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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 26 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Deacon Andrew Hetfield House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Constitution Plaza not for publication
city, town Mountainside Borough vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Union code 039 zip code 07092

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

John R. Searles 06/08/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. *Alvan Byer* Entered in the National Register 7/27/89
 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Recreation & Culture/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Georgian/Italianate/Eastern Stick

foundation Concretewalls Woodroof Asphalt shingleother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Essentially Georgian with Victorian additions, the Hetfield House is a two-story, wood-frame structure five bays wide, with a one-story wing, two bays wide. Both sections have pitched roofs. The main entrance, in the center bay, features a six-paneled door with a four-light transom, typical of the Georgian style as used locally until circa 1830. It is sheltered by a gabled entrance porch, which appears to be a later addition. There is a second door in the end wall of the east wing, and a third on the rear, in the west wall of the center section. The door of the east wing, of simple board and batten construction, is protected by a small open porch with a shed roof supported by three columns. A small, gable-roofed dormer punctuates the roof in the rear. The house has four different types of wood window sash, with 6/6 sash predominant. There are 2/2 sash in the left oriel and on the rear of the west wing, and 1/1 sash in the right oriel. Smaller openings on the rear have 4/4 sash.

The structure consists of post and girt framing. The walls are filled in with brick and mortar, covered on the exterior by wood siding and on the interior by plaster. The floors are framed with wood girders and beams with wide-plank pine floor boards of varied width.

The house was evidently built in stages. The oldest portion, dating from circa 1760, is the one-story wing on the left. The center two bays were built next, probably to a one-story level. Later the two-story section on the right was added, and at the same time, a second floor was built on the middle section, and the roof raised to create a continuous ridge. These changes are evidenced in the siding, the floor framing and the roof structure.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G NA

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance

1760-1873

Significant Dates

1760
c. 1842
c. 1873

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

Hetfield, Deacon Andrew

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Deacon Andrew Hetfield House is significant under Criteria A, B and C. It is significant under Criterion A in the area of exploration/settlement because it is one of the very few structures remaining from the original settlement of what is now the Borough of Mountainside. It is significant under Criterion B because it was the home of Andrew Hetfield, William Clark, and other figures prominent in local history. Andrew Hetfield distinguished himself in the area of religion as a deacon and elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Westfield, which was intimately associated with the settlement of the area. William Clark's distinguished service in the American Revolution contributes to the national importance of the house in military history. The Hetfield House is also significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a Georgian or colonial house that grew incrementally during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to incorporate significant elements of the Italianate and Stick Styles.

Until 1895, the borough of Mountainside was part of the town of Westfield. Westfield was settled as the West Fields of Elizabethtown, which was established in 1664. The first English inhabitants of Elizabeth were Puritans from Connecticut, who migrated to Long Island and then to New Jersey. In 1684, Henry Baker purchased land from the Indians that would eventually become Westfield. In 1699-1700, the land within the watershed of the Rahway River was laid out in 100-acre lots. Almost immediately after that division, settlers started moving into the area, but it was not until 1720 that they were numerous enough to constitute a distinct community. By 1727, there were enough inhabitants to establish the First Presbyterian Church in Westfield. /1

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
Mountainside Historic Preservation Committee

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than 1 acre Roselle, NJ Quad

UTM References

A

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

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beth Sullebarger, Meredith Arms
organization Sullebarger Associates date January 1988
street & number P.O. Box 3507 telephone (201) 653-7227
city or town Jersey City state New Jersey zip code 07303

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It is certain that the main body of the house as it appears today must have been complete by 1830, based on the consistent use throughout of post and girt construction with brick infill, which was discontinued after that date. The main doorway, which is typical of the Georgian style used locally to 1830, is further evidence that the main body of the house was complete by this date.

During the nineteenth century, projecting window bays were added to the facade. On the right is an oriel with angled sides and panels with chamfered moldings. This element, typical of Gothic-revival and Italianate-style buildings, was probably added between 1840 and 1880. On the left is a later Stick-style oriel, probably added between 1860 and 1890. Rectangular in shape, the oriel has two windows across the front and one window on each side.

On the interior, the left wing consists of one room; the center section is two rooms deep; and the right section, containing the stairhall, is one-room deep. On the first floor, the far left room is the kitchen, while the other three rooms are parlors. The second floor is occupied by bedrooms and a single bathroom.

The most important interior features are the fireplaces. In the kitchen is a wide brick fireplace with an oven opening on the right, a stone hearth and a simple wood mantel. The chimney is exposed on the exterior, however, the "beehive" was removed in 1929 when the house was moved. The center parlor has a smaller fireplace with a simple wood mantel. The rooms at the west end have fireplaces with elaborate mantels, characterized by heavy moldings and brick hearths. All these mantels are typical of colonial design. Allowing for a "retardataire" use of the colonial style in what was then a rural location, the character of the fireplaces supports the theory that the house was substantially completed by 1830.

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Trim in the oldest portions of the house consists of very simple baseboard. The later bay windows have molded surrounds and panels below. The higher-style parlor in the right wing has a chair rail.

The floor of the center bedroom is approximately one foot higher than the rest of the rooms at this level, indicating that the ceiling of the parlor below was raised to provide more gracious proportions to that room. This, and the fact that a mantel in this room has chamfered molding similar to the right bay window, is further evidence that the second floor was added later, possibly at the same time as the west end.

The house has been relocated twice. In 1929, the house was moved back on the original property by the New Jersey Department of Transportation in conjunction with the construction of an additional traffic lane to U.S. Route 22, then known as N.J. Route 29. In 1985, the house was acquired and moved by the Borough of Mountainside in order to prevent its demolition by a new owner. Its new site is less than a mile from its original location, on borough property north of the New Providence Road, adjacent to the public library and the firehouse. As in its former setting, the house is surrounded by trees, although its orientation has been changed from east to north.

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Deacon Hetfield House, Mountainside
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Significant Persons

William Clark
William Clark, Jr.

Significance of Property

The earliest settlers of the area that is today known as Mountainside (formerly known as the Locust Grove section of Westfield), were the Badgleys and the Rolls, in 1736 and 1737. Andrew Hetfield reputedly came in shortly afterwards. /2 The earliest burial in the church cemetery in Westfield is a Mr. Hetfield, in 1724. However, it is not certain that Andrew, born in 1740, was in the area until 1763, when the Presbyterian Church recorded him as a member. By then, he was married, and his house probably dates from that time as well. A map of Westfield in Revolutionary times indicates his house on the former Springfield Road (now U.S. Route 22). According to Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, Hetfield occupied the 100-acre lot previously owned by Abraham Lawrence. /3

The history of Andrew Hetfield and the Hetfield House is integrally associated with the First Presbyterian Church in Westfield. Andrew Hetfield was a pillar of the church, and served as a Deacon and an elder. He frequently conducted Sunday evening services in a building known as the Beehive, built near him home in 1760 (demolished sometime between 1851-1856.) /4

William Clark came to live in the house when he married Andrew's daughter, Sarah, in 1783. In his will, Andrew left the house to her, and to his wife, he gave the "best room in my house, a cellar and chamber room." /5 Sarah, his wife, died in 1841, dividing the property among her children. However, the lands were not deeded over until 1854, shortly after William Clark's death.

William Clark was a hero of the Revolution. He was the great-great-grandson of Samuel Clark, who came to Long Island from Herefordshire, England shortly after 1680. William's grandfather, William, came to Elizabeth about 1715. Charles (1716-1785), his father, fought in the Revolution. William was also a cousin once removed from Abraham Clark, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a delegate to the Continental Congress and the first Constitutional Convention. (William's great grandmother, Elizabeth Clark Marsh was the sister of the grandfather of Abraham Clark.)

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At the age of 17, William Clark joined the Revolutionary army. His family's home was seized by the British and appropriated as the local headquarters of General Howe. Along with his brother, Azariah, he was captured and detained in the notorious Old Sugar-House prison in Manhattan. Known as "Captain Billy," he helped capture a cannon known as old "One Horn" from the British during their retreat on June 23, 1780. The cannon was called "One Horn" because one of its arms or "horns" was broken off during its capture when it hit a rock. /6

Captain William Clark is also associated with an incident involving the bell of the Presbyterian Church, which during the Revolution, was used to warn the town about the approach of the enemy. The bell was considered a menace by the British, who depended on the area for sustenance when stationed on Staten Island. During their retreat on June 23, 1780, they knocked the bell from the church tower. Although some say it was left broken on the steps of the church, tradition says the bell was carried off to Staten Island and that its peals were recognized by Clark while he was imprisoned in Manhattan. After his release, his efforts led to the return of the bell. /7

William Clark had two sons--Andrew Hetfield Clark (1786-1862) and William Clark, Jr. Andrew, the oldest, was very active in public affairs. He was elected alderman for the borough of Elizabethtown and served as commissioner of deeds and justice of the peace in Westfield Township. He was always active in the Presbyterian Church, being a member 60 years and 40 years an elder. For a number of years, he was superintendent of the Sunday School at Branch Mills.

William Clark, Jr. followed the patriotic example of his father, and formed a company for the War of 1812. He served as Justice of the peace of Westfield Township. Like his grandfather, Andrew Hetfield, he served as a deacon and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. William, Jr. was the second superintendent of the Sunday School at Branch Mills, and his wife, Margaret Fitz Randolph, was also active. /8

An 1862 map assigns the house to W. Clark, which may be William Clark, Jr. The house then apparently passed to Abigail Clark, daughter of William and Sarah, according to an 1872 map. The house may actually have been collectively owned by William, his wife Mary, Elizabeth and Abigail, according to a deed dated 1 March 1856. /9

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In 1873, Abigail sold it to her niece, Mrs. Kate B. High. Mrs. High, whose maiden name was Catherine Brown Clark, was the daughter of William Clark, Jr. and his wife Margaret Fitz Randolph. /10 In 1893, Mrs. High donated part of the property for construction of a chapel to replace the Beehive, which had been torn down about twenty years earlier. Known as the Union Chapel, it was dedicated in 1901. (The site, on the southeast edge of the property, later became an island when the westbound lane U.S. Route 22 was built in 1929. The chapel has since been demolished.) /11

From Mrs. High, the house went to her brother's granddaughter, Gertrude Evans Fitz Randolph, who remained unmarried. For approximately twenty years from World War I, the house was used as a tea house. In 1936, Gertrude sold the property to Rev. Frederic C. Fitz Randolph, who was probably a brother or nephew. Like the Hetfields and the Clarks, the Fitz Randolphs were important early settlers. All the Fitz Randolphs in America are descendents of Edward Fitz Randolph, a Pilgrim who came to the Plymouth Colony (now Massachusetts) from Nottinghamshire in 1630. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, a 4th generation descendent, donated land for the site of Princeton University. In England, the Fitz Randolph families were connected by blood and marriage with numerous royal families, among them Edward IV and Richard III. /12

In 1935, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Rosencrantz moved in with their daughter Walda and established "Dutch Oven Antiques," (which seems to be a misnomer based on the beehive oven original to the house.) For the next ten years, they rented the house, until in June 1946, Walda bought the property from Rev. Fitz Randolph. She continued the antiques business there until she sold the property in 1984 for development of an office building. The house was purchased by the Borough of Mountainside and moved to its present site to save it from demolition.

Despite its relocation, the Hetfield House retains its historic and architectural significance. The present location is only a half-mile away, and although the orientation has changed ninety degrees, the setting, in wooded surroundings, is similar. The Hetfield House is one of the earliest structures remaining from the original settlement of the area. All other significant structures have either been demolished or severely altered.

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Moreover, the structure still retains its association with prominent members of the community, including Andrew Hetfield, William Clark and William Clark, Jr., and remained in the family from circa 1760 to 1935, about 175 years.

Architecturally, the Hetfield House remains an interesting example of a Georgian style house with significant nineteenth-century additions in the Italianate and Stick styles. Originally a one-room, one-story cottage, it was successively added onto as the family grew and tastes changed. Typical characteristics of the Georgian style are its massing defined by two stories, five bays, two-room depth, and side-gabled roof, and its details such as the six-paneled door and 6/6 window sash. The Italianate and Stick styles are exhibited in the addition of oriel windows on the facade. Twentieth-century alterations, consisting of entry porches on the front and side, do not seriously detract from its integrity. Thus, it is considered eligible under Criteria A, B and C.

1. Charles A. Philhower, History of the First Presbyterian Church, Westfield, New Jersey, p. 137.

2. W. Woodford Clayton, History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey (Philadelphia, Everts & Peck, 1882), p. 225. The Badgeley house has been demolished and the Roll house has been altered.

3. Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, New Jersey, (New York: Carlton & Lanahan, 1868), p. 263. No records prior to 1800 are available to confirm when Hetfield took ownership.

4. The family continued to be involved with the Sunday School, however. In 1871, the school was reorganized and in 1893, Mrs. Kate B. High, a great-granddaughter of Andrew Hetfield, donated a lot for construction of a chapel. Known as the Locust Grove Union Chapel, it was dedicated in 1901. The site, on the southeast edge of the property, later became an island when the westbound land of U.S. Route 22 was built in 1929. The chapel has since been demolished. Philhower, pp. 227-228.

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5. Andrew Hetfield's will granted to "Sally, daughter and wife of William Clark, part of hundred acre lot lying on the outh side of the first mountain--bounded by William Baker, Stewart Mills and building on land and salt meadow." Liber 3273, p. 44, Essex County Hall of Records, Newark, N.J.

6. F.W. Record, History of Union County, Newark: East Jersey History Co., 1897, p. 514.

7. Philhower, p. 143.

8. Philhower, p. 229.

9. A deed dated 1856 describes a transfer of property from William Clark, his wife Mary A. and Elizabeth Clark, to Abigail Clark of property beginning at corner of Ephraim Clark to corner of William Clark to "rear of house intersecting hinges of a certain door, thence through the house and door yard." Liber 584, page 195, Deed no. 1381. It would appear from this that the house was divided, with Abigail purchasing the east end of the house, which was nearest to Ephraim Clark's property. Abstract of Deed no. 1381, Liber 584, p. 195, Oct. 1911, Union County Office of Cultural and Historic Affairs, Westfield, N.J.

10. The abstract of the deed, dated 26 July 1873, describes the property as extending from the "corner of line of Ephraim Clark, to stake at corner of John D. Mills land, being a corner of land formerly owned by William Clark, to a house and dooryard, to a road, to a bridge crossing a certain stream." The same land was quit claimed to Abigail Clark by William Clark, Mary A. Clark and Elizabeth Clark 1 March 1856. Abstract of Deed 12571, Liber 584, p. 197, 26 July 1873, UCOCHA.

11. Jean Hesketh Hershey, History of Mountainside, (Mountainside, Mountainside Historic Preservation Committee, 1945, rpt. 1984), p. 44. Philhower, p. 227-228.

12. Oris H. F. Randolph, Daniel Fitz Randolph, His Ancestry and Descendents, 1959, pp. 1-3.

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Clayton, W. Woodford. History of Union and Middlesex Counties,
New Jersey. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1882.

Hamilton, Henry C., D.D.S. The Revolutionary Cemetery in
Westfield, N.J. Westfield: Hamilton, 1975.

Hatfield, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, New
Jersey. New York: Carlton & Lanahan, 1868.

Hershey, Jean Hesketh. History of Mountainside. Mountainside:
Mountainside Historic Preservation Committee, 1945, rpt. 1984.

Hoffman, Robert V. The Olde Towne Scrapbook. Westfield:
Privately Published, 1945.

----- The Olde Towne 1700-1894. Westfield: Privately
Published, 1937.

Johnson, James P. Westfield: From Settlement to Suburb.
Westfield: Westfield Bicentennial Committee, 1977.

Philhower, Charles A. Commemorative History of the Presbyterian
Church, Westfield, New Jersey, 1728-1928. New York, c. 1929.

----- History of the Town of Westfield. New York: Lewis
Historical Publishing Co., 1923.

----- The Political Bounds of the West Fields of Elizabeth
town, N.J. Published by the author, 1939.

Randolph, Oris H. F. Daniel Fitz Randolph, His Ancestry and
Descendents, 1959.

Record, F. W. History of Union County. Newark: East Jersey
History Co., 1897.

Periodicals

Dix, Warren R. "Old Houses of Elizabeth Town II. The Hetfield
House." Proceedings of NJHS, vol. XIII, 1928, pps. 298-302.

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Larkin, Madelyn. "Dutch Oven is Linked to Revolutionary Days."
9 July 1959.

Unpublished Sources

Christian, Louise Aymar and Howard Stelle FitzRandolph.
FitzRandolph Genealogy. 1950.

Revolutionary Cemetery Records. First Presbyterian Church,
Westfield, N.J.

Westfield Tercentenary Committee. Colonial Westfield, Past and
Present. 1982.

MacGeorge, Beatrice. Genealogical Data: The Fighting Clarks of
Westfield, New Jersey.

Maps

Map of Essex County, N.J. Newark: Hiram A. Belding, 1850.

Topographical Map of Union County, N.J. New York: Ferdinand
Mayer & Co., 1862.

State Atlas of New Jersey. New York: F. W. Beers, 1872.

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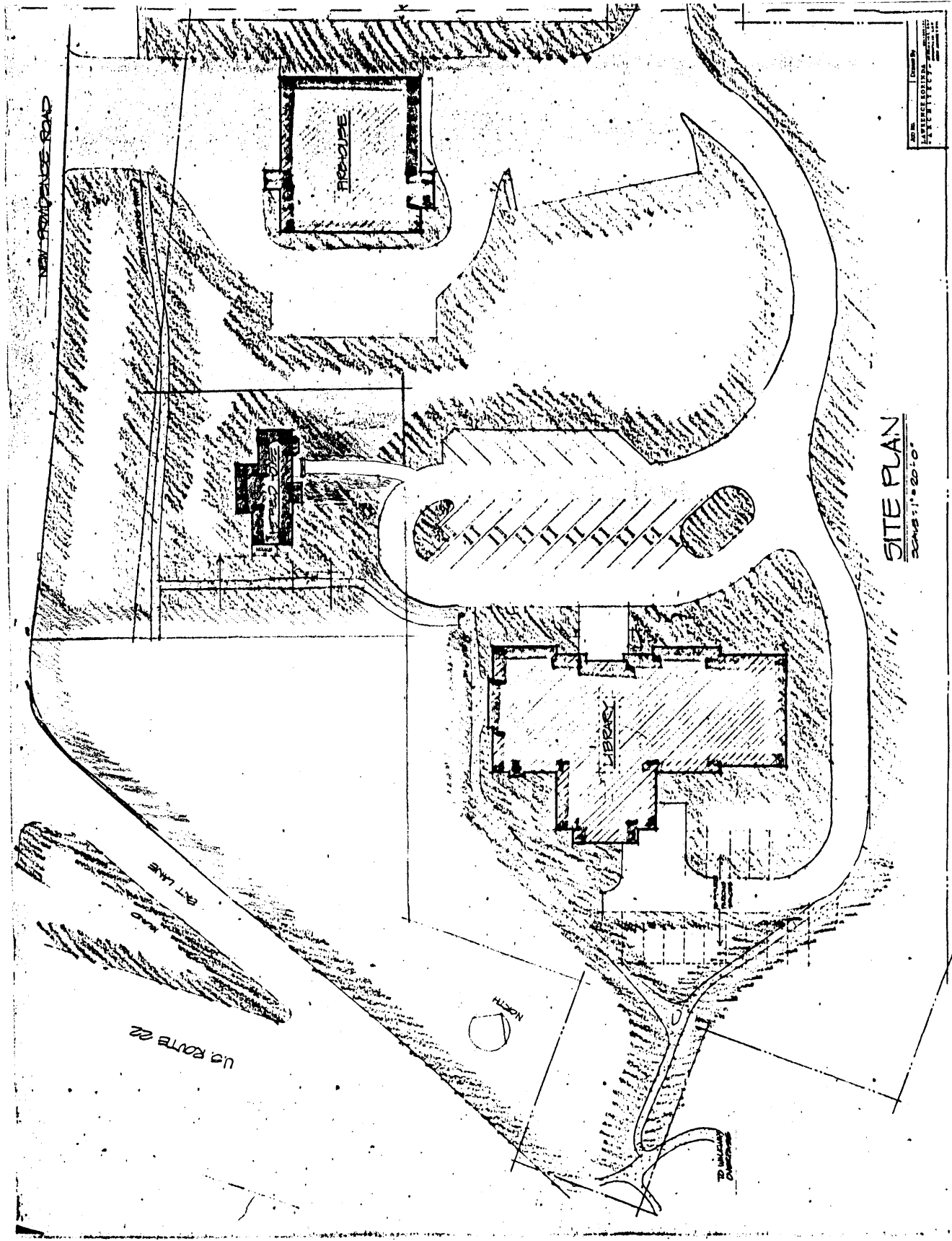
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Verbal Boundary Description

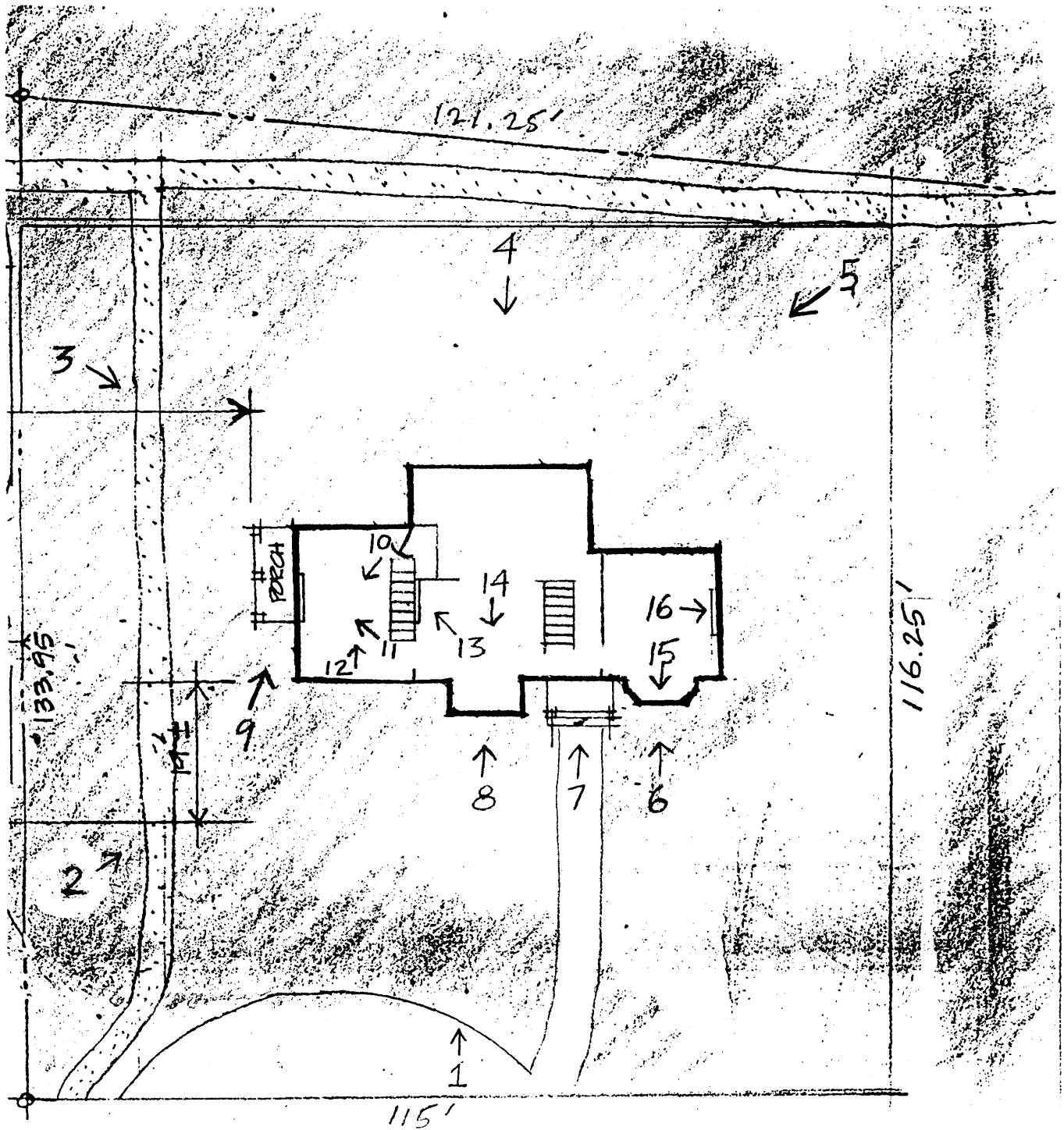
The property is a rectangular parcel measuring 115' x 116.25', whose southern corner is 55' directly south of the southern corner of the foundation of the house and whose northern corner is 60' directly north of the northern corner of the foundation of the house.

Boundary Justification

As shown on the accompanying site plan, the Hetfield House is located on municipal property, which includes the borough firehouse and library. Because the latter structures do not contribute to the significance of the Hetfield House, the proposed boundaries separate the Hetfield House from the rest of the property. The southwest boundary of the property roughly coincides with a walking path which represents the boundary of county property.



Site Plan
 Municipal Property
 Borough of Mountainside, N.J. (Union County)
 Deacon Andrew Hetfield House



Site Plan
 Deacon Andrew Hetfield House
 Mountainside, New Jersey
 Union County