



James Still Office Preservation Plan

Submitted to:
New Jersey Historic Trust

Submitted by:
South Jersey Tourism Corporation

Prepared by:
KSK Architects Planners Historians, Inc.

Final Copy: 30 October 2009



JAMES STILL OFFICE PRESERVATION PLAN

The James Still Office is owned by the State of New Jersey and administered by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Natural and Historic Resources

This project was funded in part by a grant from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, which is administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust. Additional funding was generously provided by the Township of Medford, New Jersey.

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International Consultants, Inc.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The James Still Office is located on the north side of Church Road, just east of the intersection of Church Road and North Main Street (Route 541) in Medford, New Jersey. Still's residence stood adjacent to the Office (to the east) until it was demolished in 1932. The Office, which had been converted to residential use sometime in the 20th century, was vacant and up for sale when Still descendants brought the site to the attention of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which purchased it with Green Acres funding in 2006.¹

The significance of the Office is embodied in the accomplishments of James Still, the *Black Doctor of the Pines*, as he was known.² A black man and the son of former slaves Still trained himself in the healing power of plants and herbs and succeeded in the practice of medicine in this form beginning about 1845. He administered to black and white alike and achieved great prestige throughout the region. The proposed period of significance for the site begins in 1855 when the Office was built, and ends at the time of Still's death in 1882.

While the significance of Still's life and work is known, prior to this project there had never been a comprehensive effort to investigate the Office site to determine what evidence of Still's occupation survives, and what would be needed to restore the Office and interpret James Still's life. This project included the three essential components of a traditional Preservation Plan—historical research; physical investigation; and stabilization and restoration recommendations. Physical investigation was expanded to include analysis of exterior and interior finishes. Particularly because of Still's connection to the land as an herbalist, physical investigation also included a preliminary archaeological survey of the site and a landscape assessment.

Notwithstanding many alterations to the building, the Still Office retains a considerable level of physical integrity. Limited destructive investigation uncovered original materials and yielded valuable new information on the site's original appearance. There is reason to believe that carefully peeling away later finish layers—aluminum siding on the exterior, and flooring, paneling, drywall and suspended ceilings on the interior—will continue to yield clues to the appearance of the office during Still's lifetime. Further investigation of this nature will be essential to restoration of the Still Office. Recommended

preservation in the short term includes structural stabilization of the masonry foundation at the northwest building corner, repointing the foundation, and repairing and painting exterior woodwork (cornice and windows). Recommendations for the long term propose restoration of the Still Office to the period of significance, 1855-1882, based on additional physical and documentary investigations.

Documentary research and the findings of the archaeological and visual survey of the landscape point to the same conclusion at this point—during Still's lifetime he probably had a vegetable garden to supply the family kitchen, and raised market crops on the property. There is no documentary or physical evidence to indicate that he grew herbs on this site. To the contrary, most mentions of his collecting herbs indicate that he did so during his travels around the countryside. The site of the Still House and yard appear to be undisturbed and potentially rich for more comprehensive archaeological exploration, including floral analysis which is recommended.³

Much of what we know about James Still comes from just a few rich sources, including Still's autobiography, published in 1877.⁴ The scarcity of primary documentary information highlights the importance of approaching any work on the building or site with great care. Physical evidence—the Office building, the ground around it and the landscape beyond—is the primary source of information on the appearance and use of the site during Still's lifetime. The importance of having a historic architect and/or architectural conservator on hand to observe and document removals, and prohibiting the use of heavy machinery on the site, cannot be overstated.

During the course of the project, the adjacent site to the east, the Bunning property, was also purchased by the DEP. Research into the history of the Bunning property was outside the scope of this project, and little is known about the site presently, although it may have been owned during the 19th century by black farm laborers. Several early agricultural buildings survive on the site, reminders of the rich agricultural past of the community that James Still called home.⁵ With an eye towards opening the Still Office to the public in the future, with support spaces located on the Bunning property, this report includes options for vehicular entry and parking, with pedestrian pathways connecting the Still and Bunning properties. Use of the Bunning site for visitor

services has been proposed, to allow the Still site to remain undisturbed.

The project was funded in part by a grant from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, which is administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust. Additional funding was generously provided by the Township of Medford, New Jersey.

END NOTES

¹ Toni Callas, "N.J. preserves historic parcel, James Still's office will become a museum," The Philadelphia Inquirer, 1 March 2006, n.p.

² The Still Office was listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic places and National Register of Historic Places in 1995.

³ Floral analysis is the identification of seeds and nuts in soils.

⁴ James Still, Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still, 1812-1885 (Medford, NJ: Medford Historical Society, 1971).

⁵ It has been suggested that outbuildings on the Bunning property may have been moved from the Still site. Archaeological investigations, which could provide information on the footprint of former outbuildings on the Still site, would help assess this possibility.

INTRODUCTION

The James Still Office is located on the north side of Church Road, just east of the intersection of Church Road and North Main Street (Route 541) in Medford, New Jersey. Still's residence, a three story Italianate house with a mansard roof, stood adjacent to the Office (to the east) until it was demolished in 1932. The significance of the Office is embodied in the accomplishments of James Still, the *Black Doctor of the Pines*, as he was known.¹ A black man and the son of former slaves, James Still trained himself in the healing power of plants and herbs and succeeded in the practice of medicine in this form beginning about 1845, in spite of prejudice and pressure from traditional doctors who rejected herbalism as an unorthodox practice. He administered to black and white alike, achieved great prestige throughout the region and through hard work and frugality amassed considerable wealth. He left an estate valued at the time at more than \$20,000.² The proposed period of significance for the site begins in 1855 when the Office was built, and ends at the time of Still's death in 1882.

While the significance of Still's life and work is known, prior to this project there had never been a comprehensive effort to investigate the Office site to determine what evidence of Still's occupation survives, and what would be needed to restore the Office and interpret this remarkable man's work and life. This project included the three essential components of a traditional Preservation Plan—historical research; physical investigation; and stabilization and restoration recommendations. Physical investigation was expanded to include analysis of exterior and interior finishes. Particularly because of Still's connection to the land as an herbalist, physical investigation also included a preliminary archaeological survey of the site and a landscape assessment.

James Still was born in 1812 in Indian Mills, New Jersey to Levin and Charity Still, former slaves from the state of Maryland. (Fig. 1) He labored all of his early life, for a time in servitude, and received little formal education. For most of his life, beginning at the age of 8 or 9 and into his late twenties, Still worked as a day laborer, chopping wood, making charcoal, picking berries and “grubbing” – digging up roots and trees to clear land. After his marriage to his first wife, Angelina Willow, and the birth of their first child Beulah in 1836, Still bought a small piece of brush land for \$100 near Cross-Roads, and moved a partially built house to this land.³ In 1843, at the

age of 31 years and determined to do something better, he purchased a still and began distilling roots and herbs.

Still was moved to purchase two books on medical botany on one of his trips to Philadelphia, and began practicing medicine somewhat by accident, agreeing to treat a sick man in exchange for some sassafras. Slowly he found that he was distilling less and healing more. About 1845 Still stopped distilling and focused entirely on his medical practice, which he did until his death in 1882.⁴ He was buried at Jacob's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Mount Laurel, New Jersey.

Providence of the kind James Still would have appreciated led to the Office and 8 acres being saved from commercial development. According to newspaper accounts, Still's great-great-granddaughter Valerie Still, visiting from Columbus, Ohio, saw that the Office was for sale. She enlisted the help of other Still descendants, who together brought this landmark to the attention of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which purchased the site with Green Acres funding in 2006.⁵ Since that time the roof has been replaced, but otherwise the building—which had been converted to residential use sometime in the 20th century—has stood vacant.

Notwithstanding many alterations to the building over the years, the Still Office retains a considerable level of physical integrity. Limited destructive investigation uncovered original materials and yielded valuable new information on the site's original appearance. There is reason to believe that carefully peeling away later finish layers—most obviously the aluminum siding on the exterior, but also flooring and drywall partitions on the interior—will continue to yield clues to the appearance of the office during Still's lifetime. Recommended preservation in the short term includes structural stabilization of the foundation, and exterior restoration such as repair and painting of woodwork and repointing of the masonry foundation. Recommendations for the long term propose restoration of the Still Office to the period of significance, 1855-1882, based on additional physical and documentary investigations.

Documentary research and the findings of the archaeological and visual survey of the landscape point to the same conclusion at this point—during

Still's lifetime he probably had a vegetable garden to supply the family kitchen, and raised market crops on the property. There is no evidence, either documentary or physical, to indicate that he grew herbs on this site. To the contrary, most mentions of his collecting herbs indicate that he did it during his travels around the countryside. The site of the Still House and yard appear to be undisturbed and potentially rich for more comprehensive archaeological exploration.

During the course of the project, the adjacent site to the east, the Bunning property, was also purchased by the DEP (see Figure 78). Little is known about the Bunning property presently, although the site may have been owned during the 19th century by black farm laborers. The Bunnings purchased the site by 1920, and continued to use it for agricultural purposes and horse farming until recently.⁶ Several early agricultural buildings survive on the site, reminders of the rich agricultural past of the community that James Still called home.⁷ With an eye towards opening the Still Office site to the public in the future, this report includes options for vehicular entry and parking, with pedestrian pathways connecting the Still and Bunning properties. Use of the Bunning site for visitor services has been proposed, to allow the Still site to remain undisturbed.

Much of what we know about James Still comes from just a few rich sources.

- Foremost among these resources is Still's autobiography, Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still, published in 1877.⁸
- Still's will, dated 1880, and a property inventory compiled shortly after his death in 1882, also survive.⁹
- Because of his prominence, the Still office, house and barnyard were depicted in James D. Scott's Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey, in 1876.¹⁰
- There is only one known photograph of the House and Office together; other images of the Office were taken after the house had been demolished in 1932. These later images come primarily from mid-20th-century articles and books. None are dated beyond the date of publication or some mention in the text. The location of the original photographs—if they even survive—is not known.

The scarcity of primary documentary information on the Still Office highlights the importance of approaching any work on the building or site with

great care. Physical evidence—the Office building, the ground around it and the landscape beyond—is the primary source of information on the appearance and use of the site during Still's lifetime. Important evidence has already been lost. For example, wood shingles, and possibly evidence of the original water conduction system, were removed and discarded when the roof was recently replaced.¹¹ The importance of having a historic architect and/or architectural conservator on hand to observe and document removals, and prohibiting the use of heavy machinery on the site, cannot be overstated.

Considerations for Further Research

Historical research was conducted at a range of repositories in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and uncovered a wealth of information on the life of James Still, his Office, and historic and current trends in the practice of herbalism. As with any research project, however, there are additional sources that could not be explored due to time constraints, particularly the search for documents that may survive in non-traditional collections.

Although James Still owned several properties in Medford, the location of those parcels and how they were used is not known. It has been suggested that Still owned the adjacent Bunning property; this could be confirmed through a deed search. Still is not listed in indexes for the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company, the Philadelphia Contributionship, or AIG.¹² Research into CIGNA, which started as the Insurance Company of North American in 1792, yielded no information. Based on research to date, it appears that policies for properties in urban places, like Burlington City, were much more common than rural areas. Other, smaller and perhaps less well known insurance companies may have provided policies for farms and businesses in the Medford area, however extensive additional investigation would likely be required to fully explore this avenue of research.

A potentially more fruitful search might be the Stewart Collection at Rowan University (formerly Glassboro State College). This collection, named for its donor Frank H. Stewart, was the largest private collection of New Jersey history at the time of its donation in 1948. According to the University, the Stewart Collection is “the only comprehensive research collection of New Jersey history in southern New Jersey.”¹³

Physical investigation of the Still Office revealed the survival of an unexpectedly high level of early and

original materials and features on both the exterior and interior of the building. Careful removal of later alterations, such as aluminum and clapboard siding on the exterior will expose the original board-and-batten siding and may also provide clues (in the form of ghosting and nail patterns) to the configuration of the original front porch, and the presence of a rear porch (currently not known). Archaeology can also contribute valuable information regarding the porch location(s). The removal of carpet and drywall on the interior can provide information on the original layout of the interiors, and potentially the location of furnishings based on patterns of wear in the floor surface. These additional investigations should include documentation of material removals and additional paint and pigment analysis.

Archaeological investigations for this project were extremely limited, although the site, which is largely undisturbed, offers great potential for intact archaeological remains to be present. Archaeological investigation may provide information on as-yet undocumented facets of James Still's life and activities on the property. Physical investigation is needed on the well feature in the basement (Room 002). Importantly, archaeology is likely to reveal the locations of the house and associated features as well as barns and other outbuildings. The 1876 Atlas view presents a depiction of the arrangement of the property that can be examined through archaeological investigation.

Research into the history of the adjacent Bunning property was outside the scope of this project, and little is known about the site. A preservation plan, similar to this report, with a focus on historical research and including physical investigation and analysis, is recommended. Interpretation of the Bunning site, and the rich agricultural past of the community as evidenced by the early agricultural buildings that survive, would both compliment and support interpretation of the Still Office.

Notes on the Report

An important purpose of this report is to present the findings of the existing conditions survey and to provide prioritized restoration and repair recommendations for addressing observed deficiencies. Recommendations are prioritized on three levels. Level 1 – Stabilization recommendations seek only to stabilize existing conditions and preserve existing building fabric for future research, restoration and rehabilitation. The Level 1 list includes structural underpinning of the Office foundation and painting exterior woodwork.

Level 1 addresses actively deteriorating conditions; it is important that this work be undertaken as soon as possible. Level 2 – Preservation and Investigation focuses on recommendations for physical investigations that should be performed prior to any comprehensive restoration work, particularly work that will expose building elements and features that are currently protected. For example, the original east exterior wall is protected within the later East Addition. Removals to expose the original east wall should be done while the wall is still protected by the East Addition enclosure. Level 3 – Restoration, which will benefit from physical research during the work of Level 2, addresses the work of a comprehensive interior and exterior restoration of the Office for interpretation purposes.

The text of the report is organized in three parts. The first part, *Historical Narrative*, describes the trajectory of James Still's life, and puts herbalism in the context of the nascent medical profession in the mid-to-late 19th century. The second part focuses on the Still Office: changes to the building from the period of original construction through to the present day. Last is an assessment of the condition of the Office building and site and recommendations for restoration and repair with estimated costs.

This report was a team effort led by Suzanna Barucco, Director of Historic Preservation, Kise Straw & Kolodner. Suzanna directed all aspects of the study, served as the project architectural conservator and performed field investigation and analysis. Elizabeth Lankenau, Elizabeth Burling and Johnette Davies all conducted historical research for the project. Ms. Lankenau authored the Historical Narrative. Measured drawings were prepared by David Artman and Laura Ahramjian.

Charles Timbie, PE, C.N. Timbie Structural Engineers, Inc., performed the assessment of the structural condition of the Still Office. Lorraine Schnabel, Schnabel Conservation performed sampling and analysis of exterior and interior finishes at the Still Office. John W. Martin, RPA, Cultural Resources Manager, Gannett Fleming, Inc., directed archaeological field investigations and authored the archaeological report. William Menke, Menke & Menke Landscape Architects and Planners, conducted a visual survey of the Still Office landscape and designed low-impact alternatives for future access to the Still site. Michael Funk, International Consultants, Inc., provided cost estimates for recommended restoration and repair work. All consultant reports are included as appendices to this report: structural engineer

(Appendix I), finishes conservator (Appendix II), archaeologist (Appendix III), landscape architect (Appendix IV) and cost estimator (Appendix V).

is administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust. Additional funding was generously provided by the Township of Medford, New Jersey.

The project was funded in part by a grant from the Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund, which

END NOTES

¹ The Still Office was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995.

² “Dr. James Still’s Will, Filed March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book 2 of Wills page 123 &c in the Surrogates Office at Mount Holly, John R. Howell, Surrogate,” Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ. Depending upon the calculation used, Still’s wealth represents over \$400,000 in 2008 dollars, or \$23,384,920 calculated by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. See <http://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/uscompare/result.php#>, accessed 2-10-2009.

³ Ernest Lyght, “The Stills—Brothers Three,” in Path of Freedom: the Black Presence in New Jersey’s Burlington County, 1659-1900 (Cherry Hill, NJ: E. & E. Publishing House, 1978), p. 52, and James Still, Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still, 1812-1885 (Medford, NJ: Medford Historical Society, 1971), pp. 57-58. Hereafter, James Still, Recollections.

⁴ “State of New Jersey Certificate of Death,” 12 March 1882. Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

⁵ Toni Callas, “N.J. preserves historic parcel, James Still’s office will become a museum,” The Philadelphia Inquirer, 1 March 2006, n.p.

⁶ This information came from Margie Frame, Reference/Local History Librarian, Burlington County Library. “I was tracking the Still family in that location in the census to see who continued to live there. The property to the east was owned by different families, primarily Black, who were farm laborers, until about 1900 when immigrants began moving to the area and the whole neighborhood seemed to change. The Bunnings were there by 1920. Lucretia Still was the only Black in the census along the road by the time she died. ... [Still] may have been selling off the properties to black farm laborers as the 1870 & 1880 census shows the residents owned the places. [It is not known whether Still owned land to the east of his residence.] One of the houses was owned by John Daisy, a school teacher, who I believe was mentioned in James Still[s] book. ...Another interesting bit, Lucretia Still had a mortgage on the property, even though her father had owned it out right. Did she buy it from the estate? Or take out a mortgage on it later?” Margie Frame to Suzanna Barucco, (email) December 23, 2008.

⁷ It has been suggested that outbuildings on the Bunning property may have been moved from the Still site. Archaeological investigations, which could provide information on the footprint of former outbuildings on the Still site, would help assess this possibility.

⁸ James Still, Early Recollections.

⁹ “Dr. James Still’s Will, Filed March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book 2 of Wills page 123 &c in the Surrogates Office at Mount Holly, John R. Howell, Surrogate,” and “Inventory and Appraisement of the Personal Property of Dr. James Still, Deceased. Filed March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book O of Inventories, page 344 &c., in the Surrogate’s Office of the County of Burlington. John R. Howell, Surrogate.” Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

¹⁰ James D. Scott, Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey (Philadelphia, PA: J.D. Scott), 1876.

¹¹ The roof was replaced sometime after 1995. Wood shingles can still be seen under the later asphalt shingle roof in a photograph of the Still Office submitted with the National Register of Historic Places nomination. Jon Harris, Betty H. Trumbower, and Mariana Chilton, Dr. James Still Office, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, (11-3-1995), Photograph #5.

¹² Both indexes are available at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Contributionship can be searched on line. AIG may have purchased subsidiary companies over the years in New Jersey, but whether or not a policy archive exists is not known.

¹³ http://www.rowan.edu/library/policies_services/special_collections/stewart.htm, accessed 1-26-09.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Introduction

James Still, who became well known as the “black doctor of the Pines” was held in high esteem by many of his time—both black and white. Born in 1812, he lived an uncommon life for a black man in the slave-holding state of New Jersey. Early events in his life fostered a desire to practice medicine and instilled a profound understanding of the importance of education; however, because of his race and family poverty, he received little formal education. Yet, as spiritual a man, Still held an unshakable faith that he would achieve his dream to practice medicine and trained himself in the healing power of plants and herbs. His practice became so successful that he amassed a great amount of property in his hometown of Medford, eventually becoming the third largest landowner in the township.

Today, little evidence of Still’s work and life remains but we are fortunate to have his autobiography, which does more than chronicle life-shaping events—it provides a window into his philosophy about medicine and life. His office on Church Road survives, serving as a reminder of this important man. The narrative that follows has been developed from Still’s autobiography and other primary and secondary sources in an effort to capture the impact that he had during his lifetime and beyond.

James Still’s Beginnings

James Still was born April 9, 1812 in Indian Mills, New Jersey to Levin and Charity Still, former slaves from the eastern shore of Maryland. Levin had purchased his freedom circa 1810 and started his life as a free man working in a saw mill. Charity remained in bondage but escaped in 1811. The couple already had four children, two boys and two girls, when Charity fled. All the children were taken with her when she left the first time; however, she was caught in Greenwich, Salem County, New Jersey and returned to her master. When Charity was able to flee a second time several months later she took only the girls and headed to Burlington County.¹ There, she and Levin reunited in Indian Mills, but they stayed in that location for only a year. Finally settling in the Village of Cross-Roads in Medford, the Still

family lived in a one-story log house with one door and no glass windows.²

To ease financial burdens, the girls were sent to work in other homes, and at the age of 8 or 9, James began work chopping wood, securing rails in a cedar swamp, making charcoal and picking berries in summer and fall; at the age of 13, he was hired out to dig potatoes and husk corn.³ The year he turned 18 James was bound for a period of three years, two months, and five days to Amos Wilkins, a Quaker farmer in Fostertown whose 90-acre property fronted the Medford-Mount Holly Road. Still’s father received \$100 for the arrangement and James received three months of schooling, one month each winter that he was bound.⁴

James’s school books included the New Testament and Comly’s Spelling Book; he was tutored in math by his brother, Samuel. His third month of education occurred at the Brace Road School, one of four one-room rural district schools in Medford during the early 19th century. The Brace Road School, which still stands on Church Road about a ½ mile west of the former Village of Cross-Roads, was, like other schools, built with public funds but sustained through private fees.⁵

As a young boy at the age of three, a local doctor made a house call to vaccinate the Still children, an experience that began a life-long interest in the practice of medicine. In his autobiography, Still reports experimenting with herbalism in 1831 at the age of 19. It started with procuring some bayberry bark root to cure a headache, which he dried on the stove and snuffed.⁶ He did not find immediate relief but later that day, having come across a stream, he plunged his head into it “about halfway to the ears” and within ten minutes his pain was gone. He claimed to be headache-free for the next 12 years.⁷

At the expiration of his servitude to Amos Wilkins on April, 19, 1833, it was agreed that James would receive \$10 and a new suit. He immediately left for Philadelphia to visit his sister, Keturah. He lived with her while he worked at a glue factory, and during the winter when the factory was closed he returned to Cross-Roads to chop wood. In his first year of

freedom Still saved \$100 and at some point during this year built a cabin in the woods, about three miles from Medford.⁸

James Still married Angelina (Anna) Willow on July 25, 1835. The couple rented a room near Fostertown where James worked as a day laborer, digging marl (a soil composed of clay, sand, and lime used for fertilizer and in making cement or bricks), threshing and chopping wood. They had a child, Beulah in 1836, and soon after her birth Still purchased a small piece of brush land for \$100 just off of Cross-Roads. He purchased a partially built house for \$50 and moved it to his land for an additional \$4.⁹

The Still family moved into the house on March 15, 1837. The modest dwelling measured 12' x 20' and had a parlor and a kitchen on the first floor and a master and spare bedrooms on the second floor; some of these rooms were plastered. The house was surrounded by pine trees and a thick brush. Still, always industrious, laid brick paving and cleared space for a kitchen garden, enclosed by pine poles, where he grew vegetables. He dug a hole near the house for water. He eventually cleared this land and purchased four more acres for a total of six, all of it brush land. He set to work getting approximately two acres ready for ploughing and planted buckwheat, a crop that ultimately failed owing to a drought.¹⁰

Angelina died from consumption in 1838, and Still sent his daughter Beulah to live with his mother. He took in renters, an old woman named Delilah Johnson and a man named Charles Lopeman, who stayed with him until the spring of 1839. The death of Angelina affected Still deeply. He felt "wholly undone...with nothing in the world left [me] to dote upon but [my] little Beulah." He went into seclusion except for weekly visits to his daughter, walked the woods alone, and sold most of his worldly goods. On one of the trips to visit his daughter in August 1838, while "meditating and praying fervently," the light of life shone over him and "the Spirit of God filled [his] soul" with joy and peace. This ecstasy lasted about a week, and he found that he could not continue grieving the passing of his wife. Having experienced this spiritual rebirth Still joined the church.¹¹

A year later, on August 8, 1839, Still married Henrietta Thomas. Just three days after the wedding, his daughter Beulah died. Still is

mysteriously silent on the impact Beulah's death had, or did not have, on him. He only wrote that during that year, he and Henrietta purchased a cow, hired Elwood Waterman to construct a barn, and enclosed their property with a brush fence. The couple had their first child, James, on July 12, 1840.¹²

While laboring to support his young family, James Still did not forget his interest in medicine. In 1843, he purchased a still from William Jones in Mount Holly to distill sassafras roots and other herbs.¹³ Still described this new course for his life in his autobiography:

I took [the still] home, and...began to distil [sic] sassafras roots, and in the summer time, herbs of various kinds. I went to town every two weeks with oil, and felt much pleased with my prospects. While I digged the roots my wife tended the fire for me, so that all went on well. The practice of medicine, on which I had set my heart earlier, would occasionally come to my mind, but I thought the day was past and my fate sealed. I continued with my business that season alone. I also learned to make the essence of peppermint and many other kinds of essences. I then thought I was getting on finely. I dealt with Charles and William Ellis, druggists in Philadelphia. In often being there and seeing medicine, my old anxiety for the knowledge revived, but how to bring about the matter I did not know.¹⁴

It was on one of these trips to Philadelphia that Still purchased a book on medical botany for \$1 and a 164-page book that contained formulas for preparing pills, powders, tinctures, salves, and liniments as well as some directions for administration. Yet, at this point, despite the desire to practice, he knew nothing about anatomy and acknowledged he knew nothing about diseases. In his own words he stated, "I had never been among the sick, and did not intend to do anything for anybody."¹⁵

For the next few years, Still labored by day and distilled at night. He himself stated that he did not know that the time had come for him to practice when the first opportunity presented itself for him to help someone. The daughter of a neighbor had scrofula, a tuberculosis skin

infection on the neck. Still created a medicine that cured her and afterwards other neighbors began calling on him for aid. His next patient came to him by accident. A man had sassafras growing on his property, and Still asked whether he could have some. The man revealed that he was not feeling well but said that Still could have the sassafras; in return, Still offered to cure the man. He stated the following about this turn of events:

I went home, borrowed a little wooden mortar and one of those long stones or Indian pestles of old Thomas Cline, with which to pound the herbs. Having prepared the remedy, I took it to him, and it had the desired effect. In a few days he was well...It did not occur to me at this time, however, that I was practicing medicine...People were beginning to call upon me so much that it interfered with my business of distilling....¹⁶

Black Doctor of the Pines

Circa 1845, Still stopped distilling and focused entirely on his medical practice. Having now become a recognized medical practitioner in his community, he built a wagon of rough pine boards with a muslin cover over old hoops for patient visits, carried a cigar box as a medicine chest, and used bottles to contain the medicines.¹⁷ His practice took him throughout Medford and to Red Lion, Beaverville, Buddtown, Friendship, Chairville, Hampton Gate, and Indian Mill. By 1849 he was making day-long trips every two weeks to Jackson Glass-Works, Waterford, Pumpbranch, and Tansborough.¹⁸ Although Still stated frankly in his autobiography that he had never seen diseases of any kind, “they seemed plain and open” to him. He “never undertook a case without looking to Providence to guide [him] in it, and he truly [thought] He did.”

It appears that at some point prior to 1849, Still’s growing success threatened local doctors. Practicing without a license, his detractors said he could be fined. After consulting a lawyer, Still learned that he could indeed practice without a license but could not collect for medical services. Instead, the lawyer advised Still to charge for the medicine and delivery, but not to charge for the prescription itself.¹⁹ As a result, Still began to charge \$1 for his medicines.

During much of Still’s life, there was an ongoing battle for legitimacy between practitioners of heroic medicine, also called regular or orthodox medicine, and what these practitioners generally labeled as unorthodox medical practices, such as Thomsonianism, homeopathy, and herbalism. Practitioners of heroic medicine viewed treatment as a fight against nature, with the most common remedies being bloodletting, blistering, and use of minerals such as calomel, a derivative of mercury.²⁰ The rationale of these practitioners was to kill the disease, hopefully without killing the patient in the process. For a long period, practitioners of heroic medicine were not licensed; however, by 1766, the Medical School of New Jersey formed and membership required an oral exam and educational credentials.²¹

Thomsonianism and homeopathy were a reaction against the harsh treatments associated with heroic medicine. Thomsonianism, named for its founder Samuel Thompson, was promoted as not requiring trained professionals, emphasizing that the common man should have access to healing treatments primarily through herbal remedies. Its practice was based on the concept of “vitalism” and the curative powers of nature; diseases were created by a “derangement” of an organism’s “vital force” and the power to remove disease came from agents that could produce a similar disruption to a healthy body.²² None of Thompson’s treatments were considered new; however, his criticism of heroic medicine was radical and gained him a substantial following.²³

Homeopathy, developed by German physician Samuel Hahnemann, was rooted in a spiritual belief that the Divine Spirit would not cause a disease to exist without providing a means for alleviation or cure, whether through plant, animal, or mineral sources. Hahnemann theorized that if a substance caused a symptom, it could also cure the symptom when taken in a highly diluted form. This practice grew in popularity after the Civil War and numerous schools dedicated to teaching its principles emerged throughout the United States; by the turn of the 20th century, there were approximately 10,000 practitioners.²⁴ Much of the appeal for homeopathy came from the practitioners’ focus on the individual when considering treatment, which contrasted sharply with heroic medicine’s focus on standardization and minimizing differences among patients.

However, with increased emphasis on medical licensing and with discoveries in the new fields of chemistry, pharmacology, and microbiology, the practice of homeopathy declined with only two schools remaining by 1923.²⁵

Herbs have been used by all cultures to improve health and promote healing, and herbalism is as old as man himself.²⁶ Early humans may have had instincts, like other animals, about what plants were safe to eat, and it is possible that humans observed other animals and each other to understand the usefulness of, and physiological responses to, plants.²⁷ Ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Indians, Japanese, and Africans all developed plant-based remedies; however, the first known catalogued herbal came from the Greeks in the 1st century AD.²⁸ By the 14th and 15th centuries, house books were common in European households, which offered advice on numerous health problems, often including herbal remedies.²⁹

The first European settlers to the Americas relied on Native Americans and traditions brought from home.³⁰ In 1652, the “father of alternative medicine” Nicholas Culpeper published The English Physician, which illustrated approximately 300 herbs and their medicinal uses; the book also spoke out against bloodletting and the use of dangerous minerals.³¹ Approximately a century later, Benjamin Franklin commissioned John Bartram to begin cataloguing medicinal plants native to America, thereby making it possible for anyone interested in practicing medicine to do so.³²

By 1790, the first chair of Natural History and Botany in America, Benjamin Smith Barton, was appointed to the Medical College of Philadelphia. For a brief period, teaching this subject matter became standard in medical education, particularly as European plants were transported to the United States and became naturalized. However, by the early 19th century, botanists became more focused on names, classification, and structure of plants rather than medical properties.³³ Yet, while city dwellers had relatively easy access to practitioners of heroic or unorthodox medicines, fewer medical choices were available to rural populations. As a result, the practice of unorthodox medicine, such as herbalism, continued in rural areas even as licensing standards became more common and more strictly enforced.³⁴

James Still, Landowner

By 1849, Still, with his accruing wealth, wanted a lot with a house on the main road. A neighbor, Daniel Bates, sold him two lots containing two acres for \$150. With materials purchased from Charles Haines, he hired John Wiley and Edward Stackhouse to construct a 30' x 18' house and moved his existing house to the back wing to serve as a kitchen. The family moved into the house on December 27th of that year.³⁵ (Figure 2)

While building his practice, Still amassed more property and improved his homestead. In 1852, he purchased the Schenck tavern for \$1,975 that adjoined his land and rented it for a year to Barzillai Prickett. With ownership of this tavern, Still owned nearly the full northeast corner of the Cross-Roads; he also repaired his house and sheds for approximately \$500.³⁶ Remarkably, in less than 10 years, Still went from borrowing \$6 from his sister to buy a medical book to purchasing a tavern for almost \$2,000. This is made even more incredible considering that he was selling his medicines for only \$1.

In 1854, Still bought a property owned by Thomas Cline for \$500.³⁷ This purchase delayed Still's desire to construct a new house, but in 1855 he built his office, a one-story building measuring 18' x 40' with a basement of the same dimensions. By this year, Still had medicine drawers and bottles, mortars and pill machines, and a medicine chest to take on his travels.³⁸

In 1859 Still began rebuilding the tavern. He tore down “the old part” and built a new three-story section measuring 40' x 30'. Upon completion, he rented the “tenement” for \$200, but kept seven acres of its land for his own use.³⁹ Still, now at the height of his practice, continued purchasing and selling land through the 1860s. In 1864, he purchased a parcel of land from James Megin, and sold land to Sarah J. Dazey. In 1867, he purchased the cedar Bear Swamp in Southampton Township; a lot of woodland in Shamong Township; and a 9- or 10- acre lot of meadow and upland.⁴⁰ In 1868, he purchased one-acre with a one-story, former town hall on it for \$280 from Medford Township at a public sale. According to Still, the property already “laid right in my other land.”⁴¹ In 1872, at a cost of \$2,500, he remodeled the former town hall for tenement houses and gave it a mansard roof,

similar to the one he had put on his own house a few years before. The building had one room, 38 feet square, which he divided into multiple rooms and added a 36' x 16' section for dining rooms and kitchen. When he was finished, "there were two snug houses of seven rooms each."⁴² Still continued his real estate interests during the 1870s although not as actively.

As for his own home, in 1869 Still rebuilt his house for several thousand dollars with a mansard roof, reflecting the architectural fashion of the time. It measured 40' x 26' and had indoor plumbing and a dining room and kitchen in the back. Three years later he built a barn with a corn crib for approximately \$1,100, measuring 30' x 32'; it included a wagon house at one end and a "cow-house" at the other.⁴³ (These buildings may be those illustrated in Scott's 1876 Atlas view; see Figure 3.) In 1875, he reported that the corn grew well, despite a drought, and an early potato crop produced well but a later crop was destroyed by bugs.

Recollections

In 1877 Still published his autobiography, Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still. In it he stated, "In giving my early recollections, I did not propose, in the first place, to add to the account any of my recipes, or to give the history of my treatment of fevers or any other diseases; but, being a firm believer in the gift of Providence, I could not well omit it, knowing that all mankind owe their being to that Creator who bestows his blessings upon all."⁴⁴ His success in treating patients led Dr. Still to believe, like homeopathic practitioners of his time, that "all diseases are curable in certain states or conditions of them, and [he could] not believe otherwise."⁴⁵ It was his belief that it is the practitioner's duty to prevent long or protracted illness and to alleviate suffering.⁴⁶

His philosophy about what is curable and how to treat patients differed greatly from the heroic practitioners of his time. He believed that all truths were drawn from nature, and that a vegetable medicine was all that was needed to cure the "ills of the human family." In his opinion, traditional medicines, such as calomel, were too harmful, and doctors were too quick to turn to surgery as a solution.⁴⁷ He also believed that the patient's outlook affected the success of treatment, stating that "There is now and then [a patient] that will say, 'I came to get cured,' and I

have observed that such are very apt to become cured....The patient needs to be...not overworked, mind and body in healthy action."⁴⁸

Still had suffered a stroke in 1873 and stopped making house calls, instead receiving patients at his office full time until his death. After suffering for three months from *scirrhus ventriculi*, a cancerous stomach tumor, he died on March 9, 1882.⁴⁹ He was buried at the Jacob's Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church on Elbo Lane in Mount Laurel, New Jersey.

Still made several provisions in his will, to be carried out after payment of his debts. His sons, James and William, were named executors and ordered to keep the estate's property in good repair. To his wife he bequeathed use of all household goods, horses, stock, wagons, and [medical?] instruments, as well as possession and [use?] of the homestead, buildings, laboratory, and land. She was to receive \$300 yearly from the estate (approximately \$6,000 in 2007 dollars). To his brother, Charles Wesley Still, he bequeathed \$1.75 a week for life to pay his board. He directed his estate to rent the tavern, "townhouse," and Buddtown Farm; after paying for upkeep and taxes, rent revenue was to be put back into the estate. His children were bequeathed the Bear Swamp to "share and share alike." Upon the death of his wife Henrietta on April 18, 1884, the estate passed to his brother, Charles. The inventory of Still's possessions at his death was valued at \$19,921.03, the equivalent to approximately \$400,000 today.⁵⁰

Conclusion

James Still embodied the achievement of the American Dream even before there was such a concept. Born in 1812 to freed slaves in the slave-holding state of New Jersey, he labored all of his early life, for a time in servitude, receiving little formal education. Yet, Still would not be bound by race or poverty. He pursued the practice of medicine in the form he could, despite growing provincial jealousies about his success and the gradual standardization of medicine, which largely rejected herbalism as an unorthodox practice. Still administered to black and white alike, achieved great prestige through his successes throughout the region, and amassed considerable wealth by the time of his death. That he became one of the largest landholders in Medford is even more remarkable considering

that he could charge for the medicine itself but not his service. Today we are fortunate to have James Still's autobiography, but we also have his office on Church Road, which presents the

opportunity to interpret the work of this great man.

END NOTES

¹ The sons left behind were Levin, aged 8, and Peter, aged 6. Peter remained in slavery in Alabama for 45 years but purchased his freedom and moved north to find his relatives. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1850 and found his brother, William, who was working as a clerk at the Anti-Slavery Society. There Peter learned of the whereabouts of his mother and other siblings. Peter purchased freedom for his family, who arrived to Burlington County in 1855, and worked as a farmer. William, born in 1821, and the youngest brother, moved to Philadelphia from Cross-Roads at the age of 23 and became active with the Underground Railroad through his association with the Anti-Slavery Society. He was the publisher of "The Pennsylvania Freeman" and "The Underground Railroad" (1871), which was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. James Still, Early Recollections, p. 154; and Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom: The Black Presence in New Jersey's Burlington County, 1659-1900 (Cherry Hill, NJ: E & E Publishing House, 1978), pp. 59-61.

² Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, pp. 48-49. Cross-Roads, located one mile north of Medford Village, had served as the seat of government for Medford Township. Major E.M. Woodward, History of Burlington County, New Jersey (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1883), p. 365.

³ It was not until 1870 that James Still and his siblings were reunited, an event that is believed to have been the first Still family reunion. Seven of the 18 children born by Charity attended: James, Mahalah Thompson, Kitturah Willmore, Samuel, Mary, Charles, and William. They celebrated the event by drinking currant wine that Still had made a decade earlier.

⁴ Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, pp. 50-51, and James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 151-153.

⁵ Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 51. The Brace Road School, like the other schools, was built with public funds but sustained through private fees.

⁶ Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing: Medicinal Plants of New Jersey and the Region (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998), p. 137. Bayberry was used by Native Americans as a leaf-and-stem decoction for fevers, and a root decoction was used as a gargle for tonsillitis and was given to children for stomachache. Roots were also used to treat headache and inflammation. Berries, bark, and leaves were used to prepare an "exhilarant" and a beverage as well as for kidney trouble. Crushed branches could be used to treat gonorrhea and as a diuretic.

⁷ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 34-35.

⁸ Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 51; and James Still, Early Recollections, p. 52.

⁹ Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 52, and James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 57-58.

¹⁰ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 57-58; and Deed Book S3, p. 175, available at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

¹¹ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 64-66.

¹² Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, pp. 52-55, and James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 66-68. Still had seven children, James, Joseph C., William, Angelina, Eliza Ann, Emmaretta, and Lucretia. James also

became a doctor, and was the first black person to graduate from Harvard in 1871. Joseph worked as an unlicensed medical practitioner in Mount Holly, following in his father's footsteps.

Henry Charlton Beck, Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey (New York, NY: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1936), p. 35. Lucretia never married and dispensed medicine from the family home.

"The Life and Times of James Still," Mount Holly Herald, 18 January 1962, n.p.. Still's son, William, lived at home most of his life; Angelina never married, and also stayed at home. Eliza Ann married and lived on a farm owned by her father in Buddtown; Emmaretta also married and lived in Medford for many years before moving to Camden.

¹³ Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 122. Sassafras was used by Native Americans as a bark infusion to wash skin diseases and rheumatism; to poultice wounds and sores; given to children with worms; and was used as a tonic. The root bark was used to alleviate colds, diarrhea, fever after childbirth, rashes associated with measles and scarlet fever, and heart trouble. Raw buds of sassafras were used to increase male vigor. The twig pith was taken for dysentery, catarrh, and as in a lotion for eye inflammation.

¹⁴ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 70-71. Native Americans used peppermint infusion for fevers, colds, and colic; as an antiemetic; to relieve hysterics; and to flavor foods and medicines. It was taken to suppress urine, bowel problems, and infant cholera, and to treat adults and children for worms. A tincture was applied to piles. Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, 118.

¹⁵ Still purchased these books from Dr. Thomas Cook's bookstore. Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 6. It is possible that James Still may be referencing Thompson's New Guide to Health (1835). Also, James Still, Early Recollections, p. 75.

¹⁶ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 77.

¹⁷ Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 52.

¹⁸ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 85.

¹⁹ Henry Charlton Beck, Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey p. 46; James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 79-80; and Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 53.

²⁰ Mariana Chilton, "James Still in the History of Orthodox and Unorthodox Medicine" (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, Department of Folklore and Folklife, n.d.), p. 5.

²¹ Sandra W. Moss, "James Still and the Regulars," New Jersey Medicine 98 (October 2001): 39; and Trish Radey and Fran Calkins, "Reflections on the Life and Times of Dr. James Still" (unpublished manuscript, 1987), p. 11.

²² John S. Haller, The History of American Homeopathy: The Academic Years, 1820-1835 (New York, NY: Pharmaceutical Products Press, 2005), p. 19.

²³ Mariana Chilton, "James Still in the History of Orthodox and Unorthodox Medicine," pp. 3-4.

²⁴ John S. Haller, The History of American Homeopathy, p. 2.

²⁵ John S. Haller, The History of American Homeopathy, pp. xii, 2, and 17.

²⁶ Mariana Chilton, "James Still in the History of Orthodox and Unorthodox Medicine," p. 11.

²⁷ Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 1.

²⁸ Margaret B. Freeman, Herbs for the Mediaeval Household for Cooking, Healing and Divers Uses (New York, NY: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1943), p. x.

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- ²⁹ Margaret B. Freeman, Herbs for the Mediaeval Household, p. xi-xii.
- ³⁰ Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 3.
- ³¹ Retrieved from *Wellness Directory of Minnesota* at www.mnwelldir.org/docs/history/history01.htm on 15 July 2008.
- ³² Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 3.
- ³³ Cecil C. Still, Botany and Healing, p. 4.
- ³⁴ Mariana Chilton, "James Still in the History of Orthodox and Unorthodox Medicine," p. 4.
- ³⁵ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 83-84; and Deed Book W4, p. 76, available at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.
- ³⁶ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 84; Deed Book H5, p. 216, available at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ; and Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 53.
- ³⁷ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 89; and Deed Book P5, p. 529 available at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.
- ³⁸ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 93.
- ³⁹ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 54, and Ernest Lyght, Path of Freedom, p. 53. Some claim that the tavern was used by Still as a small hospital where he could house out-of-town patients awaiting treatment.
- ⁴⁰ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 158.
- ⁴¹ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 159; and Deed Book Y7, p. 502, available at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.
- ⁴² James Still, Early Recollections, p. 165.
- ⁴³ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 142.
- ⁴⁴ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 120.
- ⁴⁵ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 147.
- ⁴⁶ Ibid.
- ⁴⁷ James Still, Early Recollections, pp. 197-198, 205.
- ⁴⁸ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 204.
- ⁴⁹ "State of New Jersey Certificate of Death," 12 March 1882. Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.
- ⁵⁰ "Dr. James Still's Will, Filed March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book 2 of Wills page 123 &c in the Surrogates Office at Mount Holly, John R. Howell, Surrogate," Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, and "Inventory and Appraisement of the Personal Property of Dr. James Still, Deceased. Filed March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book O of Inventories, page 344 &c., in the Surrogate's Office of the County of

Burlington. John R. Howell, Surrogate.” Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882. Both available at New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS, WITH NOTES ON THE LANDSCAPE

The James Still Office is located on the north side of Church Road, just east of the intersection of Church Road and North Main Street in Medford, New Jersey. This intersection was the literal center of the aptly named Village of Cross-Roads, a community James Still called home nearly all of his life. (Figure 2) Still's purchase in 1849 of the 2 acre lot where the Office stands was made possible by the growth of Still's medical practice.

This property was the first Still owned on the main road; a true reflection of how far he had come from his years of grubbing as a day laborer. His house was built by John Wiley and Edward Stackhouse with "building-stuff" purchased from the Haines Mill (later the Kirby Mill), just about a mile down the road.¹ The house was "thirty feet front and eighteen deep, and we were to move our old house to it for the back wing, and to serve as a kitchen."² The Still family moved into the house in December 1849. In 1854 Still purchased a tavern west of the house lot, also on the main road. His pride in the meaning of this achievement is evident in his Early Recollections: "I could not help at this point looking back to whence I started first, in the woods back of Cross-Roads, when I could get a front lot of no one; and now a front of nearly half a mile, extending along the road, was mine."³ The Office was constructed on the west side of the house the following year, in 1855 (see Figure 3).⁴

With minimal documentary evidence to describe changes to the Office over time, the value of the existing Office, and any evidence of the earlier incarnations of the building that may survive under later materials cannot be overstated. Except for the 1876 atlas view—more than two decades after the Office was built—Still's description of the interior floor plan in his Early Recollections and the Inventory at his death (which identifies the building as a "Laboratory"; see Appendix VII), there is no other documentary information describing the appearance or use of the Office during Still's lifetime. Based on these documents, limited photographic evidence, and physical investigations at the site, the following describes our understanding of the architectural evolution of the site to date.

THE STILL OFFICE, 1855 TO 1876

1876 Scott Atlas View

In the atlas image the Office is viewed from the southeast, perhaps twenty feet to the west of the house, providing a perspective view of the south façade and a portion of the east wall. (Figures 3 and 4) The House reflects modifications made to it in 1869. At that time, Still rebuilt the house, expanding it from its original size to a 40' x 26' residence with a dining room and kitchen in back (perhaps the old house was retained and continued to serve as the kitchen?), a mansard roof, and "water-works and all the modern improvements."⁵ In 1875 he built a barn, possibly the one shown at the right side of the atlas view, with a "wagon-house at one end, and corn-crib therein, cow-house at the other, with overshot" for about \$1,100.⁶ (Figure 5) Still makes no mention of modifications to the Office; if any changes were made at all, they may not have been substantial enough to warrant description.

The atlas depiction of the Office presents a realistic view of a mid-to-late 19th century building, and this may, indeed, be its first incarnation. Apparent liberties taken by the artist, and the absence of documentation or physical evidence to corroborate the various elements of this view, limit our ability to fully rely on this depiction. For example, the "OFFICE" sign on the roof was likely added by the artist to highlight Still's vocation and the building's function. The sidewalk with strollers idealizes the agricultural nature of Cross-Roads at this time, showing it as more of an urban setting than it ever was (or ever became). There is no evidence on site today of the mature evergreens of a Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) type behind the Office; this may be a record of the trees west of the Office at this time, or an artistic backdrop to the view.

Yet, the form of the building—a one story, wood frame structure, three bays wide, with a hipped roof and front porch—makes it easily recognizable as the Office that stands on the site today (see Figure 10). Unlike the robust brackets with acorn pendants seen in later views and on the building today, the cornice depicted is made up of more common Victorian style ogee scroll brackets. The porch roof has a skirted fascia above simple wood bracing reminiscent of the rustic trellises advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing for country cottages.⁷ The porch and stairway extend the full width of the building. Also

shown in the view are six-over-six wood windows, paneled shutters, and vertical board and batten siding, evidence of which survives on the building to this day (see below).⁸

Still's Early Recollections

James Still's description of the Office in his Early Recollections offers a glimpse of the interior for which there are no historic photographs:

I built an office eighteen feet front and forty feet back, one story high, with basement of the same dimensions. Three rooms were on the ground floor, and three in the basement. Two of the basement rooms were provided with fireplaces for boilers to make syrups, and the front room in the basement was intended for a cooling-room. Of the three [rooms] above [on the first floor], the first was for a drug and medicine department, the second or middle room for a reception-room for patients, and the back room for keeping all or any crude medicines.⁹

The dimensions and configuration of the Office today closely correspond with Still's account, as does the plan of the first floor. (Sheet 1, First Floor Plan) The "front office room" (Room 101) is entered directly through the center doorway on the south façade, and extends the full width of the building. A back room likewise extends the full width of the building (Room 105). In between are a middle room (Room 104) and a stairway to the basement off a hallway along the east wall. The front room was the only interior space identified in the 1882 Inventory. According to the inventory, the room contained "Chairs, Desk & [et]c." Other items in unspecified locations in the building at that time were a "Museum of Articles, Relics," and "Sofa, settee, chairs & desk." Still also had a library at the time of his death, valued at \$200.¹⁰

All four walls in the front room are furred out drywall. East and west (side) partition walls in the middle room are also furred out. Other interior walls are plaster on lath. There is surviving window and door trim in the back room (Room 105), the hallway (Room 102; north doorway only), middle room (Room 104; window trim only) and basement stairway (Room 103; see Figures 14, 15 and 16). Trim elsewhere is modern (clamshell) trim. Baseboard in the basement stairway is also original/early, although the stairway itself has changed. At the top of the stair there is evidence that the landing was deeper (see Figures 17 and 18); at the

bottom there is evidence of the original winder stair where there is now a dog-leg stairway (perpendicular runs of stair treads separated by a landing). The baseboard on the west wall of the stairway enclosure, at the first floor level, dies into the south wall, possibly indicating that the partition wall between Rooms 101 and 103 is a later addition (see Figures 19 and 20).

According to Still's account, there were three rooms in the basement; two of these rooms had fireplaces for boilers to make syrups; the "front room" served as a cooling room. There are only two rooms in the Office basement and the plaster on lath partition between them appears to be original. (Sheet 1, Basement Plan) A possible interpretation is presented by a doorway opening on the south (front) wall in Room 001, now infilled with CMU (see Figures 21 and 22). This door could have opened to a room under the south (front) porch had the porch in fact run the full width of the building as it is depicted in the 1875 Atlas view. Protected, but open to the exterior on each side of the porch, this could have made an ideal cooling room.¹¹

Although Still's autobiography describes two fireplaces in the basement, the existing chimney was added to the building sometime after 1932.¹² The bracketed cornice was obviously cut to make way for the stack as the fascia runs continuously behind it. (Figure 23) Also, contrary to Still's description, there is no visible evidence of fireplaces in the basement (nor on the first floor). It seems unlikely that there wouldn't have been some source of heat in the building; removal of later finishes in first floor rooms (carpeting, gypsum board, paneling, ceiling tiles) may yield additional information. (However, if there was a chimney in any first floor space, there should be evidence of structural support of the masonry in the first floor, floor framing, and there is none. There is no evidence in the attic framing either.) One stove, valued at \$10.00, is listed in the Inventory. It may have been located in Room 104, the middle chamber on the first floor, where a stove pipe is still in place between the chimney and the west building wall (see Figure 23).

Analysis of interior finishes on the first floor revealed the same translucent white color as the first finish, and a predominance of cream colors throughout the chronologies, with bright colors appearing sporadically—for example, the fourth and fifth layers in the sequence on the trim in Room 105, the present kitchen, are bright orange. A red-brown color appears about half-way through the color sequence, on the trim in both Room 105 and 102, the present

hallway. The first three colors in the trim chronology in Room 103 match the trim in Rooms 102 and 105, and then diverge to cream, red, blue and then gray, with notable dirt layers in between, suggesting infrequent painting.

THE STILL OFFICE, 1855 TO CIRCA 1932

The earliest image of the Office is a photograph taken circa 1932, before the Still House was demolished. (Figure 6) Both buildings are viewed from the southwest, showing the west (side) and south (front) walls of the office, with the Still House beyond. This is a significant image because it can be dated (based on the demolition date of the house), and because it confirms the survival of the board-and-batten siding on the Office. Also shown are the window shutters depicted in the atlas view. Rather than the ogee cornice brackets, however, the decorative brackets with acorn drop pendants are visible in this image of the Office, as are scroll brackets at the tops of the porch posts. The porch is still the width of the building, but the stairway has been reduced to the width of the east porch bay. Modifications to the porch posts and stairway continue through the 20th century. This view also confirms that the chimney on the west wall post-dates c. 1932, which further puts into question Still's description of "fireplaces for boilers" in the basement, in his Recollections.

Wood clapboards are visible underneath the aluminum siding on the west (side) wall where the electric meter was installed. (Figure 24) As a result, clapboard has long been believed to be the original exterior siding material. Removal of particle wall board on the west interior wall in the East Addition (the original east exterior wall) exposed the original board-and-batten siding with intact brown sand paint. (Figures 25 and 26) The board-and-batten siding appears to be complete along this wall; it survives above the ceiling in the East Addition, and is visible in the crawl space below the addition floor. The boards are also visible on the south façade, above the porch deck, and may survive on the whole building under later clapboard and aluminum siding. The boards measure +/- 11 1/4" to 11 3/4" wide and are +/- 1" thick. Based on ghosting, the battens measured +/- 2" to 2 1/8" wide, leaving +/- 10" of exposed, painted board. With the battens removed, the boards provided a smooth, sound substrate for the later wood clapboards. Careful deconstruction of the aluminum and clapboard siding would allow the original boards to be restored, and may uncover remnants of the original battens.

The bracketed cornice with acorn pendants and clapboard siding were revealed still in place on the east wall when the ceiling was removed in Room 109, the East Addition. (Figures 27 and 28) Paint samples revealed only two (2) finish paint layers on the cornice within the Addition, both white or cream. These correspond with the earliest paint layers on the clapboard siding below. The first paint layer on the siding was intact only in a few cornice samples, primarily the fascia and soffit—possibly indicating that the soffit was constructed first, and the brackets a later addition.¹³ If that were the case, it's possible that only the fascia and soffit were in place in 1876 (the time of the Atlas rendering), and the acorn brackets were added later; the artist may have "applied" the scroll brackets to complete the Atlas sketch. In the alternative, if significant alterations to the office were made—such as the addition of the brackets—it seems likely they would have been made by 1875, at the same time as major changes to the Still House. It further seems *unlikely* that Still would have made substantial modifications to the Office during the last seven years of his life.

Unfortunately, paint samples on the small area of exposed clapboard on the west elevation were too deteriorated to yield any information. The only exposed clapboard elsewhere on the building is on the north (rear) elevation. (Figure 29) Samples taken there don't correspond to the east elevation clapboard samples. In fact, the north elevation clapboards are anomalous to the rest of the building in terms of size (exposure), configuration and finishes, suggesting perhaps that the siding was reused from a different location.¹⁴ It is clear that the clapboard siding predates construction of the East Addition; the date of its installation remains unclear. Dating the paint layers on the clapboards through pigment analysis is recommended for the next phase of work on the Office to determine the date of the clapboards, and the date of the East Addition.¹⁵ The current addition appears to be 20th century construction, although inconsistencies in the floor framing, visible from the underside, suggest that the current addition may have been an expansion or restructuring of an earlier structure.

THE STILL OFFICE, CIRCA 1945 TO CIRCA 1962

The earliest image of the Office from the southeast also shows the East Addition; it was published in the *Jerseyana* section of The Sunday Star-Ledger circa 1945 in an article by The Reverend Henry Charlton Beck. (Figure 7) Beck, a minister, journalist, and folklorist, chronicled the history of South Jersey in books such as Forgotten Towns of Southern New

Jersey and in newspaper articles, including a series published in the Star-Ledger sometime between 1945 and 1962. Illustrating Beck's circa 1945 Star-Ledger article is a photograph of the Office, the earliest image of the building from the southeast. Although published circa 1945, the photograph may be as much as a decade earlier. The caption notes, "Not long after, its days as a dwelling came to an end and it was removed altogether."

Notable in this image are the enclosure of the south (front) porch and the earliest view of the East Addition. By this time the porch scroll brackets had been removed, and the railing had been replaced (or enclosed) with solid wood boards that extend down to grade, covering the foundation. This view shows the Office in the form in which it has survived to this day, with the one-bay by two-bay East Addition. The siding on the main block and addition is uniformly light in color, and although the siding material cannot

be distinguished, it is most likely the painted clapboard siding seen in a circa 1962 image published in the Burlington County Times. (Figure 8)

The circa 1962 Burlington County Times photograph confirms that the clapboard siding was in place by that time. This view, from the southwest, shows the south (front) porch in yet another configuration: the porch has been fully enclosed above the railing level with storm windows (similar to what exists today at the north porch), and the stairway relocated to its existing position on the west side of the porch.¹⁶ The chimney on the west (side) elevation is visible for the first time. Another circa 1962 view published in the Mount Holly Herald shows the building viewed from the southeast. (Figure 9)

END NOTES

¹ The Kirby Mill is operated as a museum of local history by the Medford Historical Society.

² James Still, Early Recollections, p. 84.

³ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 89.

⁴ According to Still's autobiography, the office was built in 1855. The National Register Nomination describes the Office as being "built in 1836 and remodeled around 1860-1870," although the source of these dates is not given James Still, Early Recollections, p. 93 and National Register, Section 7, p. 1.

⁵ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 157.

⁶ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 218.

⁷ One example is Design XI, "A Cottage for a Country Clergyman." Andrew Jackson Downing, Victorian Cottage Residences (New York, NY: Dover Publications Inc., reprint edition 1981), p. 167.

⁸ Board and batten siding is shown in the 1876 Atlas rendering of the Still site. A close look reveals light vertical lines (board and batten) on the Office, as opposed to light horizontal lines (depicting clapboards) on the Still House.

⁹ James Still, Early Recollections, p. 93.

¹⁰ The library also included 542 copies of his book, valued at a little over \$400. "Inventory and Appraisement of the Personal Property of Dr. James Still, Deceased. Field March 27th A.D. 1882 and recorded in Book O of Inventories, page 344 &c., in the Surrogate's Office of the County of Burlington. John R. Howell, Surrogate." Burlington County – File #19277C – 1882, available at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

¹¹ Archaeology may yield information to support this theory, or establish another.

¹² James Still, Early Recollections, p. 93.

¹³ Although there are 10 paint layers on the clapboard siding below the encapsulated cornice, and only two on the cornice itself, the earliest layers correspond and confirm that these elements were in place at the same time. See Lorraine Schnabel, "Finishes Sampling and Analysis for the James Still Office," Appendix II.

¹⁴ It has been suggested that the clapboards may have been salvaged from the Still House when it was demolished, and reused on the Office.

¹⁵ Pigment analysis provides date information based on when certain pigments were available.

¹⁶ Frank W. H. Convery, *The Life and Times of James Still*, Mt. Holly Herald, 18 January 1962, n.p.

EXISTING BUILDING CONDITION ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Office is a one story wood frame building on a stone foundation, rectangular in plan, three bays wide by three bays deep, with a hipped roof. (Figures 10 and 11) An exterior chimney is located on the west wall, off-center to the north. An open porch on the south (front) elevation and an enclosed porch on the north (rear) elevation have shed roofs. (Figure 12) The east slope of the main house extends over a one story addition to the east (side) elevation. At the top of the exterior walls is a plain board frieze below deep, overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets with acorn drop pendants on the south façade and east and west side elevations. (Figure 27) Large turned pendants are suspended at each corner of the main house roof. (Figure 30)

The building is raised on an ironstone masonry foundation. The south porch foundation is brick piers with concrete block (CMU) infill, all with a stuccoed finish. The porch deck is a thin concrete slab. This porch is accessed from grade via a recently constructed pressure-treated wood stairway at the west end. The north porch floor deck is wood framing bearing on CMU piers. A poured-in-place concrete stairway in dilapidated condition leads to the north entrance doorway, in the east bay. The east addition foundation is also CMU, with a small doorway opening on the north foundation wall.

EXTERIOR

Roof and Cornice

The Office has a hipped roof (6-in-12 pitch) covered with gray, tabbed asphalt shingles in good condition. Both porch roofs are also covered with gray, tabbed asphalt shingles in good condition. Some dark organic growth and/or staining is visible on the north porch roof, and the main roof where overhanging tree limbs drop leaves and keep the roof in shadow, but there is no visible wear to the aggregate surface of the shingles, nor is there any evidence of lifting, cupping, or other deterioration. (Figure 31) There are no gutters or downspouts on the building, although a pole gutter can be seen on the main block roof in the 1932 or earlier photograph, which would suggest that a downspout existed at one time (see Figure 6)

The roof was originally covered with cedar shingles on lath. Lath, spaced at 8" on center, is in place

under later plywood roof decking. (Figure 32) Three wood shingles were recovered from the attic: two are sawn; one is hand split and dressed. The hand split shingle, if not original, is likely an early replacement.¹ This shingle measures approximately 23 ¼" long and is +/- 2 ¾" wide, although it is evident that the shingle was originally wider and was split down its length, probably when it was removed from the roof. The shingle may have also been a bit longer; the butt end is deteriorated. The shingle is tapered, from +/- 3/16" at the top, to +/- 5/16" at the butt, and the exposure is +/- 8 ¾" to +/- 9"; slightly longer than the standard 7 ½" exposure for a 24" shingle, but in keeping with the 8" lath spacing.

Of the two sawn shingles, only one was used on the roof and shows signs of wear at the butt end. This one is 24" long, 9 ½" wide and was installed with an 8" exposure. This more modern shingle is not as beefy as the earlier one: the taper is +/- 1/8" at the head to +/- 7/16" at the butt. The third shingle, a discard, measures +/- 23 ½" long, +/- 3 7/8" wide, and tapers from 1/8" at the head to 9/16" at the butt.

The cornice is made up of a shallow ogee moulding and plain board fascia separated by a ¾ round. The decorative brackets are set against a plain board soffit and fascia, with a small ogee moulding at the corner where these two boards meet. At the bottom of the fascia, running directly below the brackets, is a plain wood band which likely dates to the installation of the aluminum siding, after circa 1962.² The cornice is in fair condition, exhibiting extreme paint failure and wood deterioration. The drop acorn pendants, in particular, are in a fragile state (see Figure 27). The pendants would have been formed on a lathe from blocks of wood, a method that cuts across, and exposes, the wood end grain. Deterioration of the painted finish has exposed the pendants' end grain to moisture infiltration, resulting in splitting along the grain and drying out and shrinking of the wood. In large measure due to the protection provided by the deep eaves, and in spite of these conditions, all of the corner pendants survive, and only two (2) acorn drops are missing, one each on the west and south elevations. Visible material loss is limited to a few holes apparently made by squirrels, although closer investigation will likely reveal additional deterioration. (Figures 33 and 34)

To restore the roof to the period of James Still's occupancy will require removal of the existing asphalt shingles and plywood decking, and

installation of a new hand split cedar shingle roof based on surviving physical evidence. To achieve the appearance of the original roof, the hand split shingles would be planed to a smooth exposed surface. An alternative would be to install split-sawn shingles, which are split on one side, sawn on the other. These would be installed with the split side exposed (planing would still be required) and the sawn side down, against the lath. When the asphalt shingles and plywood decking are removed, the roof framing should be examined for evidence of the pole gutter and downspout locations. The new roof design should include reconstruction of the pole gutter based on surviving evidence.

The roof framing and first floor ceiling joists visible in the attic are in good condition; minor areas of decay were noted and one cracked ceiling joist, which should be sistered, was documented. Rafters and sheathing on either side of the chimney stack exhibit decay which was not structurally significant, but should be repaired.

Restoration of the cornice will include replacement of the two (2) missing acorn drops; partial replacement of up to five (5) acorn drops and brackets should be assumed. Based on its current condition, replacement of approximately 30% of the cornice should be assumed as part of exterior restoration.

Chimney

The chimney on the west side of the main house is constructed of red brick, exposed at the base and covered with stucco for most of its height. Above the roof the stack is new brick masonry, possibly reconstructed in conjunction with installation of the asphalt shingle roofing (see Figure 10). The stack was constructed against the building wall, and then shouldered on four sides at a height just above the first floor window sills, resulting in a gap between the wall and the chimney masonry from the shoulders up to where it engages the soffit and cornice. A pipe between the house and stack at the first story level survives from a stove at one time located in the middle interior room (see Figure 23). The chimney currently vents a heating unit in the basement.

Because the chimney was built against the building wall, rather than as a part of it, it has settled and separated from the wall over time. The new brick stack above the roof is in good condition; the stucco and exposed masonry below the cornice are in fair to poor condition. Chimney stabilization should include raking out open and deteriorated mortar joints in the exposed brick masonry at the base and repointing the

masonry with an appropriate lime mortar. (Figure 35) Deteriorated stucco should be removed from the chimney mid-section so that open and deteriorated mortar joints can be raked out and repointed and severely deteriorated brick replaced to match the existing (assume +/- 25 bricks).

Exterior Walls

Exterior building walls, including the East Addition, are covered with aluminum siding (light green). A small section of earlier wood clapboard siding is visible on the west (side) wall, adjacent to the electrical service. Clapboards are fully exposed on the north (rear) wall, within the porch. Because it has been in an enclosed space, clapboards on the north wall are in good condition. The condition of clapboard siding on the remainder of the building cannot be assessed until the aluminum siding is removed; a significant level of deterioration should be anticipated.

A plan for exterior restoration of the Office will require further investigation of the siding materials: removal of the aluminum siding to expose the clapboards, documentation of the clapboards and their subsequent removal to determine the extent of survival of the original board siding. Further comparative analysis of finishes on clapboard on the main block of the Office and the North Porch is recommended to better understand the chronology of construction of the North Porch. Surviving board-and-batten siding should be retained to the greatest extent possible, and be restored to interpret the building as it appeared during James Still's lifetime.

Windows and Doors

The south façade is symmetrically arranged with a center doorway flanked by windows. The west, east and north elevations lack the symmetry of the south. Three windows are spaced unequally across the west (side) wall. There is only one window on the east (side) wall of the main block, at the south end; the remainder of the wall is covered by the one story addition. Physical investigation confirmed that there was never a window opposite the middle or rear room windows, although a window may have been removed to create the interior doorway opening between the house and the East Addition (Doorway 102/107; see Sheet 1, First Floor Plan). The north elevation is two bays: a doorway in the east bay and a window in the west. All windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash and appear to be original, and in their original frames. (Figure 36) Shutter pintles survive at the north window; the pintles are

missing, but shutter plates (or evidence of) survive at all window openings. (Figures 37 and 38) Both the front and rear doors are later replacements in the original frames.

There are three basement windows on each side elevation, located roughly below first floor windows. (Figure 39) The two northern-most basement windows on the east elevation are enclosed within the East Addition. (Figure 40) The basement windows have been extensively modified, and are a mix of two, three, and four-light awning sash. The windows are in wood frames; brick sills are visible at windows on the west elevation only.

Aluminum storm sash at window openings have helped to protect the sash, however windows and window trim at openings on the exposed east and west elevations exhibit severe paint failure, particularly at the window sills. (Figures 41 and 42) The bottom sash of the north window was damaged when the Office was broken into in the past. A moderate level of repair should be assumed at all first story windows, particularly to window sills (Dutchmen or epoxy consolidation), should be anticipated. The bottom sash at the north elevation window opening should be replaced with a new sash to match the existing surviving elements and other windows. All windows should have glazing putty replaced and be prime and finish painted. Full window restoration would include incorporating any evidence of other window elements (projecting window sills, or other trim features) and installing paneled shutters at all window openings.

Basement window sash are in poor condition; the condition of basement window frames varies. It should be assumed that all basement window sash should be replaced, and basement window frames will require moderate repairs and possibly some reconstruction. Additional survey (including careful documentation) of existing basement window frames and trim will help to determine the level of replacement and/or reconstruction required.

In the short term, exterior trim at both doors should be prime and finish painted. The south (front) doorway opening should be restored to its original size and the existing door replaced with a five-paneled door based on historic images. The transom area should be exposed and investigated for evidence of the original sash configuration. (Figures 43 and 44) Restoration of the north (rear) door would include a new, historically appropriate, door. (Figures 45 and 46)

South (Front) Porch

The south (front) porch deck is a concrete slab bearing on brick piers with CMU infill on three sides, all of which is covered with stucco. Modern cast metal railings are mounted between four square wood posts spaced equally across the façade. A narrow wood fascia board applied to the exterior sides of the posts is cut to form shallow Tudor-style arches between each post. The roof extends approximately 12" beyond the posts; a plain board fascia forms an open soffit at the eave. The gable ends are also plain boards. The roof rafters are enclosed with plywood. The roof has no gutter. A treated wood stairway at the west end of the porch is a recent addition. (Figure 47)

The porch foundation of brick piers and CMU infill has settled at the west end, along the front wall. Due to settlement, weathering and minimal maintenance, the porch foundation is in fair condition, exhibiting cracks in the stucco, and brick deterioration at the southwest pier where the stucco has fallen away from the masonry. (Figure 48) The bases of the wood posts, which bear directly on the concrete porch deck, are decayed. (Figure 49) The posts, cornice and fascia boards all exhibit severe paint deterioration and loss.

Short term repairs to the south porch should include replacement of deteriorated wood at the porch post bases to stabilize them. Stucco should be carefully removed from the brick piers and CMU infill, and open and deteriorated mortar joints repointed. Some brick replacement at the piers should be anticipated. All wooden porch elements should be primed, and finish painted. The porch should be monitored for further settlement.

Exterior restoration of the Still Office would include demolition of the existing porch and reconstruction of a new porch. Whether the 1876 atlas view or the circa 1932 photograph should be used as the basis for reconstruction of the remainder of the porch is not certain. Additional investigation, including removal and documentation of the aluminum and clapboard siding, and further paint and pigment analysis, is recommended. Nail patterns and ghosting on siding materials under the aluminum siding may also yield new information on the configuration of the porch over time. Archaeology can potentially provide valuable information on the porch foundation and original stairway location. Until such time as these additional investigations can be undertaken, stabilization of the porch posts and foundation is recommended.

North (Rear) Porch

The north porch (Room 106) extends the full width of the north (rear) elevation. (Figure 50) The roof is framed with 2x4 rafters placed flat on 30" to 36" centers. (Figure 51) The floor joists are 2x8s, also placed flat, and bear on CMU pier foundations that have settled and are leaning.³ (Figure 52) The tongue-and-groove floorboards (+/- 2 3/8" x 3/4") are fastened with a mixture of wire and cut nails, suggesting that some boards survive from an earlier porch, or were reused here from another location (possibly the Still House after it was demolished?). The exterior north, east and west walls are a patchwork of modern 2x4 framing, beaded, and flush boards, below triple-track storm sash across the north wall, and at the south ends of the east and west (side) walls. (Compare with the front porch in the 1962 photographs, Figures 8 and 9.) The roof decking, exposed on the underside, is also tongue-and-groove beaded board. A poured concrete stairway with a pipe railing in the east bay leads to a modern aluminum storm door.

There's a large hole in the porch floor due to dry rot of the floor boards, and the CMU footings are settled and leaning; the porch structure generally lacks integrity. The concrete stairway up to the porch is also dilapidated. (Figure 53) The structural engineer's report advises that the "porch is not repairable."⁴ The porch structure should be carefully dismantled so that existing materials which may provide clues to the original porch structure can be examined, and salvaged for reuse if practical and appropriate. Nail patterns and ghosting on the original board and batten siding, if it survives, may also provide clues to the original north porch configuration. Archaeological investigations are recommended to assist in determining the location of original footings.

East (Side) Addition

The East Addition envelopes approximately two-thirds of the wall area of the east wall of the Office. The east slope of the main block roof extends, uninterrupted, over the addition. There are two small six-over-six windows on the east addition wall, and one jalousie window centered on the north wall. Off-center (to the north) under each window on the east wall is a sliding sash basement window. (Figure 54) Off-center to the west, under the window on the north wall, is a short doorway opening providing access to the crawl space under the first floor of the Addition. The door in this opening, off its hinges and lying on

the ground, is a vertical board door constructed with galvanized nails. (Figure 55)

The Addition is wood frame construction bearing on a CMU foundation. Floor joists are 2" x 6" on 16" centers. A ledger board bolted to the east Office wall, in the north half, carries joists hung on galvanized joist hangers fastened with wire nails. (Figure 56) Framing in the south half of the floor is varied; some joists are painted, for example. These dissimilar framing materials may suggest more than one building campaign; repairs to the north end of the Addition, or partial reuse of materials from another location. Some joists have been sistered. The Addition sub-floor is plywood.

The East Addition was built after 1932 and by 1962. Because the Addition post-dates the period of significance for the site (ends at the time of Still's death in 1882), and because of its fair to poor condition, deconstruction of the Addition is recommended. Demolition should not occur until a plan is established for protecting or restoring the east wall, and reconstructing the cornice and closing in the roof at this location. Further investigation and documentation of the floor framing should also be done at this time.

INTERIOR

First Floor

The Office is three rooms deep on the first floor: a front (south) room (Room 101), back (north) room (Room 105), and a middle room (Room 104). The front and back rooms are the full width of the building, connected by a hallway along the original east exterior wall. (Figures 57, 58 and 59) Doorways to the middle room and basement stairway are on the west side of this hallway; a doorway to the East Addition is on the east (see Sheet 1, First Floor Plan). (Figure 60) The physical integrity of the interior is good, although nearly all visible surfaces reflect 20th century modifications.

All four walls in Room 101 have been furred out with gypsum wall board or particle board. Trim at windows and doors is modern "clamshell" trim. Walls between rooms 104 and 103 (the middle room and basement stairway, respectively), and the middle room and back room (rooms 104 and 105) are plaster on lath; the east and west walls in the middle room are furred out and paneled. (Figures 61, 62 and 63) All four back room walls are plaster on lath. (Figures 64, 65 and 66)

All of the floors on the first floor have been covered with carpet or linoleum tile over a plywood base layer. The original wood floors could be seen, still in place, below these later finishes when heating grates were removed. (Figure 67) All later first floor interior finishes—carpeting, plywood, gypsum wall board and particle board, paneling, ceiling tiles—should be carefully removed and documented. (Figure 68) This peeling away of layers may reveal that more original features survive (window trim, for example) and may yield new information on the original floor plan, such as whether or not the furred out wall between the front room and basement stairway is original. This investigation would hopefully also provide information on the location of the stove mentioned in the 1882 Still Office Inventory, and possibly even the location of furnishings or fixtures based on wear patterns in the floor boards.

As early finishes are uncovered—particularly plaster walls—further paint analysis should be undertaken to establish finishes appropriate to the period of significance. Only wall finishes in the north room were exposed and available for analysis during this project, providing only a very limited view of how the interior appeared during Still's lifetime.

Basement

A run of stairs with a landing at the bottom provides access to the basement where north (Room 002) and south (Room 001) rooms are divided by a plaster-on-lath partition (see Sheet 1, Basement Plan). Ceilings are also plaster on lath. Perimeter foundation walls are parged iron stone, painted. The floor is a poured concrete slab on earth. The purpose of a "masonry curb mass" along the west wall of the north room is not known; it might have been installed to minimize water infiltration along this wall. (Figure 72) It does not serve any structural function. What appears to be a former well feature, now infilled, is located in the northwest corner of the north room. This feature, about which nothing has come to light, warrants archaeological investigation, which was outside of the scope of this project. (Figure 73)

The structural engineer noted significant settlement of the foundation at the northwest corner of the building, in the area of the well feature. One recommended method for stabilization is to place a new footing under the wall corner, "across the distressed soil extending to sound soil on the side and on the rear of the building. ...loose stone could then be rebuilt or stabilized in its current subsided location."⁵ (Figure 74) Sistering is recommended to

stabilize joists at the northeast corner of the basement, which exhibit minor decay. Otherwise, the visible wood framing is in good condition.

Parging on the basement walls is in fair to poor condition. Water washing in from the exterior is evidenced by alluvial mud fans on the floor in several locations. (Figure 75) Concrete paving along the east foundation wall may retain moisture around the building foundation. The concrete should be removed and earth around the building regraded to provide positive drainage away from the building. Slate pavers laid with a positive pitch away from the building foundation, along the roof drip line, could also be considered.

Loose and deteriorated parging and mortar should be removed, and mortar joints and other gaps in the walls repointed with an appropriate lime mortar; one preferably based on mortar analysis. This work should be done in concert with exterior repointing and structural stabilization of the northeast corner.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ESTIMATED COSTS FOR STABILIZATION AND RESTORATION

The following recommendations are organized based on a phased approach to restoration of the Still Office that addresses immediate stabilization needs, physical investigation prior to restoration, and restoration to interpret the proposed period of significance for the site, 1855 to 1882. Level 1, Stabilization recommendations should be undertaken over the next one to three years if Level 2 and Level 3 are not undertaken within that time frame. Level 1 recommendations include short term solutions to existing conditions that may change in Level 3, such as repointing the existing south porch foundation and repointing the chimney. Level 1 recommendations also address immediate building conservation needs and conditions that, if left untended, will result in the loss of historic fabric. Level 1 recommendations in this category include repair and painting of windows, window trim, and the building cornice.

The work of Level 2 – Preservation and Investigation recommendations can occur at any time, but should definitely precede the recommended work of Level 3. Level 2 recommendations proposes additional physical investigation to answer questions such as, what is the extent of wood flooring the Office and is that flooring original? What is behind later gypsum wallboard finishes? The work in Level 2 should inform the work of Level 3.

Level 3 recommendations are based on our present knowledge of the Still Office, and propose restoration of the building to the period of significance. Recommendations include reconstruction of the south porch, replacement of the existing roof with a new wood shingle roof, and replacement of missing paneled shutters.

The estimated costs following are based on first quarter, 2009 construction unit prices. No escalation has been included. Once a construction period has been established, the appropriate escalation factor, based on five percent (5%) per year must be added.

Estimated costs for each level include a 20% contingency, and general contractors' overhead and profit at 20% of the total. The estimated costs exclude professional architectural, engineering, or project management fees. For cost estimating purposes, 10% to 13% should be added for professional services. The purpose of the estimated costs is to establish an Order of Magnitude budget for the described work. Once more detailed investigations and design have been completed, estimated costs should be revised and updated. The complete cost estimate, including costs line by line, is bound as Appendix V.

Level 1 – Stabilization

\$139,238

L.1.1 Remove applied boards at south (front) porch posts and inspect posts for deterioration. Assume epoxy consolidation of four (4) porch post bases for a height of +/- 6".

L.1.1.A. ALTERNATIVE: Replace four (4) porch posts.

L.1.2 Carefully remove stucco from porch foundation (brick piers and CMU infill). Rake out and repoint open and deteriorated mortar joints. Assume some brick replacement at the piers (+/- 30 bricks). Monitor porch for further settlement.

L.1.3 Remove deteriorated stucco from chimney stack. Rake out open and deteriorated mortar joints and repoint masonry as required with an appropriate lime mortar (assume 100%). Replace severely deteriorated brick to match the existing (assume +/- 25 bricks).

L.1.4 Sister one (1) cracked first floor ceiling joist.

L.1.5 Assume minor repairs to all seven (7) first story windows (e.g. Dutchmen or epoxy consolidation of sills). Replace glazing putty and prime and finish paint all sash windows.

L.1.6 Restore wood cornice. Assume replacement of 30% of moulded cornice; two (2) missing acorn drops; and partial replacement of five (5) acorn drops and brackets. Retain material samples for study purposes.

L.1.7 Prepare all exterior woodwork by hand scraping; prime and finish paint.

L.1.8 Stabilize settlement of the building foundation by installing new footings under the walls at the northwest corner (assume +/- 15 lin. ft.). Assume partial reconstruction of stone masonry foundation at this location.

L.1.9 Remove loose and deteriorated parging and plaster from foundation walls (interior and exterior). Rake out and repoint open and deteriorated mortar joints with an appropriate lime mortar (assume 100%). Re-plaster interior walls (assume 100%).

L.1.10 Sister decayed joists at the northeast corner of the basement (assume 3 joists, sistered for a length of +/- 4'-0" each).

L.1.11 Carefully remove concrete paving along the east foundation wall and re-grade to provide positive drainage away from the building. Lay slate pavers with a positive pitch away from the building at the foundation walls, along the roof drip line, to assist drainage. *Note:*

removal of concrete paving and re-grading should not be done without archaeological monitoring.

Level 2– Preservation and Investigation

\$27,059

L.2.1 Carefully remove and document (drawings and photographs as required) first floor interior finishes—carpeting, plywood, gypsum wall board and particle board, paneling, ceiling tiles. Carefully dismantle kitchen (cabinets, sink, etc.). Removals should be documented (drawings and photographs as required) by a qualified architect or architectural conservator. Retain material samples for study purposes.

L.2.2 Carefully remove finishes and fixtures on the east wall within the East Addition (bath tub, gypsum wall board, suspended ceiling system, door trim), to expose original exterior wall for examination and documentation.

L.2.3 Conduct selective removals of clapboard siding on north wall, within the North Porch, to expose original exterior wall materials for examination and documentation.

L.2.4 Conduct paint analysis, including analysis for the purposes of dating finishes/pigments of exposed exterior and interior finishes.

Level 3– Restoration

\$353,925

Note: Demolitions should not be done without architectural and archaeological monitoring at the time of removals.

L.3.1 Remove existing asphalt shingles and plywood decking. Examine roof framing for evidence of pole gutter and downspout locations. Install new custom hand split cedar shingles (planed smooth on the exposed face, edges squared), 27” long and +/- 4” wide. Assume an 8” exposure. Assume replacement of +/- 10% shingle lath to match the existing. Reconstruct the pole gutter based on surviving evidence. Gutter linings, downspouts and all flashings to be lead-coated copper; painted red to simulate the historic appearance of terne metal where exposed to view. Assume allowance for replacement of deteriorated rafters and sheathing either side of the chimney stack and sistering rafter ends (assume 5).

L.3.1.A ALTERNATIVE: Install new custom hand split cedar shingles (planed smooth on the exposed face, edges squared), of standard size, 24” long and +/- 4” wide. Assume 7” exposure.

L.3.2 Retain contractor and architectural conservator to conduct and document (photographs and drawings) removal of aluminum siding to expose the clapboards, and removal of the clapboards to determine the extent of survival of the original board siding. Retain samples of all layers for study purposes.

L.3.3 Carefully dismantle/demolish the East Addition. Assume allowance for paint analysis, architectural and archaeological investigations prior to and during demolition. Demolition should not occur until a plan is established for protecting or restoring the east wall, and reconstructing the cornice and closing in the roof at this location.

L.3.4 Carefully demolish south (front) porch. Salvage material samples for study. Reconstruct porch based on documentary and physical evidence. Assume reconstruction based on c. 1932 or earlier photograph. Assume allowance for paint analysis, architectural and archaeological investigations prior to and during demolition.

L.3.5 Carefully dismantle/demolish North (rear) Porch and concrete stairway. Salvage material samples for study and possible reuse. Assume allowance for paint analysis, architectural and archaeological investigations prior to and during demolition. Reconstruct porch based on documentary and physical evidence (assume wood deck and stairway; open railing; shed roof; square posts; scroll brackets).

L.3.5.A. ALTERNATIVE: Construct temporary pressure-treated wood stairway and landing at north door.

L.3.6 Restore board board-and-batten siding. Assume 75% replacement of boards; 100% battens. Paint with sand paint based on findings of paint analysis.

L.3.7 Infill doorway opening between Office and East Addition (current interior doorway; original exterior wall).

L.3.7.A ALTERNATIVE: Infill doorway opening between Office and East Addition; install new window to match existing windows.

L.3.8 Investigate conditions at window openings when cladding materials are removed. Assume reconstruction of projecting sills and window heads.

L.3.9 Replace one (1) bottom six-light sash at the north elevation window, with new sash. All dimensions and moulding profiles to match existing. Prime and finish paint.

L.3.10 Replace interior window sills and trim at four (4) windows and five (5) doors, to match existing historic millwork.

L.3.11 Reconstruct seven (7) pairs of paneled shutters. Replace seven (7) pairs of shutter hinges based on surviving evidence at north window.

L.3.12 Reconstruct six (6) basement window sash and frames based on surviving evidence at window openings. Replace interior trim based on surviving original trim. Note: Additional survey and documentation is required.

L.3.13 Reconstruct five-paneled door at south (front) doorway opening. Repair door trim as required (assume minor repairs). Provide new glazing at door transom.

L.3.14 Provide new four-paneled door at north (rear) doorway in existing frame.

L.3.15 Reconstruct doorway opening on south basement wall. Assume board and batten door.

L.3.15 Reconstruct winder stair between first story and basement.

L.3.16 Replace deteriorated, damaged and missing plaster on lath in basement. Assume +/- 50% of ceiling area.

L.3.17 Replace deteriorated, damaged and missing plaster on lath in first floor spaces. Assume 50% of ceiling area; 25% of wall area.

L.3.18 Prepare and paint all interior walls, ceilings, window sash and window and door trim.

L.3.19 Clean original wood floors with mild detergent solution.

L.3.20 Provide new electrical service, new wiring and light fixtures appropriate to small house museum use.

L.3.21 Demolish chimney; restore roof and cornice to match adjacent materials. Retain evidence of former oven vent stack on west wall for interpretive purposes. Install side-wall-venting heating and cooling plant.

L.3.22 Conduct paint analysis, including analysis for the purposes of dating finishes/pigments of exposed exterior and interior finishes.

NOTES ON THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY⁶

The Still Office is on an approximately 8.25 acre lot measuring approximately 1,080 ft long and 330 feet wide, in a dog-leg shape. The southern portion of the tract, where the Still Office stands, closest to the road, is in the form of a parallelogram roughly 330 feet wide and 230 feet deep. Other buildings in the southwest corner of the property include a CMU garage to the west of the Office, and to the north of the garage a ruined structure that appears to have been a storage shed, and a child's playhouse. Directly to the north of the Office is a circular imprint where an above ground pool once stood. An 8 by 10 foot concrete pad is located approximately 50 feet northeast of the rear of the Office. A modern well is located about 135 feet northeast of the Office, roughly 150 feet from Church road (Figure 76). The northern portion of the property forms a long, rectangular, dog-leg to the northwest, measuring approximately 330 by 870 feet through the center. The dilapidated remains of a CMU building is located near the western boundary.

A reconnaissance survey of the Still Office site was conducted by archaeologists from Gannett Fleming Inc. on 1 July 2008. The objective for this survey was to evaluate the potential for preserved archaeological remains on the property. The field investigation consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance survey to identify physical manifestations of former site elements. This reconnaissance was supplemented by small-scale subsurface investigation via spit-spoon soil auger probe.

The southeast portion of the site is largely open field with evidence of dirt bike use. Two circular depressions near the road may represent tree removals; other similar features also occur further away from the road. The rear portion of this southeast area is at a slightly lower elevation. A split-spoon soil auger probe into the ground surface here revealed a profile indicative of saturated soils. This area would not have been ideal for the erection of structures or for crop farming, but may have sustained certain moisture-loving plant species.

The 1876 Atlas view shows the Still House directly east of the Office, with a drive and barn yard on the east side of the house (see Figure 3). The proximity of the house and office appears likely to be accurate. The area to the east of the Office is currently vacant, with a pair of large trees 60 to 70 feet to the east of the extant structure (see Appendix III, Plate 3). These trees are largely bare on their western sides

where the house would have stood but have large branches extending to the east where they grew unimpeded. Subsurface probing encountered impassable at four to six inches below present ground surface where the house is believed to have stood, a finding consistent with a shallowly buried demolition layer. No attempt was made to penetrate the impasse or expose it. The drive to the east of the house depicted in the Atlas view is not apparent; it may have been idealized in the image.

The rear portion of the tract (the dog-leg) is wooded in the southern half and covered in light woods and brush in the northern half. In the southwest corner of this area are the remains of the CMU building, 75 to 85 feet east of the western property boundary (see Figure 76). The area around these ruins is relatively open. A lane that extends along the northern and western edges of the former building is discernable in an area otherwise overgrown with thick vegetation. Pieces of farm machinery are present nearby.

The northernmost portion of the property, up to 460 feet south of the northern property line, is lightly wooded. A path, overgrown but still easily discernable, encircles this area of new growth forest (see Appendix III, Plate 5). Subsurface probing encountered a profile consistent with cultivation, suggesting that this area had previously been planted in crops. The immature nature of the trees in this area indicates that such activities probably occurred after, or were continued from, the time during which James Still occupied the property. The final feature of note on the parcel is an earthen road straddling the northern property line (see Appendix III, Plate 6). This road, which extends beyond the east and west boundaries of the property boundary, is referred to as Hollingshead Lane or "the road leading to the mansion house of Job Haines" in deeds related to the property (see Appendix III, Figure 2).

Archaeological Management Priority Recommendations

The Still Office site is a valuable historic and archaeological resource and its care and management should be a priority. Because the property has not been developed, there is a high potential for intact archaeological remains to be present. While historical records provide a portrait of James Still, archaeological investigation may be able to provide as yet undocumented facets of his life and activities on the property. Additionally, archaeology can reveal the use of the property including locations of the house and associated features as well as barns and other outbuildings. The 1876 Atlas view presents a

depiction of the arrangement of the property that can be examined through archaeological investigation. Towards that end the following are recommendations for preserving the property and protecting against the loss of important archaeological information.

It is recommended that the location of the house and area surrounding it be left undisturbed until the property is fully secured and activities are planned for its use (Figure 77). Initiating investigations while the property remains vacant may serve to attract attention from curiosity seekers who may intentionally or inadvertently cause harm to archaeological resources on the property. Machine access should be through areas either west of the Office or to the east of the large trees that stand east of the house location (see Appendix III, Plate 3) to avoid accidental damage to the underlying remains. Shaft features such as wells and privies may be located to the rear (north) of the former house site, and this area should be avoided also.

It is imperative that prior to any ground disturbing activities archaeological investigation occur to prevent the loss of valuable archaeological information. An archaeological survey should be conducted in any areas proposed for disturbance including the removal of later outbuildings. Even grading or vegetation removal can result in the loss of important archaeological information. Archaeological investigations should be part of an overall plan that will identify and document the archaeological expressions of Dr. Still's occupation of the property as well as any other inhabitants, but could be conducted on an as-necessary basis.

Ideally, a complete archaeological survey of the property should be conducted as part of the planning for its use. This could involve regularized subsurface testing to identify archaeological evidence for building and landscape remains that need to be protected or documented. The use of less-invasive remote sensing techniques such as ground-penetrating radar could also be employed in a program to map archaeological remains. Elements such as barns, outbuildings, and fence lines would be sought to provide a picture of the organization of the property through time. A starting point would be the 1876 Atlas view.

All identified remains should be assessed as to their age, association, and intactness. Further investigation may also determine their importance relative to interpretation of the site. The results should be used in planning development of the property so as to avoid unnecessary destruction of important remains

and to provide an opportunity to gather additional evidence that may inform our understanding about the life and work of James Still. Areas devoid of archaeological remains would allow the planning of property use that would not require additional archaeological investigation or protection. Preserved archaeological remains would also offer the prospect of educating the public about Dr. Still and demonstrating the process of archaeology.

All archaeological work should be performed by or under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) and a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Some archaeological investigation could potentially be conducted in partnership with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey to increase the awareness of this resource and promote public involvement. Local colleges and universities may also offer opportunities to partner with archaeological field schools to lessen the cost for archaeological investigations.

NOTES ON THE LANDSCAPE

The Still Office site is a mostly sand base, and is mostly well-drained with the exception of some moist pockets. Most of the vegetation is of the volunteer variety, with the exception of the edges of the property which are populated by a range of mature native deciduous trees. Trees at the core of the site are predominantly groves of Redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) and Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). In moister areas, Silver Maples (*Acer saccharinum*) and Boxelder (*Acer negundo*) are found. The placement, density and even age of these stands suggest that these are volunteer rather than planted species. The understory is mostly unmown native grasses and mosses. There is a marked lack of invasive plant materials on the site, except at the edges, where it is of hedgerow type (*Rosa* and *Lonicera* spp.).

Specimen trees include a massive Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) to the east of the Office, a tree that could have been planted by James Still, as it is known for its medicinal qualities.⁷ Along the north (rear) lot line of the deep property are mature oaks (*Quercus phellos* and others), which may be significant as the Office cornice has an acorn adornment.

A noted lack of herb plants was apparent. Many of the species noted in the research to date, i.e. Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), which could have thrived and spread on the property, are noticeably absent in the landscape today. Even herbaceous materials appear

not to have been present and spread since that period. Other than the Office, some outbuildings, and the remnants of a concrete block structure well into the property, little evidence remains of the herbalist's work with native plants.

END NOTES

¹ Although the technology to produce sawn shingles was available in the early 19th century with the introduction of steam-driven saw mills, hand split shingles continued to be widely used, partly because they did not require any special machinery, only the availability of the raw material. Wood to produce roofing shingles—and other building features—for the Still Office may have been milled at the Kirby Mill, located just one mile east of the Still Office on Church Road. The Mill is now owned and interpreted by the Medford Historical Society.

² Aluminum siding was invented in the 1940s, but came into wide use in the late 1950s. Aluminum became a favored material for new construction in 1959 when National Homes, aided by ALCOA, developed factory-built houses sided in clapboard-style aluminum. In 1960 the company entered the residential market with pre-painted white, green, gray, yellow or beige 8" siding insulated with foil backing of polystyrene foam. This appears to be the type of aluminum siding on the Office.

³ The current north porch may have been built contemporaneously with the east addition based on the use of CMU piers for both structures.

⁴ C.N Timbie Engineers, Inc. to Suzanna Barucco, typewritten report, 19 November 2008, p. 8. See Appendix I.

⁵ C.N Timbie Engineers, Inc. to Suzanna Barucco, typewritten report, 19 November 2008, p. 2. See Appendix I.

⁶ This section is excerpted from John W. Martin, RPA to Suzanna Barucco, 22 December 2008. See Appendix III for the complete Gannett Fleming, Inc. report.

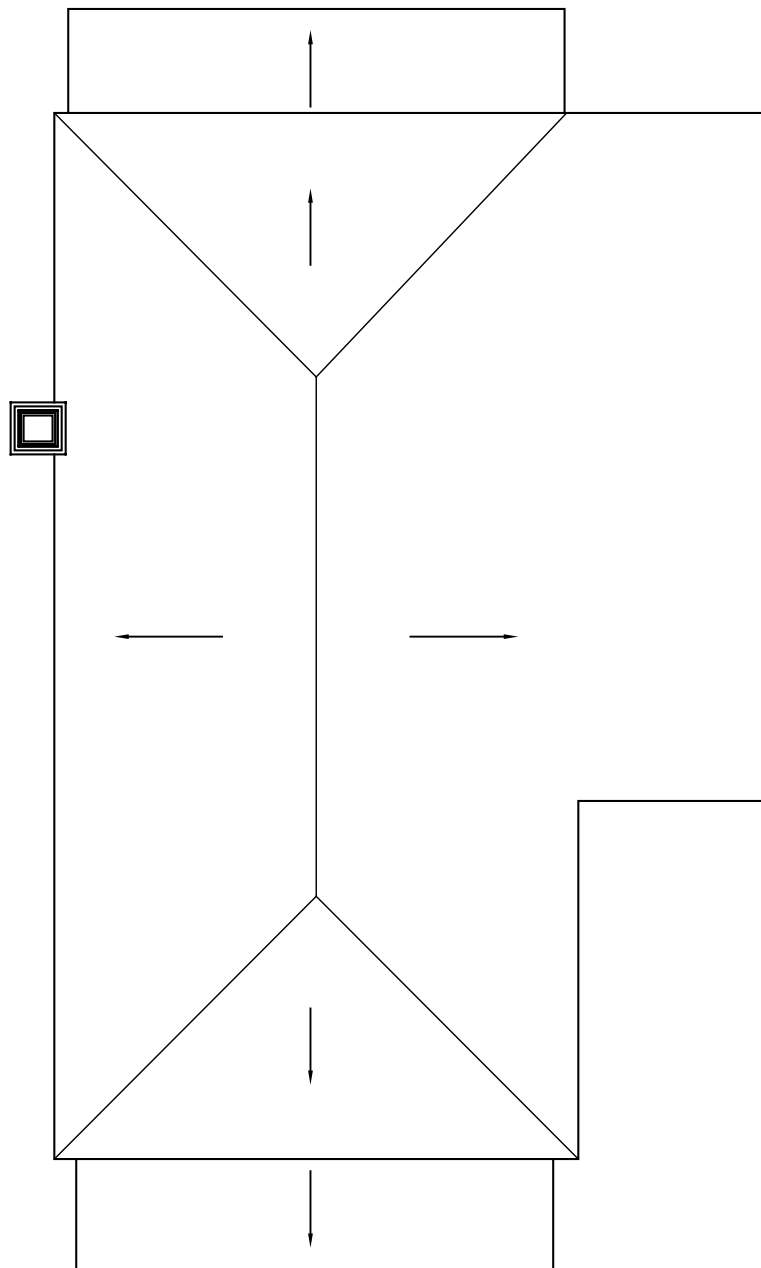
⁷ A robust poison ivy vine climbs this tree, well into the upper reaches.



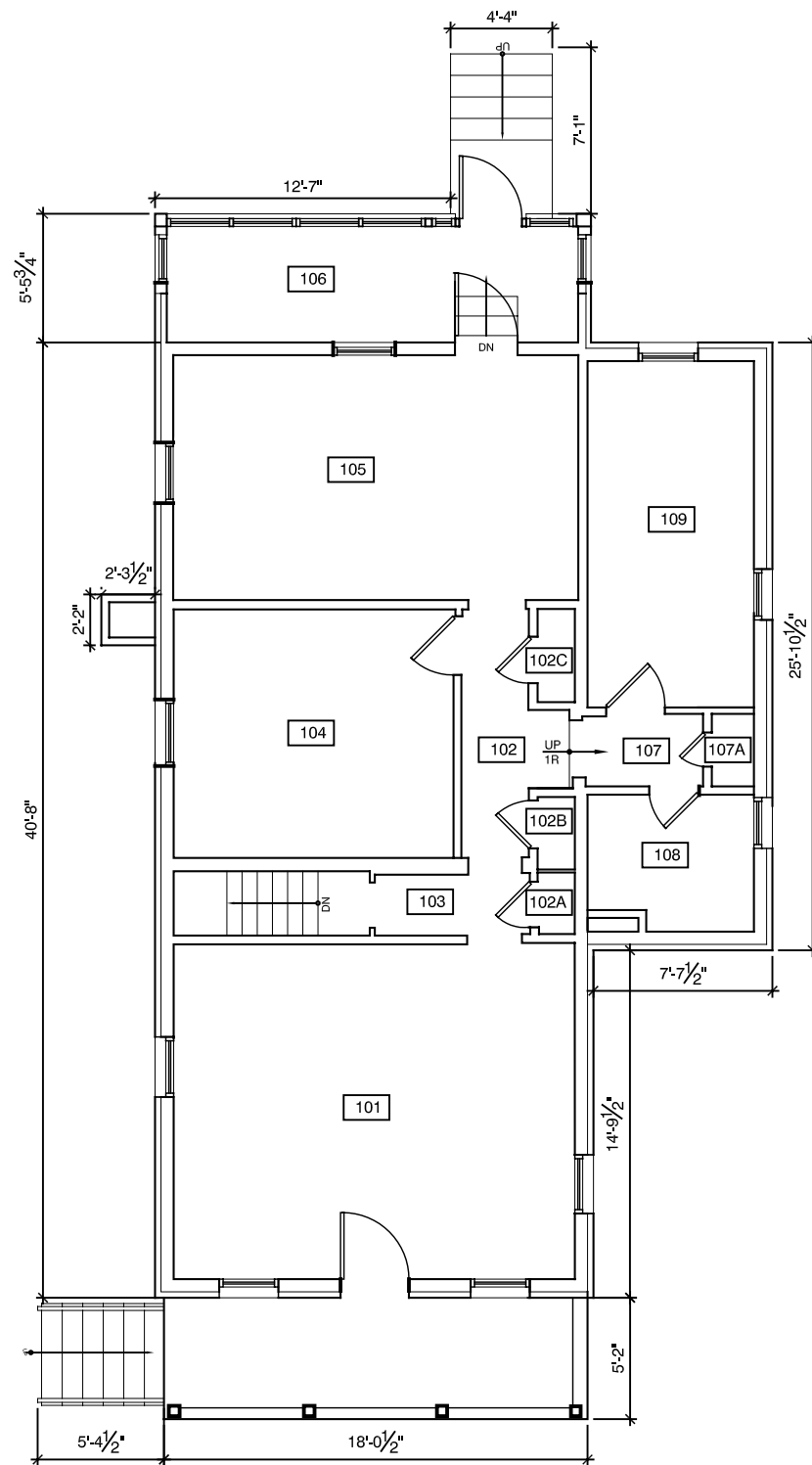
Architectural Drawings

**Sheet A-1
Sheet A-2
Sheet A-3
Sheet A-4
Sheet A-5**

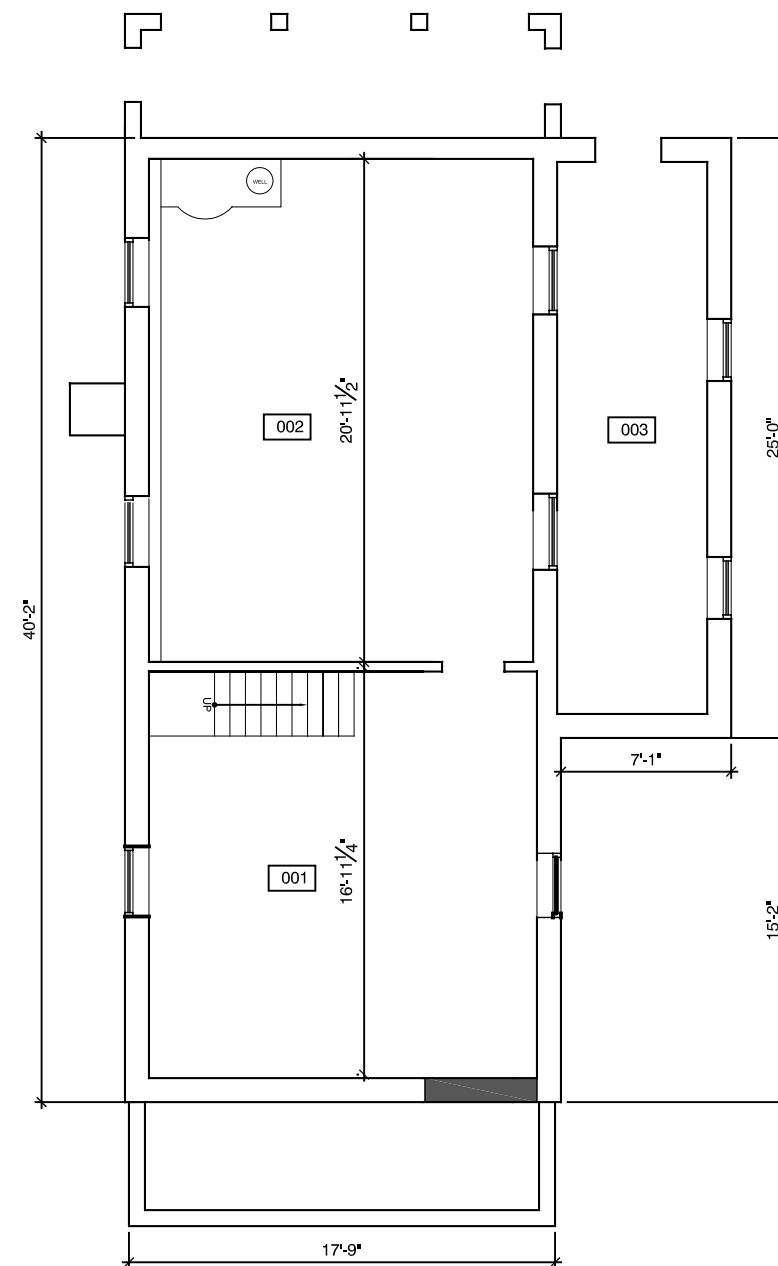
**Roof and Floor Plans
North Elevation
East Elevation
West Elevation
South Elevation**



ROOF PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



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JAMES STILL OFFICE

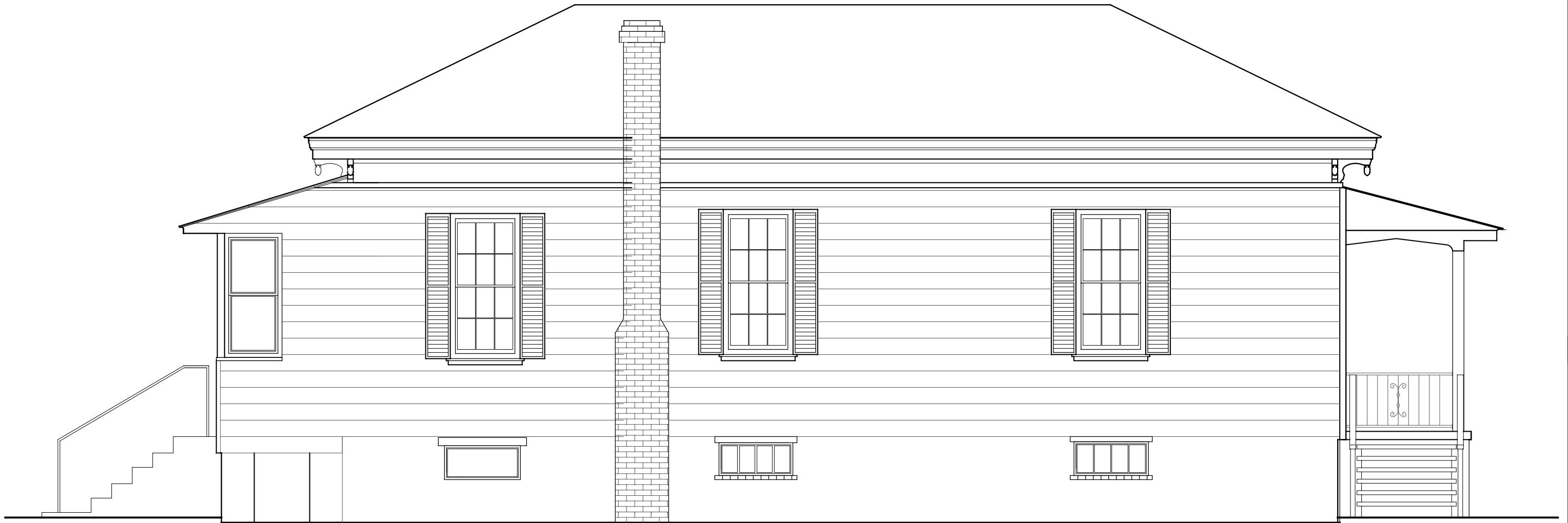
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NORTH



A-1

DRAWING DATE: 4/21/2009



DRAFT



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JAMES STILL OFFICE

JOB NUMBER: 060064

A-3
EAST ELEVATION

DRAWING DATE: 4/21/2009



DRAFT



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JAMES STILL OFFICE

JOB NUMBER: 060064

A-4
WEST ELEVATION

DRAWING DATE: 4/21/2009



DRAFT



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JAMES STILL OFFICE

JOB NUMBER: 060064

A-5
SOUTH ELEVATION

DRAWING DATE: 4/21/2009



NORTH ELEVATION

DRAFT



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JAMES STILL OFFICE

JOB NUMBER: 060064

EXISTING
CONDITIONS

A-2
NORTH ELEVATION

DRAWING DATE: 4/21/2009



Illustrations



Figure 1 James Still. (James D. Still, Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still, 1812-1885 (Medford, NJ, 1971).

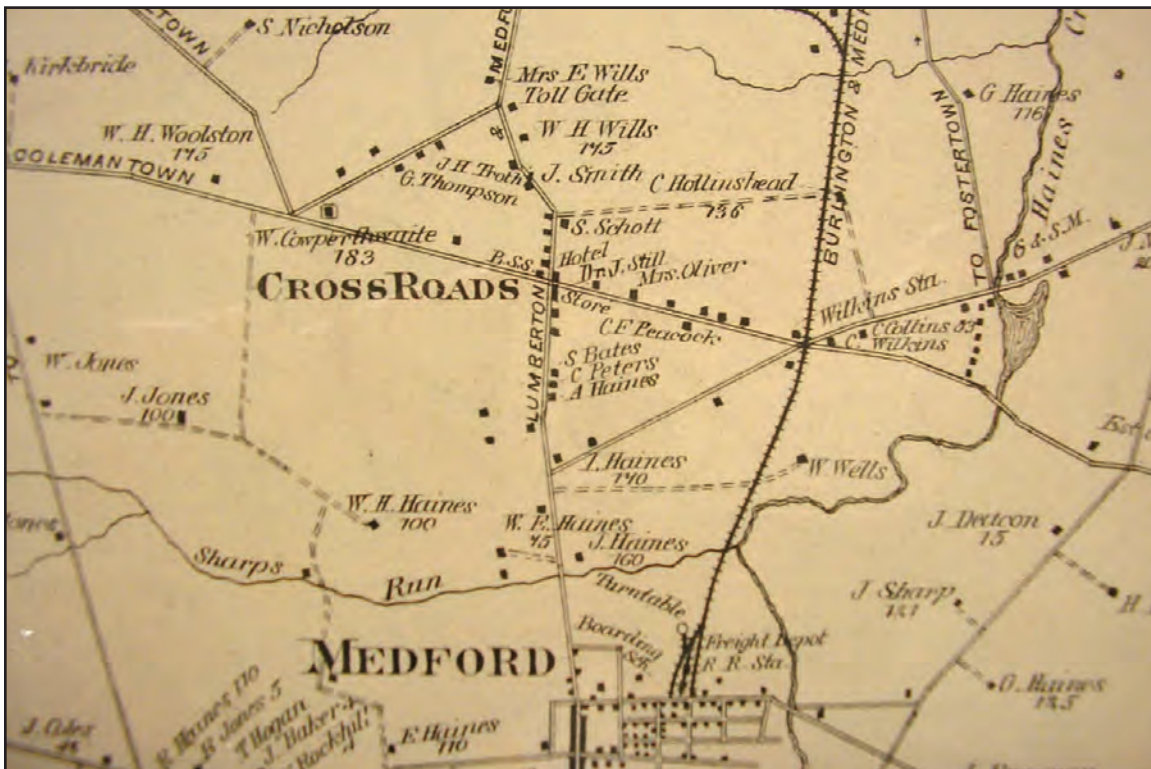


Figure 2 Village of Cross Roads as depicted in the Scott atlas published in 1876. (James D. Scott, Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey. Philadelphia, PA: J.D. Scott, 1876.)

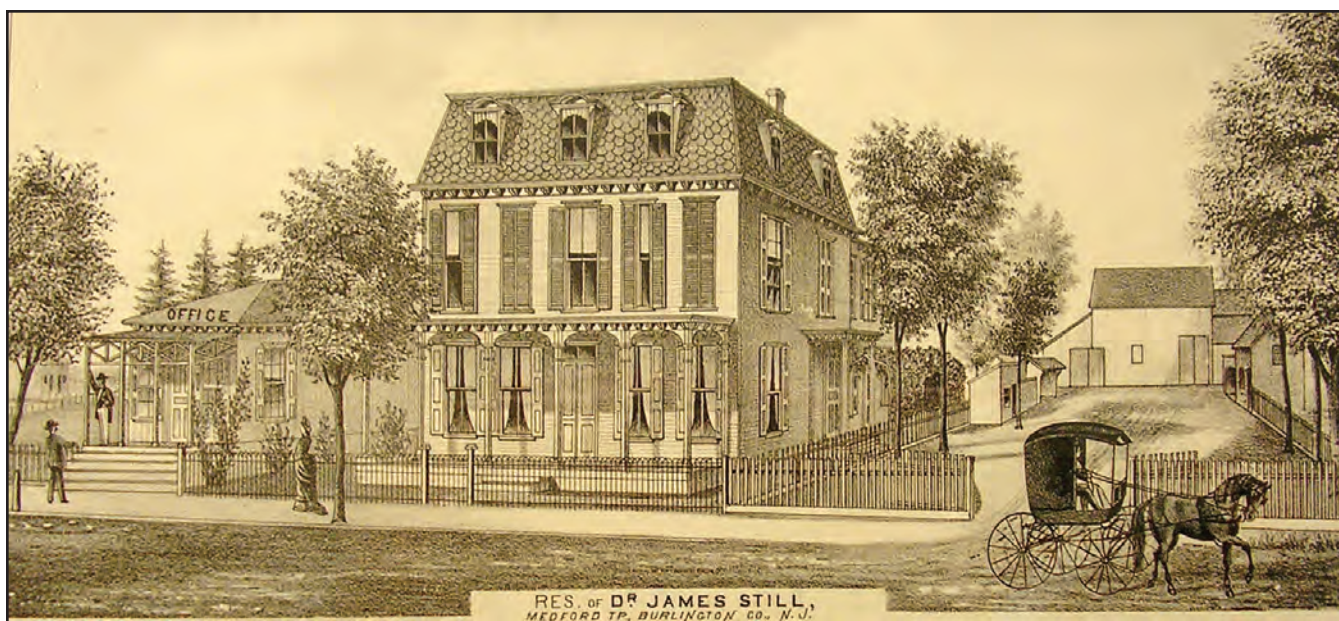


Figure 3 The Still House and Office as depicted in the Scott atlas. (James D. Scott, Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey. Philadelphia, PA: J.D. Scott, 1876.)



Figure 4 Detail, the Still Office as depicted in the Scott atlas. (James D. Scott, Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey. Philadelphia, PA: J.D. Scott, 1876.)

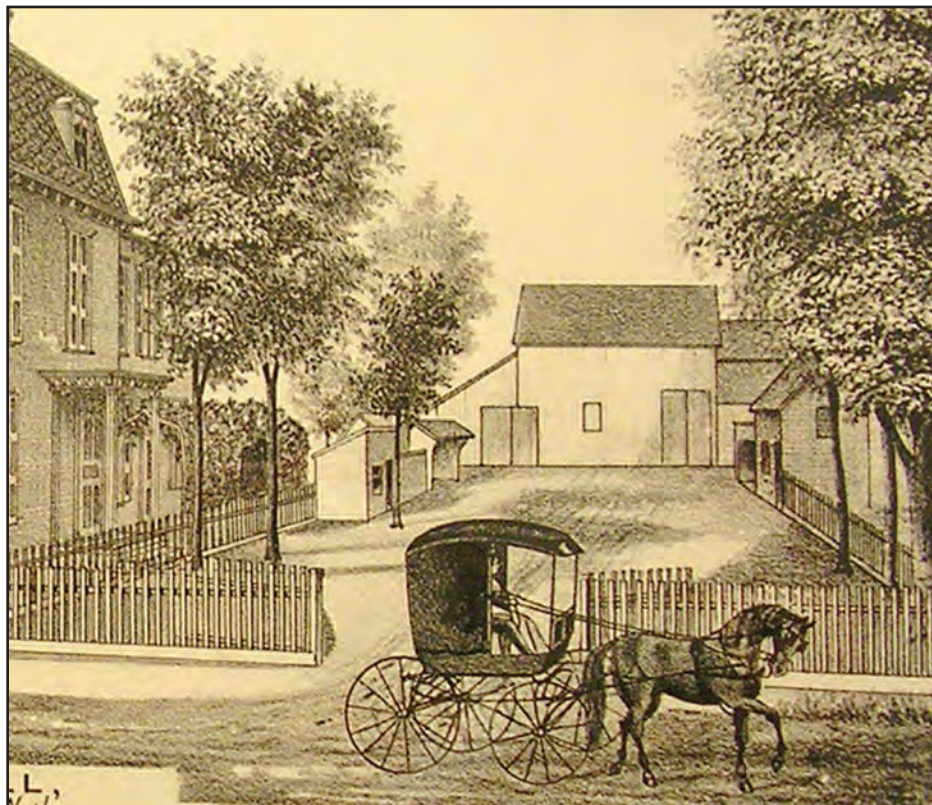


Figure 5 Detail, the outbuildings adjacent to the Still House as depicted in the Scott atlas. (James D. Scott, Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey. Philadelphia, PA: J.D. Scott, 1876.)



Figure 6 The Still Office and House, view from the southwest, 1932 or earlier. Henry Charlton Beck, Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey (New York, NY: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1936), n.p.

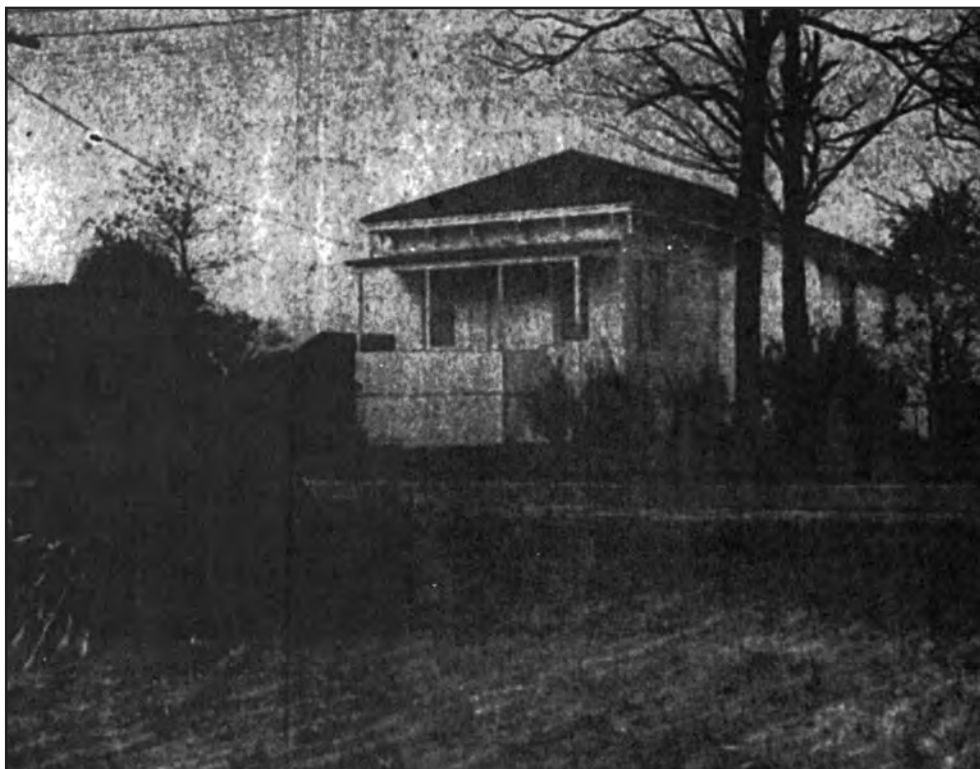


Figure 7 The Still Office, view from the southeast, c. 1945. (Henry Charlton Beck, "Black doctor practiced without any certificate," The Sunday Star [Ledger?] (Newark, NJ: n.d. [c. 1945]), n.p.



Figure 8 The Still Office, view from the southwest, c. 1962. (Lloyd E. Griscom, "Dr. Still saved by ingenuity," Burlington County Times, n.d., n.p., available in the vertical files at Burlington County Historical Society Library, Burlington, NJ.)

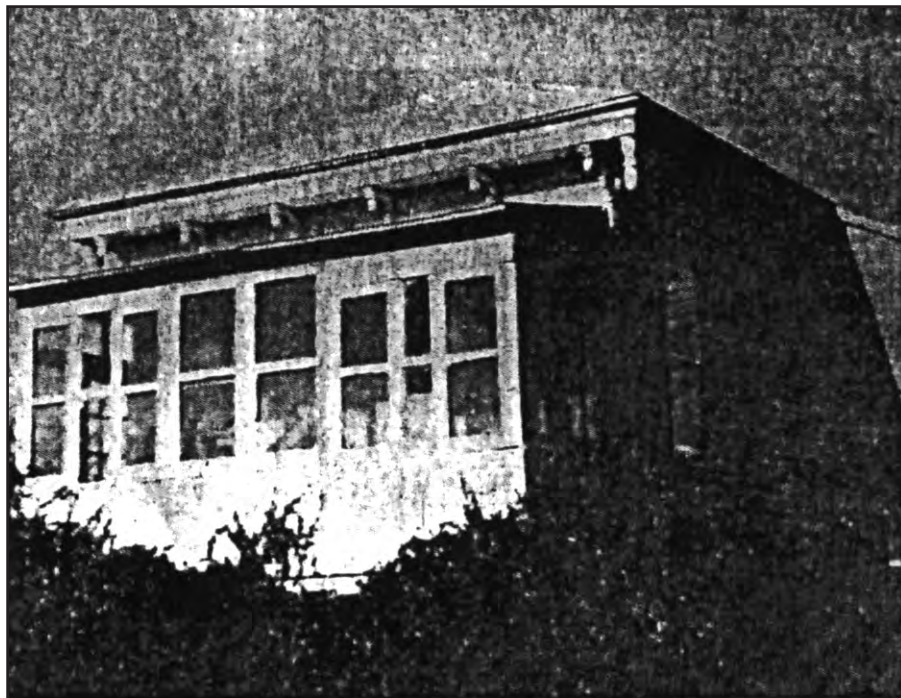


Figure 9 The Still Office, view from the southeast, c. 1962. Note the East Addition at right photo. (Frank Convery, "The Life and Times of James Still," Mount Holly Herald, 18 January 1962, n.p., available in the vertical files at Burlington County Historical Society Library, Burlington, NJ.)



Figure 10 Still Office, viewed from the southwest.



Figure 11 Still Office, viewed from the southeast.



Figure 12 Still Office, viewed from the northeast.



Figure 13 The Bunning property, viewed from Church Road (south). The house is at left; chicken coop/barn center; garages at right photo.



Figure 14 North Room interior door, view toward Hallway (southeast). The hallway door and windows in this room have surviving original trim.



Figure 15 Detail, interior Hallway door trim, North Room.



Figure 16 Detail, interior window sill and trim, North Room, west window.



Figure 17 Basement stairway at first floor landing, view to northeast showing notch at original extent of landing.



Figure 18 Basement stairway at first floor landing, view to south showing notch at original extent of landing.



Figure 19 Basement stairway, view to west (wall opposite first floor landing). Note that the baseboard moulding at left (south) is behind the south partition wall. Also note moulding return at right.



Figure 20 Basement stairway at basement landing. View to north showing where the baseboard was removed when the original winder stair configuration was changed to a dog-leg.



Figure 21 North (front) basement room, south wall, showing original doorway infilled with CMU.



Figure 22 Detail of trim at original north basement room doorway.



Figure 23 A stove vent remains in the chimney on west wall. The stove would have been located in the middle room.



Figure 24 West (side) wall, detail showing clapboard behind aluminum siding.



Figure 25 The original east exterior wall of the Office, now within the East Addition, view to northwest showing removal of particle board exposing a horizontal line of the original board-and-batten siding.



Figure 26 Detail of the original board-and-batten siding uncovered on the original east exterior wall of the Office.



Figure 27 The Office cornice on the south façade. Note the paint deterioration and the loss of detail on the acorn pendant.



Figure 28 The cornice was retained on the east Office wall when the East Addition was built, preserving it above the ceiling in the addition.



Figure 29 North (rear) wall of the Office, showing the mix of siding materials: shiplap siding (bottom left photo) and clap-board siding (center photo).



Figure 30 Cornice brackets and large drop pendant at the northeast building corner.



Figure 31 West roof slope, view to north. Note the overhanging tree limbs and staining on the shingles below them.



Figure 32 Roof framing and wood shingle lath is visible on the underside of the west roof slope, viewed through the roof hatch above the suspended ceiling in the north room.



Figure 33 Squirrel hole and paint deterioration on the cornice at the northwest building corner.



Figure 34 Paint failure and deterioration on the west elevation cornice, adjacent to the chimney stack.



Figure 35 Open and deteriorated mortar joints at the bottom of the chimney stack. Also note deteriorated stucco and the gap between grade and the stucco foundation wall at right photo.



Figure 36 Typical six-over-six Office window.



Figure 37 Original shutter pintle on the west side of the north (rear) window.



Figure 38 Most shutter hardware is missing although plates survive on most window frames.



Figure 39 Typical basement window on the west (side) elevation. Note the brick header sill replacement sash with uneven pane sizes, and overall finish and material deterioration.



Figure 40 Typical basement window on the east (side) elevation, within the East Addition. Note the absence of any visible painted finish.



Figure 41 Typical paint deterioration and loss at window sills.



Figure 42 Typical paint and glazing putty deterioration at windows.



Figure 43 South façade door, view to northeast.



Figure 44 Detail, south façade door, showing transom covered over.



Figure 45 North (rear) door, view to southeast.



Figure 46 Detail, north (rear) door showing infill at the top of the doorway opening. The doorway was originally taller, or might have had a transom.



Figure 47 South porch, view from the southeast.



Figure 48 South porch foundation: stucco cracking and deterioration exposing the southwest brick pier.



Figure 49 Typical south porch post deterioration.



Figure 50 North elevation, north porch. East Addition is at left photo.



Figure 51 Detail showing north porch framing; roof rafters and wall header are 2x4s laid flat.



Figure 52 North porch, east foundation piers. Note horizontal crack at the bottom of the south pier (left photo).



Figure 53 North porch concrete stairway, view from the east. The stairway is dilapidated; removal is recommended.



Figure 54 East Addition, east elevation.



Figure 55 East Addition, north elevation, access door to crawl space under addition.



Figure 56 View to the south in the East Addition crawl space. The original east Office wall is at right photo; the CMU East Addition foundation wall is at left and center photo.



Figure 57 First floor, front room, view to southwest.



Figure 58 First floor, front room, view to northeast.



Figure 59 First floor, front room, view to northeast.



Figure 60 First floor, hallway, view to north toward back room and north exterior door. The basement doorway is just out of view at left photo. The middle room doorway is a white vertical line at left photo. The doorway to the East Addition is at right photo.



Figure 61 Basement stairway viewed from the first floor landing; view to west.



Figure 62 First floor, middle room, view to northeast.



Figure 63 First floor, middle room, view to west.



Figure 64 Back room, view to southeast.



Figure 65 Back room, view to northwest. Note the suspended ceiling; the original plaster ceiling is above.



Figure 66 Back room, view to southwest.



Figure 67 Early/original wood floor boards are visible in openings for floor heating grates.



Figure 68 Plaster walls are behind later finishes, such as this modern paneling in the hallway.



Figure 69 The doorway between the front and rear basement rooms is believed to be early/original; view to the north from the front (south) room.



Figure 70 Early/original beaded trim at the doorway between the front and rear basement rooms.



Figure 71 Rising damp and possibly periodic flooding of the basement has caused decay in of the post of the doorway between the front and rear rooms, and the bottom of the plaster wall, which has been replaced with flush boards.



Figure 72 Rear (north) basement room, view to northeast. Note the masonry curb at the base of the north wall (left photo), which may have been installed to prevent water infiltration.



Figure 73 Further investigation is needed to determine the age and original purpose of the (well?) feature at the northwest corner of the rear (north) basement room.



Figure 74 Settlement of the foundation can be seen in cracking patterns around the basement window at the north end of the west elevation foundation wall.



Figure 75 Front (south) basement room, west wall, view to southwest showing alluvial mud fans deposited by water infiltration through the basement walls.

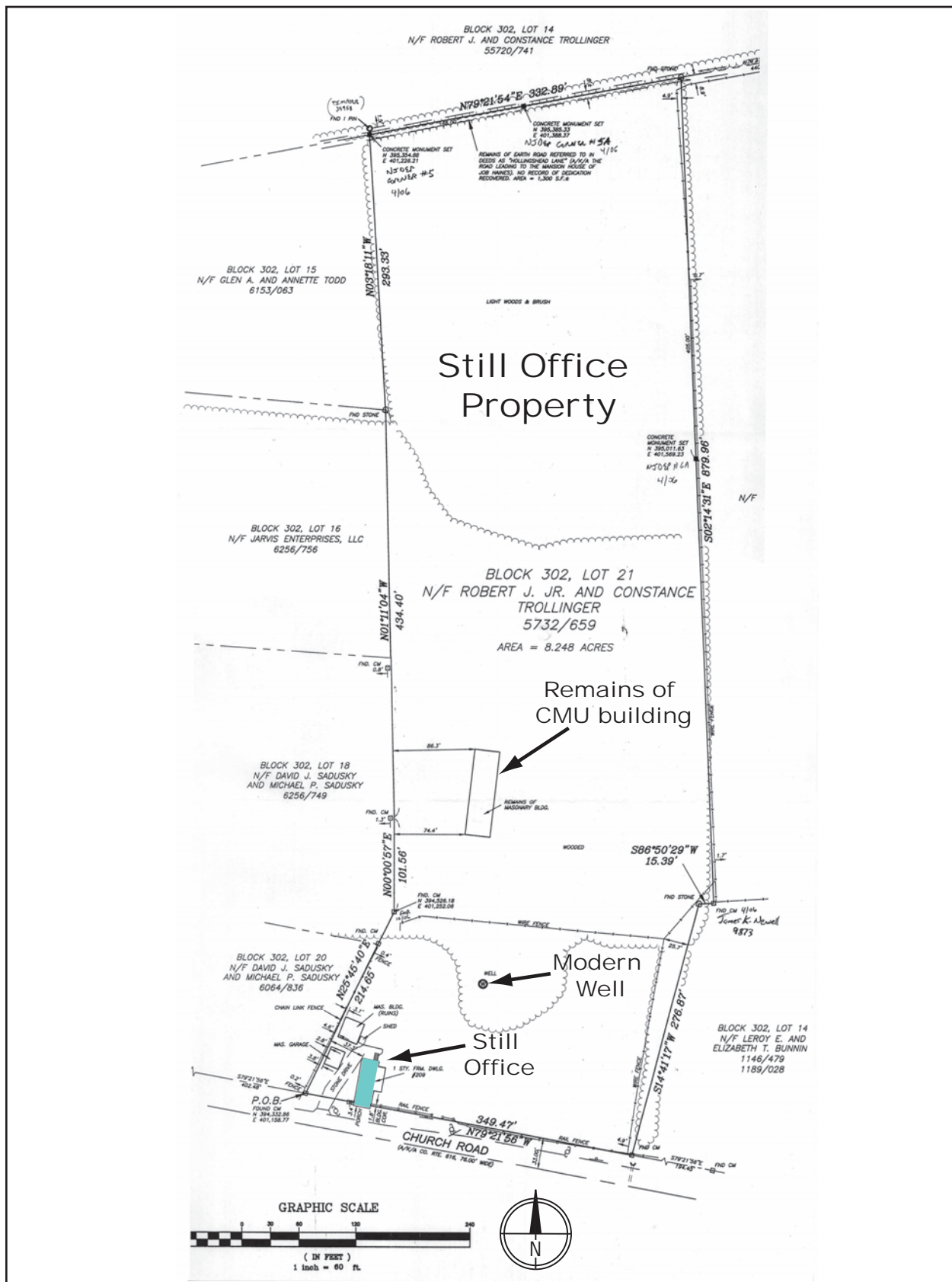


Figure 76. Site Plan, Still Office property. Vargo Associates, Map of Survey, Block 302, Lot 21, Plate 3, Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, 4-28-06.

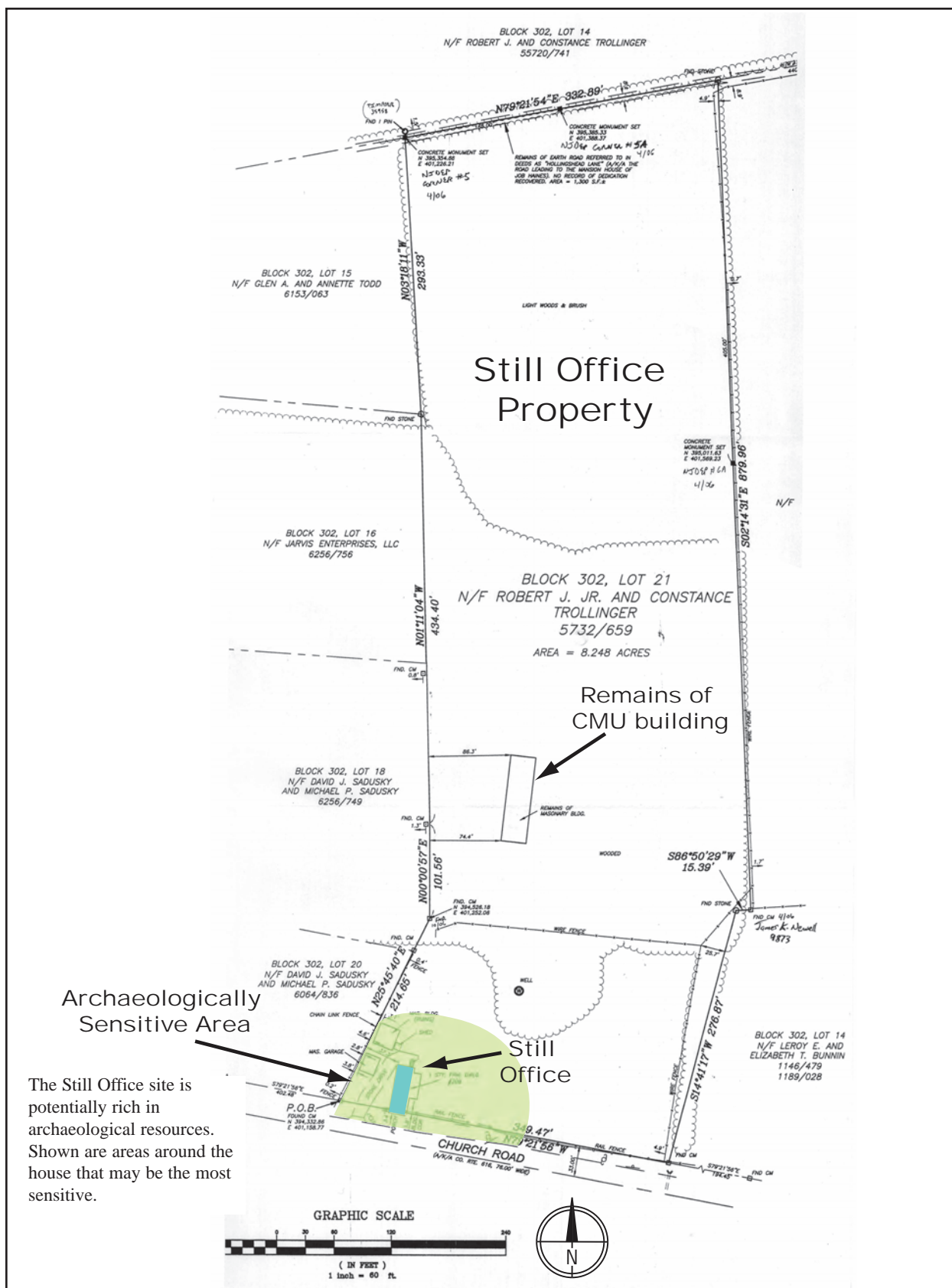


Figure 77. Archaeologically sensitive areas adjacent to the Still Office. Site plan is by Vargo Associates, *Map of Survey, Block 302, Lot 21, Plate 3, Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey*, 4-28-06.

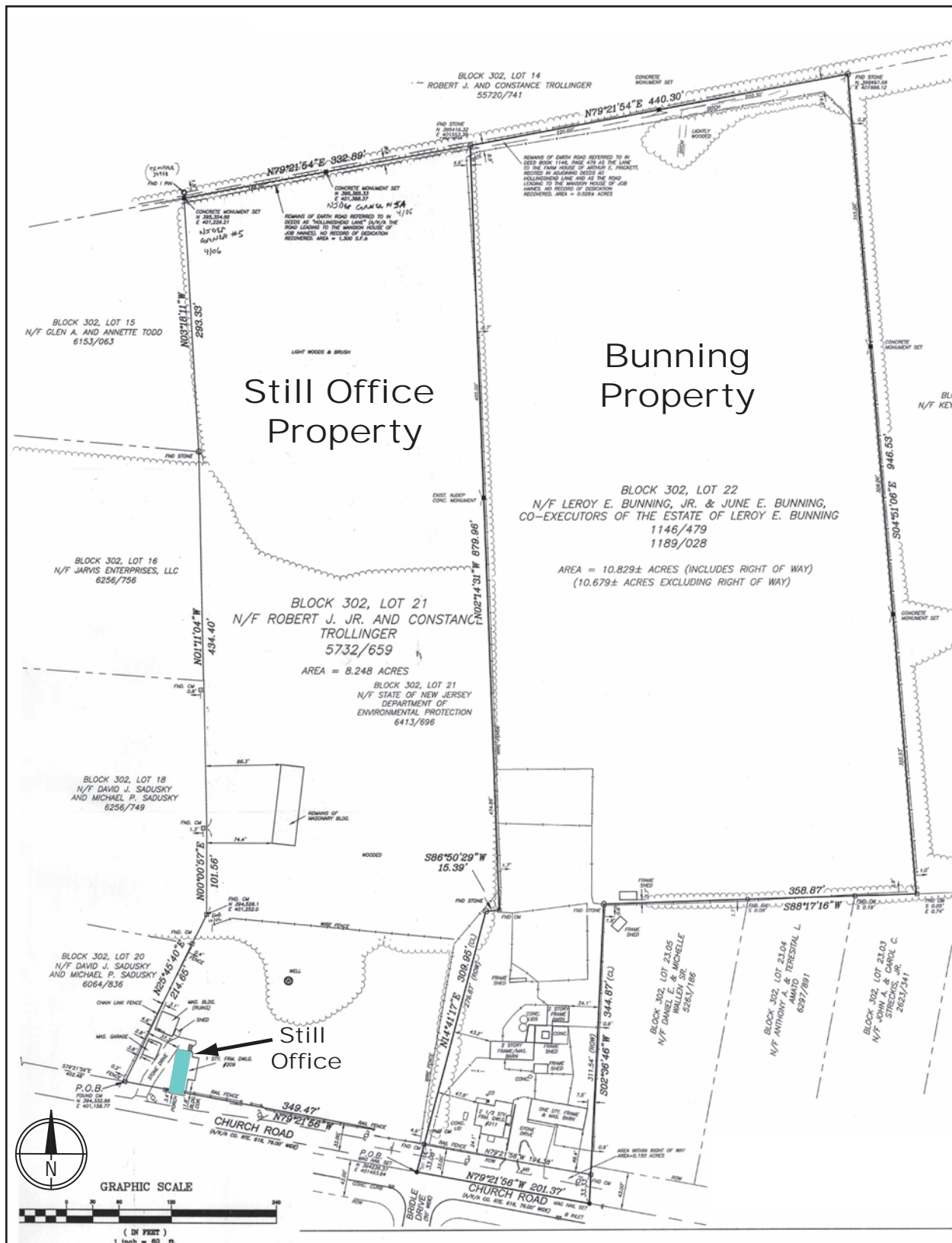


Figure 78. Site Plans, Still Office and Bunning properties. Vargo Associates, Map of Survey, Block 302, Lot 21, Plate 3, Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey [Still Office Property], 4-28-06, and Vargo Associates, Map of Survey, Block 302, Lot 22, Plate 3, Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey [Bunning Property], 7-31-07.



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Appendix I

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING REPORT

C. N. Timbie Engineers, Inc.

47 South Lansdowne Avenue

P.O. Box 158

Lansdowne, PA 19050-0158

Tel: (610) 626-0600

Fax: (610) 622-4296

ChasTimbie@aol.com

November 19, 2008

Ms. Suzanna Barucco
Kise Straw & Kolodner
Suite 1270
123 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, PA 19109

Re: Dr. James Still Office
209 Church Road
Medford, NJ
CNT File 8034

Dear Ms. Barucco:

I have examined the above referenced building at your request to determine the general structural condition of the building. No destructive or intrusive investigation or structural testing was performed as those procedures were beyond the scope of this report.

The building is a one story doctor's office and original front porch with an added porch on the rear and a building addition on the east side. The structure was constructed with wood framed roof and first floor with wood framed walls over a full basement. The original structure was a heavy timber frame connected by slotted posts and wood pegs [Photo 16] with bents at the front wall, the rear wall and at two intermediate locations as shown on the attached Sketch SK-1.

The roof is framed with tapered rafters varying from 2 ½"x 5" at the eave to 2 ½"x 4" at the ridge. The ceiling joists are 2 ½"x 7" on 22 inch centers and 4"x 10" joists at the slotted posts. The ceiling joists are supported at the center by hangers which vary in size. The overhanging soffits along the front and rear walls are supported by outriggers with mortise and tennon connections to the ceiling joists [Photo 18]. The original roof

covering was apparently spaced wood lath placed on 8" centers and cedar roofing shingles. The roof framing is in good structural condition.

The first floor was framed with 3"x 12" joists on 24" centers covered with flooring of 5", 6" and 7" widths. The first framing within the building is in good structural condition.

The basement walls are apparently stone with cement plaster on the interior and exterior face. The basement floor is a concrete slab on earth.

The original building and front porch roof were found to be in generally good condition. The addition and rear porch are structurally distressed. I understand these added elements will be demolished.

I found the following specific structural conditions:

1. The roof framing and ceiling joists are in good structural condition with only minor indications of decay and one cracked ceiling joist found. The rafters and spaced sheathing on each side of the chimney has suffered some decay which was not structurally significant [Photo 19]. A bird or squirrel hole was noted through the fascia at the southwest corner of the roof fascia.
2. Some minor decay was found in the wall and flooring below the first floor level at the northeast corner [Photo 28].
3. Early clapboard siding appears to have survived under the more recently applied aluminum siding [Photo 13].
4. Significant settlement of the foundation wall has occurred at the northwest corner of the basement [Photos 3 and 4]. The damage is around a well located inside the basement at that corner [Photo 27]. The basement wall could be stabilized by placing a new footing under the wall corner across the distressed soil extending to sound soil on the side and on the rear of the building. The loose stone could then be rebuilt or stabilized in its current subsided location.
5. The basement walls have loose cement parge which should be repaired. Water infiltration through the basement walls has deposited alluvial mud fans on the basement floor [Photo 22 to 24]. The masonry curb mass along the base of one wall may have been placed to prevent water infiltration along that wall [Photo 25]. After the loose parge has been removed, any voids in the basement wall should be packed with a lime rich mortar before applying new parge. Improved re-grading along the four sides would reduce the surface water along the basement walls.

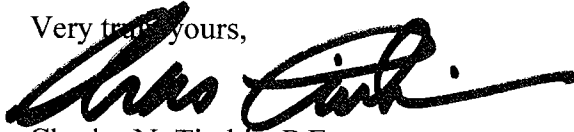
6. The wood posts on the front porch have decayed at the base [Photo 1]. These posts should be replaced with more period appropriate posts as a part of any restoration.
7. The front porch floor is a concrete slab supported on brick piers and concrete block infill on three sides. The method of slab support at the office front wall is not known. The slab has settled along the front wall of the building [Photo 5]. The brick piers and added infill foundations have settled. Anticipate some repairs to the brick piers and infill under the porch floor if the porch is not entirely replaced with a more appropriate wood framed porch structure.
8. The rear porch roof is framed with 2x4 rafters placed flat on 30" to 36" centers sheathed with tongue and groove roofers [Photo 6]. The roof is showing significant decay. The floor joists on the porch are 2x8's placed flat, also showing serious decay [Photo 7]. The concrete block foundation piers have settled and are leaning. This porch is not repairable.
9. The east side addition floor is framed with 2"x 6" joists on 16" centers supported with ledgers and joist hangers along the office wall. Some joists have been sistered. This structure should be repaired only if it is historically significant. Otherwise the addition should be removed.
10. The chimney is constructed with a mix of exposed brick at the base, stucco covered brick for most of its height, and new brick above the roof [Photo 12]. The new brick appears to be in good condition. The stucco is in fair condition with some powdering brick dribbling through cracks in the stucco [Photo 9 and 10]. The base exposed brick is loose and eroded in areas [Photo 11]. The chimney, which was apparently added to the building, has been separating from the building over the years.

I would assume that the chimney will not be used for the foreseeable future. The mortar joints in the lower portion should be raked out and pointed with a lime rich mortar. The center portion could be wrapped in wire lath and new stucco. Alternatively, the brick could be exposed by removing the stucco, replacing any deteriorated brick encountered, and pointing the mortar joints. The upper portion should be capped to prevent deterioration of the brick in the lower two segments.

November 19, 2008
Ms. Suzanna Barucco
Page 4 of 4

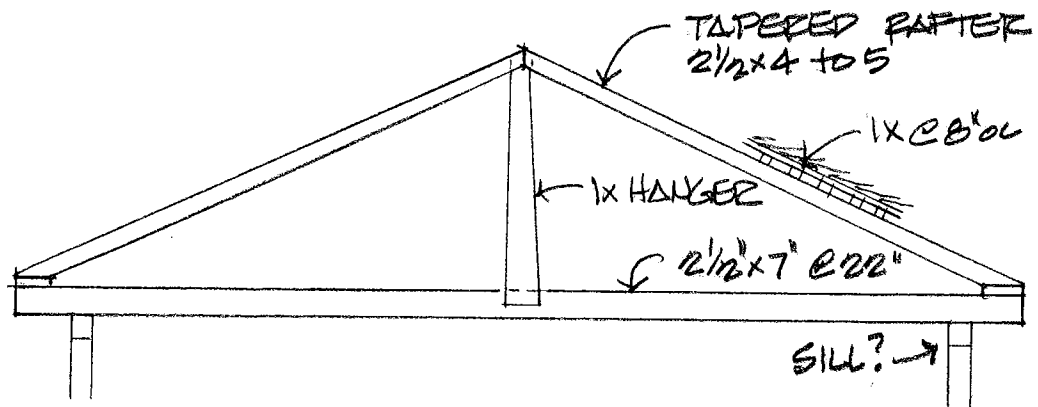
The original office building is in relatively good structural condition and is appropriate for restoration. This structural conditions report was not intended to be used for construction or for obtaining permits. If you have any questions or require additional information please feel free to contact our office.

Very truly yours,

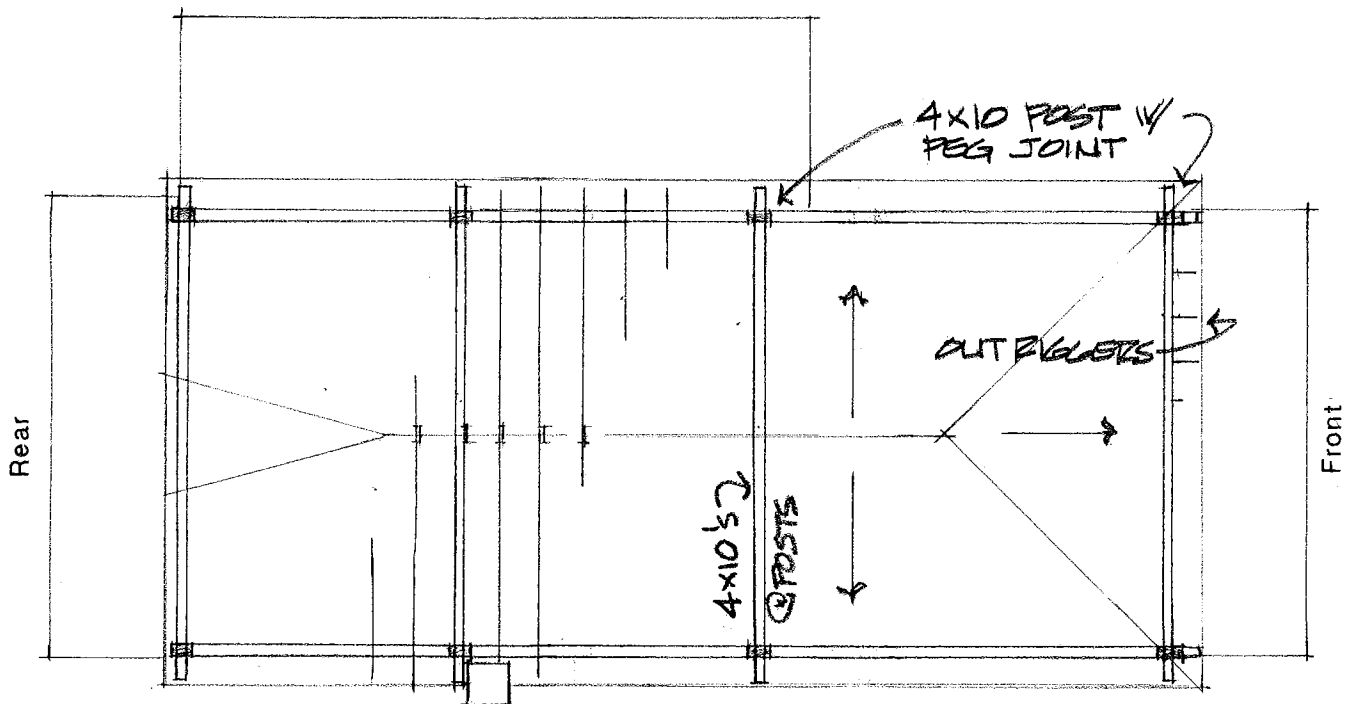
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles N. Timbie", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Charles N. Timbie, P.E.
Structural Engineer

Sketch SK-1
Photographs



Section thru Roof Framing



Roof Framing Plan

C. N. Timbie Engineers, Inc. P.O. Box 158 Lansdowne, PA 19050 610 626 0600	ROOF FRAMING DETAILS		SK-1
	Dr. Still Office	8/4/2008	
	209 Church Road, Medford, NJ	Chas T	



Photo 1

Front of the building
with the front porch



Photo 2

West side of the
building.



Photo 3

Settlement of the
northwest corner seen
at the basement
window.



Photo 4

Settlement of the northwest corner of the basement wall.



Photo 5

Settlement of the front porch floor slab.



Photo 6

Roof rafters on the rear porch roof with falt 2x4 rafters.



Photo 7

Underside of rear porch floor with flat 2x8 joists and sloping piers.



Photo 8

Space between chimney and the building with siding passing through.



Photo 9

Chimney separating
from the eave.



Photo 10

Chimney separating
from eave.



Photo 11

Loose and eroded brick at the base of the chimney.



Photo 12

Chimney on the west side of the building.

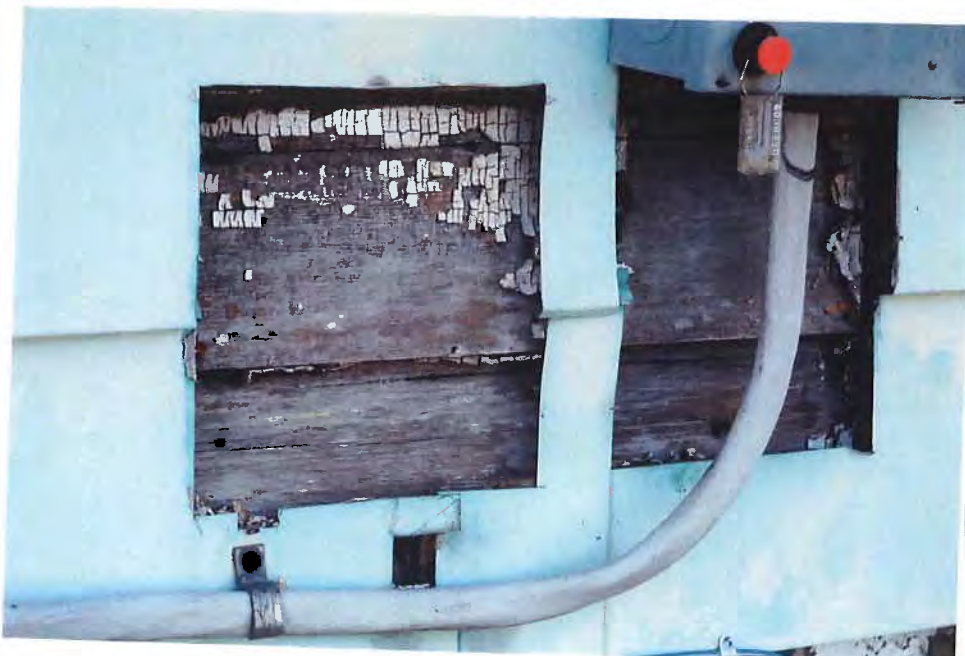


Photo 13

A generation of wood siding under the aluminum siding.



Photo 14

Rear wall of the building.



Photo 15

Main Attic with ceiling joists, tapered rafters and space wood sheathing



Photo 16

Post from below is pinned to one oversized ceiling joist..



Photo 17

Another post with mortise and tenon joints at front wall outriggers.



Photo 18

Corner post and mortise and tenon joints at front wall outriggers.



Photo 19

Some decayed wood around the chimney.



Photo 20

Minor decay and crack at one ceiling joist.



Photo 21

Basement wall, loose parge and sand with mud deposits.



Photo 22

Sand and mud deposit in the basement.



Photo 23

Sand and mud
deposit in the
basement.



Photo 24

Sand deposit in
basement.



Photo 25

Curb placed against
half of the west
basement wall.



Photo 26

Masonry landing at
the basement stair.



Photo 27

Well in the corner of the basement.



Photo 28

Some decayed framing in the northwest corner.



Appendix II

FINISHES SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

MORTAR AND PAINT ANALYSIS

For

THE JAMES STILL OFFICE

MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

Prepared For

Kise Straw & Kolodner
123 South Broad Street, Suite 1270
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19109

Prepared By

Schnabel Conservation L.L.C.
110 Kensington Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey 08618

September 10, 2008

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ANALYSIS	4
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Exterior Finishes	6
APPENDIX A: PAINT SERIATION SHEETS	
APPENDIX B: PAINT COLOR SAMPLES	

MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCTION

An historic paint analysis is a study of the colors and sequences of the coating layers (seriation) on the surfaces of painted building elements. Paint analysis is used to recreate the historic color and appearance of painted elements during a particular period of a building's history. Paint analysis can also be used to determine the sequence of construction of additions, provided sufficient samples are analyzed. However, paint analysis is most commonly used to determine the first color an element was painted.

This analysis is an assessment of paint and mortar samples from the James Still Office in Medford, New Jersey. The building is oriented with the front facing south. There is a small lean-to addition to the east, and a porch at the rear.



Photo 1: Overall view of the front (south elevation) of the James Still Office.



Photo 2: View of the rear (north) elevation of the James Still Office; this view shows the addition and the rear porch.

The house is three rooms deep, with a kitchen at the rear and a large living room at the front; the third room, referred to as a bedroom for ease in discussion, is between the kitchen and the front room to the west of a hallway that connects the front and back of the house. The lean-to contains a bathroom and one small room.

SAMPLING

All samples were taken by Lorraine Schnabel of Schnabel Conservation L.L.C. during a single site visit in June of 2008. Paint samples were taken from both the interior and the exterior. Samples were taken with a sharp knife so as to obtain a portion of the substrate along with the paint layers.

Some exploratory demolition was done during the site visit in the lean-to addition. Removal of two layers of wall finish exposed board siding with a brown sanded paint and ghosting where battens had been removed. In addition, part of the ceiling was removed to expose the original exterior wall and cornice, still intact. Sample locations are indicated in photographs included with the paint seriation forms in Appendix A.

Interior samples were taken from the kitchen, hall, bedroom, front room, and basement stair.

MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

The elements sampled in each room were those believed to be original to the office, based on conversations on-site with Suzanna Barucco of Kise Straw & Kolodner (KSK) and included the following:

Kitchen:

JS01-North window apron
JS02-North window frame-outer
JS03-North window frame-inner
JS04-Molding around attic access panel
JS05- Frame of door to hall
JS06- Baseboard behind cupboards at east wall

Hall:

JS07-Frame of door from kitchen-hall side-inner molding
JS08-Frame of door from kitchen-hall side-outer molding

Basement stair:

JS09-Baseboard at basement access stair

Bedroom:

JS10-Window apron
JS11-Window sash-upper left
JS12-Window sash channel

Front room:

JS13-Southeast window-sash
JS14-Southeast window-sash channel

Exterior samples were taken from the exterior of the house proper at the cornice, the front and rear porches, and the crawl space under the lean-to. "Exterior" samples were also taken from exterior elements encapsulated by the lean-to construction, and from the exterior portions of sash channels (as representative of the exterior frame color). Exterior samples were taken as follows:

Siding

JS15-Lean-to, above ceiling (board and batten)
JS16-Lean-to, above ceiling (clapboard)
JS17-Lean-to, crawl space (clapboard)
JS18-Rear porch (clapboard)

Cornice:

Lean-to, above ceiling
JS19-Fascia
JS20-Fascia bed molding
JS21-Fascia head molding
JS22-Soffit
JS23-Bracket side
JS24-Bracket face
JS25-Bracket pendent

MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

Exterior-northwest corner
JS26-Upper fascia
JS27-Upper fascia head molding
JS28-Pendent

Windows and Doors

JS29-Window frame-west window at south elevation
JS30-Transom frame, south door
JS31-Window sash-west window at south elevation
JS32-Exterior window channel (for frame color)-south window at west elevation
JS33-Window frame-north elevation
JS34-Window sash-north elevation
JS35-Door frame, north elevation

ANALYSIS

All the samples were examined with a Nikon SMZ 800 stereo zoom microscope at magnifications from 10-63x. Samples were examined in cross section by cutting through samples or observing layers in existing sections in the samples. Occasionally to clarify the seriation a cross-section was polished (without mounting) using fine grit aluminum oxide sandpaper. Colors of various paint layers were matched to color cards of the Sherwin Williams "Color" system. Color selection was based on examination of all the samples from the room.

Interior Finishes

For each room, the samples are listed followed by a description of the observed finishes. Color seriation forms are included in Appendix A, and paint color samples are provided in Appendix B. Seriation forms are not included for every sample, but only as required to illustrate the paint sequences in a given room. Dirt layers are included in the though they can be more characteristic of the propensity of the area sampled to collect dirt than they are of the passage of time. When examining the color samples provided, please bear in mind that many factors affect the colors as observed during paint analysis. These include, but are not limited to, yellowing of oil media, fading or darkening of pigments with exposure to light, and gloss. The original finish color may have been somewhat different than that of the sample chip provided. The actual original color of white and off-white oil-based paints is particularly difficult to interpret because of typical yellowing of media. The only way to positively distinguish white from cream colors is through pigment analysis; similarly, the original appearance of many brightly colored finishes can only be determined by pigment analysis. Color names used in the seriations may not always be the same for the same color number, as the perception of color is affected by adjacent layers.

Kitchen

The first layer on all the samples from the kitchen with the exception of the attic access molding is a translucent white. A dirt layer on sample JS01 separates the first layer from the next which is cream, indicating the white was a finish color. Sample JS04, from the attic access molding has only the later layers in the sequence; sample JS05 from the baseboard has only the first two

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layers. Sample JS06 from the hall door frame has six additional layers in the later part of the sequence. The most interesting feature of the samples from the kitchen is the bright orange-red color that is the fourth layer.

Hallway

The hall was apparently painted white or cream for much of the early history of the building, including the first color which matches that seen in the kitchen. The color sequence of the samples from the hall door frame has several other layers that are similar in color to those identified in the kitchen, including a red-brown layer that occurs relatively early in the sequence, and a green layer that appears later. The current brown varnish also appears in the kitchen sequence as the layer immediately beneath the current green finish.

Basement stair

The three first colors in the sequence of this sample are the same as those in the sequence from the hall door frame. The remaining colors do not match those at the hall. The blue matches a blue color that appears in the sequence from the bedroom, but given the sample location it seems unlikely that these two rooms were ever connected. Also, the later dirt layers in this sample are so pronounced and thick that they almost seem like grey color layers.

Bedroom

The first layer on all three samples matches that observed in samples from the kitchen and hall. The samples from the sash and sash channel (JS11 and JS12) in the bedroom have matching sequences. The sample from the apron, JS10, has additional layers not observed in the sample from the sash. Because there is good correspondence between the later layers in all three samples, and between the samples from the sash and sash channel, the reason for the additional layers observed in the apron is not clear. It is possible that the apron was painted to match the walls during certain periods. Light colors predominate, though the apron sample has both a dark yellow and a bright blue in the first half of the sequence.

Front room

The samples from the sash and sash channel have the same sequence, which includes light colors almost exclusively. The single exception is a varnish layer third from the outermost in the sequence. The first layer on both samples matches that observed on all other samples from the interior.

Discussion

All of the samples from the interior have as their first layer a somewhat translucent white color. Dirt layers on top of this finish were observed in many samples, indicating it was a finish color. This suggests that the wood trim at the interior of the building was originally all the same color. However, this uniformity of color does not persist throughout the chronologies. Also, though cream colors predominate in most of the sequences, bright colors appear sporadically. Unfortunately, it is not possible to date the application of these colors without use of pigment

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analysis (which can allow for placing earliest use limits based on dates of introduction of certain pigments) or by examining samples from substrates of known installation or alteration date.

Exterior Finishes

The exploratory demolition revealed that at some point in the history of the building the walls had board and batten siding instead of the clapboards currently visible above and below the lean-to and at the enclosed rear porch. The cornice exposed by the demolition presents an interesting contradiction, in that elements of the cornice proper, including the soffit, fascia, and brackets have only thin accumulations of paint compared to the uppermost siding boards. These upper boards appear to be heavily painted clapboards on top of the board and batten siding.

Samples were examined according to element type in an effort to correlate between the different areas of the building. The results of the analysis of the exterior samples are therefore presented by element, concluding with discussion of the relationship between samples from different types of elements.

Siding

Sample JS15 from the board siding has only one layer of paint which is a dark red-brown. The paint was textured by the addition of quartz-based sand, which appears embedded in the paint.

The two samples removed from the siding at the east elevation, JS16 and JS17, have matching layer sequences, suggesting that the siding above the ceiling and below the floor of the lean-to addition were exposed contemporaneously until the addition was built. The early colors are cream and white; later layers include yellows and darker creams. The dark creams may be yellowed white layers.

The color sequence of the sample removed from the siding at the north elevation, JS18, is anomalous. There is no correspondence between the sequence on this sample and that of the siding from the east elevation except in the outermost layers. Early layers in the sequence from this sample contain dark cream and dark green colors not seen elsewhere. The possibility exists, given the correspondence between the outer layers, that the north elevation siding was re-used from another location.

Cornice

There are two sets of samples from the cornice: one from the portion encapsulated in the ceiling of the addition, and one from the exposed cornice at the northwest corner of the building. Comparison between the sequences suggests that the cornice was encapsulated very soon after its installation, as there are only two sets of paint layers (believed to be two primer/finish systems). The outer layer of the encapsulated cornice matches that of the outer layer on the much more heavily painted siding in the same area. The first paint layer observed on the siding is only intact in few cornice samples, primarily the fascia and soffit.

The early colors on the exposed cornice match those of the encapsulated portion, but there are numerous additional layers on top of the early layers. The later colors are typically white, but there is also a dark gold and a dark green. This green does not match any of the colors on the

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siding from the north elevation. The green was not observed in all the samples from the cornice, suggesting that different color schemes may have been used at different elements during one period.

Windows and Doors

The sequences on the windows and doors suggest that changes were made to these elements contemporaneous to work on the cornice. The sequence on the south door transom essentially matches that of the northwest cornice; the sequence on the west window frame matches this as well, minus the green and gold layers. The window frames at the north and south elevations match each other, but lack many of the early layers observed on the south door transom. The interior sequence on the north window frame suggests it is contemporaneous with other elements of the kitchen, so possibly the exterior frame was replaced. The north door frame sequence matches that of the adjacent window frame.

Discussion

The paint samples from the exterior tell an interesting story about the construction sequence at the house. Based on examination of paint layers, either the existing bracketed cornice is original to the building and was only painted twice, or it is a much later addition. Based on the observed seriations, it seems likely that the cornice was added some time after the board and batten siding was covered with the clapboards, and then painted only one additional time before the lean-to was added. Interestingly, the first paint layer observed in the samples from the encapsulated cornice are discontinuous and fragmentary, and are followed by a significant dirt layer in some of the samples, suggesting a prolonged period of neglect. The samples from the exposed cornice at the northwest corner of the house are missing this first layer entirely; it may have weathered away prior to application of the subsequent paint layers.

The seriation on the siding from the north elevation is extremely puzzling. There is no correspondence between the paint seriation on this sample and that of the siding at the north elevation except in the outermost layers. One possibility is that this siding was added at a later time; comparison between the dimensions of the siding between the two locations might provide additional information.

The sequences from elements of the exterior windows and doors suggest that these elements are contemporaneous with the cornice. Samples from the most protected locations (south door transom and west window channel) have more paint layers than those observed in samples from less protected locations (north and south window frames and sash, north door). Either some of the elements were added later in the history of the house than the cornice, or weathering at the more exposed locations removed the early layers.

APPENDIX A—PAINT SERIATION FORMS

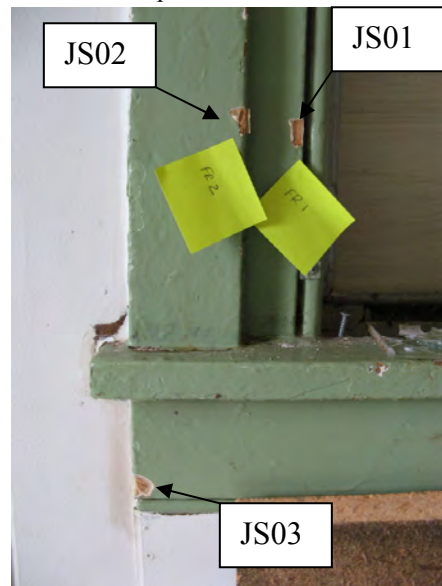
Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Kitchen	Sample Number: JS01-JS03, JS06
Sample Location: North window-apron	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Dirt (heavy)	
3.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
4.	Pale mint green	Y-G/G/86-SW6430
5.	Bright orange	R-O/O/24-SW6869
6.	Bright orange	R-O/O/24-SW6869
7.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
8.	Red-brown	FN77-SW6076
9.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
10.	White	FN127-SW6126
11.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
12.	Green (thin)	Y-G/G/157-SW6457
13.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
14.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
15.	Black/Brown (varnish)	FN161-SW6160
16.	Green	FN130-SW6179
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/5/08
Comments: The color sequences of samples JS02 and JS03 (kitchen north window frame) are the same as that for JS01. Sample JS06 from the baseboard has only the first two color layers.		

Kitchen, facing northeast, north window.



Window sample location details.





Kitchen, facing east. The white circle marks the location of sample JS06 inside the cupboard.



Location of sample JS06 at the encapsulated baseboard along the east wall.

Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Kitchen	Sample Number: JS04
Sample Location: Attic access molding	
Substrate: Wood	

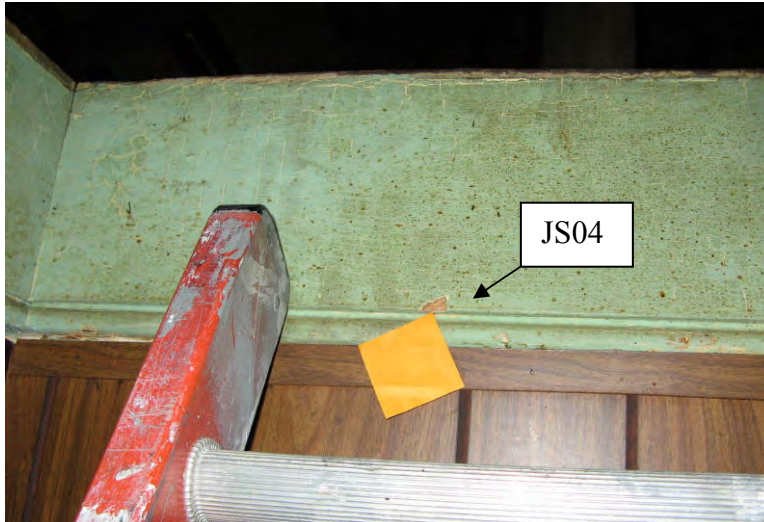
Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Dirt (heavy)	
9.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
	Dirt	
10.	White	FN127-SW6126
	Dirt	
11.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
	Dirt	
13.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
	Dirt	
14.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
	Dirt	
16.	Green	FN130-SW6179
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/5/08
Comments: The layer sequence is similar to JS01, but is missing many of the layers (layer numbers from sample JS01 have been retained for ease in comparing the sequences). Dirt layers in this sample are significant and pronounced. Note that the first green layer is missing, as is the varnish layer.		

Kitchen, facing southeast. Access to attic is through suspended ceiling,



Detail of access hatch. Circle shows sample location.





Attic access hatch, detail of sample location.

Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Kitchen	Sample Number: JS05
Sample Location: Hall door frame	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Dirt (heavy)	
3.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
4.	Pale mint green	Y-G/G/86-SW6430
5.	Bright orange	R-O/O/24-SW6869
6.	Bright orange	R-O/O/24-SW6869
8.	Red-brown	FN77-SW6076
9.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
10.	White	FN127-SW6126
11.	Cream	FN114-SW6113
12.	Green (thin)	Y-G/G/157-SW6457
13.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
	Cream	FN127-SW6126
	Cream	FN127-SW6126
	Cream	FN127-SW6126
	Cream	FN127-SW6126
	White	FN106-SW6105
	Tan	FN108-SW6107
14.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
15.	Black/Brown (varnish)	FN161-SW6160
16.	Green	FN130-SW6179
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/5/08
Comments: This is essentially the same sequence as that of the samples from the windows. One of the early cream layers is missing, and there are several additional cream/white layers later in the sequence. Layer numbers of JS01 have been used to illustrate differences.		



Kitchen facing south showing door to hall and hall beyond. Circle indicates approximate location of sample JS05.



Upper right corner of hall door frame showing location of sample JS05.

Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Hall	Sample Number: JS07, JS08
Sample Location: Door frame-door to kitchen	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Dark cream	FN115-SW6114
3.	Cream	E21-SW-7012
4.	Translucent cream	FN128-SW6127
5.	Red-brown	EPP27-SW2838
6.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
7.	Cream	E21-SW-7012
8.	Cream	E21-SW-7012
9.	Green	Y-G/G/157-SW6457
10.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
11.	White	E21-SW-7012
12.	Red-brown	FN69-SW6068
13.	Tan (very thin)	FN107-SW6106
14.	Black/Brown (varnish)	FN147-SW6146
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/6/08
Comments: The first layer is the same as that observed in the kitchen. Other correspondence includes layers 4 and 5 which look like layers 7 and 8 in JS01, and layer 9, which looks like layer 12 in JS01. The sequence of sample JS08 is the same as that of JS07.		

Hall, facing north. Locations of samples indicated.



Detail of sample locations.



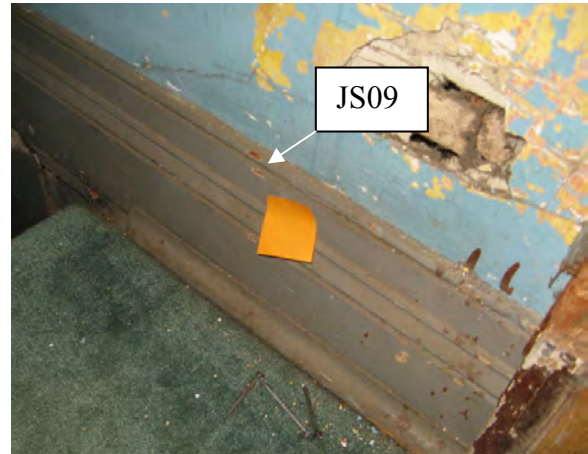
Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Basement	Sample Number: JS09
Sample Location: Access stair-baseboard	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Dirt	
3.	White	E15-SW7006
4.	Dirt	
5.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
6.	Dirt	
7.	Red	R-O/O/73-SW6333
8.	Dirt	
9.	Blue	B-G/B/84-SW6501
10.	Dirt	
11.	Gray	E77-SW7066
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/7/08
Comments: Dirt layers 6, 8, and 10 are so thick they almost look like a gray color layer.		

Basement access stair, looking east.



Detail of sample location at north wall, east end.



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Bedroom	Sample Number: JS10
Sample Location: Window apron	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
3.	Cream/White	E21-SW7012
4.	Yellow	Y-O/Y/114-SW6389
5.	Cream/White	E21-SW7012
6.	Dark cream	FN129-SW6128
7.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
8.	Blue	B-G/B/84-SW6501
9.	Cream	E21-SW7012
10.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
11.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
12.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
13.	Cream	E21-SW7012
14.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
15.	White	E15-SW7006
16.	Red-Brown	FN77-SW6076
17.	White	E15-SW7006
18.	Blue	B-G/B/85-SW6502
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/5/08
Comments: First layer matches others seen throughout the house. Sample JS11 from the sash has some of the same layers but is missing many; sample JS12 from the sash channel is the same as JS11.		

Bedroom, facing southwest. Sample locations noted.



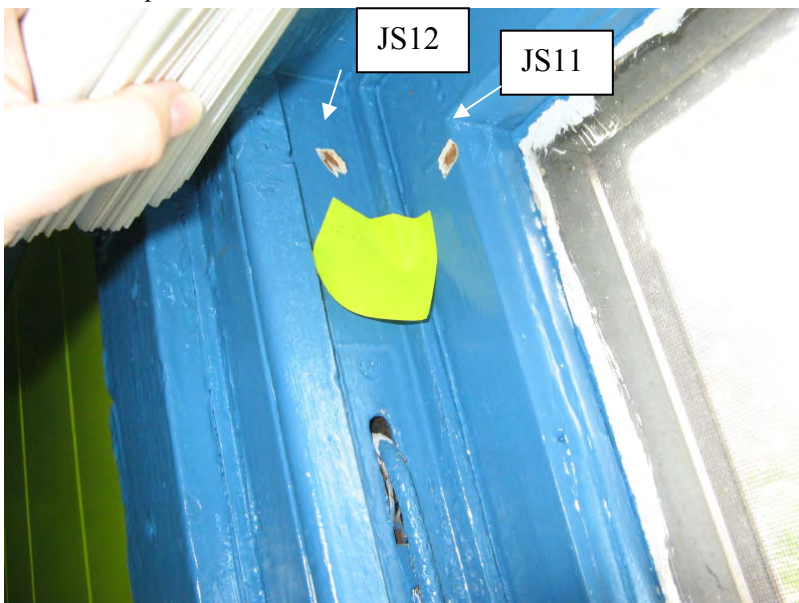
Location of sample JS10.



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Bedroom	Sample Number: JS11, JS12
Sample Location: Window sash	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White	FN106-SW6105
2.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.	Dark cream	FN129-SW6128
7.		
8.		
9.	Cream	E21-SW7012
10.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
11.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
12.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
13.	Cream	E21-SW7012
14.	Cream	FN120-SW6119
15.	White	E15-SW7006
16.	Red-Brown	FN77-SW6076
17.	White	E15-SW7006
18.	Blue	B-G/B/85-SW6502
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/7/08
Comments: Layers are listed in the order observed in sample JS10 to show correspondence. Sample JS12 from the sash channel is the same as JS11.		

Detail of sample locations at sash channel and sash.



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Front Room	Sample Number: JS13, JS14
Sample Location: Window Sash-Southeast Window	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent Cream	FN128-SW6127
2.	Cream	E21-SW7012
3.	Dirt	
4.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
5.	Dirt	
6.	Cream	E21-SW7012
7.	Dirt	
8.	Dark Cream-thin	FN129-SW6128
9.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
10.	Cream	E21-SW7012
11.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
12.	White	E16-SW7007
13.	Tan	FN115-SW6114
14.	Brown Varnish (translucent)	FN147-SW6146
15.	White	E16-SW7007
16.	White	E15-SW7006
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/7/08
Comments: Layer 1 is slightly different in this sample. The whiter part is towards the wood, and the yellower, more translucent part is towards the interface with the next layer. Otherwise, it has the same character as the first layer of the other samples.		

Front room looking southeast Window sampled is to the left.



Location of samples JS13, JS14



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Addition-original exterior wall	Sample Number: JS15
Sample Location: Board siding (battens removed)	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Sanded Red-Brown	EPP27-SW2838
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/7/08
Comments: Board siding has only one layer of paint. The paint has large, obvious red and black/brown pigment blebs as well as embedded quartz grains. Some of the paint near the wood is very resinous/glossy.		

View to the south along the cornice above the ceiling line in the addition.



Locations of samples JS15, JS16



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Addition-original exterior wall	Sample Number: JS16, JS17
Sample Location: Siding below cornice, siding below addition	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent White/cream	FN106-SW6105
2.	Translucent white/cream	FN106-SW6105
3.	Translucent white/cream	FN120-SW6119
4.	White	FN232-SW6231
5.	White	E15- SW7006
6.	Yellow	Y-O/Y/68-SW6668
7.	Pale yellow (thin)	Y-O/Y/80-SWSW6372
8.	Translucent yellow	FN139-SW6138
9.	Translucent grayish white	E26-SW7015
10.	Dark cream	FN129-SW6128
11.	Dark cream	FN129-SW6128
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/8/08
Comments: Samples JS16 and JS17 have essentially the same layer sequence suggesting all the wall was exposed contemporaneously until the lean-to was built.		

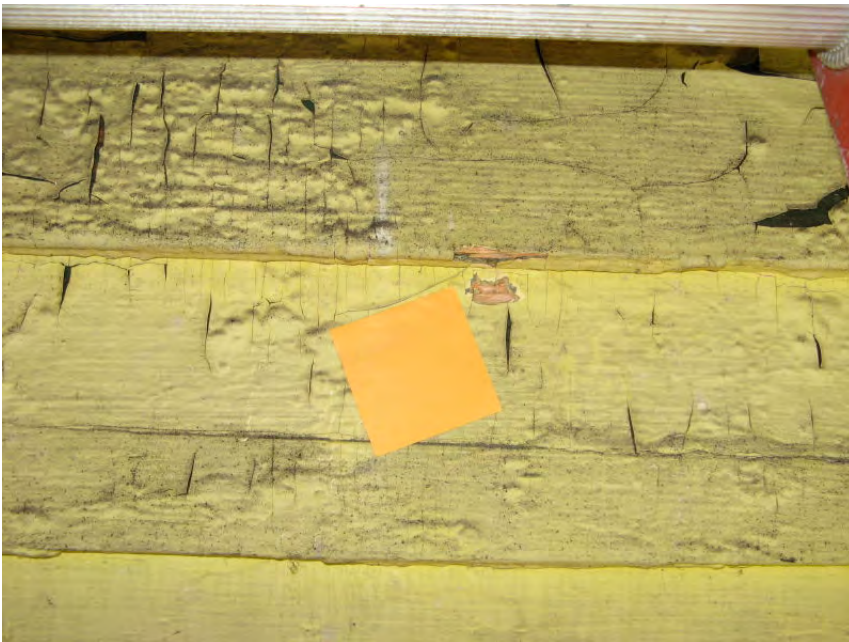


Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Back Porch	Sample Number: JS18
Sample Location: Siding	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Dirt	
2.	Green	Y-G/G/103-SW6440
3.	Dirt	
4.	Gray	E29-SW7018
5.	Dirt	
6.	Pale Blue Green	Y-G/G/145-SW6744
7.	Dirt	
8.	Cream/White	FN163SW6162
9.	Dirt	
10.	Pale Yellow Green	Y-G/G/78-SW6422
11.	Dirt	
12.	Dark Cream	FN130 SW6129-
13.	Dirt	
14.	Dark Cream	FN121- SW6120
15.	Dirt	
16.	Dark Cream	FN121-SW6120
17.	Dirt	
18.	Dark Cream	FN130-SW6129
19.	Dirt	
20.	Bright Yellow	Y-O/Y/91-SW6901
21.	Dirt	
22.	Dark Cream	FN131-SW6130
23.	Dark Cream	FN130-SW6129
24.	Dirt	
25.	Blue-gray	E29-SW7018
26.	Green	Y-G/G/103-SW6440
27.	Dark Cream	EPP54-SW2858
28.	Dirt	
29.	Dark Cream	EPP53-SW2853
30.	Dark Cream	FN129-SW6128
31.	Bright Yellow	Y-O/Y/88-SW6910
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/8/08
Comments: Sequences are difficult to distinguish/distorted somewhat due to sample location at area of paint accumulation/build-up due to dripping. Some samples have only a few of the layers shown above. No correspondence with colors on the siding samples from the east elevation except for second to last color—Layer 30 on this sample corresponds with Layer 11 on Sample JS16.		



Exterior rear (north) wall at porch showing sample locations at window and siding (orange)

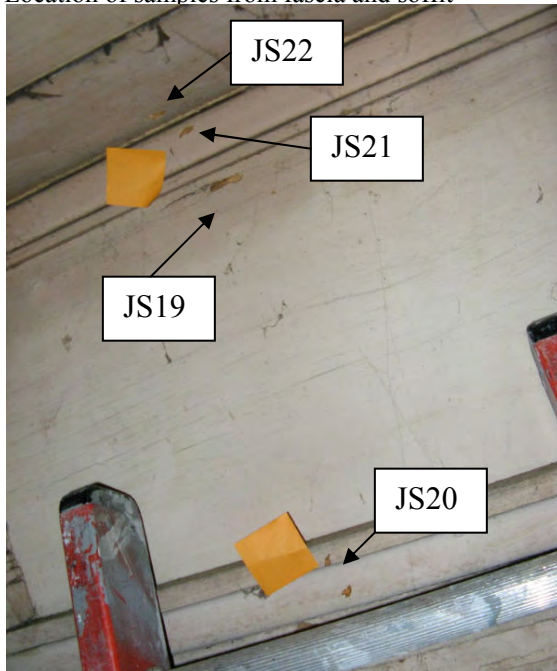


Detail of siding sample location.

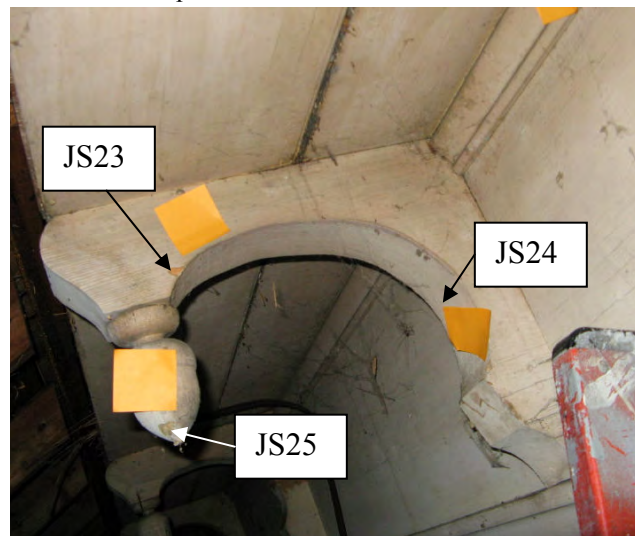
Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Cornice above ceiling in addition	Sample Number: JS19-JS25
Sample Location: Fascia	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	White/cream (possibly two layers)	E15-SW7006
2.	Dirt (heavy)	
3.	Dark Cream	FN129-SW6128
4.	Cream	Y-O/Y/81-SWSW6373
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/17/08
Comments: The outer finish system is the same as that on the much more heavily painted siding boards below. Samples JS20 (fascia bed molding) and JS21 (fascia head molding) have the two outer layers, but the first layer is discontinuous or absent altogether. Samples JS23 (bracket side), JS24 (bracket face) and JS25 (bracket pendent) have the same layer sequence as sample JS19, though the first layer is either fragmentary or lighter in color.		

Location of samples from fascia and soffit



Location of samples from bracket



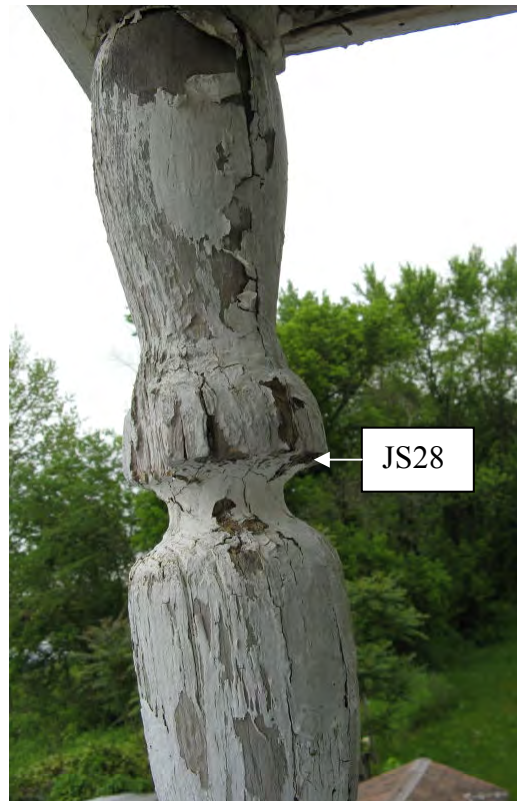
Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: Northwest Cornice	Sample Number: JS26
Sample Location: Upper Fascia	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Dark Cream	FN129-SW6128
2.	Cream)	Y-O/Y/81-SWSW6373
3.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
4.	Dark Gold	Y-O/Y/83-SW6375
5.	Dark green	Y-G/G/168-SW6468
6.	Cream	FN128--SW6127
7.	White	E15-SW7006
8.	White	E15-SW7006
9.	White	E15-SW7006
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/19/08
Comments: Layers 1 and 2 match the outer 2 layers of JS19. The green does not match or correlate with the green layers on the siding sample from the back porch, JS18. Sample JS27 has traces of the same sequence as JS26 (cornice head molding), but they are fragmentary and incomplete. Sample JS28 has the same sequence as this sample minus the green layer.		

Location of samples from rear cornice



Location of pendent sample



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: South Exterior	Sample Number: JS30 (JS29, JS31)
Sample Location: Transom Frame	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	White-thick	
2.	Dirt	
3.	Dark Cream	Y-O/Y/81-SWSW6373
4.	Dirt (heavy)	
5.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
6.	Dirt	
7.	Dark Gold	Y-O/Y/83-SW6375
8.	Green	Y-G/G/168-SW6468
9.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
10.	Dark Cream	FN129 SW6128
11.	White (primer)	E15-SW7006
12.	White (finish)	E15-SW7006
13.	White	E15-SW7006
14.	Dirt	
15.	White (primer)	E15-SW7006
16.	White (finish)	E15-SW7006
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/19/08
<p>Comments: Layer 1 is very white at the wood but more translucent and variably colored further from the wood. It may consist of as many as 3 poorly distinguished layers. This sequence is the same as the rear cornice, except the lower-most cream layer is missing, and there is an extra cream layer after the dark green. The sequence of sample JS29 (window frame) picks up at Layer 5; JS29 is missing the green layer and has an extra layer of white at the outer surface. Sample JS31 (window sash) picks up at layer 7; in sample JS31 there is a dirt layer after the first layer.</p>		

Front porch-south elevation looking west



Door transom frame sample location



Location of sash channel (window frame) sample



Location of window sash sample



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis		
Project: James Still Office		
Room: West Exterior-South window		Sample Number: JS32
Sample Location: Sash Channel		
Substrate: Wood		

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Translucent white/cream	
2.	Dark Cream	FN129 SW6128
3.	Cream	Y-O/Y/81-SWSW6373
4.	White	E15-SW7006
5.	White	E15-SW7006
6.	White	E15-SW7006
7.	White	E15-SW7006
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/19/08
Comments: The sequence on the sash channel is the same as that on the pendent at the north west corner without the green and gold layers.		

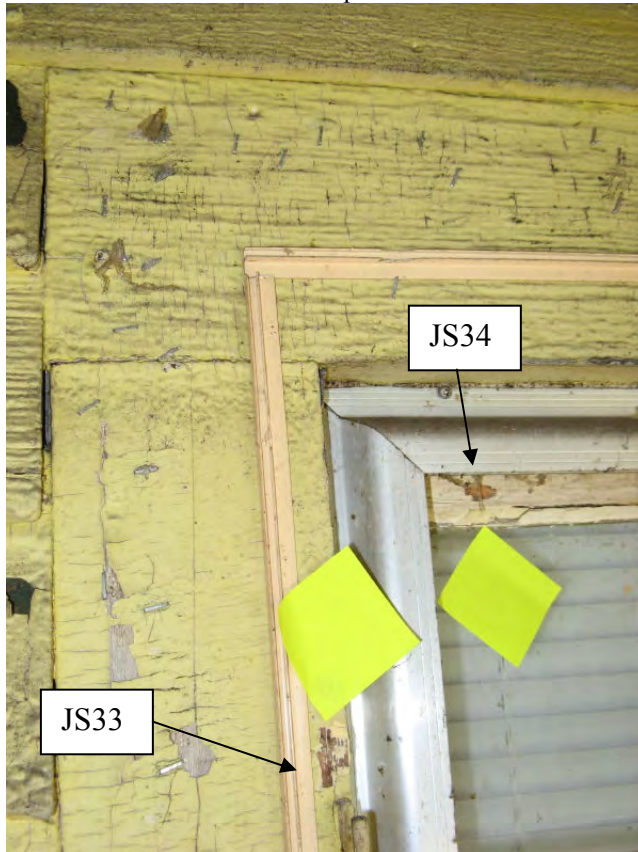
Location of sample JS32. Note that sample location was accessed from the interior.



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: North exterior	Sample Number: JS33, 34
Sample Location: Window Frame and Sash	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
2.	Gold	Y-O/Y/83-SW6375
3.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
4.	Dark Cream	FN129 SW6128
5.	Bright Yellow	Y-O/Y/88-SW6910
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/19/08
Comments: The sequence from the frame (JS33) of the window at the north elevation matches that from the south window frame except for the outer-most layers. The south window has multiple white layers after the cream; the north elevation has a single layer of yellow. Sample JS34 has only layers 3 and 4 of sample JS33; it also matches the sequence of the south elevation sash, but has a single outer white layer instead of the multiple white layers of sample JS31.		

Location of frame and sash samples from the north elevation.



Paint Seriation Study and Color Analysis	
Project: James Still Office	
Room: North exterior	Sample Number: JS35
Sample Location: Door Frame	
Substrate: Wood	

Paint Seriation Chart		
Layer No.	Color Name	SW Color Number
Substrate:	Wood	
1.	Cream	
2.	Dark Cream	
3.	White	
4.	Dark Yellow Cream	
5.	Cream	FN128-SW6127
6.	Dark Cream	FN129 SW6128
7.	Bright Yellow	Y-O/Y/88-SW6910
Technician: L. Schnabel		Date: 8/19/08
Comments: Layers 1 and 2 are the two outer clapboard colors. The sequence matches the window frame sequence minus the gold layer.		

Location of door frame sample



APPENDIX B—PAINT COLOR SAMPLES









Appendix III

REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS



Gannett Fleming

GANNETT FLEMING, INC.
Atrium I, Suite 300
1000 Atrium Way
Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
Office: (856) 802-9930
Fax: (856) 802-9937
www.gannettfleming.com

December 22, 2008

Suzanna Barucco, Associate
Director of Historic Preservation
Kise Straw & Kolodner
123 South Broad Street, Suite 1270
Philadelphia, PA 19109

RE: Archaeological Services
Dr. James Still Preservation Plan
Medford Township
Burlington County, New Jersey

Dear Ms. Barucco:

This letter presents the findings of our inspection for the above referenced property. Our effort included a walkover of the parcel and a review of the historic documentation supplied to us by KSK. This letter report also provides our assessment of the archaeological potential for the property and offers some suggestions for addressing the archaeological preservation of this important historic resource. Attached to this letter are maps and photographs referenced in the text.

Pedestrian Reconnaissance

A field reconnaissance survey was conducted on the grounds of the former office of Dr. James Still at 209 Church Road (Block 302, Lot 21) in Medford Township, New Jersey on July 1st, 2008 (**Figure 1**). The 8.25 acre lot measures approximately 1080 ft long and 330 feet wide, and features two distinct areas. The southern portion of the tract, closest to the road, consists of several extant buildings and open space in the form of a parallelogram roughly 330 feet wide and 230 feet deep, divided from the rest of the property by a wire fence to the north. The remainder of the property forms a long rectangular dog-leg to the northwest from the southern area, measuring approximately 330 by 870 feet through the center (**Figure 2**).

The buildings are clustered in the southern portion of the tract, in the southwest corner of the property and include a single story frame structure that functioned as an office when Dr. Still owned the parcel, a garage to the west of this building located across a gravel driveway from the office, a ruined structure that appears to have been a shed or other outbuilding to the north of the garage, and a child's playhouse adjacent to the ruined shed. Directly to the rear of the former office is a circular imprint where an above ground pool once stood. An 8 by 10 foot concrete pad is located approximately 50 feet northeast of the rear of the former office. A modern well is located about 135 feet northeast of the former office, roughly 150 feet from Church road (see **Figure 2**). Toys, several bath tubs (possibly used as troughs), and the remains of what appear to have been children's tree houses are present in this area (**Plate 1**).



The eastern portion of this southern tract area is largely open field with evidence of dirt bike use. Two circular depressions near the road, filled with water at the time of the site visit, may represent tree removals; other similar features occur further away from the road as well. The rear portion of this area, toward the wire fence, is at a slightly lower elevation. A split-spoon soil auger probe into the ground surface here revealed a profile indicative of saturated soils. This area would not have been ideal for the erection of structures or for farming, but may have provided plant species for harvest.

A historic image (**Plate 2**) shows Dr. Still's residence directly east of the office, with a drive running to its east. The proximity of the depicted house location appears likely to be accurate. The area to the east of the former office is vacant, with a pair of large trees 60 to 70 feet to the east of the extant structure (**Plate 3**). These trees are largely bare on their western sides where the house would have stood but have large branches extending to the east where they grew unimpeded. Subsurface probing encountered impasses at four to six inches below present ground surface where the house is believed to have stood, a finding consistent with a shallowly buried demolition layer. No attempt was made to penetrate the impasse or expose it. The lane to the east of the house depicted in the image is not apparent and it may have been idealized in the picture.

The rear portion of the tract, beyond the wire fence, is wooded in the southern half and covered in light woods and brush in the northern half. In the southwest corner of this area are the remains of a concrete block building, 90 feet north of the wire fence and 75 to 85 feet east of the western property boundary (see **Figure 2**). A single room at the north end of these ruins measuring 12 by 25 feet still stands, with the longest dimension oriented east to west. The structure lacks a roof and windows, and doors for three apertures in the northern wall (**Plate 4**). Extending from the south wall, only the foundations remain from a rectangular space, the long walls oriented north-south and enclosing an area of approximately 90 by 50 feet. The depiction on the tax map shows the eastern portion of the ruins with walls several courses high. The western portion is largely outlined by only the lowermost course and may not have been fully enclosed. The area surrounding these ruins is relatively open. A lane that extends along the northern and western edges of the former building is discernable in an area otherwise overgrown with thick vegetation. Pieces of farm machinery are present nearby.

The northernmost portion of the property, up to 460 feet south of the northern property line, is lightly wooded. A path, overgrown but still easily discernable, encircles this area of new growth forest (**Plate 5**). Subsurface probing encountered a profile consistent with cultivation, suggesting that this area had previously been planted in crops. The immature nature of the trees growing in this area indicates that such activities probably occurred after, or were continued from, the time during which Dr. Still occupied the property. The final feature of note on the parcel is an earthen road straddling the northern property line (**Plate 6**). This road, which extends beyond the east and west boundaries of the property, is referred to as Hollingshead Lane or "the road leading to the mansion house of Job Haines" in deeds related to the property (noted on tax map – see **Figure 2**).

Management Priorities

The former Still Office site is a valuable resource and its care and management should be a priority. Because the property has not been developed, there is a high potential for intact archaeological remains to be present. While historical records provide a portrait of Dr. Still, archaeological investigation may be able to provide as yet undocumented facets of his life and activities on the property. Additionally, archaeology can reveal the use of the property including locations of the house and associated features as well as barns and other outbuildings. The illustration of the property in 1876 (**Figure 2**) presents a depiction of the arrangement of the property that can be examined through archaeological investigation. Towards that end the following are suggestions for preserving the property and protecting against the loss of important archaeological information.

It is recommended that the location of the house and area surrounding it be left undisturbed until the property is fully secured and activities are planned for its use. Initiating investigations while the property remains vacant may serve to attract attention from curiosity seekers who may intentionally or inadvertently cause harm to the archaeological resources on the property. Machine access should be through areas either west of the office or to the east of the large trees that stand east of the house location (see Plate 3) to avoid accidental damage to the underlying remains. Shaft features such as wells and privies may be located to the rear (north) of the former house site and this area should be avoided also.

It is imperative that prior to any ground disturbing activities archaeological investigation occur to prevent the loss of valuable archaeological information. An archaeological survey should be conducted in any areas proposed for disturbance including the removal of later outbuildings. Even grading or vegetation removal can result in the loss of important archaeological information. Archaeological investigations should be part of an overall plan that will identify and document the archaeological expressions of Dr. Still's occupation of the property as well as any other inhabitants, but could be conducted on an as-necessary basis.

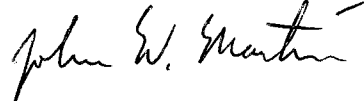
Ideally, a complete archaeological survey of the property should be conducted as part of the planning for its use. This could involve regularized subsurface testing to identify archaeological evidence for building and landscape remains that need to be protected or documented. The use of less-invasive remote sensing techniques such as ground-penetrating radar could also be employed in a program to map archaeological remains. Elements such as barns, outbuildings, and fence lines would be sought to provide a picture of the organization of the property through time. A starting point would be the illustration from Scott's 1876 *Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County New Jersey* that depicts the office, house, and yard areas with surrounding fences (**see Plate 2**). All identified remains should be assessed as to their age, association, and intactness. Further investigation may also determine their importance in interpreting the property. The results should be used in planning development of the property so as to avoid unnecessary destruction of important remains and to provide an opportunity to gather additional evidence that may inform our understanding about the life and work of James

Still. Areas devoid of archaeological remains would allow the planning of property use that would not require additional archaeological investigation or protection. Preserved archaeological remains would also offer the prospect of educating the public about Dr. Still and demonstrating the process of archaeology.

All archaeological work should be performed by or under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61) and a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) under contract to the responsible party. Some archaeological investigation could potentially be conducted in partnership with the Archaeological Society of New Jersey to increase the awareness of this resource and promote public involvement. Local colleges and universities may also offer opportunities to partner with archaeological field schools to lessen the cost for archaeological investigations.

It has been a pleasure to be involved in this project with you and feel free to contact me if you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance.

Very truly yours,
GANNETT FLEMING, INC.

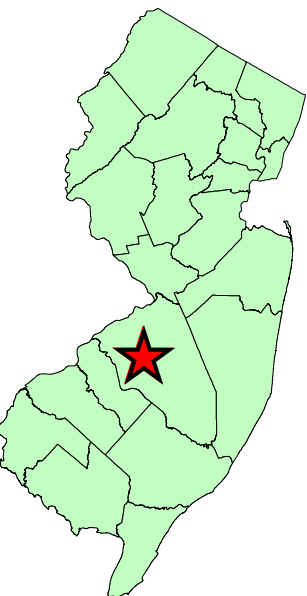
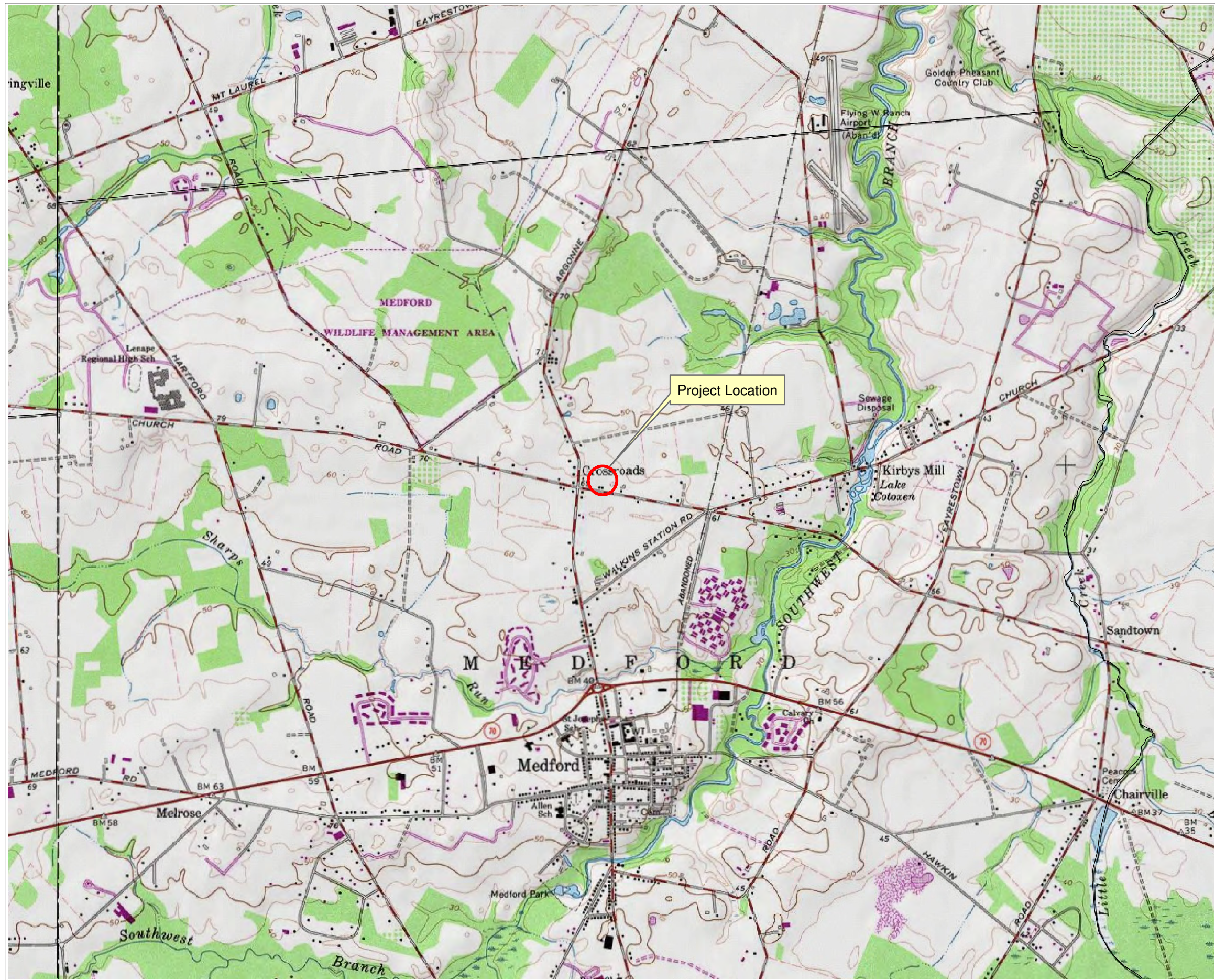
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John W. Martin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line extending from the end.

John W. Martin, RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

Sources Cited

Scott, James D.
1876 *Combination Atlas and Map of Burlington County New Jersey*. J.D. Scott, Philadelphia.

Attachments
c: 49859 file



Source:
USGS Mount Holly Quadrangle
Map created with TOPO!
©2000 Wildflower Productions
(www.topo.com)
Coordinate System:
UTM
Datum = NAD83
Units = meters

FIGURE 1

**PRESERVATION PLAN
FOR THE DR. JAMES STILL OFFICE
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP, BURLINGTON COUNTY
NEW JERSEY**

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



Scale: 1 inch=2,000 feet
August 2008

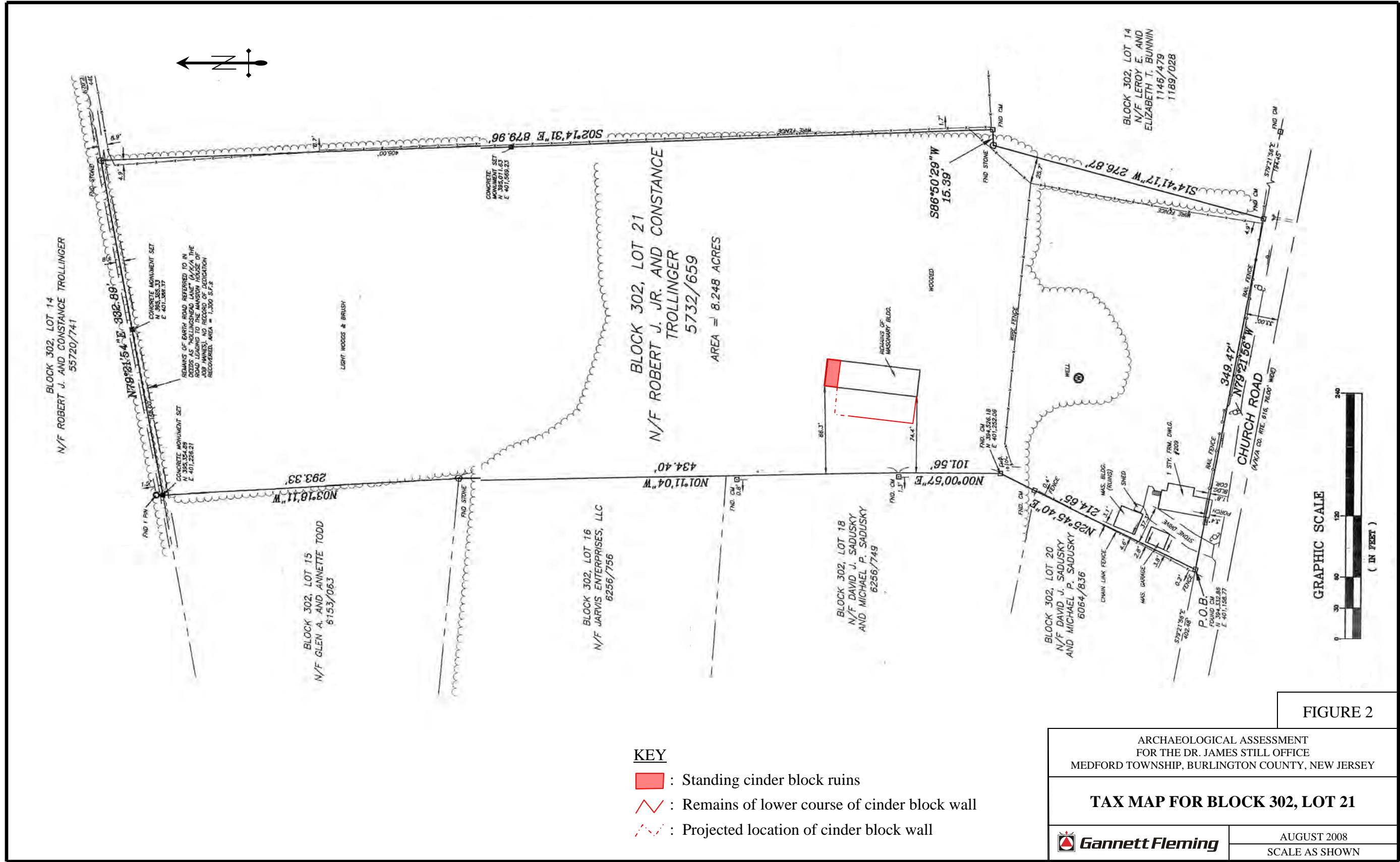




Plate 1: General view of area to the north of Dr. Stills' office containing discarded bath tub and platform/treehouse. Facing west.



Plate 2: Artist's rendering of Dr. Stills' residence and office, at center and left of view, respectively. From *Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County New Jersey* (Scott 1876).



Plate 3: Former location of the Stills residence to the east of the extant office and west of large trees. Facing north.



Plate 4: Northern end of cinder block outbuilding depicted on tax map (see **Figure 2**). Facing southeast.



Plate 5: Informal path which encircles the area of new growth forest in the northern third of the property. Facing south.



Plate 6: Earthen road running along the northern property line, noted as “Hollingshead Lane” on tax map (see **Figure 2**). Facing west.



Appendix IV

LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW

James Still Office: Preliminary Site Analysis

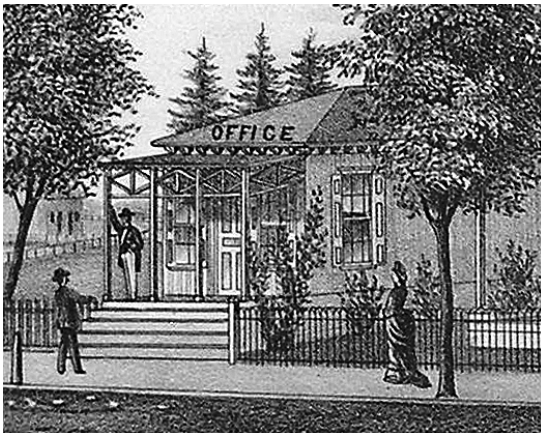
The site sits on a mostly sand base, and is mostly well-drained with the exception of some moist pockets. Most of the vegetation is of the volunteer variety, with the exception of the edges of the property, which are populated by a range of mature native deciduous trees. Trees at the core are predominantly groves of Redcedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) and Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). In moister areas, Silver Maples (*Acer saccharinum*) and Boxelder (*Acer negundo*) are found. The placement, density and even-age of these stands suggest that these are volunteer rather than planted species. The understory is mostly unmown native grasses and mosses. There is a marked lack of invasive plant materials on the site, except at the edges, where it is of hedgerow type (*Rosa* and *Lonicera* spp.).

Specimen trees include a massive Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*) to the east of the office, a tree that may have been planted by Still near his residence and office, as it is known for its medicinal qualities.¹ Along the rear lot line of the deep property are mature oaks (*Quercus phellos* and others), which may be significant as the office cornices have an acorn adornment.

A noted lack of herb plants was apparent, although many of the species noted in the research to date, i.e. Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), would have been assumed to have lived and spread within the property since Dr. Still's tenure. Even herbaceous materials appear not to have been present and spread since that period.

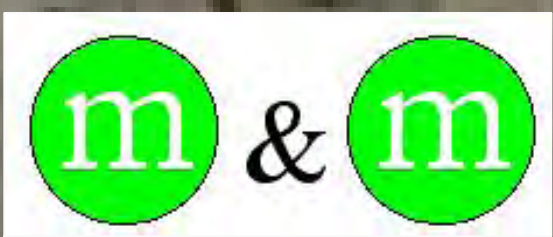
Other than the office, some outbuildings, and the remnants of a concrete block structure well into the property, little evidence remains of the herbalist's work with native plants.

Deer appeared not to be present in the area (lack of browsing evidence), but a number of recent woodchuck holes were noted.



An historic rendering of the Dr. James Still Office and Residence shows mature evergreens backing the office of a Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) type, although no evidence of these was seen on the site in 2008. There is suspected to have been some artistic license in this, as the sidewalk, curbing, street trees and fencing are similarly missing from the current site, and unlikely features, historically, in this rural community.

¹ A robust poison ivy vine climbs this tree, well into the upper reaches.



Menke & Menke, LLC
Landscape Architects and Planners
6 Ogden Avenue, Swarthmore, PA 19081
www.menkeandmenke.com



Bunning-Still Proposed Site Plan 2009
Medford, NJ February 3, 2009 with KSK, Inc.



Appendix V

COST ESTIMATES

KISE STRAW & KOLODNER ARCHITECTS
JAMES STILL OFFICE
COMPREHENSIVE CONDITION ASSESSMENT & PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

ICI #: 206255
 Prep: mcf/lpj
 Date: 3/16/2009
 Page: 1
 Revised:

DETAILS- ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST ESTIMATE

Account	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount	Alternate
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LEVEL 1 - STABILIZATION

L.1.1	Remove/Reset Porch Posts @ South Porch - Inspect	4	EA	\$ 700.00	\$ 2,800	
	- Epoxy Consolidation of Porch Post Bases - 6" Wide	4	EA	450.00	1,800	
L.1.1.A	Replace Porch Posts @ South Porch	4	EA	1,350.00		\$ 5,400
L.1.2	Remove Stucco from Porch Foundation	78	SF	5.00	390	
	- Rake Out & Repoint	78	SF	28.00	2,184	
	- Brick Replacement @ Piers	30	EA	100.00	3,000	
L.1.3	Remove Stucco from Chimney Stack	143	SF	5.00	715	
	- Rake Out & Repoint	143	SF	28.00	4,004	
	- Brick Replacement	25	EA	100.00	2,500	
L.1.4	Sister Crack Ceiling Joist @ 1st Floor	1	EA	450.00	450	
L.1.5	Minor Repairs @ Windows - 1st - Dutchman/Consolidate Sills	7	EA	500.00	3,500	
	- Replace Glazing Putty @ All Windows	266	SF	15.00	3,990	
L.1.6	Restore Wood Cornice	66	LF	30.00	1,980	
	- Replace Cornice - Assume 30%	28	LF	75.00	2,100	
	- Replace Acorn Drops - Missing	2	EA	350.00	700	
	- Partial Replacement of Acorn Drops & Brackets	5	EA	225.00	1,125	
L.1.7	Scrap/Prep/Prime/Paint Exterior Woodwork	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000	
L.1.8	New Footings @ Northwest Wall	15	LF	300.00	4,500	
	- Partial Reconstruction of Stone Foundation Wall	15	LF	200.00	3,000	
L.1.9	Remove Loose/Deter. Parging @ Foundation (Interior/Exterior)	1,542	SF	2.00	3,084	
	- Rake Out & Repoint	1,542	SF	20.00	30,840	
	- Replaster Interior Walls	1,096	SF	10.00	10,960	
L.1.10	Sister Decayed Joists @ NE Corner of Basement - 4' Long	3	EA	300.00	900	
L.1.1.11	Remove Concrete Paving Along East Foundation Wall	47	LF	25.00	1,175	
	- Regrade Area for Positive Drainage	1	LS	500.00	500	
	- New Slate Pavers	47	LF	100.00	4,700	
Subtotal					\$ 100,897	
Contingency 15%					15,135	
Subtotal					116,032	
General Requirements 20%					23,206	
TOTAL LEVEL 1 STABILIZATION COST					\$ 139,238	

LEVEL 2 - PRESERVATION & INVESTIGATION

L.2.1	Remove Interior Finishes @ 1st Floor	1,090	SF	\$ 10.00	\$ 10,900	
	- Dismantle Kitchen Cabinets	10	LF	200.00	2,000	
	- Dismantle Sink/Range	2	EA	350.00	700	
L.2.2	Remove Interior Finishes @ East Wall of East Addition	208	SF	5.00	1,040	
	- Remove Bath Tub	1	EA	400.00	400	
L.2.3	Selective Removal of Exterior Siding @ Within North Porch	178	SF	6.00	1,068	
L.2.4	Conduct Paint Analysis	1	LS	3,500.00	3,500	
Subtotal					\$ 19,608	
Contingency 15%					2,941	
Subtotal					22,549	
General Requirements 20%					4,510	
TOTAL LEVEL 2 PRESERVATION & INVESTIGATION COST					\$ 27,059	

DETAILS - ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST ESTIMATE

Account	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount	Alternate
<u>LEVEL 3 - RESTORATION</u>						
L.3.1	Remove Asphalt Shingle Roofing w/ Plywood Decking	1,309	SF	\$ 4.00	\$ 5,236	
	- New Hand Split Cedar Shingles @ Roofing - Custom 7" Exp	1,309	SF	18.00	23,562	
	- Replace Shingle Lath - Assume 10%	131	SF	3.00	393	
	- Reconstruct Pole Gutter - Lead Coated Copper	121	LF	75.00	9,075	
	- Gutter Linings/Downspouts/Flashing - Lead Coated Copper	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000	
	- Replace Deteriorated Rafters & Sheathing @ Chimney	1	LS	5,000.00	5,000	
	- Sister Rafter Ends	5	EA	275.00	1,375	
L.3.1.A	New Hand Split Cedar Shingles @ Roofing - Custom - 8" Exp	1,309	SF	16.50		21,599
L.3.2	Remove Exterior Siding - Aluminum	1,517	SF	2.00	3,034	
	- Selective Removal of Clapboard As Needed	1	LS	1,500.00	1,500	
L.3.3	Dismantle/Demolish East Addition	208	SF	15.00	3,120	
	- Conduct Paint Analysis	1	LS	1,500.00	1,500	
L.3.4	Dismantle/Demolish Front Porch - South Elevation	105	SF	10.00	1,050	
	- Reconstruct Front Porch	105	SF	125.00	13,125	
	- Conduct Paint Analysis	1	LS	1,500.00	1,500	
L.3.5	Dismantle/Demolish Rear Porch - North Elevation	105	SF	10.00	1,050	
	- Remove Concrete Stairway w/ Landing (3' x 3')	15	LFN	50.00	750	
	- Reconstruct Rear Porch	105	SF	125.00	13,125	
	- Conduct Paint Analysis	1	LS	1,500.00	1,500	
L.3.5.A	Temporary PT Wood Stairway & Landing @ North Door	15	LFN	125.00	1,875	
L.3.6	Restore Board & Batten Siding	379	SF	7.50	2,843	
	- Replace Exterior Siding Boards - Assume 75%	1,138	SF	15.00	17,070	
	- Replace Exterior Batten - Assume 100%	1,517	SF	3.25	4,930	
	- Paint Exterior Siding	1,517	SF	3.00	4,551	
L.3.7	Infill Interior Door Opening - Masonry	1	EA	1,750.00	1,750	
L.3.7A	Infill Interior Door Opening - Masonry	1	EA	1,600.00		1,600
	- Install New Window - To Match Existing	1	EA	1,250.00		1,250
L.3.8	Reconstruct Existing Window Sills/Heads - Approx. 3' Wide	17	EA	450.00	7,650	
	- Reconstruct Existing Window Sills/Heads - Approx. 14' Long	1	EA	1,850.00	1,850	
L.3.9	Replace Bottom Six-Light Sash @ North Elevation Window	1	EA	850.00	850	
	- Strip/Prime/Paint Window	15	SF	15.00	225	
L.3.10	Replace Interior Window Sills/Trim	4	EA	350.00	1,400	
	- Replace Interior Doors Sills/Trim	5	EA	450.00	2,250	
L.3.11	Reconstruct Existing Paneled Shutters	7	PR	950.00	6,650	
	- Replace Existing Shutter Hinges	7	PR	250.00	1,750	
L.3.12	Reconstruct Basement Window Sashes & Frames - 30" x 12"	6	EA	375.00	2,250	
	- Replace Interior Trim @ Basement Windows	6	EA	150.00	900	
L.3.13	Reconstruct 5 Paneled Exterior Door @ South Elevation	1	EA	2,150.00	2,150	
	- Repair Door Trim As Required	1	EA	500.00	500	
	- New Glazing @ Door Transom	1	EA	350.00	350	
L.3.14	Replace Exterior Door @ North Elevation - Single	1	EA	2,150.00	2,150	
L.3.15	Reconstruct Doorway Opening @ South Basement Wall	1	EA	750.00	750	
	- New Board & Batten Door - Single	1	EA	1,200.00	1,200	
L.3.15	Reconstruct Winder Stair @ Basement	1	FLT	3,750.00	3,750	
L.3.16	Replace Deteriorated Lath @ Basement Ceiling - Assume 50%	492	SF	2.25	1,107	
L.3.17	Replace Deteriorated Lath @ 1st Floor Ceiling - Assume 50%	388	SF	2.25	873	
	- @ 1st Floor Walls - Assume 25%	550	SF	2.25	1,238	

KISE STRAW & KOLODNER ARCHITECTS
JAMES STILL OFFICE
COMPREHENSIVE CONDITION ASSESSMENT & PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
MEDFORD, NEW JERSEY

ICI #: 206255
Prep: mcf/lpj
Date: 3/16/2009
Page: 3
Revised:

DETAILS - ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST ESTIMATE

Account	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Cost	Amount	Alternate
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LEVEL 3 - RESTORATION (continued)

L.3.18	Prep/Paint Interior Walls	5,176	SF	1.25	6,470	
	- Prep/Paint Interior Ceilings	2,074	SF	1.35	2,800	
	- Strip/Prime/Paint Windows	266	SF	15.00	3,990	
	- Strip/Prime/Paint Doors & Trim - Single	10	EA	325.00	3,250	
L.3.19	Clean Original Wood Floors w/ Mild Detergent Solution	1,090	SF	1.50	1,635	
L.3.20	New Electrical Service	1	LS	4,500.00	4,500	
	- Electrical Wiring	2,074	SF	15.00	31,110	
	- Lighting	2,074	SF	10.00	20,740	
L.3.21	Demolish Chimney	143	SF	12.00	1,716	
	- Restore Roof & Cornice @ Original Chimney Area	1	LS	1,500.00	1,500	
	- Side-Wall-Venting Heating & Cooling Plant	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000	

	Subtotal				\$ 256,467	
	Contingency	15%			38,470	
	Subtotal				294,937	
	General Requirements	20%			58,987	
	TOTAL LEVEL 3 RESTORATIONS COST				\$ 353,925	

TOTAL - LEVEL 1 - 3					\$ 520,222	
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Appendix VI

JAMES D. STILL'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT, 1880

19274C

192770

Dr. James Little

Wells

Filed March 27th

A. S. 1882 and re-
conducted in Book

Q. of Wells page

123 & in the

Surrogate's Office

at Mount Holly,

John R. Hearrell

Surrogate

1927

I, James Still of the Township of
Medford, in the County of Burlington and
State of New Jersey, being of sound mind
memory and understanding, do make, and
publish this my last Will and Testament,
in manner following, that is to say,
First - It is my Will and I do order that all
my Just Debts and Funeral Expenses be
promptly paid and satisfied, as soon as conve-
niently can be, after my Decease.
Second - I give and bequeath unto my
beloved Wife Henrietta Still the use of all
my Household goods, Horses, Stock, Wagons and
all my Farming Implements, of whatsoever
description. Together with the use possession
and enjoyment of the Homestead Building
Laboratory, and Land thereto belonging,
where I now live; the Stokes Land adjoining
Charles Hollinshead's, the Glue Land near
the Cross Roads, and the Ann Davis Land
adjoining William H. Woolston's Farm, the
use of the Timber Land I purchased of Culbert
and Davis Shreve to get Fire Wood, all of
which I give and bequeath to her, my said Wife,
during her Natural life, or during her Widowhood,
which ever may first terminate, and no
longer. I Also give and bequeath unto
her, my said Wife, the Sum of three hun-
dred Dollars, yearly, at the end and Expira-
tion of each and every year after my Decease,
during her Natural life, or Widowhood as
aforesaid, to be paid to her by my Executors
hereafter named, out of the Interest arising

from the money, I have loaned out.
Third - I give and bequeath unto my Brother Charles Wesley Still, one dollar and seventy five cents per Week, during his Natural life, towards paying his Board, which I do order my said Executors to pay in quarterly Payments, out of the Interest arising on the monies I have loaned out, and my hereafter begets, and all the balance of Interest so arising from time to time after paying said Ann-
nities to my said Wife, and my Brother Charles Wesley Still, I do order and direct my Executors to keep out at Interest, for the benefit of my Estate during the life time, or Widowhood of my said Wife as aforesaid.

Fourth - I order my Executors to keep Rented out the Tavern Property, and the Townhouse Property, and the Buddtown Farm I purchased of ~~but~~ and William Jobs, and after keeping said Properties in repair, and paying Taxes &c, to put the balance of said rents from time to time out at Interest for the benefit of my Estate.

Fifth - I give and devise unto my seven Children, namely, James I. Still, Joseph C. Still, Angelina Still, Lucetta Still, William Still, Emerata Still and Eliza Ann Mosses Wife of John Mosses, all that Cedar Swamp Lot, in Bear Swamp called the Dudley Lot, which I purchased of the Estates of Josiah Pickitt and Stacy Pickitt, Decreed to them, Share and Share alike, and to their Heirs and Assigns.

Sixth - After the Death, or Expiration
of the Widowhood of my said Wife, which
ever may first occur, as aforesaid, and
after paying and providing for paying the
Annuities to my Wife and my Brother Cha-
rles Wesley Still, as aforesaid, then it is
Will, and I hereby give, devise and bequeath
all the Estate, both Real and Personal which
I have given her the use of. Together with
all other Estate, both Real and Personal
whosoever and Whosoever forms, not herein
not herein before devised or bequeathed, to
my said seven Children, who are herein
before named, to them share and share
alike, charging the said James Still
with fifteen hundred Dollars, or deducting
the same from his share thereof which he
has already had to have and hold to
them, their Heirs and Assigns forever,
All of which Estate to be divided by three
disinterested ^{Persons} by my said Children appointed
or chosen, but if they should not agree
in a division in that way, then I do order
my Executors to sell all of my said
Estate Real and Personal, and I do hereby
order and direct my said Executors to
make and Execute as good and sufficient
Conveyances in the Law as I could do, if
living, and Personal Present, and after
paying the Expenses of said Division
or Sale to pay the net Proceeds thereof to my
said Children in equal proportions, as
herein aforesaid.

over

And Lastly - I do hereby appoint my two
Sons the Said James J. Still and William
Still, Executors of this my last Will and
Testament, Also I do hereby empower and
authorize them to oversee and keep in repair
all the property, I have herein given the use
of to my said Wife during her natural life
or Widowhood as the case may be, and collect
all Interests, for the benefit of my Estate
untill the time of the general distribution
thereof, agreeable to this my last Will and
Testament -

(Dated this fourteenth Day of July A.D.
one thousand eight hundred and Eighty (1880)

Signed, Sealed, Published
and declared by the said
James Still to be his
Testament and last Will
in the presence of us
E. S. Low

William Dyer

James Still

Burlington County,

the Witness *is* to the within Will..... being duly *affirmed*
according to law did *declare*

and say that *he* saw *James Still* the testat or therein named,
sign and seal the same, and heard *him* publish, pronounce and declare the within writing to be *his*
last Will and Testament, and that at the time of the doing thereof the said testat or was of sound
and disposing mind, memory and understanding, so far as *he* know, and as *he* verily believe, and that

R. S. Low the other subscribing witness *was* present at the same time and signed
his name as witness to the said Will, together with this *affirmant* in the presence of
the said testat or

Affirmed and Subscribed at
Mount Holly, County and State aforesaid,
March 27th A. D. 1882, before me,

William Dyer

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss.
Burlington County,

James T. Still and
William Still, Executors
of the within named *James Still* deceased,
being duly *sworn* according to law, did *depone*

and say that the within writing contains the true last Will and Testament of
James Still therein named, deceased, so far as *they* know and as
they verily believe that *they* will well and truly perform the same, by paying first the debts of said deceas-
ed, and then the legacies in the said Testament specified, so far as the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased can
thereunto extend; and that *they* will make and exhibit into the Surrogate's Office of the County of Burlington,

at or before the expiration of three calendar months, a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chat-
tels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased, that have or shall come to *their* knowledge or possession, or to the posses-
sion of any other person or persons, for *their* use; and render a just and true account when thereunto lawfully required.

Sworn AND SUBSCRIBED AT MOUNT HOLLY, COUNTY
AND STATE AFORESAID, *March 27th* A. D. 1882 BEFORE ME,

James T. Still
William Still

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

Burlington County,

SS.

the Witness *er* to the within Will..... being duly *affirmed*
according to law did *declare*

and say that *he* saw *James Still* the testator therein named,
sign and seal the same, and heard *him* publish, pronounce and declare the within writing to be *his*
last Will and Testament, and that at the time of the doing thereof the said testator was of sound
and disposing mind, memory and understanding, so far as *he* know, and as *he* verily believe, and that

R. S. Low
the other subscribing witness *was* present at the same time and signed
his name as witness to the said Will, together with this *affirmant* in the presence of
the said testator

Affirmed and Subscribed at
Mount Holly, County and State aforesaid,
March 27th A. D. 1882, before me,

William Dyer

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } SS.
Burlington County,

James J. Still and
William Still, Executors
of the within named *James Still* deceased,
being duly *sworn* according to law, did *depone*

and say that the within writing contains the true last Will and Testament of
James Still therein named, deceased, so far as *they* know and as
they verily believe that *they* will well and truly perform the same, by paying first the debts of said deceased,
and then the legacies in the said Testament specified, so far as the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased can
thereunto extend; and that, *they* will make and exhibit into the Surrogate's Office of the County of Burlington,

at or before the expiration of three calendar months, a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods and Chat-
tels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased, that have or shall come to *their* knowledge or possession, or to the possess-
ion of any other person or persons, for *their* use; and render a just and true account when thereunto lawfully required.

Sworn AND SUBSCRIBED AT MOUNT HOLLY, COUNTY
AND STATE AFORESAID, *March 27th* A. D. 1882 BEFORE ME,

James J. Still
William Still

John R. Howell SURROGATE.



Appendix VII

STILL PROPERTY INVENTORY, 1882

192770

INVENTORY

—AND—

APPRAISEMENT

—OF THE—

PERSONAL PROPERTY

—OF—

Dr. James Still

Deceased.

Filed March 27th 1882

and recorded in Book *O* of

Inventories, page 344 &c., in the

Surrogate's Office of the County of

Burlington.

John R. Howell Surrogate.

A true and perfect Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James Still M.D. late of the Township of Medford in the County of Burlington and State of New Jersey Deceased, made the 24th Day of March A.D. 1882, James Still and William Still Executors, and William Dyer and Alfred M. Ballinger two disinterested Freeholders as follows: viz

Cash on hand	925 03
Cash in Medford Bank	1016 25
8 Cows 30.00 in 150.00 2 yearling Calves 15.00 in 30.00	180 00
3 Calves 60.00 in 180.00 1 Gray Horse 150.00 -	168 00
1 cow + 3 Shotes 25.00 2 Horses 25.00 in 50.00	75 00
Working Harness, Forks, Shovels &c	10 00
Single and Double Harness	40 00
1 double Carriage 25.00 - Market Wagon 30.00	55 00
1 Fall Top Wagon 30.00 - Family Carriage 60.00	90 00
Grind Stone, Hoes, Sifts, Shovels, and all the balance in the Carriage House	10 00
2 Ladders 5.00, Cutting Box & Grain Fan 10.00	6 00
Lot Hay and Straw	30 00
1 Carting Wagon sides and Bottom	50 00
1 old Carting Wagon 50.00 Wheelbarrow 10.00	6 00
2 one Horse Plows + 1 two Horse Plow	15 00
2 Harrows - Fallow Harrow + Cultivator	12 00
Lot Wheat 15.00 + Lot Rye 15.00	30 00
Lot Tools &c. in farmer House	5 00
Lot of Ice 10.00 - Mowing Machine 50.00	60 00
Hay Rake 20.00, old Shelving 20.00	4 00
Extension Table 15.00 - Sewing Machine	20 00
1 Range 12.00 Kitchen Utensils 3.00	15 00
Parlor Cook Stove 60.00 + Book Case 5.00	65 00

Amount bought	6828.78
6 Chairs, settee, black mirror & lamps	5.00
Carpet in Dining Room	5.00
Carpet in Sitting Room	10.00
7 Chairs and sofa in sitting Room	15.00
Dining Table Pine table & covers	15.00
Hot Rack 7.00 - What not 7.00	14.00
1 in Parlor 6.00 - 7 chairs & sofa 10.00	106.00
Large mirror 5.00 - Marble Table 5.00	55.00
Ottoman 1.00 - 50 yds Carpet in Parlor 5.00	51.00
Picture and Window Blinds in Parlor	25.00
Stendant Lamp 2.00 - Rods stop & Entry Carpet 10.00	12.00
1 Lounge 7.00	7.00
Room No 1, or North West Chamber set Bed and Bedding 25.00 - Furniture 6.00 Carpet in same Room 2.00	33.00
Room No 2, or North East Chamber set Bedding & Bed 5.00 - Chamber set 25.00 Carpet in same Room 4.50	54.50
Room No 3, or South West Room Bed & Bedding 25.00 - Carpet 1.50 Black Walnut Chamber set 50.00	76.00
Room No 4, or South East Chamber Bed & Bedding 25.00 - Carpet 8.00 Chamber set 15.00	48.00
Chamber No 5 - Bed & Bedding 12.00 Bed stands, stove & iron 18.00	18.00
South East, Attic or No 5 Bed Bedding, chairs stand, table & chair 20.00 Sick chair 2.50 - Buffalo Robe 5.00	7.50
Boots, Hairs & Shoulders	25.00
Balance in third story sundries	2.00
Lot Earthen, glasses & China Ware	15.00
In Laboratory Lots Herbs, & Medicines 10.00 - Stove 10.00	110.00

Balance in Third Story Sundries	2500
Lot Earthen, greens & China Ware	250
In Laboratory	1500
Lot Herbs & Medicines 10000	10000
Store 1000	1000
Total	11000

Sold by
John G. Clark & Sons
130 Dock Street
Philadelphia.

Chair, Desk & 9 in front Office	2500
Museum of Articles, Relics	1750
Sofa, settee, chairs & Desk	1000
Bears Symp. Kettle Symp. Press	20000
Libary All In. Included	10472
Goods charged to Eliza A. Moore	
Amount of Notes and Interest due on them to March 25th 1882	316128
Northern Pacific Bonds	210000
3 Government Bonds 1000	300000
Mortgages and Interest on them due	333575
547 Books of the Early Recollections and Life of Doctor James Still 175	40650
	1972103

James Still	} Executor
William Still	
William Dyer	} Appraisers
Alfred M. Ballinger	

Burlington County,

William Dyer and Alfred M. Ballinger

one of the Appraisers of the within Inventory being duly affirmed
according to law did declare

and say that the Goods, Chattels and Credits in the said Inventory set down and specified, were by them
appraised according to their just and true respective rates and values, after the best of their judgment and un-
derstanding; and that the other Appraiser,
whose name is thereunder subscribed, was present at the same time, and concurred in all things to the doing thereof; and
that they appraised all things brought to their view for appraisement.

Affirmed AND SUBSCRIBED
AT MOUNT HOLLY, COUNTY AND STATE AFORESAID,
March 27th A. D. 1882, BEFORE ME,

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

William Dyer
Alfred M. Ballinger

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Burlington County, } ss.

James T. Still and William Still
the executors
of the within named James Still deceased,
being duly sworn according to law
did declare

and say that the annexed writing contains a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels and Cred-
its of the said deceased, so far as have come to their knowledge or possession, or to the possession of any other
person or persons for their use.

Sworn and subscribed
at Mount Holly, County and State aforesaid,
March 27th A. D., 1882, before me.

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

James T. Still
William Still

Burlington County,

William Dyer and Alfred M. Ballinger

one of the Appraisers of the within Inventory being duly affirmed
according to law did declare

and say that the Goods, Chattels and Credits in the said Inventory set down and specified, were by them ap-
praised according to their just and true respective rates and values, after the best of their judgment and un-
derstanding; and that the other Appraiser,
whose name is thereunder subscribed, was present at the same time, and consented in all things to the doing thereof; and
that they appraised all things brought to their view for appraisement.

Affirmed AND SUBSCRIBED
AT MOUNT HOLLY, COUNTY AND STATE AFORESAID,
March 27th A. D. 1882, BEFORE ME,

William Dyer
Alfred M. Ballinger

John R. Howell SURROGATE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss.
Burlington County,

James T. Still and William Still
the executors

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and say that the annexed writing contains a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels and Cred-
its of the said deceased, so far as have come to their knowledge or possession, or to the possession of any other
person or persons for their use.

Affirmed and subscribed
at Mount Holly, County and State aforesaid,
March 27th A. D., 1882, before me.

James T. Still
William Still

John R. Howell SURROGATE.



Appendix VIII

**DR. JAMES STILL OFFICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
[1995]**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Still, Dr. James, Office

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 209 Church Road N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Medford Township N/A ☐ vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Burlington code 005 zip code 08055

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

(James F. Hall) 9/8/95 (09/08/95)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

Still, Dr. James (Office)
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

- 0 -

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health care/Office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Aluminum Siding

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Still, Dr. James (Office)
Name of Property

Burlington County NJ
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage/Afro-American

Medicine

Period of Significance

1860-1885

Significant Dates

c. 1860

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Still, Dr. James (1812-1885)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government County Library
- ☒ University Rutgers University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

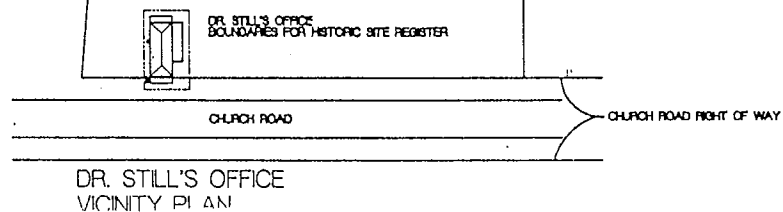
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

NJ Burlington County
Dr. James Still Office

Section number _____ Page _____

Block 302, Lot 21



Still, Dr. James (Office)
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .052 acre Mount Holly Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 514990 4418200
Zone Easting Northing
2

RWC
NJHPD
7/15/96

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

(Significance Statement co-authored by Mariana Chilton, U.of Pa.Dept.Folklore/Folklife
name/title Jon Harris, Chairman of Medford Historic Advisory Board

Betty H. Trumbower, member of same Board

organization Medford Historic Advisory Board date April 25, 1995

street & number Jon - 178 Taunton Boulevard

Jon - (609)596-7202

Betty - 26 Fostertown Road

telephone Betty - (609)654-7102

city or town Medford

state NJ

zip code 08055

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Robert Trollinger, Jr.

street & number Medford-Mount Holly Road

telephone (609)654-7752

city or town Medford

state NJ

zip code 08055

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNJ Burlington Co.
Dr. James Still officeSection number 7 Page 1Description

Dr. James Still's Office is a small, one story, wood frame building built in 1836 and remodeled around 1860-70. It is located on the north side of Church Road, several hundred yards east of Cross Roads, in Medford Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The building is a one story above basement, hipped roof structure with the main floor raised approximately three feet above the surrounding finish grade. The structure is wood frame on a masonry foundation. The foundation is parging finish on stone.

The existing original part of the building displays elements of the Italianate Style. There is a banded entablature around the body of the main structure, above the door and window plates and continuous to the eaves. Within that feature element there are a number of turned wood ornamental brackets, regularly spaced along the length of the entablature. The four corners of the main structure at the eaves are additionally embellished with a turned wood ornament mounted to the eaves at each of four corners.

The existing aluminum siding was installed over horizontal 6" wood lap siding. The fair to poor condition of that concealed wood siding suggests that it is original to the structure.

Shed additions are attached to the east (side) and north (rear) sides of the main structure. A columned porch at the front elevation facing Church Road does not display the Italianate detailing apparent on the main structure, and therefore does not appear to be a part of the original structure. The porch roof is attached to the main structure below the entablature.

The front entrance (single) door is centrally located at the front elevation, and is flanked by double hung windows. The present door appears to be a replacement of the original door, because there is a suggested height of eight feet in the original door trim, and neither is a transom unit present, nor does there appear to have been one at any time. The adjacent window header height is approximately eight feet. The floor to ceiling height appears to be approximately 10 feet at the main floor level.

The existing windows are six over six wood double hung sash, with equally proportioned upper and lower sash units. Older photographs and renderings suggest that the existing windows are original. There are aluminum storm windows affixed to the exterior of the windows.

There are several outbuildings adjacent to Dr. Still's Office, however they fall outside the boundaries as established for this National Register Nomination. These outbuildings appear to be of mid-twentieth century origin.

Dr. Still's Office is presently a single family rental property. Access to the interior could not be obtained.

There are no surviving landscaping features within the site boundaries of this nomination which appear to be original or dating to the time in which this building was built and occupied by Dr. Still. Archeological evidence of Still's adjacent residence may remain (see significance statement and historical photo), but the house itself was demolished in 1932 (Beck:34).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetNJ Burlington Co.
Dr. James Still officeSection number 8 Page 1Significance

This small wood frame building, erected in 1836, served for about four decades as the medical office of Dr. James Still (1812-1885), who became known as "the Black Doctor," and was recognized for his careful, experimental approach to the practice of medicine and the remarkable effectiveness of his treatments. Though an African-American and prevented by his race from training for a traditional career as a physician, Still became an herbalist and broke through the color barrier in southern New Jersey society to serve a mostly white clientele. His reputation as a medical man was cemented in 1877 with the publication in Philadelphia of his memoir, *Early Recollections and Life of Dr. James Still*. This property meets National Register Criterion B in the areas of Medicine and Ethnic Heritage/African American, for its association with Still, a figure of state-wide importance in these areas.

Early Life

James Still was born near Indian Mills in what was then Evesham Township, Burlington County, a few miles southeast of the subject property, on April 9, 1812. His parents were Levin and Charity Still, who had been born into slavery in Maryland. Levin bought his freedom and came to New Jersey. Charity followed sometime later, escaping her bondage with only two of their four children. They reunited in New Jersey about 1810 and settled in Evesham.

The Township of Evesham was one of the largest townships in New Jersey. It included all of what is now Mount Laurel Township, the part of Hainesport Township located south of the Rancocas Creek; all of the present Medford Township; Medford Lakes; half of Shamong Township, down to and including Indian Mills; and all of Lumberton Township. In the early 19th century, the seat of government of this large township was at the village of Cross Roads, which was about a mile north of the center of Upper Evesham (now the village of Medford), on the road to Mount Holly. By an Act of the Legislature on February 4, 1847, Medford Township was "set apart" from Evesham. On March 9, 1847, the first annual township meeting of Medford was held at Cross Roads.

James Still grew up near Cross Roads. He was "bound" for a period of three years to a Quaker farmer, Amos Wilkins, whose home is still standing on the Medford-Mt. Holly Road a few miles north of Cross Roads, in what is now Lumberton Township. Part of the agreement with Mr. Wilkins was that James be permitted to go to school one month each winter. He attended the Brace Road school, a few miles west of Cross Roads on Church Road; the school was demolished many years ago. In addition, once James reached the age of twenty-one it was Amos Wilkins' duty to give James ten dollars in cash and a new suit.

Once on his own, it took several years for Still to begin his medical work. After leaving Wilkins, James worked in a glue factory in Philadelphia during most of 1833. There, he opened his first bank savings account and within about a year he had saved the considerable sum of one hundred dollars. In 1834, he went to work for Josiah Thorn near Fostertown, New Jersey, where he would meet his first wife, Angelina (Anna) Willow. They were married on July 25, 1835, and in the next year they gave birth to a daughter, Beulah. In 1836, Still bought part of the subject property for \$100 from Isaac Haines, a local Quaker. After clearing away the brush from the property, Still bought a small, unfinished house from Nathan Wilkins, another local Quaker, then borrowed several two-horse teams and wagons, and rented a four-horse wagon from a third Quaker, Levi

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Dr. James Still officeSection number 8 Page 2

Jones, to move the house to the lot and reconstruct it, which then became his office and temporary living quarters. It is this building, subsequently remodeled, that still stands on the property. He and Henrietta were then able to leave the other little house they had been renting in the Cross Roads area. In 1837 Still bought four adjoining acres from Ira Haines, another Quaker, on which Still planned to build a larger home in the future. Tragically, however, Angelina died on August 12, 1838, after which James took their daughter Beulah to live with his mother. Soon thereafter, James met Henrietta Thomas, who lived as a servant in Vincentown, NJ. They were married on August 8, 1839, but three days later, Beulah died. James and Henrietta gave birth to James Jr. on July 12, 1840; several other sons and daughters followed.

Still's Medical Career and Popularity

When he was still a young boy, James was given an immunization (most likely for smallpox) by a traveling physician on horseback. Since then he had always wanted to be a doctor, riding around and "performing miracles". He kept this idea in his mind through his childhood and his twenties, until he finally began his medical career by purchasing a still from William Jones, a farmer in Lumberton, and a botany book, and a book which gave instructions for making pills, powders, tinctures, salves and liniments from a bookseller in Philadelphia. These books cost him less than three dollars.

He began by driving his horse and wagon every two weeks to Philadelphia to sell distilled sassafras oil and peppermint oil to druggists Charles and William Ellis, a practice he would continue for several years until his own medical practice became established. Sassafras is indigenous to this continent and was used in the medical practices of American Indians. It also was adopted to "strengthen blood" among African Americans and whites alike. Peppermint was commonly used for stomach problems, such as colic and other gastrointestinal troubles by Indians, African Americans, and whites.

He also began making a variety of other remedies, for home consumption. After successfully treating some of his own family members, he began to seek a wider outlet for his products, while at the same time some of his neighbors began seeking his help. Cautious, and knowing that he would be unable to obtain a license to practice medicine, Still approached an attorney in Mount Holly, who advised him that while he could sell his herbal medicines and charge to deliver them, he could not legally administer the medicines himself. Armed with this reassurance, Still began selling his remedies locally.

His first paying patients were his white neighbors, and throughout his career the majority of his patients were white. His business boomed, and he was soon able to repay all his land purchase debts. By 1845 his medical practice had increased so much that he no longer had time to make the sassafras and peppermint oils himself that he was selling to the Philadelphia druggists, so he hired a local man named Abraham Carson to work for him. About a year later, however, Still decided he could not afford to carry an employee to prepare the oils, so he gave up that part of his business to concentrate on his strictly medical practice.

In the summer and fall of 1849, Still hired two men to build a new house for his family, and they moved into it on December 27, 1849. His medical practice was by this time so successful that he began to allow two hours each day for his patients' office visits, and the rest of the day he rode out to the homes of other patients. He had a wagon built for making his deliveries, in which he

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Dr. James Still officeSection number 8 Page 3

used an old cigar box for a medicine chest.

He continued to prosper through the 1850s and '60s. At one point in his memoir, for example, Still observed that "During the years of 1863 and 1864 I have but little to narrate, except my practice ...was extensive." In 1869 he had his home rebuilt, enlarging it to "forty feet front and twenty-six feet deep, with dining-room and kitchen back, with mansard roof, water-works, and all the modern improvements which was the first building of the kind in our neighborhood." A year later, he hosted the first Still family reunion on his property. (To this day, Still family reunions continue to be held each year.) His evident pride in his success and the fashionableness of his house is suggested by the presence of an illustration of his property in the 1876 atlas of Burlington County. The following year, his memoir appeared, published by the Quaker printing house, J.B. Lippincott, in Philadelphia.

Herbalism, Race, and the Professionalization of Medicine

Throughout his medical career, Dr. James Still practiced a rather mainstream form of botanical medicine. He made herbal teas using Peppermint, Boneset, Virginia Snakeroot and Catnip. He prepared emetics from Lobelia and Bloodroot, physics from Cream of Tartar and pulverized Cloves, and cough syrup from a combination of Comfrey, Horehound, Bloodroot and Skunk Cabbage roots, to which he added previously boiled water and white sugar to form the syrup.

Just what the sources of his medical recipes were is somewhat ambiguous. Clearly, as he claims, he may have learned most of his remedies from a book on botanical medicine that he bought in Philadelphia, and from a book on diseases. Thus he learned medicine, not through apprenticeship or school, but in a traditional professional manner through books and trial and error. Still does not claim to have received any of his medical knowledge from another person in the African American community, and he does not claim that his knowledge comes from Native American medical practices; however, it seems highly likely that he observed his own mother utilizing some healing remedies, and that many of the botanical therapies in home remedy books were based on the medicines that American Indians used in their own practices.

Still also claimed to have a special relationship to nature. He claimed to be stirred by the out-of-doors, due to having worked outside for most of his growing years. While laboring for Amos Wilkins, or while working in the fields or chopping wood, he claimed to be in "ecstasies." He went on "botanizing" trips through the fields and meadows and along the branches of the Rancocas Creek. He spent hours studying the plants and their medicinal properties, but always being careful to consult his "good botany book." Yet, while he was educating himself through books on botany and disease, he felt as if he were gaining knowledge he already had--as if through destiny and faith he would become a doctor. For him, nature was his teacher, his school, his source of knowledge. From nature, he wrote, "we learn what we are and what we ought to be. Thus every object of nature can furnish hints for contemplation" (198).

But Still worked in an era when the professionalization of medical practice was beginning to usurp the authority and tradition of rural herbal practitioners. As a self-educated doctor, he was a respected and much sought-after physician. But most aspiring physicians through the first half of the 19th century, if they had the financial power and if they were white, learned the practice of medicine through apprenticeships. As the nineteenth century progressed, medical schools were established, and they slowly transformed medicine into a veritable profession available to only a

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Dr. James Still officeSection number 8 Page 4

few. Aware that attendance at medical schools was becoming an important credential for physicians serving a white clientele, Still bitterly lamented that he had been unable to attend school as a child except the three months allotted to him when he was hired out. He reminded his readers that he would not be able to attend medical school because of his race. Thus denied a chance to participate in the professionalization of medicine through a conventional path, he educated himself about botanical therapeutics from books instead. "...Great minds are not made in schools," he wrote. (Autobiography, 5). He also thought "it strange that educated men treat those less fortunate with contempt who have no education" (5-6).

Still gradually became an herbalist. The use of herbs and roots for health and healing is common to all cultural traditions and is as old as humanity itself. In 19th century America, people of all races used herbs and roots that had long been in American Indian and European traditions, and African Americans adapted their practices to include the plants found on this soil. Over the centuries, it is impossible to delineate clear boundaries between American Indian, African American and European herbal healing traditions. During Dr. Still's time, there was a substantial number of rural physicians and housewives alike who used the herbs and roots found around their neighborhood. Using his basement as a place to create the remedies he sold, Still was no different than many other rural doctors who also made their own remedies. Whereas rural physicians often learned through apprenticeships to other physicians or herbal doctors, supplemented with reading and trial-and-error experimentation, Still had his natural talents and his books.

Thus, although an anomaly as a black doctor, Still was a part of the conventional heterogeneous practice of medicine during his time. In the first half of the nineteenth century, little was known about disease; there was no concept of germs, nor germ theory. Most physicians and non-physicians alike viewed fever as an indicator of disease; many treatments were based on treating the fever, not the sickness that it indicated. In this way, many of the same illnesses which we now consider distinct were treated as if they were the same disease because of the similarity of symptoms and fevers. The most common therapies almost always involved cleansing with emetics, or purgatives, and then strengthening through tonics. As Dr. Still suggests of his own knowledge, he had the ability to deal with diseases (fevers) and he believed that most of people's troubles with illness centered in the stomach. If the stomach is not well, then the body will not have the strength to fight off the disease. Since there was no standard regimen of remedies for diseases and fevers, the heterogeneity in treatments often gave clients the power to choose the physicians and remedies that they preferred, and doctors felt they had to compete for their patients.

Dr. Still's medical practice was an integral part of the populist turn in medicine that took place between 1830 and 1870. At the end of the eighteenth century, and up through the middle of the 1800s, many physicians practiced what is referred to as **heroic** medicine. Those who practiced such therapeutics--usually learned through apprenticeship or medical school--saw medicine as an active fight against nature, an outlook quite contrary to that of herbalists like Still. Surprisingly, the most prestigious mainstream therapeutics at this time continued to be blood letting, blistering, and the extreme use of minerals such as mercury and calomel (a derivative of mercury). Doctors would often administer these harrowing cures until the person would faint. And such therapies were, on the whole, ineffective in healing the patient, and they were dangerous. For instance calomel, as Dr. Still also explained, was a mineral poison that caused

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ulcers in the gums, enabled the loss of teeth, and broke down the walls of the stomach and intestines.

During the 1820's and 30s, however, heroic and drastic purging that often put people's lives in danger was coming under attack from the populace. Many counter-movements arose, such as homeopathy, hydrotherapy, and botanical medicine, which became officialized in a movement called Thomsonianism. During the beginning of the century, books of herbal remedies were widely used in people's homes. Such books were the bible of health maintenance and therapeutic treatment. In this sense, Thompsonianism did not mark a significant change in the way people in rural settings or of little formal education practiced home health care. Samuel Thompson published a book on herbal treatments, and prescribed specific regimens of botanical therapy based on the same idea of purging with emetics and strengthening with tonics. His botanical prescriptions were not new, and were already well known throughout the country. However what made him stand out for so many people, and what contributed to his popularity in the 1820s and 1830s was his strong criticism of heroic therapy that was practiced by influential doctors at the time. Thompson strongly recommended getting back to working with herbal and root cures for disease, and wrote outright against the heroic therapies of doctors who not only had no scientific or rational grounding for these treatments, but who put the lives of their patients in danger.

Though it seems unlikely that Dr. Still had read Thompson's book of therapies, which included with it a 200-page autobiography, it does seem likely that the book on botanicals that he bought for a dollar was influenced by the officialization of botanical medicine and touched with the words and philosophy of Thompson. Dr. Thompson and Dr. Still had similar interests. They not only had their understanding of natural remedies in common, but both strongly felt compassion for the poor and common person. Thompson, a white man, grew up in poverty in the Northeast, and learned many of his remedies from the local woman herbalist of his community. He felt that medical knowledge and knowledge of health and treatments should remain in the hands of the poor and uneducated as a source of empowerment. In fitting with the Jacksonian era, Thompson fell snug into the idea of every man for himself, and showed immense distrust for the growing and illusory authority of doctors. Dr. Still, as a self-educated doctor, also falls into this realm at a time when it was very popular to be choosing botanical remedies over the authority of heroic practice. Moreover, he was distrustful of the growing authority of upper class doctors who seemed to buy or demand the respect of wealthy clients. Both Still, and Thompson before him, had in common the desire to become a doctor from a young age, and persevered through poverty (and through racism for Still) to become practicing physicians.

The itinerant physician was still commonplace, though considered unofficial during the first half of the 19th century, and the practice of medicine and the variations of therapies were far more heterogeneous than the variations of disease at the time. During the early 19th century, however, those physicians who were concerned about maintaining their clientele and worried about the competition from other doctors, established physicians societies. At a time when doctors were competing for patients and differed in their therapeutic practices, the physicians societies were helpful in establishing a small community of physicians who practiced similar therapeutics. With the onset of these societies at the beginning of the century, the practice of medicine in some enclaves came to be standardized.

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The main activity that these groups busied themselves with was licensing. To create criteria for licensing, they were able not only to enjoy the prestige of being a part of a "society" but they were able to exert this sort of cultural authority in the social realm. For instance, in some areas no physician could operate without a license--especially if they did not adhere to the standards of treatment set by the societies. Licensing restrictions did not stop people from practicing medicine, yet these activities around licensing were another way for the societies to gain authority over other doctors and other health providers. For the most part, midwives and itinerant botanical doctors were exempt from the licensing laws.

During the times of heroic therapy, when heroics was an "orthodox" treatment, the public outcry was strong, and countered the wishes of the physicians who were beginning to separate themselves from the populace. In reality, however, most licenses seemed a powerful force only for physicians to claim unpaid money for their services. This battling over licensure directly affected doctors like Still, and presented confusion for most doctors. Of course, the other physicians who might have been jealous of Still's success and white, often wealthy clientele may have attempted to stop him from practicing medicine by suggesting he needed a license to practice. Dr. Still, to forestall this potential outcome, did not charge for services, nor prescribe medicines as if he were a physician, but rather collected his due through the "selling" of his medicines.

In competition with the medical societies and their monopoly on the ability to license, medical school was beginning to become a viable alternative for wealthy white men. Medical schools provided no clinical training, but with their high tuition and emphasis on chemistry, they became another way to establish the authority of medicine as a professional field in American society. At the same time, Dr. Still was a successful doctor traveling about in his wagon and preparing his own medicines in the basement of his house. His memoir conveys how strongly he felt about professionalized, heroic medicine. He reacted against the growing cultural authority of doctors, notwithstanding the unproven nature of heroic medicine and its evident lack of effectiveness. He described how people would put themselves in the hands of others when they did not know of a person's worth. He remarks, "how little we know of ourselves, [that we] are carried away by the opinions of others, [and that we] found our beliefs on the beliefs of others" (210-211). There could be nothing more true about the growing cultural authority that physicians were achieving through the prestige of their societies and schools.

Still got around this problem by claiming that he avoided competition with other doctors. He was often made aware that other doctors scorned him, not only by patients who turned to him and his remedies, but also because his own rising position in the community conflicted with the societal attitudes towards his race. Unlike the heroic doctors, Still claims he never forced his own medications on others; he let them decide for themselves whether to take medicines he prepared for them. In this way, he said, he did not compete with others. He lamented that at hospitals so many people were treated as if they were the same; Still stressed the importance of individualized treatment. Through his experience he found that people responded differently to the same medications, and he made every effort to recognize the specific and individual needs of his patients.

Towards the end of the century, official doctors claimed that they had "scientific" knowledge

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which distinguished them from the midwives, botanical doctors and hydrotherapists, and criticized those who used botanical medicine. When Still was asked to come and treat cancers that other doctors were unable to fix, if he succeeded in treating the cancer, other doctors would claim that what he treated was not cancer, but some other illness. Thus they attempted to close Still off from their prestigious place in society. He often saw that this arrogance around knowledge gained in school, and the supposed authority of "science" was opposed to the most common and basic knowledge that he poetically claimed came from nature. He admonished other doctors for believing, "as though nature had not written truth and science in every root of the forest and in every leaf that grows!" (194). Such faith in nature showed to be superior to the practices not only of heroic medicine, but to the new-found faith in amputation and other practices of the knife. Still described one case in the post-Civil War era, where a physician who had been an army doctor was waiting to amputate a man's arm where mortification had set in. Because of the ineffective treatment, and the fear and expense of amputation, Still was brought in to attend to the patient. Seeing that mortification had set in, he used an elm-bark poultice with yeast which aided in separating the dead flesh from the living flesh. In this way, with a little help from nature, and by allowing it to take its course, Still was able to bring this man back to health. Still thought the other doctor could have potentially killed the man with his overwhelming desire to amputate "with the white man's knife" (197). Still questioned how this could be reconciled with "reason, common sense, philosophy, or correct principles in surgery" (199). And again, he attributed it to the arrogance of physicians who gained from prestige only, and compared it to his way of understanding the world through nature: "the doctor claimed science ...; I have only observed nature. He treated the case in a scientific manner without success; I treated it according to the laws of nature" (197-8).

Dr. Still continued his practice until the mid-1870s, when two of his sons began to follow in his footsteps to practice medicine. Joseph Still, using his father's formulas, practiced in Mount Holly and may have even worked out of his father's office. In 1871, James Still, Jr. became only the second black man to graduate from Harvard Medical School. But slowed by a stroke about 1875, James Sr. retired shortly afterward, when he decided he could no longer meet the demands of his successful practice. Aware that he had lived a remarkable life, he began to write an autobiography, which was brought out in 1877.

James Still died in 1885, and was buried in the Colemantown Cemetery in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. His memoir, forgotten for a time, was brought back to public attention in the 1930s by Henry Charlton Beck in his story "The Doctor of the Pines," published in *Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey*. In 1970, belatedly recognized as a classic in African American history, it was reissued as part of a Black History series by the Negro Universities Press. The following year, it was also reprinted by the Medford Historical Society to recognize it for its local history importance.

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Dr. James Still office

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Dr. James Still office

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the site of Dr. James Still's Office are as follows:

1. Starting at the front corner, (left hand front elevation when facing the front of the building), extending parallel to the building side elevation a distance of sixty three feet (63') to a point at the left hand rear elevation. From that point,
2. Extending perpendicular to the previous boundary line, and parallel to the building rear elevation, a distance of thirty six feet (36') to a point at the right hand rear elevation of the building. From that point,
3. Extending perpendicular to the previous boundary line, and parallel to the building side elevation, a distance of sixty three feet (63') to a point at the front right hand elevation of the building. From that point,
4. Extending perpendicular to the previous boundary line, and parallel to the building front elevation, a distance of thirty six feet (36') to a point (returning to the point of beginning) at the left hand front elevation of the building.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the site of Dr. James Still's Office are established as the immediate existing building and site, with a distance of approximately five feet beyond the furthestmost line of each of the four building elevations.

None of the existing outbuildings are included within the site boundaries as herein established, nor is the location of Dr. Still's house included within the boundaries described. The exact location of Dr. Still's main residence (demolished in 1932) to the east of Dr. Still's Office is not known; there are no obvious archaeological remains visible.

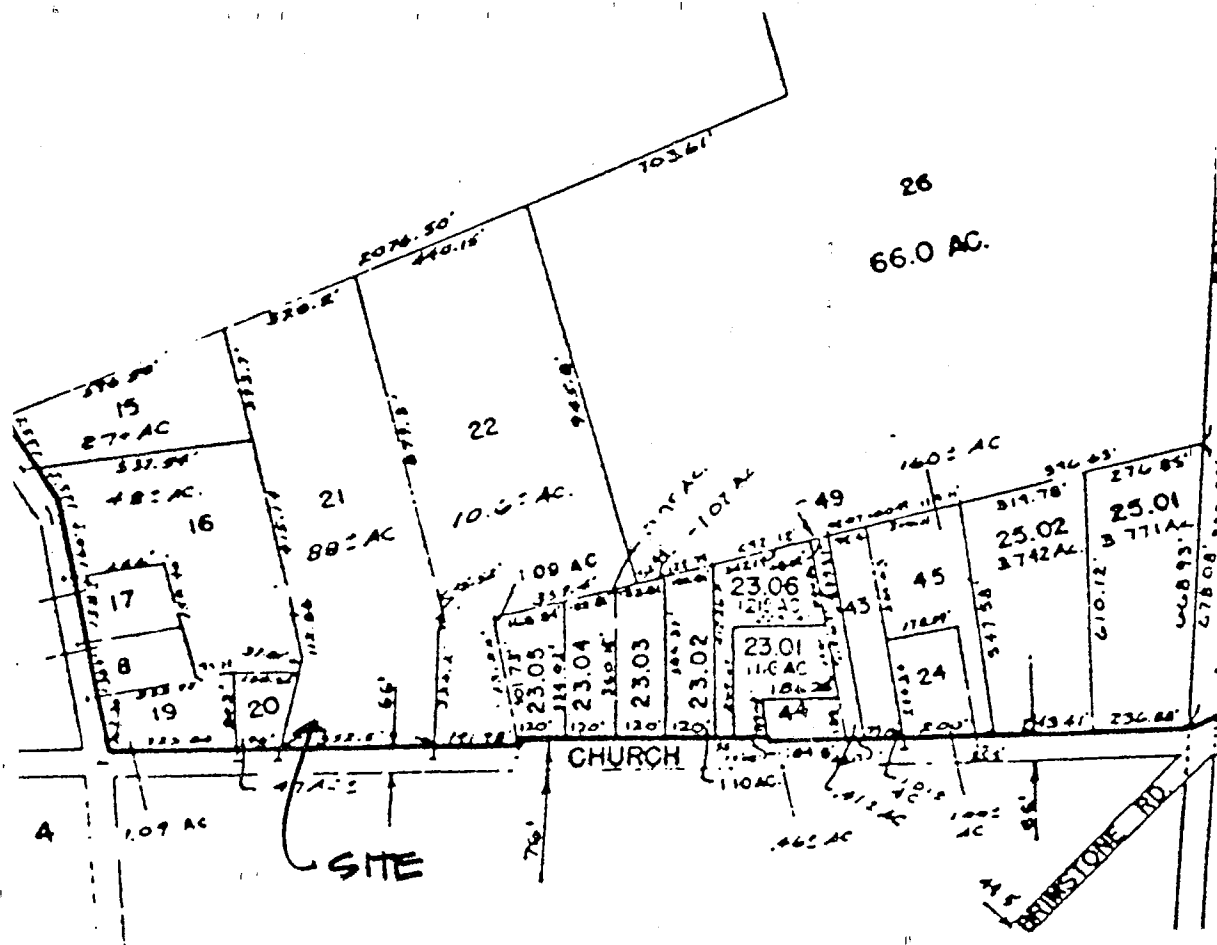
Refer to the following page (Section Number 10, Page 3) which graphically describes the previous Boundary Description and Boundary Justification.

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NJ Burlington County
Dr. James Still Office

Section number _____ Page _____





LEGEND

- State Route
- Geo Feature
- Town, Small City
- Park
- Airfield
- Street, Road
- Hwy Ramps
- Major Street/Road
- State Route

- Railroad
- River
- Airfield
- Open Water

Scale 1:31,250 (at center)

2000 Feet

1000 Meters

Mag 14.00

Wed May 17 00:05:40 1995

6291 Ac ±

Dr. James Still Office
Medford Township,
Burlington County, NJ

302

Block 302

14

92.7 ± AC.

(Nominated property

is part of:

Block 302, Lot 21)

26

66.0 AC.

28

78.3 AC.

39.03
20.6 ± AC.

10.6 ± AC.

88 ± AC

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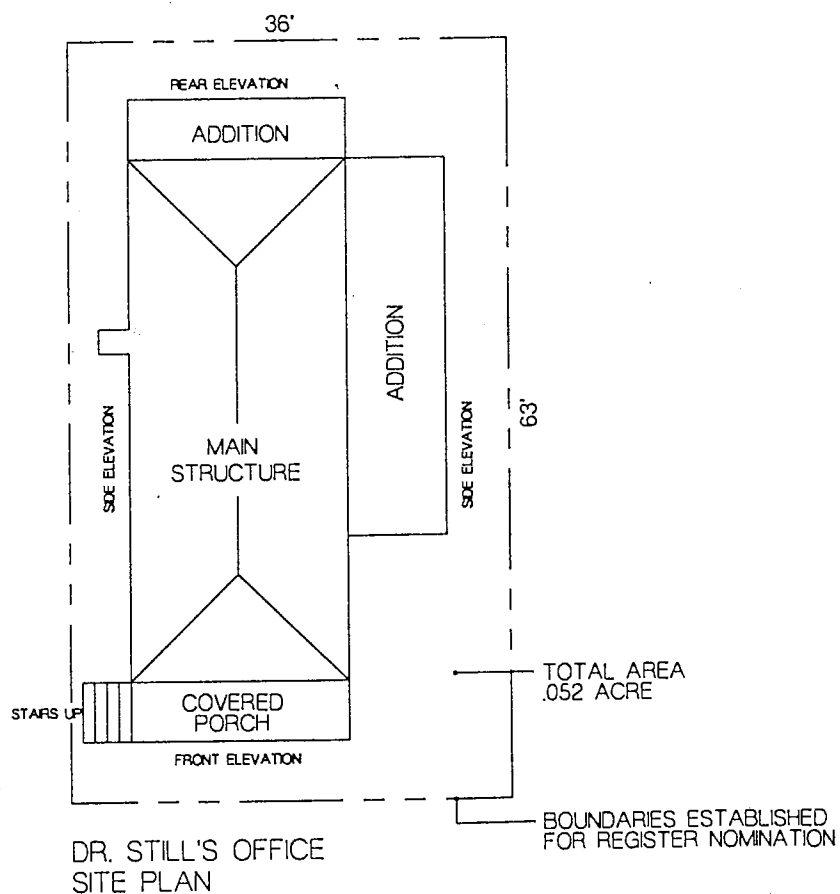
311

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Dr. James Still Office

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(Nominated property
is part of:
Block 302, Lot 21)

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NJ Burlington County
Dr. James Still Office

Photograph Listing

Photograph 1: Front elevation, facing Church Road

Photograph 2: Side elevation, left side when facing front elevation

Photograph 3: Rear elevation

Photograph 4: Side elevation, right side when facing front elevation

Photograph 5: Front right elevation detail at cornice

All photographs dated 5-6-95.

Photographer: Jon A. Harris, R.A., Medford NJ.



DR. STILL'S OFFICE MEDFORD, NJ 5-6-95 JON A. HARRIS, R.A. #1



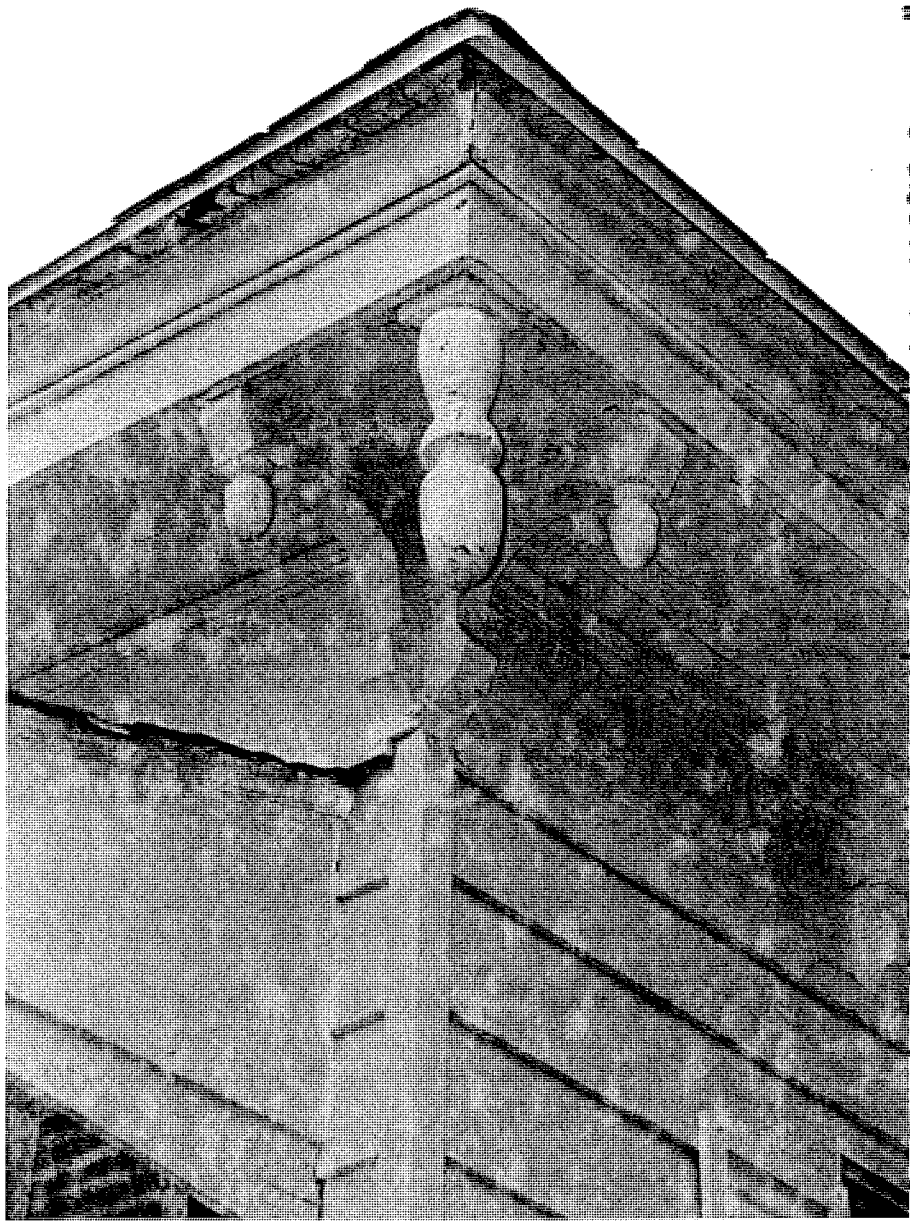
DR. STILL'S OFFICE MEDFORD, NJ 5-6-95 JON A. HARRIS, R.A. #2



DR. STILL'S OFFICE MEDFORD, NJ 5-6-95 JON A. HARRIS, R.A. #3



DR. STILL'S OFFICE MEDFORD, NJ 5-6-95 JON A. HARRIS, R.A. #4



DR. STILL'S OFFICE MEDFORD, NJ 5-0-95 JON A. HARRIS, R.A. #5

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AUG 06 1996

HISTORIC REGISTRATION OFFICE

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 95001190 Date Listed: 11/3/95

Dr. James Still Office Burlington NJ
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name _____

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

7/17/96
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination form did not provide a UTM point; the SHPO has provided the following UTM point: E514990 N4418200. The form is amended to add this information.