

**MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP
HISTORICAL INTERPRETIVE PLAN**

Prepared for:

Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties

Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township

With funding from:

New Jersey Historic Trust

Millstone Township

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This Interpretive Plan presents data and recommendations related to the goal of enhancing historical and cultural programming offered by the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP) in cooperation with the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC). A grant from the New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) matched by Millstone Township funded development of this plan.

Friends of MTHRP volunteers currently provide programs at the Baird Homestead, a historic property owned by Millstone Township. Since forming in 2012, the Friends of MTHRP have established a reputation for offering historically based, experiential learning opportunities at Baird Homestead. Its hands-on programs educate about farm life of the 1800s and early 1900s and have earned a strong local following of families with elementary to high-school age children, as well as the support of the Millstone Township school board members, administrators and teachers.

Friends of MTHRP is embarking on an initiative to offer new programs at the Clarksburg Cultural Center at the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, a restored rural “country” church listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The official opening of the cultural center, complete with a new visitors center with bathrooms and accessibility accommodations, is currently scheduled for 2025. This provides a once-in-a-generation opportunity since it will open at the same time that the nation and state will begin celebrating the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. The church stands on a road marched along by both the British and Continental armies on route to the Battle of Monmouth Court House in June 1778.

To capitalize on these opportunities and further the missions of the Friends of MTHRP and HPC, the Interpretive Plan has collected data on existing programs and visitor readiness, reviewed the existing historical literature on the history of Millstone Township, conducted original research using archival sources, held a workshop, met frequently with the Friends of MTHRP and their partners, and evaluated nearly 50 historic resources for interpretive potential.

This plan concludes with an actionable set of recommendations and cost estimates for enhancing the Friends of MTHRP and HPC missions to preserve, protect and interpret historical resources to multiple audiences including youth groups, families, local residents and heritage tourists. Specifically, the plan recommends that Friends of MTHRP and HPC focus on two themes and three priority areas of interpretation.

Two Themes: The two recommended interpretive themes are *Independently Millstone* and *Millstone Landscapes, Centuries of Change*. Millstone’s people have participated in many of the great milestones in American independence and this first theme acknowledges their stories. Local “citizen soldier” farmers fought in the battles that helped shake the United States from British rule. The ideals of the American Revolution – “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” – set in motion countless paths to independence, some very hard won. Millstone’s history is populated with people who can tell stories of emancipation, freedom of religion, pursuit of education

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

and the twin struggles for economic success and civil rights. The daily and seasonal rhythms of growing crops and raising livestock in Millstone have historically offered their own challenges leading to accomplishment and independence.

Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Changes views the Township as a rich, multi-layered place where historic farms and roads of the 1700s and 1800s stand next to the houses, businesses, churches and schools built by later generations. Underneath all of this is a natural landscape that still bears some evidence of Native peoples prior to European contact. Viewing the landscape as a place shaped by cultures leads to an understanding of how future, present and past activities shape the environment. The theme examines the historic spatial organization of villages and farms, which were based on where roads crossed and distances that local farm families could walk or ride, the origins of the local network of roads, the design and placement of farmhouses, taverns, schools, churches and mills, the growing of crops and grazing of livestock, and the management of woods, soils, minerals and streams. Covering centuries from prehistory to the near present, and heavily oriented toward visual aids such as historic maps and photographs, *Millstone Landscape, Centuries of Changes* enhances an appreciation of the historic resources that still remain within the landscape, highlighting standing buildings and sites dating from the 1700s to the 1900s. Not to be forgotten, this theme also discusses the forces that have shaped new suburban-style development over the past 50 years, placing Millstone's effort to balance the old and the new in historical perspective.

Three Priority Programming Recommendation Groups: The first program priority, described as *Recommendation Group A. New Interpretive Programs at the Clarksburg Cultural Center – A Five-Year Plan (2024-2028)*, sets a course for opening the center with programs that meet the needs of the community and the capacities of the Friends of MTHRP and the HPC. It consists of a grand opening celebration in April 2025, set to coincide with the 250th of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. It anticipates using 2024-25 as a period of planning for this event and follow-up events on themes of *Independently Millstone* and *Millstone Landscape, Centuries of Changes*. Programming will build toward a grand celebration in June 2028 for the Township to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the march to Monmouth Battlefield. This plan recommends at least four events per year at the Clarksburg Cultural Center building a reputation for high-quality programs in the church's sanctuary space and the new visitors center. These programs will be supported by digital and traditional interpretive and tourism marketing and outreach. The plan recommends professional consultants assist the Friends of MTHRP and HPC with ArcGIS StoryMaps, a calendar of events, improved Website, linkages to other events at Baird Homestead and local/regional sites, social media and a brochure.

The second program priority, described as *Recommendation Group B: Baird Homestead*, acknowledges that the homestead has developed a track record of offering well-received, age-appropriate, experiential programs for school and youth groups, providing for programs and projects related to farming heritage. The homestead is also regarded as a comfortable space for community festivals and holiday events. The recommendations seek

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

to focus the Friends of MTHRP on maintaining and improving existing programs through networking with like-minded organizations and experts and educating volunteers to ensure increasing levels of historic authenticity. Friends of MTHRP are also embarking on a program to publish “chapter books” that can be used in elementary and middle-school curricula. The first of these books on Elizabeth Conover, a talented illustrator who grew up on a local farm in the 1890s and early 1900s, will set her life in the contexts of the history of art and women’s history.

Of particular note is a recommendation to seek out grant support for starting a local oral history program. Oral history has been inspired by discussions with members of the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church and the realization that their stories need to be collected because they are of exceptional value. The Friends of MTHRP are also interested in collecting stories from living representatives and descendants of other traditionally underrepresented groups including migrant farm laborers of African, Asian and Hispanic heritage, as well as the stories of the Jewish families who moved to the Millstone, East and West Windsor areas in the early 1900s. This oral history project, which should be guided with professional assistance of a trained oral historian, can train volunteers and develop materials that will be extremely valuable in future interpretive programs.

The third program priority, described as *Recommendation Group C: Outdoor Interpretive Signage and Markers*, recommends that Friends of MTHRP and HPC, partnering with the Township, use the remaining funds in this NJHT grant to develop and install six interpretive panels, two each at the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Cultural Center, and one each at the Clarksburg Municipal Building and Wagner Farm Park. The signs at the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Cultural Center are recommended as two-panel, upright signs, similar to those used by the National Park Service, with one panel presenting Millstone history and the two interpretive themes, and the other panel an illustrated historic map of Millstone. The low-profile wayside sign at the Clarksburg Municipal Building, a former four-room schoolhouse, will cover the historical topics of Clarksburg village and school. The low-profile sign at Wagner Farm Park will be on the history of nearby Woodville as a free Black community. An additional 12 low-profile signs are recommended for public places throughout Millstone. QR codes affixed to the signs can direct sign viewers to an updated Friends of MTHRP Website with more information about the Township’s history and heritage programs. Traditional, cast-metal historic markers are recommended for other buildings, sites and places of historic interest in the Township. The HPC is well-positioned to oversee and promote this program, which would involve a process by which local groups and citizens could petition for markers.

This plan assumes that implementation of these recommendations will take place over the next five years and be largely a result of volunteerism and fundraising, including grants, to pay for professional assistance and materials. This plan projects that about \$250,000 will be needed, above and beyond current levels of funding, to fully implement the recommendations of this plan. This is an ambitious goal for the organizations involved, but the consultant team preparing this plan notes that the Friends of MTHRP and the HPC have a demonstrated record

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

of achieving big things with wise use of limited resources. In about ten years, they have preserved and brought programming to the Baird Homestead, they have preserved the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, and they are about to embark on programming for a new cultural center. Volunteerism is a highly valued American tradition and approach to community involvement that has both monetary value that can be measured in hours and materials donated, as well as the positive outcomes of building community pride and individual and group accomplishments. Friends of MTHRP will need to place focused energy in volunteer recruitment and the best way to do this is to continue to run a small number of high-quality programs and develop new programs that attract volunteers and inspire younger generations to take up an interest in understanding and celebrating their community's past.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Numerous individuals and organizations in the local history and cultural heritage community generously shared their time and knowledge. Many of them participated in a workshop held at the Baird Homestead in October 2022. The team wishes to acknowledge Deb Adler, Robin Bruins, Cheryl Cook, Bob Craig, Kelli Definis, Pat Donahue, John Fabiano, Joe Grabas, Nancy Greblja, Kristen Hohn, Gail Hunton, Jean Mount, Bob Mount, Grace Ragosa, Jeff Smith, Muriel J. Smith, Cappy Stults, Debbie Thomas, Richard Van Zandt, Alice Wikoff and Linda Wilson. A particular thanks goes to the congregation of St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church and Catherine Conover and Arlene Fitzpatrick for sharing the history of their church and the Woodville neighborhood.

Thanks go out to the staffs of the Monmouth County Archives, Monmouth County Historical Association, New Jersey State Archives, New Jersey State Library and New Jersey State Museum. Original manuscript materials related to important topics in Millstone Township history would not be available without their assistance.

As regards to Hunter Research's team, Patrick Harshbarger, Vice President and Principal Historian, Architectural Historian and Industrial Archaeologist, was Project Manager. Rachel Craft, Historian/Architectural Historian and Grace Ragosa, Assistant Historian, undertook research and field evaluations. The report was authored by Patrick Harshbarger and Rachel Craft, original mapping by Evan Mydlowski, Cartographer/GIS Specialist, and editing and layout by Patricia Madrigal, Publications Director.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND SCOPE-OF-WORK

This planning document presents findings and recommendations for the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP), in cooperation with the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC) and their partners, to use in implementing a township interpretive plan for historic sites. The plan is inclusive of two Friends of MTHRP-operated and Township-owned properties – the Baird Homestead (Photograph 1.1) and the Clarksburg Cultural Center at the restored Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery (Photograph 1.2) – and it focuses on recommending ways to tell important stories about places, events and people throughout Millstone Township’s past. Especially important to the Friends of MTHRP is acknowledging “underrepresented” groups whose histories have sometimes been excluded from traditional history books and interpretations.

The Millstone Township Historic Interpretive Plan (hereafter referred to as Interpretive Plan) sets out a realistic path for achieving the following goals:

- Making the history of Millstone Township more accessible and understandable to local residents and visitors.
- Better connecting the people of the Township to the heritage of their community.
- Offering interpretive activities and ways in which people will enjoy the discovery and gain insights into the Township’s unique historical resources.
- Ensuring the history presented to the public is grounded in historical fact and is authentic.
- Recognizing the Township’s diverse heritage
- Engaging visitors with information and educational programs that are appropriate to the type of audience, e.g., school groups, families, local residents, heritage tourists, etc.
- Selectively planning and prioritizing for a variety of interpretive programs and events that are appropriate to the historic themes and stories specific to Friends of MTHRP historic sites and the history of the Township.
- Encouraging the protection and preservation of the Township’s historic resources.



Photograph 1.1. Thomas Baird House, looking north. (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:028)

The Interpretive Plan identifies historical themes and storylines, offers an overview of existing interpretation, assesses visitor readiness, suggests new or improved methods of presenting interpretation, develops ways to better engage the community in programs, and offers ideas for the Friends of MTHRP, the HPC and their partners to coordinate and strengthen each other's programs.

In 2022, the Friends of MTHRP received funding through the New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) with a 3:1 match from the Township of Millstone to undertake and seek professional services to develop the Interpretive Plan. The Friends of MTHRP is a non-profit corporation created to pursue outside funding for preservation of resources and educational programs based out of the Baird Homestead and the Clarksburg Cultural Center. The Friends of MTHRP works closely with the Township government through the HPC and also has a cordial working relationship with the Millstone Township Board of Education. Students from Millstone Township elementary and middle schools regularly participate in hands-on programs at the Baird Homestead. Other youth programs are run cooperatively with local chapters of the 4H and the Future Farmers of America (FFA). In July 2022, the Friends of MTHRP and Millstone Township selected Hunter Research, Inc. to provide the services of professionally qualified historians, museum professionals and archaeologists to work with them in preparing this plan (see Appendix A, Scope of Work and Resumes of Preparers).



Photograph 1.2. Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, looking north (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:16).

Specifically, the scope of work for this interpretive planning effort involved background research at local and state libraries and agencies, field research and in-person visits to over 50 locations of potential historical interest within the Township, in-person and on-line meetings and discussions with Friends of MTHRP board members, a workshop to which representatives of public and private organizations were invited, synthesis and analysis of the gathered data, and preparation of draft and final reports. The organization of this planning document reflects the scope-of-work.

Chapter 1, following this introductory section, provides some basic background on the meaning and usefulness of interpretation and visitor readiness as concepts around which most professional historical and cultural institutions build their audience programming.

Chapter 2 describes the missions and current organizational capacities of the Friends of MTHRP, HPC and some of their partners as they relate to their abilities to undertake interpretive programs.

Chapter 3 offers an overview of the history of Millstone Township with a goal of simply identifying some of the more significant historical topics, events and trends.

Chapter 4 is an overview of existing historically designated or potentially designated properties within the Township and a description of current interpretive programs, audiences served, visitor readiness and observations regarding future potential for interpretation.

Chapter 5 summarizes the results of archival research undertaken by the Hunter Research team to answer or assess the ability to answer research questions that were posed at the outset of the project by a committee of the Friends of MTHRP board. Specifically, these questions related to underrepresented histories and/or people, places and events in Millstone Township's past that had been identified by the Friends of MTHRP as being of particular interest.

The final two chapters offer recommendations for interpretive programming. Chapter 6 sets the stage by identifying historical themes that provide significant structure to interpretation. It is the goal that these will assist Friends of MTHRP and HPC members, volunteers and visitors with understanding the linkages among the Township's historic places and broader county, state and national historical contexts.

Chapter 7 addresses specific recommendations for implementing interpretive programs. It is recommended that Friends of MTHRP seek funding to market and implement a series of programs and special events at the Clarksburg Cultural Center building on the themes of the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and underrepresented histories. Following a grand re-opening and ribbon cutting in 2025 to celebrate the completion of a new visitors center, a three-year calendar of programs will build toward an event on June 25-26, 2028 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the "March to Monmouth" when British and Continental armies marched through Millstone days before the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse. Chapter 7 also addresses plans to enhance educational programs at the Baird Homestead and to make those programs inclusive of underrepresented histories. Recommendations are also made for a modest program of outdoor interpretive signs to be placed at strategic, publicly accessible locations throughout the Township. Cost estimates are provided for components of the recommendations that would require Friends of MTHRP or the HPC to seek outside assistance from consultants or vendors.

Appendices to this planning document are contained within a second volume. These appendices include the project's scope of work and resumes of preparers (Appendix A), the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory of Millstone Township properties (Appendix B), Site Visits – Evaluation Forms (Appendix C),

B. WHAT IS INTERPRETATION?

Simply put, interpretation is the act of explaining the meaning of something. For historic and cultural sites, interpretation has the singular opportunity to offer audiences a uniquely personal connection and a path to create their own meaning from what they are learning. As the Association for Heritage Interpretation notes, “Interpretation enriches lives through engaging emotions, enhancing experiences and deepening understanding of people, places, events and objects from past and present.”¹ By appealing to an audience’s curiosity, including them in the story and making connections to their lives, interpretation, done well, leaves a lasting impression.

i. Common Features of Interpretation

While there are many formal definitions of interpretation, they all share common features that focus on engaging audiences in stories associated with the place they are visiting or witnessing through remote means such as a website or video.

Interpretation is a conversation between the audience and the historic place and its features, whether those features are collections of objects in a historic house or buildings and roads set within a landscape that can be viewed as having scenic or historic characteristics.

Interpretation is not just providing information. Interpretation uses information to develop programs and events that speak to experiences that are familiar and likely to be relevant to the intended audiences. Good interpretation provokes thinking and encourages audiences to see the world in a different way.

Interpretation engages all senses. For example, programs like musical performances or culinary tastings connect audiences to shared experiences with people in the past or present-day cultures through the senses of hearing and tasting. Similarly, handling and learning from objects gives audiences the opportunity to touch, hold and discover how people lived at different times or places. Exploring a landscape can provide opportunities to observe through direct experience how humankind has shaped the environment for better or worse.

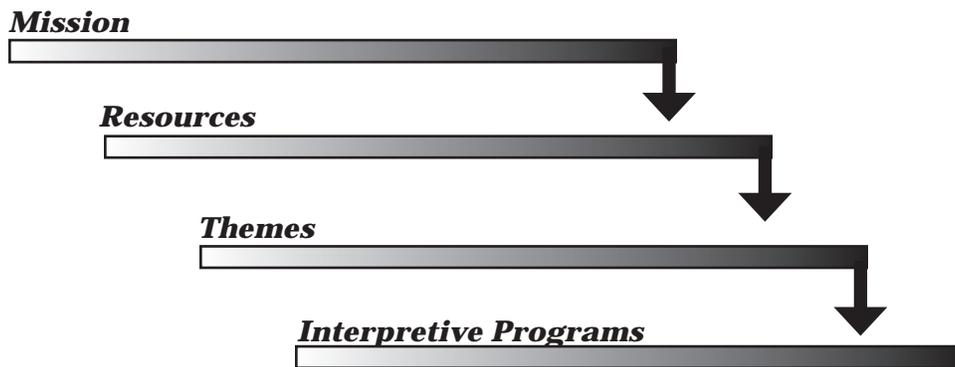
Engaging all senses in interpretation also addresses the different ways people learn. There are generally four types of learners: visual, auditory, kinesthetic and reading/writing. By incorporating a variety of experiences in programs, all types of learners can find connections.

Interpretation is rooted in authenticity. Visitors to historic and cultural sites are seeking “the real thing.” Buildings, environments, objects, documents, photographs, works of art and other historic and cultural collections have inherent value as a means to understand our shared community and culture. Good interpretation crafts meaning from this authenticity.

Interpretation is based on sound scholarship. The importance of using sound research and historic fact when developing interpretive programs cannot be overstated. Organizations need to seek out both primary and secondary sources when planning for new interpretive programs and when reviewing existing programs for authenticity and accuracy.

Interpretation is the way the story of a site, collection, people, event or landscape is told to an audience. Interpretation is a collection of media (signs, brochures, exhibits, videos, audio walking tours, driving tours, etc.) and people (guides, volunteers, teachers, etc.). Good interpretation meets the needs and interests of its intended audience by offering many ways to discover the stories of a historic site, museum or park. It offers options and accommodations for people with special needs. Interpretation is culturally sensitive. Interpretation offers compelling and engaging experiences for all audiences.

ii. Foundations for Developing Interpretive Programs



Interpretive programs are mission, resource and theme driven.

An organization’s mission is the foundation for all its programs and services. The Friends of MTHRP’s mission is “dedicated to the furthering of public interest in conservation, preservation, knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the history of Millstone Township and Monmouth County.”

An organization’s resources – its buildings, setting, collections and knowledge base – inform the development of interpretive themes in support of the mission. The following definitions provide guidance on best practices when considering the relationship of resources to program development:

Significance is the historical or cultural importance of a resource. When determining significance, consider: what happened at this location? Why is the resource important for understanding the history of the community, county, state or nation?

Authenticity is what enables a place, event or collection to illustrate its original or genuine aspects in a meaningful and credible way. In other words, it is the real thing in its original place. When defining authenticity, consider: is the resource in its original location? Does the setting provide historical

or cultural contexts for understanding the resource? Does the historic site retain original architectural features such as design, materials and workmanship for the period of significance? Are the collections illustrative of the historical period of significance?

Protection is the degree to which the resources are sheltered or safely guarded from potential changes that might detract or destroy their authenticity. Public access should not pose an unreasonable threat to a site, collections, landscape or the visitor. Ideally, historic resources are formally protected through either local, state or national listing on historic registers. Preservation or conservation should be incorporated into interpretive materials, encouraging public support for a location's long-term preservation and contribution to the community. For example, interpretation of the Clarksburg Church should acknowledge recent efforts to preserve it and ways that visitors and local residents can further historic preservation through participation in MTHRP programs.

Accessibility is the ease with which a resource or program can be used, seen or experienced by visitors. Accessibility includes such items as regularly scheduled and posted hours of operation, clear directional signage, and basic visitor amenities such as restrooms, parking, drinking fountains and places to sit. The location should also adhere to ADA standards for people with disabilities, including alternate means of accessing the site's interpretive stories.

Interpretation is based on themes. Themes draw upon many sources of information to build the stories. Themes are broad and draw meaning from the significance of a location. They often extend over long periods of time, and cover broad areas of interest, e.g., agriculture, industry, human rights, transportation, social customs, etc., and they always illustrate the way things have changed over time, drawing on universal human experiences. Within any given theme there can be many topics. For instance, a theme of freedom and civil rights could cover both abolition of slavery in New Jersey in the early 1800s and desegregation of the state's schools in the 1950s and the 1960s. Themes guide the development of interpretive programs and provide a framework for developing a menu of programs that encourages audiences to think creatively and come to their own conclusions about significance and meaning. This Interpretive Plan proposes themes that form the basis for programs that will unite the stories of Millstone Township's historic places, people and events within a shared framework (see Chapter 6).

Once themes are in place, interpretation can take many forms and cover many topics. Table 1.1 lists more than thirty ways organizations and sites can deliver interpretive programming. Choosing which technique to use for interpretation is often a decision based on the physical nature and accessibility of the resources, the intended audiences, the skills and talents of the individuals undertaking the interpretation, and the financial and human resources that an organization has to invest in any given technique. For example, a hands-on program for children involving playing a historic game may take a few simple reproduction toys and a volunteer interpreter who has been instructed in teaching how to play the game and draw out historical comparisons. A more complex and costly interpretive technique achieving a similar end might be an exhibit of rare and conserved historic toys designed by a professional curator. Ideally, both interpretive programs might be offered and be mutually reinforcing.

Table 1.1 Thirty-Plus Ways to Offer Interpretive Programs
Entrance Exhibits
Guided Tours
Programs in Schools
Radio/Television Media
Brochures
Publications
Reenactments
Orientation Exhibits
Static Exhibits
Web Sites
Social Media
Membership Programs
Volunteer Programs
Visitor-Object Experiences
Embedded in Marketing
Participatory "Hands-On" Exhibits
School Group Tours
Self-Guided Tours
Presentations/Speakers
Gift Shop
Craft Demonstrations
Special Events
Role Playing
Summer Camps
Living History
Classes and Workshops
Public Archaeology
First-Person Interpretation
Story Telling
Drama
Outdoor Signs
Audio Visuals

Source: Adapted from Frank McKelvey, McKelvey Museum Services, 2008

C. AUDIENCES

Creating a welcoming, engaging experience for audiences goes beyond first impressions. Participants in interpretive programs are typically looking to learn in an authentic environment, one that has significance for their lives. They are seeking shared experiences with families and friends, ones that create lasting memories. Most participants in historic programs are open to being surprised and delighted by what they learn. Audience experiences should be foremost in all program planning. Viewing the program through the eye of a participant opens opportunities to see a historical site and the past in new ways.

Friends of MTHRP have commented on the characteristics of the audiences who visit or who have taken active interest by participating in or organizing programs. The comments heard by the consultant team have included:

- There are large generational gaps in audiences. History programming and opportunities to volunteer, outside of school and youth group programming, largely attracts an audience of older adults
- Many Township residents are unaware of their community's history and are not aware of its historic sites
- The Township's history and its historic sites do not attract a diverse audience. Programs need to offer more culturally and ethnically diverse representations and touchpoints to reflect the Township's demographics. These include:
 - Representations of Black history
 - Representations of Jewish history
 - Representations of residents who did not grow up in Millstone (suburban transplants)
 - Representations of farm work and farm labor, including ethnic groups that have historically been migrant workers
- Local residents have proven to be a difficult audience to attract. The perception is they have little time outside of work and family, and that the Township's historical and cultural programs do not compete effectively against more commercial forms of communication and marketing
- Baird Homestead has a strong relationship with Millstone schools at the elementary and middle school levels. On-site, hands-on programs are incorporated into the curricula and class visits are very well received by students, parents, teachers, administrators and the Friends of MTHRP. Youth who choose not to be involved in sports often find a place as volunteers.
- Programs with 4-H and FFA youth groups are rewarding for both the participants and the Friends of MTHRP

Successful interpretive programs depend upon identifying the expected audience during the planning process. Some programs may be designed for families with school-aged children, some may be designed for groups with a special interest in the history of a site or a particular event or group of people from the past. Within the framework of theme-based programs, users of this Interpretive Plan need to be flexible enough to "read" the audience and adapt to their needs, questions and concerns. For school groups, locations need to engage students by offering inquiry-based learning tied to curriculum, which has proven effective at the Baird Homestead.

Endnotes

¹Association for Heritage Interpretation [Homepage], accessed November 2019, <https://ahi.org.uk>.

Chapter 2

ORGANIZATIONAL MISSIONS AND GOALS

This Interpretive Plan is written from the point of view that its implementation will be carried out by the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP) with support from the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC). It is also anticipated that Friends of MTHRP may at times partner, as appropriate to ongoing or recommended programs, with Millstone Township Parks Department, Millstone Township School District, Monmouth County Parks, 4H, FFA, local churches or historic resources property owners. Allies in programming may also extend to neighboring communities and historical organizations such as Monmouth Battlefield State Park, Monmouth County Historical Commission, Monmouth County Historical Association, Monmouth County Archives, Hightstown-East Windsor Historical Society, Historical Society of West Windsor, Roosevelt Arts Project, Manalapan Historical Committee and Freehold Township Heritage Society. Some of these other historical organizations have expressed interest in sharing knowledge and building linkages to their programs, e.g., partnering or cross-promoting activities related to the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. During this planning process, Friends of MTRHP and Hunter Research have contacted or discussed issues of historical research and programming with several of these groups.

A. FRIENDS OF MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP HISTORIC REGISTERED PROPERTIES (FRIENDS OF MTHRP)

Friends of MTHRP is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization dedicated to furthering public interest in conservation, preservation, knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the history of Millstone Township (www.saving-historywithfriends.org). Friends of MTHRP formed in 2012 and initially its focus was on the improvement of the Thomas Baird House, a farmhouse built *circa* 1830, as well as saving and relocating a large and a small timber-frame barn from the Allen farm on Stagecoach Road. The barns were dismantled and moved to the Baird Homestead and have been re-erected with the large barn serving as a meeting and event space and the smaller building as a blacksmith shop.

From 2015 to 2018, the Friends of MTHRP spearheaded a project to preserve the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery. The church sanctuary has been adapted for use as an event and educational and programming space now going under the banner of the Clarksburg Cultural Center. As of 2023, a project is underway to build an adjacent visitor center with needed office space, parking and restrooms. Unfortunately, original plans to reuse a historic school house near the church for the visitors center determined that it could not be saved. The new visitors center will be similar in scale and form to the demolished schoolhouse.

The Friends of MTHRP are a volunteer organization governed by a Board of Trustees. The group does not currently employ a professional staff.

From June 2021 to June 2022, the Friends of MTHRP estimate that programs attracted approximately 2,500 participants. On-site programs are currently located at the Baird Homestead and include open houses, a holiday event, youth group programs and school programs. By far the largest of the programs is an annual class field day where students from the neighboring Millstone Township Middle School take part in hands-on activities that recreate aspects of 18th- and 19th-century farm life. The proximity of the school to the homestead makes this an ideal arrangement since students can walk to the event. No programs are currently being offered at the Clarksburg Cultural Center pending completion of the adjacent visitors center. Friends of MTHRP have sponsored a popular outdoor movie night fundraiser at Millstone Park and participated in the annual community celebration known as Millstone Days, organized by the Township each September.

B. HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP (HPC)

The HPC is an official unit of Township governance with its powers and duties defined by the Municipal Code, Land Use and Development Regulations, Article 14 (<https://ecode360.com/35736759>). The HPC’s seven members are appointed by the Mayor and must include at least two members who have demonstrated knowledge in historic architecture and local history. The HPC meets monthly and has been instrumental in advising the Township to purchase and preserve the Baird Homestead, Allen barns and Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, and coordinating with the Friends of MTHRP to raise public and grant funds for capital projects and planning efforts. The HPC is also actively working with the community to gather historical records and has partnered with the Open Space Preservation Council to apply to the State of New Jersey for scenic byways designation.

Per the Municipal Code, the HPC’s duties are both general and specific. General duties are to carry out advisory, educational and informational functions that promote historic preservation in the Township, and to cooperate with historical organizations and governmental bodies to recognize and protect historic resources. The HPC has specific duties under the Municipal Land Use Law and has the power to conduct surveys of historic resources and recommend resources to the Planning Board and Township Council to be designated as municipal historic districts or historic landmarks. Such designation would offer those buildings or other resources a measure of protection against demolition or incompatible alterations. Millstone Township does not currently have any municipally designated historic districts or historic landmarks.

Chapter 3

OVERVIEW OF MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP HISTORY

A. PRECONTACT HISTORY

From the end of the last glacial period around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago until about 400 years ago in the 1600s, Millstone Township was within lands occupied by native North American peoples of whom there is little direct written record. The principal sources of prehistoric data are archaeological remains, mainly in the form of stone tools (lithics) and ceramics, as well as the oral traditions of the Unami tribe of Lenape who made central New Jersey their home from perhaps 2,000 years ago to the time of European contact in the mid- to late-1600s. A combination of disease, conflict and European occupation eventually led the Lenape to difficult decisions to migrate west or assimilate.

The precontact chronological sequence of the region is generally divided into three major cultural periods: Paleo-Indian (12,000-8,000 years ago), characterized by small mobile groups subsisting through hunting, fishing and gathering; Archaic (8,000-3,000 years ago.), characterized by a gradual warming of the climate and increasing precipitation with humans adapting through migratory patterns and more permanent settlements based around exploitation of new seasonally rich environments and dense forests; and Woodland (3,000 to 400 years ago), characterized by villages built around sophisticated agricultural practices and intensifying trade.¹

Attuned to natural resources procurement, native peoples would have perceived Millstone Township in terms of its geography and natural resources. The Township is located in the central upland of the Outer Coastal Plain physiographic region of New Jersey within a watershed divide between streams flowing west into the Delaware River and east into the Atlantic Ocean (Figure 3.1). Waters from Millstone Township generally flow away from the Township in four directions – northwest to the Millstone River, northeast to the Lower Raritan Bay, southeast to Barnegat Bay and southwest to the Delaware River. The gently rolling topography ranges mostly between 150 and 300 feet above sea level. The underlying geology of Millstone Township consists of unconsolidated clays, marls, silts and sands. In the Clarksburg area, the hills are intermittently capped with interglacial gravels. The Township has some of the best soils in New Jersey for agriculture with approximately 36 percent of the land classified as prime farmland soils.²

Lenape settlements concentrated on the Delaware River and Raritan Bays with some of the movement between them taking place along the Burlington Path, an “Indian trail,” which by the mid-1600s was known by Europeans. One of the Burlington Path’s branches more or less followed the present-day route of Stagecoach Road. Millstone Township would have been frequented by native peoples on a seasonal basis. Small camp sites have been found through archaeological investigations on the lower in the drainages of Millstone’s neighboring townships but the number of known precontact archaeological sites known to exist in the Township is limited mostly along the northern boundary along N.J. Route 33. The largest and best known locus of Native American activity in the Township’s vicinity is the Red Valley Site on Ivanhoe Brook in Upper Freehold Township about four miles southwest of Clarksburg. Excavated in 1936-38 by the New Jersey State Museum and Indian Site

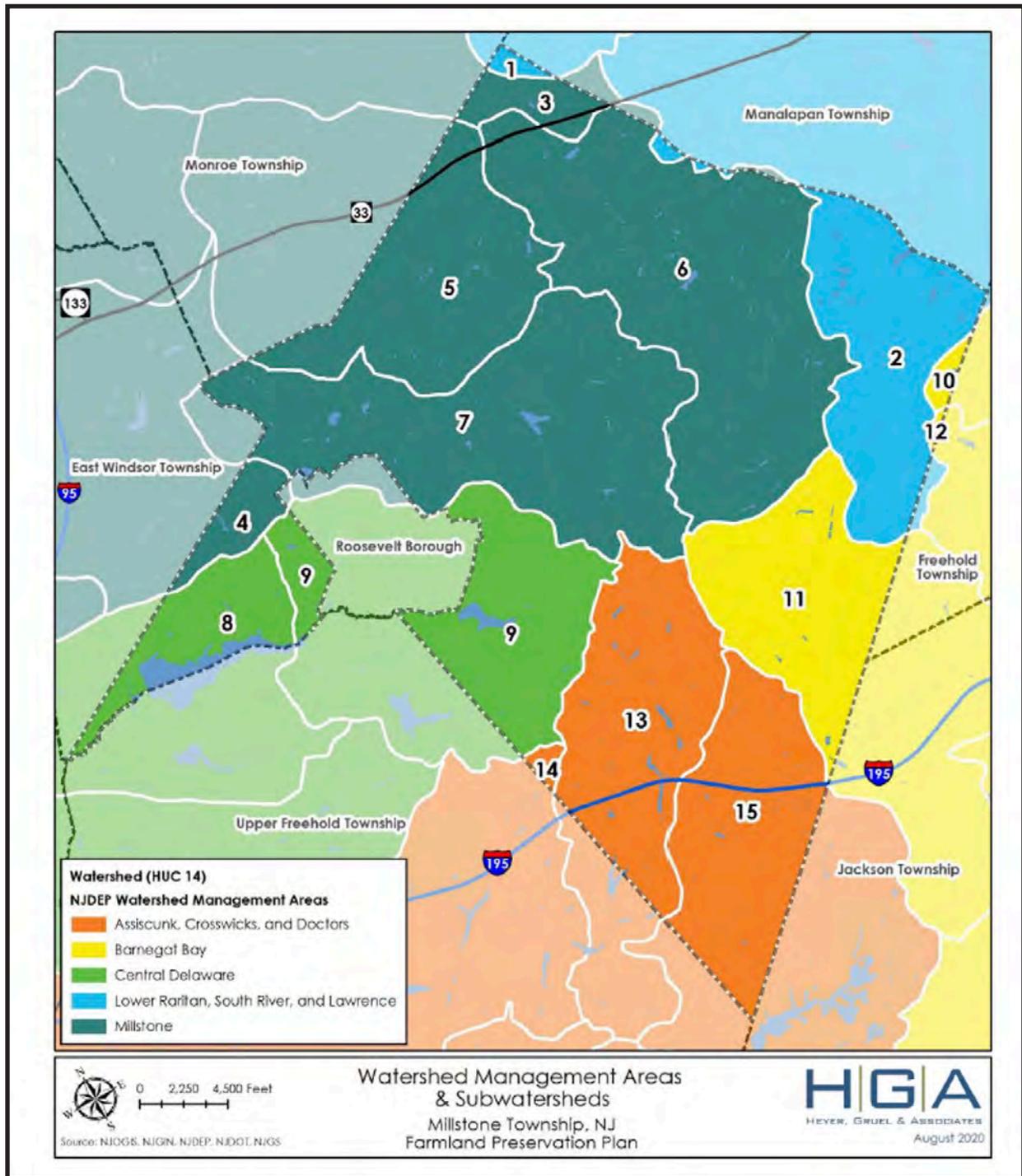


Figure 3.1. Watersheds of Millstone Township. Key to Map Drainages: Manalapan Brook (Areas 1, 2) Cranbury Brook (Area 3), Rocky Brook (Areas 4, 7); Millstone River (Areas 5, 6), Assunpink Creek (Areas 8, 9), Metedeconk River North Branch (Area 10), Toms River (Area 11), Metedeconk River South Branch (Area 12), Doctors Creek (Areas 13-15). Source: Heyer, Gruel & Associates 2020.

Survey, this large aboriginal village dating from the late Archaic period produced several caches of stone artifacts. Archaeologists hypothesize that this was the site of a “village of fair size and more or less permanent occupation” where a range of craft activities, fishing, food processing, tool maintenance and even some limited agriculture took place.³

B. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

Beginning with their arrival on a permanent basis in the mid-1600s, Europeans came to rely on the trails blazed by Native Americans such as the Burlington Path to navigate the interior of New Jersey. The Burlington Path was formally established as a connecting route between New Jersey’s two colonial capitals, Burlington in West Jersey and Perth Amboy in East Jersey, in 1684.⁴ Travelers mostly rode horses or traveled with trade goods in wagons. Commercial passenger travel by stagecoach took a half century to develop with the earliest reported stagecoach service across New Jersey developing in the 1730s. Regular stagecoaches were traveling the Burlington Path between Bordentown and South Amboy no later than 1740. Stagecoach stops along the path in Millstone Township were known to be the Smithburg Tavern, which survives at the intersection of present-day Monmouth Road (County Route 537) and Smithburg Road, and the Willow Tree Tavern (a.k.a. Robins Tavern and Rising Sun Tavern), which was once located on present-day Stagecoach Road. The stagecoaches operated into the mid-1800s, serving New Jersey for more than a century and a quarter before declining and ceasing operations as the mail and then passengers shifted to steamboats and railroads, neither of which directly served Millstone Township.

As the 17th century progressed, more European settlers of Dutch, English, French and Scottish extraction made their way to Monmouth County and Millstone Township (Table 3.1). English settlers were well-established by the time of Monmouth County’s formation in East Jersey in 1683, while Dutch, Scottish and French Huguenot settlers arrive in the ensuing years.⁵ The patterns of migration were complex and it would be a simplification to

Table 3.1. European Settlement and Establishment of Land Ownership Patterns

<i>Circa</i> 1650	European settlers relied on trails blazed by Native Americans such as the Burlington Path, to navigate through New Jersey. The Burlington Path was later formally established to connect New Jersey's two colonial capitals: Burlington (West Jersey) and Perth Amboy (East Jersey). One of the Burlington Path's branches followed the present-day route of Stagecoach Road.
1683	John Baird arrived in the Millstone River valley from Scotland.
<i>Circa</i> 1685	Joshua Ely, patriarch of the Ely family, arrived in West Jersey.
<i>Circa</i> 1735	John Ely, grandson of Joshua, purchased approximately 1,300 acres of property in present-day Millstone Township and East Windsor Township.
Mid- to Late 1700s	Stagecoach lines and other roads were developed through Monmouth County with several passing through Millstone Township including present-day Agress Road, Monmouth Road and Stagecoach Road. Along these routes, taverns and inns found prosperity for several generations.

hold the point of view that Millstone Township's first colonists "stepped off the boat." The English, for example, were in many instances second or third-generation New Englanders and Long Islanders looking to invest in land and take up farms on soils and climate more favorable than those in New England's rocky soils. The Dutch were the adult children or grandchildren of the settlers of New Amsterdam, many hailing from Manhattan or the Hudson Valley. In 1683, King Charles II granted landholdings in New Jersey to prominent Scots families, a means of binding their loyalty to the crown. Around 700 Scots migrated to counties in and around Perth Amboy in the 1680s and 1690s. About half that number were indentured servants who were promised land once they had served out their terms. Millstone Township was distant enough from the bays, navigable rivers and the oldest of Monmouth County's towns and villages to not be the first land taken up by the new arrivals but it was being harvested for its forests and cleared for farms no later than the first quarter of the 1700s.

With settlers arriving from various parts of Europe and the colonies, the region quickly became a mix of Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Quaker religious ideologies.⁶ While some English families migrated south to Monmouth County from Long Island, others were still arriving from England and settling in the Jersey colony. Several Quaker families arrived at a port in Burlington from England in 1678, including the Stacys, Lamberts and Revells, all with long-standing names in western New Jersey. Prominent among the early family names in Millstone Township were the Bairds and Elys. The Baird family arrived in the Millstone River valley in 1683 with John Baird's immigration from Scotland.⁷ Give the timing of his arrival, John Baird was likely a Presbyterian "covenanter," Protestant dissenters looked upon with suspicion in Great Britain. The Ely family, Quakers from Nottinghamshire, England, arrived in the West Jersey colony shortly thereafter, prior to 1685, with Joshua as its patriarch.⁸ Additionally, with the arrival of European immigrants came the arrival of the practice of African slavery. In fact, "[t]he terms of the Monmouth Patent [of 1665] required individual settlers to bring one or two slaves or indentured servants."⁹ Thus, the groundwork was laid for the practice of enslavement as a means for white settlers to obtain and maintain their land.

As these families became more established, their descendants began to move and spread outward from the communities along the Delaware and Raritan Rivers and into the interior of present-day Mercer and Monmouth Counties. The first generation of the Ely family to purchase land in present-day Millstone Township was John Ely. One of several grandsons of Joshua Ely, John was born in 1707 in Trenton and purchased approximately 1,300 acres of land, much of which fell within in Millstone Township, with other Ely family descendants purchasing property in Millstone and nearby Allentown Borough and East Windsor Township.¹⁰ Other families made their way to the interior of East and West Jersey as the Ely family did, bringing with them their land ownership traditions. Primogeniture guided English landholding practices, wherein the first-born son of each family was to receive the family's land upon the death of a father. This tradition, the means by which John Ely received his father's real estate upon his death, was carried out throughout the Jersey colony. John Ely, however, followed the growing Quaker practice of dividing his significant holdings among his sons during his lifetime to allow them to establish their households on smaller parcels of land.¹¹ This practice vastly differed from the long-standing practice of primogeniture, but became commonplace in the Jersey colony and the other American colonies during the mid- to late-1700s and for future generations.

As settlement pushed inward from coastal and riverfront areas of the Jersey colony, roads were established to navigate the colony's still rural and lightly settled interior, including Millstone Township. Farmsteads often fronted these roads for easy access. Many of these roads operated at stagecoach lines, which were dotted with taverns, inns and other businesses to serve travelers. These businesses often served as major landmarks for those navigating the roads as well. In Millstone Township, some of these early stagecoach lines and roads are still present in the landscape, roughly following the alignments of present-day Agress Road, Monmouth Road (County Route 537) and Stagecoach Road. Prominent taverns and inns established during the mid- to late-1700s within Millstone Township were Robins Tavern (a.k.a. Rising Sun Tavern and Willow Tree Tavern) on Stagecoach Road, Stone Tavern also on Stagecoach Road and Smithburg Tavern on Monmouth Road (County Route 537). It was this preexisting roadway infrastructure, as well as its proximity to Monmouth Court House (present-day Freehold), that put Millstone Township on the immediate periphery of the Revolutionary War in 1778.¹²

C. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP

Armed conflict during the American Revolution began on April 19, 1775 with the Battles of Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts. As the war spread out of New England and into the mid-Atlantic colonies, loyalties began to divide between families, friends and neighbors. While many Monmouth County residents sided with American efforts to gain independence from Great Britain, others remained loyal to the Crown. These conflicts incited acts of robbery and violence between those with differing views on the Revolution.¹³ Further research is needed on the topic of specifically how everyday people of Millstone Township experience the war, but the general outlines are unlikely to be that different from neighboring areas. Tensions rose in the late 1760s and early 1770s with English taxes and import duties, leading to colonists pledging each other to boycott English goods such as abstaining from using tea or sugar. The "peer" pressure of neighbors was resented by some who saw the boycotts as unlawful or directly impacting their ability to earn a living, especially if they were a merchant. Once war broke out, similar pressures built to "choose sides." This often fell along family lines, influenced by socio-economic status and religious beliefs. The Elys, like many but not all Quakers, tried to remain neutral following their religion's principles of avoiding conflict. The Bairds, on the other hand, appear to have been like many Scots-descended Presbyterians falling in line to support the Revolutionary cause drawing on long-simmering grievances against the English crown.

Monmouth County was witness to significant conflict during the course of the Revolution (Table 3.2). As the war waged on and moved south along the East Coast, New York and Philadelphia became loci of activity with New Jersey nestled between them. In July 1777, British attempts to capture Philadelphia, known as the Philadelphia Campaign, began. The campaign would come to include numerous battles in the region, including the Battle of Monmouth following the British evacuation of Philadelphia in the Spring of 1778. Prior to the start of the campaign, Englishtown native David Forman, a Colonel in the Continental Army, received permission to assemble an additional regiment in January 1777. One recruit was David Baird, Jr., a Millstone Township farmer who served as a Captain in the regiment (Photograph 3.1).¹⁴

Table 3.2. The American Revolution in Millstone Township

January 1777	Colonel David Forman's Additional Continental Regiment formed with recruits from New Jersey and Maryland. David Baird, Jr. of present-day Millstone Township served as a captain within the regiment.
June 25-26, 1778	British General Henry Clinton and his troops stopped at Robins Tavern, also called Rising Sun Tavern and later Willow Tree Tavern, in present-day Clarksburg from June 25 to 26 prior to continuing his route toward Freehold. Present-day Clarksburg residents report troop activities in the vicinity of nearby Stone Tavern as well.
June 26-27, 1778	The Marquis de Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton arrived at Robins Tavern in the afternoon of June 26 and joined their forces with those General George Washington on June 27.
June 28, 1778	The Battle of Monmouth took place on June 28 in nearby Freehold and Manalapan. Colonel Forman's Regiment fought in the battle. The battle resulted in a draw, with hundreds of casualties for both the British and Continental Armies. The British troops retreated through present-day Millstone Township.

In late June 1778, a sharp uptick in Revolutionary War activity came to Monmouth County. As British troops withdrew from Philadelphia on June 15, they marched across New Jersey over several days. By June 25, British General Henry Clinton and his troops arrived at Robins Tavern in present-day Millstone Township (Photograph 3.2). British officers and troops referred to it as Rising Sun Tavern and labeled it as such on maps of troop movements (Figures 3.2-3.3).¹⁵ Clinton used the tavern as a temporary headquarters until continuing his route to Monmouth Court House the following day. Both the British and American armies requisitioned or simply took the livestock, grains or produce they foraged from local farms on their marching routes, often leaving deprivation in their wake. At war's end, Millstone farmers, like those in other parts of the state, applied to the British and American governments for restitution with some limited success.

The Marquis de Lafayette and Alexander Hamilton rendezvoused at Robins Tavern in the afternoon of June 26, narrowly missing General Clinton. They joined their forces at the tavern and left the following day to meet General George Washington and his troops at Monmouth Court House.¹⁶ On the hot, humid morning of June 28, British and Continental troops took the field in present-day Freehold and Manalapan to engage in battle. Accompanying the men under the direction of Washington, Lee, Hamilton and Lafayette were Colonel Forman's regiment, including Captain David Baird, Jr. By the end of the day, each army had suffered significant losses for what was ultimately an inconclusive battle that ended the Philadelphia Campaign.¹⁷



Photograph 3.1. Portrait of Captain David Baird, Jr. No date. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.



Photograph 3.2. Robins Tavern in Clarksburg. No date. The building, also referred to as the Rising Sun Tavern by British troops during the American Revolution and dubbed the Willow Tree Tavern by the 19th century, was demolished in 1948. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

While local interest was undoubtedly focused on the military activity happening just a short distance away from Millstone in June 1778, everyday life in the area continued as the war dragged on for another five years. With scattered farmsteads dominating Millstone's landscape, farmers continued the daily activities their crops and livestock required before the arrival and after the departure of the troops passing through the Township (Figure 3.4). The everyday economic struggles of the war were severe in other ways including a shortage of cash, inflation and limits on staple trade goods such as tea, sugar, salt, textiles, paper, iron and the like. Ironically, as the Continental Army marched through the Township on its way to fight yet another battle for the freedom and independence of American colonists, enslaved people of present-day Millstone Township, like their counterparts in the other slave-holding colonies, were left wondering what freedom and independence might look like for them. Women, too, may have reflected on their legal status, which often subordinated their property rights and opportunities to those of their fathers and husbands. With many of the Township's men away for long periods fighting, some women no doubt realized they had the strength to manage farms, balance household accounts and organize with other women to support the war through group action like boycotts.

Combat during the American Revolution concluded with the British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown in September and October 1781. The war was formally ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, which also ratified America's independence from Great Britain. While the military activity of the American Revolution had finally concluded after six years, the discourse surrounding the implications of American independence continued. With the publication of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the later creation and ratification of the Constitution in 1787 and 1788, respectively, discussions of freedom for all, including people of color and women, lingered long after the conclusion of the Revolution's physical conflicts.

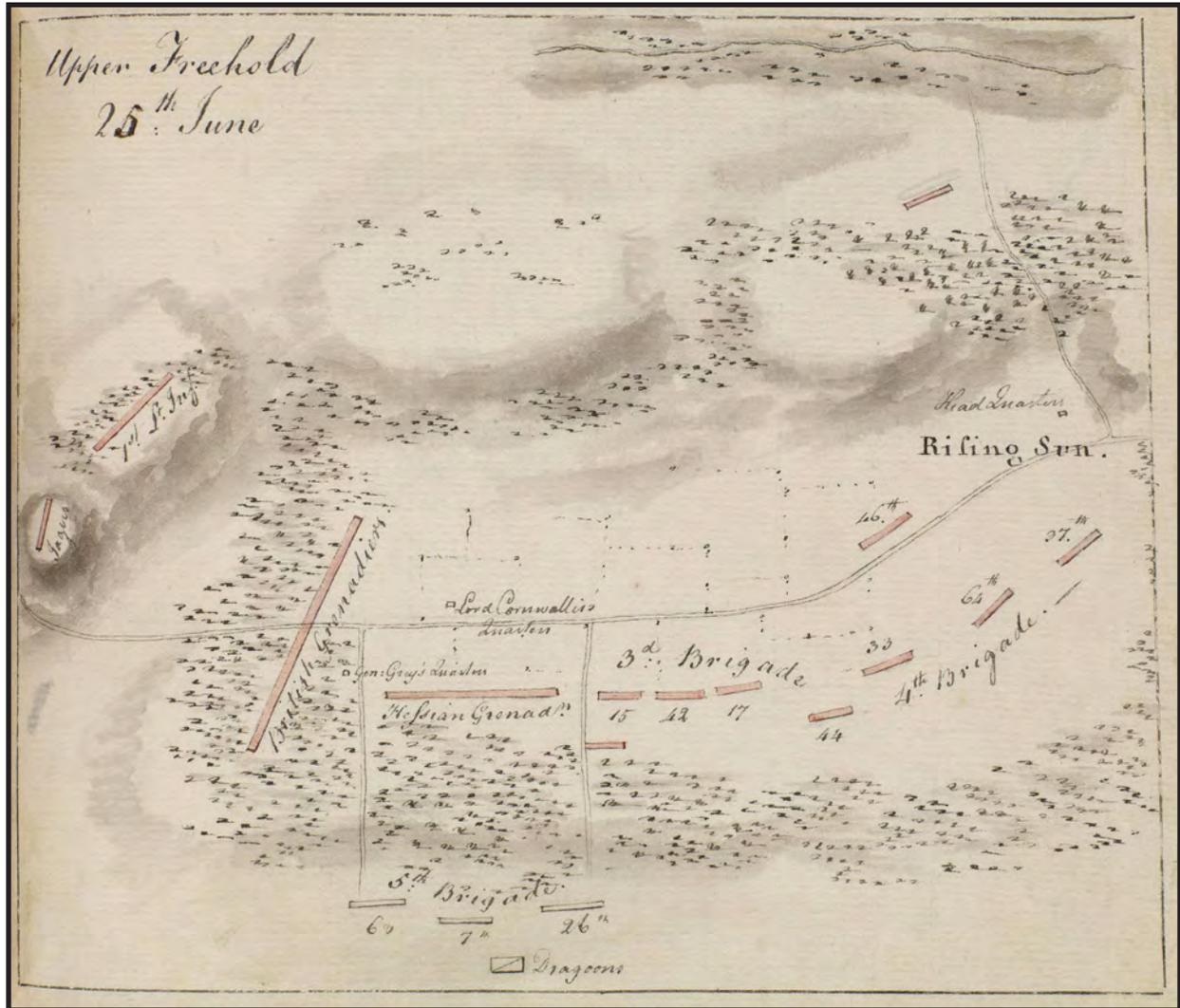


Figure 3.2. André, John. *Upper Freehold, 25th June. 1778*. This map situates General Clinton's troops to the southwest of the Rising Sun Tavern (a.k.a. Robins Tavern, later Willow Tree Tavern) in present-day Clarksburg. The tavern is marked as Clinton's headquarters, with Lord Cornwallis' headquarters located a short distance to the west along present-day Stagecoach Road. Source: The Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Gardens.

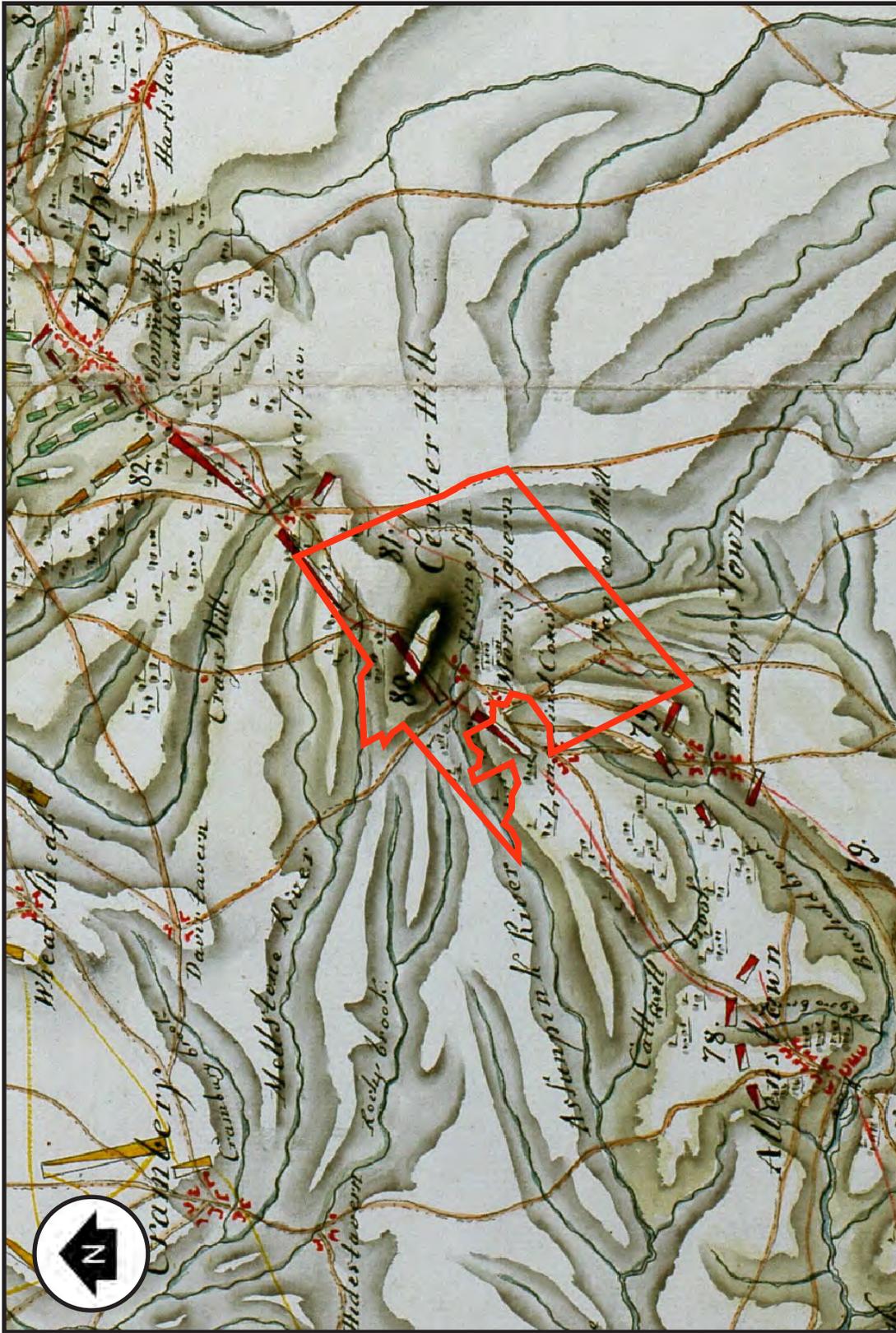


Figure 3.3. de Gironcourt, Charles. *Plan: General Des Operations De L'armee Britannique Contre Les Rebelles Dans L'Amerique Depuis L'Arrivee Des Troupes Hessoises* (General Operations of the British Army Against Rebels in the Americas Since the Arrival of the Hessian Troops). 1779. Scale: 1 inch = 3 miles (approximately). Present-day Millstone Township boundary outlined.

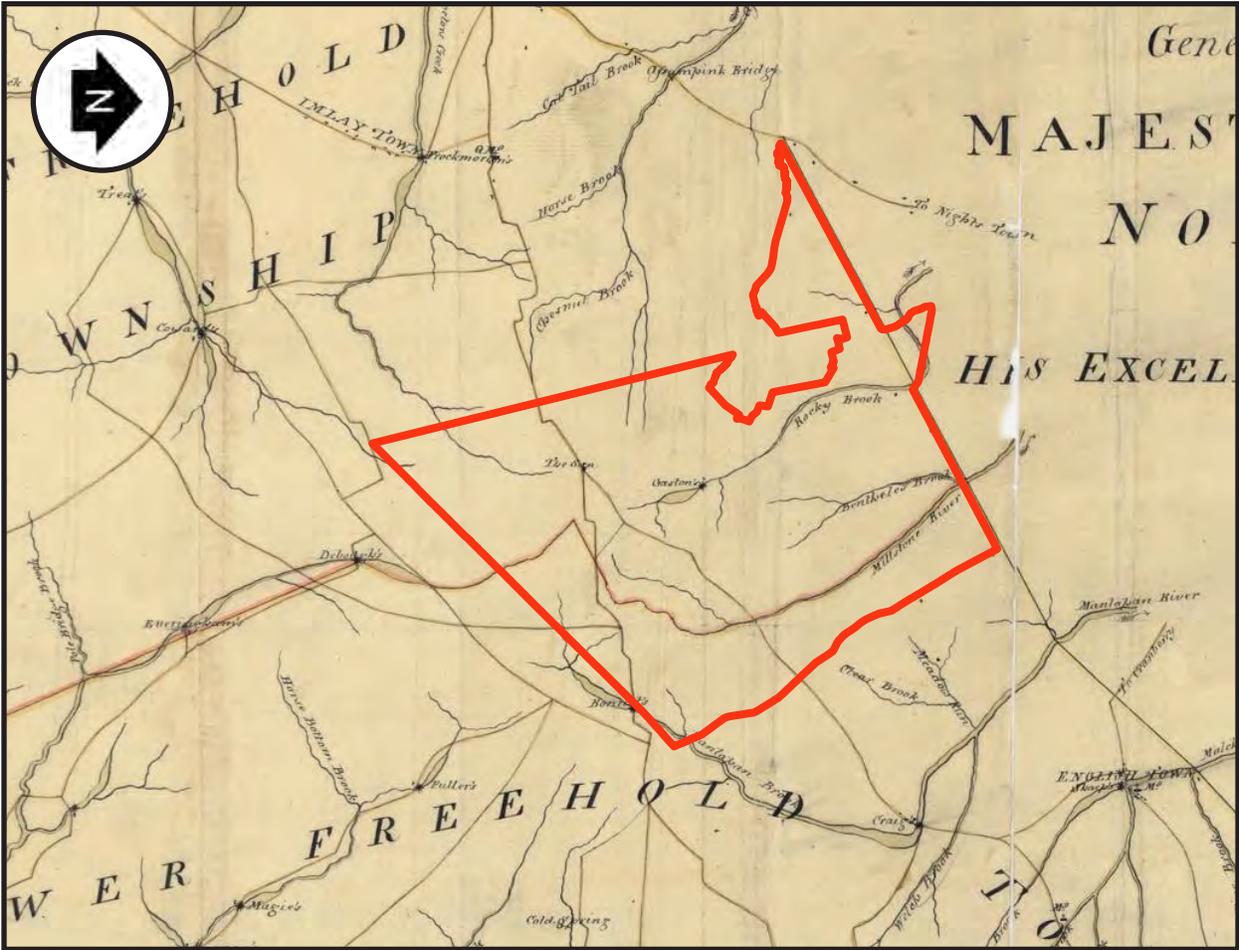


Figure 3.4. Hills, John. *A Map of Monmouth County*. 1781. Scale: 1 inch = 2.5 miles (approximately). Present-day Millstone Township boundary outlined.

D. CHANGES IN AN AGRICULTURAL WAY OF LIFE – A LONG VIEW

Until very recently, Millstone Township's landscape has been dominated by agriculture, and key events in Millstone Township's history are rooted in a farming way of life (Table 3.3). The settlement patterns established by the families who arrived in the area in the late 1600s and 1700s centuries carried through the 1800s with the division of farmsteads among family members and the establishment of small villages at crossroads. Such a landscape led to the growth of a localized industrial infrastructure of waterpowered mills and the agricultural buildings and structures of barns, wagon houses, corn cribs, hen houses and the like required by small, family-operated farms. Other amenities borne out of changes in residents' needs included the growth of the small crossroads villages with nearby churches and cemeteries, schools, inns, taverns, and stores. In addition, contemporary social and cultural issues, such as discourse surrounding the institution of slavery, could be called into question in a society with an economy dominated by agriculture. These crucial aspects of Millstone Township's history have defined its development into the 21st century.

i. Ending Slavery

Despite lengthy conversations and debates during the American Revolution among the founders and others who supported the fight for freedom and independence, enslaved people throughout the newly minted United States remained in bondage well after the conclusion of the war. More than two decades after the last battle, New Jersey passed its "Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery" in 1804, which required slaveholders to manumit enslaved people born on July 4, 1804 and later by ages 21 for women and 25 for men, as well as report the births of all enslaved people beginning in 1804. No enslaved people were manumitted by the passage of the act alone; slaveholders had to formally manumit the enslaved people they held by the dates outlined in the legislation. The earliest year an enslaved person could be manumitted under the law was 1825.

As throughout the rest of Monmouth County, the institution of slavery was present in Millstone Township on the small, family farms that dotted the landscape. While large plantations, like those typically associated with the patterns of enslavement found in southern states, were not the norm in the rural areas of northern states, small, family farms owned by white, landholding men still relied on the unpaid labor of a few enslaved people. Slaveholding families in Millstone Township included the Bairds, who had purchased several enslaved people, even into the early 19th century. In 1828, John Baird manumitted Lewis I. Conover, who was then 25 years old, per the state's gradual abolition law. Roughly one year later, Jacob Conover of Freehold manumitted an enslaved woman named Catherine, who was then 27 years old. Catherine and Lewis then moved to the area that would later become the Manalapan-Millstone border to establish their household together, along with the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1836. A settlement of former enslaved people and migrant farm laborers from southern states, called "Little Africa," Bairdsville and Woodville throughout its lifetime, formed around the church and along the border of Manalapan and Millstone Townships. The Bairds contributed to the establishment of the village by selling a plot along present-day Smithburg/Woodville Road to Lewis Conover. With land ownership, the Conovers took an important step toward economic independence. The Bairds more than likely were ensuring that farm workers remained near at hand.¹⁸

Table 3.3. Changes in an Agricultural Way of Life - A Long View

Late 18th Century	Burnt Tavern, Carr's Tavern and Smithburg Tavern were established within present-day Millstone Township.
1786	The Presbyterian Church along present-day Millstone Road in Perrineville was founded.
Early 19th Century	The Clarksburg Hotel/Inn was established along present-day Stagecoach Road.
Early to Mid-19th Century	The Underground Railroad was established as a network of routes and safehouses to usher enslaved people to freedom in northern states and Canada. In Millstone Township, Aaron Ely's farmstead served as a safe house along the route.
Early to Mid-19th Century	Schoolhouses serving the villages of Burnt Tavern/Charleson Springs/Ely, Bergen's Mills and Manalapan were constructed.
February 15, 1804	New Jersey passed its gradual emancipation law requiring slaveholders to manumit enslaved persons born in 1804 and later by ages 21 for women and 25 for men, as well as report the births of all enslaved persons.
1821	The Union House Hotel opened in Perrineville. The building was destroyed by a fire in 1975.
<i>Circa</i> 1830	Thomas Baird (b.1802-d.1880), a farmer and son of Capt. David Baird, builds the house later known as the Baird Homestead.
1836	The St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church was established along present-day Smithburg/Woodville Road by Catherine and Lewis Conover, along with other members of the small but growing Black community surrounding the church property. Both formerly enslaved, Catherine and Lewis were manumitted in Monmouth County by Jacob Conover in 1829 and John Baird in 1828, respectively.
1837	Post offices were established in the villages of Burnt Tavern/Charleston Springs/Ely, Clarksburg and Manalapan.
February 28, 1844	Millstone Township was formed from parts of Freehold and Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, and Monroe Township, Middlesex County.
1845	The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed along present-day Stagecoach Road.
<i>Circa</i> 1850	A one-room schoolhouse was constructed in Clarksburg next to the Methodist Episcopal Church on present-day Stagecoach Road.
<i>Circa</i> 1851	A post office was established in Perrineville.
Early 1850s	The Monmouth County Agricultural Society was established, with Thomas Baird of Millstone Township serving as one of its Vice Presidents. The society hosted exhibitions of equipment, crops and livestock, as well as the annual Monmouth County Fair.
1856	The Manalapan Presbyterian Church was completed on present-day Conover Road. Today, only is associated cemetery survives.
<i>Circa</i> 1859	David Baird & Son established Manalapan Fruit Farm and Nurseries along Baird Road in Millstone Township. The farm offered varieties of apple trees, peach trees, pear trees, ornamental trees, shade trees and other types of shrubs, vines and fruit-bearing plants.
Late 19th Century	The Ely Hotel was established along Stagecoach Road in the village known as Burnt Tavern, Charleston Springs and Ely during its lifetime.
June 1, 1879	Patience Track died at the age of 92 and at the home of John V. Ely, Aaron Ely's grandson. She is buried with the other members of the Ely family in East Windsor Cemetery.
1884	The Second Presbyterian Church, currently the United Presbyterian Church of Millstone, replaced the earlier church after it burned. It still stands along present-day Millstone Road in Perrineville.
1885	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was established at the intersection of present-day Sweetmans Lane and Stillhouse Road through efforts by the immigrant Irish community. The original church no longer stands, though its cemetery is still extant.
1897	Emma R. Baird became postmistress of Bairdville Post Office, located at 39 Baird Road.
1904	A post office was established in Carr's Tavern/Holmeson.
1906	St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed to serve the village of Charleston Springs. Today, the church is a private residence along Stagecoach Road.
1925	The Perrineville Synagogue on present-day Perrineville Road was constructed, reflecting the migrant Jewish community that arrived in Perrineville during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It still stands today, along with an addition that was completed in 1937 and serves as the Perrineville Jewish Center.
1925	Four-room schoolhouses were constructed on present-day Stagecoach Road in Clarksburg and on present-day Sweetmans Lane in Perrineville to supplement the growing student population of the villages.
1937	Jersey Homesteads Borough separated from Millstone Township and was established as a cooperative settlement. The borough was renamed Roosevelt Borough in honor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945.

Concurrently, as discussions about ending the practice of slavery continued in New Jersey, the Underground Railroad began its operations during the early to mid-19th century to guide enslaved people from southern states to freedom in northern states and Canada. In New Jersey, the Quaker population had been vocal on the issue of abolition, calling for the end of slavery beginning in the 18th century. In Millstone Township, Aaron Ely's farmstead, once located on the current Battleground Road, served as a safe house along the Underground Railroad's route. Local tradition has it that an escaped enslaved woman named Patience Track found the Ely farm but then was discovered by bounty hunters as a runaway. Ely paid her bounty and freed her, though she decided to stay with the family as a servant. When Aaron Ely died in 1863, "he left a substantial sum of money to assure her support for the remainder of her life."¹⁹ She lived with John V. Ely, Aaron's grandson, until her death in 1879. She is buried in East Windsor Cemetery with Aaron and his other family members.²⁰ The story of Patience Track serves as a vignette into the struggle for freedom throughout Monmouth County and New Jersey during the 19th century. While families like the Elys worked in the ways they could to end slavery, there were others, like those who discovered Patience Track as a runaway and demanded her bounty be paid, who sought to keep the institution intact.

Manumissions in Monmouth County as required by the Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery were recorded until 1844. By 1850, only one enslaved person remained in Millstone Township: a 65-year-old Black woman held by John W. Van Shoick.²¹ Slavery had finally been eradicated from Monmouth County by 1860, on the eve of the Civil War.²²

ii. Millstone's Backbone: Family Farming and Small-Scale Industry

Millstone Township's farms what we would characterize today as mostly independent and family operated. Tenant farming, in which large landholders a rented farmhouse and land to others in exchange for cash payments or a portion of a harvest, was found throughout New Jersey to varying degrees but was not particularly common in Millstone Township. These types of farms dominated Millstone Township's landscape, dotting the local road network through the area into the early 19th century (Figures 3.5.-3.6). Very few farmhouses or farm outbuildings survive in Millstone Township that were constructed prior to the 1830s. There are many possible explanations for this but the main one is probably as simple as most farmhouses in the 1700s and early 1800s were simple one, two or four-room, timber-frame buildings, exceedingly small by later standards but probably accounting for over 90 percent of the building stock in rural New Jersey. Similarly, barns and other outbuildings were small by later standards as agricultural productivity was limited due to the lack of mechanization, so most families had only a handful of animals and only needed to store as much as they could harvest using manual technology such as horse-drawn implements and hand tools such as scythes and flails.

As the 19th century progressed, residents of Millstone Township sought to carve out their own municipality from parts of Freehold and Upper Freehold in Monmouth County and Monroe Township in Middlesex County. On February 28, 1844, Millstone Township was officially formed by the New Jersey Legislature.²³ This was by no means a unique event; the Legislature regularly responded to petitions to create new municipalities as communities sought out a greater degree of self-determination particularly as regards to schools. Other reasons were purely internal to the balance of power in the Legislature as the creation of new townships and counties

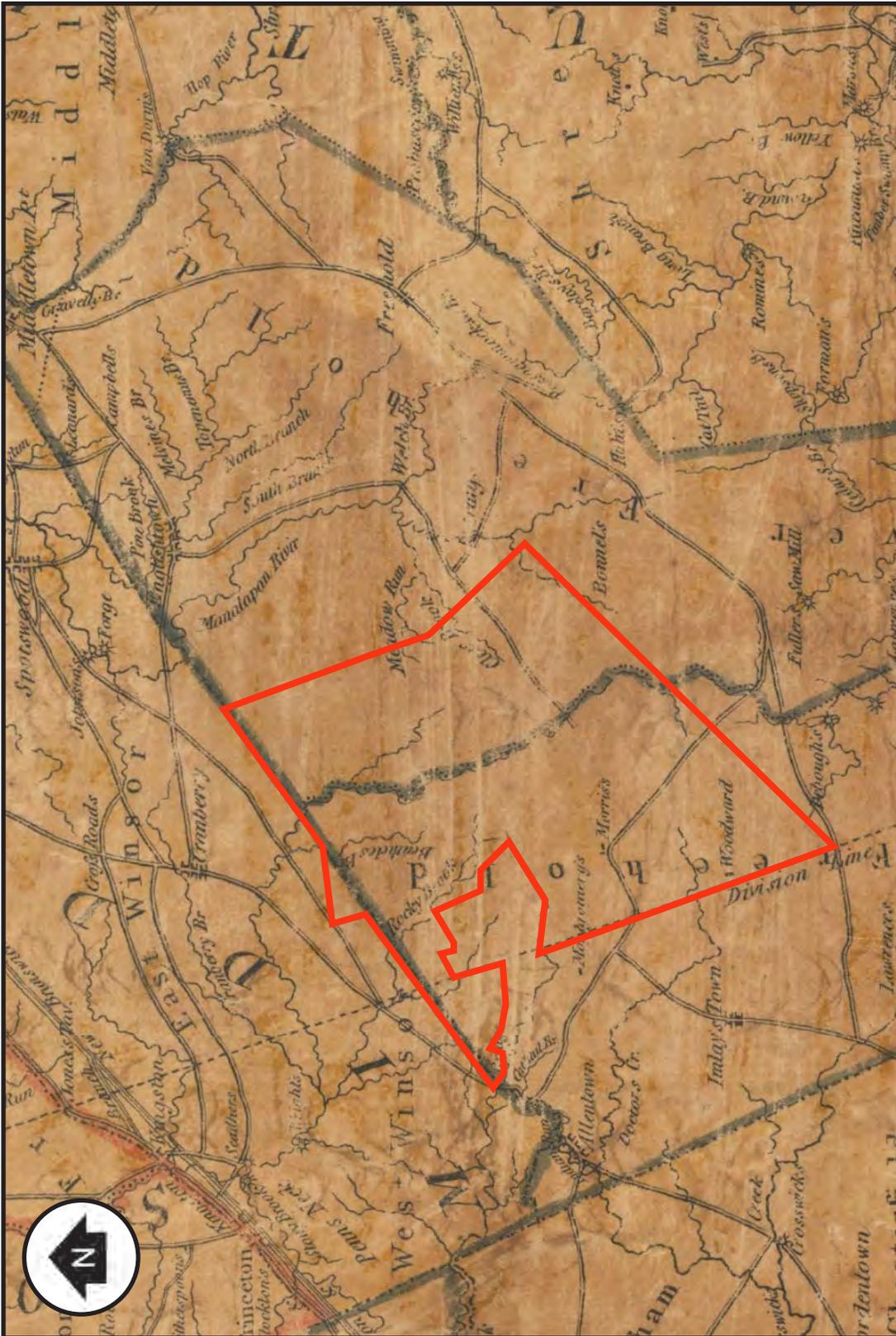


Figure 3.5. Watson, William. A Map of the State of New Jersey. 1812. Scale: 1 inch = 5800 feet (approximately). Present-day Millstone Township boundary outlined.

often went hand-in-glove with adding new legislative districts and seats in General Assembly or Senate. The exact reasons for establishing Millstone Township appear to have escaped written documentation, and exactly why the name “Millstone” was selected over other possibilities, is unknown.²⁴ At the time of its founding, Millstone’s population stood at approximately 1,500.²⁵

By the 1850s, Millstone Township’s small, family-owned farmsteads mostly fronted the roads between the crossroads villages of Bergen’s Mills, Clarksburg and Perrineville. As illustrated by Lightfoot’s *Map of Monmouth County*, published in 1851, the Township contained about 225 named households (Figure 3.7). Development remained scattered and relatively sparse, with the major concentrations of buildings and infrastructure localized to village. By the middle decades of the 19th century, many farmers had expanded old houses or built new houses, often in trending architectural styles such as the Greek Revival or Italianate. The Thomas Baird Homestead is an excellent example of this trend in farmhouse architecture where larger houses increasingly created a separation between public and private spaces, as well as function, e.g., kitchens, dining rooms and living rooms (parlors) in separate well-defined rooms rather than in one room serving all functions.

Farmers relied on a variety of crops and livestock to sustain their families, as well as turn a profit for income. The number of new labor-saving implements and tools that began appearing on farms from the 1850s onward was astounding and included McCormick’s famous reapers, grain drills, mowing machines, windmills, cultivators, gang plows, steam tractors, spring-tooth harrows, combines, cream separators and tractors. In addition, the growth of urban areas and transportation systems to bring agricultural product to them, particularly railroads, allowed farms to begin concentrating on specific markets such as dairying, fruit growing or plant nurseries. Millstone Township, while not having its own railroad station, could by the 1830s access Philadelphia or New York City through the Camden and Amboy Railroad depots in Hightstown and Windsor. The Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad opened in 1853 with stations in Englishtown and Manalapan, and a decade later the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, completed in 1868, passed just to the west of Millstone Township with stations in Imlaystown, Sharon and Creamy Ridge. While these railroads offered outlets to distant agricultural markets, they also brought to Millstone Township new products essential to farming such as fertilizers and farm machinery.

The growing productivity of Millstone farmers is recorded by the U.S. Agricultural Census of 1850. That year the Township’s farms were producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, buckwheat, hops, clover seed, hay, maple sugar and bees wax. Orchards were also present in the Township by 1850, with their products valued at a total just over \$11,000. Livestock included horses, mules, milch [sic] cows, oxen, sheep, and swine. In addition to crops and livestock, other household products, such as butter and cheese, were also recorded.²⁶ Farmers fed their growing families while still harvesting more than enough crops to take to local markets for sale. Given the types of crops harvested in Millstone Township, farmers tended to grow crops that could survive somewhat lengthy trips to market, especially since the closest railroad stop to Millstone Township at the time was the Englishtown station along the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad. The Englishtown stop was located approximately 2.75 miles outside of Millstone’s eastern border. In 1850, the farms in Millstone Township were valued at \$653,640 [approximately \$25 million in today’s value].

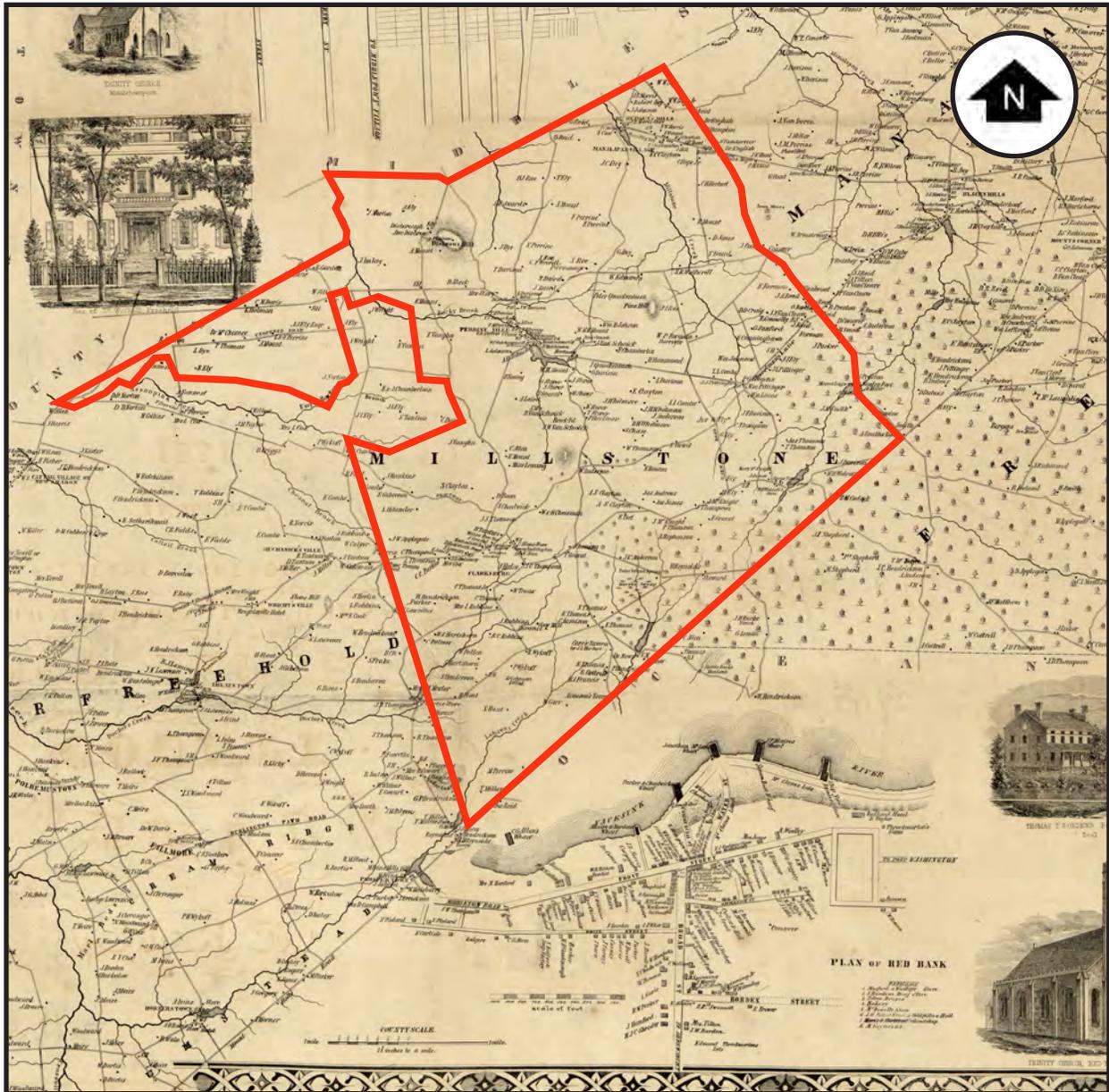
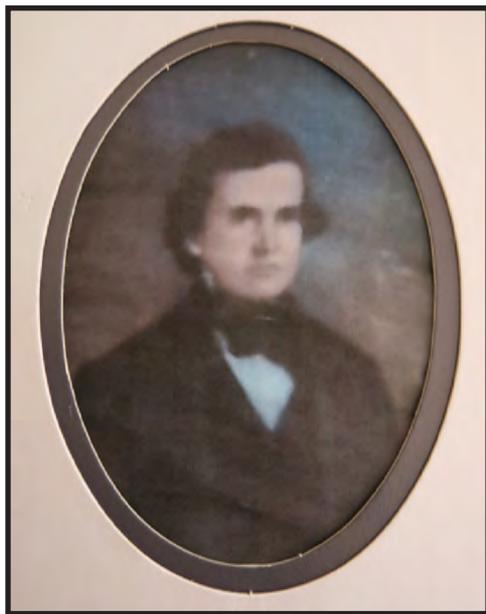


Figure 3.7. Lightfoot, Jesse. *Map of Monmouth County, New Jersey*. 1851. Scale: 1 inch = 5650 feet (approximately). Present-day Millstone Township boundary outlined.

Additionally, farm implements and machinery were valued at \$24,907 [about \$900,000 in today's value], a value that more than doubled by 1880 as more farms were established and farming became increasingly more mechanized.²⁷

Persuaded of the benefits of new farming technologies and practices such as spreading marl as a fertilizer, progressive farmers across Monmouth County organized into societies to share knowledge and experiences. By the early 1850s, the Monmouth County Agricultural Society was established. Thomas Baird, the son of Captain David Baird, Jr., served as one of the society's vice presidents upon its formation representing Millstone Township among his peers at the county level (Photographs 3.3 and 3.4). The Monmouth County Agricultural Society hosted exhibitions of farming equipment, crops and livestock, as well as the annual Monmouth County Fair in Freehold. Thomas Baird submitted his best crop and livestock specimens, including dykeman potatoes, peachblow potatoes, a spring colt and a brood mare in 1871 and 1874.²⁸

Mills, distilleries and other small-scale industries scattered along Millstone Township's waterways or within its villages also prospered during the 19th century. These industries were also usually family owned and operated. For example, David Perrine purchased the grist mill on the east bank of Rocky Brook in 1830, and Moffatt Perrine constructed a saw mill just below it on the brook.²⁹ To the north, at the intersection of present-day Millstone Road and N.J. Route 33, Bergen's Mills was established *circa* 1820 by the Bergens, and it remained in the family for the next 30 years (Photograph 3.5).³⁰ In 1850, industrial ventures in Millstone were largely



Photograph 3.3. Portrait of Thomas Baird. No date. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.



Photograph 3.4. The Baird Homestead. *Circa* 1930. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

powered by hand, horse or water. Six saw and grist mills were located in Millstone Township in 1850, along with five distilleries. Other industries throughout the Township included a brickmaker, a tannery, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers, two wheelwrights and a plow maker.³¹

Family farming and small-scale industry not only formed the backbone of Millstone Township's economy, but also drove the development of its landscape for decades to come. Between the 1850s and 1860s, Millstone's agricultural production skyrocketed. As shown on the S.N. and F.W. Beer *Map of Monmouth County* of 1861 (Figure 3.8), the number of farmsteads was about the

same as that of the Lightfoot map of a decade earlier but the value of production had increased exponentially. Farm value had jumped to \$1,210,500 from the prior decade's value of \$650,000 (an increase to \$44 million from \$25 million in today's dollars). The values of farming implements and machinery saw their largest increase for the years the agricultural schedule was recorded (1850-1880), going from nearly \$25,000 in 1850 to \$37,224 in 1860 (from \$900,000 to \$1.3 million).³² The Township's population had begun slowly increasing as well, until it reached its peak count of the 1800s at 2,804 residents in 1865.³³

The following decades of the 1860s and 1870s did not witness as large an increase in agricultural production as the 1850. Millstone Township's population also fell during and immediately after the Civil War and then stabilized around 2,100 people.³⁴ Millstone would not see an increase in population again until 1950. Atlas maps of this era suggest a relatively stable agricultural landscape. In 1880, farms were valued at \$1,325,855, while implements and machinery were valued at \$50,403. Both were only slight increases from the prior decade. Of the produce harvested and livestock recorded between 1870 and 1880, only swine, butter, rye, Indian corn and sweet potatoes experienced substantial increases when compared to prior census years.³⁵ Land use patterns also stabilized with few differences among the atlas maps produced in 1873 and 1889 (Figures 3.9 and 3.10). Despite a decline in population, however, a new post office was established in 1897 for a new "village" called Baird (also Bairdsville). Emma R. Baird served as its "first and only postmistress" in a dwelling located along present-day Baird Road, at its intersection with Conover Road.³⁶



Photograph 3.5. Bergen's Mills. 1912. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

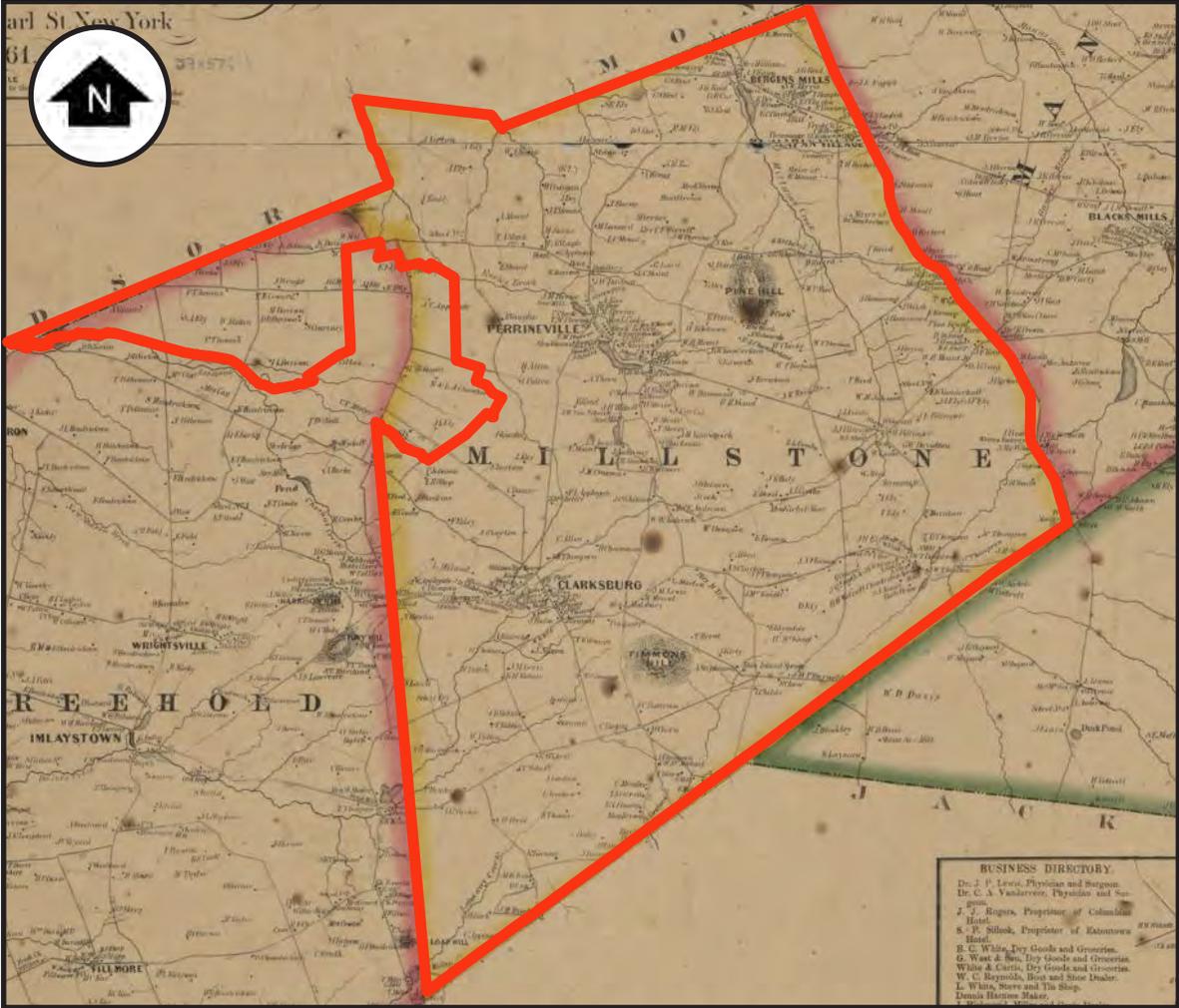


Figure 3.8. Beers, S.N. and F.W. *Map of Monmouth County, New Jersey*. 1861. Scale: 1 inch = 1.75 miles (approximately). Present-day Millstone Township boundary outlined.

iii. Diversity in Agricultural Practices

While much of Millstone Township’s agricultural traditions were rooted in family farms, agricultural practices began to diversify in the second half of the 19th century. A notable example of this diversification was the establishment of Manalapan Fruit Farm and Nurseries by David Baird circa 1859.³⁷ Baird operated his farm and nurseries along present-day Baird Road, across from his brother Thomas’ farmstead. In advertisements and

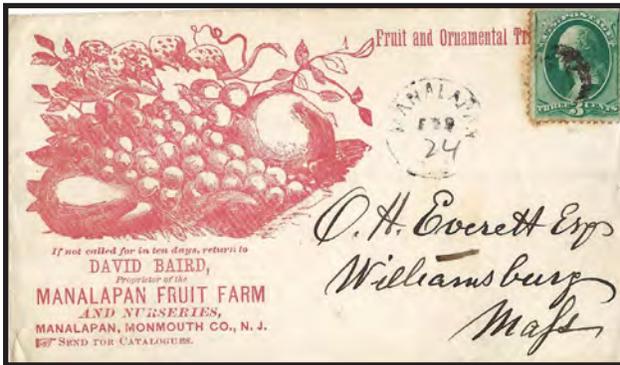


Figure 3.11. An envelope from the Manalapan Fruit Farm and Nurseries addressed to O.H. Everett, Esq. Circa 1860-1870. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

on stationery, Baird listed his business’s location as Manalapan, likely due to its railroad depot (Figures 3.11-3.13). In an advertisement from 1889, Baird offered customers a carriage to meet them at the station for transport to the farm and nursery property. It is clear from some of the documents that survive that Baird offered a wide variety of fruit and ornamental trees, particularly peaches. He sold apple and pear trees as well. Baird was also a founding member of the New Jersey Horticultural Society, which formed in New Brunswick in 1875.³⁸

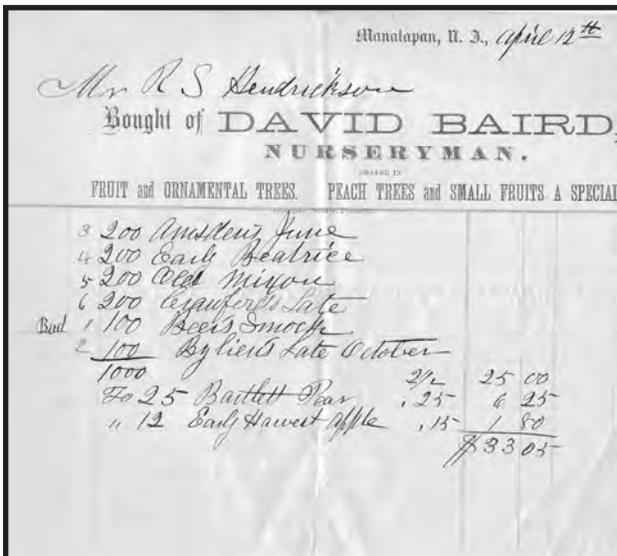


Figure 3.12. A receipt from David Baird, Nurseryman for Mr. R.S. Hendrickson. 1880. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

During the recording of the agricultural schedule of the Federal census of 1880, new categories for produce were added that were not present in the previous decades, which included those related to orchards, nurseries and vineyards. In Millstone Township, orchards and nurseries were reflected in the census with the recordation of apple- and peach-bearing trees, along with nursery stock. Within Millstone, just over 520 acres were dedicated to apple trees, just over 569 acres were dedicated to peach trees, and 25 acres were dedicated to nursery stock. Where the value of orchard products had dipped significantly in 1860 and 1870, the value of these products had recovered by 1880 at \$12,195. It seems very likely that David Baird’s nursery played at least some role in this uptick in fruit and nurseries production for Millstone given the business’s apparent prominence in the area.³⁹ Baird was a pioneer nurseryman and orchardman who recognized that Millstone’s climate and soils were ideal for fruits and other truck crops. Later generations of farmers followed his lead eventually foregoing traditional, mixed, grain-based farming and livestock for fruits, vegetables, nursery trees and flowers.

22.57

REFERENCE : { First National Bank, Freehold, N. J.,
 Telegraph, Express & Freight Office, Englewood, N.J. 1923

LIBRARY RECEIVED AUG 20, 1923
 U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MANALAPAN

Fruit Farm and Nurseries,
DAVID BAIRD & SON, Nurserymen and Florists,
 Manalapan, Monmouth Co., N. J.,.....1889.

GENTS :—We desire to call your attention to our Stock of Peach Trees for Fall trade. We shall have 200,000 trees in 50 varieties, suitable for all sections. We know we can please you in assortment and grade and hope to have your order for such as you may need, while the stock is unbroken. We plant only Pure, Natural Southern Seed, (gathered expressly for us by our agent South,) on ground not before used, either for Orchard or Nursery, and use every precaution, from planting to packing, to have our trees strictly healthy and true to name. The trees ripen about October 20th to November 1st. We can refer to many of the largest growers in the Country, and invite buyers to make personal inspection.

VARIETIES.

Alexander,	Old Mixon,	Shipley's Late Red,	Late Heath Cling,
Early Rivers,	Moore's Favorite,	Variegated Free,	Stevens' Ratripe,
Yellow St. John,	Elberta,	Bilyeu's Late October,	Fox Seedling,
Mountain Rose,	Wheatland,	Hill's Chill,	Keyport White,
Foster,	Stump,	Freehold,	Gibson's Late Yellow,
Reeves' Favorite,	Crawford's Late,	Beers' Smock,	Salway.
Crawford's Early,	Beers' Late,	Gary's Holdon,	Ford's Late Yellow,
Reed's Early Golden,	Brandywine,	Chair's Choice,	Wonderful,

SOUTHERN VARIETIES.

Lady Ingold,	Chinese Cling,	Pallas,	Robert,
Amelia,	Gen. Lee,	Thurber,	Juno,
Columbia,	Sylphide,	Elberta,	Oriole.

NOTE.—We will book orders for "The Wonderful," for Fall, 1889, at \$20 per 100; 25 trees at 100 rate; June Buds \$10 per 100.

PRICE FOR FALL:

4 ft. to 5 ft., (½ in. up,) Assorted Varieties,	\$40 PER 1000,
3 ft. to 4 ft., Medium Grade, " "	\$30 "
2 ft. to 3 ft., Light Grade, " "	\$20 "

Apple Seedlings, 3-16ths up, No. 1, \$3.50 Per 1000.

ENGLISHTOWN is our nearest Railroad Station. Trains leave New York and Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Railroad, several times daily. Our carriage will meet visitors, if duly notified of day and train.

Respectfully,
DAVID BAIRD & SON.

Figure 3.13. Manalapan Fruit Farm and Nurseries Advertisement. 1889. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

iv. Village Life

While agriculture remained the staple economic driver for Millstone Township, its villages that had small beginnings prior to the Revolution gradually began to grow into social and cultural hubs beginning in the early 19th century. These villages were mostly localized around crossroads, which offered residents easy, centralized access to stores, craft shops, schools and places of worship. Such villages that arose and became crucial parts of Millstone's physical and cultural landscapes were Bergen's Mills, Carr's Tavern, Charleston Springs (a.k.a. Burnt Tavern and Ely), Clarksburg, Manalapan (located within Millstone Township, not Manalapan Township), Perrineville and Woodville.

Taverns and inns in Millstone Township have long-standing associations with the area's historic roadway and stagecoach network and often rank as the original nucleus of village life. As previously discussed, taverns and inns in present-day Clarksburg and along other routes existed prior to the start of the American Revolution.



Photograph 3.6. The Clarksburg Inn. No date. The Clarksburg Inn was constructed in the early to mid-19th century and served as a stagecoach stop. It was destroyed by a fire and demolished in 2009. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

- Burnt Tavern – Located in the village of Charleston Springs, then called Burnt Tavern, along Stagecoach Road, the Burnt Tavern replaced a tavern that was constructed in the last decade of the 18th century shortly after it was destroyed by a fire. The tavern reportedly operated until 1847.⁴⁰
- Carr’s Tavern – The location of Carr’s Tavern since its late-18th century origin is ambiguous, though it is highly likely it was located along the primary roadways of the current Millstone Road and Trenton-Lakewood Road. Now a private residence, the former Hooper General Store on Trenton-Lakewood Road may also be the location of Carr’s Tavern.⁴¹
- The Clarksburg Hotel/Inn – The inn was constructed in the early 19th century along Stagecoach Road (Photograph 3.6). A series of several owners operated it throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. In its later life, it served as a tavern until it burned in 2009.⁴²
- Ely Hotel – Also located in the village of Charleston Springs, then called Ely, the hotel was established along Stagecoach Road during the late 19th century.⁴³
- Robins/Rising Sun/Willow Tree Tavern -- Located near the village of Clarksburg on Stagecoach Road, the Robins Tavern, established in the 1740s, was better known as the Rising Sun Tavern by the time of the American Revolution. In June 1778, both the British and then the American armies camped nearby prior to the Battle of Monmouth.
- Smithburg Tavern – Though not located in one of Millstone’s main villages, the Smithburg Tavern occupied a significant location at the corner of present-day Monmouth Road and Smithburg/Woodville Road beginning in the late 18th century. It was also known as Parker’s Tavern. The building still stands today and is a private residence.⁴⁴
- Union House Hotel – Once located in Perrineville, the Union House Hotel was opened in 1821. Millstone’s first township meeting was held at the hotel. The building was destroyed by a fire in 1975.⁴⁵

Schools were constructed beginning in the 1810s and by 1889 the Township had been divided into eight school districts, each with its own schoolhouse (see Figure 3.10). Eventually, all children lived within walking distance of a school, although the walks were long by today’s standards and along quiet dirt roads. Bussing did not begin until the consolidation of schools in the 1920s. Schoolhouses were usually located in the village centers or just outside of them. Those schoolhouses within the major village centers included:

- Burnt Tavern/Charleston Springs/Ely schoolhouse – Constructed prior to 1851, the schoolhouse was located along Stagecoach Road.⁴⁶
- Clarksburg one-room schoolhouse – This school was constructed *circa* 1850 along present-day Stagecoach Road, next to the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (Photographs 3.7-3.8). The schoolhouse was phased out of use when the four-room schoolhouse was completed in Clarksburg in 1925. The schoolhouse was demolished in 2023 having been determined to be in too poor of a condition to be rehabilitated.⁴⁷
- Clarksburg four-room schoolhouse – This school, also located along Stagecoach Road, was completed in 1925 (Photograph 3.9). It operated into the 1990s and now serves as the Millstone Township Municipal Building.⁴⁸

- Manalapan/Bergen’s Mills schoolhouses – Three different schoolhouses were constructed to serve the students living in the small villages of Manalapan and Bergen’s Mills. The earliest school opened prior to 1817, with subsequent schools being constructed in 1835 and 1846.⁴⁹
- Perrineville four-room schoolhouse – This school located along Sweetmans Lane in Perrineville replaced an earlier schoolhouse formerly located along Millstone Road in 1925. The building is extant and currently serves as a commercial property.⁵⁰

Churches and cemeteries were another key feature of Millstone’s villages. They offered worship and gathering spaces and provide insights into Millstone’s diverse religious and cultural traditions. The oldest established church in Millstone Township is the Presbyterian Church at Perrineville, formed in 1786, and no doubt associated with families that descended from early Scottish settlers such as the Bairds. Although Presbyterians



Photograph 3.7. A doctor examining students in the one-room schoolhouse in Clarksburg. 1918. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.



Photograph 3.8. The one-room schoolhouse in Clarksburg. 1942. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

were considered dissenters in the colonial period, they emerged after the American Revolution as a mainstream Protestant denomination that carried out successful revivals in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Methodism also emerged during this period, spreading its message through itinerant preachers who often traveled the countryside and spoke at camp meetings or in private houses. Methodist Churches opened rapidly toward the end of the Second Great Awakening in the 1830s and 1840s, and the Clarksburg Methodist Church was among them. The African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) was founded in Philadelphia in 1787 by a Black fellowship that withdrew from the Methodist church because of segregated practices such as separate seating and lack of opportunities to become church leaders. The AME followed the model of itin-



Photograph 3.9. The four-room schoolhouse in Clarksburg. 1942. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

erant preaching and many rural Black communities established churches in the 1830s and 1840s, including Millstone's Saint James AME Church in Woodville. Millstone was principally Protestant in its religious affiliations until St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church opened on Stillhouse Road in 1885, catering to Irish immigrants working on Millstone's farms. This church had its beginning in the 1850s as a mission of the Newark diocese but struggled to attract members. When St. Joseph's was finally built and established as a parish in 1885, it served a maximum 14 families. Six years later in 1891, the diocese determined that the church could not support its own pastor and it was once again relegated to being a mission.⁵¹ A significant population of Jewish migrants and immigrants also arrived to Perrineville, beginning in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as vacationers to the area. By the 1910s, many families moved to Perrineville and became farmers. The current Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center were constructed in 1925 and 1937, respectively, to serve the growing Jewish community in Millstone Township.⁵²

- Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church –This was established in 1845 along present-day Stagecoach Road (Figure 3.14). It has a cemetery on the property as well.⁵³
- Manalapan Presbyterian Church and Cemetery – This church was completed in 1856 along present-day Conover Road. The development of its associated cemetery followed shortly thereafter. Today, all that remains is the cemetery.⁵⁴

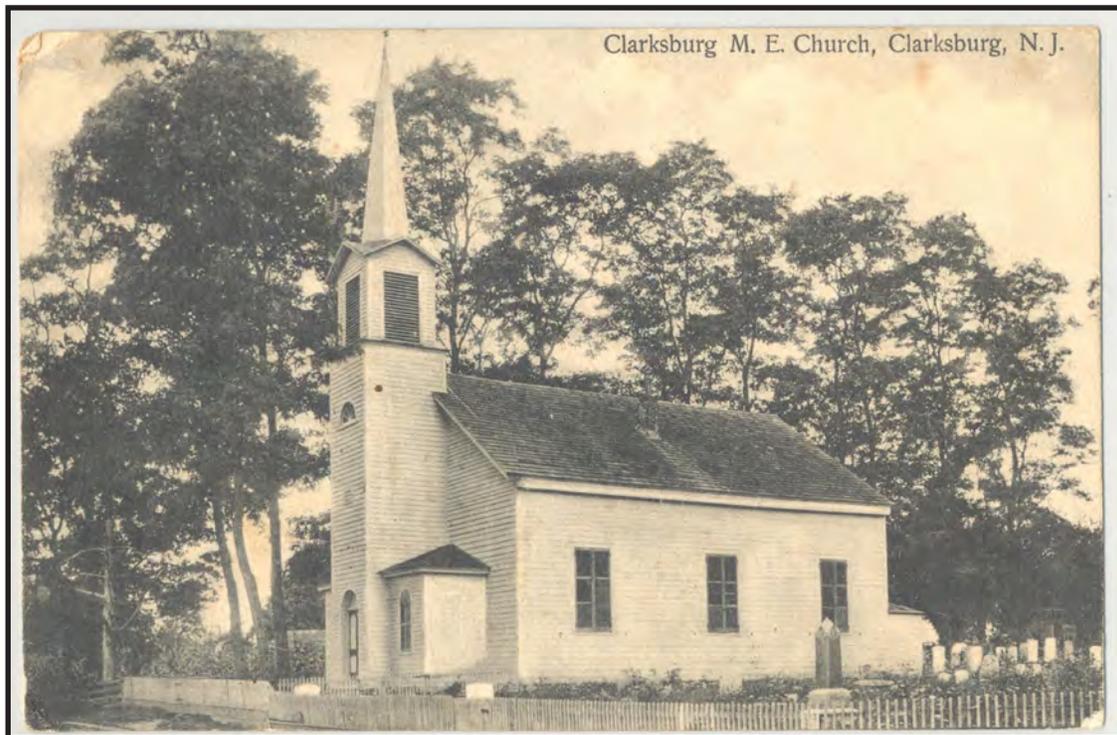


Figure 3.14. Postcard of the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church. *Circa* 1910. Source: Friends of MTHRP Baird Homestead Image and Photograph Collection.

- Millstone Presbyterian Church – Located along Millstone Road in Perrineville, this church was first established in 1786, and also has a cemetery on its property. A fire destroyed the original church in 1884 to serve as the Second Presbyterian Church. Today, the congregation remains active as the United Presbyterian Church of Millstone.⁵⁵
- Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center – The synagogue was constructed in 1925 along present-day Perrineville Road. An addition completed in 1937 now serves as the Perrineville Jewish Center. A cemetery is located on Perrineville Road between Battleground Road and Pullen Drive.⁵⁶
- St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church – This historically Black church was formed in 1836 along Smithburg/Woodville Road as a congregation of formerly enslaved people who settled in the area. During the early 1900s, it also attracted a significant number of Black migrant workers, some of whom chose to set down roots in Millstone. The church has an associated cemetery, and its congregation remains active.
- St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church – Formerly located at the intersection of Sweetmans Lane and Stillhouse Road, St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church was originally established in 1885. While the church at its original location is no longer extant, its cemetery survives. A new church was constructed in 1997-99 to the south of the cemetery along Stillhouse Road.⁵⁷
- St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church – Construction on a church for a congregation in Charleston Springs (then called Ely) began in 1905 along Stagecoach Road and was completed in 1906. While it is unclear exactly when the church’s congregation stopped gathering, it likely happened after the church’s merger with the nearby Siloam Methodist Church in 1971. Today, St. Paul’s Methodist Episcopal Church is used as a private residence.⁵⁸

In addition to the taverns, inns, schools and churches, stores and local craft shops such as blacksmiths and wheelwrights were also located along these villages’ primary thoroughfares. Post offices, which provided another vital service for Millstone residents, were found in Burnt Tavern/Charleston Springs/Ely (established 1837 and again in 1886), Carr’s Tavern/Holmeson (established 1904), Clarksburg (established 1837), Manalapan (established 1837) and Perrineville (established *circa* 1851).⁵⁹

Another important point of evolution for Millstone Township was the separating of Jersey Homesteads Borough, later Roosevelt Borough, from the northwest corner of the Township in 1937. The Borough began as a plan orchestrated by Benjamin Brown, who purchased property in the hopes of “starting a cooperative society composed of Jewish immigrants from the garment district of New York City.”⁶⁰ With funding from the National Industrial Recovery Act of the federal New Deal, Brown purchased more land to establish a co-op in 1933. The development of “a co-op factory, co-op store, co-op farms and housing” for residents of what would become Jersey Homesteads came to fruition.⁶¹ The Borough was incorporated in 1937, though its co-operative economic model as originally intended did not last. By the 1940s, the federal government had sold the garment factory and eventually the housing to an authority that gradually sold them to homesteaders and others. In 1945, the Borough was renamed for Franklin D. Roosevelt upon his death.⁶²

Millstone’s villages were lively places from the 1840s up until the 1930s to the 1950s when the full impacts of automobility and improved highways began to draw local residents to more distant towns for their everyday needs. Few of the villages that once localized around Millstone’s many crossroads survive in a form that would

be recognizable to their 19th-century residents. Bergen's Mills and Manalapan along the northern reaches of the Township are difficult to locate today's landscape. Carr's Tavern and Charleston Springs near the Township's southern boundary have lost what relatively little village infrastructure they had. Clarksburg's church and school buildings survive, though they have been repurposed. Other important village buildings, including taverns and inns, are no longer extant. Perrineville maintains active religious congregations and a commercial center, though the latter is largely comprised of modern development. Its former general store and mill buildings do not survive. Upon its founding, Woodville's development consisted of the St. James AME Church surrounded by the residences of its congregants, which remains the case today.

E. SHRINKING AGRICULTURAL LAND USES AND THE RISE OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Millstone Township has experienced steady population growth since 1950, at which time its population stood at 2,100, a sharp increase from the 1,466 of 1940. Another significant jump occurred in 1980 when the population reached 3,926. By 2000, the Township's population had grown to 8,970, and again in 2010 to 10,566. Such dramatic increases led to the development of modern, residential subdivisions throughout the Township and a need for larger educational facilities to house the student population (Table 3.4), both of which have reshaped the Township's landscape.⁶³

Residential subdivisions with their characteristic curvilinear street patterns arrived in Millstone Township during the 1970s. Formerly cultivated lands were sold to developers, and modern houses lining winding residential streets and cul-de-sacs accessible from Millstone's historic road network began to fill the landscape. Dwellings were set on lots of roughly one-acre or more, keeping with recent modern development trends. This scale of development has continued into the present day, with large low-density neighborhoods now occupying former farmstead properties. Examples of these neighborhoods include those on Timberline Court (developed *circa* 1975), Hampton Hollow Drive (developed *circa* 1990) and Penn Elmer Drive/Hannah Mount Drive (developed *circa* 2000-2004).⁶⁴

Commercial strip development along the N.J. Route 33 corridor, which forms a significant portion of the Township's northern boundary, arose as recently as the 2010s. With a significant uptick in residential development in the lands surrounding the arterial highway, along with proximity to the New Jersey Turnpike, commercial franchises oriented to automobile travel have begun to fill once-cultivated fields and replace farmstands. Within the last five years, development along the roadway has largely been comprised of big-box store logistical centers requiring easy access to major regional highways.⁶⁵

Efforts to protect and preserve public green spaces, greenways, farmland and environmentally sensitive land began in the 1990s with the development of Perrineville Lake Park, a Monmouth County-owned property. Other parks within the Township, including Millstone-Roosevelt Little League (*circa* 1990), Wagner Farm Park (*circa* 2004, formerly Baird farm), Charleston Springs Golf Course and Trail (*circa* 2000), Abate Park (*circa* 2007) and Millstone Park (*circa* 2018, formerly Robbins farm then Lee's Chinese vegetable farm), have been created to provide recreational and open spaces.⁶⁶

In light of the population growth, the Township found a need to expand its current educational facilities. Starting in 1958, a new school building (currently known as Millstone Elementary School) to house all grades (kindergarten through 8) was constructed on Millstone Road. The building received an addition approximately 30 years later, and Perrineville’s four-room schoolhouse on Sweetmans Lane was phased out of use. As the population continued to grow, an additional school building was constructed in 1995 on Schoolhouse Road to serve as an elementary school. With its construction, use of Clarksburg’s four-room schoolhouse on Stagecoach Road was discontinued. In 1998, it was converted into the Millstone Township Municipal Building. The Clarksburg School was listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1999. The building constructed in 1995 currently serves as the Millstone Township Primary School. The current Millstone Township Middle School was constructed in 2007 on former Baird farmland south of Baird Road to again meet the needs of a growing student population. The three school buildings comprise the Millstone Township School District today.⁶⁷

During the last several decades, Millstone Township has moved to the forefront of a master planning effort to balance the suburban growth pressures of its location within the corridor between New York City and Philadelphia with the desire to preserve open spaces, farmland and historic resources. As expressed in its master planning documents, sustainability has become a byword for principles guiding zoning and land use decisions at the local level. Historic preservation is expressed as a community value in the Township’s master plan with the Millstone Township Historic Preservation Commission identified as a key participant in the decision-making process impacting buildings, structures, site, objects and districts identified as local, state or national landmarks.

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Table 3.4. The Decline of Agriculture and the Rise of Residential Development

1958	A new school building housing all grades (kindergarten through 8) was constructed on Millstone Road. With an addition to the building in 1986, Perrineville's four-room schoolhouse was phased out of use. The building currently serves as the Millstone Township Elementary School.
1970s-Present	Modern housing developments, set on curvilinear roads and cul-de-sacs, filled once-cultivated lands throughout Millstone Township.
1995	An additional school building to serve as an elementary school was constructed along Schoolhouse Road to meet the needs of the growing student population in the township. With its construction, Clarksburg's four-room schoolhouse was phased out of use. The building currently serves as the Millstone Township Primary School.
1990s-Present	Efforts to protect and preserve greenways, environmentally sensitive and farmland preservation (cluster 10-acre zoning) resulted in Millstone Township- and Monmouth County-owned parks, including Millstone Park and Perrineville Lake Park.
2007	The current Millstone Township Middle School was constructed on Baird Road to yet again meet the needs of a growing student population.

Endnotes

¹Association for Heritage Interpretation [Homepage], accessed November 2019, <https://ahi.org.uk>.

Endnotes

¹Dorothy Cross, *Archaeology of New Jersey*, Volume I (Trenton, New Jersey: Archaeological Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum, 1941); Herbert C. Kraft, *The Lenape-Delaware Indian Heritage: 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 2000* (Union, New Jersey: Lenape Books, 2001).

²Peter E. Wolfe, *The Geology and Landscapes of New Jersey* (New York, New York: Crane Russak, 1977): 276-294; Heyer, Gruel & Associates, 2020 Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plant, Township of Millstone, Monmouth County, New Jersey: I-7.

³Cross, *Archaeology of New Jersey*, 117-127; Alan R. Mounier, *Looking Beneath the Surface: The Story of Archaeology in New Jersey* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 2003): 171-172.

⁴Township of Freehold, "History of the Burlington Path," *Township of Freehold*, accessed March 2023, <https://www.twp.freehold.nj.us/398/History-of-the-Burlington-Path>.

⁵John T. Cunningham, *This is New Jersey*, 4th ed. (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1994): 217-218.

⁶Robert Craig, interview by authors, October 26, 2022.

⁷Fermine B. Catchings, *Baird and Beard Families: A Genealogical, Biographical, and Historical Collection of Data* (Nashville, Tennessee: Baird-Ward Publishers, 1918): 172-173.

⁸Reuben Pownall Ely, Warren Smedley Ely and Daniel Brittain Ely, *An Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacy Families: Who Were Among the Founders of Trenton and Burlington in the Province of West Jersey, 1678-1683, with the Genealogy of the Ely Descendants in America* (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1910): 141-142, 146.

⁹Graham Russell Hodges, *Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North: African Americans in Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1665-1865* (Madison, Wisconsin: Madison House, 1997): 7.

¹⁰Ely, Ely and Ely, *An Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacy Families*, 161, 169-170; Alice Wikoff, interview by authors, October 28, 2022.

¹¹Ely, Ely and Ely, *An Historical Narrative of the Ely, Revell and Stacy Families*, 169.

¹²Robert Craig, interview by authors, October 26, 2022.

¹³Jean E. Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone* (Burlington, New Jersey: Heidelberg Press, Inc., 1982): 66.

¹⁴"Brigadier General David Forman," *The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey*, accessed March 2023, <https://njcincinnati.org/david-forman/>; "Capt. David Baird Jr.," *Find A Grave*, accessed March 2023, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/12738517/david-baird>.

¹⁵Robert W. Craig, "In Search of Robins Tavern," *New Jersey History* 119, nos. 1-2 (2001): 67.

¹⁶Robert W. Craig, "In Search of Robins Tavern," *New Jersey History* 119, nos. 1-2 (2001): 55.

17A Revolutionary War beacon was reportedly constructed within present-day Millstone Township circa 1780, though its exact location is disputed. Some local reports (John Fabiano, interview by authors, October 21, 2022; Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 65) identify Center Hill near present-day Back Bone Hill Road as the beacon's location, while others (Alice Wikoff, interview by authors, October 28, 2022) identify its location as Stone Hill on Chambers Road. Additional primary documentation does not offer conclusive evidence of the definitive location of the beacon and whether or not it falls within the current boundaries of Millstone Township.

¹⁸Hodges, *Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North*, 148; Office of the Monmouth County Clerk, *Manumission Book of Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1791-1844* (Freehold, New Jersey: Office of the Monmouth County Clerk, 1992): 60, 65; Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 30-31; Joseph A. Grabas, "The Promise of Land: African American Land Ownership in Monmouth County, NJ during the Colonial and Antebellum Period," (Master's Thesis, Monmouth University, 2020): 103.

¹⁹John W. Orr, *Reflections from the Shrine: An Anecdotal History of Hightstown and East Windsor* (East Windsor, New Jersey: Longstreet House, 1998): 88.

²⁰Alice Wikoff, interview by authors, October 28, 2022.

²¹U.S. Federal Census, Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Slave Schedule, 1850, accessed March

2023, <https://www.familysearch.org/en/>.

²²Hodges, *Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North*, 171.

²³Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 50; John P. Snyder, *The Story of New Jersey's Civil Boundaries, 1606-1968* (Trenton, New Jersey: Bureau of Geology and Topography): 182.

²⁴Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 50.

²⁵Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 53.

²⁶Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 60-61.

²⁷Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 60-61.

²⁸Yard, James S., "Meeting of the Agricultural Society," *Monmouth Democrat*, January 25, 1855, accessed December 2022, <https://www.newspapers.com/>; Yard, James S., "Our County Fair," *Monmouth Democrat*, September 21, 1871, accessed December 2022, <https://www.newspapers.com/>; Yard, James S., "List of Premiums," *Monmouth Democrat*, September 17, 1874, accessed December 2022, <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

²⁹Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., *History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1664-1920: Volume II* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1922): 436.

³⁰Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 32-33.

³¹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 56-57.

³²Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 60-61.

³³Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 72.

³⁴Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 72.

³⁵Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 60-61.

³⁶Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 30.

³⁷Moss, Jr., George H. "Nurseries Gained Nationwide Fame," *Asbury Park Press*, April 17, 1995, accessed December 2022, <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

³⁸Applegate, Edwin F. "State Horticultural Society," *The Monmouth Inquirer*, August 26, 1875, accessed December 2022, <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

³⁹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 60-61.

⁴⁰Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 35.

⁴¹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 40-41.

⁴²Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 7-8.

⁴³Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 37.

⁴⁴Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 47.

⁴⁵Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 23-24.

⁴⁶Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 36-37.

⁴⁷Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 13.

⁴⁸Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 13.

⁴⁹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 17-18.

⁵⁰Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 23-24.

⁵¹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 28.

⁵²Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 28-29; Perrineville Jewish Center, "A Shul Steeped in History," accessed March 2023, <https://www.pjcmillstone.org/aboutus>.

⁵³Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 10-11.

⁵⁴Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 18.

⁵⁵Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 21-22.

⁵⁶Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 29; Perrineville Jewish Center, "A Shul Steeped in History," accessed March 2023, <https://www.pjcmillstone.org/aboutus>.

⁵⁷Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 28.

⁵⁸Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 38-39.

⁵⁹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 8, 19, 27, 35-37, 40.

⁶⁰Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 63.

⁶¹Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 63.

⁶²Mount, *History of the Township of Millstone*, 63.

⁶³Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, New Jersey State Data Center, *New Jersey Population Trends, 1790-2000* (Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Department of Labor, 2001): 42, accessed March 2023, <https://www.nj.gov/labor/labormarketinformation/assets/PDFs/census/2kpub/njsdcp3.pdf>; United States Census Bureau, “QuickFacts: Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey,” accessed March 2023, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/millstonetownshipmonmouthcountynewjersey>.

⁶⁴Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR), Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1931-2019 aerials, accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

⁶⁵Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR), Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1931-2019 aerials, accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

⁶⁶Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR), Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1931-2019 aerials, accessed March 2023, <https://www.historicaerials.com/>.

⁶⁷Joan Berkey, “Clarksburg School,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), Section 8, Page 7.

⁶⁸Heyer, Gruel & Associates, Master Plan, Township of Millstone, Monmouth County, New Jersey (November 8, 2017): 132-140.

Chapter 4

HISTORIC RESOURCES AND EXISTING INTERPRETATION IN MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP

Millstone Township’s historic resources – its buildings, settings, collections and knowledge base – inform the development of interpretive themes in support of the missions of the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP) and the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC). As part of this planning study, Hunter Research conducted site visits to resources selected in consultation with the Friends of MTHRP and HPC and reviewed existing documentation concerning those resources. The primary aim of this assessment was to create a baseline assessment of each resource’s significance, authenticity, level of protection and accessibility as defined in Chapter 1. These measures assist the consultant team in determining the current and future interpretive potential of the resources and to inform priorities and recommendations later in this interpretive planning document.

A. LOCATIONS OFFERING INTERPRETATION

Hunter Research historians toured the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Methodist Church, as well as interviewed the current volunteers and organizers of programming at these two locations, which are the only locations in Millstone Township currently offering or preparing to offer interpretation. Both locations are publicly owned by the Township with programming by the Friends of the MTHRP.

i. Baird Homestead

Baird Homestead, located at 24 Baird Road currently serves as a hub of interpretation and programming in Millstone Township (Photograph 4.1). Since forming in 2012, the Friends of the MTHRP have done an impressive job of bringing this location to life. Residents are coming to know it as their local community resource for historical programming. This seems particularly true of a younger generation of adolescents and young adults, and their parents, who have had memorable and educational experiences such as class field days and youth programs by 4H and FFA.



Photograph 4.1. Thomas Baird House, looking north (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:54).



Photograph 4.2. Entrance hall, Thomas Baird House, looking south (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:114).

The homestead's centerpiece is the Thomas Baird House, a Greek Revival-style farmhouse constructed *circa* 1830 by Thomas Baird. The two-story, side-gabled, five-bay wide by two-pile deep, center-hall building's exterior is being gradually restored to a mid-19th century appearance. The first floor consists of an impressive center hall and stair, front and back parlors, library and dining room/kitchen (Photographs 4.2-4.4). A kitchen wing, originally thought to have been a milking parlor mentioned in Thomas Baird's will of 1880 and now used by the FMTHRP to prepare food in an updated kitchen, is on the west side elevation. A bathroom is tucked into an interior

wall between the library and the dining room. A recently constructed ADA-compliant sidewalk and ramp to the rear of the house provides access from a graveled and grass parking area. The second floor consists of four chambers or bedrooms organized around the center hall (Photographs 4.5-4.7). The rooms throughout are furnished with period furniture and decorative arts, some of which was acquired from the New Jersey Museum of Agriculture in North Brunswick, Middlesex County after it closed in 2011 and some of which has been donated by volunteers and supporters. None of the furnishings are original to the Thomas Baird House, nor do they strictly represent a specific period in the house's development or known historic uses or occupants of the rooms. The rooms, particularly those downstairs, serve as comfortable spaces for small group gatherings and events. The kitchen is used frequently for food preparation.

In addition to the farmhouse, the homestead has a number of relocated farm buildings and structures including two barns, a greenhouse and a windmill. The two barns are relocated 19th-century early timber-frame barns (the Allen barns), the larger serving as a flexible room for events (Photographs 4.8 and 4.9). The large barn doors can be opened to allow activities to easily move between indoor and outdoor spaces. The smaller barn is outfitted as a working blacksmith shop with period tools, which is occasionally opened for demonstrations with the assistance of a practicing blacksmith (Photograph 4.10). The metal frame of a mid-20th-century greenhouse has been acquired and is awaiting repairs for when it can be used for environmental science programs (Photograph 4.11). An exciting development has been the recent restoration to operation of an Aermotor Wind Mill Company patented windmill and tower of *circa* 1905, which will pump water from an existing well (Photograph 4.12). Originally located at the Van Zandt Farm in Montgomery Township, Somerset County, the Friends of MTHRP also acquired this artifact from the New Jersey Museum of Agriculture. The Baird Homestead is known to have once had its own windmill per Thomas Baird's will of 1880. Finally, a modern storage building contains a



Photograph 4.3. Front parlor, Thomas Baird House, looking south.
Source: Friends of MTHRP Website.



Photograph 4.4. Original kitchen fireplace, Thomas Baird House,
looking west (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg.
#22056 D5:051).



Photograph 4.5. “The Sewing Room,” Thomas Baird House, looking southeast (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:092).



Photograph 4.6. Rope bed, Thomas Baird House, looking southeast (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:079).



Photograph 4.7. Bedroom, Thomas Baird House, looking southeast (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:104).



Photograph 4.8. Allen barns at Baird Homestead, looking north. Source: Friends of MTHRP Website.



Photograph 4.9. Allen barn interior. Holidays at the Homestead. December 2022. Source: Grace Ragosa.



Photograph 4.10. Blacksmith shop interior. Holidays at the Homestead. December 2022. Source: Grace Ragosa.

large collection of farm tractors, machines and tools that the Friends of MTHRP acquired from the New Jersey Museum of Agriculture (Photograph 4.13). This storage building has two accessible bathrooms, an office and additional programming space.

The Baird Homestead currently relies on an all-volunteer base to fundraise, maintain the property, conduct research, and develop and execute interpretation and programming. A primary group of about ten individual volunteers bears much of the burden of this work, with other volunteers offering their time and efforts during particular events or for specific tasks. Currently, volunteers do not receive formal training related to the various operational tasks needed or programming. School programs and special events are offered regularly at the Baird Homestead. The house is opened on Sunday afternoons by a docent and the docent and visitors may access a notebook containing many details regarding the house and its collection; however, formal tours must be scheduled in advance. Visitors are allowed to explore the house, ask questions or peruse the notebooks in each room. Table 4.1 lists Baird Homestead's regularly offered programs and special events.

Entry into the house and navigation around the homestead have been made accessible per standards in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) through paved and marked parking spots, sidewalks between buildings, a ramp into the Thomas Baird House, and a print-out of the second-floor tour content available on the first floor of the house for visitors who cannot navigate the stairs. These amenities were recommendations made in an ADA Plan prepared five years ago. The Baird Homestead has completed all of the recommendations of the ADA Plan.



Photograph 4.11. Outbuildings at the Baird Homestead, looking northeast, with greenhouse left of view. Vehicles in mid-ground are clustered around the windmill, which was in the process of restoration when this photograph was taken (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:53).



Photograph 4.12. Restored Van Zandt Windmill. December 2022. Source: Friends of MTHRP.

Table 4.1. Current Interpretation and Programming at the Baird Homestead

Interpretation Method or Program Type	Frequency
Guided Tours of Baird House	First Sunday of each month, 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Self-Guided Tours of Baird House	First Sunday of each month, 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Permanent/Static Exhibits: Period Rooms	First Sunday of each month, 12 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Changing/Rotating Exhibits with Hands-On Component	Coordinated with special events
Classes, Demonstrations and Lectures	Special events
School Programs in Schools	5 times per year
School Programs On-Site	Once per year
Club/Organization Meetings	Once per month
Club/Organization Events	6-8 times per year
Weekend in Old Monmouth	Once per year
Advertising via Social Media and Website	Special events
Advertising via Open Space Preservation Council	Semi-annually
Advertising via School Backpack Flyer Program	Program-by-program basis
Historic Chapter Books on Local History Topics or Young Readers	Development and Publication pending

The Baird Homestead’s programming strengths are concentrated in its close cooperation with outside organizations. The Friends of MTHRP maintains an ongoing relationship with the Millstone Township School District. Friends of MTHRP, several with educational backgrounds, works to assist teachers with materials they need to prepare students for site visits or learn about local history in classroom settings. The Baird Homestead is supported by school administrators who recognized the value of incorporating local history in curricula requirements. Guest speakers and reenactors appropriate to elementary and middle school-level curricula visit classes approximately five times per year. Sixth graders visit the Baird Homestead for a “field day” once per year. During field day, students rotate through stations to learn about Millstone Township’s history, agricultural practices, lessons in environmental science and other topics. A blacksmith demonstration is regularly incorporated into the students’ annual visit to the homestead. The Baird Homestead’s connection with the public schools has fostered opportunities for future cooperation.



Photograph 4.13. Tractors, part of a collection of historic farm equipment at Baird Homestead. Source: Friends of MTHRP.

An exciting prospect is a recent initiative to develop and publish local history chapter books for upper elementary and middle-school age readers with the theme of each book based in a story relevant to local history and themes in American history. A local historian is currently authoring an illustrated chapter book about Elizabeth Conover, talented young illustrator (Figure 4.1). Conover was afforded an education away from a local family farm in the early 1900s and embarked on a promising professional career only to have it cut short by an untimely death. The story illustrates themes in women’s history and farm life.

Baird Homestead also maintains close relationships with other local organizations and businesses. The homestead plays host to monthly Baird Homestead



Figure 4.1. Elizabeth Conover. "Getting Ready for Market." Pencil sketch, circa 1900. Collection of the Friends of MTHRP.

4-H club meetings and the group’s tea fundraiser (Photograph 4.14). The Baird Homestead has also been the focus of several Girl Scout Gold Award and Boy Scout Eagle Scout projects. The homestead has previously served as a donation collection space for the central New Jersey-based charity organization 5Help, a teen-run organization that supports children in homeless shelters and foster homes, veterans and seniors through fundraisers and donation drives.

In 2019, the Baird Homestead hosted a successful Harvest Dinner; the event sold out of tickets. Local farmers partnered with the homestead to prepare and serve the dinner. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the dinner from reoccurring on an annual basis but the event suggests there is enthusiasm for programming that highlights locally grown produce and farming practices past and present. A local chapter of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) has worked on restoring the vintage tractors and other farming equipment currently in storage at the Baird Homestead. The homestead will host a youth livestock show for Stars and Stripes Livestock in June 2023. These cooperative opportunities have afforded the Baird Homestead a significant level of exposure, as well as support for the mission of the Friends of MTHRP.

ii. Clarksburg Cultural Center

The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery was acquired by Millstone Township in 1997 and listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1999 (Photograph 4.15). A restoration project funded through the Monmouth County Municipal Open Space Grant Program was completed in 2018. It has prepared the church’s sanctuary space, complete with pews, to serve as space that can be host to programs such as dramas, music, historical presentations and the like. The Friends of MTHRP do not currently offer regular programming at the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, although planning has begun for a grand re-opening tentatively scheduled to coincide with completion of an adjacent visitors center (see below).



Photograph 4.14. Baird 4-H Club. Holidays at the Homestead. December 2022. Source: Grace Ragosa.



Photograph 4.15. Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, 512 Stagecoach Road, looking west (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:11).

Interpretation at the church currently consists of a low-profile, wayside sign located at the front sidewalk. The sign has brief text summarizing the building's history and preservation along with photographs of the church's interior and stained-glass windows since the building is not often open (Photograph 4.16).

Millstone Township is building a visitors center at the site of a former two-room schoolhouse on the property adjacent to the church. The schoolhouse, which was in poor condition and determined by the Township to be past the point of a fundable restoration project, was torn down with New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHP) approval in early 2023 (Photograph 4.17). The building will have ADA-accessible bathrooms, an office and gallery space for a proposed exhibit of historic photographs of Millstone Township. The surrounding landscape and parking will be improved. A bicycle repair station has also been erected with the desire that the visitors center will serve as an attraction for bicyclists who wish to tour on scenic bicycle routes on public roads. Construction of the visitors center is likely to be completed during 2024. The Friends of MTHRP plan to operate the church, cemetery and visitors center as the Clarksburg Cultural Center.

iii. Interpreted Topics and Audiences

Interpretation in Millstone Township is presently limited for the most part to the programming offered by the Friends of the MTHRP at the Baird Homestead and through outreach programs in the schools and community events such as Millstone Days, the annual celebration in September, which recently has been held in the Township's Millstone Park.

Prior to the preparation of this Interpretive Plan, the Friends of MTHRP did not have a plan or many written materials providing a structured, consistent approach to programming. The most structured of the programs are the school programs, which have instruction sheets for volunteers to guide activities based on topics like historic food preparation, farming practices or environmental stewardship. The Friends of MTHRP's current approach to programming is not theme-based, but it aligns with accurate portrayals, to the best of the group's knowledge, of topics related mostly to rural and farming lifeways from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. Regularly interpreted topics include:

- Family life on local farms with an emphasis on foodways
- Agricultural practices and technology on local family farms
- Baird family history
- Environmental conservation
- Preservation of historic resources

Special events and school programs draw visitors to the Baird Homestead. The homestead's participation in Weekend in Old Monmouth, a countywide event, as well as other events such as holiday gatherings and programs coordinated with organizations such as the local chapters of the 4-H and FFA, offer opportunities for families and local residents to visit the homestead. Annual school programs at the homestead and outreach in schools target the student population of Millstone Township. The school programs are widely viewed by the Friends of MTRHP and school administrators and teachers as having immense value. During this planning



Photograph 4.16. Interpretive sign, Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, looking southwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:12).



Photograph 4.17. Clarksburg Schoolhouse, looking northwest. The school has been demolished and will be replaced by a visitors center of similar appearance (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:10).

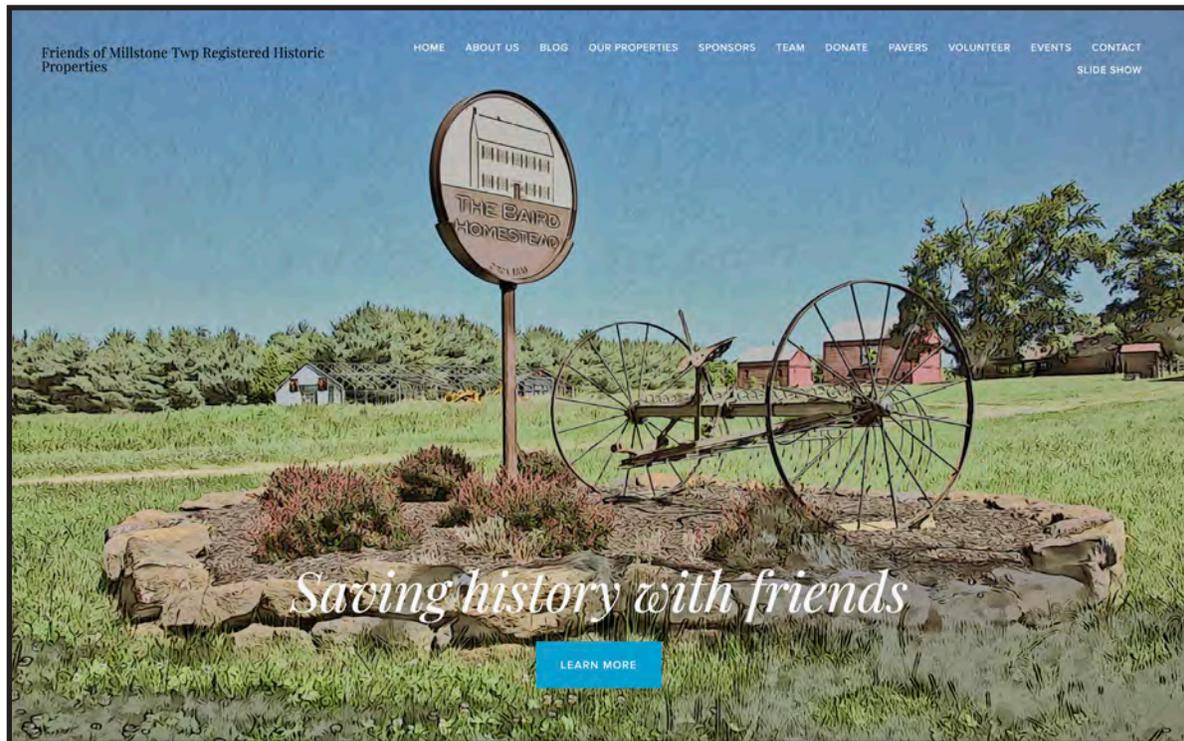


Figure 4.2. Friends of MTHRP, Website Homepage Screenshot. <https://www.savinghistorywithfriends.org/>. March 2023.

study, the consultants and Friends of MTRHP met with school superintendent who expressed enthusiasm and support for continuing existing programs and expanding into new areas such as local history chapter books, dramatization of history and student art shows on local history topics.

Organizers at the Baird Homestead have cited struggles in engaging a broader audience, especially a target audience of newer Township residents and adults who may not directly be participating in school or youth programs as chaperones. Programs targeted at general audiences and regular tour hours at Baird Homestead have had historically low turnouts.

The Friends of MTHRP maintain a website (<https://www.savinghistorywithfriends.org/>) that offers a description of the Friends group and their work, as well as ways to volunteer and donate (Figure 4.2). The pages have visual appeal and are easy to read and understand. There is a page devoted to the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Cultural Center with good quality photographs. Historical information about the properties is sufficient but minimal. A recent visit to the Website indicates that the calendar of events was last updated in late 2021 or early 2022. Friends of MTHRP reported issues with Website maintenance with such common issues as misplaced passwords, lack of personal computer software and volunteers with minimal knowledge of the technical skills needed to maintain a robust on-line presence. The group recognizes that the Internet has the potential to reach local audiences in ways that are not currently being used effectively.

The Friends of MTHRP can take pride in what has been achieved in a short period of time. The above programs have for the most part been well received and impactful. Audiences have included local families, student and youth groups, and, last but not least, several handfuls of volunteers who mutually enjoy and support the programs. Volunteers gravitate toward the opportunities that suit their interests, skills and available time. In addition to tasks related to programming, volunteers upkeep up the properties and undertake landscaping, cleaning, office work, food preparation and the like. The volunteer base for the Baird Homestead consists of individuals who are to be highly commended for a successful record of programming and historic preservation activities. That said, many of the volunteers and board members are of an older generation, with few younger and middle-aged adults participants. It is readily acknowledged that the future of the Baird Homestead, Clarksburg Cultural Center and sustenance of current and future programs will be challenging without attracting younger generations, growing the volunteer base, engaging consultants or, perhaps, hiring part-time staff. The capacity of the organization to carry out the recommendations of this Interpretive Plan is a major consideration and discussed further in Chapter 7.

B. HISTORIC RESOURCES

Hunter Research in consultation with the Friends of MTHRP compiled a historic resources site visit list of 40 properties for evaluation of interpretive potential. This list was created by using the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory for Millstone Township and the local knowledge of the Friends of the MTHRP (Figure 4.3, Table 4.1). The Monmouth County Park System prepared the county's historic site inventory in 1984 and updated it in 2002 and 2011.¹

The list for interpretive evaluation includes properties that Monmouth County Parks evaluators identified as being eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, as well as those that may have some age and historic interest but are unlikely to meet the Registers' Criteria for Evaluation. Hunter Research and the Friends of the MTHRP added other sites of interest, principally older roads, mill sites and public parks. Appendix B is a compilation of the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory forms for Millstone Township. Please refer to this appendix for information in greater detail about the resources that have Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory numbers.

Hunter Research conducted site visits between November 2022 and January 2023. Historians visited each site, took photographs from public right of way, and completed evaluation forms (Appendix C). Important data collected for each site visited included property ownership type (i.e., private, public, etc.), accessibility (i.e., parking accommodations, sidewalks, road shoulders/pull-offs, etc.), and any clear, relevant connections to Millstone Township's history of settlement and development. Historians also noted existing methods of interpretation at each site if any were present.

Upon return to the office, the field data was reviewed, compiled and summarized in Table 4.2. Properties were judged to have significance at the high, medium or low levels with high significance defined as demonstrated eligibility to the New Jersey or National Registers of Historic Places, and moderate those that had demonstrated

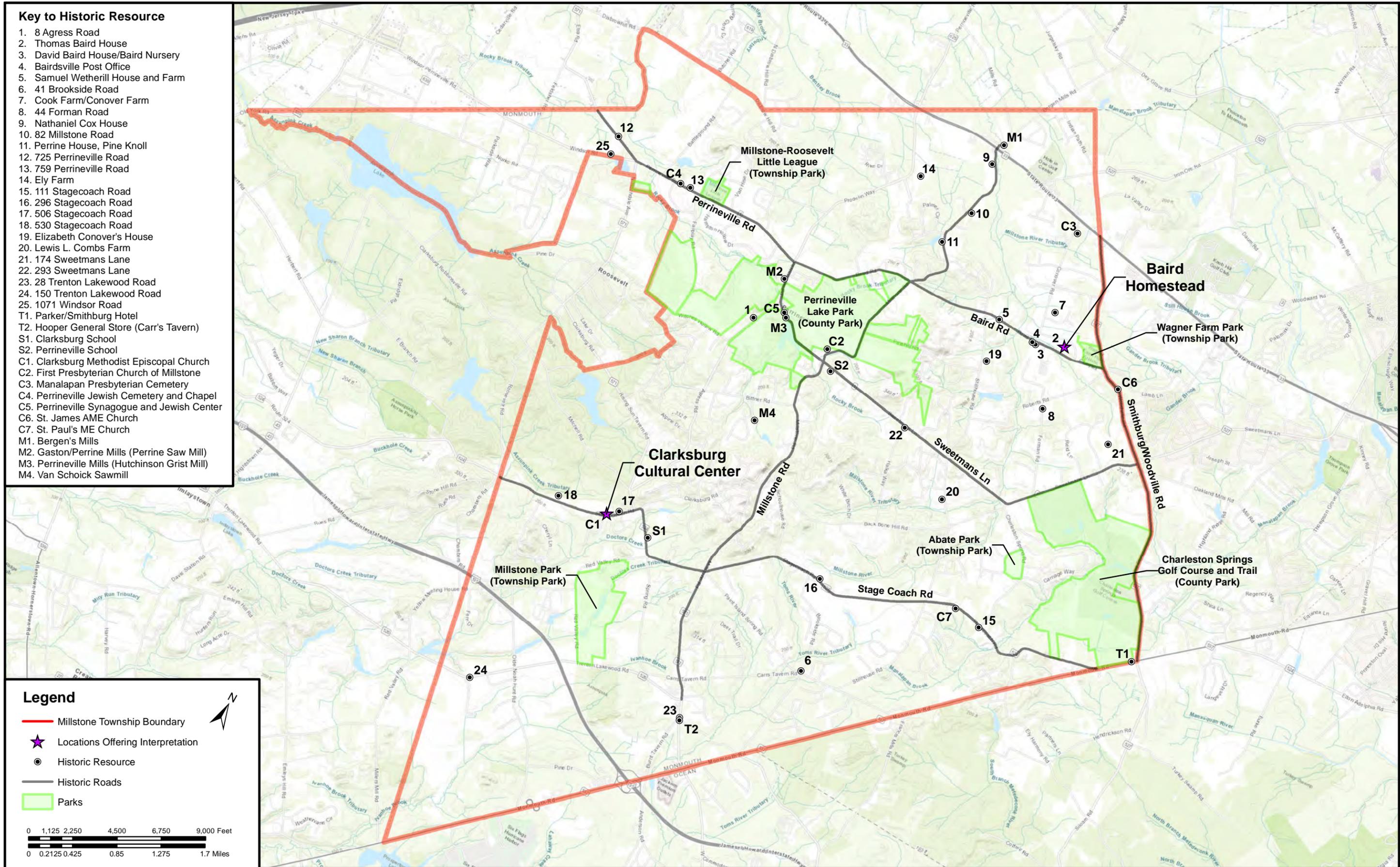


Figure 4.3. Historic Resources Map of Millstone Township.

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Table 4.2. Historic Resources Assessments

Map/Survey Number	Name/Address	Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory#	Description	Public or Private?	Significance	Authenticity	Protected Status	Accessible to Public?	On-Site interpretive Potential	Off-Site Interpretive Potential	Notes
HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL AND FARM PROPERTIES											
1	8 Agress Road	1332-69	Vernacular wood-frame residence and barn (pre-1851)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
2	24 Baird Road Thomas Baird House	1332-32	Vernacular Greek Revival, wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1830)	Public	High	High	None	Yes	High	High	Programming offered by the Friends of MTHRP
3	37 Baird Road David Baird House/Baird Nursery	1332-34	Gothic Revival wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1855) and outbuildings	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Moderate	Moderate	The nursery has been redeveloped as the Millstone Middle School, which offers an onsite interpretive opportunity
4	39 Baird Road Bairdsville Post Office	1332-34	Residence that once served as post office (ca. 1850-75)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
5	54 Baird Road Samuel Wetherill House and Farm	1332-35	Vernacular wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1800-25) and outbuildings	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	
6	41 Brookside Road	1332-67	Vernacular wood-frame house (ca. 1875-90)	Private	Low	Low	None	No	Low	Low	
7	48 Conover Road Cook Farm/Conover Farm	1332-01	Vernacular wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1785) and outbuildings	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	Far from road but maintains agricultural context
8	44 Forman Road	1332-03	Vernacular wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1800-25) and 20th-century barn	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
9	25 Millstone Road Nathaniel Cox House	1332-07	Vernacular, Federal-style wood-frame farmhouse (1821) and outbuildings	Private	High	Medium	Yes (NJHPO Opinion of Eligibility)	No	Low	Moderate	
10	82 Millstone Road	1332-58	Vernacular, wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1850)	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Low	
11	107 Millstone Road Perrine House, Pine Knoll	1332-36	Vernacular, Dutch wood-frame farmhouse (ca. 1750-1800) with later additions and outbuildings	Private	High	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
12	725 Perrineville Road	1332-53	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1800-25)	Private	Low	Low	None	No	Low	Low	

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Table 4.2. Historic Resources Assessments

Map/Survey Number	Name/Address	Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory#	Description	Public or Private?	Significance	Authenticity	Protected Status	Accessible to Public?	On-Site interpretive Potential	Off-Site Interpretive Potential	Notes
13	759 Perrineville Road	1332-56	Wood-frame vernacular Victorian farmhouse (ca. 1890) with outbuildings	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
14	Ely Farm 40 Prodelin Way	1332-28	Greek Revival-style vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1825-50)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	Privately owned residence that is difficult to access and find while travelling on the roadways. No features on this property can be easily viewed without trespassing.
15	111 Stagecoach Road	1332-64	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1850)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
16	296 Stagecoach Road	1332-43	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1850)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
17	506 Stagecoach Road	1332-42	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1850) with small barn	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
18	530 Stagecoach Road	1332-39	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1750-1800) with later additions	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
19	26 Stillhouse Road Elizabeth Conover's House	1332-17	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1850) and barn	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	High	Association with illustrator Elizabeth Conover presents off-site interpretive potential
20	99 Stillhouse Road Lewis L. Combs Farm	1332-18	Wood-frame vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse (ca. 1840), barn and outbuildings	Private	High	High	None	No	Low	Moderate	
21	174 Sweetmans Lane	1332-59	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1800-25)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Low	
22	293 Sweetmans Lane	1332-62	Wood-frame vernacular farmhouse (ca. 1850)	Private	Low	Medium	None	No	Low	Low	
23	28 Trenton Lakewood Road	1332-66	Wood-frame vernacular house (ca. 1875)	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	Associated with adjacent Hooper General Store at 26 Trenton-Lakewood Road
24	150 Trenton Lakewood Road	1332-65	Wood-frame vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse (ca. 1860)	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Low	

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Table 4.2. Historic Resources Assessments

Map/Survey Number	Name/Address	Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory#	Description	Public or Private?	Significance	Authenticity	Protected Status	Accessible to Public?	On-Site interpretive Potential	Off-Site Interpretive Potential	Notes
25	1071 Windsor Road	1332-54	Wood-frame vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse (ca. 1825-50)	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
FORMER TAVERNS AND INNS											
T1	272 Monmouth Road Parker/Smithburg Hotel	1332-08	Wood-frame tavern/hotel with multiple phases of development (ca. 1800-70)	Private	High	Medium	None	No	Low	High	Although altered for multi-family housing, the building visually reads as something different and can be with some visual aids interpreted as a tavern/inn
T2	26 Trenton-Lakewood Road Hooper General Store (Carr's Tavern)	1332-51	Wood-frame general store (ca. 1875) that may incorporate earlier tavern although research has not substantiated it. Altered in conversion to residence	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	
FORMER SCHOOLS											
S1	470 Stagecoach Road Clarksburg School	1332-12-5	Four-room school house (1925)	Public	High	High	Yes (New Jersey and National Register Listed)	Yes	High	High	This location is now used as the township's municipal building
S2	353 Sweetmans Lane Perrineville School	1332-49	Four-room school house (1925)	Private	High	High	None	Yes (if customer only)	Moderate	High	This location is now used as a commercial building with several tenants that attract customers
CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES											
C1	512 Stagecoach Road Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church	1332-13	Wood-frame "country" church (1845)	Public	High	High	Yes (New Jersey and National Register Listed)	Yes	High	High	Parking is limited but being addressed by construction of an adjacent visitors center with parking and restrooms. The church is the centerpiece of the Clarksburg Cultural Center
C2	211 Millstone Road First Presbyterian Church of Millstone	1332-48	Stick-style church (1884) on site of an earlier church of the 1790s	Private	High	Medium	None	Yes	Yes	High	The congregation encourages the public to utilize the space and attend events. The church provides parking, which includes well-marked accessibility parking and ADA ramps. Public has access to the cemetery dawn to dusk. On-site interpretation would be possible with permission.

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Table 4.2. Historic Resources Assessments

Map/Survey Number	Name/Address	Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory#	Description	Public or Private?	Significance	Authenticity	Protected Status	Accessible to Public?	On-Site interpretive Potential	Off-Site Interpretive Potential	Notes
C3	8 Conover Road Manalapan Presbyterian Cemetery	1332-57	Graveyard is associated with a non-extant church established in 1856. Oldest grave markers date to the 1820s	Private	Medium	High	None	Yes	High	High	Public can access cemetery from dawn to dusk, as consistent with regular cemetery hours. On-site interpretation has potential with cooperation of owner
C4	755 Perrineville Road Perrineville Jewish Cemetery and Chapel	1332-27	Cemetery (est. 1904) and chapel (est. 1946)	Private	High	High	None	Yes	Moderate	High	Public can access cemetery from dawn to dusk, as consistent with regular cemetery hours. Cemetery and chapel have significance with history of Jewish farming community. On-site interpretation is possible with owner cooperation.
C5	863 Perrineville Road Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center	1332-10	Synagogue (1926) and Jewish Center (1937)	Private	High	High	None	No	Low	High	Dangerous for pedestrians to access location safely. Synagogue and Jewish Center have significance with history of the Jewish farming community
C6	232 Woodville Road St. James AME Church	N/A	Small, wood-frame, "country" church that could date as early as the congregation's establishment in the 1830s	Private	High	High	None	Yes	Moderate	High	Public can access the cemetery from dawn to dusk. Church and cemetery have high significance to local Black history and the founding of Woodville.
C7	137 Stagecoach Road St. Paul's ME Church	1332-44	Wood-frame church (1906), converted to private residence	Private	Medium	Medium	None	No	Low	Moderate	
FORMER MILL SITES											
M1	Old Route 33 Bergen's Mills	N/A	Stone foundations of mill in operation during the 1800s	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	
M2	838 Perrineville Road Gaston/Perrine Mills (Perrine Saw Mill)	N/A	Stone foundations of mill located behind house by pond in the forest. These ruins may be related to a mill in operation during the late 1700s to 1800s.	Private	High	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	
M3	Perrineville Lake County Park Perrineville Mills (Hutchinson Grist Mill)	N/A	Mill pond	Public	High	Medium	None	Yes	High	High	Mill pond is the most visible remnant of milling system.
M4	Bittner Road Van Schoick Sawmill	N/A	Mill ruins	Private	Medium	Low	None	No	Low	Moderate	Unable to assess due to distance from road. Nothing visible.

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known associations with local places, people or events of strong historical interest. Authenticity was also rated high, moderate or low. Authenticity was largely a visual assessment of outward exterior characteristics, spatial relationships and relation to potentially historic landscape elements, and the ability of the property to convey its historic use and appearance. For example, a farm with a farmhouse, barn and outbuildings could convey high authenticity, but a farmhouse without its outbuilding dependencies and open space acreage would have moderate or even low authenticity. Protected status was judged based on knowledge of any federal, state or local designations that would prevent or delay significant alterations or demolition. Most properties in Millstone Township have no protected status, even those that have been identified as being potentially eligible in the Monmouth Historic Sites Inventory. Accessible to public was a yes, sometimes or no answer. Private residences were always judged to have no public accessibility, while churches, cemeteries, retail businesses, schools and other public places had accessibility either all of the time or sometimes. Interpretive potential was rated as high, moderate or low based on a professional judgement taking the other evaluations into account.

Historic Residential and Farm Properties – The majority of the sites visited (35 of the 40) are privately held properties. These were evaluated from public right of way to determine their interpretive potential. The greatest majority of the private properties are residences or farms (a total of 25) and most, with the notable exception of the Thomas Baird House, are not accessible to the public except as might be viewed from roadway front-ages. In many instances, the historic farms are some distance from a public road and obscured by vegetation or topography.

Private residences, farms or businesses, organized by street address (note numbering in these lists is keyed to Historic Resources Map of Millstone Township (Figure 4.3)):

Agress Road

1. 8 Agress Road

Baird Road

2. 24 Baird Road, Thomas Baird House (see Baird Homestead above)
3. 37 Baird Road, David Baird House/Baird Nursery (Photograph 4.18)
4. 39 Baird Road, Baird House/Bairdsville Post Office (Photograph 4.19)
5. 54 Baird Road, Samuel Wetherill House and Farm

Brookside Road

6. 41 Brookside Road

Conover Road

7. 48 Conover Road, Cook Farm/Conover Farm, 48 Conover Road

Forman Road

8. 44 Forman Road

Millstone Road

9. 25 Millstone Road, Nathaniel Cox House



Photograph 4.18. David Baird House, 37 Baird Road, looking south (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 22; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:48).



Photograph 4.19. 39 Baird Road, which once served as a post office, looking southeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:49).

- 10. 82 Millstone Road
- 11. 107 Millstone Road, Perrine House, Pine Knoll (Photograph 4.20)

Monmouth Road

Perrineville Road

- 12. 725 Perrineville Road
- 13. 759 Perrineville Road

Prodelin Way

- 14. 40 Prodelin Way, Ely Farm

Stagecoach Road

- 15. 111 Stagecoach Road (Photograph 4.21)
- 16. 296 Stagecoach Road
- 17. 506 Stagecoach Road
- 18. 530 Stagecoach Road

Stillhouse Road

- 19. 26 Stillhouse Road, Elizabeth Conover House
- 20. 99 Stillhouse Road, Lewis L. Combs Farm

Sweetmans Lane

- 21. 174 Sweetmans Lane
- 22. 293 Sweetmans Lane



Photograph 4.20. Perrine House/Pine Knoll, 107 Millstone Road, looking northwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:31).



Photograph 4.21. 111 Stagecoach Road, looking southwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:27).

Trenton-Lakewood Road

- 23. 28 Trenton-Lakewood Road
- 24. 150 Trenton-Lakewood Road

Windsor Road

- 25. 1071 Windsor Road

Former Taverns or Inns. Taverns and inns were once a vital social nexus in the crossroads villages that characterized 18th and 19th-century Millstone Township. Unfortunately, most of these buildings have been lost or undergone significant alterations. The Parker Smithburg Hotel, now a multi-family residence, is likely the last reasonably intact example in the Township.

- T1. 272 Monmouth Road, Parker/Smithburg Hotel (Photograph 4.22)
- T2. 26 Trenton-Lakewood Road, Carr’s Tavern/Hooper General Store (Photograph 4.23)

Former Schools. Schoolhouses in two of Millstone Township’s village survive in a good state of preservation and reuse. The four-room Clarksburg School of 1925 at 470 Stagecoach Road was listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1999 and currently serves as municipal offices. The Perrineville School has been adapted for use as commercial real estate.

- S1. 470 Stagecoach Road, Clarksburg School (Photograph 4.24)
- S2. 353 Sweetmans Lane, Perrineville School (Photograph 4.25)

Churches and Cemeteries. Seven historic places of worship and/or cemeteries survive, five of which are active congregations and focal points of religious communities within Millstone Township.



Photograph 4.22. Parker/Smithburg Hotel, 247 Monmouth Road, looking northwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:42).



Photograph 4.23. Carr’s Tavern/Hooper General Store, 26 Trenton-Lakewood Road, looking southeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:47).



Photograph 4.24. Clarksburg School, 470 Stagecoach Road, looking west (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:04).



Photograph 4.25. Perrineville School, 353 Sweetmans Lane, looking southeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:18).

Places of worship and cemeteries:

- C1. Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, 512 Stagecoach Road (township-owned cultural center, see above)
- C2. First Presbyterian Church of Millstone, 211 Millstone Road (Photograph 4.26)
- C3. Manalapan Presbyterian Cemetery, 8 Conover Road (Photograph 4.27)
- C4. Perrineville Jewish Cemetery and Chapel, 755 Perrineville Road (Photograph 4.28)
- C5. Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center, 863 Perrineville Road (Photograph 4.29)
- C6. St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, 232 Woodville Road (actually in Manalapan Township on border with Millstone Township) (Photograph 4.30)
- C7. St. Paul’s M.E. Church, 137 Stagecoach Road (converted to private residence)

A handful of privately owned sites have moderate to high significance and authenticity, and consideration could be given to interpretive methods such as “virtual” digital tours and ArcGIS StoryMaps, which might be enhanced if private property owners granted permission to photograph historic buildings and landscapes. None of these sites offer on-site interpretive opportunities without owner permission.

Former Mill Sites. Historic mill sites are mostly located on private properties and not accessible and have been removed. They offer stories of the waterpowered industries – grist mill and saw mills – that once processed agricultural products and inspired the naming of the Millstone River and Millstone Township. Their cultural resource contribution on the landscape is now primarily archaeological, although stone ruins are visible and accessible, particularly in Perrineville Park. Tannery ruins remain visible at the former Fitzpatrick Farm property on Stagecoach Road.

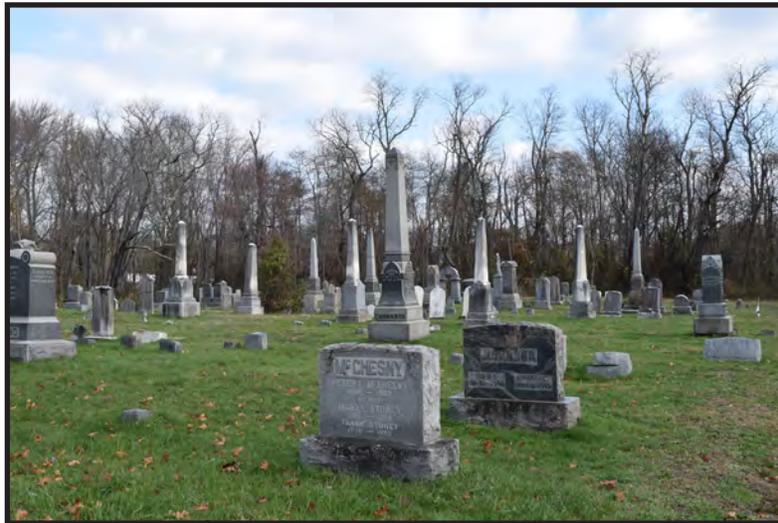
Mill sites:

- M1. Bergen’s Mills, Old Route 33
- M2. Gaston/Perrine Mills (Perrine Saw Mill), 838 Perrineville Road (Photograph 4.31)
- M3. Perrine Mills (Hutchinson Grist Mill), Perrineville Lake County Park
- M4. Van Shoick Sawmill, Bittner Road

Villages, Roads and Landscapes – Villages, roads and landscapes were also evaluated. Many of Millstone Township’s existing roads closely follow alignments of roadways initially developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. The roads connect the



Photograph 4.26. First Presbyterian Church of Millstone, looking northeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:20).



Photograph 4.27. Manalapan Cemetery, looking northeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:41).



Photograph 4.28. Perrineville Jewish Cemetery and Chapel, looking southeast (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:68).



Photograph 4.29. Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:79).



Photograph 4.30. St. James AME Church and Cemetery, looking east (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:54).

historic sites noted above and offer scenic views of agricultural landscape, but they are frequently interrupted by newer suburban residential and roadside development. Motorists traveling at speed limits do not have much opportunity to engage with authentic historic resources.

Millstone Township's historic road alignments include:

- Baird Road
- Millstone Road
- Perrineville Road
- Smithburg/Woodville Road
- Stagecoach Road
- Sweetmans Lane

The roads connect the Township's crossroad villages, the centers of community since no large towns developed. The main villages were historically Bergen Mills/Manalapan Post Office, Charleston Springs, Clarksburg and Perrineville, which once had inns/taverns, places of worship, schools, stores, craft shops and mills that spatially defined them. None of these villages remains even half intact to a pre-1950 appearance.

Along Stagecoach Road in Clarksburg are a number of buildings of historical note, including an early 20th-century four-room school that now serves as municipal offices, which in addition to the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, are the main attractions. The dispersed spacing of Clarksburg's few surviving historic buildings and newer construction makes the village's historic extent difficult to envision today. There are no sidewalks and few places to park other than the municipal offices. Stagecoach Road is a designated bike route.

Perrineville has a more compact character and retains several notable historic buildings including church, cemetery, school and former mill pond (Perrineville Lake). Its commercial center, however, is comprised of more recent commercial strip development. There is parking and ADA accessibility at the businesses but no sidewalks or shoulders for pedestrians.



Photograph 4.31. Stone cellar hole at Perrine Mills (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D2:05).

Of particular note is the village of Woodville, also known as Little Africa, which developed as a free Black settlement in the middle decades of the 19th century and persists as series of modest houses lining the Woodville Road near St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church. There is no public parking, sidewalks or shoulders for pedestrians.

As Millstone Township has become increasingly developed with residential suburban neighborhoods in recent decades, few intact agricultural landscapes remain. The sprawling developments are clearly recognizable in maps and aerial photographs by the cur-

vilinear street patterns that spread out like tendrils across formerly farm-sized tracts. Pockets of agricultural landscape survive and the majority of them immediately surround properties with historic dwellings and associated agricultural outbuildings. One of the better surviving examples is the Nathaniel Cox House and Farm at 25 Millstone Road (Photograph 4.32). In addition to the dwelling, the property also retains its outbuildings and a significant portion of formerly cultivated land surrounding them. Other privately held properties still exhibit some of these characteristics, though the surrounding agricultural landscape has been impeded upon by recent development.

In addition to its remaining agricultural landscapes, Millstone Township’s public parks were visited and evaluated. These included both Township- and Monmouth County-owned parks.

Parks visited were:

- Abate Park (Township Park) (Photograph 4.33)
- Charleston Springs Golf Course and Trail (County Park) (Photograph 4.34)
- Millstone Park (Township Park, former Robbins and Lee farms) (Photograph 4.35)
- Millstone-Roosevelt Little League (Township Park) (Photograph 4.36)
- Perrineville Lake Park (County Park) (Photograph 4.37)
- Wagner Farm Park (Township Park, former Baird farm) (Photograph 4.38)

No historic interpretation currently exists at any of these public parks. None have standing historic buildings but several have archaeological sites or are within proximity to historic places that could be interpreted by signage thoughtfully placed on a park trail or near a parking area. Only the Perrineville Lake Park, a county-owned park, has historic mill ruins and landscape features that could be seen by the public and interpreted. Millstone Park, on the site of a former Chinese vegetable farm operated by the Lee family and before that the Robbins family farm, offers good opportunities to interpret cultural diversity and agriculture.



Photograph 4.32. Nathaniel Cox House and Farm, 25 Millstone Road, looking southwest (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D2:14).



Photograph 4.33. Abate Park, playground area and basketball courts, looking northwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:29).



Photograph 4.34. Charleston Springs Trail, looking north (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:34).



Photograph 4.35. Millstone Park, lake with boat ramp, looking southeast (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:145).



Photograph 4.36. Millstone Park, open fields for recreation with a rest area and playground area in the background, looking west (Photographer: Grace Ragosa, June 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D5:163).



Photograph 4.37. Millstone-Roosevelt Little League, looking south showing a baseball field (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:64).



Photograph 4.38. Perrineville Lake Park, looking south (Photographer: Rachel Craft, November 2022; HRI Neg. #22056 D1:07).



Photograph 4.39. Wagner Farm Park, playground and memorial areas, looking southwest (Photographer: Rachel Craft, January 2023; HRI Neg. #22056 D4:60).

C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Archaeological sites consist of ruins and below ground deposits such as building foundations, walls, privies, wells, trash middens and artifacts. These can be both of prehistoric and historic period resources. Archaeological resources require special care as new construction can easily destroy the data these places contain, and even well-meaning study by amateur archaeologists or people who like to collect Native American artifacts or historic glass bottles can cause irreparable harm. It is generally a practice nationwide and within the State of New Jersey to hold governmental information about archaeological sites, including their specific locations, in a confidential or redacted format to prevent looting and other types of malicious damage. Therefore, this interpretive plan will not direct attention to any known or suspected archaeological sites in Millstone Township. A few of these locations; however, are obvious and already mentioned including the ruins of mills. Furthermore, almost any farm or building of sufficient age and historic interest is likely to have some archaeological components.

During the course of this project and based on suggestions made at the stakeholder meetings with the Friends of MTHRP and their partners, concerns were raised about how little protection archaeological sites actually have because they are usually not recognized as possibly important until threatened by destruction. Federal and state laws provide some measure of protection for archaeological sites, but only when certain federal or state-sponsored activities (called undertakings) or permits are required. Generally, the strongest measures of protection exist through New Jersey's Municipal Land Use Law, which is the basis for local zoning ordinances and master plans that acknowledge and offer means that local communities adopt to protect or preserve historic buildings and archaeological sites. To date, Millstone's master plan has not considered the potential for archaeological resources. A recommendation is made that Friends of MTHRP working with the Millstone HPC and local officials consider archaeological sites as part of the township's next master plan.

D. COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND PARTNERING

During the preparation of this report, the consultant team met with the Friends of MTRHP and representatives of other historical and community organizations. This effort kicked off on October 6, 2022 with a stakeholders' workshop held inside the Allen barn at the Baird Homestead. The meeting was attended by approximately 18 individuals representing a variety of historical organizations and local and regional historical expertise. Appendix D contains the workshop's agenda, sign-in sheet, agenda and meeting notes. The workshop was a wide-ranging discussion but its focus was principally on underrepresented interpretive themes and topics that might be deserving of further development for interpretation by the Friends of MTHRP either individually or as part of a partnership with other organizations. These discussions were broken down along the topics of agricultural practices and land uses, population and diversity, industry and transportation and into the second half of the 20th century.

Population and diversity elicited the greatest part of the discussion covering topics of archaeology of Native American sites and Black history, particularly related to slavery and emancipation in the 19th century. There was considerable enthusiasm for developing a better historical understanding of Woodville.

A number of participants remarked on the significant challenges in interpreting Millstone Township. There is not an authoritative published history on the Township and most residents, yesterday and today, tend to view the Township more as a political boundary than one that defines a place with a unique cultural heritage. Many residents affiliate cultural, educational, social and economic activities with larger towns beyond Millstone's boundaries such as Hightstown and Allentown to the west and Freehold to the northeast. This has tendencies to pull people living in the township's eastern and western sides in different geographic directions.

An important outcome of the workshop was making connections with local historical experts, a handful of whom made available significant time in the days and weeks following the workshops to meet with the consultant team or representatives of Friends of MTRHP to share information on specific topics or themes. Notes from these meetings are incorporated in the materials presented in Chapter 5.

Friends of MTHRP reached out to representatives of St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church. This has resulted in initial discussions about the church's history and its relationship to the history of Woodville, and the identification of some of the prominent families such as the Conovers and Fitzpatricks. From a historical perspective, these conversations have confirmed that the church and Woodville have been a center for rural Black society and culture since the 1830s and will in the next decade celebrate a bicentennial. From what has been learned so far, the community's history is emotionally inspiring and also bittersweet. Friends of MTHRP are highly motivated to assist the families and their descendants in telling their story and preserving it for posterity. Further discussions and approaches to doing this are discussed in the recommendations of this plan.

Endnotes

¹Monmouth County Park System, Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Volume 35: Millstone Township, 1984, on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey; Monmouth County Park System, Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Millstone Township, 2002, on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey; Monmouth County Park System, Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory, Millstone Township, 2011, on file, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, New Jersey.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

A. RESEARCH GOALS AND QUESTIONS

As part of this scope of work, the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP) and the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC) tasked Hunter Research with a robust historical and archival research component to ensure that the themes and stories identified for interpretation are fact-based and authentic. A goal of this task, in part, is to make up for the relative scarcity of published synthetic histories of the Township, with the notable exception of Jean E. Mount’s *History of the Township of Millstone*, published in 1997.

Hunter Research undertook targeted research on specific underrepresented themes or stories identified in consultation with the Friends of MTHRP and HPC. The hypothesis, which has been confirmed, is there are many untold and important local stories, especially those of individuals and groups left out of traditional histories that should be explored and, ultimately, addressed by fact-based interpretation. The following research questions were identified as being of specific interest:

- How prevalent was slavery in Millstone Township prior to its gradual abolition in New Jersey in 1804? Who were the slaves associated with the Baird family?
- What are the origins of “Little Africa” as a free Black community? What role did the freed slave Catherine Conover play in the establishment of the community and its AME church?
- What role did Thomas Baird play in the establishment of the local agricultural society and the promotion of improved farming practices?
- What was the extent of the original Baird farm landholding and how was it divided up among later generations?
- What were the circumstances around the establishment of the Clarksburg school and church? How did public education and Methodist religious beliefs relate to working farm families and villagers of the mid-19th century?
- Who were the key individuals/families and what were the driving factors in the transition from traditional family farms to commercial nurseries and truck crops in the late 19th and 20th centuries?

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS GATHERED

In September 2022, Hunter Research submitted a detailed research work plan to the Friends of MTHRP and HPC for review and approval (Appendix E). This plan addressed the above questions and additional questions posed by the Friends of MTHRP, HPC and Hunter Research. It was acknowledged that this plan was ambitious and unlikely, in some instances, to be completed in full or answer all of the questions.

Table 5.1 presents a summary of the research effort noting the collections searched and a brief description of the findings. This work was particularly fruitful in the research area of Black history with a number of significant discoveries including the manumission of Lewis I. Conover and Catherine Conover in 1828-29. Their respective enslavers were John Baird and Jacob Conover. The couple eventually purchased a small landholding and founded the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church. Other materials include birth records, overseers of the poor records, population census records, bills of sale for enslaved persons, tax ratables, church records, death records, wills and inventories, family trees, newspaper clippings, land records, census of agriculture and industry records, building contracts, mechanics liens, tavern applications, road returns, hotel trade names, historic maps and photographs. The primary source materials collected as part of the research have been organized as this plan's Digital Research Attachments 1 through 26.

Table 5.2 is a list of research materials and notes provided by local history experts including Robert Craig, John Fabiano, Doreen Polhemus (Millstone Township Historian), Richard Van Zandt and Alice Wicoff. These materials have been digitized and organized as this plan's Digital Research Attachments 27-##.

The goals for the research plan were, first and foremost, to identify and gather as many primary source materials as possible given time and budget constraints and then to compile those into a digital "library" that would be available to interpreters and researchers. This goal was largely accomplished although there are additional avenues of research that can be followed with almost all of the topics. To aid in future research and interpretive planning, Table 5.3 is a cross-index to the digital attachments organized by the following subject headings:

- Baird Family, Farms and Nursery
- Black History: Slavery, Abolition/Manumissions, Founding of St. James AME Church and Woodville, Underground Railroad
- Churches
- Farms and Agricultural Properties and Practices
- Mills and Distilleries
- People: Birth/Death Register (1852-60), Overseers of Poor (1754-1888) and Population Census Records (1850-1950), Family Genealogical Materials (Conover, Ely, etc.)
- Revolutionary War
- Roads, Taverns and Inns
- Schools
- Van Zandt Wind Mill

C. FACT SHEETS AND SUMMARIES OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

Historical research is for most local historical groups a never-ending source of pleasure, discovery and, sometimes, frustration when the answers to specific research questions are elusive or, perhaps, sadly unanswerable because the information was not recorded or has been lost to time. It is anticipated that volunteers and local historians will continue to explore Millstone's history and each generation will add to the knowledge base and offer new perspectives.

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Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Research Question 1. How prevalent was slavery in Millstone Township prior to its gradual abolition in New Jersey in 1804?				
Who were the slaves associated with the Baird family?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Black Birth Book of Monmouth County, 1804-1848, a.k.a. Birth Records of Enslaved Children	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Records birthnames, birthdates and mothers' names so that slaveholders could comply with New Jersey's gradual abolition law.	The book is tabulated in different ways to display the same data. The first section, which is organized by birth registration, was scanned. The births of numerous children were reported in Freehold and Upper Freehold, though no births were reported in Millstone after its establishment in 1844.	Attachment 1
Manumission Book of Monmouth County, 1787-1844	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Records the names and ages of enslaved persons manumitted by slaveholders.	The entire book was scanned. Two manumissions of note: Catherine Conover was manumitted by Jacob Conover in Freehold on 6/29/1829 (p. 60); Lewis I. Conover was manumitted by John Baird in Upper Freehold on 3/11/1828 (p. 65).	Attachment 2
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township cross-indexed against keywords, e.g. slave, runaway, sheriff's sale, etc.	Due to time constraints, newspapers were not reviewed for enslaved people in Millstone Township.	N/A
Overseers of the Poor, 1754-1911	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ (searchable database available online)	Contains the case files of 64 individuals in Monmouth County who were aided by the county's Overseer of the Poor.	14 case files related to individuals in Millstone or who may have lived in Millstone (pre-1844) were collected.	Attachment 3
Population Census Schedules	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (also available online via Family Search)	Census schedules from 1850 forward collected names, addresses/property locations and data related to race.	Federal and New Jersey census schedules were collected from 1850 forward for Millstone Township. While none of these records relate to slavery, they provide significant demographic data that can be analyzed in multiple ways to reflect the Township's social history.	Attachment 4
Revolutionary War Damage Claims	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	These records frequently mention enslaved persons who may have used the war as an opportunity to escape or serve in the American or British armies. After the war, slaveholders frequently sought compensation.	A search through the Revolutionary War Damage Claims database returned no results for David Baird. Discerning other property owners in the municipalities that came to make up the township by 1844 was not probable given the limited locational information in the damage claim records.	N/A
Slavery Documents, 1729-1845	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Assortment of documents related to the sale of enslaved persons in Monmouth County.	Two documents of note were scanned and photographed: Jonathan W. Forman to James Baird, Bill of Sale for Negro Robin; D.W. Disborough to James Baird, Bill of Sale for a Black Girl.	Attachment 5
Slaveholders in Monmouth County Taken from Will Abstracts, 1670-1795	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Copies from <i>New Jersey Colonial Documents, Calendar of Wills</i> (1670-1730, 1730-1750, 1751-1760, 1761-1770, 1771-1780, 1781-1785) and <i>New Jersey Post-Revolutionary Documents, Calendar of Wills</i> (1786-1790, 1791-1795).	Inventories of Monmouth County wills preceding each date range were scanned. These books are available digitally through Ancestry.com (https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2793/). Richard Ely's will from 1791 was scanned.	Attachment 6

Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Research Question 1. How prevalent was slavery in Millstone Township prior to its gradual abolition in New Jersey in 1804? Who were the slaves associated with the Baird family?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Tax Ratables, 1768-1846	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Tax ratables recorded the taxable property of an owner, including enslaved people. The bulk of these records date from 1772-1822	Scans of all tax ratables for South Amboy Township (Middlesex County), Freehold (Monmouth County), Freehold Township (Monmouth County), and Upper Freehold Township (Monmouth County) were collected as all at one time encompassed all or parts of Millstone Township. Tax ratables enumerate adult male slaves, livestock & c. but without specific enough information to be certain of residence in Millstone without cross-referencing against other records.	Attachment 7
Wills/Probate Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (also available online via Family Search)	Wills and probate records itemizing slaveholder's property are expected to document the enslaved people held by them or their family.	Due to time constraints, these collections were not reviewed for slaveholders in Millstone Township.	N/A
Research Question 2. What are the origins of "Little Africa" as a free Black community? What role did the freed slave Catherine Conover play in the establishment of the community and its AME Church?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Methodist Episcopal Church Records	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	This collection consisted of one item: <i>New Jersey Annual Conference, Journal of the Nineteenth Session</i> , 1891.	Limited information was found related to the St. James AME Church. Locations of circuits, missions and stations were provided. Relevant pages of the journal were scanned.	Attachment 8
Genealogical Sources (Ancestry, Genealogy Bank, Family Search)	Online Subscriptions	Family trees; birth, marriage, death records; census records, etc.	Limited genealogical research into the Conover family to identify birth and death dates, as well as parents and children. Census records were collected and demonstrate a concentration of Black households on the boundary of Millstone and Manalapan. A finding of note is a member of the Conover's household, Phebe A., who appears in the 1850 and 1860 censuses.	Attachment 9
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township and Manalapan cross-indexed against keywords, e.g., Conover, "Little Africa", Woodville, Camp Meeting, etc.).	Newspaper searches using names and place names returned articles related to a camp meeting, a cake walk and other events at "Little Africa"/Woodville, as well as a sheriff's sale of property adjacent to property owned by Lewis I. and Catherine Conover.	Attachment 10
AME Church Records	Payne Theological Seminary, Princeton, NJ	Digital copies of text and other documents related to AME churches throughout the United States.	These collections were searched using a variety of terms and uncovered little about the St. James AME Church in Woodville/Manalapan. References to Lewis I. Conover, Theodore Gould and John Henry Robinson were identified and collected.	Attachment 11
Deeds, 1664-present	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ Family Search (online)	Records of land sales.	Indexes were collected when grantee was listed as either Catherine Conover or Lewis Conover.	Attachment 12
Oral History	Community Members	Recollections and family memories.	Oral history consisted of two separate meetings with Catherine Conover and Arlene Conover Fitzpatrick.	Appendix D

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Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Research Question 3. What role did Thomas Baird play in the establishment of the local agricultural society and the promotion of improved farming practices? (See sources below for Research Question 4.)				
Research Question 4. Who were the key individuals/families and what were the driving factors in the transition from the traditional family farms to commercial nurseries and truck crops in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Nursery and farming trade catalogues	Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE	These are the major regional repositories for trade catalogues, pamphlets and other materials that are most likely to contain information on nursery development and agriculture.	Searches through most of these catalogues using a variety of search terms did not return any relevant information related to nursery development and agriculture related to Monmouth County or Millstone Township. A receipt from David Baird in the Grover Family collection is located at the Monmouth County Historical Association, but was not collected as it was unlikely to yield useful information.	N/A
	Cornell University Library Agricultural Collections, Ithaca, NY			
	Rutgers University Library, Special Collections, New Brunswick, NJ			
	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ			
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family names and keywords; particularly related to agricultural societies and fairs.	Searches were performed for a variety of key terms and returned a variety of articles. The most relevant ones about Thomas Baird indicate that he was a founding member of the agricultural society and farmer in the township, but not that he was particularly innovative with his practices. Articles were found related to David Baird's nursery, which showed his business' prominence in the area.	Attachment 13
U.S. Census of Agriculture, Schedules 1850-1880	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Data collected on Millstone Township farm production and economic values. These records will provide property owner names, acreage, crops, livestock and other goods found on farms throughout the township.	All agricultural censuses were scanned for Millstone Township for 1850-1880.	Attachment 14
Research Question 5. What was the extent of the original Baird farm landholding and how was it divided up among later generations?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Deeds, 1664-present	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Records of land sales.	Deeds prior to and immediately following Captain David Baird, Jr.'s death were collected to determine his total landholdings upon his death and their division among his children. Additional indexes were collected.	Attachment 15
	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ			
	Family Search (online)			
Building Contracts, 1847-1999	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Building contracts filed with the county for new construction or permits (mostly 20th century).	Nine building contracts in Millstone Township were collected. The Millstone Township Board of Education was the applicant for four contracts in 1925, 1938, 1941 and 1958. The Building Contract indexes for Freehold were also collected. While none are relevant to Baird, they do provide insights into local building practices and information about schools.	Attachment 16

Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Research Question 5. What was the extent of the original Baird farm landholding and how was it divided up among later generations?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Partitions of Land, 1762-1960	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Subdivisions filed with the county.	Partitions of Land for properties likely to have been located in Millstone prior to its formation and those within its boundaries after 1844 were collected. The Partitions of Land indexes for Freehold, Millstone and Upper Freehold were also collected. Some of these subdivisions appear to be Baird or former Baird properties. More generally, the partitions provide insight into the early suburbanization of the Township in the middle decades of the 20th century.	Attachment 17
Mechanics' Liens, 1845-1996	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Liens placed against property for payment of debt.	There were no Mechanics' Liens for Millstone Township on file.	N/A
Wills/Probate Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (also some available through Family Search online)	Baird family records related to inheritance of property.	The wills of David Baird, Sr. and David Baird, Jr. were collected to determine the division of their properties upon their deaths. The wills of the fathers of David Baird, Jr.'s three wives were also reviewed for potential land acquisitions. None of his wives appear to have inherited land from their fathers.	Attachment 18
<i>Baird and Beard Families</i> (1918)	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Published family genealogy.	Relevant pages of the <i>Baird and Beard Families</i> text were scanned to provide more genealogical context for the Baird family and their settlement in Monmouth County.	Attachment 19
Baird Homestead Library	Baird Homestead, Millstone, NJ	We will review books and other materials at the homestead for information about the Baird family, as well as other topics.	The library at the Baird Homestead was reviewed for additional textual sources. Some topics and titles showed relevance to Monmouth County, but few could be connected to current research.	N/A
Research Question 6. What were the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Clarksburg school and church? How did public education and Methodist religious beliefs relate to working farm families and villagers of the mid-19th century?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Records of the United Methodist Churches in New Jersey	Drew University Archives, Madison, NJ	Annual reports and correspondence related to Methodism in New Jersey.	Searches through the university's collections using a variety of terms did not return relevant results for Millstone.	N/A
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on church and school keywords.	Due to time constraints, these sources were not reviewed.	N/A
Monmouth County or Millstone Township Board of Education Records	Millstone Township School District Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Very few records located in online catalogue.	Board of Education files through the Millstone Township School District could not be located. Files held at Monmouth County Archives contained information limited to student body population data. Board of Education records outside of Millstone Township were not explored, including the Manalapan side of Woodville.	N/A

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Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Research Question 6. What were the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Clarksburg school and church? How did public education and Methodist religious beliefs relate to working farm families and villagers of the mid-19th century?				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
New Jersey Department of Education Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Annual reports and data on schools were collected from 1846 onward; however, a review did not find any records specifically related to Millstone Township or Monmouth County.	These records were reviewed and no relevant materials were located.	N/A
Additional Topic: Mills and Stills				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on mill names and keywords.	Due to time constraints, these sources were not reviewed.	N/A
U.S. Census of Industry, Schedules 1850-1880	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Data collected on Millstone Township industrial production and economic values. These records will provide property owner names, type/value of raw materials and product, source of power, etc.	All industrial censuses were scanned for Millstone Township for 1850-1880.	Attachment 20
Richard W. Hunter, Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey. Rutgers Dissertation 1999	Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ	Context for milling in the Raritan/Millstone watersheds, summary histories of various mills	All data pages collected for mills within present-day Millstone Township were scanned.	Attachment 21
Additional Topic: Women's History in Millstone				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Genealogical Sources (Ancestry, Genealogy Bank, Family Search)	Online Subscriptions	Family trees; birth, marriage, death records; census records, etc.	Due to time constraints, these sources were not reviewed for this topic.	N/A
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township cross-indexed against keywords.	Due to time constraints, these sources were not reviewed for this topic.	N/A
Additional Topic: Stagecoaches and Taverns				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Tavern Applications, 1736-1919	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Name and location of applicants for tavern licenses.	Several sample Tavern Applications were collected for businesses in Millstone. These applications included the basic information of the applicant/owner, the tavern's location and date of application. The indexes for applications in Clarksburg, Perrineville, Upper Freehold, Millstone and Freehold were also collected.	Attachment 22
Road Returns for Monmouth County	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Routing and surveying of public roads.	Road returns for several roads in Millstone were collected. Several mention names of nearby taverns, mills and other properties.	Attachment 23
Hotel Trade Names, 1906-1970	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Registered trade names.	Hotel Trade Name applications, which were recorded in large ledger books, were collected for Aaron Eldridge, Barney Feltman, Theo. Hendrickson and Thomas Southard of Millstone. The indexes for applications in Freehold, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold were also collected.	Attachment 24

Table 5.1 Research Questions and Summary of Sources Identified and Evaluated

Additional Topic: Stagecoaches and Taverns				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on inn, tavern and stagecoach line names.	Due to time constraints, these sources were not reviewed for this topic.	N/A
Additional Topic: Historic Pictorial Sources				
Source of Research	Location	Abstract	Findings	Digital Research Attachment Number
FMTHRP Photograph Collection/Baird Homestead Collections	Thomas Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Methodist Church, Millstone, NJ	Review of existing collection and discussion of on-going effort to digitize.	A selection of digitized photographs were provided at the onset of research.	Attachment 25
Monmouth County Historical Association, Pictorial Collections	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township.	Photographs in the Places and Subjects Photograph Collection and from <i>The Advisor</i> photograph morgue are available for Millstone and Perrineville. Copies of relevant photographs were made. High-resolution scans of originals are available upon request.	Attachment 26
New Jersey State Archives, Pictorial Collections	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township. The collections are mostly 20th-century state departmental records. Of particular interest may be the agricultural and transportation photograph collections.	Due to time constraints, these collections were not reviewed for this topic.	N/A
Rutgers University Library, Special Collections, Pictorial Collections	Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township. This collection is particularly strong in postcards.	No Millstone Township postcards were identified in the collection.	N/A
Historic Maps and Atlases	In-house Collection, Hunter Research, Trenton, NJ	Hunter Research has an extensive library of digitized historical maps.	Relevant county and township maps were collected (1781 Hills; 1851 Lightfoot; 1861 Beers; 1873 Beers; 1889 Wolverton).	Attachment 27

Table 5.2. Research from Additional Sources

Source of Research	Abstract	Digital Research Attachment Number
Robert Craig, October 26, 2022	Localities, immigration, roads and taverns - notes from interview	Attachment 28
John Fabiano, October 21, 2022	Archaeology, Revolutionary War and taverns	Attachment 29
Alice Wikoff, October 28, 2022	Ely genealogy, Patience Track, stagecoach routes and general Millstone Township information	Attachment 30
Baird Family and Homestead Background Materials from FMTHRP	Variety of deeds, obituaries, military service records, newspaper articles, etc.	Attachment 31
Elizabeth Conover Family Materials from FMTHRP	Sketch book and family background	Attachment 32
Clarksburg Background Materials from FMTHRP	Background on inn, church and various other buildings	Attachment 33
Woodville AME History Pamphlet from Arlene Fitzpatrick	History of church prepared by congregation, circa 2000s	Attachment 34
Windmill Information from Richard Van Zandt	Background on the original location, use and operation of the windmill now at Thomas Baird Homestead	Attachment 35
Useful Historical Monographs of Interest (Not Scanned)		
Brown, James S. <i>Manalapan in Three Centuries</i> . Manalapan Township, New Jersey: Township of Manalapan, 1991.		
Hodges, Graham Russell. <i>Slavery and Freedom in the Rural North: African Americans in Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1665-1865</i> . Madison Wisconsin: Madison House Publishers, Inc., 1997.		
Mount, Jean E. <i>History of the Township of Millstone</i> . Millstone Township, New Jersey: Township of Millstone, 1982.		
Polhemus, Doreen. <i>The History of A Methodist Circuit in Monmouth County, NJ</i> . Total Printing Systems, 1995.		
Woodward, Carl R. <i>A Horse and Buggy Boyhood</i> . n.p. 1974.		

Table 5.3. Subject Cross-Index to Research Materials

Subject	Digital Research Attachment Number
Agriculture	7, 13, 14, 27
American Revolution	26, 29
Baird Family	13, 15, 18, 31
Buildings and Landscapes	14, 16, 17, 27, 35
Churches and Religion	8, 11, 27
Clarksburg	4, 25, 26, 27, 33
Demographics	4, 7, 28
Industries and Milling	20, 21, 27
Occupations	4
Perrineville	4, 25, 26, 27
Poverty	3
Roads and Stagecoaches	23, 27, 28, 30
Slavery and Abolition	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 30, 34
Taverns and Inns	22, 24, 27, 28
Women's History	4, 32, 34
Woodville	2, 4, 9, 10, 27, 34

Research conducted for this interpretive planning project (see Appendix E) is just the “tip of the iceberg” of what may be discovered through a program of ongoing research. It is suggested that the Friends of MTHRP keep a list of research activities and topics ready for student interns or volunteers. Among these could be:

- Online newspaper search for enslaved persons
- Will and probate searches of early Millstone residents
- Online newspaper search on Millstone churches, schools, mills, taverns/inns or placenames

Given extensive primary research materials for Millstone Township history and little in the way of modern scholarship that places it into broader contexts, the Friends of MTHRP and HPC will not be able to make effective use of it without some organizational framework for synthesizing it in formats that are suitable for interpretive programs and training. The Friends of MTHRP need to become more disciplined in their approach to organizing and keeping accessible the research materials that they already have and will continue to gather as time goes by. At present, there is no central location or easy way of finding historical data related to themes, topics or historical resources of interest. Friends of MTHRP has indicated they plan to revisit the organization’s records and collections policies.

Achieving better organization and accessibility of the historical data and research materials must be long-range goal. To keep this effort from becoming overwhelming, it is recommended that any research project, demonstration or activity should result in a simple one- or two-page fact sheet.

Fact sheets present, in concise form, the pertinent information about a topic. They are given to interpreters to use as they fashion their presentation, and can be drawn upon for exhibits, special events and promotions. Fact sheets can serve as a source for approved information. They can be updated as new information is found. If a fact sheet is longer than two double-spaced pages, it is likely that the topic should be divided into smaller units. A sample fact sheet has been prepared on the topic of slavery in Millstone Township (Figure 5.1).

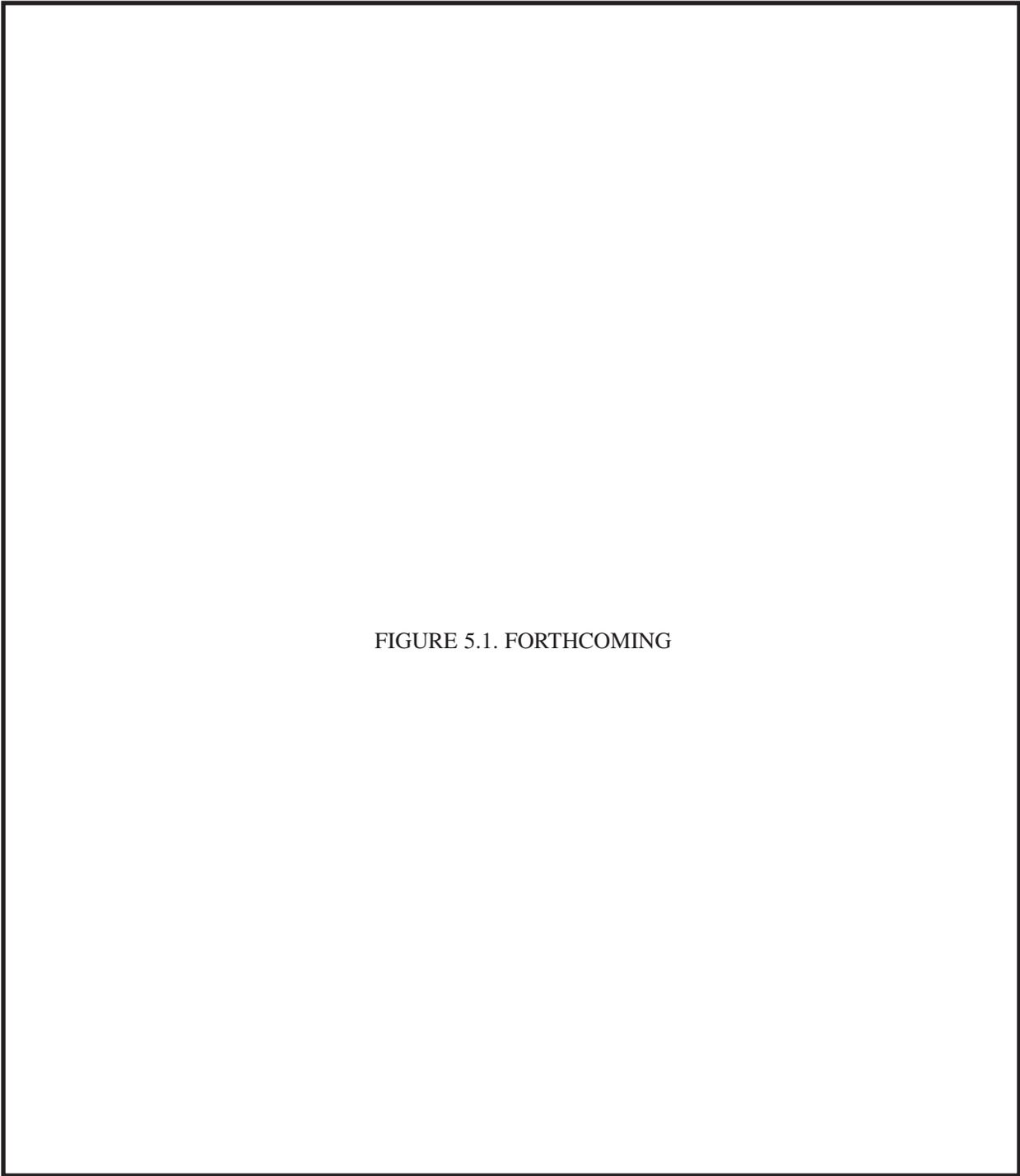


FIGURE 5.1. FORTHCOMING

Each of the fact sheets should follow a general format and include the name of the author and the date the sheet was completed or updated. Each fact sheet should have an associated file with full citations for the materials consulted.

Produced a few at a time – some by volunteers, and others by contract – the accumulation of fact sheets will greatly support programs and events and add confidence to interpretation. Many of the topics for the first fact sheets should come from volunteers and demonstrators based on their knowledge and experience.

Chapter 6

RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE THEMES

A. WHY USE THEMES?

Interpretive themes are a foundation of programming and marketing for historic resources. They are sometimes described as the key stories or concepts that audiences should understand. Themes are a tried-and-true method that cultural and educational institutions use to organize and promote visitor engagement. Audiences are usually unaware of the underlying philosophy that guides thematic development, yet themes are essential to trustees, volunteers, consultants, guides, staff and all who engage with the public to stay on message and work together.

From the perspective of interpreting Millstone Township's history and culture, the selected interpretive themes need to fulfill several interrelated goals. They need to project coherent messages with broad appeal, expressing important ideas that help audiences to engage with the resources and programming. The interpretive themes must have relevancy to today's audiences. They need to reflect multiple perspectives, including conflicting and even unpopular ones, rather than promoting a single point of view. They need to be open to the idea that individual participants have unique abilities to make their own meaning out of the information presented. Most importantly, the interpretive themes need to be broad enough to reflect the range of themes and topics interpreted at the Baird Homestead, Clarksburg Cultural Center and the many aspects of Millstone Township history.

Specifically, the goal is for the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (Friends of MTHRP) and the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC) to use the themes in the recommended programs, wayside signage and in heritage tourism marketing materials, as discussed further in Chapter 7.

B. RECOMMENDED INTERPRETIVE THEMES FOR MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP HISTORY

To work best, interpretive themes need to be easily understood and concise. It is also important that they reflect and communicate complete thoughts. Themes can convey complex, multi-faceted ideas, but they shouldn't require more than a few sentences or a paragraph to describe. General audiences ought to get roughly the same impressions from the themes, whether they are already knowledgeable about the subject matter or not. The words themselves do not need to be "attention grabbers" because it is the ideas and the perceptions that are important on initial contact. Themes are about what to interpret, not how to interpret the details of any given story or topics related to the themes. The how is based on selected interpretive techniques, i.e., school programs, exhibits, tours, signs, digital media, publications, etc.

The following two recommended themes are based on the following factors as discussed in prior chapters:

- Mission of the Friends of MTHRP and the HPC
- History of Millstone Township
- Historic property types and resources that exist in Millstone Township today
- Community interest in the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution
- Community interest in underrepresented histories
- Appropriateness to programs that can be offered at the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Cultural Center
- Capacities and resources of the Friends of MTHRP and the HPC, specifically the number of themes should be limited to two in order to keep focus and not overstretch and dilute the effort

Theme 1. Independently Millstone

Millstone's people have participated in many of the great milestones in American independence and this theme acknowledges their stories. Two hundred and fifty-years ago, residents of Millstone stood witness to two great armies – the British and American Continentals – marching across local roads and hills toward a decisive battle at Monmouth Court House. Some local “citizen soldier” farmers even fought in this battle that helped shake the United States from British rule. The ideals of the American Revolution – “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” – set in motion countless paths to independence, some very hard won. Millstone's history is populated with people who can tell stories of emancipation, freedom of religion, pursuit of education and the twin struggles for economic success and civil rights. Millstone community's historically intense relationship with its fertile rolling hills tells the story of farm families and workers earning a living. The daily and seasonal rhythms of growing crops and raising livestock have historically offered their own challenges leading to accomplishment and independence.

Some potential topics associated with the *Independently Millstone* theme are:

- Captain David Baird
- Millstone's taverns as places of political discourse
- March to Monmouth Battlefield, June 25-27, 1778
- Patriots and Loyalists in Millstone Valley (Forage Wars)
- Mystery of the Revolutionary War beacon
- Slavery, Abolition and Emancipation
 - Catherine and Lewis Conover and the founding of Woodville
 - Patience Track and the Underground Railroad
- Founding of Millstone Township, 1844
- Founding of Millstone's places of worship and religious freedom
 - First Presbyterian Church of Millstone, *circa* 1796
 - St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, *circa* 1836
 - Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, 1845
 - Perrineville Jewish Center, *circa* 1910
- Going to school, from one-room schoolhouse to today

- Elizabeth Conover and education of women
- Independence through farming
- Millstone’s founding colonial families and landholders
 - Free Black acquisition of small land freeholds from the 1830s on
 - Black migrant farm workers from the 1880s to the 1960s
 - Hispanic migrant farm workers from the 1910s on
 - Jewish immigrant farmers from the 1910s on
 - Asian vegetable farmers from the late 1940s on
- Millstone residents who served in America’s wars and conflicts

Theme 2. Millstone Landscapes, Centuries of Change

This theme views Millstone Township as a rich, multi-layered place leading to an understanding of how its landscape has been shaped by the activities, occupancy, customs and everyday lives of people past and present. It examines the historic spatial organization of villages and farms, the origins of the local network of roads, the design and placement of farmhouses, taverns, schools, churches and mills, the growing of crops and grazing of livestock, and the management of woods, soils, minerals and streams. Covering centuries from prehistory to the near present, and heavily oriented toward visual aids such as historic maps and photographs, *Millstone Landscape, Centuries of Changes* enhances an appreciation of the historic resources that still remain within the landscape highlighting buildings and sites dating from the 1700s to the 1900s. Agriculture is a strong topic within this theme, offering opportunities for use of historic objects and hands-on activities to experience farming practices and technologies of time’s past. Not to be forgotten, this theme also discusses the forces that have shaped new suburban-style development over the past 50 years, placing Millstone’s effort to balance the old and the new in historical perspective.

Some potential topics associated with the *Millstone Landscapes, Centuries of Change* theme are:

- Geology and geography of Millstone
- Native plants and animals
- Customs and land use of native peoples living in central New Jersey prior to the 1700s
- Burlington Path, from Indian trail to turnpike, 1600s to 1800s
- Dividing up the land – colonial proprietors, land speculators and settlers, 1680s-1750s
- Millstone’s first farming families and the 100 to 200-acre colonial farm
- Milling and Millstone’s early industrial economy
- Taverns and inns, past and present
- Schools, past and present
- Churches and cemeteries, past and present
- Mills, past and not present, except if you know where to look
- Millstone’s peach boom
- “Whetting your whistle” – fruit brandy distilling
- Historic foodways and recipes – from farm to table

- Farming technology – from mule to tractor (and a bigger farm)
- Origins of Millstone’s villages and their inns, churches, schools and shops
- Traveling by foot, horse or wagon to church, tavern and mill on Millstone’s historic roads
- Historic farm animal breeds and their care
- Marl and Millstone’s agricultural revolution of the mid-1800s
- Farming at the Baird Homestead, 1840s to the 1990s
- Traditional games played in farmyards
- Farmhouse spotting – how to tell a Dutch frame from a Greek Revival
- Barns and outbuildings, the evolution from English barn to dairy barn
- Retooling the farm, shopping by Sears and other catalogues
- Identifying and appraising historic farm tools
- Tractor restoration, best practices
- Putting wind power to work on the farm and waterpower in mills
- Migrant housing, past and present
- Adapting to changing farm economics
 - the nursery business in the late 1800s and 1900s
 - poultry farms in the mid-1900s
 - Chinese vegetable farms in the late 1900s
 - current threat to the viability of family farms
- Scientific agriculture and soil conservation, the progressive farmer, mid-1800s to 1900s
- Land Grant University Cooperative Extension
- Millstone and the splitting away of Jersey Homesteads (now Roosevelt), 1937
- Automobiles and trucks, new people and markets, 1920s to 1950s
- Summer camps
- New high-income housing developments and a population boom, 1970s to 2000s
- Preservation of farms and agriculture, 1960s to present
- Land conservation and the creation of new parks and open spaces, 1990s to present

Chapter 7

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

The purpose of this final chapter of the Interpretive Plan is essentially to answer the following three questions

1. Of what the Friends of MTHRP and HPC really know about Millstone history, what will be of interest to the intended audiences?
2. Of what history is likely to be of interest to audiences, what techniques can be used to interpret those themes and topics (see Table 1.1)?
3. Of the many techniques, what does the organization have the capacity to do?

Beginning with the last question, the consultant team takes the point of view that the Friends of MTHRP and HPC are facing an exciting yet challenging period in organizational capacity. As relatively small volunteer organizations, with significant overlap in membership, it cannot be expected that major new initiatives in programming can take place without growth. In a classic “chicken and egg” situation, growth hinges on successful new programs that attract new volunteers and audiences, and, perhaps, over a longer term grow operating capacity to the point that part-time staff could be hired. This Interpretive Plan, however, does not project that paid staff are in the future of the Friends of MTHRP for several years.

Friends of MTHRP will need to place focused energy in volunteer recruitment and the best way to do this is to continue to run a small number of high-quality programs and develop new programs that attract volunteers. This plan suggests that the Friends of MTHRP should commit to a slow and steady path of growth, one that does not overwhelm the organization or lower morale if some initiatives turn out to not achieve the desired results or sap the energies of certain individuals. Some professional support from consultants is highly advised particularly “to get over the hump” of launching programs at the new Clarksburg Cultural Center during the next critical two to three-year period.

A. RECOMMENDATION GROUP A. NEW INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS AT THE CLARKSBURG CULTURAL CENTER – A FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2024-2028)

Investment in the historic restoration of the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and construction of facilities to make it more accessible including a visitors center, bathrooms, parking and bicycle repair station offer a once-in-a-generation opportunity to develop historical and cultural programs. It is absolutely essential that these programs get off on the right foot and realize their full potential to make the Clarksburg Cultural Center a place firmly grounded in Millstone’s history in ways that are relevant and appeal to local residents and visitors.

Targeted, high-quality, varied programming is key to realizing the full value of the investment that has been made in the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Opening this center, while continuing to offer programs at the Baird Homestead will be a major challenge for the Friends of the MTHRP. The plan for the grand opening and the

several years of programs that occur after that event needs to be carefully considered and marketed. It is particularly important that marketing target the local and surrounding communities with built-in appeals for new volunteers and donations. The Friends of the MTHRP has an existing volunteer “job” list and committees, which will facilitate the acceptance of new volunteers. The list of volunteer opportunities will need to be updated to support the programs recommended for the Clarksburg Cultural Center.

- *Recommendation A1:* Update Volunteer Opportunities to Reflect Proposed New Programs at Clarksburg

Like many small historic places, Clarksburg’s historic appeal and charm is an asset but it can also work against it. Many residents and visitors may feel that it is not worth visiting more than once, especially if they leave with an impression that it is static and open infrequently. It is not advised to invest in permanent exhibits and activities that rarely if ever change. Programming needs to offer variety and be on a predictable schedule.

Construction of the new visitors center at the Clarksburg Cultural Center is anticipated to be complete by late 2024, providing an opportunity to kick-off programming with a ribbon cutting and grand opening in early 2025. This happily coincides with one of the first milestones in commemorating the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution, which is the “shot heard around the world” at the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775 (250th in April 2025). This program should be built around the theme of *Independently Millstone* and market a calendar of programs leading up to a big celebration on the 250th of the “March through Millstone” to the Battle of Monmouth in June 2028.

- *Recommendation A2:* Grand Opening Celebration of the Clarksburg Cultural Center, April 2025. This should, at a minimum, include:
 - Presentation on the 250th in the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
 - Local student dramatization or student art show on the theme of independence
 - Marketing using a variety of outlets including web, social media, local community groups, brochures, etc.
 - Opening day exhibits at new visitors center
 - Children and family hands-on activities (e.g., Revolutionary War trivia, games, music making)
 - A calendar of interpretive programming for the following three years
 - Linkages to other sites in New Jersey that will be celebrating the 250th
 - Ways to find out about volunteer opportunities

Following the grand opening in April 2025, the Friends of MTHRP needs to prepare for and commit to a regular schedule of interpretive programs and events at Clarksburg leading up to a grand celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the “Road to Monmouth” on June 25-26, 2028. Figure 7.1 is a draft calendar to help organize this effort and give it a thematic structure where programs build one on the next and attract new and repeat audiences.

Figure 7.1. Draft Program Calendar – Clarksburg Cultural Center

Planning and Development (2024-25)

- Develop and Launch GIS Story Map
- Develop and Launch Marketing Materials
 - Website
 - Social Media
 - Brochures
- Develop and Install Opening Day Exhibit at CCC
- Develop List and Dates of Programs for 2025-2028
 - Select and Schedule Speakers
 - Select and Schedule Musical and Cultural Events
- Develop Historical Source Materials for Age-Appropriate School Programs

April 2025 (250th of Battles of Lexington and Concord) – Grand Opening

1st Module Theme (2026)

Millstone’s Revolutionary Landscape (Roads, Taverns, Mills, Churches, Schools and Farms)

- GIS StoryMap Unveiling
- July 4th Reading of Declaration of Independence

2nd Module Theme (2027)

Millstone’s Many Roads to Freedom: Many Paths to Tread (Places and Stories of Enslaved Persons, Free Blacks, Pioneering Women, Jewish Settlers and Immigrant Farm Workers)

3rd Module Theme (2028)

250th March Through Millstone: The Roads to Monmouth Battlefield and the British Encampment at Rising Sun Tavern (Clarksburg)

- June 2028 (250th of the Battle of Monmouth)
 - March Through Millstone (Robbin’s Tavern Encampment)
 - Community Walk
 - Middle School Drama Presentations
 - Student Artwork Show

- *Recommendation A3: Use 2024-25 to Create Programming for Clarksburg Cultural Center with Program Modules for 2026, 2027 and 2028 and Professional Consultant Assistance*

This Interpretive Plan recommends that Clarksburg Cultural Center’s inaugural interpretive programs and marketing be built around three modules to be developed during the 2024-25 grant planning period with professional consultant assistance and then rolled out over the following three years leading up to the June 25-26, 2028 commemorative event. So as to stay focused and not become overwhelmed with this effort, it is suggested that it be thought of as three year-long modules each based on interpretive themes and topics identified by this plan.

- Module 1 (2026): Millstone’s Revolutionary Landscape (Roads, Taverns, Mills, Churches, Schools and Farms) – *Millstone Landscape’s, Centuries of Change Theme*
- Module 2: (2027): Millstone’s Many Roads to Freedom: Many Paths to Tread (Places and Stories of Enslaved Persons, Free Blacks, Pioneering Women, Jewish Settlers and Immigrant Farm Workers) – *Independently Millstone Theme*
- Module 3 (2028): 250th March Through Millstone: The Roads to Monmouth Battlefield and the British Encampment at Rising Sun Tavern (Clarksburg) – *Both Themes*

Beginning in 2024, Friends of MTHRP engaging with a professional consultant should put in place the heritage tourism, marketing and programming support structure for events at Clarksburg. This work will be accomplished using a mixture of professional development work products by consultants and efforts of the members of the Friends of MTHRP and their partners in Millstone Township and Monmouth County governments.

Each module will be supported by the following interpretive programs:

- an ArcGIS StoryMap highlighting places and stories from Millstone Township, as well as options for self-guided tours and links to existing or soon-to-be-existing interpretive signage;
- a three-year calendar of events featuring at least four programs per year on that year’s module’s themes;
- marketing materials including updated and improved website, brochures and social media content;
- linkages through content and programming to other 250th events throughout the county, region and state
- an exhibit in the visitor’s center on the module themes;
- historical source materials related to the themes and local Millstone stories for age-appropriate school programs, some of which will be featured at the Clarksburg Cultural Center, Baird Homestead or at commemorative events such as walking or biking the route of the marching armies.

- *Recommendation A4: ArcGIS StoryMaps*

Friends of MTHRP can engage with professional technical expertise to turn the content and research gathered for the interpretive plan, as well as on going research, into three different ArcGIS StoryMap modules that support the interpretive themes and local Millstone stories.

ArcGIS StoryMap is a web-based application that allows “stories” to be told through a geographically centered organization (<https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-storymaps/overview>). In other words, a topic, like Millstone in the American Revolution, can be organized onto a digital map of the township. Clicking on a road, tavern, mill or encampment site location brings up a visual storyboard with images and brief text. The interactive maps can have pop-ups, arrows, photographs, videos and audio such as oral interviews so that audiences can proceed at their own pace and explore. ArcGIS StoryMaps are ideal for historic preservation application because they promote narratives with a strong sense of place.

Hunter Research envisions creating three StoryMap modules to coincide with the themes/topics selected for 2026, 2027 and 2028 and promoting the Clarksburg Cultural Center, Baird Homestead and the historic resources and sites identified in Chapter 4 of this plan. These modules will be developed, tested and launched prior to the 2025 grand opening of the Clarksburg Cultural Center.

- StoryMap Module 1: Millstone’s Revolutionary Landscape (Roads, Taverns, Mills, Churches and Farms). This application will peel back the layers of Millstone’s present-day landscape to reveal the community’s roots in the roads, taverns, mills, churches and farms that were present at the time of the American Revolution. Through historic maps, photographs and original graphic illustrations, it will provide insights into place names, land uses and the people who lived and worked in Millstone. There will be an underlying emphasis on a social and economic structure that represented lifeways both familiar and unfamiliar to modern-day audiences. This will include discussion of colonial household structure, social customs, agricultural practices and slavery and servitude as commonplace based on original Millstone sources set in context.
- StoryMap Module 2: Millstone’s Roads to Freedom: Many Paths to Tread (Places and Stories of Enslaved Persons, Free Blacks, Pioneering Women and Immigrant Farm Workers). This StoryMap will identify and acknowledge Millstone’s historic places associated with stories of struggles and achievements related to freedom and equal rights, ideals that were propelled forward by the American Revolution. This will place local stories and places into national contexts, such as those about Lewis and Catherine Conover (founders of a free Black community and church); Patience Track, a runaway slave who found refuge in Millstone/East Windsor; Hispanic migrants who worked with local farmers; and Chinese immigrants who built up local vegetable farms into the largest producers of Chinese vegetables in the nation. Places associated with these stories will be highlighted by the map along with historic photographs and audio clips from oral interviews.

- StoryMap Module 3: 250th March Through Millstone: The Roads to Monmouth Battlefield and the British Encampment at Rising Sun Tavern (Clarksburg). This StoryMap will highlight the route taken by the British army as it passed through Millstone, including an encampment near Rising Sun Tavern and the fateful decision by the British to move toward Monmouth Courthouse setting into motion the action that led to one of the largest battles of the American Revolution. It will also cover the pursuit of the British by General Lafayette who reached Rising Sun Tavern the next evening and then was ordered to withdraw. The StoryMap will highlight the existing and since-abandoned roads traveled by the armies as they traversed Millstone. It will develop linkages with sites in neighboring communities and opportunities to experience more 250th programming about the Battle of Monmouth Courthouse such as the events scheduled for Monmouth Battlefield.

- *Recommendation A5: Calendar of Events and Programs for the Clarksburg Cultural Center through 2028*

The Friends of MTHRP and its partners, with assistance from a professional consultant, should develop a detailed calendar of programs for the Clarksburg Cultural Center through 2028. It is recommended that the Friends of MTHRP commit to a minimum of at least four programs per year and relate those programs directly to the themes and modules. The calendar will be a foundation for activating programs at the Clarksburg Cultural Center and development of marketing materials and promoting tourism and linkages. While it is anticipated that Friends of MTHRP will generate many of the ideas for programs and rely on its network of local history experts, a consultant can provide professional guidance in selecting activities that are appropriate and pointing Friends of MTHRP toward sources and individuals/organizations that may be available to assist. Possible topics for programs may include:

- Re-creating Millstone's Revolutionary Landscape – GIS Story Maps
- Colonial and Revolutionary Music
- Learning Colonial Dances
- Tavern Food Sampler and Millstone's Historic Taverns
- Reading of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 2026)
- Long Road to Freedom: Gradual Emancipation in Millstone and the Founding of a Free Black Community
- Guided Hike to Millstone's Lost Mills
- So, What Was the Big Deal about Tea? Women and the American Revolution
- The Story of Patience Track and Runaways
- Help Wanted: Black, Hispanic and Chinese Farm Labor in Millstone
- Religious Freedom in Millstone and the Jewish Experience
- The March to Monmouth: Clinton and Lafayette Slept Here (Really!)

- *Recommendation A6: Heritage Tourism and Marketing Materials Incorporating Updated Interpretation*

It is recommended that Friends of MTHRP engage with professional services to develop heritage tourism and marketing materials that promote visitation to the Clarksburg Cultural Center and Baird Homestead. These materials should always touch on the interpretive themes of this plan and encourage participation in the calendar of programs. These materials can draw on the historic research undertaken for this Interpretive Plan, as well as other initiatives such as oral histories of underrepresented histories (see Recommendation B2), to create historically accurate and compelling ways for local residents and the public to learn about the topics and opportunities to participate. Specifically, a consultant should be engaged to assist with the following:

Website – The consultant can work with the Friends of MTHRP to update its Website to support the new interpretive framework, advertise and promote programs and serve as a platform for accessing the new ArcGIS StoryMap modules. This work should be done in collaboration with knowledgeable volunteers working with a professional historian and graphic designer. The Website and StoryMaps will identify and interpret historic buildings and sites in Millstone Township and highlight those identified by wayside signs and markers (see Recommendation Group C).

Linkages and Social Media – Friends of MTHRP can work with a consultant to identify linkages so that the programming and content developed reaches a wider audience and supports regional and statewide heritage tourism initiatives, especially those targeting the 250th of the American Revolution and underrepresented histories. This networking is essential to the success of the programming and would mean that, for example, a link on the Friends of the MTHRP Website would link, for example to events planned by State Parks at Monmouth Battlefield, Monmouth County Parks at Waln’s Grist Mill, or a talk at the Allentown library. Visitors to the Friends of MTHRP Website will be encouraged to provide their e-mails so that they can receive updates and reminders regarding programming.

Social media such as Facebook and Twitter have proven problematic in the past largely due to reliance on one individual volunteer to maintain and keep accounts updated. Social media can be an effective tool for communicating the organization’s missions and programs, as well as opportunities to volunteer and participate, if the accounts develop a large enough following within the local community. It is recommended that the Friends of MTHRP view social media accounts as a means of building a local following and energizing volunteers, especially as the group grows larger, rather than using them to market to a wider general audience. The tone of social media posts should be acknowledging volunteers and donors, and the satisfaction and fun of being an active member of the friends group.

Brochure – The Friends of MTHRP can engage with a consult to develop a brochure for the Clarksburg Community Center with a calendar of events through 2028. This should be laid out using the services of a professional graphic designer and printed for distribution at sites in Millstone Township (Clarksburg Community Center, Baird Homestead, municipal building, public library, historic sites in the area, and other locations to be identified). While this is an “old-fashioned” way of marketing, it is tried and true and may reach individuals who are less likely to use digital media. It also serves as a “take home” reminder

after attending a program to put future programs on calendars. A brochure box should also be placed at the Clarksburg Community Center since it will not be open on a daily basis but some individuals may stop by to see the historic church.

Training – Friends of MTHRP volunteers need training and written instructions/reminders on the skills needed to keep the Website and social media marketing materials up to date. Training support could be provided by the same consultant who assists with updating the Website and creating the ArcGIS StoryMaps.

- *Recommendation A7: Big 250th Anniversary Event, “Millstone’s Road to the Battle of Monmouth,” June 2028*

This grand celebration will be the Millstone community’s opportunity to commemorate the march of British and Continental armies through Clarksburg, then known as Rising Sun Tavern, prior to the Battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778. A big community event and celebration may include walking/biking the route marched by the armies, a parade, speakers and activities planned and coordinated with local school and youth groups including dramas or reenactments, music, artwork, essay contests and the like.

Event programming at the Clarksburg Cultural Center should have a broad reach and be available on-site and as related digital content. The primary audiences should target local residents from Millstone and neighboring communities, and heritage tourists from the region who become engaged in the 250th activities being offered across the state.

B. RECOMMENDATION GROUP B: BAIRD HOMESTEAD

Since 2012, Baird Homestead has developed a track record of offering well-received, age-appropriate, experiential programs for elementary and middle schoolers, providing space and opportunities for youth groups such as scouts, 4-H and FFA to undertake programs and projects related to farming heritage, and a comfortable space for community festivals and holiday events. The historic buildings and objects create many occasions for interpretation. The recently restored windmill, for example, will soon be host to programs about sustainable energy and its use historically and today. The windmill ties to the theme of *Millstone Landscape’s, Centuries of Change*.

A major challenge facing the Friends of MTHRP will be maintaining the current level of effort needed to sustain Baird Homestead programs while diverting increasing attention to the opening of the Clarksburg Cultural Center. For this reason, it is not recommended that Friends of MTHRP undertake numerous changes to the public programming currently offered at the Baird Homestead. Rather, Friends of MTHRP should strive to maintain and improve the popular 6th-grade field day, classroom programs and youth group activities, tying them more closely to the interpretive themes and subject of this plan, including the 250th anniversary and underrepresented histories.

- *Recommendation B1: Enhance Experiential Programs for School and Youth Groups*

A major strength of Baird Homestead is that it offers an appropriate historic space for experiential learning. The relocated Allen barns, blacksmith shop, the educational building with its farm object storage, the restored windmill, the furnished rooms in the Thomas Baird Homestead and outdoors are perfectly arranged for small group experiences. 4-H'ers display livestock and practice animal care, FFA'ers restore vintage tractors, and 6th graders spend a field day using all of their senses experiencing the everyday agricultural, craft and foodway practices of times past on Millstone's farms. The consultant team has heard many expressions of the feelings of joy and accomplishment that come from these programs. They should absolutely continue with a goal of having them continue to be the star attractions of Baird Homestead's programs.

In order to continue to enhance and improve these programs, the consultant team has several suggestions for the Friends of MTHRP.

Friends of MTHRP should become a member of the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM, <https://alhfam.org/>). This organization is in the forefront of developing authentic experiential programming for historic sites and museums across the United States, especially those with a rural farming focus. ALHFAM hosts regular on-line workshops and an annual meeting and conference, with many opportunities to learn and "borrow" activities that have been developed by experts and proven successful. Recent online workshops have been offered on blacksmithing, sunbonnet making, and dress-making with new programs and workshop being scheduled all of the time. There are also useful list serves, discussion groups and a small institution membership is \$75.

Friends of MTHRP should also schedule group visits and network with like-missioned organizations in New Jersey. These organizations are often willing to share their experiences and some educational programs can be exchanged or adapted for use at Baird Homestead. Friends of MTRHP already has good contacts with Monmouth County Parks cultural resources staff and programs at Historic Walnford, Historic Longstreet Farm and Historic Portland Place. Chief among the other organizations to know more about are the Howell Living History Farm, Allaire Village, Old Barracks Museum, Fosterfields Living Historical Farm and East Jersey Old Town Village. Scheduling a visit, preferably with an educational staff member, will no doubt spark ideas for new activities and ways to present them at Baird Homestead. While most of these museums are large and staffed, as compared to the Baird Homestead, that does not mean that the approaches they use to interpret certain themes and topics are not transferrable or adaptable. Visits such as these can also make for a fun volunteer outing and team-building opportunity.

- *Recommendation B2: Chapter Books*

Friends of MTHRP are currently nearing completion of a final draft of a chapter book on the history of Elizabeth Conover, her life in art and related questions that tie into school curriculum. Base on Conover's life growing up on a local farm in the 1890s, her talent for drawing and her aspirations to be a professional

artist, this topic and its historic context of a young women seeking out independence and a career are inspirational. That the book is illustrated with Conover's original sketches and illustrations is remarkable. Next steps are editing and finalizing the final draft and create it in digital and print format so that it can be used in the local schools, as well as available for distribution.

Friends of MTHRP have the skills and local knowledge to continue producing quality chapter books. The main challenges are keeping up momentum, selecting the next topic/author, and fundraising targeted at paying for printing and binding of the books. Given that there is so little published specifically on Millstone Township history, and virtually nothing aimed at school-age audiences, this is a highly worthwhile program. The Friends of MTHRP has recommended the following possible list of chapter books:

- Patience Track (slavery story)
- Catherine and Lewis Conover (free Black story)
- Windmill, pump and early forms of green energy
- Milling and distilling
- Transportation: taverns, stagecoaches
- Battle of Monmouth and the march through Millstone
- Geology and prehistory of Millstone
- Migrant and immigrant communities in Millstone
- Clarksburg village

Some of these topics are riper than others due to the accessibility of research materials and the knowledge of specific individuals. The consultant team recommends that the Friends of MTHRP plan to publish a book once every two or three years. Each draft should be reviewed for relevancy to the interpretive themes of this plan.

- *Recommendation B3: Oral History Program*

During this project, the consultant team and the Friends of MTHRP interacted with many individuals who have exceptional local history knowledge. In some instances, these individuals perhaps do not fully recognize the value of their knowledge or that it might be of exceptional interest to a wider audience. During discussions with members of St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, for example, questions about the origins of the church in the 1830s soon tapped into stories of migrant workers in the 1890s, camp meetings in the 1920s or 1930s, and growing up Black in a majority white school in the 1950s. While it is possible to have these conversations continue, the Friends of MTHRP would be doing a disservice to future generations if there was not some systematic effort to collect these stories and save them for posterity, and, with the permission of the story tellers, use them in public programs. In addition to the Black community of Woodville/St. James AME Church, Friends of MTHRP is also interested in collecting stories from other underrepresented groups including those who may be able to tell stories about migrant farm working or immigrating to Millstone from other parts of the world with different faiths and customs.

An oral history program is not to be undertaken lightly. The Friends of MTHRP should consider this a major initiative and seek out expert advice on starting correctly to get maximum benefit. This program has a high likelihood of being fundable through grants, at least to get off the ground, especially if it is demonstrated from the beginning that proper oral history techniques will be employed.

The Oral History Association (OHA, www.oralhistory.org) offers excellent guidance on how to conduct oral history, which refers to both the interview process and the products that result from a recorded interview, which can be audio, video or other formats. As OHA points out, “the value of oral history lies largely in the way it helps to place people’s experiences within a larger social and historical context. The interview becomes a record useful for documenting past events, individual or collective experiences, and understandings of the ways that history is constructed. Because it relies on memory, oral history captures recollections about the past filtered through the lens of a changing personal and social context.”¹ OHA also stresses ethical practices, including honoring diverse cultural values. Finally, the interview and its accompanying documentation must be preserved and made available to other users.

It is recommended for the purposes of developing an oral history scope of work and grant application that Friends of MTHRP begin with identifying an oral historian/interviewer and interviewees, usually referred to as narrators in oral history terminology. The research conducted for this Interpretive Plan should also be provided to the oral historian/interviewer in preparation of interviews based on research and careful preparation. Finally, Friends of MTHRP should consider the Baird Homestead as a place where interviews can be preserved and made accessible for research or whether this is a program that should be done in collaboration with established archives such as the Monmouth County Historical Association. This question may require further consideration in light of Recommendation B3 (see below).

While oral historians will ultimately in consultation with narrators determine where to undertake interviews, the Baird Homestead offers a comfortable and relatively neutral space in which interviews could take place. It is also a space where small groups may gather with light refreshments. Baird Homestead’s reputation as a place for alternative forms of experiential learning will be enhanced if it becomes known as a location where community members can feel free to exchange memories and stories in a non-judgmental zone.

Oral histories will be an incredibly valuable addition to the local history knowledge base and are the most direct, perhaps the only means, to capture the nuances and personal experiences of individuals and groups of people who have not been traditionally represented in history. Whatever knowledge comes from these interviews must be incorporated into programs and will be essential for adding depth and quality to some of the programs recommended for the *Independently Millstone* theme. Ideally, this oral history could be well underway by 2025-26 when the 250th celebrations kick off.

- *Recommendation B4: Interpretive Resources Room*

This recommendation is that the Friends of MTHRP designate a space where interpretive resource materials and research can be centralized and made available to all volunteers. This should include a copy of this report, copies of fact sheets and related research materials. Any materials created to support programs such as step-by-step instructions for hands-on activities, etc., should also be stored here. It is also advised that a digital version of this room be created with a Cloud-based account that can be made available to volunteers.

Friends of MTHRP should work toward building up a library of books, reports, materials acquired by participating in workshops, and descriptions of programs and program ideas that could be implemented at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Organizations such as the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), the Oral History Association (OHA) and the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM) have many publications available to member organizations or for purchase. Among those publications that can be recommended and could be put to use immediately are:

- Jamie Simek, *Beyond the Bake Sale: Fundraising for Local History Organizations* (Rowman and Littlefield/AASLH 2022), \$45 paperback
- Kristin L. Gallas, *Interpreting Slavery with Children and Teens at Museums and Historic Sites* (Rowman and Littlefield/AASLH 2021), \$35 paperback
- Lauren E. Hunley, *101 Museum Programs Under \$100: Proven Programs that Work on a Shoestring Budget* (Rowman and Littlefield/AASLH 2018) \$39 paperback
- Laurie Mercier and Madeline Buckendorf. *Using Oral History in Community History Projects* (OHA 2007) \$15 paperback.

This recommendation also poses an open question to the Friends of MTHRP and one that may not have a clear answer in the short term. A traditional function of a historical society is to house a library and resources devoted to researching local history. Many small historical societies are finding their libraries infrequently used because researchers have come to rely on Internet sources that duplicate many of the publications and government records that were once only available from these libraries. That said, many unique and obscure sources remain only available from a county or local historical society research room. Some historical societies partner with a local public library to create history rooms in the library, which means that history rooms are better maintained, secure and staffed.

Friends of MTHRP have a small library in the front left room of the Thomas Baird House and a space in the pole barn office where there are two fireproof, locked, four-drawer file cabinets containing archival and important papers. The library in the house is a hodgepodge of books, many of which have been donations and are of no or very limited usefulness to researching local history. The Friends of MTHRP own a small number of rare documents such as the Elizabeth Conover illustrations, original Baird family materials and a collection of historic photographs. At the time the consultants were working on this report, some of these materials were not being kept at Baird Homestead and located in the homes of board members or volunteers who make use of them. While this practice is not uncommon in small historical organizations, there are a

sufficient number of examples of the practice leading to lost or misplaced materials, or problems arising from distinguishing items owned by individuals from those owned by historical organizations, to raise concerns about continuing it without policies and proper controls such as inventories and chains of custody.

Ethically, by taking possession of valuable historic documents, Friends of MTHRP have committed themselves to a path of needing to store the documents properly and safely, maintaining control and inventory of them, and making them available to researchers. Undertaking an oral history program such as described in Recommendation B2 adds to this responsibility since Friends of MTHRP would likely become a repository for the oral history recordings and transcripts. While not strictly a matter of interpretive planning and public programs, collections management, including those collections of an archival nature, needs attention and some careful thought.

- *Recommendation B5: Discontinue House Tours and Table Period Room Interpretation to a Later Time*

Thomas Baird House is a significant local building and a good example of a vernacular, Greek Revival-style farmhouse of the second quarter of the 19th century. It receives its greatest visitation during school programs, youth organization meetings and special events. Tours, in a traditional sense of a guided tour or a self-guided walk around the house by a visitor who drops in during regular hours, are offered occasionally and there have been attempts in the past to open the house at least one after per weekend.

General house tours are not perceived as a successful program due to the low turnout. Friends of MTHRP have also indicated some ambivalence about what the focus of the house tour should be, e.g., is it about the Baird family or about domestic life in a farmhouse. The house is furnished with collection of domestic objects that date mostly from *circa* 1830 to 1880 and coincide with the period when the Thomas Baird household occupied the house. None of these objects are believed to have been owned by Thomas Baird, although some have been donated by Baird descendants; they are representative of the mid-19th-century period and do not reflect an original furnishing plan. The tours do not attract many visitors and are unlikely to do so even with a greater attempt to market them; there simply is not that much interest in this kind of experience anymore. Students show interest in how household objects worked, especially during the 6th grade's annual field trip.

The consultant team recommends that the Friends of MTHRP discontinue offering house tours as a stand-alone program. It is taking up unnecessary energy and even has the potential to give some visitors the wrong impression about the vitality of the other types of programs offered at Baird Homestead. The house can remain a place that visitors can explore on their own when the house is open for special events or upon requested private tours. A docent can be stationed in the house during special events to answer questions and provide security. Visitors should continue to have access to the notebooks that identify the objects on display.

Interpreting the house properly is a major undertaking that the Friends of MTHRP should not attempt at this time as it will draw energy from higher priority programs and recommendations. In the first instance, additional research is needed into the Thomas Baird household (and later households) who occupied the house to better understand who they were and how they may have used the rooms. In the second instance, the Baird Homestead is building a reputation for high-quality experiential programs and the ability to use rooms with period furnishings needs to be considered carefully, both from the point of view of collections care and the suitability of the spaces to carry out specific activities. There is not currently pressure to use the house's rooms except during teas and the 6th-grade field day. The Thomas Baird House has a serviceable non-historic kitchen that should continue to be used. There are other buildings such as the Allen barns and a modern building with an activity room and bathrooms that serve well for hands-on programs. Improving the interpretation of the Thomas Baird House and its rooms should be a long-term goal.

C. RECOMMENDATION GROUP C: OUTDOOR INTERPRETIVE SIGNS AND MARKERS

Upright signs, low-profile signs and markers are three popular forms of historic signage used to and identify and interpret historic sites (Photographs 7.1 to 7.3). Upright signs can be one, two or three-panels designed to stand vertically, while low-profile wayside signs are single panels angled at 45 degrees and lower to the ground, usually out of a desire to allow visitors to look past the sign at historic resources or landscapes. A historic marker, the most durable and long-lasting of the three, is a cast-metal sign with a site name, brief text and usually a government logo or seal.

One of the goals of the historic resources evaluation presented in Chapter 4 was to assess the readiness of historic sites throughout the Township for interpretive signage. The general outcome of this assessment was that due to Millstone Township's lack of sidewalks, roads with few convenient pull offs or shoulders, and large



Photograph 7.1. Upright interpretive sign example.
Source: Pannier Graphics 2023.



Photograph 7.2. Low-profile wayside sign example.
Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2022.

number of properties in private ownership with limited visibility and accessibility place some limitations on a signage program but a careful use of all three signage types can create a rich experience for audiences who wish to explore on their own using the signs, ArcGIS StoryMaps and heritage tourism materials as complementary guides (see Recommendations A4 and A6).

- *Recommendation C1: Priority Interpretive Signs on Township Historic Properties*

This Interpretive Plan recommends that Friends of MTHRP use its current round of grant funding to install a two-panel upright sign at the Clarksburg Cultural Center, a two-panel upright sign at the Baird Homestead, and low-profile signs at the Clarksburg Municipal Building (former Clarksburg School) and Wagner Farm Park (Table 7.1). This will be the equivalent of six (6) interpretive panels, as compared to the five (5) panels proposed by the grant, but because the two-panel upright signs will use similar graphics, it can be achieved within the budget. Consideration is also being given to the potential for the two-panel upright signs at Clarksburg Cultural Center and Baird Homestead to be expanded into three- or four-sided kiosks.



Photograph 7.3. Historic marker example. Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2019.

The signs should establish a consistent graphic identity by use of logos, colors, fonts and organization of information on the signs. It would be best to think of the signs as a “family” of mutually supporting signs that are easily identifiable. Branding needs to be considered for signs, as well as all products of the Friends of MTHRP. It may be desirable, in some instances, to keep this branding compatible or consistent with branding already in use by the Township or Monmouth County, e.g., use of logos.

The two-panel upright signs at Clarksburg Cultural Center and Baird Homestead will be similar. One of the panels will be a brief illustrated history of Millstone Township, building on the resources and themes identified in this plan. It will include a selection of historic photographs and maps with one section of the panel about *Independently Millstone* and the other section of the panel about *Millstone’s Landscapes, Centuries of Change*. The second of the panels will be a map of Millstone Township, based off of Figure 4.2, with enhanced graphics and callouts of selected sites. The exact placement of these two upright signs should be discussed with the Friends of the MTHRP and the Township. Ideally, they will be visible to passersby, near parking, and not placed so as to interfere with any significant views.

Table 7.1. Interpretive Signage Recommendations

Recommendation C1: Priority Signs for Current Round of Grant						
Sign No.	Location	Address	Property Owner	Recommended Location on Property	Sign Type	Theme/Topic
1a	Baird Homestead, 24 Baird Road	24 Baird Road	Township	Near paved ADA parking	Upright, two panel	Panel 1: Millstone Township history and themes overview
1b						Panel 2: Millstone Township historic resources map
2a	Clarksburg Visitors' Center, 512 Stagecoach Road	512 Stagecoach Road	Township	Sidewalk/parking area when finished	Upright, two panel	Panel 1: Millstone Township history and themes overview
2b						Panel 2: Millstone Township historic resources map
3	Municipal Building, 470 Stagecoach Road	470 Stagecoach Road	Township	Sidewalk at parking lot	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Clarksburg village and school
4	Wagner Farm Park	4 Baird Road	Township	Sidewalk at parking lot and recreation building	Low-profile wayside	Independently Millstone: Conovers and free Black history of Woodville
Recommendation C2: Additional Locations for Interpretive Signs						
5a	Baird Homestead, 24 Baird Road	24 Baird Road	Township	On walk to rear of house	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Thomas Baird House
5b				At windmill	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Van Zandt Windmill
5c				Sidewalk leading to barn	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Allen barns
6	Charleston Spings Trail, 42 Stagecoach Road	42 Stagecoach Road	County	Parking area at trail head	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Historic roads and turnpikes, inns
7	Millstone Middle School, 5 Dawson Court	5 Dawson Court	Township Board of Education	Sidewalk leading to Performing Arts Center entrance	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: David Baird, nursery and post office
8a	Millstone Park, 4 Red Valley Road	4 Red Valley Road	Township	Sidewalk near playground and restrooms	Low-profile wayside	Independently Millstone: March to Monmouth Battlefield
8b				On walking trail	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Robbins farm and distilleries
9	Millstone-Roosevelt Little League, 771 Perrineville Road	771 Perrineville Road	Township	Near concession stand	Low-profile wayside	Independently Millstone: Jewish Community History
10	Perrineville Lake Park, 23 Agress Road access	23 Agress Road	County	Parking area	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Agricultural Land to Park
11	Perrineville Lake Park, 143 Baird Road access	143 Baird Road	County	Parking area	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Agricultural Land to Park
12a	Perrineville Lake Park, 880 Perrineville Road access	880 Perrineville Road	County	Parking area at boat ramp	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Perrineville village
12b				Stone building ruins	Low-profile wayside	Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change: Perrineville mill

*All signs to have QR Code to link to ArcGIS StoryMaps and Website

The low-profile sign at the Clarksburg Municipal Building (former Clarksburg School) will interpret the history of the school building and the village of Clarksburg, relating to the theme of *Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change*. This is judged to be a good location for a sign because it is a public building and Township residents frequent it to conduct official business and attend meetings. An attractive and informative sign at this location can be used to build support and funding for future signs at other locations.

The low-profile sign at Wagner Farm Park will interpret the history of the free Black community of Woodville and its founding by Elizabeth and Lewis Conover, on the theme of *Independently Millstone*. This is judged to be a good positioning for a sign because it is near the crossroads that was at the north end of the community. The park is modern with parking, a walking trail, playground and recreational fields. A possible location for this sign is at the sidewalk near the recreation building. The sign will not be so close to the private residences and the church in Woodville so as to encourage trespassing but close enough that the purpose of the sign and its acknowledgement of the community's history will be appropriate. Graphics for this sign can include historic maps, manumission records and a contextual discussion of the importance of abolition in New Jersey during the early 1800s. The sign should also mention the Wagner farm history, briefly. If the Wagner farm turns out to be a topic worthy of greater coverage, a separate sign might be considered. Vetting of this sign with representatives of Woodville should be done before finalizing and installing it.

A QR code will be affixed to all signs directing users to the Friends of MTHRP Website where they can access the ArcGIS StoryMaps, directions to other signs and information on upcoming programs and linkages. It is anticipated that the existing Website URL will make it possible to add QR codes to all signs produced henceforth and should direct users to the same homepage from which new content and the applications like StoryMaps will be available.

- *Recommendation C2: Additional Locations for Low-Profile Signs*

Additional locations have been identified that are appropriate for low-profile signs that could be placed in accessible public locations as later phases of the interpretive signage project. Except for the recommendations for Baird Homestead, these locations will require coordination with the property owners and managers (Table 7.1).

- Baird Homestead (3 low-profile signs). Three low-profile signs could be strategically placed along pathways to interpret the history of the Thomas Baird House, Allen barns and Van Zandt windmill. These signs would be on the theme of *Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change* and provide visitors with information regarding these specific resources' history and preservation by the Friends of MTHRP and Millstone Township.

- Millstone Middle School (1 low-profile sign). Since the middle school is on the site of the former David Baird nursery and adjacent to the extant farmhouse and post office property, this is a suitable public place to consider an interpretive sign that address the *Millstone's Landscape, Centuries of Change* theme on the topic of Bairdsville and changes to the farming landscape. The sidewalk approaching the Performing Arts Center could be a suitable location with a high level of foot traffic for events.
- Millstone Park (2 low-profile signs). Millstone Township's Millstone Park has walking trails and recreational fields with excellent public visibility. Give its proximity to Clarksburg and the historic road network, it is recommended that a sign be placed here on the American Revolution with a focus on the movement of the British and Continental armies through Millstone in the days leading up to the Battle of Monmouth in June 1778 on the theme of *Independently Millstone*. A second sign could trace the evolution of the park parcel from farm to park using historic maps as a guide. The Beers map of 1873, for example, placed the park within the J. R. Robbins farm near a distillery that likely produced apple brandy. The importance of orchards and distilling could be discussed under the theme *Millstone's Landscape, Centuries of Change*. This sign, or an additional sign, could interpret Chinese immigrants and the farm's use as one of the nation's largest Chinese vegetable farms during the second half of the 20th century.
- Tannery Foundation, Stagecoach Road (1 low-profile sign). This location of a tannery archaeological site and ruin on the former Fitzpatrick farm, currently the subject of planning for an affordable housing project, is worthy of recognition, provided public access can be arranged.
- Millstone-Roosevelt Little League (1 low-profile sign). The Township's Little League park on Perrineville Road is near to the Jewish synagogue and community center and the center of Jewish settlement in northwestern Millstone Township. This is a publicly accessible location for a sign covering the history of the rural Jewish settlement that dates to the early years of the 1900s on the theme of *Independently Millstone*. Vetting of this sign with representatives of Jewish community should be done before finalizing and installing it.
- Perrineville Lake Park (4 low-profile signs). The county-owned park is ideal for wayside signs with prime locations at its parking areas and near the stone building ruins that mark the location of the mills. The signs can be designed to complement each other on the theme of *Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change* with interpretation of the mills and Perrineville village. Since this is a county park, discussion will need to take place with their staff to determine their requirements and interest/ability to work with the Friends of MTHRP. Some in-depth research into the mills will be required.
- Charleston Springs Walking Trail (1 low-profile sign). This 2-mile-long, county-owned, walking trail at the golf course would also be a good location for an interpretive sign on the history of Millstone's roads and turnpikes and the theme of *Millstone's Landscapes, Centuries of Change* due to its proximity to Stagecoach Road and Monmouth Road. Since this is a county park, discussion will need to take place with their staff to determine their requirements and interest/ability to work with the Friends of MTHRP.

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP HISTORIC INTERPRETIVE PLAN

Table 7.2. Summary of Recommendations and Cost Estimates

*Note: All costs assume a five-year time frame to fully implement. Friends of MTHRP, HPC and partners will provide leadership, knowledge, skills and labor for programming at levels similar to those currently attained or greater. This is a highly valuable voluntary contribution not reflected in the estimated costs. Costs do not include a current operating budget for existing programs, which is in addition to those costs shown or labor for such items as sign installation not itemized in the notes.

Recommendation	Estimated Professional or Material Costs*	Notes
Recommendation Group A: Clarksburg Cultural Center		
A1: Update Volunteer Opportunities for New Programs	\$0	
A2: Grand Opening Celebration	\$5,000	Materials and Participant/Honoraria Fees
A3: Create Programming	\$12,000	Consultant support
A4: ArcGIS StoryMaps	\$27,000	Consultant support and training
	\$4,000	ArcGIS use annual use fee (~\$800/yr x 5 yrs)
A5: Calendar of Events and Programs	\$15,000	Consultant support
	\$10,000	Honoraria and Participant Fees
A6: Heritage Tourism and Marketing Materials	\$29,000	Consultant support and training
	\$2,000	Printing
A7: 250th March to Monmouth Event, June 2028	<u>\$10,000</u>	Materials and Participant Fees
TOTAL	\$114,000	
Recommendation Group B: Baird Homestead		
B1: Enhance Experiential Programs	\$2,000	Membership fees (AASLH, OHA, etc., \$400/yr x 5 yrs)
	\$5,000	Travel to conferences/workshops to build skills
B2: Chapter Books	\$4,000	Printing, 500 copies, 48 pp. @ \$2,000 x 2 books
B3: Oral History Program	\$30,000	Consultant support and training
B4: Interpretive Resource Room	\$1,000	Books and materials (\$200/yr x 5 yrs)
B5: Discontinue House Tours	<u>\$0</u>	
TOTAL	\$42,000	
Recommendation Group C: Signage		
C1: Priority Interpretive Signs	\$11,000	Consultant content and design included in current NJHT Grant
	\$7,000	Fabrication, included in current NJHT Grant
C2: Additional Interpretive Signs	\$42,000	Consultant content and design (\$3,500 per sign x 12)
	\$18,000	Fabrication (\$1,500 per sign x 12)
C3: Historic Markers	<u>\$10,000</u>	Fabrication (\$2,000 per sign x 5, assume 1 per year x 5 yrs)
TOTAL	\$88,000	

- *Recommendation C3: Township Historic Markers Program*

An official Township historic makers program could be initiated and administered by the Historic Preservation Commission of Millstone Township (HPC). This is a tried-and-true method of acknowledging historic properties and sites. The signs typically consist of the name of the historic resource in bold letters at the top and then short descriptions of significance, usually limited to 25 words or less. These signs can be located along roadway frontages where they are visible and are an appropriate means of acknowledging historic resources that may be privately owned, lack accessibility or are no longer in existence (e.g., the location of the Clarksburg Inn).

The Friends of MTHRP, private property owners or interest citizens could petition the HPC for a marker. The markers would be a standard design and produced by a foundry that specializes in this type of product. There would follow a short review process where the HPC considered the merits of the sign, approved the wording, and handled placing the order with the approved vendor(s).

Historic markers should not be considered a substitute for more substantive interpretive signs such as those listed in Recommendations C1 and C2. They are, however, a perfect alternative for many of the historic resources identified in Chapter 4 (see Figure 4.3), as well as other sites that may yet to be identified or that become of interest in the future.

Endnotes

¹Oral History Association, “OHA Core Principles,” on-line www.oralhistory.org/oha-core-principles/, accessed March 2023.

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Appendix A

SCOPE OF WORK AND RESUMES OF PREPARERS

MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP
REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
COMPETITIVE CONTRACTING

Notice is hereby given that the Township of Millstone is accepting sealed proposals for Consulting Services for RFP Professional Services to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines, by the Township Purchasing Agent for the Township of Millstone, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey on Friday, July 1, 2022 at 9:00 a.m. local prevailing time at the Municipal Building, 470 Stagecoach Rd, Millstone Twp., New Jersey.

Request for Proposal requirements and other bid information may be obtained through the office of the Millstone Township Purchasing Agent, by request, via email to a-salerno@millstonenj.gov. When making the request, please include your company name, a contact name, an address, a contact email address, and a telephone number.

Proposals must be made on the proposal forms included with the bid specification, be enclosed in a sealed package bearing the name and address of the bidder and "Title, Name and Contract" on the outside, addressed to the Purchasing Agent at 470 Stagecoach Road, Millstone Twp., NJ 08510.

The envelope must be plainly marked on the outside with the words **RFP Professional Services to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan.**

No proposal may be withdrawn for a period of sixty (60) days after the date set for the opening thereof. The contract shall be awarded to the Proposer whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to the Township, price and other factors considered. The contract will be awarded in accordance with the Competitive Contracting provisions of the Local Public Contract Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:11-I et seq. The Township of Millstone reserves the right to waive any immaterial guidelines and requirements herein and to reject all Proposals in accordance with the Local Public Contracts Law, N.J.S.A 40A:11-13.2. All interested Proposers are required to comply with the requirements of N.J.S.A. 10:5-31 et seq.; N.J.A.C. 17:27 et seq.; N.J.S.A. 34:11-56.25 et seq.; and N.J.S.A. 34:11- 56.48

1. **Purpose of Request for Proposal:** The purpose of this request for proposal (RFP) is for the Township to retain the services of a highly qualified consulting company (hereafter consultant) who has the knowledge, experience and expertise to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines; to develop outdoor signage with graphics and text content; to send signage files to fabricator in format requested, (Fabricator hired under separate contract.)
2. **Procurement Method:** Pursuant to 40A:11-4.1k the Township of Millstone has received guidance from the Division of Local Government Services to utilize Competitive Contracting instead of competitive bidding for RFP to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines. Accordingly, this procurement process is NOT a bid, but is an RFP. The Township will award the contract to the Consultant whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to the Township, price and other factors considered. The Township reserves the right to waive minor informalities in a proposal. However, the consultant that contains one or more material defects shall be disqualified and given no further consideration.
3. **Statement of Needs:** The consultant will furnish all necessary resources, including but not limited to management, personnel, process, systems, support and materials provided to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines.

4. **Timeline of Events:**

Event:	Date:
Release of RFP	June 11, 2022
Proposal Responses Due/Proposal Opening	July 1, 2022
Township Award of Contract	Proposed: July 6, 2022 or July 20, 2022
Project Start-up	Proposed: July 7, 2022 or July 21, 2022
Complete all tasks	July 2023

5. **Acceptable of Proposals and Validity Period:** The Township reserves the right to reject all proposals under this RFP process in its discretion, including but not limited to the extent permitted pursuant to (N.J.S.A. 40A:11-13.2.), to waive any minor informality and to award the contract to the company whose proposal is determined to be the most advantageous to the Township, with price and all other factors considered. Submission of a Proposal shall imply the Proposer's agreement that its proposal and all contents thereof are valid for sixty (60) days following the submission deadline unless otherwise agreed to in writing by both parties. The proposal response and this RFP shall become part of the contract between the Township and the successful Proposer. Conditional or alternate Proposals shall not be accepted.
6. **Submission of Proposals:** The consultant's proposal must at a minimum provide sufficient details to meet the Specifications and Scope of Work of this RFP. Proposal modifications or corrections received after the closing time specified will not be considered. The Township is not liable for any errors or misinterpretations made by the proposer in responding to this RFP. The proposer shall be solely responsible for delivery of the proposals as specified in the RFP. The Township will bear no responsibility for delayed, addressed improperly or misdirected proposals

or problems associated with third party carriers. All proposals should be submitted with three (3) bound hard copies of complete document plus an electronic copy of the proposal on a flash drive or CD, in a sealed envelope and labeled RFP Professional Services to perform historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan. Be sure to include all the required proposal forms. All proposals submitted in response to this RFP must be submitted at the sole expense of the proposer, whether or not any agreement is signed as a result of this RFP. The proposer will pay all costs associated with the preparation of proposals and necessary visits to the Township. Alternate proposals shall not be considered. An alternate is considered to be a proposal that does not comply with the minimum provisions of this RFP and the scope of work and service to be provided

7. **Specifications:** The Township is seeking to retain the services of a consultant with the knowledge and expertise to provide historic research, prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan and develop outdoor signage with graphics and text content, as described in this RFP. The Township will only accept proposals from consultants that meet the qualifications and experience section of the RFP.
 - 1) **Ownership of Material:** The owner shall retain all of its rights and interest in any and all documents and property both hard copy and digital furnished by the owner to the vendor for the purpose of assisting the vendor in the performance of this contract. All such items shall be returned immediately to the owner at the expiration or termination of the contract or completion of any related services, pursuant thereto, whichever comes first. None of the documents and/or property shall, without the written consent of the owner, be disclosed to others or used by the owner or permitted by the owner to be used by vendor parties at any time except in the performance of the resulting contract. Ownership of all data, materials and documentation originated and prepared for the owner pursuant to this contract shall belong exclusively to the owner. All data, reports, computerized information, programs and materials related to this project shall be delivered to and become the property of the owner upon completion of the project. The vendor shall not have the right to use, sell, or disclose the total of the interim or final work products, or make available to third parties, without the prior written consent of the owner. All information supplied to the owner may be required to be supplied on CD-ROM media compatible with Microsoft Office operating System.
 - 2) **Project Description:** This project is funded in part by a New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) grant, *The New Jersey Heritage Tourism Grant*, awarded to Millstone Township Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and the Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (FMTHRP) wherein there are requirements that need to be met. The vendor needs to become familiar with these requirements.

The HPC seeks a qualified firm to provide leadership in creating an interpretative plan that link local historic sites, stories, and traditions together and present them in a manner that will enhance heritage tourism opportunities in Millstone Township.

Our project involves the research and interpretation of the sites associated with the Baird family who were prominent early settlers in the area known as Bairdville, and their farm's association with agriculture and development of early commercial

nurseries in western Monmouth County. Moreover, this project will spotlight the little-known history of the Woodville community “Little Africa,” and the African American families that worked the local farms and nurseries. Additional sites include the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (CMEC), cemetery, and the Clarksburg School house within the Clarksburg Village. Through innovation and ingenuity, we will encourage visits to these sites from residents and persons outside the community searching for an opportunity to experience, appreciate, and enjoy the unique values of the Millstone Township heritage. To that end, the qualified firm should provide concrete steps and achievable goals that will increase public awareness and tourism participation by offering interpretive programming centered on historical facts and customs.

8. **Scope of Work:** Consultants will provide professional services to perform historical research; to prepare and create a municipal interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines; to develop outdoor signage with graphics and text content; to send signage files to fabricator in format requested. (Fabricator hired under separate contract.)

8.1 Review and Evaluation of Sites & Materials

Visit sites identified and assess for visitor readiness, current program selection, future untapped potential.

Submission for Review and Evaluation Phase

Submit the review and evaluation to the HPC/FMTHRP Team, in a written report with preliminary recommendations.

8.2 Meetings with Stakeholders

Hold a Kick-off Meeting with HPC/FMTHRP Team to establish goals, review available information, identify action items.

Hold an additional meeting or two with Stakeholders to review wider resources to support the plan.

Submission for Review and Evaluation Phase

Consultants to provide written summary and action items following each meeting.

8.3 Historic Research Identified

With the assistance of HPC/FMTHRP prioritize research that will support the themes and storylines selected for the interpretation plan. Prepare a list of questions to guide research.

8.4 Development of Interpretive Plan that includes:

Consultants will develop a plan that is

- Grounded in historical fact and authenticity
- Focuses on the Baird family properties, St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), cemetery and hamlet, CMEC, cemetery, and Clarksburg Schoolhouse within the Clarksburg Village
- Identify themes, graphics and storylines
- Provide interpretative information for the primary historic sites
- Recognizes the diversity of our heritage and identify the underrepresented workers on the area farms and celebrate their culture and contributions
- Recognizes two to four (2-4) exceptional women of that time and their accomplishments
- Documents our agrarian roots and the development of agriculture in the area, Baird Family Nursery

- User friendly for incorporation with digital media on-site and personal smartphones. Future QR code programs

This plan will be used to develop information and educational programs to engage various audiences and to develop the Historic Scenic By-Ways Program.

8.5 Development of graphics and text for the suite of five (5) interpretative signs

Work in cooperating with the HPC and FMTHRP Team to select the subject matter for the five (5) signs. Design graphics and text content for these five (5) signs.

The signs will be 36” by 24”, National Park Service-style signs, provided in format required by fabricator, hired under separate contract.

8.6 Submission for Review and Evaluation Phase

Deliverable: Draft Plans distributed to Team

First Workshop: Presentation of Draft Plan with Team, including graphics with text content for signs. Followed by discussion comments and recommendations for revisions.

Second Workshop: Team approved draft will be distributed to all Stakeholders, including the NJHT prior to second workshop meeting. Discussion follows.

Consultant will provide written summary of meeting and recommendations for making a final plan.

Final Plan: approved by Consultant and Team

8.7 Final deliverables:

Digital copy of Final Plan (PDF)

Three (3) bound hard copies of complete documents plus PDF file of documents

Original photographs and research materials in digital format (JPG, PDF)

Graphic design and text content in format required by fabricator

8.8 Historic Preservation Commission & Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties Roles and Responsibilities

1. The HPC and the FMTHRP have designated a project team, approved by the NJHT, that will work closely with the consultant.
2. The HPC and the FMTHRP will provide local knowledge, photographs, maps, artifact inventory and host visitation to the pertaining project sites and any other requested material as needed by the consultant.
3. The HPC and the FMTHRP in their quest for the best interpretative plan, will work in coordination with the consultant to host at least two meetings with local neighborhood residents and stakeholders to share their memorabilia and resources, and to collect their input relevant to the project.

8.9 Project Schedule:

Award of Contract:	July 6, 2022 or July 20, 2022 (proposed)
Project Start-up	July 7, 2022 or July 21, 2022 (proposed)
Complete all tasks	July 2023

The HPC and the FMTHRP anticipate a 12-month schedule for completion of all tasks. The first substantial deliverable of the draft Millstone Township Historic Interpretive Plan will be four to five (4-5) months from the award of contract. There would then follow sufficient time for review by all parties including the NJHT, and the community, comments, workshop, revision and finalization. Development of the interpretive signs would begin in the Fall of 2022 with delivery of the signage text

content and graphics in format required by fabricator and the final interpretive plan anticipated no later than May 2023.

8.10 Payment for Services

Payment of services shall be in accordance with an established payment schedule to be made as part of the contract. The payment schedule shall reflect completion of project phases and incremental products. Billing based on an hourly cost alone will not be approved.

8.11 Documentation of Qualifications and Experience

Examples of work

Written presentation of the qualifications of the consulting firm; resumes of all proposed project personnel and any sub-consultants, to demonstrate that the firm meets the qualifications and experience requirements for this project (see Proposal Evaluation). If awarded the contract, any substitutions of key personnel must be approved by Millstone Township. The firm selected must be approved by the NJHT as a stipulation of a grant requirement. The consultant must at a minimum employ the services of a historian qualified in accordance with the National Park Service Professional Qualification Standards, Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.

Submit a list of recently completed projects of similar size and scope with client references and contact information. Submit a minimum of three (3) references for completed projects of similar size and scope. Include owner name, contact person, address, telephone, brief project description and value. Please include at least one (1) project involving an underrepresented population if you have one in your portfolio.

8.12 Schedule and Work Plan

Submit a detailed project schedule and work plan that includes interim deadlines for submittals to the HPC and the FMTHRP. The consultant must be able to complete the project within the overall timetable. See section, labeled Project Schedule.

8.13 Itemized Fee Breakdown

In addition to the Proposal Form below, the respondent must include an itemized chart with phases of service, tasks, estimated hours and costs for all personnel, and fee to complete each phase the project. Include hourly rates for all project personnel. Hourly rates shall remain in force for the duration of the project. Your total proposed fee should include all consultant and sub-consultant costs, insurance costs, transportation expenses, and all reproduction, printing and computer costs.

9. Evaluation of Proposals:

The HPC and the MTHRP will evaluate proposals on the basis of the following:

9.1 Qualification and Experience

The consultant firm and its proposed project personnel must demonstrate strong successful experience with projects of similar size and scope for historic interpretive plans, with the administrative resources and staff expertise to perform the required services for this RFP.

Review of submission of previous work projects of similar size and scope, including ability to complete the project on-time and on-budget.

Professional knowledge of the principles, practices, and techniques of historic research, interpretative plan and graphic design.

Ability to write clear, concise, thorough, and accurate reports, narratives, exhibit storylines and text.

The firm must be approved by the NJHT as required by the grant received by the HPC and FMTHRP.

9.2 Staffing and Work Plan

The respondent must demonstrate suitability of the staffing proposal and work plan for the size, scope, budget and the grant’s requirements.

9.3 Completeness and Presentation of Proposal

If the proposal is incomplete or does not include the information requested in this RFP, the Township reserves the right to reject consideration of the proposal.

9.4 Fee Proposal

The fee Proposal will be strongly considered in the evaluation but will not be the sole basis for award of contract.

Please note that the Municipality’s Fair and Open RFP Process does not allow negotiation or change to the proposed fee after the proposal is submitted.

The Evaluation Team plans to recommend the award of the contract to the Mayor and Township Committee to the contractor whose proposal is the most advantageous to the Township, with price and other factors considered. Each area of the requirements should be addressed in detail in the proposal. The Evaluation Team will determine if the Contractor has met the requirements via the evaluation criteria. The Township will determine who is awarded the contract based upon recommendation from the Evaluation Team, the requirements in the RFP and the Local Public Contract Law.

The Criteria that will be considered in evaluating proposals are detailed in the following chart. They are weighed based upon importance to the Township. The points awarded range from 0 to 5, with 5 being the highest score and 0 being the lowest. After the points are awarded by the Evaluation Team the weighing factor will be applied and thus a total score will be calculated. Based upon that score, the Evaluation Team will then make a recommendation of the Contractor to the Mayor and Township Committee for the award of the contract. Each area of the evaluation should be addressed in detail in the proposal. The criteria is as follows:

Criteria for Evaluating the Proposal	Weighting Factor	Points (5 is the highest)	Maximum Total Points
1. Experience of firm in Millstone Twp/NJ Historic Trust Procedures.	10%	0 to 5	50
2. Experience of Firm in similar work.	15%	0 to 5	75
3. Qualifications/Experience/Ability of Key Personnel. To what extent does vendor rely on in-house vs contracted resources.	15%	0 to 5	75
4. Qualifications/Experience/Ability of Project Manager.	15%	0 to 5	75

5. Understanding of scope and related objective.	15%	0 to 5	75
6. Presentation of Proposal (clarity, proper format).	5%	0 to 5	25
7. Previous project experience, including competition record on-time and on budget.	15%	0 to 5	75
8. Cost and work hour proposal.	5%	0 to 5	25
9. Location and proposed scheduling timeline. Does it meet the contracting units needs?	5%	0 to 5	25

10. Interviews and Site Access

The deadline to schedule Interviews and examination of the project sites is prior to June 25, 2022.

For Information regarding this RFP, and to make arrangements to visit the project site, please contact:

Patricia M. Butch, Team Coordinator
 Millstone Township Historic Preservation Commission, Chair
 470 Stagecoach Road
 Millstone Township, N.J. 08510
 609-915-3444
Brightmeadows1@aol.com



Home of David Baird circa 1850s. Today a private residence.
 37 Baird Road Millstone Twp.



Bairdsville Post Office, 39 Baird Road. Today it's a private residence.



Clarksburg One Room School House. 510 Stagecoach Road Clarksburg NJ



Clarksburg Episcopal Methodist Church and Cemetery. 512 Stagecoach Road Clarksburg NJ



St. James A.M.E. Church and Cemetery 232 Woodville Rd Manalapan NJ 07726
This Church is located on the border of Millstone Township.



Historic site Inventory No. 1326-19 Historic Preservation Office
Thomas Baird Homestead, 24 Baird Road Millstone Twp NJ

11. **The Contract and its Award:** Award will be made to the Contractor whose proposal best meets the evaluation criteria in the RFP, with price and other factors considered (N.J.A.C. 5:34-4.3(d)). The Township will consider whether the proposal complies with all the requirements in this RFP. There is no obligation on the part of the Township to award a contract. The Township may cancel this RFP, reject all proposals at any time prior to an award, for any of the reasons set forth in N.J.S.A 40A:11-4.5.d.

12. **Statutory and Other Requirements:**

Compliance with Laws

Any contract entered into between the vendor and the owner must be in accordance with and subject to compliance by both parties with the New Jersey Local Public Contract Law. The vendor must agree to comply with the non-discrimination provisions and all other laws and regulations applicable to the performance of services there under. The vendor shall sign and acknowledge such forms and certificates as may be required by this section.

Mandatory Affirmative Action Compliance

No firm may be issued a contract unless it complies with the Affirmative Action requirements of P.L. 1975, C. 127 as identified in the document attached.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Discrimination on the basis of disability in contracting for the delivery of services is prohibited. Vendors are required to read Americans with Disabilities language that is part of the documents attached hereto and agree that the provisions of Title II of the Act are made part of the contract. The vendor is obligated to comply with the Act and hold the owner harmless.

Statement of Ownership

No corporation or partnership shall be awarded any contract for the performance of any work or the furnishing of any goods, unless, with receipt of the proposal of said corporation or partnership, there is submitted a statement setting forth the names and addresses of all stockholders who own ten (10) percent or greater interest therein. The vendor shall complete and submit the form of statement that is included in this RFP.

N.J. Business Registration Certificate

N.J.S.A. 52:32-44 imposes the following requirements on contractors and all subcontractors that knowingly provide goods or perform services for a contractor fulfilling this contract:

Non-Collusion Affidavit

The Non-Collusion Affidavit, which is part of this RFP, shall be properly executed and submitted with the RFP response.

Political Contribution Disclosure Forms (“Pay to Play”):

In accordance with Chapter 271, New Jersey Laws of 2005, all vendors must submit with its proposal a list of political contributions, which are reportable and, made by the vendor during the preceding 12-month period. The District is prohibited from awarding a contract to a firm that has made reportable contribution under P.L. 1973, c.83 (N.J.S.A. 19:44A-1 et seq.) to a member of the District’s Board of Education during the preceding one-year period.

Insurance

For the duration of this agreement, the vendor will procure and maintain insurance, at the vendor’s expense, provided by insurance companies authorized to do business in the State of New Jersey, covering all services performed under this Agreement by the Professional or the Professionals subcontractors, as follows:

- (a) **General Liability and Property Damage Insurance:** The Professional shall maintain General Liability and Property Damage Insurance, in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000.00 combined single limit, covering the Professional and the Professional’s subcontractors. The policy shall insure against claims for bodily injury, including accidental death, as well as claims for property damage which may arise from the services rendered under this Agreement, whether performed directly by the Professional or by the Professional’s subcontractor or by anyone directly or indirectly employed by either.
- (b) **Business/Personal Automobile Coverage:** The Professional shall maintain Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance, in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000.00 combined single limit, covering all vehicles used by the Professional in furtherance of this contract, prior to commencement of work under this Agreement.
- (c) **(For Professional Services Contract only) Professional Liability (Errors & Omissions) Insurance:** The Professional shall maintain Professional Liability Insurance in an amount of not less than \$1,000,000.00 combined single limit covering the Professional and the Professional’s sub-contractor.

- (d) Workers' Compensation Insurance: The Professional shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance in accordance with the Laws of the State of New Jersey.
- (e) **Prior to award the lowest responsible bidder will provide the Township with a copy of their Certificate of Liability Insurance in the amounts stated in the specifications. Bidder must supply the Certificate of Liability Insurance within five days of notification by the Agency. Failure to provide such Certificate within this time period will be grounds for rejection of bid. The certificate for Public Liability/Property Damage and Business/Personal Automobile coverage must name the Township of Millstone, and their respective officers, servants and agents as additional insured on all policies except the Worker's Compensation policy.**

Indemnification

The vendor hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Township of Millstone, their agents, servants, and employees from and against all loss, damage, claims, actions, liability and expense, in connection with the loss of life, bodily injury, and/or property damage, if occasioned in whole or in part by any negligent act or omission of the professional or the professional's agent's, servants, employees, and subcontractors limited to services performed under the terms and conditions of this contract. This obligation shall include the provision of a defense for Township of Millstone at all stages of the claims or judicial process.

Alternate Dispute Resolution

Non-Binding Mediation: If a dispute between the Township and the Contractor arises during the course of the contract, the parties will participate, in good faith, in non-binding mediation. Either party may demand such mediation by written notice of the other party. The written notice shall contain at least (a) a brief statement of the nature of the dispute, and (b) the name, address and phone number of that party's designated representative for the purposes of mediation. The other party shall designate its representative for mediation in writing no later than five business days after receipt of the demand for mediation. The respective designees shall thereupon, and promptly, with due regard for the need for timely action, choose a mediator. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, or if they prefer, they shall choose a reputable mediation firm. Any mediation firm so chosen shall present a list of at least five proposed mediators to the parties and shall provide the parties with a summary of each person's qualifications to serve as the mediator. Each party shall rank the proposed mediators in order of preference.

The fifth person on each list will be excluded from further consideration. The chosen mediator shall be the person who is the combined highest-ranking mediator on both preference lists excluding the fifth person on each list. In the event of a tie, the mediator shall be chosen by lot. The parties will not be bound by the Rules of Evidence in presenting the positions before the mediator.

The mediation shall be conducted in such reasonable and efficient manner as may be agreed between the parties and the mediator or, the lack of such an agreement, as may be determined by the mediator.

Each party will bear its own costs of participation in mediation and they will divide the costs of the mediations equally.

If, after a good faith effort to resolve the dispute through mediation, the dispute is not resolved, either party may terminate the mediation by written notice to the mediator and to the other part,

whereupon either party may submit the dispute to the Superior Court of New Jersey, Monmouth County, for adjudication, which Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over the dispute.

Addenda

All addenda will be posted on the Township of Millstone's website (www.millstonenj.gov). It is the responsibility of the vendor to check the website prior to submission of proposal.

Multiple Proposals Not Accepted

More than one proposal from an individual, a firm or partnership, a corporation or association under the same or different names shall not be considered.

Failure to Enter Contract

Should the vendor, to whom the contract is awarded, fail to enter into a contract within ten (10) days, Sundays and holidays excepted, the owner may then, at its option, accept the proposal of another vendor.

Commencement of Work

The vendor agrees to commence work after receipt of a Purchase Order and upon notice from the using department to proceed.

Termination of Contract

If, through any cause, the vendor shall fail to fulfill in a timely and proper manner obligations under the Contract if the vendor violates any requirements of the Contract, the owner shall thereupon have the right to terminate the Contract by giving written notice to the vendor of such termination at least 30 days prior to the proposed effective date of the termination. Such termination shall relieve the owner of any obligation for the balances to the vendor any sum or sums set forth in the Contract.

The vendor agrees to indemnify and hold the owner harmless from any liability to subcontractors/suppliers concerning payment for work performed or goods supplied arising out of the lawful termination of the Contract by the owner under this provision. In case of default by the vendor, the owner may procure the articles or services from other sources and hold the vendor responsible for any excess cost occasioned thereby.

Notice of Award

The successful vendor will be notified of the award of contract upon a favorable decision by the governing body. The Purchasing Agent will then send a Purchase Order and Voucher to the vendor.

Disclosure Of Investments Activities In Iran:

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:18A-49.4, any person or entity that submits a bid or proposal or otherwise proposes to enter into or renew a contract must complete the certification below to attest, under penalty of perjury, that the person or entity, or one of the person or entity's parents, subsidiaries, or affiliates, is not identified on a list created and maintained by the New Jersey Department of the Treasury as a person or entity engaging in investment activities in Iran. If the Director finds a person or entity to be in violation of the principles which are the subject of this law, s/he shall take action as may be appropriate and provided by law, rule

or contract, including but not limited to, imposing sanctions, seeking compliance, recovering damages, declaring the party in default and seeking debarment or suspension of the person or entity.

For additional information on Section 12. Statutory and Other Requirements, please contact the Purchasing Agent at 732-446-3712 or by email a-salerno@millstonenj.gov.

June 27, 2022

Purchasing Agent
Township of Millstone
Municipal Building
470 Stagecoach Road
Millstone Township, NJ 10

Via e-mail

Re: RFP for Professional Services to Perform Historic Research, Prepare and
Create a Municipal Historic Interpretive Plan
Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey

To the Purchasing Agent:

Please accept this letter, qualifications and attached cost estimate as Hunter Research, Inc.'s proposal to provide professional services and prepare an historic interpretive plan that links local historic sites, stories and traditions together and presents them in such a way as to enhance heritage tourism opportunities in Millstone Township. This project is funded in part by a New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) grant awarded to the Millstone Township Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and the Friends of Millstone Township Registered Properties (FMTRP). Hunter Research has worked on many NJHT grant funded projects and is familiar with the requirements associated with such grants.

Project Understanding

HPC/FMTRP desire to increase public awareness and appreciation of the Township's historical resources. Specifically, they wish to develop interpretive programs and heritage tourism to highlight and make more accessible the Township's important historical sites including, but not limited to, the Baird Homestead, the site of a preserved Greek Revival-style farmhouse built *circa* 1830, as well as nearby privately owned properties historically associated with the locally prominent Baird family; two 19th-century barns that were saved from Township farms and relocated to the Baird Homestead (NJHPO Eligible 2002); the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery (SR/NR 1999), a church and burial ground of *circa* 1844 adjacent to the Clarksburg School House of *circa* 1850 (together referred to as the Clarksburg Cultural Center); the Baird nursery, a historically important pioneer in the Township's economic development as a supplier of flowers and ornamental plantings; and "Little Africa," the unofficial name of the Smithville Road area where free Blacks settled in the first half of the 19th century and congregated at the St. James African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church they built there. At present, interpretive programming at these locations is minimal and HPC/FMTRP wish to expand its programming to be more robust and inclusive.

Scope of Work

The tasks outlined by HPC/FMTRP for this grant-funded project are: 1). to perform historical research; 2). to prepare and create a municipal historic interpretive plan touching on key themes and storylines; 3). to develop graphics and text content for 5 outdoor interpretive signs; and 4). to provide print-ready signage digital files to the sign fabricator.

Task 1 – Review and Evaluation of Sites and Materials

Site Visits: Hunter Research will visit each of the sites identified with HPC/FMTRP for inclusion in interpretive planning. The historians will collect data on current programming, as well as assess the sites for visitor readiness. Any projects already under way, such as the proposed construction of a visitor center at the Clarksburg Cultural Center, will be taken into account and current plans reviewed for compatibility with the interpretive plan's recommendations. During the site visits, Hunter Research will also discuss with the HPC/FMTRP current and future resources that may be available for interpretive programs including volunteers, funding and technical capabilities. The adequacy of physical spaces to support different types of programs and audiences, including children, families and those with disabilities, will be assessed. Hunter Research will take photographs and notes to support the evaluations and the preparation of the interpretive planning document.

Submission for Review and Evaluation: Hunter Research will prepare a brief report of the site review and evaluation and provide preliminary recommendations to the HPC/FMTRP Team.

Task 2 – Meetings with Stakeholders

Kick-Off Meeting: Hunter Research will hold a kick-off meeting with HPC/FMTRP to discuss the project schedule, key contacts, site access, administration of the project and related matters. We will review the project goals and available information on the history of key historic sites, and will identify knowledgeable local individuals and groups. Following the kick-off meeting, Hunter Research will prepare a written summary of the meeting and a list of action items.

Key Stakeholder Meeting: Following the kick-off meeting, Hunter Research will hold two workshops with key stakeholders. During these workshops, the goal will be to identify the key historical sites, themes and stories that will form the basis of the interpretive plan, as well as local people and resources that can eventually support the plan's recommendations and their implementation. The workshops will help to ensure that no historic sites, themes or stories known to knowledgeable local individuals or groups are being overlooked. Hunter Research assumes that HPC/FMTRP will assist with facilitating the workshop including providing a

meeting space if it is an in-person meeting. Following the workshop, Hunter Research will prepare a written summary and list of action items.

Task 3. Historical Research

With the assistance of the HPC/FMTRP team, Hunter Research will prioritize the research that supports the themes and storylines selected for the interpretive plan. Robust historical research will ensure that the themes and stories identified for interpretation are fact-based and authentic. Hunter Research has included within the budget a set amount of effort for targeted research on specific themes or stories identified in consultation with the HPC/FMTRP. The belief is that there are certain important stories, especially those of underrepresented groups that should be fleshed out. A list of questions will be prepared to guide research. Some preliminary questions have been identified, including:

- How prevalent was slavery in Millstone Township prior to its gradual abolition in New Jersey in 1804? Who were the slaves associated with the Baird family?
- What are the origins of “Little Africa” as a free Black community? What role did the freed slave Katherine Conover play in the establishment of the community and its AME church?
- What role did Thomas Baird play in the establishment of the local agricultural society and the promotion of improved farming practices?
- What was the extent of the original Baird farm landholding and how was it divided up among later generations?
- What were the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Clarksburg school and church? How did public education and Methodist religious beliefs relate to working farm families and villagers of the mid-19th century?
- Who were the key individuals/families and what were the driving factors in the transition from traditional family farms to commercial nurseries and truck crops in the late 19th and 20th centuries?

Additional themes and questions might also be identified in consultation with the HPC/FMTRP.

Hunter Research’s historians will conduct targeted research that will support the development of themes and stories selected for inclusion in the interpretive plan. It is believed that the bulk of this research will take place at the Monmouth County Historical Association Library and the New Jersey State Archives; on-line sources such as digitized federal/state government records and newspapers will also be consulted. These materials will be used to develop the interpretive plan’s historic narrative chapter and will be included in the bibliography. Copies of materials, such as historic maps, photographs, portraits and manuscripts identified by research, will be acquired when possible in digital format for future use in interpretive programs and signs.

Task 4. Development of Interpretive Plan

Hunter Research will prepare a Millstone Township Historic Site Interpretive Plan. This document will be concise and logically organized, and will be prepared under the leadership of the HPC/FMTRP. This document is estimated to be a 75 to 100-page document of text and graphics plus appendices. The report will be a professionally prepared document with illustrations and tables integrated with the text.

The Millstone Township Historic Site Interpretive Plan will set out a realistic path for achieving the following goals:

- Making the history of the Baird Homestead, the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery, Clarksburg School House and “Little Africa” accessible and understandable to local residents and visitors.
- Connecting the people of the Township to the heritage of their community.
- Offering interpretive activities and ways in which people will enjoy the discovery and gain insights into the Township’s unique historical resources.
- Ensuring the history presented to the public is grounded in historical fact and is authentic.
- Recognizing the Township’s diverse heritage including the free Black settlement of “Little Africa,” and the families and ethnic groups that worked the local nurseries and farms.
- Engaging visitors with information and educational programs that are appropriate to the type of audience, e.g., school groups, families, local residents, heritage tourists, etc.
- Selectively planning and prioritizing for a variety of interpretive programs and events that are appropriate to the historic themes and stories specific to FMTRP historic sites and the history of the Township.
- Encouraging the protection and preservation of the Township’s historic resources.
- Laying out concrete steps to implement achievable interpretive programs and projects including, but not limited to, interpretive signage, driving and walking tours, exhibits, school programs, special events and digital content.

The Millstone Township Historic Site Interpretive Plan document will follow NJHT funding guidelines and contain the following elements and address the following topics:

Introduction: outline the background and purpose of the plan.

Themes and Storylines: present the Township’s key historical themes and storylines and how they relate to sites and locations that are accessible to visitors. An emphasis will be placed on the Baird family properties; “Little Africa” and the St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), cemetery and hamlet; the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church and Cemetery; and the Clarksburg Schoolhouse within the Clarksburg Village and how these places relate to broader historic contexts in national, state and local history. These locations will be used as “jumping

off” points for connecting the community with other historic sites and landscapes in the Township and region. A diversity of perspectives will be integrated into the interpretive themes and storylines. Underrepresented workers on area farms will be identified and their culture and contributions recognized. Exceptional women of the time will be identified and their contributions recognized. This chapter will also present the findings from the background research task.

Overview of Existing Interpretation: summarize current conditions in a matrix listing the following: existing interpretive site/attraction; organization and contact information; days and hours open to the public; staffing; available facilities; relevant themes; programs offered; and current plans for improvements or expanded programming.

Interpretive Program Recommendations: A variety of interpretive programs and techniques will be considered and recommendation made for implementation. This section of the plan will address the following:

- various techniques for introducing site themes and stories to residents and visitors in understandable, user-friendly and informative formats, including on-site digital media and smartphones (e.g., through interpretive signage, websites, maps and brochures, on-site and off-site exhibits, tours, QR code programs, etc.).
- consultation with HPC/FMTRP and its partners on the resources available for implementation of the plan.
- recommendations for those interpretive techniques that are a best match so that the selected programs are achievable and successful.
- presentation of a coordinated Township-wide interpretation that presents the contexts and sets the stage for interpretation at individual sites that are physically separated.
- use of digital media on-site and by visitors using their personal devices (smartphones), including the potential for enhancing outdoor interpretive signage and self-guided tours.
- description of how sites will work together to tailor their interpretation as part of a broader storyline for presentation to residents and visitors.
- identification of which storylines are visitor-ready and which have gaps and need further research.
- identification of processes that should be followed for authenticity and quality control .
- suggestions for funding sources and technical assistance that may be needed for implementation.
- consideration of what other types of organizations and partners may be interested in and appropriate for interpretive exhibits as part of a Township-wide presentation (e.g., local libraries, schools, parks, etc.).

Conclusions: Hunter Research, in consultation with the HPC/FMTRP team, will prioritize the ideas and actions outlined above, beginning with those that are fundable and most likely to achieve results; identify resources to support coordinated implementation over time; offer

preliminary cost estimates; and as a first step in implementing the plan, include a signage plan and specific locations and recommendations for installation of five (5) signs as part of this NJHT grant-funded project

Appendices: including bibliography of consulted sources and compiled background and field research data (organized by site)

Task 5: Development of Graphics and Text for Five Interpretive Signs

Upon HPC/FMTRP acceptance of the recommendations of the outdoor interpretive signage component of the interpretive plan, Hunter Research will develop content and design for five (5) 36 x 24 inch, National Park Service-style outdoor interpretive signs selected in consultation with the HPC/FMTRP. The interpretive signs will be developed with the HPC/FMTRP team to address the style and graphic identity of the signs. It is possible that the interpretive plan will recommend more than five (5) signs, which could form a second phase of the signage project.

Hunter Research will develop the complete text and graphics for use on the panels. This will involve professional historians reviewing primary and secondary historic materials, and then distilling that information into informative and accessible text labels and supporting historic photographs, maps and images. The signs will be written for a general audience, with the neighboring communities and residents in mind. The panels will be historically accurate and somewhat detailed for those visitors who wish to spend time studying them, yet accessible. Hunter Research will consider the potential for the signs to be linked to digital content through QR Codes or similar digital enhancements and assist FMTRP with implementation; however, new Website design, software or digital application development is not within Hunter Research's scope of work.

Hunter Research will acquire the selected graphics in suitable format and quality for use on the panels. We will also acquire any necessary permissions and credits. Our budget includes a line item for reproduction and rights fees not to exceed \$250. Hunter Research will prepare the graphic design package for the sign panels. The panels will be produced using *Illustrator* software and submitted to the client and other key stakeholders as PDF files for review. Panels will be developed using color schemes, fonts and motifs that create a graphic identity that allow the signs to work together as a "suite" or "family" of related signs.

Task 6: Submission for Review and Evaluation

Draft Plan: The draft Millstone Township Historic Site Interpretive Plan will be distributed to the HPC/FMTRP team in PDF format.

First Workshop: Hunter Research will present the Draft Plan to the HPC/FMTRP team for discussion and recommendations and upon receipt of comments will follow up with any requested revisions.

Second Workshop: Following HPC/FMTRP approval of the draft, it will be distributed digitally to the project stakeholders including the NJHT prior to a second workshop. This workshop's goal will be to discuss and refine the recommendations contained in the draft. Hunter Research will present and summarize the findings and facilitate discussion.

Final Plan: Following the second workshop, Hunter Research will provide a written summary of the comments received and recommendations for revising the plan and making it final.

Task 7: Final Deliverables

Upon receiving final approvals from HPC/FMTRP, Hunter Research will deliver the final deliverables: one (1) PDF digital copy of the Final Plan; three (3) bound hard copies of the Final Plan; original photographs and research materials in digital format (JPG, PDF); graphic design and text for interpretive signs in format required by fabricator.

Project Schedule

A 12-month schedule is anticipated for completing all tasks. The site visits, kick-off meeting and initial stakeholder meetings will be held 2-4 weeks from notice-to proceed. The draft Millstone Township Historic Interpretive Plan will be delivered five months from notice-to-proceed. Development of the interpretive signs will begin after delivery of the draft interpretive plan with final approved signs delivered by May 2022. Please see attached detailed project schedule.

Hunter Research

Hunter Research has successfully completed interpretive plans and designed historical interpretive signage for numerous projects in New Jersey, including those supported by NJHT grants. Hunter Research recently completed a countywide interpretive plan for more than 40 historic sites in Passaic County as part of an NJHT planning grant. Prominent and award-winning examples of our signage work are located at the New Jersey State House, including the Petty's Run Archaeological Site, which interprets a colonial-era steel furnace. Other projects include Cadwalader Park, an Olmsted-designed park in Trenton; the Abbott Marshlands in Hamilton and Bordentown; Howell Living History Farm in Hopewell Township; and the Kahn

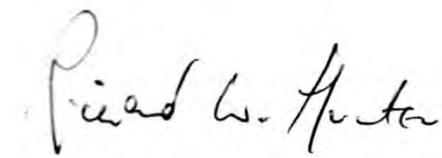
Bath House, a modernist architecture landmark in Ewing, New Jersey. This past Juneteenth celebrations in Trenton also saw the unveiling of a group of three signs designed by our firm which interpret the City's African-American past. Another large ongoing signage project, now roughly halfway complete, involves our firm's designing and installing a series of 30 historic interpretive signs for the Lawrence Hopewell Trail.

One signage project of which Hunter Research is particularly proud is a family of 20 signs in New York City's Central Park conceived and designed in collaboration with the Central Park Conservancy and with extensive input from community groups in the neighborhoods surrounding the park. These signs interpret the site of Seneca Village, a free African-American settlement that existed from the 1830s to the 1850s before being condemned to make way for the park. Archaeological investigations, some recently led by Hunter Research, have brought this forgotten village's history back to light. The signs interpret sites where once stood churches, houses and cemeteries. More about the village and these signs can be found here: <https://www.centralparknyc.org/programs/discover-seneca-village>.

Project Team – Project Manager Patrick Harshbarger has extensive experience developing and creating historic interpretive plans and signs. He will lead the Hunter Research team and be assisted by Rachel Craft, Historian; Evan Mydlowski, Cartographer; Douglas Scott, Graphic Designer; and Patricia Madrigal, Publications Director. Dr. Richard W. Hunter, Principal, will assist with reviewing and editing text, as well as quality control.

We look forward to the opportunity of providing you with these services. If you have any questions, please feel to contact Patrick Harshbarger at (609) 695-0122, ext. 115 or by email at pharshbarger@hunterresearch.com, or me at (609) 695-0122, ext. 101 or by e-mail at rwhunter@hunterresearch.com.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard W. Hunter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R".

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D.
President/Principal

cc. Patrick Harshbarger, Hunter Research, Inc.

attachments: Cost Estimate

PATRICK HARSHBARGER
Principal Historian/Architectural Historian, M.A., M.P.A.

EDUCATION

M.A., History, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990

Museum Studies Certificate, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, 1990

M.P.A., Public Administration, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, 1988

B.A. *magna cum laude*, American History, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1984

EXPERIENCE

2010-present Principal Historian/Architectural Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and day-to-day managerial responsibilities for historic and archival research in support of exhibits, historic architecture and archaeology. Participation in:

- historic architectural survey, evaluation and recording of buildings and structures
- historic preservation planning
- public outreach
- historic exhibits and signage
- interpretive planning and development;
- report preparation
- proposal preparation

1996-2016 National Editor, *Society for Industrial Archeology Newsletter*
(www.sia-web.org/siapubs/publications.html)

1991-2010 Senior Historian/Preservation Planner
TranSystems Corp. (formerly Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers)
Langhorne, PA and Paramus, NJ

1991-2009 Historian/Editor
McKelvey Museum Services, Wilmington, DE

1990 Historian, National Park Service
Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, Boston, MA

1989 Architectural Historian Intern
Bucks County Conservancy, Doylestown, PA

1986-88 Special Assistant/Editor
Office of the Vice President, Florida International University, Miami, FL

1984-1986 Deputy Director
Slater Mill Historic Site, Pawtucket, RI

SAMPLE PROJECTS – EXHIBITS AND INTERPRETIVE PLANNING

Centennial Plainsboro, Historic Wicoff House, Plainsboro, NJ, 2019. Mr. Harshbarger was the project manager for a curated exhibit at the historic Wicoff House to coincide with Plainsboro Township's 100th anniversary in May 2019. The National Register-listed Wicoff House is a late-19th-century farmhouse that was home to one of Plainsboro's founding families who drove the rural township's secession from a neighboring township in 1919 so that their children could attend better schools. The exhibit featured clothing and artifacts used by the Wicoffs and a wide ranging set of curated and conserved artifacts reflecting life in rural central New Jersey, including Native American artifacts recovered from farm fields, farm implements and materials and furnishings recovered from historic houses, schools, railroad stations and general stores. From the 1900s to the 1980s, Plainsboro was home to Gordon-Walker Farm, a pioneer in the production of sanitary dairy products. Memorabilia from the farm include items, like rubber non-slip booties, associated with the farm's nationally recognized mascot, "Elsie the Cow."

A Gentleman's Pursuit: The Commodore's Greenhouse, Morven Museum and Garden, Princeton, NJ, 2018. Mr. Harshbarger was the project manager in charge of researching, preparing and conceptualizing an exhibit on Commodore Richard Stockton's mid-19th-century greenhouse at his Morven Mansion in downtown Princeton. Hunter Research worked closely with Morven staff selecting artifacts, illustrations and hands-on activities for a temporary five-gallery exhibit that ran from February until October 2018. Morven is a National Historic Landmark and the former New Jersey Governor's Mansion.

Mill Hill Park Interpretive Signs, City of Trenton Parks, NJ, 2017. Mr. Harshbarger was the project manager who oversaw the research, content development, graphic design and fabrication of a set of five signs in Trenton's downtown Mill Hill Park. The signs interpreted the park, which was historically a mill pond at the center of the Revolutionary War's Battles of Trenton. Signs allow visitors to reimagine the landscape as it once was including a gristmill, historic bridges and battlefields. One sign interprets the Douglass House, a historic building moved into the park and the location where General George Washington planned the final key stages of the strategic American victories of the winter of 1776-77.

Sartori to Sacred Heart Exhibit, Trenton City Museum, Trenton, NJ, 2014. Mr. Harshbarger was the project manager for an exhibit celebrating the 200th anniversary of New Jersey's oldest catholic parish. John Baptiste Sartori was a principal founding member of Trenton's Catholic church and community. A fascinating figure in American history, Sartori was both the first U.S. consul to the Vatican and papal legate to the United States. Married to a member of the French aristocracy displaced by the Haitian slave revolution in the early 1790s, Sartori pursued a career as an import-export merchant trading with Italy and the Caribbean and has the distinction of being the founder of America's first successful pasta factory. He supplied vermicelli and macaroni to, amongst others, Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Archaeological objects, many of them retrieved from a privy pit abandoned by the Sartori family in the late 1820s, were a prominent feature of the exhibit along with historical details about Sartori's remarkable life, as well as a video of pasta being produced in one of Trenton's only remaining pasta factories. Other rooms of the exhibit were devoted to Sacred Heart memorabilia, including vestments, church silver and a matchstick model of the church building. As an accompaniment to the exhibit, Hunter Research produced a 50-page illustrated color booklet on the history of Sartori and Sacred Heart Church.

Farm Machinery Furnishing Plan and Exhibit, Fosterfields Living Historical Farm, Morris Township, NJ, 2013. Mr. Harshbarger was the project manager in charge of preparing a furnishing plan for new exhibits of operating historic machinery in the restored barn, granary and engine house. These machines and tools were researched and selected to interpret Charles Foster's innovative farming practices, which featured one of the earliest ensilage cutting and storage operations in the United States. The furnishing plan includes an artifact inventory, discussion of why some machines are appropriate or inappropriate to display based on period of interpretation and the history of the Fosterfields barnyard, floor plans and elevations showing placement of machines, and recommendations for implementation, installation, and operation. Fosterfields is a living history museum that is part of the Morris County Park System.

Trenton Makes Pottery: The Stoneware of James Rhodes, 1774-1784, Temporary Exhibit, Trenton City Museum, Trenton, NJ, 2012-13. Mr. Harshbarger assisted with preparation of the exhibit script, including label writing and copyediting. He also provided design concepts and assisted with installation of this exhibit featuring examples of this important late-18th-century English potter's work discovered during the archaeological investigation of the Rhodes kiln.

Petty's Run Archaeological Exhibit and Interpretive Signage, State House Grounds, Trenton, NJ, 2012-13. Mr. Harshbarger worked closely with the design team that stabilized the Petty's Run archaeological site for public display. Among his responsibilities was integrating the stabilization and display of the ruins with historical interpretive signage. Design concepts developed by Mr. Harshbarger included the multi-hue gravel outlines of the former buildings so that visitors could visualize building location and sequencing. He also assisted with the writing and design of the six interpretive signs.

Mercer Meadows Park Interpretive Exhibit and Signage, Hopewell and Lawrence Townships, Mercer County, NJ, 2010-13. Mr. Harshbarger was a member of the landscape team that developed outdoor exhibits and signage for the new Mercer County Park located on the site of the former AT&T "Pole Farm." These historical exhibits interpret the history and technology behind America's first international shortwave telephone system, established in 1929, and the only means of making overseas telephone calls from the 1930s to early 1960s. Exhibits include more than a dozen outdoor signs at locations throughout the park, a large-scale diorama cut in stone, and steel frames outlining the footprint of former buildings. Other signs interpret the park's 18th- and 19th-century farming and architectural history.

Almost as Fast as Birds Can Fly: The Railroad in Delaware History, Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, DE, 2009-2010. Working with McKelvey Museum Services, Mr. Harshbarger was the co-author and editor of an exhibit script on the history of Delaware's railroads using objects and pictorials from the Delaware Historical Society's collections. Mr. Harshbarger worked closely with museum staff to select objects. The exhibit opened in spring 2013 in the museum's main gallery in a former department store in downtown Wilmington. Mr. Harshbarger also assisted with the installation, which include fabrication of displays and the actual laying of railroad track in the museum gallery. A portion of the exhibit traveled to off-site locations in Delaware in 2011.

Other exhibits and interpretive planning projects in which Mr. Harshbarger has participated:

- "Rawson Road Historic Metal Truss Bridges," Temporary Exhibit Installed in the Cumberland County Courthouse, Lincoln, RI. For the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, 2009 (research, scriptwriting, design and installation)
- Trent House Museum Orientation Exhibit, the 1719 William Trent House, Trenton, NJ, 2007-08 (exhibit outline, script and design for installation in the carriage house with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Zook Farmhouse, History and Archaeology Exhibit, 18th-Century Artifacts from Archaeological Investigations, Exton Mall & Exton Chamber of Commerce, Exton, PA, 2005-06 (exhibit script, design and installation, with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Iron Hill Museum, Historic Interpretation Plan and Exhibit, Newark, DE. (former African-American one-room school house), 2005 (scriptwriting and design, with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Lukens Steel Heritage Museum, Planning Report and Interpretive Plan, Huston Foundation, Coatesville, PA, 2005 (research, writing and editing, with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Bartram's Garden Historic Interpretation Plan. Bartram's Garden, Fairmount Parks Commission, Philadelphia, PA (colonial house and botanical gardens/park), 2003 (research, writing and editing, with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Newlin Mill Historic Site, Interpretive Plan, Concord, PA, 2003 (colonial houses, grist mill, train station and park)
- Washington's Crossing State Park, Interpretive Plan, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, Bucks County, Pa., 2000 (Interpretive plan, research, writing and editing, with John Bowie Architect)
- Old Fort Bedford, Historic Interpretation Plan and Exhibit Update, Bedford Historical Society, Bedford, PA (French & Indian War fort and related exhibits), 1994 (research and writing, with McKelvey Museum Services)
- Mifflinburg Buggy Museum, Orientation Exhibit of about Amish Buggies and Parts, Mifflinburg, PA, 1993 (research, scriptwriting, design with McKelvey Museum Services)

- Somerset County Agricultural History Exhibit Plan, Display of Historic Farm Machinery and Tools, Somerset County Historical Society, Somerset, Pa., 1991 (research and scriptwriting with McKelvey Museum Services)
- “Goods for Everybody,” Trade Catalogue and Artifacts Exhibit from the Museum’s Permanent Collection, Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE., 1990 (research, scriptwriting, design and installation)
- “Explosive Science,” Gunpowder Testing Equipment Exhibit, Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE, 1989 (research, scriptwriting, design and installation)

AWARDS

New Jersey State Historic Preservation Award for *A Gentleman’s Pursuit: The Commodore’s Greenhouse* with the Morven Museum, 2018.

General Tools Award for Distinguished Service to Industrial Archeology, Society for Industrial Archeology, 2017.

Preservation Award, County of Passaic, State of New Jersey for Contributions to Historic Preservation, 2016.

Preservation Award, City of Paterson, New Jersey for Intensive-Level Architectural Survey of the Dublin Workers’ Neighborhood, 2016.

Preservation Award, City of Paterson, New Jersey for Intensive-Level Architectural Survey of Paterson’s Industrial Complexes and Mills, 2012.

New Jersey State Historic Preservation Award for Petty’s Run Site Archaeological Explorations, 2010.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

“Two Pioneering American Roadways.” *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers – Engineering History and Heritage*. London, England, May 2010.

Robert John Prowse, New Hampshire State Bridge Engineer. New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Monograph Series. Concord, New Hampshire, 2009.

Co-author. *National Guidelines for Historic Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement*. Washington, D.C.: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2008.

“Defining Historic Roads.” *Proceedings of the 6th Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Albuquerque, New Mexico, 2008.

Historic Bridge Basics. South Carolina Department of Transportation. Columbia, South Carolina, 2004.

“Strategies for Historic Evaluation of Standard Highway Bridges, 1920-1960.” *Proceedings of the Preserving the Recent Past 2 Conference*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 2000.

“So Your Dualized Highway is 50 Years Old? Is It Historic?” *Proceedings of the Preserving the Historic Road in America Conference*. Morristown, New Jersey, April 2000.

Editor and Co-author. *Delaware’s Historic Bridges: Survey and Evaluation of Historic Bridges with Historic Contexts for Highways and Railroads*. 2nd Edition Revised. Dover, Delaware: Delaware Department of Transportation, 2000.

“The Providence School Board Reform Movement, 1898-1924.” *Rhode Island History*, Volume 44, Number 2 (May 1985).

RACHEL CRAFT
Architectural Historian/Historian, M.A.

EDUCATION

M.A., Public History, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey, 2018

B.A., History, Rowan University, Glassboro, New Jersey, 2015

EXPERIENCE

- April 2018-present Architectural Historian/Historian
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey
Execution of research, survey, evaluation and writing in support of historic, historic architectural and archaeological studies including:
- identification and review of primary and secondary source materials
 - title research
 - genealogical investigation
 - review of historic cartographic materials
 - technical writing and report preparation
 - historic interpretation and exhibit development
 - historic architectural survey and HABS/HAER documentation
- July 2017-April 2018 Public Humanities Website Publisher
Rutgers University, Camden, NJ
- coordinated with Rutgers IT to build university-wide public humanities site
 - researched all public humanities programs to add information and events to site
 - maintained and update information on site to ensure accuracy
- September 2016-December 2017 Graduate History Fellow
Rutgers University, Camden, NJ
- assisted with grading for undergraduate history courses
 - attended undergraduate history lectures
 - performed tasks as delegated by professors
- May 2017-August 2017 Graduate Intern
Alice Paul Institute, Mount Laurel, NJ
- performed research to update the New Jersey Women's Heritage Trail website
 - scanned historic documents from the Alice Paul Institute Archives
 - created four rotating exhibits that focus on themes among documents in the archives
- May 2017-July 2017 Digital Publishing Assistant
Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia, Camden, NJ
- created and publish web pages for Encyclopedia articles in WordPress site
 - performed additional research for images through partner institutions and the public domain

- wrote captions for all images included with articles

October 2015-
May 2017

Site Manager

Red Bank Battlefield and Whitall House, National Park, NJ

- supervised the house museum and volunteers during hours of operation
- adapted tour content for docents with the Whitall House curator
- assisted with research and organization for seasonal programming
- inventoried the contents of the Whitall House

January 2015-
May 2015

Intern

RCA Heritage Program Museum, Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ

- cataloged all inventory into PastPerfect Museum Software
- updated displays throughout the museum for visitors to see all items
- created finding aid for archived documents

AFFILIATIONS

National Council on Public History (NCPH)

GRACE A. RAGOSA
Historian, B.A.

EDUCATION

Certificate in Historic Preservation Studies, New York University, NY, expected December 2022

B.A., History, Lafayette College, Easton, PA, May 2022

EXPERIENCE

May 2022-
present

Cultural Resources Intern

Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, New Jersey

- identification and review of primary and secondary source materials
- review of historic cartographic materials
- technical writing and report preparation
- historic interpretation
- historic architectural survey
- accounting, filing, data entering and bookkeeping

January 2021-
present

Commission Member

Historic Preservation Commission, Millstone Township, NJ

- appointed by Mayor of Millstone
- co-author of Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church's grant for the Preserve New Jersey Historic Preservation Fund
- co-author of Thomas Baird Homestead's Phase II grant for the Monmouth County Historic Commission Preservation Grant
- leading the planning of America's 250th year of independence for the town
- working with neighboring schools in order to effectively expose students to local history
- writing interactive point-of-view plays to be performed at the Thomas Baird Homestead

February 2018-
June 2022

Student Teacher

Allentown High School, Allentown, NJ

- taught full classes independently, both virtually and in person
- planned semester-long curriculum for high school history classes
- learned classroom management by understanding how to effectively communicate with both students and parents in and outside of the classroom
- learned from administrators how they determine a successful outcome for their students in a class

January 2019-
May 2022

College Ambassador

Lafayette College, Easton, PA

- worked with admissions officers to redefine what is a "Lafayette Student"
- gave tours and answered questions to prospective students and families
- facilitated tours designated specifically on discussing the history of Lafayette College

September 2020-

Essay on Preservation of Monmouth Battlefield

December 2020

Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, Manalapan, NJ

- presented findings on various different ways the Friends of Monmouth Battlefield could improve their preservation approach
- helped redefine the learning experience for individuals coming to experience the Battlefield

September 2013-
June 2020

Student Representative

Strategic Planning and Visioning Process Committee, Millstone Township, NJ

- appointed by the Superintendent of schools to be the current and eventually the former student representative
- worked with school board, principals, and superintendent in order to re-energize curriculum to fit changing and diverse needs of the students
- planned electives for students that channeled their passion for social studies and the arts

Appendix B

**MONMOUTH COUNTY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY --
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP PROPERTIES**

Finding Aid for Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory - Millstone Township Historic Resources

Inventory #	Site Name	Address	Tax Block/Lot	Designation Status	Designation Date	Demolished? (X=Yes)
1332-01	Cook Farm	E. side Conover Road, 0.4 mi. N. of Baird Road	24/11	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-02	N/A	S. side Disbrow Hill Road, 0.6 mi. W. of Battlefield Road	11, 11	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-03	N/A	44 Forman Road	43/11, 11.01	Identified (Potentially Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-04	N/A	W. side Forman Road, 0.2 mi. N. of Sweetman's Lane	42/5	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-05	Ely-Taylor Farm	14 Gordon Road	3/2, 4/2E	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-06	Perrine Farm	W. side Millstone Road, 0.8 mi. N. of Baird Road	17/14	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-07	Nathaniel Cox House	25 Millstone Road	17/10	SHPO Opinion of Eligibility	12/30/13	
1332-08	Parker/Smithburg Hotel	247 Monmouth Road	64/23	Identified (Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-09	Noah H. Hunt House	42 Olde Noah Hunt Road	57.01/26 (previously 57/26)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-10	Perrineville Synagogue	863 Perrineville Road	29/26	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-11	Addison Mount Farm	4 Mount Drive	12.01/5	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-12	Clarksburg Village Historic District			Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-12-1	Clarksburg Inn	465 Stagecoach Road	35/17	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-12-2	N/A	471 Stagecoach Road	35/15	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-12-3	Charles Allen House, Ely/Allen House	W. side Stagecoach Road, 0.3 mi. N. of Red Valley Road	35/13	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-12-4	N/A	455 Stagecoach Road	35/19.01 (previously 35/19A)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-12-5	Clarksburg School	470 Stagecoach Road	36/61	NJ- and NR-Listed	SR: 9/29/1999; NR: 11/12/1999	
1332-13	Clarksburg Methodist Episocal Church	512 Stagecoach Road	34/13.02	NJ- and NR-Listed	SR: 12/23/1998; NR: 2/5/1999	
1332-14	N.W. Morris House	530 State Highway 33	20/3.14 (previously 20/3F)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-15	Bergen House	N.E. cr. State Highway 33 and Bergen Mills Road	20/5	Identified (Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-16	N/A	519 State Highway 33	23/5.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-17	N/A	26 Stillhouse Road	26/4.02 (previously 26/4)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-18	Lewis L. Combs Farm	99 Stillhouse Road	40/43 (previously 40/3A)	Identified (Potentially Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-19	Pittenger Farm	229 Sweetmans Lane	44/7	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	Partial
1332-20	St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	268 Sweetmans Lane	42/12	Identified (Potentially Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	X
1332-21	N/A	1001 Windsor Road	8, 1	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1982, 2002, 2011	
1332-22	N/A	18 Nurko Road	6.03/21	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-23	N/A	30 Nurko Road (previously 405)	6/7.05 (previously 6.03/20)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-24	N/A	39 Nurko Road	7, 2	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-25	Slack-Smith Farm	797 Perrineville Road	12/7.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-26	N/A	764 Perrineville Road	13.01/2, 3	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-27	Perrineville Jewish Cemetery and Chapel	755 Perrineville Road	12, 3	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-28	Ely Farm	40 Prodelin Way	17/26.20, 26.21	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-29	Thompson Farm	620 State Highway 33	18/2	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-30	Elias C. Clayton Farm	505 State Highway 33	23/8	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-31	N/A	127 Bergen Mills Road	18/5.01 (previously 18/5)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-32	Thomas Baird House	24 Baird Road	24/15	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-33	N/A	39 Baird Road	26/2	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-34	David Baird House/Baird Nursery	37 Baird Road	26/3.10 (previously 26/3)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-35	Samuel Wetherill House and Farm	54 Baird Road	23/24	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 1992, 2002, 2011	X
1332-36	Perrine House, Pine Knoll	107 Millstone Road	17/15.03	Identified (Potentially Eligible)	Surveyed 1987, 2002, 2012	
1332-37	N/A	203 Sweetmans Lane	43/15.012	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-38	Danser Farm, Sinha Farm	26 Rising Sun Tavern Road	31/25	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-39	N/A	530 Stagecoach Road	34/15	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-40	Bowman Farm	528 Stagecoach Road	34/14	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-41	Clarksburg School	510 Stagecoach Road	34/13.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-42	N/A	506 Stagecoach Road	34/12	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-43	N/A	296 Stagecoach Road	46/7	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-44	St. Paul's M.E. Church	137 Stagecoach Road	62/5	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-45	Thompson House	110 Stagecoach Road	64/6.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-46	N/A	32 Olde Noah Hunt Road	53.01/1.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-47	William P. Forman House	66 Roberts Road	26/5.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-48	First Presbyterian Church of Millstone	211 Millstone Road	29/10, 11	Identified (Potentially Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-49	Perrineville School	353 Sweetmans Lane	39.01/2.01 (previously 39.01/2)	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	

1332-50	Davison House	337 Sweetmans Lane	39.01/7	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-51	Hooper General Store	26 Trenton-Lakewood Road	60.02/20.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-52	N/A	55 Parkside Way	4/3	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-53	N/A	725 Perrineville Road	11/19	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-54	N/A	1071 Windsor Road	9/9.02	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-55	N/A	11 Hunecke Way	16/6	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-56	N/A	759 Perrineville Road	12/4.02, 12/4	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-57	Manalapan Presbyterian Cemetery	8 Conover Road	24/17	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011, 2013	
1332-58	N/A	82 Millstone Road	23/15.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-59	N/A	174 Sweetmans Lane	43/16.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-60	N/A	183 Sweetmans Lane	44/4	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-61	N/A	207 Sweetmans Lane	44/6	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-62	N/A	293 Sweetmans Lane	40.02/1, 40/1	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-63	N/A	11 Burnt Tavern Road	54/14	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-64	N/A	111 Stagecoach Road	62/13.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-65	N/A	150 Trenton Lakewood Road	55/2	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-66	N/A	28 Trenton Lakewood Road	60.02/20.01	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-67	N/A	41 Brookside Road	48/15.05	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	
1332-68	N/A	6 Stagecoach Road	64/21	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2002, 2011	X
1332-69	N/A	8 Agress Road	14/13	Identified (Not Eligible)	Surveyed 2011	

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-1

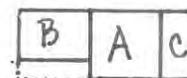
HISTORIC NAME: Cook Farm
LOCATION: E. side Conover Rd., 0.4 mi. N. of
Baird Rd.
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 24/11
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1785 with later additions and alterations
Style: Vernacular
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Natural wood shingles
Fenestration: 5 over 7 bay asymmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Gable, shed; 1 internal end chimney, 1 external end chimney

Source of Date: Historic marker, stylistic
Architect:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: See below



Additional Architectural Description:

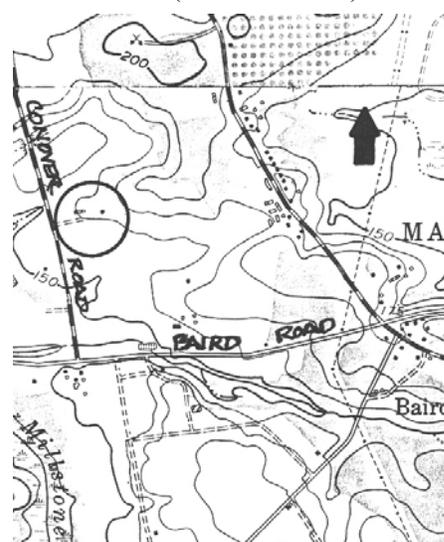
The house was built in three sections. The earliest section (A) is square in plan and has a long gable roof with gable returns. The fenestration in this section is 2 over 3 bays, with 2/2 sash. The large, central 1/1 sash window probably replaced the original doorway. Section B has a 2 bay, 1-house form, and also has a gable roof with gable returns. Windows have 2/2 sash. The main doorway now enters through the west side of section A, from the enclosed porch on section B. Section C is a shed roof service wing and also has 2/2 sash windows.

1992 Update: No significant exterior changes.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-26 to 31*



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south on an open, 70 acre lot, set back from the road approximately 300'. It shares the lot with a small frame barn and frame shed, both with weatherboard siding, which are located to the west of the house. A large frame 19th century barn formerly stood to the west of the remaining outbuildings (photo in Ref. 6).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although altered on both the interior and exterior, the house utilizes three traditional western Monmouth County building forms in its construction. The central section A can be found on a number of eighteenth century buildings in Millstone and Upper Freehold. The I-house form of section B is one of the dominant traditional nineteenth century building types in the rural sections of Monmouth County, as is the service wing, which is found in a variety of forms, usually having a different roof type from the main block. The lateral expansion of the house is also typical of rural Monmouth County. The open agricultural land and the nineteenth century outbuildings also contribute to the site and surrounding area.

Local historians refer to this site as the Cook Farm (possibly the original or early owners); M. Lyle, who owned the farm in recent years, also called it the home of William R. and Laura Conover. The house was owned by D. Jones in 1851, by the heirs of D. Chamberlain in 1860, by J. Taylor in 1873, and by J.G. Taylor in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
5. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 17.
6. M. Lyle Genealogical Collection, Monmouth County Historical Association.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1992

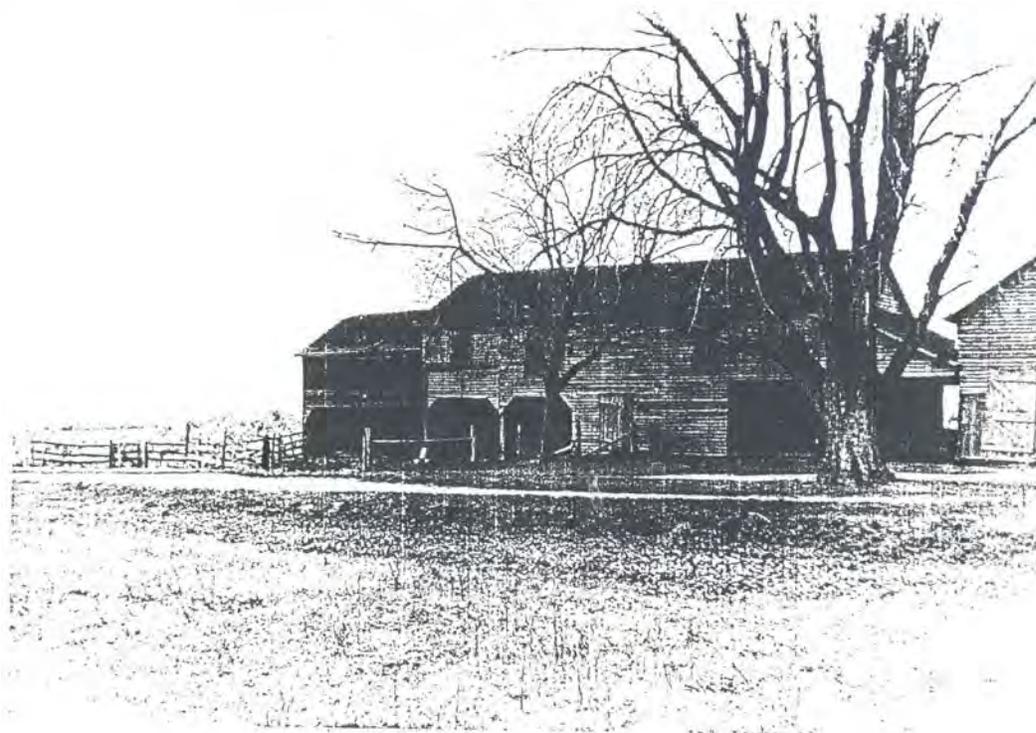
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-1

Cook Farm, E. side Conover Rd., 0.4 mi. N. of Baird Rd.



Photograph-Manalapan, New Jersey. Home of William R. & Laura Conover,
Barns of West Side of house (17 November, 1957) From: M. Lyle Genealogical
Collection

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-1

Cook Farm, E. side Conover Rd., 0.4 mi. N. of Baird Rd.



Photograph-Manalapan, New Jersey. Home of William R. & Laura Conover. "North and west of...home...built prior to 1789" (17 November, 1957) From: M. Lyle Genealogical Collection



Photograph-Manalapan, New Jersey. William R. & Laura Conover's Home. Full View, South Side (17 November, 1957) "Note very old maple at right" From: M. Lyle Genealogical Collection

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: S. side Disbrow Hill Rd., 0.6 mi. W. of
 Battleground Road
 MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
 USGS QUAD: Jamesburg/Roosevelt

BLOCK/LOT: 11/11
 COUNTY: Monmouth
 OWNER/
 ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 4th quarter 18th c. Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Traditional, with Greek Revival alterations Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2 Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone, concrete veneer Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with east side wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Weatherboard

Fenestration: 6 bay, with 1 bay wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, shed; 2 internal end chimneys, external chimney

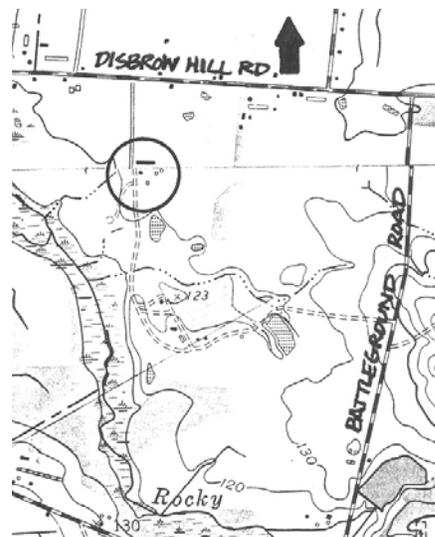
Additional Architectural Description:

Based on pattern in the fenestration of the main block of this house, it appears to have been built in 2 sections, each three bays. It is difficult to determine, from exterior analysis, which section is earlier. The roof is moderately pitched and has a milled cornice with gable returns. The south facade is 6 bays across; the western 3 bays are spaced wider than the eastern bays. All have 6/6 sash. Windows on the north and west facades have 12/12, 12/18, and 9/6 sash indicating that the sash on the front are probably replacements. An exposed hearth back is on the west end of the house. The west front doorway has classical enframement with side and transom lights. The adjacent east doorway is surmounted by a simple classical cornice. They are under a two-bay porch. The east end service wing has a shed roof with false front on the north and south facades. A small lean-to has been added to the south side of the wing.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-38, 39, 40, 41*



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south, set back 1000' feet from Disbrow Hill Road, on an open agricultural lot. Two large trees are on the south side of the house. A 1 story shed is to the southeast of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although the house is in poor condition, it is important in its use of later 18th and early and mid nineteenth century construction and design elements. The exposed hearth back, and the 12/12, 12/8, and 9/6 sash on the north and west sides of the house are features from the late eighteenth century. The gable returns, roof details, 6/6 sash and classical enframement of the south facade are elements that reflect a renovation dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. The east side service wing is another traditional 19th c. feature of western Monmouth County farmhouses. The property is part of a tract of 1000 acres purchased in 1725 by Richard Mount from William Dockwra. It was owned by J. Norton in 1851, 1860, 1873, and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. William Davison Perrine, "Perrineville in Millstone was one of the Earliest Settlements in Monmouth County," Freehold Transcript (July 19, 26, 1956).
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Map, 1860.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1991)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1991

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 44 Forman Road

BLOCK/LOT: 43/11, 11.01

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1st qtr. 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Federal elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete veneer over (?)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular main block with lateral wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay main block; 2 bay wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 2 interior end chimneys

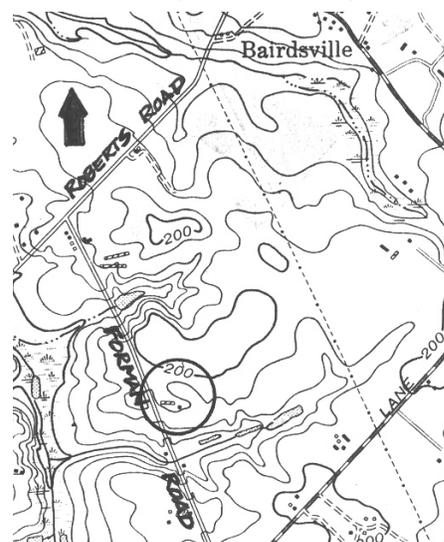
Additional Architectural Description:

Early 19th century farmhouse built on a two-thirds Georgian plan main block with a two story, two bay lateral east wing with lean-to. The roof of the main block is steeply pitched with narrow side eaves and terminates in an overhanging cornice. One of the original twin end wall chimneys on the main block has been removed, though the two exposed hearthbacks remain. Window sash are 1/1 on the main block and 6/1 on the wing. The main door is in a simple frame; both full porches are supported by slender turned posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-22, 23, 24



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house and farmstead face south on an agricultural parcel of 35 acres. A 20th century barn with attached equipment shed/garage stands west of the house (see photo).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This early farmhouse retains integrity of plan and form and is a good surviving example of the simple farmhouse designs that predominated in this area during the early nineteenth century. The farm was owned by G. Sanford in 1851, by J. Perrine in 1860, and by W. Pittenger in 1873 and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Map, 1860.
- 3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-3
44 Forman Road



20th Century barn, view northwest.
1982 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: W. side Forman Road, 0.2 mi. N. of
 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 42/5

COUNTY: Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone

OWNER/

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

ADDRESS:

NEGATIVE FILE NO: 1-16 to 21

	A: House	B: Wagon Shed	C: Barn
DATE:	Late 18th-early 19th C.	Mid-19th C.	1st half 19th C.
SOURCE:	Stylistic	Stylistic	Stylistic
STYLE:			
FOUNDATION:	Fieldstone	Stone piers	Fieldstone
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:	Clapboard	Weatherboard, vertical slats	Natural wood shingles
STORIES:	2	2	2
ROOF/ CHIMNEYS:	Gable; 3 internal end chimneys	Gable	Gable

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

A. The house consists of a 2 story, 5 bay symmetrical main block with an I-house plan, and a 1 story, 2 bay rear ell and lean-to which may be the original section of the house. The main block has a moderately pitched roof with overhanging eaves and a simple box cornice. Windows have Colonial Revival 6/1 sash on the front facade and 9/6 and 6/6 sash on the side walls. Both chimneys of the main block have exposed hearthbacks. The doorway is flanked by fluted pilasters and 6-light sidelights with sliding sash, and it is surmounted by a small transom light. The hip roof porch with scroll brackets is an addition from the second half of the nineteenth century. The one room rear wing has a 6/6 sash window adjacent to the doorway. A hip roof porch supported by smooth Doric order columns spans the east side of the house.

B. The shed has a single com crib and a second floor loading door.

C. The barn is built on an English plan and has a central threshing bay. The smaller barn on the west side and the lean-to on the east side are later additions.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sitting: The house faces south on a 36 acre lot. The farm buildings are east of the house, between it and the road.

Topography: Gently rolling hills surround the lot which is basically flat.

Vegetation: Deciduous yard trees surround the house. The farmstead is surrounded by pasture.

Water: The Millstone River flows 1000' to the west of the farmstead.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a good example of the traditional Freehold area farmhouses that date from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The rear ell may be the earliest section and probably originates from the eighteenth century. The main block is simply styled, and has exposed hearth backs on both the east and west sides, a notable feature. Stylistic expression on the house is limited to the simple Federal style doorway enframing. Most of the outbuildings on the farm date from the nineteenth century and include early examples of the wagon shed and general purpose barn types. The plan of the farm is unusual in that the driveway passes the farm buildings before it reaches the house. The farm was owned by William Johnston in 1851, 1860, and 1873. The Johnston family was part of the early Scottish settlement of the county. C. Forman was the owner in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm PRESENT USE: Horse farm
 PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1991)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1991

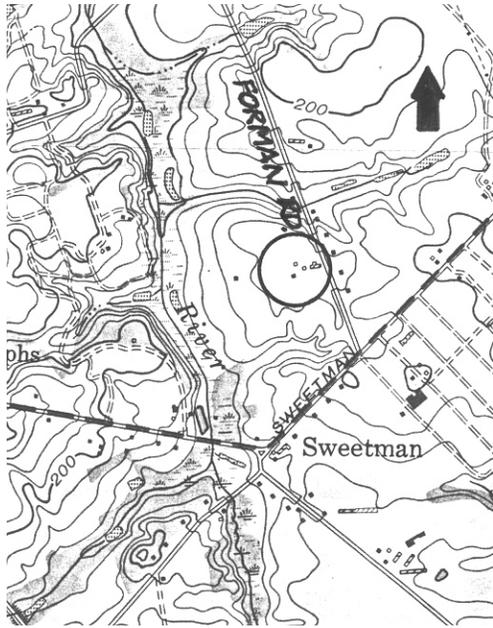
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

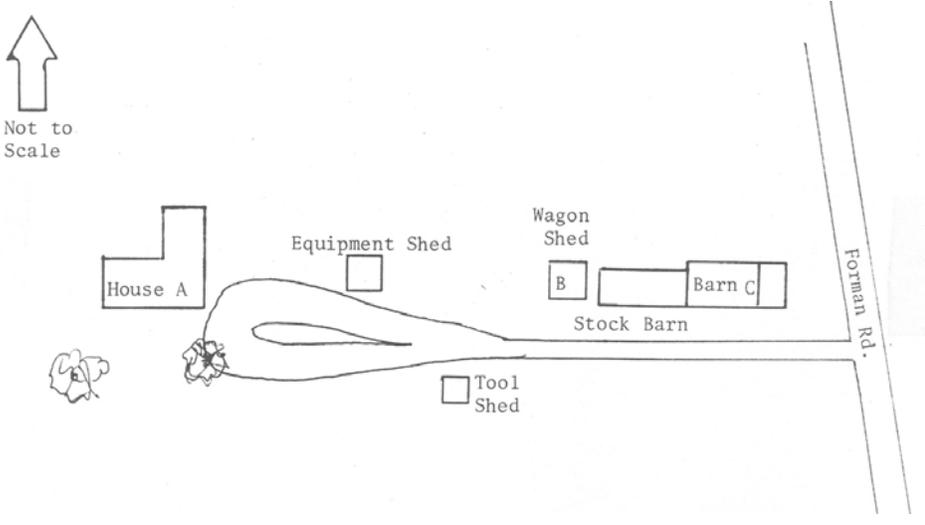
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-4

W. side Forman Road, 0.2 miles north of Sweetman's Lane



Location Map



Site Plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-4

W. side Forman Road, 0.2 miles north of Sweetman's lane



House A, view to northwest.
1982 photograph.



Wagon Shed B and Barn C; view to northeast.
1982 photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-4

W. side Forman Road, 0.2 miles north of Sweetman's Lane



Barn C, view to northwest.
1982 photograph.



Farmstead, view to northwest.
1982 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME: Ely-Taylor Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 14 Gordon Road

BLOCK/LOT: 3/2, 4/2E

COUNTY: Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone

OWNER/

USGS QUAD: Allentown

ADDRESS:

NEGATIVE FILE NO: 2-33 through 39

	A: House	B: Former House Wing	C: Barn
DATE:	c. 1830s with later rear wing addition	Early 19th C.	1st half 19th C.
SOURCE:	Ref. 1, 6	Stylistic	Stylistic
STYLE:	Greek Revival		4 bent English frame
FOUNDATION:	Concrete Veneer	Concrete veneer over fieldstone	Fieldstone
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:	Aluminum siding (originally clapboard)	Weatherboard	Vertical board siding
STORIES:	2 1/2	2	2
ROOF/ CHIMNEYS:	Gable; 2 internal end chimneys main block, ridge chimney (wing)	Gable; internal end chimney; slate roofing	Gable

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

A. The house is composed of a 2 story, 5 bay symmetrical main block with an I-house form and a 2 story, 3 bay rear wing. The details of each section are similar. The slate roof is moderately pitched and has narrow eaves and a simple box cornice that is now enclosed in aluminum siding. All windows have replacement 1/1 sash. The door is in a Greek Revival enframement with side and transom lights. The small hip roof porch is supported by square classical columns. The rear wing was added during the Gordons' ownership between 1894 and 1933; the 1 story section was formerly an open porch. The attached historical photograph (undated -late nineteenth c.?) shows the early appearance of the house with clapboard siding, wood shingle roof, and 6/6 sash windows with louvered shutters.

B. Windows on the second floor have 3/3 sash; 6/6 sash on the first floor. The vertical board door is closely flanked by the windows. The chimney was most recently set up for use with a stove. According to Alice Wikoff, whose relatives previously owned the farm, the front door is a split-leaf "Dutch door;" inside there is a small comer stairway in the southeast comer, with "wedge shaped steps where they turn" (Ref. 6). Mrs. Wikoff believes this building may have been the original house, and the main block of the present house may have been added to it. She says it was originally where the present rear wing is now located and was used as a kitchen. The structure was moved away from the large house to its current site during the Gordons' ownership, and at that time had a wood shed lean-to on the west side.

C. This is a 4 bent English frame barn with a central threshing bay, with doors on both sides. The large double doors are secured with strap iron hinges. Later additions to the barn (cow stalls on east end, and horse stable on south end) have been removed; a roofline is still visible in the siding.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Siting: The house faces south and the complex spans both sides of Gordon Road; the house and summer kitchen are on the west side and the farm buildings are on the east side.

Topography: Flat

Vegetation: Grass and a variety of mature yard trees surround the farmstead, which is in turn surrounded by agricultural lands.

Water: A well is located in front of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This farmstead includes several early 19th century structures. The house utilizes the I-house form, a traditional nineteenth century rural Monmouth County house form. The former house wing, now located behind and to the east of the house, is a very good example of an early building type in Monmouth County. It utilizes a smaller version of the 2 story, 2 over 3 bay, 1 room plan that is found on small eighteenth and nineteenth century houses in the county. The barn is a good example of the English barn type, the predominant eighteenth and nineteenth century Monmouth County barn, outside of the areas settled by the Dutch. Gordon Road bisects the farm, separating the house lot from the farm lot. The farmstead formerly included a smokehouse, wagon house, milk house, greenhouse, and a large chicken house. Poultry farming was very important in Millstone during the twentieth century, dying out in the 1950's and 1960's.

The farm was originally part of a large tract of 1300 or 1400 acres in both Monmouth and Middlesex (now Mercer) Counties purchased by John Ely in 1728. His descendants continued to occupy many of the farms that were part of the tract through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The early 19th century owners of this site (the builders of the house and barn) have not been determined. According to deed research by Alice Wikoff (Ref. 6), Capt. Jefferson Wright of Upper Freehold purchased this farm in 1845 from Jacob and Ann Taylor. Wright's name appears on the 1873 atlas but T. Thomas is indicated as owner on the 1851 map and Perrine in 1860. Isaac and Lydia Davison brought the farm in 1877, and are shown on the 1889 atlas. They sold it to George Gordon in 1894, who resided there until 1934 when the property was acquired by Charles H. and Marion Davison.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm PRESENT USE: Residence
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

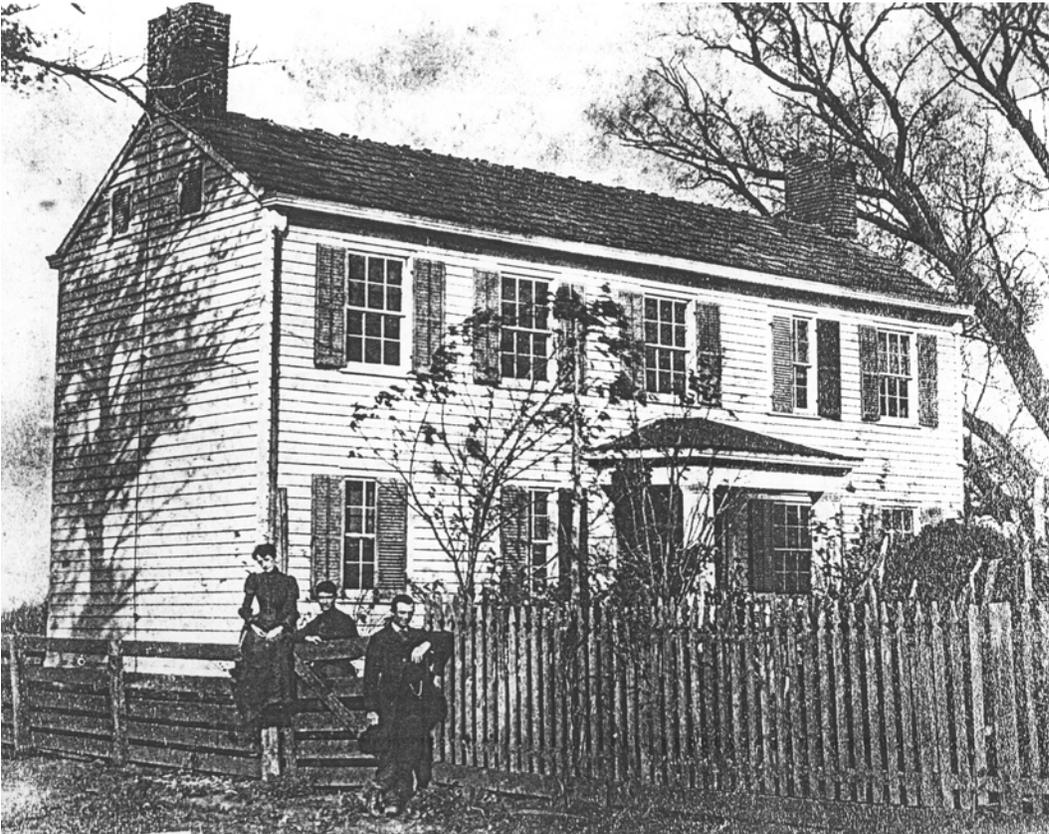
- 1. Joseph J. Ely, "John Ely," Monmouth Inquirer (June 4, 1880).
- 2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 3. Beers Map, 1860.
- 4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
- 6. Correspondence from Alice Wikoff, 1992.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992) DATE: 1982; updated 1992
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

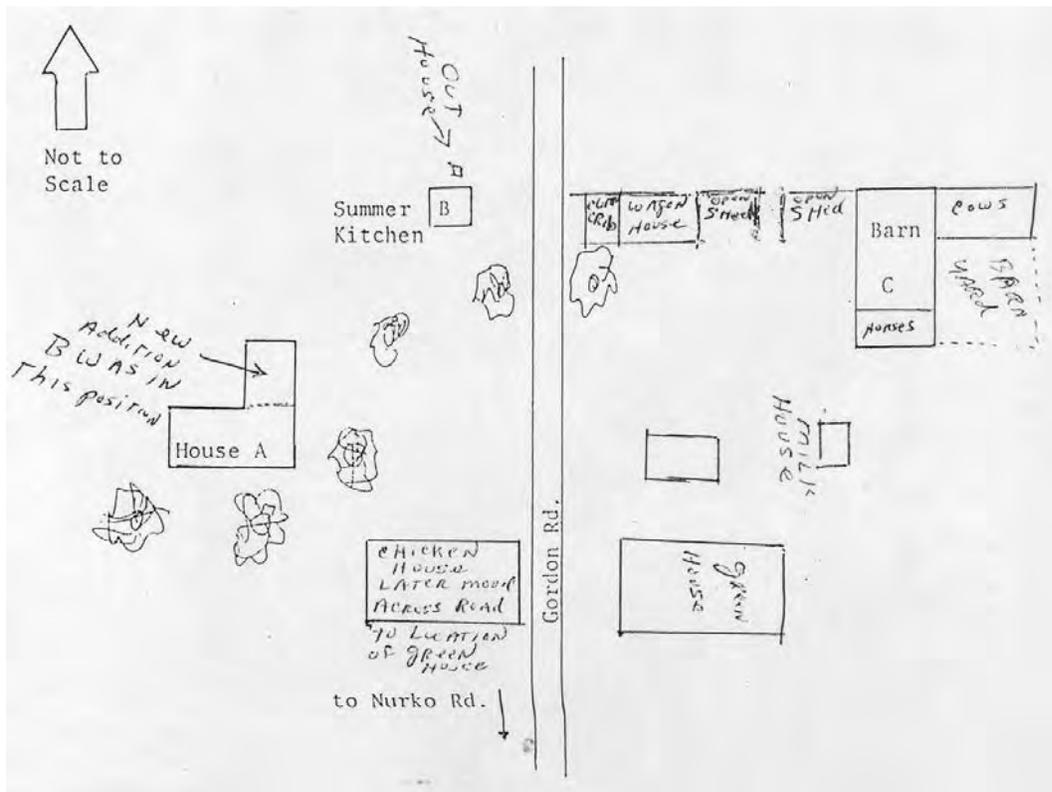
14 Gordon Road



CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road

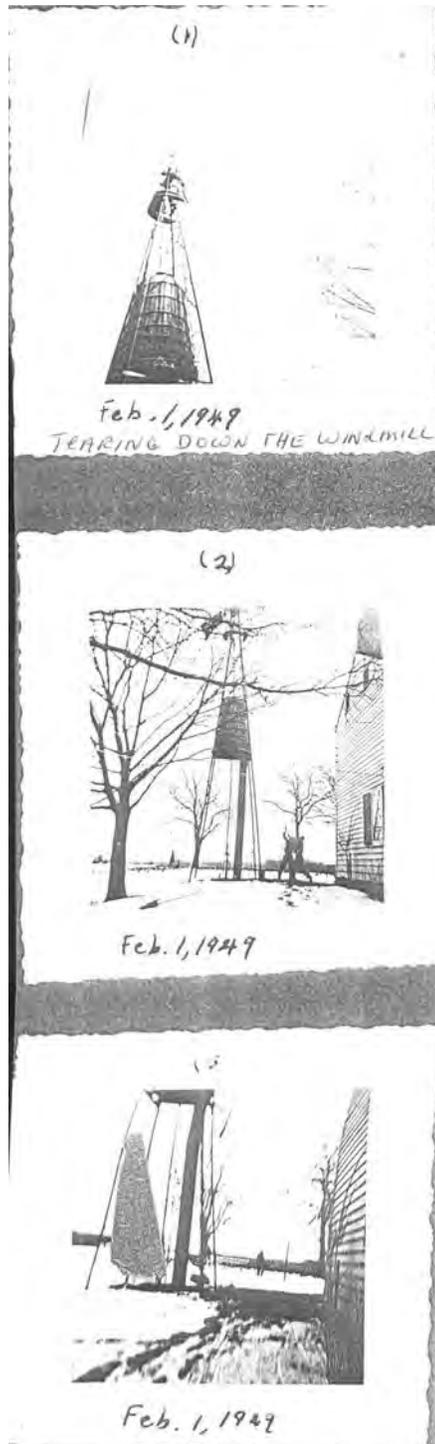


Undated site plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



Tearing down the windmill, 1949 photographs

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5
14 Gordon Road



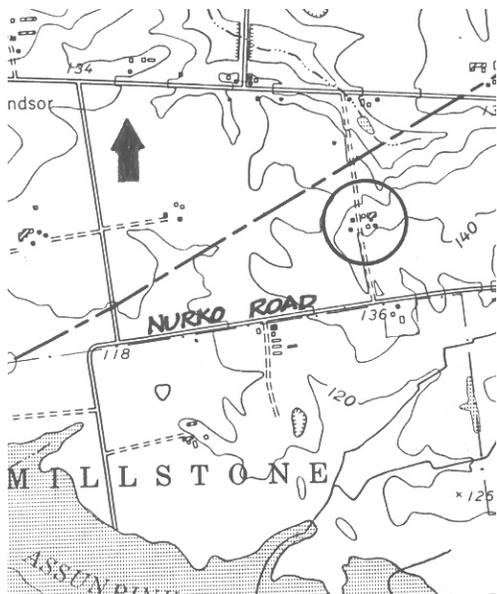
I'm Fall!
Shadow & her two Kierens

Summer kitchen and barn with shed in background, undated photograph

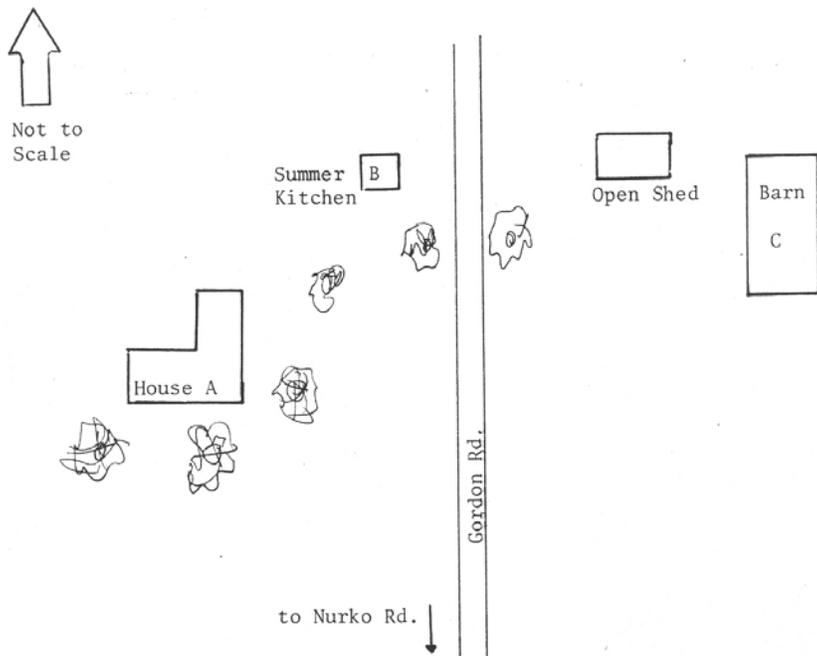
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



Location Map



Site Plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



House A, view northwest.
1982 photograph.



Kitchen B, view northwest.
1982 photograph.

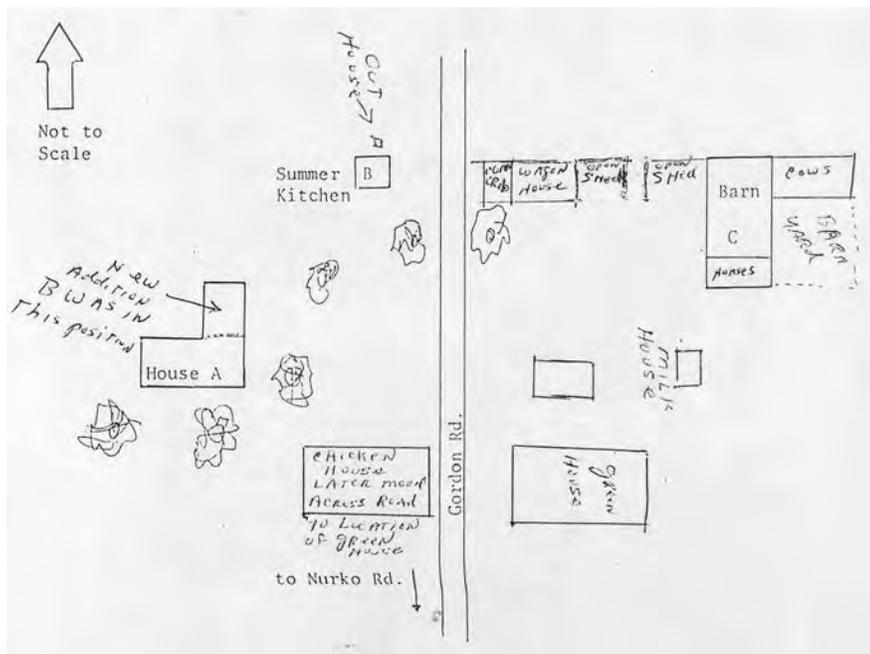
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



Barn view NW, undated photo



Undated site plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



Barn C, view east.
1982 photograph.



Farmstead, view north.
1982 photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



Open shed and wagon house, 1950 photograph



Wagon house on left, shed on right, 1950 photograph

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-5

14 Gordon Road



January 16, 1949

Outbuildings in background, 1949 photograph



January 16, 1949

Outbuildings in background, 1949 photograph

HISTORIC NAME: Perrine Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: W. side Millstone Road
0.8 mi. N. of Baird Road

BLOCK/LOT: 17/14

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1790-1820 with later additions

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 6

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Rubble stone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with lean-to

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingle siding

Fenestration: 5 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney and exterior end chimney

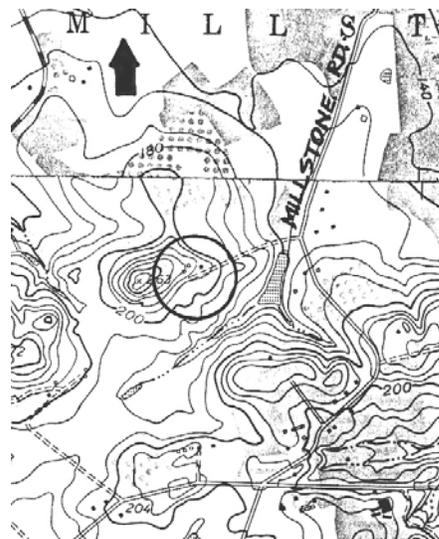
Additional Architectural Description:

Physical evidence suggests that the five bay center-hall plan farmhouse was built in two sections: the east two bays between about 1790 and 1820, and the west three bays about 1830-1840; the lean-to appears to be roughly contemporaneous with the west addition. The junction of the two sections is visible by a seam in the roof and in the attic construction. Although the house has been remodelled over the years, surviving early features include the fieldstone foundation, simple box cornices, and some of the window frames. Windows have a variety of replacement sash, mainly 1/1 and 2/2; original sash were probably 6/6. Among the 20th century alterations are the smaller windows on the main facade, the side-lighted paneled front door, the hip roof entry porch with wrought iron posts, the exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, and the asbestos shingle siding. (See Continuation Sheet.)

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-41, 42; 2-12, 13; 8-14 to 17



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south on a 97- acre qualified farm parcel that has been approved for subdivision. The only surviving historic outbuilding is a 3-aisle English plan barn, which is aligned with the house to the west. The barn dates from the first half of the 19th century and has a hand-hewn heavy timber frame, fieldstone foundation, and a mixture of clapboard and vertical board siding. (See photo on Continuation Sheet.)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is part of the original 300-acre farm established about 1720 by John Perrine, the pioneer settler of that family in the Perrineville area. The location of the original John Perrine Farmhouse, described by one source as containing eleven rooms and five fireplaces (Mount: 21), is unknown. As the construction chronology on the reverse side demonstrates, the existing farmhouse on this site was built by later generations of Perrines. Both the house and barn are highly representative of farm buildings in Millstone during the early nineteenth century, and possess local significance for their age and for their association with one of the area's early settlement families.

According to primary research of deeds and wills conducted for a historic resource assessment of the Perrine Farmstead (Reference 6), John Perrine and his wife Catherine established this farm about 1720; after his death about 1779, the farm was passed down to his son John Perrine Jr. (1722-1804) and then to John Perrine Jr.'s third son Matthew (1770-1809). The early section of this house was probably built during the ownership of John Perrine, Jr. or his son Matthew. After a number of years in which the farm was rented, handled by administrators, and owned by others, Stephen and Peter Perrine acquired the property in 1839, which then comprised 150 acres. It is possible that the large addition on the west end of the house was constructed shortly after the Perrine brothers purchased the farm. The present 97-acre size and configuration of the property dates from 1843, when the 150 acre tract was divided between the two brothers and Stephen sold his interest in this section of the homestead farm to Peter. The farm remained in the Perrine family until 1900, and has been farmed throughout the 20th century.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other Demolished

COMMENTS: The house was the subject of a preservation debate in 1987, when a development application for residential subdivision came before the Planning Board. Preservation and rehabilitation of the house were part of the condition

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p.21.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers map, 1860.
4. Beers atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
6. "Historic Resource Assessment - Perrine Farmstead" (Prepared for PRC Management, Co., Inc. by R.A.M., Inc., 1987).

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-6

Perrine Farm

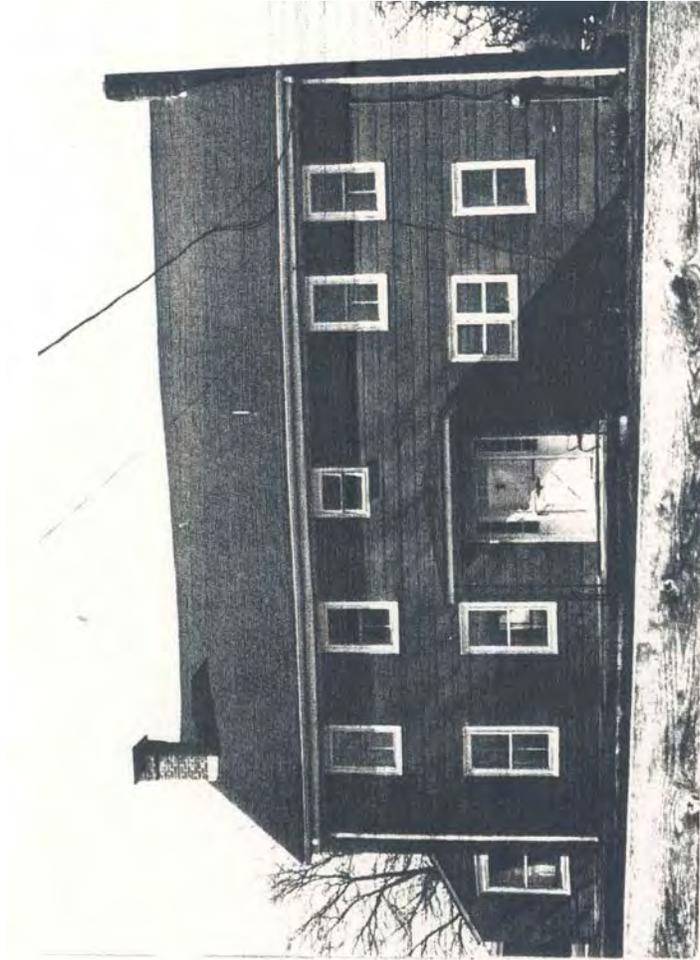
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (cont.):

House was originally clad with clapboard or wood shingles; the older wood shingle roofing is still visible beneath the current modern roofing. The interior also contains a combination of older features and newer alterations. Notable early interior fabric includes some door and wood trim, a number of raised six-panel doors, a Federal/Greek Revival fireplace and mantle in the front parlor (southwest room), and a late Federal open staircase with turned newel posts and square spindles.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-6

Perrine Farm



Main facade, undated photograph

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-6

Perrine Farm, W. side Millstone Road 0.8 mi. N. of Baird Road



English plan bank barn, first half 19th C, view northwest.
1982 photograph



Rear of house, undated photo

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south, at an oblique angle to the road, set back approximately 100'. It is part of a vegetable farm, with greenhouses as the major structures. A late 19th century, 2 story frame barn is west of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a good example of the popular 3 bay, 2/3 Georgian plan house in Monmouth County. Federal Style elements are extant in the twin end wall chimneys and the door enframingent. Other original details have been obscured by the new roof and the asbestos shingle siding. The formal 2/3 Georgian plan with side wing and lean-to is a common pattern of development of farmhouses, especially in central Monmouth County. The house continues as part of a farm. It was built by Nathaniel Cox (1803-1852), a blacksmith and a member of the Universalist Church (the Cox family of the Upper Freehold area were traditionally Baptists). He married Matilda Fowler (1800-1890) a Quaker, in 1825, a few years after building the house. The farm passed to his son George R. Cox (1829-died after 1912) and his wife Sarah J. Conover. He is indicated as owner in 1860 and 1873, and he subsequently moved to Asbury Park. The estate of H. W. Parker owned it in 1889. William C. Mount was a later owner of the farm. It is now a vegetable farm, owned by Chong Hom.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Rev. Henry Miller Cox, The Cox Family in America (1912) p. 183, 193.
- 2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982) p. 33.
- 3. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 4. Beers Map, 1860.
- 5. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 6. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982), Gail Hunton (1991)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1991

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-7

Nathaniel Cox House



Doorway detail.
1982 photograph.



Farmstead, view NW

HISTORIC NAME: Parker/Smithburg Hotel

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 247 Monmouth Road

BLOCK/LOT: 64/23

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Adelphia

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1800, c. 1824, c.1870's

Source of Date: Ref. 1, 2, 3, stylistic

Style: Traditional

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

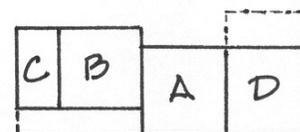
Foundation: Fieldstone, brick

Form/Plan Type:

Exterior Wall Fabric: Beaded clapboard, weatherboard

Fenestration: 5 over 7 bay main block

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, shed; external rear chimney



Additional Architectural Description:

This former hotel is composed of 4 major sections. The southwest half of the main block (left in photo) is the earliest section (A), and was built c. 1800. It has a 2/3 Georgian side hall plan that is two rooms deep. The asphalt shingle roof was placed over an existing wood shingle roof. It has eaves that are close to the end wall and terminates in a simple box cornice. Sash in this section is 2/2; replacements of earlier sash, probably 9/6. A pair of 8/1 sash windows are on the rear wall. The Federal Revival door enframingent is a 20th century alteration. It is composed of 4-light sidelights, surmounted by a carved elliptical fan and over door. The heavy timber frame has sawn lumber, and is brick lined. Two corner fireplaces are back to back in this section and share a common chimney that has been dismantled above the roofline. The original three flight staircase is intact. (See Continuation Sheet)

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-12 to 14; 4-3 to 6; 12-18 to 24



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

This building is situated on a corner facing southeast, 4.3 acre lot with minimal set back from both Monmouth and Smithburg Roads. A 1 story frame building, with Colonial Revival design elements shares the lot. It was built in the late 1920's to early 1930's.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This building is significant as one of the few remaining inns along the old route from Burlington/Bordentown to Long Branch. Other existing inns along this route include Colts Neck Inn (1309-1-3) the American Hotel in Freehold Borough, Mount's Tavern (1316-10) and the Clarksburg Hotel (1332-12-1). Rural inns such as the Parker/Smithburg Hotel were particularly important to the development of Millstone Township because it was roughly the midpoint for trans-Jersey travelers. Since the township was so sparsely settled, there were no villages of any size to accommodate them. In 1851, Millstone had at least nine hotels, while having a population of under 2000. Only two of these hotels remain, and the Parker/Smithburg Hotel is the earliest of the two; the other is the Clarksburg Hotel, noted above.

The original tavern at this location reportedly dates from the 1760's or 1770's, though it is no longer extant. Thomas Parker purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity in 1760, and opened a tavern on this site which was known as Locust Corner. Charles Parker, the son of Thomas Parker and Sarah Stout Bills, purchased the site in 1807 and probably built the earliest existing section (A). Charles Parker was prominent in local and state politics, having served as county Sheriff, and later as an Assemblyman, State Treasurer, and a State Prison Commissioner. Although some of the details are missing from the section he built, it is significant in that it retains the original form and room division, and some original details, including the stairway and the beaded clapboard siding. Although he owned the tavern, he does not appear to have operated it, as he was responsible for several large stores in what is now Ocean County, New Egypt, Toms River, and Forked River. Charles Parker and his wife Sarah Coward did live at the site long enough for their son Joel T. Parker to be born there. Joel T. Parker was prominent in both New Jersey and national politics.

(See Continuation Sheet)

ORIGINAL USE: Tavern Hotel

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: The building is in the process of extensive renovation, with the intension of being eligible for tax credits.

REFERENCES:

1. T.A. Smith, *Untitled Recollections* (1948, Monmouth County Historical Association Vertical File: Freehold).
2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982) p. 47-48.
3. Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885) p. 105-7.
4. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
5. Beers Map, 1860.
6. Beers Atlas, 1873.
7. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982), Gail Hunton (1991)

DATE: 1982, 1984; updated 1991

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-8

Parker/Smithburg Hotel

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (cont.):

The 2-1/2 story section (B) is set back from section (A) and is 2 bays across. It was built in c. 1824. The roof is similarly pitched and also has a simple box cornice. The sash on this section is 2/2, through oriented horizontally. The doorway is in a simple frame. Both sections A and B have beaded clapboard and are on fieldstone foundations. Section C is a 1 story ell with a low pitched shed roof and a false front. It has 6/1 sash windows. A shed roof porch, added after the house was stuccoed in the 1920s, is supported by slotted posts. It spans sections B and C. Section D is on a brick foundation, and with section A, comprises the main block. It is 2-1/2 stories, 2 over 3 bays with a central doorway. It was built in the 1870s or 1880s, based on physical evidence. It has clapboard siding. A Colonial Revival porch was added to the rear of the house, also after the stucco was applied. A full front porch, which spanned sections A and D, was removed prior to the application of the stucco. The location of the original building has not been determined; it may have been where section D is now.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION (cont.):

He was Governor of New Jersey from 1863 to 1866 and from 1872 to 1875, and sought the Democratic nomination for President in 1868. Charles Parker sold the Tavern in 1827 to Asher Smith, an innkeeper from Eatontown, who had been leasing the building since 1823. He added the 2-1/2 story section (B) as a dining room shortly after purchasing the building. He also was involved in the formation of the stagecoach line from Bordentown to Long Branch, which passes by the Smithburg Hotel, the mid point of the journey. Joseph Bonaparte of Bordentown, the deposed King of Spain was reportedly among the regular visitors to the tavern, traveling with Smith's brother-in-law Issac Pierson. Smith also owned the woolen mill on Manalapan Brook and Smithburg Road in 1844. Asher Smith died in 1855, and the hotel was taken over by his son William M. Smith. The stage coach line ceased operation at the same time. William M. Smith sold the hotel in 1865 to Lewis F. Chamberlain of Howell, beginning a succession of owners that included Richard Van Horn in 1869, John Lefferson, Richard Van Horn again in 1875, Morris Robbins in 1884, and Mary L. Gravatt in 1887. It was subsequently kept by the distiller Joseph Hendrickson, by his wife in 1891, and from 1894 to 1908 by his son Theodore Hendrickson. Tom Southard acquired it in 1911 and sold it to Herman Shtier in 1919, at the time the tavern closed for prohibition. When re-opened after prohibition was repealed, Shtier moved the tavern to the adjacent house and the old tavern became a residence. Herman Shtier is probably responsible for the addition of the Federal Revival door enframing, the rear Colonial Revival porch, and the stucco exterior that was recently removed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-8

Parker/Smithburg Hotel



View west, 1984 photograph

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-8

Parker/Smithburg Hotel



Appearance prior to rehabilitation, view northwest.
1982 photograph.



Appearance prior to rehabilitation, view west.
1982 photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-8

Parker/Smithburg Hotel



Detail showing framing and brick fill on south corner of Section A.
1984 photograph.



View north.
1984 photograph.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-9

HISTORIC NAME: Noah H. Hunt House
LOCATION: 42 Olde Noah Hunt Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 57.01/26 (previously 57/26)
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1840's
Style: Greek Revival
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Foundation: Plaster veneer (over brick?)
Exterior Wall Fabric: Aluminum siding
Fenestration: 5 symmetrical bay facade
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 2 interior end chimneys

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1
Architect:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with east wing

Additional Architectural Description:

Five bay center-hall plan farmhouse, originally clapboard sided with front entry porch and twin interior end chimneys. Retains 6/6/ sash windows with pronounced lintels, and doorway enframing with four-light transom and side panels. Contemporaneous kitchen wing has shed roof and false front, and former porch has been enclosed.

1992 Update: No major exterior changes to property.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-31, 32



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south, sited near road. 19th century farm buildings no longer extant.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although the architectural integrity of this house has been compromised by the removal of the front porch and original millwork trim, this large Greek Revival dwelling retains its original form and a number of its original design features, and is a good local example of the sizable farmhouses built by prosperous farmers in western Monmouth County during the mid-nineteenth century. Noah H. Hunt built the house and developed the farm, and is shown as owner of the property on the 1851, 1860, 1873, and 1889 maps. Olde Noah Hunt Road appears to have originated as a farm road into his property.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME: Perrineville Synagogue
LOCATION: N. side Perrineville Road, opposite
Agress Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 29/26
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1926 with later additions/alterations Source of Date: Facade; Ref. 1
Style: Vernacular Architect:
Number of Stories: 1 Builder:
Foundation: Brick, concrete Form/Plan Type: Rectangle (original section)
Exterior Wall Fabric: Aluminum siding (brick on west wing)
Fenestration: 3 bays by 5 bays (original section)
Roof/Chimneys: Gable with false front (original section)

Additional Architectural Description:

The original synagogue is a simple 3 bay by 5 bay rectangular frame edifice which is ornamented with a rounded false front, triangular-headed windows with colored glass, and a central window above the doorway with a Star of David set in colored glass. The entrance is through a vestibule with a double-leaf paneled door. The 6 bay brick structure north of the synagogue was built in 1937 for use as a Jewish Center. At the time of the initial inventory in 1982, the synagogue was still as free-standing structure but has since been joined with the 1937 addition by a connecting wing.

PHOTO Negative File No. 10-2, 3, 4, 5, 6



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces southwest on small parcel; sited close to Perrineville Road. Rear of property drops off sharply to Rocky Brook and associated wetlands.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The Perrineville Synagogue and Jewish Center, though dating nearly fifty years after the first Jewish congregation was formed in Monmouth County, is one of only a few early synagogues still standing in Monmouth County and the only one remaining that is associated with the sizable population of Jewish farmers who settled in southern and western Monmouth County during the early 20th century. (The largest concentration of Jewish farmers in the county was in the Farmingdale-Howell area, but the old Jewish community center that doubled as a synagogue is now gone.)

In 1910 a group of Jewish farmers in the Perrineville area founded The First Hebrew Farmers Association, with Jacob Grudin as the first president. The organization provided a place for the Jewish farmers of the area to further their interests as well as a place to gather for religious services and instruction. In the early years of the organization, religious and social activities were held in the homes of the organization's lay leaders. Then, in 1926, the existing synagogue was constructed on property donated by Abraham and Rose Grodin. Eleven years later the brick building next to the synagogue was erected as a Jewish Center. For many years religious services were conducted by laymen and rabbis were hired only for the purpose of instructing the children. In 1958 Rabbi Leonard Buchin became the first resident rabbi of the Perrineville Synagogue. The original synagogue and center are both still in use.

ORIGINAL USE: Synagogue

PRESENT USE: Synagogue and Jewish Center

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 29.
2. Alan S. Pine et. al. Peddler to Suburbanite: A History of the Jews in Monmouth County (Deal Park, N.J., Monmouth Jewish Community Council, 1981).

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME: Addison Mount Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 4 Mount Drive

BLOCK/LOT: 12.01/5

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1845

Source of Date: Ref. 1, stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete veneer

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle, with rear wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Aluminum siding

Fenestration: 5 bay, slightly asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, 3 internal end chimneys on main block and wing; slate roofing

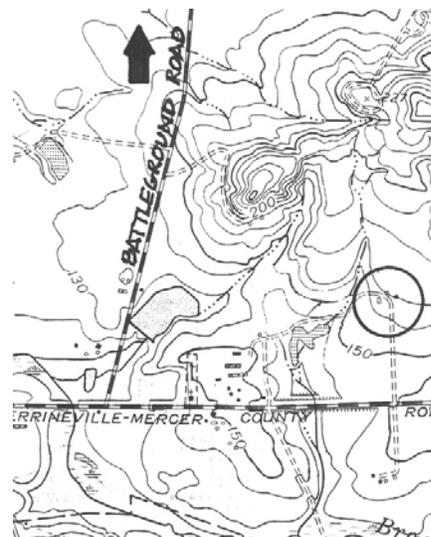
Additional Architectural Description:

The house is composed of a 2 story, 5 bay main block with an I-house form and a 2 story, 2 over 3 bay rear wing that is square in plan. The main block appears to have been built in two sections; the western three bays (left in photo) comprise the earlier section. The roof is moderately pitched and has gable returns. The larger first floor windows have 2/2 sash and the second floor windows have 6/6 sash. The doorway is in a simple enframingent. It appears that the small transom light that surmounts it is now obscured by the aluminum siding. A three bay porch is supported by turned posts. The rear wing has a low pitched roof and appears to have been expanded to the east side. It has a variety of replacement sash in the windows. This section is the kitchen wing of the house.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-32 to 37



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

1982: The house faces south on a 170 acre lot, set back 1,300' from the road. It is part of a farmstead that includes a 1 story, early 19th c. frame summer kitchen, located behind the house, which has a fieldstone foundation, wood shingle siding and a brick end chimney. Three frame farm buildings, located west of the house, appear to date from the late 19th or early 20th century. The house yard is defined by a picket fence. The farmstead is surrounded by plowed fields.

1992 Update: Farm has been subdivided for residential development of 2 to 3 acre lots. The core of the farm complex now comprises a separate 2.90 acre lot within the subdivision.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This farm was originally part of the 1,000 acre tract purchased in 1725 by Richard Mount, Jr., one of Millstone's first settlers. The original dwelling on this site was replaced by the existing farmhouse in 1845 by Addison Mount, who is indicated as the owner in 1851, 1860, 1873, and 1889. The house is a representative example of the 5-bay I-house form in western Monmouth County, which incorporates some classical elements in its design. The summer kitchen behind the house is a notable feature of the farmstead and appears to date from the early nineteenth century; it is an increasingly rare building type in Monmouth County.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. William Davison Perrine, "Perrineville, Presbyterian Church and Early Settlers, 1786-1936" (Pamphlet, in Perrineville" vertical file, Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, 1936).
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Map, 1860.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-11
Addison Mount Farm, 4 Mount Drive



Farmstead, view to N

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-11

Addison Mount Farm



Summer Kitchen, view to northwest.
1982 photograph.



Sheds, view north.
1982 photograph.

DISTRICT NAME: Clarksburg Village

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone

COUNTY: Monmouth

TYPE OF DISTRICT: Village

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

DESCRIPTION: (General description of district as a whole and boundaries)

The village of Clarksburg is located along Stagecoach Road between Clarksburg Road and Red Valley Road. The majority of the buildings are nineteenth and early twentieth century wood frame, vernacular structures, irregularly spaced along the road with varied setbacks and lot sizes. Buildings within the district are characteristically 1 1/2 or 2 stories in height with gable or cross gable roofs; many of the original wood shingled and clapboard exteriors have been re-sided with synthetic siding of various kinds. Residences and assorted outbuildings make up most of the district, but the visually dominant buildings include the Clarksburg Inn (#1332-12-1), the modern firehouse, and the Clarksburg School (#1332-12-5). Five principal buildings within the district have been described individually on the attached continuation sheets. Structures which have been inventoried on separate forms but are historically related to the village of Clarksburg include the former Clarksburg School (#1332-39), the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church (#1332-13), and the residence at 506 Stagecoach Road (#1332-63). Additional descriptive narrative of Clarksburg village can be found in Franklin Ellis' History of Monmouth County and Jean Mount's History of the Township of Millstone.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS: 20

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent % Good % Fair % Poor %

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No

THREATS TO DISTRICT/LOCAL ATTITUDES:

New construction that is not carefully sited in relation to the older buildings and not in harmony with the historic character of the village.

COMMENTS:

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Clarksburg is locally significant as one of Millstone's early clustered settlements and one of the rural Township's principal historic village centers. Although never large, Clarksburg once included a tannery, bark mill, general store, several artisans shops, a grange hall and a post office in addition to the inn, school, church and dwellings that still stand today. Like many of the small villages in western Monmouth County, Clarksburg formed around an inn and a business, in this case a tannery. The village is located along a major trans-Jersey Indian trail and later stage route that skirts the southern ridge of hills that divide the Delaware and Raritan River watersheds. A tavern or inn was in operation as early as 1781, then known as the Sun or Rising Sun Tavern, and later as the Willow Tree Tavern (now gone). This inn, like its later successor the Clarksburg Inn, accommodated travelers on the stage line as well as the local trade. The tannery was located along the upper reaches of Doctor's Creek on the edge of the village, and owned in the eighteenth century by a man named Clark (the probable origin of the village name). Clarksburg's major period of growth occurred between about 1830 and 1850, when a few scattered buildings developed into a thriving village containing perhaps a dozen dwellings, a general store, a tavern, a variety of shops (blacksmith, carpenter, shoe maker, wheelwright), village industries (tannery and bark mill) and community institutions (church, school, and post office) to service and sustain the surrounding farm community.

PHOTO: Negative File No. 2-29

REFERENCES:

1. William Davison Perrine, "Historic Clarksburg," *Allentown Messenger* (January 16, 1941).
2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone, (1982), p. 5-15.
3. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County, (1885), p. 657.
4. John Hills, Map of Monmouth County (1781).
5. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
6. Beers Map, 1860.
7. Beers aAtlas, 1873.
8. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: 1982; Updated 1992

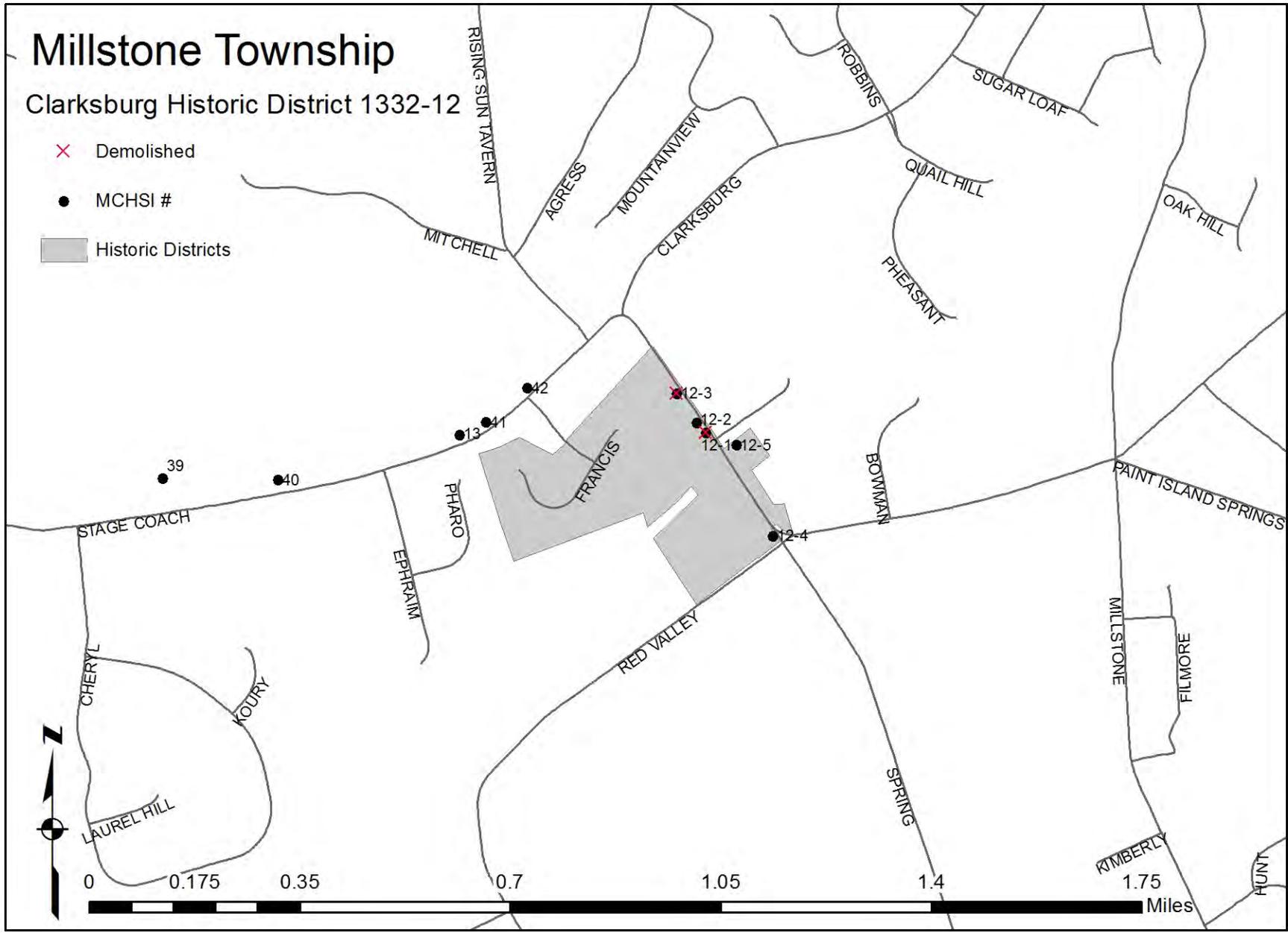
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

Millstone Township

Clarksburg Historic District 1332-12

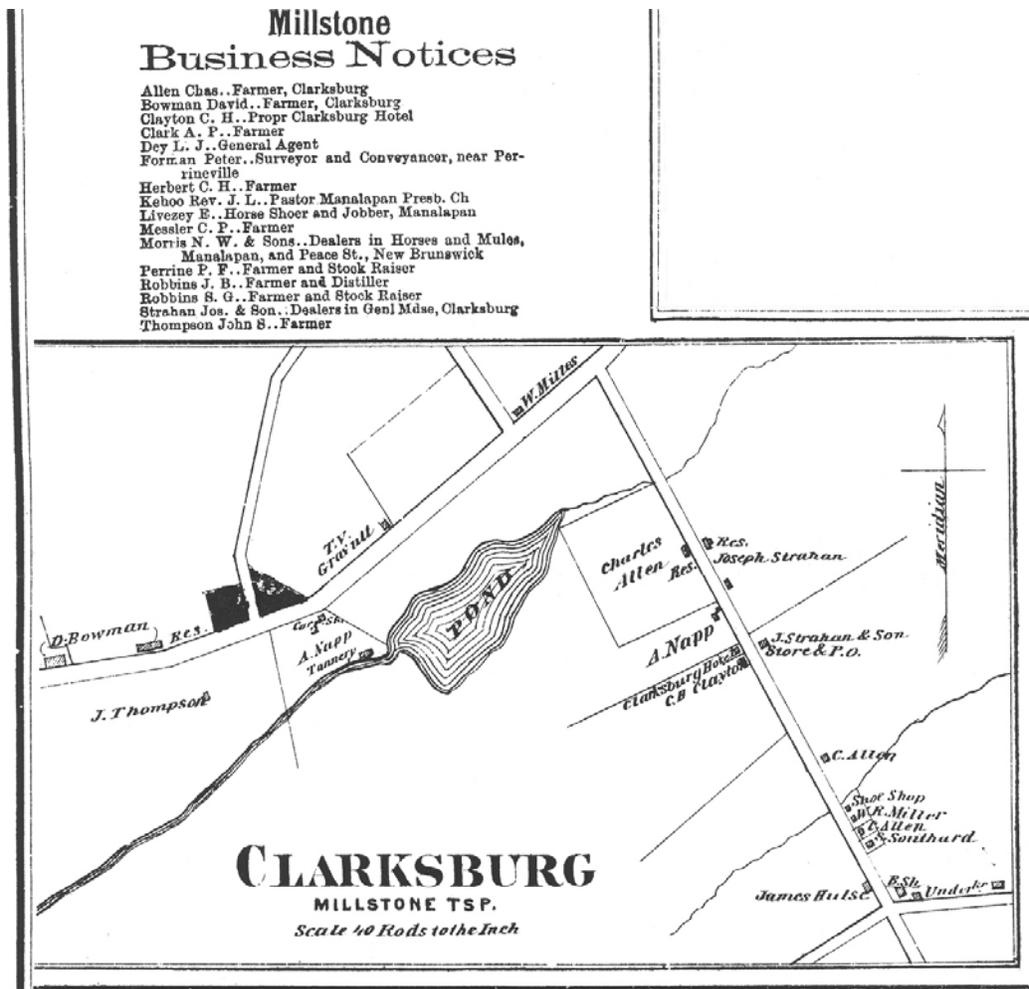
- ✕ Demolished
- MCHSI #
- Historic Districts



CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12

Clarksburg Historic District



Map of Clarksburg Village in Beers 1873 Atlas of Monmouth County.

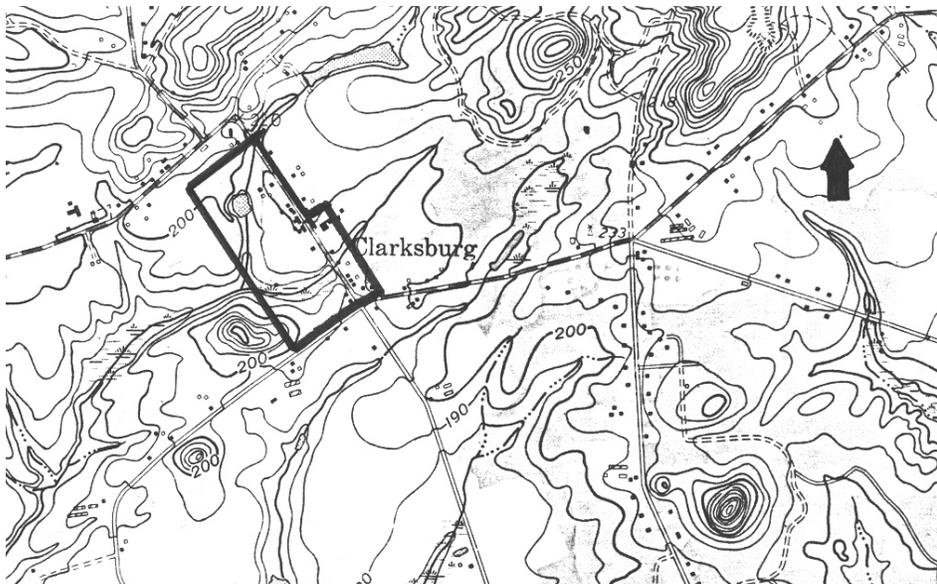
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12

Clarksburg Historic District



Property Location Map



USGS Map (1957; photo-revised 1970)

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12-1

HISTORIC NAME: Clarksburg Inn

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 465 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 35/17

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1834

Source of Date:

Style: Egyptian Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder: John Clayton

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear lean-to

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding (wood shingle original?)

Fenestration: 7 over 10 bay asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable

Additional Architectural Description:

Two story wood-frame elongated rectangular plan structure, built on additive I-house form, with rear lean-to. Features cross gable roof with gable returns, 1/1 replacement sash windows, and three doorways in simple frames. Full front porch with Egyptian Revival porch columns designed to resemble bound clusters of papyrus. The building has been renovated and re-sided with vinyl since the 1982 survey.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-19, 20

MAP (Indicate North)



See District Map

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Built in 1834 by original owner John Clayton, replacing the Willow Tree Tavern as the major inn in the village. Central focal point of village, past and present, and one a few 19th century taverns remaining in Monmouth County. Inn proprietors have included John Clayton, Aaron Eldridge, Stephen Clayton, Paul M. Gravatt, Charles H. Clayton, and W. H. Britton.

ORIGINAL USE: Inn/Tavern

PRESENT USE: Inn/Tavern

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

See district form.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

DATE: 1982

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12-2

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 471 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 35/15

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Traditional

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear lean-to

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding (over original clapboard)

Fenestration: 6 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

This dwelling was built in two sections, each single pile and three bays wide. It has 6/6 sash windows and a 4-light transom over the front doorway.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-21

MAP (Indicate North)



See District Map

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

There is a one story frame garage at the rear of the lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The house was owned by A. Eldridge in 1860, A. Napp in 1873, and C. Allen in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Beers Map, 1860.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe

DATE: 1982

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12-3

HISTORIC NAME:	Charles Allen House	COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	W. side Stage Coach Rd., 0.3 mi. N. of Red Valley Rd.	BLOCK/LOT:	35/13
MUNICIPALITY:	Millstone Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Roosevelt	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	Late 18th C./early 19th C.	Source of Date:	Stylistic
Style:	Later Gothic Revival additions	Architect:	
Number of Stories:	2 1/2	Builder:	
Foundation:		Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle with rear addition
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Vinyl siding		
Fenestration:	4 over 4 bay		
Roof/Chimneys:	Center gable; later exterior chimney		

Additional Architectural Description:

It is possible that this house was built in two sections. The center gable and pointed arch window are nineteenth century additions. Windows are 6/6 sash and there is a hip roof portico over main entry.

2009 Update: Despite local efforts to save the house, it was demolished in 2008 to make room for 12 affordable housing units.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-22 to 25

MAP (Indicate North)



See District Map

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuildings include a two story frame barn and a one story chicken house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The house was owned by Charles Allen during the second half of the nineteenth century. Charles Allen was active in the community, serving as postmaster of Clarksburg, sheriff of Monmouth County, county freeholder, and a member of the state legislature. He also owned and operated a general store which was across the street from this house in the nineteenth century.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Beers Atlas, 1873.
2. Wolvorton Atlas, 1889.
3. "Goodbye, Allen House. Hello, affordable housing," *The Examiner*, March 6, 2008.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe

DATE: 1982

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12-4

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 455 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 35/19.01 (previously 35/19a)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd quarter 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic; Plaque

Style: Greek Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with wings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingle siding (originally clapboard)

Fenestration: 5 bay (main block); 2 bay (intersecting gable addition)

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; 2 interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The original section of the house (5 bay main block) has a Greek Revival portico and originally had 6/6 sash windows with shutters. The intersecting gable addition at the south end is a later nineteenth century addition. The house now has 1/1 sash windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-26, 27

MAP (Indicate North)



See District Map

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The house was owned by James Hulse on the 1851, 1860, and 1873 maps. C. Hopner was the owner in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe

DATE: 1982

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-12-5

HISTORIC NAME: Clarksburg School
LOCATION: 470 Stagecoach Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME: Clarksburg Elementary School
BLOCK/LOT: 36/61
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1925
Source of Date: Ref. 1
Style: Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 1
Builder:
Foundation: Plastered brick
Form/Plan Type: Square
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles
Fenestration: 5 bay
Roof/Chimneys: Hip roof

Additional Architectural Description:

One-story square plan schoolhouse with hipped roof, louvered cupola, and symmetrical five bay facade with central recessed doorway. Side elevations have original grouped 6/6 sash windows; smaller 6/6 sash remain on front of building.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-28

MAP (Indicate North)



See District Map

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This schoolhouse is one of the principal landmarks in the village of Clarksburg. It is almost identical to the former Perrineville School erected the same year (see #1332-49). Today, the building is still used as an elementary school.

ORIGINAL USE: Schoolhouse

PRESENT USE: Schoolhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 23.

RECORDED BY: James McCabe

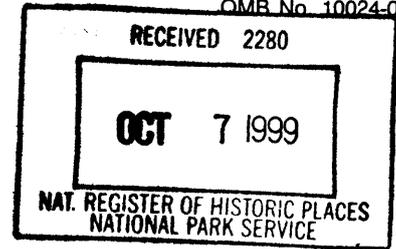
DATE: 1982

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1316



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clarksburg School

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 524 Stagecoach Road not for publication

city or town Clarksburg (Millstone Township) vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Monmouth code 025 zip code 08510

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 9/29/99
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
 State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 11/12/99

Clarksburg School
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

"WORK IN PROGRESS"

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete and brick

walls WOOD: shingle

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

see attached continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925 - 1949

Significant Dates

1925, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Conover, Warren H. (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ

Narrative Description

The Clarksburg School, built in 1925 with later additions, is a one-story, wood frame schoolhouse which consists of three sections, all with cedar shake siding. The main, or westernmost section, was built in 1925 as a four room schoolhouse and contains its four original classrooms; it is nearly square in plan with a center hall. An L-shaped addition to the rear in 1941 added indoor bathrooms, another classroom, and a faculty/nurse's room. Two more classrooms were added in 1953, to the rear of the 1941 addition. Set back about 75', the school faces west onto Stagecoach Road (County Route 524) and sits at the north end of a 2-acre lot. The school, located in Millstone Township, Monmouth County, is sited in the heart of Clarksburg, an unincorporated rural village comprised of a mid-19th century inn, a late 19th century general store, a modern firehouse, and less than two dozen dwellings which date from the mid-eighteenth to the late twentieth centuries. The Clarksburg School features original cedar shake siding, original 6/6 double-hung wood windows, an asphalt shingle roof, and mostly original interior details. The two earliest sections have cinderblock foundations, while the 1953 section has a brick foundation. The front of the school is modestly landscaped with a tall cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), yews (*Taxus baccata*) and juniper bushes (*Juniperus conferta*). Nearby are white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and holly trees (*Ilex opaca*), with two sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*) just south of the building.

the 1925 section: current appearance

This section of the school, the first to be built, contains four classrooms. It is five bays wide, with a central, recessed entrance and two original 6/6 double-hung wood sash on each side of the entrance. [photo #2] The entrance, on the main or west facade, consists of a pair of modern steel and reinforced glass doors topped by a single- light transom. Attached to the fascia board over the door is the original cast metal flagpole holder. The wide eaves have cove molding, a beaded-board wood soffit, and modern aluminum gutters. The walls flare slightly at the foundation level. The hipped roof is topped with a cupola which contains the original school bell. The cupola, re-built and restored to its original appearance after a ca. 1970 fire, has a flared, hipped roof and louvered openings, painted white, on all four sides. There are several courses of cedar shakes below the openings, and the cupola is topped with its original cast metal finial. [photo #2] A tall brick chimney, which services the heating system, pierces the roof near the east wall. [photo #3]

The south elevation of the 1925 section consists of two groups of tall, closely-spaced windows, each comprised of five, original 6/6 double-hung wood sash. [photo #3] Centrally placed between the

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National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 2

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

window groups are two, modern metal doors fronted by a modern wood porch with wood steps and railings. There is a ventilator grille below a window on each side of the doors and there is a smaller, original 6/6 double-hung wood sash at the east end of this elevation. Most of the windows have modern, full-length aluminum screens. The lower, or basement, level of this elevation consists of three modern metal basement/bulkhead doors and four window openings, of which only two contain the original 3-light wood sash. The remaining two consist of (1) a louvered panel, and (2) a single light of reinforced glass. [photo #3]

The rear, or east, elevation of the 1925 section is now covered by the 1941 addition. [photo #3]

The north elevation of the 1925 section features the same two groups of five tall windows. On this elevation, however, the modern metal exit doors are placed at the east and west ends of the wall. The westernmost door is fronted by a modern wood handicap access ramp, while the easternmost door has a wood porch and steps similar to those on the south elevation. There are also ventilation grilles and modern exterior screens identical to those on the south elevation. [photo #2 and #3]

Except for one classroom which had a fire ca. 1970 [classroom #3, see designations on attached floor plan], the interiors of the 1925 section are mostly original. These original details include plaster walls, pressed metal ceilings and cornices, 1 3/4" beaded-board wainscot, 3 1/2" deep chalk trays, cast iron radiators, 2 1/4" tongue and groove maple floors, and most hardware. The classrooms are 24' wide x 30' deep, and the coatrooms are 5' x 24'.

Each classroom has its original hall door of 1 light over 3 sunk panels, and coatroom doors of 5 sunk panels. [photo #5] All hall doors are topped with original, operable transoms which can still be opened. All classrooms have the original 1925 cast iron radiators, and combination supplemental heat radiators/ventilators which appear to date ca. 1940. [photo #6] Each classroom also has a separate, original ventilation duct, tied to a system vented through the cupola, located on the interior corridor wall.

Although the original slate blackboards are *in situ*, they have been covered over with a modern green slate-like material. The original 6/6 windows have their original sliding locks; many have the original top and bottom window shades. Except where noted, doors have original 4 1/4" wide unmolded wood trim with 4 1/2" raised corner blocks at the top; windows have simple, unmolded 4 1/4" wide wood trim. Light fixtures throughout are ca. 1950 suspended florescent fixtures.

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

Classrooms #1 and #2 occupy the south half of this portion of the building. A set of seven, sliding, 7' tall folding, or "accordion" doors, all original, comprises the wall which separates the two rooms. [photo #6]

Classroom #1 has blackboards and bulletin boards on the west and north walls. An opening for a television has been cut into the wall over the blackboard on the west wall, and the original baseboards have been removed. The coatroom runs the entire length of the west wall and is accessed by two original 5-panel doors. The northernmost door has had one panel removed and replaced with glass. [photo #5] The coatroom, like the classroom, has a pressed metal ceiling. It also has a linoleum tile floor over plywood, original walls of beaded-board paneling, new 5 1/4" wood baseboard with 1" ogee molding, and two original windows with a radiator under the southernmost one. There is one original shelf, with original coathooks, on the west wall; a partition at the south end of the coatroom creates a shelved storage area. [photo #7] There is an original teacher's closet at the north end.

Classroom #2 has blackboards on the north wall only, and its original baseboards have been removed. The coatroom runs the length of the east wall and is illuminated by an original 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the south wall. This coatroom, like the other, has a pressed metal ceiling, beaded-board panelled walls, and a teacher's closet.

Classroom #3, which had a fire ca. 1970, has modern blackboards on the east and west walls, and a bulletin board on the south wall. Trim around the doors is modern, unmolded 3 1/2" wide wood with no corner blocks, and the floor consists of modern linoleum tile over plywood. The original maple tongue and groove floor has been removed, yet the original and later radiators remain. The walls, including those in the coatroom, have no wainscot or beaded-board paneling and are of modern plaster. The classroom and coatroom have plaster ceilings and new 5 1/4" baseboard with 1" ogee molding. Original 5-panel doors provide access to the coatroom, which has modern shelves at both ends, but no teacher's closet. [photo #8]

Classroom #4, like classrooms #1 and #2, has a pressed metal ceiling and beaded-board wainscot. The south and east walls have original blackboards (covered with modern, green, slate-like material), while the west wall has a modern bulletin board. The floor is now linoleum tile over plywood. The coatroom, along the east wall, also has a pressed metal ceiling. The coatroom has been divided in half: the southernmost shelf has a modern bathroom, and the northernmost half has beaded-board panelled walls, a linoleum tile floor, and a teacher's closet.

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

The central hallway is 8' wide and has a 44" high, original beaded-board wainscot on the north and south walls, an original pressed metal ceiling, and a plywood floor. Its modern baseboard matches that in classroom #4. There is a small closet, missing its shelves, on the north wall, and piping for a water fountain on the south wall. A hatch, or scuttle, providing access to the attic is approximately mid-way down the hall. The school bell's pull chain drops from the ceiling outside of classroom #3. Stairs leading to the basement are at the southeast corner of the hall. There are modern bulletin boards and blackboards on the north and south walls. The stairwell, located in the southeast corner of the hall, is protected by an original, wire mesh "cage" to prevent children from falling into it.

The basement, located under the southern half of this section of the building, consists of cinderblock walls and an asbestos tile floor. Parts of the ceiling retain a fiberboard-like ceiling tile covering, while the rest of the ceiling consists of exposed floor joists and pipes. There is a small, modern kitchen along the east wall, and the north half of the room has wire enclosed "closets". Original cast-iron, wall-mounted radiators are under the grade-level windows.

The boiler room, located east of the basement, has cinderblock walls and a concrete floor. It contains the original, ca. 1925 G. B. Smith Co. steam boiler which has been converted from coal to oil.

the 1941 addition: current appearance

L-shaped in plan, this gable-roofed addition consists of the boys' and girls' bathrooms placed against the east wall of the original building, along with a 23' x 33' classroom, an 8' wide hallway, and a 12' x 23' faculty/nurse's room. The south wall of the bathroom section has a pair of original 6/6 double-hung wood windows to the west; the east wall features a pair of original windows to the north, two wooden louvered vents in the middle, and an original 6/6 window to the south. The windows have Florentine privacy glass. The roof is topped with an 18" wide weatherproof ventilator. [photo #3]

The south wall of the hallway has a pair of original 6/6 windows. [photo #3] The north wall of this section consists of a pair of 6/6 windows to the east which illuminate the faculty/nurse's room, and a group of five original 6/6 windows to the west which illuminate the classroom. A modern metal door, to the west of the windows, opens at grade level. [photo #4]

The hallway of this section, which runs east to west, has a modern dropped ceiling to the east, and pressed metal to the west; the design of the pressed metal differs from that in the 1925 section. Walls are plaster over metal lath and the floor is 12" linoleum tile over plywood, with modern rubber

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Section number 7 Page 5

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

baseboards. The ceiling has modern florescent light fixtures. There are three water fountains, two original and one modern, on the north wall. [photo #10]

The bathrooms, located south off the hall, feature original pressed metal ceilings and original ceramic tile floors. The boys' bathroom has original beaded-board wainscot in the entryway [photo #9], while both bathrooms have modern tile wainscot in the toilet area. The boys' bathroom has three stall toilets, three urinals, two sinks, and a janitor's slop sink. The girls' bathroom has two sinks and four stall toilets. Both have their original wood entry doors consisting of reinforced glass/wood panel/ventilating louver. [photo #10]

Classroom #5, on the north side of the hall, has original windows, unmolded 4 1/4" trim around the windows and door, a pressed metal ceiling, and a 5 1/2" baseboard topped with 1 1/2" ogee. There is a blackboard on the east wall, with a 3 3/4 wide chalktray, and a bulletin board on the south wall. There is no separate coatroom; rather there is a built-in closet along the west wall which has a shelf and coat hooks. The closet has had its original doors removed, but the original wood door to the hall is extant, and consists of a light over two panels. The floor is covered with indoor/outdoor carpeting. [photo #11]

The faculty/nurse's room, located between classrooms #5 and #6, has plaster walls, indoor/outdoor carpeting, an acoustical tile ceiling, and 3 1/2" wide chairrail on all walls. It is illuminated by modern, suspended florescent lights. A bathroom, with 1953 fixtures and tile wainscot, occupies the southeast corner of the room; it has a modern door. The original, ca. 1941 wood medicine cabinet hangs on the west wall.

the 1953 addition

This gable-roofed addition, rectangular in plan, runs perpendicular to the 1941 addition and contains two classrooms, each 23' wide by 33' deep. There are no windows, or other openings, on the north and south elevations. The east wall consists of two banks of five original windows, arranged identically to those in the classrooms of the 1925 and 1941 sections. There is a modern metal door in the center and at the east end of this wall; both doors open almost onto grade level. The windows are presently boarded over to protect against vandals. It has a roof-top ventilator identical to that on the 1941 section. [photo #3 and #4]

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

Classrooms #6 and #7 have identical, 1953 original details including oak tongue and groove floors, dropped acoustical panel ceilings, suspended florescent lights, and original blackboards and bulletin boards with 3 1/2" wide chalk trays. Both also have built-in coat "closets" along their north walls, and chairrails like those in the nurse's room. Baseboards are 5 1/2" wood topped with 1 1/2" ogee. [photo #12]

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The Clarksburg School was built as a four-room frame schoolhouse in 1925 and this portion of the building has had few alterations to its as-built appearance. Originally, each classroom was illuminated by a group of six, closely-spaced windows; however, one window in each room was removed and replaced with a modern, metal fireproof door. Similarly, the school's original main entrance doors, which consisted of two 6-light/2-panel wood doors with 2-light transoms (see attached 1942 historic photograph), were replaced with the present modern steel doors of reinforced glass with a reinforced glass transom. These changes to the window and doors probably occurred in the mid-to late 1970's.

The east wall of the school, now covered by the 1941 addition, originally had a door and window configuration identical to that on the front elevation. When the 1941 addition was added, one of the rear windows was relocated to the south wall of the coatroom in classroom #2; this change is mentioned in the 1941 building contract.

The 1925 building contract also called for "green slate-colored strip shingles...to be guaranteed watertight for 5 years", and directed that screens be made for all windows. The screens were to be comprised of 1" channel iron frames filled with 1" diamond mesh netting and hung with hinges at the top. Neither the original roof shingles nor the screens are extant.

Although the building contract called for 3 1/2" wide tongue and groove North Carolina pine floors, classrooms #1 and #2 have *maple* tongue and groove floors. Classrooms #3 and #4 have linoleum tile over plywood, replaced as the result of the fire in the 1970's. The 1925 building contract also called for wood ceilings, in both classrooms and entrances, made of "clear dry seasoned fir...tongue and groove not over 4 1/2" wide". Although only the exterior portion of the recessed entrance has a tongue and groove ceiling, the interior metal ceilings are probably original because several other Monmouth County schools, designed by the same architect, have pressed metal ceilings specified in their building contracts.

Before indoor bathrooms were added in 1941, the students used outhouses which were located approximately at the site of classroom #7.

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Section number 7 Page 7

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

The 1925 building contract called for "7/8" shelves 10" wide" and "4 dozen heavy cast iron school hooks" to be placed around each coatrooms' walls. Only portions of these original shelves and hooks are extant. All inside finished wood work was originally varnished, and the inside of all outside sash was painted white, per the building contract. The wood floors were given "one good coat of linseed oil with a little turpentine in it." The ceilings were to receive a priming and second coats of "white lead and oil flat" with a final coat of the "same with slight cream tint."

The 1941 addition, comprised of bathrooms, a faculty/nurse's room and a classroom, has also been minimally altered from its original appearance. As with those in the 1925 building, the sixth window in the classroom has been converted into a door. The original pressed metal ceiling is extant in the girls' and boys' bathrooms, in classroom #5, and in the portion of the hall nearest the 1925 section. The 1941 building contract did not specify floor finishes, so it is unclear if the original floors were of wood. Exit doors for this section of the building were probably located on the east wall of the hallway where the double window currently exists. It is also likely that these 1941 exit doors are the ones currently used in the 1953 section, although they differ somewhat from the "(2) solid panels below and (9) lights of plate glass above with wood bars" that were specified in the 1941 building contract.

Alterations were also a part of the 1941 project and included partitioning a section of the coatroom in classroom #3 to create a bathroom. A bathroom is still extant at this location, but its fixtures are modern replacements.

The 1953 addition has also been altered little from its as-built appearance. The sixth windows of each classroom (#6 and #7) have been converted into doors with 4-light transoms over the doors. The bathroom in the faculty/nurse's room was added during the 1953 renovation, and the faculty/nurse's room was enlarged. Both classrooms retain their original plaster walls, oak tongue and groove floors, chalkboard trays, radiators, hallway doors, blackboards, and bulletin boards.

A fire in the 1970's damaged the floors, blackboards and ceilings of classroom #3. Consequently, these features were replaced with modern materials. At this time, all blackboards were re-surfaced with modern green slate-like composition. Also damaged in the fire was the cupola; it was restored to its original appearance and still houses the original 1925 school bell.

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Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 1

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Statement of Significance

The Clarksburg School, erected in 1925 with additions in 1941 and 1953, is architecturally significant under criterion C as a good late example of a type of schoolhouse--a transitional type--that was prevalent in rural areas from about 1900 until the 1920s. It was the successor of the one-room schoolhouse and was the rural response to school consolidation laws and graded classrooms of the late 1800s.

This type featured two or four rooms accessed from a main corridor; fronts were symmetrical and had a center entrance flanked by classrooms on either side. Four room examples, like the Clarksburg School, placed two classrooms in front and two in the back, forming a relatively square floor plan. This plan derived from the four-room and eight-room urban schools built a generation earlier, after the Civil War, in the first reaction to the compulsory education laws of 1867 and 1871. Rural schools usually featured frame construction, a single story, and a hipped roof; windows and interior features followed modern guidelines.

Historical Background and Significance

Since education was not addressed by the Federal Constitution, each state was left to deal with it individually. In New Jersey, education was primarily relegated to parochial and other private institutions throughout the colonial period and into the early 1800s. The early 19th century brought the establishment of more formal schools, typically one room schoolhouses with little identity and one teacher who oversaw the schooling of all students grouped together regardless of age or ability.

The public, or common, school in New Jersey wasn't legally acknowledged until the state legislature started a State School Fund in 1817, and even then it took another ten years before the funds became a reality. Fifty years later, the State Board of Education was established and it provided a centralized body to implement and monitor the application of education legislation to the common schools. In 1871, the State officially proclaimed the existence of a free school system. [Delson, 1982: 191]

Concurrent with the establishment of a public school system was the emergence of a standardization in school architecture. The principles espoused by the New England educator Henry Barnard in his School House Architecture (1841) were enthusiastically adopted by New Jersey's educators and heavily influenced school architecture along the east coast through the rest of the century. Barnard advocated proper ventilation, separate entrances for boys and girls, and individual desks placed in rows and aisles. According to his plans, the teacher conducted class from a raised platform, using a moveable blackboard for illustrations. Cases for books and apparatus were located on the wall behind the teacher. Windows, widely-spaced, ran the long sides of the rectangular shaped building, and provision was made for

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Section number 8 Page 2

The Clarksburg School

Monmouth County, New Jersey
(criterion C, continued)

recitation rooms. [see sample floor plans in attachments] Barnard also preferred siting the school in a wooded glen, away from noise and distractions--all of which focused on improving the physical comfort and hygienic conditions of schools in order to promote the learning process. [Delson, 1982: 192]

Accordingly, many of New Jersey's one-room schoolhouses erected in the last half of the 19th century reflect Barnard's ideals. Whether built of brick, like the Higbee Street School (Mercer County, 1857), or of wood, like the River Road School (Bergen County, 1893), the state's schools of this era embrace Barnard's standards in form and floor plan. They also conformed to the demands for sturdier new school construction based on Barnard's specifications as emphasized in the 1847 Annual Report of the School Superintendent. [Delson, 1982: 194]

New Jersey's compulsory education laws of 1867 and 1871, coupled with the emergence of the concept of graded classrooms, saw the appearance of two and four room schools in the more densely populated urban areas. In Monmouth County, for example, Mechanic Street School in Red Bank was built of brick in 1870-71; it is a two-story school having four rooms on each floor, a central entrance, and a fifty feet square footprint.

Architects of this time period were also quick to adopt Barnard's principles; A.J. Bicknell's School House and Church Architecture (1878), for example, contains plans and elevations which show separate entrances, raised platforms, and desk placements obviously drawn from Barnard's work.

There were some new architectural concepts emerging, however. The wardrobe, a large closet for the children's outerwear, appears in Bicknell's 1878 plans. The wardrobes are segregated by sex and are placed either behind the teacher or behind the students. [see sample plans in the attachments] Bicknell's 1878 plans for a three-story school, however, show a common wardrobe, not segregated, with two entries and running the full width of the room "so arranged, that there need be no confusion coming in or going out." [Bicknell, Victorian Buildings, (1878) plate 37] The classrooms of this multi-story building are accessed from a central corridor, a pattern that would continue well into the 20th century. The recitation room is relegated to the third floor, evidence that it is no longer needed as an integral part of each classroom, now that classes are divided by grades.

The last decades of the 19th century brought even further changes. Legislatively, New Jersey mandated manual training in fifteen cities and town districts in 1888, and in 1894 the State officially changed the school administration unit from the local neighborhood to the township, a consolidation that continues to this day. At the same time, immigration and migration greatly increased the size of the school age population in urban areas, and such non-traditional spaces as workshops and gymnasias began appearing, especially in high schools. Urban districts continued building multi-story schools to accommodate the growing number of students and the diversity in room uses. After the 1894 consolidation, rural school

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

The Clarksburg School

Monmouth County, New Jersey
(criterion C, continued)

districts, however, found their one-room school buildings no longer adequately met their needs in the face of graded classrooms and an increased student population. By adapting the floor plan found in multi-story, urban schools--of two or four rooms off a center corridor--rural districts were now able to offer the amenities found in the city, but on a much smaller scale. In Monmouth County examples abound, with Clarksburg School among them, of two and four room schools built during the first decades of the 20th century as replacements for earlier, out-dated one-room schools.

During this period, the school building also came to be a source of civic pride as well as a place for local groups to meet or socialize; consequently the larger districts sought out the best architects, many of whom were beginning to specialize in this area of design.

Stylistically, schools built after the consolidation of school administrative units in 1894 tend to be revivalist, most commonly either Georgian or Colonial Revival. Internally, such concerns as lighting, room sizes, and ventilation came to be increasingly dictated by state law. By 1910, New Jersey's law stipulated, among other things, that light must be admitted from the left, or the left and rear, of the classroom. Each classroom was to be supplied with fresh air at the rate of not less than thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil, and ceilings were to be at least 12 feet high. Every building more than one story in height was to have metal ceilings or plastered ceilings on metal lath, either to be painted white or some other light tint. [Laws 1903, Rev. Art. X, Sec. 131, as cited in School Architecture: A Handy Manual for the Use of Architects and School Authorities, 1910, p. 199-201]

Architectural treatises of the early 20th century also address the issues of protecting the health, sight, and comfort of students. Edmund Wheelwright, in School Architecture (1901), advocated siting schools on a level, dry lot, well removed from the smells (and foul language) of factories and workshops. He felt that doors should open outward, in case of emergency, blackboards were to be 4 1/2' high, and interiors should be painted a soft green, executed in oil paint to clean more easily. Janitor's "quarters" were not considered a necessity, but a "masters office" was requisite for larger schools. Modern Schoolhouses (A. D. Hamlin, et al, 1910) claimed that a slightly oblong room was the best size and that it should contain six rows of seven desks. Forced ventilation, with "especially strong aspiration" should be provided in the cloakrooms, drawing air in from the classroom and out through the coat closet where the most offensive odors were located, a sentiment expressed a decade earlier by Wheelwright.

For elementary schools, lot sizes of two to three acres were considered sufficient in 1920 [Donovan, 1921: 8], although seventy-five years earlier, one-half to one acre had been declared adequate. [Burrowes, 1855]

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The Clarksburg School Monmouth County, New Jersey (criterion C, continued)

School Architecture: A Handy Manual for the Use of Architects and School Authorities recommended wainscoting for lower walls because of its greater ability to withstand wear and tear, and declared that "every pupil ought to be able to see the sky from his desk." [Bruce, 1910: 67] This book agreed with the "recent" practice of grouping windows together to eliminate the shadows caused by widely-spaced windows. Woodwork and moldings were to be finished in a natural color, while floors (preferably of selected maple) were to be laid with as few joints as possible. [Bruce, 1910: 69, 83] Teacher's platforms, still in vogue in 1901, were considered outdated a decade later.

Wardrobes, with teacher's closets, continued to have two entries and remained an integral part of each classroom. Blackboards covered most of the free wall space and the handling of fresh air and exhaust is clearly indicated on floor plans of the time period. [see plans in attachments]

By the 1920s, school architecture had become highly specialized. Buildings were now rated according to their construction type and ranged from Class A, a steel frame building built with almost all fire-resistant materials, to Class E, a building constructed entirely of wood. Heating and ventilating were also graded, while aisle widths, the height of chalkrails, and even the stock sizes of slate were discussed in great detail. [Donovan et al, 1921: 77]

In New Jersey, early 20th century attitudes toward acceptable school architecture are revealed in the 1922 Building Survey conducted in all of the state's schools that year. The survey used a scoring system that awarded points on a descending scale based on what was considered "perfect". [Delson, 1982: 198] Such items as ventilation, size of blackboards, color of walls and ceilings, and window placement were examined, and each school building was given an aggregate score.

As a result of the 1922 Building Survey, the schools in Millstone Township, Monmouth County were found to be woefully inadequate, "rated at 479 or fourth from the last or poorest in the state." [Freehold Transcript, May 9, 1924] At the time, the township had six small schools-- two two-room and four one-room--located in Bergen's Mills, Sweetman's, Perrineville, Ely, DeBow's and Clarksburg. The schoolhouse at Sweetman's had already been condemned by the state five years earlier, and the 479 rating was sufficiently low enough that the state's authorities could have withheld state school funding if they so chose. The local paper noted that because of the deplorable conditions, several members of the township's Board of Education were sending their grammar age school children to districts outside of the township and personally paying for their tuition until they reached high school age. [ibid.]

When it failed the state survey in 1922, the first Clarksburg School was already seventy-five years old, having been built about 1850 on ground next to the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a typical one-room schoolhouse, built of frame, with a gable front and a belfry. [Mount, 1982: 13] At the time, Clarksburg was largely rural in character, having changed little since its establishment about

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The Clarksburg School
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(criterion C, continued)

one hundred years earlier. Gordon's 1834 Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey described Clarksburg as a "hamlet of Upper Freehold Township...being 12 miles from [Freehold] and 20 miles from Trenton, containing some half-dozen dwellings, a store, and a tavern". Millstone Township was incorporated in 1844, and by 1873, the hamlet had become a village, having one of only three post offices in the township. Beers map of that year shows a church, store, hotel, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, school, and about two dozen dwellings--a composition similar to that in 1922 when the school failed to meet state standards.

To rectify the school's substandard conditions, the Millstone Township Board of Education called a special election in the spring of 1924 to authorize the erection of two, 4-room *brick* school buildings, one in Perrineville, the other in Clarksburg. The schools were expected to cost about \$40,000 each and the vote included authorizing the purchase of suitable, 2-acre building lots as well. [*Freehold Transcript*, May 9, 1924] Perrineville, like Clarksburg, is an unincorporated village; both are the only two villages in Millstone Township.

Facing a steep rise in their property taxes, however, township residents voted four to one against building the schools. Consequently, the state then withheld \$3,344 in appropriations for the 1924-1925 school year as a way of forcing voters to authorize the erection of proper buildings. The Township Board of Education decided to use a different approach, and in the fall of 1924 asked township residents to approve \$31,000 for one brick school at Perrineville with the understanding that a similar school would be built in Clarksburg the following year. In the local paper, the School Board argued that raising a sum equal to the state monies being withheld would increase the tax rate 71 cents per \$100, whereas paying for construction bonds to build a new school would only increase the tax rate by 24 cents per \$100. The School Board ended their plea with an appeal to "provide suitable and adequate school accommodations such as are provided in other districts in the county and state." [*Freehold Transcript*, September 12, 1924]

For the second time within five months, the citizens defeated the proposal at the polls. The School Board revised the plans yet again, and in February of 1925 asked the voters to approve the erection of two *frame* schools, one at Clarksburg and the other at Perrineville, at the cost of \$20,000 each. By a vote of 130 to 31, the proposition carried. [*Freehold Transcript*, February 13, 1925] A mere seven weeks later, the school board awarded contracts to F.M. Arnold of Englishtown for the buildings, and to J. Ely Dey of Hightstown for the heating and ventilation.

The schools were designed by architect Warren H. Conover, a Freehold resident with offices there and in New York City. Conover (1868-1955) came to be a prominent Monmouth County architect whose building contracts on file at the county archives number over 150. In addition to designing numerous residences, his public commissions were extensive and included a new municipal building for Freehold

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(1917), the county clerk's office in Freehold (1917), the Monmouth County Tuberculosis Hospital in Allenwood (1919), and the Freehold passenger station (1896). A graduate of Cooper Union, Conover first established an office in New York City, and was later joined in the practice by his son J. Hallam Conover (ca. 1890-1972). In 1942 they closed their New York office, and worked strictly out of Freehold. Conover's obituary noted that he was a life member of the New Jersey Society of Architects, and was a member of the Branch Lodge, the Masons, and of the First Presbyterian Church in Freehold. He was a descendant of Wolphert Gerretze von Couwenhoven, a prominent early Dutch settler of Monmouth County. [*Freehold Transcript*, January 27, 1955]

In addition to the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools, Conover designed many other schools in the county. These include Crawford's Corner School in Holmdell (1914, extant); a school at Lafayette, Manalapan Township (1914, demolished); a three room brick schoolhouse in Morganville (1915, extant); a two-room brick schoolhouse in Union, Raritan Township (1915, extant); a school at Oak Grove, Holmdel Township (1917, demolished); a school at Hurleytown, Wall Township (1931, extant); and in Freehold, the Broad Street School (1928) and the Court Street School (1921), both extant.

When the Clarksburg School first opened in 1925, it housed all grades from kindergarten through eighth in its four classrooms. The 7th/8th grade teacher also served as the principal, and the ringing of the school bell announced the commencement and ending of each school day. The school had no indoor plumbing when it was built; a hand pump in front of the building supplied the water, and outhouses to the rear served as toilet facilities. The basement, originally unfinished, was later converted to a lunch room where the children ate in two shifts. The folding door divider between classrooms #1 and #2 was opened on graduation day, allowing the combined rooms to serve as an assembly hall. Although the original specifications called for each folding door to be faced with slate, the doors were never so equipped. Similarly, although tongue and groove wood ceilings were specified in each classroom, pressed metal was used instead. [Interviews, Ms. Annie Stevens and Mr. Charles Abbott]

In 1941, both the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools received nearly identical additions to accommodate a growing student population and to provide modern toilet facilities. Under the direction of architect Ernest Arend, a classroom, restrooms (to replace existing outhouses), and a faculty/nurse's room were added to the rear elevation of each school.

The building contract called for the "finish on new foundations, walls, and roof to match [the] present building". In a gesture toward more fireproof construction, expanded metal lath was used, rather than the wood lath which comprised the original portion of the school. Exterior walls were shingled "to match old in size and quality" and the same wainscot was to be used in the corridor and toilet room halls. The contract also called for metal ceilings with 3" cornice moldings, and new interior finishes of clear, smooth North Carolina pine were to match work in the "old building". Because floors were not

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(criterion C, continued)

specifically identified in the contract, it is unclear what material was used originally. [Monmouth County Building Contracts]

In the Clarksburg School, a bathroom was also added during the 1941 building program. Placed in the coatroom of classroom #4, the bathroom was used by the children in kindergarten, first and second grades.

Two additional classrooms were added in 1953 to the rear of the 1941 addition, and the faculty/nurse's room was enlarged at the same time. [Interview, Annie Stevens]

By 1966 the Clarksburg School was only one of four frame schools in the county still serving as a school. [Asbury Park Evening Press, September 19, 1966] The other three were its sister school in Perrineville (1925, Millstone Township), the one-room Robertsville School, also designed by Conover, (1912, Marlboro Township) and the two-room Glendola School (ca. 1910, Wall Township). The Glendola School was closed in 1966 and is now a private nursery school; the Robertsville School closed ca. 1990 and is now used by the Marlboro Township Board of Education Maintenance Department.

A fire of unknown origin in the early 1970s significantly damaged classroom #3 and, to a lesser extent, classroom #4. Classroom #3 required new flooring, ceiling, walls and blackboards, while classroom #4 required a new floor only. The cupola was also damaged but was rebuilt to its original appearance. [Interviews, Annie Stevens, Celia Crawbuck]

By 1984, the Millstone Township school district had 480 pupils housed in three elementary schools--Clarksburg, Perrineville, and Millstone Elementary. The Clarksburg School housed 160 pupils attending kindergarten through second grades. Perrineville had 120 students attending third and fourth grades, while Millstone Elementary (built in 1958) had 200 pupils in grades five through eight. [Asbury Park Press, January 22, 1986]

The Perrineville School was closed after an addition to the Millstone Elementary School in 1986 absorbed its students. [ibid] It has since been converted into offices and a deli, and although it retains its original exterior appearance [see supplemental photos], its interiors have been somewhat altered by the conversion. The Clarksburg School was closed in 1995 when the district's new elementary school opened that fall. The Millstone Township Board of Education sold the school in May 1998 to the Township; after undergoing restoration and rehabilitation, it will house several Township offices. [Examiner, February 19, 1998]

Within Monmouth County, a great variety of schools were identified in the historic sites survey undertaken by Gail Hunton and James C. McCabe in the early 1980s. The surveyors noted that

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one-room schools dating from the second and third quarters of the 19th century comprise the majority of surveyed school sites. Typically, these buildings are one-story, wood frame rectangles, three bays wide and three to four bays deep with an entry at the front gable end. Of the larger, more substantial public school buildings erected in the early 20th century in the county, it was noted that they were designed almost exclusively in Georgian or Colonial Revival styles. Although varying in size, plan, and detail, these schools are largely of red or yellow brick with hipped roofs, classical wood trim, and large, multi-sash windows. Although identified in the survey, smaller schools dating from the 1900-1930 time period received less intensive scrutiny. [Hunton and McCabe, Summary, 1984: 147-151]

When compared with other Monmouth County schools from the first quarter of the 20th century, and particularly when compared with those also designed by architect Warren Conover, the Clarksburg School is found to be similar in plan and interior detailing. As with other rural districts in New Jersey, Monmouth County's rural school districts tended to build one-story schools with one to four rooms, depending on the number of pupils. The interior details of Conover's schools are strikingly alike, and feature such shared finishes as plaster and lath walls, tongue and groove wainscot, interior trim with raised corner blocks, maple tongue and groove floors, and pressed metal ceilings. Almost all of Conover's extant schools have an identical fenestration pattern consisting of five or six tightly-spaced, tall windows in each classroom. The folding door partition found in the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools first appeared in the Conover's Court Street School (Freehold, 1921), and was repeated in the Hurleytown School (Wall Twp., 1931) and in an addition to the Allenwood School (Wall Twp., 1931).

Conover's choices for floor plan, fenestration, and materials for interior finishes are typical for the period. As previously mentioned, the use of tightly-spaced windows, to reduce shadows, was advocated at least fifteen years earlier by Bruce, et al., in School Architecture (1910). The same book also mentions the accordion doors. Other period architecture books laud the utilization of wainscot, metal ceilings, oblong classrooms, separate coatrooms with windows, and proper ventilation. Conover's treatment of the interior finishes is also typical for the period; his specifications of light colored walls and ceilings, natural-colored (varnished) wood trim, and oiled wood floors are seen in contemporary architectural treatises.

The school's use of wood frame construction and wood exterior sheathing is, however, in direct contrast with prevailing construction practices for public buildings at the time and the Clarksburg School emerges as a late example of frame construction within the building type. Although Conover designed several other wood frame school buildings, they were built between eleven and thirteen years earlier (Robertsville School, Marlboro Twp., 1912, extant; and Lafayette School, Manalapan Twp., 1914, demolished). The majority of his school buildings, and of those generally erected in the county during this time, were built of brick or other masonry.

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The Clarksburg School Monmouth County, New Jersey (criterion C, continued)

Increased concern for student safety, coupled with the growing public view of the school building as a source of civic pride and as a place for a wide range of social and cultural functions, led to the use of incombustible building materials, solidly constructed. As Hamlin expressed in 1910:

The fundamental question is, however, not that of the finish, but of the framework or shell of the building. This ought to be always of fireproof materials. The time is coming when the use of inflammable materials in the construction of schoolhouses (except small and poor rural district schools) will be considered little short of a crime. Unfortunately, not every school board or community has as yet reached the point where it thinks it can afford really fireproof construction. (Hamlin et al, 1910: 11)

Accordingly, brick was the most common choice of exterior wall material during this time period, and was often enhanced with cast concrete sills, lintels, and cornerstones. In one-story schools, fire-proof construction was deemed less necessary than in taller schools where egress during a fire was significantly more problematic. By the 1920s, construction ordinances in many US cities required buildings taller than three stories to have even windows, trim and doors of metal or metal covered. [Donovan, 1921: 77]

In Monmouth County, schools built in the early 20th century were mostly built of brick, regardless of the number of stories, a fact noted by Hunton and McCabe in their historic sites survey. (Hunton and McCabe, Summary, 1984: 151) Although the majority of architect Warren Conover's schools were of brick with slate roofs, they were considered to be of Type or Class D construction, that is, built with masonry walls, but having (except for the slate roof), otherwise ordinary or joist construction and wood finish. However, all of his schools, including the one at Clarksburg, had the requisite fireproof boiler room.

The use of wood frame construction, and wood exterior wall cladding, for public schools in New Jersey has never been outlawed. State building regulations governing school construction were "very minimal" until April of 1984, when schools were placed under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code. [Interview, Fred Battisti, Department of Community Affairs]. In fact, wood frame schools can still be erected within the framework of the Uniform Construction Code subcodes, but because of the intended usage, the height and floor area of such a school would be "small" and a firewall would be needed between rooms. [ibid.]

In context, then, the Clarksburg School, as built in 1925, is typical for the time period in plan, siting, and use of interior finishes. As a four room, one-story schoolhouse with a symmetrical front and a center entrance flanked by classrooms on each side, the Clarksburg School is a good, late example of the transitional type of schoolhouse that was common in rural areas from about 1900 until the 1920s.

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(criterion C, continued)

Its wood wainscot, pressed metal ceilings, tightly-grouped windows, hardwood tongue and groove floors, and windowed coatrooms are commonly found in schools built in the first quarter of the 20th century and follow modern guidelines. These are also architectural features which were considered ideal in the 1922 school building survey.

Atypical, however, is the school's wood frame construction and wood shingle exterior which, although acceptable for a one-story school, were at direct odds with the more prevalent usage of fireproof materials in public school buildings. Given the choice between brick and frame construction, township residents overwhelmingly chose frame, a material that was later repeated in both the 1941 and the 1953 additions.

While the township residents' frugality can be blamed for choosing what was then considered the least desirable and least durable of building materials, that same frugality has led to the school's nearly intact preservation over the years. Ever mindful of the voter's mandate to hold spending to a minimum, the township school board has also held interior renovations to a minimum, thereby preserving so many of the school's as-built features. Consequently, the school retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Clarksburg School also falls within the 1894-1933 time period cited by Roberta Delson in 1982 as being underrepresented, in terms of school buildings, in both the State and National Registers of Historic Places. [Delson, 1982: 199]

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Celia Crawbuck, 5-21-1999 (teacher at the school from 1939-1944 and 1960-1976)
Florence Gravatt, 5-21-1999 (township school board secretary, 1957-1989)
Gail Hunton, 5-12-1999 (Monmouth County Parks, conducted historic sites survey)
Doreen Polhemus, 6-3-1999 (township historian)
Annie Stevens, 5-24-1999 (teacher and principal at the school, 1955-1987)

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Beers 1872 Map of Monmouth County, New Jersey. [Monmouth County Archives]

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 36, lot 61 as noted on the tax map of Millstone Township, Monmouth County, NJ.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is the one which has been associated with the property since the school's erection in 1925.

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photographs

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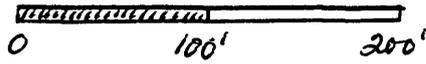
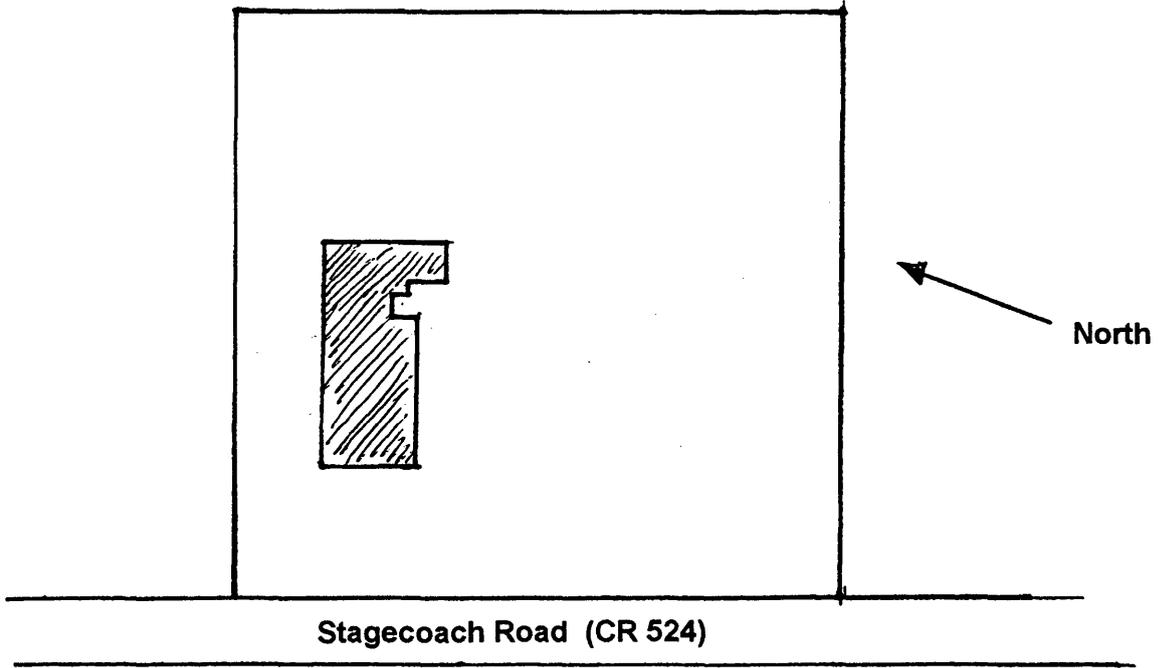
typical information for all photographs

1. Name of Property	Clarksburg School
2. County and State	Monmouth County, New Jersey
3. Photographer	Joan Berkey
4. Date of Photograph	May 1999
5. Location of Negatives	Doreen Polhemus, Township Historian 33 Clarksburg Road Clarksburg, NJ 08510

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
1	exterior view showing setting and streetscape, looking southeast
2	exterior: main (west) facade and north elevation, looking east
3	exterior: south and east elevations, looking almost north
4	exterior: north and east elevations of 1953 addition, north elevations of 1925 section and 1941 addition, looking southwest
5	interior, 1925 section: classroom #1, looking west
6	interior, 1925 section: classroom #1, accordion wall, looking southeast
7	interior, 1925 section: coatroom, classroom #1, looking south
8	interior, 1925 section: classroom #3, looking northeast
9	interior, 1941 addition: boys' bathroom hall, looking southwest
10	interior, 1941 addition: hallway, looking southeast
11	interior, 1941 addition: classroom #5, looking northeast
12	interior, 1953 addition: classroom #6, looking north

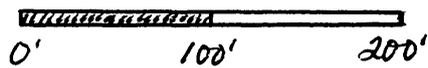
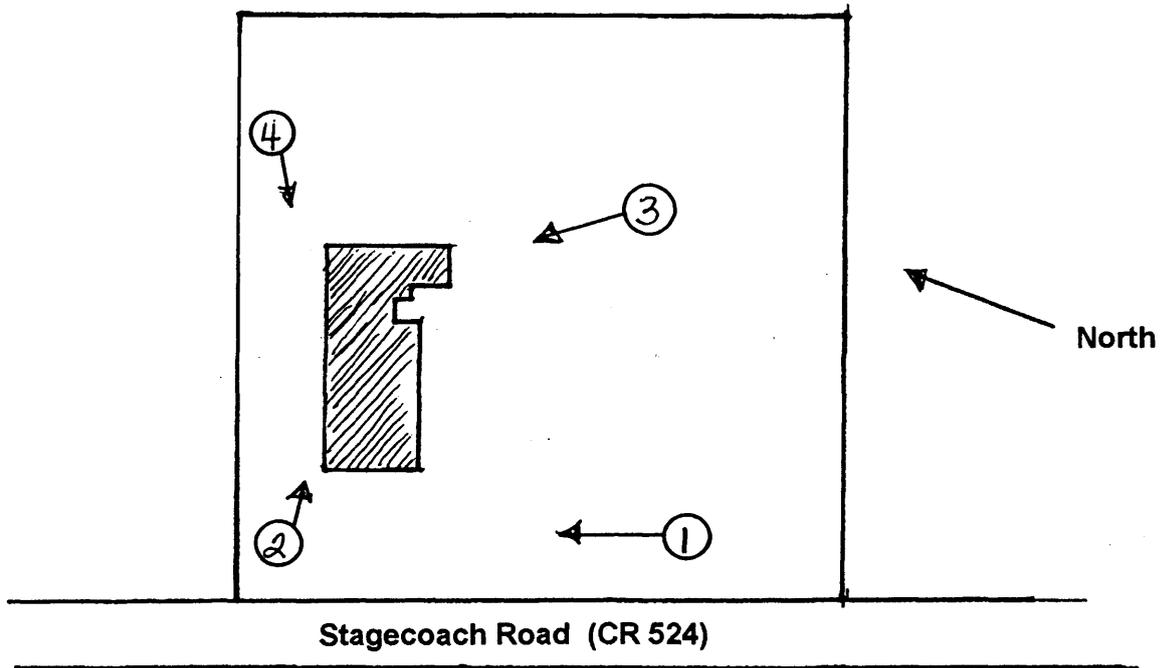
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Millstone Township
Monmouth County, New Jersey

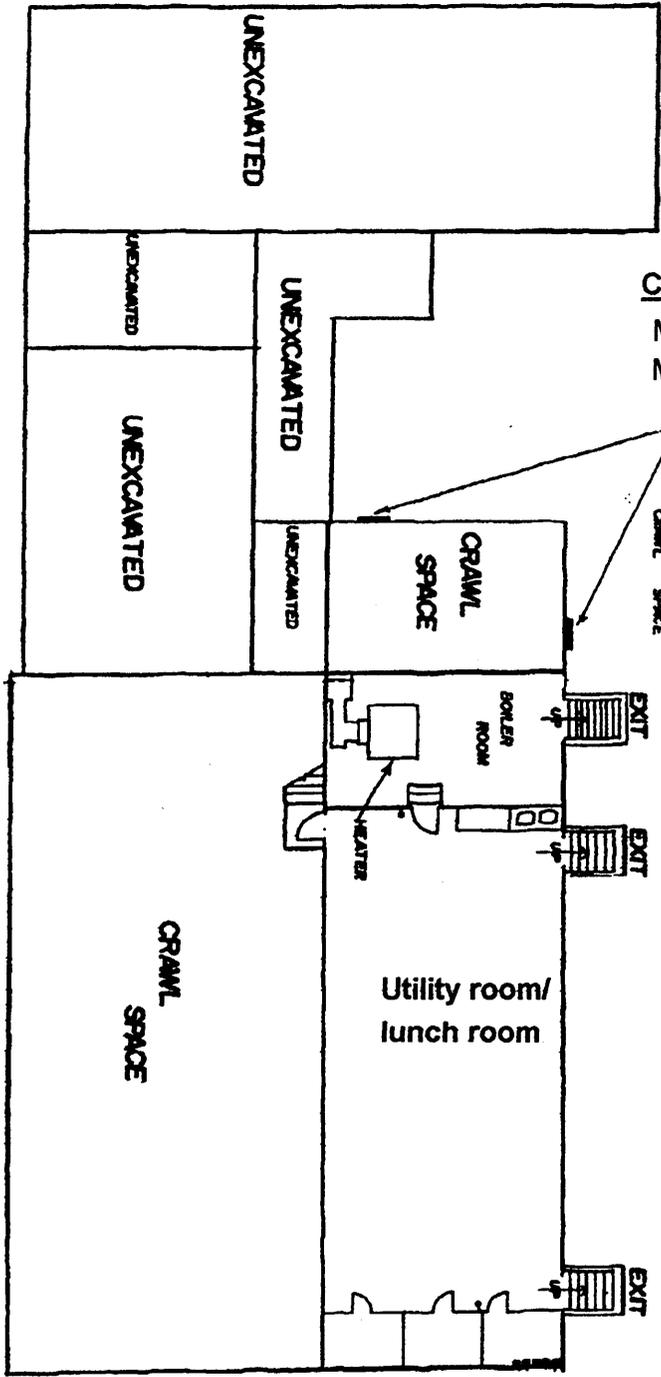
Site Plan
scale 1" = 100 feet



Clarksburg School
Millstone Township
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Site Plan, Annotated for Photographs
scale 1" = 100 feet

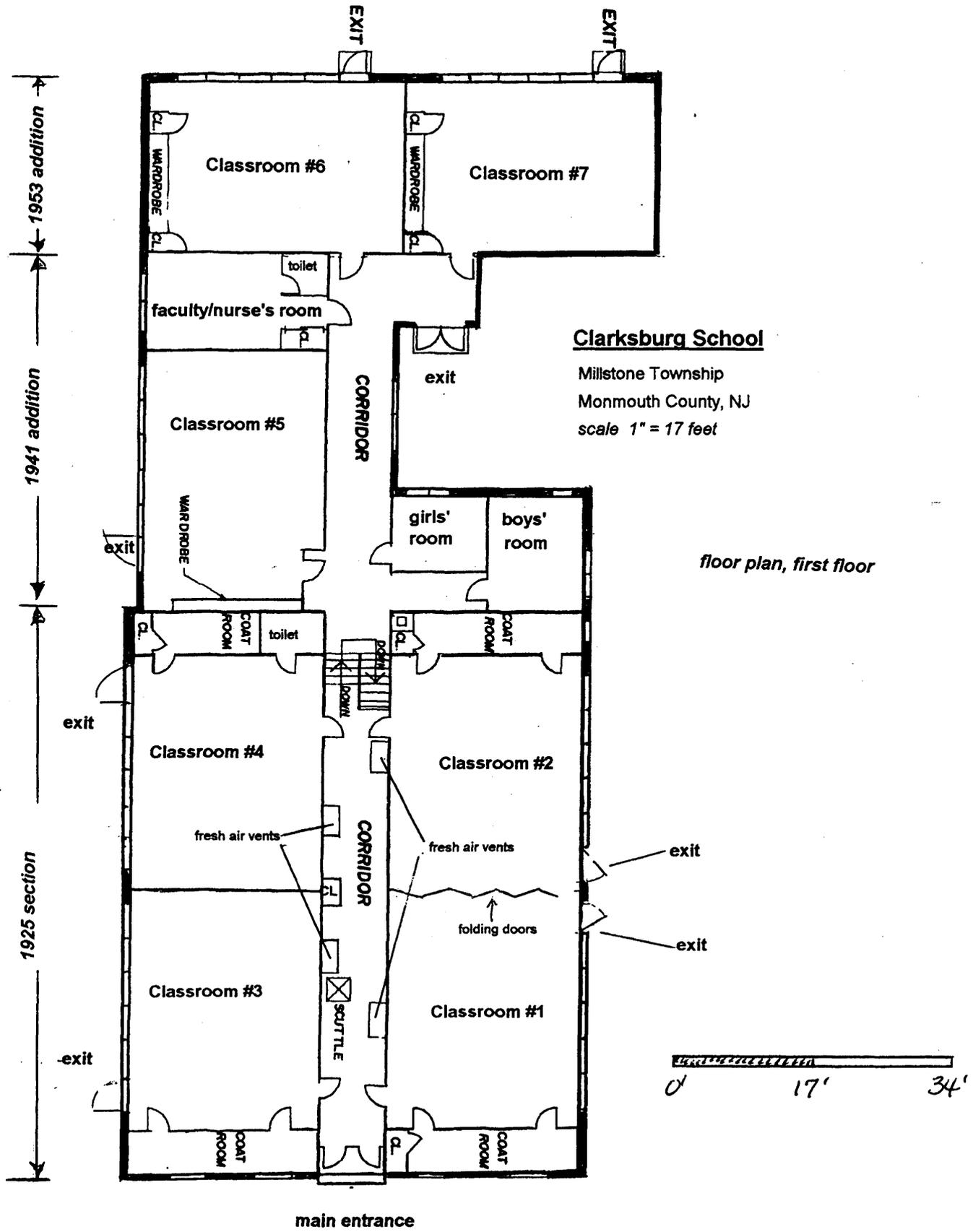
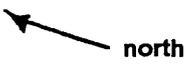


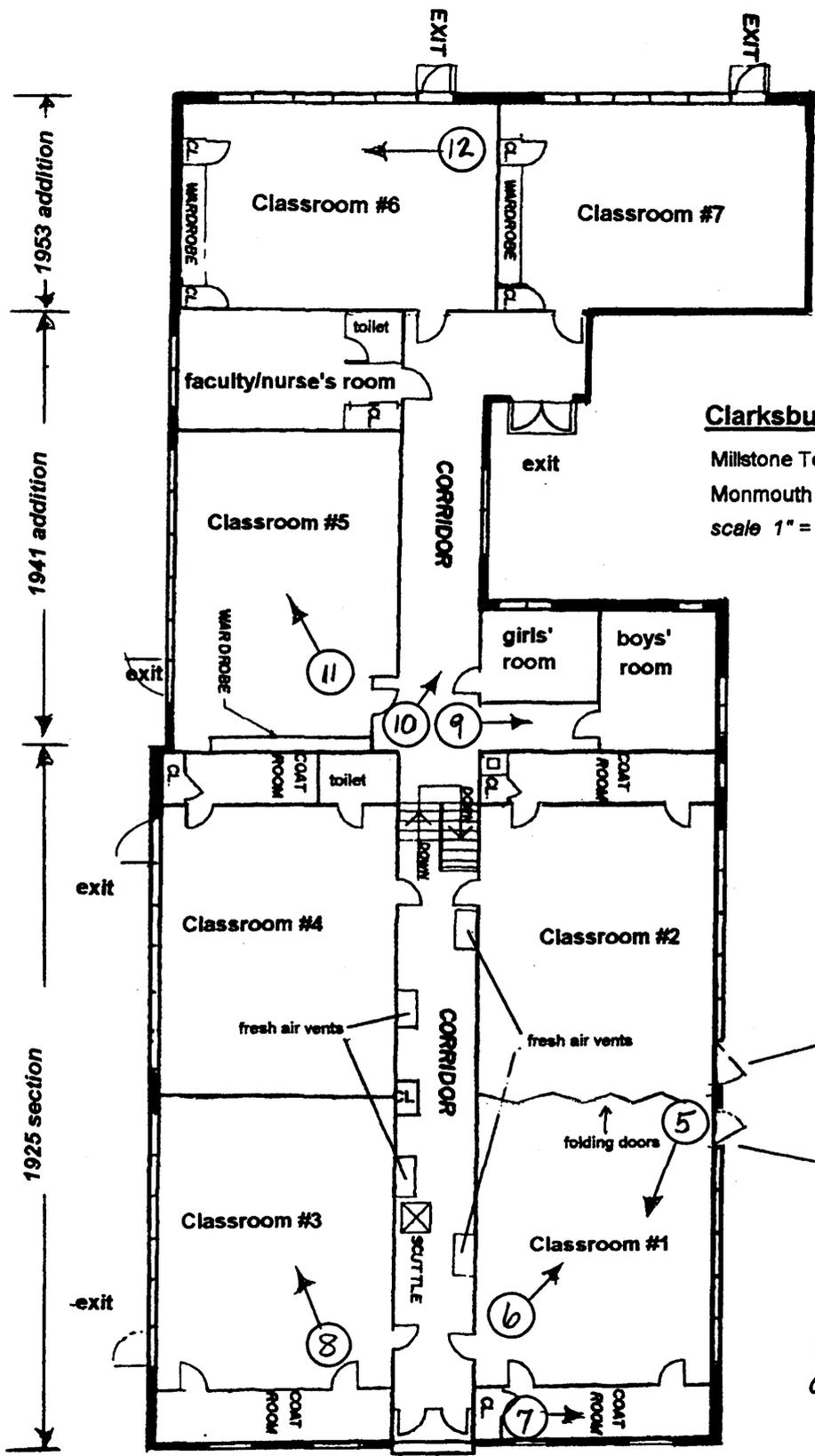
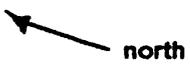


Clarksburg School, basement plan
 Millstone Township
 Monmouth County, NJ

scale 1" = 17 feet

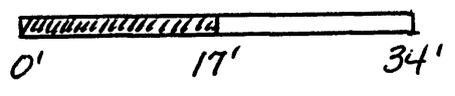






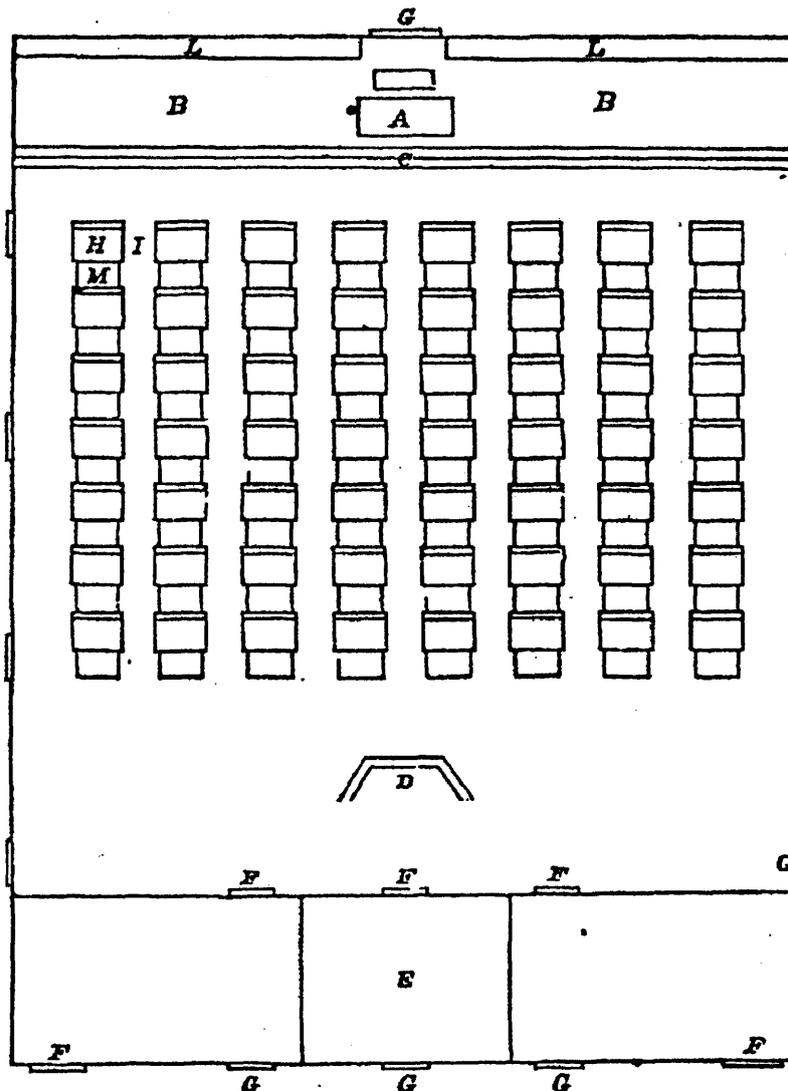
Clarksburg School
 Millstone Township
 Monmouth County, NJ
 scale 1" = 17 feet

*floor plan, first floor
 annotated for photographs*



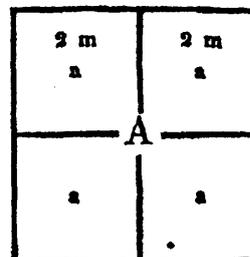
1953 addition
 1941 addition
 1925 section

main entrance

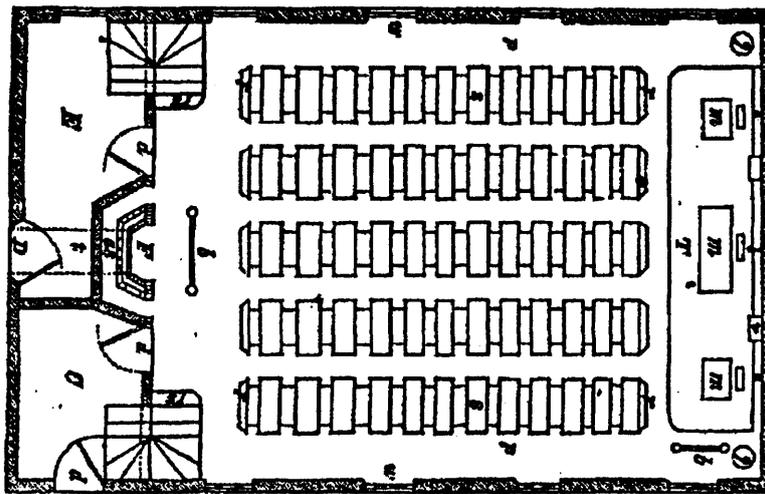


A. Represents the teacher's desk. B B. Teacher's platform, from 1 to 2 ft. in height. C. Step for ascending the platform. L L. Cases for books, apparatus, cabinet, & H. Pupils' single desks, 2 ft. by 16 inches. M. Pupils' seat, 1 ft. by 20 inches. I. Aisle 1 ft. 6 inches in width. D. Place for stove, if one be used. E. Room for recitation, retiring in case of sudden indisposition, for interview with parents, when necessary, & it may also be used for the library, &c. F F F F. Doors into the boys' and girls' entries—from the entries into the school-room, and from the school-room into the recitation room. G G G G. Windows. The windows on the sides are not lettered.

For section of seat and desk constructed after Mr. Mann's plan, see p. 47. To avoid the necessity of fitting up the same school-room for old and young, and the inefficiency of such country schools as we now have, Mr. Mann proposed in this Report a union, for instance of four districts which did not cover more than four miles square, and the erection of four primary school-houses, (a a a a) for the younger children of each district, to be taught by female teachers, and one central or high school, (A) for the older children of the four districts, taught by a well qualified male teacher. This plan is recommended for its wise use of the means of the districts, and the efficiency of the instruction given.



SCHOOL FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PUPILS.

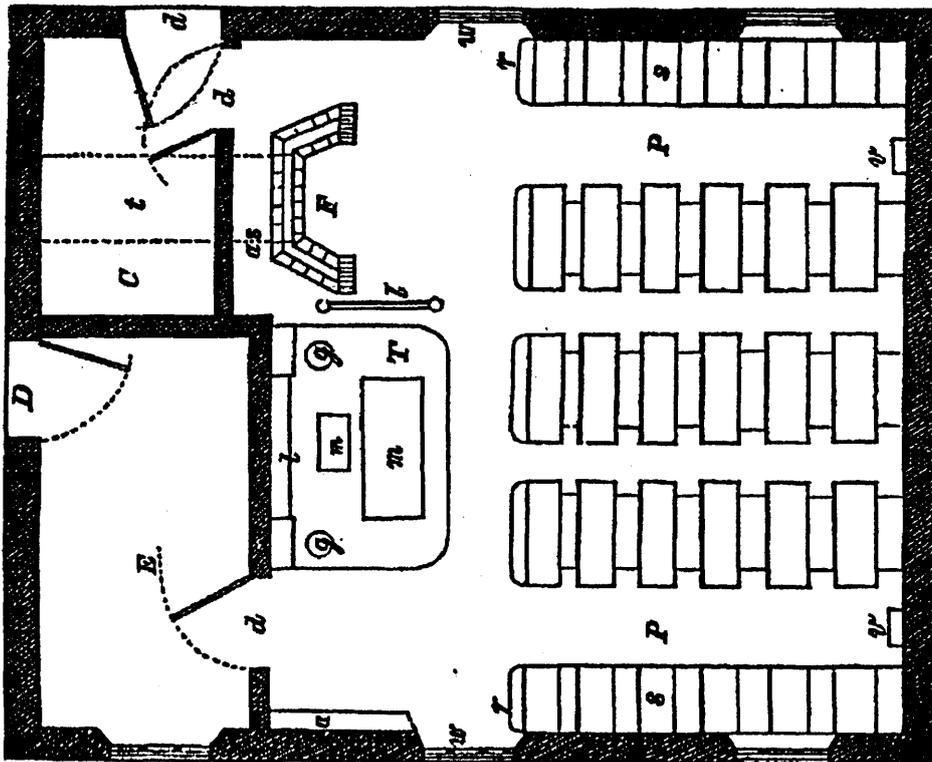


51 feet by 31 feet outside.]

[Scale 16 feet to the inch.

D. Entrance door. E. Entry. F. Fireplace. C. Wood closet. T. Teacher's platform. a. Apparatus shelves. t. Air tube beneath the floor. d. Doors. g. Globes. l. Library shelves. m. Master's table and seat. p. Passages. r. Recitation seats. s. Scholars' desks and seats. r.s. Stairs to recitation rooms in the attic. v. Ventilator. w. Windows. b. Movable blackboard. a.s. Air space behind the fireplace.

SCHOOL FOR FORTY-EIGHT PUPILS.



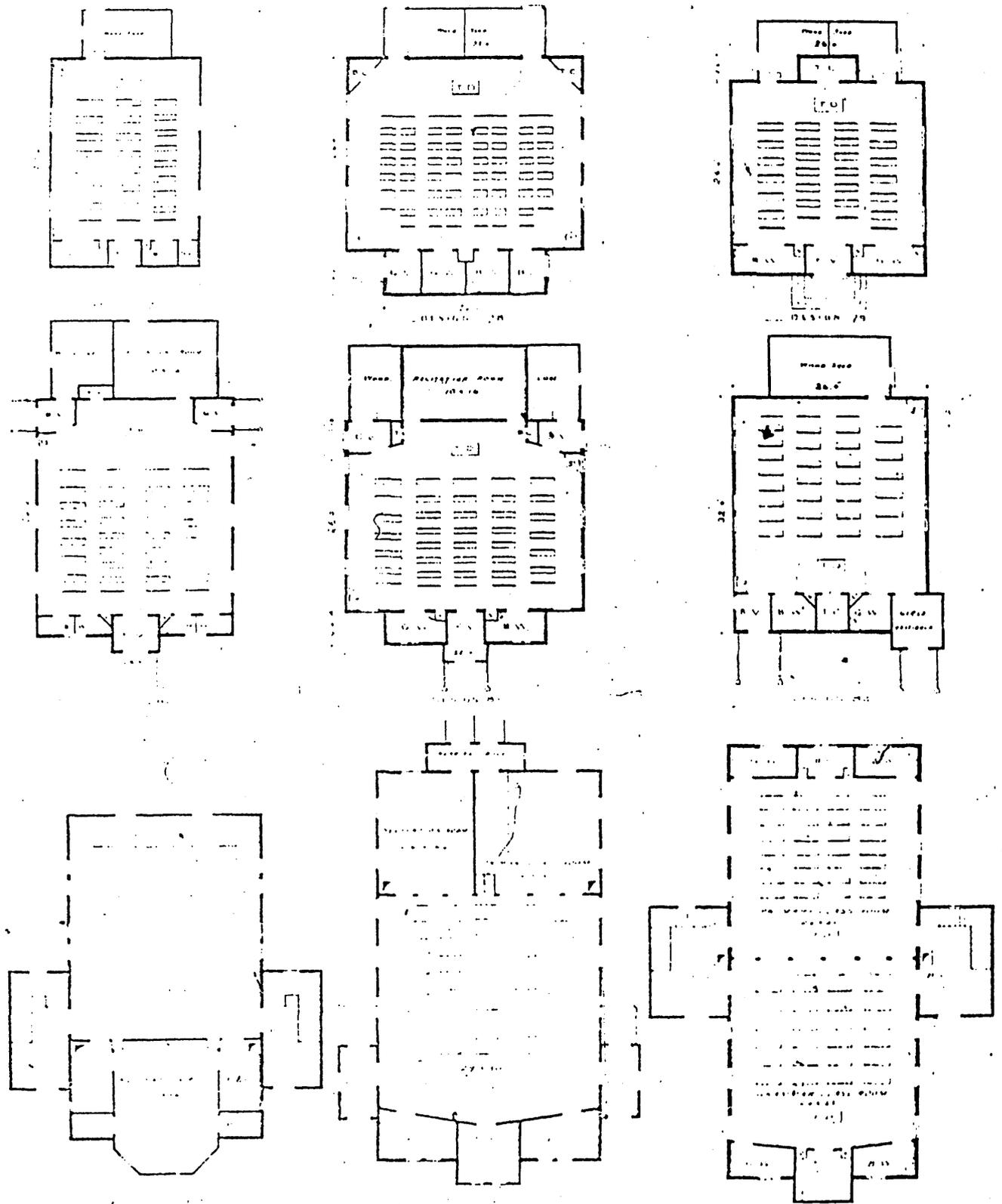
21 feet by 28 feet outside.]

[Scale 8 feet to the inch.

D. Entrance door. E. Entry. F. Fireplace. C. Wood closet, or recitation room. T. Teacher's platform. a. Apparatus shelves. t. Air tube beneath the floor. d. Doors. g. Globes. l. Library shelves. m. Master's table and seat. p. Passages. r. Recitation seats. s. Scholars' desks and seats. v. Ventilator. w. Windows. b. Movable blackboard. a.s. Air space behind the fireplace.

From: School Architecture, or Contributions to the Improvement of School Houses of the United States (Henry Barnard, 1848) p. 72

DISTRICT SCHOOL PLANS.



From: School House and Church Architecture (Bicknell, 1878)

PLATES 37, 38.

DESIGN FOR A BRICK SCHOOL-HOUSE WITH MANSARD ROOF.

THEO. F. LADUE, Architect, Lincoln, Ill.

Plate 37. Shows the front elevation and several details of a school-house now being erected at Lincoln, Ill. A, main cornice; B, tower cornice; C, top of steep roof; D, cornice of dormer windows.

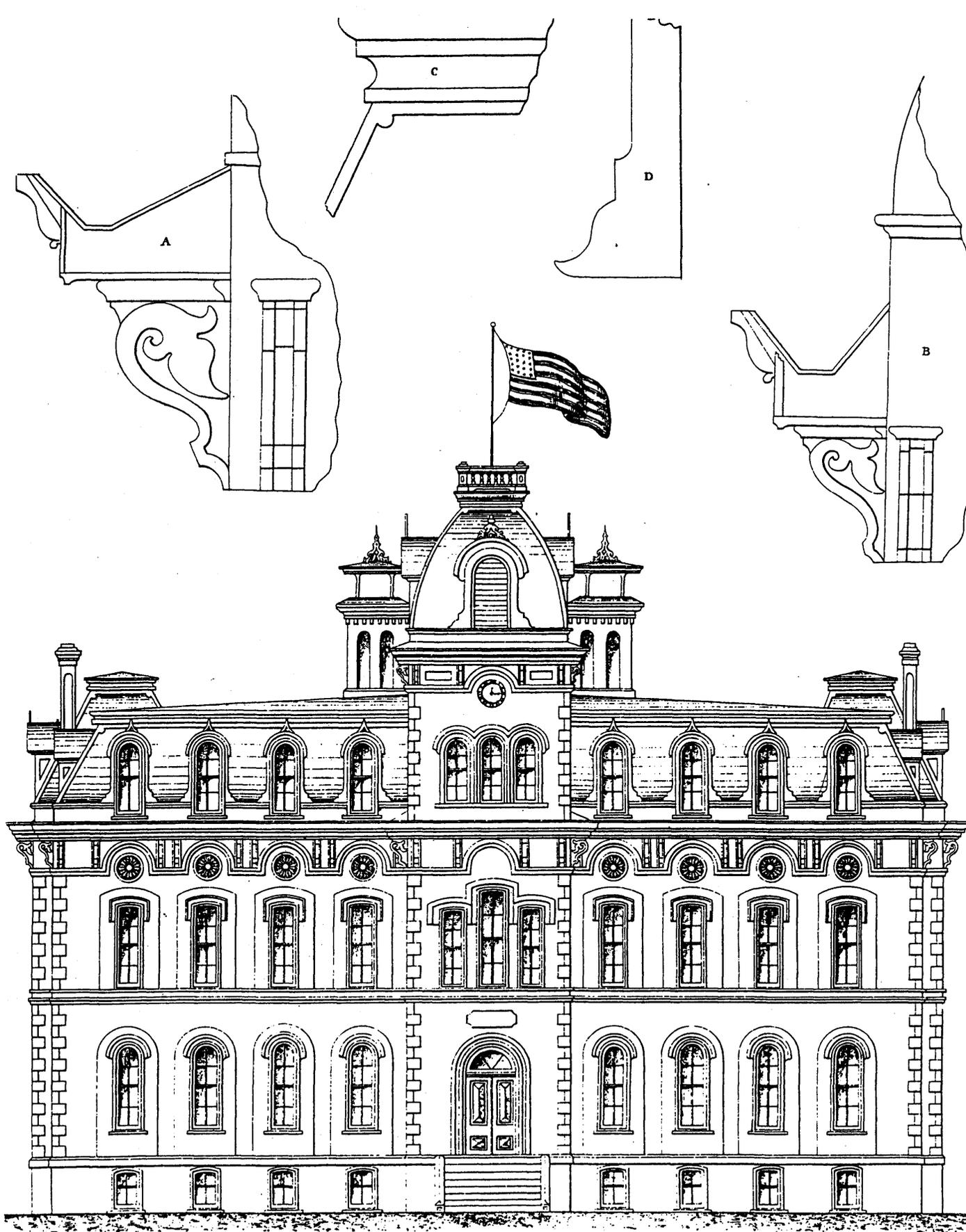
Plate 38. First and third floor plan; the second story is arranged same as the first, with the exception of a school inspector's room over front hall. The building has two entrances, by front and rear; hall fifteen feet wide, with two stairways five feet wide, which communicate with all the rooms. There are four school-rooms on first, and second stories, with large wardrobes and teachers' closet for each room. The wardrobes are so arranged, that there need be no confusion coming in or going out. The third story contains a chapel and two recitation rooms. All the rooms are to be wainscoted with alternate ash and black walnut; and all windows are to be supplied with inside blinds. The walls are red brick trimmed with Milwaukee pressed brick.

The building will be heated and ventilated by Ruttan's system.

The basement is divided into fuel cellars, water-closets, etc.

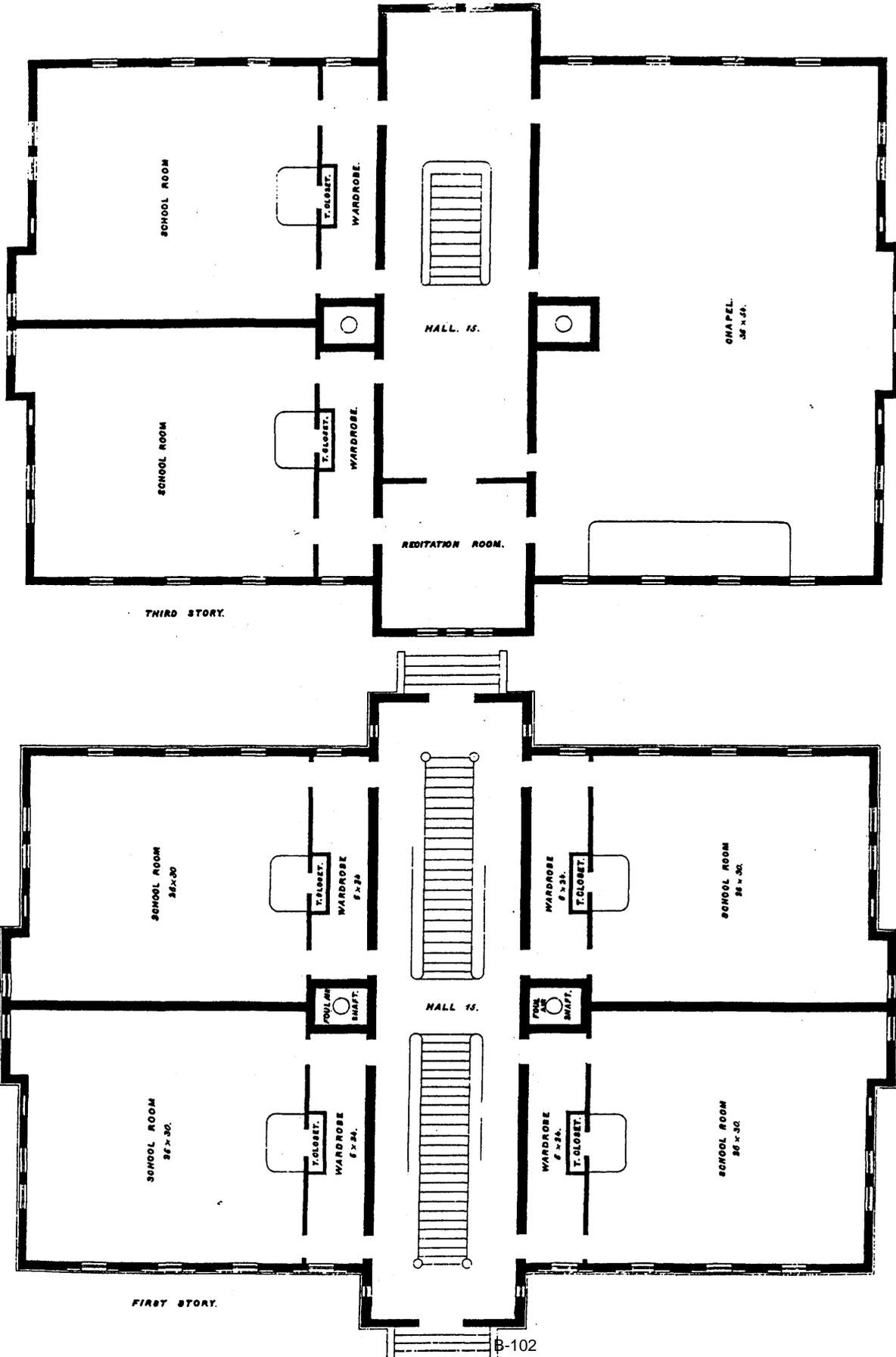
Scale of plans and elevations, 1-12th of inch to the foot; scale of details, three-fourths of one inch to the foot. Complete cost \$37,000.

From: Bicknell's Victorian Buildings (A.J. Bicknell & Co., 1878)



FRONT ELEVATION.

From: Bicknell's Victorian Buildings (A.J. Bicknell & Co., 1878)



desks. In other countries forms seating four pupils, or double desks, are generally provided. In the German schools analogous to those of the grammar grade in the United States, the class rooms are often 32 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, and 13 ft. high, and accommodate, upon forms seating four each, fifty-six pupils, giving a floor area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft., and an air enclosure of 163 cu. ft. for each pupil. The Gemeindeschule, No.

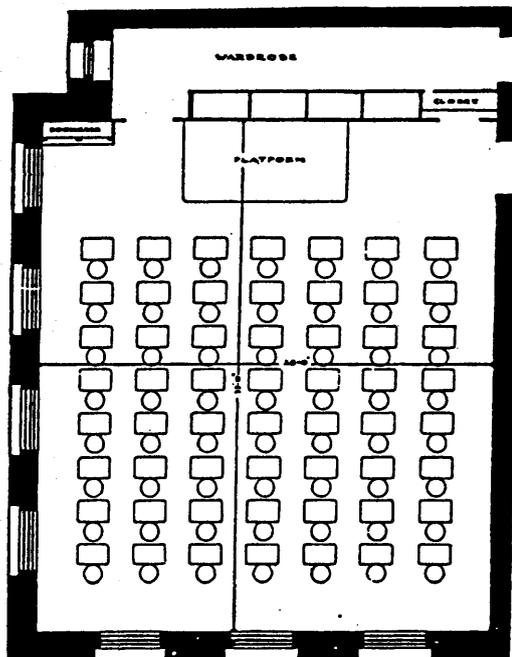


FIG. 95. CLASS ROOM FOR FIFTY-SIX PUPILS. GRAMMAR GRADE.

204, of Berlin (Chap. II., Figs. 7, 8), is one of the latest and largest built in that city, and is typical of the best Prussian schools of this grade. In this building most of the class rooms are approximately 28 ft. long, 20 ft., 9 ins. wide, 13 ft. high, and accommodate, on forms, forty-six pupils, giving a floor area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft., and an air enclosure of $161\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. for each pupil.

Length and Width of Classroom. — Assuming the rear aisle is 2' 8" wide and the distance between the front row of seats and the front wall is 8' 0", the length of the room is determined by the number of seats to each row, which brings up the question of the number of pupils to a room. The writer has yet to meet a teacher who believes that the number should exceed forty, for reasons too numerous to enter into here except the very

good reason that it is not fair to either child or teacher in receiving and giving instructions. Therefore, with forty or forty-two as the number to be considered, we may say that by establishing the length and width for the sixth grade for schools below the junior high, all lower grades will have plenty of room to spare.

The distance from back to back in the Boston seating arrangement for the 6th grade is 2' 5 1/2", while the market

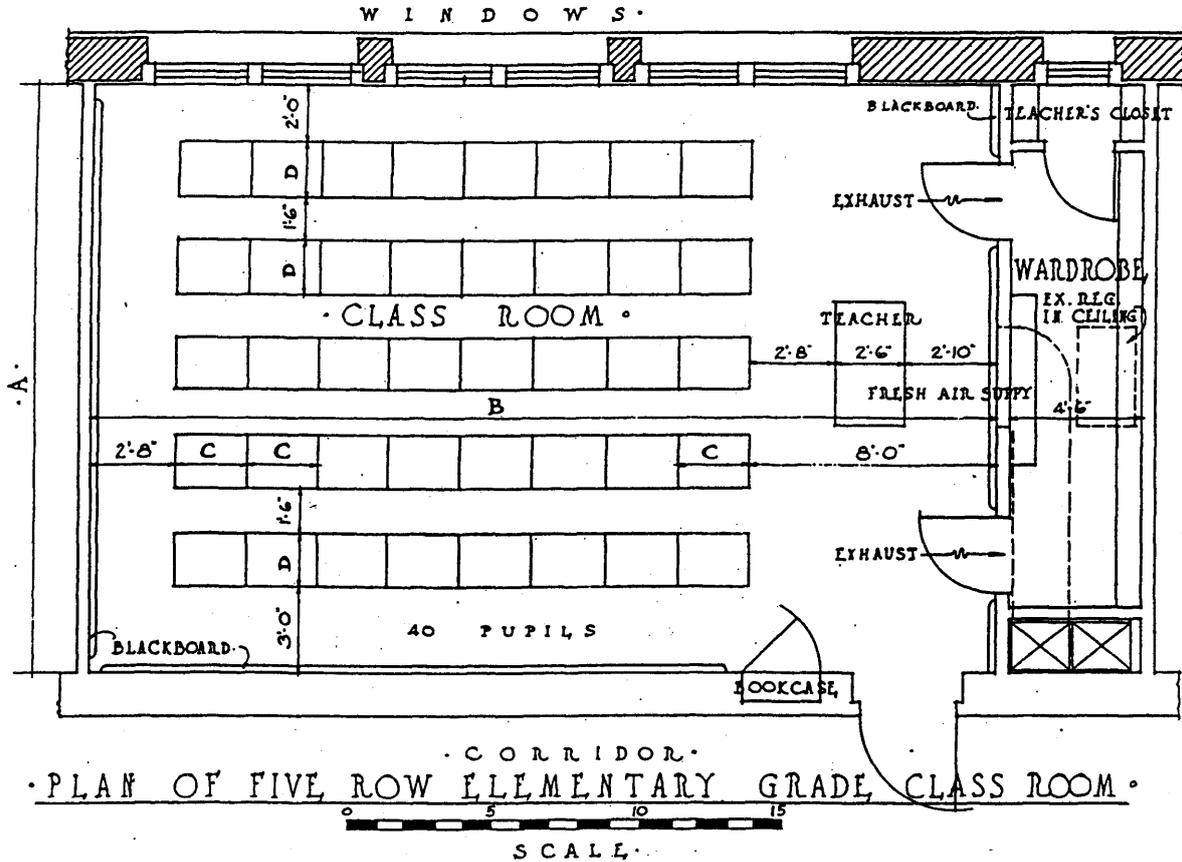
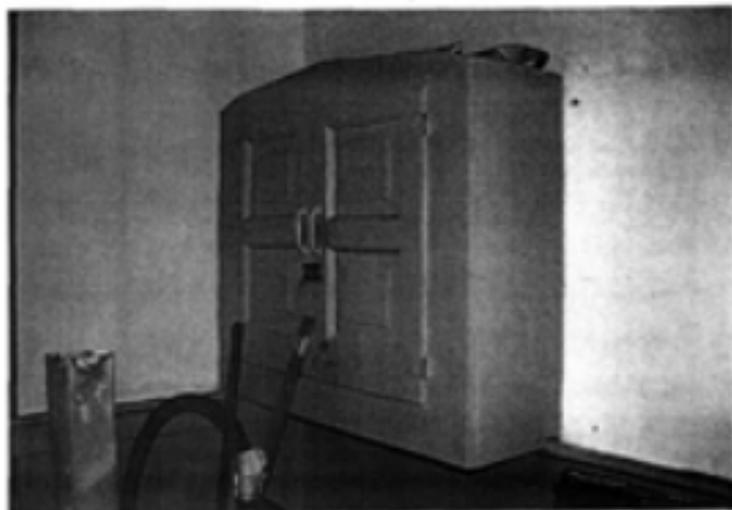


TABLE OF SIZES & MEASUREMENTS OF SCHOOL DESKS				
GRADES		I · II · III	IV · V · VI	VII · VIII
WIDTH OF ROOM	A	18'-6"	19'-9"	21'-0"
LENGTH OF ROOM	B	27'-4"	30'-0"	31'-4"
DISTANCE, BACK TO BACK	C	2'-1"	2'-5"	2'-7"
DISTANCE, ACROSS	D	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"
SIZE OF DESK		12" X 18"	15" X 21"	16" X 24"
HEIGHT OF DESK		21" TO 24"	23" TO 28"	26" TO 31"
AREA REQUIRED FOR GRADES		505.6 SQ. FT.	592.5 SQ. FT.	657.93 SQ. FT.
AREA PER PERSON		12.33	14.45	16.02

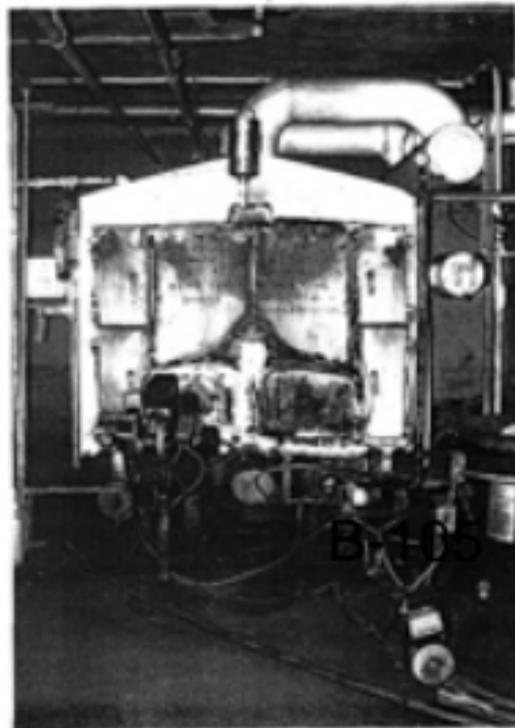
FIG. 219.

from: School Architecture, Principles and Practices (John Donovan, 1921), p. 254

*Supplemental Photos of the Clarksburg School
Millstone Township, Monmouth County, NJ*



Nurse's Cabinet in 1941 section



**Original 1925 Boiler
coal converted to oil**

Clatsop School, 1942
Buckner Hwy, Rainier, O. A.T.





Perrineville School, Millstone Township (1925)



B-107

Morganville School, Marlboro Township (1915)

Other Monmouth County Schools designed by Warren Conover



Hurletown School, Wall Township (1931)



Union Beach School, Hazlet Township (1915)

Other Monmouth County Schools designed by Warren Conover



Robertsville School, Marlboro Township (1912)



B-109

Court Street School, Freehold (1921)



B-110

Clarksburg School #1

Monmouth Co. NJ



B-111

Clarksburg School #2

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-112

Clarksburg School #3

Monmouth Co. NJ



B-113

Clarksburg School #4

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-114

Clarksburg School #5

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-115

Clarksburg School #6

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-116

Clarksburg School #7

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-117

Clerksburg School #8

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-118

Clarksburg School # 9

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-119

Clarksburg School #10

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-120

Clarksburg School #11

Monmouth Co., NJ



B-121

Clarksburg School #12

Monmouth Co., NJ

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-13

HISTORIC NAME:	Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church	COMMON NAME:	Clarksburg United Methodist Church
LOCATION:	512 Stagecoach Road (County Route 524)	BLOCK/LOT:	34/13.02
MUNICIPALITY:	Millstone Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Roosevelt	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	Millstone Township P.O. Box 240, Perrineville

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	1845; 1892 (steeple)	Source of Date:	Facade; Ref. 1-4
Style:	19th c. vernacular	Architect:	
Number of Stories:	1	Builder:	Thomas Gravatt
Foundation:	Stone (with concrete veneer)	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangular with central front steeple
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard		
Fenestration:	3 bays by 3 bays		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable with wood shingles; flared pyramidal roof on steeple		

Additional Architectural Description:

Simple rural church constructed on a center-aisle nave plan, 3 bays by 3 bays, with a square bell tower projecting from the center of the facade. The rectangular windows on the side bays and the round-headed windows flanking the doorway have stained glass. There was no bell tower on the original church, which appears to have had a front porch covering a pair of simple doors, and double-hung sash windows. The bell tower, added in 1892, has a double-leaf paneled door recessed in a round-arched paneled enframing. A half-round window ornaments the front of the steeple, which is crowned with a shingled-sided louvered belfry and a steep pyramidal roof with flared eaves. The bell in the steeple was donated in 1892 and was cast at the McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore, Md. (inscription on bell). The interior retains its paneled wood ceiling, wood trim and altar rail.

2002 Update: The exterior of the church was restored in 1997; the slate roof was replaced with a wood shingle roof, the clapboard was repaired and repainted, and a picket fence was installed. **2017 Update:** Wood shingle roof restoration and interior restoration completed in 2017; public open house held on June 3, 2017 (see attached brochure).

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-30; 14-2 to 25; 15-1 to 21



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces SE on a .53 acre lot with adjacent cemetery.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Standing at the western edge of the village of Clarksburg, this is an excellent and little-altered example of the small country churches built during the mid-nineteenth century. These churches are distinguished by their simple rectangular form, center-aisle nave plan, and frontal portico; some also had small belfries. They generally lacked applied ornament or stylistic reference, except for the use of arched windows of some kind. A small number of similar churches remain in Monmouth County, but the Clarksburg M.E. Church is the best preserved. It is similar in form and design to the Emley's Hill M.E. Church (HSI #1351-68), built in 1855.

The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1844 through the efforts of David Bowman, a Clarksburg resident who also donated one acre of land for the church building and burial ground. According to Mount, Thomas Gravatt served as the foreman for the construction of the present edifice in 1845. References to the construction of the church include a frame "of heavy oak taken from nearby woods...scored by an axe and made smooth by a broadaxe." (Mount, pg. 9) Mr. Gravatt's account book lists the names of the carpenters on the job.

The church was dedicated on November 1, 1845 and became part of the Methodist circuit that included congregations at Hightstown, Allentown, New Egypt, Emley's Hill and Cassville. In 1958 the name of the congregation was changed to the Clarksburg M.E. Church, and in 1968 it assumed its present name, Clarksburg United Methodist Church. See attached National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for additional historical background.

2002 Update: The church, abandoned in 1989 and vacant for almost a decade, was rescued by a group of local residents who restored the building's exterior with private funds and a county grant, nominated the site to the National Register of Historic Places, and convinced the Township that the building should be a township-owned community center.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Local museum planned

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: This church was listed on the NJ Register of Historic Places in 1998 and on the National Register in 1999.

REFERENCES:

1. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 658.
2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 9-10.
3. David Bowman to Methodist Trustees, Monmouth County Deed Book 75, page 254.
4. Undated newspaper article, Bowman files, Millstone Township Historical Commission.
5. Doreen Polhemus, "Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (1998).

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton (1992; 2017); Robin French (2002)

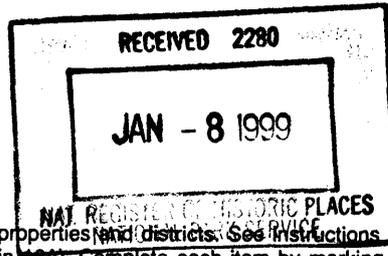
DATE: 1982; 1992; 2002; 2017

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



84

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church

other names/site number Clarksburg United Methodist Church

2. Location

street & number 512 County Route 524 (Stagecoach Road) N/A not for publication

city or town Millstone Township vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Monmouth code 025 zip code 08510

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 12/23/98
Signature of certifying official/Title
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
2-5-99

Clarksburg United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
1	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility

Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary/Cemetery

Vacant/Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Fieldstone

walls Clapboard

roof Cedar Shake

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Clarksburg United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1845-1892

Significant Dates

1845

1854

1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gravatt, Thomas (Contractor)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Millstone Township Historian

Clarksburg United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .50

Roosevelt, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 4 6 6 9 0	4 4 4 8 9 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Doreen Polhemus, Township Historian

organization Millstone Township Municipality date June 1998

street & number 33 Clarksburg Road telephone 609-259-9567

city or town Clarksburg state NJ zip code 08510

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Millstone Township

street & number P.O. Box 240 telephone 732-446-4249

city or town Perrineville state NJ zip code 08535

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Clarksburg United Methodist Church was constructed in 1845 on the old Shrewsbury Road, known today as Route 524 or Stagecoach Road in the village of Clarksburg, one of two sections of Millstone Township, located in Monmouth County, NJ.¹ With the exception of up-to-date heating and lighting, the building has retained its mid-nineteenth century simplicity. It has been carefully preserved to reflect its mid-nineteenth century appearance (photograph 1).

The church is a frame building, which rests on a stone foundation. The plan is rectangular, modified slightly by a bell tower which projects in the front, while a rectangular opposite projection flanked by two storage rooms in the rear. The nave is the principal element, occupying one tall story under a gable roof. The room contains a thirty-three foot by fifty-seven foot nave illuminated with three windows on each side.

The present structure of the Clarksburg Methodist Church has experienced few alterations since its original construction in 1845.² It was built from oak trees felled from local woods; the giant trunks of these trees that frame the church are still visible from the attic, entrance located in the bell tower. The one and one-half-story structure rests on a field stone foundation, which is thinly covered with a cement veneer. The exterior wall fabric is clapboard, which has been painted white from the inception of the church, to enhance the delicately applied molding on the facade.

The original porch from 1845 was removed, along with the original paired plank doors in 1892. The remnants of the original entrance doorways are still visible slightly through the plaster walls. According to the local historian of that time, grandson of the founder of the church, Edward G. Fountain, these alterations made way for the present bell tower (illustration 2). The bell was cast by McShane Foundry in Baltimore Maryland in 1892, according to the inscription on the bell, and was donated by Mrs. Charles Allen in honor of her husband (a notable businessman and freeholder in the village).³ The louvered bell tower bears a steep pyramidal roof accentuated by flared eaves, cooper trim and, at its crest, by an ornamental weather vane. The shape of the stack has been altered, reason unknown, in the late 1920's from its original construction.

Above the arched double-leaf-panel entry doors is a square granite stone bearing the inscription "Clarksburg 1845 M.E. Church" which would have been incorporated with the tower construction. An additional distinguishing feature of the entry is noted in its semi-circular transom, which matches the round-headed windows installed on each side of the vestibule. (Photograph 4)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

Located at the rear of the church is a batten exit and attic door. The exit passageway is located in one of two bookend extensions added to the original building in 1854.⁴ One of these two rooms was a library, while the corresponding room served as a classroom. Ann Bowman, daughter of the Reverend Bowman, founder of the Clarksburg Methodist Church was a school teacher and taught school in that room until she moved to a schoolhouse built on a parcel of land (furnished by Rev. Bowman) adjacent to the church property. Each room approximately four foot by six foot, is amply lit by the original three over three windows. (Photograph 5). Additional fenestration consists of three bay by three bay stained glass windows. There are three sets of these windows on each side of the building. The original glass and shutters were replaced in the late 1920's. (Photograph 6). The roof of this edifice is a gable-style and is covered by cedar shakes. The new shakes were added in 1997 replacing the worn slate that was installed in the early 1900's over the original cedar covering. The roof supports a row of the traditional lightning rods. The only cellar of the building, with its entrance located on the east side, was dug out in the 1940's in order to accommodate a coal heating system. This area is a five-foot by twenty-eight foot space with a cement floor and brick-lined walls.

In the interior, the vestibule walls are lined with wainscot paneling. The double-hung swing-away doors open to a center-aisle nave (photograph 7). Two rows of wooden pews on each side of the center aisle fill the thirty-three by fifty-seven foot long room. Outstanding features of the room consist of a simply designed raised pulpit and an oak wrap-around communion rail. The pulpit is flanked by the two small rooms mentioned earlier. The inside panels of the doors to these rooms have retained their original pale lavender paint. A wide band of arched crown molding connects two columns erected on each side of the pulpit. A small platform stands to the right of the pulpit, erected in the 1920's to support a piano. The original wide floor boards are visible in these areas, while the rest of the original flooring has been covered with narrow pine that was installed about 1940. The wide molding around the stained glass windows is plain, in contrast to the beaded floor molding. The seventeen foot high plaster walls lead the eye upward to the focal point of this, other wise unadorned interior, Herringbone designed squares. They are beautifully arranged to form a unique ceiling. Each of the thirty-five squares runs counter in design to its neighbors. The blocks are contained in a raised molding and each corner is marked off with a rosette. The center of the ceiling has a diamond-shaped raised panel for the oil chandelier that once hung there. It is believed that the installation of the wooden ceiling belonged to the same time frame as the construction of the tower. It is noted that both the vestibule and the ceiling above the nave are lined with the same type of wood paneling.

Restoration work on the church building started in the spring of 1997. The worn slate roof was removed along with the original roof, which was a cedar shake. A new cedar roof was installed. In the summer of 1997 work began on the outside to restore the old clapboard and repaint. After extensive research, it was decided to remove the paint surface. Cracking, flaking, and alligating over the years couldn't provide a sound base for a new coat. An oil base solid stain was then applied. The original style fencing, has been installed and is in the process of being painted. In the fall, plans have been made to have the old damaged monuments in the cemetery repaired along with a few of the stained glass windows that have bowed over the years. These repairs have been possible by a grant furnished by the Monmouth County Historical commission. Work started in February of 1998 in the inside to restore the painted ceiling to its natural varnished finish. The most exciting find was red and green color on the heavy molding around the ceiling. This will enhance the ceiling once again. The funding for this project is being supported by Millstone Township.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 3

Returning to the exterior of the church; the total church property contains less than an acre. Except for a tiny front yard, the land surrounding the church is totally occupied by the cemetery.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVEYARD (CONTRIBUTING SITE)

The graveyard encompasses all of the land except for the church structure and a small lawn. Markers at the gravesites are still legible and collectively form an archive in stone of the name's of local families. The oldest gravestone was placed in 1846, the most recent was added in 1995.

The east side and the rear of the property are bound by wire fencing. The west side and the front are bordered by a recently installed old style picket fence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Clarksburg Methodist Church on Stagecoach Road (Route 524) in Millstone Township, New Jersey is historically significant as a well-preserved and little altered example of a mid-nineteenth century small rural Protestant church. The unadorned rural design is based on a center aisle plan. The original church structure was constructed in 1845, with two small rooms added at the rear almost immediately. In 1892 a front porch was removed, and a bell tower was installed. These few alterations, as well as current restoration to the exterior and interior of the building are totally compatible with the original structure. The church has been minimally modernized, and as such, has retained to a great extent its mid-nineteenth century fabric. This Methodist Church is the sole survivor in Monmouth County of attempts at modernization. It is today fundamentally what it was architecturally in 1845. Moreover, it enjoys the distinction of being the second oldest surviving Methodist Church in Monmouth County; (the oldest structure is located in Long Branch).⁵

This church was part of the original Methodist circuit riders' route in Monmouth County, which also included the Imlaystown church, which was built in 1866 and the Emleys Hill church which was built in 1790. This building burned and was replaced in 1807. It later was torn down and replaced with a building identical to the Clarksburg church in 1855. (Photograph 8). Both Imlaystown and Emleys Hill churches are located in Upper Freehold, New Jersey.

According to church records, Methodism in Clarksburg received its strong start from a man named David Bowman. Mr. Bowman coming from Crosswicks, New Jersey, twenty miles from the village of Clarksburg, brought his skill in business and his strong faith to the community. Prior to 1832 the only other churches in the area, were a Presbyterian Church located in Perrineville, and a Baptist church in Upper Freehold, both outside the village. This local preacher quickly formed a class, securing services from other preachers. This class met in Mr. Bowman's home or other neighboring homes near by. The class grew and became a society, which was then the charge of the Crosswicks circuit. The society continued to meet in neighboring homes, until 1843 when it was decided to erect a house of worship. A small band of believers numbering fifteen to twenty dedicated their efforts in this project. Mr. Bowman sold to the trustees a plot of land for \$50.00 that was next to his general store, for the erection of a house of worship. Upon purchasing the land, the trustees hired carpenter Thomas Gravatt to accomplish the task. Having completed his work just short of one year's time, the church building was dedicated on November 1, 1845.⁶

This church from its conception was Methodist in name only. The people of this village took pride in opening the doors for all denominations. It played a very important part in the spiritual growth of this township. One hundred and fifty-two years later, the current community still prides itself on the beauty of this monument, in the still small hamlet called Clarksburg. Declining membership and economics forced the closure of this once vibrant building. The remaining members merged with the Emleys Hill church in Upper Freehold. After nine years of vacancy the decision to take down this antique structure was inevitable. Only the commitment from the townspeople and surrounding neighbors wouldn't let it die. A rally of support made it possible to restore it to its original beauty. Once again it will be put in to service for the community.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 5

Historic significance to the property is a graveyard containing the names of many citizens who were notable in the nineteenth century Millstone Township. The Clarksburg Church is the second oldest Methodist Church in Monmouth County and meets National Register criterion C for architecture because it is an outstanding example of the pre-civil war vernacular design.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CLARKSBURG METHODIST CHURCH

The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church is Monmouth County's second oldest. It remains surrounded by virtually the same rural atmosphere that it enjoyed in the mid 1800's. Clarksburg is one of two sections of Millstone Township. Millstone, which dates back to the days of the Lenni Lenape Indians, is duly proud of its past. The Clarksburg church opened its doors one-year after the founding of the Township. It joins the ranks of many homes and public building that have survived here from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Except for heating and electrical updates, the building remains untouched by modern conveniences. It's name was changed in 1968 to the Clarksburg United Methodist Church.⁷ The building and congregation played a continuing and important role in the shaping of early Millstone. The Clarksburg United Methodist Church is the oldest church building in the township and a proud and prominent landmark in the community.

The church building was abandoned in 1989. After standing vacant for nine years, it was determined that the building should be torn down. Concerned residents appreciative of its historic role and the integrity of its mid-nineteenth century rural architecture, united to raise funds to restore the church to its prime condition and appearance.⁸ The building has been restored with scrupulous attention to historical and architectural detail. In addition, the church has been donated to the Township of Millstone in December of 1997, under the direction of the Historical commission. Future plans are to use it as a local museum for the community.⁹

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GRAVEYARD (CONTRIBUTING SITE)

Soon after the completion of the construction of the church, the remainder of the land surrounding the church was designated as a cemetery. Its oldest plot is dated 1846 and is in the section located directly behind the church. The cemetery is no longer in use since the Township assumed ownership. The total property occupies .52 of an acre. The funerary ground is a significant contributing site on the property because of its archive of old burial stones, offering a veritable chronicle of Millstone Township's heritage, as well as that of surrounding areas.

One notable name found in the church's burial site is that of David Bowman, founding father of the church and a local preacher. Active in the community, David Bowman owned the town tannery and general store, served as the first postmaster in the village, and functioned as superintendent of the school, which is still standing.¹⁰ Other influential families buried there include: Claytons, Debows, Eldridges, Elys, Fountains, Gravatts, Longsreets, Perrines, Thompsons, and Waltons.¹¹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 6

ENDNOTES:

1. Mount, Jean E. *The History of the Township of Millstone* pertaining to Shrewsbury Road, p 35.
2. *Property deed to Methodist trustees by David Bowman*, August 21, 1845, recorded in deed book 75, p. 254
3. Ellis, Franklin *History Of Monmouth County*, biography of Charles Allen, p. 2664
4. *Diary of Ann Bowman*, daughter of David Bowman, founder of the Clarksburg Episcopal Methodist church (now the Clarksburg United Methodist Church) Bowman file, Millstone Historical Commission.
5. *First Methodist Church of Long Branch, N.J.* Department of Environmental Protection, Officer of Historic Preservation. Historic site inventory number 1353-11.
6. *Newspaper article from Edmond G. Fountain*, grandson of David Bowman, Bowman file, Millstone Township Historical Commission
7. Steelman, Robert B. *What God has wrought* explanation of name change, Chapter 19, p. 281
8. Newspaper articles recording history of the Clarksburg United Methodist Church and the progress of restoration work; *Examiner*, April 17, September 18, November 20, 1997; *Asbury Park Press*, June 20, 1997; *Messenger Press*, May 8, September 11, October 23, 1997.
9. *Property deeded to the Township of Millstone*, deed date December 12, 1997 recorded in deed book 5682, p. 514.
10. *The story of the Methodist Circuit "Who's Who in Clarksburg"*, biography of David Bowman.
11. The history of founding family names can be found in Jean E. Mount's book *The History of the Township of Millstone* and in Doreen Polhemus's book *The History of a Methodist Circuit*. Both are listed in section 9 biographical references.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 7

MAJOR BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bowman, Ann. "*Diary of Ann Bowman.*" 1852-1853 Millstone Township Historical Commission.

Ellis, Franklin. *The History of Monmouth County, New Jersey* 1885 Reprinted in 1974
The Shrewsbury Historical Society.

Mount, Jean E. *The History of the Township of Millstone.* Heidelberg Press, 1982.

Polhemus, Doreen. *The History of a Methodist Circuit.* (Forthcoming) , Old Hights Print Shop, 1998.

Steelman, Robert B. Interview by Doreen Polhemus. June 20, 1990

Steelman, Robert B. *What God Has Wrought, A history of the Southern New Jersey Conference of the United Methodist Church.* Pennington: Southern New Jersey Annual Conference of Archives and History, 1986.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 8

UTM REFERENCES

18	546690	4448940
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As shown on the accompany tax map of Millstone Township, the Clarksburg United Methodist Church and graveyard occupy lot 34/13.02, encompassing approximately .52 of an acre.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS

The nominated property includes the entire parcel of property, .52 of an acre, as originally sold by David Bowman to the Methodist trustees in 1844.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

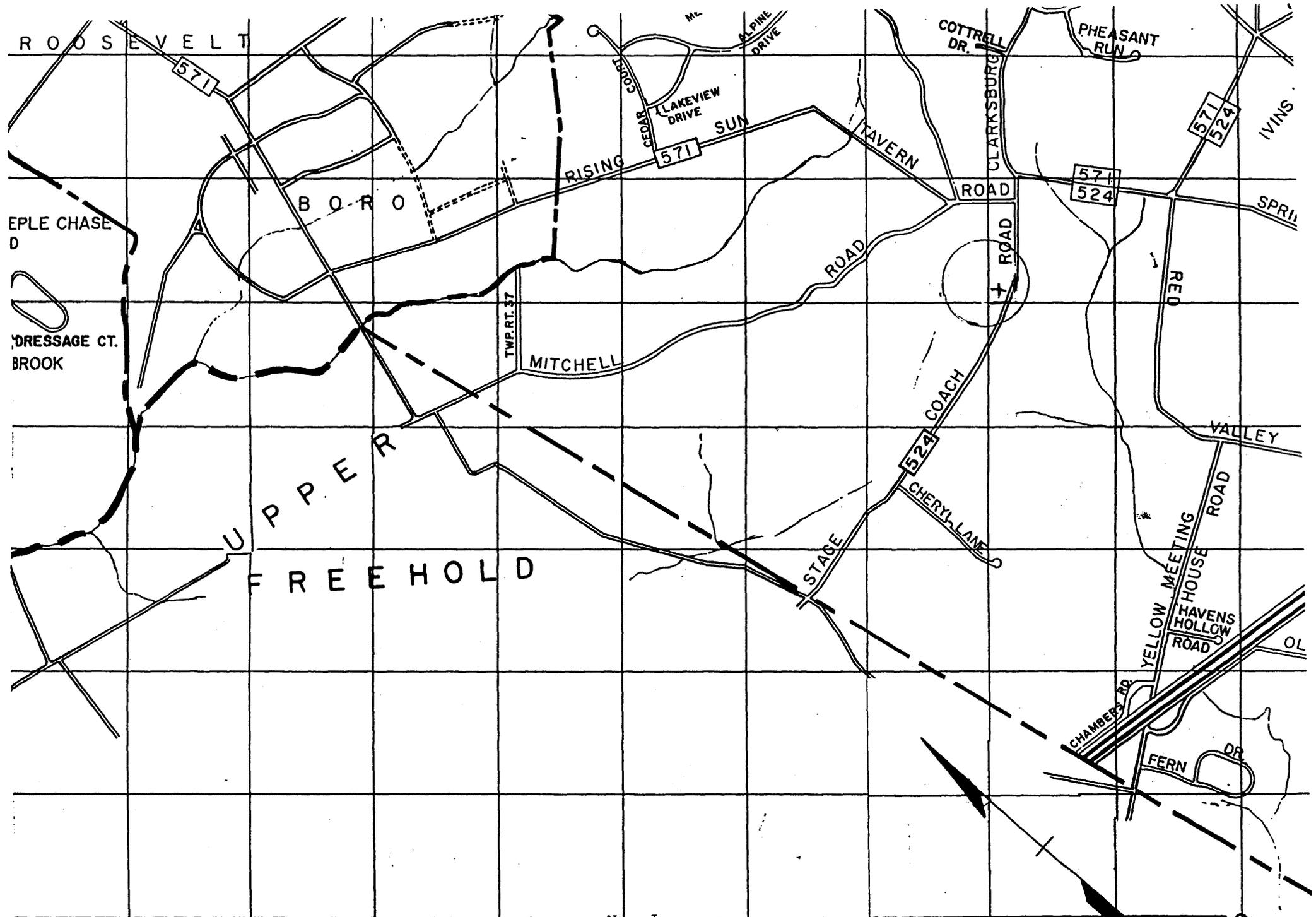
Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church
Monmouth County, NJ

Section number photo Page 9

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following pertains to all photographs:

1. The Clarksburg United Methodist Church, 512 Stagecoach Road, Clarksburg, New Jersey
2. Monmouth County, New Jersey 08510
3. Gail Hunton, Photographer, Historian, Preservation Specialist
4. December, 1997
5. Negatives held by:
Monmouth County Park Systems, Acquisition and Design Department Newman Spring Road, Lincroft New Jersey 07738 (732) 842-4000, ext. 259
6. View of church from West Elevation.
 7. Photograph 1 of 7
6. Artist's rendering from West Elevation.
 7. Photo/illustration 2 of 7
6. View from North/Northwest Front Elevation.
 7. Photograph 3 of 7
6. View from Northwest Front Elevation.
 7. Photograph 4 of 7
6. View from South Back Elevation.
 7. Photograph 5 of 7
6. View from West Elevation.
 7. Photograph 6 of 7
6. View showing center nave plan from Northwest Elevation.
 7. Photograph 7 of 7
6. Photograph of Emleys Hill Church, Upper Freehold, N.J.
 7. Photograph 8 of 8



Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, Monmouth County, New Jersey

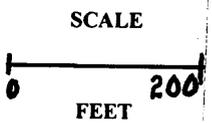
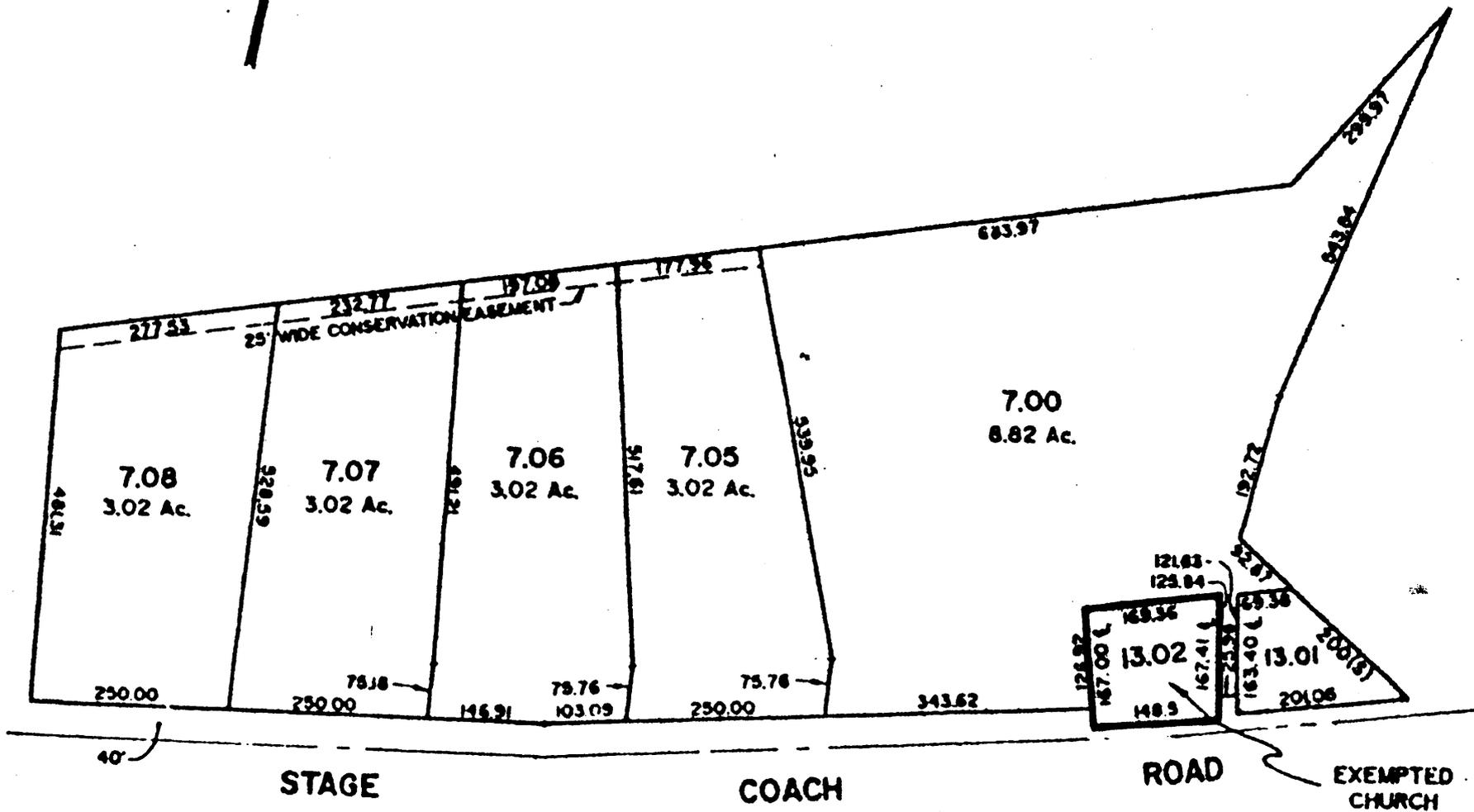
TOWNSHIP OF MILLSTONE

ROAD MAP

SCALE 1" = 2,000'

B-137

S H I



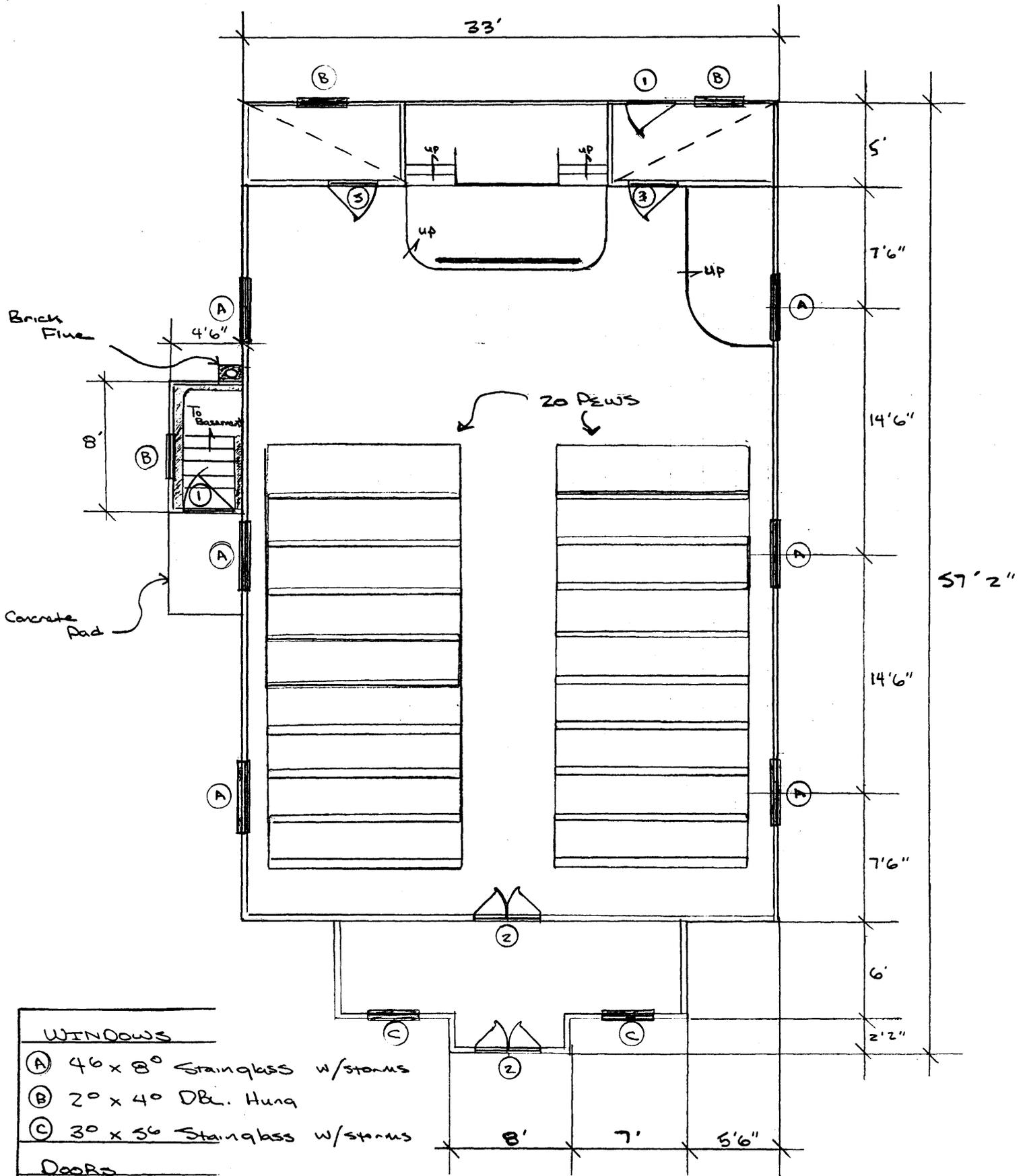
"INSET"
BLOCK 34, LOT 7
1" = 200'

NJ & National Registers of Historic Places
Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church

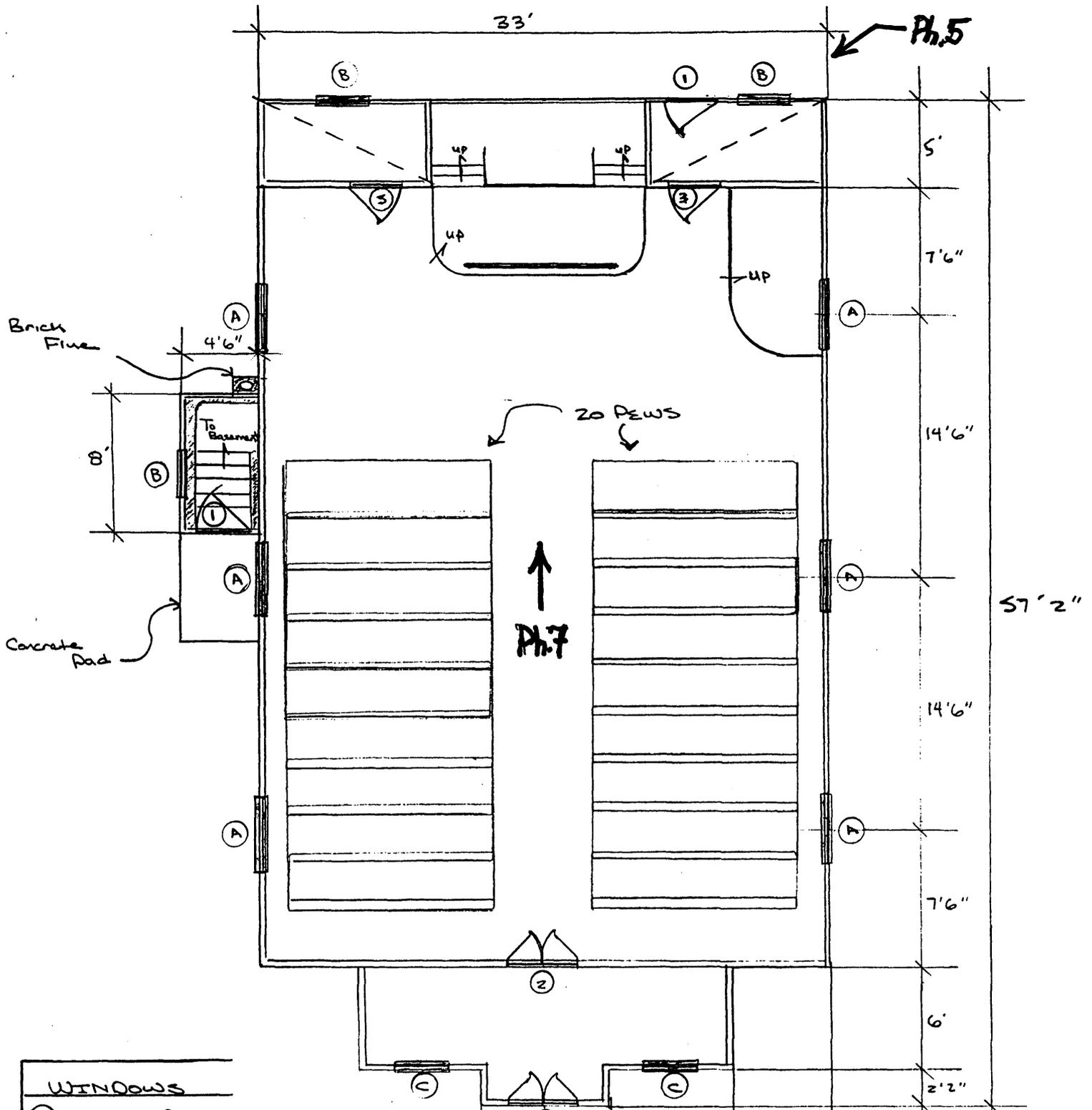
Site Map

NJ Monmouth County September 1998

Millstone Township D. Polhemus



- WINDOWS**
- (A) 46 x 80 Stainglass w/storms
 - (B) 20 x 40 DBL. Hung
 - (C) 30 x 56 Stainglass w/storms
- DOORS**
- (1) 28 Ext. wood w/ 1/2 Glass
 - (2) 26 DBL Ext wood
 - (3) 26 Int. wood



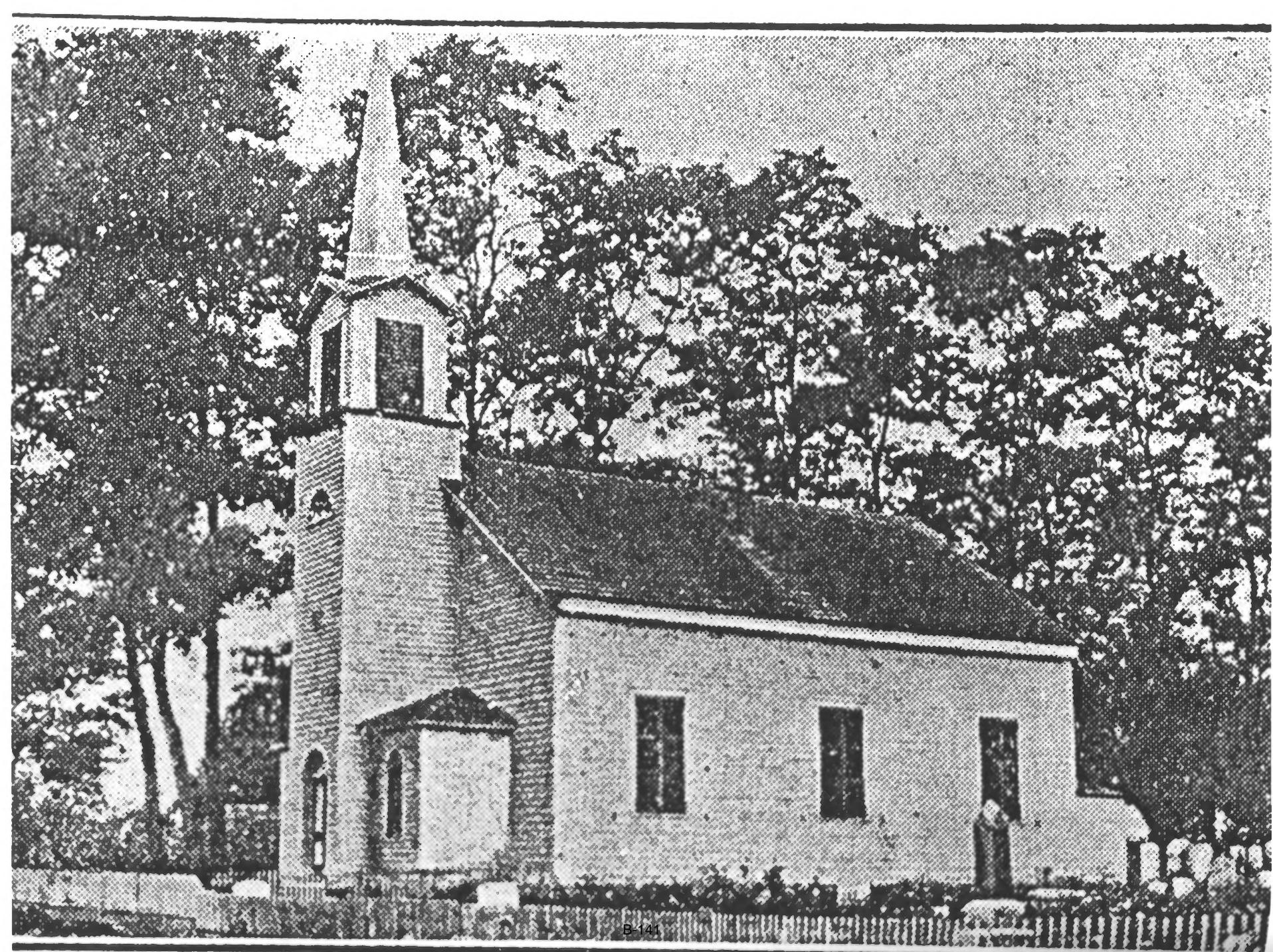
- WINDOWS**
- Ⓐ 46 x 8° Stainglass w/storms
 - Ⓑ 20 x 40 DBL. Hung
 - Ⓒ 30 x 36 Stainglass w/storms
- DOORS**
- ① 28 Ext. wood w/ 1/2 Glass
 - ② 26 DBL Ext wood
 - ③ 26 Int. wood

↑
Ph.3

↑
Ph.4
↑
Ph.8

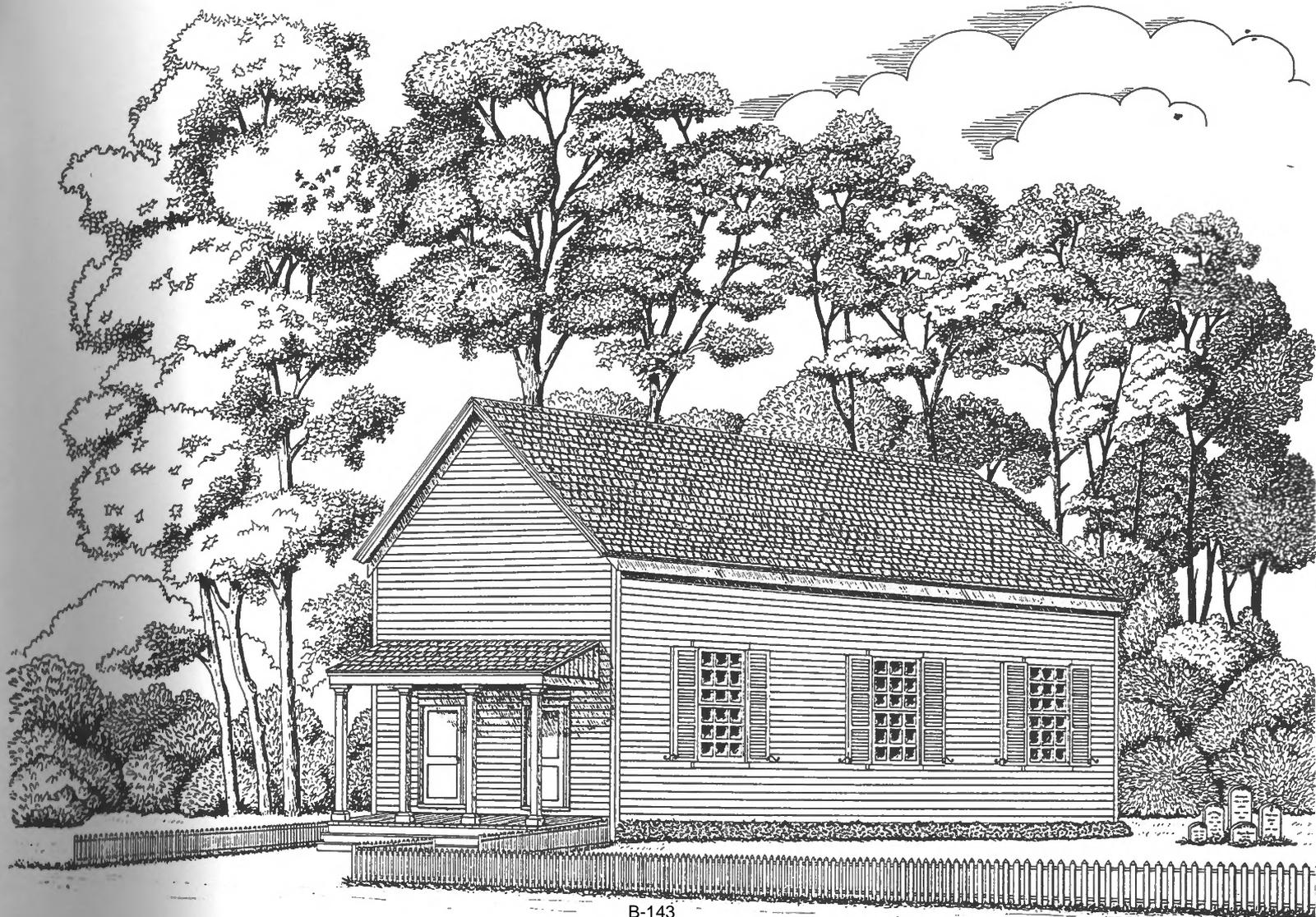
Photo Locations

CLARKSBURG UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, MONMOUTH COUNTY N.J.



CLARKSBURG U.M. Church Photo 1 of 8

Monmouth County, NJ



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Artist rendition of the Clarksburg United Methodist Church 1845
Photo 2 of 8 Monmouth County, New Jersey

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CLARKSBURG U.M. Church Photos 3 of 8

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Monmouth County, NJ



~~Dear~~ Ksbing U. M. C. Church, Rhoads #068

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Monmouth County, NJ



B-149

Charts by ~~U.S.~~ ~~Ch.~~ ~~B-158~~ ~~1/10~~ ~~9/8~~ ~~5~~ of 8

Monmouth County, NJ
111



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Clarksville United Methodist Church Photo 6 of 8

B-152

Monmouth County, NJ

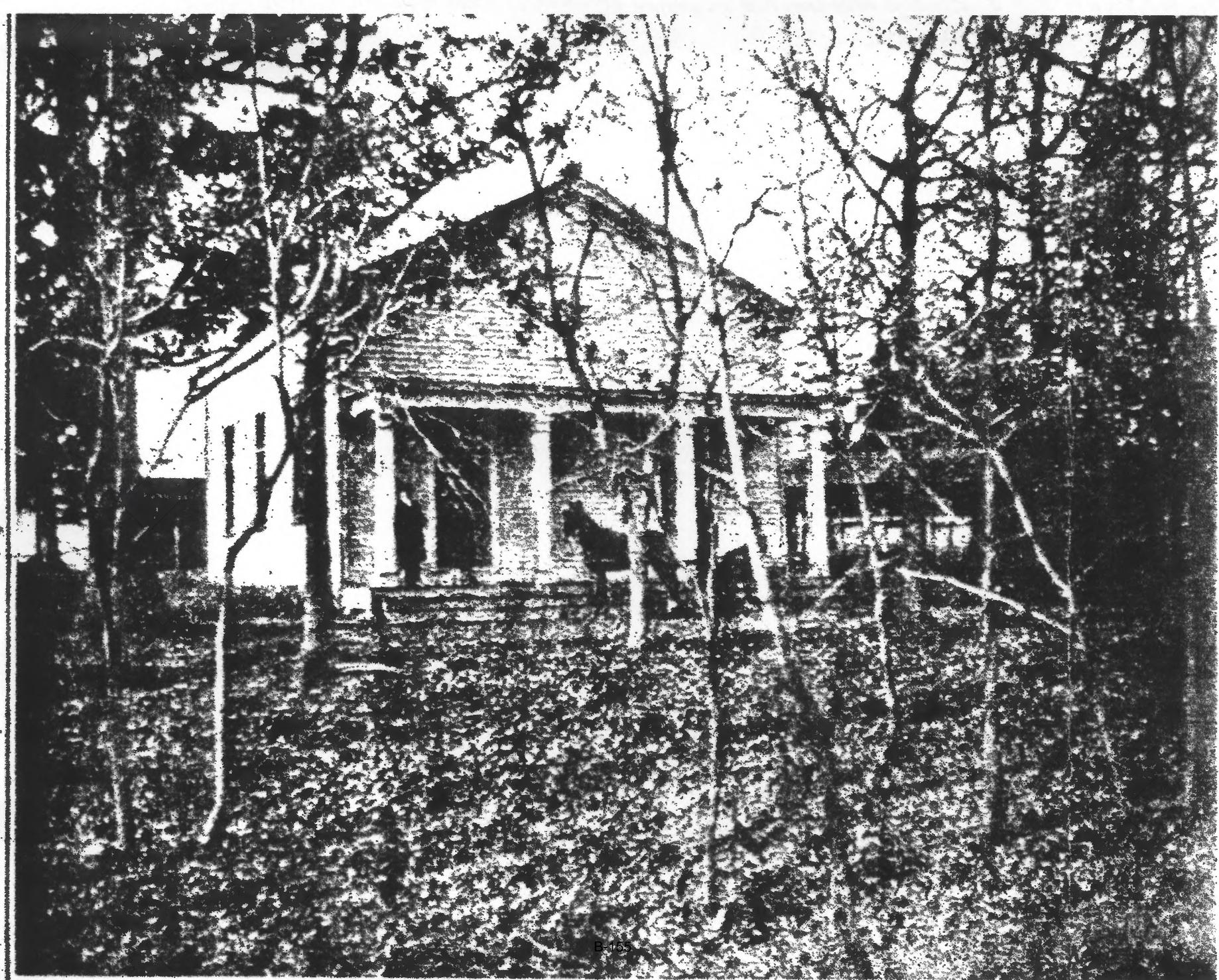


B-153

Clark'sburg U. M. Church Photos 7 of 8

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Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph 80F8 Emleys Hill United Methodist Church 1855 Upper Freehold N.J.

Monmouth County, NJ

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NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-14

HISTORIC NAME: N.W. Morris House
LOCATION: 530 State Highway 33
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

COMMON NAME: Green Lawn Rest Home
BLOCK/LOT: 20/3.14 (previously 20/3F)
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860's
Source of Date: Stylistic
Style: Italianate
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Concrete veneer
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle, with enclosed east side porch and rear wing.
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical
Roof/Chimneys: Center gable; 1 internal end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

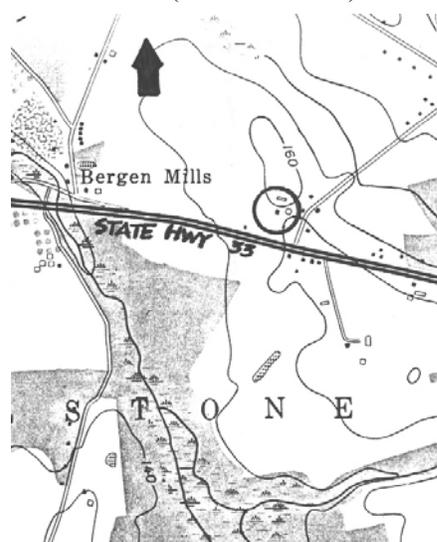
This substantial Italianate house features a milled cornice with paired brackets in the eaves. Paired round headed windows are in the front and side gable peaks. Windows have 2/2 sash and large projecting lintels. The door has round-headed panels and is surmounted by a large segmental arch transom light. The porch has paired brackets in the eaves and is supported by squared columns on brick piers. The porch originally spanned the south and east sides of the house; the east side section has since been enclosed.

1992 Update: No significant changes to property.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-26



MAP (Indicate North)



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-15

HISTORIC NAME: Bergen House

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: N.E. cr. State Hwy. 33 and Bergen
Mills Rd.

BLOCK/LOT: 20/5

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1800-1830

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Traditional with Federal elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle, with rear extension and
side ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingle over natural wood shingle

Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, with saltbox extension on east side, hip, 1 external end
chimnev: wood shingle roofing.

Additional Architectural Description:

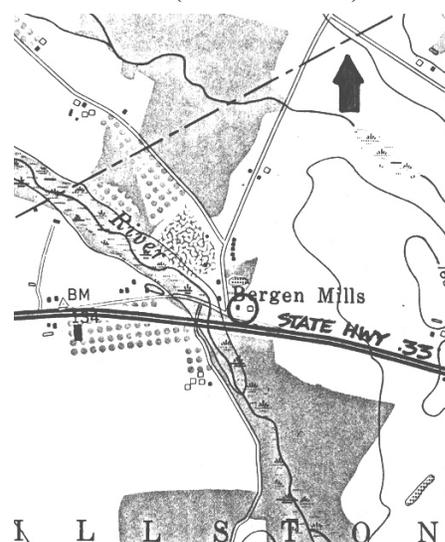
The main block of this house appears to have been built as a unit, with a later salt-box type extension added off the rear of the eastern (right in photo) two bays. The roof has narrow eaves and terminates in a simple box cornice and a paneled frieze. Windows have 6/6 sash on the second floor and 9/6 sash on the first floor, all in simple surrounds. The five horizontal panel door is in a Federal enframement composed of four fluted pilasters, and sidelights, surmounted by a frieze and milled cornice. It is under a hip roof portico that is supported by smooth classical columns. The one-story east end ell is under a hip roof and has multiple 1/1 sash windows. It is probably a 20th century addition, or an earlier wing that was substantially altered.

1991 Update: House and barn were demolished in 1986.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-29 to 32*



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south on a corner lot, and is setback a short distance from the road; a short 2 lane section by passed by Highway 33. A 19th century, 2 story frame barn is located east of the house. A stand of mature locusts is located on the west side of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a good example of the traditional, 2 story, 5 bay farmhouse that incorporates Federal design elements in its construction. The paneled frieze and the doorway enframing in particular are notable features. The enframing is similar to that on the Nathaniel Cox House (1332-7) which is located a short distance to the southwest. These two houses are the best examples of the Federal Style in Millstone Township. Peter C. Bergen, who owned Bergen's Grist Mill which operated across the street from the house until 1912, appears to be the owner in 1851. He sold the mill in 1852 to John Pelty. A.A. Wilson is indicated as the owner of the house in 1860, 1873, and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: The chimney is beginning to pull away from the house.

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 33.
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Map, 1860.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982)

DATE: March 1982

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-15

Bergen House



House, doorway detail.
1982 photograph.



Barn, view east.
1982 photograph.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces south on a corner lot, set back approximately 250' from the road. Former farm buildings, and a restaurant, share the lot to the east of the house. The view of the house from the road is framed by large deciduous trees.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is one of the few buildings in Millstone Township that incorporates high style design in its construction. Most buildings in the township that date before 1920 are built in traditional forms and designs. The robust moldings, brackets, and picturesque form are elements more likely to be found in buildings in Freehold or Hightstown. The house was built for N.W. Morris, a dealer in horses and mules in Manalapan Village, and on Peace Street in New Brunswick. He appears to have had a large scale operation, as he is indicated as owning 390 acres on five separate farms in the vicinity in 1873. He is shown as owner in 1851 (perhaps an earlier building on the same site), 1860, and 1873. His estate is indicated as owner in 1889. N.W. Morris was the owner and developer of Manasquan's earliest development "Sea View" in the 1870's.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Rest home

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
5. Manasquan Chamber of Commerce, "Manasquan, N.J., Diamond Jubilee" (1962).

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 519 State Highway 33

BLOCK/LOT: 23/5.02

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: See below

Source of Date:

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with side lean-to

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick face

Fenestration: 4 bays by 2 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; two interior end chimneys

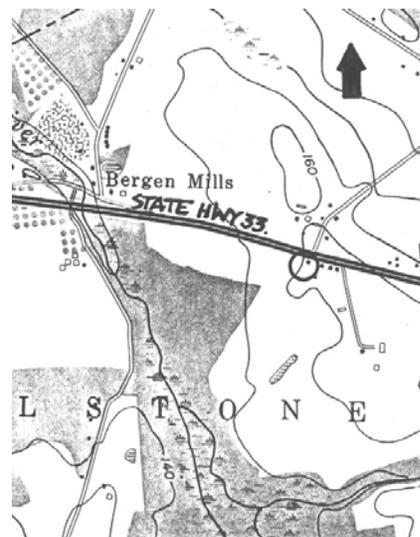
Additional Architectural Description:

Encased in this heavily-altered building is a structure which was built in two main sections. The east two bays with lean-to appears to be the earlier section, dating from the late 18th century, and the west two bays probably added sometime in the 19th century. (See 1982 photo; the division between sections was visible in roof ripple between the second and third bays.) At the time of the 1982 survey, prior to its recent renovation, the house had a box cornice, internal chimney on the east end wall, and 6/6 sash windows; the doorway entered the early section and was enclosed in a vestibule. Building was drastically altered and expanded during the 1980's.

PHOTO Negative File No. 1-27, 28; 9-2, 3, 4



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on a small .93 acre lot, with short setback from the highway.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although altered almost beyond recognition since the original survey in 1982, this remains an early site associated with the village of Manalapan that developed along the old Hightstown and Manalapan Turnpike (State Highway 33) between Woodville Road and Dugan's Grove Road. Except for a few remaining residences, most of the buildings associated with the former village are gone (the church, school, hotel, stores and shops that appear on nineteenth century maps). This site appears to have belonged to F.R. Perrine in 1873 and to W. Hancock in 1889; the 1851 and 1860 maps are too ambiguous to ascertain earlier owners.

ORIGINAL USE: Residences

PRESENT USE: Offices

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Map, 1860.
- 3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-16

519 State Highway 33



View southwest.
1994 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 26 Stillhouse Road

BLOCK/LOT: 26/4.02 (previously 26/4)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Square main block with lateral wings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 2 bay main block; 2 over 3 bay west wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 3 interior end wall chimneys

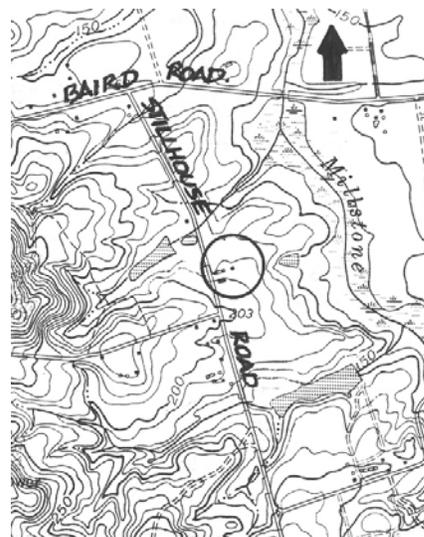
Additional Architectural Description:

Constructed in 3 major sections, all roughly square in plan. The 2 story west wing (foreground in photo) has a 2 over 3 bay south facade and a porch; the large central block is 2 bays and is entered by a side door under the porch. The smaller 2 bay east wing also has a porch. Windows were historically of varying sizes and now include 6/6 replacement sash. The doors are also new.

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-24, 25



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces SE on 53 acre QF parcel which also includes large late 19th century (?) barn with a garage wing which is located west of the house near the road. The site is surrounded by nursery lands.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This mid-nineteenth century farmhouse with its barn and agricultural setting contributes to the historic rural landscape of the township. According to historical maps, the farm was owned by J.I. Rue in 1851, H.P. Rue in 1860, and J.B. Conover in 1873 and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-18

HISTORIC NAME: Lewis L. Combs Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 99 Stillhouse Road

BLOCK/LOT: 40/43 (previously 40/3A)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1840's

Source of Date: Stylistic, ref. 1

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 3

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete, brick, fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle, with 2 story rear wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingle

Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable, 2 internal end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

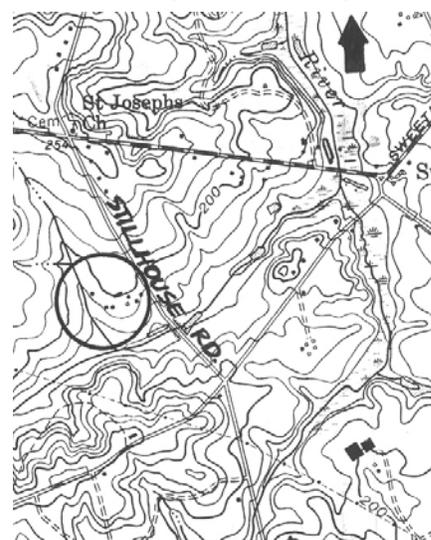
The house is composed of a 3 story main block with an I-house form and a 2 story rear wing. The roof of the main block is moderately pitched and has overhanging eaves and gable returns. The third story knee-wall windows have been shuttered closed. First and second floor windows have 6/6 sash and small projecting lintels. The door is in a Greek Revival enframing with sidelights and a five-light transom. The 3 bay porch is supported by square columns. The 2 story rear wing has an enclosed porch on the south side.

1992 Update: At the time of the 1982 survey, the house was sided with asbestos shingles, which have since been replaced with vinyl siding (the original siding was clapboard).

PHOTO Negative File No. 3-18 to 22*



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The house faces east on a 141 acre lot, setback a short distance from Stillhouse Rd. Mature yard trees frame the view of the house from the road. Farm buildings, including a 2nd half of the 19th century frame barn, several small sheds, and covered planting beds are behind the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is an unusual 3 story example of the 5 bay I-house form. The Greek Revival elements, found in the roof, windows, and door enframing are typical of the county. The door enframing is similar to that on the Gordon Rd. house (1332-5). The farmstead, and the agricultural lot of 141 acres is an important component of the agricultural character of the area, which is rapidly being encroached upon by residential subdivision. Lewis L. Combs, from Philadelphia, was the original owner of the house, which was part of a 300 acre farm. He is indicated as owner in 1851, 1860, and his estate is indicated as owner in 1873. His relationship to Ezeiel Combs of Upper Freehold (1351-14) and the other Combs of the area is not known. M. Nolan, one of a number of Irish immigrant farmers to settle in Millstone during the second half of the nineteenth century (see also 1332-20) is indicated as the owner in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: Frame farm buildings are in deteriorating condition.

REFERENCES:

1. "Millstone Folk of the Past", Freehold Transcript (1906).
2. Mary F. Bogue, "Survey of Millstone Township" (Monmouth County Branch, State Charities and Prison Reform Association of New Jersey, 1916).
3. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
4. Beers Atlas, 1860.
5. Beers Map, 1873.
6. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-18

Lewis L. Combs Farm



Farmstead, view northwest.
1982 photograph.



Barn, view west.
1982 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME: Pittenger Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 229 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 44/7

COUNTY: Monmouth

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone

OWNER/

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

ADDRESS:

NEGATIVE FILE NO: 3-11 through 17

	A: House	B: House	C: Barn
DATE:	2nd half 19th C.	Mid-19th C.	Late 19th C.
SOURCE:	Stylistic	Stylistic	Stylistic
STYLE:	Victorian vernacular	Traditional	Frame
FOUNDATION:	Concrete, brick	Not visible	Not visible
EXTERIOR WALL FABRIC:	Asbestos shingles over patterned wood shingles	Wood shingles	Wood shingles
STORIES:	2 1/2	2	2
ROOF/ CHIMNEYS:	Intersecting gable; 2 ridge chimneys	Gable (standing seem tin); ridge chimney	Center gable with wood shingle roofing

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

A. This vernacular Victorian house has vergeboard and round headed windows in the gable ends. The roof has overhanging eaves. 2/2 sash are in the windows, which are arranged in 4 over 5 bay asymmetrical fenestration. The simple door is surmounted by a small transom light. The three bay porch is supported by wrought iron posts.

B. This simple building is now vacant. It has 3 over 2 fenestration on the west facade which faces Charleston Springs Road. The doorway enters through the rear of the building. The original doorway may have been located between the two first floor windows of the west facade. The windows are boarded up; where evidence remains of the sash, it is 6/6. The rear ell is one story. An early gas pump is adjacent to this building.

C. The large livestock barn was built in several sections and utilizes both sawn and hewn lumber in its construction. Hay doors and trolleys are in the gable peaks. Four sliding doors open to the ground floor. Another barn abuts this barn at its northeast end.

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SITING: The complex is located at the intersection of Sweetman's Lane and Charleston Springs Road. The house and large barn face Sweetmans Lane and the post office faces Charelston Springs Road. The lot is 29 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY: Gently rolling hills surround the complex, which itself is flat.

VEGETATION: Mature deciduous yard trees are scattered around the complex which is in turn surrounded by pasture.

WATER: The Millstone River flows a short distance to the west.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This late ninteenth century farmstead occupies the site of an earlier farm. House (A) is a representative of the vernacular Victorian farmhouses built in western Monmouth County. This style of building makes up only a small percentage of the residences of rural western Monmouth County. The farm was owned by William Pittenger in 1851, 1860, and 1873. J. J. Pittenger owned the blacksmith and wheelwright shops across the street in 1873. J.A. Gulick was the owner of the farm in 1889, and was possibly the builder of House (A).

The Pittenger Farm is the only surviving evidence of the hamlet of Sweetman that occupied the crossroads of Sweetman's Lane, Charleston Spring Road and Backbone Hill Road. During the nineteenth century there was a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, a store, and a post office (in operation from 1899 to 1905); the Sweetman School stood on the north side of Sweetman's Lane about a mile east of the crossroads.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: Farm

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration No Threat Other

COMMENTS: While House (A) is in good condition, house (B) is in poor condition and the barn (C) is in fair condition.

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 49.
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Map, 1860.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: James C. McCabe (1982); Gail Hunton (1992)

DATE: March 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-19

Pittenger Farm

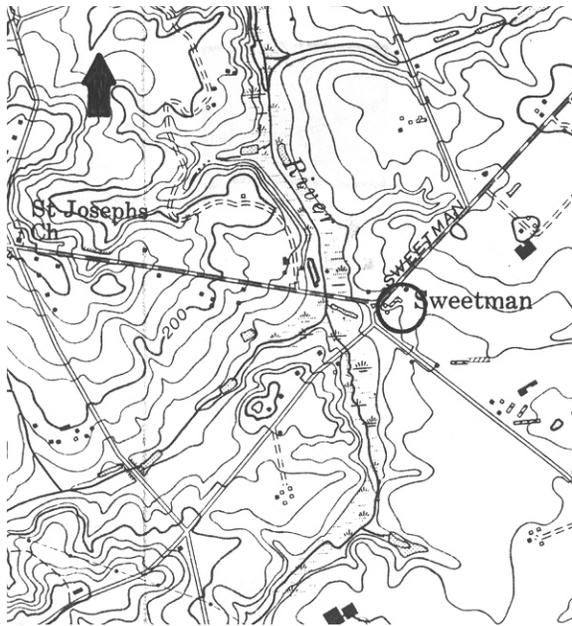


Barn C, view to southwest.
1982 photograph.

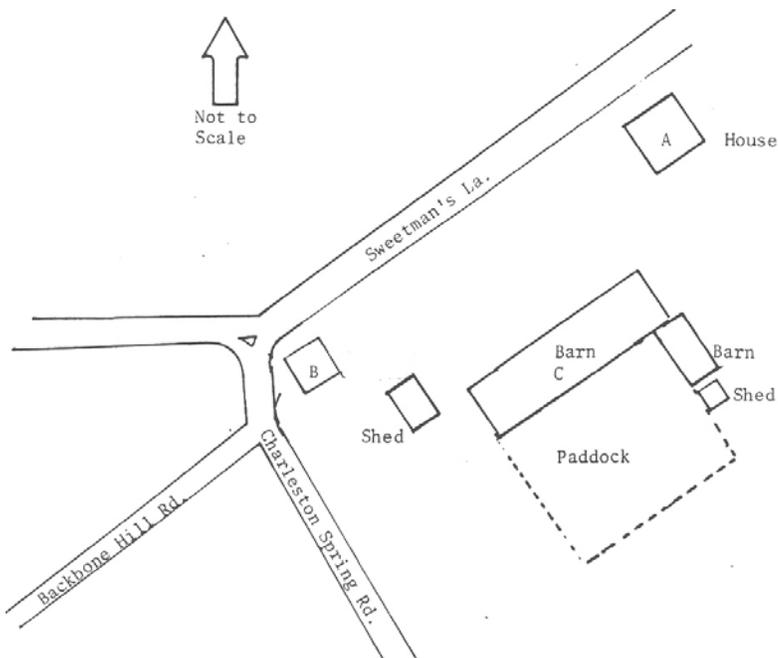
CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-19

Pittenger Farm



Location Map



Site Plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-19

Pittenger Farm



House A, view southeast.
1982 photograph.



Post Office B, view east.
1982 photograph.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-20

HISTORIC NAME: St. Joseph's R.C.Church

COMMON NAME: St. Joseph's R.C. Church

LOCATION: 268 Sweetmans Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 42/12

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1879

Source of Date: Ref. 1,2

Style: Victorian Gothic

Architect:

Number of Stories: 1 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete over brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco (over original brick)

Fenestration: 3 bays by 3 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable w/small hipped roof open belfry

Additional Architectural Description:

Constructed on a nave-aisle plan, 30'x55', 3 bays by 3 bays. Originally red brick with contrasting terra-cotta trim; stucco is later addition. Distinguishing features include buttressed side walls, narrow lancet-arched stained glass windows, and double front door with steeply pitched Gothic style bracketed hood. The west wing was added in 1978.

PHOTO Negative File No. 10-22, 23



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a corner lot, and is sited in a hilltop.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

St. Joseph's is among an early group of Roman Catholic churches in Monmouth County which were all constructed in the 1870's and 1880's (see also St. Catherine's in Holmdel, 1318-49; St. Rose's in Freehold, 1315-78; and St. Mary's in Colts Neck, 1309-1-8). It is significant for its association with the organization of the first Roman Catholic parishes in the county, and for its association with the Irish immigrants who settled in the Millstone area during the mid-nineteenth century and were influential in the founding of the parish. The church edifice bears strong stylistic resemblance to the original St. Mary's Church in Colts Neck and to St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Keyport.

Both Jean Mount's History of Millstone Township and Franklin Ellis' History of Monmouth County provide considerable narrative detail on the history of St. Joseph's (see references below). Briefly, the parish originated as a mission in 1871 through the efforts of Father Frederick Kivelitz, who was the priest of St. Rose's in Freehold and who also served St. Joseph's as the regional pastor until 1880. In 1879 the current property (one acre) was donated by Michael and Mary Bierne, and this church was constructed at a cost of \$2,500.00. St. Joseph's became a parish in 1885.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 657.
2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 28.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 1001 Windsor Road

BLOCK/LOT: 8/1

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Allentown

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd qtr. 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick and concrete veneer

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco (over clapboard siding)

Fenestration: 5 bays by 3 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Low-pitched hip roof; 2 interior end wall chimneys

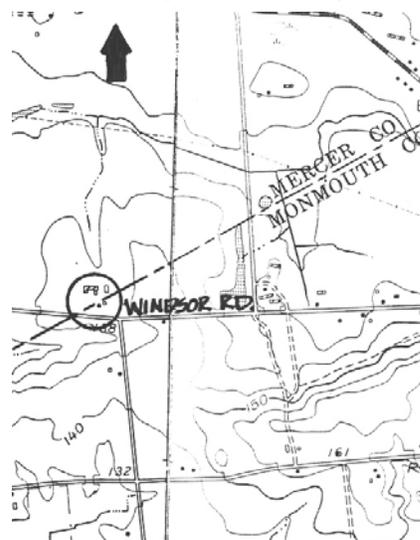
Additional Architectural Description:

Greek Revival farmhouse built on a 5 bay by 3 bay center-hall plan with rear ell. Squared pilasters ascend to a denticulated frieze and milled overhanging cornice. Stucco has been applied over the original clapboard siding. Windows have 6/6 sash with projecting lintels. The front porch is set in a Greek Revival enframingent with art glass in the transom and sidelights. The full front porch is supported by Doric columns and has a central pediment.

PHOTO Negative File No. 2-40 to 43; 11-6, 7, 8



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a qualified farm parcel, most of which lies in Mercer County. The farmstead also includes 2 frame sheds, a 20th century barn with corrugated metal siding, and a water tower.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a well-maintained Greek Revival farmhouse, exemplary in size and architectural detail relative to contemporaneous farmhouses in Millstone. The original owner has not been determined; R. Holman, shown as owner on the 1851 map, may have built the house. According to historical maps, J.S. Ely owned the farm in 1860, 1873, and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Map, 1860.
- 3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1982; updated 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 18 Nurko Road

BLOCK/LOT: 6.03/21

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860s

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 2, 3

Style: Italianate

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone and brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle/side-hall plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding over clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bays by 2 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney (replacement)

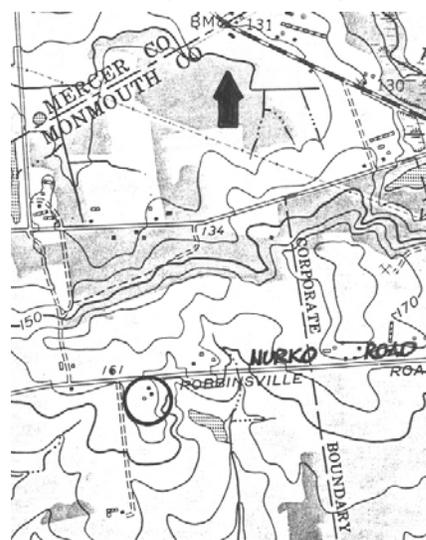
Additional Architectural Description:

Italianate dwelling built on a 3 bay side-hall plan with full porch. 4/4 sash windows with simple surrounds. Replacement door (original appears to have been double-leaf with transom light). Square posts and solid shingled balustrade on porch are a later alteration of original milled porch posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-9, 10



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on residential lot which has been recently subdivided from former farm parcel; surrounding land is now a residential subdivision. Outbuildings have been demolished.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although it has lost its significant agricultural setting and outbuildings, this Italianate farmhouse retains integrity of plan and form as well as a number of its early design features. The farm appears to have belonged to T. Gordon in 1873 and to J. Ewart in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 30 Nurko Road (previously 405)

BLOCK/LOT: 6/7.05 (previously 6.03/20)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Late 18th/early 19th c.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone (plastered)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle w/ rear ell and side wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 4 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney

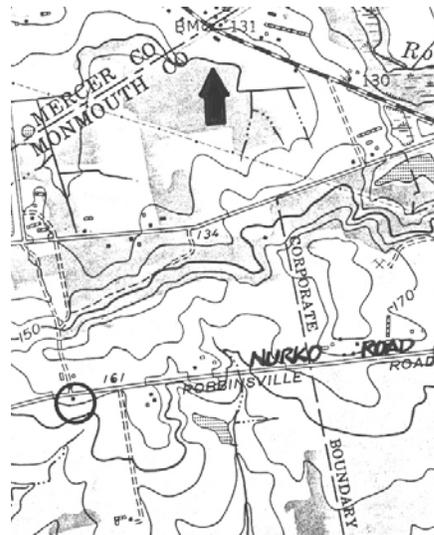
Additional Architectural Description:

The four bay main block has an I-house form with two doorways and a porch with turned posts. The gable ends have close eaves but there are broad overhanging eaves on the north and south elevations. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 sash. A former owner placed a plaque on the building with the date c. 1778; interior inspection and review of documents necessary to confirm construction date.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-11, 12, 13



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north and is sited close to the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

If the date on the plaque can be confirmed, this is one of the older dwellings still standing in Millstone Township, which has relatively few eighteenth century structures remaining. By the time of the 1851 Lightfoot map, the property was apparently owned by A. Mount, followed by T.E. Coward in 1860 and 1873, and Mrs. L.A. Seidon in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other Road widening may threaten this structure.

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 39 Nurko Road

BLOCK/LOT: 7/2

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Nurko/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 with 1-1/2 story wing

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered (over brick?)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with lateral wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

Fenestration: 4 over 3 bay main block

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; replacement exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

A bay I-house, originally clapboard sided with interior end chimney(s); possibly built in two sections. 1/1, 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows; picture windows added on main facade. Central doorway is flanked by molded side panels and is covered by a pedimented porch with square posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 11-9, 10



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south on subdivided 32 acre qualified farm parcel. There is a corner on the property, but no other remaining older farm buildings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This simple I-house typifies farmhouse construction in mid-nineteenth century Millstone. In 1851 the farm was owned by either L&E Perrine or Dr. McChesney. It was owned by Jefferson Wright in 1860. D.M. Davison (Davidson) is shown as the owner in 1873 and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Map, 1860.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-25

HISTORIC NAME: Slack-Smith Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 797 Perrineville Road

BLOCK/LOT: 12/7.02

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: A. D'Amico & Sons/
same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th century; later additions
and alterations

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: I-house

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 5 symmetrical bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

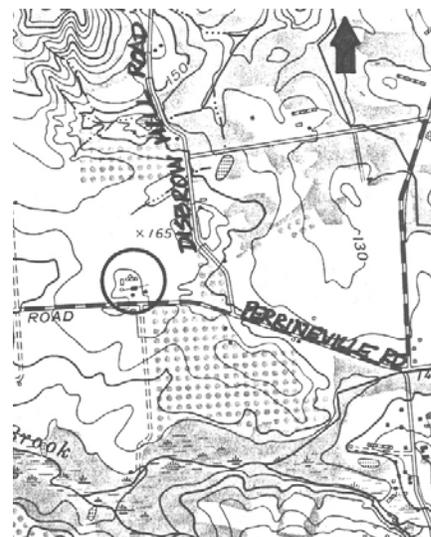
Five bay I-house with central entry, projecting bay on second story, and 2 story rear ell. Present appearance of house reflects 20th century remodeling; 1/1 sash windows, enclosed front porch, exterior end chimney, and siding are all later alterations. There are old four-light fixed windows in the gable ends.

See reverse side for barn descriptions.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-19 to 25; 7-6, 7



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Complex faces south and is situated close to the road on a 6- acre parcel that was subdivided from the former farm in the 1980's for residential development. Several acres of apple and peach orchard remain in production on the site. Complex includes four 19th century barns with heavy-timber framing, and clapboard and shingle siding. (See attached photographs.) Barn A, now a packing house, is a long additive structure built in several sections with an English frame, fieldstone foundation, and old wood shingles on the west end; it perhaps originated as a general purpose or livestock barn. Wagon Shed D is a 3 bay Dutch-framed structure; "T.G. Orr 1896" is inscribed on the inside wall.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although this farm has lost much of its historic agricultural setting in recent years due to surrounding development, the house and barns comprise one of the best remaining nineteenth century farmsteads in Millstone Township due to the number and integrity of barns still standing. The three bay Dutch-framed wagon shed on the site is a late example of a Dutch building type once found on many nineteenth century Monmouth County farms but which is now quite rare. The barns warrant further investigation and documentation than is possible within the scope of this survey.

This site is locally called the Smith Farm. James Monroe Smith (b. 1821), son of Asher Smith who ran the Smithburg Inn (#1332-8) for many years, acquired this farm in 1871 through marriage to Leah Slack. Daniel Slack, Leah's father, was shown as owner of this property on the 1851 Lightfoot map and probably constructed the house and some of the barns. James Monroe Smith owned the farm until at least 1889; his biography is contained in Ellis' History of Monmouth County, p. 663-664. Smith was reportedly one of the biggest peach growers in the area. The D'Amico family have owned the farm since ----, and for many years have grown apples and peaches. The expansive orchards along this section of Perrineville Road have long been a distinctive feature of the historical landscape; several acres of orchard have been retained and serve as reminders of the once-larger farm.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: Farm

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 663-664.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. Interview with Anthony D'Amico (owner), 1993.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1993

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-25

Slack-Smith Farm



Barn C, view north.
1982 photograph.



Wagon shed D, view northwest.
1982 photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-25

Slack-Smith Farm



Cattle Barn A, now Packing House, view southwest.
1982 photograph.



Barn and stable B, view northeast.
1982 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 764 Perrineville Road

BLOCK/LOT: 13.01/2, 3

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: William C. and Clare Forman

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay by 2 bay main block

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; exterior end chimney (replacement)

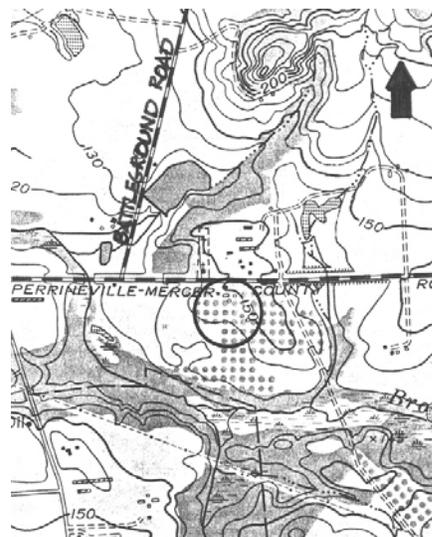
Additional Architectural Description:

3 bay I-house with 2 story rear wing. Variety of window sash, including 6/6, 2/2, and 1/1. Full porch has turned posts. There is a simple glazed and paneled front door (later addition).

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-14, 15, 16, 17, 18



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces north on a parcel subdivided from a former farm parcel. Site also includes a large late nineteenth century/early twentieth century bank barn as well as modern barns.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This well-maintained, mid-nineteenth century farmhouse, accompanying barns, and agricultural setting contribute to the historic rural landscape which is rapidly disappearing in this area of the township. According to nineteenth century maps, J.R. Horton owned the farm in 1873, followed by W. Johnson in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-26

764 Perrineville Road



House, view south.
1982 photograph.



Farmstead, view southwest.
1982 photograph.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-27

HISTORIC NAME:	Perrineville Jewish Cemetery Chapel	COMMON NAME:	Perrineville Jewish Cem. Chapel
LOCATION:	755 Perrineville Road	BLOCK/LOT:	12/3
MUNICIPALITY:	Millstone Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Roosevelt	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	First Hebrew Farmers Assn.

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	Cemetery: c. 1904 Chapel: c. 1946	Source of Date:	Ref. 2 & 3
Style:	Vernacular	Architect:	
Number of Stories:	1	Builder:	
Foundation:	Concrete	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangle
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Permastone and stucco		
Fenestration:	7 bays by 2 bays		
Roof/Chimneys:	Low hip		

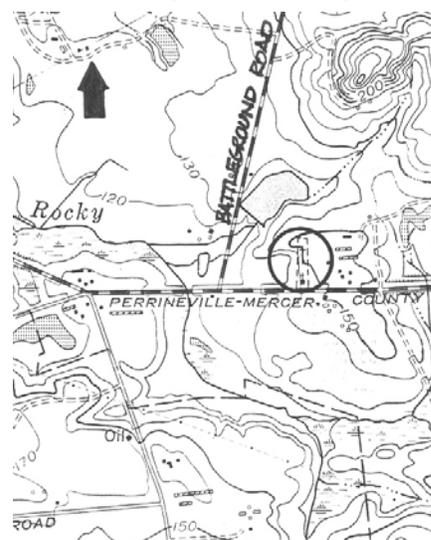
Additional Architectural Description:

Simple stuccoed structure with a hipped roof portico and central double-leaf paneled doorway. Permastone panels flank the narrow 6/1 sash windows on the main facade. Star of David motifs are incorporated into the wrought iron stair railing. Cemetery predates the chapel and is located behind it (see attached photograph).

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-29, 30, 31, 32



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a 10.56 acre parcel that includes a cemetery.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This chapel and cemetery are significant for their association with the Jewish farming community of Millstone and the First Hebrew Farmers Association, which owns this site and the synagogue in Perrineville (see #1332-10 regarding this congregation). See From Peddler to Suburbanite, pages 111-116 (reference below) for historical information on Perrineville's Jewish farming community, which originated in the early years of the twentieth century.

ORIGINAL USE: Chapel and cemetery

PRESENT USE: Chapel and cemetery

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Alan S. Pine, From Peddler to Suburbanite: The History of the Jews in Monmouth County, New Jersey (1981), p. 111-116. [Available in the Monmouth County Library and the Monmouth County Historical Association.]
2. Interview with Robert Kessler, member of congregation.
3. Interview with Gertrude Horowitz, member of congregation.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-27

Perrineville Jewish Chapel and Cemetery



Cemetery, view north.

HISTORIC NAME: Ely Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 40 Prodelin Way

BLOCK/LOT: 17/26.20, 26.21

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd quarter 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic, Ref. 1

Style: Greek Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular center-hall plan; 2 story wing and 1 story lean-to porch on west side

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bay by 2 bay main block; 1 bay wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with slate tiles; 4 interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The slate tiled roof on the main block has a paneled frieze and a box cornice with gable returns. Windows are 2/2 sash with molded surrounds; paired segmental arch windows in the gable ends (covered with louvers). The center-hall doorway on the main (south) elevation is enframed with sidelights and a gable pediment; stout square posts support the three bay porch. The fenestration on the north elevation is five over four bays, with a simple rear hall door in original molded surround. Two story wing and lean-to porch on west end are later additions.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-22, 23, 24



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south on a qualified farm parcel of about 27 acres, and is situated on a knoll with an expansive view toward the north. Appears that farm formerly had frontage onto Route 33. No remaining nineteenth century barns; twentieth century stables on site.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This substantial early nineteenth century farmhouse retains integrity of form and design. Though the nineteenth century barns and outbuildings have not survived, the agricultural setting and landscape features strongly contribute to the Township's historic rural landscape.

The farm belonged to the Ely family throughout much of the nineteenth century; T. Ely was owner in 1851, followed by M.M. Ely in 1860 and 1873. By the time of the 1889 atlas, it was owned by a Dey.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: Farm

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Map, 1860.
- 3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME: Thompson Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 620 State Highway 33

BLOCK/LOT: 18/2

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS: XXXIII Assoc. (developer)

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1850's

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Victorian vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: I-house

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

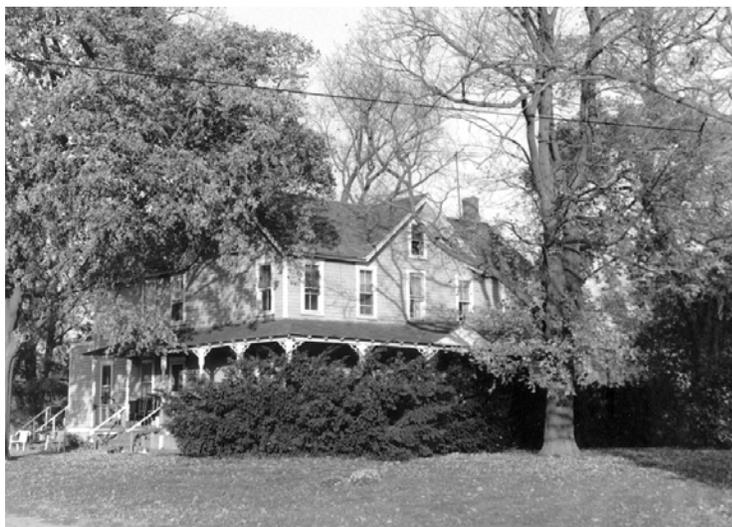
Fenestration: 5 symmetrical bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney

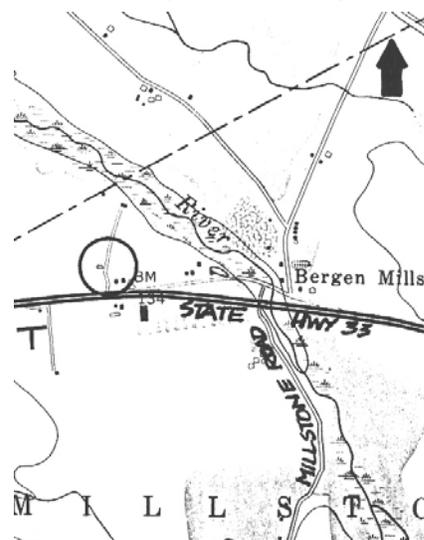
Additional Architectural Description:

Victorian vernacular dwelling built on I-house plan with large rear ell and wraparound porch. Retains early form and design features, including 2/2 sash windows, millwork trim, bracketed turned posts on porch, and transom light over front door.

PHOTO Negative File No. 7-10, 11



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a 60.25 qualified farm parcel.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This mid-nineteenth century farmhouse and 60-acre setting contribute to the historic agricultural landscape along State Highway 33, which was historically lined with sizable farms from Freehold to Hightstown. For other surveyed examples in Millstone Township, see #1332-14, 1332-28, and 1332-30. The Victorian-influenced farmhouse retains integrity of form and design. According to historical maps, the farm belonged to G. Thompson in 1860, C. [sic?] Thompson in 1873 and the Estate of G. Thompson in 1889; although the 1851 map shows a property in this approximate location owned by J.G. Reid, stylistically the farmhouse indicates a later construction date.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: Preservation of house in future development of parcel is recommended.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-30

HISTORIC NAME: Elias C. Clayton Farm

COMMON NAME: Showplace Farms

LOCATION: 505 State Highway 33

BLOCK/LOT: 23/8

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd quarter 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 2

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone and brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with 1 story east wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bay asymmetrical south elevation; 2 bays deep

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with close eaves; two interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The 2-1/2 story main block was built in at least two parts: the three bay section on the west (has full basement with fieldstone walls; brick wall on east end) and the two bay east section. Windows include 1/1 replacement sash, slightly smaller on north elevation; the original 6/6 sash windows are visible in the gable ends. Greek Revival doorway with 5-light transom and sidelights; three bay porch has square tapered posts.

PHOTO Negative File No. 9-5, 6, 7, 8



MAP (Indicate North)



HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: W side Bergen Mills Road, N of State Highway 33 (previously 127)
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

BLOCK/LOT: 18/5.01 (previously 18/5)
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/ ADDRESS: B. Davidowich/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Possibly late 18th/early 19th c.

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3.

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

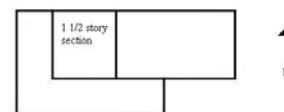
Foundation: Plastered fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with west wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

Fenestration: 5 bays (south facade); 4 bays (north facade)

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; internal ridge chimney



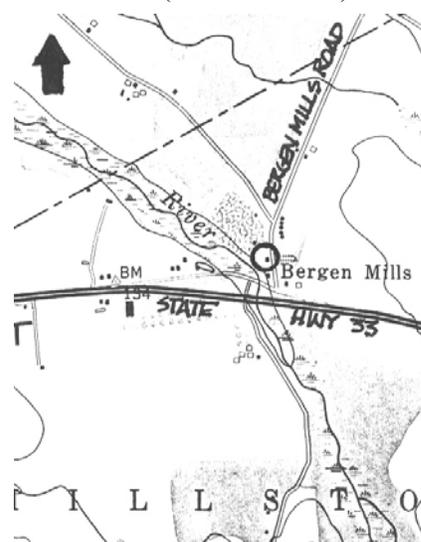
Additional Architectural Description:

Exterior analysis suggests that this house may have 18th century origins and was constructed in multiple sections; interior structural investigation is necessary to verify date and construction chronology. The west wing has a low sloped gable roof and is enveloped in lean-to additions. The main block has a variety of asymmetrically arranged sash windows, including some old 6/6 sash and a stairway window in the middle of the north elevation. Doorway on south elevation has pilastered enframement with sidelights and appears to date from the early 19th century. Porch on south side has been partially enclosed.

PHOTO Negative File No. 8-25



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This simple early house is the only remaining structure associated with the milling settlement of Bergen Mills, which was located on the Millstone River at the intersection of Bergen Mills Road and the old Hightstown and Manalapan Turnpike (State Highway 33). The Bergen Gristmill and Sawmill stood just below this house, and is believed to have operated from the early years of the 19th century until 1918 or 1919. The house of Peter Bergen, who owned the mill at this place from about 1820 to 1850, formerly stood at the northeast corner of the crossroads but was demolished in the 1980's (see #1332-15). Additional historical description of the settlement, as well as a photograph of the former mill, can be found in Mount, pg. 32-34.

Historical ownership of this property is ambiguous on nineteenth century maps. The house may have served as the miller's residence at one time; in 1873 it appears to have belonged to either Charles Woodward or Nathaniel W. Morris, who owned the mill during the 1870's. John J. Davison, who purchased the mill in 1886, owned the site in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
4. Jean C. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 32-34.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a 140 acre qualified farm parcel. A stuccoed brick smokehouse stands southeast of the house; all other 19th century barns and outbuildings appear to be gone. There are a number of large modern horse stables and associated buildings on the property which support a sizable boarding and racing facility.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This farmstead, now a sizable horse farm with racing facilities, contributes to the historic agricultural landscape along State Highway 33, which historically was lined with farms from Freehold to Hightstown. The original farmhouse is a good local example of the early 19th century period.

Elias C. Clayton, who is listed as a head of household on the 1850 federal census for Millstone Township, is the probable original owner of the farm. He is shown as owner on the 1851 map and resided there until sometime after 1873; by 1889 C. Probasco is indicated as owner of the site.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: House in need of repair to prevent further deterioration.

REFERENCES:

1. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers map, 1860.
4. Beers atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992; 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME: Thomas Baird House

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 24 Baird Road

BLOCK/LOT: 24/15

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Karl Wagner, Jr./same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1830

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick (above grade) and fieldstone
(below grade)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with side lean-to

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 5 symmetrical bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with close eaves and slate tiles; interior end chimney

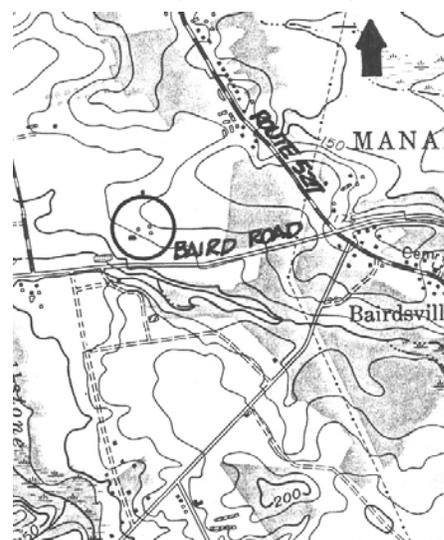
Additional Architectural Description:

Five bay center-hall plan farmhouse, originally clapboard sided with three bay entry porch and twin interior end chimneys. Windows are 6/6 replacement sash with new shutters; Palladian window over doorway. Retains original Greek Revival door enframingent with pilasters, four-light transom, and sidelights.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-21, 22, 23



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south on an 81 acre agricultural parcel and is well set back from the road. 19th century farm buildings are no longer standing.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This well-maintained Greek Revival farmhouse is one of the best of its type remaining in Millstone Township. The house was built about 1830 by Thomas Baird (b. 1802), who resided on this farm for the rest of his life. He is shown as owner on the 1851, 1860, and 1873 maps; by 1889 the property belonged to his estate. The Baird family owned land in the vicinity in the 18th century and were prominent early settlers in the area, which is historically known as Baird or Bairdsville. The Bairds were in the nursery business (see also the David Baird Farm, 37 Baird Road, #1332-34), employing a number of the African Americans who lived in the nearby settlement known at one time as Woodville (crossroads of Woodville Road, Baird Road, and Roberts Road).

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
4. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885).
5. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 30-31.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 39 Baird Road

BLOCK/LOT: 26/2

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Mary Ann Kierych/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890's

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Victorian vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 - 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered (over brick)

Form/Plan Type: L - plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 2 over 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; central ridge brick chimney

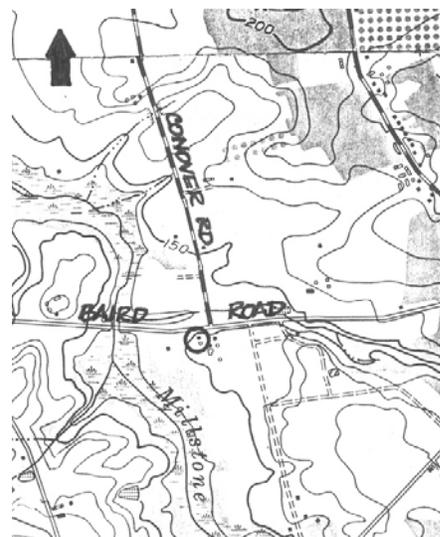
Additional Architectural Description:

Gable-front dwelling built on a 2 - 1/2 story L-plan with wraparound porch. Windows have original 2/2 sash with replacement shutters. Straight posts and covered base on porch appear to be later alterations simple glazed and paneled door.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-26, 27



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on 1.76 acre lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This gable-front dwelling is taken from popular pattern-book plans of the period, and is more typically found in the late nineteenth century neighborhoods of the county's towns rather than in rural areas such as Millstone. The original owner and construction date have not been established, although the house may have been related to the adjoining Baird property (see #1332-32).

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on a 66.5 acre qualified farm parcel (Waters Nursery). Behind the house are two moderate-sized 19th century barns with fieldstone foundations; one has wood shingle siding and the other has vertical board siding (interiors not examined).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is significant for its association with the Baird family, who were prominent early settlers in this area known as Baird or Bairdsville, and for its association with the development of early commercial nurseries in western Monmouth County. David Baird, born in 1829, appears to have built this house and farm on a portion of the family homestead shortly after his marriage to Mary E. Pullen in 1852. He was the son of Thomas Baird, whose farm was located east of this site (see #1332-32). After several years in general farming and growing small fruit, David Baird embarked in the nursery business in 1869. Baird's nursery, one of the earliest commercial nurseries in western Monmouth County, specialized in fruit and ornamental trees but also cultivated flowering plants. According to Ellis' 1885 account, Baird found "a ready market for the production of the nursery, the principal shipments being made to Maryland and Delaware." (Ellis, p. 662) The Bairds' sizable nursery business employed a number of African Americans who lived in the nearby settlement known as Woodville.

In addition to his own business pursuits, David Baird was active in related organizations such as the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the American Horticultural Society, and the American Pomological Society. He also served for three years as chosen freeholder.

The property is now owned by Waters Nursery, which continues the historical use of the site as a commercial nursery.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Interview with Howard Waters (owner).
- 2. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 661-663.
- 3. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 4. Beers map, 1860.
- 5. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 6. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-35

HISTORIC NAME: Samuel Wetherill House & Farm

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 54 Baird Road

BLOCK/LOT: 23/24

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: David Oldham & Allen Sauer

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Federal

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2 main block; 1-1/2 story wing

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered (over fieldstone?)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with lateral wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard with partial stucco

Fenestration: 3 bay main block; 2 bay wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with close eaves; two interior end chimneys

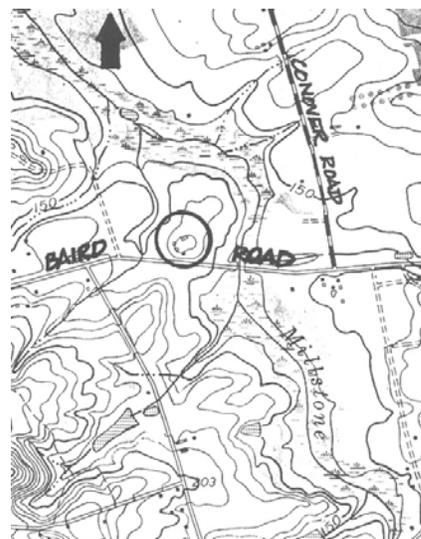
Additional Architectural Description:

Three bay side-hall plan farmhouse with lateral kitchen wing and lean-to. Originally the house had twin interior end chimneys and was clapboard-sided, then later stuccoed. Windows are predominantly 6/6 sash (most are now missing); there are quarter-round lights in the west gable end and knee wall windows on the wing. There appears to have been a porch at one time, and the elliptical door enframingent may be a later replacement. Simple doorways on the north (rear) elevation of both the main block and the wing.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-24, 25, 26



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House is situated on a pleasant knoll and faces southeast on a 53.5 acre qualified farm parcel. The Millstone River runs east of the house and through the property. There are three vinyl-sided late 19th/early 20th century barns directly behind the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Despite its now-deteriorated condition, this is a good local example of the larger farmhouses constructed in Millstone during the early nineteenth century. Most of the area's substantial dwellings of the period are differentiated by their size and plan rather than stylistic or decorative elements. This house retains its early form and a number of its original or early features, and the 53-acre site contributes to the historic rural landscape which survives in the Baird Road/Conover Road/Stillhouse Road area of Millstone.

Samuel Wetherill (alt. spelling Wetherell) , who is listed as head of household on the 1850 federal census, may have been the original owner and builder of the house, and is shown as owner of the property on the 1851, 1860 and 1873 maps; the farm belonged to C.A. Wetherill by 1889.

NOTE: Due to the age and construction features of this house, additional structural and documentary research of this site is recommended in case the building can not be preserved.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. U.S. Census, Population Schedule, 1850.
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers map, 1860.
4. Beers atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

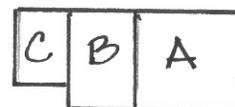
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-36

HISTORIC NAME:	Perrine House	COMMON NAME:	Pine Knoll
LOCATION:	107 Millstone Road	BLOCK/LOT:	17/15.03
MUNICIPALITY:	Millstone Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Roosevelt	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	Walter and Eleanor Adams/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	Original section 2nd half 18th c.; later additions	Source of Date:	Stylistic
Style:	Vernacular	Architect:	
Number of Stories:	2	Builder:	
Foundation:	Fieldstone and concrete	Form/Plan Type:	Side-hall plan with lateral wing and lean-to
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard		
Fenestration:	5 asymmetrical bay south facade		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable; interior end chimney and exterior end chimney		



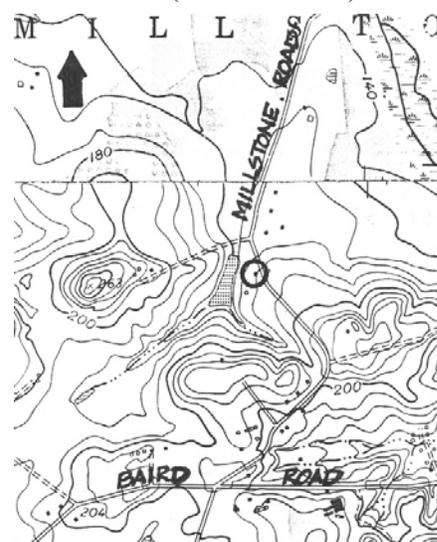
Additional Architectural Description:

The main block was constructed in at least three major sections. The east 3 bays (section A) is a 2 story Dutch framed house consisting of 7 bents (44"- 46" o.c.) with a side-hall plan. The framing was exposed when a previous owner removed the older plaster walls and some brick infill; on the 2nd story the roof plate is lower than the ceiling and the anchorbent framing is also visible. The foundation under this section has been rebuilt in concrete, so the original hearth is gone, but some of the hand-hewn floor joists remain. The windows in this section are 6/6 replacement sash in older mortised window frames. Other early features include wide plank pine floors, 5 panel doors on HL hinges, and corner stairwell with early square posts and railing. The west 2 bays (section B) consists of 2 rooms, a dining room and kitchen. The original fieldstone foundation and floor framing are intact under this section; hand-hewn joists run N/S in the kitchen, and log joists run E/W in the dining room, indicating two different builds. There is evidence of a former corner stairwell in the NE corner of the kitchen. SEE CONTINUATION SHEET.

PHOTO Negative File No. 8-18 to 24



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a 1/6 acre parcel, sited close to the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is one of the best conserved early farmhouses remaining in Millstone Township. Its two-story Dutch frame is rare for western Monmouth County, and despite modifications over the years the house retains early wood siding and trim, window frames and interior features such as doors, floors, and hardware. If its 18th century origins can be verified, the site is also one of fewer than ten eighteenth century structures still standing in the Township.

Local historians have attributed a c.1750 date to this house, but further documentary research and structural analysis is necessary to substantiate that date. The site was associated during the early nineteenth century with the Perrine family, who were among the early settlers in the area and whose homestead farm was located adjacent to this property. (See also Perrine Farm, #1332-6.) Joseph Perrine (d. 1821) lived at this house in 1805 with his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1866) and they raised nine children: David, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Stephen, John, William, Peter and Matthew. Joseph left the property to his wife Elizabeth and his son David according to his will written in 1818. His inventory indicates the presence of a two-story house (Monmouth County Will B 260; Inventory E 519). David died in 1831 without a will and apparently ownership of the property fell to Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Perrine, who is listed on the 1850 federal census for Millstone Township is shown as owner of this site on the 1851 and 1860 maps. After her death in 1866 the property (at that time 197+ acres) was sold to William D. Reid, who sold 116 acres two years later to Urias Reid, the owner on the 1873 and 1889 maps. The Reid family owned the property until 1911 (Monmouth County Deeds 195 314; 214 436; 903 91). Significance and integrity of site warrant additional

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851;
2. Beers map. 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. U. S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.
6. "Historic Resource Assessment -- Perrine Farmstead" (Prepared for PRC Management Co. by R.A.M., Inc.,1987).
7. Battleground Historical Society Files.
8. Primary sources as cited in text.

RECORDED BY: Gail L. Hunton

DATE: 1992; updated 2002

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-36

Perrine House

Architectural Description (cont.):

Windows in section B include 2/2 sash and a projecting bay on the south facade, and older 9/6 sash on the north elevation and the gable end. Paneled shutters on the 1st story and louvered shutters on the 2nd story. Simple glazed and paneled doors and entry porches on both the north and south elevations. The lean-to on the west end (section C) is contemporaneous with the kitchen; it shares the same fieldstone foundation wall on the north elevation, and contains a cellar stairs with an early board and batten door. A modern garage has been built under the eastern end of the house in the basement, which is accessed by a garage door and driveway on the north side of the house.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: W. side Sweetman's Lane between
Forman Road and Reid Lane
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

BLOCK/LOT: 43/15.012
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1850's Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Greek Revival elements Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2 Builder:

Foundation: Plastered Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bays by 2 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with projecting cornice and return eaves;
replacement exterior end chimnev

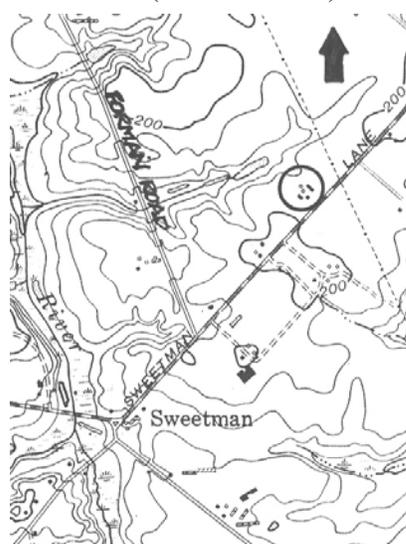
Additional Architectural Description:

Substantial five bay center-hall plan farmhouse with Greek Revival doorway. Early 4/4 sash windows are set in simple surrounds, and the six-panel door is framed with a tripartite transom light and sidelights. The classical gabled portico has a broken pediment and is supported by square posts with capitals; the brick base is a later modification.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-18, 19, 20



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces southeast on a six-acre lot subdivided from former farm parcel.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This sizable mid-nineteenth century farmhouse is significant for its largely intact form and design. According to historical maps, the farm was owned by W.H. Mount Jr. in 1860, W.H. Mount in 1873, and F. Mount in 1889. Additional property research is necessary to specify the construction date and original owner.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-36

Perrine House



Main elevation, view northwest.
1992 photograph.



Rear elevation, view southwest.
1992 photograph.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-38

HISTORIC NAME: Danser Farm

COMMON NAME: Sinha Farm

LOCATION: 26 Rising Sun Tavern Road

BLOCK/LOT: 31/25

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Sailendra Sinha

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd qtr. 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-2

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered

Form/Plan Type: I-house with lateral wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 5 bays by 2 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable; interior end chimney on east end and replacement exterior end chimney on west end

Additional Architectural Description:

I-house with cross gable roof, symmetrical five bay center-door facade, full porch and lateral wing on east end. Original wood-clad exterior has been re-sided with vinyl siding; 1/1 sash windows and vinyl inoperable shutters are also recent replacements of earlier divided-light sash and operable wood shutters.

See reverse side for descriptions of barns on site.

PHOTO Negative File No. 7-14 to 24



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House and farm face southeast, toward the road, on a 61.69 qualified farm parcel. The complex also includes three contributing structures: a long general purpose barn with clapboard siding and fieldstone and concrete foundation; a three bay wagon shed with wood shingle siding and fieldstone foundation (converted to dwelling and garage); and a stable or equipment shed behind the main barn that has vertical board siding, light sawn framing members, and concrete block foundation.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other Opposite Assunpink Wildlife Management Area

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is one of the best remaining nineteenth century farmsteads in Millstone Township due to the number and condition of the barns still standing and the survival of farmsite acreage and setting. Clark Danser, who is listed as a head of household in Millstone Township on the 1850 U.S. Census, is the probable original owner of the farm. C. Danser (alt. spelling Dancer) is shown at this location on the 1851 and 1860 maps, although Rising Sun Tavern Road does not appear until 1860. Thompson and Dancer are indicated as owners in 1873; by 1889, the property belonged to G. Foster.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm

PRESENT USE: Farm

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-38

26 Rising Sun Tavern Road



Farmstead, view north.
1992 photograph.



General purpose barn, view northwest.
1992 photograph.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-38

26 Rising Sun Tavern Road



Wagon shed, view north.
1992 photograph.



Stable/equipment shed, view northeast.
1992 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 530 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 34/15

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Lawrence & Marzocca/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Possibly late 18th century; later alterations

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 5 bay main facade; 2 bays deep

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; two interior end chimneys

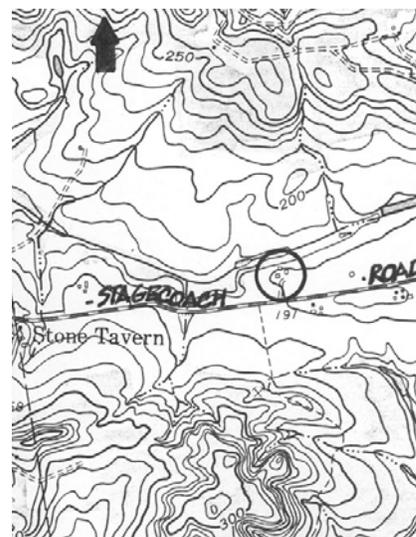
Additional Architectural Description:

Interior structural inspection necessary to clarify building date and construction chronology. Exterior analysis suggests that the house dates from the late 18th or early 19th century. Built on center-hall Georgian plan; owner reports that hand-hewn beams are visible in the basement and that the first floor framing appears to have been constructed in one build. The north facade has three bays with a central entry. One older 6/6 sash window remains on the upper story; all the rest have been replaced with 1/1 sash. The enclosed front porch and small middle window on second story of main facade are 20th century alterations.

PHOTO Negative File No. 7-25; 12-1, 2



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a qualified farm parcel of approximately 15 acres; substantial setback from road. A two bay wood shingled wagon shed dating from the 19th century stands northeast of the house and is the only older farm building remaining. Rear of former farm property is now part of Assunpink Wildlife Management Area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other Assunpink Wildlife Management Area

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

According to the owner, this property dates from about 1780; if that date can be substantiated by deed research and interior structural analysis, this site may be the largest 18th century dwelling still standing in Millstone Township.

The original owner has not been determined; historical maps indicate that C. Thompson owned the property in 1851 and 1860, followed by C.P. Messler (or C.W. Meslor) in 1873 and H. Riley in 1889. The 1850 federal census lists both a Charles Thompson and a Charles S. Thompson as heads of households in Millstone Township; one of these may be associated with this site.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Interview with Lawrence Marzocca (owner).
2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
3. Beers map, 1860.
4. Beers atlas, 1873.
5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
6. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-40

HISTORIC NAME: Bowman Farm
LOCATION: 528 Stagecoach Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME: Stagecoach Farm
BLOCK/LOT: 34/14
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Lois Groendyke

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-3

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Stuccoed

Form/Plan Type: I-house

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 5 symmetrical bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable with return eaves; two interior end chimneys

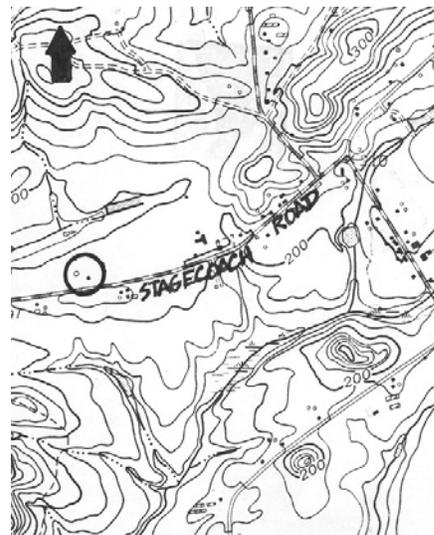
Additional Architectural Description:

Mid-19th century I-house with symmetrical five bay center-door facade, lateral two story wing and lean-to. Retains early millwork trim at cornices and window surrounds, and 2/2 sash windows. Three bay front porch was enclosed in the 20th century.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-15, 16, 17



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on 5.25 acre parcel. A barn dating from the second half of the 19th century with vertical board siding, garage and shed wings stands northwest of the house. Rear of former farm property is now part of Assunpink Wildlife Management Area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other Assunpink Wildlife Management Area

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a relatively intact example of the simple I-house dwellings characteristic of Millstone Township's nineteenth century housing stock. Many have lost historic integrity due to later alterations, but this site retains much of its early form and design. (See similar nearby dwelling without enclosed porch at 506 Stagecoach Road, #1332-42.)

David Bowman is indicated as owner of the property on the 1873 atlas; by 1889 the farm belonged to L. Bowman.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-40

528 Stagecoach Road



Barn, view north.
1992 photograph.

HISTORIC NAME: Clarksburg School
LOCATION: 510 Stagecoach Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 34/13.01
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Philip & Deborah Armour/
same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1850
Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 2, 3
Style: Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 1
Builder:
Foundation: Not visible
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle
Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding
Fenestration: 3 bay by 3 bays
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; recent furnace chimney on exterior end (west facade)

Additional Architectural Description:

One-room schoolhouse with characteristic one story rectangular plan, central entry, and front porch. Early surviving features include the half-round gable light, 4/4 and 6/6 sash windows and doorway transom. Building was formerly sided with clapboard and had a square belfry on the front of the roof ridge.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-2, 3, 4, 5



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces southeast on 1/2 acre lot next to the Clarksburg M.E. Church.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The Clarksburg School is one of the earliest surviving school buildings in western Monmouth County. Although the building is believed to date from about 1850, the lot was not deeded to the Trustees of School District #9 until 1874 by David Bowman. The building functioned as a school until 1925, when the Clarksburg School was built in the village of Clarksburg (see #1332-12). Subsequently the old schoolhouse became the property of the Clarksburg M.E. Church and was used as a caretaker's residence. It is now a private residence.

ORIGINAL USE: School

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 13.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 506 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 34/12

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle

Fenestration: 5 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; one interior end chimney and one exterior chimney on main block; interior chimney on kitchen ell

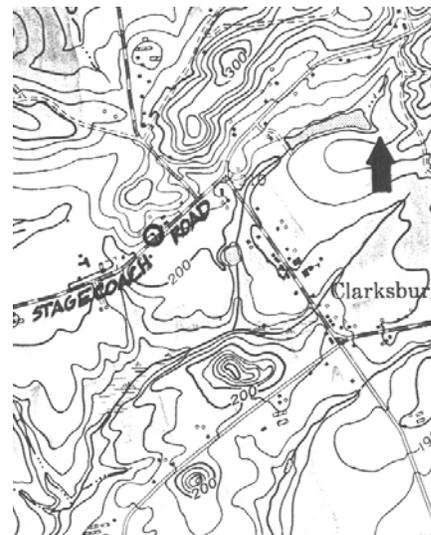
Additional Architectural Description:

Mid-19th century dwelling built on I-house plan with symmetrical five bay center-door facade and two story rear ell. Retains original exterior features such as wood trim at cornices with return eaves, 2/2 sash windows with projecting cornices and louvered shutters, and three bay front porch (slender square posts appear to be replacements). Early 20th century glazed and paneled door set in simple enframingent. Exterior was originally sided with clapboard and has been re-sided with composition shingles.

PHOTO Negative File No. 12- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces southeast on 3.3 acre parcel. A small barn with vertical board siding stands to the side of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other Adjacent to Assunpink Wildlife Management Area.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site exemplifies the modest I-house dwellings that comprise a significant portion of Millstone Township's nineteenth century housing stock. Many of these houses have lost historic integrity due to later changes, but this one preserves much of its early form and design. As such, the site strongly contributes to the nineteenth century historic character of the Clarksburg village area.

The construction date and early ownership of this site can not be ascertained from the nineteenth century maps, although it appears that the property may have belonged to the Gravatt family during the mid nineteenth century; stylistically the building would date from the 1840-1870 period.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 296 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 46/7

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Halka Brothers Landscaping

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-4

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plaster (over brick?)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles and wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bay main facade

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable; exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Main block has I-house plan with cross gable roof, symmetrically arranged five bay facade and central entry; large two story rear ell addition. Retains patterned wood shingles and small four-pane windows in gable ends, and wood trim at cornices and windows. Main body of structure was originally clapboard and has been re-sided with asbestos shingles; other changes include 1/1 replacement sash windows and removal of front porch. The front doorway has a simple enframement with early 20th century glazed and paneled door.

PHOTO Negative File No. 12-9, 10, 11, 12



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on 111 acre qualified farm parcel that is part of Halka Brothers Nursery.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a relatively intact example of the modest I-house farm dwellings that are characteristic of Millstone Township's nineteenth century housing stock. This variation of the I-house form features a cross gable roof with patterned shingles in the gable ends.

Original ownership has not been determined; in 1873 and 1889 the farm belonged to Charles Allen, a prominent local citizen who had several other landholdings in the area at the time.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse (for farm workers)

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 2. Beers map, 1860.
- 3. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on a one acre parcel.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a good local example of a simple rural church adapted to a new use. Stylistically it resembles earlier structures with its use of Victorian wood trim.

The congregation formed in 1902 as St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Ely. In 1904 one acre of land for a church was purchased from C. Allen Ely and his wife Sadie M. Ely. The edifice was dedicated on August 26, 1906 and the bell was mounted in the belfry on October 13, 1910. According to Mount, Mr. and Mrs. Willards Ivins gave the rear wing to the church about 1956; it was attached to the church and used for Sunday School and social functions. The church was converted to residential use after 1982.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 38.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME: Thompson House
LOCATION: 110 Stagecoach Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 64/6.01
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Ostrom, Henry & Joan/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th century
Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 2
Style: Vernacular
Architect:
Number of Stories: 2-1/2
Builder:
Foundation: Plastered
Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with lateral wing
Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding
Fenestration: 5 bay main block; 2 bay wing
Roof/Chimneys: Gable; two interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

The main block is constructed on I-house plan with symmetrical five bay facade and central entry; the lateral east wing appears to be a fairly recent addition. The gable roof has return eaves; a pair of small four-pane square windows remain on the west gable end. 20th century changes include vinyl siding (originally clapboard), 6/1 replacement sash windows, the door enframing with fanlight, and the east wing addition.

PHOTO Negative File No. 12-13, 14, 15, 16, 17



MAP (Indicate North)



HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 32 Olde Noah Hunt Road

BLOCK/LOT: 53.01/1.02

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Roy & Margaret Archer/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early to mid 19th century with later additions

Source of Date: Stylistic; Refs. 2-4

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone (original section)

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco over clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bay east elevation; 2 over 4 bay north elevation

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable with return eaves; interior end chimney and internal chimney

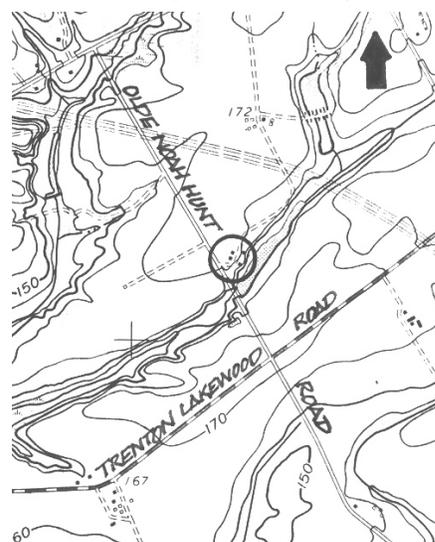
Additional Architectural Description:

The original core of this house was, according to the owner, a two story two room house with hand hewn beams and a fieldstone foundation; multiple additions were made during the 19th century, the last being the one story kitchen ell. Original clapboard siding was stuccoed in the early 20th century. Windows include older 6/6 sash and well as 2/2 and 1/1 sash; there is a low porch, partially enclosed, on the north side and an enclosed porch on the east side.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-18, 19, 20, 21



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces SE on 10 acre qualified farm parcel, subdivided from former 60-acre farm. Ice house and old trees enhance property; other barns are gone.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a intact example of the small vernacular dwellings which were the predominant housing in nineteenth century Millstone. The historic qualities of the site are enhanced by the older trees on the property and the surrounding open land. The origins of the farm are not documented, although William H. Pullen is known to have owned the farm in the latter nineteenth century. W.H. Pullen is indicated as owner on the 1889 Wolverton map, but earlier maps are ambiguous. (William H. Pullen is also listed as a head of household for the 1850 federal census in Millstone.) The current owners, Roy and Margaret Archer, purchased the property from Rose and Fred Pullen, the grandson of William Pullen.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Interview with Margaret (Peg) Archer, owner.
- 2. Lightfoot map, 1851.
- 3. Beers map, 1860.
- 4. Beers atlas, 1873.
- 5. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992; 1994

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south and is sited close to the road; property is bound on the east by Manalapan Brook. No remaining 19th century outbuildings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This early nineteenth century residence is one of the few structures still standing from the settlement of Charleston Springs, which clustered near the corner of Stagecoach and Charleston Springs Roads and at one time included a hotel, store, distillery, saw mill, wintergreen oil factory, in addition to a number of houses. The settlement was originally known as Burnt Tavern, after an inn by the same name that stood on the south side of Stagecoach Road near Manalapan Brook until some time in the mid nineteenth century. (See Refs. 5 & 6.)

Although additional research is required to define the site's history, this house appears to have been originally owned and built by the Thompson family, who were early settlers in the vicinity and had several other early landholdings nearby. The house stands next to a former mill pond on the Manalapan Brook; at the north end of the pond there was a saw mill (no longer extant) that operated for an undetermined period during the nineteenth century and was associated with this property. James Thompson or Thomas D. Thompson may have built and resided in this house. Historical maps show that Thompson was owner in 1851, J.W. Thompson in 1860, Mrs. Thompson in 1873, and W. Parker in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 658.
6. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 35-39.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-47

HISTORIC NAME: William. P. Forman House

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 66 Roberts Road

BLOCK/LOT: 26/5.02

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS: Lee & Veronica Murray

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd qtr. 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 2

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 3 bays by 2 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gable; interior ridge chimney

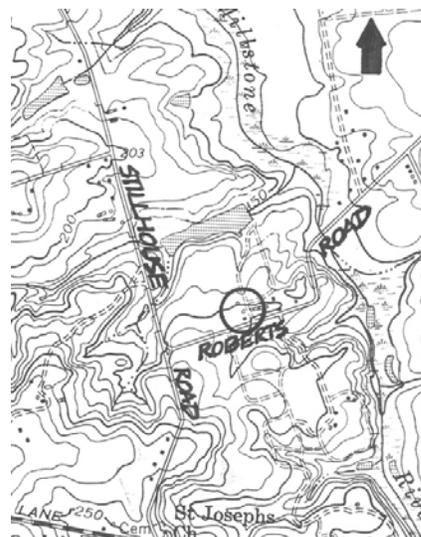
Additional Architectural Description:

Constructed on an I-house plan with cross gable roof and symmetrical three bay facade. 1/1 replacement sash windows, three bay front porch with square posts, and paneled front door with narrow sidelights.

PHOTO Negative File No. 11-28, 29



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on parcel surrounded by beautiful nursery lands. Major farm buildings no longer standing.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site was the residence and farm of William P. Forman (1807- c.1886), a lifelong resident of Millstone Township who was land surveyor, teacher, member of the State Legislature, and a judge of the Monmouth Court of Common Pleas for twenty years (1843-1848; 1852-1867). He married Evelina Baird, daughter of David Baird. William P. Forman is shown as owner of this property on the 1851, 1860 and 1873 maps; by 1889 he has passed away and his son Peter Forman had inherited the homestead. A biographical sketch of William P. Forman is given in Ellis (Ref. 5).

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 660-661.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-48

HISTORIC NAME:	First Presbyterian Church of Millstone	COMMON NAME:	United Pres. Chuch of Millstone
LOCATION:	211 Millstone Road	BLOCK/LOT:	29/10, 11
MUNICIPALITY:	Millstone Township	COUNTY:	Monmouth
USGS QUAD:	Roosevelt	OWNER/ ADDRESS:	United Pres. Chuch of Millstone

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:	1884	Source of Date:	Facade inscription; Ref. 1
Style:	Stick Style elements	Architect:	
Number of Stories:	2	Builder:	
Foundation:	Plastered brick	Form/Plan Type:	Rectangular (center-aisle nave plan)
Exterior Wall Fabric:	Clapboard; vinyl siding on upper tower		
Fenestration:	3 bays by 4 bays		
Roof/Chimneys:	Gable with pyramidal roof tower		

Additional Architectural Description:

The distinguishing features of this rectangular nave plan church are its simple classic form, decorative wood trim and windows. The white clapboard siding is highlighted by vertical and horizontal boards ("stick work") as well as brackets at the cornice. The windows on the main facade include bordered lights with art glass in the upper sash and four lights below, while the windows on the side elevations have 16/16 sash with colored glass. The square projecting front tower rises to a pyramidal roof which has been altered (once had an open belfry and a steeple) and re-sided with vinyl siding. The main entrance is through a small vestibule with tall double-leaf paneled doors and bracketed hood; the concrete steps with wrought iron railing are a later alteration. Plaque on facade reads "Founded 1786 -- Burned and Rebuilt 1884."

PHOTO Negative File No. 10-7 to 17; 11-11 to 18



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Church faces south and is sited on a hill, on axis with Millstone Road. The church property also includes a cemetery with eighteenth century headstones dating to the early years of the congregation. Surrounded on north and east by open farm fields.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is a good local representative of the rural and village churches constructed in Monmouth County during the mid to late nineteenth century. It is the most prominent structure in the village of Perrineville, which was settled chiefly by Scots Presbyterians in the eighteenth century and grew up around a grist and saw mill on Rocky Brook (near the present Perrineville Lake dam).

Although the existing edifice dates from 1884, the congregation originated in the 1780's as a mission of Tennent Presbyterian Church (see HSI #1326-1-5, Manalapan Township). The present lot was purchased in 1796 and the construction of a church began, but due to insufficient funds, the building remained unfinished for many years. The original church was built in the traditional meetinghouse form, reportedly patterned after Tennent Church, with the pulpit on the north end. In 1826 the congregation was organized officially as The Second Presbyterian Church of Upper Freehold [Millstone Township was not formed until 1844], and the church was remodelled, enlarged and completed. Then, in 1849, it was incorporated as The First Presbyterian Church of Millstone. The church was again remodelled and enlarged in 1856, and remained in use until destroyed by fire in 1884. That same year the congregation erected the church that stands today. In 1953, after the merger of the Millstone and Manalapan Presbyterian congregations, the name became The United Presbyterian Church of Millstone Township.

For additional narration of the congregation's history, see references 1 and 2 cited below.

ORIGINAL USE: Church

PRESENT USE: Church

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County, (Philadelphia, 1885), p. 656-657.
2. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone, (1982), p. 21-23.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

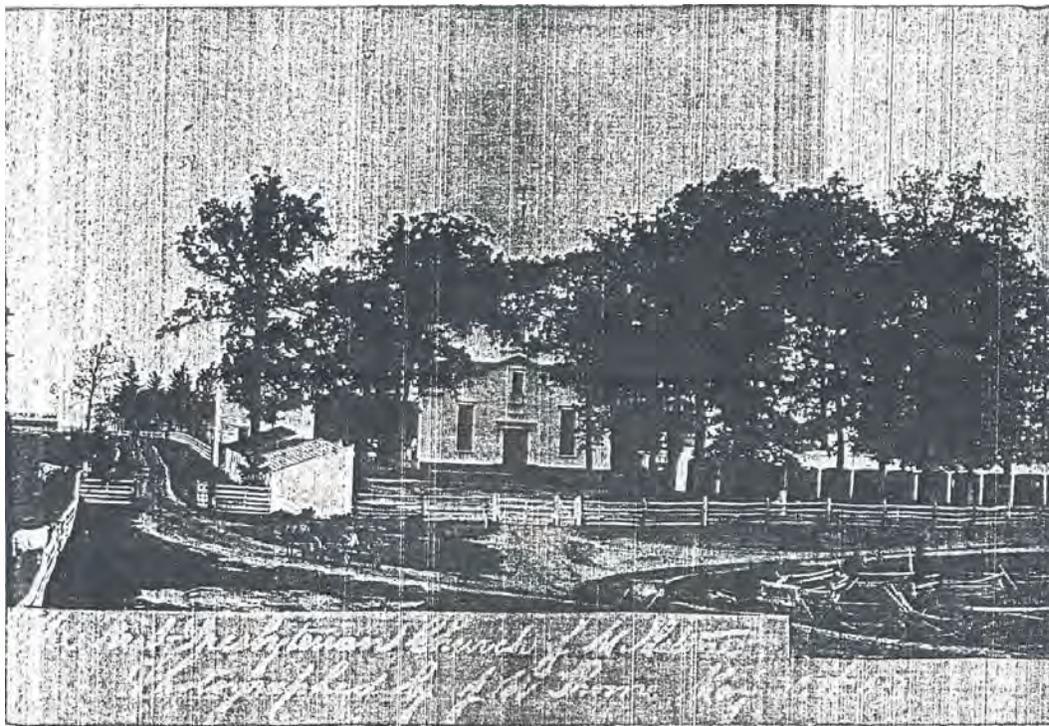
SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-48

First Presbyterian Church of Millstone



PHOTOGRAPH-Millstone, New Jersey. The First Presbyterian Church (26 May, 1865) (J.W. Thorne - Photographer)

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on a 6.3 acre parcel.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other Commercial and public buildings at crossroads nearby

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The Perrineville School served as the area elementary school from its construction in 1925 until its closure in the mid -1980s. Prior to 1925, pupils in the Perrineville area attended a school that, according to the 1889 Wolverton atlas, was located on the east side of Millstone Road near Rocky Brook, south of the intersection with Perrineville Road. Perrineville School is a good local example of an adaptive use of a former school, retaining the architectural character of the former school's exterior while modernizing the interior spaces for contemporary new uses. The building is almost identical to the Clarksburg School (#1332-12-5), also constructed in 1925.

ORIGINAL USE: Elementary school PRESENT USE: Office building

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS: Good adaptive re-use

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 23.
2. Millstone Township Board of Education.
3. Wolverton atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton DATE: 1992
 SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory
 ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-50

HISTORIC NAME: Davison House
LOCATION: 337 Sweetman's Lane
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 39.01/7
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Vrael/same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1830's - 1840's Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1, 5

Style: Italianate elements Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2 Builder:

Foundation: Plastered Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear and side wings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 3 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; original chimneys removed; furnace chimney

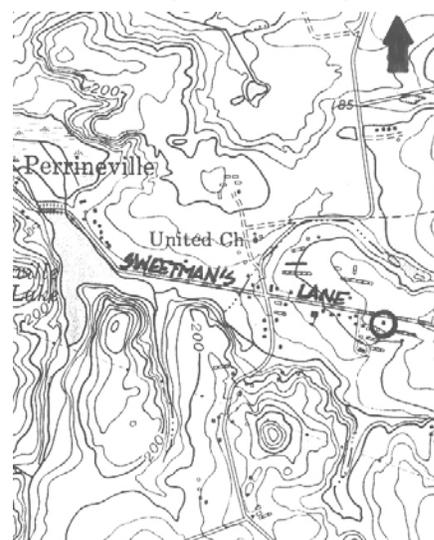
Additional Architectural Description:

Built on a three bay side-hall plan main block with wraparound porch supported by simple square posts; two story wing on rear and later one story wing on east side. Retains 4/4 sash windows and transomed entry. Original window trim and much of cornice trim (with return eaves) was lost when the original clapboard exterior was re-sided with vinyl.

PHOTO Negative File No. 11-23, 24, 25



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces north on a 32 acre qualified farm parcel. Major 19th century farm buildings no longer standing.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although its original character has been diminished by later alterations, this sizable mid-nineteenth century farmhouse retains its essential plan and form as well as some of its early design features. According to historical maps, the property was owned by G. W. Davison until at least 1860, then by G.M. Davison in 1873 and 1889. The 1840 and 1850 federal census lists George W. Davison as a head of household in Millstone Township; deed research would verify whether he was the original owner and builder of this house.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1840 & 1850.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-51

HISTORIC NAME: Hooper General Store
LOCATION: 26 Trenton-Lakewood Road
MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township
USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 60.02/20.02
COUNTY: Monmouth
OWNER/
ADDRESS: Harold & Dorann Weber/
same

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Late 19th century

Source of Date: Stylistic; Ref. 1-5

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2-1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: L-plan

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 4 bay facade

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; two ridge chimneys

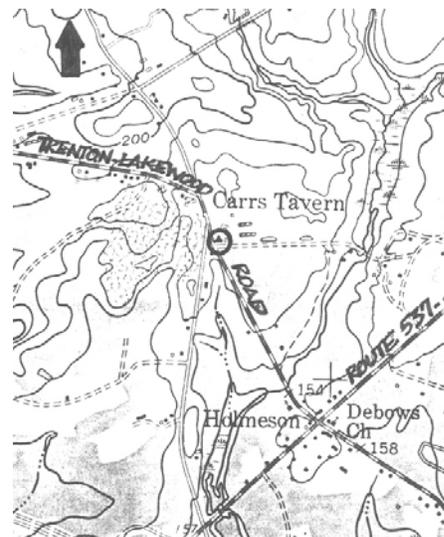
Additional Architectural Description:

Interior inspection necessary to clarify building date and construction chronology. The building has new 6/1 sash windows and vinyl siding. On the main (west) elevation, there are two entrances with separate porches; the porch on the south end retains its turned posts and the double-leaf doorway.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-8, 9, 10, 11



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces west on a .37 corner parcel bound by Squan Road on the south. Behind the house is a sizable clapboard-sided wagon shed, which appears to be roughly contemporaneous with the main structure.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Although its origins remain unclear, this site is locally significant as a former general store and for its association with the small community at this crossroads known as Holmeson (formerly called Carr's Tavern). The place name Carr's Tavern originated from an eighteenth or early nineteenth century inn by the same name that once stood on the west side of Route 526 (Trenton-Lakewood Road) just north of Burnt Tavern Road.

Charles E. Hooper operated a general store and post office out of this building in the early twentieth century, and also maintained the area feed mill located across the road. It is known that a hotel occupied this site prior to the general store. The 1873 Beers atlas gives W. Holman as owner of the property but does not indicate its use as a hotel; the 1889 Wolverton atlas shows a hotel on the site but no owner. According to Mount, Holmes Patterson was the proprietor at the time, and reportedly the area name was changed to Holmeson in his honor. Research to date has not revealed whether the existing structure is also the former hotel or whether it is a later building erected on the same site.

ORIGINAL USE: General Store

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot map, 1851.
2. Beers map, 1860.
3. Beers atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton atlas, 1889.
5. Franklin Ellis, History of Monmouth County (1885), p. 658.
6. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 40-41.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 55 Parkside Way

BLOCK/LOT: 4/3

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Allentown

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear kitchen ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable

Additional Architectural Description:

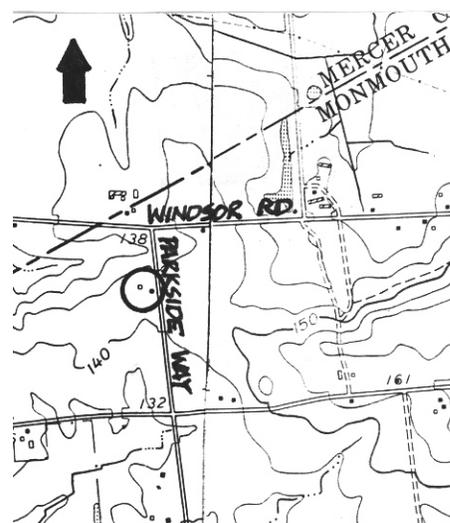
Greek Revival residence built on an I-house plan with gable roof and return eaves. It has a 3 bay porch with turned posts. The door is set in a Greek Revival paneled enframement with transom light and sidelights. The windows are boarded up, but they were probably originally 6/6 sash.

2009 Update: House has been demolished and new construction built in its place.

PHOTO Negative File No. 11-2, 3, 4, 5



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south, perpendicular to Parkside Way.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house has been only documented for historical record as it is severely deteriorated and vacant. It was probably built in the 1850s (it does not appear of the 1851 Lightfoot map). It was owned by S. Ely in 1873 and by W. Voorhees in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS: House was demolished sometime between 1992 and 2009.

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton (1992); Meghan Bezio (2009)

DATE: 1992; Updated 2009

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 725 Perrineville Road (previously 335)

BLOCK/LOT: 11/19

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered (brick?)

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with east wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

Fenestration: 4 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney

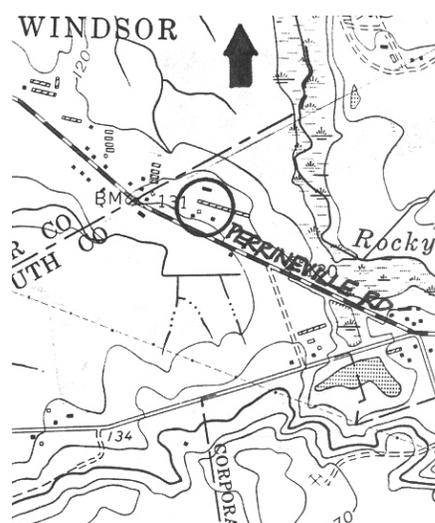
Additional Architectural Description:

Farmhouse built on I-house plan with close eaves and enclosed front porch (later addition). Windows are small 6/6 sash.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-33, 34, 35



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces slightly southwest on a 39 acre parcel now occupied by the National Irrigation Company. The parcel borders Rocky Brook on the east. A nineteenth century wagon shed, well house, and other deteriorated outbuildings are to the east of the house.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house has been only documented for historical record as it is severely deteriorated and vacant. It appears to have been a part of the farm belonging to B. Gordon on the 1851, 1873, and 1889 maps.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 1071 Windsor Road

BLOCK/LOT: 9/9.02

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd quarter 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Greek Revival

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Plastered brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with east and west rear wings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding (over original clapboard)

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; exterior end chimney (later replacement of interior chimneys)

Additional Architectural Description:

Farmhouse constructed on a 5 bay center-hall plan. The wood trim at the cornice and windows has been removed. Remaining early features include the 6/6 sash windows and the Greek Revival door enframement with transom light and sidelights.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-36, 37



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces southeast on a subdivided parcel. Severely deteriorated barns were on the site in 1992, but as of 2009 are gone.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

W. Still constructed this substantial farmhouse during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, and it is shown on his property on the 1851, 1873, and 1889 maps. In 1851, Perrineville Road ran south the Windsor Road just west of Still's farm; the remnant of this road can be seen on the USGS map. The surrounding 85 acre parcel is now fallow farmland; future development may threaten this site.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouseq

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992; Updated 2009

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 11 Hunecke Way

BLOCK/LOT: 16/6

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: N/A

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with east wing

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay with 1 bay wing

Roof/Chimneys: Gable

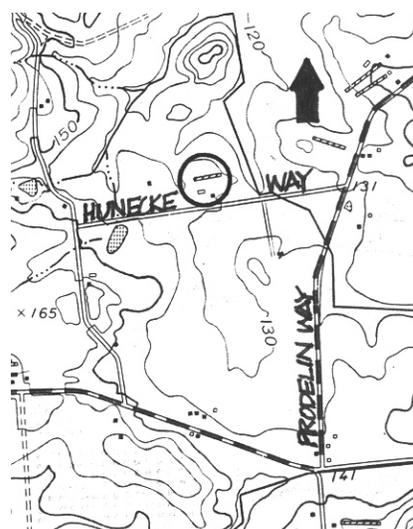
Additional Architectural Description:

I-house with a simple 3 bay facade and 1/1 sash windows.

PHOTO Negative File No. 7-8, 9



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on a 29 acre qualified farm parcel.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the common nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse type in Millstone Township. J. Dey (alt. spelling Dye) owned the property in 1851 and 1873, followed by T. Conover in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-56

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 759 Perrineville Road

BLOCK/LOT: 12/4.02 (previously 12/4)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890s

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Builder:

Foundation:

Form/Plan Type: Complex

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding (over original clapboard and wood shingles)

Fenestration: 2 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; interior chimney

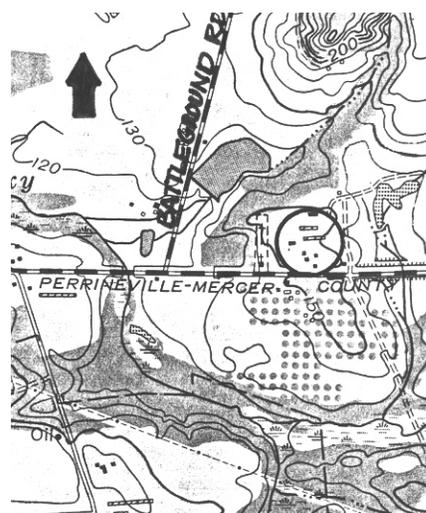
Additional Architectural Description:

Victorian Vernacular house with 4/4 sash windows and double-leaf transom door.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5- 27, 28



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south on a rectangular lot. Twentieth century outbuildings are to the rear of the lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This is a well-maintained example of the Victorian Vernacular style in Millstone Township.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-57

HISTORIC NAME: Manalapan Cemetery

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 8 Conover Road

BLOCK/LOT: 24/17

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early - Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Headstones

Style: Cemetery

Architect:

Number of Stories: N/A

Builder:

Foundation: N/A

Form/Plan Type: N/A

Exterior Wall Fabric: N/A

Fenestration: N/A

Roof/Chimneys: N/A

Additional Architectural Description:

Consisting of a little over two and a half acres, this cemetery contains headstones of older Millstone families such as Andersons, Bairds, Cooks, Conovers, Davises, Jamisons, Mounts, Perrines, Reids, and Rues. The oldest gravestone is reportedly that of Joseph Perrine, who died in 1821.

PHOTO Negative File No. 6-32, 33, 34



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The Manalapan Cemetery was associated for many years with the Manalapan Presbyterian Church, which formerly stood next to the cemetery on the corner. The church was constructed in 1856 and demolished in 1969.

ORIGINAL USE: Cemetery

PRESENT USE: Cemetery

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 18-19.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 82 Millstone Road

BLOCK/LOT: 23/15.01

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Jamesburg

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Plaster over ?

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding

Fenestration: 3 bay by 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable

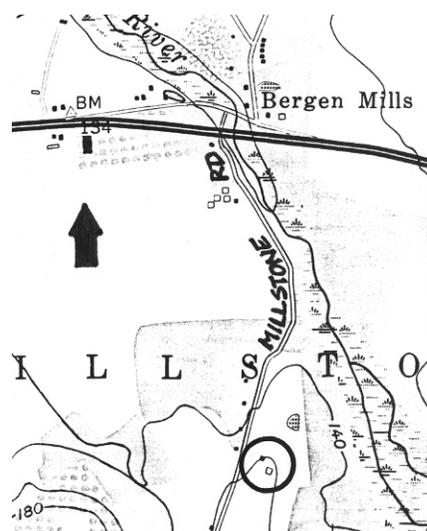
Additional Architectural Description:

Mid-nineteenth century farmhouse with side-hall plan. The rear ell may predate the main block. The 4/4 sash windows appear to be originals. The front door and porch are alterations dating from the early twentieth century.

PHOTO Negative File No. 10-24, 25, 26, 27



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces west on a rectangular lot. There is an old shed on the property, but none of the main barns are still standing.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

J.G. Reid may have been the original owner and builder of this farmhouse, which was sizable for its time though very simple in design. Reid is shown as the owner of the property on the 1851, 1873, and 1889 maps.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 174 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 43/16.01

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Greek Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Fieldstone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 7 bays

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; interior end chimney (east) , exterior end chimney (west)

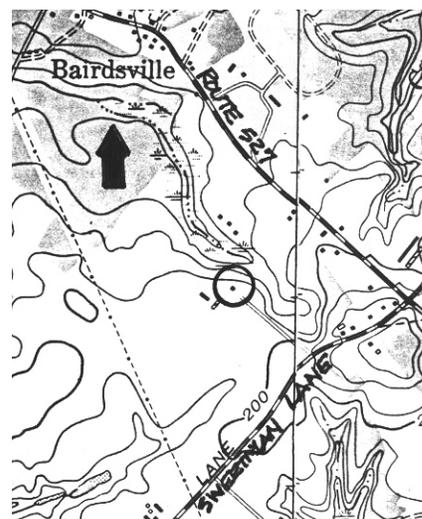
Additional Architectural Description:

This early-nineteenth century I-house was built in multiple sections. The original house was five bays, with a later two bay addition on the east end; the rear rooms were added about 1938. There is a mud floor in the basement and hand hewn floor joists are visible. Windows are 2/2 sash with cornices. A 4 bay porch with chamfered posts spans the front of the house.

PHOTO Negative File No. 9-17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces southeast at the end of a long tree-lined lane. No remaining older barns or outbuildings are on the property.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

The house exhibits exemplary preservation by its appreciative twentieth century owners. Though essentially similar in construction to many other contemporaneous vernacular dwellings in Millstone, the historic materials and character-defining features have been maintained as the house changed and grew over the years. David D. Craig, who is listed as a head of household on the 1850 federal census for Millstone Township, may have been the original owner of the property. D. D. Craig's name appears at this location on the 1851, 1860, and 1873 maps. By the time of the 1889 atlas, the property had passed J. Chamberlain's ownership. According to the present owner, the farm was purchased about 1938 by the Rockafellow family, who constructed the rear additions to the house and made many other improvements. At the time the farm included the adjoining land where a large gambrel roof barn still stands. The property was subsequently divided and now encompasses 25 acres.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Interview with owner (Carol Marshall).
- 2. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.
- 3. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 4. Beers Map, 1860.
- 5. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 6. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-60

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 183 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 44/4

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation:

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ells

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding

Fenestration: 3 bay asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; no visible chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

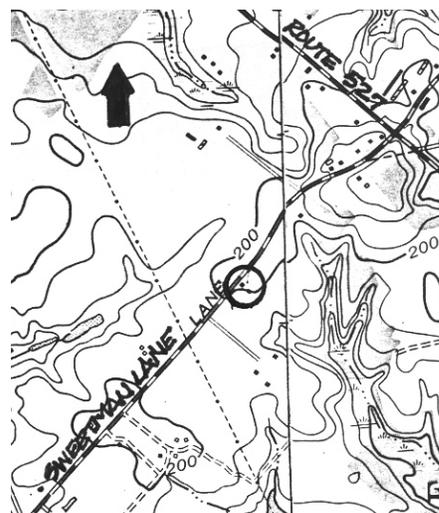
I-house which includes old 2/2 sash windows and some replacement 1/1 sash. There is a glazed and paneled front door under a 3 bay porch with simple square posts.

2009 Update: The house has been demolished and replaced with new construction.

PHOTO Negative File No. 9-24, 25



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces northwest.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the common nineteenth century vernacular house type in Millstone Township. Owners indicated on the nineteenth century maps include D.A. Craig in 1860, F. Reid in 1873, and the Estate of W. Parker in 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS: House has been demolished and new construction built in its place.

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton (1992); Meghan Bezio (2009)

DATE: 1992; Updated 2009

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 207 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 44/6

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 2nd quarter 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Colonial Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Rubble?

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; exterior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

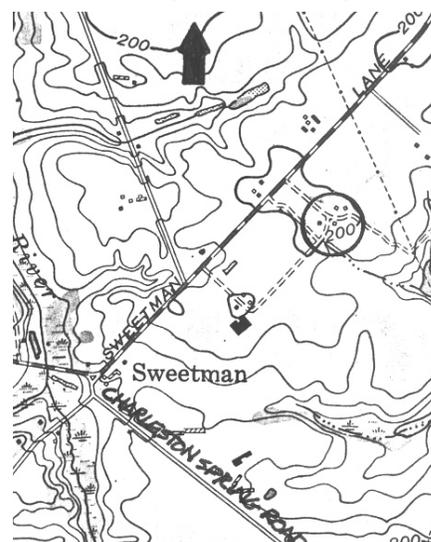
This I-house has 1/1 sash windows; a paneled door with pedimented Colonial Revival enframement on the north elevation; and a Colonial Revival doorway with colored glass in sidelights on the south elevation. The Colonial Revival elements are early twentieth century alterations.

2009 Update: House has been demolished.

PHOTO Negative File No. 9-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces northwest on a large agricultural lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

I-house dwellings similar to this one were the predominant nineteenth century house type in rural Millstone Township. The building's construction indicates it was erected during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. before 1850. John I. Ely, who is listed as a head of household in Millstone on the 1850 federal census and is shown as owner of this property on the 1851 Map, may have been the original owner. Maps indicate that the property belonged to J.I. and J.P. Ely in 1860 and 1873, and to A. Ely in 1889. In the mid-twentieth century, the 216 acre tract became Bobbink Nurseries, which was acquired by the Monmouth County Park System in 1990 for recreational use.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Demolished

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS: House was demolished and area is now Charleston Springs Golf Course.

REFERENCES:

- 1. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.
- 2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 3. Beers Map, 1860.
- 4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 5. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton (1992); Meghan Bezio (2009)

DATE: 1992; Updated 2009

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-62

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 293 Sweetman's Lane

BLOCK/LOT: 40.02/1 (previously 40/1)

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding

Fenestration: 2 bay over 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; exterior end chimney (20th C.)

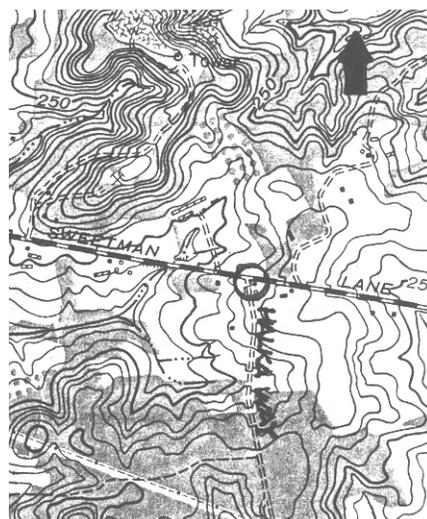
Additional Architectural Description:

I-house with 1/1 sash windows, gable portico over main entry on north, and small porch on south.

PHOTO Negative File No. 11-26, 27



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces north on a small lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the vernacular nineteenth century house type in Millstone Township. A.P. Clark is indicated owner on the 1873 and 1889 atlases.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 11 Burnt Tavern Road

BLOCK/LOT: 57/14

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Early 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with wings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco (over unknown original)

Fenestration: 3 over 5 bay asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; central ridge chimney

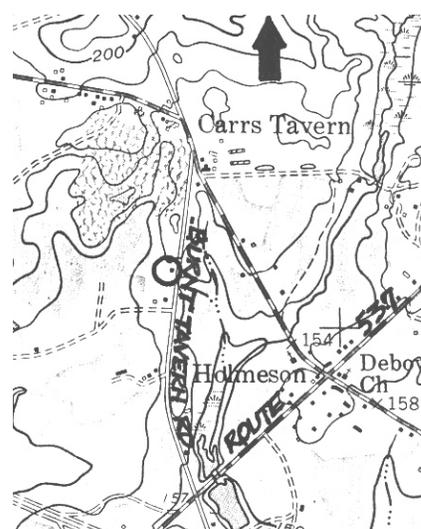
Additional Architectural Description:

The rectangular main block of this small vernacular dwelling may have been built in two sections. It has early 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows. The south elevation has a three over five bay asymmetrical arrangement with two doors (one steps up) and a porch with turned posts. The north elevation is three bays with no doors. Two small one story wings on the west end are later additions.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-8 to 15



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south, perpendicular to the road, on a small rectangular lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

Small, modest vernacular buildings similar to this one comprised the majority of local housing stock up until the middle to the nineteenth century. Exterior analysis suggests an early nineteenth century construction date (interior not accessible; house is vacant). On the 1851 map, the property belonged to E. Thomas, who also owned several other properties in the Carr's Tavern vicinity. Ezekial Thomas is listed in the 1850 federal census. Within ten years this was the home of Vincent Messler, a local Methodist minister who reportedly was known as "Uncle Vince" and "the marrying person" because of all the young people who came from the area to be married by him (Ref. 5). Messler appears to have resided here during the 1860s and 1870s. By the time of the 1889 atlas, the property had passed into J.J. Holman's ownership.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Vacant

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. U.S. Census, Schedule of Population, 1850.
2. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
3. Beers Map, 1860.
4. Beers Atlas, 1873.
5. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 41.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 111 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 62/13.01

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete veneer

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 4 over 4 asymmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; central ridge chimney

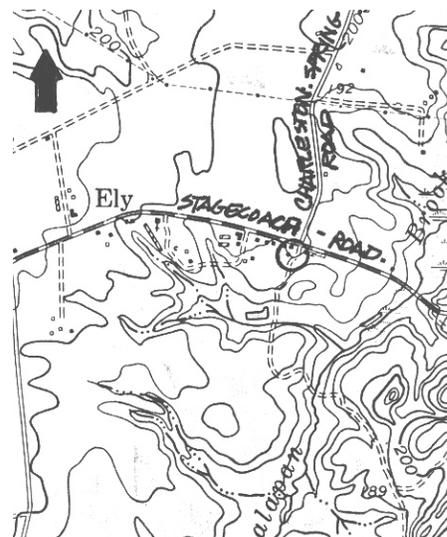
Additional Architectural Description:

This I-house was possibly built in two sections and has been recently renovated. It has 6/6 modern sash replacement windows with wide surrounds.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-1, 2



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces north, situated very close to the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This well-maintained nineteenth century dwelling is associated with the community known as Charleston Springs, later called Ely, at the intersection of Route 524 and Charleston Springs Road. During the mid to late nineteenth century the community included a saw mill, hotel, school, distillery, wintergreen oil factory, and store in addition to a number of simple houses such as this one. Ownership of the property on historical maps is ambiguous. A. James may have been the owner during the 1880s, but deed research is necessary to clarify the building date and ownership history.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.
5. Jean E. Mount, History of the Township of Millstone (1982), p. 35-38.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 150 Trenton Lakewood Road

BLOCK/LOT: 55/2

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1860s

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Greek Revival elements

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Brick

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle with rear ell

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding (original clapboard)

Fenestration: 5 bay symmetrical

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 2 interior end chimneys

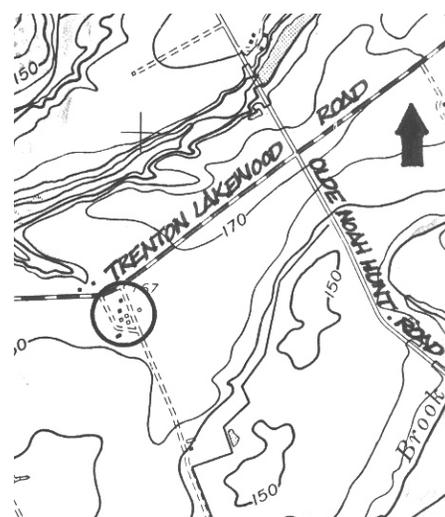
Additional Architectural Description:

Farmhouse built on I-house plan with a large two story rear ell has early 6/6 sash windows and a paneled central doorway which retains its original classical enframement with transom light and sidelights. The front porch has been removed and other character defining wood trim may have been lost when the house was re-sided.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-16, 17



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces northwest on an agricultural lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the substantial farmhouses constructed in Millstone during its period of agricultural growth in the mid-nineteenth century. The farm site retains its agricultural setting, although the older barns and outbuildings are no longer standing. R. Bruere (also spelled Brewer) owned the farm in 1873 and 1889, but the original owner has not been established.

ORIGINAL USE: Farmhouse

PRESENT USE: Farmhouse

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS: The property was owned by a developer in 1992 and was possibly under threat, but has survived as a farm site until 2009, when this was recorded.

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Map, 1860.
3. Beers Atlas, 1873.
4. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton (1992); Meghan Bezio (2009)

DATE: 1992; Updated 2009

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 28 Trenton Lakewood Road

BLOCK/LOT: 60.02/20.01

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 3rd quarter 19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 4 bay by two bay

Roof/Chimneys: Hip, gable; two internal chimneys

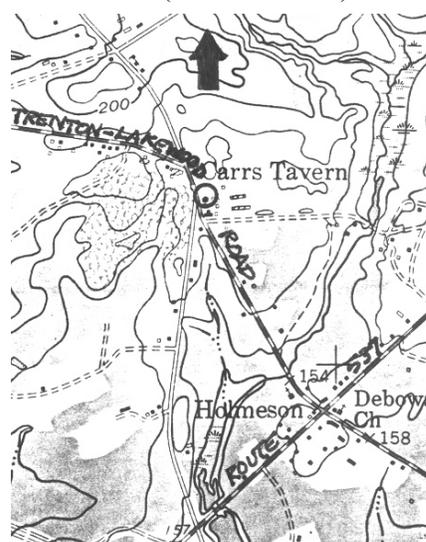
Additional Architectural Description:

The main block appears to have been built in multiple sections. Windows are 1/1 sash. The doorway and bowed bay window on the main facade are among the many twentieth century changes to the structure.

PHOTO Negative File No. 5-6, 7



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces west.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This site is associated with the small community at this crossroads known as Holmeson (earlier called Carr's Tavern). Holmes Patterson, after whom the place is reportedly named, is indicated as the owner of this property on the 1889 Wolverton atlas. The house does not appear on earlier maps. See also #1332-51, Hooper General Store, next door.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 41 Brookside Road

BLOCK/LOT: 48/15.05

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1873-1889

Source of Date: Ref. 2, 3

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Builder:

Foundation: Concrete veneer

Form/Plan Type: Irregular

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 5 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Intersecting gable; central ridge chimney

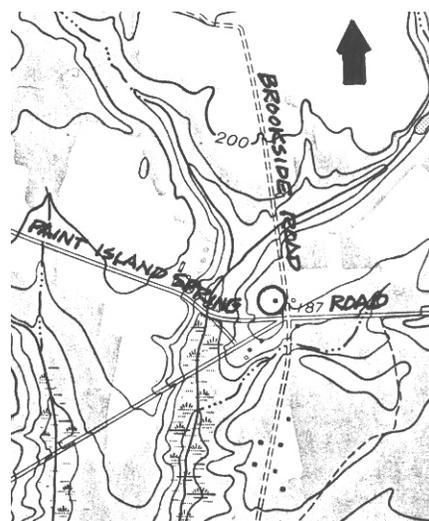
Additional Architectural Description:

The five bay east elevation (facing Brookside Road) of this vernacular house carries a long columned porch and two doorways with glazed and paneled doors. Windows are mainly new 1/1 sash. The narrow, one bay south elevation (facing Paint Island Springs Road) includes a twentieth century projecting bay on the first story and paired 6/6 sash above.

PHOTO Negative File No. 13-6, 7



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces east on a corner lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the late nineteenth century dwellings in Millstone Township. It was owned by L. Childs in 1889. Paint Island Spring, shown on the 1851 Lightfoot map, is located just west of this site beside an upper tributary of the Toms River.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

- 1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
- 2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
- 3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-68

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 6 Stagecoach Road

BLOCK/LOT: 64/21

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Adelpia

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.

Source of Date: Stylistic

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Not visible

Form/Plan Type: Rectangle

Exterior Wall Fabric: Wood shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay

Roof/Chimneys: Gable; 2 interior end chimneys

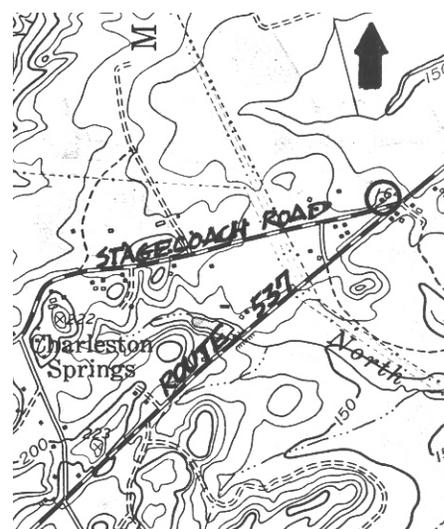
Additional Architectural Description:

I-house with 6/1 replacement sash windows and an enclosed front porch (later addition).

PHOTO Negative File No. 7-2, 3



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This house is representative of the common nineteenth century house type in Millstone Township. It is located on an early east-west route (Stagecoach Road). This dwelling first appears on the 1873 Beers atlas. J.M. Smith is shown as the owner in 1873 and 1889.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
 No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Beers Atlas, 1873.
3. Wolverton Atlas, 1889.

RECORDED BY: Gail Hunton

DATE: 1992

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: 8 Agress Road

BLOCK/LOT: 14/13

MUNICIPALITY: Millstone Township

COUNTY: Monmouth

USGS QUAD: Roosevelt

OWNER/
ADDRESS:

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: pre 1851

Source of Date: Ref. 1

Style: Vernacular

Architect:

Number of Stories: 2

Builder:

Foundation: Stone

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl siding

Fenestration: 3 over 2 bay and 4 bay

Roof/Chimneys: 2 brick end chimneys, gable

Additional Architectural Description:

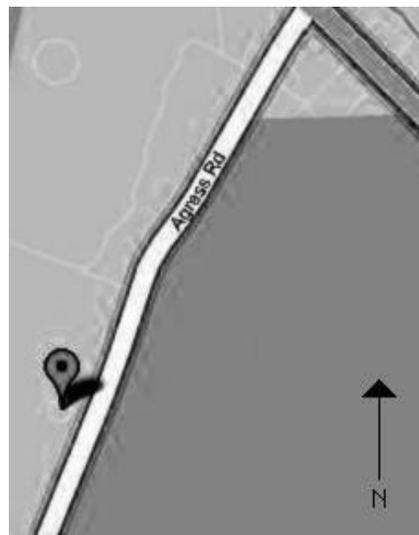
A porch with square posts runs along the south and east sides of the house. In earlier photos the house does not have a porch on the east side. There was a small section on the south side that may have been part of an enclosed porch. In the 1994 photo this section is visible on the right next to a small porch on the left. Windows are 6/6 sash. Windows are replacements as earlier photos show 2/2 and 3/1 sash. First floor windows had projecting lintels on the first floor. Building appears to be stuccoed/plastered in earlier photos.

A barn is also on the property. The building currently has a gable standing seam metal roof with a cupola and wood siding. Earlier photos show both a corrugated metal and earlier shingle roofing. Siding was previously wood shingle.

PHOTO Negative File No.



MAP (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House sits back from the road with a curving drive. Mature trees stand between the house and the road. A post and rail fence defines the lot along the road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION:

This building is representative of farmhouses built in the former half of the 19th century in Millstone. It appears on the 1851 Lightfoot map as being owned by William Hutchinson (Ref. 1). William Hutchinson sold the property in 1856 to Nelson Silvers (Ref. 2). Silvers sold to William B. Johnson in 1872 (Ref. 3).

ORIGINAL USE:

PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

1. Lightfoot Map, 1851.
2. Deed William Hutchinson to Nelson Silvers, 1856, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Deed Book O-6, page 393. Monmouth County Archives, Manalapan, New Jersey.
3. Deed Nelson Silvers to William B. Johnson, 1872, Monmouth County, New Jersey, Deed Book 245, page 329. Monmouth County Archives, Manalapan, New Jersey.
4. Joann Kely "8 Agress Road" (typed history of property, photos and deeds 1856-1994).

RECORDED BY: Megan Steady

DATE: 2011

SURVEY: Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory

ORGANIZATION: Monmouth County Park System

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-69

8 Agress Road



Barn, 2011 photo



House, 1994 photo

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-69

8 Agress Road



Barn, 1994 photo



Undated historic image showing barn with unidentified woman and cow.

CONTINUATION SHEET

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. 1332-69

8 Agress Road



Undated historic image showing house (view to west) and unidentified people.



Undated historic image showing house (view to west) and unidentified people.

Appendix C

SITE VISITS — EVALUATION FORMS

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 8 Agress Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	No
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead with a dwelling, associated outbuildings and barn that has been converted into a garage. Located near Perrineville Lake Park's Rocky Brook Trail. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house and barns/outbuildings

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 26 Stillhouse Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead with a dwelling, associated outbuildings and livestock pens. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, barns/outbuildings and enclosed livestock pens

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. The property is believed to be the former home of artist Elizabeth Conover. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads and women’s history in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 28 Trenton Lakewood Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with no additional features. It is located next to Hooper General Store at 26 Trenton Lakewood Road. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
<p align="center">Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?</p>			
<p align="center">The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
<p align="center">Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):</p>			
<p align="center">While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts, on-site interpretation of these contexts are not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 41 Brookside Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with no additional features. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts, on-site interpretation of these contexts are not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 44 Forman Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with no additional features. It is located right next to Hooper General Store/Carr's Tavern at 26 Trenton Lakewood Road. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 82 Millstone Road

Date Visited: 11/17/2022 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead with a dwelling, but no other identifying features such as outbuildings or barns. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads and women’s history in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 111 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead with associated barns and outbuildings. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, associated barns/outbuildings, fenced animal pens

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	Yes	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural landscape context with its still mostly open livestock fields, barns and historic dwelling. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 150 Trenton Lakewood Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	No
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property could not be seen from the road and therefore could not be evaluated. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts, on-site interpretation of these contexts are not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 174 Sweetmans Lane

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	No
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling, though it is set far from the road and there is no clear visibility to the dwelling on the property. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 293 Sweetmans Lane

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house with additional outbuildings

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 296 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with an associated agricultural landscape that still appears to serve as an orchard. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house and agricultural landscape

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure contexts, on-site interpretation of these contexts are not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 506 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with associated barns and outbuildings. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house and outbuildings

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	Yes	No	Plaque on dwelling's porch reading "Circa 1822"
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone's historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone's historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 530 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with some associated outbuildings. The property is largely surrounded by open land, keeping with its agricultural landscape. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, outbuildings and agricultural landscape

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 725 Perrineville Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic buildings in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 759 Perrineville Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling with a horse stable in the back of the property. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, associated barns/outbuildings, fenced animal pens

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: N/A

Type of Resource: Dwelling

Address/Location: 1071 Windsor Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic dwelling. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic buildings in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

**Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Long Form Assessment**

Part One: Resource Assessment

(to be completed by Hunter Research)

Name of Site/Building:	Baird Homestead		
Type of Site/Building:	Former farmstead with outbuildings		
Address/Location:	24 Baird Road		
Date Visited:	11/17/2022	Team:	PH, RC, GR
Person Visited (if applicable):	Pat Butch, Doreen Polhemus, Retha Onitiri	Contact:	

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find?	Yes
Approach Signage (Vehicular)	Yes
On-Site Signage (Pedestrian)	Yes
Entry/Visual Appeal	Yes
Recreational Opportunities	
Walking	
Bicycling	
Other	
Quality of Product/Service	Yes
Interpretation/Story	Yes
Service, Hospitality	Yes
Cleanliness: Site	Yes
Cleanliness: Building Interior	Yes
Amenity: Bathrooms	Yes
Amenity: Parking	Yes
ADA Accessibility	Yes
Special Events	Yes
Hours of Operation	First Sunday of each month, 12-4
Staff/Volunteers	Volunteers
Entrance Fee	No

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

Resources on Site (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Site Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No		
Exterior Interpretive Signage	No		
Exterior Exhibits/Displays	Yes		
Interior Interpretive Signage			
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	Yes		
Interior Furnishings on Display	Yes		
Printed Interpretive Materials	No		
Electronic Interpretive Materials	No		
Greeted By Staff/Volunteer?	Yes		
Greeter Knowledgeable?	Yes		
Entrance Exhibit ("Come-On-In" Before Paying Admission)	No		
Orientation Exhibit (Prepare Visitors for Touring Site)	No		
Static Exhibits	Yes		
Changing/Rotating Exhibits	Yes		
Participatory Exhibits	Yes		
Audio-Visual Exhibits	Yes		
Guided Tours	Yes		
Self-Guided Tours	Yes		
Living History	Yes		
Role Playing	No		
Reenactments	No		
School Group Tours and On-Site Programs for Children	Yes		
Publications	No		
Special Events	Yes		
Programs in Schools	Yes		
Programs/Lectures at Gatherings	No		
Radio, Television and Print Media	Yes		
Site Maps, Guide Sheets and Brochures	No		
Gift Shop (Selling Materials Relevant to Interpretation)	No		
Shares Info about Other Local Sites	Yes		
Story Telling and Drama	No		
Craft Demonstrations	Yes		

Personal Audio	No		
First-Person Interpretation	No		
First-Person Interpretation with Third-Person Options	No		
Third-Person Interpretation	Yes		
Public Archaeology	No		
Workshops and Classes	Yes		
Membership/Friends Program	Yes		
Volunteer Program	Yes		
Embedded In Marketing/Public Outreach	Yes		
Social Media	Yes		
Other Features			
Does the site have an overall contributing story or theme related to the Millstone Township historic themes? Is it clearly/compellingly expressed?			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the site and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			

Part Two: Interview

(to be completed with board members/volunteers, in person preferred but can be filled out and returned if scheduling is an issue – multiple interviews may be completed for the same site/location. Some sites that are not yet fully developed, e.g., Clarksburg locations. These can be discussed as to their future proposed uses as they’re currently understood)

Name/Organization Representing:

Baird Homestead (Pat, Doreen and Retha)

Address:

24 Baird Road, Millstone, NJ

Phone:

E-mail:

Describe Your Role and/or Organization’s Mission as it Relates to This Site/Location

Months/days/ hours currently open to the public:

First Sunday of every month, 12-4
Special events (i.e., Weekend in Old Monmouth, 4H Events, school programs, etc.)

Yearly attendance:

Number of staff:

Volunteer

Paid part-time

None

Paid full-time

None

In your own words, briefly describe this site/location's history and importance. What are its most significant attributes that are preserved/managed?

A. Public Programs: Please briefly describe each one that applies

Permanent Exhibits: Please describe.

Period rooms in Baird Homestead

- Signage on specific objects for self-guided tours
- All artifacts are donated (under 50% are from the Rutgers Agricultural Museum)
- No formal collections policy created (committee picks from donations that range from ca. 1830 to 1900s)

Changing or rotating exhibits: Please describe, including how often exhibits change.

Changing/rotating exhibit usually created for Weekend in Old Monmouth

Usually focus on children and/or students with hands-on programming

Set up in Allen barn

Past topics:

- Horses
- Story of milk and wool
- Animal husbandry
- Cider press
- Paper
- Rugs

Guided tours:

Offered when the homestead is open every first Sunday

Self-guided tours:

Offered when the house is open every first Sunday

Lectures/special programs:

Adult programming/demonstrations:

- Canning
- Animal husbandry
- Skills of food preparation

Adult programs have historically low turnout

School programs: (Please note if programs are at your site and/or in schools.)

Reenactors visit Millstone schools about 5 times per year

- Hired actors portray Harriet Tubman, FDR and Edgar Allen Poe
- All programs are directly related to the curriculum

6th grade field trip to the Baird Homestead

- Students visit stations around the property
- Blacksmith shop is usually open for live demonstrations

Annual Events/Celebrations:

Other programs or special events:

Harvest Dinner was a great success in 2019; hasn't been held since due to COVID
4H meetings held at the homestead once per month; host tea as a fund raiser
Movie night

Do you ever charge a fee for admission to this site/location or for programs?

Entry and school programs are free
Harvest Dinner (held once in 2019) charged \$60 per person

B Community Outreach:

Is the site/location represented at or used for community-wide events (festivals, holidays, etc.)? If so, how often and which events?

Baird Homestead participates in Weekend in Old Monmouth with other county sites

Does the site/location partner with other organizations with similar missions and/or stories? If so, which organizations? What programs and/or collaborations?

5Help (donation collection, uses space at the Baird Homestead)
4H (uses Baird as a meeting and event venue)
Girl and Boy Scouts (Gold Award and Eagle Scout projects)
Future Farmers of America (working on tractors from Rutgers Agricultural Museum)
Millstone Township Day
Stars and Stripes (youth livestock show in June)
St. James AME Church

Do you partner or co-market with businesses in your area? (For example, local restaurants, shops, hotels and/or other tourist attractions.) Please describe the partnerships.

Local farmers participated in the Harvest Dinner in 2019
Restaurants

C. Marketing and Public Awareness

How does your organization publicize its programs?

Website and social media
Backpack program in schools (flyers go home with students)
Newspaper ads (limited, too expensive)
Newsletters through the Open Space Ag. board – mailed to every house in Millstone

Does the site/location have a website? If so, please provide the URL.

<https://www.savinghistorywithfriends.org/>

Facebook page?

Yes

Instagram account?

No

Twitter?

No

Other social media?

No

How often does your organization update its social media platforms?

Website is updated about every 6 months (Doreen); social media is updated somewhat regularly, though there are issues with admins and neighborhood Facebook pages that hinder some outreach

Are you a membership organization? If so, how many members do you have? Do you offer member benefits? If so, please describe.

Friends' Group is established with bylaws
No membership fee

What accommodations do you provide for people with disabilities? (For example: designated parking spaces, ramps and/or elevators for access to buildings, large print brochures/exhibit text, assisted listening devices, ADA accessible restrooms, ADA accessible trails.) Please list all that apply.

ADA ramp installed on the side of the house
ADA parking spots
Book with information about exhibits upstairs kept downstairs
ADA plan was developed 5 years ago and all goals have since been achieved
The plan could be updated to include more educational barriers (i.e., aids for sight/hearing impaired visitors)

Do you offer volunteer and/or interpretive training or orientation for the people who staff the site. If so, please describe. Is there a script or outline to guide their interactions with visitors?

No formal volunteer training or script
Cards/sheets are provided for guides to use while giving tours

D. Looking Towards the Future

What are the greatest **strengths** as it relates to this site/location?

Windmill at Baird Homestead
Photograph exhibit at ME Church
Roosevelt artists gallery shows at Visitors' Center

What do you see as the best **opportunities**?

Climate control in Visitors' Center
250th anniversary of American Revolution (hats for kids, walk in patriots' steps to/from Monmouth)
Historic sites byways/guided tour (Upper Freehold stops at Chambers)

What are major **challenges**? In what areas could you use assistance or support?

- Volunteer base – more volunteers needed to spread out tasks. Baird Homestead relies on a small, core group of about 10 volunteers (mostly board members) for programs and cleaning the house. Others volunteer for particular events/tasks.
- Continuing funding
- Regular maintenance

What **aspirations** do you have? In the best of all possible worlds, what would this location/site look like? Be doing?

Any other comments or suggestions?

Future plans at the Clarksburg Cultural Center:

- Arts group in Roosevelt wants to partner with the church
- Visitors' center could be a community space
- 250th anniversary of the Revolutionary War – can interpret the patriots' path to/from Monmouth Battlefield
- Historic site byway program (biking/driving)
- Visitors' center can have an information hub on the porch for easy access when the center is closed
- Plan to have the center open for special events
- Formal operations agreement with the township for the center has expired; should be renewed

Roles/Tasks:

- Kelly – volunteer coordinator and DPW contact
- Doreen – researcher and fact-checker for programming
- Pat and Retha – grant writers
- Mark – maintenance
- Debbie and Robin – educational programs
- Cleaning crew
- Hoping to incorporate a paid, part-time staff person funded by grants

Thank you for taking the time to respond to the survey and providing your valuable input. If not completed through an in-person interview, please return the survey to Rachel Craft at rcraft@hunterresearch.com. Please feel free to email or call at 609-695-0122 x. 109 with any questions.

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church

Type of Resource: Church and cemetery

Address/Location: 512 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	Yes
Entry/Visual Appeal	Yes
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	2-3 spots on road shoulder in front of church
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	Some sidewalks on property
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Public

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church no longer serves as a church, though has been restored and will be incorporated into the Clarksburg Cultural Center. 2-3 parking spots are available in front of the church.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic church and cemetery

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	Yes	Yes	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	Yes	Yes	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	Yes	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s religious community context, which can be expressed through the building and its cemetery. An interpretive panel is currently located outside of the front of the church. The cemetery can also be interpreted as an exterior display. The interior of the building has been adapted to serve as future gathering/interpretation space.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s religious community context, which can be interpreted on-site as the property is publicly owned. This can consist of a marker, additional signage and/or exterior displays. Interpretation of the property can be also incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead, as well as on-site as part of the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other religious centers in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials. As part of the future Clarksburg Cultural Center, the church can also serve as interpretive space for other programming.</p>			

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The Clarksburg School is presently used as the Millstone Township Municipal Building. Parking is available on the property. The building is open during regular municipal hours.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic schoolhouse building, veterans' memorial

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	Yes	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	Yes	Yes	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
The property contributes to Millstone’s education context, which can be expressed through the building’s historic core.			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
The property contributes to Millstone’s education context, which can be interpreted on-site as the property is publicly owned. This can consist of a marker, signage and/or exterior displays. Interpretation of the property can be also incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other schoolhouses in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: Cook Farm

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 48 Conover Road

Date Visited: 11/17/2022 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead, though it is set far from the road and there is no clear visibility to the dwelling on the property. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, associated barns, fenced animal pens

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural landscape context with its still mostly open livestock fields, barns and historic dwelling. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: David Baird House, Baird Nursery and Post Office

Type of Resource: Former nursery and post office

Address/Location: 37-39 Baird Road

Date Visited: 11/17/2022 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The two properties contain dwellings, several associated outbuildings, and some additional undeveloped surrounding lands. Much of the property has since been redeveloped as the Millstone Township Middle School. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property. The David Baird House is located at 37 Baird Road and the former post office is located at 39 Baird Road.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic houses, outbuildings and open property landscape

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural and historic building and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: Ely Farm

Type of Resource: Farmstead

Address/Location: 40 Prodelin Way

Date Visited: 11/17/2022 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	No
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic farmstead, though it is set far from the road and there is no clear visibility to the dwelling on the property. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic house, associated barns/outbuildings, fenced animal pens

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural landscape context with its still mostly open livestock fields, barns and historic dwelling. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s agricultural context, on-site interpretation of this context is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: Gaston/Perrine Sawmill

Type of Resource: Mill

Address/Location: (around) 838 Perrineville Road

Date Visited: 11/17/2022 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	No
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	None
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	No
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None associated with site
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	N/A
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The ruins of the mill are not easily located nor accessed. Uncertainty if these ruins are on public land related to Perrineville Lake Park, or on private land associated with the dwelling at 838 Perrineville Road.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

By the ruins is Perrineville Lake Park and Perrine Gristmill.

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	Yes	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	Yes	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p>The property contributes to Millstone’s industrial, landscapes and structure context. There is no interpretation currently happening on this site and more research will need to be conducted in order to determine the exact location of the mill.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s industrial, landscapes and structure context, on-site interpretation of this context is recommended. An exterior interpretive sign could go here. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discuss Millstone’s landscapes and trails, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Interpretive Plan
for Millstone Township
Short Form Assessment

Name of Historic Site/Location: St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church

Type of Resource: Former church

Address/Location: 137 Stagecoach Road

Date Visited: 1/27/2023 Team: Grace Ragosa and Rachel Craft

Tourism and Visitor Experience Assessment

Category	Comments
Easy to find/identify?	Yes
Approach Identifying Signage (Vehicular)	No
On-Site Identifying Signage (Pedestrian)	No
Entry/Visual Appeal	No
Available Activities (Hiking, Biking, Fishing, etc., if any)	None
Cleanliness	Yes
Parking and Type (i.e., none, pull off, lot, etc.)	None
Sidewalks and Crosswalks	None
Safety/Traffic Signage (i.e., speed limit, signals, etc.)	Yes
ADA Accessibility (i.e., handicap parking, curb cuts, etc.)	No
Bicycle Friendliness (Bike Lanes, Racks, etc.)	No
Special Events (if any known)	None
Hours of Operation (if applicable)	None
Property ownership (private, non-profit, public, etc.).	Private

Overall Evaluation (Specific observations about experience, site, service and any recommendations for improvement or enhancement):

The property presents as a historic church that has been converted into a private dwelling. No parking, pull-offs, or sidewalks provide access to the property.

Resources Associated with Location (i.e., buildings, structures, landscapes, collections, archaeological site, etc.):

Historic church/house

Interpretation Assessment

Feature	Existing (Yes/No)	Future (Yes/No)	Comments
Roadside Interpretive Markers	No	Yes	
Exterior Interpretive Signage (i.e., panels, identifiers/plaques on individual resources)	No	No	
Exterior Exhibits/Displays/Monuments, etc.	No	No	
Self-Guided Tour?	No	Yes	
Interior Galleries/Exhibit Spaces	No	No	
Printed Interpretive Materials	No	Yes	
Does the site/location have an overall contributing story or theme related to the history of Millstone Township? Can it be clearly/compellingly expressed?			
<p align="center">The property contributes to Millstone’s religious and historic building and structure contexts. There is currently no interpretation on the site. More research to incorporate this property into future programming is needed.</p>			
Overall Evaluation and General Impressions (Specific observations about the resource and its interpretation, as well as ideas/opportunities for future interpretation and tourism):			
<p>While the property contributes to Millstone’s religious and historic building and structure contexts, on-site interpretation of these contexts is not recommended. A historic marker may be possible, however. Interpretation of the property can be incorporated into programming offered at the Baird Homestead or the Clarksburg Cultural Center. Options include signage at a different location that discusses other historic farmsteads in the township, inclusion in tours/events, inclusion in online/electronic interpretation, and/or inclusion through print materials.</p>			

Appendix D

STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

**Millstone Township Interpretive Plan
Stakeholder Meeting
Thursday, October 6, 2022 at 1:00 P.M.**

- Introductions
- Project Overview and Goals (see reverse page)
- Preliminary Themes/Topics – How Do We Make It Relevant?
 - Agricultural Practices
 - People
 - Produce
 - Methods/technology
 - Building and Landscape
 - Population and Diversity
- African-American History
 - Woodsville and the St. James AME Church
- Women’s History
- Children’s History
- Ethnic Groups
- Migrant Workers
 - Industry and Transportation
 - Mills, Tanneries and Distilleries/Cider Presses
 - Stagecoach Routes and Taverns/Inns
 - Into the Second Half of the 20th Century
 - From Farms to Residential Developments
 - New Churches, Schools and Businesses
- Call for Research Ideas and Previously Collected Research
- Partnership Opportunities
 - Capacity for Shared Programming
 - Future Gatherings/Events to Foster Cooperation
- Follow-up and Discussion

Millstone Township Historic Interpretive Plan Fact Sheet

Sponsors:

- Millstone Township Historic Preservation Commission (HPC)
- Friends of Millstone Township Registered Properties (FMTRP)

Funding:

- New Jersey Historic Trust
- Millstone Township Mayor & Committee

Consultants:

- Hunter Research, Inc. (Trenton, NJ)

Goals:

- Conduct historical research with a focus on underrepresented local histories (e.g. African-American history, women's history, everyday life in a farming community and small villages, growth of the nursery business, etc.)
- Plan programs that link local historic sites, stories and traditions together
- Present the community's heritage in ways that enhance public appreciation
- Recommend and prioritize specific programs for the Baird Homestead and Clarksburg M.E. Church/Visitor Center

Work Products

- Draft and Final Interpretive Planning Document
 - Summarize research
 - Identify historic themes
 - Assess visitor readiness and organizational capacity
 - Recommend and prioritize ways to improve heritage programs
 - Identify potential program partners
 - Identify potential funding sources
- Five historic signs (locations TBD)

Please reach out with any additional comments or questions to:

Patrick Harshbarger
Hunter Research, Inc.
120 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08608
(609) 695-0122, ext. 115
pharshbarger@hunterresearch.com

Interpretative Plan Stakeholders

10/6/22 ASAP email

phone

Yes No

Nancy Grbelja	X		ngrbelja@optonline.net	732-915-6964	
Cappy Stults		X	cstults@allienstults.com	609-448-0110	
Muriel J Smith	X		murieljs1@aol.com	908-461-1769	
Gail Hunton	X		gail.hunton@co.monmouth.nj.us	732-842-4000	4259
Pat Donahue	X		donahuep@verizon.net		
Joe Grabas	X		jgrabas@continuingeducationnj.com	732-261-1013	
Kristen Hohn	X		kristen.hohn@co.monmouth.nj.us	732-842-4000	
John Fabiano	X		john.fabiano@co.monmouth.nj.us	732-431-7460	7413
Kelli Definis			kdefinis@gmail.com	973-818-5555	
Debbie Thomas	X		geddyupgo22@gmail.com	609-505-1199	
Linda Wilson	X		bigbirdlady34@gmail.com	609-448-9515	
Jean & Bob Mount					
Alice Wikoff	X		awikoff@yahoo.com	609-259-7298	
Bob Craig			xxxxbc99@gmail.com		
Ashley Parker	X		ashley.parker@dca.nj.gov	609-913-4440	
"Cookie" Cheryl Cook			ccookienj@yahoo.com	908-618-5762	
Deb Adler/Jeff Smith					
Richard Veit		X	rveit@monmouth.edu	732-2635699	

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HPC		
Retha	X	
Grace	X	
Pat	X	
Diane		

FMTHRP		
Doreen	X	
Mark		
Kelly		X
Maria		X
Robin	X	

Hunter Research		
Patrick	X	
Rachel	X	

**22056: Millstone Township Interpretive Planning
Stakeholders Meeting
October 6, 2022, 1:00 P.M.
The Baird Homestead**

Introductions

- Pat Butch (Friends of Millstone Township Registered Properties) introduced the Hunter Research project team to attendees
- Patrick Harshbarger (Hunter Research, Inc.) described the project tasks and goals, and described the current phase of research to attendees
- A brief presentation about interpretation and visitor readiness was provided to attendees
- Conversation flowed freely among attendees, who offered information related to their own research, recent projects and additional routes of exploration for the project team

Overall Notes

- Ultimate Question: How to enhance existing programming and/or develop programming that is accurate, and what can be feasibly done?
- Some attendees do not want the project to be just about Millstone
- Some attendees want to be updated on progress and research materials we have found
- Maybe look into categorizing or looking at the history of each prominent family of the area
- Millstone exists mostly as a political boundary
 - How has sense of place and community stayed the same or changed over time?
 - Millstone's history is also tied to neighboring areas such as Allentown, East Windsor, Hightstown, Manalapan, Roosevelt, etc.
- Where in Millstone was the Underground Railroad?
 - Aaron Ely mentioned as a supporter/conductor on boundary of Millstone and East Windsor
- How was a transition made from a slave economy to Woodville?
- All history is valid
- Where were the gravesites to the St. James A.M.E Church?
- How can we make what was once a strong agricultural society relevant to the new, more-developed generation of Millstone residence?
- Attendees really want historical photos to be collected
- Attendees has a school plan with Millstone Twp. School District
- Events include a field day at the Baird Homestead and skating in the pond off of Conover

Resources/Places to look into

- Cookie recorded oral history of older residence in Freehold Twp., video taped them, put it on the news asking them about what they knew about their town and its history
- Happy Apple Inn

- Underground Railroad exhibit
- Maurino Estates
 - Build in early 19th century
 - Known abolitionist
- Wright Estate in Imlaystown also a known Underground Railroad location/ station
- Lost Souls Project
 - This group is putting together an interpretive center in East Windsor
- Archaeology that was done
- Charles Robbins Hutchinson Collection
 - Genealogy, maps
 - Collection on microfilm in either NJSA or Atown (Allentown)
- Records of Rutgers Agricultural Museum
 - Located in NJSA
- Grange Organization
- Possible research related to agriculture:
 - Monmouth County's Master Gardener program
 - Rare Find Nursery
- Irish and German immigration to Monmouth County
- *Allentown Messenger* available via Newspapers.com and on microfilm at Allentown Public Library

History that was told

- Happy Apple Inn was part of Underground Railroad in Imlaystown
- Aaron Ely was considered to be part of Underground Railroad
 - Paid Patience Track's bond and she resided on the property
 - First black to be buried in a white cemetery here
- George Middleton established a tannery in Allentown and used the tannery to hide and transport runaway slaves to freedom
- St. James A.M.E church was a safehouse and then fugitive slaves traveled to Oakley House
- Thomas Baird sold some of his property to the area now as Woodville to his former slaves
- Backbone Hill Road, Red Valley, and Old Noah Hunt property were Native American settlements
- Farms were essential to Millstone community and were the backbone of country
 - This brought a sense of community

**22056: Millstone Township Interpretive Plan
Stakeholders Meeting
October 6, 2022, 6:00 P.M.
St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church**

Attendees

Arlene Fitzpatrick, St. James AME Church parishioner and Woodville resident
Pat Butch, Friends of Millstone Township Registered Properties
Retha Onitiri, Friends of Millstone Township Registered Properties
Doreen Polhemus, Millstone Township Historian
Rachel Craft, Hunter Research, Inc.
Patrick Harshbarger, Hunter Research, Inc.
Grace Ragosa, Hunter Research, Inc.

Conversation flowed freely, with Ms. Fitzpatrick answering many of the research questions outlines on the meeting agenda.

Woodville and its History

- Ella Conover Frasier put together a book about the Church
 - Conover Frasier passed away, but should contact daughter
- Woodville is here because of Bairdsville
 - Settled by free and runaway slaves by people who used to work on nearby farms
 - Also referred to on maps and in documents as “Africa” and “Little Africa”
- Need to find original picture of Arlene Conover Fitzpatrick’s mother marking her 103rd birthday (*Asbury Park Press*, 2016-2017)
- Behind the church it was called “the camp” where they first met before church was built
- On the right side of the Church is the oldest part of the cemetery
- Conover’s have always resided in Woodville year-round, but the other families came up seasonally to work on the farms
 - Some eventually stayed and settled (Fitzpatricks [migrated from Alabama], Tylers, Stanfords and Richardsons)
- Prominent families: Conover, Tyler, Stanford, Richardson, Drummers, Fitzpatrick, Floyds
- No reason to move the church now because congregation is so small
- How many properties/ how much property were “given” to the first community?
- Land deed to the church was signed September 8, 1846 by Lewis Conover
- Arlene Conover Fitzpatrick went to school in Millhurst
 - School was not segregated
- Woodville side of street went to Upper Freehold, while Smithburg side of street went to Englishtown and/or Manalapan
- In 1960s, crosses were burned across street from Church
- Baseball field where Woodville children, and then others would play
 - Located 2 houses to right of Church
 - Name of prominent team from Woodville mentioned in Carl Woodward's

book

- Where does the name “Woodville” come from?
- There are multiples houses per property
- Need to look for pictures of cemetery to put pieces together
- Georgiana Conover was the midwife to the Wagner family
- Samson and Dewy Conover, twin brothers of Arlene Conover Fitzpatrick
 - Traveled playing their banjos in 1950’s
- St. James A.M.E. Church cemetery is full
 - Most of the grave markers were stolen or removed due to car crashes into the right side property

Catherine Conover

- Catherine Conover was a slave to a farmer in Hightstown
 - We do not know farmer’s name
 - Possibly a Copenhagen or Copenhoven
 - Farmer paid for her emancipation and then she settled in Woodville
- Lewis Conover and Catherine Conover were married and had a son named Lewis
- Bought property across the street from A.M.E Church in 1844
- In Monmouth County Records, you can find evidence of Lewis and Catherine Conover
- Original deed of Church property is under Lewis Conover
 - The thought is that Catherine had the money from her emancipation and Lewis had the “Name”
- Catherine originally purchased Block 43, Lot 701
 - Her name is on the deed to that land
- Catherine’s buried on Church property but unsure where

Resources

- The Tents (possibly a chapter in New Jersey with records?)
- Monmouth County Records
- Patricia Conover Fitzpatrick
 - Has all of the documents
 - Deeds that are from Monmouth County Hall of Records
 - Might have her mom’s original land deed
- Gay Wagner
 - Has stories about Georgiana Conover

What Is Heritage Tourism?

Heritage tourism is “traveling to experience the places and activities that **authentically** represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes historic, cultural and natural resources.”

National Trust for Historic Preservation



What Is Interpretation?



Interpretation enriches lives through engaging emotions, enhancing experiences and deepening understanding of people, places, events and objects from past and present.

Association for Heritage Interpretation

Or

- Interpretation is pleasurable.
- Interpretation is relevant.
- Interpretation is organized.
- Interpretation has a theme.

Sam Ham, Center for International Training and Outreach

Tilden's Six Principles of Interpretation

1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.
2. Information, as such, is not Interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However all interpretation includes information.
3. Interpretation is an art, which combines many arts, whether the materials presented are scientific, historical or architectural. Any art is in some degree teachable.

Tilden's Six Principles

4. The chief aim of Interpretation is not instruction, but provocation.
5. Interpretation should aim to present a whole rather than a part and must address itself to the whole man rather than any phase.
6. Interpretation addressed to children (say up to the age of twelve) should not be a dilution of the presentation to adults but should follow a fundamentally different approach. To be at its best it will require a separate program.

30+ Ways to Interpret

1. Entrance Exhibits
2. Orientation Exhibits
3. Static Exhibits
4. “Hands-On” Exhibits
5. Period Rooms
6. Living History
7. Audio Visuals
8. Guided Tours
9. Self-Guided Tours
10. Reenactments
11. Role Playing
12. School Group Tours
13. Publications
14. Special Events
15. Programs in Schools
16. Presentations/Speakers
17. Radio/Television Media
18. Brochures
19. Gift Shop
20. Story Telling
21. Drama
22. Demonstrations
23. Outdoor Signs
24. First-Person Interpretation
25. Public Archaeology
26. Classes and Workshops
27. Summer Camps
28. Web Sites
29. Social Media
30. Membership Programs
31. Volunteer Programs
32. Visitor-Object Experiences
33. Embedded in Marketing
34. GIS Story Maps

Adapted from Frank McKelvey
Curator

What Is Visitor Readiness?

- “Visitor ready” sites have established interpretive methods and programs.
- In addition to interpretation, sites that are visitor ready demonstrate their significance, offer an authentic experience, protect the site, and strive for accessibility to all audiences.
- Other key aspects of visitor readiness include regular hours or events, reliable staff or volunteers, and consistent, engaging promotion.

Before Embarking on an Interpretive Program, Ask the Following Questions

- What do I really know is true about my subject?
- Of what I really know, what is relevant to my audiences?
- Of what is relevant, how many ways can it be told?
- Of ways to tell, what can I afford and have the capacity to do?

Attributed to Darwin Kelsey, Old Sturbridge Village

Appendix E

**DETAILED WORK PLAN FOR SITE VISIT AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH TASKS**

Millstone Township Interpretive Plan Detailed Work Plan for Site Visit and Historical Research Tasks

September 9, 2022

Hunter Research, Inc. will undertake the following tasks per Attachment 1: Schedule. This schedule may be updated from time to time based on the project's needs and participants' availability for meetings/workshops and timeliness of comments on the draft deliverables. The overall goal is to complete the project within a 12-month timeframe or sooner if possible. Key deliverables are a Draft Interpretive Plan (December 23, 2022) and a Pre-Final Interpretive Plan (June 2, 2023), each followed by a 30-day review/comment period. The following tasks for site visits and historical research will take place from September to December 2022.

Prior to preparing a Draft Interpretive Plan, a significant amount of historical data will be gathered and reviewed. The purpose of this is multifold and includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Develop a more thorough understanding of the diverse people who have lived and worked in Millstone Township
- Identify the main interpretive themes for interpretation with each theme addressing people, time and places
- Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of current interpretive programs
- Identifying opportunities for enhancing current programs and developing new programs
- Make specific recommendations for interpretive programs (e.g., exhibits, tours, historic markers and waysides, etc.)
- Create an interpretive signage plan for Millstone Township historic properties
- Meet with community representatives to hear about their history/stories and identify history/stories that they'd like to know more about

The Friends of Millstone Township Historic Registered Properties (FMTHRP) has provided a significant amount of historical documentation for Hunter Research's review. These materials are summarized in Attachment 2: List of Research Materials from FMTHRP.

Site Visits

Hunter Research has reviewed the Monmouth County Historic Sites Inventory for architectural properties surveyed in Millstone Township since 1980 (see Attachment 3). We have also discussed resources in the Township with the steering committee. We propose to make the following site visits (Table 1), completing either a "long form" or "short form" survey on the interpretive potential of the sites.

Table 1 – Site Visits

<p>Extended Site Visits/Long Form Assessments</p>	<p><u>Clarksburg Cultural Center</u> Clarksburg Methodist Church Clarksburg School (future Visitor’s Center) <u>Thomas Baird Homestead</u> Thomas Baird House Joshua Barker Barns (Allen Barns). <Allen came later Education/Storage Building Grounds Windmill < it’s going up! T. Baird inventory showed that there was a windmill on property, but it is not the same windmill HPC currently has</p>
<p>Site Visits/Short Form Assessments</p>	<p><u>Historic Farms/Houses</u> 44 Forman Road (Sanford/Perrine/Pittenger) Nathaniel Cox House (Millstone Road) Addison Mount Farm (Mount Drive) Lewis L. Combs Farm (Stillhouse Road) <possibly drive by for the “visit” Pittenger Farm/P.O. Store (Sweetman’s Lane) <HPC cannot find any other information on it besides it’s on an 1870 map, and kind of out of the way Slack-Smith Farm (Perrineville Road) Ely Farm (Prodelin Way) <mostly focus on outside because inside was all redone, but check out out-buildings and possibly foundations David Baird House/Baird Nursery (Baird Rd) Perrine House (Millstone Road) Bowman Farm (Stagecoach Road) <just glance don’t need to spend so much time Thompson House/Mill Pond (Stagecoach Rd) <109 stagecoach is where Burnt Tavern used to be Conover/Cook Farm House (Conover Rd) Fitzpatrick House (next to Allen House)</p> <p><u>Historic Buildings (non-Farm/Residential)</u> First Presbyterian Church/Cemetery Hooper General Store (Trenton-Lakewood) Manalapan Cemetery (Conover Road) <T. Baird buried there, Cox’s, Mount’s, Perrine’s,</p>

Polhemus...etc. Would like for someone to go see them and see who is there and what we can learn from it

Cook Cemetery (next to Cook Farm) <Ms. Polhemus has the list of who is buried there
Parker/Smithburg Hotel (Monmouth Road)
Perrineville School
Perrineville Synagogue (Perrineville Road)
Perrineville Jewish Cemetery Chapel
Saint James AME Church/Cemetery

Historic Villages/Crossroads

Charleston Springs < Order of Taverns for travel: Burnt Tavern > Elystown > Charleston
<A sawmill was here and had mineral water from Paint Island Springs and had Cranberry Bogs, St. Peter's Church...etc.

Clarksburg
Manalapan Village/Bergen's Mills <was on Millstone River
Perrineville <had a mill, store, orchard, 2 hotels, 1930's Jewish "resort,"
Woodsville/Little Africa/Smithburg Corner
<only store, tavern, and blacksmith shop

Historic/Scenic Roads

Baird Road
Millstone Road
Monmouth Road (Turnpike) <route for either British or Continental in Rev. War< John Fabiano who will attend Stakeholder meeting will know more information about this topic
Perrineville Road
Smithburg Road
Stagecoach Road
Sweetman's Lane

Trails/Parks

Charleston Spring Trail
Millstone Township Park
Perrineville Lake Park – Lakeside Loop
Perrineville Lake Park – Pine Creek Trail
Wagner Farm Park
- Don't need to research any of the trails!

The long form will be reserved for those sites/historic places where significant active programming is already taking place or can be anticipated, particularly the Thomas Baird Homestead and the Clarksburg Cultural Center (see Attachment 4: Long Form Assessment). Part 1 of the long form is a site assessment and Part 2 of the long form is an interview with knowledgeable individuals. The short form will be used for sites that may have interpretive potential for signage, tours and other types of programs where visitors are moving about Millstone’s historic landscapes (see Attachment 5: Short Form Assessment). We propose to drive the roads/bicycle routes and hike park trails in the Township to identify potential opportunities to interpret historic resources and landscapes. During the field visits, photographs will be taken to enhance the report.

Research Questions and Methodology

The following historical research questions have been identified in consultation with FMTHRP as being fruitful topics to explore in support of the development of interpretive themes and programs that reflect cultural diversity. In addition to making use of the historical background materials provided by FMTHRP at the kick-off meeting, Hunter Research plans to conduct research as described in the accompanying tables to the greatest extent possible within the budgeted time.

1. How prevalent was slavery in Millstone Township prior to its gradual abolition in New Jersey in 1804? Who were the slaves associated with the Baird family?

Since Millstone Township was not incorporated until 1844, most of the archival data related to slavery will be mixed in with data from Freehold, Monroe and Upper Freehold Townships, covering an area much larger than Millstone. It may prove difficult to separate out Millstone-specific data from the aggregate data; however, cross referencing with family names and other locational data is likely to provide sufficient data. Prior research, including the work of historian Russell Graham Hodges, will provide an overall context for Monmouth County.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Black Birth Book of Monmouth County, 1804-1848, aka Birth Records of Enslaved Children <good source	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Records birthnames, birthdates and mothers’ names so that slaveholders could comply with New Jersey’s gradual abolition law	A list of enslaved persons born to households that may be located in Millstone Township
Manumission Book of Monmouth County, 1787-1844 <good source	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Records the names and ages of enslaved persons manumitted by slaveholders	A list of free Blacks who may have live in Millstone Township
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township cross-indexed against keywords, e.g.,	May provide the names of slaveholders in Millstone Township;

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
		slave, runaway, sheriff's sale, etc.	descriptions of runaways, etc.
Overseers of the Poor, 1754-1911	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ (searchable database available online)	Contains the case files of 64 individuals in Monmouth County who were aided by the county's Overseer of the Poor	The case files may provide details of slavery in Millstone or free Black families post abolition
Population Census Schedules <good	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (also available online via Family Search)	Census schedules from 1850 forward collected names, addresses/property locations and data related to race	Black people living in white households, as well as collections of black households around a particular locus are anticipated to appear in census records
Revolutionary War Damage Claims	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	These records frequently mention enslaved persons who may have used the war as an opportunity to escape or serve in the American or British armies. After the war, slaveholders frequently sought compensation	May provide information on enslaved persons and their gender/age/skills
Slavery Documents, 1729-1845	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	TBD	TBD
Slaveholders in Monmouth County Taken from Will Abstracts, 1670-1795	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	TBD	TBD
Tax Ratables, 1768-1846	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (Call No. SAS00001)	Tax ratables recorded the taxable property of an owner, including enslaved people. The bulk of these records date from 1772-1822	A list of enslaved persons held by slaveholders who may be in Millstone Township.
Wills/Probate Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ (also available online via Family Search)	Wills and probate records itemizing slaveholder's property are expected to document the enslaved people held by them or their family.	Specific families that held slaves in Millstone Township can be identified. Additional information about the enslaved people itemized with their property, including names and ages, may also be available.

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- At Monmouth County Historical Association they have Bibles and family genealogy, financial records and deeds.

2. What are the origins of “Little Africa” as a free Black community? What role did the freed slave Catherine Conover play in the establishment of the community and its AME church?

All data listed with Question 1 will be queried for locations associated with Little Africa and Conover.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
African Methodist Episcopal Church Records <don’t know how much information because records are not always reliable	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	TBD	TBD
Genealogical Sources (Ancestry, Genealogy Bank, Family Search)	Online Subscriptions	Family trees; birth, marriage, death records; census records, etc.	Develop a clearer picture of Katherine Conover’s family relationships and ties to the Little Africa community. Search may provide additional names and provide a clearer picture of the community at different times
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township cross-indexed against keywords, e.g., Conover, Little Africa, Woodsville, Camp Meeting, etc.)	News of families and events that may be of historic significance or interest
AME Church Records	Payne Theological Seminary, Princeton		Background history of the Woodsville AME, names of ministers, etc., size and financial status of the local congregation
Oral History	Community Members	Recollections and family memories	Information on historical events, people and places

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- Possibly look into Richard Allen travels logs
- Don’t truly know where Catherine Conover was born/where she came from< could have gotten the “seed” for the idea coming through Philadelphia

- Look into Catherine Conover and she had a son at early age where her son lugged the first lumber to build the AME Church
- Where was Catherine buried?
- Four names of individuals who were instrumental in the establishment of the AME- names will be found on the wall in entrance to the church

3. **What role did Thomas Baird play in the establishment of the local agricultural society and the promotion of improved farming practices?**
4. **Who were the key individuals/families and what were the driving factors in the transition from traditional family farms to commercial nurseries and truck crops in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?**

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Nursery and farming trade catalogues	Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington, DE Cornell University Library Agricultural Collections, Ithaca, NY Rutgers University Library, Special Collections, New Brunswick, NJ Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	These are the major regional repositories for trade catalogues, pamphlets and other materials that are most likely to contain information on nursery development and agriculture	Mention of Baird and the Baird nursery as being prominent in the county or region; mention of Millstone farms/families in agricultural technical and sales literature/directories; lists of plants for sale; development of new varieties of plants, if mentioned. It is anticipated that Baird or others will figure in these records if the nursery is prominent
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family names and keywords; particularly related to agricultural societies and fairs	News related to Baird, agricultural society and nursery sales and events
U.S. Census of Agriculture, Schedules 1850-1880	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ <everything from Rutgers agricultural museum records is stored here and info on windmill and plywood quilt	Data collected on Millstone Township farm production and economic values. These records will provide property owner names, acreage, crops, livestock and other goods found on farms throughout the township	Aggregate data for the Township, as well as data on individual farms will show the largest/most prominent farms, as well as those that are typical. This will likely involve a combination of statistical and qualitative analysis

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- Deeds show that they owned it for almost 300 years. Owned land from before Rev. War. Purchased 500 acres from Mount. Ely purchased some land from Mount as well
- People apparently owed Baird’s money. Allen was one of the richest men in Millstone he was the “bank” and held mortgages on most of the property in Perrineville and Clarksburg
- Bairdsville was like its own little “island,” and they had a post office, but all other villages were self-sustaining
 - What made Bairdsville so special?
 - Want direct deeds proving what the Baird’s had
 - Deeds and transfer of land who lived in Woodsville
- Did Baird donate land to build on? Or did he own the property and build places for them to live?
- Around 1850, Millstone planted orchards. Gravatts lived at Fitzpatrick House, he grew nursery stock. Baird’s nursery took off when Railroad came through Hightstown because they could sell. People planted orchards but not sure if it was for profit through railway or for own use. Did they sell the chickens on the railway as well?

5. What was the extent of the original Baird farm landholding and how was it divided up among later generations?

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Deeds, 1664-present	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ Family Search [online]	Records of land sales	Develop chain of title for Baird landholdings to the extent possible. We will map the metes and bounds and place on a present-day aerial photograph <don’t think it was a direct chain.
Building Contracts, 1847-1999	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Building contracts filed with the county for new construction or permits (mostly 20th century)	We will search the index for Baird properties in Millstone Township; this may provide data on new building construction or alterations
Partitions of Land, 1762-1960	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Subdivisions filed with the county	We will search the index for Baird properties in Millstone Township; this may provide data on family land divisions or parceling off for development
Mechanics’ Liens, 1845-1996	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Liens placed against property for payment of debt	We will search the index for Baird properties in Millstone Township; this may

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
			provide data on new construction or alterations
Wills/Probate Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ [also some available through Family Search online]	Baird family records related to inheritance of property	Land and farms being passed from generation to generation, also how land divided among heirs
<i>Baird and Beard Families</i> (1918)	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Published family genealogy	We will use this as a guide to the family tree and inheritance
Baird Homestead Library	Baird Homestead, Millstone, NJ	We will review books and other materials at the homestead for information about the Baird family, as well as other topics	Additional details on the history of the Baird family and Millstone Township

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- Baird sold land to Wagner in 1980ish and Hawkins owned T. Baird Homestead and first ones to put in plumbing (1950s), but people owned it before Hawkins

6. What were the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Clarksburg school and church? How did public education and Methodist religious beliefs relate to working farm families and villagers of the mid-19th century?

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Records of the United Methodist Churches in New Jersey	Drew University Archives, Madison, NJ	Annual reports and correspondence related to Methodism in New Jersey	Information on ministers, membership and annual reports may be located here
Methodist Church Records	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Various records including reports and cemetery records may be located here.	TBD
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on church and school keywords	News related to church and school activities
Monmouth County or Millstone Township Board of Education Records	Monmouth County Archives	Very few records located in on-line catalogue	We will review this source more carefully but it doesn't look particularly fruitful
New Jersey Department of Education Records	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Annual reports and data on schools were collected from 1846 onward; however, a review did not find any records specifically related to Millstone	We will review this collection more carefully, but at first inspection it doesn't appear likely to be particularly fruitful

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
		Township or Monmouth County	

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- When it was harvest time, the children didn't go to school. Millstone was extremely poor, so children went with no shoes and all schools were built very primitive. During the 1920s, state mandated that Clarksburg and Perrineville build brick structures and it was voted down locally every year. In 1924, the township voted to put up two wooden structures, one in Clarksburg and one in Perrineville. Education was not on their radar. Educated boys that could count to keep records and farm and if they had money, then they would go to Freehold for school.
- Newspaper debates about education in Millstone?
- In Woodward's book, black and white children went to school together

7. Additional topics and themes discussed during the kick-off meeting included:

- ***Mills and Stills*** – This topic can explore the various small-scale industrial ventures that dotted Millstone Township's landscape and remain evident, specifically, in small millponds even though mill buildings do not survive.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on mill names and keywords	Mill advertisements and notice of property for sale
U.S. Census of Industry, Schedules 1850-1880	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Data collected on Millstone Township industrial production and economic values. These records will provide property owner names, type/value of raw materials and product, source of power, etc.	Aggregate data for the Township, as well as data on individual mills/distilleries will show the largest/most prominent ones, as well as those that are typical. This will likely involve a combination of statistical and qualitative analysis
Richard W. Hunter, Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey. Rutgers Dissertation 1999.	Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ	Context for milling in the Raritan/Millstone watersheds, summary histories of various mills	Background information for use in development of this theme, as well as some specific site histories

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- Can we find pictures of mills and stills around/in Millstone?

- ***Women’s History in Millstone*** – This topic can explore the important women and their roles within and impacts on Millstone Township, including Catherine Conover, Elizabeth Conover and Emma Baird. Hunter Research proposes to create “biographical fact sheets” on these three women, summarizing what is known about their lives and possible future avenues of research/interpretation.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Genealogical Sources (Ancestry, Genealogy Bank, Family Search)	Online Subscriptions	Family trees; birth, marriage, death records; census records, etc.	Develop a clearer picture of lives and relationships
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on family and placenames in Millstone Township cross-indexed against keywords	News of families and events that may be of historic significance or interest

- ***Stagecoaches and Taverns*** – This topic can explore the stagecoach routes and the taverns that provided room and board for their travelers throughout Millstone.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
Tavern Applications, 1736-1919 <Doreen has majority of them, but you can request them online from Monmouth library < might be a waste of time.	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Name and location of applicants for tavern licenses	Will likely provide the most comprehensive list of inns/taverns in Millstone, although pre-1844 records will need to sift for place names in other townships prior to the formation of Millstone
Road Returns for Monmouth County	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Routing and surveying of public roads	May provide information on inns/taverns and important routes and turnpikes in Millstone. Particular attention to any survey maps
Hotel Trade Names, 1906-1970	Monmouth County Archives, Freehold, NJ	Registered trade names	Information on 20th-century inns/hotels that may have had their origin in earlier era; automobile tourism stops in Millstone Township
Online Newspaper Databases	Online Subscriptions	Searches on inn, tavern and stagecoach line names	News of interest, for sale ads, schedules, routes, etc.

Friends of MTHRP Comments:

- Want story of stagecoach route and how they used this route to travel to other places and who and how they would travel
- Who built the Clarksburg Inn? David Clark put in tavern application, but did he arrange to sell property to maybe Ely? Or did he build it but didn't have money, so he sold it? Why was he important?

Historic Pictorial Sources – Knowledge of usable, high-quality historic imagery including sketches, artwork, maps, surveys and photographs are highly desirable for interpretive plans and development of future programs, exhibits and signs. Hunter Research will identify sources, make lists and acquire digital versions to the degree possible. Particularly emphasis will be on images that fit the topics/needs of the signage plan.

Source of Proposed Research	Location	Abstract	Anticipated Research Findings
FMTHRP Photograph Collection/Baird Homestead Collections	Thomas Baird Homestead and Clarksburg Methodist Church, Millstone, NJ	Review of existing collection and discussion of on-going effort to digitize	Assessment of collection topics/themes and usability for development of signs and programs
Monmouth County Historical Association, Pictorial Collections	Monmouth County Historical Association, Freehold, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township	Assessment of collection topics/themes and usability for development of signs and programs
New Jersey State Archives, Pictorial Collections	New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township. The collections are mostly 20th-century state departmental records. Of particular interest may be the agricultural and transportation photograph collections	Assessment of collection topics/themes and usability for development of signs and programs
Rutgers University Library, Special Collections, Pictorial Collections	Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, NJ	Review of existing collection and scope related to Millstone Township. This collection is particularly strong in postcards	Assessment of collection topics/themes and usability for development of signs and programs
Historic Maps and Atlases	In-house Collection, Hunter Research, Trenton, NJ	Hunter Research has an extensive library of digitized historical maps	Assessment of collection topics/themes and usability for development of signs and programs