

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number: 04000430**

**Date Listed: 05/14/04**

Beverwyck Site  
**Property Name**

Morris  
**County**

NJ  
**State**

N/A  
**Multiple Name**

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**This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.**

*Jenika K. Martin Seibert*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of the Keeper**

5/14/04  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date of Action**

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

The areas of significance are amended to add "Historic-Non-Aboriginal" to "Archeology" Criterion Consideration F should NOT be checked.

These amendments were discussed with Bob Craig and Mike Gregg of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office on 5/14/04 and 5/18/04.

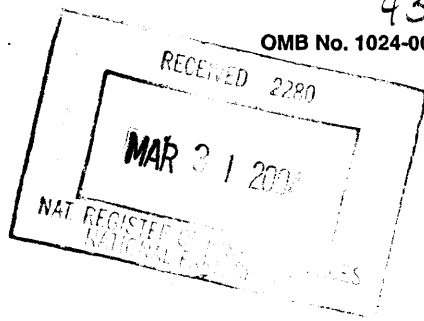
**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How 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 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 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 The Beverwyck Site

other names/site number Beaverwyck, Beaverwick, Beaverhoudt, Ferme de M. Lott, Red Barracks

2. Location

street & number SE of Junction of US Rt. 46 and South Beverwyck Road  not for publication  
city or town Parsippany-Troy Hills Township  vicinity  
state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07054

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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

John S. Watson, Jr., Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

Date

3/8/04

State or 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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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 Keeper

Date of Action

Terika K. Martin Seibert 5/14/04

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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 any previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	-	Buildings
-	-	Sites
-	-	Structures
-	-	Objects
1	-	Total

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

Number of contributing resources  
previously listed in the National Register  
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary structure</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>	<u>Processing</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural field</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural outbuildings</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Manufacturing facility</u>
<u>Subsistence</u>	<u>Animal facility</u>

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Work in progress</u>	Sub: _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

see continuation sheets

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Archaeology
- Social History
- Ethnic Heritage, Black
- Politics
- Engineering
- Agriculture
- Commerce

Period of Significance

1730-1850

Significant Dates

1759, 1772, 1803

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

Irish-English, Enslaved Africans, Dutch,  
Dutch/Dutch West Indian

Architect/Builder Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ~5.03 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing

C | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing

B | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing

D | 1 | 8 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 0 |  
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 Barbara C.H. Silber, Senior Archaeologist & Wade P. Catts, Principal Archaeologist

organization McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc. & John Milner Associates, Inc. date August 10, 2003

street & number 700 East Gate Dr., Suite 201 & 535 N. Church St. telephone (856) 793-0800 & (610) 436-9000

city or town Mount Laurel & West Chester state NJ & PA zip code 08054 & 19380

## 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name New Jersey Department of Transportation

street & number 1035 Parkway Avenue, P.O. Box 600 telephone 609-530-2000

city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08625

**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 the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Summary of Site**

The Beverwyck Site is located in Parsippany-Troy Hills Township; Morris County, New Jersey. The Beverwyck Site consists of the intact archaeological remains of residential buildings, agricultural outbuildings, and landscape features of Beverwyck, a mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century agricultural estate (*Photographs 1 - 37*). Historically, part of a 2000(+)-acre property, the Beverwyck Site (as identified by archaeological investigations to date) consists of the core area of the former Beverwyck estate. While the occupation of the estate spans the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century, the height of the estate's prosperity was reached during the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. Between 1772 and 1803, the estate served as a focal point in the social and political spheres of the Revolutionary War-era New Jersey. During this period, the estate employed the use of an enslaved labor force in its daily operations. In 1803, parts of the estate were reconstructed after a devastating fire consumed at least three of the estate's buildings, including the manor house and a second dwelling. The estate never regained its Revolutionary War-era notoriety as a prosperous "plantation", but the estate continued to function as a large agricultural property in Morris County throughout the nineteenth century.

**Site Location and Environmental Setting**

The Beverwyck Site encompasses approximately 5.03 acres in the southeast quadrant of the US Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road intersection. The site falls within the southern portion of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Tax Parcel Number Block 722, Lot 1. Located approximately 300 feet south of US Route 46, the Beverwyck Site is bounded on the north by the paved lot of an existing Park and Ride Facility, on the south by Interstate 80, on the west by South Beverwyck Road, and on the east by a modern office complex. Much of the site falls within a gently sloping open field (*Photographs 38 and 39*). Currently, ground cover of the field consists of assorted herbaceous (grass) species mixed with occasional patches of scrub/shrub vegetation. In the eastern and southern portions of the site the scrub/vegetation is thicker and assorted trees of varying ages can be found scattered throughout. A small wetland area lies in the southeast corner of the site. Soils found within the Beverwyck Site are of the Haledon-Urban Land-Boonton association (Hab;HaC) (USDA and NJAES 1976).

Overall, these soils are characterized as deep, somewhat poorly-drained dark-brown silty loams underlain with fragipans of reddish-brown, very dense silt loam. Formed in somewhat gravelly, cobbly, and stony glacial till, the soils of the site have a rocky character. During the 1997 excavations, a six-foot secured, steel chain-link fence surrounding an 126,234.2-square foot (2.9 acres) area of the Beverwyck Site was installed. Portions of the fence (north segment) were removed in 2003 as part of landscaping activities associated with the existing park and ride.

**Period of Occupation and Period of Significance**

The occupation of the Beverwyck Site dates between ca. 1730 and ca. 1970. The site contains intact archaeological deposits that date throughout its Native American and historic occupation; however, based on its occupational history and intact archaeological remains, the period of significance of the Beverwyck Site is determined as ca. 1730 to 1850.

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Archaeological research has revealed that one of the more dynamic and best-preserved components of the Beverwyck Site spans the years immediately prior to and just after the Revolutionary War (ca. 1750-1803), a time frame commonly regarded as an especially interesting and significant period in American history. Archival records show that during this time many historically prominent individuals of the Revolutionary War regarded Beverwyck as an important location and destination in northern New Jersey. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, provides significant information that enhances current understanding of the cultural, social, and economic conditions of the Revolutionary War-era. In turn, due to the site's prominent role during the Revolutionary War, these site data can be used to shed insight into the local social and political arenas. Regionally, the data provide valuable information on the mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century estate lifeways of a northern New Jersey plantation, a subject that has received little attention in past archaeological research in the state.

Pre- and post- Revolutionary War-era information also exists in the form of archival records and intact archeological data. Although not nearly as extensive or as diverse as the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century material from the site, it is important to recognize that these data are also significant in their own right.

The start date of the site's period of significance, ca. 1730, marks the beginning of the site's historic use as an agricultural property. The site's intact pre-Revolutionary War-era archaeological deposits provide significant information relevant to the understanding of aspects of regional agricultural Colonial lifeways. Such deposits provide significant information on the Initial Colonial Settlement (ca. A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (ca. A.D. 1670 - A.D. 1850) Periods of New Jersey (Swanda 1991a, 199b). These deposits also provide notable information on the development and rise of the Beverwyck estate to its prominence during the Revolutionary War years.

The end date of ca. 1850 for the Beverwyck Site's period of significance marks the end of the maintenance of the property as a "plantation"-type estate. During the Early American Republic Period (ca. 1789-1848), Beverwyck experienced a period of decline. Although data from this time period does indicate some construction and ongoing maintenance, these data also reflect a general decrease in the productivity as well as the grandeur of the estate. Notably, archival records indicate that while Beverwyck's past notoriety continued to be recognized, by the end of Early American Republic Period, the Beverwyck estate (and its occupants) ceased to be regarded as prominent agricultural property in the region. The Early American Republic years of the Beverwyck Site are significant for several reasons. First, it is important to recognize that more recent archaeological deposits are significant because the information they contain can be used to enhance existing databases of various post-Revolutionary War-era contexts of the Mid-Atlantic area. The early to mid-nineteenth century (and later) archaeological deposits at the site can contribute much

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information relating the Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development Period (ca. 1630-1850) of New Jersey, especially the rise of urbanization in northern portions of New Jersey. Finally, these data provide important information on the decline of the Beverwyck estate itself.

**Cultural Affiliations of the Site's Occupants**

Historically, the Beverwyck Site has been occupied by households of various socio-economic levels and also of diverse cultural origins. Archival documentation indicates that during its period of significance, the cultural backgrounds of the site's owners/primary residents included individuals of Irish-English (William Kelly), Dutch (Abraham Lott and family), and Dutch/Dutch West Indian (Lucas Von Beverhoudt and family) descent. In addition to the aforementioned cultural influences, Beverwyck's residents also included support staff that, at the height of its occupation, was comprised of an enslaved labor force of African origins.

The earliest documentary reference to the presence of enslaved human groups on the property appears in William Kelly's 1768 advertisement for the property (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). In addition to the mention of a "Negro House", the advertisement noted that the enslaved labor force of the property consists of twenty individuals including a blacksmith, a mason, and a shoemaker. Hanover Township Rateables indicate that the presence of enslaved laborers on the premises continued throughout the Von Beverhoudt/Lott occupation of Beverwyck. In the 1778 rateables list, Lucas Von Beverhoudt is recorded as owning seventeen individuals and Abraham Lott is listed as owning one individual. In 1780, Von Beverhoudt placed a newspaper notice providing a description of a runaway slave named "Jack" (on file at Morristown National Historical Park). According to an autobiographical pamphlet, Phoebe Ann Jacobs was born into slavery at Beverwyck in 1785 and eventually sent to live with Maria Wheelock, Von Beverhoudt's stepdaughter (Jacobs 1856). In his 1794 narrative of his visit to Beverwyck, Theophile Cazanove, an Italian traveler, notes that during his meal, two or three enslaved persons removed cats from the dining room (Kelsey 1922). According to a 1797 estate inventory of Lucas Von Beverhoudt's holdings, by the time of his death, the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck consisted of seven individuals; six men and one woman. These men were named Noe (75 yrs.), Lewe (70 yrs.), Mahoe (60 yrs.), Mingo (50 yrs.), Muchoe (50 yrs.), and Warner (age unknown). The woman, named Caty (25 yrs.), is noted as having an infant (Mitros 1991). Archival accounts indicate that at least one enslaved person, a woman named Sarah, lived at Beverwyck during the subsequent Boudinot ownership of the property (Mitros 1991). Between the years of 1814 and 1819, Sarah is recorded as having given birth to three children, Catherine (b. 1814), John (b. 1816), and Maria Liorsa (b. 1820) at Beverwyck (Mitros 1991). Although mention of a formerly enslaved woman named Peggy and her brother John Showery are made in association with the Boudinot occupation in Condit's (1919) historical account of Beverwyck, neither name has been encountered to date in any primary documentation associated with the Boudinot



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family. Based on the archival records, the use of enslaved labor at Beverwyck appears to end with the Boudinot occupation of the property.

Based on diagnostic Native American artifacts recovered at the site, use of the site during prehistoric times has been attributed to the Late Archaic through Late Woodland Periods.

**Site Integrity and Projected Past Appearance of the Site**

Field investigations have revealed that the Beverwyck Site contains well-preserved, intact archaeological deposits of good integrity. In general, the excellent condition of the archaeological remains of Beverwyck can be attributed to:

- a modern soil overburden that blanketed the site area. In some portions of the site, especially in the vicinities of the mid- to late eighteenth century deposits, this overburden was nearly three feet in thickness.
- the construction of a circular driveway atop the overburden in the west half of the site. Although its path may have been established earlier, this driveway was laid during the twentieth century as an access to and from South Beverwyck Road for the last extant dwelling of the property (*Photograph 1*). Many of the larger mid- to late eighteenth century features lay beneath this driveway. These features included the manor house, the quarters of the enslaved labor force, the blacksmith shop, and the original farmhouse of the property.
- the occurrence of a fire on the property in 1803. After having been consumed by fire, the manor house (*Photographs 3-5*) in its entirety and large portions of the original farmhouse (*Photograph 8-13*), including the cellar hole, were sealed and consequently abandoned, shortly, if not immediately, thereafter.
- the decline of the property after the Revolutionary War. Downsizing and modernization of the plantation resulted in termination of many activities conducted on the premises. As these activities were eliminated from daily operations, the plantation's support facilities were gradually abandoned. The quarters of the enslaved labor force (*Photograph 15-22*) and the blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), both abandoned by the end of the eighteenth century, were two such facilities.

While the macadam driveway-overburden cap was indeed instrumental in the protection of the archaeological remains of Beverwyck's eighteenth century occupation, it is also important to recognize that the integrity of these deposits are consequences of changes in land-use brought about by downsizing of the estate and the 1803 fire.

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Preliminary intra-site analyses has been able to discern distinct temporal changes to the siting and layout of the property that correspond to episodes of dramatic alteration to the Beverwyck complex as implied by archival documents. These episodes can be summarized as follows:

- New York merchant William Kelly's acquisition, and subsequent transformation, of several adjoining tracts into a single property (ca. 1758-1772). Currently, the exact facilities (and their layouts) that each individual property contributed to the whole are unknown; however, sale advertisements placed by Kelly announcing the sale of these lands included detailed descriptions of the environs and overall character of their combination.
- Lucas Von Beverhoudt's systematic expansion of the property (with the assistance of farm manager Abraham Lott) into a "plantation" estate. These activities included construction of a manor house (ca. 1772-1778).
- Reconstruction and reorganization of the property following the 1803 fire by the Boudinots and others. These activities included razing of the fire-damaged buildings and the construction of a new house.

The archaeological evidence suggests that most of the 20+ structures/activity areas identified at the site were established during the mid- to late eighteenth century expansion of the plantation (i.e., Kelly and Von Beverhoudt ownerships). Although archaeological data indicate continued use of some of the facilities well into the twentieth century, these data also show that use of most of the structures halted during the nineteenth century.

After the abandonment of the quarters of the enslaved labor force, the blacksmith shop, and the manor house, major activity in the west half of the site ceased. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, these lands had been transformed into the front yard of the last extant dwellinghouse on the property, which was constructed as a replacement to the two dwellings (i.e., manor house and original farmhouse) consumed by the 1803 fire. By the middle of the nineteenth century, several of the structures situated in the northeast quadrant of the site, including the distillery operation, were abandoned. During the early twentieth century, a few agricultural outbuildings, reputedly including a small dairy operation, were constructed northeast of the site, along present-day Route 46. Use of these new facilities was short-lived and by the middle of the twentieth century, their use had also been discontinued.

**Previous Investigations**

Archival references suggest that the core area of the Beverwyck estate once stood at the southeast corner of the present-day intersection of NJ Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road. This supposition has been recognized by previous researchers (Amen, Banta, Benowitz, et. al 1976; Condit 1919; Fowler 1981; Kalb

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and Sypko 1979; McClintock 1894; Rutsch 1969, 1972; Sandy, et al. 1996). One of the earliest secondary references to the location of Beverwyck is found in an 1894 address given by McClintock (1894) to the Washington Association of New Jersey. In this address, McClintock noted,

“The most important house on this road, beyond Whippany, was Beaverwick [sic], ... The house is said to be still standing, near the southeast corner of the road leading northeast from Troy and the present road (not then in existence) leading due east from Parsippany.” (McClintock 1894)

The first documented, systematic archaeological investigation on the property was conducted in 1940 (Burgess 1940). Conducted as part of the New Jersey Indian Sites Survey (1936-1940; Cross 1941), this work consisted of a pedestrian survey and surface collection of the fields situated between Spring Brook and the west site of the last extant dwelling on the property. These efforts resulted in the identification of the Charles D. Condit Site (later designated as 28Mr256 in 1996; Sandy et al 1996). At the time of its identification, the Charles D. Condit Site encompassed an oval area roughly 150 by 100 feet in size atop a ridge along the north side of Spring Brook. Native American artifacts recovered via surface collection at the Charles D. Condit Site included projectile points, stone axes, a pestle, a bannerstone, and debitage (Burgess 1940). As permission to excavate was denied by the landowner at the time, no subsurface testing was conducted in 1940. No mention of any archaeological materials associated with the historic occupation of the property is present in the 1940 site documentation.

In 1969, a program to preserve and develop the property as a cultural landmark was initiated by the Morris County Historical Society (Rutsch 1969). As part of the program, an architectural assessment of the then extant last dwelling on the property was conducted (Souder 1969) (*Photograph 1*). While the house was discovered to have been subjected to considerable modifications during the nineteenth century, various eighteenth century elements were also observed. Such elements included hand-hewn framing at its southern end and an occasional shutter with eighteenth century strap hinges, were also observed (Souder 1969). Despite these eighteenth century elements, the assessment also revealed several discrepancies between the structure's overall physical characteristics and archival descriptions of the Beverwyck manor house (Souder 1969). The most notable concern was the absence of any apparent fire damage to the stone foundation of the house that would have been present if the house had been the Beverwyck manor house destroyed by fire in 1803. The assessment was unclear whether the present inspected house was the alleged Revolutionary War-era Beverwyck manor house, but the assessment did concur that the house bore a resemblance to 1808 and 1809 written descriptions of the main dwelling of the property (Souder 1969). The assessment also suggested that the inspected house may have been a second dwelling of the property and that it was more likely that the manor house was located elsewhere on the property (Souder 1969). The house inspected by Souder in 1969 was burned down in 1970, apparently an act of vandalism. In

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1998, the subsurface remains of the house examined by the 1969 architectural assessment (the last extant dwelling) were encountered. The identified subsurface remains of the last extant dwelling on the property have since been designated Structure 1 (hereafter referred to as such) (Silber 1998) (*Photograph 2*).

The American Civilization Institute of Morristown (ACIM), in conjunction with Fairleigh Dickinson University, initiated a comprehensive archaeological study to assess the archaeological nature of the property shortly after the architectural assessment of Structure 1 in 1969 (Rutsch 1969, 1972). Over a period of three years (1969-1972), study efforts included extensive archival research, pedestrian/surface surveys, subsurface testing, a resistivity analysis (1969), as well as a magnetometric survey (1970) (Rutsch 1969, 1972; Ralph et al. 1970). Several components of the Beverwyck estate were encountered during the 1969-1972 field studies.

In the northern yard area of Structure 1, a discrete concentration of large stones in a platform-like formation was encountered (Rutsch 1969). The property's occupant at the time remarked that a building once stood at that location, but was moved across Route 46 (north of the site). The informants also noted that the relocated building was later destroyed by fire (Rutsch 1969). Also encountered in the northern yard area were portions of an early twentieth century drain system constructed of a combination of modern ceramic pipe and laid brick (Rutsch 1972). Based on excavation results and research, it was concluded that the drain system was associated with a kitchen that was once located at the northeast end of Structure 1 (Rutsch 1972). Examinations in the north yard also included inspection of the, then, partially extant remains of the early twentieth century Condit dairy (Rutsch 1969, 1972). The Condit dairy was once located in the northeast quadrant of the existing Route 46 Park and Ride facility. In 1998, the aforementioned stone platform was relocated and designated Structure 3 (hereafter referred to as such) (*Photograph 6*). In addition, the extent of the drain was delineated and found to be associated with Structure 22, a large subsurface cement-lined cistern (*Photograph 35*).

Test excavations in the back (east) yard of the house by Rutsch (1969, 1972) encountered thick deposits of coal cinder and ash atop assorted historic artifacts. In 1998, these deposits were discovered to blanket a series of subsurface features were designated as Structure 17/18 (*Photographs 29, 30, and 31*).

In the south yard, excavations resulted in the identification of an intact walk/drive or flooring of laid water-rounded cobbles (Rutsch 1969, 1972). Encountered ten inches below the surface and encompassing an area ten by ten feet in size, this cobble layer was designated Feature I (Rutsch 1969, 1972). Importantly, Feature I was found to contain eighteenth century artifacts in good context (Rutsch 1969, 1972). In addition to various hand-wrought nails and hand-blown wine bottle fragments, ceramics recovered from Feature I included Chinese export porcelain and Delft wares (Rutsch 1969, 1972). In 1998, the extent of

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Feature I was redefined and the feature was designated Structure 19 (hereafter be referred to as such) (Silber 1998) (*Photograph 32*).

Other topographical/architectural components of Beverwyck noted by Rutsch include a small pond situated at the eastern edge of the property (*Photograph 37*) and the partially extant remains of a stone and cinder block/concrete outbuilding in the southeast-central portion of the property (Rutsch 1969, 1972). Currently designated Structure 15 (hereafter referred to as such), the outbuilding in the southeast central portion of the site has been found to consist of a stone foundation with a later concrete addition (Silber 1998). When interviewed in 1969, the property owner remarked that in the past, Native American material had often been encountered in the plowed field located south of the house (Rutsch 1969), the same area that was surveyed by Burgess (1940).

In 1979, archaeological investigations were conducted prior to the construction of the existing Route 46 Park and Ride facility by the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, and E.O. 11593 (Kalb and Sypko 1979). During the investigation, the locations of several of the site's components as documented by Rutsch (1969, 1972) were confirmed. These components were the surface remains of the Condit dairy in the northeast quadrant of the present-day Park and Ride, the irrigation pond at the east end of the site (*Photograph 37*), the ash/coal/cinder deposit (Structure 17/18 overburden), and remnants of the last house (Structure 1) (Kalb and Sypko 1979). Newly discovered components included a small well situated just northeast of Structure 1 and the remains of a small outbuilding just east of the aforementioned well (Kalb and Sypko 1979). Subsurface testing via shovel test pit excavations were performed in the vicinity of the ash/coal deposit and also immediately south of the remains of Structure 1 (Kalb and Sypko 1979). Although these excavations did yield eighteenth century artifacts in both areas, the artifacts were found in mixed contexts and in association with nineteenth and twentieth century debris (Kalb and Sypko 1979). Test excavations at the site also identified small scatters of Native American artifacts, debitage only, roughly twenty-five feet southwest of the Structure 1 and in the southeast corner of the present Park and Ride (Kalb and Sypko 1979). In 1998, the well and the neighboring outbuilding were designated Structures 4B and 4, respectively (hereafter referred to as such) (Silber 1998) (*Photograph 7*).

Between 1994 and 1995, Phase IB and II archaeological investigations at the site were performed by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. for the NJDOT as part of the Route 46 Park and Ride Expansion and North Beverwyck Road/Route 46 intersection improvements project (Sandy et al. 1996). Components of the Beverwyck Site previously documented and confirmed by the 1994-1995 work included remains of Structure 15, the stone foundation with a cinder block/concrete addition located in the southeastern quadrant of the site, and Structure 4B, the well in the northwest quadrant of the site (Sandy et. al 1996).

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Inspections and recordation of demolition debris associated with Structure 1 (*Photograph 1*) and debris associated with Structure 4 (*Photograph 7*) were also completed (Sandy et. al 1996).

These investigations also resulted in the identification of several previously undocumented and interesting components of the Beverwyck Site. The remains of a small, crudely constructed, wooden fort-like structure constructed in the side of a bluff was discovered in the southwestern quadrant of the site (Sandy et. al 1996). Shovel test pit excavations in the general vicinity of this crude shelter yielded a small assemblage of eighteenth century to early nineteenth century artifacts including sherds of pearlware, creamware, Chinese export porcelain, and tobacco pipes (Sandy et. al 1996). In 1998, this crude shelter was found to have been constructed atop a small stone foundation. The underlying foundation has since been designated Structure 21 (Silber 1998) (*Photograph 34*).

The 1994-1995 excavations also encountered a discrete concentration of eighteenth century artifacts toward the center of the west half of the site (Sandy et al 1996). The assemblage from this deposit include faunal remains, sherds of olive container glass, case bottle fragments, nails, as well as creamware and Chinese export porcelain sherds (Sandy et. al 1996). In 1998, the intact remains of a stone foundation were encountered in this portion of the site and these remains have since been designated Structure 8 (Silber 1998) (*Photograph 15*).

The 1994-1996 investigations also resulted in formal designation of the Charles D. Condit Site (originally identified by Burgess in 1940) as 28Mr256 and the accurate delineation of the site's boundaries (Sandy et. al 1996). Diagnostic artifacts recovered included triangle points and several sherds of flaked/knapped glass. Based on these artifacts, the Native American use of the site was concluded to include Late Woodland and Contact period occupations in addition to the Archaic components as suggested by the Burgess (1940) study (Sandy et. al 1996).

The majority of the Beverwyck Site was identified in July 1997 during investigative excavations of the Proposed Right-of-Way of a southern extension of the existing Park and Ride facility at the intersection of US Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road. Detailed descriptions of the findings of these investigations are presented in the next section, Physical Characteristics of the Site.

All construction was halted after the observance of concentrations of historic and Native American artifacts during the construction phase of the extension to the above-noted Park and Ride. Subsequent investigative archaeological excavations within the Proposed Right-of-Way were conducted by McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Inc. (MTA), between July 1997 and November 1997 in order to assess the context and integrity of the discovered cultural material. During these efforts, it was observed that the site area was blanketed with thick deposits of heavily-disturbed historic fill. Although historic and Native

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American cultural material was recovered from within various horizons of fill, these artifacts were also found in association with high frequencies of modern (twentieth century) roadside and demolition debris (e.g., large fragments of poured concrete, modern machine-manufactured beverage bottles, and remnants of automobile parts). In some portions of the site, the heavily-disturbed fill horizons extended as deep as three feet below the surface. In the western half of the site, the remains of a macadam circular drive overlay the fill. Following controlled mechanical removal of the macadam drive and the fill overburden, well-preserved, intact subsurface remains of stone foundations and historic pit features were identified.

A systematic intensive archaeological evaluation of the identified cultural features was conducted. Between August and September 1997, extensive archaeological excavations of a 100-foot wide corridor along the western edge of the site (along South Beverwyck Road), were conducted in conjunction with intersection improvement of US Route 46 and South/North Beverwyck Road. Between October 1998 and February 1999, additional data was collected from the Beverwyck Site by MTA and John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) through extensive archaeological excavations of select components via the hand-excavations of 134 5- by 5-foot test units.

In February 1999, Preservation-in-Place was undertaken at the Beverwyck Site. Three permanent above-ground monuments were established prior to site closure (*Photograph 38*). Controlled site closure consisted of the placement of geotextile, followed by the placement of a layer of clean sand over cultural features. After re-deposition and grading of the heavily-disturbed historic fill that once capped the site (an average of three feet of fill), the site area was then hydro-seeded as an erosion control measure (*Photograph 38*). Funding for archaeological excavations of the Beverwyck Site between 1993 and 1999 and site closure in 1999 was provided for by the New Jersey Department of Transportation pursuant to Section 101(b)(4) of the National Environmental Protection Act 1969; Section 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593; Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Physical Characteristics of Site Components**

Archaeological investigations to date have resulted in the identification of 22 buildings/activity areas and over 250 individual subsurface historic pit features at the Beverwyck Site. Approximately 30-40 percent of the site's cultural deposits is unexcavated and remains preserved in place.

Systematic inventorying and evaluations of these historic features have identified deposits dating to various time frames throughout the historic occupation of the site. However, the majority of the features, which also include the best-preserved features, date between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, during the period of the Von Beverhoudt/Lott occupation. Three of the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century structures, Structures 2, 5/6, and 21, exhibit evidence of fire damage (*Photographs 5, 8, and 34*). Based on the projected date ranges of artifact assemblages contained therein, Structures 2, 5/6, and 21 have been concluded to be three of the buildings recorded as having been consumed by fire in 1803.

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The following discussion presents descriptions of the primary structures/activity areas of the site. When applicable, in the following discussion, dimensions are presented north/south by east/west.

Structure 1- Last Extant Dwelling of the Property (Photographs 1 and 2)

Structure 1 consists of the stone foundation remains of the last extant dwelling of the property that was consumed by fire in 1971 and subsequently demolished. Located toward the center of the site, Structure 1 measures roughly 55 by 35 feet in size and possesses a full basement. The basement cavity is filled primarily with demolition debris. Excavations have revealed the cultural material within Structure 1 is of mixed context and dates predominately between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Based on comparison of the archival record, a 1969 architectural assessment of the then extant structure, and discussions with local informants, Structure 1 is concluded to be the remains of a dwellinghouse that was constructed after the 1803 fire consumed the primary dwellings of the property.

Structure 2 – Beverwyck Manor House (Photographs 3 - 5)

Structure 2 is located in the north central portion of the site and was discovered beneath a portion of a modern macadam driveway that once circled the west half of the property. Based on examinations of the architectural evidence, the artifact assemblage, and archival data, Structure 2 is concluded to be the intact remains of the “dwelling” or Beverwyck “mansion-house” (ca. 1778 - 1803) that was destroyed by the 1803 fire.

Structure 2 consists of the in-filled stone foundation remains of a 30- by 50-foot building that possessed, at least, a three-foot deep cellar (*Photograph 3*). As with the cultural material contained therein, evidence of fire damage is apparent in the foundation of Structure 2. Many of the foundation stones exhibit discoloration and fissures and cracks associated with prolonged exposure to intensive/direct heat. To date, one fireplace, located along the east wall of the structure, has been identified (*Photograph 4*). The north half of the fireplace has been truncated by a wall. This wall, perpendicular to the east wall of Structure 2, bisects the north half of the fireplace. Construction of this wall was perhaps part of activities associated with modifications to the overall structure.

Soils within Structure 2 consisted of eighteenth century artifact-laden loams atop a one foot-thick horizon of eighteenth century fire-damaged demolition debris. Recovered from Structure 2 were large numbers of wrought nails, structural hardware, farm implements, personal artifacts, and a 1788 Nova Caesarea coin.

A second Nova Caesarea coin was recovered during testing of remnant surface soils just south of the foundation. In addition to redwares and stonewares, excavations yielded a wide diversity of eighteenth century ceramic wares including tin-glazed earthenwares, creamwares, pearlwares, Nanking and Canton-style Chinese export porcelains, as well as export porcelain sherds with the “Familie Rose” pattern. Unique personal/household artifacts recovered from Structure 2 include a spoon mold, a pair of candle



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snippers, eyeglass frames, as well as the melted remains of a large bronze alloy bell. During excavations at the bottom of the cellar, the charred, in situ, remnants of a container of grain was encountered (*Photograph 5*). Results of field investigations suggest that the manor house was neither reconstructed nor reused after the fire. As evident by the range of the artifacts contained therein, especially the discovery of several in situ artifacts, post-fire salvage efforts of the building by the site's occupants were also apparently minimal. The lack of any distinct quantities or discrete concentrations of artifacts that post-date the first quarter of the nineteenth century indicate that the building cavity remained open for a short period of time after the 1803 fire. In light of these findings, it is believed that the destroyed building cavity was sealed relatively soon after the 1803 fire and this portion of the site, for the most part, was abandoned.

Structure 3 - Outbuilding (*Photograph 6*)

This outbuilding is in the north central portion of the site and situated immediately east of Structure 2 and due north of Structure 1. A series of "free-standing" walls between Structure 3 and Structure 1 may be associated with the outbuilding. Structure 3 is the remains of a stone foundation and stone floor of a 13-by 14-foot outbuilding that may be an extension of Structure 2 (*Photograph 6*). One 3- by 3-foot test unit has been excavated in the south half of Structure 3. The artifact assemblage from Structure 3 is limited and consists mainly of wrought nails, which suggest a mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century construction date of the outbuilding. Although the functional use of Structure 3 is unknown, it is believed that Structure 3 may have been porch or processing area of Structure 2.

Structure 4 - Outbuilding (*Photograph 7*)

Structure 4 consists of the stone foundation remains of an approximate 26- by 16- foot outbuilding situated toward the northwest portion of the site. Structure 4 contains a partial basement. Within the basement, a poured concrete floor covers roughly 130-square feet (15' x 15') of the south portion of the structure (*Photograph 7*). The poured concrete floor appears to be a later modification to the original structure. Controlled excavations recovered of a broad range of artifacts ranging from early creamwares to modern roadside debris, but the majority of the dateable artifacts from Structure 4 consist of assorted whitewares, machine manufactured-bottle glass, and cut nails. The artifacts and the poured concrete floor are indicative of late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century use of Structure 4; however, the architectural detail and stone of the structure's walls bear a strong resemblance to many of the eighteenth century components of the site. As such, it is possible that Structure 4 may have been an eighteenth century outbuilding that was later modified and reused. Mid-twentieth century "As Built" plans of the property denote a "frame shed" in the general vicinity of Structure 4 (New Jersey State Highway Department 1961). This depiction suggests that the outbuilding likely served as a storage facility prior to its demolition.

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Structure 4B – Well

Structure 4B consists of circular, stone-lined well that was located in the northwest quadrant of the site.

This well is five feet in diameter and was situated roughly ten feet southwest of Structure 4. Excavations revealed that the well was unstratified and filled with modern debris including automobile parts and concrete. The bottom of the well was encountered at approximately twenty feet below the ground surface.

Structure 5/6 – Original Farmhouse of the Estate (Photographs 8 - 13)

Based on the documentary record, the architectural evidence, and the artifact assemblage, Structure 5/6 is concluded to be the remains of the “old house” (ca. 1750 – 1820), that was destroyed by the fire in 1803.

Structure 5/6 is located toward the center of the site and is situated immediately south of Structure 1. Structure 5/6 consists of the in-filled stone foundation remains of a 50- by 20-foot brick building (*Photograph 8*). Interestingly, the northeast corner of Structure 5/6 is connected to the southeast corner of Structure 1 by a 40-foot long stone wall. The relationship of this connector wall to Structure 5/6 is currently under investigation. A rectangular post mold/post hole pattern, suggestive of a post-in-ground extension off of the main foundation, lies east of Structure 5/6 (*Photograph 9*).

A six-foot deep cellarhole extends across the north half of Structure 5/6 (*Photographs 10, 11 and 12*). A fireplace is situated in the northeast corner of the cellar hole (*Photograph 13*). After the 1803 fire, the cellar hole of Structure 5/6 was sealed. From top to bottom, the soils of the cellar consist of approximately two feet of various horizons of unburned clayey loams, followed by one to two feet of large cobbles, and a one to two-foot thick horizon of various charred and fire-damaged eighteenth-century demolition debris.

The fire-damaged demolition horizon extends over the south wall of the cellar and across the bottom of the south half of Structure 5/6, which is at ground level. Based on stratigraphic examinations of Structure 5/6 and the construction of walls atop the fire-damaged demolition debris horizon (*Photograph 8*), it appears that the cellar hole was filled and its use discontinued shortly after the 1803 fire.

After the fire, the cellar hole ceased to be used, but unlike the manor house (Structure 2), this building was subjected to several episodes of reconstruction. Brief post-1803 use and reconstruction of Structure 5/6 is apparent by the presence of several realigned walls as well as the construction of later walls, including an interior wall in the south half of the building, above of the fire-damaged demolition debris horizon (*Photograph 12*). Consequently, the in-filled remains of the Structure 5/6 are stratified. To date, several horizons associated with the pre- and post-fire use of the building, as well as a demolition horizon, have been delineated within the fill soils of the foundation remains of Structure 5/6.

In general, artifacts recovered from Structure 5/6 are similar to those recovered from Structure 2. By comparison, some of the earlier wares and patterns from the site have been recovered from Structure 5/6.

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The ceramic assemblage from this structure includes various tin-glazed earthenwares and white salt-glazed stonewares, including sherds of Scratch Blue.

Structure 7 – Outbuilding (Photograph 14)

Structure 7 consists of remnants of a stone foundation located in the central portion of the site immediately south of Structure 5/6. While short portions of the south and north walls were discovered, only the east wall of Structure 7 appears to be complete and measures approximately twenty feet in length (Photograph 14). Roughly fifteen and ten feet of the north and south walls, respectively, of Structure 7 were delineated. Excavations also identified three post features possibly associated with Structure 7. Two of the post features are situated along the east wall and one is found along the north wall. Few datable artifacts were recovered from sampling excavations in Structure 7. However, based on the recovered assemblage, this structure appears to be either the remains of small nineteenth century outbuilding or perhaps a portion of Structure 5/6 that was subjected to post-fire reuse.

Structure 8 – Enslaved Labor Quarters (Photographs 15 - 22)

Located in the central portion of the west half of the site, Structure 8 was discovered beneath the southern remains of a modern macadam driveway that once circled the west half of the property. Structure 8 consists of the stone foundation remains of a 20- x 25-foot building (Photograph 15). Structure 8 is devoid of a cellar. Unlike most of the stone foundations of the site, which are constructed of faced field stones and large boulders, the foundation of Structure 8 is constructed of quarried stone (Photographs 15, 16, and 17). The average size of each foundation stone measures approximately 1.5 feet wide by 3 feet long. A series of stone footers, remains of supports for floorboards, are present along the interior walls and also across the interior of Structure 8 (Photographs 15, 16, and 17). In general, each footer is one-foot square (Photograph 18). The average distance between footers ranges between one and a half to two feet (Photograph 17). In the west half of the foundation, are the partial remains of a hearth constructed of brick and stone.

During excavation, three soil horizons were encountered beneath the modern overburden that was associated with the macadam driveway that capped the structure. Directly beneath the modern overburden, the soil was characterized as a dark to medium brown loam. Few artifacts were encountered within this horizon. Recovered in mixed context, the meager artifact assemblage from this horizon spanned the entire historic occupation of the site. The majority of the artifacts consisted of small fragments of ceramic, glass, and metal, as well as small fragments of road gravel and modern debris associated with the macadam driveway. Beneath this horizon, the soil consisted of a fine-grained, very compacted, silty yellow-grey to yellow-brown loam that ranged between 0.5 and 0.8 feet thick. A thin transitional horizon, slightly more olive in color, was often encountered beneath this horizon near the foundation walls. In general, this soil horizon contained very little cultural material; however, the artifacts that were recovered dated between

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the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Beneath the compacted yellow-grey to yellow-brown silty loam lay a very organic, moderately compacted dark brown silty loam. This soil averaged 0.5 foot in thickness and overlay the bottom of Structure 8. Intact, this soil contained large quantities of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century artifacts (*Photographs 19, 20, 21, and 22*).

Excavations in the northeast corner of Structure 8 identified of a discrete concentration of eighteenth century personal artifacts including buttons, cutlery, a glass bead necklace and case, a perforated metal disk, and coins. Also recovered from this immediate vicinity were two shackles, two cowrie-helmet shells indigenous to waters between South Carolina and the Caribbean Islands (Delaware Natural History Museum, personal communication 1999), and two Revolutionary War military buttons (*Photographs 19 and 20*).

In the southeast corner of Structure 8, just south of the hearth remains, a discrete concentration of kitchen vessels was encountered. Stacked almost directly atop of one another, from the surface, these vessels consisted of an iron cooking pot (*Photograph 21*), a large portion of a creamware platter, a large rim fragment of a tin-glazed (Delft) serving vessel (*Photograph 22*), and a small Chinese export porcelain handled bowl. With the exception of the iron cooking pot and the creamware platter fragment, which were oriented upright, the vessels were discovered inverted, or upside-down.

Similar caches of personal artifacts or "small finds" such as those in Structure 8 have also been identified at several contemporaneous sites known to have had enslaved African occupants in the Mid-Atlantic and Chesapeake region. As in Structure 8, small caches have been encountered in the northeast corners of rooms, as well as under hearths and doorsills, at the Charles Carroll, Slayton, and Brice houses in Annapolis (Galke 2000; Logan 1991; [www.bayweekly.com/year99/issue7\\_15/lead7\\_15.html](http://www.bayweekly.com/year99/issue7_15/lead7_15.html); [www.archaeology.org/9611/newsbriefs/slavereligion.html](http://www.archaeology.org/9611/newsbriefs/slavereligion.html); Wilford 1996). Based on comparative research, these caches have been concluded to be archaeological remains associated with religious practices of the sites' enslaved African American occupants. Comparative research has revealed notable similarities between these caches to West African nkisi (minkisi: *pl.*), which are placed in ritual as offerings to or protection from the spirit world (Galke 2000). Consequently, based on this research, it is believed that the caches found in Structure 8 were purposefully buried for similar reasons.

Structure 9/10 – Blacksmith Shop (*Photograph 23*)

Structure 9/10 consisted of a discrete concentration of foundation stones, artifacts, charcoal, and historic pit features located in the central portion of the west half of the site. As noted in the archival record, this area is interpreted to be the remains of the eighteenth century Beverwyck blacksmith shop. Situated just west of Structure 8, Structure 9/10 encompasses an area roughly 25 by 25 feet in size. Structure 9/10 was first identified as a large, irregularly-shaped, sooty deposit of carbon, burned wood, slag, and ash. During

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excavation, several archaeological features were identified beneath this deposit. The primary features beneath the deposit were Structure 9, the 10- by 10-foot basal remains of a stone forge (*Photograph 23*); Structure 10, a 10- by 7-foot oval-shaped pit feature; and Feature 176, a small circular pit feature roughly 1.5 feet in diameter. Overall, little cultural material other than extensive amounts of slag was recovered from the Structure 9/10 activity area, especially in Structure 9. Toward the bottom of Structure 10, large fractured fragments of granite (fist-sized and greater) were encountered. The only other cultural material of notable frequency from Structure 10 consisted of a small assortment of unidentifiable iron fragments that included several possible fragments of bar stock. The partial remains of a barrel hoop, discovered in situ, was found along the wall of Feature 176. A small amount of ceramic and glass sherds were also recovered from Feature 176.

Structure 11-Outbuilding (*Photograph 24*)

Structure 11 is comprised of the remains of a cinder block foundation located along the north central edge of the site, just east of Structure 4 (*Photograph 24*). Only the east, west, and south walls fall within the site. Whether remnants of the north wall of Structure 11 still remain beneath the paved lot of the existing Park and Ride facility is unknown. Based on the identified walls, Structure 11 is estimated to be at least 16 by 22 feet in size. The footprint of Structure 11 closely correlates with the location of a "frame barn" denoted on mid-twentieth century "As Built" plans of the property (New Jersey State Highway Department 1961). Based on its construction and the cultural material contained therein, Structure 11 is likely associated with the twentieth century occupation of the site.

Structure 12 - Outbuilding (*Photographs 25 and 26*)

Structure 12 consisted of the stone foundation remains of a 25- by 30-foot building situated on a slope in the southeast quadrant of the site (*Photograph 25*). A stone-lined well, approximately five feet in diameter, protrudes from the northwest corner of the structure (*Photograph 26*). The well is located upslope from the main body of the structure. The well is incorporated into the foundation and forms an arc that connects west and north walls of the structure. During examination of the interior of Structure 12, a linear arrangement of large stones, smaller than those that form the foundation, was encountered. Inspection indicated that this partition-like line of stones is several layers deep; however, as testing was limited to surface trowelling and delineation, the vertical extent of the stones is currently unknown. The north end of the line abuts the north wall of the Structure 12 foundation, just east of the well. From this point, the line runs southward and parallel to the west wall of Structure 12. As a result, the line of stones creates a narrow channel-like corridor along the west wall of the structure. The line of stones ends approximately ten feet from the north wall of the structure. The channel, or space between the west wall and line of stones, is approximately 2.5 feet wide.

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To date, the well has not been subjected to sampling. Consequently, the internal nature of the well and the well's depth are currently unknown.

Two test units (3'x3') were excavated in the southeast quadrant of Structure 12. According to soil profiles, fill soils extend to approximately two feet below the top of the foundation walls. The sample artifact assemblage from Structure 12 includes a range of artifacts dating between the mid-eighteenth to later twentieth century with the majority of these artifacts dating from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Based on the excavations, the fill soils of Structure 12 appear to be unstratified.

Based on the recovery of modern debris as deep as 1.5 feet below the surface, the Structure 12 building cavity appears to have remained open well into the latter portion of the twentieth century. Given the large quantities of container glass recovered, Structure 12 appears to have served as a bottle dump throughout the twentieth century. Based on the construction style, the original use of Structure 12 is suspected to date to the eighteenth century occupation of the site. Although the temporal and functional contexts remain currently undetermined, given its unusual construction, the building appears to be associated with an activity requiring a water source. Currently it is suspected that Structure 12 may have been associated with a dairy operation and then subjected to later reuse (i.e., refuse disposal).

Structure 13

Located toward the northern end of the site, Structure 13 consists of an approximate 100- by 50-foot area between Structures 11 and 21. Originally thought to be the remains of a cellar hole, test excavations discovered Structure 13 to be a deep unstratified refuse midden that extends to approximately 2.5 feet below the surface. While several early artifacts, such as creamware sherds, are present throughout the deposit, the majority of the ceramic sherds recovered by test excavations consist of early whitewares. Based on the sample ceramic assemblage, an early to late nineteenth century date range has been projected for Structure 13. Whether Structure 13 once extended northward into the present-day parking lot is unknown.

Structure 14 – Twentieth Century Septic System (Photograph 27)

Located in the center of the site, Structure 14 consisted of the subsurface remains of an early to mid-twentieth century septic system that once served Structure 1. Originating from the east (back) side of Structure 1 was a simple line of ceramic drain pipe that transected the back (east) yard area of Structure 1. At the east end of the drain, about 55 feet downslope from Structure 1, the drainpipe connected with two subsurface containment tanks lined with unmortared brick. At the time of discovery, each containment tank was capped with a concrete and brick dome (Photograph 27). An approximate 1.5-foot circular opening was present in the center of each cap. Removal of the concrete caps revealed that both tanks were devoid of fill until approximately 2.5 feet below the surface. At that depth, the fill soils in both

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tanks consisted of a very fine, moderately organic, dark brown silty loam. Aside from occasional artifact on the surface of this soil, cursory examination of the fill soils in the tanks encountered little to no cultural material.

Structure 15 - Outbuilding

Structure 15 is located in the southeast quadrant of the site. The majority of Structure 15 consists of an approximate 400-square foot (20'x20') foundation constructed of cinder block and concrete. East of this cinder block/concrete foundation are remains of a 20- by 10-foot mortared stone foundation. Devoid of a west wall, this stone foundation abuts the east wall of the cinder block/concrete foundation. Combined, the two foundations encompass an approximate 20- by 30-foot area. The cinder block/concrete foundation appears to be an addition or modification to the stone foundation. While the temporal context of Structure 15 remains undiagnosed, the construction of the stone foundation of the east portion of the structure is reminiscent of many of the eighteenth-century foundations present at the site. Currently, the functional use of Structure 15 is unknown; however, it is suspected to be associated with a human-made agricultural pond (*Photograph 37*) that is located 85 feet north of the building.

Structure 16 (*Photograph 28*)

Structure 16 consists of a series of evenly spaced post features located toward the center of the northwest quadrant of the site (*Photograph 28*). Like Structure 2, Structure 16 was discovered beneath the remains of a circular modern macadam drive that circumvented the west half of the site. Situated just west of Structure 2, Structure 16 has been concluded to be the remains of an approximate 21- by 38-foot post-in-ground structure. Testing of patches of remnant surface soils identified immediately south and also irregularly scattered on top of Structure 16 yielded several pearlware and creamware sherds, as well a Nova Caesarea cent coin. Based on the artifact sample recovered from remnants of the surface soils overlying this area, a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century date range has been projected for Structure 16.

Structures 17/18 - Distilling Operation (*Photographs 28, 29, 30, and 31*)

Structures 17/18 consists of a discrete 40- by 40-foot activity area that spans a gradual slope in the northeast quadrant of the site. Most of the features within the activity areas are various non-descript circular features that are likely remains of posts; however, several of the features are quite distinct. The most prominent, and also largest, features of Structure 17/18 are three rectangular/square stone foundations that measure roughly six by six feet in size (*Photograph 29*). From west to east, the three foundations are roughly aligned downslope from each other and are consequently, at different elevations. The west and east foundations are situated at the top and bottom of the slope, respectively, and the center foundation is located in the middle of the slope. The foundations are spaced irregularly across the slope. Of the three, the center and east foundations are closest in distance. The northeast and southwest corners of the center

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and east foundations, respectively, are connected. Unlike the center and east foundations, the center and west foundations do not connect and the distance between the center and west foundations is approximately fifteen feet. A small circular, stone-lined well/cistern, two feet in diameter, is situated almost halfway between the center and west foundations.

Prior to excavation, Structure 17/18 was originally suspected to be the remains of a series of privy features; however, upon excavation, the fill soils of the foundations and the small well/cistern feature were discovered to differ from the dark, highly organic soils that are commonly encountered in privy-type features.

Beneath the modern overburden, the fill soil of the three rectangular foundations consisted of various horizons of loosely compacted, fine-grained sand and silty loam. Some internal stratification was noted within each foundation. In addition to a diversity of eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century ceramic wares (*Photograph 30*), the fill soil of the three rectangular foundations were contained a high concentration of ecofacts, predominately seeds and pits. Floral material was most abundant in the center foundation. A thin horizon of small seeds mixed with very fine- and loosely compacted silty sands was encountered around the bottom of the center foundation. The bottoms of the center and east foundations were reached between four and five feet below the surface. The floors of these features consisted of various loosely compacted, fine-grained sands. Due to safety reasons, excavations of the west foundation were terminated at six feet below the surface. Currently, the bottom of the west Excavations of the well/cistern feature encountered similar cultural material and soils, but unlike the rectangular foundations, this feature did not contain any notable quantities of floral material. As with the rectangular/square foundations, the floor of the well/cistern feature was encountered approximately four feet below the surface.

During excavations, sections of the walls in the west foundation showed evidence of at least one episode of reconstruction (*Photograph 29*). In the north wall of the center foundation, several stones in an arc-like formation, suggestive of the remains of a heat source, were encountered (*Photograph 31*).

Due to the arrangement and physical characteristics of the features, Structure 17/18 is suspected to be the remains of a distilling operation. Given its placement in the series of features, at the highest elevation, and the abundance of well-preserved floral remains, it is strongly suspected that the upper foundation may have served as a processing area for the distilling activities. The center foundation, with remnants of a possible heat source is suspected to have been associated with the heating/fermenting stage of the distilling process. While it is possible that the foundations of Structure 17/18 may have eventually been reused as privies, it is more likely that these foundations later served as refuse pits.



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Structure 19 – Cobble Pathway (Photograph 32)

Structure 19 is located in the center of the site fifteen feet due west of Structure 5/6. Structure 19 consists of a 20- by 15-foot intact portion of a former pathway constructed of rounded cobbles (Photograph 32).

The majority of the cobbles average between three to six inches in diameter. A narrow, 1-foot drain channel constructed of smaller stones bisects the pathway along its north-south axis (Photograph 32). Based on the artifacts recovered in the overlying soils and amongst the cobbles, Structure 19 has been concluded to date to the mid- to late eighteenth century. Given its location and its projected date range, Structure 19 is believed to have been associated with Structure 5/6. Currently, the original extent of the pathway is unknown; however, during excavations, several loose cobbles similar to those that comprise the pathway were observed within the modern overburden in the general vicinity between the southern ends of Structure 5/6 and Structure 1. Based on these observations, it is believed that in its entirety, Structure 19 at one time parallel, at a minimum, the length of the west side, and suspected front, of Structure 5/6.

Structure 20 - Outbuilding (Photograph 33)

Structure 20 consists of the stone foundation remains of a 20- by 20-foot building situated in the northeast quadrant of the site (Photograph 33). Test excavations revealed the fill soils within the building cavity to be somewhat stratified with the earliest levels dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

Structure 21- Outbuilding (Photograph 34)

Situated on a slope in the southeast quadrant of the site, Structure 21 consists of the stone foundation remains of a rectangular building roughly 10 by 25 feet in size (Photograph 34). Unlike the majority of the structures at the site, which are clearly aligned (n/s, e/w) with each other, Structure 21 is oriented differently at roughly 45 degrees. A small stone-lined platform, which appears to be the remains of a heat source, is present in the southeast corner of Structure 21. A narrow foundation extends from the southeast corner of the structure and continues southeastwardly, downslope. To date, a 20-foot long portion of the extension has been identified; however, the extension may continue. Whether the extension is a chimney fall from the adjacent heat source or a separate wall is currently unknown. Artifacts recovered from test excavations in Structure 21 consist of numerous sherds of creamware. During surface troweling, several additional artifacts, including wrought nails and olive wine bottle sherds, were also noted. Based on the results of subsurface testing, the soils contained in Structure 21 appear to be intact. Evidence of fire damage is apparent in Structure 21. Although not to the extent of Structures 2 and 5/6, the fill soils in Structure 21 exhibits some fire-reddening and a small number of the foundation stones show signs of discoloration and fissures associated with prolonged exposure to intensive heat. Based on the sample artifact assemblage, use of Structure 21 has been attributed to the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century. In light of the projected date range and physical characteristics, Structure 21 is interpreted to be

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one of the three buildings that was consumed by the 1803 fire on the property. While the functional use of Structure 21 remains yet to be diagnosed, it is suspected that Structure 21 may have once been associated with Structure 12.

Structure 22 – Concrete Cistern (Photograph 35)

Structure 22 consists of a circular concrete cistern that abuts the north wall of Structure 1 (Photograph 35).

This feature measures roughly twelve feet in diameter. Approximately one third of Structure 22 has been subjected to excavation. The bottom of Structure 22 was reached at approximately 10 feet below the surface. The majority of the artifact assemblage from this feature dates late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Based on its artifact assemblage and location, Structure 22 has been concluded to be associated with Structure 1.

Additional Cultural Features

Additional cultural features identified at the site include assorted fence lines (Photograph 36) and landscaping features.

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**Summary of Significance**

The significance of the Beverwyck Site lies in its ability to provide valuable information on the cultural, social, economic, and political conditions of Colonial New Jersey. Throughout the Revolutionary War, Beverwyck was a major property of the region. Noted individuals entertained at Beverwyck included George Washington, Nathaniel Greene, Marquis de Lafayette, the Chevalier La Luzerne, and Philip Van Cortlandt. Because of its active participation in Revolutionary War-era society and politics, the Beverwyck Site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. The Beverwyck Site contains well-preserved, intact eighteenth century archaeological deposits of good integrity. Amongst the 20+ structures/activity areas identified at the site are the remains of two dwellinghouses (*Photographs 3-5, 8-13*), a blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), a distillery (*Photographs 28-31*), and the quarters for the enslaved labor of the property (*Photographs 15-22*). Archaeological data from the site provides considerable information on aspects of eighteenth century "plantation" lifeways in northern New Jersey that are absent from the archival record. Moreover, study of these remains will provide significant information on the use and decline of enslaved labor in northern New Jersey, a subject that to date has received little attention in past archaeological or historical research. Most importantly, studies of archaeological materials associated with the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck will provide significant information on the daily lives of eighteenth century enslaved Africans, a socio-cultural group that tends to be less represented in archival records. These data have the ability to change current view on the practice of slavery in the northern United States. Because of its ability to provide archaeological data that can be used to supplement existing archaeological and historical databases, the Beverwyck Site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D. The Beverwyck Site represents a valuable data source that can be used explore a diversity of research issues relevant to local, state and also National historic contexts. Importantly, the unique role of the Beverwyck Site in regional social, economic, and political arenas during the Revolutionary War-era also increases the significance of the Beverwyck Site in American history. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, can combine to provide significant new information that enhances the current perspectives of the cultural, social, and economic situation during the Revolutionary War-era of the United States.

**Historical Use of the Beverwyck Site**

Spanning the years between ca. 1730-1970, historic use of the Beverwyck Site began during the second half of the Initial Colonial Settlement Period (A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and continued throughout the subsequent Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (A.D. 1670-A.D. 1840); the Industrialization, Urban Growth, and the First Suburbs (A.D. 1790-A.D. 1880), the Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion (A.D. 1850-A.D. 1920); and the Metropolitan New Jersey (A.D. 1910-A.D. 1945) Periods. Although the Beverwyck Site continued to remain occupied well into the late 1960s-early 1970s, by the middle of the Modern New Jersey Period (A.D. 1945-present), the property ceased to function as a large agricultural complex.

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Archival records indicate that the historic occupation of Beverwyck in its entirety began between 1759 and 1768 when William Kelly, a English-born New York City merchant, purchased various adjoining properties to form a single 2000+acre agricultural estate. According to an advertisement for the sale or lease of the estate, by 1768, numerous buildings were extant on the property (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768, *Additional Sheet 5*). Listed facilities on the property included a farm house, a kitchen, a dairy, a cider house, a barn with 9 barracks, a corn house, a grannary, a "Negro House," a smoke house, a fowl house, a smith's shop, a coal house, a cow house, two horse stables, two green houses, and a pigeon house. According to the advertisement, the property also included a large orchard, lands suitable for hay fields, as well as 300 acres of woods. In addition to "other Conveniences too many to mention" and extensive descriptions of the agricultural productivity of the estate, the advertisement also mentions that within one half of a mile, the tract contained a "good House for a Hind or Steward," as well as "two Tenements that will let, or accommodate servants that have families" (Anonymous, *The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). This advertisement is also the earliest reference to the presence of enslaved labor on the property. In addition to the mention of a "Negro House," the advertisement noted that the enslaved labor force of the property consists of twenty individuals including a blacksmith, a mason, and a shoemaker (*The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, No. 855, March 21, 1768). A gristmill and a sawmill are also mentioned, and while apparently not on the tract, these facilities could be found within one half of a mile from the dwelling house. An advertisement of the property dated roughly one year later (Anonymous, *The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser* March-April 1769), lists the aforementioned facilities, as well as a "necessary", a beehouse, a second pigeon house, and three additional barracks to the barn.

In 1772, Lucas Von Beverhoudt, a wealthy plantation owner from St. Thomas (Danish West Indies), purchased the property sight unseen and left his new estate under the financial supervision of Abraham Lott, Jr. Von Beverhoudt named his land "Beverwyck" around the time of his relocation to the estate in 1778. Under Von Beverhoudt's ownership, and Lott's management, Beverwyck rose to become an integral landmark in both the social and political arenas of northern New Jersey throughout the American Revolution. Depictions of Beverwyck are found on various late eighteenth century maps of the area (*Additional Sheets 1- 4*). In 1780, Robert Erskine's map of "the Road to Morristown by Mr. Lott's," shows the Beverwyck lands marked as "Beaverwyck" (*Additional Sheets 1 and 2*). The name "Lott" appears alongside the two structures depicted on the property. Both structures are pictured on the east side of present-day South Beverwyck Road. While one of the structures on the Erskine map appears to be a dwelling, this map presents little indication as to the functional use of the other structure. A more detailed image of the estate, also associated with the name Lott, appears on a military map by Berthier (1781) (*Additional Sheets 3 and 4*). On Berthier (1781), a large complex encompassing at least twelve structures is denoted as the "Ferme de M. Lot". This complex is plotted on the east side of present-day South

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Beverwyck Road in the general vicinity depicted on Erskine (1780). Both the size and detail of the property, as compared to farmsteads depicted on Berthier (1871) imply that the "Ferme de M. Lot" was one of the more elaborate farmsteads of the area. Mention of Lott, Von Beverhoudt, and Beverwyck are also found in the correspondence and memoirs of various prominent individuals of the American Revolution, including General George Washington (Fitzpatrick 17:293), General Nathaniel Greene (Greene 1900), Jean-Baptiste Antoine de Verger (Rice and Brown 1972), and Brigadier General Philip Van Cortlandt (Rice and Brown 1972). While these accounts often note the grandeur of the Beverwyck "mansion" and prosperity of the estate, architectural descriptions of the "mansion" itself and physical descriptions of the estate are minimal.

Although limited, documentary sources do provide references to the enslaved labor at Beverwyck during this time. Hanover Township Rateables indicate that the presence of enslaved labor on the premises continued throughout the Von Beverhoudt/Lott occupation of Beverwyck. In the 1778 rateables, Lucas Von Beverhoudt is listed as owning seventeen individuals and Abraham Lott is listed as owning one individual (Stryker-Rodda 1970:20, 24).

The post-Revolutionary War-era marks the onset of the decline of Beverwyck. Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Von Beverhoudt was heavily in debt and was forced to sell much of the 2000+ acres of the estate as a means to raise funds (Fowler 1981, 1984; Lewis 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944). A ca. 1792 tract map of the partitioning of Beverwyck reveals that after these transactions, Von Beverhoudt retained a 671-acre parcel on the east side of present-day South Beverwyck Road (Cobb and Condit 1792). On the 1792 tract map, as well as in a letter written by Maria Von Beverhoudt around May 20, 1797 (Wheelock Collection), the word "homestead" is used in association with the remaining 671-acre parcel. Unlike the complimentary narratives written by earlier visitors, a 1794 description of Beverwyck by Theophile Cazenove, a French traveller, is quite different. In his journal Cazenove notes Von Beverhoudt's inability to find workers, the unpleasantness of the geographical location, Von Beverhoudt's desire to sell the property, as well as the overall ill health of the aging Mr. and Mrs. Von Beverhoudt (Kelsey 1922). Most importantly, in his narrative, Cazenove notes that "All the Buildings are in as bad condition as the health of the Kind Mr. and Mrs. Beeverhoud..." (Kelsey 1922). Cazenove's remarks reflect that by the end of the eighteenth century the Beverwyck estate was falling into disrepair. Despite the apparent declining condition and prosperity of the Beverwyck estate, Adriana Von Beverhoudt noted in a letter to her sister Maria Wheelock that aside from that addition of a distillery near the wash house, the Beverwyck "homestead" remained relatively unchanged (Wheelock Collection).

Archival sources also indicate that Beverwyck continued to maintain an enslaved labor force throughout the period of Von Beverhoudt ownership. In 1780, Von Beverhoudt placed a newspaper notice providing a description of a runaway slave named "Jack" (on file, Morristown National Historical Park). According

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to her autobiography, Phoebe Ann Jacobs was born into slavery at Beverwyck in 1785 and eventually lived with Maria Wheelock, Von Beverhoudt's stepdaughter (Jacobs 1856). In his narrative of his 1794 trip to Beverwyck, Cazanove also notes that during his meal, two or three enslaved persons removed cats from the dining room (Kelsey 1922).

After Von Beverhoudt's death in 1796 (Wheelock Collection, Ely 1926) Von Beverhoudt's remaining 671 acres of his original 2000-acre property was willed to his daughter Adriana and her husband Tobias Boudinot (Morris County Will Book 35:335). According to a 1797 estate inventory of Lucas Von Beverhoudt's holdings, at the time of his death, the enslaved labor force of Beverwyck consisted of only seven individuals; six men and one woman. These men were named Noe (75 yrs.), Lewe (70 yrs.), Mahoe (60 yrs.), Mingo (50 yrs.), Muchoe (50 yrs.), and Warner (age unknown). The woman, named Caty (25 yrs.), is noted as having an infant (Mitros 1991).

On June 10, 1803, three of the Beverwyck buildings were consumed by fire. In the June 21, 1803 issue of the *New Jersey Journal*, these three buildings were reported as the "mansion-house and two other buildings" (*Additional Sheet 6*). In a December 1808 letter, Adriana Boudinot referred to the three buildings consumed by fire as the "dwelling-house, old house, and dairy" (Condit 1919). A main residence was rebuilt, reputedly within close proximity, on the property (Condit 1919). According to letters written by Maria Wheelock, modifications to the property after the fire included construction of a summer house as well as an addition to the existing residence (Condit 1919) (*Photograph 1*).

Per archival accounts, at least one enslaved person, a woman named Sarah, lived at Beverwyck during the subsequent Boudinot ownership of the property (Mitros 1991). Between the years of 1814 and 1819, Sarah is recorded as having given birth to three children, Catherine (b. 1814), John (b. 1816), and Maria Liora (b. 1820) at Beverwyck (Mitros 1991). Although mention of a formerly enslaved woman named Peggy and her brother John Showery are made in association with the Boudinot occupation in Condit's (1919) historical account of Beverwyck, neither name has been encountered to date in any primary documentation associated with the Boudinot family. Based on the archival records, the use of enslaved labor at Beverwyck appears to end during the Boudinot occupation of the property.

After Tobias Boudinot's death in 1845, the property was conveyed to the Boudinot's daughter, Ann, and her husband William H. K. Bibby. This name appears in association with contemporary maps of the area (Lightfoot and Geil 1853). In 1856, Bibby sold approximately 329+ acres, which included the rebuilt main residence to John O. Condit (Morris County Deed Book 15:508, 512). Ownership of Beverwyck continued to pass through the Condit family until 1963 and the Condit name is depicted in association with the property on various historic maps (Beers, Ellis and Soule 1868; Robinson 1887; New Jersey State Highway Department 1961). A 1961 State Highway map of the property (which attributes the property

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to Susan De Camp Condit) depicts a main residence at the end of a circular drive that extends east of South Beverwyck Road for approximately 200 feet. A cluster of eight small outbuildings, amongst which are a frame shed and a frame barn, as well as a rectangular fence line, are also shown as situated approximately 100 feet north of the north end of the main residence. Mid-twentieth century photographs show this main residence as a large white, two and one-half story frame dwelling (*Photograph 1*). In 1963, 16+ acres (which included the main residence) were willed to the Morris County Historical Society, by Florence DeHart Condit (Morris County Deed Book 1969:1079; Amen, Banta, et. al 1976). In 1971, the main residence, the same reputedly built by the Boudinots after the 1803 fire, was consumed by fire (arson) and subsequently demolished.

**Statement of Significance**

Based on the results of archaeological and archival research, the Beverwyck Site is considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

Archival research has revealed that the Beverwyck Site was an important location in the social and political arenas of northern New Jersey during the Revolutionary War (Criterion A). Records indicate that during the Revolutionary War, Beverwyck was the site of numerous gatherings ranging from extended periods of stay by family members of military personnel to extravagant social dinners. Among the noted individuals recorded as having visited Beverwyck are George Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Jean-Baptiste Antoine de Verger, Brigadier General Philip Van Cortlandt, French ministers Gerard and La Luzerne, as well as Baron Ludwig von Closen, Aide-de-Camp to General Rochambeau. Prominent individuals of regional history were also associated with the Beverwyck Site.

The manager of Beverwyck (ca. 1772-1783) during the height of its prosperity was Abraham Lott Jr., who also served as royal Treasurer of the colony of New York, a position to which he was appointed to in 1767.

Another frequent guest at Beverwyck was Lott's son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel William Smith Livingston. Considering the close proximity of Beverwyck to Washington's Morristown headquarters, it is without question that the social status of Von Beverhoudt and Lott; the location and beauty of the estate; the eligibility of both Von Beverhoudt's and Lott's unmarried daughters; and the military status of Lott's son-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel William Smith Livingston were instrumental factors in attracting the social circles that gathered at Beverwyck during the Revolutionary War-era. Other noted persons of regional history include Tobias Boudinot (m. Adriana Von Beverhoudt) whose family was prominent in the political history New Jersey and John Wheelock (m. Anna Von Beverhoudt) who served as the President of Dartmouth College between 1779 and 1815.

The Beverwyck Site contains intact, well-preserved archaeological deposits that have much potential for yielding significant information regarding mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century "plantation" lifeways of Colonial northern New Jersey (Criterion D). Research has shown that the site contains an abundance

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of archaeological data relevant to aspects of everyday life that tend to be less represented in the archival documents. These data can be used to supplement the archival record. Investigations to date have resulted in the identification of 20+ structures/activity areas and over 250 individual historical pit features (*Photographs 2-37*). Although features dating to time frames throughout the occupation of the property are present, the majority and best-preserved of these cultural features date to no later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century. To date, eighteenth century components of the Beverwyck Site that have been identified include remains of two dwellings (*Photographs 3-5, 8-13*), quarters of the enslaved labor force of the estate (*Photographs 15-22*), a blacksmith shop (*Photograph 23*), a distillery (*Photograph 23*), as well as privies, fencelines (*Photograph 36*), and a trash midden. Other mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century components suspected to be present include remains of a dairy (*Photographs 25 and 26*), a wash house (*Photograph 34*), a post-in-ground structure (*Photograph 28*), as well as various landscaping features.

**Significance of the Site in Historic Contexts**

Because of its rich archival and archaeological records, the Beverwyck Site represents a valuable data source that can be used explore a diversity of research issues relevant to local, state and also National historic contexts. Importantly, the unique role of the Beverwyck Site in regional social, economic, and political arenas during the Revolutionary War-era also increases the significance of the Beverwyck Site in American history. Site data, archaeological, topographical, and archival, can combine to provide significant new information that enhances the current perspectives of the cultural, social, and economic situation during the Revolutionary War-era. The site's rapid rise to prominence as a prosperous agricultural estate and its equally quick decline coincide with the pre- through post Revolutionary War eras, one of the most dynamic time frames of American History. During these years, the country underwent various political and economic changes. The results of these changes are a large part of the underlying foundation of modern American society.

For local and state historic contexts, the archaeological remains of the Beverwyck Site represent a tangible link to the rapidly diminishing Colonial agricultural past of Morris County and northern New Jersey. Regionally, the Beverwyck data provide valuable information on the mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century lifeways on a northern New Jersey plantation, a subject that has received little attention in previous historical and archaeological research in the state. The site's intact pre-through post-Revolutionary War-era archaeological deposits provide significant information relevant to the state's Initial Colonial Settlement (ca. A.D. 1630 - A.D. 1775) and Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development (ca. A.D. 1670 - A.D. 1850) periods (Swanda 1991a, 199b). Beverwyck's deposits also provide notable information on the development and rise of the Beverwyck estate to its prominence during the Revolutionary War years. The early to mid-nineteenth century (and later) archaeological deposits at the site can contribute much information relating the Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and



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Agricultural Development Period (ca. 1630-1850) of New Jersey, especially the rise of urbanization in northern portions of the state. Because of the estate's notoriety as an important New Jersey destination and the close ties of the estate's occupants to military personnel during the American Revolution, the Beverwyck Site is also considered to be an integral locale of New Jersey's Revolutionary War era.

At the National level, the Beverwyck Site can be used to study social and cultural aspects of the political arenas of the American Revolution, a topic that is often overlooked. Documentary records indicate that during this time, many historically prominent individuals of the American Revolution frequented the Beverwyck estate. These records also show that the estate's reputation and social circles extended throughout this country as well as to Europe and the Caribbean. Clearly, since its creation in ca. 1750, Beverwyck's notoriety as a popular social gathering place has continued to be recognized by the local population and by antiquarians. However, the discovery of intact remains of the estate's core area has provided a means for researchers to examine the material culture associated with socio-cultural aspects of the American Revolution and the daily operations needed to support a prosperous state-of-the art estate of that period. Such information can be used to supplement existing archaeological databases as well as the archival record.

The site contains a diversity of well-preserved, intact datable archaeological deposits of good context. Data recovered from the site's vast artifact assemblage, 250+cultural features and subsurface remains of 20+ buildings/activity areas provide significant information regarding the living conditions, technologies, and domestic economies of the country's pre-war, Revolutionary War, Federalist, and Early Republic Periods. Notably, such data can be used to shed insight into the intimate details of daily, non-combat life and social activity during the American Revolution.

The lives of Beverwyck's occupants and support staff are clearly reflected in the site's archaeological record. The archaeological record of Beverwyck also contains intact physical evidence, in the forms of artifacts and architectural remains, of an enslaved labor force at the site. The Beverwyck Site, along with a few contemporaneous sites in the northeast (e.g., Van Cortlandt Manor, African Burial Ground, Sylvester Manor), represents the entire archaeological evidence of slavery in the north. Together, these sites stand to change current views on the practice of slavery in the northern United States.

**Research Potential and Applications of Beverwyck Site Data**

Four research domains are effective in addressing issues pertaining to historical cultural change, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies; Domestic Economics, Landscape, Manufacturing and Trade, and Social Group, Identity, Behavior and Interaction (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Obviously, all of the research domains are interrelated and information relevant to each domain can be gathered at any historic archaeological site; however, statewide management plans and recent historical archaeological research

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have shown that often some study units (as defined by site/property type, temporal context, and geographical location) are inherently well-suited for studying certain research domains, problems, and questions. Most importantly, these studies have shown that by prioritizing the relevance of research domains, problems, and questions, researchers can place historic sites within regional, cultural, and historic contexts, help eliminate voids in existing databases, assist in creating predictive models, and present new avenues for future research (Chesler 1982a, 1982b; Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Sinton et al.1982; Sinton 1980; Raber 1985; De Cunzo and Catts 1990; De Cunzo and Garcia 1992, 1993).

The archaeological significance of the Beverwyck Site lies in its ability to provide data that can be used to examine various issues within all four of these research domains at the local, regional, and National levels. Study of the Beverwyck Site data can be used to promote current understanding of various topics that have yet to be examined in modern archaeological research. Some of the many topics that can be explored through examination of the floral, faunal, metal, ceramic, glass, architectural, and personal artifact assemblages of the site include past environmental conditions, dietary and nutritional patterns, hygiene, cultural(ethnic) traditions, consumption patterns, as well as production and processing technologies of eighteenth century agriculturalists.

#### Domestic Economies

The research domain of Domestic Economy consists of the methods of production, reproduction, and consumption employed by a (family)/household to achieve its domestic goals. At the most basic level, survival may be the primary goal; however, domestic goals often include social, occupational, or economic mobility; or goals driven by ideological beliefs or values (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Regardless, the domestic goals of a household are reflected in the composition and occupational structure of the household, home production, and consumer behavior. Studies of the Von Beverhoudt-Lott, Boudinot, and Condit households that once occupied the Beverwyck complex will provide considerable insight into eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic economies.

*Foodways.* Traditionally, studies of food-related activities, specifically acts of procurement, preparation, and consumption, have been the focus of assessments of domestic economies. Because relationships of technology, social and economic variables, trading networks, household occupational structure, and sometimes cultural or religious traditions, are apparent in foodways of a household, studies of foodway systems have been especially successful in discerning aspects of domestic economies (De Cunzo and Catts 1990; Grettler et al.1995; Catts et al.1995). For dispersed settlement sites of New Jersey that pre-date the Revolutionary War era, such as the Beverwyck Site, dietary patterns have been targeted as an important research priority (Wacker 1982). In addition, in order to discern economic differences, comparative

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studies of dietary patterns can be used to map cultural trends as well as the degrees of acculturation among the various groups that settled New Jersey (Wacker 1982).

Given the archival accounts and the vast quantities of table, serving, preparation, and storage wares, wine bottles, cooking and eating utensils, as well as floral and faunal material recovered from the site, investigations of the Beverwyck Site will provide ample food-related information that is useful in examining the foodway practices of its past occupants.

Some of the more unique cultural material that has already been discovered at the Beverwyck Site include well-preserved floral and faunal ecofacts and metal artifacts. Current research at the Beverwyck Site has shown that the site contains a diversity of artifact/ecofact types and classes within its intact deposits. Analyses conducted on food-related data collected at the site can be used to discern dietary patterns and even the socio-economic status of the site's former occupants. Comparison of dietary patterns noted at the site against historical accounts as well as ethnographic studies may also allow for discerning any cultural(ethnic) dietary habits.

Analyses of butchering patterns within the faunal assemblage reveals cuts of meat consumed by the site's occupants. When compared against frequencies of hollowwares (suggestive of consumption of cheaper stews, gruels, and soups) and flatwares (suggestive of more expensive roasts and steaks), these data reveal trends in the types, and even quality, of food dishes that were consumed. Drastic proportional differences of wild animal species to domesticated species, as well as species type, within the faunal assemblage may reveal either a dependence, or even preference of one type over the other. The vast amounts of oyster shells contained at the site provides insight into the dietary patterns of the site's occupants (Kent 1988). Tabulations of various characteristic traits may reveal harvesting practices (i.e. intensity, seasonality, and methods), and environmental settings from which the shellfish resources originated. Examinations of fish remains will yield similar data. In addition to providing information regarding the past environmental setting of the area, floral remains contained at the site also reveal plant resources consumed or utilized by the occupants of Beverwyck.

Comparison of the foodway datasets of the various occupations of the site can also be conducted to explore various research topics. Examinations of the distributions of contemporaneous food-related data across the site can assist in identifying activity areas associated with food production, consumption, and disposal, as well as possibly differentiating coexistent households, namely the Von Beverhoudt, Lott, and their associated households. Because of the cultural diversity of the site's occupants, especially Dutch/Dutch West Indian and African influences, as well as the property's reputation for hosting noted individuals during the mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century, the foodways dataset(s) of the Von Beverhoudt-Lott occupations can also be compared against historical accounts and ethnographic studies. Because the site

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is reputed to have frequently hosted extravagant dinners on premises, such studies will assist in discerning any cultural dietary habits and also discerning whether or not food dishes considered fashionable or exotic for the time were consumed.

Temporal comparisons of the site's foodway data can be used to address changes in dietary habits through time, as well as to discern whether or not the gradual decline in the prosperity of the property, as suggested by the archival record, is reflected in the food-related data.

*Consumer Behavior.* Data recovered from the site can also be used to ascertain the consumer behavior patterns of Colonial New Jersey. In a broad sense, this research topic encompasses issues relating to household participation in local and regional markets. More specific topics consist of investments in, use of, and improvements to architecture, land, tools, livestock, status/display goods, consumer goods, and domestic furnishings. Social behaviors such as entertaining in the home also reveal consumer behavior of the household (De Cunzo and Catts 1990).

The recovered ceramic assemblage from the Beverwyck Site contains a diversity of vessel types and wares. Tabulation of the ware and vessel types of the ceramic assemblages from the Beverwyck Site can be studied to discern consumer behavior patterns of the household. Ware types and vessel forms often serve as factors for socio-economic scaling (Miller, Martin and Dickinson 1989). For example, at the most basic level, assemblages from poorer households tend to exhibit higher frequencies of coarser ware types, such as undecorated redwares and fewer vessel forms, thus suggesting a reliance on locally-produced wares rather than goods from urban or import markets. On the contrary, higher occurrences of high-cost wares, such as refined European wares, Chinese export porcelains, and teaware forms are often found in assemblages from sites with higher income or social levels. Identifying trends in ware types and ware styles within a ceramic assemblage can also provide insight on influences of market prices or market demand on a household (Miller 1993a; Rutsch 1982). Comparison of the ceramic assemblage to trade records and contemporaneous sites can be performed in order to explore how style or ware choices made by the Von Beverhoudts, Lotts (as well as the Boudinots and Condit's) compare against other prominent households of the region. Such studies on the ceramic assemblages will provide considerable information not only on the Beverwyck/Lott households themselves, but importantly, the regional and temporal social and economic circles that these households operated within. Similar analyses can also be conducted on other artifact assemblages from the site, namely glass assemblages, which are often overlooked (Larrabee 1982).

Stylistic and decorative characteristics of other artifacts recovered from the site, such as home furnishings, architectural hardware, personal artifacts, and livestock equipment, will also reveal participation of the site's occupants in social arenas and commercial markets. Like patterns in foodway systems, cultural

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traditions may also be evident in market choices made by the site's occupants. In addition, artifacts and physical aspects absent from the site will provide additional information regarding consumer behavior patterns of the site's former inhabitants.

By plotting distributions of cross-mends and artifact types, researchers can derive information that can lead to examinations into disposal patterns and some of the more subtle aspects of domestic economies such as traditions in household setup. Studies of modifications to artifacts may also be performed to address issues concerning reuse of objects.

*Household Production.* The levels of self-sufficiency and wealth of the Beverwyck estate during the eighteenth century, as well as that of Colonial New Jersey, are subjects of much speculation. Archival records indicate that by the time Von Beverhoudt purchased the complex in 1772, in addition to a farm house (*Photographs 8-13*), kitchen, and dwelling quarters for support staff (*Photographs 15-22*), the Beverwyck complex also possessed a dairy (*Photographs 25-26*), a cider house, a barn with hay barracks, a corn house, a granary, a smoke house, a fowl house, a smith's shop (*Photograph 23*), a coal house, a cow house, stables, green houses, beehouses, a pigeon house, as well as access to a grist mill. Later accounts also reveal that additions to the arsenal of activity areas continued to increase well into the middle of the nineteenth century.

Obviously, the remarks about the many facilities of the site found throughout the archival record, and the archaeological discovery of over 20 activity areas to date, clearly suggests that a diversity of activities occurred on site at the Beverwyck complex. Moreover, these findings strongly imply that in many ways, especially under the ownership of Von Beverhoudt and his direct descendants, the complex was quite self-sufficient. Analyses of material culture and tool types will also allow for discerning patterns of household production and the extent of self-sufficiency of the site's former occupants. Analyses of the material culture and activity areas across the site and through time will be indicative of investments of the occupants in household production of not only foodstuffs but also basic necessities.

Glass, metal, architectural, ceramic, and miscellaneous artifact assemblages from the site can be used to not only identify the kinds of home production activities that were conducted on site but also the stages of procurement/processing that occurred. Absences from procurement/processing sequences may reveal to what extent the Beverwyck complex relied on the goods and services of others. Some of the examples within the assemblage relevant to such studies include:

- ceramic vessels used in the processing of dairy products,
- tools used for procuring and processing plant resources,
- artifacts and ecofacts associated with the raising and butchering of livestock,

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- artifacts associated with tool or utensil manufacturing, and
- manufacturing byproducts such as wasters or slag.

Cross-comparisons of activities represented in artifact type classes can also assist in ascertaining the extent of home production activities. For example, significant proportions of minimum number of individuals and variation in ages of animal species combined with tool types may reveal the types of animal husbandry that were practiced on site by the occupants.

Comparison of the home production activities exhibited at the site to contemporaneous sites of similar socio-economic stature and to historic documentation can help to reveal whether or not decisions regarding home production strategies may have been motivated by social, economic, or cultural conditions.

Given the affluence of the inhabitants during the height of Beverwyck's prosperity, comparison of its home equipment and other household objects to archival sources and to assemblages from other prominent agricultural sites can serve to ascertain the levels of state-of-the-art technologies practiced by such sites. These aspects of the site can be used to examine the self-sufficiency of the occupants of the site and consequently, Colonial populations of northern New Jersey.

Landscape Use

The research domain of Landscape consists of the tangible evidence of human settlement systems across the natural environment. Studying the landscape use of a site can result in the reconstruction of the natural environment, discerning patterns in the division and use of space, as well as understanding of architectural forms and their placement. The value of intra-site spatial analysis at historic sites has been given much attention in current historical archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic region (Burrow 1996; Catts and De Cunzo 1996; Shaffer 1996). Data generated by such examinations can be applied to identify patterns of household organization, site layout, and spatial arrangement of activity areas. For agricultural-type sites, two main aspects of landscape use have been identified. The first aspect consists of the location and organization of the site across the land. The second variable consists of how the site was used, where specialized activities occurred, and how refuse was disposed. Temporal changes in both variables have been noted to coincide with local social and economic changes (Wacker 1982; Wacker and Clemens 1995; Larrabee 1982; Yamin and Metheny 1996).

A variety of research priorities pertaining to landscape use have been identified for dispersed settlements of New Jersey dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982). Included amongst these research priorities associated with "Living Patterns" (Larrabee 1982) are topics regarding refuse disposal habits, the relationships of the structural components of agricultural complexes, and socio-cultural traditions of site construction (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Manning 1982).

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Studies of landscape use through examination of structural features of the Beverwyck Site can also assist in reconstructing the natural environment, in discerning patterns in the division and use of space, as well as understanding of architectural forms and their placement. Interpretations of the distributions of artifact assemblages, structures, activity areas, and landscape features could be used to discern regional and cultural patterns of landscape use. Datable artifacts recovered from the various contexts across the site can then be used to assist in identifying shifts in land-use patterns, which often coincide with local social and economic changes (Grettlar et. al. 1995; DeCunzo and Catts 1990).

Results of chemical analyses of soil samples from the site will also provide information that can be used to discern the types and distribution of activities across the site. Similar tests have been proven to be highly effective in providing information that can be used to identify discrete areas of human activities (Catts et al. 1995; Grettlar et al. 1995; Shaffer et al. 1988; Scholl et al. 1994). For example, studies have revealed that high concentrations of phosphates often correlate with areas used as animal pens or for sheet midden refuse. Other correlations have included concentrations of potassium with wood burning or ash dumping areas as well as calcium with areas where soil enhancement through use of bone or shell have been conducted (Catts et al. 1995; Grettlar et al. 1995; Shaffer et al. 1988; Scholl et al. 1994). Correlation of chemical elements and artifact assemblages across the site will help confirm the locations of some of the activity areas noted in the archival records, such as a smoke house, animal pens such as the cow house, horse stables, and pigeon houses, as well as refuse disposal areas, and garden plots. Investigations into the construction methods and forms of structures and activity areas at the Beverwyck Site can be conducted to assess local and regional architectural trends.

Comparison of the spatial organization (Grettlar 1990) and siting (Wacker 1982) of the complex across the physical environment, the level of diversity within its arsenal of activity areas, and the "quality" of its facilities to other contemporaneous sites will shed considerable insight on standards of eighteenth and nineteenth century agricultural practices. Examinations into the spatial relationship of the dwellings to the outbuildings and activity areas, the types of activity areas housed at the site, and the way activity areas, structures, and boundary features are constructed may also reveal aspects of cultural or ethnic practices, specifically Irish-English or Dutch/Dutch West Indian, of landscape use.

It is important to recognize that the long history of the site presents an excellent opportunity to study how environmental conditions influence human behavior. The site contains ample data that spans the rise and the decline of the property. Examinations into the regional ecological history may reveal factors that could have easily affected decisions regarding land use and subsistence strategies. The rise of industrialization and urbanization, soil enhancement programs, soil depletion, re-routing of waterways and drainage courses, and the introduction of new floral and faunal species are only some of the many anthropogenic

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activities which are part of the regional ecological history. Changes in agricultural productivity, possibly due soil enhancement or poor crop management, or changes in siting, such as the introduction of new transportation networks, are examples of factors that have resulted in shifts in land use or functional use of the property.

Intra-site comparison of the various non-contemporaneous components at the Beverwyck Site can be used to examine shifts in land-use patterns of the property through time. Obviously, the ca.1803 fire was instrumental in reorganization of the complex; however, other factors, such as improvements to land or facilities, changes in functional use of the complex, or changes in siting may also be manifested in the chronological sequence of the complex's development. In a broader sense, the rise of regional modern industrialization may also be evident in the land-use patterns of the site. Kinds of data useful addressing shifts in land use and siting include observations regarding the functional use of outbuildings, modifications to the outbuildings, changes in the arrangement of boundary features, the construction of new outbuildings, and the abandonment of activity areas. Artifact assemblages from stratified deposits at the site can be used to determine whether or not functional uses of any of the features or outbuildings changed over time.

Manufacturing and Trade

The research domain of Manufacturing and Trade embodies the information that can be used to reconstruct the structure, dynamics, and evolution of production, distribution, and consumption systems (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Studies of manufacturing and trade tend to be conducted on more industrial or commercial site/property types, such as mills and mercantile sites. Recent archaeological research has revealed that residential sites like farmsteads can also be used to explore manufacturing and trade practices of past societies (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Many of the research priorities associated with manufacturing and trade have been targeted for eighteenth to nineteenth century dispersed settlements of northern New Jersey. Included among these topics are examinations into production technologies, architectural construction styles and methods, and the participation of rural settlements in market economies (Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982).

The Beverwyck Site contains valuable information regarding patterns of production, manufacturing, and industries of Colonial New Jersey. The blacksmith shop, distillery, and dairy are only some of the components of the site that can be used to examine the technologies and traditions of rural industries and artisans. The presence of these agricultural manufacturing facilities reinforces the inter-related nature of commercial farming with the larger regional economy.

The role of manufacturing and trade in the lives of Beverwyck's former occupants is evident in the raw materials, equipment, and finished products from the site. General studies of manufacturing and trade as



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observed at the site can be used to help map the commercial reaches of a variety of local and/or regional industries (e.g., potters, forges, quarries, and brick factories). Such data can be obtained via analyses of maker's marks, review of commercial records and ethnographic studies, or experimentation in production techniques.

Investigations into the construction methods and forms of the 20+ structures at the Beverwyck Site can be used to assess local, regional, and cultural architectural trends. Additional glimpses into the structural characteristics of the former buildings can be obtained via the well-preserved examples of architectural hardware (e.g., latches, nails, and hinges) and construction materials (e.g., mortar and quarried foundation stones). While it is obvious that these data will yield information on how buildings were constructed and landscape of the estate, these data also reveal the manufacturing choices made by the builders of the Beverwyck estate. For example, plotting of post hole features found at the site will reveal construction techniques of buildings and fence lines while species identification of wood fragments or floral matter recovered from post molds can be used to discern the types of wood which were used for fence lines, or building posts and beams. Architectural styles and construction methods may also reveal cultural or ethnic building traditions.

Other architectural data that may shed insight on market choices include manufacturing marks on bricks and stylistic characteristics of architectural hardware. Differences in demolition debris assemblages across the site can be used discern how readily technological advances, such as the replacement of the use of wrought nails with machine-cut nails around the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Larrabee 1982) or the introduction of clear window glass also around the middle of the nineteenth century, affected the occupants of the Beverwyck estate.

Comparative inter-site analyses can assist in ascertaining whether choices in raw materials, equipment, and finished products may have been the result of market availability, cultural preference or possibly a combination of both.

In addition to providing valuable information regarding the domestic economies of a household, as noted earlier, ceramic wares and vessel types will also provide information on the influences of market prices or demands on a household (Miller 1993a; Rutsch 1982). Comparison of the ceramic assemblage to trade records and contemporaneous sites can be conducted in order to explore how style or ware choices made by the Von Beverhoudts and Lotts, as well as the Boudinots and Condits, compare against other prominent households of the region. Inventory of ware manufacturers, as represented by maker's marks or decorative patterns, can be studied to discern the participation of the household in local, regional, and global pottery markets.

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Ultimately, changes in market choices, landscape use, and manufacturing technologies, as evident in the site's artifact assemblages and functional uses of the complex itself, can be examined with intent to see if any of these changes reflect:

- the impact of trade relations with Britain in the pre- through post-Revolutionary War years (Wacker 1982; Yamin 1989)
- the development of transportation networks to and from local markets (Wacker 1982; Wacker and Clemens 1995; Larrabee 1982; Swanda 1991a, 1991b; Hunter and Porter 1990)
- the rise of the Industrial Revolution in New Jersey during the nineteenth century (Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Swanda 1991a, 1991b), as well as
- the local economies through time.

Social Group Identity, Behavior, and Interaction

The domain of Social Group Identity, Behavior and Interaction consists of the part of human groups associated with family and kinship, ethnic identity and behavior, religious beliefs and associations, community ties, and political, social, economic, and occupational status (De Cunzo and Catts 1990). Discerning manifestations of social group identity, and behavior and interaction of communities in the archaeological records has been identified as an important research priority of modern archaeological research (De Cunzo and Catts 1990, Chesler 1982a; Wacker 1982; Larrabee 1982; Rutsch 1982; Sinton 1980). Recommended general avenues of research have ranged from studies regarding the acculturation of early immigrant populations to the impact of the political climate on the lifeways of historic populations (Wacker 1982; Larrabee; Rutsch 1982).

In light of the above-noted research priorities which have been established for historic archaeological sites of New Jersey, data from the Beverwyck Site can be used to examine the three socio-cultural groups which are reputed in the archival record as having frequented, if not occupied, the Beverwyck complex. These groups are populations of Colonial Dutch/Dutch West Indian, African, and Irish origins, and assorted individuals associated with the Revolutionary War.

Research has shown that, historically, the property has housed households of various socio-economic levels and of diverse cultural origins. In addition to consecutive primary occupants of the site (i.e. Von Beverhoudt-Lott, Boudinot, and Condit occupations), Beverwyck was also the home of families of support staff and an enslaved labor force. Cultural backgrounds of the site's former households include Irish-

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English, Dutch/Dutch West Indian, and African influences. Data from the site provides a unique opportunity to examine the manifestations of different socio-economic levels and cultural traditions on a single property.

*Enslaved Labor.* As noted earlier, archival records also indicate that Beverwyck employed enslaved labor in its daily operations. Comprehensive study of components associated with the enslaved labor force (e.g., quarters of the enslaved labor force and blacksmith shop) will provide information regarding the use of and decline of enslaved labor in northern New Jersey, a subject which, that as yet has received little attention in archaeological research. Most importantly, studies of these components will provide significant information on the daily lives of eighteenth century enslaved Africans, a socio-cultural group that tends to be less represented in archival records.

As discussed, two discrete artifact concentrations have been encountered within the quarters of the enslaved labor force. Located in the northeast and southwest corners of the building, these concentrations bear striking resemblance to similar concentrations that have since been identified at several contemporaneous sites in the Mid-Atlantic region.

The concentration in the northeast corner of the building was comprised of assorted eighteenth century personal artifacts, which included buttons, cutlery, a glass bead necklace and case, a perforated metal disk, and coins (*Photographs 19 and 20*). Also recovered from the immediate vicinity of the concentration were two shackles, two cowrie-helmet shells indigenous to waters between South Carolina and the Caribbean Islands, as well as two Revolutionary War military buttons. The concentration discovered in the southeast corner of the building, just south of the hearth remains, consisted of several vessels stacked almost directly atop of one another (*Photographs 21-22*). From the surface, these vessels consisted of an iron cooking pot (*Photograph 21*), a large portion of a creamware platter, a large rim fragment of a tin-glazed (Delft) serving vessel (*Photograph 22*), and a small Chinese export porcelain handled bowl. With the exception of the iron cooking pot and the creamware platter fragment, which were oriented upright, the vessels were discovered inverted.

Similar caches of personal artifacts or "small finds" such as those at the Beverwyck Site, have also been identified at several contemporaneous sites known to have had enslaved African occupants. As at Beverwyck, small caches have been encountered in the northeast corners of rooms, as well as under hearths and doorsills, at the Charles Carroll, Slayton, and Brice houses in Annapolis. Based on comparative research, these caches have been concluded to be archaeological remains associated with religious practices of the sites' enslaved African occupants. Comparative research has revealed notable similarities between these caches to West African nkisi (minkisi: pl.), which are placed in ritual as offerings to or protection from the spirit world (Fennell 2000; Galke 2000; Jones 1999; Logan 1991;

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Wilford 1996). Consequently, based on this research, it is believed that these caches were purposefully buried for similar reasons.

It is only recently that caches such as those discovered at Beverwyck have been recognized in the archaeological record (Fennell 2000). In addition to providing valuable comparative data for other researchers, these caches also present a unique opportunity to study the traditional practices of eighteenth century enslaved Africans as manifested in the archaeological record, a topic that until recently, has been limited by available data. Moreover, comparative archaeological and ethnographic studies of these data can be used to examine the continuation of traditions through time and space among other ethnic groups.

Summary

Data recovery excavations to date have entailed the hand excavation of 134 5- by 5-foot test units at the site. Approximately 30-40 percent of the site's cultural deposits are unexcavated and have been preserved in place. Studies of the archaeological data of the Beverwyck Site will provide insight into aspects of Early Republic lifeways that are absent from the archival record. Comprehensive analysis of archaeological and archival studies can be used to interpret the cultural and ecological history of the site. Diachronic and synchronic intra- and inter-site analyses will allow for examinations of the cultural, social, economic, and political conditions which influenced social groups of the Early Republic. Moreover, these analyses can be used to address local and regional cultural change that shaped modern New Jersey. Ultimately, research performed at the Beverwyck Site can be used to provide a comprehensive database for future historical and archaeological research.

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**Verbal Description of Site Boundaries**

Point A (NW corner of the site) is located 297 feet due south and 108.5 feet due east of the existing survey centerlines of Route 46 and South Beverwyck Road, respectively. Point A is also located on the southern edge of pavement of the existing Route 46-Beverwyck Road Park and Ride facility. The established UTM coordinates of Point A are E551,820 and N4,523,420.

Beginning from Point A, proceed 574 feet east along the line created by the southern edge of pavement of the existing Park and Ride to Point B (NE corner of the site). For 364 linear feet east of Point A, the line from Point A to Point B coincides with the southern edge of pavement of the Park and Ride. East of the edge of pavement, the line (210') continues straight along the line created by the edge of pavement to Point B. The line from Point A to Point B marks the northern boundary of the Beverwyck Site. The established UTM coordinates of Point B are E552,000 and N4,523,400.

From Point B, proceed south for 385 feet to Point C (SE corner of the site). The line from Point B to Point C is a segment of the eastern limit (N06°03'40"E; 143.95"±(c)) of the modern documented property line. Point C is a point on the north boundary of the existing Right-of-Way of Route 80. The line between Point B and Point C marks the eastern boundary of the site. The established UTM coordinates of Point C are E551,980 and N4,523,240.

From Point C, proceed west for 603 feet along the existing Right of Way limit of Route 80 to Point D (SW corner of the site). The line between Point C and Point D coincides with a segment of the north limit of the existing Right-of-Way of Route 80. The line between Point C and Point D mark the southern boundary of the site. The established UTM coordinate of Point D are E551,810 and N4,523,280.

From Point D, proceed 3° NE to the place of beginning, Point A. The line formed by Point D and Point A marks the western boundary of the Beverwyck Site. A total of 5.03± acres is encompassed by the established site boundaries. The Beverwyck Site is located in the southern half of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township Tax Parcel Number Block 722, Lot 1.

*Additional Supplemental Reference Information:* Point D is 162 feet west of the existing South Beverwyck Road centerline and 27 feet south of the SW post of a chain-link security fence installed around the site's core area during the 1997 excavations. The line between Points D and A coincides with the west line of the aforementioned fence. Portions of the 1997 security fence (north line) were removed in 2003 as part of landscaping activities associated with the existing park and ride.

**Boundary Justification**

The limits of the Beverwyck Site have been established based on historic use of the property and on the distribution and density of intact archaeological deposits that have since been identified via controlled, systematic archaeological field investigations. The established site boundaries encompass the extent of intact

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archaeological deposits that have been identified to date. Based on archival and archaeological research, the established site boundaries also encompass what has been concluded as the historic core area of the Beverwyck estate.

The modern property line marks the east boundary of the site. This boundary has been defined to include wetland areas that were subjected to past human alteration for use in the past agricultural operations of the property. Past landscape alterations include construction of an irrigation pond as well as rudimentary channeling.

The southern boundary is marked by the existing Route 80 Right-of-Way line which also marks the southern extent of identified intact archaeological deposits.

A line parallel to South Beverwyck Road marks the west boundary of the site. Although intact cultural features were identified in the approximate 100-foot wide corridor of land situated between South Beverwyck Road and the established west boundary of the site, these features have since been subjected to archaeological data recovery (1997) as mitigation for the widening of South Beverwyck Road. The west boundary marks the west limit of existing intact archaeological deposits.

The north boundary of the site is marked by the line formed by the south edge of pavement of the existing Park and Ride facility situated north of the site. While the Beverwyck estate once also included the lands of the existing Park and Ride, previous investigations (conducted prior to construction of the Park and Ride) did not encounter any intact archaeological deposits within the footprint of the Park and Ride. Moreover, it has also been recognized that these lands have been subjected to considerable past disturbance. In addition to the construction of the Park and Ride facility, past disturbance also includes the construction and subsequent demolition of a mid-twentieth century service station that was once located at the southeast corner of the Route 46/South Beverwyck Road intersection. Recent investigation have encountered intact archaeological deposits that abut, and appear to extend beneath the paved surface; however, in consideration of the extent of past disturbance, the integrity, let alone the continuation, of these abutting resources north of the edge of pavement is unknown. Although an early twentieth century dairy operation of the property was once situated in the lands immediately east of the existing Park and Ride, it is unknown as to whether these lands contain any intact archaeological deposits.

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CALENDAR OF BEVERWYCK PAPERS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
February 14, 1777	Journal of Sergeant Thomas McCarty. McCarty of the 8th Virginia Regiment, notes in his journal that the regiment was sent to <b>Whippany</b> for small pox inoculations (Lobdell 1964:46). Smith (1979) supports this statement.
May 20, 1777	Nathanael Greene (Morristown) to Catharine Greene. "Last night at <b>Mr Lotts</b> within about nine miles of this place [Morristown], I heard you were gone on before me" (Green 1999).
May 20 1777	Nathanael Greene (Morristown) to Catharine Greene. " <b>Mr. Lo[t]’s family</b> have engaged you to spend the summer there. It is about nine miles from this place, and about twenty-two or three miles from the place where we are going to encamp [Middlebrook]. <b>They are one of the finest families you ever saw. The old gentleman and his lady are as merry as boys of fourteen; there are four of five fine young ladies of delicate sentiments and polite education.</b> They are all anxious to see you and cultivate your acquaintance. They long to see you, and impatiently await your coming. Heaven grant it may be speedy! Mr. Hoffman and the ladies of this place [Morristown] wish to see you, as do Lady Stirling and Lady Kitty, one of the finest young ladies I ever saw. <b>But Mr. Lot[t] claims the preference to your society. His son-in-law, Mr. Livingston, was one of my aide-de-camps last year, which introduced me into the family. You may learn music and French, too, there. Adieu, my second self.</b> " (Greene 1900:370).
July 17, 1777	Nathanael Greene (Ramapough Clove, NY) to Catharine Greene. " <b>Mr and Mrs Lott</b> are laying us under an obligation never to be canceld [sic]. Their politeness, kindness hospitallity [sic] and friendship to you and me impresses my heart with a weight of gratitude that almost makes me unhappy from the little prospect I have of makeing [sic] suitable returns for their goodness. Never did I see a finer family in all my life. I am sure you will love and respect them"... <b>"Make my respectful complements to Mr and Mrs Lott and all the young Ladies. Tell Col Livingston and his Lady to exercise moderation"</b> (Green 1999).
July 23, 1777	Nathanael Greene (Ramapough NY) to Catharine Greene (Beverwyk?). " <b>My kind love to Mr and Mrs Lott and all the sweet young Ladies.</b> Tell the major [Major Clark? Or Major Blodget?] he must soon leave that sweet place for -?-" (Green 1999).
September 10, 1777	Nathanael Greene (Chadsford on the Brandywine) to Catharine Greene (Beverwyk?). " <b>Tell Mr Lott</b> I would write him but I have little leisure, and I direct Major Blodget to transmit him everything material in the army. <b>Make my Compliments to all the family...</b> " (Green 1999).

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- September 14, 1777 Nathanael Greene (Camp at German Town) to Catharine Greene (Beverwyk?). "Pray how does all my good friends do at Mr Lotts. I suppose you have all Long faces and fearful apprehensions [referring to the Battle of Brandywine]. Tell them to chear [sic] up and fear not, all things go well." (Green 1999).
- November 2, 1777 Nathanael Greene (Camp at Sandy Run) to Catharine Greene (Beverwyk?): "Col Cary by whom I write tells me he had the pleasure of spending several days very agreeably at Mr Lotts at whist that you was his partner and that you was in a good state of health...." I have enlcosd you Sixty Dollars please to pay Mr Darby the Doctor for the Spurrs Mr Lotts sent me and tell him I am greatly oblige to him as I was in a Hudibrastick [?] state before with one spur for (two) heels" (Green 1999).
- May 19, 1778 "Nathanael Greene to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth. "Mr. Lott, a gentleman of this place, purchased a small quantity of rum and salt at Boston, which he cannot get on, owing to the State laws. I should be obliged to you to give him such a pass, that his property may come forward; he wants the salt for his family use; part of his spirits he proposes for sale.  
Mr. Lott's character for generosity and hospitality is too well known to say anything upon the subject. I am under particular obligations to him; and shall esteem myself so to you, if you will be kind enough to get forward his property. The propriety and the best forms you are the best judge of, and I therefore submit this matter to your opinion and discretion."(Greene 1890(2):77).
- June 1778 [Tax ratables for Hanover Township. Lucas von Beverhoudt, 1500 acres of land, 10 horses, 31 cattle, 17 pigs, 17 slaves. Neighbor/tenant(?) Henry Howell, 116 acres of land, 2 horses, 8 cattle, 5 pigs 1 slave] (Stryker-Rodda 1970:20, 24).
- June 4, 1778 Nathanael Greene (Valley Forge) to Catharine Greene. "I had a letter from Mr Lott last night. The family are well" (Green 1999).
- August 28, 1778 Newspaper advertisement (*New-Jersey Gazette*, September 2, 1778). "Old Jamaica Spirit and Barbados RUM, by the hogshead or less quantity; Best London liump WHITELEAD: black HORN BUTTONS; and An excellent FARM of about 500 acres, lying at Raritan, To be sold by ABRAHAM LOTT, at Beverwyck, near Morris-Town, From whom may also be had, in exchange for all kinds of County Produce, the very best ROCK SALT (Fowler 1984:124).
- September 25, 1778 Lt. Colonel William S. Livingston to General John Sullivan, dated Beverwyck. "Dear General: I have the Pleasure to Inform you that previous to my Arrival at Home I had the satisfaction to hear of the restoration of my Mother's Understanding and in a great Measure of her Health — I have paid her a Visit and doubt not it was of Service — Mrs. Livingston also the Day before my Arrival was delivered of a fine Boy — So that my coming Home seems to have been providentially directed for the Recovery of both my Mother and Wife — Since her being brought to Bed She has had the Intermitting Fever which has reduced her exceedinly — As yet she has not been out of her Room and but seldom out of her Bed — Such being her Condition at the present Day I doubt not your Goodness will readily



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Excuse my waiting here until a Return of her Health — As soon as that is the Case I shall make every possible Haste to join you —”

“Your Friends here join with me in most sincere Congratulations to you for that just Applause which the Resolve of Congress lately passed respecting the Expedition against Rhode Island .... “

“Major Cortlandts Family are all well — Mr. Lott and the Family join in respectful Compliments to you” (Hammond 1931:362).

October 10, 1778

William S. Livingston to George Washington, dated from Beverwyck.  
[Livingston tenders his resignation from the army, citing personal matters].  
(GWP 1778a)

December 12, 1778

Nathanael Greene to Colonel Charles Pettit, from Camp at Middle Brook. “I had the pleasure to hear last Night of Mrs. Greens being at Mr. Lotts” (Showman et al. 1983(3):113).

December 23, 1778

Abraham Lott to Nathanael Greene, from Beverwyck. “Ever since I had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Greene here, I have been laid up with the Gout in my right foot; the pain and confinement caused thereby has ben tedious to me; but as it is going off am in hopes Soon to be out again. This trouble however has been light in proportion to the loss of my dear little Grandson (Colonel [William S.] Livingston’s son) who died the 15th Instant after a lingering and painful disorder of about Six Weeks; a loss the mores Severely felt as it was the third son my daughter has lost in this way. . . . Having an affair of great importance to communicate to and consult you upon, I intend to pay my respects to you, as soon as my Pedestals will support me without the borrowed aid of Crutches and Canes; and as the Season approaches in which we generally have good Sleighing, make no doubt but shall be Accompanied by the females of the family, at least some of them. . . . The family ar all in good health at this time and join in the most respectful Salutations to Mrs. Greene, yourself and family” (Showman et al. 1983(3):124).

December 28, 1778

Lt. Colonel Livingston to Ebenezer Huntington, dated 28 December, 1778, at Beverwyck: “His Excellency having given me permission to resign as soon as I could settle my Accounts, obliges me to trouble you with those of the Regiment, as such as respect our private affairs; - those of Colo. Webb I shall leave to a future period” (GWP 1778b).

February 14, 1779

Colonel William S. Livingston to Nathanael Greene, from Beverwyck: Livingston used Greene’s headquarters twice while Greene was away. Wadsworth’s presence is “absolutely necessary” when Livingston brings “Cag with Arrack” to camp. (Arrack is generic term for liquor, cag is a container of 4-5 gallons). (Showman et al. 1983(3):251).

February 14, 1779

Abraham Lott to Nathanael Greene, dated from Beverwyck: “I had no right to expect a answer to mine of the 23rd of December from Philadephia, while your time must have been so fully employed between weighty affairs of State, and the Splendid entertainments and gay delights of the City. I was for a few days in that metropolis last November, and then thought it the most extravagant place upon

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the Globe [Doesn't think so now, especially concerned about the war] . . . . For my part, I feel more alarmed at the present Situation of our Affairs than at the time you and the Small remains of our Army were pursued over the Delaware.... Here I will drop my present Subject; my Strength failing me; and shall therefore conclude with returning you and Mrs. Greene the thanks of self and family for the friendly expressions of you regard. **The Girls were greatly disappointed in not seeing Mrs. Greene**, and propose Soon to pay their respects to her. As soon as I can wear shoes and recover so much Strength as to Travel will also wait of [on] you. In the Interim am joined by Mrs. Lott and family, with respectful compliments to Mrs. Greene and Self, dear General..." (Showman et al. 1983(3):251-252).

- March 4, 1779 **William S. Livingston** to ---?---, from **Beverwyck**. Points out that the alliance between France and the United States will soon oblige Britain to abandon America and proposes a plan to establish a mercantile house and purchase goods in New York or in New Port [R.I.] in that event (Fowler 1994:299).
- March 6, 1779 **Abraham Lott** to Nathanael Greene, from **Beverwyck**: Thanks Greene for the "Attention paid my Children." **Lott's daughter, Cornelia**, who is staying with the Greens, "must take care not to overdo in in frolicking." Wants to speak with Greene about the matter Colonel Livingston mentioned to Greene recently (Showman et al. 1983(3):336).
- March 15, 1779 From Catherine W. (Miss Kitty) Livingston to Gen. Samuel B. Webb, dated from **Perseppiney**. She is sending a letter through his to her uncle Clarkson, "as I am not certain of your taking Morris County in your route, and should I send it to Elisabeth, it may not come opportunely .... If Colonel Webb can conveniently favor Mrs. Livingston and family with a visit before he returns to Long island, it will make them happy." (Webb 1882:240)
- March 19, 1779 Nathanael Greene to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth. "We had a little dance at my quarters a few evenings past. His Excellency and Mrs. Greene danced upwards of three hours without sitting down. Upon the whole we had a pretty little frisk... **Miss Cornelia Lott** and Miss Betsy Livingston are with Mrs. Greene. This moment they have sent for me to drink tea. I must go." (Greene 1890:161-162).
- April 14, 1779 General Nathanael Greene to Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth. [Writing from camp to tell Wadsworth of affairs; mentions the imminent arrival of the Minister of France tomorrow] "Mrs. Greene is gone to Trenton to a Tea frolick given by Betsy Pettet. **Mr. Lott, Cornelia, Major Blodget & Burnet** are all gone. There is a number of Ladys from Philadelphia; and some Members of Congress." (Anonymous 1898; Showman et al. 1983(3):404).
- May 24, 1779 **Abraham Lott** to Nathanael Greene, from **Beverwyck**. "Your favor of this day I have the honor to acknowledge Receipt of hereby. **Be assured a visit from Mrs. Washington and Mrs. Greene**, with Such friends as may Accompany them, will always make us happy and we shall be particularly so on Friday or Saturday next if nothing prevents them" (Showman et al. 1983 (4):75).

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- June 4, 1779 From George Washington to James Christie (or Chrystie), of 3rd PA Regiment. From HQ. Christie to proceed immediately to West Point. "To inform the Garrison where we are; two divisions at Pompton, **one near Mr. Lots** about ten miles in the rear of the others, the whole to move this night at moon rising by way of Ringwood, and to press forward with all possible diligence." GWP
- June 20, 1779 Colonel William S. Livingston to Nathanael Greene.[discusses business venture in NYC, wants Greene to become partner in "House of Abraham Lott & Co." In addition, Livingston is pushing for Abraham Lott to be the NY Consul to the French after the War] "I before mentioned to you the Interest I had in promoting and procuring every Thing in my Power to increase the Wealth of your Friend [Lott] and promote his Happiness. **To obtain these desirable Ends I thought of soliciting your Interest with Monsieur Gerard to Appoint him [Lott] Consul for the State of New York and Agent for supplying his Most Christian Majesty's Navy there and such other Places as he may think proper. He [Lott] was Agent to the British Navy for the Ports of New York, Boston, Rhode Island, Philadelphia and South Caroliona and shipped Provisions from New York for the Men of War in the Wset Indies.** If the Post is Vacant and you think it may be obtain'd I will communicate my Thoughts to him [Lott] upon the Subject. And if agreeable to him will then sollicit hs Excellency's [Washington] Interest also. Any Security Necessary will be given. **The French are fond of Titles and as he[Lott] has once been in that Line and Treasurer of the Province it would not be amiss to let Gerard know it.** I wish to know how to apply for it, thro' what Channel and what probability there is of Success before I make the Matter known to him" (Showman et al. 1983(4):181-183).
- August 22, 1779 Nathanael Greene to Colonel James Abeel, from West Point. [Greene approves of Abeel's **lending Abraham Lott nails**, a special indulgence, because Lott has "done som much for the public, that he has a just claim." Mentions Joseph Lewis regarding abuses in lending wagons and horses, something that Abeel complained about (Showman et al. 1983:332).
- September 4, 1779 Nathanael Greene to Catharine Greene, from West Point. "I have heard nothing from **Mr. Lotts family** since I wrote you before, but expect a letter every hour, which when it arrives you shall hear from me. I know you would be glad to hear from them. **Their hospitality and politeness to you, must leave a grateful remembrance.** I wish your health would permit you to write them, it could not fail to be agreeable. . . **I am told Colonel Livingston has made a great deal of money, in driving a trade not altogether allowable.** He has boasted of his good fortune himself, and set some envious tongues in motion. I wish he was a little more prudent in his matters; as it must pain the family to find his vanity frustrating to their prospects, as well as injuring their reputations. It is an old observation: what is bred in the bone, can never be got out through the Skin. Strong habits, and a naturea propensity, to the marvelous, over come every prudential consideration. This is the Cols. Misfortune, as his friends says. However, **it is said he has certainly made upwards of £20,000 pounds this Summer.** This is a pretty affair for a young family" (Showman et al. 1983 (4):361-363).

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- October 1, 1779 Captain Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. Discusses the Lotts. "I did not forget to mention you to your friends in Jersey -- Though I had not an opportunity of being so much at Mr. L. (Lott's) as I wished. [Due to work at Pluckemin and the desire of Mrs. Knox to get to camp Shaw could only spend ] "the fag end of two afternoons ... with the dear creature in whose company I should be happy to pass an eternity. At that place and at Mr. L[ott's] they enquired after you. I told the latter that in your last letter to me you desired your best regards to Mr. & Mrs. L[ott], the young ladies, and the rest of the good family. I thought there seemed to be something of reserve in the behavior of the little Girl who is the object of your kindest wishes..." (Anonymous 1946:294).
- October 10, 1779 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. "Bay [Thomas Baylies] Richmond dining with us yesterday afforded me an opportunity of making some enquiries -- he went no farther than Ringwood and I believe if his going to B---yk [Beverwyck?] depended solely on any particular penchant for the amiable cause of your anxiety the good family would have very little of his company -- indeed you've nothing to apprehend from that quarter -- I wish I could add or from any other. Report says that Col. Ball [Lt. Col. Burgess Ball of VA] is very assiduous -- that he corresponds with the old gentleman -- and is on a good footing with the family" (Anonymous 1946:297)...[Shaw was visiting at Beverwyck] "I therefore contented myself with paying every attention my situation would allow -- Talked with the ladies in a general way -- in the course of the evening took a lesson from Mrs. B[everhoudt?] at Polish drafts -- had the temerity to play with Her who has already won my heart, and was beaten -- I hope this ill luck is not ominous..."(Anonymous 1946:298).
- October 12, 1779 Abraham Lott to Nathanael Greene, from Beverwyck. Thanks Greene for his letter of October 4. Glad to report that both his wife's and his health have been restored, and they are happy that Mrs. Greene is also feeling better. Lott announces the birth of his granddaughter, born on September 19, 1779, and hopes that she will "make a longer abode with us than the two former" [see December 23, 1778 letter] (Showman et al. 1983 (4):458).
- October 21, 1779 Colonel James Abeel to Nathanael Greene, from Morris Town. "Mr Lott and Livingston are in Philadelphia. Mrs. [William S.] Livingston and Mrs. Lott are with my family, and, with Mrs. Abeel, present their Compliments to the General" (Showman et al. 1983 (4):484-85) .
- October 27, 1779 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. [Colonel Ball is interested in Cornelia Lott; so is Winthrop Sargent; Sargent has heard that she is seeing Ball, but Shaw can't confirm this] "Nor can I suppose, from anything I have yet been able to collect, that she has any prepossession in *his* favor. Indeed, I think his general cast and the turn he has for a dissipated life, added to the treatment he received from a Lady in Virginia in consequence of these qualifications circumstances pretty known -- will have no favorable influence with a Lady of C[ornelia]'s good sense and amiable disposition. So much for your rival -- or supposed one"(Anonymous 1946:302).
- November 2, 1779 Lucas Von Beverhoudt (Beverwyk) to Johannes Rogiers (St. Croix). "I could wish that some of my St. Croix friends lived in my neighborhood here, tho I have a large circle of acquaintances

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that visits me & I them, yett I want some of my old sett. I have the hon. to be acquainted with numbers of the General Officers with the Cole.es and other officers I frequently Entertain them at my table, Mr. Lott and myself have had the Hon. to Entertain the two French Ministers at Beverwyk, Mm. Gerard & LaLuzerne, & I have in turn been Entertained by them in our last visit to Philadelphia, both these Gentlemen [told] me that they held my place the best situated & improved of any place they had seen since they left Europe, this pleased me a good deal, it is really a heavenly place that I have passed on in my raptures [?], but it is really so" (Von Beverhoudt 1779:11).

November 10, 1779 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. [Sargent is concerned about the Lott family and Cornelia]. "I wish I could now make amends, by communicating to you all that intelligence which you are so desirous to obtain, but the means of doing it have not been in my power, nor have I had the pleasure of seeing either the General or our epitome since your favors came to hand. As for Billy's budget, it is something like himself, a little contradictory or so -- and the authority of D---- I think sufficient to invalidate the report you mention, to say nothing of Mr. L's letter to the General. This last is a matter of so much consequence to you, that I will leave no methods untried to come at an explanation of the affair alluded to. Mrs. G[reene's] arrival in the neighborhood of West Point gives me some hopes that my endeavors in that way will succeed. I expect to go there in a day or two" (Anonymous 1946:305).

November 17, 1779 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. [Sargent will not be coming back to Morristown for the winter] "for you and me to be denied the pleasures we have promised ourselves in Jersey the ensuing winter would be a disappointment second to nothing but an exclusion from Heaven. ... The [Artillery] Park is to move the day after tomorrow. Carter and myself go on with the ladies tomorrow. My next will be from Pluckemin when I wish to send you good tidings" (Anonymous 1946:307).... "I have not been able to see Mrs. G[reene]. She is gone on to Morris Town -- the charming C[ornelia] is not a B[everwyk] but a Trenton on a visit at Colonel Cox's. Dr. knows nothing of the letter from Mr. L but says he's sure B[all] has no intentions that way -- and if he had he believes they would be of no service to him. Our intelligence from D. is pretty authentic -- tis whispered he is not disagreeable to the other sister (the musical one). This is a secret I have but lately heard hinted. How would you like him, dear Sargent, for a brother? He professes a great esteem for you -- swears he thinks you very clever, and to crown his benevolence wishes C[ornelia] and yourself better acquainted" (Anonymous 1946:308). [Dated New Windsor]

November 18, 1779 Orders for the 4th New York Regiment, from Pompton: "The Qr. Masters will send Immediately to Morristown for Twenty Axes forty spades and Shovels and 40 howes and pecks, and have them Brought on as Soon as Possible. A Detachment of an hundred Men to be set tomorrow Morning at 8 O'clock to Meet the Emplements and to use them in Mending the road from head Quarters to Morristown by way of Mr. Lotts. The Commissary will see that provisions from time to time is furnished for this party, and the Qr. Master on his application will Furnish Teams and Send on" (Lauber 1932:119).

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- November 23, 1779 **Lucas Von Beverhoudt** to John Rogiers, Esq. of St Croix. "...My Pipe of Wine By Heavens I must have it or I am ruined, I have frequently General Washington & his brave officers to take a Glass of Madaira with me..." (Von Beverhoudt 1779:25).
- November 23(?), 1779 **Lucas Von Beverhoudt** to William B. Huyghers(?). "I as well as my family are well, we live in a World of Company, General Washington's head quarters for this winter is in Morris Town [Washington arrived December 1, 1779], 7 miles from me, & the whole army is Incamped in its vicinity. I am Acquainted with that great Man & with all the General & field officers, of Consequence have company enough & will spend this winter merrily, especially as we have been so successful this Campaign, this Country has beyond a Doubt fixed its Independence..." (Von Beverhoudt 1779:18-19).
- November 24, 1779 **Lucas Von Beverhoudt** (Beverwyk) to Joseph De Wint, Esq. (St. Thomas). "Mama & myself is very happy to think there is a possibility for us to Embrace you next year in this part of the World, whatever makes you hesitate to resolve to make a trip this year, one six week at **Beverwyk** will perfectly recover you, if you are not yett quite recovered, besides I flatter myself that was [sic] you to pay us a visit you would so much like the Jerseys that you would never think of returning to pittifull St. Thomas. We never want for Company at my place not one day alone, I have the happiness to be acquainted with all the Generals & field officers of the American Army & frequently to Entertain them. Mr. Lott & myself had the honr to Entertain at two different times the two French Ministers, Mr. Gerard & the Chevalier La Luzerne, both of these Gentlemen tould [sic] me that they had not seen such a place as Mine since they left Europe, that it was the most regularly built and best improved of any place they had as yett seen on the Continent" (Von Beverhoudt 1779:14-15).
- January 15, 1780 **Lucas Von Beverhoudt** to John [Johannes] Rogiers. "Morris County is a new settle Country & yett it has supported the whole Armie of America for 3 years in poultry, Mutton Vegetables, Butter Milk &c. & yett plenty left for the inhabitants. This alone shows you what a Country the Jersey is & in particular Morris County..." (Von Beverhoudt 1779:22).
- February 1780 Tax rateables for Hanover Township. **Lucas von Beverhoudt**: 1500 acres of land, 9 horses, 26 cattle, 10 pigs, 19 slaves, 1 phaeton. **Abraham Lott**: 5 horses, 2 slaves, 1 coach, 1 phaeton. **Henry Howell** (tenant?) 87 acres of land, 5 cattle, 7 pigs, £1500 amount out at interest] (Stryker-Rodda 1970:16,20,24)
- February 19, 1780 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. [Sargent had rejoined the army briefly at Morristown, but returned to Howe's division as his aide; Shaw was not able to see him while he was in camp]. "It was a disappointment to me that you did not call before you went off. I had much to say to you then which would be of little consequence now -- some questions to ask respecting your agreeable partner at Baskenridge &ca. I am told that you behaved with becoming *dignity* to the *Brunette*, who, if my informant was right seemed rather piqued at the coldness and inattention of her late inamorato [Ball?].

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So it is that no female can endure to see another command that attention which had once been paid herself....“Your friend [Shaw?] was exceedingly happy last Monday in attending the two sisters from Raritan to Mount Hope -- they came as far as our quarters with *John Jacob* -- dined and went on that evening. As the D. would have it, we were to have a hop the ensuing evening which obliged me to come off in the morning before the sweet rogues opened their peepers -- but it shall not be long before I have at them again” (Anonymous 1946:308-309). [Dated Morristown]

February 29, 1780

Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. “The circle of pretty creatures is so engaging there seems to be no quitting it. Your plaintive note...was handed me by Mr. Scott, last Wednesday evening at the assembly [Morristown dancing assembly], where from my soul I wish’d you present....There was no detachment either from Baskenridge, **Beverwyck** or Elizabeth Town -- nor did the **Ladies from Raritan** favor us with their company. From this negative detail you easily see there were no observations to be made which could be of service either to my friend or myself...I have just returned from Mount Hope, after having passed a couple of days very agreeably with the lovely Maria and her amiable sister.” [Dated Morristown]

March 3, 1780

Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. The night before last we had another assembly. **Cornelia** was there -- the company drew partners, and she fell to me. I wish it had been possible to have put you in my place -- but as it were not I endeavored to be servicable. She was sociable, and on her observing that the company was agreeable, I took the opportunity of remarking that there were many of our friends now absent who would be exceedingly happy to share in our present entertainment, instancing in the case of Gen. Howe and yourself. To this she assented, saying she believed the place where you now are did not afford much if any, and she supposed it must be very disagreeable contrary to the diversions of Morris Town. This she gathered from Gen H’s letter to her Pappa, which she said seemed to indicate as much. She avoided, I thought studiously, making any mention of you, and when I did she immediately gave the conversation another turn. In short, Sargent, *from her manner*, I’m sure she suspects me, and I think she will be on her guard in the future.” (Anonymous 1946:311).

April 3, 1780

Advertisement in the New Jersey Journal, April 3, 1780. “A Quantity of excellent SOAL LEATHER to be sold for Ready Money. Enquire of **Mr. Abraham Lott**, at Trenton. (Nelson 1914:286).

April 4, 1780

Advertisement in the *New Jersey Journal*, April 5, 1780. “A Gardiner and a Dairy Woman is wanted, to whom great encouragement and constant employ will be given. Enquire of **LUCAS Van BEAVER HOUT**, Esq., at **Beaverwick**, near Troy, Morris Co.” (Nelson 1914:290).

April 19, 1780

[The French Minister, Chevalier de La Luzerne, arrive at Morristown. He remain at the camp until April 25, 1780 (Smith 1979:23).]

April 22, 1780

**Robert H. Harrison to Lucas von Beverhoudt**. Sir: I took the earliest occasion to communicate your request to His Excellency and the Minister of France, after they returned Yesterday evening. They are both sensible of your politeness, and would circumstances permit they would do themselves the

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pleasure of dining with You; but the Minister's engagements as long as he can remain in this quarter and the necessity of his returning to Philadelphia, as soon as these are over, will prevent him. And immediately after his departure, the General expects to be engaged in some important business with a Committee of Congress..." (GWP 1780).

- June 2, 1780 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. "Eight days since we left Boston and two days ride to Morris Town are (on account of my company) insupreable bars to my seeing you at this time. After I have had a time to look around **I shall give you a sketch of matters and things in Jersey. Beverwyck and Elizabeth Town will not pass unnoticed.** How does your heart stand affected to the dear Girl at the latter place? If Maria should frown -- which Cupid forbid -- I shall be a rival!! ..." (Anonymous 1946:312). [Dated Peckskile]
- December 9, 1780 Laffayette to Alexander Hamilton, mentions going "**from Paramus to Mr. Lott,**" and from there to Morristown to meet the general [Washington] (Idzerda and Crout 1980:250).
- January 25, 1781 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. "Since I parted with you, not a single particle of intelligence has come to hand from the **dear, bewitching creatures** that have given you and me so much pleasure and so much pain." (Anonymous 1946:316).
- February 12, 1781 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. "I often think of our **amusements in Jersey [last winter]**, particularly those of a serious cast, and commonly draw this conclusion, that we are more happy, all things considered, than if our fair ones had been propitious. It is clever to philosophize [sic] now and then, and draw consolation from those very things we once reckoned our great misfortunes." (Anonymous 1946:320).
- April 21, 1781 Samuel Shaw to Winthrop Sargent. "Not a word of, or from, **the dear creatures in Jersey** since we came to Winter quarters. We could not have suffered a greater privation of social happiness, then we have at this place [New Windsor], had Nova Zembla been our cantonment." (Anonymous 1946:323).
- May 28, 1781 Wm. J. [?] Livingston to Samuel B. Webb, **dated from Beverwyck** "I have not heard a syllable from John, Joe, or yourself since you left us. **The girls returned from Raritan yesterday. Betsey is well.** I used when in the army, it is true, to ride in the night to get Home, but I never sent 148 miles two men on foot for a letter" (Webb 1882:149).
- July 4, 1781 Advertisement in the *New Jersey Journal*. [**Abraham Lott**, Troy, advertises for two horses stolen out of the pasture of **Lucas von Beverhoudt, Esq.**, and also for two horses stolen out of the pasture of Mr. Henry Howell, adjoining (Wilson 1988:123).
- August 24-27, 1781 Memoir of Philip Van Cortlandt. "Upon my arival at Pumpton [soc] Plains he [Washington] altered my route but on my request premitted me to take a more circuitous one through Parsipany—**the road being better passing Mr. Lott & Beaverhout**—but not pass the junction of the Morristown Road



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with the Chatham untill the next morning then Instead of going to the Latter I must pass through Morris and make an Expeditious March to Trenton and Enjoined secrecy for three days. I did as ordered after Dining with Mr. Lott & spending the afternoon with his family my camp being near his House & marched by Day Break next morning 24 miles, instead of 8 or 9 as customary from Kings Ferry" (Judd 1976:59-60).

August 27, 1781

Journal of Hans Christoph Friedrich Ignatz Ludwig, Baron von Closen-Haydenburg. "On the 27th we marched to Whippany by a very beautiful road sixteen miles in length. **M.M. Biberhaut [Beverhoudt] and Lot [Lott]**, the former Danish, have a grandiose residence three miles on this side of Whippany. Their ladies gave us a sumptuous dinner, and the excellent tea that Mademoiselle Lott served us revived our spirits. Besides being very pretty, the latter is very graceful and dresses well. Whippany is rather a small place. A stream of that name, which can be forded, passes by it. A battalion of grenadiers and chasseurs was detached there on a height which commands the road from Chatham and Paulus Hook." (Closen-Haydenburg 1958:113).

[August 27, 1781]

Itinerary and Observations of Jean-Francois-Louis, comte de Clermont Crèvecoeur. "You go downhill through a little hollow, passing two house on the left. Then you go up another slope and go down to **Mr. Lott's farm, which is on the left-hand side of the road. This house is the most extensive farm in the Jerseys, and the owner, who is very wealthy, is known as a very good agriculturalist.**" (Crèvecoeur 1972:57).

September, 1781

The Journal of Claude Blanchard. "...Pompton, where I passed the night, is in New Jersey. The road to it is very level, it is a valley tolerably well cultivated and pleasant. I lodged at the house of a Dutchman, John Van Gelder, who received me very well. The next day, at two, **I dined at Whippany**, where the army had stopped. The road which I followed continues to be fine, situated in a cultivated valley. Some wood is found there nevertheless. **I observed fewer apple trees there than in other provinces through which I passed, but many peach trees.** This valley is also very narrow and the mountains which border on it are barren; there are some sandy places in the valley itself. I saw nothing there but buckwheat and maize, and these farms are greatly in need of manure. In France these farms would be middling good" (Blanchard 1969:132-133).

"I also lost the opportunity of visiting the **country house of Lord Stirling**, that American general whose nobility is somewhat contested. This country house is almost unique in these parts, where the dwellings resemble farm houses; they have no gardens, no fences, no fruit-walls, only some apple trees, some peach trees and some scattered cherry trees, or forming what we call orchards. The road which I took to reach Bullion's tavern is not disagreeable; but the farms are still middling, they were sown with maize and buckwheat; I also saw a little hemp here" (Blanchard 1969:133-134).

October 27, 1781

Abraham Lott to Nathanael Greene. From Philadelphia (?) Congratulates Greene on capture of Cornwallis. (Lott 1781).

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- December 5, 1781 Wm. S. Livingston to Gen. Samuel B. Webb, **dated from Beverwyck**, regarding death of Webb's wife. "You knew very early my sentiments respecting her, you knew the affection of Cornelia and this whole family for her; and can therefore judge how our feelings must be at the news of her death.... Our warmest sentiments of esteem and regard for you and every branch of your family is herewith sent to you (to which Miss Cornelia adds her love and thanks for her letter) and in particular those of Mrs. Livingston, &c." (Webb 1882:243-244).
- March 30, 1782 George Washington to Henry Knox and Goueverneur Morris. "Gentlemen, **Your favor of yesterday's date came to my hands just as I was leaving Mr. Lot's house**; your Messenger came on with me to be the bearer of this." (GWP 1782a).
- April 3, 1782 Advertisement in the *New Jersey Journal*, April 3, 1782. [**Abraham Lott, at Beverwyck**, advertises for lease a 400 acre farm at Canoe Brook, Essex County, now in the possession of Obediah Smith, on which are two houses, two barns, two orchards, et. (Wilson 1988:135).
- April 17, 1782 Advertisement in the *New Jersey Journal*, April 17, 1782. [**Abraham Lott, at Beverwyck**, advertises for two horses taken from his stable (Wilson 1988:136).
- May 7, 1782 **Abraham Lott** to George Washington.[Lott is requesting a passport for himself to go and visit Mr. Brook Watson, Executor, who is handling the affairs for the late **William Kelly**, merchant of London. Lott and Kelly were business partners before the war. Lott intends to travel with Colonel William Livingston, who has a pass from Governor Livingston.] (GWP 1782b).
- June 9, 1782 **Abraham Lott** to William Livingston (Governor of New Jersey), from **Beverwyck**. Requests a passport to go behind enemy lines in New York in order to settle financial matters with the Executors of the will of Lott's deceased business partner, William Kelly (Fowler 1994:131).
- July 9, 1782 Lt. Col. W.S. Livingston to Samuel B. Webb, **dated from Beverwyck**. Mentions that he and Mr. Lott had urgent business [in New York] "Your letter by Corporal Knott, of the 7th I received yesterday, and believe me, I have not read one with more pleasure this long time. The friendly, social style in which it wrote, the delicate manner in which you rebuke **Mr. Lott and myself** for want of attention, and the strong ideas of friendship with which it has impressed me, bring to mind the pleasing remembrance of past times .... **Our business, as you may justly suppose, was extremely urgent**, or the hospitable hut of our friend would not have passed unnoticed. We did not spend one night in camp, the commander in Chief dining during the day we passed through with General Howe, gave us an opportunity of paying our respects to both at Robinson's House, and the same evening we crossed at Kings Ferry. On our return, as fortune would have it, we met Jackson, Grayton,[both regimental commanders of Additional Regiments?] and a number of my old acquaintances there .... I shall at a future day (at present it will be improper) let you know the purport of our errand. At a future day, I hope (and without it who could live) to enjoy free from restraint an uninterrupted intercourse with all my friends. But with the circle of Wethersfield [CT] most particularly.... We most ardently wish that

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you would come and spend some days with us. Were we to choose, I should say *Months* and if it were agreeable to you, I extend it to a home where all the arts to please should be cheerfully exerted that are in the power of Dear Webb, your sincere friend, And Obd't Servant, W.S. Livingston. P.S. Remember me to the Gentlemen of the regiment....(Webb 1882:245-246).

- August 18, 1782 George Washington to Wills Clift. "I perceive by the written report you have forwarded me by Colonel Humphrys that you have inadvertently suffered Mr. William Livingston to pass to the Enemy's Lines to attend his **Father-in-Law, Mr. Lott** who has a Passport from the Governor of N. Jersey; the Sd. Livingston having no legal permission for the purpose. I am disposed, from your character and the circumstances to consider this as an error, and misconstruction of your Orders, rather than a willful violation of them: wherefore I have only to caution you to avoid such mistakes in future..." (GWP 1782c).
- September 10, 1782 "Via Morristown to Whippany, where we occupied an excellent position -- 16 miles.... I was invited to a party at the house of a **Danish gentleman who had lived in this country for the past thirty years. His name is Biberhausen [von Beverhoudt]. He entertained us very well. He has a very fine estate.** One of his woods was on fire, but this disturbed him very little. It is the custom of the country to let forest fires burn without doing anything to halt there progress. We lost our way going out there. With no little surprise we found ourselves near Chatham, headed straight towards the enemy, when we were set back on the right road. We remained two days at Whippany." (de Verger 1972:164).
- July 6, 1783 William Pierce, jr., (at Mr. Lotts) to Otho Holland Williams. Mentions **Cornelia Lott**, a charming girl (Williams Papers).
- November 10, 1783 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Monday] This morning Mr. Morris & Bobby went to Trenton. This day attended at Troy with Saml Tuthill & Benj. Halsey Esq. On Reference between Paul & Jas. Leonard planitiffs against **Lucas V. Beverhoudt**" (Lewis 1941:157).
- April 26, 1784 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Monday] A little cold for the season. This morning I went to the Rev. Mr. Johnes's & gave **Lucas V. Beverhoudt Esq** a deed for a lott of land (formerly John Gees) & he gave me a bond for bal. on account for £100 payable in two years in presence of Rev. T. Johnes & P.V.B. Livingston Esq, who was at Mr. Johnes, Mrs. Livingston was also there" (Lewis 1941:266).
- September 8, 1784 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Wednesday] Fine clear day. **Mr. VonBeverhoudt** borrowed two certificates of me to tender to Denman or Voorhes — there having been a law passed at the late setting of the Assembly (at Brunswick) to make public securities a legal tender unless the plaintiff would stay his prosecution 12 months. **Mr. Beverhoudt** have a rect. for them in my day book with a promise of returning or accounting for them on demand" (Lewis 1941:277-278).
- March 29, 1785 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Tuesday] This day a little cloudy & cold. This day I rode to Mr.

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**VanBeverhouts** and settled accounts with him about the hay & corn for which I had given him Certificates" (Lewis 1942:128).

March 30, 1786 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Thursday] Clear & Cool. This day I went to **Mr. Van Berhoudts**" (Lewis 1942:258).

August 29-30, 1786 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Tuesday] Cloudy morning and at 7 began rain, & rained an hour. I went with **Mr. Andrew Law** to visit **Mr. Van Beverhoudt**. [Wednesday 30th]. This morning cold. Rain afternoon. After breakfast about 12, **Revd. Mr. Law** & I returned from **Mr Beverhoudts** & had a singing school at my house" (Lewis 1942:266).

October 6, 1786 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Friday] A violent wind & rain through the last night — remains cloudy. **Robt Morris Esq** gave me another account against **Lucas V. Beverhoudt Esqr** a little altered from the former so as to make a full settement for him" (Lewis 1943:47).

December 8, 1786 Announcement of marriage in the *New York Gazette*. "Married: We are informed that on 29th November last, **President Wheelock**, of Dartmouth College, was married to **Miss Maria Suhm**, the daughter of his Excellency **Christian Suhm**, late Governor and Commander in Chief of the Islands of **St. Thomas** and **St. John**, and **Brigadier General** of his Danish Majesty. The ceremony was performed by the **Rev. John Darbe [sic]** at **Beverwyck** in New Jersey, the seat of her honored father-in-law, **Lucas van Beverhoudt**" (Wilson 1988:469).

December 14, 1786 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Thursday] Clear through the day & so warm that the snow melted a little. This afternoon **Lucas V. Beverhoudt Esqr.** came to my house & I went home with him at evening to do some business for him. This night I began to draw out his account against **Henry Howell**" (Lewis 1943:51).

December 15, 1786 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Friday] Clear & cold. I continued to make out **Mr. Beverhoudt's** accounts with **Henry Howell** & he called **Mr. Darcey** & **Tichenor** to ascertain the damages he sustained by **Mr. Howell's** neglecting to keep the farm in repair according to the lease. In the afternoon **Mr. Howell** came to **Mr. Beverhoudts** & I drew out of his books his account against **Mr. Beverhoudt**, some parts of which **Mr. Beverhoudt** disputed, particularly his charge of two half Joes. However after some conversation about the matter **Mr. Beverhoudt** agreed to allow his credit for one of the half joes & if **Mr. Howell** could hereafter make it appear he paid the others he would also give credit for it. The account as stated by me was allowed on both sides & after **Mr. Howell** was gone I drew out **Mr. Beverhoudts** acct against him for rent & damges. **Henry Howell** agrees that the Certificates I owe him, should remain in my hands as security for a debt which his brother **Silas Howell** owed me, unittll his brother paid me or give me satisfactory security. This was agreed in the presence of **Mr. Beverhoudt** who signed a memorandum of it in one of his pocket accounts or memorandum books" (Lewis 1943:51-52).

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- January 11, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Thursday] Clear and cold till evening, then cloudy and a few flakes of snow. This day I rode to **Mr. Beverhoudts** according to his request by Lucas Dewint. I had some conversation with him upon business, wrote a letter for him a copy of which I br[ought] to Jacob Arnold Esq. desiring him to **proceed on Mr. Beverhoudts distress against Henry Howell his tenant.** I also wrote for **Mr. Beveroudt** a letter to Ab. Ogden Esqr., to appear as his council in Henry Howell should replevy the goods. I ret[urne]d at evenin" (Lewis 1943:53).
- March 6, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Tuesday] Clear & a little warm, so that the snow melted considerably. **I went (in company with C. Rusell Esqr.) to Mr. Beverhouts.** Mr. Russel ret[urne]d before dinner. **I staid to settle some accounts for Mr. Beverhoudts**" (Lewis 1943:115).
- March 7, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Wednesday] Some clouds & high winds. **I continued at Mr. Becerhoudts drew out his account against Lucas Christian Dewint I sent a copy thereof to Gart Spr. DeWint, Esq., St. Croix, with letter &c. by Mr. Thomas McEven who this day came to Mr. Beverhoudts & says he is going to sail for St. Croix next Sunday**" (Lewis 1943:115).
- March 8, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Thursday] Some clouds but pretty warm. **I continued at Mr. Beverhoudts till evening then returned home**" (Lewis 1943:115).
- March 13, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Tuesday] This morning a thunder shower & showery thro the day. **This morning I went to assist Mr. Beverhoudt in his accounts & staid with him all night**" (Lewis 1943:116).
- March 14, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Wednesday] Clear & pleasant. **I continued at Mr. Beverhoudts till five P.M. & then settled my acct with him & he signed a warrant of atty to confess judgement to me for the balance due me including also the principal & interest due me on his bond for £200" 19"0 & stay of execution six months**" (Lewis 1943:116).
- October 20, 1787      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Saturday] Cloudy & cool. **This day I rode to Beverwyck at the request of L.V. Beverhoudt Esqr. & President Wheelock after doing some business at Mr. Beverhoudts I went with him to Henry Howells to serve Mr. Beverhoudts in a trial between him & Howell. The referees reviewed the account then adj[urne]d til after the Assembly shall rise**" (Lewis 1943:194).
- March 20, 1788      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Thursday] Partly clear. This day I settled account with **Elisha Boudinot Esqr.**, and agreed to credit **Mr. Beverhoudt £5** on the order I drew on Mr. Boudinot in favor of Mr. Beverhoudt; and Mr. Boudinot pays the remaining £15 of the order. Thereupon I gave Mr. Boudinot a receipt in full" (Lewis 1944:39).
- December 26, 1788      Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Saturday] Cloudy and for several days rain and sleet and bad travelling.... at 3 P.M. I set out in the stage [from Trenton] and came to Princeton and did some

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business with Dr. Smith and Aaron Mattison Esqr., and paid Mr. Mattison £5' 16' 3 for Lucas V. Beverhoudt Esqr., and took Christian D'Wints books from Mr. Mattison" (Lewis 1944:107).

- March 23, 1789 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Monday] Clear & cool. This morning I went to Mr. Beverhoudts to assist him in making out accts. writing letters, &c." (Lewis 1944:110).
- March 24, 1789 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Tuesday] Clear & cold & high wind. I continued at Mr. Beverhoudts" (Lewis 1944:110).
- March 25, 1789 Diary/Journal entry, Joseph Lewis. "[Wednesday] Cold & clear & windy. After breakfast I returned home from Mr. Beverhoudts" (Lewis 1944:110).

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Photograph Log

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: unknown
4. Date of Photograph: Mid-1960s
5. Location of original negative: unknown
6. Description of view: Structure 1- Last Extant Dwelling, mid-1960's, facing east.
7. Photograph number: 1

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 18, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 1 - Last Extant Dwelling, northwest corner of foundation, cellar steps, facing north
7. Photograph number: 2

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 2 - Manor House, view of foundation, facing north
7. Photograph number: 3

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 1, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 2 - Manor House, view of fireplace remains, facing east
7. Photograph number: 4

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ

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3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 27, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 2 - Manor House, burnt horizon, remains of grain, facing north
7. Photograph number: 5

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 30, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 3 - Cobble Platform associated with Structure 2, facing north
7. Photograph number: 6

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: September 16, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 4: Outbuilding, view of concrete floor and south wall, facing south
7. Photograph number: 7

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 17, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6: Original Farmhouse, view of east-west profile, mid excavation, facing north
7. Photograph number: 8

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6 - Original Farmhouse, post-in-ground extension, facing west

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7. Photograph number: 9

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: January 13, 1999
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6 - Original Farmhouse, cellarhole, mid-excavation, facing east
7. Photograph number: 10

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6 - Original Farmhouse, composite interior wall and floor of cellarhole, facing east
7. Photograph number: 11

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: December 12, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6, - Original Farmhouse, composite interior wall and floor of cellar hole, facing west
7. Photograph number: 12

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: January 6, 1999
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 5/6 - Original Farmhouse, fireplace area, facing north
7. Photograph number: 13

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1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 1, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 7 - Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing north
7. Photograph number: 14

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, mid excavation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number: 15

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, profile of south wall, with stone footers, facing southeast
7. Photograph number: 16

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 26, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, profile of south wall, facing south
7. Photograph number: 17

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 31, 1998

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5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, stone footer against south wall, facing south
7. Photograph number: 18

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 11, 1999
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, Shackle(in situ) in northeast corner of foundation, facing north
7. Photograph number: 19

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 7, 1999
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, artifacts (in situ) in northeast corner of foundation, facing north
7. Photograph number: 20

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 30, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, iron kettle (in situ) in southwest corner of foundation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number: 21

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 30, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ

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6. Description of view: Structure 8 - Enslaved Labor Quarters, tin-glazed (Delftware) vessel (in situ) in southwest corner of foundation, facing northwest

7. Photograph number: 22

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site

2. County and State: Morris County, NJ

3. Name of photographer: B. Silber

4. Date of Photograph: August 26, 1997

5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ

6. Description of view: Structure 9/10 - Blacksmith Shop, Structure 9, base of forge, facing north

7. Photograph number: 23

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site

2. County and State: Morris County, NJ

3. Name of photographer: B. Silber

4. Date of Photograph: September 23, 1997

5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ

6. Description of view: Structure 11 - Outbuilding, southwest corner, mid-excavation, facing north

7. Photograph number: 24

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site

2. County and State: Morris County, NJ

3. Name of photographer: B. Silber

4. Date of photograph:

5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ

6. Description of view: Structure 12 - Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing southeast

7. Photograph number: 25

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site

2. County and State: Morris County, NJ

3. Name of photographer: B. Silber

4. Date of photograph:

5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ

6. Description of view: Structure 12 - Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing southeast

7. Photograph number: 26

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1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 14 - Septic System, stone tanks, facing north
7. Photograph number: 27

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 16 - Post-in-Ground Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing north
7. Photograph number: 28

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: December 19, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 17/18 - Distillery, Structure 17, stoneware crock (in situ) in southwest corner of foundation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number: 29

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: December 6, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 17/18 - Distillery, Structure 18, profile of south wall, facing south
7. Photograph number: 30

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: January 4, 1999



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5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 17/18 - Distillery, Structure 18B, profile of north wall showing hearth, facing north
7. Photograph number: 31

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: December 3, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 19 - Cobble Walkway, closing plan view, facing north
7. Photograph number: 32

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: September 16, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 20 - Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing southeast
7. Photograph number: 33

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: October 1, 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 21 - Outbuilding, opening plan view, facing southeast
7. Photograph number: 34

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: December 19, 1998
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Structure 22 - Cistern, north half excavated, facing east
7. Photograph number: 35

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section Photograph Log Page 9

The Beverwyck Site  
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ  
County and State

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Feature 120 – Post Hole (Fenceline), closing plan view (fully excavated), facing north
7. Photograph number: 36

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph:
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Farm Pond, facing east
7. Photograph number: 37

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: July 1997
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Southeast Quadrant of Site, prior to excavations, facing southeast
7. Photograph number: 38

1. Name of property: Beverwyck Site
2. County and State: Morris County, NJ
3. Name of photographer: B. Silber
4. Date of photograph: February 1999
5. Location of original negative: McCormick, Taylor and Associates, Mount Laurel, NJ
6. Description of view: Northeast/North Central Portion of Site, after seeding during site closure, facing northwest
7. Photograph number: 39

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

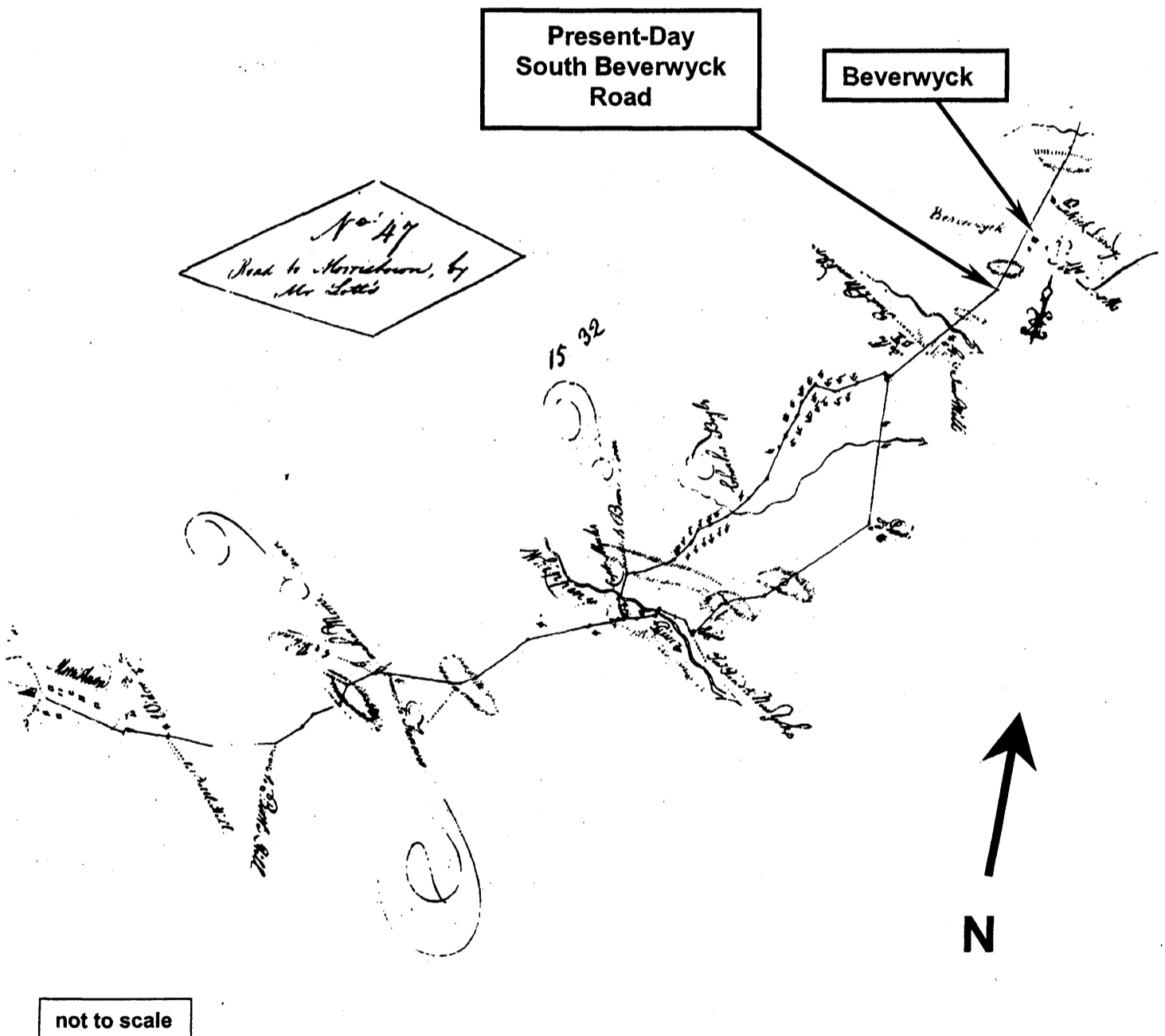
Section Additional Page 1

The Beverwyck Site  
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ  
County and State

Map No. 47  
Road to Morristown, by Mr. Lott's  
Erskine (1780)

On file at the  
New York Historical Society,  
New York, New York.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Page 2

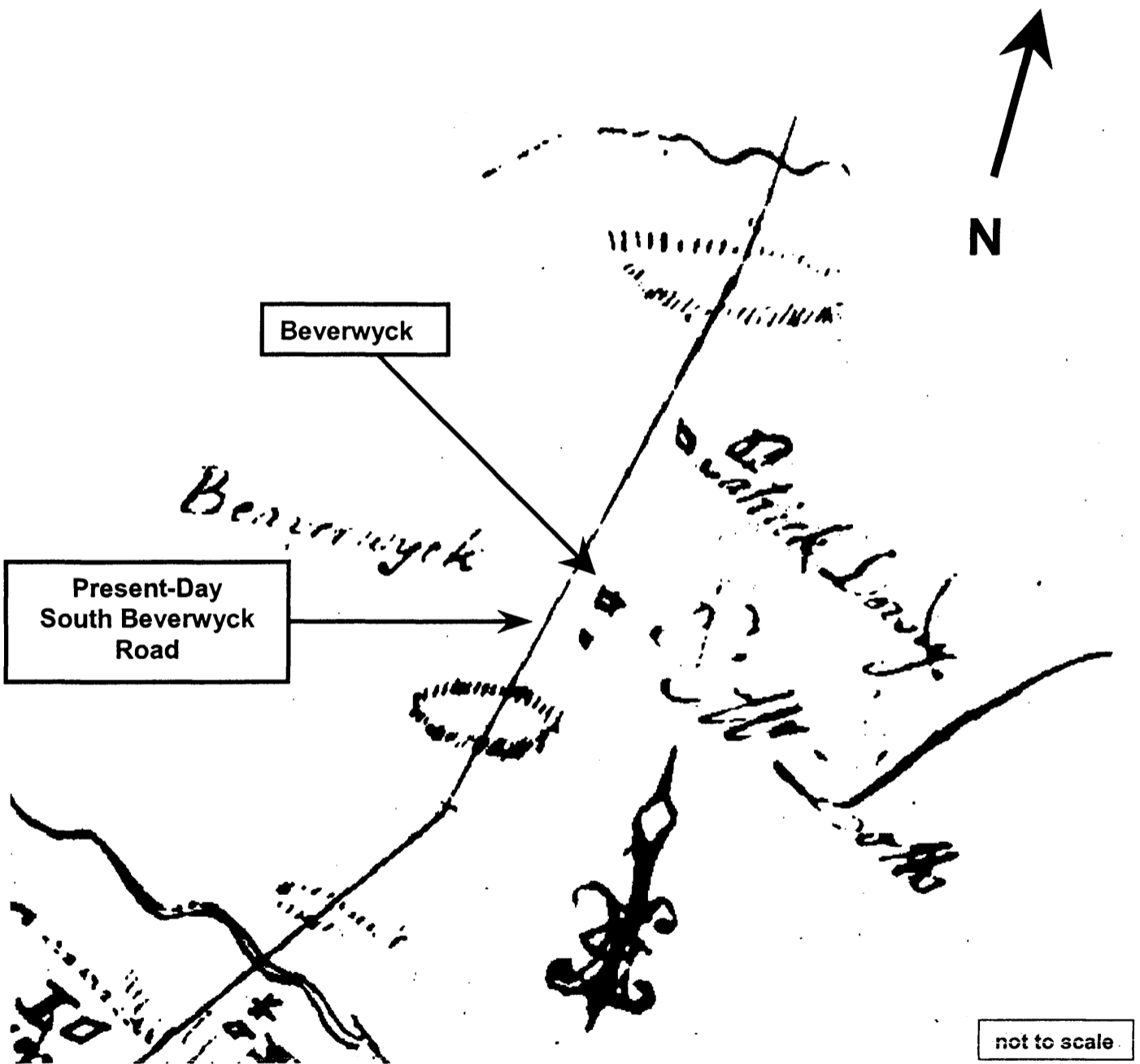
The Beverwyck Site

Name of Property

Morris County, NJ

County and State

Enlarged View of "Beaverwyck" (Erskine 1780)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

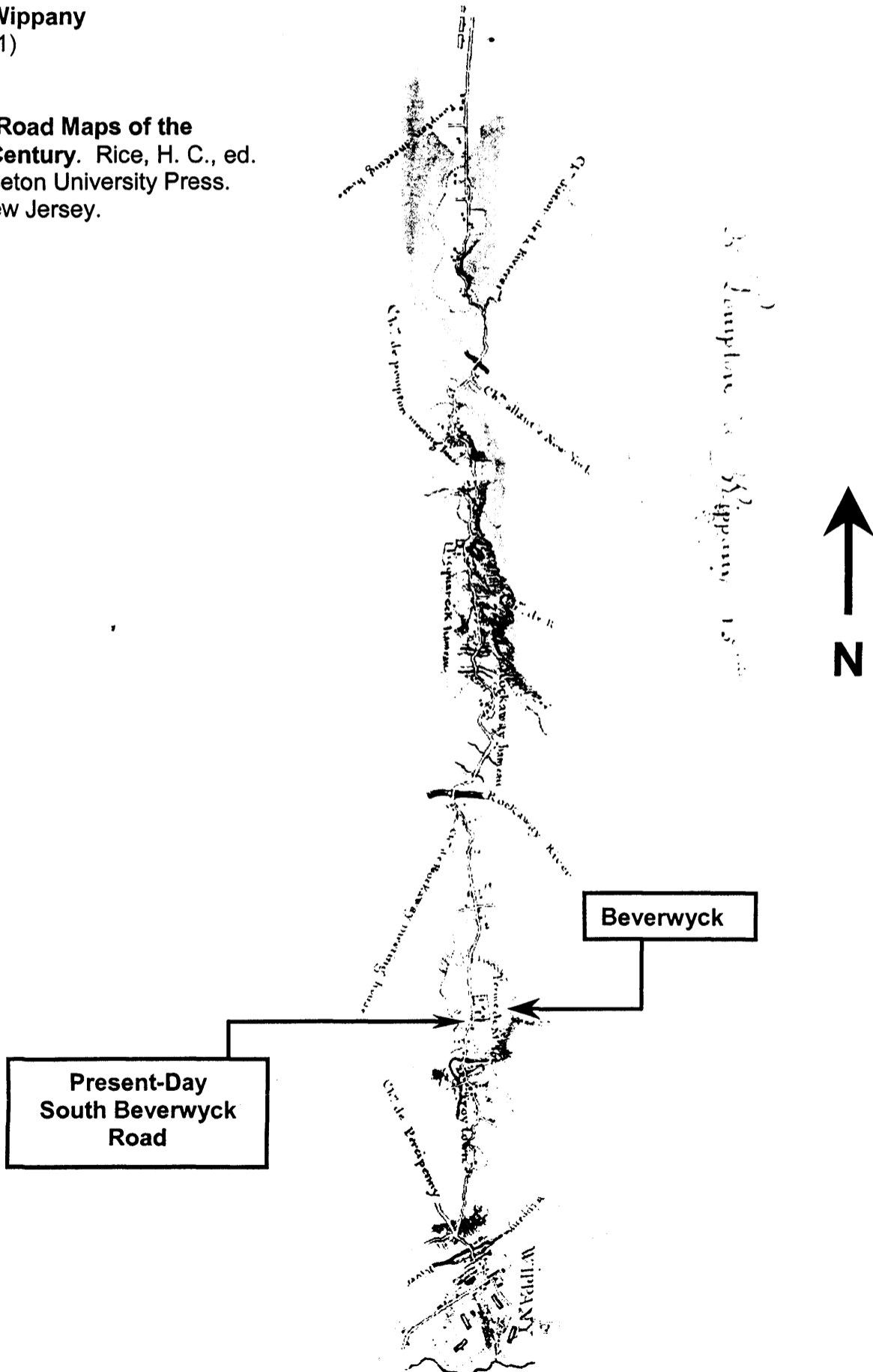
Section Additional Page 3

The Beverwyck Site  
Name of Property

Morris County, NJ  
County and State

Map #94  
Pompton a Wippany  
Berthier (1781)

From:  
New Jersey Road Maps of the  
Eighteenth Century. Rice, H. C., ed.  
(1970). Princeton University Press.  
Princeton, New Jersey.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Page 4

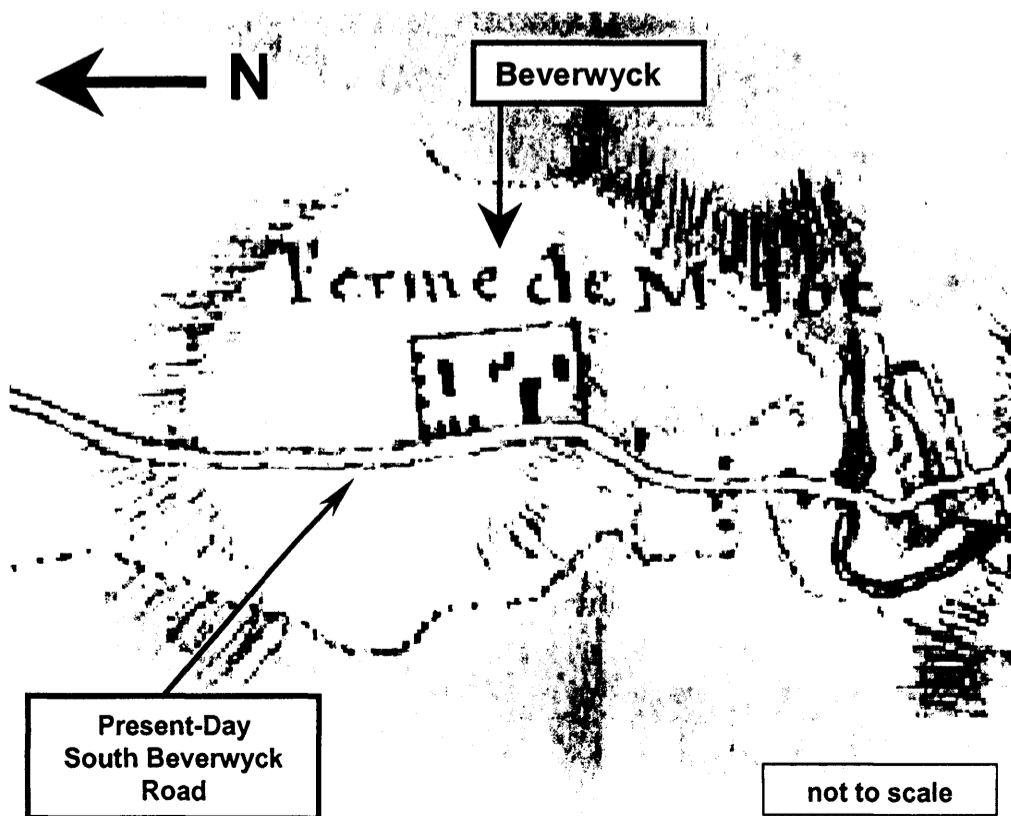
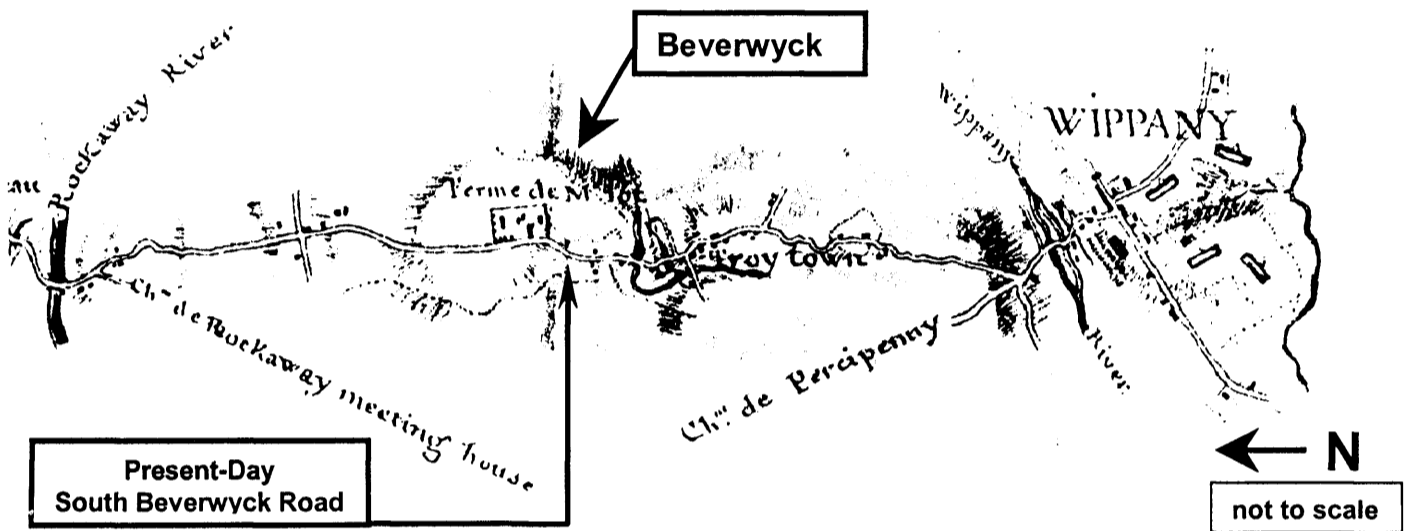
The Beverwyck Site

Name of Property

Morris County, NJ

County and State

Enlarged Views of "Ferme de M. Lot" (Berthier 1781)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section \_\_\_\_\_ Additional \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5

The Beverwyck Site

Name of Property

Morris County, NJ

County and State

from *The New York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury*; March 21, 1768, No. 855

To be LET, by *William Kelly*,

A very valuable Tract, of about 2000 Acres of Land, in the County of Morris, in East New-Jersey, as healthy a Country as any in the World, about 15 Miles from Newark, (a Sea-port Town) in that Province, and about 23 Miles from New-York.

**T**HIS Tract is so fine a Body of Land, as I believe few, if any can equal it, for Fertility and Richness; about 1500 Acres of which is a rich low Ground, clear of Stones, black Mould from about 12 to 36 Inches on a Stratum of blue Clay: The Soil as fine as any in the World for Grass, and will grow any Kind of Grain in so very luxuriant a Manner, as to be in Danger of lodging in high Winds. The Remainder is Up-land, on which there is a fine Situation to build; commanding a Prospect of great Extent over the low Ground; and is very good in Quality, with a fine young Orchard, the largest in the Province, containing about 1400 Trees, of the best grafted Fruit, at 50 Feet Distance, which bore this (for the first) Year, and from which, when it comes to Maturity, there may be from 500 to 1000 Barrels of Cyder, made yearly. There is on the Estate fine Black Heart, May Duke, White Heart, Coronation, and Bleeding Heart. Cherries; Bergamott, and other Pears; Holland, Green Gage, and other Plumbs; a fine Nursery of several Thousand Apple Trees, some of which are fit to set out. A good Farm House, Kitchen, and a very fine Dairy, and Cyder-House built this Year; a Barn, with nine Barracks for Hay and Corn; a very fine Corn-House, and a large Grannery; a Negro-House, Smoak-House, a large Fowl-House; a Smith's Shop, a Coal-House, a large Cow-House, two Horse Stables, two Green Houses to preserve Cabbage and Roots in the Winter; a Pidgeon-House, well stock'd; & other Conveniences too many to mention. There is on this Tract, at a Distance of less than half a Mile, a good House for a Hind or Steward, and two other Tenements that will let, or accommodate Servants that have Families; and there may (one Year with another) be upwards of 150 Tuns of fine English Hay, Clover and Spear Grass, and upwards of 500 Tuns of coarse Hay cut; all the Land producing at present this course Grass, is capable of being made as fine Meadow as any in the World, at a very small Expence; and is deem'd one of the finest Places in America, to breed Mules for the West-Indies. There is on the whole about 300 Acres of Woods, containing some fine Timber for building. Through the Tract runs a fine Brook, on which stands (within less than half a Mile of the Dwelling-House,) a Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill, (not on the Tract) and in the Brook; and also a River on which the Tract bounds, are plenty of Trout and other Fish: There is also some Deer, Turkeys, and plenty of wild Geese, Ducks, Partridges, Quails, &c. on it in the proper Season; and at the Foot of the Garden is a very fine Spring, never dry, and an extreme good Place for a Fish-Pond. The main Road 66 Feet Wide, runs through the Tract, not an Acre of barren or poor Land on the Whole.

This Estate lies in the Heart of a Country, where any Quantity of Cattle may be bought, at all Seasons of the Year, at a very moderate Price; and as there may be some Persons extremely well qualified to buy, fatten, and sell Cattle, who wou'd incline to rent, in case they had a proper Capital to carry on that Business to Advantage; the Owner proposes to let a good Tenant have any Sum on Interest, not exceeding 1000l. giving good Security.

Shou'd any Person incline to purchase, rather than rent, the above Estate, it may be bought at a reasonable Price, and any Term, not exceeding ten Years, given for Payment of a Part or the Whole of the Money, on allowing Interest, and giving good Security. The Title clear and indisputable, and will be warranted to the Purchaser. There is on it now, the largest and finest Breed of Cattle in America, imported from Holland, and as good Horses as any in the Province; all, or any of which, with about twenty Slaves, bred to farming and Country Work, (among which is a good Blacksmith, a Mason, and a Shoemaker,) will be sold, and Possession of the Whole immediately after given to the Tenant or a Purchaser. For further Particulars, enquire of John Berrien, Esq; near Prince-Town; Jonathan Hampton, and Abraham Clark, Jun. Esq; near Elizabeth-Town, or the Owner in New-York.

Transcription

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Additional Page 6

The Beverwyck Site  
Name of Property  
Morris County, NJ  
County and State

Mid-18th – Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Newspaper Abstracts

**TO BE LET, or SOLD,**  
By **WILLIAM KELLY,**  
*VERY valuable tract of about 2000 acres of land,*  
*in the county of Morris, in East-New Jersey, as*  
*healthy a country as any in the world, about 15 miles*  
*from Newark (a sea port town) in that province,*  
*and about 23 miles from New-York.*

from: *The Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*; March 20, 1769 (Vol. III, no. 9)

**L**OST between Princeton and Beverwick, eight miles from Morris-town, a drefs sword, the hilt chafed work and of solid silver, a red belt with twivels one half of the hilt broken off. Whoever will leave said sword with Mr. Lott, at Beverwick, or Mrs. Livingston, at Princeton, shall receive Ten Dollars reward.  
July 10, 1778.

from: *The New Jersey Gazette*; July 22, 1778

**T**O be sold at publick vendue, at the Parks of Little Egg-barbour, on Thursday, the 10th inst. September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
*The schooner JOHN and SALLY,*  
about 90 tons burthen, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; consisting of  
100 puncheons of Jamaica spirit,  
AND  
9 tierces of Muscovado sugar.  
JOHN STOKES, Marshal.  
Old Jamaica S P I R I T and Barbados R U M,  
*By the hogsh ad or less quantity;*  
Best London lump WHITE LEAD; black HORN BUTT O N S;—And  
An excellent F A R M of about 500 acres, lying at Raritan,  
To be sold by ABRAHAM LOTT, at Beverwyck, near Morris-Town;  
From whom may also be had, in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce,  
*The very best R O C K S A L T.*  
August 29, 1778. 5\* c. w.

from: *The New Jersey Gazette*; September 2, 1778

**Beverwick Lands for Sale.**  
**W**ILL be sold at public vendue, on the 24th of August next, the land called the outer-land of the Beverwick Estate, containing about 700 acres, in the township of Hanover, in the county of Morris, late the property of Lucas Van Beverhooft, deceased. The aforesaid land consists of timber, wood, meadow, pasture, and a small proportion of tillable land. Any person wishing to buy at private sale, may be accomodated with a large or small quantity, as may best suit the purchaser.  
Vendue will begin precisely at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premises, adjoining Dr. Ferritt and James Thomas, if the weather is favorable, othr wise will be adjourned until the 4th of September following. Terms of vendue will be made known on the day of sale.  
TOBIAS BOUDINOT, Executor.  
June 10, 1798. (5, 12)

from: *Genius of Liberty*; June 21, 1798 (Vol. I, no. 5)

**LOST,**  
*In the Mouth of June last.*  
At or near the House of Col. Abraham Kinney,  
**A GOLD CASE,**  
WITH A  
**COLD BODKIN & TWEEZERS:**  
Any person who has, or may find the same, and will return it, shall be handsomely rewarded by the Subscriber;  
**WHO HAS TO RENT,**  
*For 1 or 2 Years,*  
*About 40 or 50 Acres of Grazing, and*  
*10 of Tillable Land,*  
WITH A SMALL HOUSE:  
The terms of which can be known by applying to him.  
—ALSO—  
A QUANTITY OF  
**FOUL-MEADOW SEED FOR SALE.**  
Tobias Boudinot.  
*Beverwyck, Morris County, Feb. 9, 1801. (14, 24)*

from: *Genius of Liberty*; February 11, 1801 (Vol. III, no. 143)

**Elizabeth-Town, June 21.**  
On Friday the 10th instant, the mansion-house, and two other buildings, belonging to the seat of Beverwick, owned by Mr. Tobias Boudinot, of Newark, were entirely consumed by fire. Loss estimated at between 4 and 5000 dollars.

from: *The New Jersey Journal*; June 21, 1803 (Vol. XXI, no. 1025) - Announcement of 1803 fire

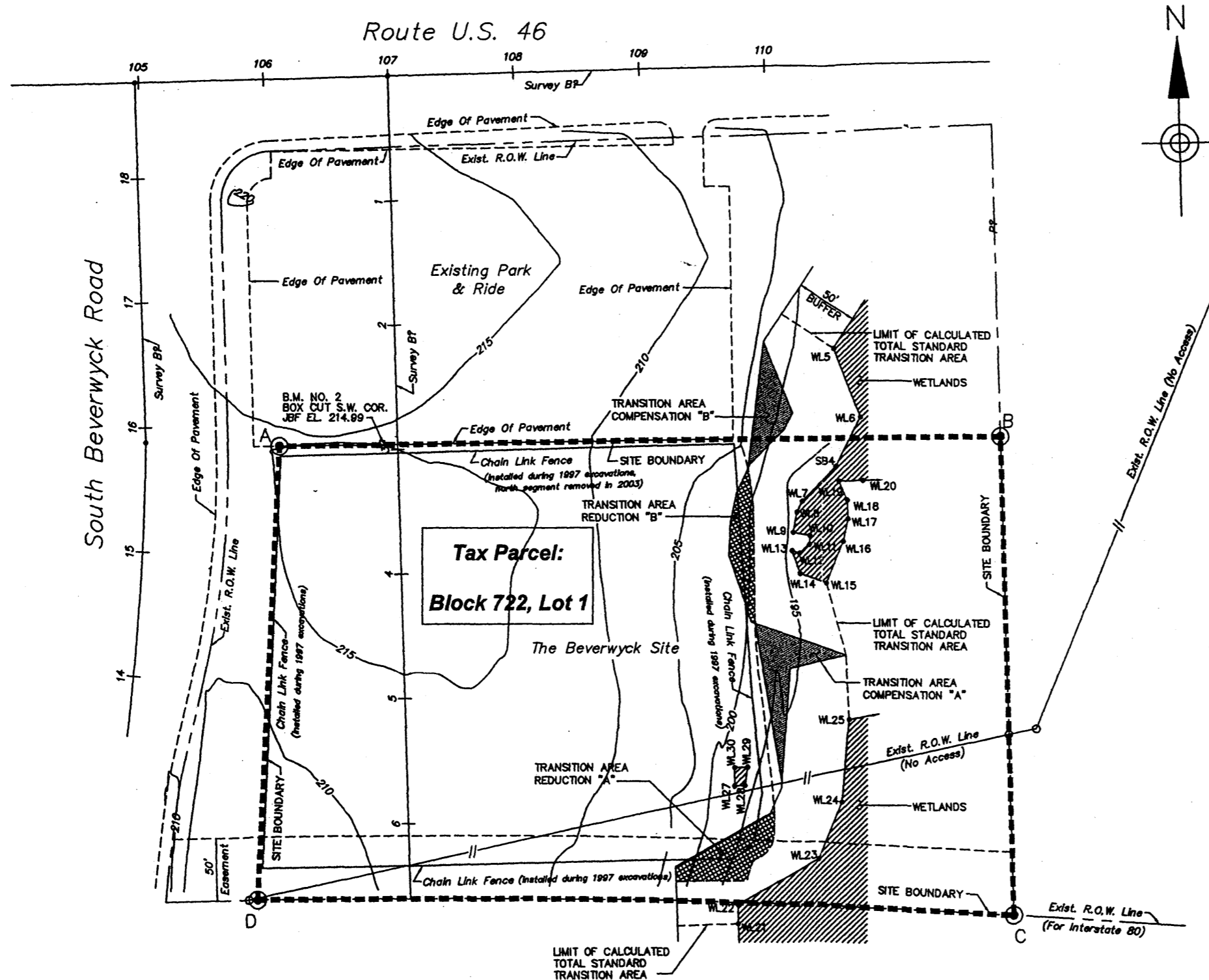
**BEVERWICK LANDS FOR SALE.**  
**A**N excellent grazing FARM of 100 acres, lying in Hanover, Morris County, in possession of Laurence Lewis—has on it a log dwelling house, a new barn and brick milk house—is equal to any of its size for meadow and pasture—also a large number of lots of meadow and pasture to be sold separate, or a number together, part of which belongs to the Home-sted—The lands may be seen and the terms known, by calling on Laurence Lewis, or the subscriber—a long credit will be given.  
TOBIAS BOUDINOT.  
Newark, June 21, 1803. 5a 1f.

from: *The Sentinel of Freedom*; July 6, 1803 (Vol. VII, no. 4)








TOWNSHIP OF PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS

COUNTY OF MORRIS



LEGEND

-  WETLANDS
-  TRANSITION AREA REDUCTION
-  TRANSITION AREA COMPENSATION
-  CHAIN LINK FENCE  
(installed during 1997 excavations,  
north segment removed in 2003)
-  SITE BOUNDARY

TRANSITION AREA REDUCTION "A" = 2,294 S.F.  
 TRANSITION AREA REDUCTION "B" = +1,597 S.F.  
 TOTAL REDUCTION = 3,891 S.F.

TRANSITION AREA COMPENSATION "A" = 2,326 S.F.  
 TRANSITION AREA COMPENSATION "B" = +1,676 S.F.  
 TOTAL COMPENSATION = 4,002 S.F.

TOTAL STANDARD TRANSITION AREA = 29,301 S.F.

THE MODIFIED TRANSITION AREA MUST REMAIN A NATURAL AREA IN PERPETUITY AND NO PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES SHALL OCCUR IN THE MODIFIED TRANSITION AREA UNLESS THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MAKES THE FINDINGS AS PER N.J.A.C. 7:7A-7.1(g). THE MODIFIED TRANSITION AREA IS DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN SHEET. THIS RESTRICTION MUST RUN WITH THE LAND AND BE BINDING UPON ALL SUCCESSIVE OWNERS.

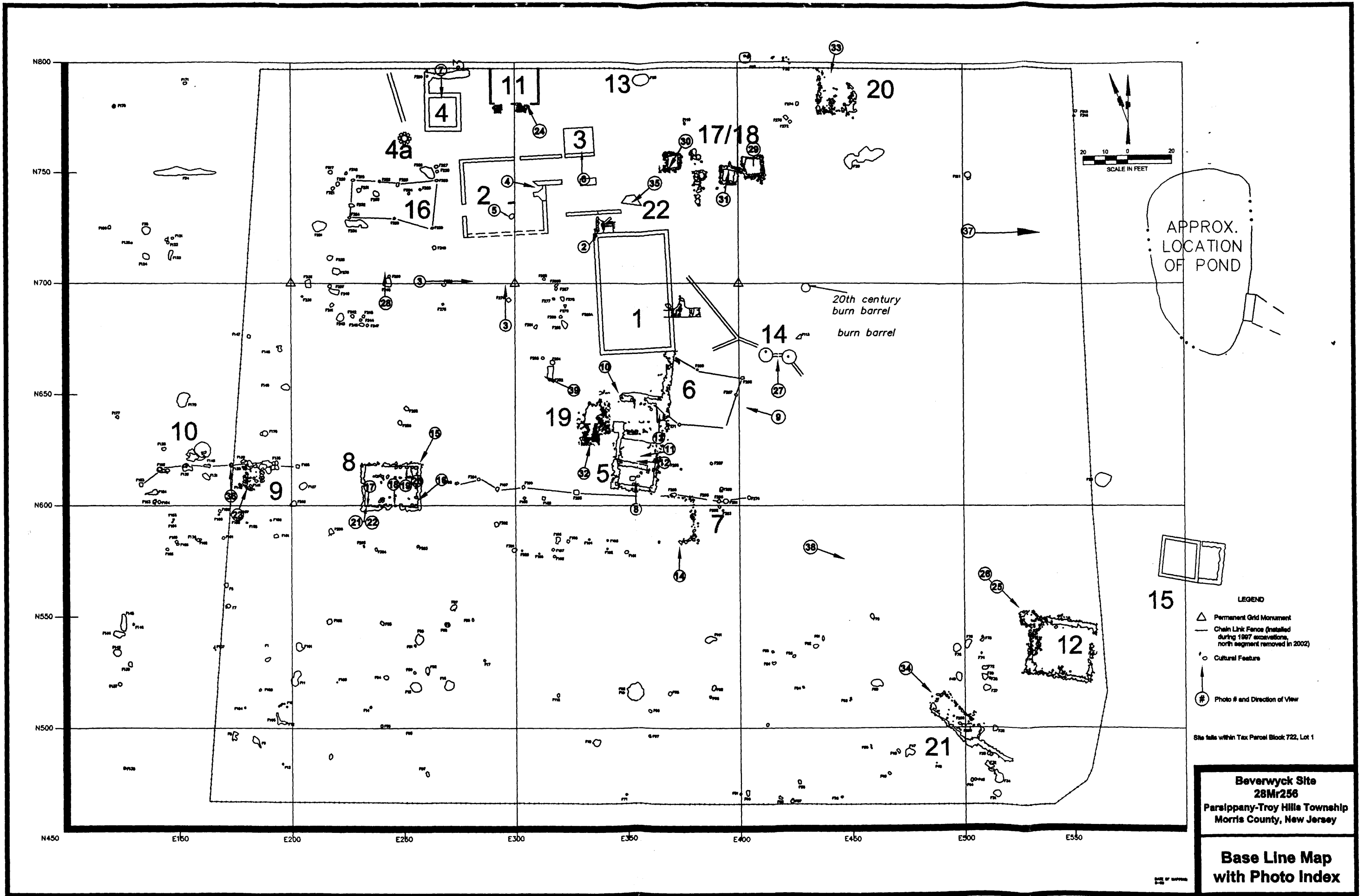


SITE AREA = 5.03± ACRES

SITE BOUNDARY PLAN  
 WITH IDENTIFIED WETLANDS  
 THE BEVERWYCK SITE  
 28MR256  
 PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP  
 MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.

McCORMICK, TAYLOR & ASSOCIATES, INC.  
 700 EAST GATE DRIVE  
 MT. LAUREL, NJ 08054

AUGUST 2003



APPROX.  
LOCATION  
OF POND

20th century  
burn barrel  
burn barrel

- LEGEND**
- △ Permanent Grid Monument
  - Chain Link Fence (installed during 1997 excavations, north segment removed in 2002)
  - Cultural Feature
  - ↑ Photo # and Direction of View

Site falls within Tax Parcel Block 722, Lot 1

**Beverwyck Site**  
**28Mr256**  
Parlippany-Troy Hills Township  
Morris County, New Jersey

**Base Line Map**  
**with Photo Index**