80. Thomson Hall, 50 Stockton Street. Built shortly after 1826 for John R. Thomson and his bride, Annis Stockton, on land given by her father, Richard the "Duke," Thomson Hall was one of Charles Steadman's earliest commissions. The central block is one of the finest surviving examples of late Federal architecture in Princeton. Thomson's second wife modernized the house in the 1870's with a mansard roof and other Victorian addenda.

81. Fanlight, Thomson Hall. Presented with one of his rare opportunities to design a residence for persons of wealth, Steadman proved himself less conservative than in his small houses and public buildings. Thomson Hall's symmetry and general proportions complement Morven across the road, but the sophisticated interplay of elliptical and rectangular shapes on the façade are plainly of the Federal rather than the Georgian period. Also, the rooms within are arranged asymmetrically, with more regard for function and a more complicated relation of interior spaces than Steadman usually essayed.
82. 1 Bayard Lane. Richard Stockton the "Duke" noted in his will, dated January 14, 1826, that he was leaving to his son, Robert F. Stockton, land on the north side of Nassau Street, "on which he has built, which I gave but have not yet formally conveyed to him." As his father did, when Morven required rebuilding after the fire of 1821, and like his sister Annis at Thomson Hall, Robert Stockton called on Charles Steadman to design his house. It was probably built in 1823, the year of his marriage. Later it was occupied by his brother-in-law, James Potter. A series of enlargements has been made over the years; the façade, however, has not been affected and the house is beautifully preserved. Together with Morven and Thomson Hall it constitutes a remarkable group of complementary houses built for members of one family.
83. 12 Morven Place. Built prior to 1830 on a lot directly to the west of the First Presbyterian Church, it replaced the stone tavern that occupied the site in the eighteenth century. The house was moved to its present location in 1905. Distinguished occupants have included Professors Stephen Alexander and Albert M. Dod. Steadman was already using a mixture of Roman and Greek vocabularies when he designed this façade. He had abandoned the elliptical motifs, favored in the Federal era, for rectangular forms, but the slenderness of the columns is reminiscent of the taste of a decade earlier. The wrought-iron fence in the foreground was originally erected in 1838 as the boundary between Nassau Street and the college campus fronting Nassau Hall. When FitzRandolph Gateway replaced it in 1905, the fence was moved to the grounds of the Second Presbyterian Church (St. Andrew’s) at Nassau and Chambers Streets. During a restoration of the church in 1965, it was once more taken down and moved to its present site.
This pair of houses was built by Steadman on Washington Road in 1832. The two elderly ladies of the Olden family who commissioned them worried about undertaking so ambitious a project at their advanced age; they concluded, however, that they would be comfortable in a location so remote from the noise and bustle of town. Besides, they felt that the houses "...will make a very handsome appearance; they stand so high they can be seen a great ways." 16 Boudinot was moved to that location in 1930; its mate was demolished in 1962.
86. 44 Washington Road being demolished. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses were solidly built. A heavy pegged timber frame, diagonally braced, provided the main support. The interstices were filled with nogging, made, in the central New Jersey area, of crude, soft brick, which offered both further support and good insulation. A sheathing of clapboard improved the appearance of the house and helped protect the nogging from the weather. This building method was utilized by the earliest American colonists and continued in use well into the nineteenth century, when it was gradually sup-

planted by the balloon frame. Timber framing, which was connected by pegged or mortised and tenoned joints, was extremely sturdy; but it required skilled craftsmen, and the heaviness of the members tended to limit builders to simple rectangular forms. The balloon frame, developed in Chicago in 1833, utilized a multiplicity of thinner members, nailed to one another, and could be erected by anyone moderately adept in the use of tools. In wooden construction it made possible those variations of form and silhouette so popular in the Victorian era.
87. Beehive Oven, 44 Washington Road. The house Steadman built for Miss Olden was only one room deep, containing a wide central stair hall with parlor and dining room on the first floor and two bedrooms on each of the two floors above. It was attached to an earlier house, built in the first years of the nineteenth century, that stood at right angles to the street and evidently served as the kitchen for the new house. At the east of this southern wing was the great cooking fireplace with a beehive oven protruding to the rear. It was the last surviving exterior oven in Princeton, and, if other examples in New Jersey are any criterion, an unusually large one.
88, 89. 72 Library Place. This was one of four houses built by Steadman on the section of Library Place between Mercer and Stockton Streets. The street, which then extended no further than Stockton, was newly opened and was called Steadman Street. 72 Library Place was built in 1836 for Professor John Breckinridge of the Princeton Theological Seminary. The house, moved to this location c. 1880, was leased by Woodrow Wilson in 1890. Undoubtedly it originally had a small two-columned portico like that on the majority of Steadman's houses. This was removed and an ungainly porch added. The porch in turn was removed and the present stair added during a restoration made in the 1930's. 72 Library Place is one of the best of Steadman's houses. It shares with most of them a sense for good proportion which makes it immediately pleasing. But its chief virtue lies in the unusually fine detail, which, while restrained, is varied, and handled with a freedom and vigor that delight the eye.
90. West side of Alexander Street. When work was begun on the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1832 a new road, then called Canal Street, was opened from Mercer Street to the Basin. Wooden sidewalks were laid to counteract the Princeton mud and new buildings for both residential and business use were erected. Charles Steadman, as astute as a businessman as he was skilled as a builder, grasped the opportunity offered by the opening of this new artery. His own lumberyard and carpenter's shop were located on Canal Street, convenient to the new canal and the railroad which soon followed it. In addition he purchased large parcels of property along the street and along Mercer Street at its head. Through the 1830's and 40's he subdivided his holdings, building a series of relatively small but handsome houses, which he sold or rented. Occasionally he seems to have utilized remnants of earlier farm buildings in these houses. Despite this incorporation and the relatively long time-span covered in their erection, the Alexander Street houses achieve a considerable sense of unity. The close-ranked façades are a theme with variations, in which the rhythm of related cornices and twin-columned porticos is enlivened by the diversity of decorative detail. The northern end of Alexander Street is Princeton's first, and probably best, example of cohesive urban design, comparable in kind, if not in quality, to the carefully planned Greek Revival rows of New York and Philadelphia.
92-95. Houses along the west side of Alexander Street.

96. 36 and 40 Mercer Street. The former was built for James S. Green, son of Ashbel Green. The imposing double house at the corner was built prior to 1839, when it and the adjoining house on Alexander Street were sold for $3700, a handsome sum for that day.
97-100. Houses along the east side of Alexander Street.

101. South side of Mercer Street, west of the Edgehill Street intersection.
102, 104. 29 Alexander Street. In its original modest plan this was typical of the Alexander Street houses. On the ground floor a side hall opened onto double parlors. The second floor contained two bedrooms above the parlors plus a minuscule hall bedroom. The garret contained two more bedrooms. Kitchen and service areas were at the rear. Most of these houses have been considerably enlarged at the back. The detail of 29 is particularly interesting. In the cornice a row of dentils is played against a scalloped row of drops. Freely imagined columns of Corinthian derivation support the portico.

103. Doorway, 20 Alexander Street. There appears to be some discrepancy between the semi-circular fanlight, a motif which fell into disuse after the early 1830's, and the simplified block forms of the square columns and bracketed entablature, which reflect the Tuscan Revival of the mid-1840's. Perhaps Steadman, during his later work on Alexander Street, modernized the doorway, adding the portico to bring this house into conformity with its neighbors.
105. 108 Mercer Street. Built on Alexander Street by Steadman for William Neal in 1833, this house was moved to its present location in 1876. It originally stood in front of Stuart Hall. A house of almost identical design is at 25 Vandeventer Avenue.

106. Einstein House, 112 Mercer Street. At the same time another Alexander Street house, this one built by Samuel Stevens, was moved to the lot adjacent to the Neal house. Albert Einstein, who arrived in Princeton in 1933, occupied this dwelling from 1935 until his death.
107. The Manse, 26 Library Place. During its first forty years the Presbyterian Church made no special provision for housing its ministers. In 1804 Dr. Thomas Wiggins, physician, former treasurer of the college, and trustee of the church, died, leaving his brick house and twenty acres of land to the Church. The house, now destroyed, stood on Wiggins Street on the site now occupied by a power station. Probably built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, it was similar in type to Constitution Hill (Fig. 23). It was used as a parsonage until 1847, when house and property were sold, part of the land being incorporated into the cemetery. Once again the pastor was without an official residence. In 1860 the congregation agreed to purchase the property of Jacob W. Lane, on what was then Steadman Street. As constructed in the mid-1830's this was a three-bay house, the southern end being the older portion. The two bays to the north were probably added at the time of the church's purchase, but in a style wholly consonant with the original. 26 Library Place remained the manse of the First Presbyterian Church for a hundred years. It is now privately owned.
108, 86 Stockton Street. Like 26 Library Place this was originally a three-bay house. The eastern section was not added until the late 1920's. It can be dated in the mid-1830's, as it closely resembles the group of houses built then on Library Place. The colossal pilasters at the corners, a Greek Revival motif common elsewhere but rare in Princeton, appear also in Steadman's building for the Princeton Banking Company (Fig. 126). This was probably one of the houses that Steadman built and maintained as a rental property. He sold it in 1867 to Sarah S. Baker. He was then apparently liquidating his Princeton properties preparatory to moving to New York City, where he died in 1868. An advertisement for the sale of a neighboring property in 1836 suggests that "It is in a respectable neighborhood and in a desirable part of town."
109. 92 Stockton Street. Said to be Steadman's last construction, this house was completed just before the outbreak of the Civil War. The somewhat cramped proportions of the façade and the relative crudity of the ornament indicate that Steadman was far less comfortable in the Victorian idiom than he had been in the Greek Revival style. The adjacent property to the west was the site of the Edgehill School, a boys' preparatory school founded in 1829. Its main buildings, designed by Steadman, burned in 1925.
Joseph Henry House. Even for a town in which some sixty buildings have been transferred from their original locations to new sites, the peripatetic Joseph Henry House on the university grounds must hold some sort of record. Erected in 1837 between West College and Stanhope Hall, it was first moved across the campus in 1870 to make way for Reunion Hall. In 1925, when the present chapel was under construction, the house was transplanted to the southwest corner of Washington Road, only to be moved once again when the site was needed for the Firestone Library. It now stands northeast of Nassau Hall. It was probably designed by Henry himself, who, in addition to his distinguished career as a physicist, taught an elective course in architecture. At the same time that the board of trustees agreed to provide Henry with a new house, they approved a plan he had presented for the future disposition of buildings on the campus. In particular, Henry's plan was followed for the placing of Whig and Clio Halls, flanking Nassau Hall at the rear. Henry's house was similar in proportion to the five-bay houses built by Charles Steadman. The present exterior ornament is largely the product of modern restoration, but even the original (as shown in the old photograph) lacked the refinement of which Steadman was capable.
117, 118. Whig and Clio Halls. If houses with full Greek temple fronts were rare in Princeton, public buildings were not. In 1835 a building committee of the Clio sophic Society met to consider a new building. They chose John Haviland of Philadelphia as their architect and Steadman as their builder. Not to be outdone, the American Whig Society commissioned Steadman to erect "... an edifice agreeable in its outline and general features to a design furnished by Mr. Haviland to the Committee of the Clio sophic Society ... the edifice to be of stone ... rough cast in the best manner ..." The resulting twin buildings were modeled on a specific prototype, the temple at Teos; the capitals copied the temple on the Ilissus. Work on both was begun in 1837 and completed in 1838. They were demolished in 1893 when the present Halls were erected.

119. Drumthwacket in the 1870's.
120. Clio Hall. The strong monumentality of Haviland's forms must have been particularly congenial to Steadman, who showed a preference for equally powerful forms in his own designs for public buildings.

121. The Cloaca Maxima. Even sanitary facilities shared the vogue for the classic. Discreetly designated in Latin, this trabeated communal convenience was built in 1837, behind and between Whig and Clio Halls.
122. Miller Chapel, Princeton Theological Seminary. Built by Charles Steadman in 1833 on a site directly to the east and to the rear of Alexander Hall, Miller Chapel originally faced Mercer Street. A twin edifice to the west of Alexander Hall was projected but never built. Had it been, the effect would have been remarkably similar to that achieved five years later at the college with the placement of Whig and Clio. Miller Chapel's simple but majestic Doric façade harmonized well with the existing buildings on the seminary campus. In 1874 the chapel was “victorianized,” with stained glass windows, carpeting, and upholstered pews. In 1933 a restoration was undertaken by the firm of Delano and Aldrich. The chapel was moved to its present site and enlarged by the addition of an extra bay at the rear. Most of the interior, including the chancel, dates from this restoration, but the carving of the gallery parapet and the columns supporting it are original.
The First Presbyterian Church. There has been a Presbyterian church on this site since work was begun on the first building in 1762. Completed in 1766, this was a simple brick meetinghouse, domestic in scale, with a gabled roof. The long side, facing Nassau Street, was pierced by two doors. Within, pews occupied the center and all four walls, except for a pulpit in the middle of the south wall. Winding staircases in the north corners led to galleries surrounding all but the south wall. The church was occupied by soldiers of both sides during the Revolution and much damaged. It burned in 1813 and a new edifice, completed the following year, was erected on the foundations of the old church, but with two entry doors on the west end and a semicircular apse at the east. Its chief decorative feature was pointed Gothic windows, a remarkably early instance of their use. In 1835 this church, too, burned. The erection of the new building was entrusted to Charles Steadman, the work being completed in 1838. The dimensions were then 60 x 80 feet. In 1874 the church was enlarged to the south, fitted with stained glass windows and redecorated under the direction of J. S. D’Orsay of New York. In 1922 the church was once again renovated. Fortunately, the sanctuary, with the exception of the south end, has retained much of Steadman’s original woodwork.