

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Stone House by the Stone House Brook
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number South Orange Avenue NA not for publication
city, town Township of South Orange Village vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Essex code 013 zip code 07079

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 10/4/91
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Places/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11-22-91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne
Shingle style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, sandstone
walls stone, sandstone
wood shingles
roof asbestos shingles
other brick foundation

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See attached continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community planning & development
Politics/government
Education
Historic Archaeology

Period of Significance

c. 1747-1916

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

William Augustus Brewer, Jr.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

See continuation sheets.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
 preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

S. Orange Historic & Preservation Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property .4855 acres Roselle, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 563020 4510520
Zone Easting Northing
C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing
D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

House (without 20th century addition to the north) and non-contributing garage (excluded from property described below) are shown on the Atlas of Essex County (1928), Plate 11. Lots 41-50 on the 1911 map have been changed to Block 86, Lot 147, and then to Block 1001, Lot 13.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. David L. Gassman
organization ADAGE Consulting/Research date revised 2 January 1991
street & number 163 Irving Avenue telephone (201) 761-0359
city or town South Orange state New Jersey zip code 07079

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
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The following pages represent additions and amendments to the original application for Stone House by the Stone House Brook, Township of South Orange Village, Essex County, New Jersey, originally prepared December 12, 1986. Continuation sheets for 7, 8, 9, and 10 are substitutes for those originally submitted.

The following changes have been made:

1. Name (common): Formerly 219 South Orange Avenue.
2. Location (street and number): Formerly 219 South Orange Avenue; near the corner of Grove Road and South Orange Avenue.
3. Classification: There is 1 contributing building within this property and 2 contributing sites.
6. Function or Use: Historic function: Domestic, Single Dwelling. Current function: Vacant/Not in use. This category was not included in the original application and the number was formerly used for another category.
7. Description:

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne/Shingle Style. Materials: Foundation: Stone, Sandstone; Walls: Stone, Wood Shingle; Roof: Asbestos.

There is a new summary paragraph. The old summary paragraph has been used as a general introduction to the narrative for this section; however, it has been changed to reflect changes in the boundaries of the property and changes in the periods and areas of significance under Part 8 (Significance). The part of the narrative relating to the timing of the additions made by Brewer in the second half of the nineteenth century have been added to and clarified. In addition, references have been inserted to the hand-hewn beams visible in the ceiling of the crawl space under the stone portions of the building and to the hand-hewn beams visible in the ceiling of the kitchen. The description of the archeological sites is entirely new.

8. Significance:

The areas of significance have been changed. Application is being made for two areas of significance:

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(a) Criterion B for Locality: Community planning, politics/government, and education for the period 1866-1916 for William Augustus Brewer, Jr.:

(b) Criterion D for Locality: Non-aboriginal historic archeology for the period circa 1747 to 1850 for "Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development" and "Industrialization, Urban Growth, and the First Suburbs."

9. Major Bibliographical References: The entire bibliography has been rewritten to include a substantial number of additional references and a list of locations where unpublished sources may be found.
10. Geographical Data: The acreage of the defined property has been reduced to .4855 acres. The garage mentioned in the original description and which was non-contributory is not located within the property as it is now defined. The verbal boundary description and justification have been changed to reflect a legal resubdivision of the property and a new map has been enclosed. The original map of the site has been amended to reflect the new boundary lines.

*Several new exhibits have been included to reflect the Phase I/II Archaeological Survey performed in June, 1990.

Exhibit N: Site Map Showing Testing Locations (Figure 8 copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 22).

Exhibit P: North Profile Test Unit 3 (Figure 11 copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 30).

Exhibit Q: Mean Ceramic Dates from Test Unit 3 Midden Deposit (Table 1 copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 34).

In addition, Exhibit J has not been changed, although additional information from the South Orange Bulletin (with appropriate references) has been incorporated into the text of the narratives.

*The Site Plans for Photographs and for Slides have been amended to reflect the new property lines for the property to be included for Stone House by the Stone House Brook on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook is, in origin, a late seventeenth-century Dutch Colonial rural tradition farmhouse, the first dwelling to have been built in what is now South Orange; this building has been incorporated into a much larger and more costly late nineteenth-century Queen Anne-Shingle Style mansion with Folk Victorian overtones, with twentieth-century addition on the rear. The house is now in a somewhat dilapidated state. Nevertheless, for the period 1866 to 1916, it possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The house sits on a property that was up until 1866 a working farm of up to seventy-five acres, of which less than an acre remains on this property and adjacent to the house. Nevertheless, Phase I/II testing has identified two significant archaeological areas with good integrity - an eighteenth/nineteenth-century trash scatter, encompassing an area of about 400 square feet and adjacent to the kitchen door of the house, and a late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century trash midden about two feet thick, occupying an area of about 600 square feet and located east of the driveway. The area around the house is heavily overgrown with small trees, brush, and weeds.

Stone House by the Stone House Brook is testimony to the evolution in architecture, standards of comfort, and interests of the residents of South Orange from the settlement of Newark and South Orange in the late seventeenth century, through the late Colonial/early Federal period, to the growing wealth of its owners and the suburban movement that arose in the second half of the nineteenth century and which transformed South Orange from a small farming settlement to a suburban community aimed, in large part, at well-to-do New York businessmen. It is, in origin, a late seventeenth-century Dutch Colonial rural tradition house, the first dwelling to have been built in what is now South Orange; this building has been incorporated into a much larger and more costly late nineteenth-century Queen Anne-Shingle Style house with Folk Victorian overtones, with twentieth-century addition on the rear, on a portion of less than one acre on a lot fronting on South Orange Avenue near Grove Road in the Township of South Orange Village, Essex County, New Jersey. The original one and a half story Dutch colonial house has been expanded with a hall and parlor stone addition built 1773-1791, Queen Anne-Shingle Style addition in 1877 and again before 1896 (with Folk Victorian overtones), and a modern office addition to the rear, 1937 and after. For the period 1866 to 1916, it possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association. The area surrounding the Stone House by the Stone House Brook is predominantly suburban. The area west along South Orange Avenue is municipal/commercial. The rest of the area, which is located in the Montrose section of South Orange, is

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characterized by single family, large scale, residential properties, representing a cross-section of architectural styles, dating chiefly from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first third of the twentieth century, and park land. Grove Park, across Grove Road from the house, originally formed part of the farm connected to the house. Stone House Brook flows westward through this property towards the East Branch of the Rahway River about one-half mile away. This brook, presently canalized and greatly reduced in volume, flows beneath Grove Park, the Municipal Police Station, which borders the property on one side, and other parts of South Orange.

Description of Stone House by the Stone House Brook--Exterior of the Building:

The architectural history of Stone House by the Stone House Brook is extremely complicated. The oldest part of the house was in existence before 1680 (Minutes of the Newark Town Meeting of September 27, 1680; quoted in Shaw, p. 788, col. 1). On the basis of the line drawing published by Whittemore (p. 353), architecturally it was Dutch Colonial, rural tradition, unflaired eaves (McAlester, pp. 112-116, 118-19). This type of house is not common in Essex County, New Jersey. It is probably a one unit wide by one unit deep side gabled one and a half story stone dwelling with an end chimney and built of irregularly coursed rubble stone.

Pierson, in the History of the Oranges, has described the early freestone homes typical of this area as "one story and a half high..., each having a sharp-pitched roof... An entry running the entire length of the dwelling was a prevalent style of interior architecture. The door of the living room, which was also the kitchen, opened on a level with the yard..." (Vol. 1, p. 30).

When Bethuel Pierson acquired the property in 1773, he made (again based on the illustration in Whittemore, p. 353) a one and a half story side gabled hall and parlor (?) addition with a dropped porch and an eave wall (?) chimney, also built with coursed rubble stone. It was probably one unit deep by two units wide.

The original house and stone addition have since been incorporated into a larger, Victorian side-gabled structure of Queen Anne-Shingle Style architecture three units wide. Most of this older house and stone addition can still be traced in the present dwelling. All of two stone walls (on the east and west) and a part of the third (eastern part of the

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south wall) are visible from the exterior. The conjectural surviving remainder of this wall is covered with tin on the interior, but its existence has been confirmed by further discovery. The surviving parts of a fourth wall (north) are clearly visible from the interior, and again, their existence has been confirmed by discovery under the tin lining. Other parts of the dwelling as it existed prior to 1866 may well be incorporated within the present building but require further archaeological discovery. Although the exterior roof line and a part of the interior plan of both the original dwelling and Pierson's addition have changed as a result of Brewer's additions, Stone House by the Stone House Brook retains much of its original materials and plan as well as its original location. Having been the first house built in the area now known as South Orange, it almost certainly provided the model for other homes which followed. Only one other stone house still survives in South Orange, and this has been moved some distance. As late as 1850, there were only "a few scattered farms along South Orange Avenue, including that of J(eptha) Lindsley," owner of Stone House by the Stone House Brook [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey; Sidney].

When William A. Brewer, Jr., who acquired the property in 1866, incorporated the stone house and addition into his new Queen Anne-Shingle Style house, he tried to save as much of the older house as possible. Writing in 1896, Whittemore states that Brewer "built a modern house in front, but the walls of the old house and a portion of the interior remain nearly in their original form" [p. 353]. Elsewhere, Whittemore more accurately notes that Brewer "built a modern house in front and made additions to the rear leaving as much as possible of the old house in its original condition. He named the place Aldworth, signifying "old mansion" [ibid., p. 367]. Elsewhere: "With a view to retaining as far as possible the integrity of the original and historic building, he erected at the front elevation an addition of modern design and architecture, also throwing out additions at the rear and still leaving the old house practically in its original condition" [Ricord, 1: 124]. Cf "Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 15 (12 April 1877), p. 3: "Wm. A. Brewer, Jr. is adding another story to his house. Mr. Heffer has the contract." And again: "Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 24 (7 June 1877), p. 3: "Mr. W. Brewer has been making extensive improvements to enlarging & modernizing his homestead on South Orange Avenue. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity. Mr. Henry Heffer is doing the carpentry work." Cf. also, ibid., Vol. III, no. 40 (Sept. 27 1877), p. 3, where it is noted that Brewer is "making some additions to, and otherwise improving his residence... [making it] one of the finest in our village."

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To the stone house he added a bay window on the first floor of the west wall. The coursed rubble stone walls continue approximately two feet up into the second story of the Brewer house. At that point on the exterior there is a belt course and above the belt course a plain wooded shingle clad wall has been added to bring the building to a two and one half story height, with three gabled dormer windows facing north in the attic. Window casings on this section of the Brewer construction are wider than those of the all-new construction in the front or south side of the Brewer house. The existing (east) door to the stone house is sheltered by a small overhang roof. This door opens virtually at ground level, as would be expected. Windows on the second and third floors of this part of the house are 2/2, except for two windows, diamond-shaped/1. On the first floor they are 6/6, 6/1, 2/2, 1/1, and 6 (casement). Other windows cut through the stone wall have been covered up or converted into cabinets between the nineteenth-or twentieth-century additions and the stone house.

Onto this rear stone house Brewer built a new two-story, cross-gabled, frame addition in Queen Anne-Shingle Style in the front (south). This addition is three units wide and two units deep. There is patterned stickwork on the gabled dormer on the east side of the south wall. There is one gabled dormer each on the west, east, and north walls. Whereas the stone house has an all stone foundation, the outside foundation of the frame addition is built of coursed stone to approximately ground level and of brick up to the first floor. A wide belt course at that point gives way to plain wood shingle-clad walls. Originally the roof of both sections was of wood shingles. Over this have been added asphalt composition shingles in red. Both sections have slight eave overhangs with brackets. The window casings on this part of the house are narrower than those on the stone house. All windows on both sections of the house originally had louvered shutters. Hardware for the original shutters is extant at the windows, although the shutters themselves have been removed. (Three shutters are to be found in the attic.) The front (north) side of the house has a wrap-around, principal roof porch with turned spindles. The east and west gable of this porch have patterned stickwork. The front (south) facing gable and dormer gable overhang this porch. The front entrance is on the right (east) extremity of the principal (south) facade. Windows in this part of the house are chiefly 1/1 except for 2/2 in the dining room, 12/1 and 24/1 by the stairway, and 16/8, 16/1, and 6/6 in the attic. There is one oval (west wall) and one rounded (south wall) window in this part of the structure. There are two

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chimneys, one end chimney (west wall) and one gable wall (east wall) chimney.

The date of this addition is problematical. The roof line on the front, so apparent in the 1922 photograph, and the fenestration seem more characteristic of Shingle Style architecture, while the porch detailing is more reminiscent of Queen Ann Style, and the eaves of Folk Victorian. Both of the former styles date from circa 1880, the latter from 1877. According to the South Orange Bulletin [South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 24 (June 8, 1877)], it was in the course of 1877, some ten years after his purchase of the house, that Brewer was in the course of "making extensive improvements to enlarging & modernizing his homestead on South Orange Avenue. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity. Mr. Henry Heffer is doing the carpentry work." [Cf., ibid., Sept. 27, 1877.] While this work is sufficient to account for the Queen Anne elements and perhaps for the overall changes to the house, the Shingle Style elements must date from later work on the house. Therefore, Brewer must have made his additions and changes in more than one stage.

"The Hughes (1874) map is the first to identify the site with William Brewer and clearly shows the addition to the south The Hughes map also shows the beginning of the street grid of South Orange with numerous streets laid out including Grove Road. This part of the village, however, is comparatively undeveloped in contrast to the area south of South Orange Avenue..." [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 12]. The 1877 Bird's Eye View of South Orange, which was apparently completed before Brewer began his additions and alterations to the house, shows an L- or T-shaped building with back (south) part as is but front (north) part with a front facing gable shorter than original wing and porch reminiscent of Pierson's addition on the southwest corner. It also shows "a new structure south of Stone House Brook, near the present site of the Stone House fronting on Ralston Street..." [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 12]. The 1881 Atlas of Essex County, which ought to reflect roughly the present house save for minor additions or alteration, shows a rectangle, the north and south (front) sides being the shorter, but the 1881 Atlas is notoriously inaccurate (based on a comparison with other properties). "The map does, however, show the driveway to the Brewer House with a circular configuration, similar to what exists today, and the surrounding land demarcated with small lot lines..." [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 12 and 16]. The 1890 Atlas of Essex County (Plate 30) shows a front-facing T.

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By 1904, both the Atlas and the aerial view map indicate the house as it appears today, except for the twentieth-century addition on the rear. "... the surrounding area has undergone extensive development. Development has taken the form of large substantial houses in the surrounding blocks, with a large church in the block to the east.... An early twentieth century atlas shows the Brewer House in what is essentially its present form, with a circular driveway east of the house, pathways around the house, and a carriage house east of the house (Robinson 1904, 1911). The atlas also shows a substantial building also owned by Brewer to the south of the Stone House, on the present site of the police station..." [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 16].

I would suggest on stylistic grounds as well as on the basis of newspaper articles and the maps, as inaccurate as the earlier ones are, that Brewer's addition was completed in at least two stages or that he made additional changes to the exterior. On the basis of Whittemore's testimony, we may confidently suppose these additions to have been completed by 1896 (p. 353).

In 1937, Dr. George Albee made an addition to the back of the house [Village of South Orange, Building Permit, June 11, 1937], probably to serve as his office. At present a one story, three unit wide, one unit deep, flat-footed addition on a cement foundation with a partial porch [now completely collapsed] on the east side of the north wall was added at the back (north), with a possible somewhat later center extension of this in brick. This addition should probably be removed (after archaeological investigation) in order to free the north wall of the stone house segment of the Brewer house.

In its present form, Stone House by the Stone House Brook uses a massed simple plan with irregularities and two bay windows. It comprises two rectangles, one slightly smaller than the other, with an added small rectangle at the first floor level only (west side), and bay windows on the west and east. This plan is three units wide and four units deep, with two gables east to west crossed by one gable north to south. There are three dormer windows on the north, one each on the west and east, and one on the south. There is a central hall with entrance offset to the right. The foundation is two to three foot brick over irregular coursed rubble stone, four to ten inch irregular course rubble stone on the east, up to two foot irregular coursed rubble stone on the west, six inch concrete on the north, and brick piers in the basement (interior); there is no basement under the twentieth-century addition. The roof is red

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asphalt composition shingle over wood shingle; there are copper gutters with decorated wood fascia; three brick end chimneys (one is part stone), and one gable wall brick chimney.

As of June, 1990, the house was "in somewhat dilapidated condition, and has deteriorated dramatically since it was vacated by the Board of Education" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 16].

Description of Stone House by the Stone House Brook--Interior of the Building:

Although the basement dates from the Victorian period, there is a crawl space under the earlier stone house(s). Hand-hewn joists are plainly visible but have not been studied in detail. They "presumably are early fabric" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey, p. 39].

The interior of the house is divided into three parts, the stone house [comprising both the original house and the addition by Bethuel Pierson], the frame house [completely new construction by Brewer], and the one story twentieth-century addition. The division between the stone house and the frame house on the first floor is marked by a deep entranceway panelled in walnut bearing over it the legend, "Aldworth." On the second floor, a much simpler and much shallower entranceway, also in walnut, marks the division between the Victorian house and the colonial house. The ceiling in the stone house is lower than in the frame house. On the second floor, there are three steps down into the stone house from the frame house. The twentieth-century addition is connected to the stone house by two doors, but to get from the west room of this addition to the east room, one must go through the stone house. Inbetween is a full-height vault with combination lock.

The frame house retains magnificent wall and ceiling panelling in walnut, a stairway, also in walnut, walnut panelled and beamed ceilings, and natural woodwork on the doors of the first and second floors. At one time there may have been stained glass windows, but these have been removed. The main entrance to the house is on the east end of the south side under the wraparound porch. The outer door is a replacement door. There is a small vestibule with a closet to the left and a small, panelled room to the right. Directly into the main building in the stair hall on the right (on the outside wall) is an arched fireplace with original Victorian hearth. To the left is the stairway to the second floor only. There is a small, hardwood window seat at the top. Directly before the stairway lies the main (center) hall, which goes straight through the house, through the

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"Aldworth" archway to the back stairs (which go all the way to the third floor), originally in natural wood but generally painted over on the first floor, and back to the twentieth-century addition.

The dining room, to the right of the hallway, is entered through double French doors. The walnut ceiling is comprised of magnificent large ceiling panels carved with an eight-armed geometric design. To the right is a very large fireplace (on an interior wall), with original Victorian hearth, and a mantle adorned with columns and dentils, all in walnut. There are two built-in china closets, all in walnut, a bay window at the end of the room, and a door to the butler's pantry (walled in on the other side). The hardwood floor in this room is in very good condition as are many on the second floor.

The butler's pantry, entered either from the dining room or from the hall, lies partly in the frame house and partly in the stone house. The division is marked by the change in ceiling height. The room retains much of its wainscoting and cabinetry.

To the left of the hall is the vast drawing room or front parlor. To the right of the door, the room has been partitioned in recent times (the partition should be removed). There is a large fireplace, covered over by a modern partition but retaining its original Victorian hearth. It is quite possible that the detailing survives under the partition. The room has a beamed (painted) ceiling under a modern, suspended ceiling. A servant's bell remains in the doorway. The room also has a major beam across its width (painted over).

Within the stone house, to the left, is the back parlor, a large room with a bay window to the left of a large (covered over) fireplace (on the outside wall) and two windows to the right, one of which is a casement window. There are two recesses built into old windows of the south stone wall and a built-in cabinet.

To the right of the hallway is the kitchen. This room was partitioned in the Victorian period. There is a bricked-in fireplace (on the outside wall), partially buried in a plastered wall. There are two pass-throughs (covered over) and a louvered vent between this room and the scullery behind it. The room retains its cabinetry and wainscoting. The walls and the ceiling of both the kitchen and the scullery are covered with ornamental tin. It has been verified that one of the kitchen walls is tin over plaster over stone. There is a casement window in the kitchen. There is a recess built into an old window in the south stone wall. There

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are two of these recesses built into old windows in the north stone wall in the scullery. At the end of the scullery, to the left of the fireplace, one must take a short step up to an exterior door. A cabinet with wainscotting remains as well. Evidence of the early date of this section was discovered by observation of hand-hewn beams in the ceiling, which are mainly covered by a Victorian tin ceiling.

The modern room behind the scullery is without redeeming character. At the end of the hall and beyond the vault lies the other room of the twentieth-century addition. Here the molding and doors have somewhat more character and probably date from 1937, possibly earlier.

On the second and third floors, evidence remains of earlier gas lights, although none of the fixtures survives. To the left of the main staircase lies the master bedroom. The first door, near the stairs, is a modern addition. The room has been subdivided with a modern partition. There is a large fireplace (on an outside wall), covered over (the hearth is still visible), an oval window, and a partial dormer. Formerly, there were at least four gas lights in the room. On the far side of the partition are some built-in cabinets.

Brewer's fathers's bedroom lies across the hall, to the right coming from the main staircase. It has a magnificent large fireplace (on an inside wall), whose mantel has two columns on each side with acanthus capitals. From the bedroom, there is a doorway leading to a dressing room (walled in from the other side). There is also a doorway from the hall to the dressing room.

Three steps through an archway lead down to the second floor level of the stone house. To the left are two bedrooms, with window seats over the stone wall at the point where the stone wall stops. At this point the house has been carefully framed with large wall cavities to maintain the same inner and outer lines as those of the stone wall. There are two window seats in the first bedroom. In the second bedroom, there is one window seat; a door leads out onto the roof of the west wing of the twentieth-century (1937?) addition.

To the right of the hall, just past the arch, is a complex of rooms that have recently been changed. There are two lined closets, one large and one small. There was a large bathroom, but this has been subdivided into smaller modern restrooms and all earlier fixtures have been removed. From the bathroom and the linen closets (as presently constituted), you can enter a dressing room (with partial marble surround) and from the dressing

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room, still another bedroom. This bedroom can also be entered at the end of the hall, on the right coming from the arch, and also has a window seat. At the end of the hall there is also a window seat. The back stairs, which has a round post, round spindles, and a gracefully curving bannister, leads to the third floor.

At the front (south) side of the house in the frame house is a very large attic storage room with a cedar closet on the south wall.

As you exit from that room into a hall, there is a small room to the left. The wall on the hall side has been removed. To the right is a closet and then a small bedroom. To the left toward the north (now in the stone house) are two small bedrooms. To the right is a bathroom. This bathroom retains its Edwardian marble sink, backsplash, and sides, its turn-of-the-century faucets, and immaculate china bowl. The toilet is modern. Beyond the bathroom and to the right is still another bedroom with Victorian-style closet.

Description of Stone House by the Stone House Brook--The Archaeological Sites:

Archaeological surveys of Stone House by the Stone House Brook: Prior to 1990, only very limited archaeological investigations had been carried out. In 1984, Herbert C. Kraft undertook a "Prehistoric Archeological Survey of the Site," finding no evidence of prehistoric remains (p. 1). A test probe by local residents next to the east stone wall of the stone house and directly to the left (south) of the scullery door revealed an additional stone foundation stone, broken clam shells mixed in with dirt (evidence of Colonial settlement), and an eighteenth-century wood shingle cutter. [For further information, consult Richard Grubb, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., of Cranbury, New Jersey.]

In June, 1990, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. of Cranbury, New Jersey, undertook a Phase I/II archaeological survey at the site of Stone House by the Stone House Brook. The goal of this survey "was to identify and evaluate archaeological resources potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

For this survey, "two phases of testing were employed to locate potentially significant resources at the Stone House. Shovel tests were used to locate areas of potential significance in the first phase. In the second phase, areas identified as potentially significant by the shovel testing were examined with test units. In addition, two test units were

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excavated adjacent to the walls of the building. Using these methods, two areas of eligibility were identified.

"In Test Units 2, 6, and 7, an eighteenth/nineteenth century trash scatter encompassing an area of approximately 400 square feet was identified (Figure 8). In Test Unit 3 and adjacent shovel tests, a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century trash midden was identified. The trash midden was two feet in thickness and occupied an area of approximately 600 square feet (Figure 8). In both areas a rich array of cultural material survives relating to the occupation of the site by the Pierson, Condit, and Lindsley families [ca. 1747-1850]" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 41]. [See the "Statement of Significance" for description and documentation of the habitation of this site.]

The Environment: "South Orange is located in the Piedmont Physiographic Province, a region characterized by sandstone and soft Triassic shale. Elevations range from 580 feet at the summit of South Mountain to the west of the village, to 120 feet in the flood plain of the East Branch of the Rahway River to the south of the village. The East Branch of the Rahway River is the major drainage in the village. The actual project area is drained by the Stone House Brook, a small stream which flows westward into the Rahway River one-half mile away. The stream is culverted beneath Grove Park to the east of the project area, and beneath South Orange Police Station to the south of the project area.

"The project area is dominated by the Stone House, a large dilapidated mansion [described above] measuring approximately 90 feet north-south by 50 feet east west.... The area surrounding the house slopes from north to south with elevations ranging from 208 feet to the south to 217 feet along the northern boundary of the project area. A few mature trees are located on the property, mostly to the east, west, and north of the house. The remainder of the landscape is characterized by secondary growth, brush, and weeds, including abundant poison ivy. Vestigial remains of walkways and plantings of the former garden were noted west of the house, and much of the area east of the house was a blacktopped driveway.

"Soils in the project area are classified as GM, ground morainic till, and GD, which includes drumlin-shaped occurrences (Rogers et al. 1951:13). The soil includes clay, silt, and sand, with varying amounts of gravel, cobbles, and boulders. In the South Orange area the predominant fraction is red sandstone and shale (Rogers et al. 1951:13). A geological soil test to the south of the project area revealed unclassified soils (Rogers et al. 1951)" [Grubb, Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 7].

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Field Test of Phase I/II Archaeological Survey: "After an initial walk-over of the project area a ten-foot grid was established using a theodolite and established surveying techniques. The grid was plotted onto a large scale map provided by the client. A certain amount of clearing was necessary at this stage, especially in the area west of the house which was overgrown with brush and small trees. The grid was aligned upon orientation of the Stone House. Accordingly, the grid orientation assumed that the grid orientation is north in descriptions used in this report.

"At each intersection on the ten-foot grid a shovel test approximately one foot in diameter was excavated where accessible. In a few instances the presence of mature trees made it impossible to test, and no testing was conducted within the footprint of the house, or in paved or blacktopped areas. A total of 155 shovel tests were excavated on the site, the majority of which were in the large former garden area to the west of the house. In addition to the shovel tests, seven test units were excavated on the site. These included one 3- by 5-foot unit, one 4- by 5-foot unit, and five 4- by 4-foot units. The location of all shovel tests and test units is shown on Figure 8" [*ibid.*, p. 21].

"Shovel tests south, west, and north of the house produced little in the way of concentrations of significant artifacts.... Shovel testing showed that A-horizon soils ranged from 3 to 18 inches in depth and consisted of humic loam, sometimes with an admixture of clay, silt, or sand. The underlying B-horizon soils consisted of lighter colored loam, often containing rocks or shale which inhibited testing. In areas close to the house the B-horizon often contained coal ash. In some areas the B-horizon graded into a cleaner C-horizon with no rocks or shale; in other areas clay or shale subsoil was encountered at depths ranging from 11 inches to 29 inches....

"Shovel tests on the east side of the building indicated a number of locations for the placement of test units. Test units 2, 6, and 7 were located close to the east wall of the building where shovel tests recovered Staffordshire slipware and creamware. Test Unit 4 was placed along the northern property boundary where testing had indicated a scatter of creamware. Test Unit 3 was located to the east of the driveway in an area where shovel tests produced evidence of a concentration of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Test Units 1 and 5 were placed on the east and west sides respectively of the building, adjacent to the original walls of the eighteenth century component of the structure....

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"Test Unit 1 (Figure 8) was a 3-foot by 5-foot unit against the east wall of the Stone House, 15 feet 6 inches south of the northeast corner of the building. An inconclusive excavation had been conducted at this location by local inhabitants..., which had uncovered a stone foundation. A shallow depression was apparent indicating the position of the earlier excavation and the test unit was laid out over the depression in order to more fully explore the area. When the area was cleared of weeds and gravelly soil which had washed into the previously excavated area an irregular depression up to 13 inches deep was exposed. The dark reddish gray (10R3/1) gravelly soil layer was designated Layer A. At this level a mortared stone foundation aligned north-south and butting onto the east wall of the Stone House was partially exposed. The soil layer above the stone foundation consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) dry silty soil with fragments of stone and mortar. This soil horizon was designated Layer B and the stone foundation was designated Feature 1. The top of Layer B was 9 inches below grade. After the removal of the layer, Feature 1 was exposed at a depth of 14 inches below grade.

"Feature 1... was the mortared stone foundation previously uncovered by the local inhabitants. The foundation was 2 feet wide and terminated 2 feet from the south end of the test unit. Probing indicated that the feature extended at least 6 feet from the north edge of the test unit. The base of the foundation rested on natural clay/shale subsoil at a depth of 23 inches below grade level. At the level of the top of Feature 1 was a layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam designated Layer C, which occupied the area south and east of Feature 1. Layer C extended to a depth of 11 inches below grade. Below Layer C was dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) mottled silty loam with rocks and pebbles designated Layer D. Within Layer D (between the end of Feature 1 and the south wall of the test unit) the foundations of the Stone House were observed to be stepped out approximately 8 inches from the vertical face of the wall.

"Layer D extended to a maximum depth of 23 inches and was above dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) natural clay/shale subsoil to the west side of the unit, and above Feature 2, a utility pipe trench with a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam fill which occupied the space between the east side of Feature 1 and the east side of the test unit. Feature 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 26 inches below grade. At this point the excavation was terminated after an 18-inch auger hole was sunk through subsoil in order to verify its sterility.

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"Artifacts from Test Unit 1 include pearlware ceramic sherds from Layer A and Layer B. Layer C also contained pearlware, and Layer D included creamware and pearlware ceramic sherds and coal fragments. Feature 2 included a possible creamware sherd in addition to a coal fragment.

"Test Unit 2 (Figure 8) was a 4-foot by 4-foot unit located near the east wall of the Stone House where shovel testing had recovered a sherd of Staffordshire slipware. Layer A consisted of dark reddish gray (10R3/1) clay loam with a preponderance of gravel extending to a maximum depth of 6 inches below grade. Below Layer A was Layer B, a layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam with a scatter of small rocks extending to a maximum depth of 11 inches below grade. Below Layer B was Layer C, a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy clay with rocks and shale extending to a maximum depth of 9 below grade. Soil layers below Layer C were designated Layers D and E, and were essentially similar in color and soil description to Layer C. Layer D was removed in the northern half of the unit only to a maximum depth of 15 inches below grade; Layer E was removed in the northwest quadrant of the unit only to a maximum depth of 19 inches below grade. At this point an auger hole was sunk to a depth of 36 inches below grade in the excavated quadrant of the unit, in order to confirm the sterility of the subsoil.

"Artifacts from Layer A included Staffordshire slipware, creamware, and pearlware. The same array of ceramics was found in Layer B, and both contexts contained coal. Creamware only was found in Layer C, and no artifacts were found in Layers D and E.

"Test Unit 3 (Figure 8) was a 4-foot square unit located east of the driveway to the Stone House..., where shovel testing indicated a concentration of eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Layer A was a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam which continued to a depth of 7 inches below grade. Although the layer was consistent in soil color and texture an arbitrary distinction was made in labelling the strata, and the upper 4 inches were designated A1, while the lower 3 inches were designated A3. Below the A layer was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) silty loam containing few rocks or inclusions which was designated Layer B. Layer B extended to 31 inches below grade level and because of its thickness was excavated in six arbitrary levels designated B1 through B6 (Figure 11). Below B6 was yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay subsoil. An auger test to 43 inches below grade revealed no change in the subsoil.

"Over 1,700 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 3. In addition, comparatively large numbers of artifacts were also recovered from the

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shovel tests which were excavated to define the extent of the artifact deposit. For example, Shovel Test N150, W110, located 10 feet north of Test Unit 3, contained over 130 artifacts. Most of the artifacts from the area were quite small although a few large redware sherds and iron objects were found. In addition to artifacts a variety of faunal remains were found including domestic animal remains and oyster and clam shells. The ceramic assemblage contained eighteenth and nineteenth century materials, and the glass collection included table, bottle, and lamp glass. Metal artifacts comprised cut and wrought iron nails, an iron horse shoe and buckle, an iron knife fragment, and pewter and brass buttons. In addition, clay pipe fragments, a glass button, an agateware door knob, a lithic flake, and a chert core were found.

"The most datable artifacts and the ones with the most value for interpreting the context of Test Unit 3 are the ceramics. Approximately 62 percent of the artifacts from Test Unit 3 were ceramic, and ceramic types included eighteenth century material such as tin-glazed earthenware or Delft, white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, Staffordshire slipware, and Jackfield ware. Pearlware which dates from the later eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century was common; and nineteenth century ceramics found included Whiteware, ironstone, and bone china. Red earthenware was found throughout the unit and may date from the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. It seems clear from the density of artifacts in Test Unit 3, and the distribution of artifacts in the shovel tests around it, that the area contains a substantial midden deposit.

"Test Unit 4 (Figure 8), a 4-foot square unit, was located adjacent to the north property line in an area where creamware had been recovered from the shovel tests. The test unit contained various layers of dark brown (10YR2/2-10YR4/3) silty loam which were excavated to a depth of 13 inches below grade, where a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam with coal ash was encountered. This layer was designated Layer F and was removed to reveal strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay subsoil at a depth of 15 inches below grade. An auger test was taken down to a depth of 24 inches below grade to confirm the sterility of the subsoil.

"Although the test unit contained creamware and pearlware ceramics it also contained more modern material from the deeper layers. Layer D, for example, contained a tin can fragment and a modern brass spring. All the layers (with the exception of Layer E) contained white earthenware, a ceramic dating from the mid-nineteenth century or later.

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"Test Unit 5 (Figure 8), a 4-foot by 5-foot unit, was located against the west wall of the Stone House, 1 foot south of the northwest corner of the eighteenth century structure. The area was heavily overgrown with poison ivy and the upper soil layers in the unit were somewhat disturbed by their roots. Layer A was a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam which continued down to a maximum depth of 13 inches below grade. At a depth of 5 inches below grade the foundations of the Stone House were stepped out 8 inches, and the exposed west wall of the house above the stepped foundations showed traces of whitewash. Below Layer A was a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) silty loam with many small rocks. This layer extended to a maximum depth of 18 inches, where natural subsoil was encountered. Subsoil was brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy clay which was disturbed by two irregular-shaped features. Feature 1 measured approximately 20 inches east-west by 30 inches north-south and was located in the northeast corner of the unit. The fill of the feature was dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam, extending to a maximum depth of 23 inches below grade. Feature 2 measured 13 inches east-west by 24 inches north-south and was located in the southwest corner of the unit. The fill of the feature was dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty loam with rock and pebbles, extending to a maximum depth of 23 inches below grade. Both Features 1 and 2 seem likely to be animal burrows or root-hole disturbances. An auger hole was excavated to a depth of 29 inches below grade through subsoil to confirm its sterility.

Artifacts from the unit included eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics such as white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, Jackfield ware, pearlware, and white earthenware. There were no contexts which exclusively contained eighteenth century material, however, the presence of eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics in association indicates a degree of disturbance.

"Test Units 6 and 7 (Figure 8) were placed cater-corner to each other in a location by the northeast corner of the Stone House where eighteenth century ceramics were found during shovel testing. As the stratigraphy in the two 4-foot units was similar they will be discussed together. A layer of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam with gravel designated Layer A was excavated first. The layer extended up to 5 inches below grade and overlay Layer B. Layer B was a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam layer with much less gravel than Layer A. Layer B extended up to 8 inches below grade and contained a comparatively large amount of artifacts. Layer C was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy soil layer extending up to 14 inches below grade. This layer also contained a large assortment of artifacts. Below Layer C was a thin layer of brown (10YR4/3) mottled silty loam up to 2 inches thick which was designated Layer D. A large

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portion of Test Unit 7 was disturbed by a large root complex at this level, and no further excavation of the unit was conducted. Excavation continued in Test Unit 6, however, and a 3-inch thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam was removed which was designated Layer E. Below it was a 2-inch thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam designated Layer F. Below Layer F, at a depth of 20 inches below grade, was a strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy clay subsoil with shale and rocks.

"Artifacts were plentiful from Test Units 6 and 7, and included eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics from Layers B and C. By far the majority of the ceramics were late eighteenth-early nineteenth century in date. A few white earthenware and ironstone sherds were present, indicating some mixing of deposits, but not to any great extent" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 21, 23, 25, 28, 31-2].

Interpretation of the Results of the Phase I/II Archaeological Survey:

"Archaeological testing at the Stone House produced artifactual data relating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation of the site. Artifacts included ceramics, glass, and metal, in addition to faunal remains. As the goal of the subsurface testing was to evaluate potentially significant resources the remainder of this section will be concerned with an assessment of the data from each unit.

"Test Unit 1, located by the east wall of the house, uncovered a mortared stone foundation parallel to the house foundation, and a utility pipe trench. The function of the foundation is uncertain. It butted up to the wall and is certainly later than it [my underlining], but the test unit was so disturbed by the foundation and by the utility pipe that dating the feature is problematical. Although soil layers in the unit contained eighteenth century artifacts, they also contained nineteenth century material and coal. The presence of coal presumably suggests a date after the first half of the century when coal was widely used as a fuel.... Accordingly, it seems probable that the mortared stone foundation dates from the mid-nineteenth century or later.

"Test Unit 2, located east of the house, uncovered soil layers containing mixed eighteenth and nineteenth century artifacts. Layer B was the most prolific in terms of artifacts, and also contained a large proportion of faunal material. The presence of a trash scatter, and the location of the unit (near the kitchen door) reinforces the interpretation of the area as

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a location for the casual disposal of kitchen waste including sweepings and food scraps.

"Test Unit 3, located east of the driveway to the house, uncovered a substantial midden deposit up to 2 feet thick, and covering an area of approximately 600 square feet. The majority of the artifacts in the unit came from Layer B, a yellowish brown silty loam which was extremely homogeneous in consistency, and contained few rocks or inclusions. Shovel tests around the unit defined its approximate extent as shown on Figure 8. The deposit may extend further under the macadamed driveway than shown.

"The soil in the midden deposit contained approximately 1700 artifacts and faunal remains. Around 16 percent of this total was a faunal material, including a large proportion of shell. In order to maintain stratigraphic control the midden deposit was excavated in arbitrary 4-inch levels designated B1 through B6. Mean Ceramic Dates... were calculated for the upper five artifact-bearing levels, and for the layer as a whole. The results of this are shown in Table 1. With the exception of Layer B1, which as the upper level might be expected to have the most contamination, the dates are remarkably consistent. If B1 is discounted there is only a five-or six-year difference in the starting, median, and ending dates for the levels. When B1 is counted, the median date for the entire midden deposit is 1796, with a starting date of 1769 and an ending date of 1823.

"The internal consistency of the dates for the levels indicates that the midden deposit was laid down over a relatively short time period. Some degree of disturbance has occurred to the midden, as reflected by the presence of later material such as whiteware and ironstone in the levels. This is relatively minor, however, and the integrity of the feature is on the whole good.

"Test Unit 4, located by the northern property boundary, contained a number of soil layers with mixed artifact deposits. No well-stratified eighteenth or early nineteenth [century] material was found, and in general the unit had poor integrity.

"Test Unit 5, located by the west wall of the house, also appeared somewhat disturbed. Root disturbances and animal burrows were noted cutting down into natural subsoil, and artifacts were mixed, with eighteenth and later nineteenth century material in the same context. The unit did demonstrate that the walls of the Stone House had formerly been whitewashed, and the foundations were stepped out below grade, as they

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were on the east side of the building in Test Unit 1. Disturbance from roots and burrows, and the subsequent mixing of artifacts severely disrupted the value of the resources found in the unit.

"Test Units 6 and 7, located by the northeast corner of the house, contained soil layers with a variety of eighteenth and nineteenth century material. Layers B, C, D, and F in Test Unit 6, and Layers B and C in Test Unit 7 all had good integrity, and these layers are postulated to be an extension of the trash scatter identified in Test Unit 2. The boundaries of the trash scatter are defined by the N160 and N190 grid lines to the south and north, and by the east wall of the house and the driveway to the west and east (Figure 8). They comprise an area of approximately 400 square feet" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 32, 33, and 35).

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook is significant under Criterion B for the period 1866 to 1916 for its fifty-year association with the productive career of William Augustus Brewer, Jr., who is significant in the past of South Orange, New Jersey, for this period, for community planning and development, politics/government, and education, and because it possesses integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association for this period. As Trustee and two-time President of the Village of South Orange, Commissioner of Assessments, head of the Safety and Order Commission, Commissioner of Drainage, Chairman of the Board of Education, and Secretary and President of the South Orange Library, Brewer spearheaded, often against significant opposition, remarkable improvements in South Orange which ranked him "as one of the pioneers" in the movement which led to the development of South Orange as a place of suburban residence. This building is the last remaining building associated with the life of William Brewer. Stone House by the Stone House Brook is significant under Criterion D for non-aboriginal historic archaeology for the period 1747 to 1850, as having yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history for the period between circa 1747 and 1850 in South Orange, New Jersey. A Phase I/II archaeological survey has identified an eighteenth/nineteenth-century trash scatter covering 400 square feet adjacent to the kitchen door and a late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century trash midden of about 600 square feet located 20 feet east of the house. These have yielded a rich array of cultural material relating to the occupation of the site by the Pierson, Condit, and Lindsley families (ca. 1747-1850), who were prominent in the development and establishment of South Orange in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Given the prominence of these early inhabitants of South Orange, and the range and diversity of the artifacts from the site, the trash scatter and the trash midden are significant under Criterion D.

Historian Beatrice P. Herman, in The Trail of the Upland Plantations [unpaginated], called Stone House by the Stone House Brook "undisputably one of the historical gems of the Village of South Orange." Stone House by the Stone House Brook is bound up with development of South Orange from the settlement of Newark and South Orange in the late seventeenth century, through the late Colonial/early Federal period, to the growing wealth of its owners and the suburban movement that arose in the second half of the nineteenth century and which transformed South Orange from a small farming settlement to a suburban community aimed, in large part, at well-to-do New York and Newark businessmen. Stone House by the Stone House Brook is significant under two criteria for listing on the National Register of Historical Places, Criteria B and D.

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Significance-Criterion B:

Stone House by the Stone House Brook is significant under Criterion B for the period 1866 to 1916 for its association with William Augustus Brewer, Jr., who was significant in the past of South Orange, New Jersey, for this period, for community planning and development, politics/government, and education, and because it possesses integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association for this period. In William Augustus Brewer, Jr., we find the representative of the new South Orange. Brewer was himself an extremely successful businessman but also an early participant in the new government of South Orange Village that in time transformed the rudeness of the farming community to the polished rusticity of a prosperous railroad suburb where swamps were drained; paved roads and sidewalks constructed; street lights, street signs, and sewers provided; a much larger Columbian school constructed; and a library organized. Most of all, however, this "new" suburb required housing superior to the smaller, ruder houses of the agrarian community of the original Stone House by the Stone House Brook. In all of these areas, Brewer was an outstanding leader.

Prior to the middle of the nineteenth century, South Orange, New Jersey, had been a relatively prosperous farming community, although the evidence shows that its farmers often ran into financial difficulties much as do today's farmers. However, in the middle of the nineteenth century, a fundamental change began to take place. The transformation of South Orange made possible by the introduction of the railroad and its extension to Hoboken. In 1837, the Morris and Essex Railroad began operating between Newark and Short Hills, shortening the trip from South Orange to New York to only two hours or so. In 1868, the Delaware, Lacawanna and Western Railroad leased the line, extended the line to Hoboken, where ferries ran to New York, and improved service, eventually halving the previous commutation time. By 1869, there were fifteen daily trains to Hoboken (South Orange: 1869 to 1969, supplement to The News-Record of Maplewood and South Orange, New Jersey, October 2, 1969, p. 4). Trolley lines connected South Orange with Orange and Newark, replacing the stage coaches that had formerly run on what is now South Orange Avenue. One of these lines, the Newark and South Orange Horse Car Company, was begun by real estate developer John Gorham Vose, who bought the property belonging to Stone House by the Stone House Brook in 1866. This vast improvement in travel created the possibility of transforming the village into a railroad suburb of Newark and New York.

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At the same time, the Township of South Orange was created in 1861 from Clinton and Orange Townships. The creation of this township required five years of work in the state legislature. On May 4, 1869, South Orange Village, with a population of less than 1,200, was separated from the Township of South Orange (now Maplewood), but with very limited rights of self government and by a vote of only 117 for to 103 against. Taxes continued to be collected and distributed by the Township, while the Village could only control its streets and issue licenses. The situation improved in 1874, when the Village was permitted to borrow money, levy taxes, etc., but full autonomy came only in 1904. Meanwhile, there were two governments in South Orange Village. In 1891, South Orange annexed additional land from the Montrose section, and in 1925, it added land north of South Orange Avenue on the side of the First Watchung Mountain.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, South Orange, like nearby Montclair and Summit, had become a summer resort of sorts, not only because of the famous Mountain House located at the foot of First Mountain by the East Branch of the Rahway River with its curative waters, but as a place to escape the summer heat of New York City and Newark. Rental houses began to be built on at least one farm, and the newspapers were full of notices of summer residents. "Mr. [John Gorham] Vose began spending his summers in Orange Valley in 1859, and became deeply impressed with the beauty of the place and its possibilities as a place of suburban residence.... He purchased the old Jotham Quinby farm on Scotland Road [in South Orange], subsequently known as the Graham farm, containing some seventy-odd acres. He began by laying out, in connection with Mr. Page, that section of Montrose Avenue lying between Scotland and Valley Roads. He purchased other property, including the Deas farm [the farm which included Stone House by the Stone House Brook]; the whole purchase amounting to upwards of one hundred and seventy-five acres.... He opened Montrose, Sterling, Warwick, Haxtun, Raymond and Ralston Avenues, Randolph Place, Grove Road, etc. [in the Montrose section of South Orange]. He built a number of handsome residences..." (Whittemore, p. 366).

Indeed, Vose's intention was to create elegant country residences for prosperous New York and Newark businessmen, set back into parklike settings. Already by 1874, the D., L. & W. Railroad could brag that "Like all the towns in this vicinity," South Orange is "a rural retreat for the business men of New York and Newark and is the product mainly of the past 20 years. It has all the elegance that results from handsome private structures and their surroundings. Evidences of wealth and good taste are numerous, but the stores are few and there is none of the stir and bustle of manufacturing and commercial towns. Embracing as it does, hill, valley

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and mountain, the opportunity for artistic embellishment is endless and has been taken advantage of. Nature has been prodigal of her gifts, and money has done much to improve nature" [Pen and Pencil Pictures on the Delaware, Lacawanna and Western Railroad, 1874, quoted in South Orange: 1869 to 1969, p. 8].

Certainly, Vose was not the only real estate developer working in South Orange who broke up the farms which for so long had determined the character of this community. In the 1870's, L. T. Milligan promoted South Orange as the Switzerland of America and began building "affordable" homes centering around what is now Milligan Place between Prospect and Academy Streets [Herman, "The Village Changes to Suburbia," in The Trail to the Upland Plantations]. And in 1891, "Thomas S. Kingman formed a syndicate... for the improvement of land east of Center street," which he called Montrose Park.... Every care was exercised in surveying the lots, which averaged 100x200 feet in dimensions, and with ample restrictions, the property holders could without fear of nuisance erect costly residences, which are now so ornamental to the village" [Pierson, History of the Oranges, 2:517]. These developments were part and parcel of the suburban movement that arose in the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century which transformed farmland into developments eagerly sought after by prosperous businessmen and a middle class anxious to escape the confines of the city.

The transformation of South Orange from a farming community to a railroad suburb of New York and Newark was attended not only by an increase in the amount and an improvement of the quality of its housing, but also by a qualitative and quantitative improvement in the infrastructure of the village. These include road, bridge, and sidewalk building, illumination by gas lights, public sewerage and (much later) a public water supply, the telephone, the building of a village hall, and drainage of swamps in and around South Orange. It included as well community assumption of public health concerns.

Substantial improvements also took place in the area of education. Coincident with the establishment of South Orange came the establishment of a public library for the village. The school district in South Orange is descended from a school located in the late eighteenth century in a stone house in South Orange and similar one-room school buildings in Maplewood. However, the Columbian School in South Orange was only organized July 22, 1814, by 73 residents, including Joseph Pierson, who later authorized the construction of a two-story wooden building on School House Common, replaced by a substantially larger brick building in 1880.

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Grades were introduced in 1867, and the high school was added between 1887 and 1891. In 1894, the State of New Jersey mandated the consolidation of the South Orange, Maplewood, and Hilton school districts.

William Augustus Brewer, Jr., was "a direct descendant of Daniel Brewer, who came to this country in 1632 and settled in Boston. The line of descent is through Nathaniel (1), son of Daniel, Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Samuel and William Augustus.

"William Augustus Brewer, son of Samuel and Sally (Norton) Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 21, 1807; died in the house of his son, in South Orange, April 11, 1890. He was a druggist in Boston for many years, but during the latter years of his life resided with his son in South Orange. He married Mary Sawin Hunting, daughter of Bela Hunting, a direct descendant of John, of Dedham, Mass., 1638. They had four children, of whom William Augustus, Jr., was the eldest.

"William Augustus Brewer, Jr.... was born in Boston, Mass., October 9, 1835; was graduated in the Lawrence Scientific Department, of Harvard, in 1854. For about two years he engaged in civil engineering [in railway construction] and was afterward appointed to a position in the Actuary's Department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company [in 1857]. On the organization of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, in 1860, Mr. Brewer became its Secretary and Actuary...[Whittemore, p. 367]." He married Bella Calvert Fisher, the daughter of Charles Willis Fisher, of Medway, Massachusetts in New York on August 13, 1863 [ibid.]. Their children were May, married Eugene V. Connett, Jr., [son of a Village President], Graham [Hunting] Calvert, Clara married William A. Minott [Whittemore, p. 367; supplemented by Who Was Who in America with World Notables, 4:116, co. 1]. Graham, who drowned in 1915 [records of Saint Andrew and Holy Communion Church], was a member of the South Orange Board of Trustees for several years. Brewer died on December 16, 1922, at the age of 87.

Brewer served in the Civil War ("Wm. A. Brewer Dies at 87," New York Times, December 17, 1922), after which he resumed his duties with the Washington Life Insurance Company. In 1867, he moved to South Orange, New Jersey, having bought Stone House by the Stone House Brook on 8 November 1866, together with about seven acres of the property formerly belonging to the farm [Essex County Registry of Deeds, Liber F13, p. 217] from his friend, developer John Gorham Vose and his wife Myra R. Vose, who retained much of the property for further division, having bought the entire farm

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on September 20, 1866 [Liber A13, p. 544] from Ebenezer Deas, who in turn had acquired it on October 2, 1852 [Liber D8, p. 154].

Like many of the inhabitants of the new South Orange that was emerging after the Civil War, Brewer was an important New York business man. Shortly after his arrival in South Orange, he became first Vice-President (1869) and then President (1879-1904) of a major insurance company, the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York. However, while his business activities were concentrated in New York, his contributions to the development of the Village of South Orange were significant in other areas.

Community Planning/Development and Politics/Government: Whittemore had already remarked in 1896 that "Mr. Brewer has taken part in all the efforts to advance the growth of South Orange since he became a resident"[Whittemore, P. 367] and again that William A. Brewer, Jr., "was one of the pioneers" in the movement which led to the development of South Orange as a place of suburban residence [*ibid.*]. And in 1898, Ricord noted that "Mr. Brewer has maintained a constant and lively interest in all that touches the upbuilding and beautifying of South Orange, and his public-spirited attitude has naturally brought about the result of his being called upon to serve in numerous position of public or semi-public order" [I:124, col. 2].

The Village of South Orange was organized as a separate entity only two and a half years after Brewer's arrival in South Orange. Notwithstanding the fact that he had only recently arrived in South Orange, in 1870 Brewer had already been voted in to be a trustee" [South Orange Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 8 (Nov., 1870)].

He used his financial acumen as Commissioner of Assessments, a position which he filled for a number of years, engaged in the controversial task of raising sufficient money for improvements in a village whose taxing powers were still limited [Whittemore, p. 367]. While many of the residents of South Orange were paying taxes to the county, they refused to pay taxes and assessments due to South Orange. Brewer, as Commissioner of Assessments, won the right on behalf of the Village for the first time to sell property to pay back taxes; the first such sale took place at the end of May, 1876 ["Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VII, no. 23 (2 June 1876), p. 3].

In 1876, Brewer became involved with local residents who were concerned over Village finances and indebtedness, the nonpayment by residents of

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back taxes (which could have relieved the Village of its indebtedness), and the lack of improvements, including the need to Telfordize (a method of paving) some of the roads in South Orange. A committee was appointed to demand that the Board of Trustees take actions on the group's recommendations ["Citizens' Meeting," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VII, no. 20 (12 May 1876), p. 3]. Given continuing discontent by South Orange residents with its Board of Trustees and the failure of that Board to resolve the issues facing it, Brewer headed up a Citizens's Ticket to oppose the old Board in 1877. Brewer beat the incumbent Clark by a vote of 188 to 60 ["Village Election," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 16 (9 April 1877), p. 3]. Two years later, Brewer ran on the Taxpayers Ticket, winning by a vote of 160 to 139 over the incumbent ["The Village Election," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. X. no. 16 (17 April 1879), p. 1.].

Brewer served as President of the Village of South Orange for two terms (1877-78 and 1879-80), during which he undertook important improvements which ranked him as "one of the pioneers" in the movement which led to the development of the new South Orange. These include road, bridge, and sidewalk building, the illumination by gas lights, erection of street signs, public sewage, important innovations in the area of public health (which reduced the incidence of disease and death significantly), the floating of bonds and the reduction of the public debt. Many of these were items of considerable controversy, in which Brewer had to overcome considerable opposition, both on the Board of Trustees and in the Village of South Orange at large.

The implementation of his ideas occurred over the course of his two terms as President of the Board of Trustees, although most of the policy victories were obtained by the end of his first term. The tenor of his approach to leadership is indicated in his acceptance speech on becoming Village President, in which he contended that "he thought that there was a demand for a greater degree of improvements, and while he would cast no reflections on the old Board, which had acted according to the best of its judgement during a season of unprecedented hard times, and perhaps with greater wisdom than would the new, still he thought the time had come for a greater degree of activity. Improvements when obtained where of the highest importance. When he came here ten years ago, South Orange avenue was something like a corduroy road with the logs laid lengthwise, full of ruts, and almost impassable for a light wagon. Now it is one of the best roads in the whole country round. Houses, churches and schools had been erected, and who thought of the cost now? Who would return to the old order of things? No one; we all want improvements but object to paying for them. He thought it inadvisable during these hard times to contract

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heavy liabilities, but did think improvements should be made in certain directions immediately. Rome was not built in a day, but there was no reason why a year's work should not be done in a year, or a day's work in a day" ["Village Trustees: The Old Board and the New," South Orange Bulletin. Vol. VIII, no. 17 (19 April 1877), p. 3].

Brewer took advantage of the economic hard times to accelerate markedly the pace of improvement to the substructure of the Village of South Orange: "...the Board, in view of the very low price of labor, and the number of men out of employment, deemed it a favorable time" to undertake Telfordizing of several major streets in South Orange, so that out of a road network of 11.73 miles, some 3.2 miles of roads were paved ["Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. X, no. 16 (17 April 1879), p. 3]. A new bridge was constructed over the East Branch of the Rahway River at newly opened Third Street, thereby considerably facilitating transportation in South Orange and allowing two-way traffic over the river. When Brewer took office, barely a hundred feet of usable, paved sidewalk existed in the Village. By the end of his first term, there was a total of 8,588 feet, half of which had been financed by the Village and the other half by the residents, all of slate. In addition, some 250 feet of flagstone crosswalks had been constructed. All of this was accomplished through Brewer's leadership and despite the financial difficulties of the period. In addition, a culvert was built to prevent flooding in the Academy Street area and paved gutters were built along Irvington Avenue (also to avert flooding) ["Village President's Report," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. IX, no. 31 (28 March 1878), p. 1]. He had petitioned for a "common ground" or landscaped triangle around the middle of which the Village flagpole would stand at the intersection of South Orange and Irvington Avenue, which could serve as a meeting area for the Village [South Orange Bulletin, 5 September 1878], an action confirmed in his second term as Village President ["President's Annual Message," South Orange Bulletin, Vol.. XI, no. 14 (1 April 1880), p. 4].

Brewer was able to expand street lighting in the Village markedly by having the Village set up its own gas lighting company, which could provide street lights at only 40% of the previous cost, with the result the number of lights was increased from 50 to 80, an increase of 60% at a lower cost and at a time when the cost of a street light could be one month's salary. At the same time, Brewer had street signs installed, "plainly and tastefully lettered" [*ibid.*]. By the end of his second term, the number of street lights had increased to 132 ["President's Annual Message," South Orange Bulletin. Vol. XI, no. 14 (1 April 1880), p. 4].

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Under Brewer's leadership, South Orange took the first steps in constructing a public sewerage system by first taking over a large cistern on Academy Street, which had been endangering the public health, and then proceeding with plans for the laying of 8,400 feet of sewage pipe ["Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 24 (7 June 1877), p. 3]. Although this was not accomplished in his first term, Brewer noted that he would not "relax a single effort to improve the sanitary condition of our Village; on the other hand, I believe it to be of vital importance, if we would preserve its good name, that we take steps at the earliest possible day to avert the evils that threaten every town as its population increases, and property becomes more and more subdivided, thus bringing wells and cesspool into dangerous proximity" ["Village President's Report," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. IX, no. 31 (28 March 1878), p. 1].

Brewer's concern for public health, which was reflected in Brewer's achievement in having the Village begin to assume responsibility of sewerage, was reflected more substantially in his professionalization of the way in which public health concerns were managed in South Orange. First, Brewer on his own initiative reconstituted the Board of Health, which had been composed of the Village President and two trustees, so that it was composed of health professionals, who could hold no other governmental position. Brewer also appointed the first Village Physician. At the end of Brewer's first year in office, the mortality rate for South Orange was 8 per thousand, compared to 10 to 30 for large cities and 10 to 15 for small towns of that time. As Dr. A. Ransom, the Village Physician, reported to Brewer, "Let us hear no more about the unhealthfulness of South Orange and vicinity" [*ibid.*].

Finally, in the area of finance, Brewer refinanced at a lower interest rate or retired short-term revenue anticipation bonds, issued new bonds to pay for capital improvements, and still succeeded in reducing the Village debt by \$1,000 or nearly 10% or nearly 30%, exclusive of the new capital improvements bonds [*ibid.*].

In his first term, he had already repaired and improved the lockup [*ibid.*]. Still in office as Village President, Brewer was elected Vice-President of the Law and Order League of South Orange ["Law and Order," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. X, no. 8 (20 February 1879), p. 3]. By the end of his second term, as a result of hiring a constable's helper and a marshall, the crime rate, as measured by the number of arrests, dropped almost in half, from 1300 to 697 ["President's Annual Message," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. XI, no. 14 (1 April 1880), p. 4].

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The accomplishments of Brewer's first year in office as Village President were such that the South Orange Bulletin noted that this was "a remarkable years' [sic] work.... so much more has been done than was anticipated at the outset and the way made so clear for future operations, that our citizens may well point with pride to the flourishing conditions of the village.

"Mr. Brewer in retiring from the position which he has filled with such grace and dignity, will carry with him to private life the thanks of all who favor good government and the careful management of the public affairs. Always promptly at his post; possessing eminent ability as a presiding officer; never allowing any thing of public interest to escape his attention; never signing his name to a paper for the payment of the village money until he knew the whole history of the case; these are some of the characteristics to which we owe the wise management of the past year" ["Village President's Report," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. IX, no. 31 (28 March 1878), p. 1].

Brewer was also one of the Commissioners of Drainage appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in 1881 to provide means for draining the east branch of the Rahway River" [Whittemore, p. 367], which had "been a menace, more or less, to the adjacent property.... The members devised plans for draining the stream. It was completed in [a remarkable] two years, and not only afforded the relief needed by people living in the vicinity, but reclaimed a large area of swamp land" [Pierson, History of the Oranges, III:518]. Several years later, in 1889, the Meadow Land Society was organized to forestall "the possibility of intrusion by manufacturing interests into the valley through which the east branch of the Rahway river runs" [ibid.]. As a result, not only did the kind of industrial plants which ruined the course of the river through Orange not appear, but attractive parkland was created instead.

Brewer was also a member of the Essex County Park Commission for a number of years, beginning in 1902. Through his insurance company, he acquired some of the land formerly comprising part of the farm belonging to the owners of the Stone House by the Stone House Brook and sold it to become Grove Park, the second most important park in the Village.

Education: As early as July, 1876, discontent over the adequacy of South Orange's stone Columbian School building led to a movement for a newer, larger, more adequate school. The question of whether to have such a school, where there should be one of more buildings, and the size of the school were cause for serious division in the village. The matter came to

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a head during the two terms which Brewer served as chairman of the school board (Board of School Trustees). Prior to Brewer's election as Village President and President of the Board of School Trustees, the Village of South Orange proposed "to build a substantial school house, the present one being inadequate for a village, the assessed value of the property in which is one million, eight hundred thousand dollars..." ["Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 9 (22 February 1877), p. 3.] A school committee had suggested two buildings for a combined cost of \$18,000. The vote was 88 for, 89 against, and 1 "scattering," which would have voted for. Then the President cast his vote in the affirmative, but the legality of his vote was questioned and the resolution lost ["The School Meeting," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 21 (24 May 1877), p. 2]. Nevertheless, agitation continued for a new school, including a petition presented by the "New York Roosters" ["Communications," letter to the editor from E.A. Price, South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 26 (21 June 1877), p. 2]. It was not until his second term as chairman of the school board and after intensive lobbying that Brewer succeeded in obtaining authorization for a new, brick school to cost \$15,000. In order to save money, only the ground floor of this two-story brick building would be completed initially, but it could be completed later when the additional room was needed. This school could serve more than six hundred students [South Orange Bulletin, Vol. XI, no. 12 (March 18, 1880)]. Ground was broken one week after he left office. This new Columbian School would serve the South Orange-Maplewood school district for more than forty years. In addition to his work in procuring a school adequate for the needs of South Orange, he also served as Secretary and President of the South Orange Library Association for a long period, during which he had a profound effect on the organization and success of the library.

He was active, both as a leader and a member, in civic associations, both in South Orange and New York. He was a member of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion in South Orange, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Society, the Down Town Association, and the Orange Athletic Club, which he helped to organize [Whittemore, p. 367; supplemented by Who was Who in America with World Notables, 4: 116, col. 1; and "The Proposed Orange Athletic Club," South Orange Bulletin, August 15, 1885]. As president of the Presbyterian Building Commission, he obtained specifications for the building of a new church [South Orange Bulletin, 7 July 1881]. Brewer was also one of the original members of the influential New England Society of Orange as well as serving for twelve years as its Treasurer, two years as its Vice-President, and two years as its President [Whittemore, p. 367]. Its members were "concerned with the preservation of their cultural heritage.

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They still valued the way of life of their fathers who had come from the area of New Milford, Connecticut and settled here to become 'The Mountain Society'. They had misgivings about new and changing life styles in New York, Newark, and even the city of Orange itself. But South Orange Village was as yet a 'homelike place', where the inheritance of the neighborly spirit was still effective in many ways.... they were not in sympathy with ideas like annexation to Orange, much less the political consolidation of all the Oranges with Newark...." [Klimowicz, The Building of Village Hall, p. i]. But while the New England Society treasured the old values on the one hand, it also participated actively in the new, fighting for improvements in railroad service, better railroad stations, etc.

This curious mixture of the old and the new was also found in a man like Brewer. While Brewer's accomplishments outlined above helped to transform South Orange from a rude farming community to a polished railroad suburb with the modern infrastructure and governmental structure that such a community required, he also treasured the old.

This "new" suburb required housing superior to the smaller, ruder houses of the agrarian community of the original Stone House by the Stone House Brook, even with the considerable addition by Bethuel Pierson. Yet Brewer, who, when he acquired the house in 1866 (moving in the next year), was well on his way to becoming a successful businessman and who was obviously of some consequence in the community virtually from his arrival, acquired a relatively small, old-fashioned farmhouse which matched neither the times, his social status, nor his financial status. Clearly, Brewer treasured not only the new and progressive, but the old and venerable.

When Brewer acquired the house, he "gave it the name of Aldworth. He built a modern house in front, but the walls of the old house and a portion of the interior remain nearly in their original form" [Whittemore, p. 353]. "Mr. Brewer came to South Orange in 1867 [sic] and bought the old landmark known as the 'Stone House by the Stone House Brook' [Whittemore, p. 367]. "In 1877 [ten years after his arrival in South Orange], he built a modern house in front and made additions to the rear leaving as much as possible of the old house in its original condition. He named the place Aldworth, signifying 'old mansion'" [Ricord, 1: 124]. Cf "Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 15 (12 April 1877), p. 3: "Wm. A. Brewer, Jr. is adding another story to his house. Mr. Heffer has the contract." And again; "Local Items," South Orange Bulletin, Vol. VIII, no. 24 (7 June 1877), p. 3: "Mr. W. Brewer has been making extensive improvements to enlarging & modernizing his homestead on

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South Orange Ave. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity. Mr. Henry Heffer is doing the carpentry work." Cf. also, *ibid.*, Vol. III, no. 40 (Sept. 27, 1877), p. 3, where it is noted that Brewer is "making some additions to, and otherwise improving his residence...[making it]one of the finest in our village." Besides these additions, Brewer probably made other changes during his fifty year tenure of the house, which remain intact [see the architectural description above and Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 39-40]. This historic property was fortunate to have been acquired by a man like William A. Brewer, Jr. in 1866. Brewer, far from rejecting the past in an era of innovation, raised "Aldworth," the old mansion, as a paean to the past. The positioning of the entrance ways of the first and second floors between Brewer's entirely new construction and the stone house, especially in so prominent a way on the first floor, clearly set off the new from the old, which he attempted to preserve as much as possible within the confines of a much larger, "modern" building. Even today, the house remains a living testimony to the possibly unique attitude of its late nineteenth century owner, William A. Brewer, Jr., to the past.

Integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association: In particular, it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association with William A. Brewer, Jr., who perhaps has best combined in his residence and his person the traits that transformed South Orange in the second half of the nineteenth century. No other extant building or person in South Orange approaches the importance of this building in illustrating both its owner and his ideas and the changes that occurred in South Orange between 1866 and 1916. The twentieth century addition to the rear does not affect the integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association of Brewer's house and the house would be instantly recognizable to Brewer today [see the architectural description above]. Indeed Grubb [*ibid.*, p. 42], who examined the house in June, 1990, maintained that "the house does exhibit integrity of design, materials, setting, workmanship, and association relating to its late 19th-century transformation into a suburban residence...."

Virtually the entirety of Brewer's productive life outlined above is associated with his tenure in this house; this building is also the last remaining building associated with the life of William Augustus Brewer, Jr. No other resident in South Orange in this time period had so great an influence in the areas of significance as did Brewer or so nearly exemplifies the changes which were occurring in South Orange from 1866 to

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1916. Further, the houses of the other early leaders in the development of South Orange as a suburban community and railroad suburb have been destroyed, so that Stone House by the Stone House Brook remains the sole surviving building associated with an individual who played such a key and indispensable role in the late nineteenth-century transformation of South Orange from a farming community to a railroad suburb of New York and Newark.

Brewer sold the house with property shortly after the death of his wife, Bella C. Brewer (September 15, 1915), to George C. and Mary R. Albee on January 12, 1916. [Essex County, Registry of Deeds, Liber T56, p.597] Albee was a physician, who had his office in the house. Albee added professional office space to the rear of the house as land in South Orange became more difficult to obtain, the subdivision of property continued, and businesses crept down South Orange Avenue. Whereas in the latter part of the nineteenth century much of South Orange's farmland had been broken up to create estates, many of these same estates would be broken up in the twentieth century and the elegant mansions constructed on them would be torn down.

Albee in turn sold the house and property to its present owner, the Village of South Orange, on July 1, 1953 [Liber 3147, p. 106]. Part of the land was taken for the construction of a new police station. The house was used as the headquarters for the South Orange-Maplewood Board of Education until 1983.

In 1983, the Board of Education moved out of the building, and it has stood vacant since then. Since then, an additional section of the land has been taken for the construction of a Senior Citizen housing project. Recently, the Village of South Orange has taken steps to prevent deterioration to the building from the weather.

Significance--Criterion D:

Stone House by the Stone House Brook is significant under Criterion D for non-aboriginal historic archaeology for the period circa 1747 to 1850, as having yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history for the period between circa 1747 and 1850 in South Orange. A Phase I/II Archaeological Survey undertaken by Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., has identified an eighteenth/nineteenth-century trash scatter covering 400 square feet adjacent to the kitchen door and a late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century trash midden of about 600 square feet located 20 feet east of the house, both of which have yielded a rich array

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of cultural material relating to the occupation of the site by the prominent Pierson, Condit, and Lindsley families, circa 1747-1850 (Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 20, 41). Most of the discussion concerning archaeological findings, significance, and potential research topics is taken from this project, which is on file with the Office of New Jersey Heritage in Trenton, New Jersey, and in the South Orange Library.

The earliest extant documents pertaining to Chestnut Hill (now South Orange) and dating to 1680, already make mention of Stone House Brook and what is now known as Stone House by the Stone House Brook. Henry Whittemore identifies Stone House by the Stone House Brook as the first house to have been built in South Orange [p. 353]. That contention is not in doubt. However, archaeological research to date has yielded no data on the earliest period. The data does support the periods identified in the New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as "Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development," and "Industrialization, Urban Growth, and the First Suburbs."

Historical Background to Circa 1747: Before the arrival of the White Man, the area of South Orange, New Jersey, was inhabited by the Hackensack tribe of the Lenni Lenape (Delaware) Indians. Although the Indians established temporary camps in the area, there is no evidence of permanent settlement. However, important Indian trails, which were later improved to important roads such as South Orange Avenue and Ridgewood Road, and less important trails, which later became Scotland Road and Valley Street, traversed the area now known as South Orange.

The settlement of South Orange is bound up with the establishment of the Newark Colony on May 21, 1666 by Puritans coming from Connecticut, chiefly from New Haven, Guilford, and Milford, under the leadership of Captain Robert Treat and Lieutenant Samuel Swaine, and then later from Branford, under the leadership of the Reverend Abraham Pierson. The Newark Colony was a quasi-theocratic state, even if nominally subject to Governor Carteret of the New Jersey colony. Civil rights were strictly limited to members of the First Presbyterian Society (or Church) and such other Congregational or Presbyterian churches as might later be established.

By 1860, the colonists, in search of more farmland, were already moving westward toward South Orange, then called Chestnut Hill, as evidenced by the minutes of the Newark Town Meeting of September 27, 1680, which record that "Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs and Joseph Riggs, have a Grant to take up Lands upon the upper Chestnut Hill by Rahway River, near the Stone House; provided they exceed not above sixty Acres apiece" [Shaw, p. 780,

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col. 1]. "Nathaniel Wheeler . . . had a survey 'at Upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook', running East twenty-seven chains, and south twenty-five chains, and by Brook twenty-six chains; west, Samuel Freeman, north Thomas Luddington; and East common" [Shaw, p. 788, col. 1]. This grant to Nathaniel Wheeler included not only the present property of Stone House by the Stone House Brook, but all of the area around Grove Park.

It is difficult for us to imagine the advantages which plentiful water offered to the early settlers of South Orange. South Orange was valued, not only for the abundant farmland, trees, stone, copper, and iron (the latter three to be found on the mountain), but also for its plentiful supply of streams, valuable not only for farming but also for industry, since, before the invention of electricity, "in most cases, industrial activities depended on water power. It is probably true that by 1765 every good size stream, other than for a large portion of the glaciated Highlands, was being utilized for some industrial activity...

"A very early industry centered around sawmills. Little is known about these mills and undoubtedly many of them disappeared as land clearance progressed....

"The use of small streams was also associated with the milling of grain. Earliest settlers could use a hand-operated rotary quern for wheat, or a mortar and pestle devise for Indian corn but this was tedious and time consuming. Professional millers were soon on the scene, and in the case of New England settlements, were often provided financial inducements to establish themselves. Mills were of at least three types with the tub or Norse mill operating like a turbine on extremely small rivulets The point to be made here is that the different options available in terms of water wheels allowed various sitings of the mill structures. . . . This writer [Wacker] does not believe that there is enough knowledge to construct a predictive model at this point. Such would be a legitimate end of archaeological work, however" ["New Jersey's Cultural Resources" A.D. 1660-1810," p. 209]. Stone House Brook might well have hosted such a mill in the seventeenth century as it did in the eighteenth. Again, Bethuel Pierson, owner of Stone House by the Stone House Brook, operated mills in South Orange, although not on Stone House Brook but on the East Branch of the Rahway River.

These streams have suffered from the later construction of storm sewers, which one estimate suggests lowered the level of these streams by at least six feet [Mary Oakley Dawson, "The Hilton Section," in Maplewood Past & Present, p. 120; and cf. E. Morgan Barradale, "A Shief of Memories,"

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ibid., p. 147.]. Many have also suffered from the canalization of these streams into pipes. Dams and ponds constructed to secure a dependable supply of water for these mills have also disappeared over time. Mills of various types and in various locations in this area, but particularly along the East Branch of the Rahway River as many of the Pierson's mills as well as along Stone House Brook, represent the most important industry after agriculture for the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries in South Orange.

It was at the end of the eighteenth century that Chestnut Hill first began to be called South Orange. In 1806, Orange, which included parts of South Orange, was subdivided from Newark, and in 1834, Clinton, which comprised parts of South Orange and Maplewood as well as Irvington was also subdivided from Newark. South Orange Avenue was the boundary line between Orange and Clinton.

The settlers who reached South Orange in 1680 were not the first White Men in the area. Stone House by the Stone House Brook, which gave its name to the stream running westward to the East Branch of the Rahway River, was already in existence before 1680. English or New England colonial houses of this period were generally built of wood. Dutch (or Flemish) colonial houses were usually built of brick, clay, or stone [Wertenbacker, pp. 69-74]. And yet, the early homes of this area were typically made of freestone, "one story and a half high ..., each having a sharp-pitched roof. . . . An entry running the entire length of the dwelling was a prevalent style of interior architecture. The door of the living room, which was also the kitchen, opened on a level with the yard. . ." [Vol. 1, p. 30]. While it is true that there was an abundance of stone in the area, there was also an abundance of wood. Hence, the construction of so many stone buildings in this area, generally of stone quarried on the mountain and laboriously carted down from there, can best be explained by the example set by the Stone House by Stone House Brook, the very existence of which suggests Dutch penetration into this area before the first English settlers reached it. This is not wholly surprising, given Dutch settlements in the Hudson Valley from Albany to what is now Jersey City, although it has been generally overlooked by other historians heretofore for the South Orange area.

In addition to the purely Dutch or Flemish house, Wertenbacker has also identified the "East Jersey cottage," which "shows a strong Flemish influence". The "typical house was perhaps forty-five feet by eighteen, one story high with loft, with few or no dormers, the windows set with tiny panes, the chimneys usually, though not always, at either end and

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invariably placed in, not on the outside of the wall, the roof often sloping down behind to cover a narrow annex on the rear" [p. 153]. Further, "The Flemish influence was strongest in northern Essex and Morris and on the north bank of the Raritan, where New Englanders and Flemings lived side by side, had close business relations and even intermarried" [*ibid.*, p. 154]. However, South Orange lies not in, but between, these two areas.

Indeed, "there were three main spheres of Dutch settlement in New Jersey. Earliest was the settlement of Bergen County . . . where the village of Bergen (within the bounds of present Jersey City), established in 1660, became the first permanent European settlement in New Jersey. Also involved in this early movement of Dutch farmers from adjacent New York was the very northern part of the old Essex County. . . . Beginning in the 1680's and continuing well into the eighteenth century, Dutch families from Long Island began their settlement of northern Monmouth County and much of the Raritan Valley" [Wacker, "Dutch Material Culture in New Jersey," p. 948]. Further, these Dutch were understood to include the Flemish [*ibid.*, p. 949]. South Orange lies between, but not in, these areas.

But there is even earlier evidence of Dutch penetration into New Jersey, even if such settlement proved transitory [see Leiby, The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey]. But there is no documented evidence of Dutch penetration into South Orange. There was no Dutch Reformed churches in the immediate area, which generally indicated Dutch settlement [Wacker, Land and People, pp. 163-9]. And yet it would do well to remember the relative proximity to Second River (Belleville) and Bergen (Jersey City), not to mention New Amsterdam (New York), about fifteen miles as the crow flies.

Hence, the existence in South Orange, before 1680, of a stone house in Dutch, Flemish, or East Jersey cottage style is of signal importance in extending our knowledge of the penetration of the Dutch into New Jersey. Other early houses built by Newark colonists were erected, also in stone, by 1686 on what is now Ridgewood Road, to the north of South Orange Avenue. Not a trace survives of these other early houses.

Stone House by the Stone House Brook conformed to the requirements identified by Peter Wacker for the siting of farmsteads ["New Jersey's Cultural Resources: A.D. 1660-1810," p.206]. It was, at least after 1680, located on the land to be farmed. It had "proximity to a water supply"-- not only Stone House Brook which runs directly by the house but

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also a small stream that used to run through what is now Grove Park. It had "access to some means of transportation - road or river," being located on a major Indian trail which became South Orange Avenue. Presumably, there was good drainage as well. [*ibid.*]

However, even though the early date of this site (prior to 1680) is clear from the historical evidence, there have, as yet, been no archaeological finds dating to the period before the occupation of the Pierson's, beginning circa 1747, a not unsurprising fact, given the nature and limited possessions of such early settlers.

There is no extant written evidence of who built the original house or of the first owner/occupants of the land. Liber A of the Essex County Registry of Deeds, which recorded some, if not all, property titles to the end of the eighteenth century, disappeared a century ago. However, the meticulous work of nineteenth-century historians and the survival of the indices to Liber A have preserved a record of most of the owners of the property from 1680. At this time, when Newark occupied most of a much larger Essex County, South Orange was a part of Newark and would remain so until 1793.

The Nathaniel Wheeler who in 1680 acquired the land on which Stone House by the Stone House Brook lay "was born in 1639 and died October 4, 1726. He married Esther Botsford [*sic*] on June 21, 1676. His will, proved February 24, 1726-7, names children: Nathaniel [born] 1677; died March 13, 1761], Samuel, Hannah Williams deceased, Elizabeth Ogden, Esther Williams deceased, and a grandson, David Williams" [Herman]. "He was a son of Thomas Wheeler of Milford, [Connecticut], where he was married June 21, 1665, to Esther, daughter of Henry Bochford. With his young wife, he came to Newark with the first company, signed the [fundamental] agreement [or body of law of the Newark colony] with the Branford Company, came to the mountain, and lived just long enough to see the Mountain Society organized, and to convey to it 'a parcel of ground for a burying-place', where he was one of the first to be interred. He died, Oct. 4, 1726, in his 87th year; his wife, March 14, 1732, at the same age" [Hoyt, p. 30]. This Mountain Society was the second Presbyterian Church to be established in Newark and is presently known as the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, located at the corner of Scotland Road and Main Street in Orange. It was to this church that residents of South Orange repaired until the nineteenth century.

The property granted to Nathaniel Wheeler on Stone House Brook in 1680 seems to have come into the possession of Elisha Stansborough in 1727.

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"On January 16, 1744-5, Elisha conveyed 56½ acres -- 'At the mountain plantation next joining northerly to John Bowers and Jonathan Ward' -- to his son, Samuel Stansborough".

Historical background pertaining to the Pierson, Condit, and Lindsley families (circa 1747 to 1850): After Samuel Stansborough, Stone House by the Stone House Brook appears to have been owned by Samuel Pierson (2), by 1756 at the least, and probably by 1747.

"It became the property of Dr. Bethuel Pierson, 'heir-at-law,' who administered upon the estate of Samuel Pierson [2], Jan. 11, 1773" [Whittemore, p. 353]. "Bethuel Pierson gave a mortgage upon one hundred acres, whereon he now lives at the mountain plantation by a certain brook called Stone House Brook" [Essex County Registry of Deeds, Liber A, p. 250; quoted from Shaw, p. 783, col. 2].

The Pierson family was distinguished in the settlement of Newark as well as of South Orange. Bethuel was a descendant of Thomas Pierson, Sr., the brother of the Reverend Abraham Pierson, who was the first pastor of the Newark colony. "Thomas Pierson, Sr., came with the Branford settlers of Newark, in 1666, and was one of the signers of the 'Fundamental Agreement.'" He married Maria (Harrison) Pierson. His eldest son was Samuel Pierson, who . . . took up a tract of land between the First and Second Mountains and was one of the first settlers there. His name is first mentioned as one of the organizers of the Mountain Society. . . . He died March 9, 1730. . . . He married Mary Harrison, daughter of his uncle, Sergeant Richard Harrison. . . .

"Joseph Pierson, eldest child of Samuel (1) and Mary (Harrison) Pierson, was born in 1693, at the homestead, between the First and Second Mountains. He settled in South Orange, where he was the owner of two mills, a grist mill and a saw mill [located on the Rahway River, near the present Mountain Station in South Orange and documented before 1740; cf. Shaw, p. 793, col. 2]. . . . He lived most of his life in South Orange, and died there in 1759. He married Hepzibah Camp, born 1696. . . .

Samuel Pierson (2) was the brother of Joseph Pierson and the second oldest son of Samuel (1) and Mary Pierson. He was born at the homestead in 1698 or 1699. He is said to have remained on the homestead all his life [Whittemore, p. 101], although he also seems to have come into possession of the Wheeler-Stansborough property. He was active in the affairs of the First Presbyterian Society, where he was elected deacon in 1748, a position which he filled until his death on March 6, 1781 or 1782. He

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married Mary Sargeant, who was born in 1700 and died in 1779. Their children were "Eunice, m. Isaac Williams; Rebecca, m. Jotham Condit; Samuel [3], m. Phebe Harrison; John, m. Phebe Allen; Mathias, b. Jan. 20, 1724, and d. May 9, 1809; his wife was Phebe Nutman, b. in 1742, d. 1826; Mary, m. Nathaniel Williams, who was b. in 1733, and d. 1782; Joseph, m. Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Smith, and d. in 1815; Joana, m. Joseph Taylor; and Zenas, m. Betsy Nixon" [Shaw p. 720; cf. Whittemore, p. 101].

"Bethuel Pierson [Joseph's eldest son], known as 'Deacon Bethuel,' was born in South Orange, N.J., in 1721, died in 1791. He took over the operation of his father's mills some time before 1747" [Herman] and succeeded his father in the ownership of one of the mills described in a conveyance made March 16, 1767, as "beginning at a stake by the road from Newark to Bethuel Pierson's Mill and the Mountain" [Whittemore, pp. 100-1].

Although Herman contends that in 1847 Bethuel "lived in the Pierson homestead near the mills," rather than on the Wheeler-Stansborough-Pierson Estate (Stone House by the Stone House Brook), it is quite apparent that Bethuel already lived in the Stone House, which was owned by his Uncle Samuel. Indeed, we know that his son Cyrus was born there in 1756 [Whittemore, p. 101]. It seems probable, therefore, that possession of Stone House by the Stone House Brook passed into the Piersons' hands by 1747, and that Bethuel's son Joseph, who was born in 1754, was also born in the house. It would be Joseph who then inherited the Pierson homestead where his grandfather Joseph Pierson had lived and "took over the operation of the mills until a few years preceding his death in 1835" [Herman], leaving Bethuel to inherit or purchase his uncle's estate.

We know in any case that Bethuel Pierson "lived in the old stone house on South Orange Avenue, by the Stone House Brook" [Whittemore, p. 101]. As testimony to the growing prosperity, extent, and population of the Newark Colony, "he was one of the agents appointed by the Town of Newark in 1761, to allot and divide the parsonage lands between the three societies or congregations known as the First Presbyterian Society, the Church of England and the Mountain Society" [*ibid.*]. In 1772 and 1773, "the poor of the town were farmed out to him, as the lowest bidder" [Pierson, History of the Oranges, 1: 306].

We now arrive at the time of the American Revolution, although no battles were fought in South Orange. Continental army troops did rove up and down Second or Ridgewood Road. Before then, New Jersey had had a Tea Party, nearly a year after the affair in Boston Harbor. On November 22, a band of Indians was seen skulking about the Village when they swooped down upon

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the undefended temporary storehouse of the precious tea. The Sons of Liberty (disguised as Indians) burned it till it was all destroyed. Thereafter, all members of Congress signed an agreement to abstain from commercial intercourse with Great Britain and not to export any goods to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies. Committees were appointed in every County, City, or town to make sure that this agreement was observed. Essex was divided into three precincts: Elizabethtown, Acquackanock, and Newark. In 1774, Bethuel Pierson became one of the first members of such a Committee of Observation.

He also assumed role in the governance of New Jersey, when, "in May 1775, he was elected by the Freeholders to represent the county in the Provincial Congress. He was elected elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, then known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, February 9, 1762, and held the office until his death, in 1791, a period of twenty-nine years. He was one of the trustees of the Orange Academy, established in 1786. He married, first, Elizabeth Riggs, born 1725, died 1776; and second, Widow Taylor. His children were: Joseph, born 1754; Cyrus, born 1756; Rhoda, Mary" [Whittemore, p. 101].

Pierson was also a prosperous farmer and miller, who made an important stone addition to the Stone House, "which he caused to be dedicated by religious ceremonies, especially requesting that the following words should be sung on the occasion:

`Be not too proud by any means
Build not your house too high;
But always have before your mind;
That you were born to die."

[Shaw, p. 783, col. 2]

Although Bethuel Pierson died intestate, an inventory was made of his estate, June 2, 1791 [State Library, Bureau of Archives and History, 7358-7365 G]. His total estate, exclusive of farm, house, and mill, came to 374/6/6, including 37 sheep and lambs, 3 mares, 1 yearling, 4 cows, a calf, 1 yoke of oxen, 3 pigs, 3 hogs, 2 slaves, 3 beehives, buckwheat, wheat and rye, indian corn, cider, 6 fiddleback chairs, 1 arm chair, 9 other chairs, a clock, a chest and stand, a desk, 3 looking glasses, beds and other furniture, a larger chair, a tea table, a chest, sheets, silver spoons, curtains, and a large bible.

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"This impressive inventory clearly marks Bethuel as a person of high status in the community. Sheep appear to have played a major role in his farming activities along with arable agriculture. His relative success in farming and other endeavors is indicated by his ownership of substantial amounts of furniture and other possessions, and by his ability to substantially remodel the stone house" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 12].

The Wheeler-Stansborough-Pierson estate passed to Bethuel's younger son, Cyrus, in 1791. "Cyrus Pierson, M.D., second child of Bethuel and Elizabeth (Riggs) Pierson, was born in the stone house by the Stone House Brook, South Orange, in 1756. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1776. He studied medicine under Dr. John Darby, of Parsippany, Morris County. He began practice in his native place and devoted a portion of his time to the farm which he subsequently inherited from his father. Later, he removed to Caldwell, where he practiced for some four years. He was one of the founders of the village library and a leading member of the church. His feeble health necessitated a further change and he removed to Woodbridge, in Middlesex County, N.J., and later to Newark, and entered partnership with Dr. Samuel Hays, continuing until his death, October 7, 1804. He married Nancy Pierson, daughter of Dr. Matthias Pierson. The children of Dr. Cyrus and Nancy Pierson were: Horace, born 1791; Harriet, born 1793; Sqara, born 1796; Charlotte, born 1798; Caroline R., born 1800; Charles, born 1802, Cyrus, born 1804" [Whittemore, p. 101].

Dr. Cyrus Pierson sold it on May 11, 1793, to Nathaniel and Rhoda Condit [Liber A, p. 537]. "It then consisted of one hundred and sixteen acres, and described as 'beginning at the road in the lands formerly of Bethuel Person and Abel Ward, both deceased'" [Whittemore, p. 353]. Condit was a descendent of John Condit (d. 1713), who came to Newark in 1678 [Shaw, p. 722, col. 1]. A Rebecca, daughter of Samuel (2) Pierson had married Jotham Condit (1727-1752). Jotham was the son of Samuel (1696-1777), son of Peter (1) (before 1678-1714), eldest son of John Condit [Shaw, p. 722]. Further research will undoubtedly show a connection between Nathaniel Condit, who purchased the estate in 1793, and the Piersons.

Shortly before Nathaniel Condit died [his will is in the State Library, Bureau of Archives and History 10337 G], Nathaniel Condit lost a legal suit and the property was auctioned off by Isaac Ward, High Sheriff of Essex County, to Jabez Pierson, grand nephew of Bethuel Pierson, who took possession on September 20, 1804 [Liber I., p. 715], at which time the land comprised 81.9 acres. Pierson and his wife Patty immediately sold

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the house and surrounding 69.5 acres to Daniel Lindsley (October 26, 1804) [Liber I, p. 721]. Lindsley also paid Nathaniel and Rhoda Condit for the same 69.5 acres on October 9, 1804 [Liber I., p. 718].

The Lindsleys were descended from Francis Linle, one of the Newark settlers, who signed the Fundamental Agreement. "In the colony records of New Haven, the names of Francis and John Lindsley, brothers, appear as early as 1644. . . . [Francis's] sons were born in Newark. . ." [Hoyt, p. 31].

Daniel Lindsley sold the property with additional lands (for a total of 74.57 acres) to his son Moses on November 6, 1817, shortly before his death [Liber F2, p. 50], and his widow, Hannah, confirmed the sale on June 23, 1828 [Liber Z2, p. 223].

From the inventory made of Moses Lindsley's estate [Essex County, Hall of Records, Inventory Book L: 497], we learn that Stone House by the Stone House Brook, including Bethuel Pierson's addition, contained a kitchen a pantry, a parlor, three bedrooms, a garret and a chamber. But like many other farmers, Moses died in debt, so that his estate was auctioned off. It was purchased by his son, Jeptha B. Lindsley, on June 1, 1847 [Liber Q6, p. 201]. (In 1859, Jeptha owned a meat market [Walling].) On June 19 of the same year, Jeptha transferred the lands to Wheeler Lindsley [Liber Q6, p. 204], who sold it back to Jeptha on October 17, 1850 Liber M7, p. 93]. Jeptha's possession of the lands was confirmed by Sarah Lindsley, Moses's widow, on October 21, 1850 [Liber M7, p. 96]. Shortly thereafter, on 19 November 1850, Jeptha and his wife sold the lands to Alexander Bell [Liber M7, p. 98].

Bell experienced financial difficulties. He sold the lands to Philip Kingsley (who married Bell's former wife, Romana) on October 4, 1851 [Liber Y7, p. 124], but the lands, not only of Alexander, but also of Nicholas and James Bell, were sold at auction by Sheriff William Pierson to Ebenzer Deas, October 2, 1842 [Liber D8, p. 154]. The sale was confirmed by Romana A. Kingsley on October 11, 1852 [Liber G8, p. 519]. The Deas Farm was bought by real estate developer John Gorham Vose and his wife, Myra R. Vose, on September 20, 1866 [Liber A13, p. 544]. The later history of the site is detailed above under the narrative for Criterion B.

In June, 1990, Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc. of Cranbury, New Jersey, undertook a Phase I/II archaeological survey at the site of Stone House by the Stone House Brook. The goal of this survey "was to identify and evaluate archaeological resources potentially eligible for listing on the

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National Register of Historic Places. At this level of survey it would be premature to enter into a project with a rigid research design, and a more general research framework seems appropriate. Research topics relating to early settlement in the area, the siting of farmsteads and the nature of their outbuildings, the development of country estates, and the rise of suburbia, are all questions suggested by coauthors of the review of New Jersey's archaeological research problems (Chesler, [New Jersey's Archaeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period to the Present] 1982). These generalized topics formed the framework around which the research program at the Stone House was developed. . . .

"The research topics listed above are all appropriate to the Statewide Historic Contexts defined in the New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan as 'Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development', and 'Industrialization, Urban Growth, and the First Suburbs.' The Stone House clearly developed as an early farm, funded by the industrial efforts of the . . . [Piersons] and their mills. Over time the farm felt the impact of developing suburbia and urbanization, and by the 1870s had become the suburban villa of William Brewer, a wealthy New York businessman. The historic context of 'Initial Colonial Settlement' as defined in the New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Preservation Plan is clearly represented historically, but did not manifest itself in the archaeological record [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," p. 20]. The results are detailed in Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey."

Conclusions resulting from the archaeological survey: "Two phases of testing were employed to locate potentially significant resources at the Stone House. Shovel tests were used to locate areas of potential significance in the first phase. In the second phase, areas identified as potentially significant by the shovel testing were examined with test units. In addition, two test units were excavated adjacent to the walls of the building. Using these methods, two areas of eligibility were identified.

"In Test Units 2, 6, and 7, an eighteenth/nineteenth century trash scatter encompassing an area of approximately 400 square feet was identified (Figure 8). In Test Unit 3 and adjacent shovel tests, a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century trash midden was identified. The trash midden was two feet in thickness, and occupied an area of approximately 600 square feet (Figure 8). In both areas a rich array of cultural material survives relating to the occupation of the site by the Pierson, Condit, and Lindsley families. These families were prominent in

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the development and establishment of South Orange in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Given the prominence of these early inhabitants of South Orange, and the range and diversity of the artifacts from the site it is felt that the trash scatter and trash midden are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological site containing data 'that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history' (36 CFR 60.4).

"Research problems pertaining to eighteenth/nineteenth century sites in New Jersey have been defined by Wacker ["New Jersey's Cultural Resources: A.D. 1660-1810"] (1982) and Larrabee ["New Jersey's Cultural Resources: A.D. 1800-1865"] (1982). Topics suggested include socioeconomic status, food habits, availability of goods, trade patterns, and the impact of nineteenth century transportation improvements. These topics can certainly be addressed by the surviving data base at the Stone House, and by comparison with similar farms such as the Hamlin Site (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., ["The Hamlin Site, 1780 to 1856"], 1986). Artifact patterning as defined by South [Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology] (1977) would form a basis for comparison with other sites, and assemblage of artifacts and faunal material from the Stone House lends itself well to socioeconomic patterning (Miller ["Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics"] 1980 [; idem, "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for English Ceramics"], 1989), and the definition of foodways (Lyman ["Analysis of Historic Faunal Remains"], 1977 [; idem, "On Zooarchaeological Measures of Socioeconomic Position and Cost-Efficient Meat Purchases"], 1987; Huelsbeck ["Zooarchaeological Measures Revisited"], 1989). Models developed by Riordan and Adams (["Commodity Flows and National Market Access"] 1986) lend themselves to the study of the availability of goods and trade patterns; and the impact of transportation improvements on rural sites was addressed at the Hamlin Site (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. ["The Hamlin Site, 1780 to 1856"], 1986).

"The Hamlin Site in northwestern New Jersey was occupied by a wealthy individual and covers a similar time period to the data base identified at the Stone House. These factors make the site eminently suitable for comparison with the Stone House. Despite the obvious wealth of the Hamlin family they chose not to manifest it through their consumer behavior (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., ["The Hamlin Site, 1780 to 1856"], 1986: VII-1-11). Detailed analysis of a large same of artifacts from the Stone House would indicate if this was also true of rural sites in northeastern New Jersey, or whether among other factors closer proximity to New York City was a factor in consumer behavior. Miller's

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["Classification and Economic Scaling of 19th Century Ceramics"] 1980 [; idem, "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for English Ceramics"], (1989) work on socioeconomic ranking based on ceramics provides a tool for assessing relative status of households, and would enable comparisons to be made with other rural sites, and with households in urban centers such as New York and Philadelphia. Work on defining status through the types of meat consumed at sites (Lyman ["Analysis of Historic Faunal Remains"], 1977 [; idem, "On Zooarchaeological Measures of Socioeconomic Position and Cost-Efficient Meat Purchases"], 1987; Huelsbeck ["Zooarchaeological Measures Revisited"], 1989) provides another tool for assessing status and the availability of food. The issue of trade networks has been studied by Riordan and Adams (["Commodity Flows and National Market Access"] 1986) for the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This time period has obvious attractions for this type of research, as a great deal more information on the origin of goods is available than it would be for a century earlier. Nevertheless, the concepts and ideas presented are applicable to an earlier site and with adaptation would provide data on how the Stone House occupants interacted with market forces.

"The research areas outlined above are applicable to the data base which survives at the site" [Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Survey," pp. 41-2]. In addition, "Another problem to be addressed in regard to the rural agricultural economy is that of labor supply. . . . The black slave population of the Dutch-settled areas are described as living with their owners or in separate, relatively humble, structures. Are there any material remains which would suggest African cultural baggage?" [Wacker, "New Jersey's Cultural Resources: A.D. 1660-1810," pp. 207-8] In any case, we know that Bethuel Pierson, who owned and farmed the land in the eighteenth century (d. 1791) possessed two slaves (see above).

Stone House by the Stone House Brook provides additional archaeological potential for the period 1765 to 1810. "The fact that colonial rule came to an end after a turbulent and lengthy period of war, destruction, and economic dislocation is an important circumstance. . . . Some of the questions that archaeological investigations may answer include the following: Is there evidence that a major change in material culture came about as a result of the sundering of relationships with Britain? Or, is a more gradual change, not related to the war, apparent in the archaeological record? How may the several culture areas identified previously be compared? For example, were the Dutch-settled areas more conservative than nearby regions settled by others? Do any of the economic effects of the war appear in the archaeological record? Are more domestic manufacturers present? Does domestic industry begin to decline

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as foreign trade resumes? What was the extent and role of the Continental Army's maneuvers and installations in New Jersey?

". . . One is struck with the extremely small sizes of farms in the townships of Essex County by 1810. Given the agricultural technology of the day and the relative lack of urban market for fresh produce, one must conclude that either the population was desperately poor or they were engaged in a multitude of non-agricultural activities which provided support. Other than for the relatively high returns provided by apple orchards and cider production, it is this writer's suspicion that the New England-derived settlers were real hustlers economically and that this cultural predilection is as much an explanation for Newark's initial economic take-off during the nascent Industrial Revolution as anything else. In any case, archaeological investigation of existing sites could provide clues. . . .

[Further,] "it seems to this writer than an archaeological comparison of the environs of Patterson and Newark for this time period might be an excellent laboratory experiment bearing upon origins of the Industrial Revolution in North America." [Wacker, "New Jersey's Cultural Resources: A.D. 1660-1810," pp. 212-215.]

The house itself has not been properly surveyed and may yield important data in the future. Archaeological research on Stone House by the Stone House Brook might establish the exact nature of the additions made by Bethuel Pierson, ascertain whether the house Pierson would leave to his son conformed to the rooms suggested by the will of Moses Lindsley (below), and how this house is related to the present house created by Augustus C. Brewer, Jr., at the end of the nineteenth century. To these we may add identification of the original layout of the house itself and confirmation of its identification with Dutch or Flemish original settlement and tentative dating for such settlement. There is no comparable site of the same potential in South Orange itself. Indeed, The New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places lists no seventeenth-century structures and only six structures built in whole or in part in the eighteenth century for Essex County as a whole and none for South Orange. A late eighteenth-century stone house remains in South Orange, but it has been moved from its original site; indeed, given the density of settlement in Essex County, the archaeological potential demonstrated by the sites identified at Stone House by the Stone House Brook are particularly significant. Because of the importance of the site as a reflection of the material cultural of, and its association with, prominent families, as well as the nature and extent of the artifacts

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

found, the site of Stone House by the Stone House Brook is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for the period ca. 1747-1850 for South Orange, New Jersey, in particular, and for Northern New Jersey in general.

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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Section number 9 Page 3

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South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

REPOSITORIES OF REFERENCES

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South Orange Historical Society

South Orange Public Library

South Orange Village Hall

Seton Hall University Museum, Archaeological Research Center

Newark, New Jersey:

Essex County Hall of Records

Newark Public Library

New Jersey Historical Society

New Brunswick, New Jersey:

Rutgers University Libraries, Alexander Library, Special Collection and
Archives

Princeton, New Jersey:

Princeton University, Firestone Library

Trenton, New Jersey:

New Jersey State Library, Bureau of Archives and History

New Jersey State Library, Jerseyana Collection

New Jersey State Museum

Office of New Jersey Heritage

New York, New York:

Columbia University, Avery Library

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

(Relevant section of current tax map enclosed.) The property on which Stone House by the Stone House Brook sits forms part of a larger property that has recently been resubdivided and is indicated as nearly as possible by the enclosed map. The property defined for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and D comprises the northern one-third of Lot 13, Block 1007, of the current tax map, an area of less than one acre (.4855 acres; total area of Lot 13, Block 1007 = 1.411 acres).

Verbal Boundary Description:

The verbal description of the new boundary for the tract including the Stone House by the Stone House Brook is taken from that given by Alfred J. Clark of Alfred J. Clark, Inc., Professional Land Surveyors, Montclair, New Jersey, and on file with the clerk of the Township of South Orange Village is as follows and from that prepared by Canger & Cassera, Consulting and Municipal Engineers, and on file with the clerk of the Township of South Orange Village:

Beginning at a point 405.58' distant from the westerly line of Grove Road on a course of South 57° 15' 00" East from a point 304.12' distant from the intersection of the westerly line of Grove Road in the new northerly line of South Orange Avenue on a course of South 41° 55' 00" West, and distant 4.56' on a course of South 41° 55' 00" West along the westerly line of Grove Road, from the former northerly line of South Orange Avenue, and running thence;

- 1) South 57° 15' 00" East, 205.88', thence;
- 2) South 32° 45' 00" W, 114.13', thence;
- 3) South 76° 48' 30" East, 39.98' to a point of curvature, thence;
- 4) Northwesterly, on a curve to the right, having a radius of 23.00' a distance along the arc of 43.98', to a point of tangency, thence;
- 5) South 32° 45' 00" West, 18.61', thence;
- 6) South 57° 15' 30" East, 129.70', thence
- 7) North 32° 45' 00" East, 90.00', to the point of beginning;

Boundary Justification:

The property defined above includes Stone House by the Stone House Brook but excludes the non-contributing police station building; it also includes

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Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

virtually all of the area of the two archaeological sites identified by the Phase I/II Archaeological Survey conducted in June, 1990, by Richard Grubb & Associates, Inc., but excludes the entire property to be acquired by South Mountain B'nai B'rith for the purpose of constructing Senior Citizen Housing.

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Section number Photographs Page 1 Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

The following information applies to all thirty-five photographs:

Stone House by the Stone House Brook
Township of South Orange Village, New Jersey
All original negatives are filed with David L. Gassman

Information for individual photographs, numbered as shown:

1. Taken by John Elef, 9/15/86
Taken from SSW looking NNE
2. Photographer Unknown, Published in Village of South Orange: Photographic Views (South Orange, 1922); Negative from Print by John Elef, South Orange, New Jersey
Taken from SSE looking NNW
3. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from SW looking NE
4. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from W looking E
5. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from W looking E
6. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from WSW looking ENE
7. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NW looking SE
8. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NW looking SE
9. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from N looking S
10. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NNE looking SSW
11. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NE looking SW
12. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from ENE looking WSW

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Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 2 Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

13. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from E looking W
14. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from SE looking NW
15. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from E looking W
16. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from W looking E
Foundation stone from "dig" in situ
17. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from W looking E
Stairs Hall
18. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NE looking SW
Stairs Hall
19. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from NE looking SW
Stairs Hall
20. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from S looking N
"Aldworth" Arch in Central Hall
21. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from NNE looking SSW
Dining Room with China Closet
22. Taken by David L. Gassman, 6/27/86
Taken from NNE looking SSW
Dining Room
23. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from S looking N
Dining Room
24. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NNW looking SSE
Kitchen

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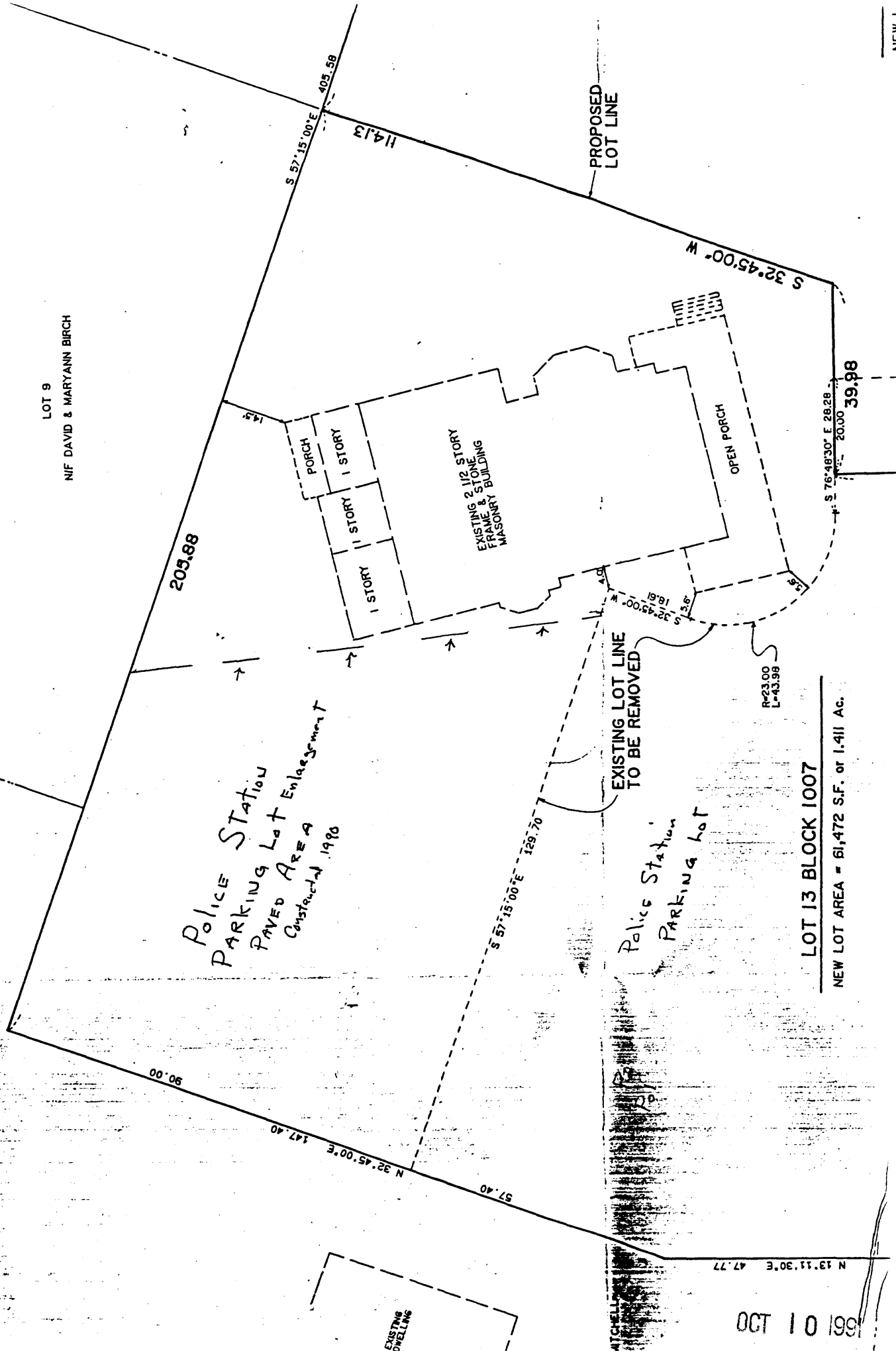
National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Photographs Page 3 Stone House by the Stone House Brook,
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

25. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from SW looking NE
Kitchen
26. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from W looking E
Scullery
27. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from WSW looking ENE
Scullery
28. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from SE looking NW
Scullery
29. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from SW looking NE
Rear Parlor
30. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from ESE looking WNW
Rear Parlor
31. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from N looking S
Rear Parlor
32. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NE looking SW
Rear Parlor
33. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from NW looking SE
Second floor--Main Stairwell
34. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from ENE looking WSW
Second floor--Master Bedroom
35. Taken by John Elef, 9/5/86
Taken from E looking W
Second floor--Bedroom

Stone House by the Stone House Brook
South Orange, Essex County, New Jersey

LOT 9
NIF DAVID & MARYANN BIRCH



Police Station
PARKING Lot Enlargement
PAVED AREA
Constructed 1990

Police Station
PARKING Lot

LOT 13 BLOCK 1007

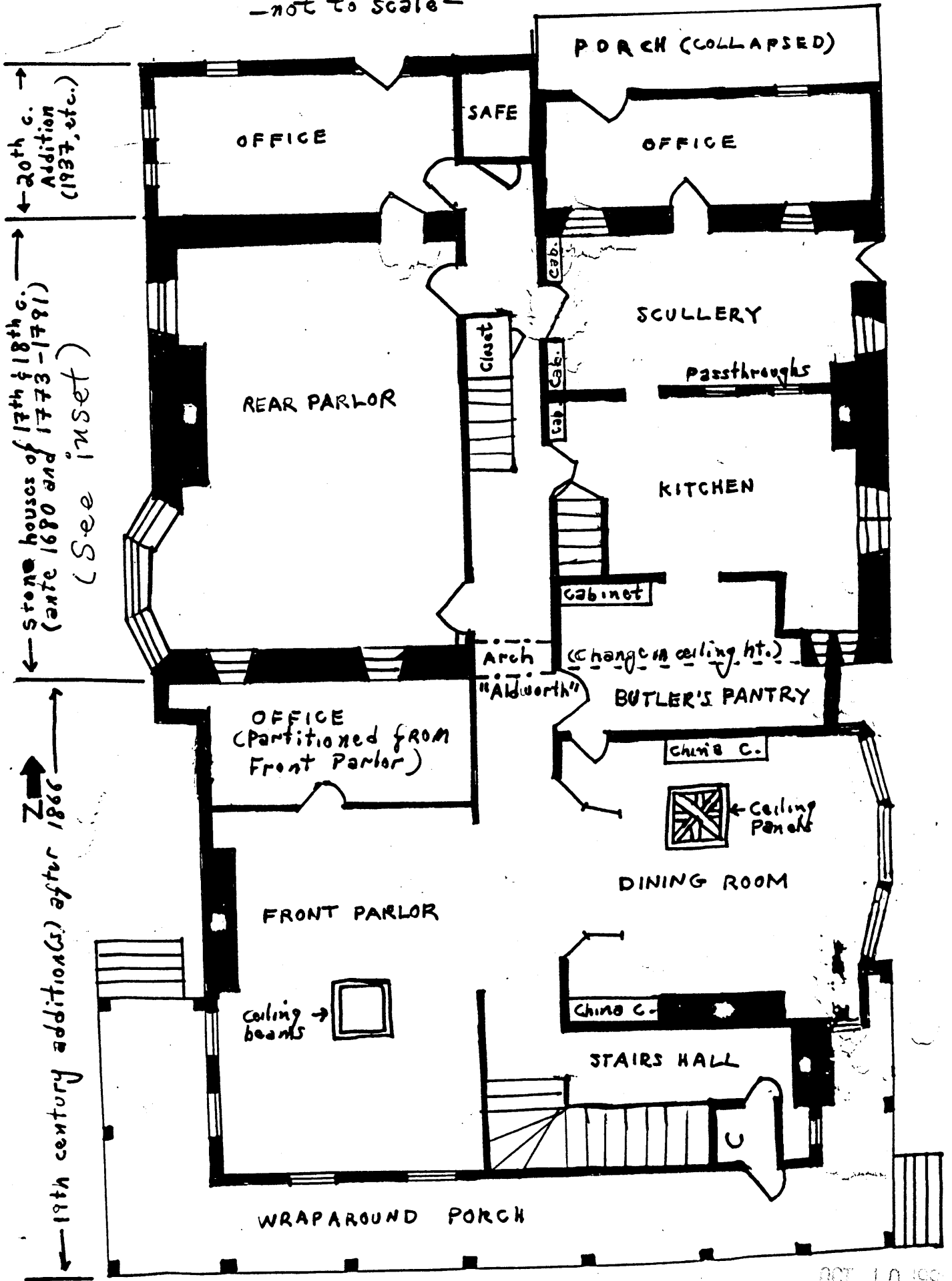
NEW LOT AREA = 61,472 S.F. or 1.411 Ac.

961 0 1 100

Dates of Construction
STONE HOUSE BY THE STONE HOUSE BROOK (FIRST FLOOR)

Township of South Orange Village, Essex Co., N.J.

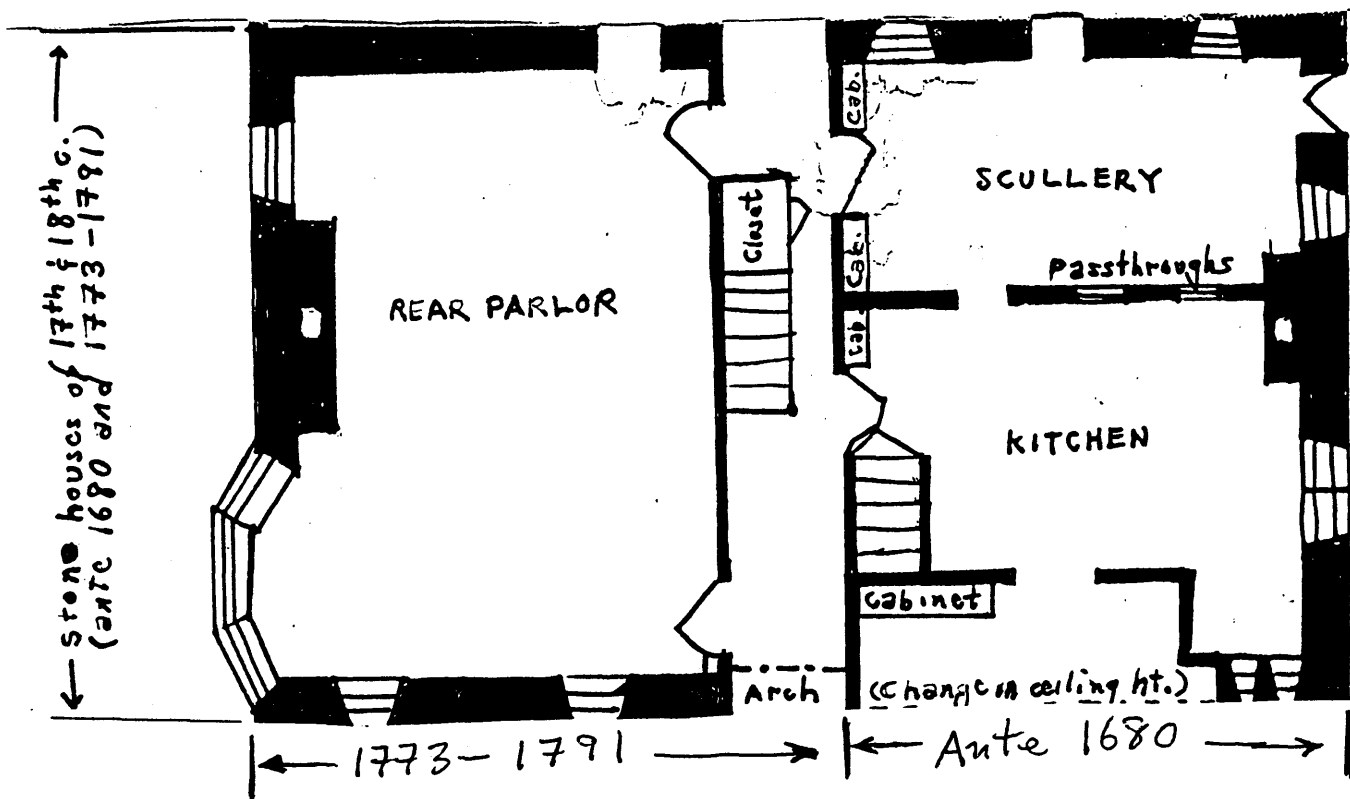
-not to scale-



Dates of Construction

(HOUSE PLAN OF)
STONE HOUSE BY THE STONE HOUSE BROOK (FIRST FLOOR)
Township of South Orange Village, Essex Co., N.J.
-not to scale-

Inset



STONE HOUSE BY STONE HOUSE BROOK

TOWN RECORDS (Exhibit A)

Excerpt from Newark Town Records, September 27, 1680.
"First division of land outside the Town of Newark"
"Item - Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs, and Joseph Riggs have a grant to take up land upon the upper Chestnut Hill by Rahway River near the Stone House; provided they exceed not above fifty acres a piece."

STONE:

The Stone House was probably constructed from the natural resources found on the land. After investigation of the brook and land many different kinds of rock were discovered, including a great deal of sandstone.

BETHUEL PIERSON'S HISTORY:

Born, South Orange, N.J. 1721

Great Grand Nephew of Rev. Abraham Pierson (one of the original founders of Newark).

Great Grandson of Thomas Pierson (one of the signers of the Fundamental Agreement).

Succeeded his father in ownership of the family mills in 1773. He gave a mortgage for 100 acres for Old Stone House at the Mountain Plantation by Stone House Brook (a, m'dg'e. Essex Co., p.250) where he then resided.

Held many positions that were fundamentally important in the early development of South Orange.

Died in 1791 at age of 70.

Land Allotment Agent,
1761

Bethuel was appointed by the Town of Newark as an agent to allot and divide the parsonage lands between the three (3) societies: The First Presbyterian Society, The Church of England, and the Mountain Society.

Committee of Observation:

New Jersey had a Tea Party nearly a year after the affair in Boston Harbor. On November 22, a band of indians were seen skulking about the Village when they swooped down upon the undefended temporary storehouse of the precious Commodity (tea). The Sons of Liberty (disguised as indians) burned it till it was all destroyed.

An agreement to abstain from commercial intercourse with Great Britain and not to export any goods to Great Britain, Ireland or the West Indies was signed by all members of Congress in 1775.

Committee of Observation
(continued)

Committees were appointed in every County, City or town (Committee of Observation).

Essex was divided into three precincts. Elizabethtown, Acquackanock and Newark. Bethuel Pierson was the first member of this committee.

Conferences were frequently held in the winter of 1775 and 1776 at the homes of the committee and elsewhere.

Freeholder:

In 1776, Bethuel Pierson was elected by the Freeholders as a representative in the Provincial Congress.

He was distinguished for his patriotism during the Revolution and was among the tired men of the township in sustaining the cause of his country.

Addition to Stone House
By Stone House Brook:

Deacon Bethuel Pierson had a stone addition added to the Stone House which he dedicated by religious ceremonies requesting the following words should be sung.

"Be not too proud by any means,
Build not your house to high;
But always have before your mind,
That you were born to die."

Church Elder:

In 1762, Bethuel Pierson was elected as Church Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange - then known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark. He held this position until his death in 1791.

Orange Academy Trustee:

Bethuel Pierson was a trustee member for Orange Academy, founded in 1786.

EARLY MAPS:
(Exhibits B,C,D,E)

Taken out of The History of Essex & Hudson Counties by Shaw.

There are two maps (Exhibits B & C) that show property lines of some of the settlers. With these two maps dating back to the Eighteenth-early Nineteenth century map. The land division compares to the same lot line as belonging to Ebenezer Deas property location on 1859 map (Exhibit D) before South Orange Avenue was straightened out (which then was called Newark Avenue). It compares to today's maps (Exhibit E) and definitely proves Bethuel Pierson lived and enlarged the property that is called OLD STONE HOUSE BY STONE HOUSE BROOK.

INVENTORY OF BETHUEL PIERSON:
(Exhibit F)

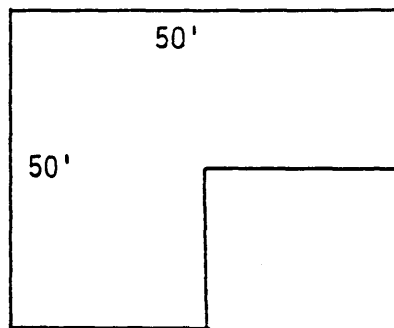
Bethuel Pierson's Inventory dated June 2, 1791, indicates that he was a wealthy man that lived in a large home. His inventory came to £374- 6 - 6 not including his farm and mills.

INVENTORY OF MOSES LINDSLEY:
(Exhibit G)

This August 21, 1846 inventory shows the house to have contained a kitchen, a pantry, a parlor, three bedrooms, a garret and a chamber.

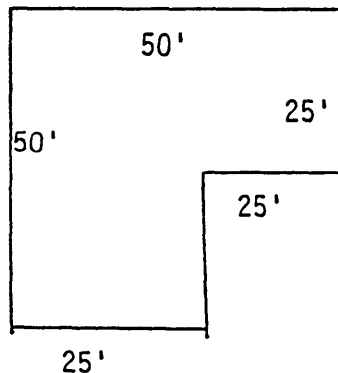
MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY, N.J. :

The map of 1850 shows the house of J. Lindsley as an L-shaped building set back from Stone House Brook and directly to the West of a carriage path. The approximate size of the building is:



MAP OF SOUTH ORANGE & ORANGE VALLEY, N.J.

The 1860 map shows a L-shaped building set back from Stone House Brook by about 125 feet with the following approximate dimensions:



OBITUARY, EBENEZER DEAS:

South Orange Bulletin - Dec. 6, 1885 Vol. XV #49
"A former resident of this place died on Wed.
Nov. 26, 1884 at his home on the Bergenwood Road
in Union Hill. He was born in Weehawken 85 years
ago in a little log farm house in a picturesque
bend of the Palisades overlooking the dwelling
ground where Burr shot Hamilton. He used to relate
that the spot was much frequented by duellists.
The reports of the pistols could be heard at the
Deas Homstead and on occasions he used to hasten
to the scene. He often arrived in season to ren-
der assistance to a wounded man or to help remove
a dead one, and for such services he was always
liberally rewarded. Mr. Deas, when he lived here,
occupied the house where Mr. Brewner now resides.
Several of his children live in East Orange."

RESIDENTS:
(Exhibit H)

The house passed on through various owners. It is
unknown if any of them did any physical changes to
the house.

The Brewer family is one which was long and prom-
inently identified with the history of our
national Commonwealth.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, JR.:

Born: Boston, Massachusetts, 1835

Graduated Lawrence Scientific Dept. of Harvard
University - 1854.

Railway Construction Engineer, 1855-1857.

Appointed Actuary of Mutual Life Insurance Co., 1857.

Actuary & Secretary of Washington Life Insurance
Company, 1860-1869.

Purchased Old Stone House by Stone House Brook,
South Orange, 1867.

Served as Commissioner of Assessments.

Served as South Orange Village President, 1877-1878;
1879-1880.

Served as Secretary & President of S. Orange Library

Appointed Commissioner of Drainage by Court of
Common Pleas, 1881.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, JR.:
(continued)

Original member of New England Society of Orange serving as President for two years, Vice President for two years, and Treasurer for 12 years.

Member of Essex County Park Commission.

Member of The Shade Tree Commission.

Vice President of the Law & Order Club in the State of New Jersey.

President of the Wednesday Evening Club (literary group) for 2 years.

Member of Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion

Member of The New York Chamber of Commerce

Member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Member of The New York Zoological Society

Member of The Down Town Association

Married Bella Calvert Fisher, Aug. 13, 1863

Children: May, wife of Eugene V. Connett
Graham
Calvert
Clara, wife of Wm. A. Minott.

South Orange Bulletin
1870 - 1885
(Exhibit J)

There are 15 years of newspaper items pertaining to William Brewer, Jr. and his family.

On July 4th, 1876 at the celebration of 100 years of Independence Wm. J. Brewer, Jr., who lived in South Orange only nine years, was given the honor to preside over the festivities of the day.

In 1877, Mr. Brewer built a modern house in front of The Stone House by the Old Stone House Brook (throwing out additions to the rear) and left as much as possible of the old house in its original condition. He named the place Aldworth, signifying Old Mansion.

Articles from South Orange Bulletin

June 7, 1877, Vol. VIII #24

"Mr. W. Brewer Jr. has been making extensive improvements to enlarging and modernizing his homestead on South Orange Ave. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity. Mr. Henry Heffer is doing the carpentry work."

Articles from South Orange Bulletin (continued)

Sept. 27, 1877 Vol. VIII #265

"Mr. Wm. Brewer has recently been making additions to and otherwise improving, his residence, making it one of the finest places in our Village."

Nov. 3, 1881 Vol. 12 #452

"Mr. Henry Heffer has a store front on South Orange Ave. He has a construction firm that has and is building many fine homes in South Orange."

GRAHAM H. BREWER:

Born, South Orange, N.J. 1868

Died, South Orange, N.J., 1913

Instrumental in forming Ambulance Service in the Oranges in 1888.

Associated with the installation of the joint outlay of the sewers and the water system.

Served on Village Board of Health & Assessments.

Member: Underwriter Club of New York City
Harvard Club of New York
State Century Lodge
Board of Governing of Orange Lawn Tennis Club
South Orange Field Club
Executive Committee of Citizen Party of S.O.

Married to Bella Brewer who died Sept. 15, 1915

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Essex County Inventories, Essex County Hall of Records, Newark, New Jersey. L, pp. 496-497: "Inventory of the Estate of Moses Lindsley."

Map of Essex Co. New Jersey with the Names of Property Holders &c. from Actual Surveys by J. C. Sidney (Newark: Hiram A. Belding, 1850).

Map of the City of Orange, East Orange, and a Portion of West & South Orange, Essex Co., New Jersey by Matthew Hughes (New York: Mayer & Merkel, 1872).

Map of South Orange and Orange Valley, New Jersey. (Philadelphia: Thos. Hughes, 1860).

Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, From Its Settlement in 1666 to Its Incorporation as a City in 1836 (Newark, N.J., 1836).

Robinson's Atlas of Essex County, New Jersey, comp. E. Robinson (New York: E. Robinson, Publisher, 1890), Plate 30.

South Orange Bulletin, 1870-1885, esp. June 6, 1877; September 27, 1877; November 3, 1881; December 6, 1885.

State Library, Bureau of Archives and History, Trenton, New Jersey. Files 7358-7365 G: "Inventory of Estate of Bethuel Pierson, June 2, 1791."

Wickes, Stephen. History of the Oranges in Essex County, N.J. from 1666 to 1806. Newark, N.J., 1892

long to each Person to pay, according to his Land taken up as aforesaid.

Item—It is agreed that all improved Lands, that is, such Land as is plowed and used for Pasture in particular by fencing, shall pay One Penny p. Acre. And all other Lands, as Out Lands and other Lands in the Neck not plowed, nor used for Pasture and Meadow, one-half Penny p. Acre. All Lands is to be brought in to Rate by, as they was the last Year: that is, the first and Second Division as the Town laid it out, and all other Land and Meadow as Mr. Delephary laid them out. Note, all Lands and Meadow as aforesaid, together with Heads, and Cattle, to be as they were the last Year.

Item—John Curtis and John Brown, Junr, are chosen to make Rates for this Year.

At the same Meeting, 27th of September, 1680. It is voted, that those as will set themselves to kill Wolves and Beams, shall have for every grown Wolf's Head Twenty Shillings, and for every grown Bear Ten Shillings, and for Bear Cub five Shillings.

Item—John Curtis, Thomas Richards and John Catlin are chosen to go to New York; to make up all Accounts about the Neck, and do what they can to satisfy Peter Jacobs by borrowing Money to pay him, if they judge it the prudentest Way for the Town—and the Town doth engage to stand by them, and repay it again between this and the Twenty-fifth Day of March Next.

Item—Nathaniel Wheeler, Edward Riggs, and Joseph Riggs, have a Grant to take up Land upon the upper Chesnut hill by Runway River near the Stone House; provided they exceed not above fifty Acres a piece.



Town Meeting, the 20th of November, 1680—It is agreed upon by Vote, that a Man should be chosen to look after and see that the Boys and Youth do carry themselves reverently in the time of public Worship upon the Lord's Day, and other Days and Times of Worship. And if any grown Persons shall carry themselves irreverently, he is to make Complaint to the Authority and present their Names; and his Word shall be accounted Evidence against him or them offending, whether the offence be committed within or without the House. Joseph Walters is chosen to be the Man for the purpose above said.

Item—John Johnson, Thomas Lyon, Matthew Williams and John Mckeney are admitted Planters; provided they pay the Purchase for what land they have, as other Planters have done.

Item—It is voted, that those as have not now given in a List of their Estate, shall have one Week's time allowed them to bring them to the Clerk; and if any Person do neglect, the Constable is to fetch it and have six Pence a piece for his pains.

Item—There having been a Town Meeting legally warned this 20th of November, 1680, and many being absent—It is agreed by those Planters present to remit all those Fines that are already past, and for Time to Come if any Person or Persons that are Planters shall be remiss in coming, according to the Act made the 21st of March, 1675-6, then those Fines then exact (according to the offence) are strictly to be gathered up by the Constable, for the Town's Use; or if any come not, being warned by the Constable by special Warrant, at a shorter Time, then the Penalty to be exacted as before said.

Town Meeting, January 4th, 1680—Whereas, there was a vote past the 20th of November, 1680, concerning the Constables gathering up the Fines for remissness in attending Town Meetings; the Town doth now think it more convenient that the Clerk give their Names to the Treasurer, and the Fine be placed to their Rate.

Item—It is voted, that this Money due to Peter Jacobs upon account of Goodman Porter, [Potter] shall be raised by the Estate as is now given in to make Rates by this Year.

Azarialh Crane is chosen Constable for the Year ensuing. John Curtis, Treasurer. Stephen Davis, David Ogden, Jasper Crane, William Camp and John Catlin, Town's Men.

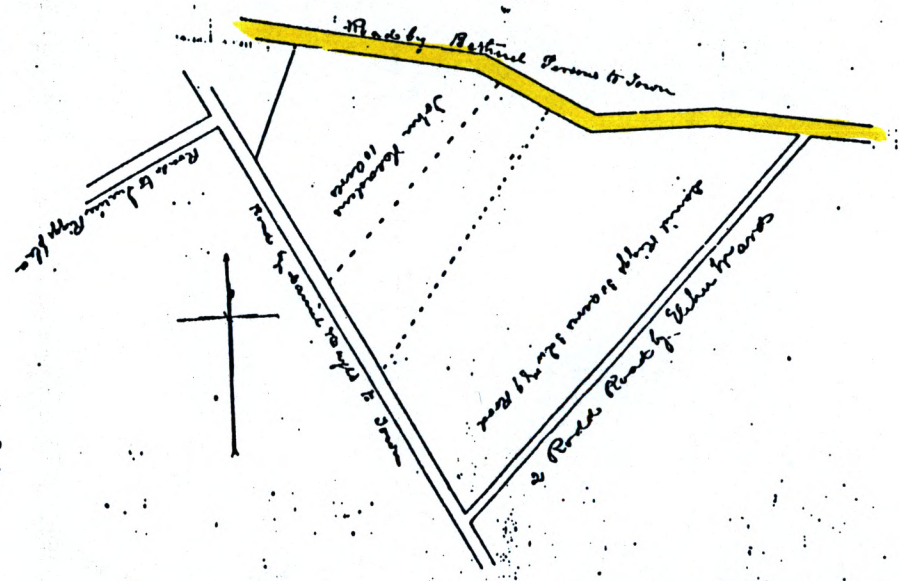
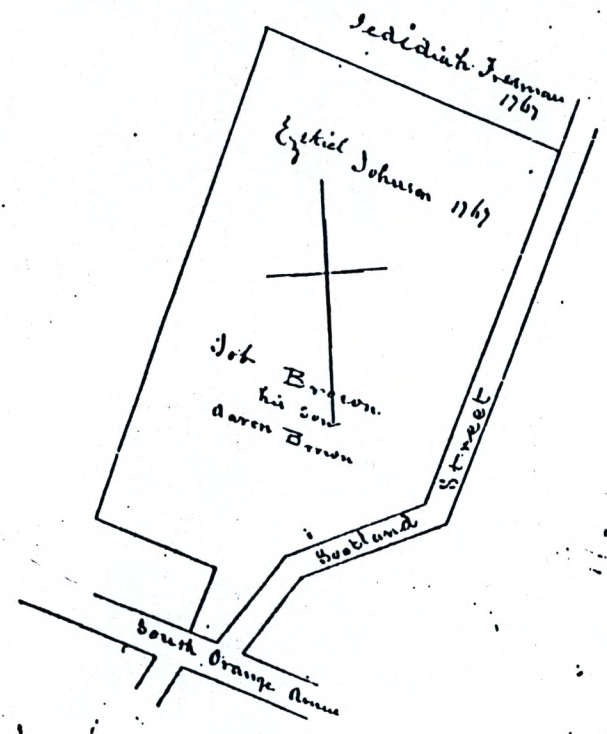
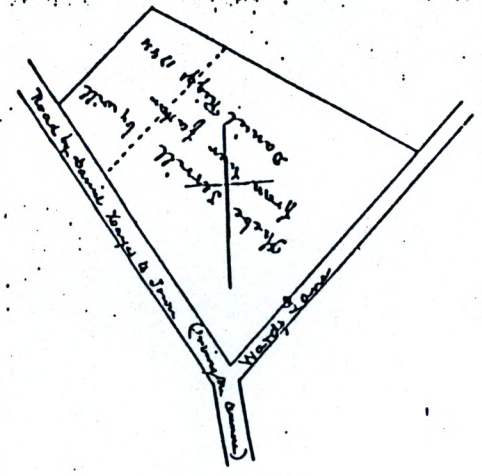
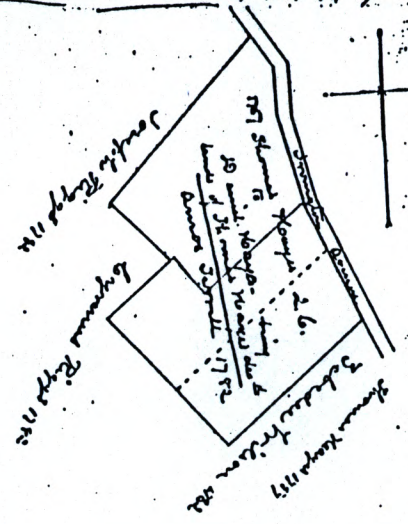
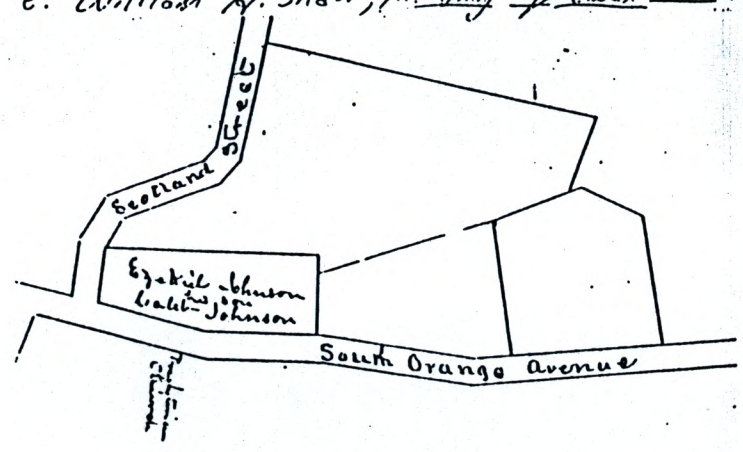
Joseph Brown for that end of Town, and Daniel Dod for that End of the Town where they live, Wardens of Town Meetings. Nathaniel Wheeler and Thomas Lyon, fence Viewers.

Item—It is agreed that these fence Viewers shall view the fence as often as there is Occasion for it, and having viewed them, if they find any Defects, they are to give Notice thereof to the Owners of it, who is to repair the Defects within Twenty-four Hours or sooner if they can, upon the Penalty of One Shilling for each Defect; which fine is to be given in to the Treasurer and placed to their Rates; half of it is for the viewers, the other half to the Town.

It is also agreed, that every man shall from Time to Time set up and keep up two stakes, at each end of his Fence one, with the two first Letters of his Name on them; upon the Penalty of One Shilling for every Stake's

c: William H. Shaw, History of Essex and Hudson Counties (Philadelphia, 1884)

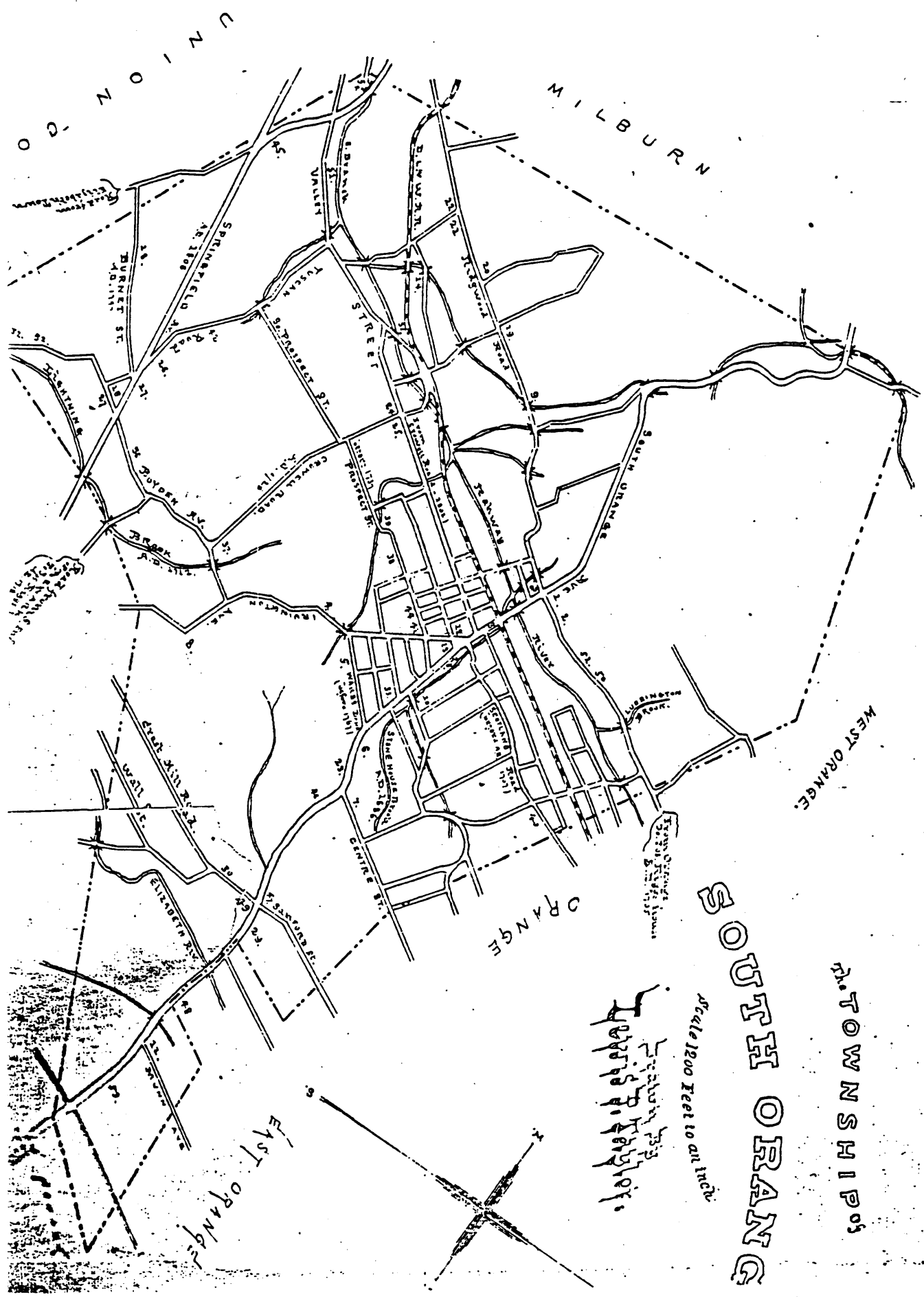
Exhibit B



Stone House By the Stone House Brook
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

Course William H. Shack
History of Essex and Hudson Counties
(Philadelphia, 1874)

EXHIBIT C
Stone House By the Stone House Brook
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ



SOUTH ORANGE

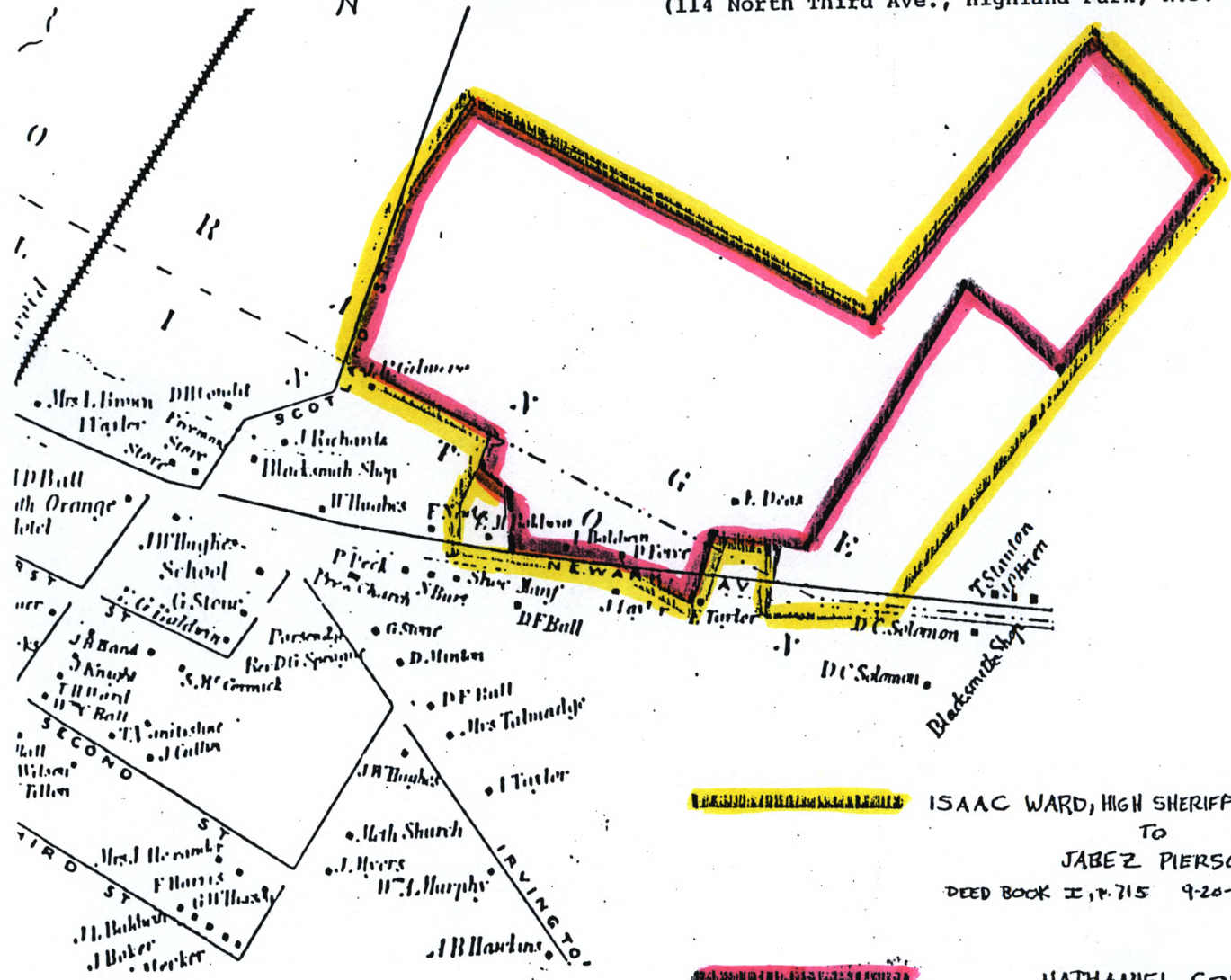
TOWNSHIP

Scale 1200 Feet to an Inch

Copyright 1901
Wm. H. Shack



Map prepared by: Richard Grubb, The Historical Research Group
(114 North Third Ave., Highland Park, N.J. 08904)

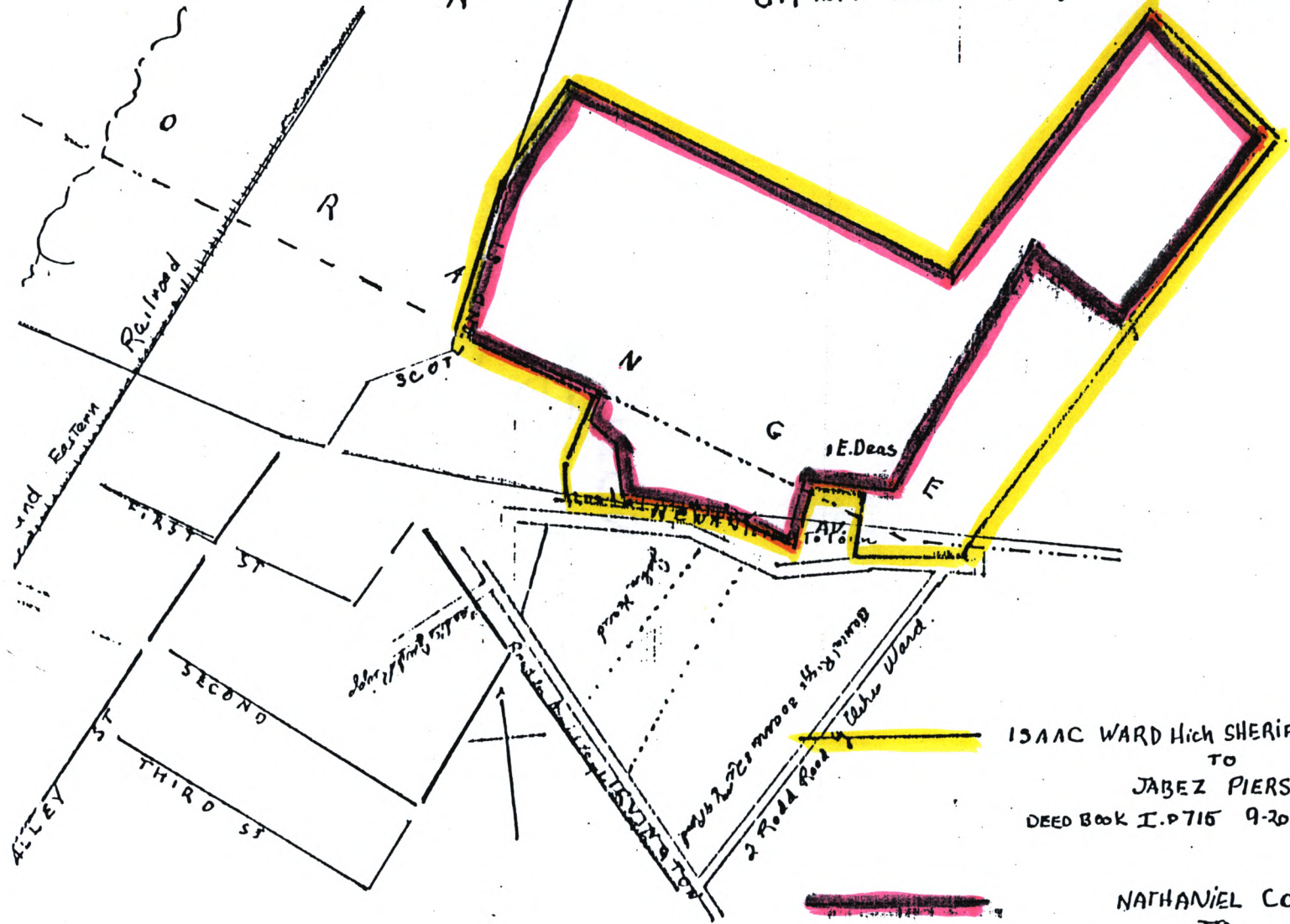


~~RECORDED IN DEED BOOK I, P. 715~~ ISAAC WARD, HIGH SHERIFF OF ESSEX COUNTY
TO
JABEZ PIERSON
DEED BOOK I, P. 715 9-20-1804 81⁹⁰/₁₀₀ ACRES

~~RECORDED IN DEED BOOK I, P. 713~~ NATHANIEL CONDIT
TO
DANIEL LINDSLEY
DEED BOOK I, P. 713 10-9-1804 69⁵⁴/₁₀₀ ACRES

SCALE 1" = 50'

MAP PREPARED by: Richard Grubb, The Historical Research Group
114 North Third Ave., Highland Park, N.J. 08904



ISAAC WARD High SHERIFF of ESSEX COLENT
TO
JABEZ PIERSON
DEED BOOK I. P. 715 9-20-1804 81 ⁷⁰/₁₀₀ AC

NATHANIEL CONDIT
TO
DANIEL LINDSLEY
DEED BOOK I. P. 713 10-9-1804 69 ⁵¹/₁₀₀ ACRES

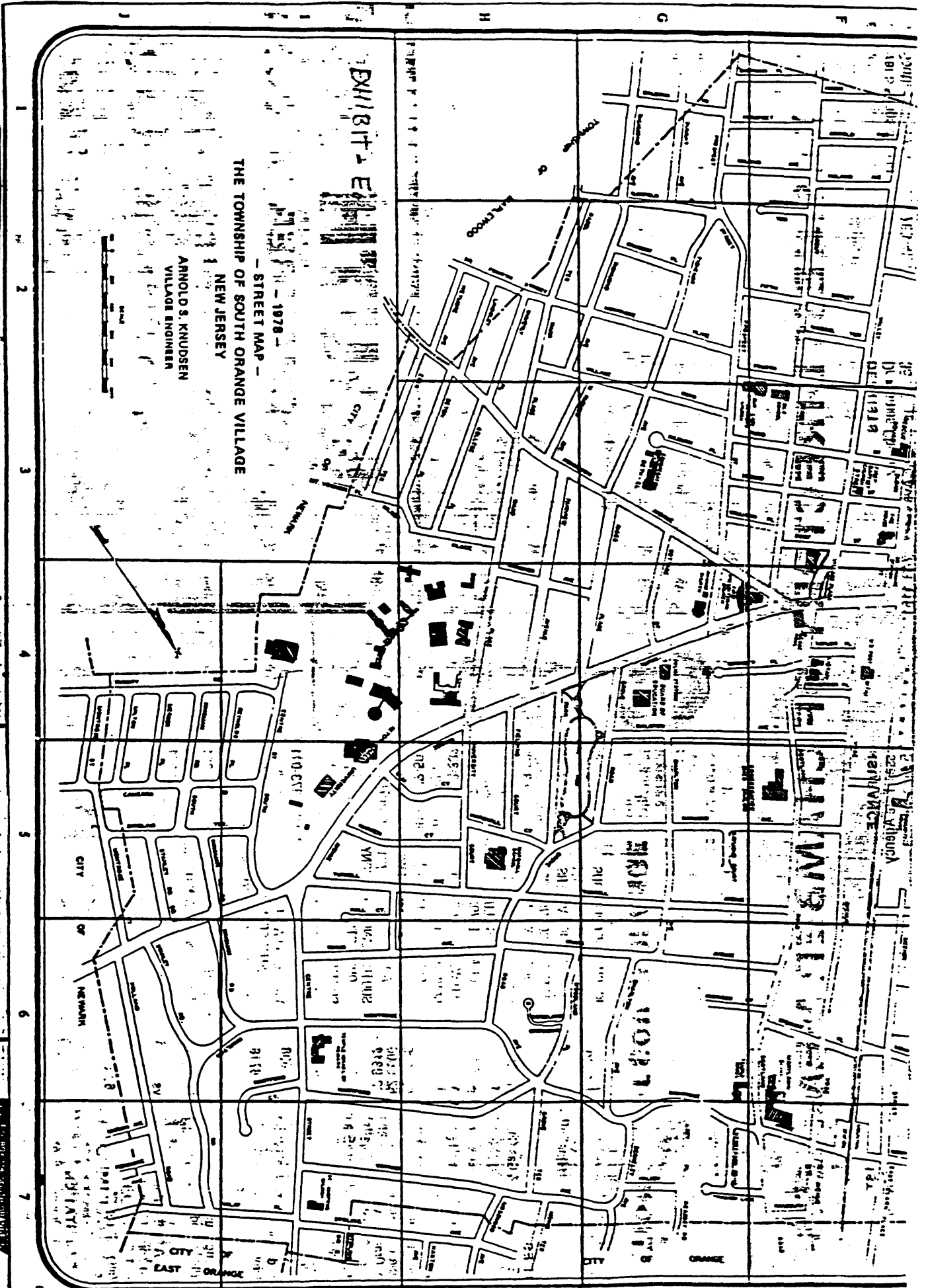


EXHIBIT E

STREET MAP - 1978

THE TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE
NEW JERSEY

ARNOLD S. KRUDSEN
VILLAGE ENGINEER

Stone House By the Stone House Brook
South Orange, Essex County, NJ

EXHIBIT F

PARTIAL INVENTORY OF BETHUEL PIERSON - June 2nd, 1791

37 Sheep & Lambs	6 Fiddleback Chairs
3 Mare	1 Armed Chair
1 Yearling	9 ? Chairs
4 Cows, 1 Calf	Hour Clock
1 yoke oxen	Chest, Stand
3 Pigs	3 Looking Glasses
1 Old Wagon	Buckwheat Rye
3 Hogs	Wheat & Rye
£ 10 Worth of Buckwheat	Indian Corn
1 Gun & Bayonet, 1 Gun	Wheat at the mill
2 Featherbeds & Coverlet	3 Beehives
3 Quilts	1 Aged Negro Man
25 Bed Sheets	1 Negro Woman
6 Gammons	Bed - Furniture
1/2 Doz. Silver Tablespoons	Large Chair
1/2 Doz. Silver Teaspoons	Tea Table
2 Barrels Cider	2 Bowls, 3 Wine Glasses
3/4 Barrel Pork	1 Plate
Desk	Looking Glass
2 Sets of Curtains	Large Bible
	Chest

EXHIBIT G

INVENTORY OF MOSES LINDSLEY - August 21, 1846

Kitchen Furniture	Books
Washing Machine	Cupboard and con....
Contents of Pantry	6 Chairs, Carpet & Looking Glass
Clock	Entry Furniture
Contents of Bedroom No. 1	Contents of Bedroom No. 2
Carpet Parlor	Contents of Bedroom No. 3
Chairs do-do	Contents Garret & Chamber
Table, Stand, & Side Board	2 sets (?), Lasts
1 Looking Glass	1 Stove
	1 Wooden Bottle

This inventory shows the house to have contained a kitchen, a pantry, a parlor, three bedrooms, a garret and a chamber on August 21, 1846 when it was taken.

Inventory of Moses Lindsley, Essex County, Hall of Records, Inventory Book L:497

Stone House by the Stone House Brook

Chronological List of Owners

ca. 1680-	Nathaniel Wheeler
1727-1744/5	Elisha Stansborough
1744/5-ca. 1747	Samuel Stansborough
ca. 1747-1773	Samuel (2) Pierson
1773-1791	Bethuel Pierson
1791-1793	Cyrus Pierson
1793-1804	Nathaniel Condit
1804	Jabez and Patty Pierson
1804-1817	Daniel Lindsley
1817-1847	Moses Lindsley
1847	Jeptha Lindsley
1847-1850	Wheeler Lindsley
1850	Jeptha Lindsley
1850-1851	Alexander Bell
[1851-1852	Philip Kingsley]
1852-1866	Ebenezer Deas and wife
1866	John Gorham and Myra R. Vose
1866-1916	William Augustus Brewer, Jr., Bella C. Brewer
1916-1953	George C. and Mary R. Albee
1953 to present	Township of South Orange Village

EXHIBIT J

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN

Nov. 1870 Vol. I #8

October 20, 1870 - Oct. 24 Vol. I No. 8

Wm. Brewer Jr. was voted in to be a trustee. He petitioned to have sidewalks put in (wooden). He was nominated for President but declined.

October 31, 1870 - Wm. Brewer Jr. was Vice President of South Orange Library Assoc. (which he worked on for many years).

Dec. 1 1870 Vol. I #9

Petition for sidewalks (Wm. A. Brewer)
New England Society of the Oranges

Jan. 1871 Vol I #10

Mr. Brewer of S.O. gave a toast (2nd. page) Long speech.

April 1871, Vol. II #1

Trustee of Presbyterian Church

Oct. 1871 Vol. II #7

President of the Library Association

May 15, 1872 Vol. III #3

Still President of the Library

Nov. 15, 1872 Vol. III #15

Yearly meeting of Library. Gives speech (very long). They love him.

Jan. 1873 Vol. IV

Secretary of the Board of Assessments

Nov. 15, 1873 Vol. IV #67

Brewers speech for the Library

Papers missing from 1874-75 up to Feb. 18, 1876

July 7, 1876 Vol VII #28

July 4th, 100 Years, Mr. Wm. Brewer Jr. was given the honor to reside over the festivities of the day which turned out to be enjoyed by all.

April 12, 1877 Vol. VIII #16

Wm. Brewer is running for Village President

April 19, 1877 Vol. VIII #17

Wm. Brewer's speech as new President of the Village.

June 7, 1877 Vol. VIII #24

Mr. W. Brewer has been making extensive improvements to enlarging & modernizing his homestead on South Orange Ave. When finished it will be one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity. Mr. Henry Heffer is doing the carpentry work.

Sept. 27, 1877 Vol. VIII #265

Mr. Wm. Brewer has recently been making additions to and otherwise improving, his residence, making it one of the finest places in our Village.

March 14, Vo. #9 #11 (March 21, 1878 Vol. 9 #12)

South Orange March 13, 1878

Gentlemen, If any thing would induce me to change my determination to withdraw from active participation in the affairs of the Village it would certainly be to such kind and cordial expressions of approval of my course during the past year, as are contained in your communication requesting me to consent to serve another term as President of the Village of South Orange. While recognizing the duty of every good citizen to accept public office under ordinary circumstances where it seems to be the wish of the majority that he should do so. I feel that at this particular time there are duties incumbent upon me which are paramount to this and which compel me respectfully, but firmly to decline your request. Thanking each and all for the honor intended to confirm upon me I remain gentlemen Yours Very Respectfully, W. A. Brewer Jr.

January 9, 1879 Vol. 10 #2 332

Entertainments - Wm. A. Brewer Sr. Lecture is on paper and its uses for the Library Assoc. Brewer is a writer and has stories in the paper.

April 17, 1879 Vol. 10 #16

Wm. A. Brewer Jr. became President of Washington Life Insurance with the death of Wm. Curtis who was the President.

August 28, 1897 Vol. 10 #35

Wm. Brewer Jr. starts trying to have sewers put into South Orange.

Nov. 6, 1870 Vol. 10 #45

Brewer Sr. had an operation (cataracts)

April 24, 1879 Vol. 10 #36

Brewer Jr. is elected President of the Village for the 2nd time.

April 17, 1879 Vol. 10 #16

Wm. Brewer Jr. is Vice President of the Law & Order Club in the State of New Jersey.

March 4, 1880 Vol. 11 #10 392

A new church of Prospect St. Brewer Jr. is President of the committee to organize the building and planning plus the funds.

April 1, 1880 Vol. 11 #14 396

South Orange is considered a healthy place to live.

May 13, 1880 Vol. 11 #20 402

Brewer Sr. has a long article in the paper about Sunday Schools.

June 3, 1880 Vol. 11 #23 404

Brewer Sr. has a two part article in the paper about Christian Missions.

June 10, 1880 Vol. 11 #241 405
Brewer Sr. Article Part 2

Dec. 9, 1880 Vol. 11 #50 431
Brewer Jr. is Treasurer of the New England Society and
President of the Library Association.

Missing is March 1881 to October 1881

Nov. 3, 1881 Vol. 12 #452
Wm. Brewer Jr. is Commissioner of Drainage
Heffer has a store front on South Orange Avenue. He has a construction
firm that is building many fine homes in South Orange.

March 9, 1882 Vol. 13 #466
Mr. Brewer offers his place for sale (check business notice for sale).
"I wish to sell my house and four acres with barn and out buildings.
Will sell the whole place if desired."

April 14, 1882 Vol. 13 #471
Brewer's house is still for sale.

April 27, 1882 Vol. 13 #474
Mr. Wm. Brewer Sr. offers for sale or rent his place on Ralston Ave.
an elegant cottage on Ralston Ave. With modern improvements, recently
put in complete repair. Term of sale accommodating rent 500 per annum.
Apply personally to the subscriber, corner of South Orange and Grove
Road or at his office N. 67 Liberty St., N.Y. Wm. A. Brewer Sr.

May 4, 1882 Vol. 13 #18 #475
Brewer Sr. house still for sale.

May 25, 1882 Vol. 13 #21
A group of men from South Orange object to some new roads being cut
through at the cost of the town. Brewer Jr. is among them. They
proceed to start a law suit, which they win. Brewer Jr. has been
elected as one of the Vice Presidents in the Civil Service Association
of Orange.

June 29, 1882 Vol. 13 #22
Commissioners of drainage Brewer, Turrell, Allen

Dec. 7, 1882 Vol. 13 #44
Brewer is Treasurer of the New England Society

April 21, 1883 Vol. 14 #16
Town is putting in water pipes

July 14, 1883 Vol. #14
Wm. Brewer Jr. is on the Board of Assessments

May 3, 1884 Vol. XV #18
Brewer and others resign from working with the new board.

July 26, 1884 Vol. #30
Brewer Jr. is still President of Drainage

Dec. 6, 1884 Vol. XV #49 #554

Obituary Ebenezer Deas

A former resident of this place died on Wed. Nov. 26 at his home on the Bergenwood Road in Union Hill. He was born in Weehawken 85 years ago in a little log farm house in a picturesque bend of the Palisades overlooking the dwelling ground where Burr shot Hamilton. He used to relate that the spot was much frequented by duellists. The reports of the pistols could be heard at the Deas Homestead and on such occasions he used to hasten to the scene. He often arrived in season to render assistance to a wounded man or to help remove a dead one, and for such services he was always liberally rewarded. Mr. Deas, when he lived here, occupied the house where Mr. Brewer now resides. Several of his children live in East Orange.

Jan. 24, 1885 Vol. 16

May Brewer visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Feb. 14, 1885 Vol. 16

Elite of South Orange gathered at a masquerade at "Spring Lawn" residence of Mr. Edwin H. Mead. Brewers as guests.

Feb. 21, 1885 Vol. 16

Brewer founder of Wednesday Evening Club (literary group). He is 1st President. (60 people attend).

March 1, 1890

Sewers finished.

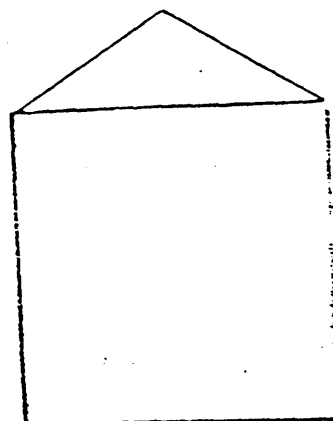
April 19, 1890

Wm. Brewer Sr. honored.

April 17, 1890

Brewer Sr. Obituary. Worked W. H. Schiefflin & Co. retired 6 years ago. He was 83 years old (these people were sharp)

EXHIBIT K-1



West

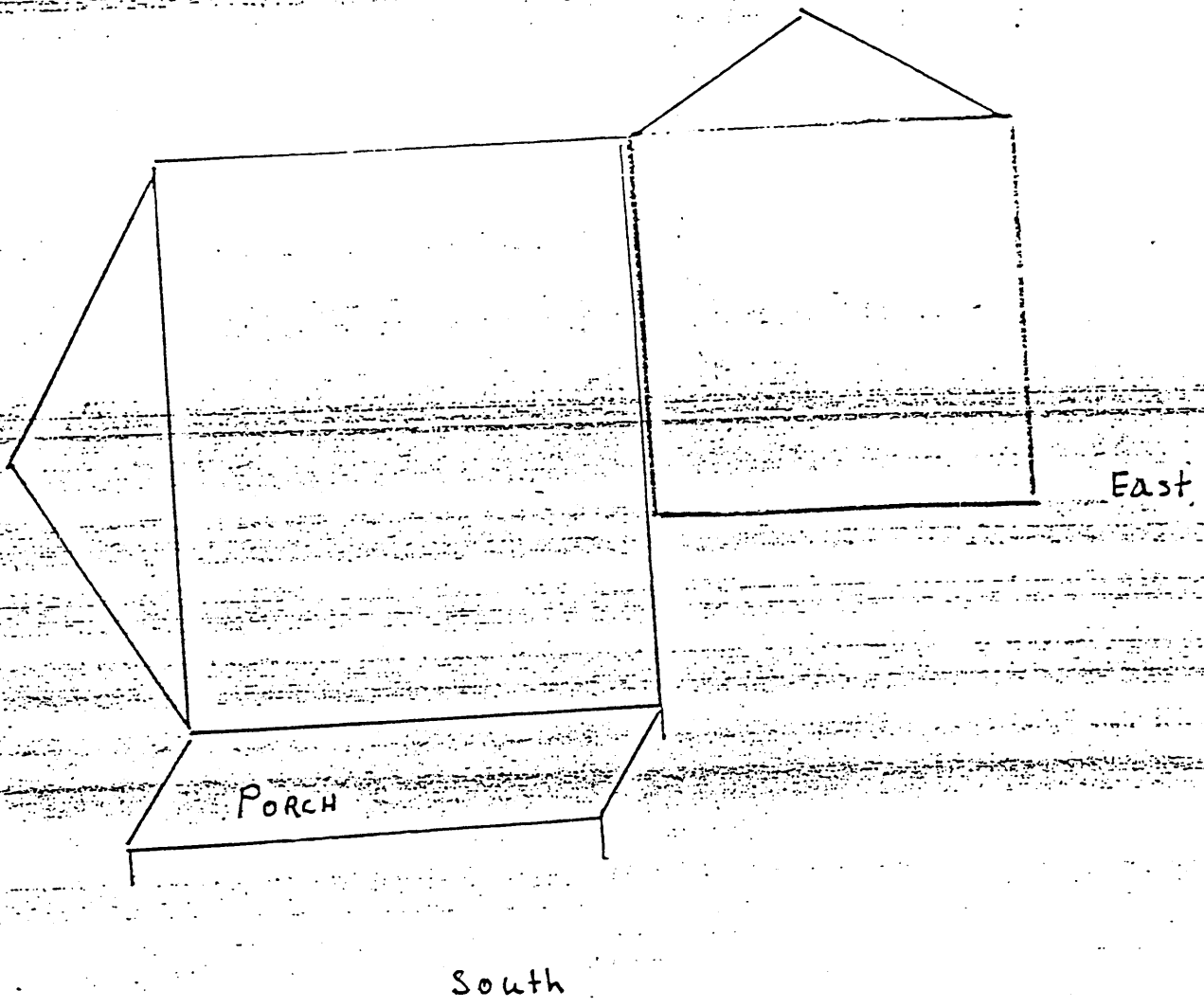
EAST

South

ORIGINAL STONE HOUSE FLOOR PLAN
By STONE HOUSE BROOK

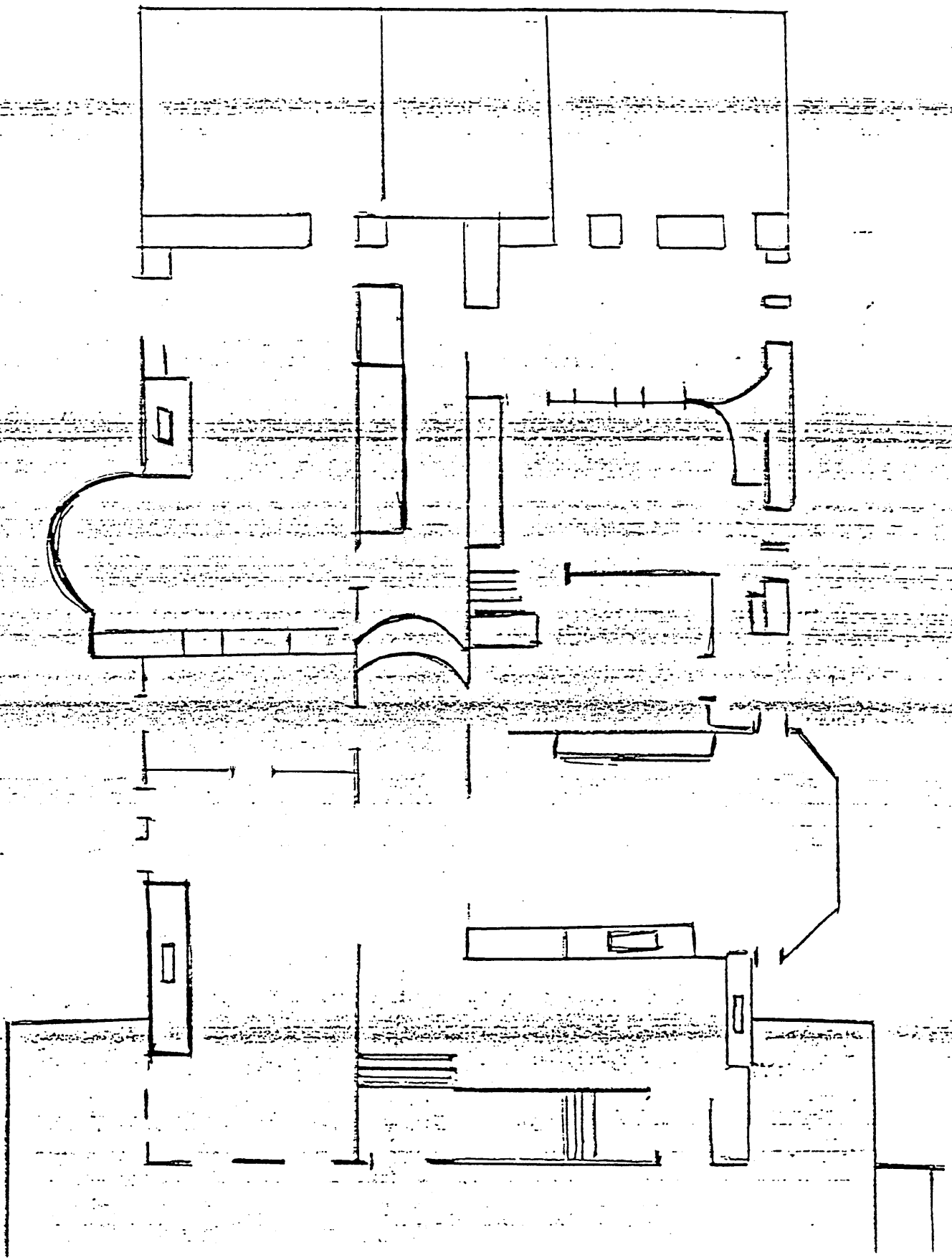
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

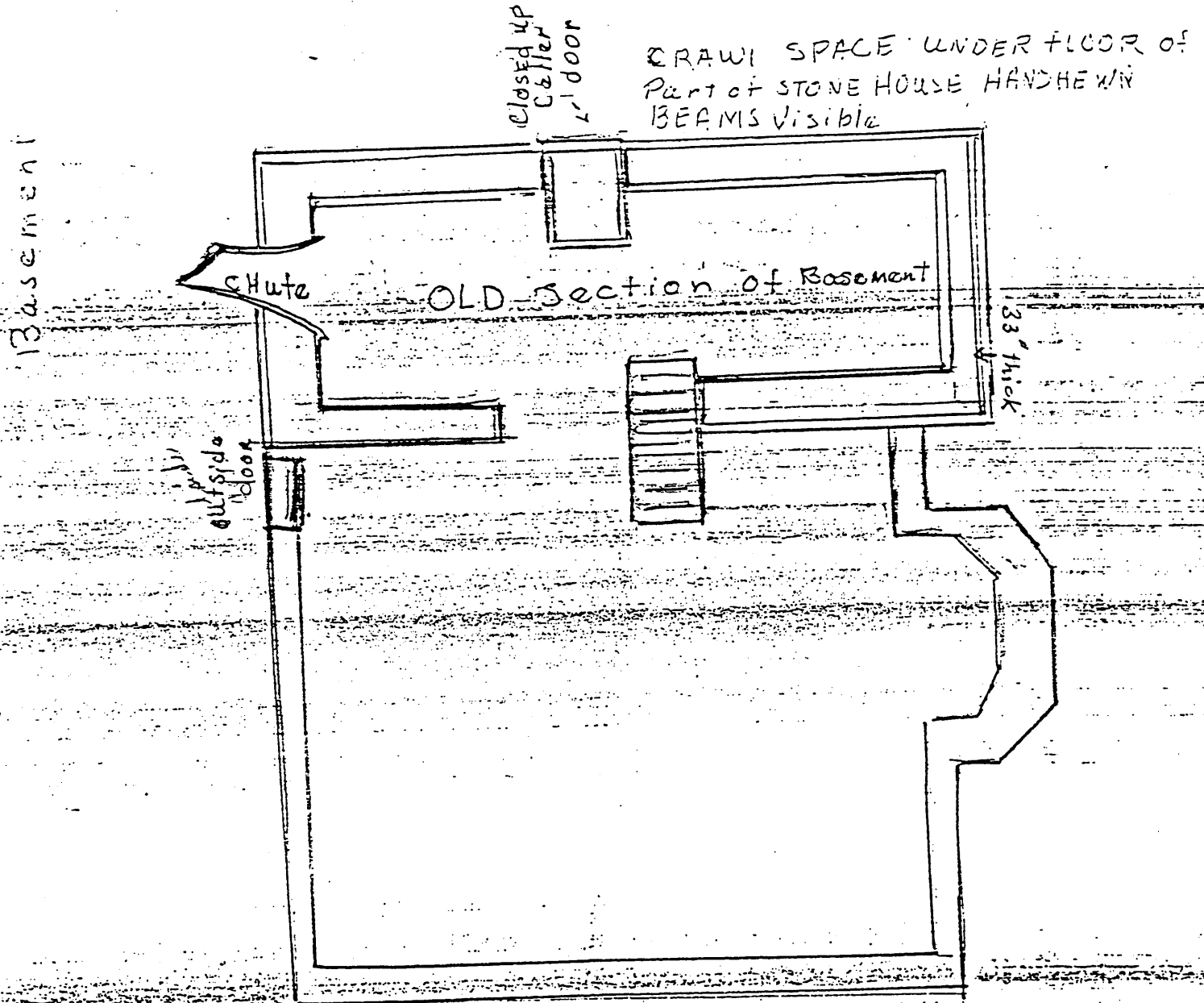
NORTH



Bethuel Pierson's stone Addition To Stone House by
STONE HOUSE Brook.

10-1-5





Basement

EXHIBIT L-1

Primary source of William A. Brewer, Jr. as "one of the pioneers of the new settlement of South Orange."

THE
FOUNDERS AND BUILDERS
OF THE
ORANGES

COMPRISING A HISTORY OF THE OUTLYING DISTRICT OF NEWARK, SUBSEQUENTLY KNOWN AS ORANGE, AND OF THE LATER INTERNAL DIVISIONS, VIZ.: SOUTH ORANGE, WEST ORANGE, AND EAST ORANGE; ALSO A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OR FOUNDERS, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY, KNOWN AS THE BUILDERS.

1666

1896

ILLUSTRATED

BY

HENRY WHITTEMORE

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF MONTCLAIR ILLUSTRATED, REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., HISTORY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONN., HISTORY OF STEAM NAVIGATION, AND OTHER WORKS.

NEWARK, N. J.

L. J. HARDHAM, PRINTER AND BOOKBINDER,
243 & 245 Market Street.

1896

Stone House By the Stone House Brook
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

been so long working to establish a *free* library to complete their work, serving as it did as an incentive to others by inducing additional contributions, so that when it was finally opened to the public it was dedicated free of debt.

The various members of Mr. Connett's family have been equally conspicuous for their good works in the community. His wife has been especially active in the various local benevolent and church organizations, while his sons are prominent in the clubs and social organizations

THE BREWER FAMILY.

William H. Brewer, Jr., who represents the New England branch of this family, was one of the pioneers of the new settlement in South Orange. He is a direct descendant of Daniel Brewer, who came to this country in 1632 and settled in Boston. The line of descent is through Nathaniel (1), son of Daniel, Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Samuel and *William Augustus*.

William Augustus Brewer, son of Samuel and Sally (Norton) Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 21, 1807; died in the house of his son, in South Orange, April 11, 1890. He was a druggist in Boston for many years, but during the latter years of his life resided with his son in South Orange. He married Mary Sawin Hunting, daughter of Bela Hunting, a direct descendant of John, of Dedham, Mass., 1638. They had four children, of whom *William Augustus, Jr.*, was the eldest.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BREWER, JR., eldest son of William A. and Mary Sawin (Hunting) Brewer, was born in Boston, Mass., October 9, 1835; was graduated in the Lawrence Scientific Department, of Harvard, in 1854. For about two years he engaged in civil engineering and was afterward appointed to a position in the Actuary's Department of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. On the organization of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York, in 1860, Mr. Brewer became its Secretary and Actuary, and nine years later was made Vice-President; he was elected President of the company in 1879, and still continues in that position.

Mr. Brewer came to South Orange in 1867 and bought the old landmark known as the "Stone House by the Stone House Brook." He built a modern house in front and made additions to the rear leaving as much as possible of the old house in its original condition. He named the place Aldworth, signifying "old mansion." Mr. Brewer has taken part in all the efforts to advance the growth of South Orange since he became a resident. He was Commissioner of Assessments for a number of years, was President of the village 1875-77, and Secretary and President of the South Orange Library Association for a long period. He was one of the Commissioners of Drainage appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in 1881 to provide means for draining the east branch of the Rahway River. He was one of the original members of the New England Society, of Orange, and was for twelve years its Treasurer, two years Vice President and President for two years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of South Orange. Mr. Brewer married Bella Calvert Fisher, daughter of Charles Willis Fisher, of Medway, Mass. Their children are May, married Eugene V. Connett, Jr., Graham H., Calvert, Clara, married William A. Minott.

THE TURRELL FAMILY.

The Turrell family settled in Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, Conn., in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the earliest records the name is spelled Terril and Terrill, but was changed some years later. It is a noteworthy fact that a descendant of the same family was among the early settlers of Connecticut Farms, N. J., and appears at a little later date at what is now South Orange. By the will of Daniel Riggs, dated October 1, 1786 (whose homestead occupied the site of the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, in South Orange), he conveys a farm known as "Bower's Place" to one of his sons, "excepting five acres on the southeasterly corner thereof, which he gave to his daughter, Phebe Terril." The immediate ancestor of George B. Turrell, so long identified with South Orange as one of its chief Builders, was Jonathan Turrell, who was settled in the town of Munro, Conn., about

See for definition of primary and secondary sources.

Exhibit L-8

How to Study History

NORMAN F. CANTOR
State University of New York at Binghamton

RICHARD I. SCHNEIDER

MIM Publishing Corporation
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

[1967]

3 / The Materials of History

Whether the historian is a freshman starting his survey course or a professional in the ranks preparing his fourteenth scholarly article, he must be aware of the distinct varieties of historical sources and the particular kinds of information to be obtained from them. The basic types of sources are signified by the terms *primary* and *secondary*. The kinds of information found in historical sources are designated by the terms *fact*, *inference*, and *opinion*.

The starting point for all historical work is the recognition of the different uses of primary and secondary sources; fortunately, the two kinds of sources are very easy to distinguish in practical terms. A primary source is a work that was written at a time that is contemporary or nearly contemporary with the period of subject being studied. Thus the letters of Bismarck are a primary source for the study of German diplomatic and political development in the later nineteenth century, and *The Prince* of Machiavelli is a primary source either for the study of early sixteenth-century Italian politics or for Renaissance political theory. A certain amount of judgment is involved in deciding just what degree of contemporaneity is needed to make a source truly primary for a subject. Thus Aristotle's *Politics* could suitably be used as a primary source for a study of ancient Greek political thought, but an historian interested in examining the details of practical political

life in fifth-century Athens would have to decide whether the *Politics*, written about a century after the events contemporary with this subject, could be used as an accurate primary source. For the most part, primary sources for any subject can be readily identified; however, understanding such sources, and eliciting meaning from them, as we shall show, is another, far more difficult matter.

Secondary sources can similarly be identified in terms of their time relationship to the subject being studied: a secondary work for a subject is one that discusses the subject but is written after the time contemporary with it. Thus L. B. Namier's studies of eighteenth-century parliaments in England, published in the 1920's and 1930's, are secondary sources for the subject of eighteenth-century English government, and David Douglas' biography of William the Conqueror, published in 1965, is a secondary source for any study of eleventh-century England. All secondary sources will be based on primary sources, and most will include reports of information derived from primary sources. But the judgments and values to be found in a secondary source must always be understood as after the fact and cannot be equated with the points of view and information to be found in primary sources.

One further example should make this distinction completely clear. A given source is primary or secondary solely in accordance with its time relationship to the subject being studied. Because of this, a single work may be a secondary source for one subject and a primary source for a different subject. For instance, the famous history of the Reformation by Leopold von Ranke, written in the 1840's, is an important secondary source for any study of the Reformation; but the same book is a primary source for a study of nineteenth-century German thought because Ranke's work reflects dominant trends in contemporary German philosophy of history. A more theoretical definition of primary and secondary sources can be given. Primary sources are the basic material that provide the raw data and information for the historian. Secondary

sources are the works that contain the explanations of, and judgments on, this primary material. The same distinction between primary and secondary sources exists in the methodology of the social and behavioral sciences. The records of interviews made during the Great Blackout of 1965 with people in New York City would be a primary source; a study of the social significance of the variety of responses to the Blackout made by a sociologist after careful analysis of the interview material would be a secondary source. An example can also be given from literary studies. The letters of the poet John Keats are a primary source for his life and thought; Aileen Ward's *John Keats: The Making of a Poet* is a secondary source. To return to straight historical study, the records of the English treasury in the reign of King John of England are a primary source for this period of English history; Sidney Painter's *The Reign of King John* is a secondary source.

So far, it has been easy to distinguish types of sources as primary and secondary. But the question still remains: what is the use of different types of sources for the historian? To answer this question, it is necessary to grasp the general distinction between statements of fact, statements of opinion, and statements that are inferences. *A fact is a statement that is commonly accepted as true, in and of itself, and needs no other information to make it true.* A scientist would consider the existence of substances such as carbon and oxygen a fact, or would call measured observations such as thermometer readings facts.

That the Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066 is an historical fact; so too is the statement that the population of England greatly increased between 1750 and 1850. *Whatever is commonly accepted information among historians is "factual."* While there is a hard substratum of basic data that is accepted as inevitably true, there is also a "gray area" of historical facts—statements that are accepted as true by many or even most historians but regarded as vulnerable or only partly true by others. Without at this time raising very difficult problems about the philosophy of history, we

may conclude that "facts" in history are not entirely objective things. The historian does not simply accumulate facts as if they were so many pebbles on a bench. To a greater or less degree (the philosophy of history is uncertain on this point), the historian's mind creates facts by making judgments on evidence. Commonly accepted judgments on specific matters are "facts." To put it another way, *facts are the established data of history, the foundation stones for further thinking about history, the knowledge that can be accepted as already established.*

An inference is the kind of statement that in strict science is called an hypothesis; it is a conclusion or judgment stating relationships between facts and is derived from a logical consideration of a group of facts. The scientist of our earlier paragraph could infer from observing carbon and oxygen combine over and over again in the ratio of 1:2 certain points about the respective combining properties of carbon and oxygen; and if his reasoning were sound, he could expect his inferred conclusions to prove true in all cases in which carbon and oxygen combine.

The historian lacks the strict, quantitative logic of the scientist; therefore, his conclusions or judgments are necessarily subjective and imaginative to a great extent. *If historical facts are commonly accepted judgments on evidence, historical inferences are more complex, cumulative judgments on the relationship between facts. As commonly accepted truths, facts are the fixed points of historical thinking; inferences are the bridges built by the historian's mind to relate these fixed points in a network of meaning.*

Given two dozen facts, no two historians will see all the possible relationships between these facts in precisely the same way. But two, or even several, historians, attempting to discover relationships between the same set of facts, will for the most part establish an almost identical pattern of meaning. By the exercise of the methods of historical reasoning, which we will delineate in the following chapters, a number of historians will make a large

Exhibit M

See for definition of "local."

DRAFT

June 1, 1982

**HOW TO APPLY
THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION**

**National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240**

Stone House By the Stone House Brook
South Orange Village, Essex County, NJ

1007

Level of Significance

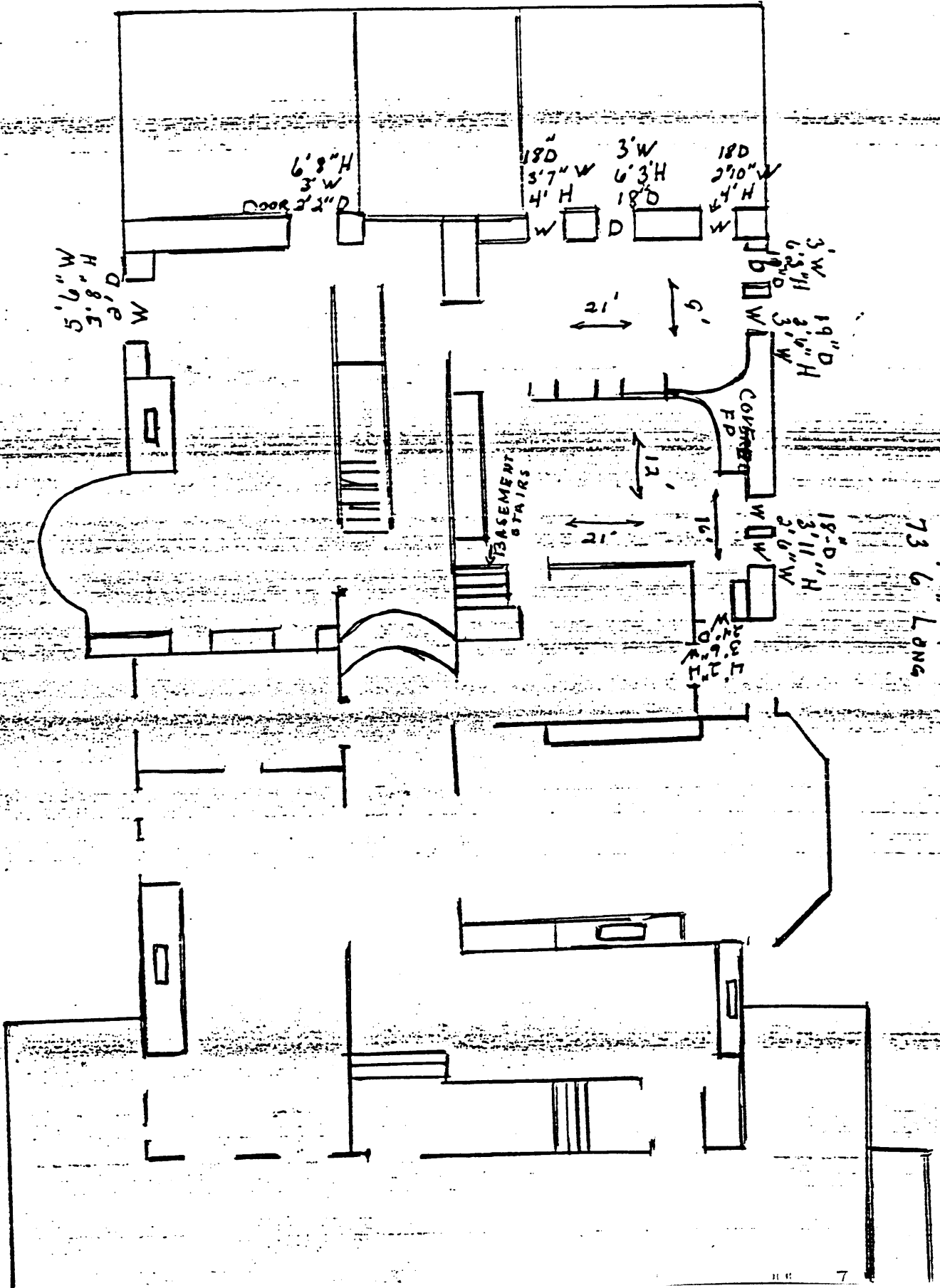
Level of significance is the geographic area — local, state, or national — for which a property has been found to have importance. We assign a property a level of significance based on the historical value we are able to assess given the current scholarly research about the property's historical role or impact, its representation of a historical theme, or its information potential. Level of significance does not necessarily refer to an intrinsic value of a historic property or to the judgments others made in the past about important events or persons, or about the property's architectural style or type. For example, in 1890 the promoters of a new hotel in a small city might have boasted that the building was the most architecturally elaborate hotel in the state. A professional assessment of the relative historic or architectural significance of the hotel might result in a different judgment.

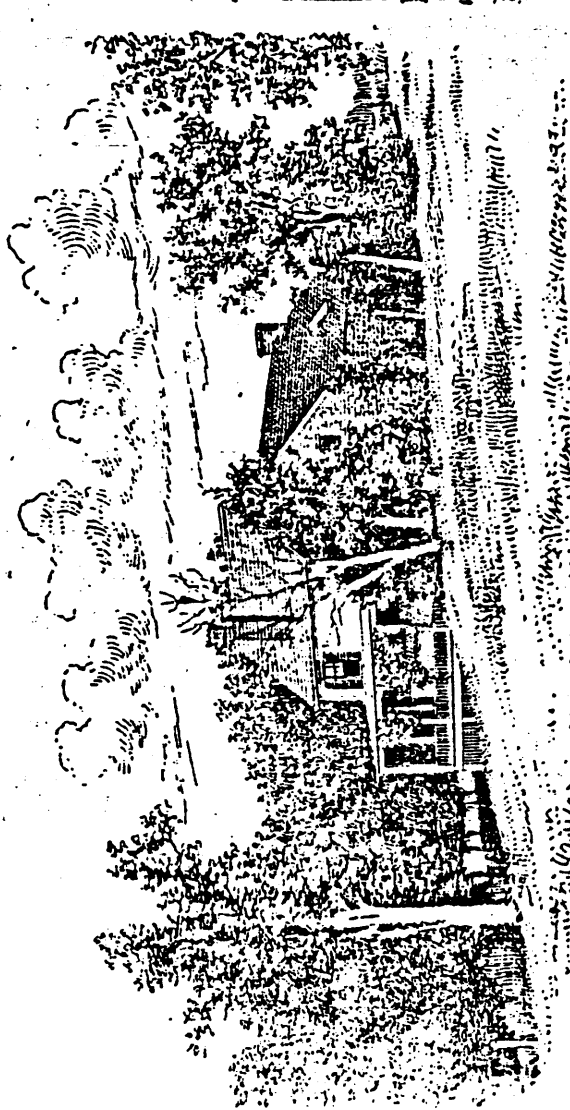
Guidelines for Evaluating Local Significance

1. "Local" may be used to indicate a geographical or cultural area within a state such as a community, town, city, county, or other area not defined by specific political boundaries.
2. A property with local significance helps us understand the history of the area it is in by illuminating the impact of the associated events or persons; architectural type or style; or information potential within a community, town, county, or modest geographical or cultural area. Local significance may also apply to a property that illustrates a theme that is important to one or more localities.
3. A theme may be of local significance even though properties representing that theme occurred only in a portion of the community or county.
4. The level of significance of archeological sites significant for their information potential depends on the scope of the applicable research design. For example, a modest lithic scatter or plowzone site may yield information in one research design concerning a settlement system on a regional scale, while in another research plan it may reveal information of local importance concerning a single group's stone tool manufacturing techniques or house forms. In another instance such a site may not even be of local significance and in that case would not be eligible. Sites from the period of Euro-American/Native American contact may be of local or state significance in a more conventional sense.
5. Determining that a property is locally significant requires knowledge of other properties associated with the same local historical theme or themes. This would include extant properties as well as those that previously existed.
6. Because a property must be of at least local significance to be included in the National Register, a property whose importance does not extend beyond its own street or block is not of sufficient significance to qualify.

EXHIBIT N

48' wide





STONE HOUSE AT SOUTH ORANGE.

Line Drawing of Stone House by the Stone House Brook, reproduced from:

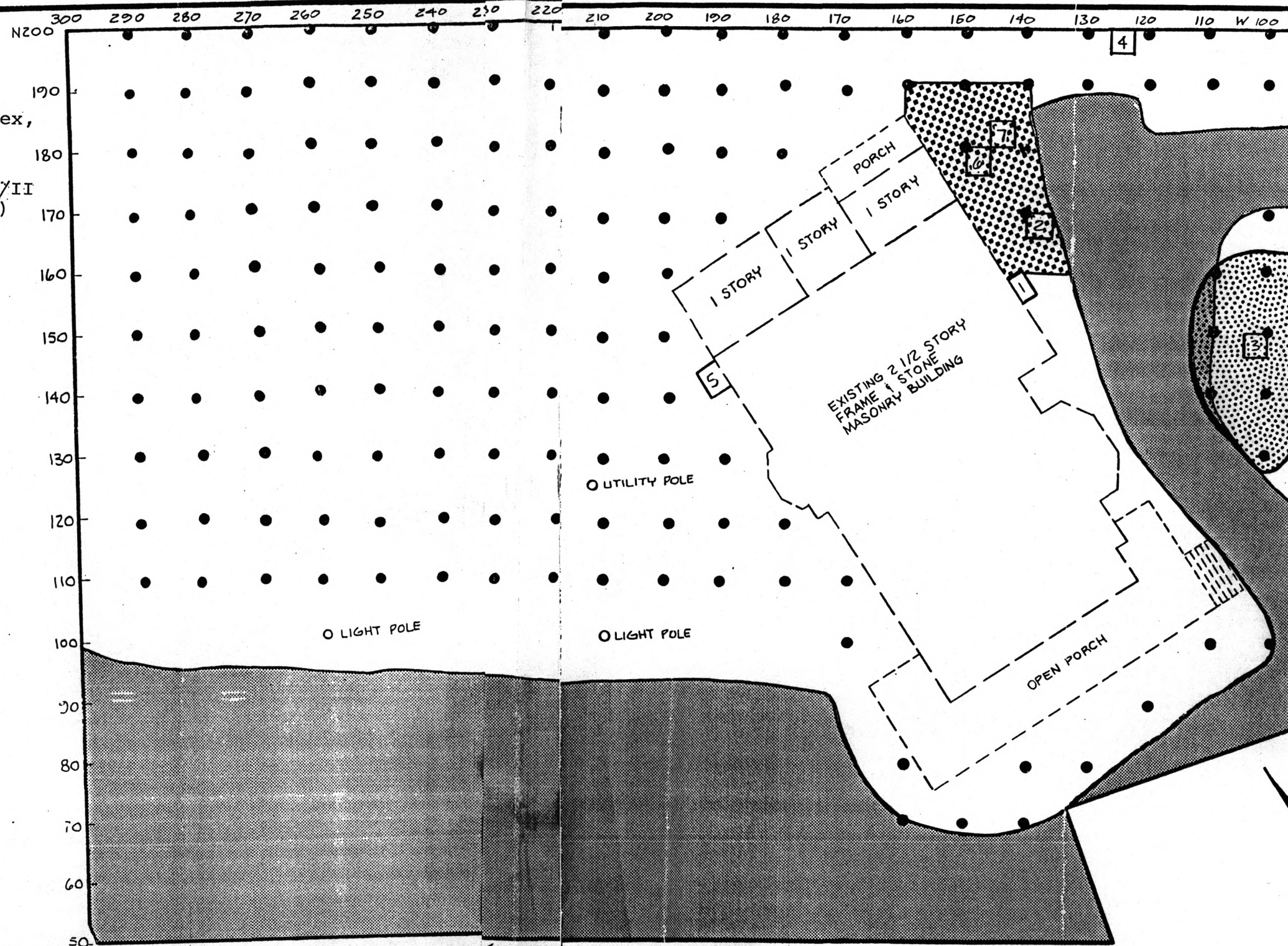
Henry Whittemore, The Founders and Builders of the Oranges . . . (Newark, N. J., 1896), p. 353.

(Unnumbered)

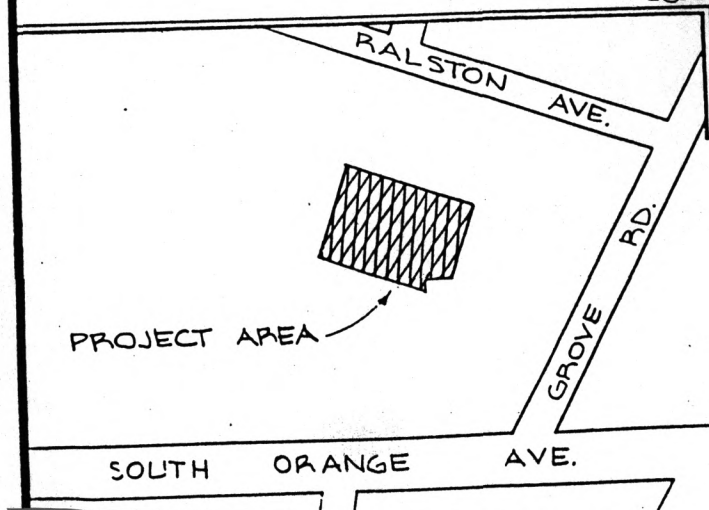
Stone House by the Stone
House Brook, So. Orange, Essex,
N.J. **EXHIBIT P**

(Copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II
Archaeological Study," p. 22)

EXHIBIT P



PLAN
SCALE: 1"=20'



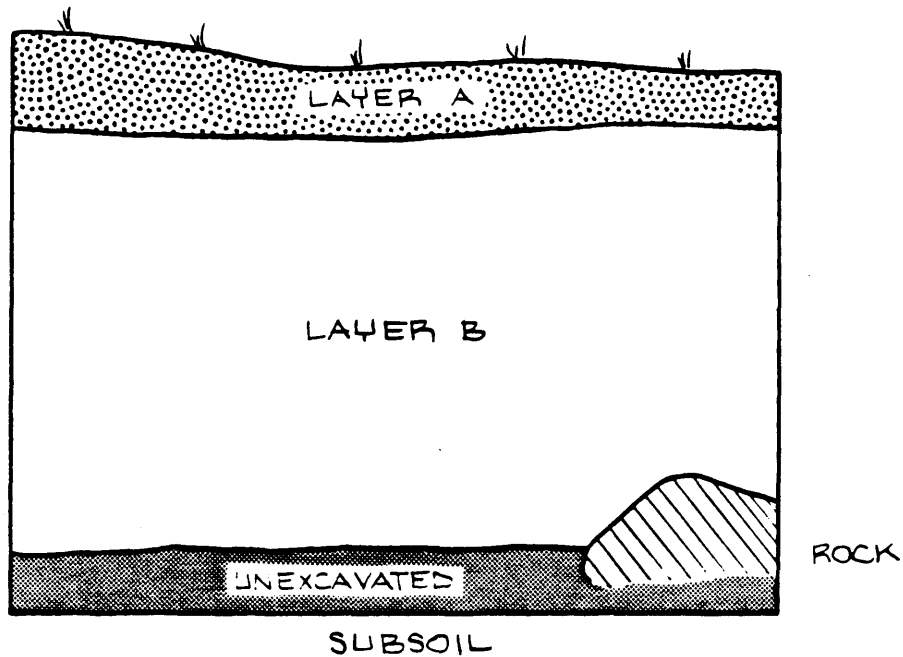
KEY MAP
SCALE: 1"=300'
0 300
SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND

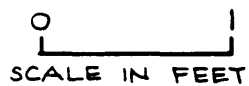
	BLACK TOP DRIVEWAY AND PARKING LOT
	SHOVEL TEST LOCATION
	TEST UNIT LOCATION
	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT MIDDEN DEPOSIT
	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT TRASH SCATTER

Figure 8:
Site map showing testing locations.

NORTH PROFILE TEST UNIT 3



SCALE: 1" = 1'-0"



(Copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Study," p. 30).

Figure 11:

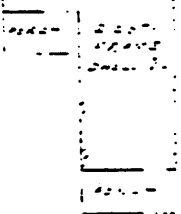
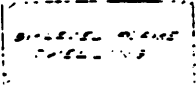
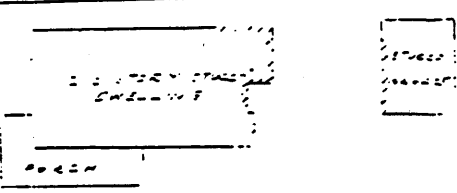
North profile, Test Unit 3.

TABLE 1: Mean Ceramic Dates from Test Unit 3 Midden Deposit

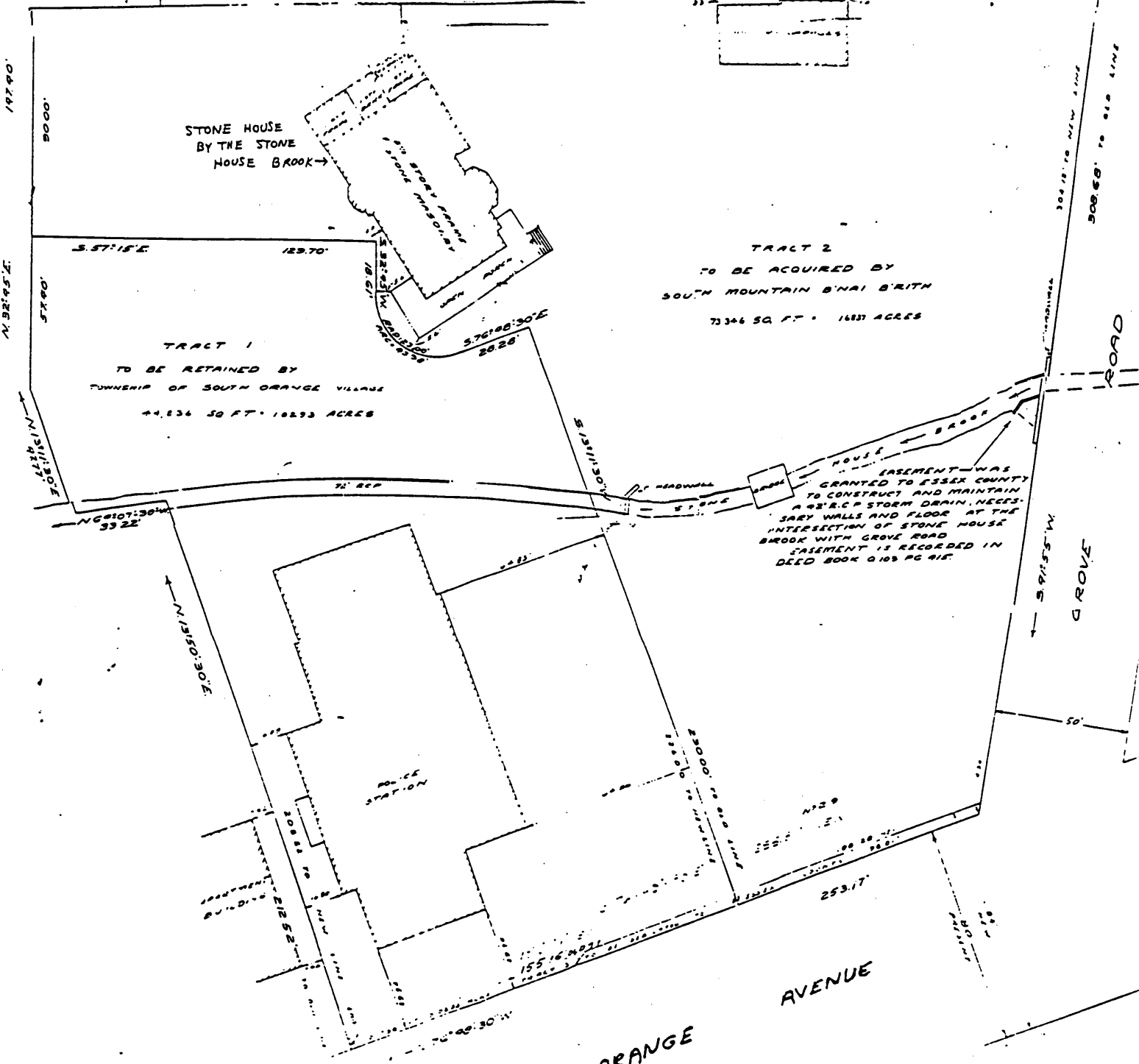
<u>Layer</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Median Date</u>	<u>Ending Date</u>
B1	1785	1808	1837
B2	1771	1798	1825
B3	1769	1797	1824
B4	1768	1795	1822
B5	1765	1793	1820
B total	1769	1796	1823

(Copied from Grubb, "Phase I/II Archaeological Study," p. 34)

Site Plan on File with
the Township of
South Orange Village, New
Jersey, October 10,
1986

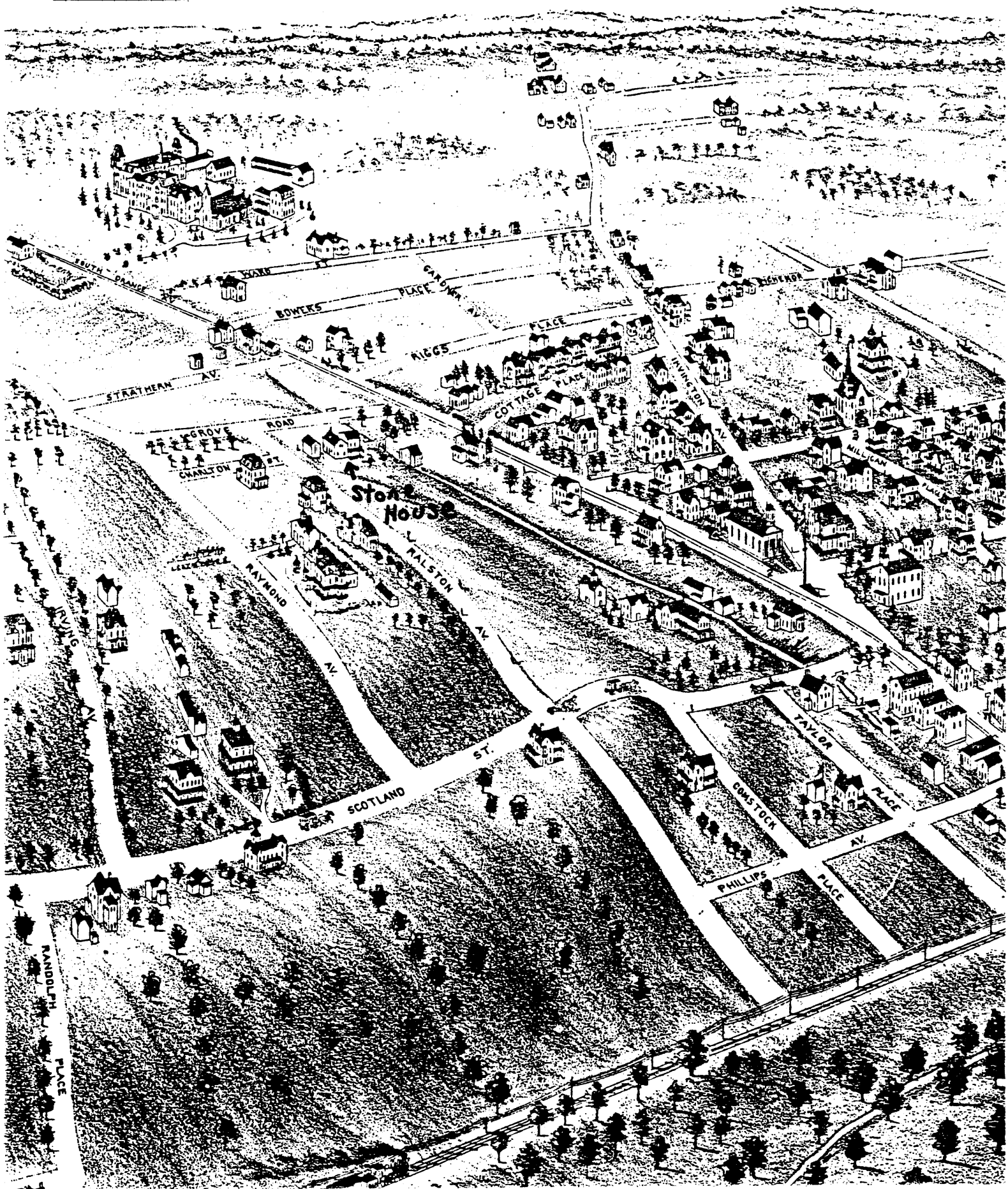


NOTE
DRAINAGE EASEMENT WAS GRANTED
TO THE BREWER ESTATE IN DEED BOOK
T-56 PG. 537 TO USE AND MAINTAIN
A DRAIN ACROSS THE PROPERTY TO THE
BROOK NO DRAIN WAS FOUND AT THE
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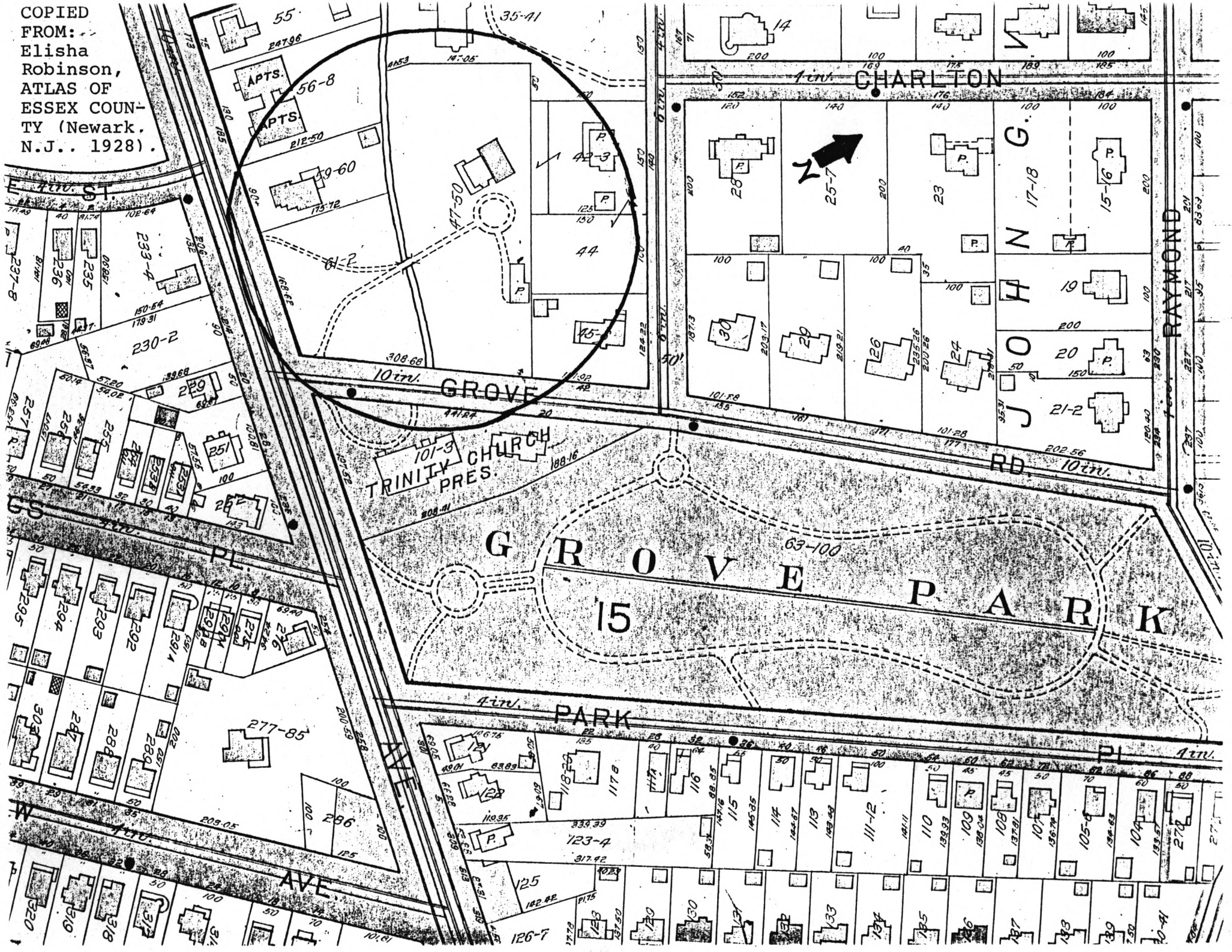


Stone House By the Stone House E
South Orange Village, Essex Cour
NJ

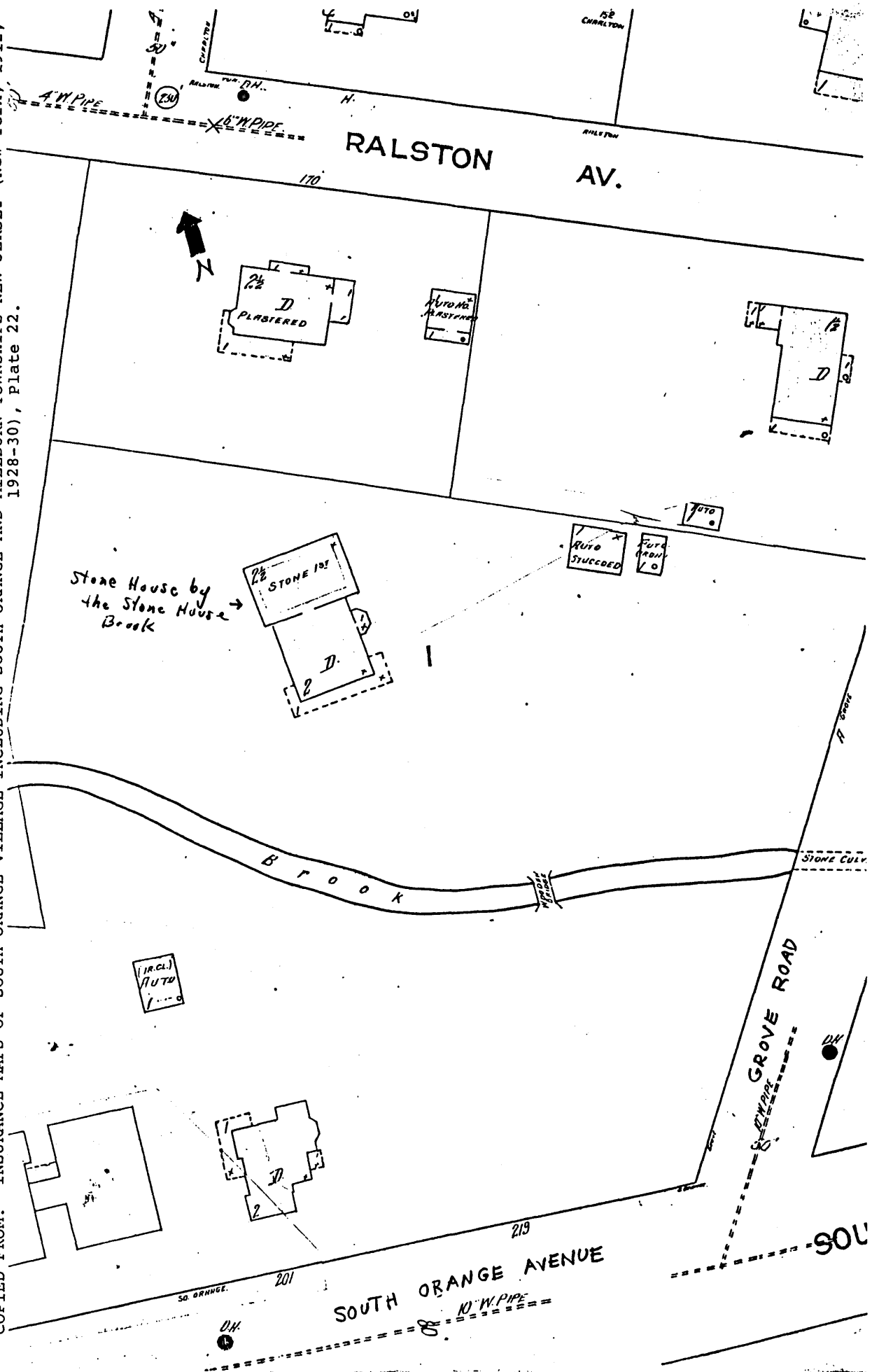
Copied from: T. N. Fowler,
Bird's Eye View of South Orange,
N. J., 1877 (Milwaukee).

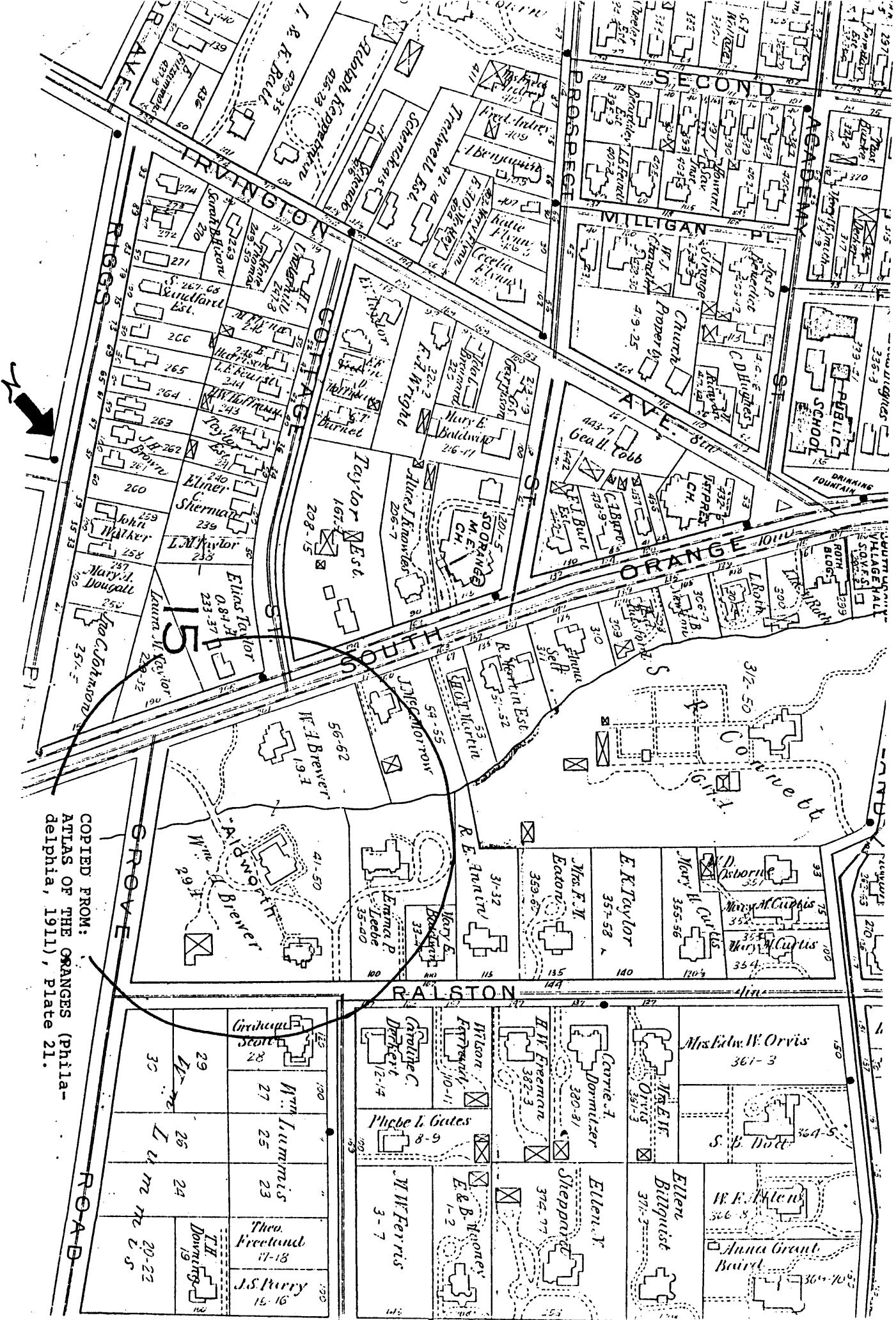


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Elisha Robinson,
ATLAS OF
ESSEX COUNTY (Newark,
N.J.. 1928).



COPIED FROM: INSURANCE MAPS OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE INCLUDING SOUTH ORANGE AND MILLBURN TOWNSHIPS NEW JERSEY (New York, 1912, 1928-30), Plate 22.





COPIED FROM:
 ATLAS OF THE ORANGES (Phila-
 delphia, 1911), Plate 21.

M. Hughes,
 MAP OF ESSEX
 COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 (New York, 1874).

**BUSINESS MEN.
 COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.**

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 Broad street,
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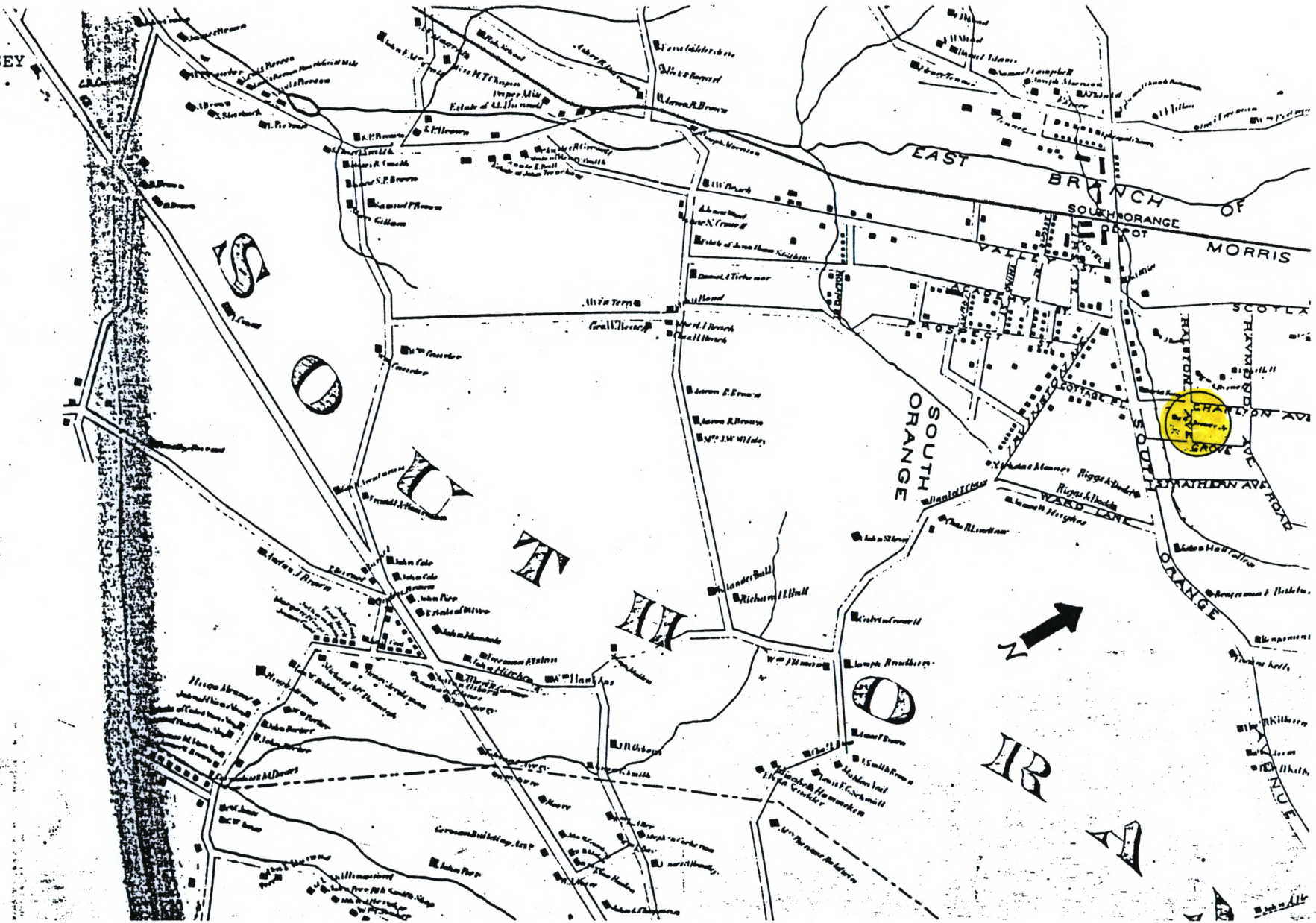
YOUTH.
 Building, 6 or Market and
 Reynolds and Real Estate
 street, First National Bank
 Broad street, First National

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 100th street.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 the First National Bank, 6 or
 7th street,
 near Rossville Depot,
 1st street,
 2nd street, Notary Public,
 3rd street, Office of Mineral & Lumber,
 4th street, Insurance,
 5th street, Insurance,
 6th street, Mutual Insurance Co.,
 7th street, Insurance Co., Market street.

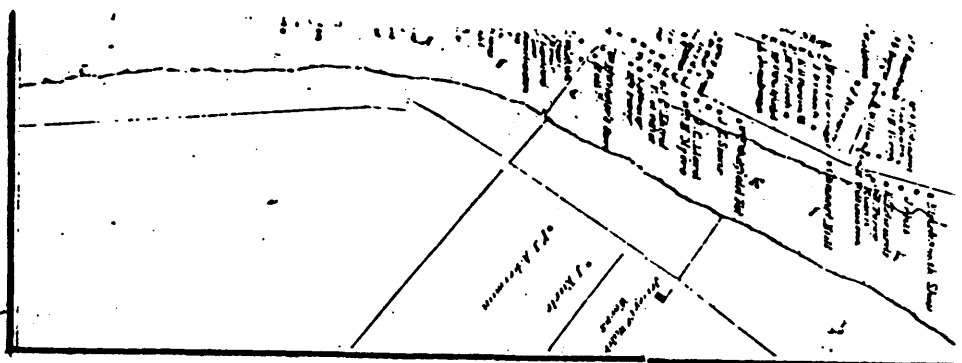
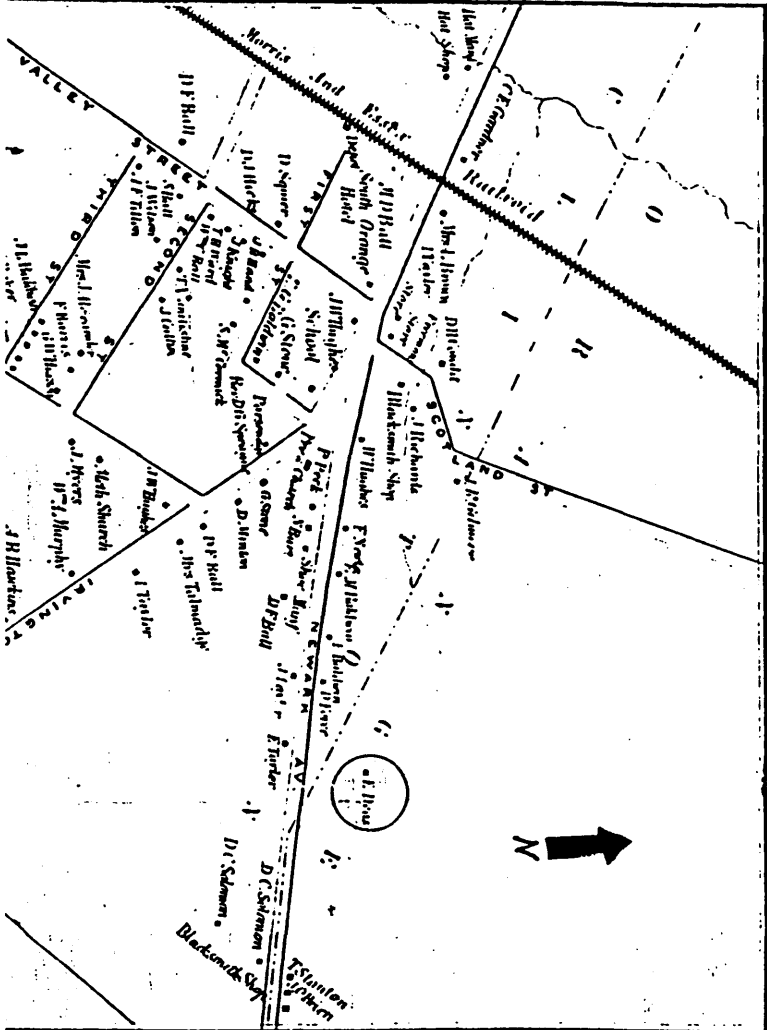
WOMEN AND MANKIND
 1st street, Morgan street near

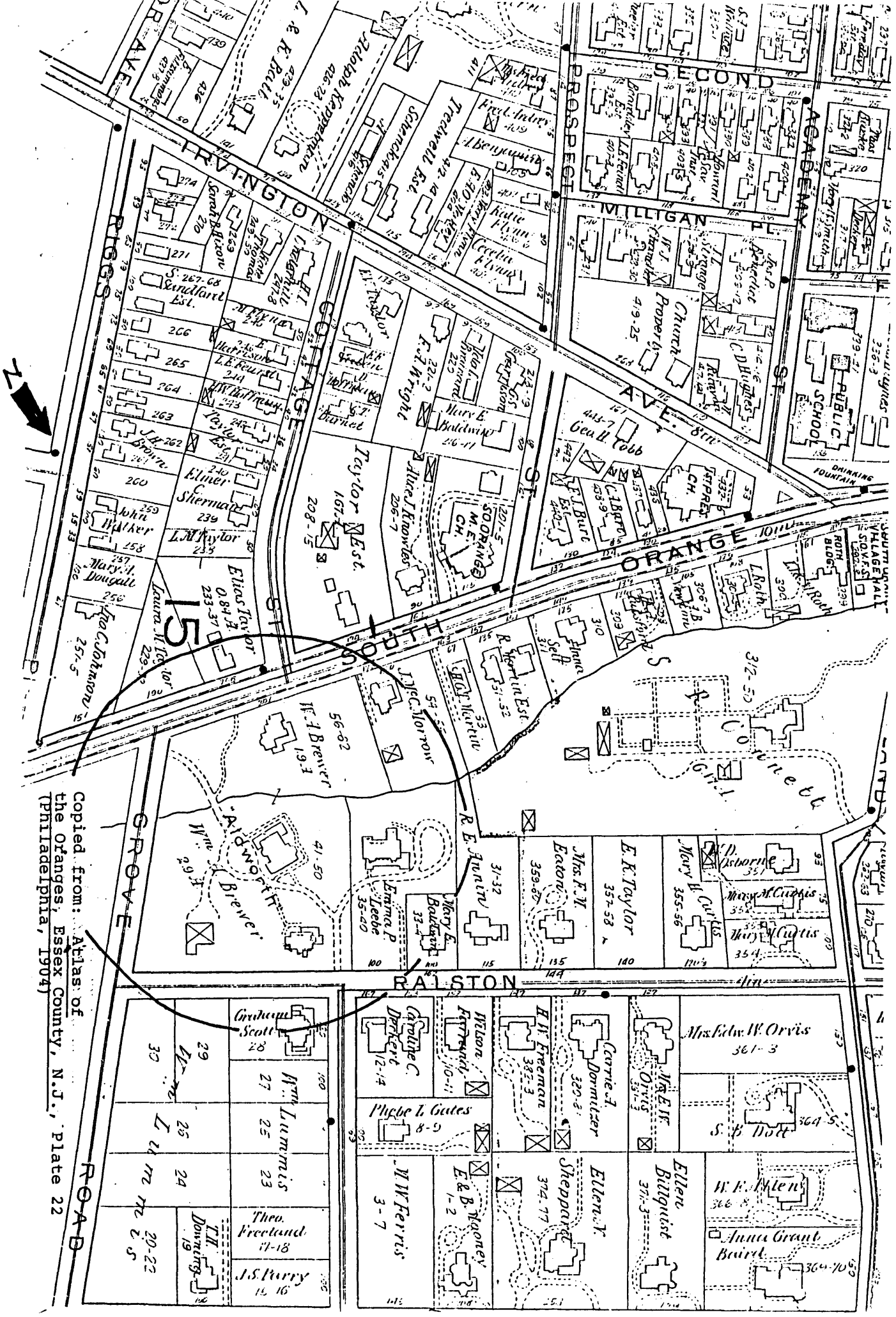
WOMEN
 1st street,
 2nd street, Orange street,
 3rd street, Brewery, Huntington Ave.,
 4th street, Orange street, 11th



COPIED FROM:
 H. P. Walling,
 MAP OF ESSEX
 COUNTY, NEW
 JERSEY (1859).

- Freeman & Lantz, Dealer in Sweets, Ranges, Tin and Copper Ware, No. 100
 Condit & Hensell, Dealers in Paper and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes, The Key, Greenlee, &c.
 Smith & Johnson, Dealers in Groceries, Tea, Sugar, &c.
 Weaver's Building
 Taylor & Everett, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., 1 L. heavy Building
 E. Barber, Book-keeper and Stationer, "Journal Book Store"
 John Freeman, Dealer in Groceries, Doors & Shutters, &c.
 H. Hensell, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, 3 Library Building
 O. M. J. Smith, Dealer in Grain, Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., 73 West Main St.
 James Hensell, Dealer in Lumber and Mason Materials
 K. V. Smith, Flour and Feed Store, opposite the Free Church
 F. Gervin, Iron, Cast and Checker Laker, Terbor's Building
 A. Britton, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, &c., "State and Fore Saw"
 C. S. Minor, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Grocer's Build- ing, also Main St. near High
 J. B. Linderer, Meat Market
 M. Sweet, Ice Dealer, Willow Hill Market
- James & Lawrence, Builders, Paterson St.
 R. A. Terhune, Builder
 Thos. G. Barber, Sash, Door & Blind Manfr., Phoenix Work- shop
 J. D. Condit, Paper-box Manufacturer
 H. M. Matthews, Contractor and Builder, Scotland St.
 Smit Smith, Harness Manufacturer
 M. H. Campbell & Son, Bed and Sheet Manufacturers, Main St.
 John Freeman
 A. Britton
 Ira C. Mann, Mason, Main St.
 John Lloyd, Mason
- HAT MANUFACTURERS
 C. A. Lightship, Hat Manufacturer
 James Brady
 N. Sheldon
 J. H. Mathews
 C. I. Hedden
 K. A. Smith
 Manderville & Whitely, Hat
 S. Van Ness, Hat
 G. A. Merrill
 Geo. Over
 Philip Ward
 S. H. Dodd & Co.





Copied from: Atlas of
the Oranges, Essex County, N.J., Plate 22
Philadelphia, 1904

JTH ORANGE

WEST ORANGE

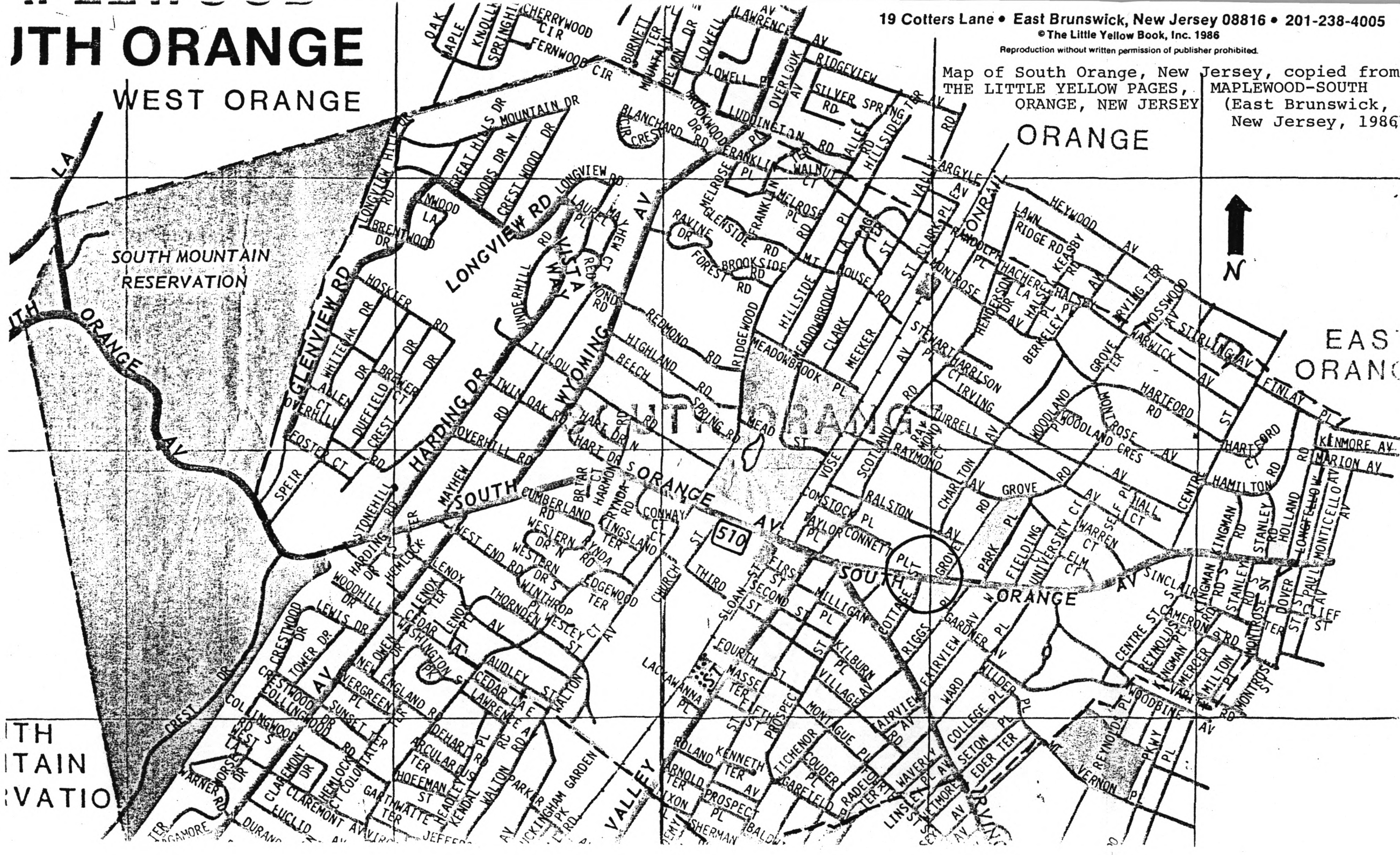
19 Cotters Lane • East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816 • 201-238-4005

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Map of South Orange, New Jersey, copied from THE LITTLE YELLOW PAGES, MAPLEWOOD-SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY (East Brunswick, New Jersey, 1986)

ORANGE



SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

EAST ORANGE

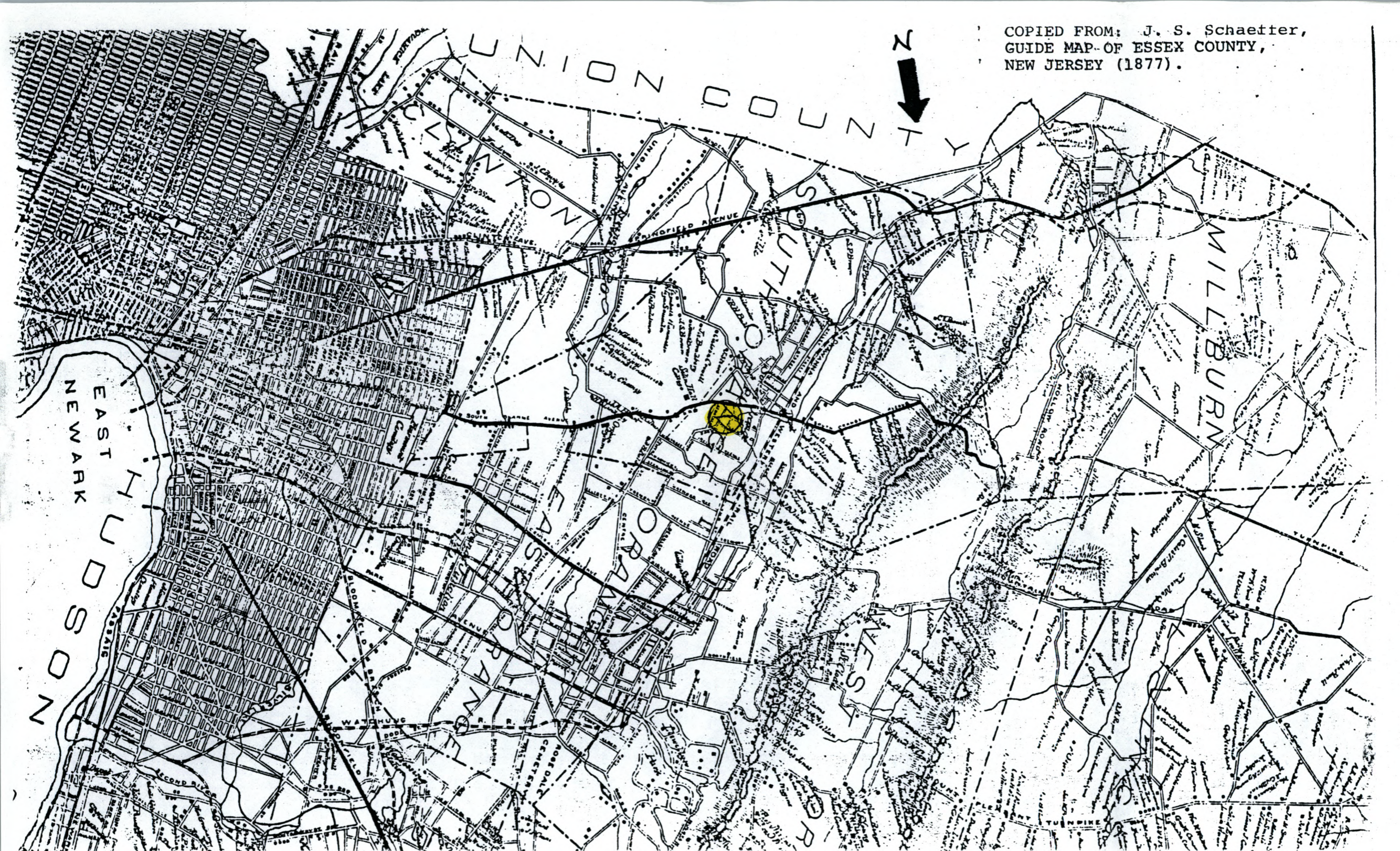
TH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

510

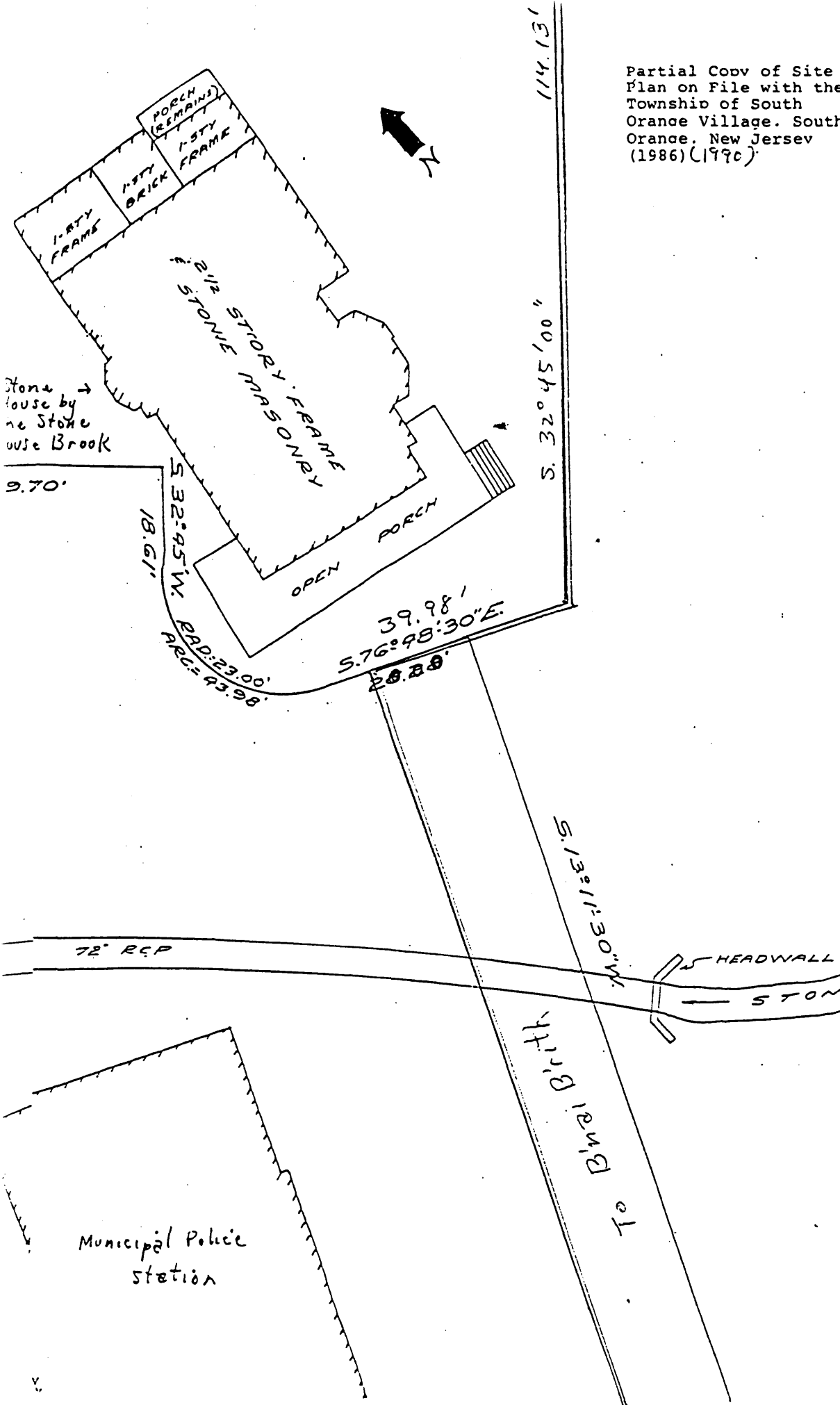


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COPIED FROM: J. S. Schaeffer,
GUIDE MAP OF ESSEX COUNTY,
NEW JERSEY (1877).

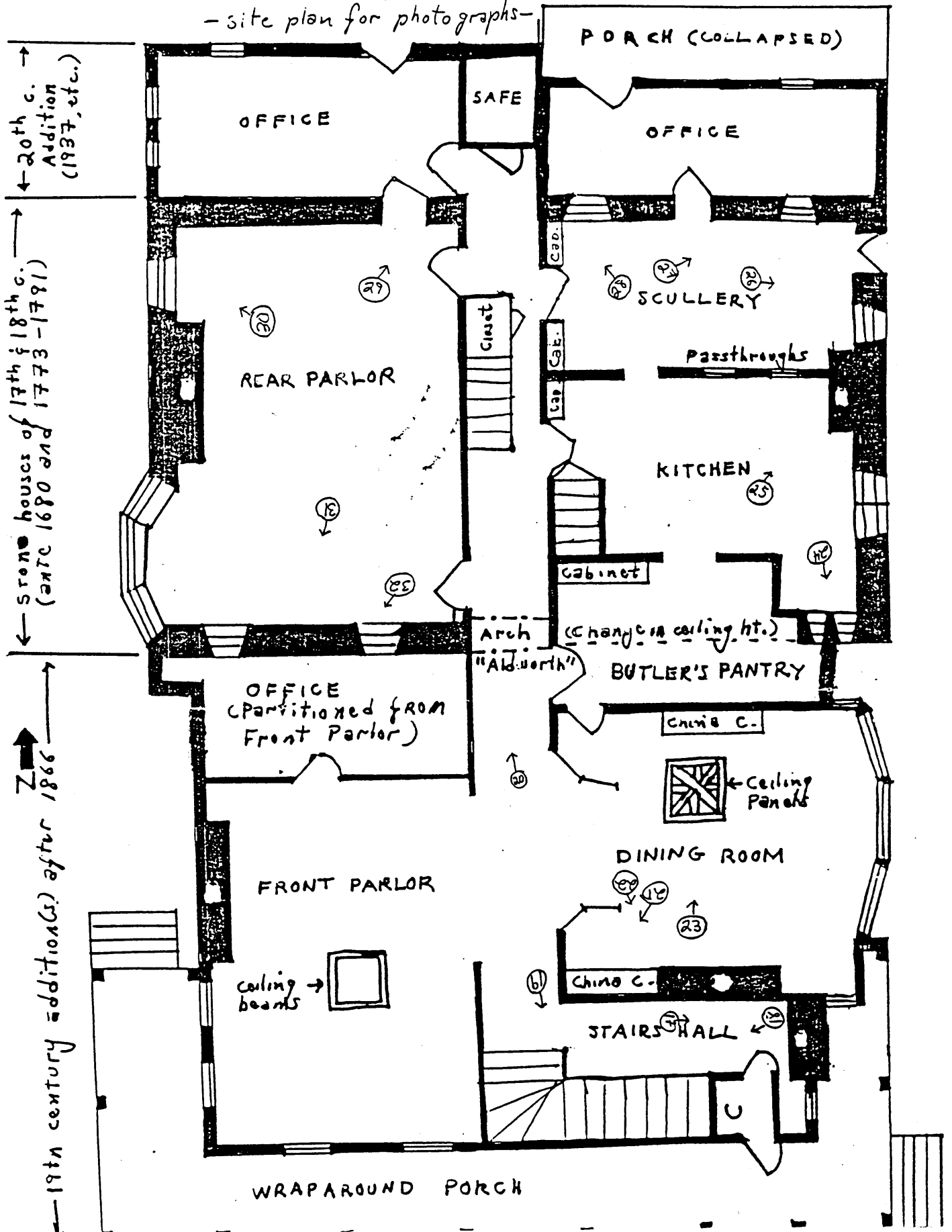


Partial Copy of Site Plan on File with the Township of South Orange Village, South Orange, New Jersey (1986)(1990)



STONE HOUSE BY THE STONE HOUSE BROOK (HOUSE PLAN OF)
 Township of South Orange Village, Essex Co., N.J.

- not to scale -
 - site plan for photographs -

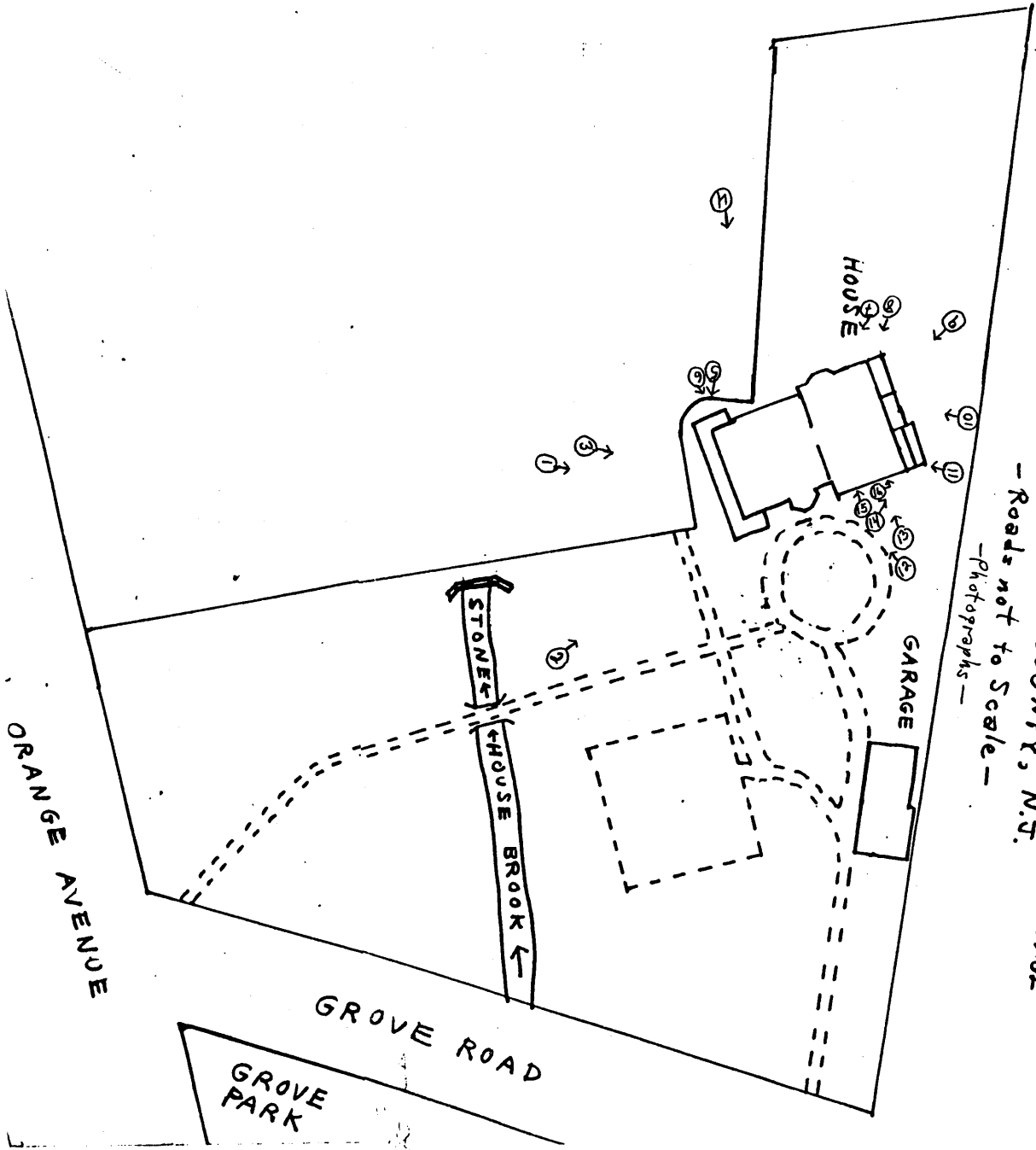


RAALSTON AVENUE

SITE PLAN

STONE HOUSE BY THE STONE HOUSE BROOK
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE
ESSEX COUNTY, N.J.

- Roads not to Scale -
- Photographs -



HOUSE

GARAGE

STONE HOUSE BROOK

ORANGE AVENUE

GROVE ROAD

GROVE PARK