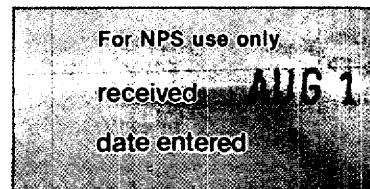


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. John's Parsonage

and/or common Hampton House

2. Location

street & number 633 Pearl Street N/A not for publication

city, town Elizabeth N/A vicinity of congressional district

state New Jersey code 34 county Union code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Elizabeth City Hall

street & number Broad Street

city, town Elizabeth state New Jersey 07208

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See Continuation Sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition
 excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. John's Parsonage is a Federal style brick house dating from at least 1749, with alterations and additions in the 19th century, and a restoration in 1960 to its present 1818 appearance. The main unit of the house is to the east and 2 1/2 stories tall with a full basement and sub-basement root cellar. It is a three bay, side hall plan house, with a wing laterally attached to the west. The 1 1/2 story wing is believed to be a 1696 structure with alterations that gave it an early 19th century appearance on the interior and exterior prior to the 1960 renovation. The "stepdown" silhouette of the Parsonage and the floor plan are hallmarks of a typical domestic building for this area of New Jersey in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The lot abuts Elizabeth River to the north, but the Parsonage is oriented, as it always has been, toward Pearl Street to the south with a spacious front lawn. It sits inconspicuously back from Pearl Street, surrounded by shade trees, fruit trees, and a long brick walk.

The facade of the main section is Flemish bond brickwork at the first and second levels. At the raised basement level there is a cut smoothfaced brownstone face over a thick fieldstone foundation which is exposed on the eastern facade and on the interior. Sandstone watertables run along the top and just below sill level here and around to the eastern facade. Two square 6/6 windows are deeply recessed in the basement level with iron bars. The upper two levels of the main section have 6/6 double hung sash windows throughout with carved stone lintels and plain stone sills. Panelled shutters flank the first floor windows while slatted shutters flank the second level windows. On the center of the facade of the main house between the first and second levels is a stone plaque which reads as follows:

St. John's Church Parsonage Built 1696 - Rebuilt 1817 J.C. Rudd, Rector G.C. Thomas Warden I.H. Williamson

The central plaque is a typical feature of Federal architecture in New Jersey. A central roof dormer with a gabled roof and a pair of 2/2 windows appears on the HABS drawings but was removed during the 1960 restoration. There is a gambrel roof over the main section with two east end wall brick chimneys; one on either side of the roof ridge.

The main entrance of the Parsonage is through a reproduction Federal style portico (c. 1960) and has a Federal fanlight with carved brownstone impostes and arched surrounds. The fanlight and six panelled door are quite distinctive and elegant. The arch of the fanlight is echoed on the underside of the partial return pedimented portico. The porch's plain entablature rests atop double chamfered columns. The pattern of the porch's balustrade is used on the railings to either side of the porch steps.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1696, 1818

Builder/Architect

UNKNOWN

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The present structure of St. John's Parsonage is a well restored example of a notable Federal style building. From 1749 to 1902 this house or portions of it served as the Parsonage to St. John's Episcopal Church, the oldest Episcopal church in North Jersey. The earliest house on this site on the banks of the Elizabeth River was believed to have been built in 1696-7, and as suggested by extant datestones in the foundation. Additions and new construction in the 19th and 20th centuries altered the house in many ways, and it was restored in 1960 by the Elizabethtown Historical Foundation to reflect its appearance in 1817-18. The structure is one of possibly three extant brick buildings of the early 19th century in Elizabeth and is the last remaining structure on the River from the 18th c. Elizabeth settlement. It presently serves as a museum and meeting place for the Union County Historical Society.

Andrew Hampton (Hamton), believed to have built the first house on the site of St. John's Parsonage, was among the earliest inhabitants of Elizabethtown. His initials and name, alongside his wife Margaret's, appear on the 1696 and 1697 date-stone plaques in the foundation of the Parsonage. In 1696 he was charged for "...glass for ye brick house. 3.4 1/2."¹ Hampton and Col. Richard Townley were sited as appraising property together in 1697.² Townley's home, the White House once directly north across the River, served as the meeting place for both the Episcopalian and Dissenters (Presbyterians). He also housed the first Episcopalian Missionaries and upon his death in 1711, he deeded the ground on which the first St. John's Episcopal Church stood and the cemetery grounds.³ St. John's Episcopal Church received its first minister in 1705 and the church's exterior was built in 1706, with the interior completed 10 years later.

In 1739 the church "...received a Benefaction of 9 acres of good land, with a fine orchard thereon, for a glebe for the minister there forever," from widow Anne Arskins.⁴ In 1747 the church wardens wrote to the Secretary of the Propagation Society that they wanted to raise money to support a new minister, "...and to build and provide a convenient dwelling house for his comfortable residence..." upon the above nine acres.⁵ It is highly doubtful that a Parsonage was built on the Arskins' land as the church's minister, Reverend Vaughan, had leased the land before his death in 1747 and in 1749, eight men (wardens and vestrymen), in behalf of the church purchased separate property for a Rector.⁶ Captain John Emott (Reverend Vaughan's stepson) and his wife Mary sold the representatives of the church a three acre parsonage lot with a dwelling house on it.⁷ The western part of this three acre parcel has since been subdivided and developed, but the eastern portion is the property being nominated herein.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1

Quadrangle name ELIZABETH, N.J.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 6, Lots 835A, 836 - Elizabeth Tax Map

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Candy A. Peck/Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Cultural & Environmental Services date 3/1982

street & number 109 West State Street telephone (609) 292-2028

city or town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Laurene Schmidt

title

date April 30, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register Entered in the National Register

date 9/16/82

Keeper of the National Register

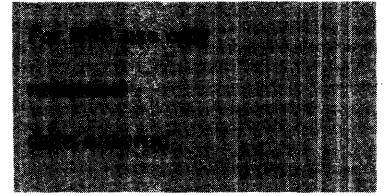
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 4

Page 1

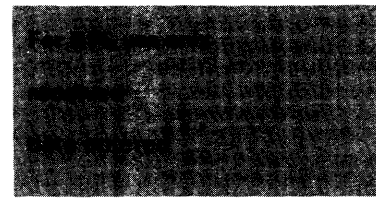
Elizabethtown Historical Foundation
31 Parker Road
Elizabeth, NJ 07208
Block 6, Lot 835A

Xavier Hall Nursing Residence
c/o St. Elizabeth Hospital
225 Williamson Street
Elizabeth, NJ 07208
Block 6, Lot 836

12/31/84

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 6

Page 1

New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: 1008.8 (State)
Office of Cultural and Environmental Services
109 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625

Historic American Buildings Survey: New Jersey 672 (Federal)
1940
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

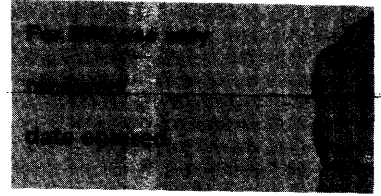
SHPO Opinion
1/3/80

Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance
Elizabeth River Flood Protection Project Upstream Portion, Union County, New Jersey.
for U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, District II - New York, 26
Federal Plaza, New York City.

Presently undergoing Determination of Eligibility as requested by the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers. Correspondence on file at the Office of Cultural and Environ-
mental Services, 109 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,
Union County, New Jersey Item number 7

Page 1

The wing's main facade is common brickwork, and is 1 1/2 stories tall with a gable roof. Two 6/6 windows at the first level have flush radiating brick arches, plain stone sills, panelled shutters (shown as slatted in 1940). A small section of the fieldstone foundation is exposed under the wing. The western window in basement level is recessed 18 inches within the thick fieldstone foundation, has iron bars, a flush radiating brick arch, and a fixed four pane window. The eastern opening in the foundation has similar surround treatment although what was a door to the basement has been bricked in. The HABS drawings show exterior steps covered by a wooden above-ground hatch door. There is a very tall western end-wall chimney.

The western facade of the wing has a four panelled door on the north with a deep stone sill and steps. The 1940 HABS drawings show a portico (of which there is no trace) was over the door. Two 4/4 windows flank the chimney on the second level. A smaller fixed sash window is just north below the eaves here. The main section facade which extends south and above the wing, has one, first level, 4/4 paned window and four 4/4 paned windows in the third level; all with radiating brick arches and plain stone sills. Both the gable and gambrel roofs have rake boards flush at the walls on the western and eastern facades.

On the northern riverfront facade of the house, the fieldstone basement levels are completely exposed at ground level due to the down-slope of the grade toward the River. There is a difference of almost three feet between the fieldstone foundations of the wing and main sections; the latter being higher. Both wing basement level windows have segmental brick arches. The surrounds break through the fieldstone to the brick at the first level, as does the sash of the eastern window here. The sash of the western basement window, however, is contained within the fieldstone. The upper levels of the wing's northern facade are identical to its southern main facade.

The basement level of the main section is all fieldstone except the quoin-like brick window surrounds. The three windows are 6/6, double hung sash and have decorative segmental brick arches and stone sills. Mortar now fills the arched areas above the square window sashes, as brick there was deteriorating prior to the 1960 restoration.

The second, third and roof levels of the main section's northern facade are treated identically to the southern main facade although the brick is laid in a common bond. The door here is also not as elaborate as the main entrance. It has segmental brick arch and is recessed with wooden panels above and to the sides of it. The 1940 HABS drawings show a 3 1/2 story addition here from the highest roof ridge to ground level. This addition was wooden and gave access and increased space to the apartments at the first, second and roof levels of the main section. Some windows had been altered to doors, but were restored to windows in 1960 when the deteriorated 3 1/2 level addition was demolished. This demolition also removed the stairs to the first level door on this facade, and they have not been replaced for safety reasons.

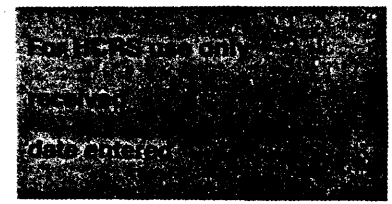
**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 7

Page 2



The eastern facade of the main section is also laid in common bond brickwork with a fieldstone exposed basement level and sandstone watertable. Two six panelled doors are deeply recessed at the basement level. A small arched opening next to the southern door is bricked in, but believed to have been the air shaft to the sub-basement root cellar. A small panelled window and three brownstone plaques are at the southern end of the foundation:

H
A 1696 M

1817 B.G.

1697 ANDREW HAMPTON AND MARGRET

Andrew and Margaret Hampton are believed to have built the first house on this site in 1696. No other datestones with husband and wife names fully spelled out are referenced in the literature of New Jersey's historic buildings, and they are rare in northern Jersey. "B.G." is known only by initials and may have been a builder or mason of the 1817-18 "construction." It is believed all three plaques were placed in the foundation here during the 1817-18 "construction."

The upper three levels are four bays wide. Two attic window arches are cut by the roof rake board, because of the chimney shafts they abut.

In the 1940 HABS drawings there is a wooden porch extending from the south, or main facade of the Parsonage on the main section. The porch meets the facade below the second level windows and flares out with decorative bracketing, columns and rail. After the 1960 demolition of the porch, only a "shadow" of its outline can still be seen. The Parsonage was "renovated" in 1885 by the Church, and 1940 HABS architects assumed the porch was added at that time. An 1857 source shows a rendering of the building as they conceived its appearance to have been in 1817, and it shows the porch.¹ The porch architecturally could not date from 1817 and appears rather Victorian, but obviously it existed in 1857 when Clark's book was written. Clark also speaks of extensive and complete repairs just completed in 1857, which we believe included the addition of the porch.²

There were also wooden lean-to additions at the basement level of the eastern facade over the doors. The area covered by these lean-to's, demolished in 1960, is shown by modern brickwork in the ground between the house and the asphalt driveway. Leanto's appear in a 1764 "rendering" of the house, but their date cannot be verified.³

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey

Item number 7

Page 3

The interior of the Parsonage has been altered many times as evidenced by the detailing and form. A consistent side hall plan runs from the basement to the second story of the main section. To the east of the hall are two rooms to the front and rear, separated by pocket doors and closets at the first level, a wide plank door in the basement and panelled doors in the upper levels. Entrances open into the hall from these rooms. A stairway in the rear of the hall has a simple early 19th century bannister and serves all levels.

West of the hall is a 1 1/2 story wing, and because of its lower ceiling heights, it is proportionately lower than the main section. In the basement there is one six inch step down to the wing from the hall and at its attic level, the wing is three steep steps down from the hall.

The hand hewn beams in the wing section basement run north-south with an east-west summer beam. The room has a six foot clearance, a floor of large bricks and whitewashed fieldstone walls. A fieldstone cooking stove is on the west wall with an interior arched brick top-half suggesting an oven above and a fireplace below, but no shelf between the two is extant. This fireplace also supports a fireplace directly overhead on the first level. Temporary wood and brick walls separate the wing basement in half (east to west) with two small rooms to the north. There is what appears to be the backside of a fieldstone beehive oven in the interior of the western smaller room. This oven and the cooking oven/fireplace would have shared the centrally located chimney flue. The basement under the main section has a 7'3" clearance between the vinyl brick flooring over the original brick floor and the one foot ceiling beams. The beams run east-west, are hand-hewn, and show traces of reuse. One is charred. The front and rear rooms are divided by a wooden wall with a central plank door. Both rooms have an eastern fireplace with a brick hearth, whitewashed fieldstone facing, and stone flooring in front. There is an exposed beam flush with the wall above the northern fireplace, and an iron crane inside. Windows all have wooden shutters that fold into the walls. There is a fine beaded, wide board wainscoting, laid horizontally from the windowsills to the floor around the entire interior of this section of the basement. A closet accommodates plumbing and electricity installed in 1960. Doors lead out to the parking lot to the east, where the previously mentioned lean-to additions were.

There is a trap door in the northern room leading to stairs to a sub-basement "root cellar." Interestingly enough, one foundation wall continues down to the sub-basement level and forms the western wall of the "root cellar." All walls in the small root cellar are fieldstone. There is an earthen floor, and the air shaft, which is now sealed off, travels east to the exterior of the building. In the hall area basement steps rise to the first level. A bathroom has been added under the stairs and modern plumbing and wiring are carried in an inconspicuous shaft by the ceiling. All walls were plastered in 1960, so clues of earlier alterations are not visible.

The wall separating the wing from the main section at the basement level has an airshaft in the middle and is twice as thick as the foundation elsewhere in the

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,
Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 7

Page 4

Parsonage, suggesting a joining of two sections. Remnants of brick lay atop the fieldstone foundation on the wing side, which is a nonsupporting wall now. At the first level the wall separating the wing and hall is a little over a foot thick and brick, like all the exterior walls above the basement. This use of a thick brick wall between the two sections of the house continues at the second level, again suggesting that one of the sections was an addition.

The wide entrance hall at the first level contains the staircase, chandelier, and rear exit at the northern end of the hall. The parlor and dining rooms are to the east, or left. There are fireplaces in the eastern walls of each of these rooms, directly above those in the basement. Here the fireplaces have Federal wooden mantelpieces carved with geometric designs of spirals within ovals and circles. A chair rail runs around both rooms. Windows and doors all have molded surrounds and corner blocks. There is a cast iron rosette in the parlor ceiling from which a c. 1800 reproduction chandelier hangs. As in the rest of the house, there is baseboard heating, installed in 1960.

The wing at the first level has two rooms; a dining room to the south and modern bathrooms and a kitchenette to the north. There is a fireplace in the dining room with a Victorian marble mantelpiece. In 1960, this replaced a simple wooden surround and mantelshelf now stored in the basement. Above the mantel is a plaque which was on the exterior wall to the east of the main entrance. The pilasters of the 1960 portico would have obscured it, so it was moved inside. The plaque reads:

ESTABLISHED
AS
ST. JOHN'S HOME
April 23rd. 1885
Wm. S. LANGFORD, D.D.
Rector
B. WILLIAMSON
W.W. THOMAS,
Wardens

There are wide plank floors in this section of the wing, and there is a closet to either side of the fireplace; one having a six panelled door, the other a narrower three panelled door. There are no traces of the fieldstone beehive oven at this level. Windows have very plain wooden surrounds. The door leading outside to the west has an interior door of unfinished vertical planks with iron hinges, and it is flanked by similarly planked walls. There are two steps up to the rear of the entrance hall by the basement steps.

A recessed door leads from the second level hall to the wing attic bedroom which is three steep steps down. The ceiling over the bedroom is gambrel in shape, conforming to the gable peak, and, like the walls, of wainscoting. Doors lead north and south to crawl spaces beneath the eaves. A wide plaster fireplace with brick hearth

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 7

Page 5

is centrally located on the western wall and flanked by two 2/2 windows with plain surrounds. A tiny fixed sash window under the north eave section admits light from the west. A crawl space leads to the roof peak above the bedroom ceiling.

The side hall plan is repeated at the second level of the main section. There are fireplaces flanked by windows with plain surrounds in both of the two bedrooms. The south, or front, bedroom's mantelpiece is like the parlor's, but the fireplace itself is not as deep.

The attic level of the main section was inaccessible, but now contains an apartment with bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath. The 1940 HABS drawings show several interior walls which were undoubtedly changed in 1960. There are not fireplaces in these uppermost bedrooms, but the chimneys extend into the rooms flanked by windows. It appears that only the area between these chimneys is useable because of the roof ridge. Space under the eaves was used for storage in 1940, and probably, like the top level of the wing, the framing is exposed there. Four western windows admit light from that side, unlike the lower levels.

The 1885 "renovation" of the Parsonage probably included the rosette in the parlor ceiling, the block surrounds on the interior windows, and possibly other details lost in the 1960 renovation. Aside from those previously mentioned, other changes were made to the Parsonage in 1960. The Parsonage roof was clad with wooden shingles replacing the hexagonal asphalt tiles. Chimneys were repointed and their brick faces exposed. The entire exterior was "properly" cleaned and repointed. Shutters which were missing were replaced on the main section's southern facade. The eastern facade basement window, now with a fixed panelled shutter on the exterior, was plasterboarded over on the inside for use as a shallow utilities closet. Various Federal doors, molding, hardware and furniture were donated to the Elizabethtown Historical Foundation, offering the visitor an almost authentic 1817-18 interpretation of the Parsonage.

¹Clark - etching opposite pg. 60.

²Ibid., pg. 62.

³Clark. Opcit.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 8

Page 1



The first mention of this particular lot and building being used as the parsonage for St. John's was in 1751. In that year Thomas B. Chandler returned from England as the church's new priest to occupy his house and "glebe." Three years after the incorporation of the church in 1765, the Parsonage property was conveyed to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen. The conveyance specifically references "...To Have and Hold the said Lott of ground, Messuage, and dwelling house..."⁸ Later that same year Reverend Chandler wrote in a letter to the Propagation Society; "As proof of ye temper to which my People have returned and are returning they have lately rais'd a subscription for enlarging the Parsonage House..."⁹ That year the congregation was the largest it had ever been with 75-80 parishoners, but wrath against England's rule over the colonies, and anything connected with the Mother country, began festering in Elizabethtown.

As the clergy of the Episcopal Church were bound by oath of conformity and allegiance to support and defend the crown and Rev. Chandler was an outspoken Tory, St. John's congregation became a victim of the turbulence of the nation and times. When the affairs of the Revolution became too much for Rev. Chandler in 1775, he left the colonies, his family and congregation for England. St. John's Church was used as a barracks after this time and in 1777, was gutted by wanton soldiers.¹⁰ From 1779-80 the congregation met in the Parsonage and in private residences under the part time ministry of Rev. Ogden. When the Church was finally being rebuilt at the end of the 18th century, there was still great hostility toward the Episcopalians, and the builders had swords by their sides at all times.¹¹

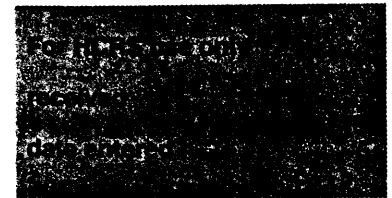
Due to the turmoil of the impending Revolution in 1765, and the lack of any evident extant architectural features of that period, it is believed that the funds raised by the congregation for expansion of the Parsonage (as referenced in Rev. Chandler's letter to the Society), were never used for that purpose. Rev. Chandler wrote weekly to the Society and at no time between 1765 and his departure in 1775, does he mention work being done to the Parsonage.

In 1818 there is the first discussion of a completed construction project on the Parsonage. Rev. Rudd, then the minister, states in 1825 that, "In the spring of the same year [1818] a new and commodious parsonage house was completed at an expense of about \$3,000."¹² This is somewhat verified by the stone plaque on the Parsonage's facade that reads, "Built 1696 - Rebuilt 1817." That rebuilding was complete enough to, in effect, create a "new" parsonage stylistically resembling the Federal structure which now exists. Noteworthy period features are the mantels, exquisite fanlight over the main entrance, and the stepdown silhouette and floor plan so typical of late 18th and early 19th century domestic architecture of the area. During the 1820's to 50's the Parsonage was used by Rev. Rudd as a school.

In 1857 the Parsonage is described as "...a commodious and substantial brick edifice, havin, recently, by the liberty of the congregation, undergone extensive and complete repairs."¹³ General maintenance, modernization, and the addition of the front porch shown in the 1940 HABS drawings may have been the result of these "extensive repairs," but the porch is certainly not from 1817 as shown and captioned in Clark's book.¹⁴

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 8

Page 2

In 1885 the Parsonage was again "renovated" by the church for "charitable uses of the parish," and it became St. John's Home, as evidenced by an interior plaque.¹⁵ Until 1902 the Parsonage was owned and used by St. John's. It was then sold and used as a boarding house, its grandeur declining with the years, until it was restored in 1960 by the Elizabethtown Historical Foundation.

Although its use changed from a "gube" to a part-time church to a school to a "home for charitable purposes," St. John's Parsonage served the earliest and one of the most influential Episcopalian churches in North Jersey for 150 years. The alterations, and restoration of the building, reflect its evolution over 233 years, and possibly 286 years. Architectural details depict nearly all stylistic periods of this evolution, but its present 1817-18 form reflects that period when it served as a Parsonage for a congregation that had overcome the turmoils of a Revolution and re-established its religion's objects. The Parsonage is a well known landmark in Elizabeth and the only remaining structure on the River from the 18th century Elizabeth settlements.¹⁶

¹Hatfield, pg. 284.

²ibid., pp. 259-60.

³ibid., pp. 274-275.

⁴ Ibid., p. 257.

⁵ Clark, p. 55.

⁶ ibid., pg. 59.

⁷ibid., pg. 60.

⁸ibid., pg. 61.

⁹ibid., p. 107

¹⁰Thayer, pg. 120.

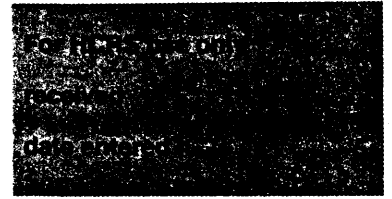
¹¹Clark, p. 17.

¹²Rudd, pg. 25.

¹³Clark, pg. 62.

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Inventory—Nomination Form**



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,
Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 8

Page 3

¹⁴ *ibid.*, pg. 171.

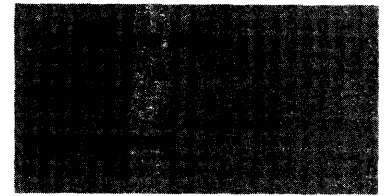
¹⁵ Jersey Journal.

¹⁶ Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc., pg. 80.

¹⁷ Kraft interview, 9/24/81.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 9

Page 1

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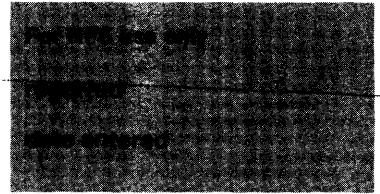
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth,

Continuation sheet Union County, New Jersey Item number 9

Page 2

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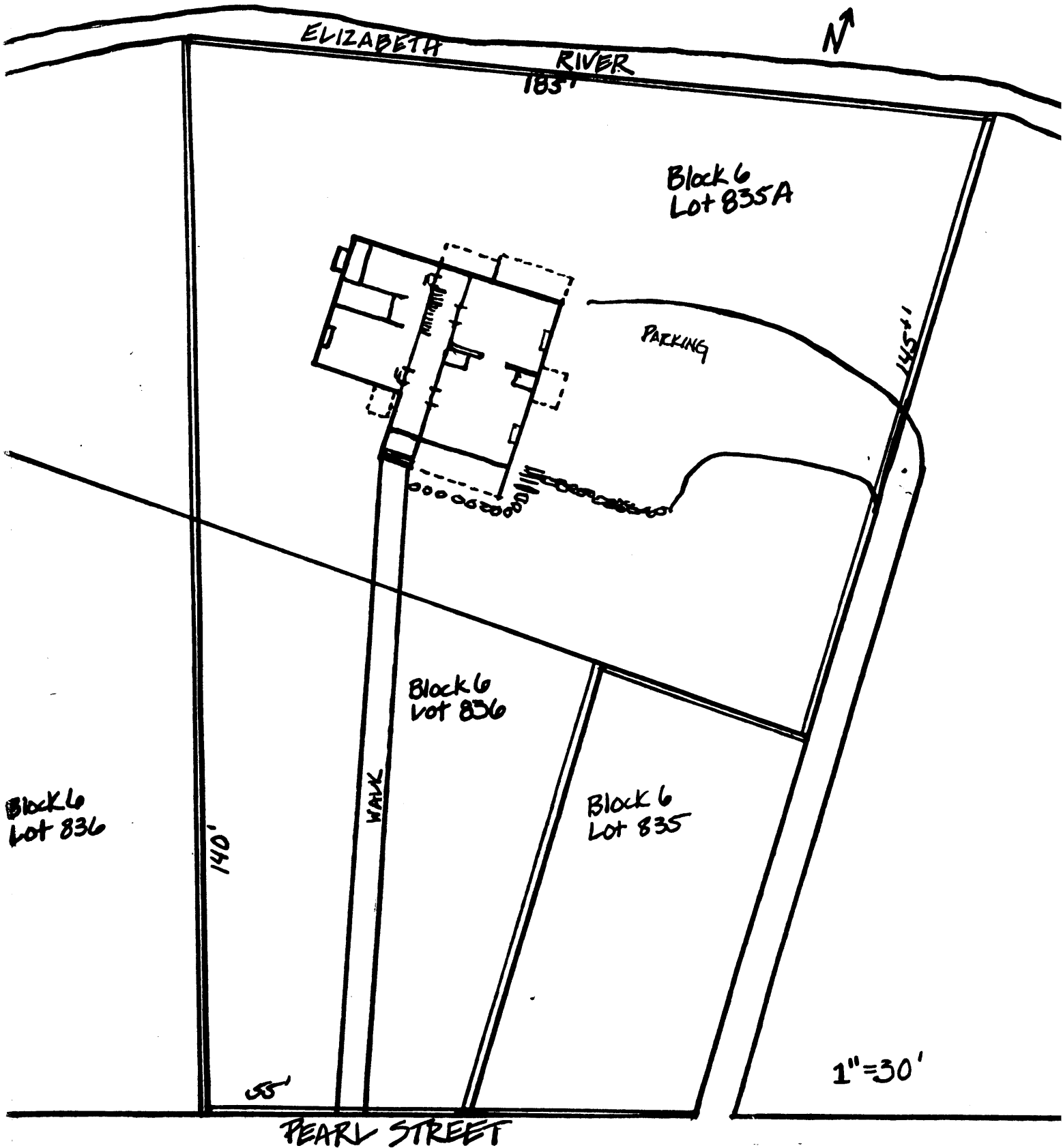
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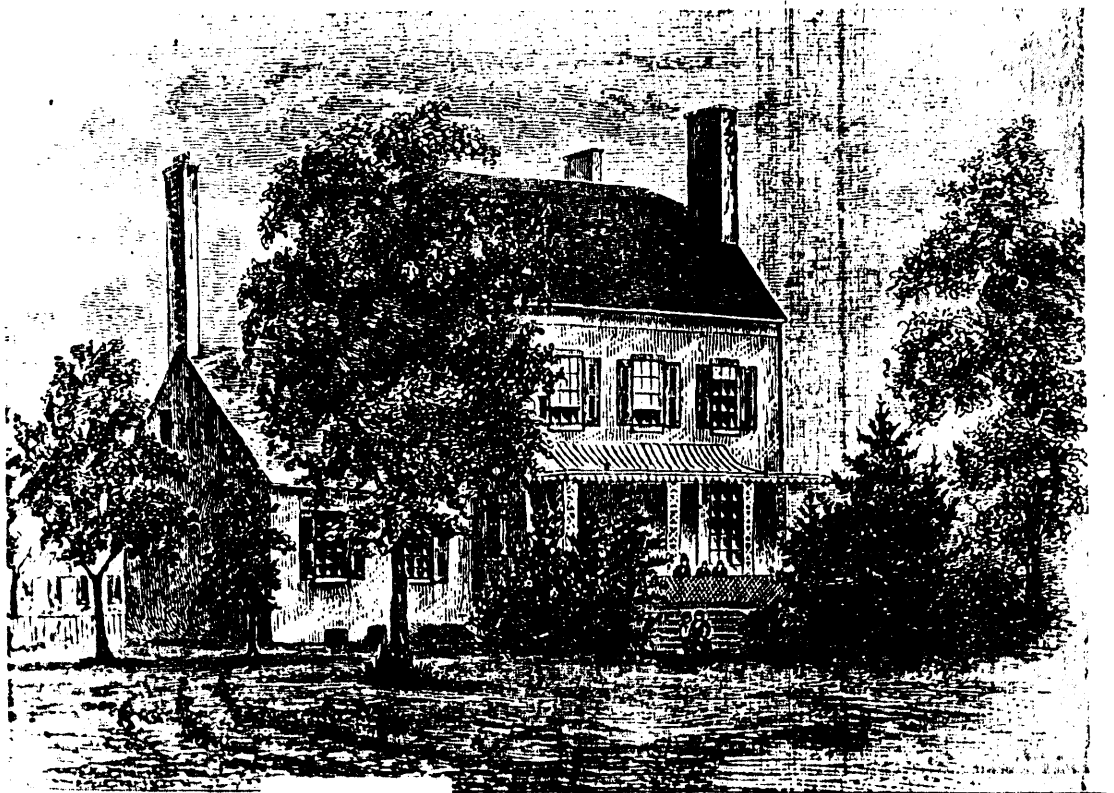
St. John's Parsonage
 Site Plan
 City of Elizabeth
 Union County NJ
 (double line defines nominated
 property)

St. John's Parsonage
Elizabeth City, Union County, NJ

"Renderings conceived in 1857 "
appeared in THE HISTORY OF ST.
JOHN'S CHURCH, Samuel A. Clark,
Published 1857



St. John's Parsonage. Top, 1764; Bottom, 1817.



St. John's Parsonage, Elizabeth City
Union County, New Jersey

View from 1940's HABS report NJ 672
prior to 1960 restoration



NJ-672