

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 19 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Taylor-Newbold House

and/or common Brookdale Farm

2. Location

street & number 1 mile south on access road beginning 50' SW of the intersection of
Old York Road (Rt. 660) & Bordentown-Chesterfield Rd. ^{NA} not for publication

city, town Chesterfield Township— vicinity of

state New Jersey code 034 county Burlington code 005

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | NA | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Frank R. Wallace

street & number Old York Road

city, town Bordentown — vicinity of state New Jersey 08620

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Burlington County Administrative Offices

street & number 49 Rancocas Road

city, town Mount Holly state New Jersey 08060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Burlington County Historic Sites Survey was this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Office of New Jersey Heritage, CN 404,

city, town Trenton state New Jersey 08625

7. Description

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Taylor-Newbold House stands at the center of open land in northern Burlington County. The land slopes down from the house on the south, west, and north, but rises slightly to the east. An unpaved access road runs north from the house approximately 1 mile to Old York Road (Rte. 660); a second unpaved access road runs east approximately 2/3 mile to Newbold Lane, which continues east to Bordentown-Chesterfield Road (Rte. 528). Near the northeast corner of the house to the north and east are two historic outbuildings. Several non-contributing structures are included in the National Register boundaries because of their location (see description at the end of this section).

The Taylor-Newbold House consists of two interlocked L-shaped sections of different date, now appearing, because of visual impact of the porches, as a rectangle with additions. The two portions are clearly distinguished on the exterior by differences in height, style and brickwork. The larger, original section was built in 1766 and contains all of the present principal rooms: dining room, hall, living room, parlor, and billiard room (see accompanying floor plan). The second section (first floor plan: kitchen and laundry) was added to the eastern end of the existing house c.1850. Other exterior and interior alterations were made about the same time.

The original section of the house is five bays wide on the south (front) elevation and two-and-a-half stories high. It is constructed of Flemish checkered brickwork of very fine quality. The initials ATA (for Anthony and Ann Newbold) and the date 1766 are worked in burned headers in the west gable and a diamond pattern appears in the east gable. The gabled roof is now covered with standing-seam metal; the simple gabled dormers, three on each roof slope, are 19th-century additions. An original chimney breaks through the roof ridge at its west end; the chimney near the center of the roof and the one on either side of the ridge at the east end date from the mid-19th century.

The principal entrance to this section, located on the south, consists of an original door framed by sidelights and a transom. Two additional entrances are located on the north elevation. The western one of these also contains an original door; the other dates from the 19th century. Windows on the first floor have been altered to 2/2; those on the second floor are 6/6; all are flanked by shutters. There is evidence in the first floor brickwork that the arrangement of windows and doors has been altered over the history of the building. In addition, two windows on the south elevations were cut down for French doors and then converted back to windows.

The 1850 addition to the Taylor-Newbold House is three bays wide on the east elevation and two stories high. It is constructed of common bond brickwork and is much simpler in character than the 1766 structure. The low roof is covered with standing seam metal. A simple shed-roofed porch covers the single entrance, located at the center of the east elevation. With one exception, windows are 6/6

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sash, again flanked by shutters; a modern bay window has been installed on the first floor north.

The one-story porch that spans the south, west and north elevations of the 1766 structure was probably built around the same time as the 1850 addition. An historic photograph of the house (undated but clearly from the mid-19th century) shows the porch with what appears to be square, jig-saw-cut posts. Those were replaced with the present round posts by c.1900.

The cellar of the Taylor-Newbold House retains the original hewn beams, reinforced in some places with log supports, and partitions that show the marks of a cross-cut saw. The cellar also contains the base of an original chimney that ran up through the cellar of the 1766 house, serving corner fireplaces on each floor in the present living room and billiard room, and the bedrooms above them. Although the chimney has been cut down to the cellar, evidence of the fireplaces is visible on both floors of the house.

Significant 18th-century features survive in the parlor at the southwest corner of the first floor. Here the fireplace with paneled overmantel at the northwest corner of the room, corner cabinet with glazed doors at the southwest, the paneling of the west wall, and the crown molding all appear to be original. The bedroom above the parlor also retains its corner fireplace and corner cabinet, in the same positions as those on the first floor, as well as the original window surrounds.

The present appearance of the other rooms in the house is largely the product of mid-19th century alterations. Structural changes include removal of the central chimney and its corner fireplaces; construction of a new chimney to serve a fireplace on the north wall of the living room; removal of the original stair, located at the west side of the hall next to the central chimney; and construction of a new dog-leg stair with heavy newels and turned balusters, located off the west side of the hall toward its northern end. Other features dating from the mid-19th century include the pocket doors between the living room and parlor; tudoresque mantels in the living room, dining room, and some bedrooms; most of the moldings and other woodwork. Even the simple finishes in the attic rooms appear to be of the same period.

Since the mid-19th century no substantial changes have been made in the exterior of the house, and only a few on the interior. Central heating and

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electrical systems were not installed until 1935. The northwest bedroom was divided into a bathroom and dressing room in 1940. Additional bathrooms have been created on both floors of the house; the kitchen has been modernized, but retains its c.1850 fireplace.

Two historic outbuildings stand near the northeast corner of the house. One is a small rectangular brick structure with gabled roof and 2/2 windows; it appears to date from the 19th century and is now in poor condition. The other structure is a wood and brick icehouse, late 18th or early 19th century in origin; its upper portion has been converted to a bathhouse for an adjacent swimming pool, but much of the original fabric appears to survive below ground. Despite their condition, both of the outbuildings are still able to convey their historic character, and they demonstrate the traditional relation between the main house and its ancillary structures.

Several other buildings and structures are located within the boundaries of the National Register nomination for the Taylor-Newbold House. These include a wood garage and shed located northeast of the main house, a ranch-type manager's house set to the southeast, and a group of wood-frame barns and implement sheds and metal silos standing north of the access road leading to Newbold Lane. All of these were constructed after 1921, when a fire destroyed most of the existing outbuildings on the farm. Further to the east on the north side of the access road is a two story, gable-roofed tenant house. Although part of this building may date from the early 19th century, it has been altered and enlarged and is now covered with artificial siding. Although these outbuildings are related to the continuing operation of Brookdale as a farm, none of them is associated with the architectural value of the Taylor-Newbold House or with the significant events that occurred at Brookdale Farm during the Revolutionary period.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | |

Specific dates 1766, c. 1850, c.1900 Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Taylor-Newbold House, or "Brookdale", is a significant example of a patterned-brick, vernacular manor house. It was constructed in 1766 for Anthony Taylor and his wife, Ann Newbold Taylor. Although alterations have been made to the house, primarily c.1850, much of the original character of the exterior is still apparent and some notable interior features survive. The alterations in themselves are important since they illustrate the way in which a prosperous family at mid-19th century modified an earlier house to suit their own architectural taste and lifestyle. The land on which the Taylor-Newbold House stands was acquired in 1677 by Anthony Taylor's grandfather, Samuel. Since that time, the Brookdale acreage has been farmed continuously by members of the inter-related Taylor and Newbold families. During the Revolutionary period, the house was the focus of a confrontation between local Whigs and Tories known as the "Battle of Brookdale". The Taylor-Newbold House satisfies A and C of the Criteria for Listing in the National Register.

William Taylor of Derbyshire, England, acquired the original tract (c.309 acres) of the Taylor-Newbold farmstead early in 1677 and almost immediately deeded the property to his son, Samuel. The latter arrived in New Jersey late in 1677 and took up his land the following spring. On Samuel's death in 1723, his sons, Samuel and Robert, divided the farm. The larger portion went to Robert and passed to his son, Anthony, in 1758. Both Anthony and his son, Michael, who inherited it in 1785, purchased additional land, including some from Samuel Taylor the younger. These purchases brought the farm up to approximately 455 acres. After Michael died intestate, William Augustus Newbold bought the farm at a public auction in 1853. The house then descended through several generations of the Newbold family. The present owner, Mr. Frank R. Wallace, is a ninth-generation descendent of the first Samuel Taylor.

Anthony Taylor (?-1785) married Ann Newbold (1733-1811); the Taylor-Newbold house was constructed for them in 1766. It was one of six brick manor houses built in northern Burlington County for members of the Newbold family during the middle decades of the 18th century. All of these buildings are related in style and scale, and are characterized by ample proportions, fine Flemish bond brickwork with patterning, and such interior features as corner fireplaces and open stairs. Each house carries the original owners' initials and the date of construction worked in glazed headers in the gable. The majority of the alterations to the Newbold Taylor House appear to have been made for William Augustus Newbold (1818-1890); most of them seem to date from c.1850 and reflect

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ±160

Quadrangle name Columbus

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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 Zone Easting Northing

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| 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
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| 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
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| 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Polly Matherly, Architectural Historian

name/title Constance M. Greiff, Architectural Historian/President

organization Heritage Studies, Inc.

date April 1986

street & number Box 864, Mapleton Road

telephone (609) 452-1754

city or town Princeton

state New Jersey 08540

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

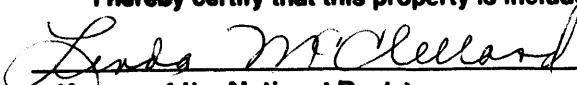


title Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources

date August 31, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register



date 11/18/88

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

OCT 19 1981

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Burlington County, NJ

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the architectural forms popular at that time. These changes in the building also reflect its continuing role as the rural residence of a well-to-do family.

The event known as the "Battle of Brookdale" was part of an ongoing dispute between Burlington County Whigs and Tories over the collection of militia fines and illustrates on a local scale the political tensions of the years leading up to the American Revolution. According to a contemporary account written by one Marmaduke Curtis, "Capt. Jones had given orders for his Sergeants to collect fines from sundry delinquents in his company. Among the rest they levied on two cows belonging to Samuel Taylor, Commander in Chief of the Tory Party."⁽¹⁾ A party of about 30 Whigs was sent out. At Brookdale, they were met by Taylor and a Tory force of some 40 men and 10 or 12 women. A pitched battle followed employing brickbats, axes, hoes, and boiling water. Eventually the Tories were forced to retreat into the house and the Whigs withdrew with Taylor's two cows. Curtis concluded, "Happily there was [sic] no lives lost but where it will end God only knows as the Tories and London traders are bent upon ruling this country and the Whigs are determined to oppose it."⁽²⁾ During the Revolutionary War, British troops stopped at Brookdale, but because they were well treated there, did not damage the house.

Despite this interlude, the chief significance of the house lies in its architectural quality and its continuous use by members of one family, reflecting changes in taste over time in a prosperous rural area. In 1977 Brookdale was one of four properties selected for a Century Farms Award presented by the New Jersey Agricultural Society. In June 1988, representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will take part in ceremonies recognizing Brookdale as the oldest continuously operated family farm in New Jersey.

FOOTNOTES

1. Manuscript copy of a letter, Marmaduke Curtis to Dr. Coll (no date shown); in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Wallace.
2. Ibid

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burlington County Inventory and Survey of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources. 1977. Vol 1.

Chesterfield Township Tercentenary Committee, Chesterfield Township Heritage, 1964.

Deed (Jacob M. Bunting, Amos Wilson, and Clayton Hancock, Commissioners to William Augustus Newbold) recorded on September 20, 1854., Book R5., page 133, Burlington County Clerk's office, Mount Holly, New Jersey.

Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Frank R. Wallace, January 15, 1986.

Historic photograph (exact date unknown; costume suggests c.1850-60) in the possession of Mr. & Mrs. Frank R. Wallace.

Manuscript copy of a letter (Marmaduke Curtis to Dr. Coll; no date shown) in the possession of Mr. & Mrs. Frank R. Wallace.

Platt, Charles, Jr. Newbold Geneology in America, New Hope, Pa., 1964.

Woodward, E.M. and Hageman, John F., History of Burlington County, J.W. Otley and R. Whiteford.

Maps

1849 Map of Burlington County. J.W. Otley and R. Whiteford.

1876 Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County, New Jersey. J.D. Scott.

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BOUNDARY DEFINITION

Specific boundary lines of the National Register nomination are defined as follows: beginning at a point in the east curb of the access road to the Taylor-Newbold House, said point being approximately 1,375 feet northeast of the house; thence, southwest along the east curb of the access road approximately 900 feet to a point at the southwest corner of a cultivated field (field #4 on the Brookdale Farm property map); thence, east along the southern edge of said field approximately 900 feet to a point; thence, southeasterly to the northeast corner of a cultivated field (field #12 on the property map); thence, southwest along the east edge of that field and the same line extended approximately 3,000 feet to the north bank of Black's Creek; thence, generally northwesterly along the north bank of Black's Creek to the southwest corner of a wooded lot (field or lot #18 on the property map); thence, north along the west edge of said wooded lot approximately 1,200 feet and northeast along its northwest edge approximately 375 feet; thence, east along the north edge of the wooded lot and the same line extended approximately 2,400 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The overall configuration of the property associated with Brookdale has remained unaltered since at least 1852. The focus of the National Register nomination for Brookdale is the Taylor-Newbold House itself and the two small outbuildings that stand at its northeast corner. The National Register boundary has been drawn to include approximately 160 of the 455 acres that comprise the full Brookdale Farm. This area, composed of several open fields and smaller parcels of woodland, represents the portion of the farm that can be readily viewed from the main house and from which it, in turn, can be seen. In addition to the two historic outbuildings, several other ancillary structures and buildings fall within the National Register boundary because of their proximity to the Taylor-Newbold House; all of them are considered non-contributing for purposes of the Register nomination.

TAYLOR-NEWBOLD HOUSE
Chesterfield Township, Burlington County
New Jersey

Sketch map showing relative position of
buildings, not to scale

