to connect the Delaware River to the Raritan River. It was intended as an efficient and reliable means of transportation of freight between Philadelphia and New York City, especially coal from the anthracite fields in eastern Pennsylvania.
28	9.1	Nassau Park Boulevard	 <p>Route of Washington and the Continental troops is</p> <p>As we drive through the retail shopping complex you will be driving right over the path taken by Washington and the Continental army at 5:00am on the morning of January 3rd, 1777. Having marched all night in freezing temperatures, 5000 troops march right through the parking lot, through Dick's Sporting Goods en route to Princeton.</p>		The Quaker Road the Washington and the Continental troops used to march from Trenton to Princeton connected the Chesterfield (today's Crosswicks) Meeting House with the Stony Brook (Princeton Friends) Meeting House. The road was diverted in 1834 when the Delaware & Raritan Canal was built.
29					
30	9.4	Turn right onto Route 1	CAUTION! CAUTION! This is a tricky part. There is construction here, so you will need to pull onto Rt. 1, but stay to the right, you are going to exit right back off again onto Quaker Rd.		
31	9.6	Turn right onto Quaker Road	On the map above there is a green arrow . That is where the caravan of cars wait until all have caught up.		
32	10	Sons of the Revolution (SR) obelisk marker 9 of 12 (on the meridian on the left, in the foliage)	There are twelve obelisks mark the route taken by General Washington and his troops after the Battle of Assunpink Creek to the Battle of Princeton. The obelisks were erected by the New Jersey Sons of the Revolution in the spring of 1914.	Did not exist	
33	10	Delaware & Raritan Canal			A fascinating history all of its own - too much to try to explain here. I urge you to Wiki "Delaware and Raritan Canal" or go to the friends group www.canalwatch.org

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34	10	Entering Stony Brook Quaker Settlement region of Princeton	The first Europeans to settle in the Princeton area were six Quaker families who built their homes near the Stony Brook around 1696.		
35	11	SR obelisk marker 10 to the right up the embankment			
36	11	Quaker Road (Pull over/Catch up)	Back onto the original trajectory of the colonial Quaker Road.		
37	11	Crossing over the Stony Brook			
38	11	To the right is the colonial Quaker farm of Benjamin Clarke	One of the six founding families to have moved into the region from Piscataway in 1696		
39	12	SAR obelisk marker 11 of 12		At this site, Washington ordered two regiments to continue along the Quaker Road (our drive) to destroy a bridge at the King's Highway as the rest of the army continued to the right of the obelisk across the modern field, but what was then a road.	
40	12	12.5	In 1709 Benjamin Clark deeded nine and three-fifths acres in trust to Richard Stockton and others to establish a Friends meeting house and burial ground.		
41	12	Turn right onto this road that did not exist in 1777	Princeton Pike		
42	12	Turn right into the gravel road and parking lot for a rest stop and tour	Princeton Battlefield State Park		
43		Princeton Pike	Turning right out of the park back onto Princeton Pike		
44	0.3	Maxwell Lane. Turn right onto this road			
45	0.4	Maxwell Lane at Godel Dr.		The land to the right was the site where Washington launched the counter attack that saved the battle.	Recently, the American Battlefield Trust reached a compromise agreement to save the bulk of this land.

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46	0.5	Einstein Drive, Turn left onto this road (Caution!! A few speed bumps, but we can go around them on the grass)		On January 3rd, 1777 by 8:00 am thousands of New England Continentals would have been marching north across what is now the front property of the Institute of Advance Study. Washington, while not in the vanguard rode with the forward regiments as was his practice.	The Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) in Princeton, New Jersey, in the United States, is an independent, postdoctoral research center for theoretical research and intellectual inquiry founded in 1930 by American educator Abraham Flexner, together with philanthropists Louis Bamberger and Caroline Bamberger Fuld. The IAS is perhaps best known as the academic home of Albert Einstein, Hermann Weyl, John von Neumann and Kurt Gödel, after their immigration to the United States. Although it is close to and collaborates with Princeton University, Rutgers University, and other nearby institutions, it is independent and does not charge tuition or fees.
47	0.9	Springdale Road, Turn left onto this road			On the right, a public golf course.
48	1.3	Stone arch, Turn right under this arch	Graduate College at Princeton University (GCPU)		The GCPU is a residential college for about 430 students. It was dedicated on October 22, 1913. The group of Collegiate Gothic buildings was designed by Ralph Adams Cram. Its most prominent architectural landmark is the 173-ft-high Cleveland Tower, which features one of the largest carillons in the United States.
49	1.5	Frog Hollow, Cross over this area		At this site, the Continental army attacked redoubts defended by the 40th Reg of Infantry at about 8:45 in the morning of 3 Jan 1777	
50	1.7	Alexander Road, Turn left			
51	1.9	Mercer St. Turn left	This is a busy intersection. Pull over/Catch up will follow this turn.		

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52	2	Princeton Theological Seminary on the left.		Did not exist	Princeton Theological Seminary (PTS) is a private, nonprofit, and independent graduate school of theology in Princeton, New Jersey. Founded in 1812 under the auspices of Reverend Dr. Archibald Alexander, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), it is the second-oldest seminary in the United States. It is also the largest of ten seminaries associated with the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Alexander Hall was designed by John McComb Jr., a New York architect, and opened in 1817. The original cupola was added in 1827, but it burned in 1913 and was replaced in 1926. The building was simply called "Seminary" until 1893, when it was officially named Alexander Hall.
53	2.1	112 Mercer St. White house on the left. Albert Einstein's home.		Did not exist	Albert Einstein lived at 112 Mercer Street from 1936 until his death in 1955. His theory of relativity made him a world-wide celebrity and in 1921 he received an honorary degree from Princeton University. In 1930 he agreed to spend part of each year at the newly founded Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, an academic center where scholars could pursue their research free from the pressures of teaching. When the Nazis came to power, Einstein was forced to resign his position at the Academy of Sciences in Berlin and chose to settle in Princeton permanently. He assisted over 200 European scholars, scientists, and artists who appealed to him for help in emigrating. His house, originally located on Alexander Street, was moved to its present location c.1875. Today it is a private residence.
54	2.1	Turn Right onto Edgehill Road.		Did not exist	
55		32 Edgehill Street		"The Barracks", one of the oldest houses in Princeton. Built near the end of the 17th century. The earliest owners of the land included Daniel Brinson, whose deed is dated from 1685, and Richard Stockton, who purchased the land in 1696. Alexander Hamilton occupied this house, then owned by Thomas Laurens, when the Continental Congress met in Princeton in 1783.	The house was owned in the early 20th century by William M. Paxton, professor and President of the Princeton Theological Seminary and trustee of Princeton University; and J. Duncan Spaeth, a preceptor and professor of English at Princeton University.

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56		Turn right onto Stockton Street		King's Highway from Brunswick to Trenton	
57	2.5	Rt 206, Turn Left onto rt 206 at the traffic light onto Bayard Lane	This is a busy intersection. Pull over/Catch up will follow this turn.	The Washington–Rochambeau Revolutionary Route (W3R) is a 680 mile-long (1,094 km) series of roads used by the Continental Army under the command of George Washington and the <i>Expédition Particulière</i> under the command of Jean-Baptiste de Rochambeau during their 1781 march from Newport, Rhode Island to Yorktown, Virginia, United States. The route is a designated National Historic Trail (2009) with interpretive literature, signs, and exhibits that describe the key role of French diplomatic, military, and economic aid to the United States during the American Revolutionary War.	This will be the most boring part of the drive. You are driving north on the infamous, NJ Route 206. While this is indeed an historic road from Somerset Court House (Somerville) to Princeton, today it is just car dealers and shopping centers. We are en route to the lovely Millstone River Scenic Highway five miles up the this road and to the right.
58	7.6	Slight Right onto Route 533 (Green sign posted Bridgepoint Rd, Orchard Rd, River Rd)			
59	7.7	First Right onto River Rd.	This Scenic Highway is along the Millstone River.	After the Battle of Princeton retreating units of the British army escaped ahead of Washington's advancing army who traveled along the Millstone on route to their encampments on the nights of 3 and 4 Jan 1777 to escape Cornwallis army.	
60	14	Blackwell Mills Road - Turn Right		In the late afternoon of Jan. 3 1777, Washington and his Congressional forces continued north along the Millstone. We will now leave that route and head along the eastern bank toward Rockingham and the hotel.	
61		Delaware & Raritan Canal	This will be the fourth time you have crossed the Delaware & Raritan Canal		
62	14	Canal Road - Turn Right			
63	15	Canal Road takes a sharp left, then an immediate sharp right.			

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64	22	Rockingham			