# 1 NAME

**HISTORIC**

AND/OR COMMON

*Brick, Richard, House*

# 2 LOCATION

**Compromise Road (exactly 1 mile from either end of road)**

CITY, TOWN: Mannington Township  
STATE: New Jersey

# 3 CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PRESENT USE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>PUBLIC</td>
<td>OCCUPIED</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
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<td>BUILDING(S)</td>
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<td>UNOCCUPIED</td>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
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<td>STRUCTURE</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>WORK IN PROGRESS</td>
<td>PARK</td>
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<td>SITE</td>
<td>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</td>
<td>IN PROCESS</td>
<td>PRIVATE RESIDENCE</td>
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<td>OBJECT</td>
<td>IN PROCESS</td>
<td>ACCESSIBLE</td>
<td>EDUCATIONAL</td>
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<td>ACCESSIBLE</td>
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<td>ENTERTAINMENT</td>
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<td>YES: UNRESTRICTED</td>
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<td>OTHER:</td>
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</table>

# 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**  
Dr. and Mrs. John Reinhard

**STREET & NUMBER**  
Compromise Road

CITY, TOWN: Salem  
STATE: New Jersey

# 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Clerk's Office, Salem County Court House

**STREET & NUMBER**  
94 Market Street

CITY, TOWN: Salem  
STATE: New Jersey

# 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**  
New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory 1889.5

**DATE**

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Department of Environmental Protection

CITY, TOWN: Trenton  
STATE: New Jersey
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.

(Cont.)
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.
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 typifies 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-eighteenth 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 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

NJHPSI 1889.5.
Salem County Planning Board. The Heritage of Salem County (Salem, 1967), 95.
Salem County Tercentenary Committee. Fenwick's Colony (Salem, 1964), 33.
Sickler, Joseph S. The Old Houses of Salem County, rev. ed. (Salem, 1949), 84-85.

(cont.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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 Dr. Arthur F. Sewall, Historian

(Nanci Kostrub - Historic Sites Section)

ORGANIZATION Salem County Dept. of Community Development

DATE 10.15.75

STREET & NUMBER 90 Market Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN Salem

STATE New Jersey

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL XX

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

DATE NOV 12 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 1/3/76

Acting DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE 5/12/76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
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.