Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

Trenton

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

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MAY 1 3 1976

New Jersey

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

INVENTORY NOMINATION	FORM DAT	EENTERED MA	14 T 3 1310	
SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S	
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
AND/OR COMMON				
Brick, Richard, House LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER Compromise Road	(evactly 1 mile	from either en	d of road)	
omer a nomber Compromise Road	(exactly I mile	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	or roud,	
CITY, TOWN	, mark	CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT	
Mannington Township	VICINITY OF	2nd		
^{STATE} New Jersey	CODE BL	Salem	CODE	
3 CLASSIFICATION		,		
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENT USE	
DISTRICTPUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
$\frac{X}{B}$ BUILDING(S) $\frac{X}{P}$ PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTUREBOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	文 PRIVATE RESIDENC	
SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT		
OBJECTIN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
And the second of the second o	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY	er govern Marie van de	**************************************		
NAME Dr. and Mrs. John Rein	nhard		e e e	
STREET & NUMBER				
Compromise Road		. "		
CITY, TOWN Salem	VICINITY OF	state New Je:	rsev	
5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCR				
COURTHOUSE.		Canada Hanasa		
STREET & NUMBER	e, Salem County	Court House		
94 Market Street				
CITY.TOWN Salem		STATE New Jersey		
6 REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TITLE				
New Jersey Historic Site	es Inventory 18	89.5		
DATE	FEDERAL _	XSTATECOUNTYLOCAL	-	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Department of Envir			***	
CITY, TOWN		STATE		

EXCELLENT

GOOD

__FAIR

CONDITION

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

CHECK ONE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Richard Brick House, constructed in about 1750, is a 2 1/2 story, 3 level brick residence. The center section is the original section, the west wing being added shortly afterward, and the east wing added early in the nineteenth century. The west and center sections have facades of Flemish bond brick with glazed headers, while the east wing is common bond. There is a 2 story frame addition in the rear which was constructed during the 1950's, thus giving the house an L-shaped appearance.

There is a box cornice around the house, a pent roof peaked over the main front door, brick hoodmolds over the windows, original 9 lights over 9 lights sash arrangement, architrave window trim, and a wooden front stoop with bench seats. There are 2 inside end chimneys on the west section and one inside end chimney on the center section. A date plaque is located on the west gamble, although the date is missing. A pent roof also runs across the rear of the house. The rear door was originally a hearse door. Each section of the house has a gable roof.

Inside, much of the original trim remains intact, while those details have been lost over the years have been replaced by the current owners, who undertook an authentic restoration of the house during the 1950's.

The original random width hardwood floors are intact throughout the house, as are the plaster cornices and chair-rails (in most rooms). Shouldered architrave trim surrounds the door openings, while some openings also have cornices. The windows are all mortised and tenoned and have wide (1 1/4 to 1 1/2") mutins. Several walls have original paneling from floor to ceiling. Frequently, the paneling has original openings for storage. The dining room has the original timbers exposed. The large original kitchen fireplace is intact, including the bake oven with its steel doors and the crane for pots. Kitchen cupboards have been constructed with old wood taken from second floor partitions that were removed to provide for bath facilities.

Each wing originally had its own separate cellar and attic. The main stairway is a P-shaped dog leg winder without wellhole. The trim and paneling on the second floor is a replica of the first floor.

The interior doors are of two types: paneled or planked and beaded. Predominate hardware consists of H-L hinges, strap hinges in the kitchen area, and thumb latches with spears. The rafters in the attic are mortised and pinned at the ridge.

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The house was thoroughly and authentically restored during the 1950's by the current owners. This included structural work to the facade and the restoration of the pent roof to the rear. The original exterior doors have been removed and replaced by replicas. The mantle in the dining room is not original. The second floor layout has been altered to provide for closet and bathroom facilities. The second floor area on the east wing is not original—this wing was originally a one story shed that was raised so as to provide an additional bedroom.

The 2 story frame addition to the rear is also not original, although it was built almost exclusively with 18th century materials. The window sashes, trim, cornice, mantles, floorboards, chair-rails, and paneling were all taken from the Bilderback House in Salem, an eighteenth century house that was demolished. Thus, the two rooms resemble a restoration rather than an addition.

PERIOD AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW _PREHISTORIC __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC __COMMUNITY PLANNING __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE __RELIGION __1400-1499 _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC __CONSERVATION LAW __SCIENCE AGRICULTURE __1500-1599 __ECONOMICS __LITERATURE __SCULPTURE XXARCHITECTURE __1600-1699 __EDUCATION __MILITARY __SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN XX 1700-1799 __ART __ENGINEERING __MUSIC __THEATER __1800-1899 __COMMERCE __EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT __PHILOSOPHY __TRANSPORTATION

__INDUSTRY

SPECIFIC DATES

__1900-

c.1750

__COMMUNICATIONS

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

XPOLITICS/GOVERNMENT

_OTHER (SPECIFY)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE: The Richard Brick House has architectural significance in that it provides an almost completely authentic illustration of eighteenth century country estates. In many respects, the Brick House typlifies the type of residence occupied by families of substantial means throughout the Delaware Valley area. The survival of so many original details also makes the house significant as an example of how eighteenth century estates were designed and trimmed.

The Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers on the facade, the interior floor plan, the mantles and paneled interiors, the shouldered architrave trim, the extensive utilization of interior cornices, the hearse door in the rear, the chair-rails, the large kitchen fireplace, and wide muntin bars, the sash arrangement, and the interior hardware are all characteristic of the type of house occupied by the wealthier South Jersey colonists. These remaining details provide important insights into the manner and style in which these families lived during the colonial period.

The new frame addition is also significant in that it provides an illustration of how a house can be enlarged and still retain its architectural purity. The careful selection of eighteenth century trim from other houses and the insistence that no reproduction pieces be used provides visual evidence that restoration can be undertaken without compromising integrity.

POLITICAL: John Brick, a brother of Richard and an occupant of the house during the mid-eigteenth century, achieved local significance as the individual who organized Cumberland County. Brick owned large tracts of land around Jerico and was anxious to see this area formed as a separate county. In pursuit of this objective, Brick became the prime mover in the separation of Cumberland County from Salem in 1748. He also succeeded in enlarging the boundaries of Cumberland County to include his holdings in Jerico.

9 MAJOR BIBI		CAL REFER	ENCES			
Salem County	Planning Bo	pard. The	Heritage	of Salem Co	unty	
(Salem, Salem County	1967), 95. Tercentena	ry Committe	e. Fenwi	ck's Colony		
(Salem,	1964), 33.				•	
Sickler, Jos (Salem,	$\frac{1949}{84-8}$	35.	oi salem	<u>county</u> , re	v. ea.	(cont
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31712		CODE	COONTY			-
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		COD	E
11 FORM PREP	ARED BY					
NAME/TITLE Dr.	Arthur F.	Sewall,	•	nci Kostrub tes Section		ic
ORGANIZATION	storian			DATE	· J	
STREET & NUMBER	County Dept.	of Communi	ty Develo		0.15.75	
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CITY OR TOWN Salem				STATE New	Jersey	
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NATION	AL	STATE		LOCAL_	_XX	
As the designated State hereby nominate this p criteria and procedures	roperty for inclusion	in the National Reg nal Park Service.				
TITLE	1 / 1/2	•	1 - 7 D 1	DATE	NOV 12	2 1975
FOR NPS USE ONLY		nt of the ron				
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New Jersey 034
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Richard Brick, the builder of at least one of the two original sections, achieved importance during the initial years of the American Revolution. He served as a constable and a local political leader during 1777-1778, during which time British forces made several incursions into Salem County.

Although unproven, the Brick House is alleged to have been the home of Samuel Hedge. Hedge was the son-in-law of John Fenwick, who founded Salem in 1675. It is also alleged that Fenwick died in the house and was buried by Hedge and his wife near the property. Architectural research, however, cannot confirm unquestionably whether Hedge actually lived in the Brick House or in an earlier house that stood on the site.

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Sparks, James. Title Search of the Richard Brick House. March 25, 1957.