

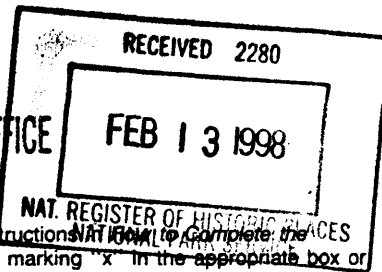
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 14 1997

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name John Van Buren (J.V.B.) Wicoff House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 641 Plainsboro Road N/A not for publication

city or town Plainsboro Township vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Middlesex code 023 zip code 08536

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson F. Beall

3.12.98

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Name of Property

Middlesex County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
3	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

foundation brick and stone
walls aluminum siding over clapboards
roof asphalt and slate
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Name of Property

Middlesex 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.

Criteria Considerations

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

N/A

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1907-1947

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John Van Buren Wicoff

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

1929 renovations - W.A. Klemann

ca. 1910 garage - Klemann & Fowler

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

N/A

- 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Plainsboro Historical Society

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Name of Property

Middlesex County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approx. 3 acres

Hightstown, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8	5	3	5	2	0	0	4	4	6	4	6	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stacy E. Spies and Nancy L. Zerbe, Architectural Historians

organization Nancy L. Zerbe Historic Preservation Consulting, Inc. date October, 1997

street & number 81 Rector Street telephone (732) 906-8203

city or town Metuchen state NJ zip code 08840-1540

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Plainsboro Township

street & number 641 Plainsboro Road, Plainsboro, NJ 08536 telephone (609) 799-0909

city or town Plainsboro state NJ zip code 08536

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions.

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J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

DESCRIPTION

The J. V. B. Wicoff House is a two-story, frame, Italianate dwelling with two-story east, west and north wings. The center-entry, five-bay building has a three-bay porch on the south (main) elevation. (Photograph 1) The interior of the structure reflects late 19th-century design in the main block of the house as well as Colonial Revival elements added in 1929. The building is reached by a tree-lined drive leading from Plainsboro Road to the south and is located beside the recently-constructed Plainsboro Municipal Complex. The site is located within former farmland and is immediately surrounded by mature specimen trees planted by J. V. B. Wicoff. There are two extant outbuildings which were historically associated with the house—a two-car stuccoed masonry garage located east of the house, and a one-story masonry ice house to the northwest of the house. The property is in good condition and has had moderate exterior and interior alterations since 1929.

The building consists of a center-hall plan main block and north kitchen wing constructed ca. 1880 and enlarged in 1893, an east wing constructed in 1907, and a west wing constructed in 1929. In 1893, following the death of J.V.B.'s father, the house was modified to accommodate a resident farmer and his family. It is believed that at this time the northeast room of the main block was converted into a kitchen for the Wicoff family, and a new, single-story kitchen was added to the end of the north wing for the farmer. After J.V.B.'s marriage and his return to the house in 1907, a separate dwelling was constructed for the farmer. At this time, J.V.B.'s mother took over the portion of the house previously inhabited by the farmer, and Wicoff and his family lived in the east portions of the house. It was at this time that the east wing was constructed to contain a new kitchen, with room above for a hired hand. In 1928 J.V.B.'s mother died and the following year the house was altered and remodeled in accordance with plans developed by Trenton architect W.A. Klemann. At this time the kitchen was returned to its original location in the north wing and the 1893 and 1907 kitchens were dismantled. These rooms became unheated storage areas.

The building is clad in aluminum siding and the main block rests on a stone foundation topped with brick above grade. A three-bay porch with a standing-seam, hipped roof is centered on the south (main) elevation. The porch is supported by chamfered, square columns with pierced brackets and is encircled by a square-section balustrade. A double door with arched panels over rectangular panels with a rectangular transom is sheltered by the porch. The architraves and window caps that surround the 2/2 wood sash likely remain under the siding; the profile and shape of the siding above the windows is consistent with 19th-century window treatments. A 6/1 wood sash window is located on the west elevation of the main block. Screw-on shutters are located on all elevations. The wall is capped with a frieze adorned with alternating panels and paired, pierced

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Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

brackets. The frieze continues on the east and west elevations above the gable-end cornice returns. A pointed-arch window is centered in the west gable peak and a paired, round-arch window is centered in the east. An asphalt-shingled, gable roof caps the main block of the structure.

The east wing, constructed ca. 1907 to contain a kitchen, is two stories high and a single bay in width and in depth. (Photograph 2) The wing rests on a stone foundation at the west end and a concrete crawlspace foundation at the east end. The wing has 2/2 wood sash windows similar to those on the main block. A single-story attachment at the east end of the wing is an enclosed porch with no fenestration or doors, a flat roof and a metal box cornice. The cornice is similar to that on the main block of the house, varying only slightly in the design of the brackets. The wing has a flat, standing-seam metal roof with false parapets.

The west wing, added in 1929, is two-over-four bays wide and two-over-three-bays in depth and rests on a brick foundation. (Photograph 3) When the wing was added in 1929, a small side porch and entry door were removed. A poured concrete and brick stoop with metal railings is located at the entrance on the west elevation; this stoop was slightly enlarged by the Township in 1977. The entrance has a modern replacement door flanked by a simple, rectangular, 3-light transom and 4/1 wood sash sidelights. 6/1 wood sash windows are located throughout the wing, with two-light basement windows located on the south elevation. A semi-circular window is located at the attic level. The wing has a molded cornice with gable end returns beneath a slate gable roof.

The north wing, part of the original configuration of the house, was altered in 1893, 1929, and 1977. The two-story wing is one bay wide and three bays deep and rests on pargeted masonry crawlspace foundation. (Photograph 4) The wing has 2/2 wood sash windows and surrounds similar to those located on the main block. Small, paired brackets adorn the cornice, which returns at the gable ends. The single-story section at the north end has a flat, metal roof with overhanging eaves and a false parapet. An open porch with a standing-seam metal roof and metal railings is located at the east intersection of the north wing and the main block. A poured concrete ramp leads to the small asphalt parking area to the rear of the structure.

The center stair hall serves as the core of the house, opening onto the parlors, living room, and service areas. (Photograph 5) The first floor hall has high-relief door moldings, a complex crown molding, a (1977) chair rail, and high baseboards. The stair with a turned newel post and balustrade and a curved handrail has a slight turn-out at the base of the stair. A 1929 semi-circular metal grille is located on the east wall of the staircase.

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Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

The house contains physical evidence of its two major building campaigns, the first at the time of initial construction, and the second in 1929 after the death of J.V.B. Wicoff's mother, when the house was enlarged and updated. Wall-to-wall carpet was installed throughout the house in 1977; however, 3" tongue and groove flooring is visible at some corners and thresholds. The two east rooms in the main block have parquet floors. Doors throughout the house, except where noted, are four-panel wood with glass knobs (added in 1929), and walls throughout the house are plaster.

The north and south parlors at the east end of the house best represent the original design of the house. The two rooms are separated by a paneled wood pocket door and feature complex crown moldings, surrounds with wood panels beneath the windows, and high baseboards. A stone fireplace located on the east wall of the south parlor contains an incised pattern typical of the late 19th century. (Photograph 6, 7) The fireplace is faux-painted granite with gold paint highlighting the incised design. The north parlor fireplace is simpler in design and has been painted a solid color to match the trim paint. Two corbels support the mantle.

The living room west of the stair hall retains the moldings, window and door surrounds, and baseboards from the original construction. (Photograph 8) In 1929 the present-day living room was created out of the space of two parlors that mirrored those on the east end of the house to create a larger living room with a butler's pantry to the north. At that time, the 3" flooring was installed and a delicately-carved, wood, Federal mantel with a black marble inset was installed on the west wall. (Photograph 9) A doorway with a paneled soffit and jamb leading to the sunroom is located at the southwest corner of the room, and a similar doorway leading to the dining room is located in the northwest corner of the room. Both doorways on the west wall have the flatter moldings more typical of the early 20th century. The west wall doors are double, twelve-light, "French" doors. The service area to the north is divided into two small areas. The east area retains the ca. 1880 baseboards and doors. The west area houses the pantry and contains built-in, paneled, wood cupboards and a counter on the north wall. The moldings in this room are consistent with the 1929 remodeling.

The east kitchen wing no longer contains any kitchen equipment. The walls have wainscots of narrow, beaded, tongue-and-groove boards with 20th-century adhesive panelling above. The 1977 panelling and wainscot are placed over plaster over wood lathe. The window surrounds have corner block patera. The space between the staircases contained a dumbwaiter, now removed, and a square pantry closet. The stone basement below was used as interior access to the dumbwaiter, storage area, and furnace room.

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The north wing contains two rooms: the kitchen adjacent to the main block, and the northernmost room added in 1893. The kitchen retains the simpler moldings and window surrounds with a beaded plate. (Photograph 10) The room was altered in 1977 with the addition of a dropped ceiling and adhesive paneling. The northernmost room, used as a storage room after 1929, has no moldings and simple, flush board window surrounds. This room has also been altered with a dropped ceiling, adhesive paneling, and removal of a large square pantry.

The sunroom, located in the southwest corner of the house, was added in 1929. The room has a bank of windows along the south wall and two windows flanking a center door on the west elevation. (Photograph 11) The room has been decorated with an array of tilework created by Henry Mueller of Trenton. The floor is covered with small, brick-colored tiles of varying square and rectangular shapes. At the corners of the room, the floor is inset with tiles depicting family coats of arms, and at the center of the room is a large, Princeton College, tiger mascot tile. (Photograph 12) Small, square tiles embossed with Native American designs are scattered throughout the floor. At the east and west ends of the south wall are tiles depicting a sailing ship, Native Americans, and an eagle beneath the words "E Pluribus Unum," all set into the stuccoed wall. Located just above the baseboards are square tiles depicting nursery rhymes. Twelve-light, French doors centered in the north elevation lead from the sunroom to the dining room.

The 1929 dining room is a formal room with a paneled wainscot beneath a molded chair rail. (Photograph 13) An elaborate frieze encircles the room, depicting urns encircled by a wreath alternating with sheaves of leaves. The cornice has an egg-and-dart design. An inner molding is located on the ceiling, set apart from the cornice. A festooned, octagonal medallion is centered on the ceiling. A built-in cabinet with multi-light doors is located in the southeast corner of the room.

The second-floor stair hall has a similar design to the hall below, with a high, molded baseboard and 1977 chair rail. (Photograph 14) An additional molding has been added to the face of the chair rail. At the south end of the stair hall is a tiled bathroom constructed in 1907. (Photograph 15) The walls are covered with small, rectangular, white, ceramic tiles with a Greek-motif frieze and an egg-and-dart molding at the wainscot level. The walls above are plastered. The pedestal sink appears to be original, while the toilet and the bathtub appear to be later, mid-20th-century replacements. In 1907, a large tub and smaller children's bath were located on the west wall. Additionally, the tiles near the tub are larger and newer than those located in the rest of the room, and are consistent with those located in the 1929 bathroom down the hall. Small, hexagonal, ceramic tiles fill the floor. The door moldings on both sides of the partition wall are consistent with the ca. 1880 moldings located in the parlors, indicating that this room, while not originally a

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J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

bathroom, is original to the house.

The four bedrooms in the second floor of the main block contain moldings similar to those located in the east parlors below, although they differ slightly in the level of relief and are less formal, having no panels beneath the windows. There are no fireplaces in these rooms, however, the flue from the fireplaces below does project into the east walls of the east bedrooms. A picture molding is located in the northwest bedroom of the main block. A 1929 hall to the west wing was subsequently removed from the northwest bedroom.

The north wing bedrooms have lower ceilings, approximately 7', in contrast to the 9' ceilings in the remainder of the house and the treatments, while dating from the 19th century, are simpler than in the other bedrooms. (Photograph 16) Simple, beaded baseboards with molded caps and beaded-board door moldings and sill plates are located in these two rooms. In 1977, two features were removed from the southern room: a north-south wall which separated the room from a small hallway and a straight-run stair in the southeast corner.

The bedrooms in the west end of the second floor were added in 1929. These rooms have moldings with lower relief and more delicate features, typical for the period, and transomed six-panel doors. (Photograph 17) The bathroom added in 1929 has a tile floor, fixtures original with construction of the addition, and large, square ceramic tiles.

The room above the kitchen in the east wing has more delicate moldings than those in the main block of the house, but has corner block patera more typical of the Victorian period. Built-in wood shelves fill the walls and the center area contains a cupboard and a closet. As of 1977, the room connects via two stairs up to the main block of the house.

The most recent alterations were made to the property when the Township purchased the property for use as its offices in 1977. Except for the removal of the farm buildings, these alterations are generally small and do not affect the overall integrity of the structure. The driveway was widened and realigned and the farm buildings were removed. It was at this time that the aluminum siding was added over the original weatherboards, the shutters were replaced, and a railing was added to the front porch. On the interior, air conditioning units were inserted into holes cut into the wall, a system which has been replaced with a central air-conditioning system. The winder stair in the north wing was removed as were the closet partition walls in this wing, and some panelling and chair rails were installed. The east wing dumbwaiter was removed and a doorway cut from the second floor of the east wing through to the main block of the house. The east porch was fully enclosed and a door and window were removed in order to create a

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J.V.B. Wicoff House
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security room.

The two remaining outbuildings associated with the property are a garage and an ice house. The garage, built ca. 1910, is a single-story, stuccoed masonry structure located east of the house. (Photograph 18) According to undated plans in the family collection, it was designed by Trenton architects Klemann and Fowler. Two pairs of side-hung, twelve-light-over-three-panel, wood garage doors fill the west elevation. Paired, nine-light, casement windows with brick sills are located on the north and south elevations. A twelve-light over three-panel door is also located at the north elevation. An interior, stuccoed stove chimney is located at the east elevation. A slate gable-on-hip roof with overhanging eaves above a box cornice tops the structure. Louvered wood vents are located in the gable ends. The ice house is a simple masonry structure with an asphalt shingle gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

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Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The J.V.B. Wicoff House is significant under Criterion B as the home of John Van Buren (J.V.B.) Wicoff, a locally prominent attorney, politician, banker, and farmer who was strongly committed to civic and community involvement. He was instrumental in the formation of Plainsboro Township in 1919, and served as President of the Plainsboro School Board and as Chairman (Mayor) of the Township Committee. Excerpts from the numerous letters written to his widow upon his death indicate his local prominence: "Farmer, banker, lawyer...was unsurpassed in multiple accomplishment.... In the Plainsboro community his record of service will remain a monument to his wise leadership and zeal for the welfare of his neighbors." (The Symposium); "While most of us are fortunate if we are successful in one field, Mr. Wicoff demonstrated that it is possible for a man to be successful in many....The things that gave Mr. Wicoff his greatest satisfaction were ...the opportunities for service that came to him through his work on the township committee and the board of education and the many ways in which he had been able to have a part in making his home community of Plainsboro a nicer place to live in." (Trenton Rotary Club); "Certainly we have all benefited by Trenton's having had a John V.B. Wicoff." (Mary Roebling).¹

The Wicoff property in Plainsboro came to the Wicoff family via J.V.B.'s mother, Catharine Lucretia Britton, (born December 15, 1844 near Plainsboro). Catharine's father, Colonel Dean Britton died intestate in 1870. Two years later, on April 1, 1872, his combined heirs divided up his land, including: 104 acres to Catharine Lucretia Britton, and 97 acres to Ruth Britton Dean.² After acquiring the land in Plainsboro, Catharine continued to live in Dayton, and hired John Wicoff (born February 17, 1829 in Cranbury) to farm her Plainsboro land. On February 3, 1875, Catharine Lucretia Britton and John Wicoff were married.³

Although it is unknown exactly when Catharine and John Wicoff moved to her Plainsboro property and when they built the present house, it is likely that they built it shortly after they were married. According to her obituary, Catharine lived in Dayton for five years (1870 - 1875) after her father's death, and she then moved to Plainsboro, presumably upon her marriage to John Wicoff. This fact, combined with the Italianate style of the house, dates the house to ca. 1875.

Historic maps somewhat support the ca. 1875 date; however, the dating is complicated by the apparent presence of more than one house on the original Britton property. The 1850 Otley & Keily map and the 1861 Walling map show a house on the property marked D. Britton (Catharine's father). The 1872 map, which does not list family names, shows a house on the site which is probably the same structure shown on the earlier maps. The 1876 Middlesex County

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Atlas by Everts & Stewart shows four structures (including one distillery) on the site. For the first time, a portion of the property is listed as belonging to "Mrs. C. Wyckoff". It is likely that one of these four structures is the current house, built at the time of John Wicoff and Catharine Britton's marriage.

John Wicoff became a successful farmer and merchant. In his obituaries, he was described as a "prominent citizen of this community" and "one of the most prominent and successful business men of this neighborhood". In addition to managing their 157 acre farm, he became a successful merchant who bought and sold "everything produced on the farm" as well as "everything needed on the farm, in the way of fertilizers and machinery". He was a Director of the First National Bank of Hightstown, and active in the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury.⁴ On March 29, 1883, he enlarged his property by acquiring 53 acres from Ruth and Aaron Dean. These 53 acres were part of the 97 acres which Ruth Dean had acquired in 1872.⁵ His inventory taken at the time of his death indicates that he had accumulated a substantial amount of stock, including that of the First National Bank of Hightstown, Broad Street National Bank, Smith Fertilizing Company of Trenton, and the Birmingham Furnace Company of Alabama.⁶

John and Catharine's only child, John Van Buren (J.V.B.) Wicoff, was born "near Plainsboro" on June 9, 1878. As a child, he attended a one-room public school in Plainsboro until seventh grade. In 1891, when J.V.B. was thirteen years old, his father enrolled him in the State Model School, located at North Clinton Avenue and Perry Street, Trenton. He commuted to school via a train from his home in Plainsboro.⁷

On December 12, 1892, only a year after J.V.B. started attending the State Model School, his father passed away. The loss of his father affected J.V.B.'s career plans. He had planned on continuing his education at Rider Business College in order to go into business with his father, but decided at the loss of his father to pursue a career in law.⁸

Following the State Model School, J.V.B. attended Princeton University where he graduated in 1900.⁹ According to his daughter, Evelyn, it was highly unusual for students from rural Plainsboro to attend college, and J.V.B. had to argue the importance of college with his mother.¹⁰ Following Princeton, J.V.B. studied law at the New York Law School.¹¹

Following law school, J.V.B. returned to Trenton to look for a position as a law clerk. In a 1950 newspaper interview, J.V.B. credits the next event in his life as being his "big break". As he knew John H. Scudder, president of the First National Bank, J.V.B. went to him for a referral. Scudder referred J.V.B. to his own attorney, William M. Lanning. J.V.B. described Lanning as "one of the

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city's most prominent attorneys. He had a large practice and represented the Roeblings and many other large manufacturers."¹²

At the end of his clerkship, J.V.B. took the New Jersey bar examination. However, in November, 1903, before he had even learned of the results, William M. Lanning was elected to the United States House of Representatives. With his own time now split between his law practice and his Congressional position, Lanning offered J.V.B. the opportunity to become his law partner. J.V.B. accepted and the firm of Lanning & Wicoff was formed. According to the 1950 interview, "(T)he young attorney was frankly scared over the big task ahead of him but it wasn't long before he had his feet on the ground and doing a creditable (sic) job."¹³

The partnership lasted for only one year, however, as in 1904 William Lanning had to give up his private law practice when President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to be judge of the Federal District Court in Trenton. Lanning & Wicoff was dissolved, and J.V.B. practiced law on his own from 1904 until 1911. At that time, Judge Lanning's son, Kenneth, passed the bar exam and went into partnership with J.V.B. as Wicoff & Lanning.¹⁴ In the early 1930's, J.V.B.'s two sons, John E. and Douglas B., joined the firm.¹⁵ When Kenneth Lanning passed away in 1950, J.V.B. made his two sons partners and continued to practice under the name of Wicoff & Lanning.¹⁶

J.V.B. Wicoff's extensive professional activities included serving as counsels for various townships, including Cranbury, Monroe, South Brunswick, Plainsboro, Lawrence, and West Windsor.¹⁷ In these positions, he was undoubtedly aided by his association with William Lanning who had published in 1885 "Help for Township Officers" and who was a member of the Special Commission that framed comprehensive township laws.¹⁸ J.V.B.'s other professional commitments included serving as a director, attorney, and eventually president of the Broad Street National Bank of Trenton; director of the Trenton Savings Fund Society; president of the Trenton Clearing House; president and director of the Trenton Fertilizer Company; secretary, director, and attorney of the Walker Gordon Laboratory; and vice president and director of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.¹⁹

Throughout his life, J.V.B. was strongly committed to the importance of education. Starting with arguing with his mother for his own education, J.V.B. continued to work on education related issues. From 1908 to 1919, when Plainsboro was part of Cranbury and South Brunswick Townships, he served on the Cranbury Township Board of Education. The minutes from those meetings reflect that he was a spokesperson for the needs of the Plainsboro School, handling such matters as the purchase of new items, (eg. organ, black boards, teacher's desk, and heater), and the hiring of personnel.²⁰

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His most important advocacy role came in 1918 when the County Superintendent of Public Instruction wrote in a letter dated June 1, 1918 concerning the Plainsboro School:

"I want to put myself upon record as disapproving of the school accommodations provided in the school room in the second story of the rented building, both as to the entrance, particularly the stairway, and to the safety of the lives of the pupils in case of fire. I well know that it is an unfavorable time for building, however, the law regarding school accommodations and safety must be complied with in order to justify me in continuing the State school appropriations. It is very evident to an observer that the school population is rapidly increasing in the vicinity of Plainsboro and that an enlarged or additional school building is required."

On two subsequent meetings of the School Board, July 9 and July 30, 1918, a three-person committee consisting of J.V.B. and two other Board members reported on the need for a new four-room school in Plainsboro. At the August 12, 1918 regular meeting of the School Board, two architects made presentations: Mr. Warren Conover of Freehold presented plans for a two-room addition to the school for an estimated cost of \$7,000. Mr. Merchant of New Brunswick presented plans for a new four-room school for an estimated cost of \$22,000. At a special Board meeting held on August 20 for the purpose of discussing the needs of the Plainsboro School, J.V.B. reported having a \$11,600 estimate for a new two-room school. The Board voted to approve the construction of a new brick school at Plainsboro, to hire Mr. Merchant as the architect, and to hold a meeting of the voters to approve the expenditure on September 3.

This meeting never occurred. Only two days later, August 22, 1918, there was another special meeting of the Cranbury School Board. However, by this time, the focus of the Board had broadened from the needs of the Plainsboro School to the needs of "the Cranbury schools". The two most vocal spokespersons were a Mr. Barclay on behalf of the Cranbury School, and J.V.B. on behalf of the Plainsboro School. A four-person committee, not including J.V.B., was formed and empowered to hire an architect to determine the needs of Cranbury Grammar School #1.

One week later, on August 29, 1918, there was another special meeting of the School Board at which time the new committee reported that they had met with two architects. Per the advise of the architects that it was a bad time to initiate any building due to the war, the committee recommended that "as patriotic citizens we do not consider it advisable to do any building at Cranbury at present." The Board consequently voted to accept the committee's recommendations and to postpone any building propositions.

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Again, this was not the end of the fighting over school funding. At the Board's next regular meeting, on September 10, 1918, a resolution was introduced to reconsider the motion of August 29 due to the strong need for a new school in Plainsboro. After discussion, the Board voted to call for another public vote, this time scheduled for September 23, in order to consider expending \$12,000 to build a new two-room school house in Plainsboro (the proposal which J.V.B. had presented to the Board at their August 20 meeting). This vote was held as scheduled and defeated by a vote of 241 citizens against the expenditure and 111 citizens for the expenditure.

The September 23 vote essentially marked the end of J.V.B.'s involvement in the Cranbury Township Board of Education. Prior to that time, the minutes reflect that he had been a fairly regular and active participant. After September 23, 1918, he only attended one additional meeting: on May 13, 1919, and there is no record of his having reported on anything. The only further mention of him in the minutes is on September 9, 1919 when the Board named his replacement due to his appointment on the Plainsboro Township Board of Education.²¹

Turned down by the Cranbury voters, J.V.B. and others turned to creating a new township in order to gain control over their own educational process. On February 3, 1919, Senator Brown introduced Senate Bill No. 54, An Act to Incorporate the Township of Plainsboro in the County of Middlesex.²² According to a contemporary newspaper article, "the sailing wasn't all smooth, but they learned a great many things pertaining to the ways of the legislature, and enjoyed the experience."²³

Undoubtedly, one of the enjoyable components was what was later described as "a few well-placed drinks." According to Henry W. Jeffers, president of the Walker Gordon Laboratory, a personal friend of J.V.B.'s, and a fellow Plainsboro community leader, passage of the incorporation bill in the legislature was "not to be easily accomplished." When both the Assembly and Senate held public meetings, there was opposition from residents of Cranbury and South Brunswick Townships. The Plainsboro proponents were very concerned about one "particularly important" opponent who was scheduled to appear before a Senate hearing. The Plainsboro proponents, including Henry Jeffers and J.V.B. Wicoff, invited the opponent out for a "sociable time, shortly before he was to appear before the senators. The gentleman accepted and accepted but it seems he accepted too much. He was in no shape to appear at the hearing. He was sick."²⁴ Marjorie Wicoff Cooper confirms her father's participation in the "sociable time".²⁵

The legislation to establish Plainsboro Township was approved on April 1, 1919, and the mandatory public referendum election was held on May 6, 1919 at which time there were only

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two dissenting votes.²⁶

J.V.B.'s training as an attorney was undoubtedly key to his prominent role in both the passage of the enabling legislation, and the formalities of establishing a new township. On May 29, 1919 the five-member committee (Henry W. Jeffers, P.A. McNamee, G.B. Phillips, Abel H. Updike, and J.V.B. Wicoff) which had worked to secure the passage of the legislation met to initiate the task of forming a new township government. J.V.B. reported on the work of the committee on the legislation, and explained that the committee wanted to organize the new township along non-political lines. The committee, therefore, had met with Professor Alvah Agee, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of New Jersey, who had drafted for them a Declaration of Purposes and a Constitution. Two innovative components were incorporated in order to ensure that the new government considered the needs of the public: an annual community meeting was to be held every January; and a seven-member Township Council was formed to advise the official three-member Township Committee. At the May 29 meeting, the Declaration of Purposes and Constitution were adopted, and J.V.B. was elected to serve on the Township Council and the Board of Education.²⁷

J.V.B. Wicoff served as Chairman of the Plainsboro Board of Education from 1919 to 1950. His first task in this capacity was to oversee the construction of a new four-room school. The new Board of Education requested \$42,000 for construction of a new four-room school. A public vote was taken, and the amount was unanimously approved. When bids came in \$8,000 higher than what was originally authorized, another public vote was taken and was again unanimously approved.²⁸ The new building's cornerstone was laid in December, 1919.²⁹

The early minutes of the Plainsboro Township Committee (which J.V.B. served on from 1922 to 1952) reflect his ongoing commitment to education. For example, at the February 2, 1921 Committee meeting, J.V.B. reported that although the Township now had good educational facilities, attendance was low. He encouraged his colleagues to help get the children to school rather than out working. At subsequent meetings, J.V.B. discussed topics such as the need for evening entertainment for school children, and he defended the Township's highest per student cost in the county as he felt the most important factor was the good of the pupil, not money.³⁰

In addition to his local involvement with the Cranbury and Plainsboro school boards, J.V.B. served on the Middlesex County Vocational School Board from 1914 to 1940.³¹ The minutes of the December 12, 1916 Cranbury Township Board of Education reflect that he "spoke at some length concerning the establishment of a vocational school at Cranbury". As a result of his efforts, the Board voted to establish one.³²

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In addition to J.V.B. Wicoff's public service on educational boards, he was also politically active at the local and state levels. He served on the Cranbury Township Council from 1903 to 1907, and from 1911 to 1913;³³ on the Plainsboro Township Council from 1919 to 1922; and on the Plainsboro Township Committee from 1922 to 1952. During his thirty years on the Committee, J.V.B. served as mayor of the Township. According to his daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Cooper, her father's "biggest pride was that Plainsboro always had the lowest tax rate."³⁴

In 1912 J.V.B. assisted in the campaign to secure the Democratic Presidential nomination for his former Princeton University professor, Woodrow Wilson. According to the 1950 newspaper interview, J.V.B. assisted by holding a mortgage for The True American, a Trenton newspaper which was strongly supportive of Wilson, but in financial trouble. The weekly newspaper was "circulated quite widely through the South and West to promote Wilson's candidacy at the Baltimore convention."³⁵ During World War I, J.V.B. served as Federal Food Administrator for Mercer County and City of Trenton, and during World War II, he served as a member of the War Manpower Commission for the Trenton area. From 1923 until 1949, he served by appointment of the Supreme Court as Chairman of the Mercer County Committee on Character and Fitness of Bar Candidates.³⁶ J.V.B.'s one attempt at higher office for himself was when he ran unsuccessfully as a Republican candidate for the New Jersey State Senate in 1936, a difficult year for Republican candidates due to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's popularity.³⁷

In addition to serving in elected or appointed positions, J.V.B. Wicoff was active in numerous civic organizations. His listing in "Who's Who in Commerce and Industry" and his obituaries cite his involvement in the following organizations: Trenton Rotary Club; Trenton Symposium and Trenton Club; Princeton Club of Trenton; Cannon Club; Nassau Club; Masonic Order; American Mechanics; Crescent Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Order of Knights Templar of Trenton; Board of Trustees of Plainsboro Presbyterian Church; Pioneer Grange No. 1; Sons of the Revolution (chancellor); New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars (treasurer and governor in New Jersey and deputy general of the national society); New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America (governor and governor general of the general court); Holland Society of New York (vice-president); and St. Nicholas Society of City of New York.

A second strong interest of J.V.B. Wicoff, besides education, was building construction. Through his civic involvements, he oversaw the construction of two of Plainsboro's public structures: the new school in 1919, and the new Presbyterian church in 1933. According to Evelyn Wicoff, J.V.B. was very interested in building construction, and kept a close eye on construction activities. As an example of his attention to details, Evelyn credits the comfortableness of the Plainsboro Presbyterian Church's pews to her father's visits to manufacturers to try out church

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pews. In addition, she credits her father with insisting that both the school and the church be built out of Princeton stone.³⁸

J.V.B.'s interest in construction activities is reflected throughout the early minutes of the Plainsboro Township Committee. On February 1, 1922 he was appointed a committee of one to work out a plan for permanent dirt road repair. Throughout his entire time on the Township Committee, he continued to report regularly on road related issues. In addition, he was actively involved in issues related to public utilities. On September 28, 1926, J.V.B. reported that the Princeton Public Service would be building electric lines through Plainsboro. On December 3, 1926, he was appointed chair of a committee for the extension of gas and electricity to Plainsboro and beyond. On July 16, 1940, J.V.B. and Henry Jeffers were appointed to represent the Council at a hearing of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners concerning the vacating of the at-grade Pennsylvania Railroad crossing on Schalk's Road. At meetings throughout the 1940's, J.V.B. reported on matters relating to lighting in the Township. In recognition of his contribution to Plainsboro on capital improvements, the Plainsboro Township Council issued on January 23, 1939 a special commendation to J.V.B. Wicoff and Henry Jeffers for their services in "securing road and other improvements in the community."³⁹

J.V.B. Wicoff and Henry Jeffers had first collaborated on a public utility effort in 1899 when they started the Farmers and Traders Telephone Company. J.V.B. is quoted in the 1950 newspaper interview as explaining that they developed the company "merely as a local convenience so that we could talk with our friends. We got a franchise for the Plainsboro area, and later got the telephone rights in Cranbury, Hightstown and a large surrounding area. Our lines went almost to Hamilton Square and in the other direction to Monmouth Junction and almost to Jamesburg." The company had 1300 telephone subscribers and operated three switchboards.⁴⁰ The Company was sold on March 31, 1930 to New Jersey Bell for \$195,000.⁴¹

J.V.B. Wicoff's interest in building construction is also evident in his attention to details concerning alterations to his own house, most notably the inclusion of Mueller tiles in the sunroom added to the house in 1929. J.V.B.'s association with Henry Mueller, founder of the Trenton based Mueller Mosaic Company, led him to encourage the Walker Gordon Laboratory to utilize Mueller tiles in their new Dairy Rotolactor facility.⁴²

Herman Mueller, founder of the Trenton based Mueller Mosaic Company, was born in Rodach, Germany in 1854. During his youth in Germany, he studied and apprenticed in art, before moving to the United States in 1878. From 1879 to 1903, he lived and worked as a modeler in Cincinnati, then a major art center. In 1909, he established the Mueller Mosaic Company in Trenton which

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he managed until his death in 1941.

One of Mueller's major accomplishments was developing a new "mosaic" tile process which resulted in the color not only being on the surface of the tile, but into the body of the tile itself. His process was nationally honored on February 9, 1892 when the Franklin Institute awarded him the John Scott Medal. Mueller's nationally recognized art work includes work incorporated into: the United States Embassy in Tokyo; the Indianapolis State House; Kansas City Soldiers and Sailors Memorial; New York City subway stations; Hotel Pennsylvania (New York City); Hotel Statler (Cleveland); LaFayette (Buffalo); Flamingo (Miami); C. & P. Depot (Quebec); YMCA of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the Traymore, Garden Pier and the Platt Department Store (Atlantic City); Kelsey Building, Crescent Temple, School of Industrial Arts, Y.M.C.A., and Knights of Columbus Foundation (Trenton); and the Rotolactor of the Walker Gordon Dairy (Plainsboro).⁴³

Although it is unknown how Mueller and J.V.B. Wicoff first met, they were both prominent Trenton businessmen with several commonalities. In 1917, Mueller was selected as one of only forty local businessmen to be a member of the Symposium, a club formed in 1904 to bring professionals together to discuss current issues.⁴⁴ J.V.B. was a member and president of the Symposium, and would have had the opportunity to meet Mueller in such a small select organization. In addition, both J.V.B. and Mueller were known as staunch Woodrow Wilson supporters, and both were strongly committed to education. Believing that "education is the foundation of all good work", Mueller was active in supporting industrial arts education, and established a junior high school system in his capacity as president of the Trenton Board of Education. The commonality of these two men is apparent in a 1979 description of Mueller: "He accepted civic responsibilities with enthusiasm and worked tirelessly for the cause of both public and industrial education."⁴⁵

When J.V.B. added a new sunroom to his house in 1929, he incorporated some of Mueller's tiles. The tiles include a Princeton University tiger, coats of arms including one for the Britton family, and a series of nursery rhymes. J.V.B. used his position as a director of the Walker Gordon Laboratory to encourage the incorporation of Mueller tiles in their new Rotolactor facility. Although this site has been subsequently demolished, it was a very significant historic resource.

The J.V.B. Wicoff House is significant as the structure where John Van Buren Wicoff lived almost his entire life. He both grew up living in the house and raised his own family there. On June 8, 1904, J.V.B. married Lavinia Ely Applegate from a prominent Hightstown family. For the next three years, the young couple lived in an apartment in Trenton, and spent their summers in Plainsboro. In 1907, they permanently moved into the Plainsboro home, and J.V.B. assumed the

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responsibility of managing the farm.

Despite his numerous professional and civic commitments apart from the farm, J.V.B. continued throughout his life to actively manage the farm, at times with the assistance of a paid farmer.⁴⁶ An undated newspaper article in the Cranbury Press described how J.V.B. had presented three large potatoes, his primary crop, to the president of the Trenton Rotary Club. The article states that "The size of the potatoes...surprised even Wicoff. In his 50 years of farming, his farm has never produced such super duper spuds."⁴⁷

From 1905 to 1923, the Wicoffs had seven children, and continued to share the house with J.V.B.'s mother, Catharine. On August 18, 1928, Catharine passed away, and J.V.B. proceeded to remodel and add on to the house. He lived in the house until his death on February 25, 1952.⁴⁸

In J.V.B.'s will, he provided his wife with life tenancy on the property. Upon her death, the house was to pass to the second son, Douglas Britton Wicoff, and upon his death to his two sons, Douglas Britton Wicoff, Jr. and John Roberts Wicoff. According to Evelyn Wicoff, her father wanted to ensure that the property stayed in the Wicoff name. Therefore, as the oldest son, John Edward Wicoff, had two daughters and no sons, J.V.B. had changed his will to pass the property on to the second oldest son and his two male heirs.⁴⁹

As provided for in J.V.B.'s will, his wife, Lavinia, continued to live in the house until her death on June 11, 1958. At that time, Douglas Britton Wicoff became the owner, and in January, 1959, his two sisters, Catharine and Evelyn Wicoff, moved out of the house. The Douglas Wicoff family had lived in Pennington for many years and preferred to stay there. Douglas died two years later on March 21, 1961 and the house became the property of his two minor sons. It was rented to various tenants until January 2, 1975 when it was sold to Harold Meltzer and others of Jersey City. On September 6, 1977 Plainsboro Township acquired the house and part of the property to convert it into a municipal center.

In November, 1977, the Township began to utilize the building for Plainsboro Township offices. In 1993-1995, the Township offices moved out as they outgrew the space, and an agreement was reached between the Township and the Plainsboro Historical Society concerning the future use of the site for an exhibit and meeting area, and Society offices.⁵⁰

J.V.B. Wicoff is locally significant for his tremendous public service, especially his commitment to education which resulted in the formation of the new township as well as the construction of a new school for Plainsboro. Evelyn Wicoff described her father as someone who highly valued his

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home town of Plainsboro, civic involvement, and above all, education and travel, as making a difference in people's lives. On a personal level, she described him as someone who could accomplish a great deal due to his ability to stay focused, his sense of humor, and his ability to revitalize himself with a brief fifteen minute nap. These attributes and values clearly enabled him to significantly influence the formative development of Plainsboro Township.

FOOTNOTES

1. Letters are in the personal collection of Ms. Evelyn Wicoff, Princeton, New Jersey.
2. Deeds to the Wicoff House property (on file at the Plainsboro Historical Society).
3. Records of the Plainsboro Historical Society.
4. Obituaries of John Wicoff, *The Cranbury Press* (December 16, 1892), and *Princeton Packet* (December 17, 1892).
5. Deeds to the Wicoff House property (on file at the Plainsboro Historical Society).
6. Inventory of the Estate of John Wicoff.
7. "Work Led Him to Success in Banking, Law, Business".
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. September 15, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
11. "Work Led Him to Success in Banking, Law, Business".
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.

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15. October 5, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
16. "Work Led Him to Success in Banking, Law, Business".
17. "John V.B. Wicoff Dies After Brief Illness".
18. F.L. Lundy, p.335.
19. "John V.B. Wicoff Dies After Brief Illness".
20. Minutes of the Board of Education of Cranbury Township.
21. Ibid.
22. New Jersey Senate Bill No. 54.
23. "Plainsboro to Have New School House".
24. "John Barleycorn Played Role in Creation of Plainsboro".
25. "School's New Name Honors Town Father".
26. Meeting Minutes from the May 29, 1919 organizational meeting of Plainsboro Township.
27. Ibid.
28. Undated letter "To the Citizens and Residents of the Township of Plainsboro" by the President/Secretary of the Board of Education (part of the Plainsboro Township Committee Meeting Minutes, 1919).
29. "Plainsboro - Rural Government Experiment".
30. Plainsboro Township Committee Meeting Minutes, 1919-1952.
31. "John V.B. Wicoff Dies After Brief Illness".
32. Minutes of the Board of Education of Cranbury Township, 1916.
33. Minutes of the Board of Education of Cranbury Township.

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34. "School's New Name Honors Town Father".
35. "Work Led Him to Success in Banking, Law, Business".
36. Ibid.
37. Files of the Plainsboro Historical Society and October 5, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
38. September 15, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
39. Plainsboro Township Committee Meeting Minutes, 1919-1952.
40. "Work Led Him to Success in Banking, Law, Business".
41. Letter dated April 18, 1930 to the stockholders of Farmers & Traders Telephone Company (in the personal collection of Evelyn Wicoff).
42. September 15, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
43. Taft; "Adding Color to Our Architecture"; and "Mueller Mosaic Company's Plant is One Where Art, Craft and Industry Mingle".
44. Taft, p. 23.
45. Ibid., p.32.
46. October 5, 1997 interview with Evelyn Wicoff.
47. "John V.B. Wicoff Farm Produces Giant Spuds".
48. Records of the Plainsboro Historical Society and interviews with Evelyn Wicoff.
49. Ibid.
50. Ibid.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property being nominated is a portion of Block 10.01, Lot 13.11. The nominated property begins at the intersection of the driveway to the J.V.B. Wicoff House and Plainsboro Road and proceeds north along the driveway, including six feet to both the east and west of the driveway to include the trees lining the driveway. As the driveway approaches the house and begins to turn to the west, the boundary line expands to the east and the west to include the landscaped areas in front of the house. The western property boundary is drawn to include the ice house, but exclude the modern tower. At the end of the ice house, the line proceeds east along the rear line of the parking lot for approximately 350 feet. At that point, the boundary line proceeds south for approximately 300 feet, passing the rear of the garage. The boundary line then proceeds west to the tree-lined driveway.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the house, its two associated historic outbuildings (garage and ice house), the landscaped areas immediately surrounding the house, and the tree-lined driveway leading to the house. The boundaries are tightly drawn to exclude new structures which are in close proximity to the house, i.e. the shed to the rear of the parking lot and the municipal complex to the west of the house.

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Section number Photograph Page 1

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

PHOTOGRAPHS

For all photographs:

Property Name: J.V.B. Wicoff House

Property Location: Plainsboro Township, Middlesex County,
New Jersey

Location of
original negatives: Offices of Nancy L. Zerbe Historic
Preservation Consulting, Inc.
81 Rector Street
Metuchen, NJ 08840-1540

Photographer: Stacy E. Spies

Date: July, 1997

Photograph No. 1 of 18:

View: Front (south) elevation, looking north.

Photograph No. 2 of 18:

View: Front (south) and east side elevation, looking northwest.

Photograph No. 3 of 18:

View: Northwest corner of house, looking southeast.

Photograph No. 4 of 18:

View: Rear (north) entrance, looking south.

Photograph No. 5 of 18:

View: Hall and stairway (Room 101), looking north.

Photograph No. 6 of 18:

View: Fireplace on east wall, Room 102, looking east southeast.

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Section number Photograph Page 2

J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex Co., NJ

Photograph No. 7 of 18:

View: Southeast corner of Room 102, looking southeast.

Photograph No. 8 of 18:

View: Room 105, looking southeast.

Photograph No. 9 of 18:

View: Fireplace in Room 105, looking northwest.

Photograph No. 10 of 18:

View: Room 109, looking southeast.

Photograph No. 11 of 18:

View: Room 106, looking west.

Photograph No. 12 of 18:

View: Detail of Mueller tiger tile, looking south.

Photograph No. 13 of 18:

View: Room 107, looking northeast.

Photograph No. 14 of 18:

View: Upstairs Hall (Room 202), looking north.

Photograph No. 15 of 18:

View: Bathroom (Room 202), looking south.

Photograph No. 16 of 18:

View: Room 212, looking south.

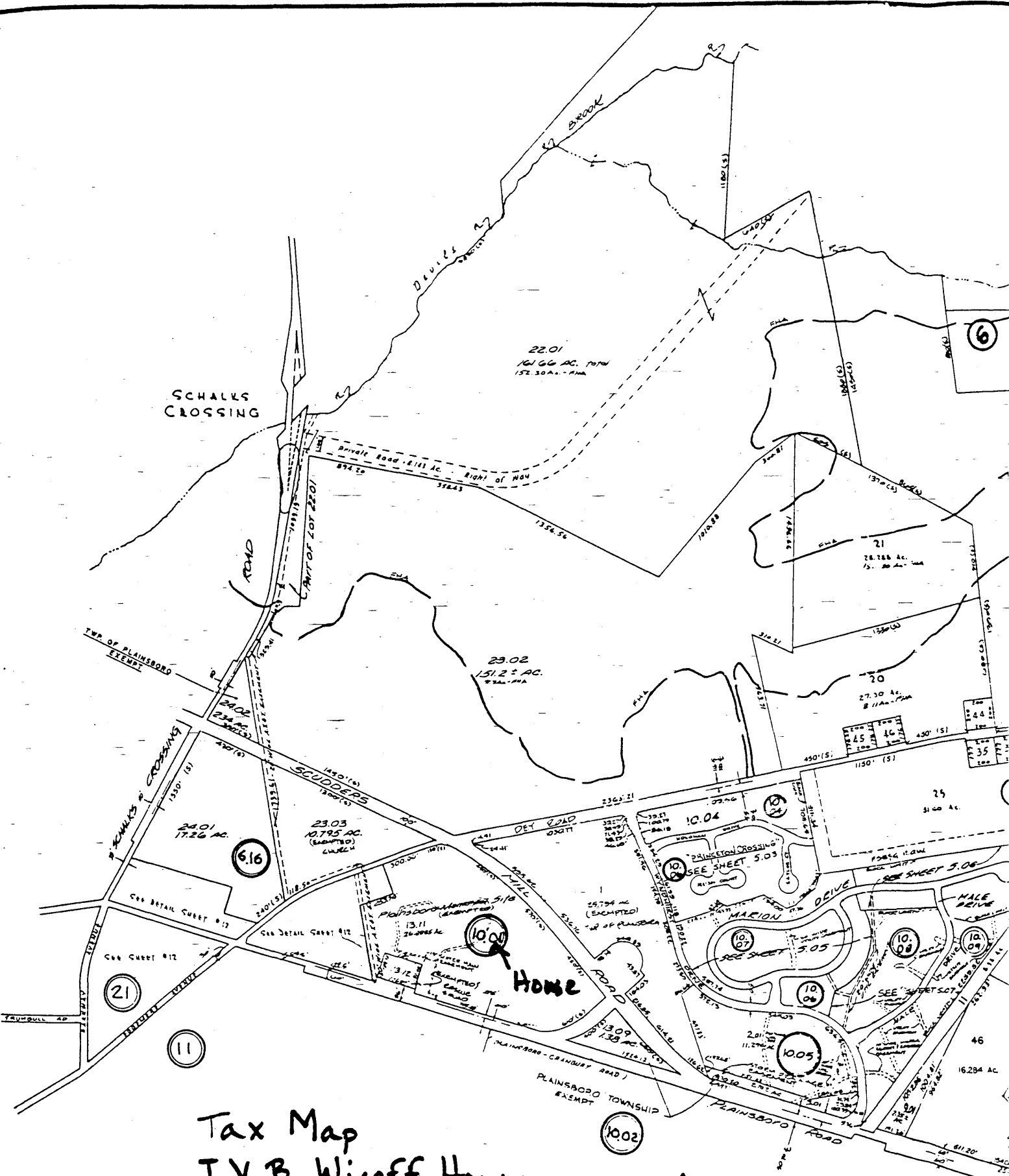
Photograph No. 17 of 18:

View: Room 207, looking southwest.

Photograph No. 18 of 18:

View: Garage, looking northwest.

Sheet - 1



Tax Map
 J. V. B. Wicoff House
 Middlesex Co., NJ

↑ N
 1" = 600'

Site Map

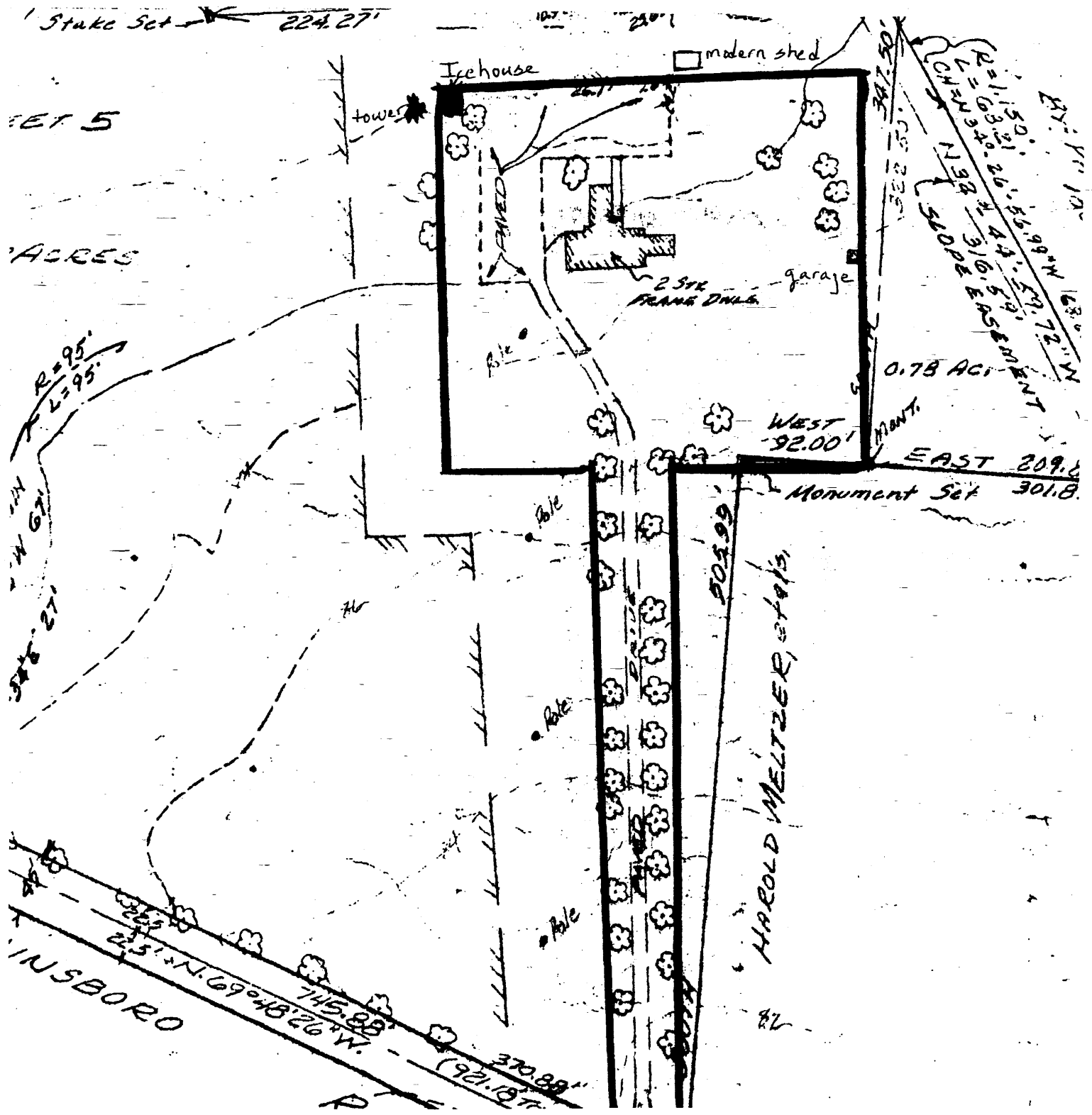
J.V.B. Wicoff House

Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex County, NJ

Scale: 1" = 100'

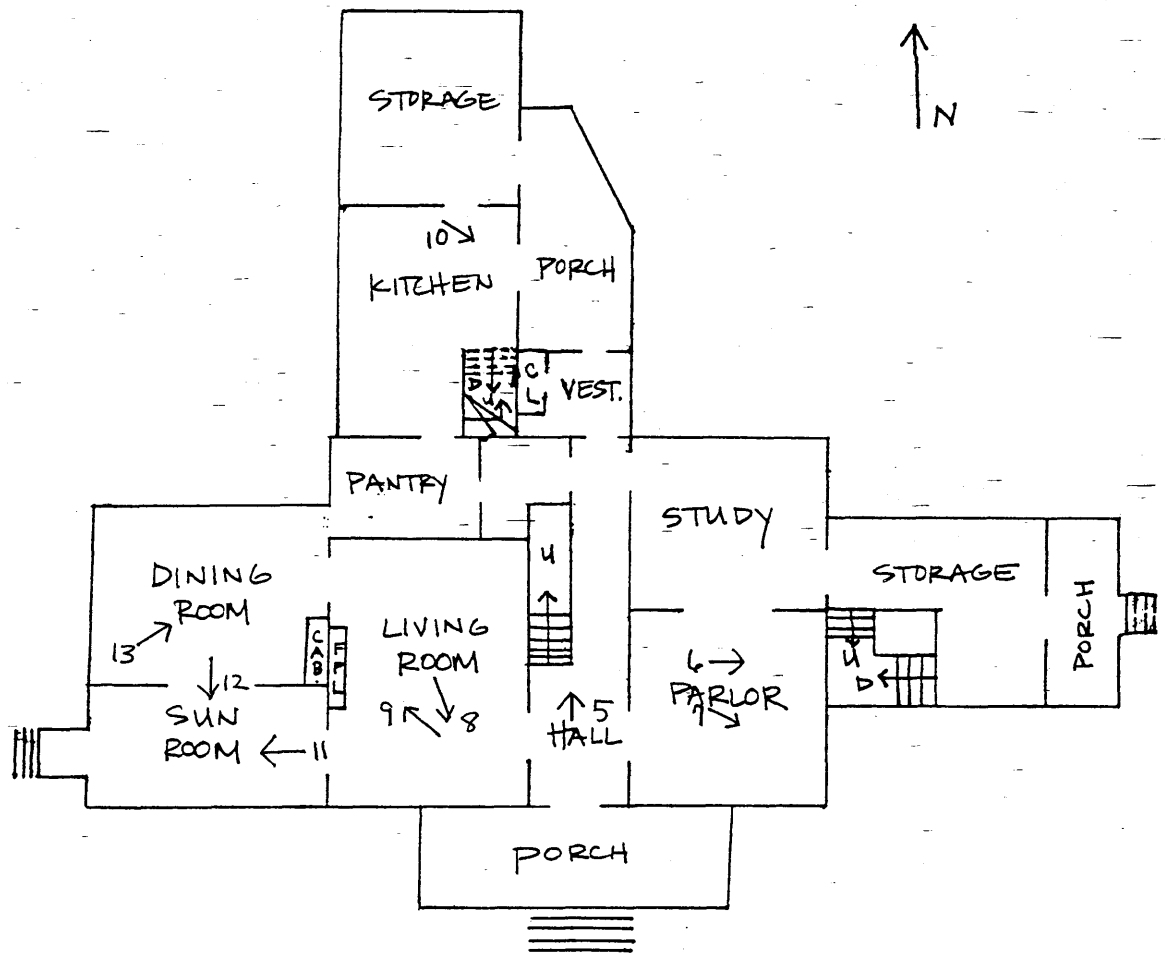


Based on a July 5, 1977 map by Rimmey & Veghte Associates, Inc., as revised through 1983.



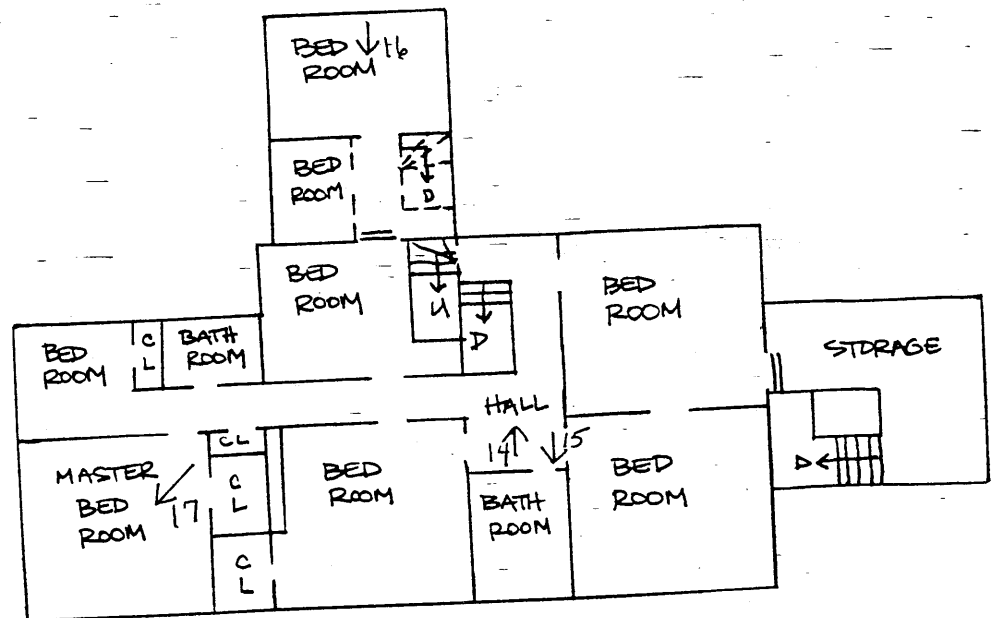
Floor Plan: First Floor
J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex County, NJ

Scale: 1" = 16.7'



Floor Plan: Second Floor
J.V.B. Wicoff House
Plainsboro Twp., Middlesex County, NJ

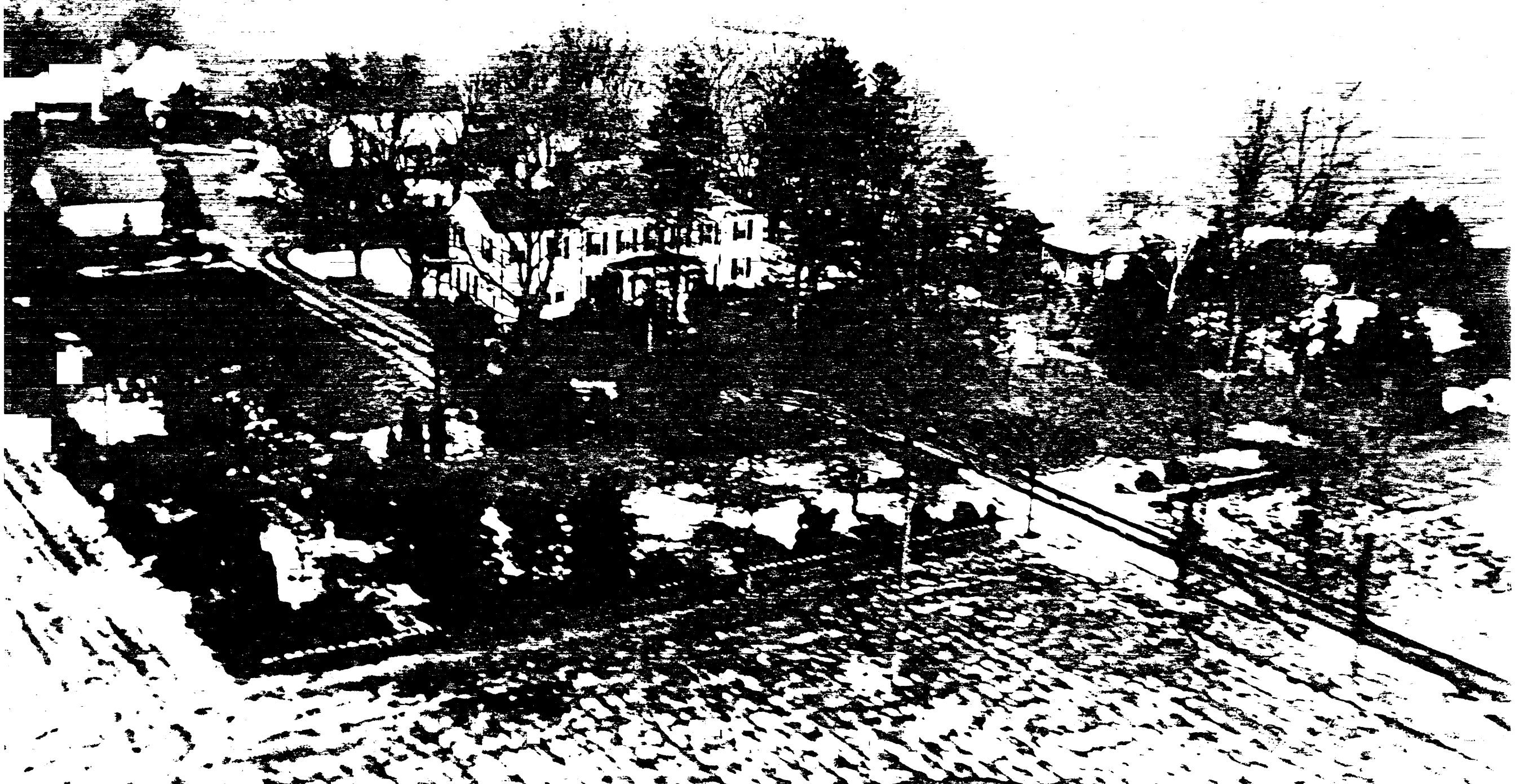
Scale: 1" = 16.7'



J. V. B. Wicoff House. Middlesex Co. N.J.
The house, built by John and Catharine Wicoff
about 1880, is shown here prior to 1900 as it
looked before the east and west wings were added.



JVB Wicoff House, Plainsboro Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey



JVB Wicoff House, Plainsboro Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey, 1935