

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1178

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Stephens Homestead
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 800 Willow Grove Road, Stephens State Park
city or town Mount Olive Township
state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07828

not for publication
vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
national statewide X local
Rich Boornazian, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title Ass't Commissioner Date October 28 2012

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
other (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1.14.13

Stephens Homestead

Morris County, New Jersey

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1		sites
2		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single family

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

RECREATION and CULTURE/Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/ Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD/ clapboards

roof: ASPHALT/ shingle

other:

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet.

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Summary Paragraph

Stephens Homestead is a frame, Second-Empire style farmhouse in Mount Olive, New Jersey built for Amzi Stephens c. 1870. The house is five bays wide by six bays deep in an irregular plan consisting of a main section and a rear wing. The main section of the house is two stories in height plus an attic story under a concave mansard roof, above a basement. The rear wing is two stories in height over a basement and has a shallow gable roof and simplified exterior details from the main section. The house has original clapboard siding with wood trim and an exposed stone foundation. It is oriented in the east/west direction with the main entrance facing west. The property is located in the Township of Mount Olive in Morris County, New Jersey. It is located within Stephens State Park, which features stands of oak, pine and hemlock trees interspersed with open grassy fields. The house is located on the eastern banks of the Musconetcong River, which divides Mount Olive from Hackettstown, and Morris from Warren County (Photograph 26). The river is the central feature of the park. The house is located east of Stephens Park Road, which runs along the west side of the Musconetcong River; a driveway off of that road leads east across the river and then south to a small parking area located between the house and a barn/maintenance garage (non-contributing) to its east. Also associated with the Homestead is an outhouse (contributing) located immediately east of and behind the house that was probably built about the same year as the house; a well house (contributing) located slightly northeast of the house; and a nineteenth-century lime kiln (contributing) located farther northeast of the house.

Stephens Homestead - Contributing

Exterior

The exposed stone foundation is composed of fieldstone set in an uncoursed roughly square pattern. A wooden water table separates the stone foundation from the clapboard siding and runs the perimeter of the main section and the rear wing. The fenestration pattern varies at each elevation. The windows vary between two-over-two wood-hung sash and one-over-one wood-hung sash windows, and most appear to be original fabric. The doors also vary depending on their placement. Asphalt shingle roofing clad the concave mansard roof and metal clad the upper hip roof over the main section; the mansard roof was originally clad with slate shingles (Photograph 27). The roof assembly rests upon a heavy wooden cornice supported by paired wooden brackets and detailed with a dentil course, which in turn, supports a proportionally smaller cornice (Photograph 3). All of the decorative roof elements on the main section are typical of the Second Empire style and are original fabric. Brick chimneys punctuate the hip roof, one each are centered on the north and south sides of the main section. The second story of the rear is narrower than the first on the north and east elevations. The second story section has a shallow gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The first floor section has a flat roof clad with metal. The cornice at both roofs is simpler than the roof at the main section. A brick chimney punctuates the gable roof at its east end.

West Elevation

The house faces west toward the Musconetcong River and the west elevation is five bays wide (Photograph 1). The southern two bays project forward a few feet giving a slight L-shape to the plan. A one-story open wood porch covers the northern three bays and projects slightly from the southern two bays; the porch appears to be all original fabric. The porch has a flat roof supported by an elaborate cornice with brackets. Chamfered wood posts with scroll detailing support the flat roof (Photograph 2); there is no balustrade or railing. Plain wide wood steps lead up to the porch and align with the front entrance. The entrance to the house is located in the central bay, and is an arched double door with inset panels and quarter-round lights at the upper panels. The door is original and has an arched surround with simple engaged columns that match the porch supports, also original details.

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The fenestration pattern is irregular at this elevation with all of the windows detailed with wood trim and bracketed hood moldings (Photograph 28). At the first floor, two tall, two-over-two wood-hung sash windows spaced equal distance apart open onto the porch. Above the porch are three, shorter two-over-two wood-hung sash windows, one each over the two windows and door at the first floor. The southern section of the L has two, tall two-over-two wood-hung sash windows on the first floor with paired one-over-one wood-hung sash windows centered above them at the second floor level. At the attic level are three dormers: two on the northern half of the L and one on the southern half. The dormer windows are two-over-two wood-hung sashes with segmental arched heads. The dormers have segmental arched roofs similarly detailed to the windows with hood moldings supported by wooden brackets and finished with scalloped detailing along the underside of the arch. A second set of inverted wooden scrolls detail the transition between the jambs and the roof at the sill. This detailing of the dormer is typical for the dormers at the main roof (Photograph 29). Two, two-light awning windows are set within the two southern-most bays at the basement level.

North Elevation

The north elevation (Photograph 4), which faces the driveway, is two bays wide at the main section and an additional two bays wide at the rear wing. The first story of the main section has two original three-sided bays, each with three one-over-one wood-hung sash windows (Photograph 30). The three-sided bays have shallow, hipped roofs that rest on wood cornices supported by paired brackets. Pilasters separate each window. The second story of the main section has paired one-over-one wood-hung sash windows with typical bracketed hoods set above the three-sided bays, and above these at the attic level are typical dormered openings. A two-light wood awning is located within each of the bays at the basement level.

The rear wing is simpler in detail than the main section with regard to window and door trim and the architectural detailing of the cornice line. The windows are finished with plain wide wood trim with a projecting wood sill. The first floor level projects beyond the second floor level and the main section, and the second floor is composed of two narrow bays where the first floor is two wide bays. The projected area of the first floor has a flat roof with a simple projecting cornice detailed with three wooden brackets spaced equal distance apart and detailed with a dentil course. The cornice at the second floor section is similar in detail but lacks brackets. The west bay at the first floor consists of a recessed enclosed porch finished with flush vertical board siding. A single four-light over two-panel wood door and six-light transom are set off center on this porch. The porch floor aligns with the east bay and a square column similar to the front porch defines the west corner of the porch (Photograph 31). Plain wide wood steps lead up to the porch. A single two-over-two wood-hung sash window is center on the east bay. A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is centered in each bay at the second floor level.

East Elevation

The east elevation (Photograph 5) faces the barn/maintenance garage and parking area, and consists of a number of vertical and horizontal planes. The southern half, which is the main section, is one bay wide and recessed from the northern half (or rear wing), which consists of the three-bay wide first floor level with flat roof and two-bay wide second floor level with shallow gable roof. The elevation has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern and incorporates two narrow wooden porches; one at the main section and one at the rear wing. The trim at the windows is the same at both the main section and rear wing: plain wide wood with projecting wood sill

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A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is centered at the first floor level of the main section. This window opens to a wooden porch with flat roof that is similar in detail to the front porch. Wood steps rise to the porch on its east side. A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is centered above the first floor window at the second floor, and a typical dormer is above this. To the north of the rear wing at the main section is a narrow one-over-one wood-hung sash window at the second floor level. A second typical dormered opening is set in the northern bay at the roofline of the main section. A basement bulkhead entrance is set to the south of the porch.

The rear wing consists of a recessed porch in the south bay and an infilled window opening in the center bay at the first floor level. The porch roof is integral with the flat roof and a typical porch column supports its outside corner. Plain wood steps lead to the porch on its east side. A simple wooden handrail has been added to the steps on its north side. A four-panel wood door is set off center on the east wall of the porch. A single two-over-two wood-hung sash is set to the north of the ridge at the second floor level.

South Elevation

The south elevation (Photograph 6) faces a wooded area. The main section is two irregular bays wide. Three typical two-over-two wood-hung sash windows are set at the first and second floor levels with corresponding dormered windows at the attic level. The two western windows are placed close together in the west bay and one window is set off-center in the east bay. The windows at the first floor level are slightly taller than the second floor windows, and all of the windows have typical bracketed hood moldings (Photograph 28). Three two-light wood awning windows align with each window above at the basement level.

At the transition between the main section and the rear wing, a four-light over two-panel wood door opens to the wooden porch and leads to the dining room. Above this door is a narrow one-over-one wood-hung sash window. At the adjoining two-story rear wing, two-over-two wood-hung sash windows are set at the east end of the wing, one each at the first and second floor levels. At the one-story, shallow porch to the east is a single six-panel wood door, which leads to a storage room. A second set of plain wood steps leads to this porch. A single masonry opening covered with plywood is located just east of the west porch. Surrounding this opening is brick masonry rather than stone, which may be an indication of a change to the foundation in this location.

Interior

General

The interior of the main section of the house is composed of three floors of living space over a basement level. The main section of the house is L-shaped; the southern section is smaller and projects forward on the front of the house (west elevation), while the larger northern section is deeper towards the rear of the house (east elevation). A center hall with main staircase (Photograph 11) that connects all three floor level, somewhat bisects the two halves of the L. This main section consists of the living room, a parlor, the dining room, and a library on the first floor; four bedrooms on the second floor; and four rooms on the third floor: two bedrooms and two unfinished spaces.

The two-story rear wing is located off center on the rear (east elevation) of the main section towards the north. It is irregular in plan at the first floor, and is composed of two floors of living space over a basement level. A secondary staircase located on the eastern side of the wing allows access up to the second floor. Below this staircase is separate stair that provides access down to the basement. The rear wing consists of the kitchen and pantry on the first floor

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and two servants' bedrooms on the second floor.

Basement

The basement consists of four rooms that feature exposed stone walls, wood partition walls, and interior brick columns. One room, the root cellar, has plaster finishes on the walls and ceiling.

Plain wood stairs with open risers lead down to the basement from the kitchen. The stairs run east-west on the south wall of the room they enter into (Basement Room 1). The west wall of this room has a wood partition wall with built-in shelves (Photograph 7) and along the north wall is a built-in brick wash basin. Basement 1 opens to the west to a large irregular space located under the living room and dining room (Basement 2). This large space is divided by an interior partition running north/south at the center of the space and brick piers running east/west at the south end of the space. Set adjacent to the interior partition is a vintage coal furnace (Photograph 8). Basement Room 3 occupies the southeast corner of the basement and is set under the former library. There is an exterior door in the east wall leading to the bulkhead stair. The first three basement spaces have exposed stone walls. There is a single window set high on the south wall in Basement 3. A wood partition separates Basement 3 from the root cellar (Basement 4), which occupies the southwest corner of the basement. The root cellar (Photograph 9) is finished with plaster at its walls and ceiling, and there are two windows in the south wall, two in the west wall and an interior window in the north wall.

First Floor

General

The main front entrance leads into a stair hall consisting of the main staircase and hallway, which both run east/west. A parlor is located south off the stair hall, and the living room is located north off the stair hall. The hall provides access to the dining room and former library at the east end of the main section; the dining room is located behind the living room and the former library is located behind the parlor. Access to the kitchen in the rear wing is through a doorway off the dining room.

The walls and ceilings are finished with original plaster and are unadorned at the transition between the ceiling and walls. The flooring material in the main section is original wide wood plank flooring with a tall wood base with a molded top edge and a molded shoe mould at its base, which is typical throughout. The flooring material in the kitchen and pantry in the rear wing of the house is linoleum with wood bases similar to the main section but lacking the toe mould; the linoleum appears to be a mid-twentieth-century alteration.

Stair Hall

The stair hall is located at the west end of the house and the front door, centered on the west exterior wall, enters into it. The space has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. The front entrance on the west wall consists of the original double round-arch wood doors (Photograph 10) in a molded wood surround. Each door has two inset panels with what appears to be faux wood graining. Above the panels within the arched top of each door is a quarter-round window. There is a doorway into the living room on the north wall and a doorway into the parlor on the south wall. An open, straight-run, wood staircase runs up the south side of the hallway (Photograph 11) and continues up to the second floor. The staircase has an octagonal newel post, decorative turned

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balusters, and a wide curving handrail, all original wood details. At the eastern end of the stair hall is a doorway into the dining room.

Parlor

The parlor is located in the southwest corner of the house. This room was originally the parlor and was converted for use as a bedroom in the 1970s. The room has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. The ceiling has an original decorative plaster medallion with electric wiring for a light fixture at its center (Photograph 33). Double wood doors with inset panels with what appears to be faux wood graining enter into the room on the north wall from the stair hall (Photograph 32). The north and west walls each have two large two-over-two wood-hung sash windows with decorative wood architraves. There is an original faux-painted fireplace centered on the east wall; the faux painting resembles marble and the fireplace is fitted with a decorative metal grate (Photograph 12).

Living Room

The living room is located in the northwest corner of the house. The room has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. The ceiling has a decorative medallion at its center with electric wiring. Double wood doors with inset panels with what appears to be faux wood graining enter into the room on the south wall from the stair hall. A faux-painted fireplace is centered on the south wall. In front of the fireplace is a freestanding metal stove. The west wall has two large two-over-two wood-hung sash windows. The north wall has a three-sided canted bay with three one-over-one wood-hung sash windows (Photograph 13). The bay area has an arched top with decorative moldings. Centered on the east wall are wood-paneled pocket doors, which lead into the dining room.

Dining Room

The dining room is located on the northern side of the house. The room has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs north/south with a typical wood base. The ceiling has a typical medallion with wiring. The room is entered on the west wall through the previously described pocket doors from the living room. South of these doors is a doorway into the stair hall. The north wall has the same three-sided canted bay as described in the living room. The east wall has three openings; the western-most is a wood paneled door that leads into an enclosed side porch on the west side of the house; the center opening is a pair of paneled wood doors opening to a china cabinet; and the southern-most opening is a doorway into the kitchen. Centered on the south wall is a faux-painted fireplace (Photograph 14). East of the fireplace is a four-light wood paneled door that leads to a small entry porch. West of the fireplace is a doorway into the former library.

Former Library

The former library is located in the southeast corner of the house. It has been fitted with modern bathroom fixtures, c.1970. The room has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs north/south with a typical wood base. The room is entered on the north through a paneled wood door from the dining room. The door is set into a slight alcove with a decorative arch with corbels above. East of this is another identical arch-topped alcove with corbels, probably meant to house shelves (Photograph 15). West of the door is a paneled wood door that leads into a closet that runs under the main staircase. The east and south walls each have a two-over-two wood-hung sash window centered on them. The bathroom fixtures, which include a shower, lavatory and toilet, line the west wall.

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Kitchen and Pantry

The kitchen is located on the eastern end of the house within the rear wing. The room has linoleum flooring with a molded wood base. The room is entered through a doorway on the west wall from the dining room. North of the doorway are built-in wood cabinets with paneled doors that correspond with the china cabinet in the dining room. Centered on the north wall is a paneled wood door that leads to an enclosed entry porch. West of this is a two-over-two wood-hung sash window that opens onto the entry porch. East of the door is a doorway into a small pantry, which has a two-over-two wood-hung sash window on its north wall. The east wall of the kitchen has a large original brick fireplace with a wood mantel (Photograph 16), in front of which is an antique metal stove. North of the fireplace, a paneled wood door covers a small brick bake-oven. South of the fireplace is a paneled wood door that leads to a small entry porch. Stairs run through the wall along the south side of the room; entrance to the stairs that go to the second floor is through a doorway on the western end. Entrance to the stairs that go down to the basement is through a door on the eastern end. East of the stairs on the south wall is a two-over-two wood-hung sash window.

Second Floor

General

The second floor is configured similarly to the first. At the top of the main staircase is the front hall. There are two bedrooms off this hall, one on each side. East of the hall is a smaller rear hallway which provides access to two additional bedrooms, one on each side. This rear hallway continues east through a doorway and down two steps into the servants' hall, where two servants' bedrooms are located on the north side. The rear staircase that connects to the kitchen runs along the south wall of the servants' hall.

The walls and ceilings are all finished with original plaster and are unadorned at the transition between the walls and ceiling. The flooring material throughout is original wide wood plank flooring with a tall wood molded base similar to the first floor. The doors at the front hallway and Bedroom 2 of the main section are finished with faux graining and the other trim elements including the stairs, which are natural wood. At each of the other bedrooms of the main section and the servants' area, the wooden elements, including the doors, are painted.

Front Hall

The front hall is located at the top of the main staircase and continues west to the front of the house. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs north/south with a typical wood base. The staircase does not have a newel post at this level; the handrail and balustrade are continuous, run along the northern side of the stairs, and continue to where the next level of stairs is aligned with those below (Photograph 34). A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is located on the west wall. Off either side at the western end of the hall is the entrance to a bedroom. On the east wall is a doorway into the hallway.

Bedroom 1

Bedroom 1 (Photograph 17) is located in the southwest corner of the second floor. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. The paneled wood door entry is on the north wall from the front hall and the west wall has paired one-over-one wood-hung sash windows centered on it. The south wall has two, two-over-two wood-hung sash windows. On the southern end of the east wall is a paneled wood door that leads into a closet.

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Bedroom 2

Bedroom 2 (Photograph 18) is located in the northwest corner of the second floor. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. A paneled wood door provides access to this room on the south wall. East of this door is a non-functioning fireplace with faux-grained wood mantel and surround centered on the wall. The west wall has two, two-over-two wood-hung sash windows. The north wall has paired one-over-one wood-hung sash windows centered on it. On the southern end of the east wall is a paneled wood door that leads into a closet.

Rear Hall

The rear hall is located east of the front hall. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs north/south with a typical wood base. A doorway on the west wall leads into the front hall. Opposite this on the east wall is a doorway that continues into the servants' hallway. There is an entrance into Bedroom 3 on the western end of the south wall. This wall steps in on its eastern end and there is a one-over-one wood-hung sash window on that end. There is an entrance into Bedroom 4 on the eastern end of the north wall.

Bedroom 3

Bedroom 3 is located south off the rear hall. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. A paneled wood door on the north wall provides access to the space. The east and south walls each have a two-over-two wood-hung sash window centered on them. The west wall has a paneled wood door that leads into a closet on its northern end.

Bedroom 4

Bedroom 4 (Photograph 19) is located north off the rear hall. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs north/south with a typical wood base. A paneled wood door on the south wall provides access to this room. The west wall has a paneled wood door that leads into a closet on its northern end. Centered on the north wall are paired one-over-one wood-hung sash windows. The east wall has a one-over-one wood-hung sash window towards its northern end.

Servants' Hall

The servants' hall is located east of the rear hall and continues to the rear of the house. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. Its north wall has entrances into two servants' bedrooms, as well as a small closet with built-in-shelves at its eastern end. Stairs that lead down to the kitchen run along the south wall. The straight-run staircase has a carved wood newel post, simple pin-top balusters and a round handrail (Photograph 35). A closet with a paneled wood door is located on the western end of the south wall. A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is located on the eastern end of the south wall.

Servant's Bedroom 1

Servant's bedroom is located off the servants' hall. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a typical wood base. A painted paneled wood door provides access from the hall at the south wall. A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is centered on the north wall.

Servant's Bedroom 2

Servant's bedroom 2 is located off the servants' hall. It has typical wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with

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a typical wood base. A painted paneled wood door provides access from the hall at the south wall. The north and east walls each have a two-over-two wood-hung sash window. The east wall is stepped in at its southern end because of a closet off the servants' hall.

Third Floor

General

The third floor is encompassed within the steep mansard roof, so the walls are thicker and slightly angled; only the main section of the house has this third story. The main staircase continues up from the second floor and comes to the center hall, similar to the front hall on the second floor. Off this hall are two bedrooms and two unfinished spaces. The first unfinished space is the entire south side of the main section and contains a simple wood stair to the roof, and the second is a small space to the east of the stair.

Where the rooms are finished, the walls and ceilings are all finished with plaster and are unadorned at the transition between the walls and ceiling. The flooring material throughout is typical wide wood plank flooring with a simpler wood base than found on the first and second floors. The doors at the center hall are finished with faux graining of a technique that is simpler than found on the first and second floors (Photograph 36).

Center Hall

The center hall (Photograph 20) is located at the top of the main staircase towards the front of the house. It has wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a simple wood base. The staircase does not have a newel post at this level as the balustrade runs east/west along the north side of the stairs and turns to meet the south wall. A two-over-two wood-hung sash window is located on the west wall. Entrances to two bedrooms are located on the north wall, one towards each end (Bedrooms 5 and 6). A paneled wood door that leads into a small, unfinished area is located on the east wall. A paneled wood door that leads into a large unfinished area is located on the south wall.

Bedroom 5

Bedroom 5 is located in the northwest corner of the third floor. It has typical, painted, wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a simple wood base. The room is entered through a paneled wood door on the south wall. A chimney that has been finished with plaster is centered on the south wall. The west and north walls each have a two-over-two wood-hung sash window centered on them (Photograph 21).

Bedroom 6

Bedroom 6 is located in the northeast corner of the third floor. It has typical, painted, wide wood plank flooring that runs east/west with a simple wood base. The room is entered through a paneled wood door on the south wall. The west and north walls each have a two-over-two wood-hung sash window centered on them.

Outhouse - Contributing

A late-nineteenth-century, hipped-roof outhouse is located east of the house (Photograph 22). The outhouse has horizontal wood siding with wood trim and a cornice with simple decorative molding. It has a hipped roof with flat-seam metal and has a brick foundation. The entrance faces south and is an unglazed four-panel wood door. There is a one-over-one wood-hung sash window on the east elevation.

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Well House - Contributing

A small one-story stone well house is located slightly northeast of the Homestead and immediately north of the barn/maintenance garage (Photograph 23). The west elevation serves as the front façade and has a single unglazed vertical board door centered on it. It has a side-gable roof covered in wood shingles with a hatch opening on the south end of the western plane. An external stone chimney is located on the north gable end. The door frame and the cornice are simple wood trim.

Barn/Maintenance Garage - Non-Contributing

The one-and-one-half-story barn (Photograph 24) is located east of the Homestead. It appears to date to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century, but has been significantly modified; the modifications appear to be from mid-twentieth century. The building is L-shaped with the west elevation serving as the front. It has a side-gable roof with a cross-gable at the north end, from which extends back the other side of the "L." The building appears to have been originally a New England-type or gable-front barn with the west-facing gable end serving as the front (now the cross-gable). The eastern end of the original section of the barn is subterranean. It has a rubble stone foundation, horizontal wood siding with vertical siding in the gables, and asphalt roof shingles. Two sections on the north wall are stone, possibly where two doors were infilled. It is currently used as a maintenance garage and is non-contributing because its original form has been significantly altered. This building may originally have been part of Amzi Stephen's general store that he is said to have operated on his property in the late-nineteenth century; however, there is currently no historic documentation available for the building.

Lime Kiln - Contributing

A late-nineteenth-century lime kiln is located northeast of the house near the parking lot north of Stephens State Park Road (Photograph 25). The kiln was built into the side of a hill and has a concave front wall. The front wall has a single-bay stone arched opening where the lime was raked out. This arch is unusual and is not like those typically found on lime kilns of this type in this region¹. The arch needs to be stabilized and the upper stone portion has fallen in part, but all of its elements appear to remain within the structure; the kiln retains good integrity.

¹ The information on the rarity of this type of kiln was provided by Brian Morrell, President of the Canal Society of New Jersey (March 2009).

Stephens Homestead
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1870 - 1910

Significant Dates

c. 1870

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Stephens Homestead is c.1870, when the house was constructed for Amzi Stephens and his family, to 1910, when Amzi Stephens died and the house cease use as a farmhouse by his descendents.

Statement of Significance

See Continuation Sheet.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Stephens Homestead, a c. 1870 Second Empire house in Mount Olive Township, is significant under Criterion C at the local level. It is significant in the area of Architecture because it is a well-articulated example of the Second Empire style as applied to a farmhouse in New Jersey. It employs many characteristics of the style and retains a high level of integrity today. The house also is significant in the area of Agriculture for the lime kiln on site that is associated with it. The kiln is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth-century lime kiln in Morris County, New Jersey. The period of significance is c. 1870 for the estimated date of construction to 1910, the year of Amzi Stephens death, and the cease of use of the property for agricultural purposes.

History of Mount Olive

The first settlers in the area that is Mount Olive Township today are believed to have been Peter Garbut and Francis Breck, who in 1713 established Rattletown. This 2,500-acre settlement is part of Mount Olive today and included where the village of Mount Olive developed along Flanders-Drakestown Road. The area that encompasses Mount Olive Township was incorporated as Roxbury Township in 1740, a year after Morris County was established.¹ Around this time, iron ore was discovered in the mountains, and iron mines and forges began emerging.

The geological formation of Mount Olive accounts for its historic and economic development² as it lies within the physiographic region known as the Highlands and is situated on the peak of iron-rich Schooley's Mountain, which accounts for the town's industrial history. The Crane Iron Company developed several early foundries beginning in the mid-eighteenth century.³ Other industry, attracted by the significant amount of iron ore found, particularly at Schooley's Mountain, and the considerable amount of water power supplied by the area's streams, soon followed; forges and wood-fuel works were constructed in the mountainous areas, while tanneries, creameries, gristmills, sawmills and distilleries were opened along the streams.

The Township of Mount Olive split away from Roxbury in 1871 and took its name from Benjamin Olive, a local landowner.⁴ According to Munsell's *The History of Morris County* from 1882, the village of Mount Olive consisted of only four houses and two churches. Flanders, an unincorporated area within the township, had fifty houses within a mile of its two churches. Budd Lake, the other main unincorporated area in the township, had twenty houses.⁵ Bartley, Drakestown, and Smithtown are other small areas within the township and are named after early settlers. Mount Olive remained minimally developed and was an agricultural and industrial community well into the late-nineteenth century.

Beginning in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century, Budd Lake and other areas of Schooley's Mountain became popular summer attractions while the region maintained its decidedly rural character. With the construction of Route 46 in

¹ RoxburyNewJersey.Com, "A Short History of Roxbury Township, Morris County, New Jersey", Internet, <http://www.roxburynewjersey.com/history.htm>, Accessed 27 July 2010.

² Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants, *New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Morris County Cultural Resources Survey*, (Prepared for the Morris County Heritage Commission, 1986), 1.

³ Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants, 1.

⁴ Rita L. Hilbert *Mount Olive* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2001), no page number.

⁵ Mount Olive Township, "The History of Mt. Olive", Internet, http://www.mtolivetwp.org/town_history2.html, Accessed 27 July 2010.

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Section number 8 Page 2

1923⁶ access to the area for resort activities increased but with that also came the development of year-round communities within formerly rural areas of the township. In the years since, several other major roads have been built in the township, including Route 206 and Interstate 80, leading to further residential and commercial development. Today, Mount Olive has transformed from its rural roots into a growing suburb.

History of the Stephens Homestead

The Stephens are described as the one of the "First Families" of Mount Olive, arriving in the mid-eighteenth century.⁷ They were early landowners, farmers and industrialists, and played an important role in the founding and development of Mount Olive. They intermarried with the Salmon family, another early Mount Olive family that was significant in the town's history and development.

Amzi Chapman Stephens (b.1826-d.1910) was a prominent farmer and landholder in Mount Olive; he is consistently listed in the *U.S. Federal Census* as a farmer.⁸ He lived and worked on his father's farm near Budd Lake for many years before moving out on his own. During the year he was twenty-five (1851) he kept a diary, which remains today as an account of what daily life as a farmer was like in the mid-nineteenth century.⁹ Amzi married Malinda Wolfe, his cousin, in 1854, and it is believed that around this time he left his father's farm. He reportedly established his own extensive farm with a farmhouse, a general store, a blacksmith shop and a gristmill on land from his father located on the edge of Mount Olive along the Musconetcong River, all of which he called "Sylvan Dale."¹⁰ Unfortunately, there is no documentation of the general store, blacksmith shop and gristmill or where they were located. Stephens also had a lime kiln on his farm, which he likely used to produce slaked lime as a soil neutralizer. Nothing is known about the original farmhouse Amzi built at "Sylvan Dale" except that it burned down in the late 1860s, and Amzi replaced it with the existing Second Empire home that is known today as the Stephens Homestead.

The exact year of construction of Amzi's second farmhouse is unknown. His name appears on the 1868 *Beers Atlas of Morris County* along with the footprint of a building, but it is unknown if this indicates his first or second house. Based on the home's Second Empire style, it likely dates to around 1870.

Although there is no historical documentation of the construction date for the house, a review of similar houses in the region indicates the house was constructed by 1870 or 1871. The Second Empire style originally began to appear

⁶ Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants, no page.

⁷ Adelaide Beecher, *Mount Olive Township Historical Journal* (Mount Olive Centennial Committee, 1971), no page.

⁸ 1880 United States Census, MT Olive, Morris County, New Jersey; NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.; 1900 United States Census, Mount Olive, Morris County, New Jersey; 1900. T623, 1854 rolls. Records of the Bureau of the Census. National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.; 1910 United States Census. Mount Olive, Morris County, New Jersey; NARA microfilm publication T624, 1,178 rolls, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁹ Margaret Stephens Zimmermann, *The Salmon Family Genealogy and History* (Seven Lakes, NC: Harris Printing Co., Inc., 1990), 65-66.

¹⁰ Zimmermann, 65-66. Reference to Amzi's 'Sylvan Dale' is only found in the writings of Margaret Stephens Zimmermann, family historian and granddaughter of Amzi. No documentation of him running a grist mill, blacksmith shop or general store has been found in any other sources. The 1868 *Morris County Atlas* indicates that there may have been a saw mill on the property adjacent to the house. By 1887 *Morris County Atlas*, the saw mill reference is gone.

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in urban areas in the mid-1860s, and possibly a little later in rural areas. The most significant frames of reference for rural builders and their clients were pattern books, the neighboring larger cities and towns, and their neighbors. In Morris County, Morristown and Dover were two centers of commercial activity that experienced significant growth in the middle-to-late years of the nineteenth century, and offered many examples of popular architecture at the time. Based on a review of local histories and the Morris County Historic Sites Survey, there were three high-style Second Empire residences located near the commercial center of Morristown that were constructed prior to 1867. These included the Thomas Nast House, the Grove and the Moorings. Other houses of a more vernacular nature began to appear in Morristown beginning in 1868. Many of the properties had a similar L-shaped plan with front and rear porches to Stephens and typically were located on streets with other Italianate residences also of the vernacular nature from the same period. Dover, which was closer to Mt. Olive and located in the heart of the iron industry, also had various examples of high-style Second Empire residences constructed in the mid-to-late 1860s. These included the residences of Robert Oram, which was located in Port Oram; James Simpson; Columbus Beach; and Edward Hurd. These properties were featured through lithographs in Munsell's *History of Morris County*, published in 1882. The Second Empire style did not experience as much popularity as other similar styles, such as the Italianate style, in rural locations and appears to have not been readily seen in the rural areas until the late 1860s/early 1870s.

One local example is the Peter D. Smith House, which is located at Waterloo Village a few miles north of the Stephens property on the Musconetcong River and is similar in design (plan and detailing) to the Stephens Homestead. The circa 1871 Second Empire-style home is slightly larger and more ornate than the Stephens home, but overall has many similarities on both the interior and exterior. Particularly similar is the rear kitchen/servant wing, which has near-identical placement on the house and has a similar floor plan. Other similar details include the treatment of the bay windows at the interior and exterior, the pass-thru cabinets between the kitchen and dining room and the overall relationship of these two rooms, the treatment of the fireplace surrounds in the main section, and the faux wood graining found throughout the house. It is interesting to note that the Peter D. Smith House, when constructed, included a cistern that fed a bathroom on the second floor (and probably the kitchen), where no bathroom accommodations were made at the Stephens Homestead when originally constructed. In addition, the Stephens Homestead utilizes an older form of cooking fireplace with bake oven seen at two houses at Waterloo Village that were constructed in the 1840s. The differences between the Smith House and the Stephens Homestead reflect a more vernacular application of the Second Empire style at the Stephens Homestead, which may be due to Stephen's affluence and his primarily agricultural pursuits. The Smith family land holdings were far greater than Stephens and their wealth appears to be due to more diverse commercial pursuits and their strong ties to the prosperity of the Morris Canal in the late 1860s and early 1870s.

Amzi and Malinda had three sons: Cyrus Anson Stephens (1856-1931), Marsena Preston Stephens (1859-1950), and Augustus Wolfe Stephens (1865-1947), as well as another son and a daughter who did not live past childhood.¹¹ It is unknown how long Amzi actively ran his farm, but he died in 1910 and the house and land passed to his sons. This included the land Amzi had inherited from his father as well as other land he had acquired over his lifetime.¹² In

¹¹ Zimmermann, 64-65.

¹² Deed of Sale from Marsena Stephens, Jessie Stephens, Augustus Stephens, and Clara Stephens to the State of New Jersey, 20 May 1937, Recorded in Morris and Warren Counties.

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1927, Cyrus conveyed his portion of the house and property over to his two brothers.¹³ Then in 1937, the two brothers, Marsena and Augustus, along with their wives, Jessie M. and Clara R., respectively, gave five tracts of land with the Second Empire house and outbuildings to the state of New Jersey to create Stephens State Park.¹⁴ The five tracts of land that initially created the Park, located in both Mount Olive and Hackettstown, totaled approximately 230 acres. The park opened to the public in 1937, and the brothers retained life rights to the house. The life rights passed to Margaret Stephens Zimmermann (1927-2007), daughter of Marsena and Jessie; she and her family used the house as a summer residence until her death in 2007. Margaret acted as the family's historian, writing about the Stephens and Salmon families. She wrote *The Salmon Family Genealogy and History* for the Salmon Family Association, an extensive record of the Salmon and Stephens families. After Margaret's death in 2007,¹⁵ the house was turned over to the state. Today the house is vacant but it, along with its outhouse, well house and the lime kiln, remain as a fine example of a late-nineteenth-century farmstead in Morris County in a decidedly rural setting as maintained through its use as a public park.

Significance under Criterion C

The Stephens Homestead (c. 1870) is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as it is a good example of a Second Empire-style farmhouse. This style of architecture was popular for homes in New Jersey from the late-1860s until about 1880. The use of this style in a rural area, combined with the well-articulated level of detail that remains well preserved today makes this house significant. The house has been minimally altered except for the installation of asphalt roofing shingles in the late-twentieth century and the interior changes made to the former library and kitchen in the 1970s.

The Second Empire style first appeared in New Jersey in the late-1860s and early-1870s¹⁶ and lasted until around 1880. The style existed concurrently with the final years of the Romantic styles, such as the Italianate and the Gothic Revival, which looked to the past for inspiration. The Second Empire style took inspiration from French building fashions, and its most distinctive characteristic, the steep Mansard roof, was named after Francois Mansart, a seventeenth-century French architect. This type of roof was revived and popular during France's Second Empire (1852-1870), which is where the style's name originates. Exhibitions in Europe and the style's use on a major addition to the Louvre (1852-1857) helped popularize the style and it spread to the United States. Besides its popularity for houses, the style was also common for government and commercial buildings of varying sizes and contexts. In addition to the Mansard roof, other common features of the Second Empire style include window dormers with scroll detailing, hooded windows with brackets, bay windows, one-story porches, paired entry doors, paired windows, round-arch openings, and elaborate cornices. These features are all typical of the Italianate style as well, with the one main distinguishing feature between the two styles being the distinctive Mansard roof. Most Second Empire style

¹³ Deposition, Augustus Stephens regarding transfer of land to the State of New Jersey, 11 June 1937, Originally filed in Treasurer's Office in Union County, New Jersey.

¹⁴ Deed of Sale from Marsena Stephens, Jessie Stephens, Augustus Stephens, and Clara Stephens to the State of New Jersey, 20 May 1937, Recorded in Morris and Warren Counties.

¹⁵ Social Security Death Index for Margaret S. Zimmermann, 20 April 2007, State of Colorado.

¹⁶ Robert P. Guter and Janet W. Foster, *Building by the Book: Pattern Book Architecture in New Jersey* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1992), 122.

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houses in New Jersey were based on architectural pattern books, with few being designed by architects.¹⁷ Two of the biggest proponents of the Second Empire style were Marcus Fayette Cummings and Charles Crosby Miller, who published many pattern books including *Architecture*, their first, in 1865. More specifically related with the Second Empire in New Jersey was A. J. Bicknell; he published several Victorian pattern books in the 1860s and 1870s, including *Bicknell's Village Builder and Supplement* in 1871, which featured many Second Empire designs.¹⁸

The Stephens Homestead is a well-articulated example of an asymmetrical plan employing the features of the Second Empire style. The main section of the house has a Mansard roof with a slight concave shape. The lower, steep pitch of the roof is bound by cornices at its top and bottom, and has double and triple wood brackets under its eaves. The main roofline's cornices, as well as the cornices of secondary porch roofs, are all decorated. The window dormers on the roof have scrolls at their bases and tops, and detailing along their arches. Many of the windows on the house have bracketed window surrounds with decorative detailing. Some of the windows are paired. There are two three-sided bay windows on the north elevation with decorative brackets and pilasters. A one-story porch, located along the northern half of the front façade, has an elaborate cornice, decorative scrollwork and carved wood supports. There also are three small one-story entry porches on the other elevations, with simplified details. The main entry has arched wood double doors with inset panels and quarter-round windows. The two-story rear section does not have many Second Empire characteristics, but does have simplified versions of features found on the main section of the house. These details create continuity between the two sections of the house. It is unknown if the design for the house came from a pattern book but it is possible at least some of the building's elements did.

The Stephens Homestead is also significant under Criterion C for the historic lime kiln, which is a good and rare surviving example of a method of construction for lime kilns in the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. The geological characteristics of Mount Olive, with its limestone rich soil, account for the lime kiln on the property. The use of lime as soil neutralizer dates back to ancient times. Quicklime, or calcium oxide, is produced by burning limestone (calcium carbonate) at an extremely high temperature, around 900° C. When the quicklime is hydrated, it creates calcium hydroxide, or slaked lime, which can then be applied to soil to neutralize the acidity and increase fertility. Lime has been used in soil in northern New Jersey since before the Revolutionary War. It is mentioned in historic records as early as the 1760s, but was not widely used until the nineteenth century. "Farmers who owned deposits had a great advantage over others... Eventually the evident results of the new practice impelled farmers who had no limestone on their farms to invest time and money in obtaining either the calcined lime or the raw limestone."¹⁹ A large quantity of lime kilns were built in Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey and in eastern Pennsylvania due to the limestone-rich earth. The Musconetcong Valley, which is where Amzi Stephen's farm was located, had large outcroppings of limestone.²⁰ He would have produced lime for use on his own farm as well as to sell to other neighboring farmers for a profit.

There were two types of early kilns in New Jersey: set kilns and vertical-draw kilns. The set kiln, the earlier type, was often a square-shaped structure built out of stone. It had a deep, brick-lined bowl-shaped interior. The kiln was

¹⁷ Guter and Foster, 132.

¹⁸ Guter and Foster, 123.

¹⁹ Schmidt, 126.

²⁰ Washington Township Warren County, "Lime Kilns," http://www.washington-twp-warren.org/about_washington/local_history/lime_kilns.jsp; Internet, Accessed 21 December 2011.

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***Stephens Homestead
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loaded from an opening at the top, and was filled with alternating layers of limestone and fuel, either wood or coal. Sod usually covered that opening at the top in order to seal it. At the base of the front wall was an arched opening where a fire was lit. The kiln burned continuously for days until all of the fuel had burned up. Once cooled, the remaining burned lime, now quicklime, was then removed through a door or opening on the side of the kiln. Vertical draw kilns were built and used differently. This type of kiln resembled a three-story building with a vertical iron boiler inside. The top floor was used for filling the furnace with limestone. Wood was fed through doors on the middle floor and burned as fuel. As the limestone burned, it dropped down into the bottom section where it landed in containers and was hauled away. More limestone and wood could be added for continuous production of quicklime. About five to seven barrels of quicklime could be drawn every two hours.²¹ Amzi Stephens' lime kiln is a set kiln. It was built into the side of a hill as many early kilns were and has a concave front wall for added strength. It has a single-bay, round-arch opening from which the burned lime was removed. It is not the typical arch often found on set kilns, adding to its significance. The arch currently needs to be stabilized and the top portion of the kiln is no longer intact, but what remains of the kiln retains overall good integrity. There are not many lime kilns remaining in Morris County; kilns are more common in nearby Warren and Sussex Counties, so the fact that this one remains in Morris County adds to its significance. The kiln survives today as an important example of a structure used for agricultural pursuits in Morris County.

²¹ Robert J. Sim, *Some Vanishing Phases of Rural Life in New Jersey* (Trenton: New Jersey State Board of Agriculture, 1941; reprint Matawan, NJ: Archives Press, 1965), 7 (page numbers are from reprint edition).

Stephens Homestead
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See Continuation Sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.985 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 516310 4524563
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet.

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret M. Hickey, Historic Preservation Specialist and Beth Bjorklund, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization Connolly & Hickey Historical Architects date 18 July 2012
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Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographic References

Books and Articles

- Acroterion Historic Preservation Consultants. *New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory: Morris County Cultural Resources Survey*. Prepared for the Morris County Heritage Commission, 1986.
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- Washington Township, Warren County, "Lime Kilns," http://www.washington-twp-warren.org/about_washington/local_history/lime_kilns.jsp, Internet, Accessed December 2011.

Census

- 1860 Census of Agriculture, Roxbury Township, Morris County, New Jersey, page 11, line 3;
- 1870 Census of Agriculture, Roxbury Township, Morris County, New Jersey, page 9, line 38.
- 1880 Census of Agriculture, Mount Olive Township, Morris County, New Jersey, page 2, line 7.

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1880 United States Census, Morris County, New Jersey, page 13, line 39.

1900 United States Census, Mount Olive, Morris County, New Jersey, page 28, line 16.

1910 United States Census. Mount Olive, Morris County, New Jersey, page 3A, line 48.

Other Records

Deed of Sale from Marsena Stephens, Jessie Stephens, Augustus Stephens, and Clara Stephens to the State of New Jersey. 20 May 1937. Recorded in Morris and Warren Counties.

Deposition. Augustus Stephens regarding transfer of land to the State of New Jersey. 11 June 1937. Originally filed in Treasurer's Office in Union County, New Jersey.

Social Security Death Index for Margaret S. Zimmermann. 20 April 2007. State of Colorado.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are a portion of the overall property donated by the Stephens' family for the creation of Stephens State Park, refer to Sheet SP. The boundaries include the natural boundary of the Musconetcong River to the west; a parking lot and access drive to the north, which encompasses the lime kiln but excludes a park office building; an access road to the east; and an existing parking lot to the southeast of the Homestead and continuing the line of the parking lot to the Musconetcong River. See the included site plan.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to include Stephens Homestead and the related outbuildings and lime kiln associated with it.

Stephens Homestead
Name of Property

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

See Continuation Sheet.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
street & number 501 East State Street telephone 866-337-5669
city or town Trenton state New Jersey zip code 08625-0420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

Name of Property: Stephens Homestead

City or Vicinity: Mount Olive

County: Morris State: New Jersey

Photographer: Margaret Hickey, Kathy Murphy

Date Photographed: 11/22/2010 (Photographs 1-7, 28, 30), 07/14/2010 (Photographs 8-19, 32- 36), and 03/27/2009 (Photographs 20-27, 29, 31)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_01

The west (front) elevation of Stephens Homestead; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_02

View of the porch support and roof detail; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_03

View of the Mansard roof, eave brackets and a dormer window; camera facing north.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_04

The north elevation of Stephens Homestead; camera facing south.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_05

The south elevation of Stephens Homestead; camera facing north.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_06

The east elevation of Stephens Homestead; camera facing west.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_07

View of the built-in shelves in Basement Room1; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_08

View of the antique coal furnace in Basement Room 2; camera facing southeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_09

View of Basement Room 4, the root cellar; camera facing west.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_10

View of the round-arch, double-door front entrance; camera facing west.

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

***Stephens Homestead
Morris County, New Jersey***

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_11

View of the staircase in the first floor stair hall; camera facing southeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_12

View of the fireplace in the Downstairs Bedroom/ Parlor; camera facing southeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_13

View of the Living Room with the arch-top projected bay area; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_14

View of the fireplace in the Dining Room; camera facing south.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_15

View of the arch-top alcove and doorway in the Anteroom/Bathroom; camera facing north.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_16

View of the stove in the Kitchen with the original brick fireplace and bake oven behind it; camera facing northeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_17

View of Bedroom 1; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_18

View of Bedroom 2; camera facing southwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_19

View of Bedroom 4; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_20

View of the third-floor stair hall; camera facing west.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_21

View of an angled wall in Bedroom 5; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_22

View of the outhouse; camera facing northeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_23

View of the well house; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_24

View of the front elevation of the Barn/ Maintenance Garage; camera facing northeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_25

View of the lime kiln; camera facing east.

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

*Stephens Homestead
Morris County, New Jersey*

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_26

View of Stephens Homestead in relation to the Musconetcong River; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_27

View of the Mansard roof at the southeast corner; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_28

View of a typical window with bracketed hood molding; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_29

View of typical dormer windows; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_30

View of an original three-sided bay on the north elevation; camera facing south.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_31

View of the enclosed porch on the north elevation; camera facing southeast.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_32

View of the faux-grained, double doors in the Parlor; camera facing northwest.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_33

View of an original ornamental plaster medallion at the ceiling of the Parlor.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_34

View of the continuous handrail at the second floor; camera facing east.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_35

View of the newel post, handrail, and balusters at the rear staircase in the Servants' Hall; camera facing south.

NJ_Morris County_Stephens Homestead_36

View of faux-grained door in the Center Hall on the third floor; camera facing east.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Stephens Homestead

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Morris

DATE RECEIVED: 11/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/14/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001178

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1-14-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.











































































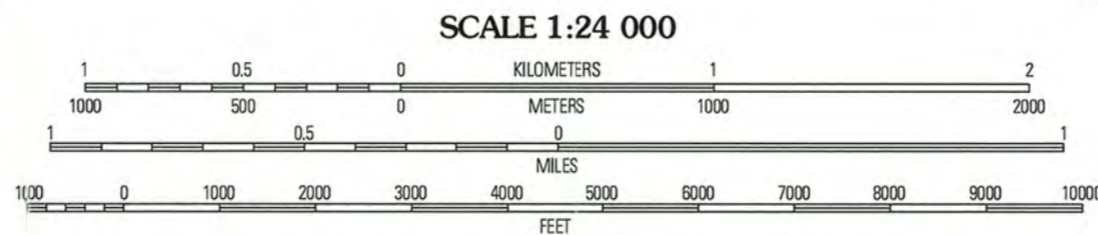
Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 18T
10 000-foot ticks: New Jersey Coordinate System of 1983

Imagery..... State of New Jersey, January 2007
Other Imagery provided by DE, NY, PA
Roads..... ©2006-2010 Tele Atlas
Names..... GNIS, 2010
Hydrography..... National Hydrography Dataset, 2007
Contours..... National Elevation Dataset, 2001
Boundaries..... Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2010

UTM GRID AND 2011 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

12° 40' 22" N
GN
0° 7' 2" N

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
WL
Grid Zone Designation
18T



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with version 0.5.10
of the USGS US Topo Product Standard.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.5.15.NJ

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Interstate Route State Route
US Route Local Road
Ramp 4WD

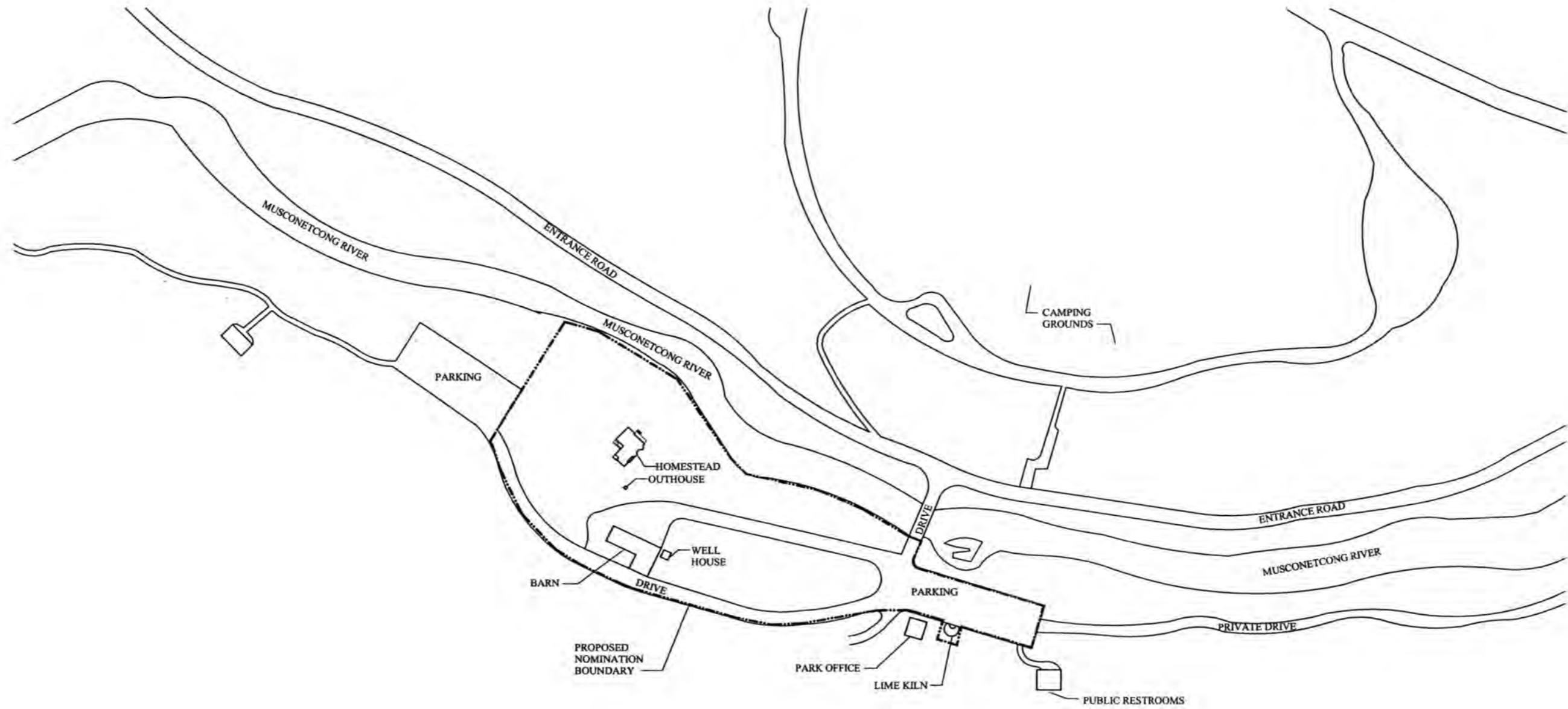
Interstate Route US Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

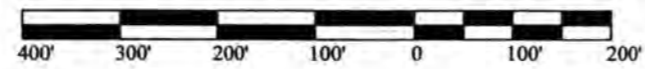
Blairtown	Tranquility	Stanhope
Washington/Hackettstown	Chester	
High Bridge	Callion	Gladstone

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

HACKETTSTOWN, NJ
2011

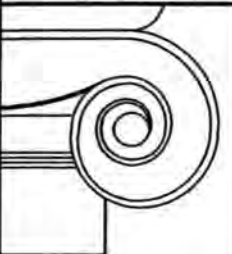


SITE DIAGRAM



NOTES:

1. SITE DIAGRAM IS ADAPTED FROM A MAP GENERATED BY THE NJ DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - DIVISION OF PARKS & FORESTRY - STATE PARK SERVICE. MAP IS UNDATED AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS NOT NOTED.
2. ICE HOUSE, WELL HOUSE AND LIME KILN ARE SHOWN IN THEIR APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS.



CONNOLLY & HICKEY
HISTORICAL ARCHITECTS

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973 746-4911

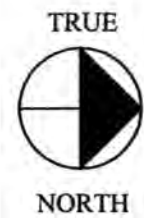
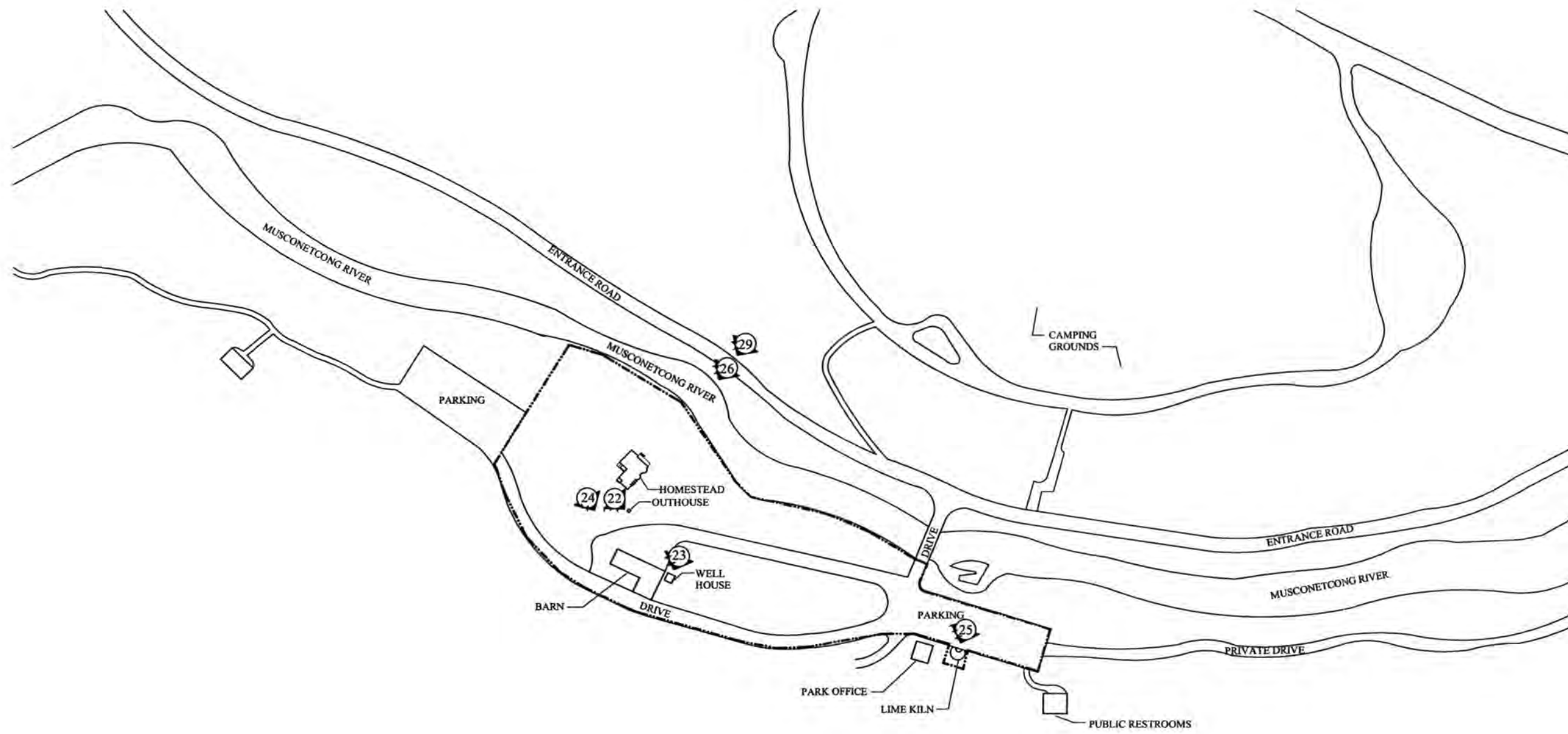
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NJ 21A1016992

PROJECT No. 1004C

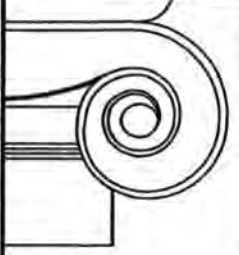
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STEPHENS HOMESTEAD
STEPHENS STATE PARK
MT. OLIVE, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

SP



SITE DIAGRAM - PHOTO KEY
NOT TO SCALE



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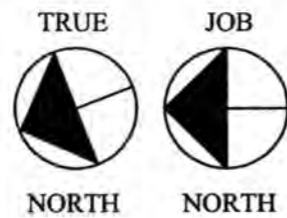
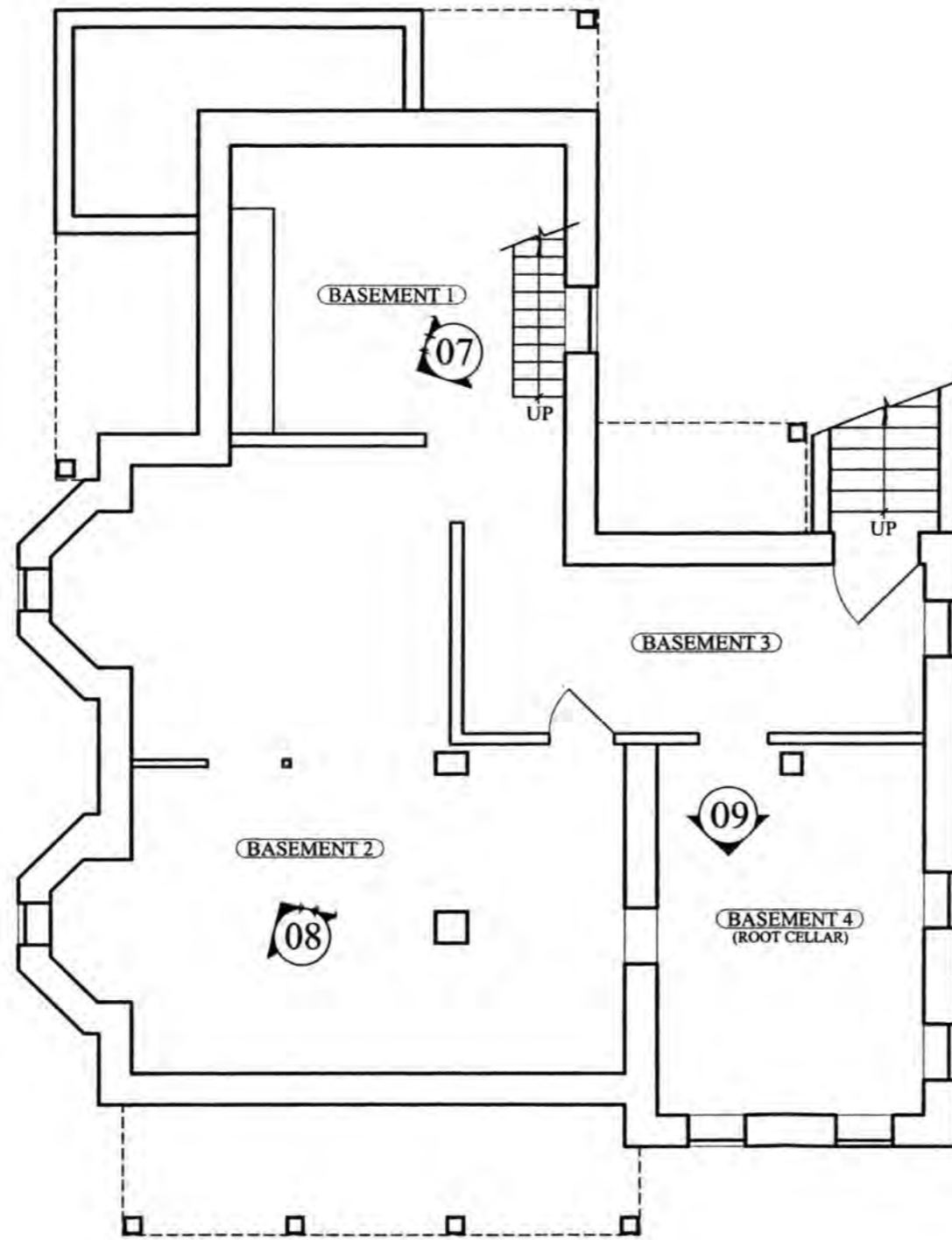
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NJ 21A1016992

PROJECT No. 1004C

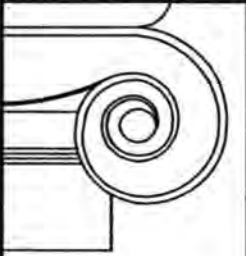
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1



BASEMENT PLAN - PHOTO KEY
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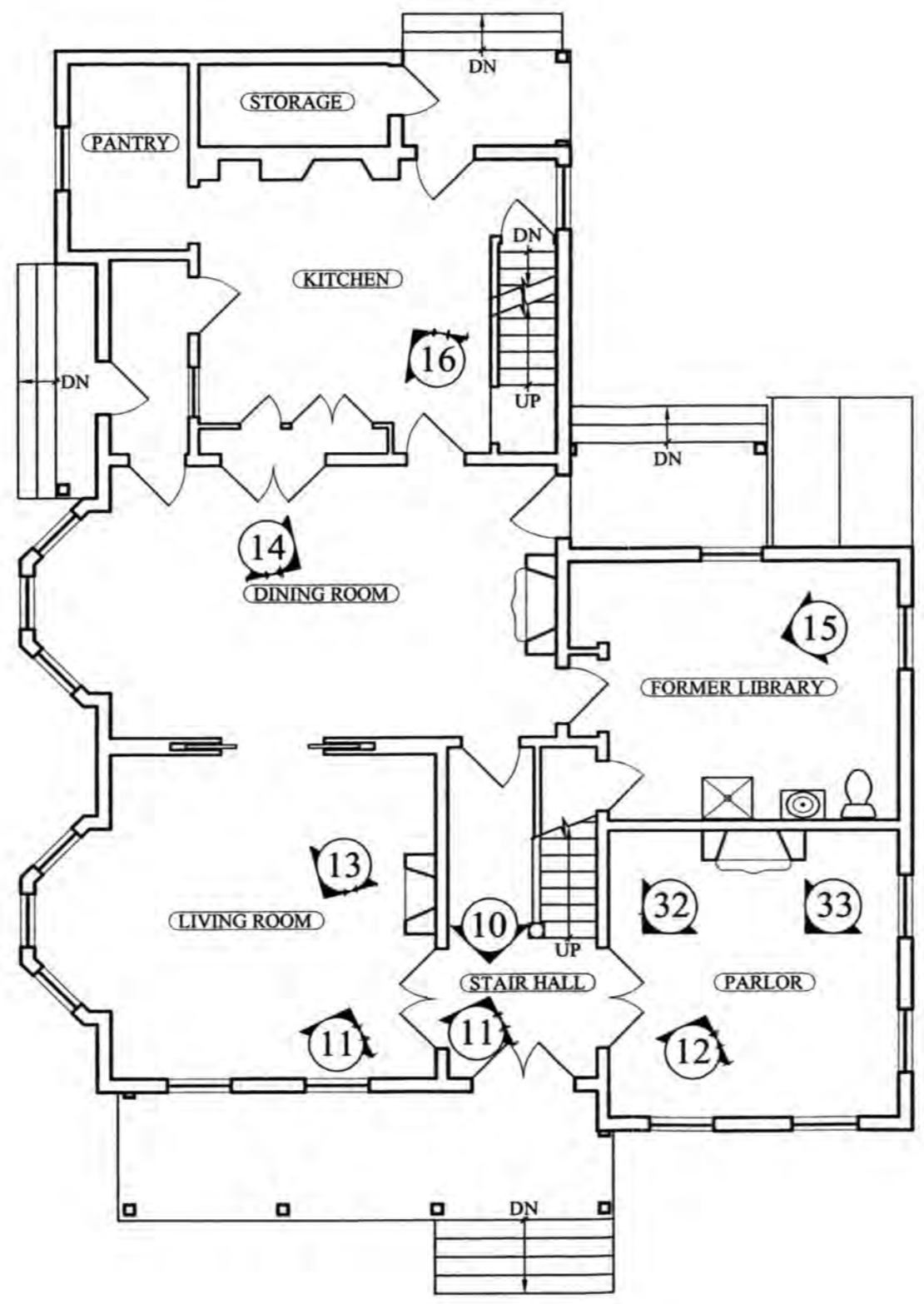
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STEPHENS HOMESTEAD
STEPHENS STATE PARK
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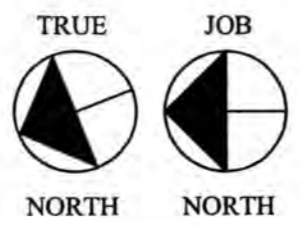
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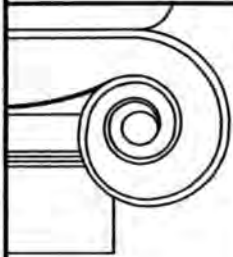
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01

02



FIRST FLOOR PLAN - PHOTO KEY
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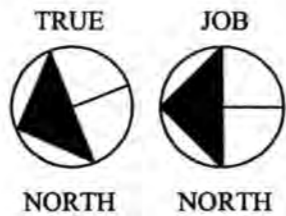
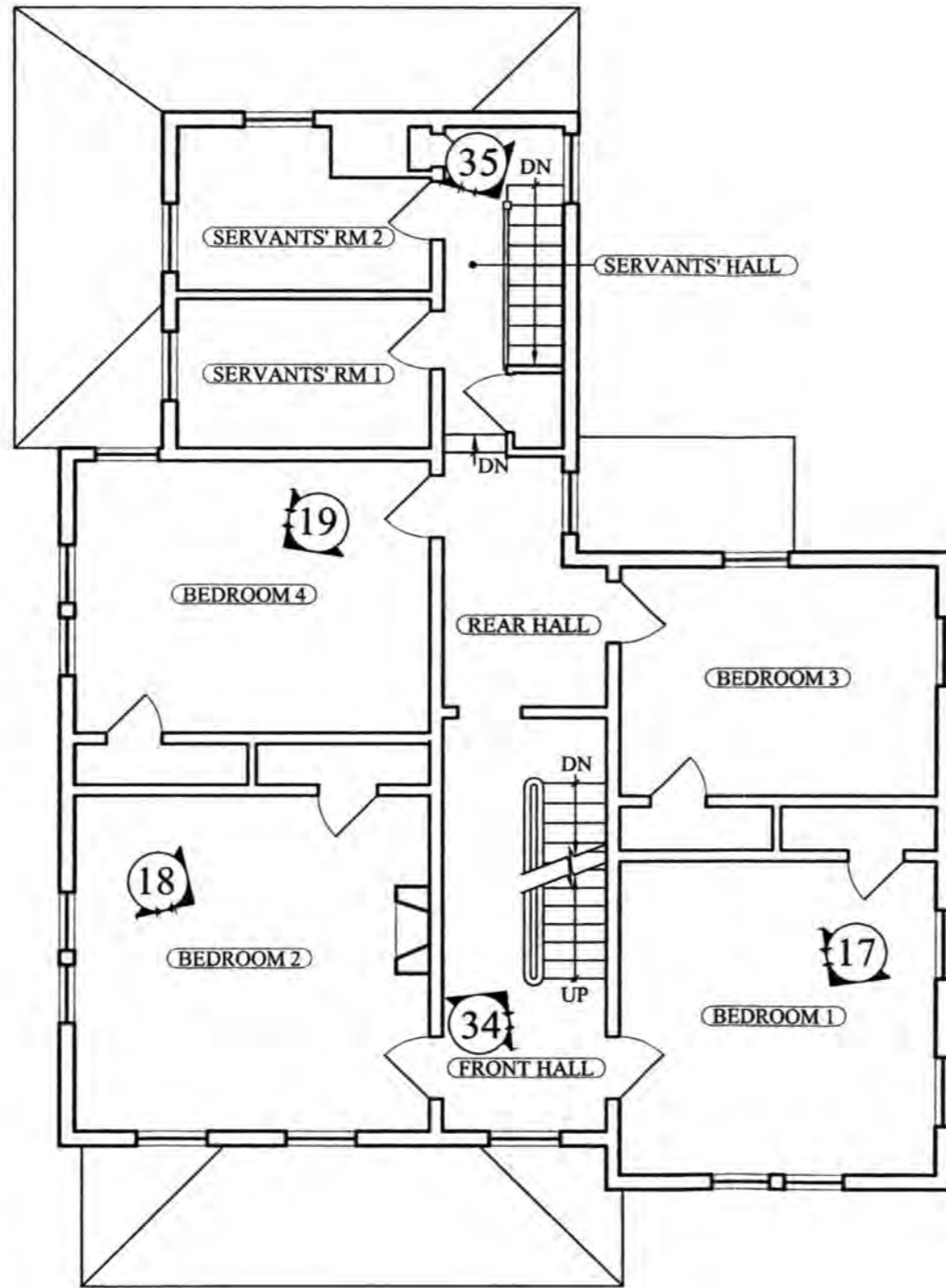
THOMAS B. CONNOLLY, AIA
 NJ 21A1016992

PROJECT No. 1004C

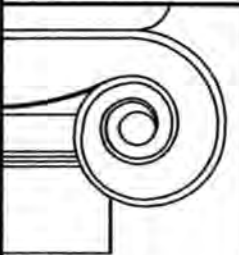
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN - PHOTO KEY
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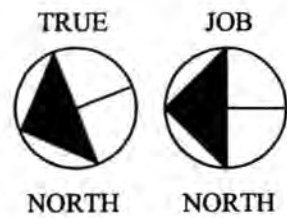
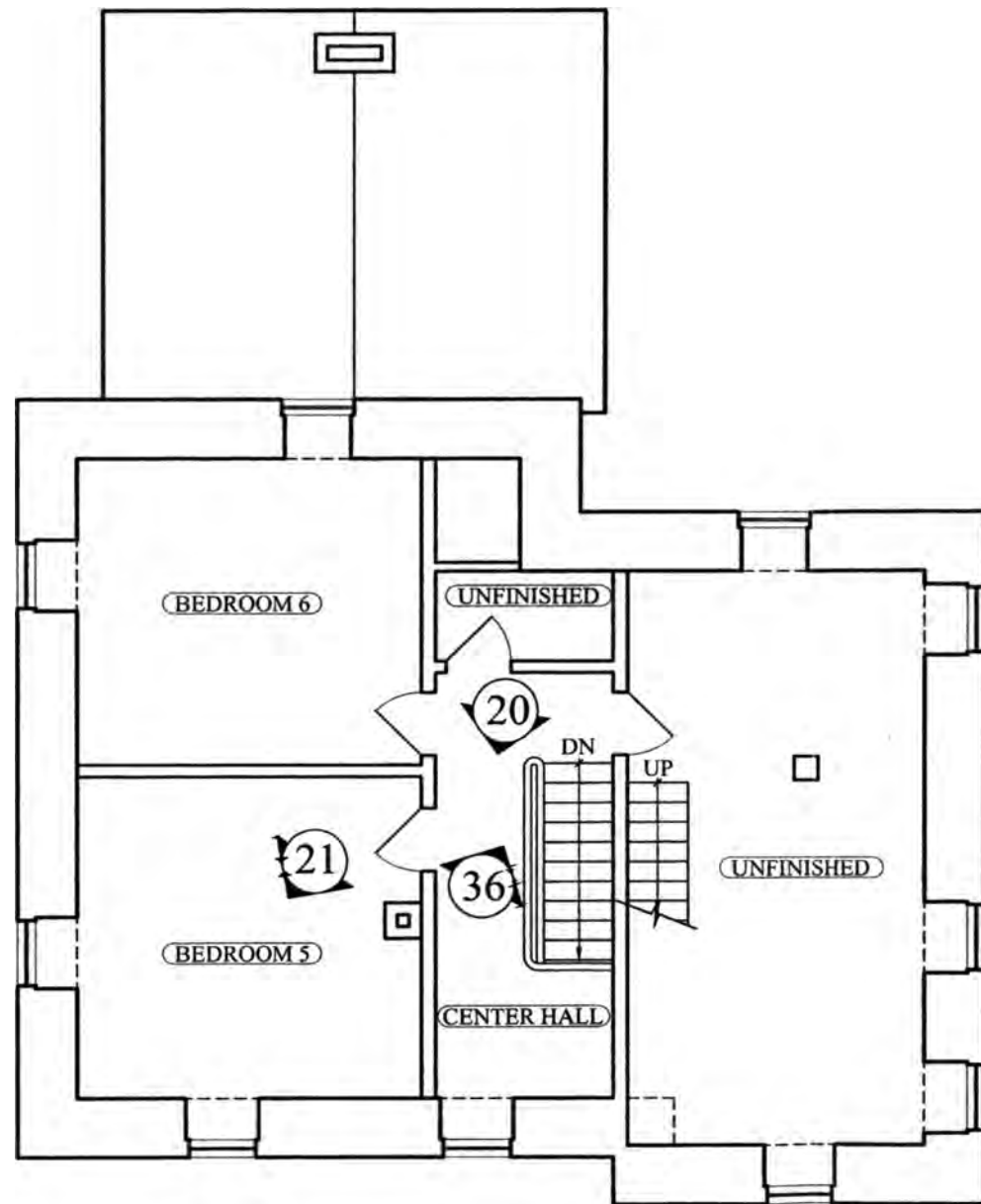
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NJ 21A1016992

PROJECT No. 1004C

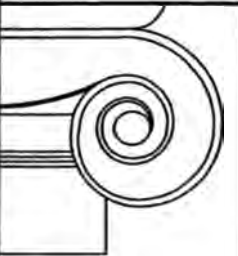
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THIRD FLOOR PLAN - PHOTO KEY
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PROJECT No. 1004C

DATE: 9 FEBRUARY 2012

STEPHENS HOMESTEAD
STEPHENS STATE PARK
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5



HPO Proj. #07-0998-7
Chrono #: J2012-120

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NATURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A
PO Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-3541/Fax: 609-984-0836



CHRIS CHRISTIE
GOVERNOR

BOB MARTIN
COMMISSIONER

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor

October 15, 2012

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the nomination for the Stephens Homestead, in Morris County, New Jersey, for National Register consideration.

This nomination has received majority approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer