

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED NOV 17 1976
DATE ENTERED APR 13 1977

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ******

The White House; or White House Farm

AND/OR COMMON

Buccleuch Mansion *use this name*

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Buccleuch Park 200 College Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

New Brunswick

VICINITY OF

15th

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New Jersey

34

Middlesex

023

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

City of New Brunswick

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall, 78 Bayard Street

CITY, TOWN

New Brunswick

VICINITY OF

STATE

New Jersey

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Middlesex County Records Office, 6th floor
Middlesex County Administration Building

STREET & NUMBER

John F. Kennedy Square, Bayard Street

CITY, TOWN

New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS-NJ-22)

DATE

1942, 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Dept. of Environmental Protection, P.O. Box 1420
Division of Prints and Photographs, Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Trenton
Washington, D. C.

STATE

New Jersey

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

Buccleuch Mansion is a large colonial 2 1/2 story gambrel roofed clapboard building with Georgian interior elements with effectively mingled late Federal alterations.

The main house is a large 2 1/2 story 5 bay center hall unit. The first floor front facade has windows that are 6/9 double hung sash with paneled shutters. The center doorway is Greek Revival form with the characteristic sidelights and fanlights. The second floor windows are all 12/12 sash with louvered shutters save a central second floor doorway. A one story wooden porch with four columns covers the central three bays of the first floor. The front facade of this building is stone with stucco covering scored to simulate stonework.

The rear facade also has five bays with the eastern windows 12/12 sash, while the two west bays are 6/6 sash. The facade is clapboard covered, the clapboarding being a very narrow exposure. A one story portico protects the center three bays as on the front. Also as with the front facade the gambrel roof is interrupted by an intersecting center gable which is flush clapboarding on both facades. These intersecting gables have a large semi-circular window.

The gambrel roof has wooden shingles and a slight overhang at the eaves. There are two interior and brick chimneys placed perpendicular to one another.

The buildings foundation is stone.

The east and west facades have beaded clapboarding but exposure widths vary.

Attached to the western gable end is a mid-19th century two story five bay one room deep frame wing with brick gable end.

Interior

The main unit of the Buccleuch Mansion is a simple center hall with two rooms on each side throughout; the overall dimensions of which are approximately 50 feet by 41 feet.

The stone basement walls are 2 feet thick on the long facades and 1'8" thick on the gable ends. One room in the basement, now housing the furnace, has one foot square stone flagging, perhaps original to the house. The rest of the rooms have either cement or dirt floors.

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7. DESCRIPTION (cont.)

The first floor has a center hall 38'8" long and nearly 12' wide with a stairway and landing to the rear. The ceilings are 10' high. It is in the hallway that the early 19th century mural wallpaper is located.

The parlor on the right of the hall is 18' by 19'. The ceiling cornice, wall paneling, and the fireplace mantel with cast-iron fireplace are particularly noteworthy in this room.

On the opposite side of the firewall is the dining room, 18' x 15' with a winding stairwell in the corner. This corner has Georgian paneling throughout, H-L hinges, and an excellent Adamesque mantelpiece.

The parlor on the other side of the hall is also approximately 18 feet by 19 feet. Particularly notable in this room is the cast-iron fireplace stone.

There are three small rooms on the other side of the chimney - an office, ante-room and toilet.

The second floor basically repeats the first floor plan having 4 bedrooms and a wide hall. Again, the hall has early 19th century painted wallpaper. The bedrooms are all approximately 18 feet by 14 to 17 feet. The two front bedrooms are extensively paneled with Georgian details. Bedroom Number 2, in addition, has a cast-iron mantelpiece which is estimated to have been formed around 1828 in the Batsto Furnace. The other two bedrooms do not have the Georgian paneling, but each has a good Admanesque mantel with cast-iron Franklin heaters.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | |

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
| SPECIFIC DATES | 1734-1739 | BUILDER/ARCHITECT | Anthony White |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture

Buccleuch Mansion is one of New Jersey's more elegant Georgian buildings and probably New Brunswick's finest colonial structure. The fine paneling of the major rooms and the hallway is indicative of Anthony White's social/economic stature in the 18th century; only the wealthiest persons generally being able to afford such an elaborate mansion.

In addition, the delicate mantels and the elegant central doorway, which were applied early in the 19th century are some of New Jersey's best Adamesque decor.

Art

Both the first and second floor hallways of Buccleuch are decorated with scenic wallpaper, printed in Paris, France by Dufour of Macon in 1815. While a small number of late 18th-early 19th century buildings are known to have had decorative wallpaper or painted murals above the fireplace mantels Buccleuch is unsurpassed in the state for its exquisite detail.

The first floor hall depicts the Banks of the Seine while the upper hall is a Paysage Indian landscape (Hindustian Scenery) depicting a tiger hunt. The paper was carefully removed in 1927 and mounted on canvas to preserve it from further deterioration.

Military

Buccleuch Mansion as one of New Brunswick's three remaining Colonial residences also has rich historical associations with major figures of the American Revolution.

Anthony White (b. 1711), who built the mansion at some time between 1734-1739, was the scion of a family distinguished for its military exploits. His ancestors included John White, Governor of the colony which Sir Walter Raleigh had founded at Roanoke, Virginia in 1587. When White returned from a voyage for supplies, in 1590, the colony had disappeared without a trace. Undaunted by this episode, his son Leonard White emigrated to the new English colony at

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Atkinson, Mary J., "Buccluech, Historic Homestead of New Brunswick, reprint from D.A.R. Magazine (March, 1927).
 Benedict, William H., "Historic 'Buccluech'; Its Successive Owners," Proceedings of the N. J. Historical Society, N. S. Vol. VI, No. 1 (January, 1921), 10-14.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 78 acres

UTM REFERENCES

House 18 545 960 4483 860

A 118 | 541611210 | 41481391210
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 118 | 541521510 | 41481361610

C 118 | 541581010 | 41481341010
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 E 118 | 541551710 | 41481401010

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

B 18 | 546-200 4483-800

Beginning at the intersection of George Street and College Avenue proceed 425 feet SE on College Avenue to the intersection of Lafayette Street; thence proceed 1500 feet SW; thence proceed 100 feet SE to Huntington Street; thence proceed 625 feet SW to Easton Avenue; thence proceed 2000 feet W; thence proceed 800 feet NE; thence proceed 335 feet E; thence proceed 625 feet NE; thence proceed 1660 feet E to the point of origin.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE (minor revisions by Terry Karschner, Historic Sites)

Miriam Kiss, Principal Planner

June 5, 1975

ORGANIZATION

City of New Brunswick Planning Division

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall, 78 Bayard Street

TELEPHONE

(201) 745-5042

CITY OR TOWN

New Brunswick, New Jersey

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE XX

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Quill B...

TITLE Commissioner of Dept. of Environmental Protection

DATE

JUN 21 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

4/13/98

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

3/25/77

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

Jamestown, in 1620. Leonard's daughter, Eleanor, gave birth to the celebrated Virginia Dare, the first child of English extraction to be born in America. Others of Anthony White's ancestors fought for the Royalist cause in the time of Charles I; and for William of Orange in Ireland, and at the Battle of the Boyne. More immediate forebears were involved in the government of Bermuda, and in the British Naval Service.

Anthony White, himself also followed the profession of arms, and was Commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in 1751. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Lewis Morris of New Jersey, in 1739 or 1740. Their fourth child, Anthony Walton White, was born at the White House (Buccleuch) on July 7, 1750.

During the latter's young manhood, Buccleuch was visited by George Washington, who much admired the view of the Raritan from the bedroom over the east parlor, which was reserved for him. Other distinguished visitors included Hamilton, Gates and Kosciusko. Kosciusko's correspondence documents an entire winter spent in New Brunswick with the White family, who nursed him through a severe illness. At a much later date (1798), Kosciusko gave the eagle he had worn during his successful campaign against the Russians in 1794 to Anthony Walton White, in exchange for White's eagle insignia denoting membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. The latter was the only chivalric order in America.

After Buccleuch was sold to William Burton in 1774, Anthony Walton White continued to live in New Brunswick, where members of his family owned other property. He became Washington's Aide-de-Camp in 1775, and distinguished himself at the head of a regiment of cavalry in the army of Lafayette at Charleston and Savannah, from 1780 to 1782. In 1783, he married the 15-year-old Margaret Vanderhorse Ellis, daughter of a wealthy Charleston family. His wife, and her sister Mary Ellis, returned to the north with White after the Revolutionary War. Mary proved a shrewd businesswoman, who acquired much property in New Brunswick, including Pine Tree Hill, where Douglass College Hall is now located. She took her sister and brother-in-law to live with her in her home on Livingston Avenue where the YMCA now stands, after Anthony Walton White's financial ruin. He had lost his large fortune chiefly as the result of having equipped his cavalry regiment at his own expense, in order to provide the swiftest possible relief to General Gates at the battle of Camden, South Carolina.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

Throughout the years, White maintained his connections with the Military. In 1793, a volume entitled The Military System for the New Cavalry, compiled by Adjutant General White... New Brunswick was printed by Shelly Arnett. In the following year, White led his last military expedition, as a General of Cavalry under Lee, against the Western insurgents.

General William Burton, who purchased the White House, in 1774, was an officer in the English army. He was married to Isabella Auchmuty, daughter of the Rector of Trinity Church in New York City, in the same year. During his stay at the White House, he quartered the Inniskillen Dragoons on the third floor, where the marks of their muskets and sabers may still be seen. The handrails of the main stairway running from the first to the third floors of the mansion have also been defaced by these soldiers.

From Burton's hands, the mansion passed in 1776 to those of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates in Somerset County; since New Brunswick, at that time, was situated partly in Middlesex County and partly in Somerset County, with Albany Street forming the dividing line between the two. The Commissioners rented the mansion to George Janeway, a man of ardent patriotic sympathies, who had resided formerly in New York. His neighbors in that State, aware of his proclivities, has painted the red letter "R", for rebel on his door. In the wake of the British occupation of New York, on September 15, 1776, he had removed himself to the White Mansion in New Brunswick. Unfortunately, the British also occupied New Brunswick six weeks later.

The Commissioners of Forfeited Estates continued in management of the White House until 1783, when they sold it to John Bergen. Bergen resold immediately to Colonel Charles Stewart, who was a member of the First Continental Congress and Colonel of the First Regiment of Minute Men in 1776; Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Line; Commissary-General on Washington's staff until the end of the Revolutionary War, and a member of the Continental Congress in 1784 and 1785.

Colonel Stewart sold the White House to John Garnett, a man highly esteemed by his neighbors for his scientific knowledge, in 1798. Garnett, his wife Mary and their four children remained in residence at the White House until 1820. During that time Garnett published a 150-page volume of astronomic tables, which may still be seen at the Rutgers Univeristy library, as well as numerous articles dealing

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8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

chiefly with problems of mathematics, astronomy and navigation. Garnett also installed the beautiful wallpaper, printed in 1815 by Dufour of Macon in Paris, still on view in the hallways of the White House. The lower hallway contains scenes from the banks of the Seine in Paris, while the upper hallway depicts a tiger hunt in India. This paper was removed from the walls and mounted on chassis in 1927, in order to preserve it. It was valued at \$25,000 at the time of the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1942.

After Garnett's death in 1820, his widow divided his 300-acre estate, and sold the portion containing the White House to Colonel Joseph Warren Scott on June 6, 1821. Scott renamed both the mansion and the estate Buckleuch, in honor of the family and estate of a Scottish ancestor.

Scott was the son of Moses Scott, who after pursuing a brief military career, had resigned in order to study medicine. He had been appointed Surgeon General of the State Forces, and in that capacity, had been present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. In 1774, he had taken up residence in New Brunswick. He was married to Anna Johnson, by whom he had two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and ten daughters. Both sons were named after General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill. Warren, holding similar admiration for the Surgeon General, had named one of his sons Moses Scott.

The second Joseph Warren Scott, who lived to become master of Buckleuch, was born in New Brunswick on November 21, 1778. He was a graduate of Princeton University before reaching the age of 17. He studied both medicine and ministry for brief periods before finally settling upon the profession of the law, which he practiced with great brilliance. During the War of 1812, he served first as Captain of a Company of Light Brigade stationed at Paulus Hook, and later as a Colonel on the Governor's staff. He was married to Jane Griffiths, by whom he had six children. Scott's children, and certain of his grandchildren including Anthony Dey, lived with Scott in the mansion at various times. In 1865, Scott sold Buckleuch to Anthony Dey for the sum of \$7,000 under condition that he might continue to reside there for the rest of his natural life. After his grandfather's death, Dey continued to live at Buckleuch until 1911, when together with his sister, Mary Laidlie Dey, and his brothers Joseph Warren and Richard Varick Dey, he deeded the mansion and estates of Buckleuch to the City of New Brunswick, for use as a public park. The deed stipulated that the mansion and the park were forever to bear the name of Buckleuch as a memorial to their beloved grandfather.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL (cont.)

Middlesex County Deed Book, Vol. 487, pp. 269-273; and Vol. 105,
pp. 106-111.

Woodhull, Anna M. W., "Memoir of Brig. Gen. Anthony Walton White of
the Continental Army" Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical
Society, 2nd Series, Vol. VII, No. 2 (1882), pp. 107-115.

Buccleuch Mansion
New Brunswick
Middlesex County
New Jersey 034

73

PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY

RARITAN RIVER

THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

DELAWARE AND CANAL

Block 103 06 Lot 1

BUCCLEUCH MANSION

BUCCLEUCH PARK
AREA 78 120 ACRE
EXEMPTED

437

34

92

93

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60

SEE SHEET 7301

SEE SHEET 7303

445

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447

443

440

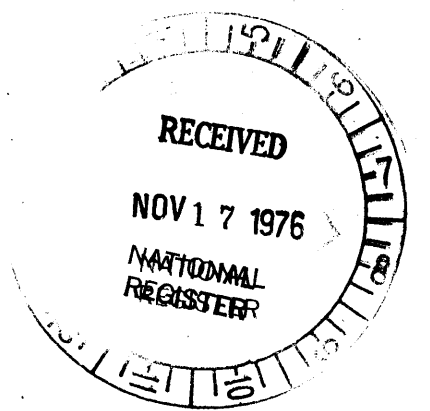
441

442

448

449

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP
SOMERSET COUNTY



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF TAXATION
PUBLIC UTILITIES BUREAU
APPROVED AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE
PROPERTY TAX MAPS FOR THE YEAR 1976
DATE: JUN 1 1973

REV MAY 1973
REV JULY 1969
TAX MAP
NEW BRUNSWICK
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NEW JERSEY
1 inch = 400 feet

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER
ROBERT C. HANE PE