UNION COUNTY HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
(Abridged)

Mountainside

REFERENCES
METHODOLOGY REPORT

The first phase of Union County's Historic Sites Inventory was initiated in August, 1980, under a matching grant from the New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Services to Union County under the direction of the Union County Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board (UCCHPAB). The second phase was begun in January 1982, and completed in August of that year.

Union County's match was made up in large part by volunteer time (see volunteer list, below). Volunteers, working with preservation consultants hired by the UCCHPAB, provided invaluable assistance in researching historical information, verifying map locations, checking municipal records and block and lot numbers, and, in many instances, recording sites. However, all survey information not specifically compiled by the preservation consultants was reviewed by them, and they alone were responsible for all determinations of historic and architectural significance.

Each phase of the historic survey began with several weeks of research by the preservation consultants so that the various structures and sites discovered during the survey could be understood in the context of the history of the area. The research also provided a basic bibliography of books, maps, and unpublished materials to aid in more specific identification of structures and sites noted in the survey.

Union County has twenty-one municipalities which were all to be covered by the historic survey, but the City of Plainfield,
rich in large nineteenth century houses, was considering preparing its own comprehensive historic survey, so it was dropped from the project's scope of work. In early September 1980, the mayors of each municipality were notified of the Union County Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board's intention to survey historic resources throughout the County, and that the citizens of each municipality were invited to participate (see attachment 1). The surveys were begun on a "first come, first served" basis. The Borough of Mountainside and the City of Summit were the first to express interest in participating in the survey. Other towns joined later, and surveys were initiated by formal response to our letter from municipal officers, or by informal contact with a citizen interested in historic buildings in the community. Newspaper articles about the survey brought a response from people willing to work with the survey or with information on particular structures in the County (see attachment 2).

Nine municipalities had begun the historic survey by January 1981. A second letter was sent out to stimulate those municipalities which had not yet responded. Eventually, volunteers from nineteen of Union County's boroughs, towns, townships, and cities did assist the Union County Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board in compiling an inventory of their historic resources. In addition, selected sites in Elizabeth were recorded.

An outline for handling the survey in each municipality was developed, although it was freely adapted as circumstances in
The basic methodology, however, relied upon the preservation consultant as coordinator of all aspects of the survey.

The local survey volunteers identified sites they considered important. Then the preservation planner was taken to view the sites. Other sites were added on the basis of fieldwork identification or document research. The criteria for evaluation (see attachment 4), drawn up prior to the survey fieldwork, were applied to the sites identified in each municipality and the list was edited as necessary. There was no quota system for the survey. The number of sites included in the survey for any municipality reflects the amount and quality of local interest and participation in the survey process, as well as the amount and quality of local historic resources.

Once identified, historic sites and structures were recorded on New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Resources Historic Survey Forms. The largest number were single structures, recorded on Individual Structure Survey Forms or Listing Forms (see attachments 5, 6, 7, 8). In instances of groupings of historic resources, Streetscape Forms or District Forms were used (see attachments 9, 10, 11, 12). Sites of historic events, or sites of potential archeological value were placed on Archeological Site Survey Forms (see attachment 13).

By the end of the survey, over 600 structures were recorded on individual and listing forms; almost 3000 buildings were included in streetscape and district recordings. Sixteen archeological sites were written up for the County area.
The survey forms are organized municipality by municipality, arranged alphabetically. Each form has a six digit code number. The first two digits are 20, the number assigned to Union County by the New Jersey Office of Cultural and Environmental Resources for purposes of this survey. The second two digits correspond to the municipal location of the site. Number 01 is Berkeley Heights, number 02 is Clark, and so on, alphabetically (see chart below):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Code</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>USGS Quadrant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Berkeley Heights</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>Roselle, Perth Amboy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Cranford</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Fanwood</td>
<td>Chatham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Garwood</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Hillside</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Kenilworth</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Linden</td>
<td>Elizabeth, Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Mountainside</td>
<td>Chatham, Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>New Providence</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Plainfield</td>
<td>Plainfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Rahway</td>
<td>Perth Amboy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Roselle Park</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Scotch Plains</td>
<td>Plainfield, Chatham, Roselle, Perth Amboy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>Chatham, Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Union</td>
<td>Elizabeth, Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Westfield</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Winfield</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The last two digits of an inventory number identifies an individual structure within the municipality. An attempt was made to assign numbers by geographical sequence, but those who use the survey should refer to the general site maps to find all surveyed sites in a particular area.

The municipal survey files are prefaced by an index, which lists street names alphabetically and indicates the street address of historic sites and structures noted in the survey, cross-referenced to the survey code number.

Every site and structure recorded in the survey is located on a map of Union County accompanying the forms. The mapped sites are identified only by the last two digits of the code. The map will identify the town and county of the site. USGS 7.5 minute quad maps are required for this survey, but due to the highly urbanized nature of Union County, such maps become impossible to work with with any degree of accuracy. The six quads that cover Union County (Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, Roselle, Plainfield, Chatham, and Arthur Kill) are simply indicated on the larger scale County maps that were created from an enlargement of the USGS maps. A sketch map on the Individual Structure Survey Forms further helps to identify the location of the historic site or structure.

The historic structures in the survey were recorded in black and white, 3" x 5" photographs. Original photographic prints are on file at the Office of New Jersey Heritage, and Xerox copies of the photographs appear in the complete copy of the survey held by
the Union County Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board, 300 North Avenue East, Westfield.

A space on the survey form labelled "Negative File No." is followed by two numbers which indicate the roll and frame (i.e., "R40/5" means the negative for the photograph that appears on that form can be found on roll forty at frame five). Seventy-four rolls of film were used in recording sites and structures in Union County. However, because of the editing process, every site and structure photographed was not necessarily included in the final survey. The negatives are on loan to the Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs.

The sites selected in this survey do not constitute an inviolate list of historic resources for each municipality, but a first appraisal of those resources. As our understanding of the development of Union County grows, the survey itself can be expanded to encompass new information and insight. The survey is designed to allow easy integration of new material.

It is hoped that all who use the Union County Historic Sites Inventory will recognize that it is only a beginning to the real work of historic resource preservation. Recording historic sites and structures, unfortunately, does not preserve them. In fact, during the course of the survey several important buildings have been lost to modern development. However, the survey can serve as a planning tool, an information source and a motivation for local governments and private citizens to act to preserve the unique historic architectural and archeological legacy of Union County's past.
To assist County government, a draft preservation plan for County-owned buildings and sites has been included. Private individuals and municipal leaders should refer to Preservation Goals for Rahway in the Rahway section of the survey for ideas and a list of possible funding sources.

PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS

Phase I Janet Foster
Phase II and Survey Editor John Patton Graham

SURVEY VOLUNTEERS

Sandra Brown, Roger Flynn, and Carole Mackey volunteered considerable time to several aspects of the survey. In each of the following municipalities, the persons named contributed to the survey indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Volunteers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Heights</td>
<td>Fred Best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>James Mumford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town</td>
<td>Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford</td>
<td>Pat Ackland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>James Dello-Russo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ray Nocera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Voitek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanwood</td>
<td>Pat Kuran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillside</td>
<td>Jane Eaton Schorr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linden</td>
<td>Barbara Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountainside</td>
<td>Arthur J. Brahm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Providence</td>
<td>Carole Mackey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frank Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahway</td>
<td>Linda McTeague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. Alexander Shipley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robin Shipley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosalee Vieira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roselle</td>
<td>Althea F. Courtot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roselle Park</td>
<td>Carole Mackey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scotch Plains
Mrs. Baker
Mrs. Hatfield
B. Lindner
Kingsland Oakes
Jacqueline Ostberg
Virginia Regenthal

Union
Jane Evans
Carole Mackey

Westfield
Henry Anderson
Phyllis Anderson
Houghton Birdsall
Anne Bishop
Elizabeth Boss
Joyce Derringer
Harold Devlin
Pamelyn Ferguson
Eyvind Frerecks
Robert Hylan
Ralph Jones
Philip S. Keeler
A. Malcolm
Frank Nolde
Richard Veit
William S. Vorhaben
The broad scope of the county-wide survey, combined with limitations of staff and time, retarded the generation of National Register nominations during the first two phases of the Union County Inventory. Janet Foster submitted two nominations for properties in Union Township, and residents of Westfield used the survey as the starting point for a district nomination in their community. However, there are many architectural and historic resources in the County which deserve National Register consideration. Responding to this need, the Union County Office of Cultural and Affairs plans to submit several nominations as part of Phase III, 1984-85.

The following sites, structures, and districts in the County should receive primary attention in the nomination process. The list is composed of a variety of architectural types and resources from all periods of the County's development. The target list is not intended to exhaust all properties in the County which should eventually be considered for the Register. Union County contains many more cultural riches; the target list is offered as a place to begin.
National Register Target Sites and Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Survey Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Heights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>105 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>Nathaniel Smith House</td>
<td>200108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>189 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>Beedle-Johnson House</td>
<td>200109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sherman &amp; Plainfield Aves.</td>
<td>B. H. R. R. Station</td>
<td>200114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 Old Brook Lane</td>
<td>J. M. Willcox Farmhouse</td>
<td>200141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>Oak Ridge Road</td>
<td>Robinson-Bownes Farm</td>
<td>200201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>852 Lake Ave.</td>
<td>Aiken farmhouse</td>
<td>200204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>823 Old Raritan Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>200209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Featherbed Lane</td>
<td>Chapman Cottage</td>
<td>200223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in Edison Twp)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford</td>
<td>1119 Orange Ave.</td>
<td>Norris-Oakey House</td>
<td>200301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>First Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>200307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 Lincoln Park East</td>
<td>Cranford Hall</td>
<td>200327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Walnut Ave.</td>
<td>Hess Hotel</td>
<td>200334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td>200343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holly St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>200345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Elizabeth

301 North Broad St.  Trinity Episcopal Church  200402
125-138 Broad St.  Hersh Tower  200411
105 Broad St.  Cory Building  200414
39-49 Broad St.  Regent Theater  200423
12 Broad St.  First Presbyterian Church  200424
2 Broad St.  Union County Court House  200425
11 South Broad St.  Elizabeth Public Library  200426
1045 East Jersey St.  Bonnell House  200445
149 Madison Ave.  200455
338 Madison Ave.  Thomas House  200459

Fanwood

226 North Ave.  Old Fanwood Post Office  200523

Garwood

North Ave.  Aeolian Company Office  200601

Hillside

593 Conant St.  Meeker House  200701
186 Conant St.  200705
178 Conant St.  E. B. Earl House  200706
866 Salem Ave.  Stonecutter's Office  200714
Hillside (continued)

Conant St. Conant Houses 200723
Westminster District 200727

Kenilworth

527 Springfield Ave. Shallcross House 200812

Linden

600 Wood Ave., North Reformed Church 200901
605 Wood Ave., North Old Linden City Hall 200913

Mountainside

112 Mill Lane Mill House 201019
102 Mill Lane Parkhurst House 201020
91 Mill Lane 201021
1260 U.S. Route 22 West Deacon Andrew Hetfield
   House 201029
347 New Providence Rd. Ichabod Clark House 201045
590 Woodland Ave. Hamilton House 201051
New Providence

217-219 South St.  
Doty House  
201125

939 Springfield Ave.  
201135

1049 Springfield Ave.  
Old Presbyterian Parsonage  
201140

1307 Springfield Ave.  
N. P. Presbyterian Church  
201145

1352 Springfield Ave.  
Sexton's House  
201148

1441 Springfield Ave.  
Methodist Episcopal Church  
201151

1545 Springfield Ave.  
Meeker-Wood House  
201156

471 Union Ave.  
Isaac Jones House  
201160

Rahway

District I  
Upper Rahway  
201301

District IV  
Vail/Shotwell  
201301

District V  
Lower Rahway/  
Main Street District  
201305

Westfield Ave.  
201310

Leesville Ave.  
201311

537 Bramhall Rd.  
McKenzie House  
201313

1500 St. Georges Ave.  
Mershon House  
201314

2007 St. Georges Ave.  
Marsh House  
201318

593 West Hazelwood Ave.  
201318-a
Roselle

285 Second Ave., East    Jouet House    201403
121 Fourth Ave., East    Meeker House    201404
128 Fifth Ave., East    The Clio Club    201407
508 Chestnut St.        First Presbyterian Church    201413

Roselle Park

57 West Grant Ave.  Robert Gordon School    201546

Scotch Plains

1840 Front St. Osborn House    201606
1461 Martine Ave. Levi Frazee House    201610
2511 Mountain Ave. Jesse Clark Baker House    201614
318 Park Ave. Old Hamilton House    201616
333 Park Ave. Scotch Plains Baptist Church    201617
1391 raritan Rd. Captain Brown House    201626
2117 Westfield Ave. Deacon Osborn House    201638

Springfield

Old Coach Road Sayre House    201701
231 S. Springfield Ave. Anthony Swaim House    201704
Shunpike Road Baltusrol Golf Course    201705
Church Mall    201711
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126 Morris Ave.</td>
<td>Hutchings House</td>
<td>201712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 Passaic Ave.</td>
<td>Amber Lodge</td>
<td>201804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Blackburn Rd.</td>
<td>Stoneover</td>
<td>201811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>Holmdale</td>
<td>201815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>Cook's Folly</td>
<td>201817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kent Place Boulevard</td>
<td>Van Cise Building</td>
<td>201826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 Springfield Ave.</td>
<td>Old Post Office</td>
<td>201828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Hobart Ave.</td>
<td>Le Huray House</td>
<td>201838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin Place</td>
<td></td>
<td>201840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Ave. &amp; Union Pl.</td>
<td>Summit R. R. Station</td>
<td>201847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272 Morris Ave.</td>
<td>Summit High School</td>
<td>201855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Place Boulevard</td>
<td></td>
<td>201867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>609 Morris Ave.</td>
<td>Sylvanus Bonnel House</td>
<td>201901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 North Ave.</td>
<td>John Cavalier Trotter House</td>
<td>201903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Ave., opposite Green Lane</td>
<td>Woodruff-Budd House</td>
<td>201904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Ave., Kean College</td>
<td>Green Lane Farm</td>
<td>201906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>297 Colonial Ave.</td>
<td>Miller House</td>
<td>201907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Union (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835 Vauxhall Road</td>
<td>Headley House</td>
<td>201908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersoll Terrace</td>
<td>Edison Houses</td>
<td>201913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324 Colonial Ave.</td>
<td>Miller House</td>
<td>201917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Westfield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wychwood</td>
<td></td>
<td>202005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667 Fourth Ave.</td>
<td>Mathias Sayre House</td>
<td>202023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730 Lawrence Ave.</td>
<td>J. Warren Brown House</td>
<td>202033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 East Broad St.</td>
<td>Arcanum Hall</td>
<td>202045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball Ave.</td>
<td></td>
<td>202056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahway Ave.</td>
<td>Fieldhouse</td>
<td>202083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Winfield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winfield Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>202101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Draft Preservation Plan

As part of the park system, Union County owns fifteen buildings of historic significance. The parks also contain over thirty-five sites of historical activities or events, which may yield valuable information through archeological investigation. Being steward of such a large number of varied and important artifacts from our past places great prestige and responsibility upon Union County. This report enumerates those historic resources that have been placed into the common trust and offers alternatives for their use.

To date, no systematic effort has been made to restore any county-owned historic buildings. They have been used for essentially the same purposes as they were when acquired by Union County as part of the Park System, however, in many properties, the need for better maintenance and major repairs has reached the critical point. Decisions must be made regarding the future of the properties so that current maintenance and repairs will work in harmony with overall goals for anticipated use or appearance of the buildings. A few of the known sites of historical events have been systematically investigated for archeological data, but because most below-ground sites have not been opened, they remain protected from vandalism and the elements.

Industrial village 1845-1860, established by David Felt. Water-powered mills along Blue Brook produced paper. After paper mills closed, area became known as the "Deserted Village." In 1882, Warren Ackerman purchased the property and converted it to a resort, known as Glenside Park, which was popular until the first World War. In 1927, the village was purchased as part of the County Park Commission's acquisition of the Watchung Reservation.

Eight original workers cottages remain standing in Feltville, as do a barn and the general store. There are nineteen sites - including those of mills, dams, workers cottages, and a quarry - remaining in and around the village. There are seven "intrusions" in the historic district, or objects and structures (e.g. a septic tank) which are within the area of the village but are not part of the historic characteristics of the village, 1845-1916.

A few of the cottages are utilized as rental housing, a practice dating to 1920's when the park was created. The other cottages, general store, and barn are used for educational instruction by Union County. All buildings retain their historic appearance on the exterior, although their condition ranges from fair to good. The first-floor interior of the barn has been greatly altered to shelter the educational center.


Early 18th Century house built by James Badgley, one of the earliest settlers of Union County's lands beyond the Elizabethtown center. The house features
construction techniques typical of 17th Century Long Island buildings, for the Badgleys and many other early Union County settlers were from there.

In 1909 the house was moved about 400 feet north of its original location. The first-floor interior was removed, and large barn doors were cut into the south wall. It has been used for storage since that date, and was known as "Ayer's Barn" when acquired by the county in 1927.

Badgley House is in highly deteriorated condition, and retains very little of its original integrity or building fabric. The structure's silhouette is the only external indication of its historic architecture. The site of the original house remains unexplored for the wealth of archeological data it may reveal. (NOTE: House destroyed in fire - May 2, 1984)


The land grant for the property now known as Oak Ridge is traceable to the mid 18th Century. The kitchen wing of the present clubhouse was the original residence on the property. It dates to before the Revolutionary War, and contains the remnants of an open hearth fireplace and Dutch oven.

The largest, and central portion of the building dates to around 1806-1827. It is a fine example of federal architecture, retaining and elegant original suspended staircase, large, well-proportioned rooms, and a fanlight over the door. The library, or northerly wing, is of the Civil War period.

The Oak Ridge House served as the center of a large farm. One barn, probably built in the early 19th Century, survives to testify to the farming era. In 1929 the home and surrounding lands were converted to a golf course.

The condition of the barn is deteriorating: The club house is in good condition, although its use has had some effect on various historic elements of
of the building. Most particularly, the original wide floor boards are being ruined by the cleats of golfer's shoes digging into them.


In order to create a "buffer zone" of open space, in the 1970's the Union County Park Commission acquired 10 acres of land adjacent to the Oak Ridge Golf Course which actually lies in Middlesex County. Included in the parcel is the Chapman House, which was traditionally the home for the Chapman family, who worked as tenant farmers for Oak Ridge Farm. The Chapman House is a classic frame farmhouse which was originally built in Rahway, but moved to its present site around 1810. The two and a half story house retains almost all of its original features, including a beehive oven off the chimney.

The Chapman House is the residence of a member of the Chapman family, who retains a life right to it. The house is not open for public inspection, and is not at present any responsibility of Union County. The Chapman House is in good condition, and is a superb example of its architectural type. When Union County comes to take over the house, serious and knowledgeable attention should be paid to the consequences of each action so that this well-preserved treasure of early American life retains those qualities.

5. Crane House (Cranford Historical Society Headquarters) Rahway River Parkway 124 North Union Avenue, Cranford Township.

The Crane House is a modest frame structure, created about 1843 from an earlier laundry building and woodshed as a honeymoon cottage for Josiah Crane, Jr.. It served as a residence until adapted by the Cranford Historical Society to a museum of local history in 1927. The Museum is open to the public on weekends.
The Crane House is owned by Union County as part of the Rahway River Parkway, and the building is leased to the Historical Society. The house is in good condition, restored to its appearance as a Victorian Cottage.

6. Cranford Heritage Corridor, Rahway River Parkway, Cranford.

The Rahway River has been an important element in Union County's development, and sites of events line the banks. Among the sites on county-owned land along the river now recognized for their historic importance are:


   b. Site of the 18th Century "Crane's Ford," from which Cranford derived its name. Historic marker at this location. Riverside Drive, near intersection with Springfield Ave.

   c. Site of Crane's Sawmill. Along Riverside Drive, Cranford, near intersection with North Union Ave.

   d. Site of Minsi Indian campground, and site of last recorded Indian encampment in the Cranford area circa 1790.

   e. Remains of the Victorian development of Cranford which focused social events on the Rahway. Evidence of stone entrance pillars marking the community of Lincoln Park, fish pond, and stone gazebo. Near Lincoln Avenue and Lincoln Park.

7. Millstone Marker, Warinaco Park, Park Administration Building, Roselle.

Brownstone marker from the Old York Road (colonial road from Elizabeth port to Philadelphia) which says "5½ miles to Elizabethtown". It probably came from the vicinity of Merchants and Drovers Tavern at St Georges Avenue, Rahway.

8. County Line Marker, Oak Ridge Golf Course and Park Raritan Road, Clark Township.

The stone boundary marker, now located within the parking lot of the Oak Ridge Golf Course, has an "E" carved on one side and an "M" on the other. This
notes the boundary line between Essex and Middlesex counties, two of the original four counties of East Jersey, established in 1683. In 1857, Union County was created out of Essex county.

9. **Grist Wheels, Echo Lake Park, Park Drive, Mountainside.**

   The grist mills once located along this branch of the Rahway River are now gone; in fact the stream has been dammed to create Echo Lake. But some of the large stone grist wheels remain and are along the side of Park Drive.

10. **Site of the Battle of Springfield - Monument/Plaque, Rahway River Washington and Angell Avenues, Springfield (near Morris Avenue Bridge).**

    Marker commemorating the Revolutionary War Battle of Springfield, in which the New Jersey militia forced the British army to retreat from their attempts to attack Gen. Washington and American troops at Morristown. Marker erected in 1935.

11. **Site of the Battle of Short Hills - Monument. Ash Brook Golf Course Raritan Road, Scotch Plains.**

    Monument commemorates the Revolutionary War "Battle of Short Hills".

12. **Site of the first N. J. State Mint. Marker. Rahway River Parkway. St. George's Avenue, Rahway.**

    The New Jersey state mint was established in Rahway in 1786, and produced pennies which were the first American coin to bear the inscription "E Pluribus Unum". The site of the mint was marked in 1976 by the Women's Club of Rahway.
   Stanley Avenue Bridge, Summit.

At least four Revolutionary War soldiers who died from wounds received in the battle of Springfield were buried along the Passaic River in 1780. In preparing for the Bicentennial, the Summit Historical Society re-learned of the burial. Although the exact location has been disturbed by highway construction and riverbank erosion, the erection of a marker in the vicinity commemorates the fallen Patriots.

   Park Drive, Plainfield.


   In 1870, Edmond Seeley, an industrialist from Troy, New York, acquired the ruins of an 18th Century grist mill on this site, and the water rights for it. He built a new mill, damn and factory, and was soon manufacturing about 700 tons of pasteboard here annually. He built himself a home above the mills, and business prospered. Seeley died in 1891, but the business continued, although the original water-powered mill was converted to steam power. The mills were destroyed in floods at the turn of the century, but the business held on to the property until 1929 when the property was sold to Union County Park Commission.

In the Revolutionary War, the hill known as Tin Kettle Hill was used as a signal station for colonial troops in the area. Part of the hill was the subject of an archeological investigation by the Kenilworth Historical Society in the 1970's. Several Revolutionary War - vintage cannon balls were found. They are now on display at the Kenilworth Public Library.

17. County Bridge over Blue Brook. Watchung Reservation.
   Former New Providence Road. Berkeley Heights/Maintainside.

   W. R. Tracy Drive, Mountainside.
Union County Introduction

Settlement and Development of Union County

Union County, the last in New Jersey to be formed (1857), was the site of the first English settlement in the state. Control of the area was taken from the Dutch on September 8, 1664 when New Amsterdam (New York City) surrendered to a four-ship English armada. The fleet had been sent by James, Duke of York, to secure the grant of land between the Connecticut and the Delaware Rivers made to him by his brother, Charles II.

Soon after the fall of New Amsterdam, Colonel Richard Nicolls, deputy governor for the Duke of York, was approached by several East Enders of Long Island who sought permission to colonize the area west of the Achter Kol. Their request was favorably received and on October 28, 1664, three East Enders signed an agreement on behalf of fellow Associates with Mattano, an Indian chief living on Staten Island, for the sale of land west of Newark Bay. The deed granted the associates all of the land from the Passaic to the Raritan Rivers. On December 1, 1664, Governor Nicolls confirmed the associates' title to the land which today encompasses Union County and parts of Morris, Somerset, Essex and Middlesex Counties. (How far the purchased tract extended to the west was uncertain--some claimed that it ran to the Delaware River--but, in any event, subsequent purchases of land west of the Rahway River from the Indians were made in the late seventeenth, and early in the eighteenth century.) At the same time,
Nicolls sanctioned the associates' establishment of a town government and their free choice of officers; he also promised freedom from taxation for five years.

Unbeknown to Nicolls or the associates, James, Duke of York, had granted the area of New Jersey to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret (the Proprietors) on June 24, 1664. The conflict over land title and powers of government that arose because of this double distribution was to cause civil and legal unrest for many years, and was to retard the settlement of the area. A degree of equilibrium was attained in 1702, when New Jersey became a royal colony, but the tension over divergent land claims was never fully resolved and took years to relax to the dispassionate level of a curious footnote in legal history.

The first settlement, Elizabethtown, was made late in 1664 or early in 1665 on the banks of the Elizabeth River, two-and-a-half miles from Newark Bay. The town, settled by former residents of Connecticut and eastern Long Island who came to escape the influence of the New Haven Colony or the poor soil of Long Island, was organized according to the plan common in New England:

...the said purchasers and associates agreed, at first, to make small divisions of their lands, according to the usage and custom then in New England; to the end that they might settle and plant near together. ("Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, 1747", Hatfield, p.39)

This meant the formation of a village around a meeting house with town-lots and larger holdings outside the village being distributed to every associate. Such a plan also depended on
limiting the population of the town, so that town government would not become too unwieldy, or the holdings of the associates too small.

At Elizabethtown, six-acre town lots were surveyed along both banks of the Elizabeth River, beginning at a point above the salt meadows and extending two miles up river. The winding courses of Elizabeth Avenue and Pearl Street mark the orientation to the river of first-period settlement. Then, at the first recorded town meeting on February 19, 1666, additional land outside the village was distributed to the associates according to their original investment. First, Second and Third-lot Men received land in increasing proportion. At the same town meeting, associates agreed to limit the size of the town to eighty families with the option to increase this number by twenty "...as to them shall see fit." (Hatfield, p.55).

Although the population limit was not immediately reached, Elizabethtown did thrive. John Ogden built the first saw mill in 1666 near the site of the Broad Street bridge; a corn mill followed two years later; other mills, located further up river, were built during the next decade. John Ogden opened a tanyard on the river and, by 1690, Elizabethtown was a leading leather center; Matthias Hatfield and John Winans were the town weavers. Small barques were able to sail up the Elizabeth River to warfs located below Ogden's mills. A meeting house was built on the present site of the First Presbyterian Church, and a court house was raised in 1682. Governor Lowrie was able to describe Elizabethtown in 1683 as being composed of many one and one-and-a-half story, one-room, plank houses.
The population of the entire settlement at this time, including outlying areas, was 700.

Elizabethtown settlement preceded others along Newark Bay and the Arthur Kill by only one year. In May, 1666, a group from Connecticut under the leadership of Robert Treat settled Newark, and conflicting claims necessitated an adjustment of the boundary line between Elizabethtown and Newark. In December, 1666, Provincial Governor Philip Carteret, acting as an associate, together with Luke Watson and John Ogden, sold land between Robinson's Branch of the Rahway River and the Raritan River to the Woodbridge Associates, and a settlement was soon established there. Thus, the north and south perimeters of Elizabethtown, and the future Union County, were more or less fixed.

In 1682, the provincial assembly, which met in Elizabethtown between 1668 and 1686, created four counties in East Jersey: Bergen, Middlesex, Monmouth and Essex. The Elizabethtown settlement was part of the last. In 1693, the provincial assembly, now meeting in Perth Amboy, divided the counties into townships. For the first time, a fully organized Elizabethtown emerged, extending from the Arthur Kill to Hunterdon County. A portion of this territory was taken in 1741 to form Somerset County and the western boundary of Union County was thus defined.

The centralized New England town plan was followed at first, "...at an early date, however, various hamlets and clusters of farm houses gradually sprang up in different localities." (Ricord, p. 17). These clusters, generally located on the rivers and streams,
developed across Union County from east to west in a gradual wave that can be approximately dated by the second and third distribution of lots to Elizabethtown associates in 1669 and 1738.

Among the first of these outlying villages to form were Lyon's Farms on the Upper Road to Newark (Hillside), Wade's Farms (Union) along an upper branch of the Elizabeth River, and, at the intersection of St. George's Highway and the Rahway River, several small villages which would eventually form the heart of Rahway. In 1686, Scotch Presbyterians began moving into the lower section of the West Fields (Scotch Plains and Plainfield). Crane's Ford was settled after the distribution of lots between the Rahway River and the Watchungs in 1699; by 1722, John Crane had built a saw mill and a grist mill on the Rahway River (Cranford). Westfield village was a definable community by 1727, and a small Springfield village was in place by 1738 on an upper branch of the Rahway River, Van Winkles Brook, at the foot of the First Mountain. A number of Elizabethtown associates travelled over the Watchungs to the Passaic Valley after the third distribution of lots, and by the middle of the eighteenth century, a small village had formed on the corners of present day Springfield Avenue and South Street (New Providence).

Several of these communities were much too far from Elizabethtown for there to be a functional civic and religious union. First communities such as Westfield (1735), New Providence (1738), Connecticut Farms (1740), Rahway (1741), and Springfield (1746) built their own churches; often school were also built. Then, several of these communities were designated wards of the Free Borough and Town of Elizabeth (Royal Charter of 1739). Finally,
after the Revolution, the Elizabethtown territory was divided into different townships, with the old villages serving as their administrative centers. Springfield, the first, was formed in 1793; then came Westfield (1794), Rahway (1804), Union (1808), and New Providence (1809).

Connecting these new townships were old roads such as St. George's Highway, laid out in the early eighteenth century, which ran from Elizabethtown south through Rahway. The Old York Road, a route between New York and Philadelphia, meandered its way across the central part of the county. The Turkey or Springfield Road ran through the Passaic Valley, linking the villages beyond the Watchungs with Springfield and Elizabethtown.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a new type of roadway came into existence in New Jersey: the turnpike. The first in the state to be chartered (1801) was the Morris and Essex turnpike (Morris Avenue) which ran from Morristown to Elizabethtown with toll stations every few miles. (To avoid paying the tolls, travellers would take a parallel road: the Shunpike.) Other turnpikes in lower Essex County included the Middlesex and Essex, running through Westfield Township to Elizabethtown, and the New Brunswick, connecting its namesake with Rahway Township.

Whatever impact these turnpikes had on the development of the Union County area, it was insignificant compared with that of the railroads. Although the effect was not immediate, the railroads eventually helped transform rural Union County into a suburban/industrial section of metropolitan New York.
ELIGIBLE:

The following properties will be eligible as part of a new district listing:

- 201060 88 Mill Lane
- 201021 91 Mill Lane
- 201020 102 Mill Lane
- 201019 112 Mill Lane

- 201058 737 Hillside Avenue
- 201054 150 New Providence Road
- 201013 474 Summit Road
- 201051 590 Woodland Avenue

- 201041 269 Central Avenue
- 201059 1532 Longmeadow Street
- 201045 347 New Providence Road

ELIGIBLE WITH ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE:

- 201041 269 Central Avenue
- 201059 1532 Longmeadow Street
- 201045 347 New Providence Road

NOT ELIGIBLE:

- 201046 295 New Providence Road
- 201050 2 New Providence Road
- 201053 27 New Providence Road
- 201015 308 Summit Road
- 201014 350 Summit Road
- 201031 1248 US Route 22 West
- 201029 1260 US Route 22 West
- 201012 1391 US Route 22 East
- 201023 1618 US Route 22 West

DEMOLISHED:

- 201016 254 Summit Road
The area is now a county-owned park, but large grinding stones are still along the banks of the pond. A grouping of three houses survive opposite the mill sites (201019,201020,201021) and provide the best example of Federal style architecture in Mountainside, or even in Westfield.

At about the time that Branch Mills lost its mills, the old Springfield Road through Mountainside was paved. It had been a main east-west route at the foot of the Watchung Mountain since Colonial times, and three of the borough's early houses (201023,201029,201031) remain along it. However, with a paved road and the increasing numbers of automobiles, Springfield Road became a major highway into New York, and is today's Route 22. The road became lined with restaurants, businesses, shops, and highway entertainments.

After the Second World War, the open farmlands of the area, along a major road into New York, became the scene of intensive suburban development. The town grew from about 1,000 people in 1940 to double in size by 1950, and this number almost quadrupled by 1970. Today there is virtually no unused land in Mountainside. The town's suburban growth has taken the form of single family homes on streets which wind up the mountain giving many houses a view across New Jersey to the New York City skyline.

There is a great deal of open space in Mountainside, however, part of the Union County park system. The Watchung Reservation is wooded, hillside land, providing an unexpected sylvan retreat. Echo Lake Park is the land along the Nomahegan Creek, a branch of the Rahway River. Mill dams have been reinforced to create two small recreational lakes.

There is a crossroads "center" to Mountainside, at Mountain Avenue and New Providence Road, but for many services, residents must go outside the town. The large percentage of old homes which survive may be due to the lack of commer-
cial development pressure (except along Route 22) or the adaptability of the old homes to modern suburban dwellings. Almost all the old buildings in Mountainside are well-preserved, and the community is appreciative of their historic significance.

These factors, which have worked for the preservation of Mountainside’s historic resources, will work into the future as well. The proposed extension of interstate highway Route 78 as a parallel to Route 22 would run north of Mountainside except for a small corner of the borough near the Springfield border. The roadway would not disrupt any historic sites in Mountainside, but would take valuable open space on its route through the Watchung Reservation.

The inventory numbers for the Mountainside historic survey are not consecutive because they are keyed to a more broad-based local survey done by the Mountainside Historic Preservation Committee. The local survey includes 58 sites and structures, of all ages, and of varying condition or significance. With the help of members of the Mountainside Historic Preservation Committee, the local list was pared to 24 sites and structures for Union County’s Historic Sites Inventory. These 24 sites were selected on the basis of historical significance, architectural merit, and for their "recognition factor" as parts of the community’s heritage.
MOUNTAINSIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hersey, Jean Hesketh, History of the Borough of Mountainside
Mountainside Rotary Club, 1976

Hoffman, Robert V., The Olde Towne Scrapbook
Ill. Howard Hastings
Privately Published, Westfield, N.J., 1945

Hoffman, Robert V., The Olde Towne 1700-1894
Privately Published, Westfield, N.J., 1937

Philhower, Charles A., History of the Town of Westfield
Privately Published 1923
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**Indirect Structure Survey Form**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Mountainside School

**LOCATION:** 1391 US Route 22

**MUNICIPALITY:** Mountainside, N.J. 07092

**OWNER/ADDRESS:** Mountainside Board of Education.

**COMMON NAME:**

**BLOCK/LOT:** 14-2

**COUNTY:** Union

**USGS QUAD:** Roselle

**UTM REFERENCES:**

**DESCRIPTION**

**Construction Date:** 1900

**Source of Date:** History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey

**Architect:**

**Builder:**

**Style:** Colonial Revival

**Form/Plan Type:** Symmetric Square Shape

**Number of Stories:** 1

**Foundation:** Brick

**Exterior Wall Fabric:** Brick - Common Bond

**Fenestration:** Tall, multi-paned, mullioned and transomed windows
3 bay facade.

**Roof/Chimneys:** Low hipped roof. Central chimney - Stucco

**Additional Architectural Description:**

- Double front doors with transom light above.
- "S" curve consoles support lintel above door.
- Paired wooden brackets along projecting cornice.
- Stone window sills, joined by raised brick.
- Sill course.
- Rear additions also brick.
- Addition added in 1924.

**PHOTO** Negative File # R70/6

**Map (Indicate North)**

![Map Diagram](image)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on rise just back from US Route 22 in the east bound lane. Related structure - Borough offices and Rescue Squad Building.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [ ] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [X] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

The first red brick schoolhouse in Mountainside, consisting of two rooms, and two smaller rooms, (later added to), was built in 1900 at an expense of $3,448.00 by the Town of Westfield and the Borough of Mountainside Boards of Education.

Typical school building architecture of this period.

(Compare with #201716 and 201615)

ORIGINAL USE: School
PRESENT USE: Board of Education Offices
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [X] Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [ ]
No Threat [X] Other [ ]
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: March 26, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: Baltus Roll House
LOCATION: 474 Summit Rd.
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: Peter Golomb
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT: 7B-4
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: late 18th Century
Source of Data: Construction
Architect: Johannes Roll
Builder: Johannes Roll
Style: Originally a 3-bay vernacular house
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular shape
Number of Stories: 1½
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard siding
Fenestration: 6/6 sash windows; 5x2 bays
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across. Central chimney on ridge.

Additional Architectural Description:
Originally faced south - porch added to south side, obscures original facade.
Dormers added (3 on each side)
Basement fireplace.
House built in two sections - one 3 bay, with addition to east side making end chimney a central chimney.

PHOTO Negative File #: R70/13
Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located just off top of Summit Road at far eastern section known as "Baltusrol Mountain."

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [ ]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [X]  Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Downtown Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

At least a part of it was built by the Dutch settler, Johannes Roll, who
died in 1783. It has become known as the home of Baltus Roll, grandson of
Johannes Roll, due to his murder there in 1831.

The western, original section of the house is a typical example of the one
room "hall" or house which was one of the early dwelling types in this country.
Later additions expanded the house, but the original part was not obscured.

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

REFERENCES:

1. The Legend of Baltus Roll.
2. Union County May - Everett C. Lattimore, Chairman
   Board of Chosen Freeholders

ORGANIZATION:  Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: Thomas Willis
LOCATION: 350 Summit Rd.
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: P & D Lafon
COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT 70-26
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: c. 1880
Source of Data: Visual evidence
Builder:

Style: Italianate vernacular
Form/Plan Type: "L"

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding

Fenestration: 3 x 2 bays, 2½ sash windows.


Additional Architectural Description:
Gable end facade.
Brackets under eaves
Side hall plan. Sidelights at front door. (alteration)
Shed roof porch added to side of house - now enclosed.
Round arched attic window.

PHOTO Negative File # 70/12

Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Set back approximately 50 ft. from Summit Rd. Barn-garage at side of driveway.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:    Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

The present house is a typical mid-19th century dwelling. It is a simple frame house, with brackets, "L" shape floor plan, and round arched attic window which relate it to the Italianate style, very popular ca. 1840 to 1880.

It is the best example of Victorian-era architecture in Mountainside.

See Rahway Survey Type V

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

REFERENCES:

History of Town of Westfield, Union County, N.J. by Charles A. Philhower.
Map - Westfield in Revolutionary Times, page 12.

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm     DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**  
**HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2010 - 15**  
**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

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<td><strong>COMMON NAME:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOCK/LOT:</strong></td>
<td>70-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong></td>
<td>Tinton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTM REFERENCES:</strong></td>
<td>Zone/Northing/Easting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESCRIPTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction Date:</strong></td>
<td>Early 19th Century?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Stories:</strong></td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Cut Stone (Sandstone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Wall Fabric:</strong></td>
<td>Aluminum siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fenestration:</strong></td>
<td>5x2 bays. Replacement windows 6/1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof/Chimneys:</strong></td>
<td>Gable across. End brick chimney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Architectural Description:</strong></td>
<td>Enclosed porch on 3 bays of facade. Small 3-pane attic windows original. Plain fascia. Cornice returns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source of Date:</strong></td>
<td>Visual documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Form/Plan Type:</strong></td>
<td>Central Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHOTO**  
Negative File #: R70/11  
**Map (Indicate North)**
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on corner of Summit Rd. and Charles St.
No outbuildings remain.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [ ]  Suburban [X]  Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [X]  Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ]  Downtown Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [ ]  Other [ ]

Modern subdivisions around property.

SIGNIFICANCE:

For many years operated as one of the largest farms in Mountainside.
A house on this site was occupied by John Hamilton according to a map
of the Town of Westfield (which then included present day Mountainside)
at the time of the Revolutionary War.  This is probably a later house.

The substantial farmhouse is atypical of Northern New Jersey farmhouses
of the colonial era, being much more like buildings found in Pennsylvania.

See #201016 and 201031.

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

House has had much of original building fabric removed and covered
with modern siding materials. Further alteration could destroy all
historic integrity.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:  Arthur J. Brahm  DATE:  April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION:  Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: French House
LOCATION: 254 Summit Rd.
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: John J. Miarmi
Same as above

COMMON NAME: Miami House
BLOCK/LOT: 7D - 25
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: late 18th C.
Source of Date: Visual
Architect:
Builder:
Style: 3-bay vernacular farmhouse
Form/Plan Type: Side hall plan.
Number of Stories: 1½
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding.
Fenestration: 3x2 bays. Knee-high windows second floor. 2/2 and 1/1.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across. Chimneys removed.
Additional Architectural Description:

Front section of house faces Summit Rd., altered orientation of house to the Summit Rd. from the south.
The 2½ story, 3-bay, hip roof addition was built in the early 20th C.

PHOTO Negative File #: R70/10
Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Set back approximately 30 feet from Summit Rd. on large piece of property used by owner for farming purposes. Original part of the house faces south, not the road, a typical characteristic of colonial houses. Small barn on property.


Modern subdivisions across Summit Road and on either side of property.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This house was occupied by John French in Pre-Revolutionary times, according to a local historical map. The small side hall plan house, sometimes known as a "half house", was typical of farmhouses in the area in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

See #201704, 200201 and elsewhere in Union County Survey.

NOTE: Demolished for new housing development.

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

REFERENCES:

History of Town of Westfield, Union County, N.J., by Charles A. Philhower (Map page 12)

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm  DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
Historic Name: Mill House
Location: 112 Mill Lane
Municipality: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
 Owner/Address: Wm. A. Parkhurst & Sons, Inc.
102 Mill Lane, Mountainside

Common Name: 

Block/Lot: 24D - 2

County: Union

UtM References: Zone/Northing/Easting

Description

Construction Date: Mid-19th C.
Source of Date: Visual

Builder:

Architect:

Form/Plan Type: Central hall plan. Saltbox shape.

Style: Greek vernacular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Not visible. Fieldstone?

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard under aluminum siding.

Fenestration: 5x2 bays, large 6/6 sash windows.

Roof/Chimneys: Low pitch gable roof, end chimneys.

Additional Architectural Description:

Lean-to addition on side and rear.

Chimneys rebuilt in cobblestone to give rustic effect.

Porch across facade supported by box post.

Photo Negative File #: R70/18

Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on bend of Mill Lane at entrance to Echo Lake Park and opposite Echo Lake Park property and stream.


On the end of open space and parkland.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Part of area known as "Branch Mills".

"After Henry Miller and his successor, William Darby, came Charles T. and Aaron Parkhurst. They were born in the business. Their father and grandfather had been millers on the Passaic River, in Union Township. Their father had come to this valley in 1851, because there was more water power and less competition here. The brothers manufactured pasteboard and did a general milling business. The mill flourished for some eighty odd years."

The mill, which would have been across the street on the stream, is gone. This fine house belonged to the mill owners and is well preserved. The Greek Revival period in Mountainside is best illustrated on Mill Lane with this house and its neighbor (2010-20).

Compare with Feltville mill buildings of the same period (200146).

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

REFERENCES:

The Olde Towne Scrapbook by Robert V. Hoffman.

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
DATE: March 26, 1981
HISTORIC NAME: Parkhurst House
LOCATION: 102 Mill Lane
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: Wm. & Ella Parkhurst
SAME AS ABOVE

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT  240 - (3-4)
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: ca. 1850
Source of Date: Visual, documentation
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Greek Vernacular
Form/Plan Type: Side hall plan, Georgian half-house type.
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 3x2 bays. 6/6 sash windows.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across pediment returns. Brick chimney, interior, off ridge.
Additional Architectural Description:
First floor front windows - floor to ceiling 9/9 sash.
Facade porch.
Brackets under eaves on gable end.
Two story addition to side of house moved from across street. Also frame.
Sidelights at front door.
Wide fascia board cornice.

PHOTO Negative File # R70/26
Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on slight rise from Mill Lane opposite Echo Lake Park and stream.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Urban [ ]
- Suburban [ ]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Open Space [X]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [ ]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Downtown Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]
- Other [ ]

On the edge of Echo Lake Park.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Part of Branch Mills.

Local sources report this two and one-half story residence was built sometime around 1850 by Aaron Parkhurst. Resting on a stone foundation, the mid-nineteenth century home reveals original doorways with interesting glass sidelights and shutters. The westerly, two story portion of this home was at one time located on the southerly side of Mill Lane before being added to the large two and one half story section.

Aaron Parkhurst was the owner of the mills which stood at Echo Lake in the 19th Century.

The Greek Revival period in Mountainside is best illustrated on Mill Lane with this house and its neighbor (2010-19).

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ]
Fair [X]
Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ]
Possible [ ]
No [ ]
Part of District [X]

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ]
Development [ ]
Zoning [ ]
Deterioration [X]
No Threat [ ]
Other [ ]

COMMENTS:

House is not being actively maintained. Signs of deterioration are beginning to appear.

REFERENCES:

Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside,

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: March 26, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>LOCATION: 91 Mill Lane</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY:</td>
<td>Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
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<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD:</td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS:</td>
<td>Marjorie Rowley Same as above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| COMMON NAME: | Rowley House - Mile End |
| BLOCK/LOT:   | 24D - 5 |
| COUNTY:      | Union |
| UTM REFERENCES: | Zone/Northing/Easting |

### DESCRIPTION

- **Construction Date:** Ca. 1820
- **Source of Date:** Visual
- **Builder:**
- **Style:** Vernacular Federal
- **Form/Plan Type:** Central Hall Plan
- **Number of Stories:** 2½
- **Foundation:** Fieldstone
- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard siding under aluminum siding
- **Fenestration:** 5 bay facade. Central door. Replacement windows.
- **Roof/Chimneys:** Gable across. End brick chimneys, interior, on-ridge.
- **Additional Architectural Description:**
  - Lean-to addition at side and rear.
  - Covered porch roof.
  - Sunburst pattern above entrance.

---

**PHOTO** Negative File No. R9/25A  
**Map (Indicate North)**
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on Mill Lane opposite Echo Lake Park and stream.

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

On the edge of Echo Lake Park

SIGNIFICANCE:

Part of Branch Mills.

"The graceful doorway is especially noteworthy, lending dignity to an otherwise simple frame home which still retains much original detailing."

Ref. Gateways to Architecture in Union County.

Except for the aluminum siding, the house is a well preserved example of the Federal style.

With 201019 and 201020, a part of Branch Mills.

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:

Gateways to Architecture in Union County
History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahms  DATE: March 26, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2010 - 23
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Jonathan Smith House
LOCATION: 1618 US Route 22
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Chatham
OWNER/ADDRESS: J.T. Boyd Enterprises Inc.
COMMON NAME: Cook House
BLOCK/LOT: 3A - 2 - Al
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting
SAME AS ABOVE

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: early 18th c./early 19th c.
Style: Vernacular Georgian
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Brick and sandstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Wooden shingle siding.
Fenestration: 5 bay. Knee-high windows second floor.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across. Wooden shingles on roof.
2 end brick chimneys, interior.
Additional Architectural Description:
First floor bays greatly altered. Lean-to addition on west side. Foundation differences indicate two periods of construction. Two story addition to rear. (Modern).

Source of Data: Visual, documentation
Builder:
Form/Plan Type: Center Hall, Georgian House Type

PHOTO Negative File #: R70/16, 27
Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces south on US Route 22.
No surviving outbuildings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [ ] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

Pre Revolutionary
Owners of the 2-story wooden frame dwelling report this structure may have been constructed as early as 1722. According to previous owners, this house was part of the Baltusrol Estate. The westerly section was erected in 1722 over an unusual 8-foot deep basement and displays an old kitchen fireplace, beehive oven and wide pine floorboards. According to the owner, the easterly section of this early American home was constructed around 1806. Resting on a stone foundation, this house reveals other early building features such as wooden peg frame construction, original doors and hand made nails.

The typical three bay, side hall plan colonial farmhouse was enlarged to create a symmetrical center hall plan house. This was a common way to enlarge such a house in the early 19th century.

See #201029, 200512.

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: House is in good structural condition, but exterior has been "modernized" to the detriment of its historic character.

REFERENCES:

1. History of Town of Westfield, Union County, N.J.
   (Westfield in Revolutionary Times by Charles A. Philhower-Map pg. 12)
   Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: March 26, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
### Historic Name:
Thomas Woodruff House

### Location:
1368 US Route 22

### Municipality:
Mountainside, N.J.

### U.S.G.S. Quad:
Roselle

### Owner/Address:
Carl Kroyer
Same as above

### Historical Sites Inventory No.:
2010 - 28

### Description:
- **Construction Date:** c. 1850
- **Architect:**
- **Style:** Planbook house
- **Number of Stories:** 2½
- **Foundation:** Fieldstone
- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard
- **Fenestration:** 3 bay facade. 6/6 sash windows.
- **Roof/Chimneys:** Front gable. Two interior brick chimneys; one on-ridge.
- **Additional Architectural Description:**
  - Porch across first floor facade (alteration).
  - Rear lean-to addition.
  - Front door originally had sidelights and transom lights. Now boarded shut.
  - Palladian motif window in gable peak.
  - Boxed eaves, simple fascia.

### Source of Date:
Builder:

### Form/Plan Type:
Side hall plan. Gable end facade.

### Common Name:
Kroyer house

### Block/Lot:
151-1

### County:
Union

### UTM References:
Zone/Northing/Easting

### Additional Information:
- **Photo:** Negative File No. R70/17
- **Map:** (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Facing South on US Route 22 on corner of Evergreen Ct.


SIGNIFICANCE:

This was originally the site of a pre-Revolutionary house built by Thomas Woodruff.

The three-bay, front gable house was built throughout the county during the nineteenth century.

See Union County Survey, especially the Rahway Survey.

ORIGINAL USE: Residence
PRESENT USE: Residence

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [ ] Good [X] Fair [ ] Poor [ ]

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ] Possible [ ] No [X] Part of District [ ]

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [ ] Development [ ] Zoning [ ] Deterioration [ ]

No Threat [X] Other [ ]

REFERENCES:

History of Town of Westfield, Union County, N.J., by Charles A. Philhower
(map page 12)

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: Deacon Andrew Metfield
LOCATION: 1260 US Route 22 West
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: W. Rosencrantz
Same as above

COMMON NAME: Dutch Oven
BLOCK/LOT: 16A-49
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1755/1800
Source of Date: Date on Building
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Georgian
Form/Plan Type: Center Hall
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Cement over cinderblock
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard
Fenestration: 5 bay. 6/6 sash windows.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across. Two interior end brick chimneys.
Additional Architectural Description:

Appears to be built in 3 sections; a small 2-bay, 1½ story wing, a two-bay, 2½ story section, then a 3-bay section to create full Georgian 5 bay facade was added.

Bay windows added to facade on first floor contain 2/2 sash windows.

Structure moved back from US Route 22 around 1929.

PHOTO Negative File No. 70/15

Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Faces US Route 22 on West bound lane.

House has been moved north of its original location to save it from demolition during highway construction.

Note: House moved to new location off New Providence Rd., near library, in 1985.

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

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Westerly section of this two story, wooden frame residence was erected in 1755 by Deacon Hetfield; late in 1800 the easterly or larger section of this house was added. Later, ownership of this house passed to William Clark.

Local sources report this structure reveals many interesting construction features of early American homes which include: Sandstone foundation? (but moved), brick lined walls, hand hewn beams, wide pine floor boards, and original doorways, mantles, and stairways.

ORIGINAL USE: Farm PRESENT USE: Residence, Antique

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Poor □ Excellent □

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes □ Possible □ No □ Part of District □

THREATS TO SITE: Roads □ Development □ Zoning □ Deterioration □

No Threat □ Other □

COMMENTS:

The house is located on a knoll close to Route 22; high speed traffic and difficulty of ingress or egress reduce the property's utility as it exists for either a commercial or residential use.

Note: House moved to Location off New Providence Rd., near library, in 1985.

REFERENCES:


Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside

Philhower, The Olde Towne Scrapbook (JF)

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm DATE: April 2, 1981

ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
<table>
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<th><strong>COMMON NAME:</strong> Thiel Real Estate</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong> 1248 Route 22 West</td>
<td><strong>BLOCK/LOT:</strong> 16A-46</td>
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<td><strong>MUNICIPALITY:</strong> Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong> Union</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USGS QUAD:</strong> Roselle</td>
<td><strong>UTM REFERENCES:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/ADDRESS:</strong> Mr. Heights Inc. Same as above</td>
<td><strong>ZONE/NORTHING/EASTING:</strong></td>
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</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Construction Date:** ca. 1790
- **Source of Date:** Documentation
- **Builder:**
- **Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular Side hall plan.

**Style:** Originally a 3-bay vernacular Georgian farmhouse

**Number of Stories:** 2½

- **Foundation:** Not visible
- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Brick over clapboard

**Fenestration:** 7 bays; 12/12 sash windows first floor. Knee-high window on second floor.

**Roof/Chimneys:** Gable across. Two interior, on-ridge brick chimneys.

**Additional Architectural Description:**

Built in two sections- two-bay section with side door, four-bay on first floor with central door, Originally sided in clapboard. Now covered with brick. 2½ story modern addition to rear, Portico before main entrance.

**PHOTO** Negative File #: R70/9
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located approximately 40 feet from US Route 22.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
Urban [ ]  Suburban [ ]  Scattered Buildings [ ]  
Open Space [ ]  Woodland [ ]  Residential [ ]  Agricultural [ ]  
Industrial [ ]  Downtown Commercial [ ]  Highway Commercial [X]  Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built about 1790 supposedly by Deacon Andrew Hetfield as a wedding present for his daughter Abigail, who married Smith Williams, a shoe maker and tanner. His daughters, Phoebe and Ann, were born in the house, and the latter lived there all ninety-five years of her life. Former Senator Arthur N. Pierson lived there for a time in his boyhood.

The structure originated as a typical frame farmhouse of the area (see 2010-16). Additions and alterations to the structure have removed most traces of its historic architecture except for a silhouette.

(See 2010-29)

ORIGINAL USE: Residence  PRESENT USE: Commercial office
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [X]  Good [ ]  Fair [ ]  Poor [ ]
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [ ]  Possible [ ]  No [X]  Part of District [ ]
THREATS TO SITE:  Roads [ ]  Development [ ]  Zoning [ ]  Deterioration [ ]  
No Threat [ ]  Other [X]  Remodelling incompatible with historic integrity of building.

REFERENCES:

History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey.

ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical and Preservation Committee
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME: John Mills House</th>
<th>COMMON NAME: 16K-11</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: 269 Central Ave.</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
<td>COUNTY: Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD: Roselle</td>
<td>UTM REFERENCES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS: Ruth and James Goense Same as above</td>
<td>Zone/Northing/Easting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DESCRIPTION

**Construction Date:** c. 1800/1850  
**Source of Date:** Visual  
**Architect:**  
**Style:** Italianate  
**Builder:**  
**Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular shape  
**Number of Stories:** 2½  
**Foundation:** Fieldstone  
**Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard (composition shingle siding on second floor)  
**Fenestration:** 5x2 bay; 6/6 sash windows  
**Roof/Chimneys:** Gable roof. Two brick chimneys (replacement)  
**Additional Architectural Description:**  
- Porch around first floor with corner brackets.  
- Small 1 story kitchen addition to west side.  
- Transom and sidelights around front door.  
- Main section of house has gable end facade.  
- Half-circle window in gable end.  
- Paired round arched attic window and porch brackets indicate a mid-nineteenth century remodelling to "modernize" the farmhouse with elements of the Italianate style.

### PHOTO

MAP (Indicate North)  

**PHOTO Negative File No.:** R70/14
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

House faces south, perpendicular to road.
Small clapboard barns at rear of property.

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

Surrounded by modern subdivisions.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Property and premises traced to 1792 (see ref. below).
This house is another survivor of Mountainside's agricultural past,
when farms were the only development in the area. This farm operated
into the 20th century and is only one of two surviving farms which
retain original outbuildings (see 2010-46).

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: Additional documentation necessary to support
Register eligibility.

REFERENCES:

1. Union County Hall of Records
2. Essex County Hall of Records

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
**HISTORIC NAME:** Badgley House  
**LOCATION:** Off New Providence Rd. in the Union County Park, Watchung Reservation  
**MUNICIPALITY:** Mountainside  
**USGS QUAD:** Chatham  
**OWNED/ADDRESS:** Union County Park Dept.

**DESCRIPTION**  
**Construction Date:** Pre-1720; 1735  
**Architect:**  
**Style:** Originally three-bay, side-hall salt box  
**Number of Stories:** 1½  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard  
**Fenestration:** 7x2  
**Roof/Chimneys:** Gambrel across/ exterior end (alteration)

**Additional Architectural Description:**  
Badgley house on National Register of Historic Places. Entered 9/27/76. Original site of home approximately 300 feet south of present location. Foundation pattern became visible during drought in summer of 1980. Possible archeological excavation of original site may reveal more about construction of house and early activity there. The building has been significantly altered in this century but still retains features of first period construction such as gun stock posts.

**COMMON NAME:** Ayres Barn  
**BLOCK/LOT:**  
**COUNTY:** Union  
**UTM REFERENCES:** Zone/Northing/Easting

**PHOTO** Negative File No. R70/Q
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Moved from original location.

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

Located in the Watchung Reservation, part of the Union County Park system.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure was constructed by the Badgley family, one of the earliest settlers in the western portion of present day Union County. While local sources vary on the exact date of this building a detailed Historical Architectural Survey was conducted by a local architect, Charles Detwiller, Jr. and his son, estimating its origin sometime before 1700. If this be the case, this structure is probably one of the oldest standing homes within the county. The second section was added in 1735.

The Badgley house was moved from its original site in 1909.

ORIGINAL USE: House  PRESENT USE: Barn
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:

Listed on National Register 9/27/76.

The Badgley House is currently used as an equipment barn by the Union County Park Commission.

REFERENCES:

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for Badgley House and Site.

ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical and Preservation Committee
**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
**HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2010 - 45**
**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELD</th>
<th>INFORMATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORIC NAME:</strong></td>
<td>Ichabod Clark House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong></td>
<td>347 New Providence Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUNICIPALITY:</strong></td>
<td>Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
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<td><strong>USGS QUAD:</strong></td>
<td>Roselle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWNER/ADDRESS:</strong></td>
<td>Ruth &amp; Robert Osbahr Same as above</td>
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<td><strong>COMMON NAME:</strong></td>
<td>Osbahr House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLOCK/LOT:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTY:</strong></td>
<td>Union</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UTM REFERENCES:</strong></td>
<td>Zone/Northing/Easting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Construction Date:** Pre-Revolutionary
- **Source of Date:** Documentation
- **Architect:**
- **Style:** Georgian Vernacular
- **Number of Stories:** 1½
- **Foundation:** Fieldstone
- **Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard
- **Fenestration:** 5 bays. Replacement windows.
- **Roof/Chimneys:** Gable across. End brick chimneys, interior with hoods.
- **Additional Architectural Description:**
  - Gabled dormers added.
  - Portico across central three bays on facade.
  - Replacement windows.
  - 1½ story additions to each side of house.

**PHOTO**

- Negative File #: R70/29

**Map**
**SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:**

- Small carriage barn.
- Vertical wooden siding. Gable roof. Cupola on top.

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**
- Suburban [X]
- Scattered Buildings [ ]
- Residential [X]
- Agricultural [ ]
- Downtown Commercial [ ]
- Highway Commercial [ ]

Modern subdivisions and individual homes of the 20th century surround the property.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

Supposedly built before the Revolution by Ichabod Clark, who resided here and is buried in the Westfield Presbyterian Church graveyard.

The largest section of the house is the oldest, and is an example of a house type found in the area.

**ORIGINAL USE:** Farm  
**PRESENT USE:** Residence

**PHYSICAL CONDITION:** Excellent [X] 
**FAIR [ ]** 
**POOR [ ]**

**REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:** Yes [X] 
**POSSIBLE [ ]** 
**NO [ ]** 
**PART OF DISTRICT [ ]**

**THREATS TO SITE:** 
- Roads [ ]
- Development [ ]
- Zoning [ ]
- Deterioration [ ]

**NO Threat [X]** 
**OTHER [ ]**

**COMMENTS:**

Note: Additional documentation necessary to support Register eligibility.

**REFERENCES:**

- History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hersey.

**RECORDED BY:** Arthur J. Brahm  
**DATE:** March 23, 1981

**ORGANIZATION:** Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: Thomas Young House
LOCATION: 295 New Providence Road
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: Arthur J. & Peggy C. Brahm
COMMON NAME: 
BLOCK/LOT: 3P-1
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: pre-1840
Source of Date: Documentation
Builder:
Architect:
Style: Vernacular Farmhouse
Form/Plan Type: Side hall plan with additions to create center hall plan.
Number of Stories: 2
Foundation: Fieldstone
Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard covered with asbestos shingles.
Fenestration: Original 3x2 bays with later additions.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable across. 2 brick chimneys, one at end, one central.
Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO Negative File #: R 70/20.21
Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on small rise on corner lot in newer residential development.
Corner of County road (New Providence Rd.) and town road (Woodacres Dr.)

Four outbuildings including barn, "Pump House" and "Milk House".
Outbuildings only in fair condition.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [X] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

Property and premises traced to 1840.
Typical farm of this time. Much information (original papers and artifacts and photos located at premises because of ownership in same family since #17).

Operated as dairy farm from about 1923 - 1937. Known as Woodacres Farm.

See #201041 for other Mountainside farm which has retained its outbuildings.

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

REFERENCES:

ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
**Form DPF-054**

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #  
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM  
2010 - 50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC NAME: Bird House</th>
<th>COMMON NAME: Barrett &amp; Grain Bldg.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: 2 New Providence Rd.</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT 14-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
<td>COUNTY: Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD: Roselle</td>
<td>UTM REFERENCES:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS: RJR &amp; V Barrett Same as above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION**

**Construction Date:** 1818  
**Source of Date:** Documentation/Building

**Architect:**  
**Style:** Federal  
**Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular with ell.

**Number of Stories:** 2

**Foundation:** Fieldstone

**Exterior Wall Fabric:** Clapboard siding, some wood shingling on second floor.

**Fenestration:** 3 bays facade. 6/6 windows first floor, 3/6 windows second floor.

**Roof/Chimneys:** Gable across, pediment returns. End brick chimneys.

**Additional Architectural Description:**

House built in two sections. Original; now rear section, faces south.  
4 bay 1st floor, 3 bay second floor.  
6/6 sash windows first floor. Knee-high windows second floor.  
Central chimney - brick.  
Gable roof, wooden shingles.  
Federal part of house with side lights at front door.  
Alterations: wood shingles on second floor, bow bay on east elevation doors and door hood (alterations).

**PHOTO** Negative File # R70/4

Map (Indicate North)
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on the corner of New Providence Rd. and Mountain Aye, on slight rise in commercial district of Mountainside.


SIGNIFICANCE:

Earlier house faces south/southwest, on Mountain Ave.
Federal addition faces New Providence Rd., changed orientation of house.
Used as the home for underprivileged children for six years in the 1890's previous to the opening of the present Childrens Specialized Hospital. (see 2010-54)

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

REFERENCES:

History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey

ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
HISTORIC NAME: Hamilton House
LOCATION: 590 Woodland Ave.

MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
COUNTY: Union
USGS QUAD: Roselle

OWNER/ADDRESS: Henry P. Buccino

COMMON NAME: 22A - 10A
BLOCK/LOT:

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1763
Source of Date: Date on Building

Architect: 
Builder: 

Style: Vernacular Georgian
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular

Number of Stories: 2½

Foundation: Fieldstone on original location.

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 4 bays 1st floor - 9/6 sash windows
2nd floor - eyebrow windows

Roof/Chimneys: Gable across, wooden shakes. Two end chimneys.

Additional Architectural Description:

House appears to be built in 2 sections; each section has door and windows. Porch across front. Rear lean-to. Louvered shutters on facade windows.
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on flat land about 40 feet from curb.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- Urban [ ]  
- Suburban [ ]  
- Scattered Buildings [ ]  
- Open Space [ ]  
- Woodland [ ]  
- Residential [ ]  
- Agricultural [ ]  
- Industrial [ ]  
- Downtown Commercial [X]  
- Highway Commercial [ ]  
- Other [ ]

Located at beginning of residential section. Next door on corner is Mobil gas station; Friendly Ice Cream Restaurant across the street.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Resting on a fieldstone foundation, this one and one half story Pre-Revolutionary structure was built in 1763. Local sources report this structure may have been erected by Aaron Miller for his son, Abraham Miller, who were early settlers in the Westfield-Mountainside area (see Westfield inventory, Miller-Cory House, located at 614 Mountain Ave.). Ownership of this property later passed to Jacob Hamilton.

See References.

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

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

History of Mountainside by Jean H. Hershey

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm  
DATE: March 23, 1981  
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
**Form DPF-054**

**NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2010 - 53**

**INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM**

| HISTORIC NAME: | Crane House |
| LOCATION: | 27 New Providence Rd. |
| MUNICIPALITY: | Mountainside, N.J. 07092 |
| USGS QUAD: | Roselle |
| OWNER/ADDRESS: | Donald & Colette Riney Same as above |

| COMMON NAME: | |
| BLOCK/LOT: | 14 - 16 |
| COUNTY: | Union |
| UTM REFERENCES: | Zone/Northing/Easting |

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Construction Date:** late 18th C.
- **Source of Date:** Visual/documentation
- **Builder:**

**Architect:**

- **Style:** Federal Vernacular

- **Number of Stories:** 2

| Foundation: | Sandstone foundation |
| Exterior Wall Fabric: | Wooden shingles on facade. Aluminum siding on sides. (Alterations) |

**Fenestration:** 5 bay first floor - 4 bay second floor— x 2 bays

- Knee-high windows on second floor.

- **Roof/Chimneys:** Gable across. Central chimney.

**Additional Architectural Description:**

- Central front door.
- Additions to rear alter original roof line.
- Only facade of house retains original features; rear and sides have been much altered.

**PHOTO**

- **Negative File #:** 70/3

**Map (Indicate North)**
SITTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on an elevated bank overlooking New Providence Rd. - Mountain Ave., intersection.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  Urban [ ] Suburban [X] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

Surrounded by modern suburban subdivision.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Local sources report this two story structure may have been erected as early as 1740. Resting on a fieldstone foundation, this structure is located on an elevated bank overlooking New Providence Rd. Additional information regarding this structure's past ownership, interior construction features, etc. may prove to be worthy of further research.

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

REFERENCES:

1 - History of Town of Westfield, Union County, N.J., by Charles A. Philhower (Map page 12)
2 - Letter - Union County Planning Board dated Feb. 14, 1974, Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside.

RECORDED BY:  Arthur J. Brahm  DATE:  April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION:  Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY # 2010 - 54
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

| HISTORIC NAME: John Drew Estate | COMMON NAME: Children's Specialized Hospital |
| LOCATION: 150 New Providence Rd. | BLOCK/LOT: 14-19 |
| MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092 | COUNTY: Union |
| USGS QUAD: Roselle | UTM REFERENCES: |
| OWNER/ADDRESS: Children's Specialized Hospital Same as above. | |

**DESCRIPTION**

| Construction Date: 1890's | Source of Date: Documentation |
| Architect: | Builder: |
| Style: Neo-Classical | Form/Plan Type: Rectangular |
| Number of Stories: 2½ | |
| Foundation: Brick | |
| Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard | |
| Fenestration: 3 bay facade. Large 2/2 sash windows. | |
| Roof/Chimneys: Front gable. Brick chimney | |
| Additional Architectural Description: | |

Pedimented temple front; colossal Ionic columns.
Central door with broken arch pediment.
Large additions to either side of main structure.
Lunette in tympanum.
Medallion cornice.

**PHOTO** Negative File # R70/1

Map (Indicate North)
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located overlooking New Providence Rd, between the intersection of Mountain Ave. and New Providence Rd. and Route 22 and New Providence Rd.

Many additions made to facilitate hospital purposes.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [x] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [x] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

Modern subdivisions in area.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This conspicuous New Providence Rd. landmark dates back to the 1890's when this property was purchased from the John Drew estate for a summer home for underprivileged children. Known at that time as the Children's Country Home, this facility was once a part of the Jonathan Crane Farm, an early pioneer in the Mountainside-Westfield area.

Today this landmark serves as the Children's Specialized Hospital. The institution soon began to specialize as a children's convalescent home. A children's country home was organized by Westfield citizens in 1892. The farmhouse of Levi Cory was rented as the first site of operations (see 2010-50). In 1892, 59 children were cared for, primarily inner-city children who were offered a taste of "country life." By 1896, the organizers had raised enough money to buy property, and were offered the Thomas Drew estate and its 10 acres just up New Providence Road from their temporary location.

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

Original structure is well preserved, and has been retained as the architectural focal point of the now sprawling institution.

REFERENCES:

Letter - Union County Planning Board dated Feb. 14, 1974,
Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on slight rise on corner of Hillside Ave. and Wild Hedge Lane.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [ ] Suburban [ ] Scattered Buildings [ ]
Open Space [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [X] Agricultural [ ]
Industrial [ ] Downtown Commercial [ ] Highway Commercial [ ] Other [ ]

SIGNIFICANCE:

Local sources report the smaller or westerly section of this home was constructed around 1760, and it reveals small knee-high windows on the upper level as well as low interior ceilings. The larger two and one-half story structure which exhibits a number of varied window sizes and numerous roof gables was reportedly built in 1816. Although remodeled, this home provides an interesting combination of different building periods from pre-Revolutionary time to the early nineteenth century.

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

REFERENCES:

Subject: Union County Planning Board Historic Landmarks Inventory - Mountainside

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Noah Miller House
LOCATION: 737 Hillside Ave.
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
USGS QUAD: Roselle
OWNER/ADDRESS: Gregory and Patricia Renner

COMMON NAME: Black/LOT 13-14
COUNTY: Union
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: 1760/1816/major renovation c. 1870
Source of Data: Visual
Architect:
Builder:
Style: Victorian eclectic
Form/Plan Type: Irregular plan
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Fieldstone foundation.
Exterior Wall Fabric: Composition shingle siding.
Fenestration: 2 bay facade. 2/2 sash windows.
Roof/Chimneys: Gable roof. Octagonal slates. Interior and exterior brick end chimneys.
Additional Architectural Description:

Original house: 1½ story saltbox. Altered in 19th century to match larger house.
Cross gables on all sides of roof.
Second floor extends over first on facade, great curving brackets underneath.
Arched double door entrance.

PHOTO Negative File # R70/5, 28
Map (Indicate North)
HISTORIC NAME: Drier Estate
LOCATION: 1532 Longmeadow St.
MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092
OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert & Vaughn Cushman

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: ca. 1900
Architect:
Style: Colonial Revival Style - Georgian Revival
Number of Stories: 2½
Foundation: Not visible
Exterior Wall Fabric: Stucco

Fenestration: 5 bay facade, central entrance
Roof/Chimneys: 2 interior chimneys; gable across, slate.

Additional Architectural Description:

Two and a half story wings flank main house, eyebrow dormers, palladian motif windows.
Main block: modillion cornice, splayed lintels with keystone and sills of stone, projecting pedimented entrance pavillion.
Entrance with transom and side lights. Portico with Tuscan columns.
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Sited on a small rise in midst of newer residential development.

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

The grounds of the rural estate this house once looked over have been subdivided into modern suburban residences.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Outstanding example in Mountainside of Georgian Revival style. The Georgian Revival was a popular style at the turn of the Century, when neighboring Westfield, Cranford, and Summit were experiencing rapid suburbanization and development. Mountainside was far from the railroads and remained an isolated rural hamlet until after the Second World War. Hence this house is a unique architectural specimen in the borough.

See Summit and Westfield surveys.

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: Note: Additional documentation necessary to support Register eligibility.

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm
DATE: March 23, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
<table>
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<th>HISTORIC NAME:</th>
<th>LOCATION: 88 Mill Lane</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside, N.J. 07092</td>
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<tr>
<td>USGS QUAD: Roselle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OWNER/ADDRESS: J.C. Della Serra</td>
<td></td>
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<td>COMMON NAME:</td>
<td>BLOCK/LOT: 24D-6</td>
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<td>COUNTY: Union</td>
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<td>UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting</td>
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<table>
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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Construction Date: c.1870-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Source of Date: Visual</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style: Vernacular/Worker's Cottage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form/Plan Type: Side Hall plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Stories: 2½</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation: Fieldstone and brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Wall Fabric: Wooden shingles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fenestration: 3 bay first floor, 2 bay second floor x 2 bays. / 6/6 and 2/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof/Chimneys: Front gable</td>
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<td>Additional Architectural Description:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable end facade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most windows 2/2 sash. Some 6/6 sash windows in gable and at sides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facade porch with pier supports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear two story addition.</td>
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<tr>
<th>PHOTO</th>
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<td>Negative File No. R70/19</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Map (Indicate North)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Map Diagram]</td>
</tr>
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</table>
SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Located on Mill Lane across from Echo Lake Park. Barn at rear of property. Gable roof. Board and batten siding. Poor condition.

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

Across from Echo Lake Park.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Part of Branch Mills.

This small frame house was built as part of the mill complex known as Branch Mills. It probably served as housing for an employee of the 19th century grist mills on Echo Lake. The mills are now gone, but the housing associated with it remain.

(#201019, -20, -21)

For other examples of late-19th century vernacular housing in Union County, see Roselle Park Survey.

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 □

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY: Arthur J. Brahm  DATE: April 2, 1981
ORGANIZATION: Mountainside Historical Preservation Committee
SITE NAME: Cory-Woodruff House

LOCATION: 1414 Route 22 (N.W. Corner Rt. 22 and New Providence Rd.)

MUNICIPALITY: Mountainside

COUNTY: Union

U.S.G.S. QUAD: Roselle

DESCRIPTION:

Potential Archeological Site.

Early maps and photographs indicate that a fine colonial house was on this site in the 18th Century.
SETTING:
Landform:
Vegetation:

Soil Class:
Hydrography:

Drainage:
Roads:
House faced south, toward present day Rt. 22. This was called the road to Springfield in colonial times, and New Providence Road was also an old road.

Settlement/Environs:

Current Land Use:
Rt. 22 is a highly commercial strip through Mountainside.
Off of Rt. 22 is residential development.

FINDS (Artifacts):

OWNERS (Historic):

SIGNIFICANCE/EVALUATION:

The Cory-Woodruff House was supposed to have been on this site in the 18th Century. The site has not been touched since the house was destroyed by fire in the 20th Century.

Overgrown shrubs and other non-native plants indicate a residence at this site.

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes □ Possible □ No □ Part of a District □
THREATS TO SITE: Roads □ Development □ Zoning □ Deterioration □ No Threat □
COMMENTS:
The prime location of this site for commercial development means that some archaeological investigation should be conducted as soon as possible to determine the extent and value of the site.

REFERENCES:

Hoffman. The Old Town Scrapbook.