

# Fairleigh Dickinson University

RUTHERFORD    TEANECK    MADISON

FLORHAM-MADISON CAMPUS

285 Madison Avenue

Madison, New Jersey

Area Code 201  
377-4700

August 18, 1970

Miss Elizabeth Ralph  
c/o Applied Science Center for Archeology  
University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

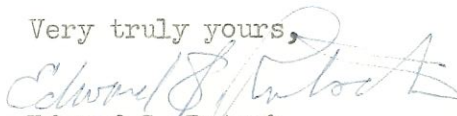
Dear Miss Ralph:

As a member of Dr. John L. Cotter's archeology class, I attended a demonstration of your Proton Precession Magnetometer.

I recently received a grant, from the New Jersey Department of Transportation, for conducting research on the Beverwyck Manor site in Morris County, with the understanding that a part of it was to be allocated for the purchase of such an instrument. I would appreciate it if you could send me the name of the manufacturer of the one in your possession, and its approximate cost.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,



Edward S. Rutsch  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Anthropology

ESR:rk

# Fairleigh Dickinson University

RUTHERFORD TEANECK MADISON

message ext 310

FLORHAM-MADISON CAMPUS  
285 Madison Avenue  
Madison, New Jersey  
Area Code 201  
377-4700

September 3, 1970

ext 347  
Mon, wed, Fri  
11-4

Home 201-293-3386

Miss Elizabeth K. Ralph  
c/o Applied Science Center for Archeology  
University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Dear Miss Ralph:

I wish to thank you for your letter of August 28, and for the information about the high-sensitivity difference magnetometer enclosed with it.

Since the grant from the New Jersey Department of Transportation is not sufficiently large enough to cover the cost of purchasing either a cesium vapor or proton precession magnetometer, I would appreciate it if you could inform me of someone who has had experience with magnetometers and who would be willing to survey the two-acre site here in Morris County. Renumeration for his services will come from the grant.

Thank you again.

Very truly yours,



Edward S. Rutsch  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Anthropology

ESR:rk

# Fairleigh Dickinson University

RUTHERFORD    TEANECK    MADISON

FLORHAM-MADISON CAMPUS

285 Madison Avenue

Madison, New Jersey

Area Code 201  
377-4700

September 15, 1970

Dr. Elizabeth Ralph  
c/o Applied Science Center for  
Archeology  
University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania  
34th and Walnut Streets  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

*Home 201-293-3386*  
*ext. 310 - Secretary*  
*or ext 347*  
*Mon, Wed, Fri 11-4*

Dear Dr. Ralph,

Thank you very much for your prompt call regarding research at the Beverwyck site. I have enclosed my only copy of our preliminary report and would appreciate receiving it as soon as possible.

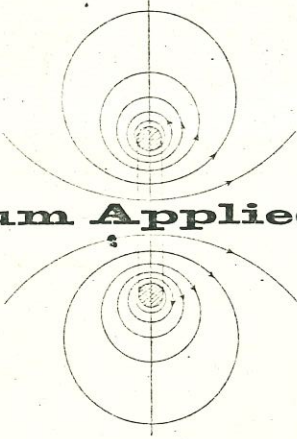
I have studied our grant budget and have squeezed out \$250.00 for your expenses and the best donation that is available to the machine's upkeep. I have also made reservations for you and your party (2 double rooms) for the evening of October 3rd at the Howard Johnsons Motor Lodge as we previously discussed.

I enclose directions from Philadelphia to the site.

Yours truly,

*Ed Rutsch*  
Edward S. Rutsch

*Satt. 8:30 A.M.*



## Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology

Froelich Rainey, Director

Elizabeth K. Ralph, Associate Director

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM • UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
33rd & SPRUCE STREETS • PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104  
386-7400 (Area Code 215) Cable Address "Antique"

20 November 1970

Mr. Edward S. Rutsch  
Fairleigh Dickinson University  
285 Madison Avenue  
Madison, New Jersey

Hi Ed,

Included with the magnetic map of the area around Beverwyck Manor is a short report analyzing the interesting features on the map. Since the only way we can improve future interpretations is to find out what is actually causing these anomalies, any feedback from your excavations would be very much appreciated.

Give us a ring if you have any question on the report or the map.

Good Digging!

Bruce Bevan

A MAGNETIC SURVEY  
OF THE BEVERWYCK MANOR SITE

located at: Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey

conducted for: Edward Rutsch, Fairleigh Dickinson University

on: 10, 11 October 1970

by: The Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology

The University Museum

University of Pennsylvania

Elizabeth Ralph

John Winter

John Hedrick

Doug Hancock

Bruce Bevan

Bob Kaita, State University of New York

## SURVEY SUMMARY

The most distinct feature located was a somewhat rectangular anomaly with dimensions 40 ft by 25 ft and oriented with its long side in a NE-SW direction. This pattern is centered at coordinates 40 ft East and 210 ft South and is marked "A" on the enclosed map. For a better analysis of this and the other interesting anomalies, a short description of their cause and measurement follows.

## MAGNETIC MEASUREMENT

A cesium magnetometer was used to map the magnitude of the earth's magnetic field (this is as opposed to a compass, which only measures direction). The theory of operation of this instrument, which is based on the vapor of the element cesium, is discussed in references 1 and 2.

The unit of magnetic intensity is the gamma. In the area around Beverwyck Manor, the magnetic intensity of the earth is about 56,000 gamma, but varies over a range of about 600 gamma from point to point in the area surveyed. This magnetic field also varies over a time span of several minutes, but fortunately by the same amount over a large area. Therefore this misleading temporal variation can be subtracted out by using two magnetic sensors in a differential mode. One sensor is kept at a fixed location; the other is

carried around the survey grid, and the electronic readout automatically determines their difference.

In this differential configuration, the numbers displayed on the instrument's readout and which are given on the enclosed map can be converted to gammas by multiplying each magnetic intensity value by 0.7 and then adding 56,000.

These measurements were made in a square array at intervals of 6 ft except in the front yard of the present manor house where a 3 ft spacing was used.

#### MAGNETIC ANOMALIES

The shape of a magnetic anomaly is a blurred replica of changes in underground structure. The surface-measured magnetic intensity would be constant over a large area at one time except for the fact that underground inhomogeneities alter the earth's field and also generate their own field. Typical underground features can be subdivided into ones which cause an increase in magnetic intensity and ones which decrease magnetic intensity:

ditch filled with humus -- magnetic increase

stones -- magnetic decrease or increase

brick or fired clay -- magnetic increase

iron -- strong magnetic increase

References 3-5 provide a more detailed description of the causes of anomalies.

The size, shape, orientation, and strength of magnetic anomalies are important in their interpretation. Their size, shape, and orientation roughly match that of whatever magnetic disturbance is underground. The stronger an anomaly, that is, the greater the contrast of its magnetic intensity as compared to its surroundings, the nearer to the surface it is; however, the exact depth of an underground feature cannot be determined. The anomalies found at this site were much stronger than those found on other surveys, so subsurface features are probably shallow and distinct.

#### ANOMALY ANALYSIS

The enclosed map shows the magnetic intensity variations superimposed on a base map prepared by Ed Rutsch. This is a "contour" map in that each magnetic intensity is treated as a height. Interpolation was used to fit the curves to the 2300 point measurements taken.

Because of the six foot measurement spacing, the resolution of this map is about 6 to 10 feet. Any detail finer than this cannot be trusted. The very small, steep, and usually circular anomalies are probably iron objects

near the surface. Using the reference point at the NE corner of the manor house, several of these are at:  
W 190 ft, S 120 ft; W 160 ft, S 150 ft; E 40 ft, S 140 ft;  
W 190 ft, S 150 ft; W 110 ft, S 170 ft.

The most interesting anomalies on this map are as follows:

Feature "A", at E 40 ft, S 210 ft

A 40 ft by 25 ft somewhat rectangular shape with its long side directed NE-SW. This anomaly has a magnetic low of -550 within a background of about -100; this is therefore a nonmagnetic anomaly with a strength of -315 gamma (-450 times 0.7). If this anomaly is caused by stone, the rock was probably imported from a different geological locality, for this very strong anomaly must have a sharp contrast in underground material. The magnetic high 22 ft East of this anomaly cannot be easily interpreted since it is on the edge of the map, but it could be just surface iron.

Feature "B" at E 80 ft, S 135 ft

A 50 ft by 25 ft plane magnetic gradient, sloping from -50 to -250 in the NE direction. This is possibly due to a change in soil. It may align with a drainage system which is visible as a change in vegetation.

Feature "C", at W 90 ft, S 180 ft

A 30 ft arc oriented NS. This is a magnetic high of +50 surrounded by a background of -100, giving a strength of +105 gamma. The anomaly appears to be quite definite, the only question is what its shape represents.

Feature "D", at W 140 ft, S 165 ft

Roughly a rectangular 30 ft by 10 ft shape. This weak anomaly is oriented in almost the same NE-SW direction as feature "A" but is a magnetic high with a strength of +35 gamma.

Feature "E", at W 160 ft, S 50 ft

A 45 ft by 35 ft rectangular jetty-shaped anomaly oriented NS. A smaller, but similar, anomaly is just East of this. The large anomaly is a magnetic high of +50 from a background of -150, giving a strength of +140 gamma. While this anomaly is fairly strong, it must be interpreted with caution for two reasons. First, in this front yard area, the measurements were slewed in the traverse direction due to the too short time period between them. The contours have been drawn to average out the waviness which resulted. Second, since this traverse direction was NS, equipment fluctuations could create a false step in magnetic

intensity oriented NS also. This appears to be very unlikely in this anomaly, but the possibility should be remembered.

In summary then, the analysis of magnetic anomalies is mainly a search for man-made patterns in the contour map of magnetic intensity.

## REFERENCES

- 1) "The Rubidium Magnetometer in Archeological Exploration"  
Sheldon Breiner  
Science, 8 October 1965, pp. 185-193
- 2) "Optical Pumping"  
Arnold Bloom  
Scientific American, October 1960, pp. 72-80
- 3) "The Airborne Magnetometer"  
Homer Jensen  
Scientific American, June 1961, pp. 151-162
- 4) "Archeology and Its New Technology"  
Froelich Rainey and Elizabeth Ralph  
Science, 23 September 1966, pp. 1481-1491
- 5) Physics and Archaeology  
Martin Aitken  
Interscience Publishers, 1961
- 6) "Magnetic Location"  
Martin Aitken  
in: Science in Archaeology, Ed. Don Brothwell and Eric Higgs  
Basic Books, 1963

The Beverwyck Manor Site

A Preliminary Report to the Morris County Historical Society of  
Salvage Historical Archeological Research

(part of the report)

by the

American Civilization Institute of Morristown

September 1969

Edward S. Rutsch -- Archeologist

During June 1969 Alex Fowler, President of the Morris County Historical Society, contacted the American Civilization Institute of Morristown and presented us with the problem of Beverwyck Manor. It seemed that Beverwyck, a noted plantation home dating from the colonial period, had been bequeathed by the Condit family to the historical society for preservation and development as a cultural landmark. Problems, however, dogged these plans when the State Highway Department gave notice that the property would be taken in early 1970 for the proposed expansion of Routes #80 and #46.

The first concern was for the existing house on the property, and a noted historical architect, Norman M. Souder, was called in for consultation. After a careful study he made the following report in a letter dated February 13, 1969.

The southern end of the house, including the wall on the north side of the central stair hall, appears to have been built in the late eighteenth century. The hewn framing, mortised, tenoned and pegged together; the wrought nails in the original lapped siding; the brick nogging in the exterior walls, and the hand-made bricks laid in very fine lime mortar in the south chimneys all attest to the eighteenth century construction. The interesting, refined and rather delicate stair railing is definitely eighteenth century as is the door and window trim in this part of the house. The trim is joined with a partial miter typical, also, of that period.

This portion of the house is quite typical of the houses in the East where a "half-house," which included the through-stair hall, was erected first and a duplicate bay added to the hall side later. In this manner the familiar country house of the colonial era finally evolved.

In the case of Beverwyck, however, the addition became much larger than the original. Here, a separate foundation wall was erected against the old north foundation wall of the hall. A separate framing system, not joined to the original, was constructed of a combination of hewn, reused and power-sawn material. The addition was built with much less skill and craftsmanship than the first portion. This is particularly evident in the first floor joist system. In addition to the reused framing members in the nineteenth-century portion, there is considerable evidence of the reuse of old window frames, sash, doors and hardware obviously from some earlier house. The siding on the later section, while corresponding to that on the eighteenth-century part, is applied with later cut nails.

The mantels throughout the structure appear to be "transplants." Several in the older part of the house are fairly close to the period. While the trim in the older part of the house is mainly consistent with the period, the trim in the addition is a heterogeneous collection of many types and periods.

A great deal of the flooring is of the period with the exception of patched areas and the obvious overlayment of several rooms of hardwood flooring.

There was an attempt to "modernize" the exterior circa 1860-1870 with the widening of the front cornice rakes and the addition of a fake gable on the front. At this time, also, Victorian window heads were applied.

The area around the front entrance porch was dressed up with the insertion of the Palladian window and the classic treatment of the door and window in the porch area.

Most of the window blinds are late additions, although a few old shutters with strap hinges remain. Drive-in shutter pintels were used in the old window frames. A few survive, but in most cases they have been replaced by later surface-applied pintels. A large number of the shutters and blinds are now merely nailed to the frames and siding and not on the window openings for which they were intended.

It is difficult to relate this house to the manor-house which was alleged to have been the site of the "elaborate balls and entertainments given to George Washington's military family and distinguished foreign guests."

However, it does fit the descriptions of 1802 and 1809 as written by Maria Wheelock.

In walking around the rear of the house I noted a raised area of the yard adjacent to the small twentieth-century kitchen wing. This area might well be the site of the former kitchen. There are no fireplaces in the present house of adequate size for the cooking required in a house as large as this. It was the custom in the eighteenth and very early nineteenth centuries to have the kitchens separate from the main house. Archeology might reveal this to be the original kitchen site and further explain the mystery of the fire which consumed the kitchen.

As regards the theory of the fire destroying the manor house, there is no evidence of fire damage on the stone foundations of the present building.

Only the smaller south portion of the existing house could possibly have been in existence at the time of the Revolution.

I am inclined to concur with Mr. Weig\* that the more impressive Beverwyck was located elsewhere and destroyed by fire. Another farm house (the present one) on the plantation was then occupied by the family where a second, unrelated, fire destroyed the kitchen thus becoming the present Beverwyck.

After this report had fairly well precluded the moving of the existing house, the next logical step was to see what secrets the ground held. The society requested the archeologists of The American Civilization Institute of Morristown for help in a plan to define what steps should be taken.

After a visit to the site by A. C. I. M. personnel, the following proposal was tendered to the Historical Society by Edward S. Rutsch, in a letter dated June 13, 1969.

I am writing you concerning the archeological possibilities for the Morris County Historical Society's house. As you know, the potential danger to this house and its surrounding area from construction make this what we archeologists call a salvage job. The formula for a successful salvage job is one in which speed must be added to our regular careful archeological processes. Speed, of course, is rather contradictory to careful work. Therefore, salvage archeology must only be undertaken when the potential loss of information and material is great. In the case of this property

\* Superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park

# MORRISTOWN QUADRANGLE

NEW JERSEY

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

TAYLORTOWN 8.1 MI.

LAKE HIAWATHA 0.5 MI.

2 080 000 FEET

74°22'30"

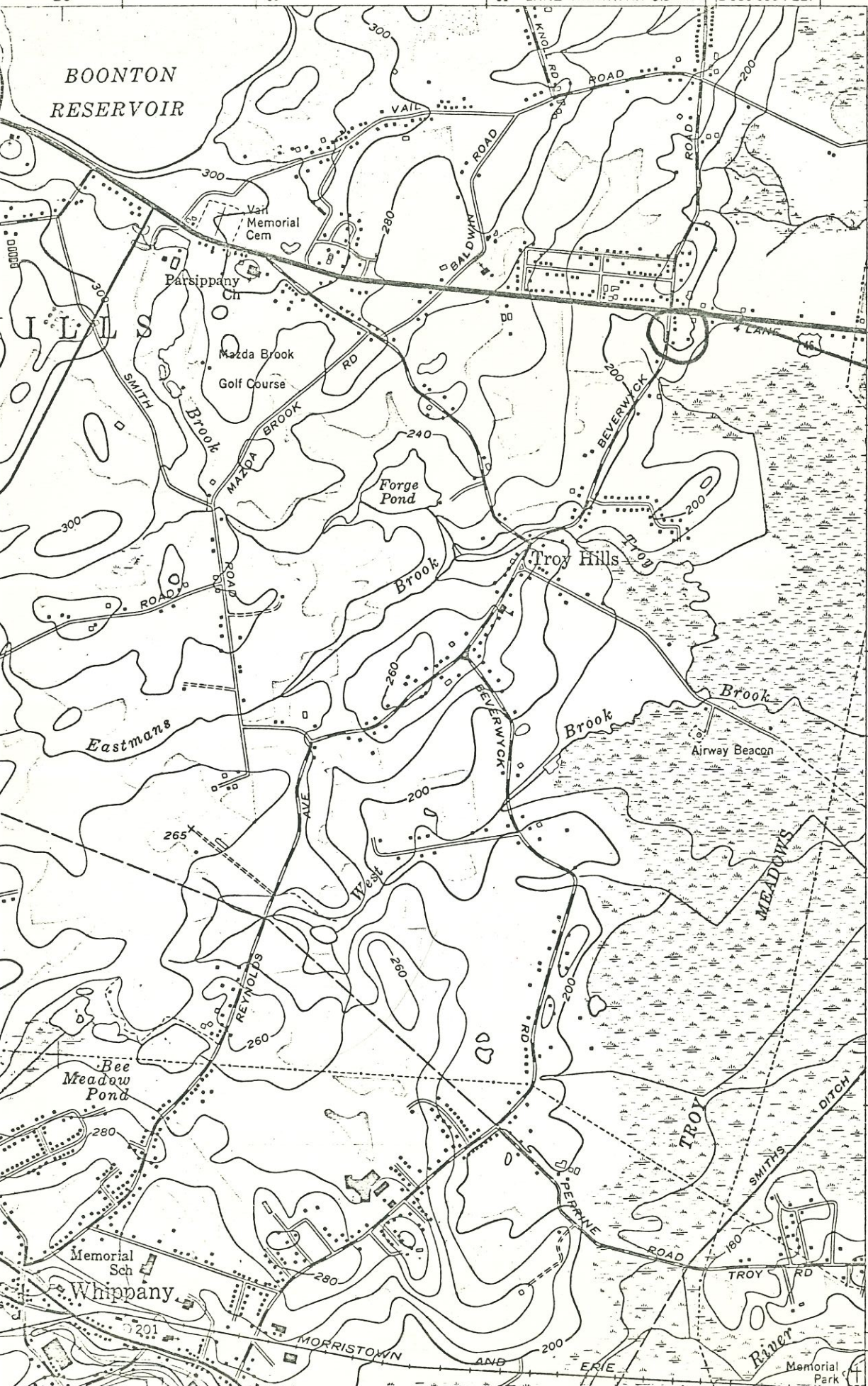
40°52'30"

6165 IV  
(POMPTON PL.)

25'

50

51



4524

740 000  
FEET

PINE BROOK 1.7 MI.  
CLIFTON (JUNC. N. J. 3) 1.1 MI.

Beverwyck  
MANOR

4522

4521

50'

4520

4519

BOONTON  
RESERVOIR

Van  
Memorial  
Cem

Parsippany  
Ch

Mazda Brook

Golf Course

Forge  
Pond

Troy Hills

Eastmans

Brook

Airway Beacon

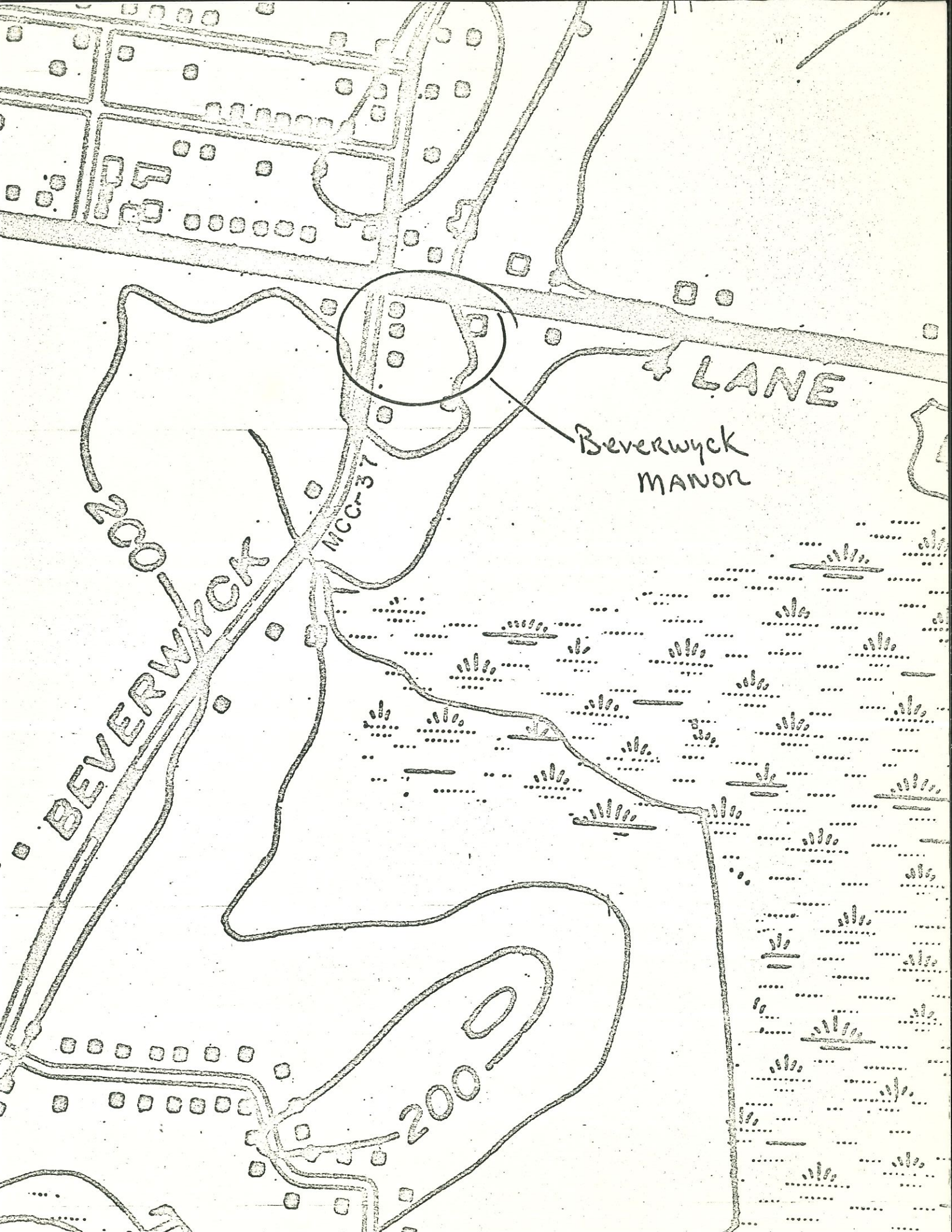
Bee  
Meadow  
Pond

Memorial  
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Whippany

MORRISTOWN

Memorial  
Park



LANE

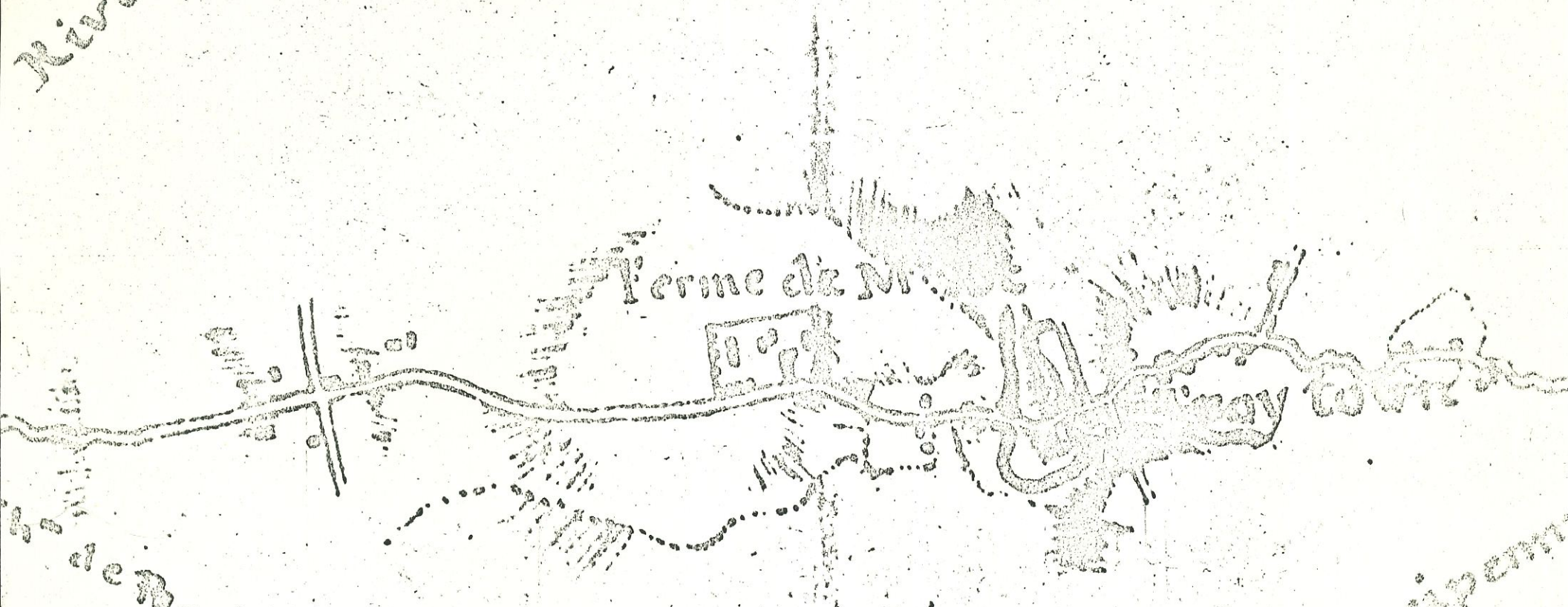
Beverwyck  
MANOR

MCC-37

BEVERWYCK

200

River



de Rockaway meeting house

Ch<sup>re</sup> de Perapem

Originally, the archeological work proceeded during and even before our basic research into the history of the building and grounds at Beverwyck. A very detailed walk and surface area study was made. Each anomaly that could be found on the ground, each stone, each rise or ripple in the lawn surface was viewed as a possible indicator of some former feature. At the same time, artifacts that appeared in depressions and cuts were viewed and collected. These became catalog number one.

At this time, it was noticed that the area north of the house seemed to contain large stones and formed a platform that indicated the presence of a former structure. A check with Mrs. Condit, who lives in the house at present, told us that a building had indeed been on the site, and had been moved across Route 46, and had since been destroyed by fire.

To the south side of the house, additional unusual ground features occurred that we felt were worth a check. Excavation proved them to be insignificant undulations in the lawn.

Historical indicators showed the front lawn of the estate to very possibly have been the area where the building or former manor house stood. It was in this broad area that we proceeded to lay our archeological grid system, which consisted of stakes placed at 50-foot intervals to give us a horizontal control for all future work. We then used a resistivity meter. This instrument, which was purchased for the A. C. I. M. crew by the generous grant of the Historical Society, is a model 263 viberground constructed by Associated Research Company, Incorporated, of Chicago,

Illinois, and purchased from the Miller Electronics Company, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. Very basically, this instrument consists of a meter attached by wires to four metal rods which are placed in the ground. A system of flashlight batteries supplies a pulse of electricity which is fed into the ground from two of these metal rods or probes. Then a meter reading is taken that shows the amount of electricity which had passed through the ground to the other probes. By placing these probes along a straight line and moving them prescribed distances we could measure the amount of electricity at given distances that traveled from one probe to the other. In theory, the electricity not only moves in a direct line from one probe to another, but arches down into the soil generally to the same depth that the probes are placed apart. The amount of electricity that gets through depends entirely on the amount of resistance to electrical current found in the ground. This resistance, in turn, depends largely on the amount of moisture in the soil. The more moisture is present, the higher is the conductivity of the soil. Obviously, then, the structure of the soil, especially around an underground wall or a trench, would greatly reduce or increase the amount of moisture that the soil so contained.

As we checked along a long row we began to get a regular average reading. We were interested in anomalies to this average reading--that is, readings that were especially high or low. Moving our traverses to the east in five-foot intervals, we were able to grid carefully the entire area. This survey proved ineffectual in finding any particular anomalies, except in the area where a large maple tree was found. Here, later excava-

tions showed that the machine was responding to tree roots.\*

Excavations were then opened at the south side of the present Beverwyck house. In this area, we tested first with a trench and found that the humus was intermittently impregnated with pieces of brick, wood ash, and round stones. Also pottery, nails, and other cultural materials, such as glass, were found. When enlarged, this excavation showed that the humus topsoil ran very gradually into a brown humus soil, which extended to the depth of our excavations and showed no stratigraphic differences. Because of this condition, a vertical control was placed upon the dig, whereby we dug in four-inch increments. Each of these layers was cataloged separately and material from it kept in a unit. In each square, then, the artifacts from a given layer, say 8 inches to 12 inches, could be put into its own category. After an analysis, it will be possible to see if those artifacts lower in the ground are indeed older.

At a depth of 14 inches or so in this test area we came to what is called Feature I. This feature consisted of a cobble walk or drive, perhaps a flooring of some kind. It extended for 10 feet in each direction, and our preliminary excavations are not complete. The feature is made of water-rounded stones placed probably by hand with some inclusion of brick.

The artifact assemblages is varied and good. In the upper layers, machine nails and fairly modern artifacts were found.

\* Although not successful in our Resistivity Meter check, two spot tests proved the meter was indeed measuring a very thin plough strata. This test is infinitely faster than regular test trenches and has saved needless effort in unproductive areas.

Lower depths were gratifyingly profuse in providing us with artifacts of a very early Colonial and just post-Colonial period. It included sections of delft stove tile, Chinese cantonware popular in the colonies, and ironstone copies of chinaware first made in England at about this time. Large pieces of earthenware made in England and the colonies were also encountered. In addition, hand-made nails and many pieces of hand-blown glass wine bottles and window lights were found. This area should be further excavated to identify the nature of Feature I and to retrieve more of these artifacts .

The next excavation tests were made north of the house. In these squares, the soil stratigraphy was similar to that in the south, and again four-inch increments were used. Artifacts appear to be equally old here, but the stratigraphic analysis preliminarily shows them to be mixed. This state probably results from later disturbances caused by the excavation of several tile and brick drains, which were encountered at lower levels.

Our plans for this fall call for further work by the archeology classes at Fairleigh Dickinson. An attempt is also being made to enlarge our operations with a view to the possible destruction of the property in the spring of 1970.

If funds can be found, more areas on the property will be tested, and evaluation of existing artifacts will be started. Another phase of research needing attention would be the continuation of historical analysis already started by A. C. I. M. researchers under Dean John Fritz of F. D. U.

Site -

Revolutionary period - large estate

Existing bldg. - wood - fire

Want to locate original bldg.

Has used resistivity

Between highway - 80 & rt. 46

Persepany Troy hills

Salvage grant - \$6000

Grids - ft

Expenses - \$50/day - \$100/day

Start ~ Oct 1<sup>st</sup>

Howard Johnson's - nearby  
- 2 rooms <sup>to be</sup> reserved

Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>

# Field Trip to Beverick Manor, N.J.

10/10 - 11/70

At request of Dr. Edward Rutsch  
Fairleigh Dickinson

Expenses for Magnetometer Team -  
E. Ralph, J. Winter, B. Boyan,  
J. Hedrick, & D. Hancock

Housing -  
Howard Johnson

42.00

Meals 10/10 lunch 8.43

dinner 25.30

10/11 breakfast 6.14

lunch 16.62

56.49

56.49

Tips

7.50

Travel

EKR - 100 mi. @ 10¢/mi

10.00

D. Bruce 200 mi. ~~at 10¢~~

20.00

D. Hancock 270 mi + tolls

30.60

Bruce 200 mi

Total =

\$ 166.59

Bison Instruments

3401 48<sup>th</sup> Ave. N

Minneapolis, Minn. 55429

Mrs Love  
25 E 83<sup>rd</sup>  
651 Park Ave.  
RE 7-1060

Model 2350 A

Axel M. Fritz, Jr.

\$250/mo.

BEVERWYCK MANOR SITE  
10, 11 Oct 70

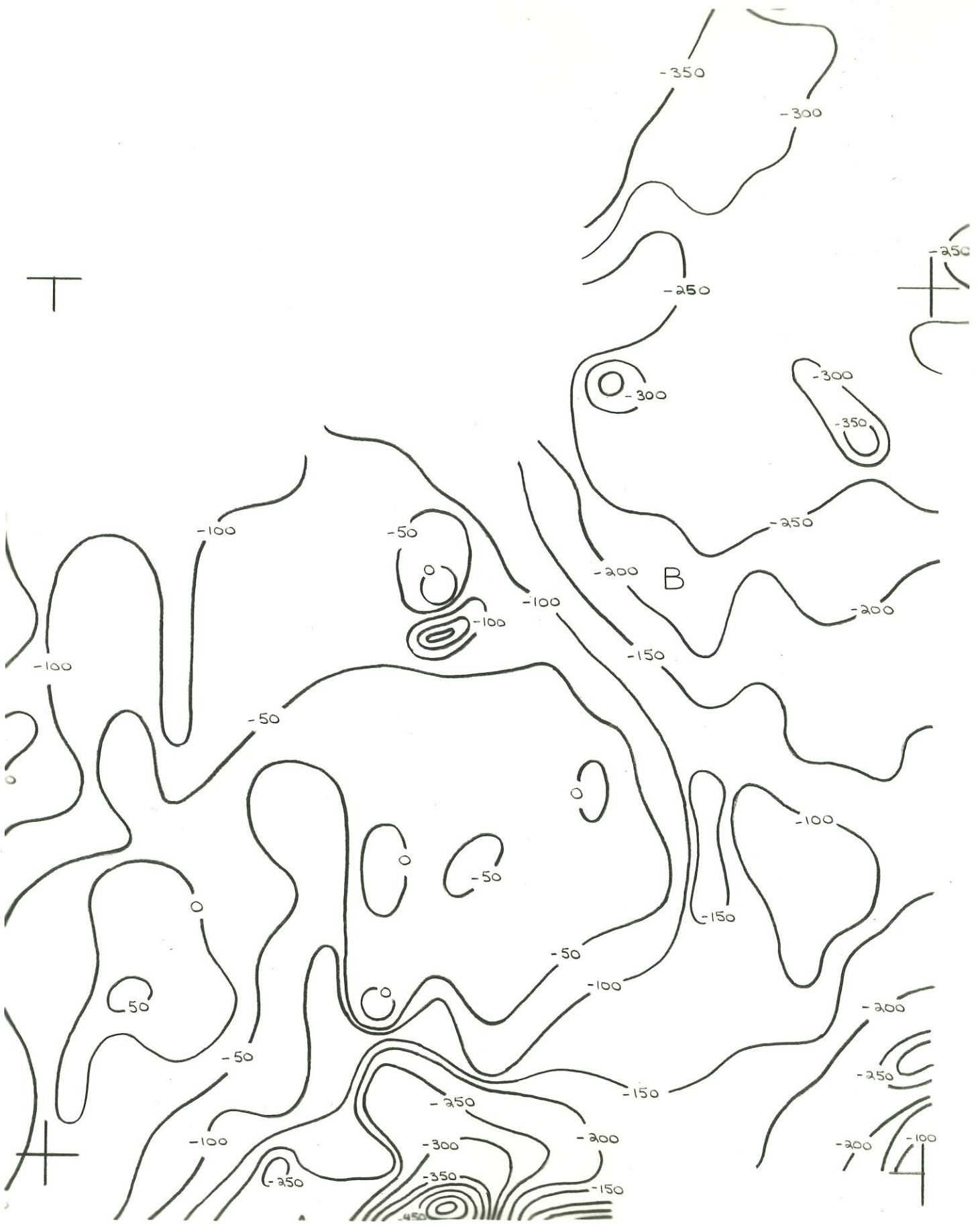


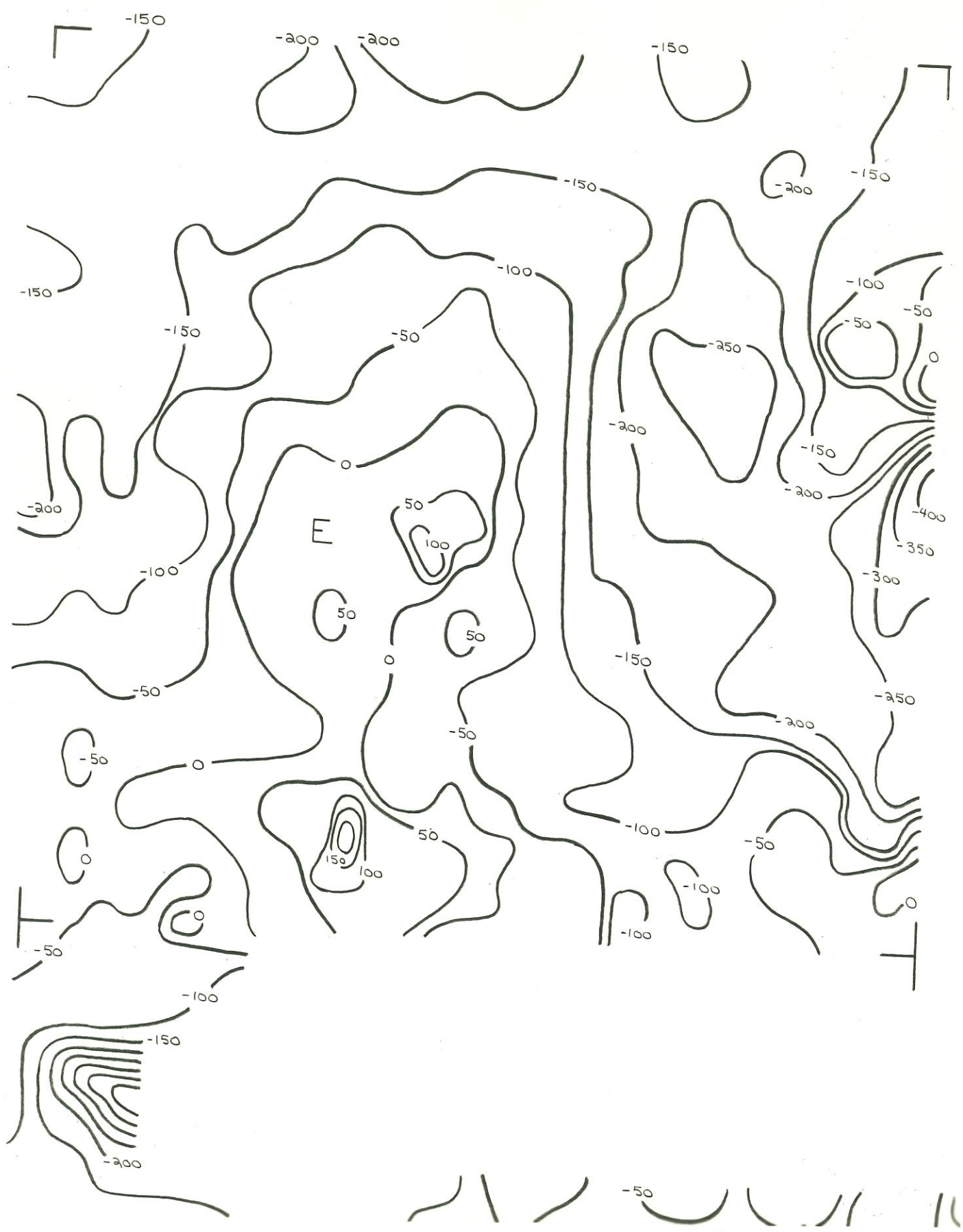
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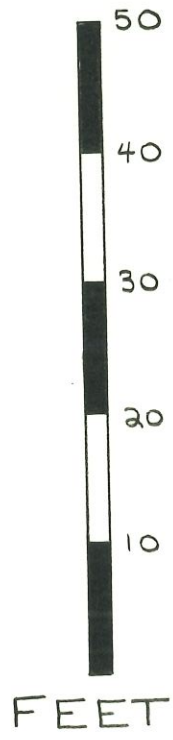












MASCA  
Projects

NEG. BEVERWYCK MANOR

AERIAL PHOTO



MASCA  
Projects

BEVERWYCK MANOR SITE MAGNETIC  
MAP NEGATIVES

KODAK SAFETY-FILM



KODAK SAFETY-FILM







KODAK SAFETY-FILM









CABLE "ANTIQUE"

# THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA 19104

EVERGREEN 6-7400  
(AREA CODE 215)

Dr. Edward S. Rutsch  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Fairleigh Dickinson University  
285 Madison Avenue  
Madison, New Jersey

Date **October 15, 1970**

Invoice No. **EKR-ASCA**

Cust. Order No. **agreement  
corresp 9-15-70**

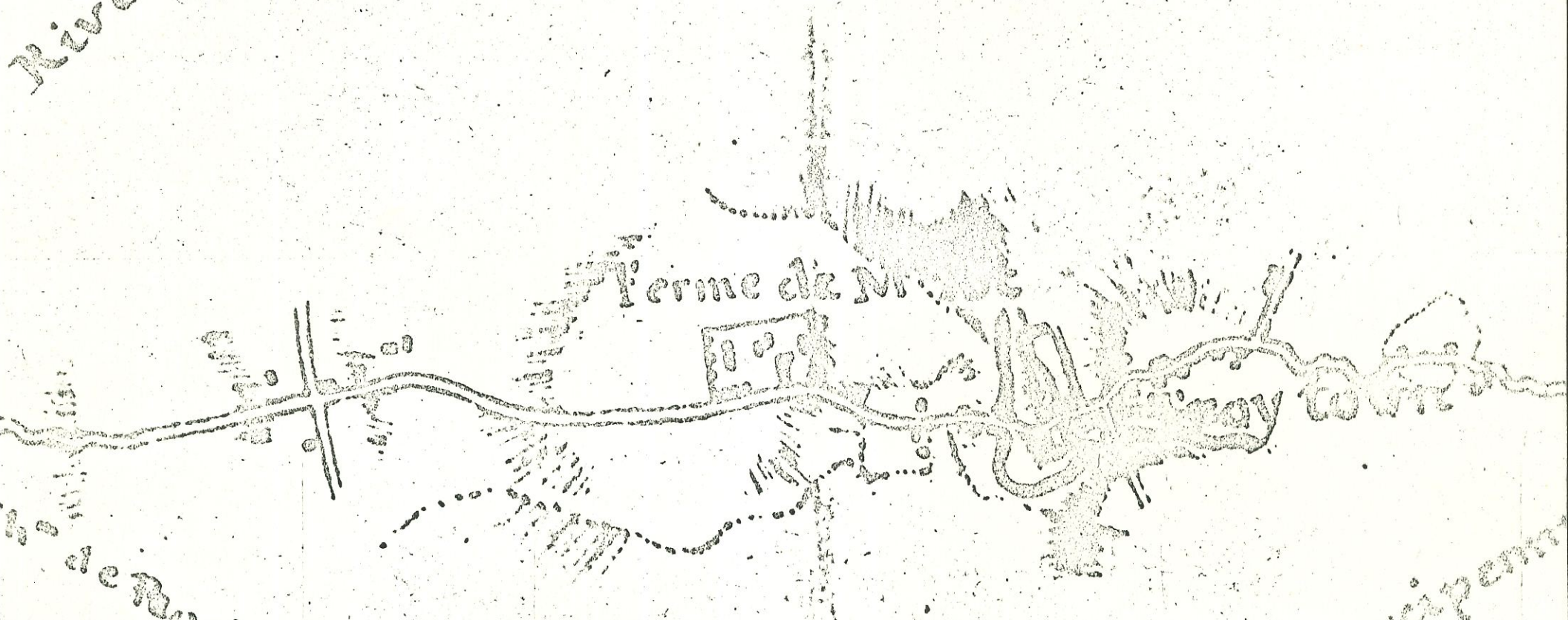
Magnetometer survey at **Beverick Manor**, New Jersey  
October 10th and 11th, 1970

.....  
\$250.00

*need survey file*

Please make check payable to University Museum.

River



de Rockaway meeting house

Ch<sup>re</sup> de Percipenn

MORRISTOWN AND TRANGLE

NEW JERSEY

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6165 IN (POMPTON P)

25' 1550 551 TAYLORTOWN 8.1 MI. LAKE HIAWATHA 0.5 MI. 12 080 000 FEET 74°22'30" 40°52'30"

BOONTON RESERVOIR

PARSIPPANY CH

SMITH BROOK

EASTMANS BROOK

BEE MEADOW POND

MEMORIAL SCH

WHIPPANY

VALE MEMORIAL CEM

MAZDA BROOK

MAZDA BROOK

FORGE POND

BEVERWICK BROOK

REYNOLDS

MEMORIAL SCH

MORRISTOWN

BALDWIN ROAD

FORGE POND

BEVERWICK BROOK

REYNOLDS

MEMORIAL SCH

MORRISTOWN

KNOLL ROAD

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PINE BROOK 1.7 MI. CLIFTON/JUNC. N.J. 31/31 MI.

4524

740 000 FEET

4522

4521

50'

4520

4519

Beverwyck MANOR

TROY

TROY RD

TROY RIVER

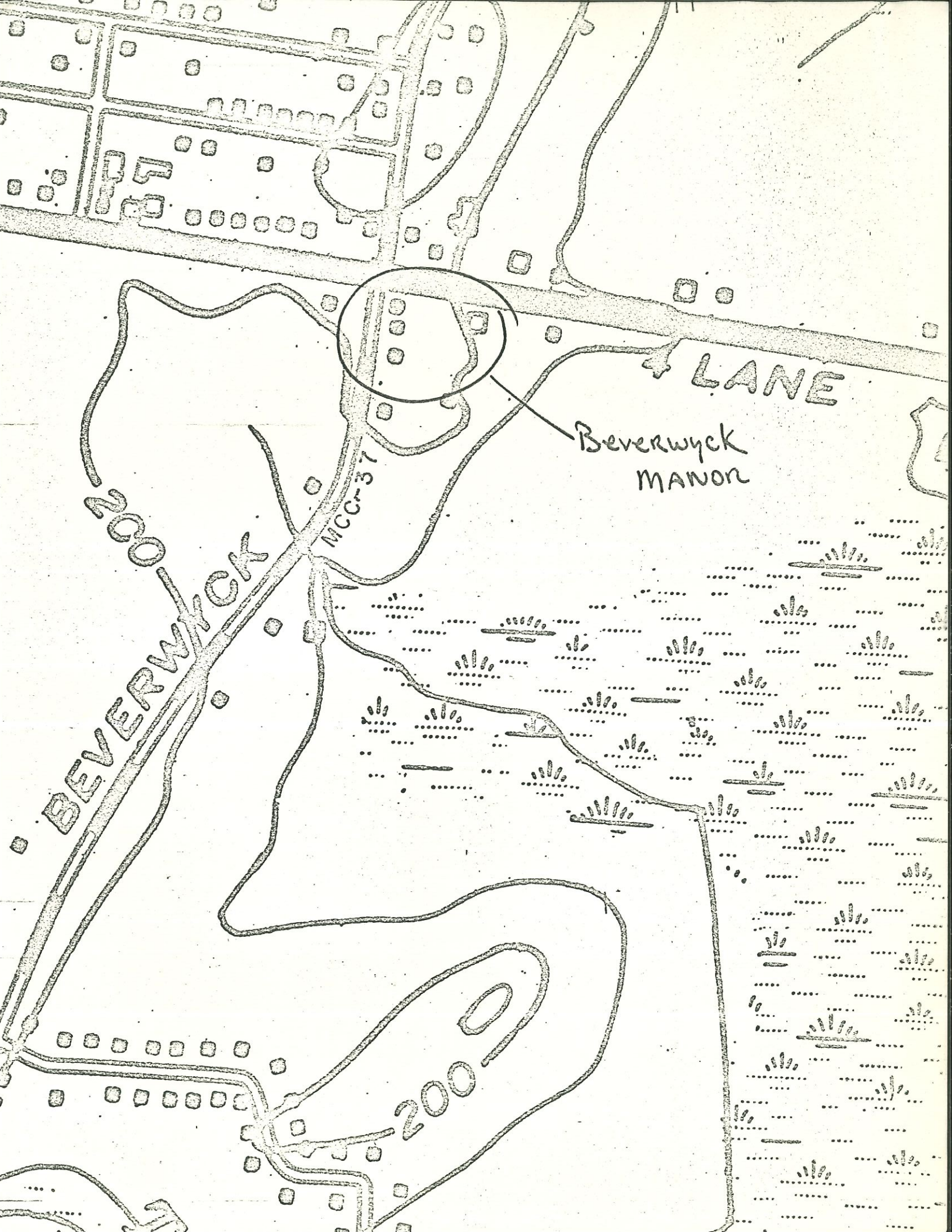
MEADOWS

SMITHS DITCH

SMITHS DITCH

TROY RD

MEMORIAL SCH



BEVERWYCK

LANE

MCC-37

Beverwyck  
MANOR

200