CITY, TOWN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATA SHFFT

FOR NPS USE ONLY

JAN 2 3 7976

New Jersey

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

JUL 2 1 1976

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS 1 NAME HIŞŢORIC The Academy AND/OR COMMON "The Brick Academy" -- "The Basking Ridge Classical School" 2 LOCATION 15 West Oak Street NOT FOR PUBLICATION Bernards Township (Basking Ridge) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 54 SOPE New Jersey Somerset 0°35E 3 CLASSIFICATION **CATEGORY OWNERSHIP PRESENT USE** STATUS X_PUBLIC __DISTRICT OCCUPIED **X**MUSEUM __AGRICULTURE X_BUILDING(S) __PRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED __COMMERCIAL __PARK __STRUCTURE _BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS _EDUCATIONAL __PRIVATE RESIDENCE __SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE** ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS __OBJECT _IN PROCESS __YES: RESTRICTED XGOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC X YES: UNRESTRICTED __INDUSTRIAL BEING CONSIDERED __TRANSPORTATION __NO __MILITARY __OTHER: OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Bernards Township STREET & NUMBER 15 West Oak Street Basking Ridge New Jersey LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Somerset County Hall of Records STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE Somerville New Jersey REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory (#237.3)DATE 1961-1965 _FEDERAL X_STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Historic Sites Section, Dept. of Environmental Protection



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

_UNALTERED
X_ALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Academy is a red brick 2 1/2 story rectangular structure, with the gable end facing the road. The foundation of native stone is at grade level on three sides, which enabled the basement to be used as a classroom in the school. The exterior has never been altered and appears the same as it did in 1809, when the building was constructed. The only exceptions being the absence of shutters on the windows, a newly constructed set of wooden steps on the East side and an asphalt roof over the original wooden shingles. The "S" tie rods are clearly visible on the front and rear gables. These "S" are the ends of interior bracing rods and togethewith the simple pilasters and cornice of the front entrance identify the building as being in the Federal style. The front door, porch and cornices are contempopary to the building. The sash contain 4 over 4 lights on the first and second stories with 6 over 6 lights at the base level.

The exterior brick work is of Flemish bond on the two side walls with a bond consisting of one row of headers followed by five rows of stretchers on the front and rear gable ends. There is a large chimney in the rear gable, which serviced either two or three fireplaces, which have been closed. All the lintels are of brick and are splayed which adds an attractive variation to the overall simple composition of the Academy.

The interior is as simple and austere as the exterior, with the original partitioning remaining. Some additional partitioning has been added to make the building usable as the township hall. There has also been constructed a large walk-in safe in the basement. Portions of the flooring are original as in the interior stairway. The interior walls are plaster with a crude wooden wainscoting half way up as is found in the 18th century schools of the area.

The exterior cornice at the roof level is well executed and hangs over the side and gable walls about 8 inches. At the gable end the cornice forms a return for about 2 feet, which adds considerably to the restrained Federal character of the building. This character is also evident in the front entranceway, which is one of the few locations on the structure where detailing is evident. The four paneled door is encased by simple pilasters topped by modified doric capitals, architrave with dentil and top cornice molding.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	X PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
	√ (***)	INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1809-1840, 1850-1903 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Education

The Brick Academy, built in 1809, is representative of the numerous classical seminaries created in New Jersey during the 19th century for educating the male children of wealthy and respectable citizens of the state. The Basking Ridge Classical School enrolling upwards to 40 students was one of the more popular and renowned schools in the state.

As a result of the social types of youngsters entered in the theological academy an inordinate number of its graduates became distinguished figures. Among these were Samuel Southard, William Dayton, Theodore Frelinghuysen, David Kirkpartick, and Robert Stockton. Pupils from as far away as Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York were enrolled in the academy.

The Academy continued as a private classical school until 1840 when it closed. Ten years later it bacame part of the Basking Ridge School District. Through an 1894 Act of the State Legislature the building became part of the public school system and operated as such until 1903 when a new school was constructed.

Religion/Education

Robert Finley (1772-1817), born in Princeton, New Jersey, graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1787. In the same year he became the principal of a grammar school connected with the college. Later in charge of an academy at Allentown he left in 1791 to teach in Charleston, South Carolina. Upon returning to New Jersey he was licensed by the New Brunswick presbytery.

In 1797 he became a pastor at Basking Ridge when he also conducted an academy which became renowned throughout the Middle Atlantic states.

Originally classes were conducted in Dr. Finley's own home, but the popularity of the academy eventually forced the construction of the present brick academy at 15 West Oak Street.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERI	
Kampmier, Fred et al. Historical Book: N.J., 1960, pp. 25-26	let of Bernards Township, Basking Ridge
Scheuerman, W.L. & Carswell, Arch W. 'N.J., 1953-1960.	'The Academy" notes, Basking Ridge,
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTYUTM REFERENCES	
A L S 5 3 7 9 8 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B L NORTHING D L L L L L L L
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES	OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE	CODE
STATE CODE	COUNTY CODE
FORM PREPARED BY NAME/TITLE Richard Rozewski (revisions by T. ORGANIZATION Passaic River Coalition	Karschner, Historic Sites Section, DEP
street & NUMBER 25 Holmesbrook Road	TELEPHONE
city or town Basking Ridge	STATE New Jersey
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION	OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF TH	x
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Region and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF NEEDS AND ATURE	onal Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I
TITLE Commissioner, Department of Environm	ental Protection DATE NOV 2 5 1975
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN OLIDERECTOR OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HIS TORIC PRES ATTEST:	
Aot 185 PER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	GPO 888-445 w

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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Religion/Education (cont)

Partilly finaced from personal resources, wealthy New York City merchants provided the bulk of the expenses of constructing the academy.

Finley left Basking Ridge in 1817 to become President of the University of Georgia and died in the same year.

Finley's successor, William Craig Brownlee (1783-1860), remained at Basking Ridge for 8 years and continued educating of the wealthy and respectable in the classical seminary.

Later, Brownlee, a University of Glasgow graduate, taught Latin and Greek at Rutgers College for a short time and then became a minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in New York remaining until 1848. While there he was the editor of the Dutch Church Magazine and author of many religious publications.

<u>Political</u>

From 1903 to 1924 the structure was used as the meeting hall for the local American Order of Union Workers.

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Mott, S.L., editor, Among the Blue Hills - Bernardsville - A History, Bernardsville, N.J. 1973, pp. 37-53.

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Basking Ridge Historical Society, The Old Brick Academy, 1971.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Robert Finley - Volume IX, p. 179 - William Craig Brownlee - Volume XI, p. 494-5/