



ND-2015-0008
May 21, 2015

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ATTN: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Subject: **PSEG Early Site Permit Application**
Docket No. 52-043
Information in Support of Early Site Permit Application

- References: 1) PSEG Power, LLC Letter No. ND-2010-0073 to U.S. NRC,
Application for Early Site Permit for the PSEG Site, dated May 25,
2010
- 2) PSEG Power, LLC Letter No. ND-2010-0014 to U.S. NRC,
Submittal of Revision 3 of the Early Site Permit Application for the
PSEG Site, dated March 31, 2014

The purpose of this letter is to provide supplemental information in support of the PSEG Early Site Permit (ESP) Application. As a result of the continuing consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the PSEG Early Site Permit Application Project in Salem County, New Jersey, NRC staff requested that PSEG perform additional field assessments and literature searches to document four potential architectural resources identified in the area of potential effect (APE). These resources include:

- 116 Mason Point Road
- Isaac Smart House (489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road)
- 349 Fort Elfsborg Road (sometimes known as the Sarah Mason House)
- Joseph Darkin House (85 Amwellbury Road)

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PSEG performed the requested assessments and literature searches during May 2015. The results of these additional field assessments and literature searches supplement the assessment provided in the *Historic Properties Visual Impact Assessment PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem, New Jersey* (MACTEC December 2009) and Addendum to the 2009 *Historic Properties Visual Impact Assessment* (AKRF 2012, and are provided in Enclosure 1 to this letter.

If any additional information is needed, please contact David Robillard, PSEG Nuclear Development Licensing Engineer, at (856) 339-7914.

There are no regulatory commitments in this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Mallon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Mallon" clearly distinguishable.

James Mallon
Early Site Permit Manager
Nuclear Development
PSEG Power, LLC

Enclosure 1: AKRF Report: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey: Four Intensive Level Survey Forms, dated May 20, 2015

cc: USNRC Project Manager, Division of New Reactor Licensing, PSEG Site
(w/o enclosure)
USNRC Environmental Project Manager, Division of New Reactor Licensing
(w/enclosure)
USNRC Region I, Regional Administrator (w/o enclosure)
New Jersey Historic Preservation Officer (w/enclosure)

PSEG Letter ND-2015-0008, dated May 21, 2015

ENCLOSURE 1

**AKRF Report: PSEG Early Site Permit Application,
Salem County, New Jersey: Four Intensive Level Survey Forms,
dated May 20, 2015
(91 pages)**



Environmental and Planning Consultants

440 Park Avenue South
7th Floor
New York, NY 10016
tel: 212 696-0670
fax: 212 213-3191
www.akrf.com

May 20, 2015

Mr. James Mallon
PSEG Power, LLC
244 Chestnut Street
Salem, NJ 08709

**Re: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey
Four Intensive Level Survey Forms**

Dear Mr. Mallon:

As a result of the continuing consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the PSEG Early Site Permit Application Project in Salem County, New Jersey, PSEG requested that AKRF perform additional field assessments and literature searches to document four potential architectural resources identified in the APE. These resources include:

- 116 Mason Point Road
- Isaac Smart House (489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road)
- 349 Fort Elfsborg Road (sometimes known as the Sarah Mason House)
- Joseph Darkin House (85 Amwellbury Road)

The results of the additional field assessments and literature searches will be used to supplement the assessment provided in the *Historic Properties Visual Impact Assessment PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem, New Jersey* (MACTEC December 2009) and Addendum to the 2009 *Historic Properties Visual Impact Assessment* (AKRF 2012).

In accordance with this request, AKRF is submitting the enclosed documentation of these resources. The enclosed documents were completed by a qualified architectural historian in accordance with the NJHPO guidelines for Intensive Level Architectural Resources Surveys. All four of these properties have been recommended for eligibility for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

PSEG also requested an assessment of the potential for the proposed project to affect these four resources and one additional resource, the Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House at 153 Amwellbury Road. The latter was previously listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places but was not accurately identified in the 2009 MACTEC Assessment.

An additional field visit to each of these properties was made in April 2015 and the potential visibility of the proposed project, in particular the proposed new cooling tower, was assessed based on the visibility of the existing cooling tower from each property. The results of this assessment are provided below.

116 Mason Point Road

The house at 116 Mason Point Road is located on the north side of Mason Point Road, approximately 3 miles northeast of the existing facility (see Figure 1). Looking south from the house and property across Mason Point Road, the existing cooling tower is plainly visible in the distance due to the flat and open landscape between the

house and the facility (see Figure 6, Photo 1). Therefore, the proposed new cooling tower would also likely be plainly visible in the distance from the house at 116 Mason Point Road. The change in the overall setting of the house that would occur with the addition of a second cooling tower is expected to be minimal as compared to the current conditions. However, the existing cooling tower is not in keeping with the historic agricultural setting of the house and the construction of a new cooling tower would add a further intrusive element into this landscape. Therefore, using the methodology for evaluating indirect effects discussed with NJHPO staff members during a March 2015 on-site meeting with PSEG, SHPO, and NRC, the construction of a new cooling tower **could result in an adverse indirect effect on the house at 116 Mason Point Road.**

Isaac Smart House (489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road)

The Isaac Smart House, located at 489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road is located on the north side of Mason Point Road, over 4 miles northeast of the existing facility (see Figure 2). Looking south from the house and property across Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road, the existing cooling tower could not be seen (see Figure 6, Photo 2). It would appear that despite the flat and open landscape between the house and the facility, intervening trees, land, and other obstructions do not currently afford a view from the house to existing facility. Therefore, it is not expected that a new tower would be visible from the house, and **no potential for adverse effects on the Isaac Smart House have been identified.**

349 Fort Elfsborg Road (sometimes known as the Sarah Mason House)

The house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road is located on the south side of Fort Elfsborg Road, approximately 3 miles northeast of the existing facility (see Figure 3). Looking south from the rear of the house, the existing cooling tower is visible in the distance due to the flat and open landscape between the house and the facility (see Figure 7, Photo 3). Therefore, the proposed new cooling tower would also likely be visible in the distance from the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road. The change in the overall setting of the house that would occur with the addition of a second cooling tower is expected to be minimal as compared to the current conditions. However, the existing cooling tower is not in keeping with the historic agricultural setting of the house and the construction of a new cooling tower would add a further intrusive element into this landscape. Therefore, using the methodology for evaluating indirect effects discussed with NJHPO staff members during a March 2015 on-site meeting with PSEG, SHPO, and NRC, the construction of a new cooling tower **could result in an adverse indirect effect on the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road.**

Joseph Darkin House (85 Amwellbury Road)

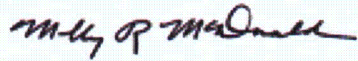
The Joseph Darkin House at 85 Amwellbury Road, is located on the west side of Amwellbury Road, approximately 4 miles northeast of the existing facility (see Figure 4). Looking south and southwest from the house and property, the existing cooling tower could not be seen (see Figure 7, Photo 4). It would appear that despite the flat and open landscape between the house and the facility, intervening trees, land, and other obstructions do not afford a view from the house to the existing facility. Therefore, it is not expected that a new tower would be visible from the house, and **no potential for adverse effects on the Joseph Darkin House have been identified.**

Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House (153 Amwellbury Road)

The Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House (a New Jersey/National Register-listed property) is located on the north side of Amwellbury Road approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the existing facility (see Figure 5 and Figure 8, Photo 5). Looking south, southwest, and west from the house and property, the existing cooling tower could not be seen (see Figure 8, Photo 6). It would appear that despite the flat and open landscape between the house and the facility, intervening trees, land, and other obstructions do not afford a view from the house to the existing facility. Therefore, it is not expected that a new tower would be visible from the house, and **no potential for adverse effects on the Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House have been identified.**

Thanks very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

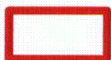
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Molly McDonald". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Molly" and last name "McDonald" clearly distinguishable.

Molly McDonald, RPA
Technical Director/Architectural Historian

cc. D. Robillard, PSEG
G. Bickle, AKRF



Legend



Property Boundary



0 400 800 Feet

1 inch = 400 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

**116 MASON POINT ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ**

FIGURE 1

MAY 2015



Legend



Property Boundary



0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

ISAAC SMART HOUSE
489 SALEM-FORT ELFSBORG ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 2

MAY 2015



Legend



Property Boundary



0 600 1,200
Feet

1 inch = 600 feet

Note: Basemap obtained
from the USDA's Geospatial
Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

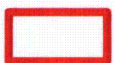
349 FORT ELFSBORG ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 3

MAY 2015



Legend



Property Boundary



0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



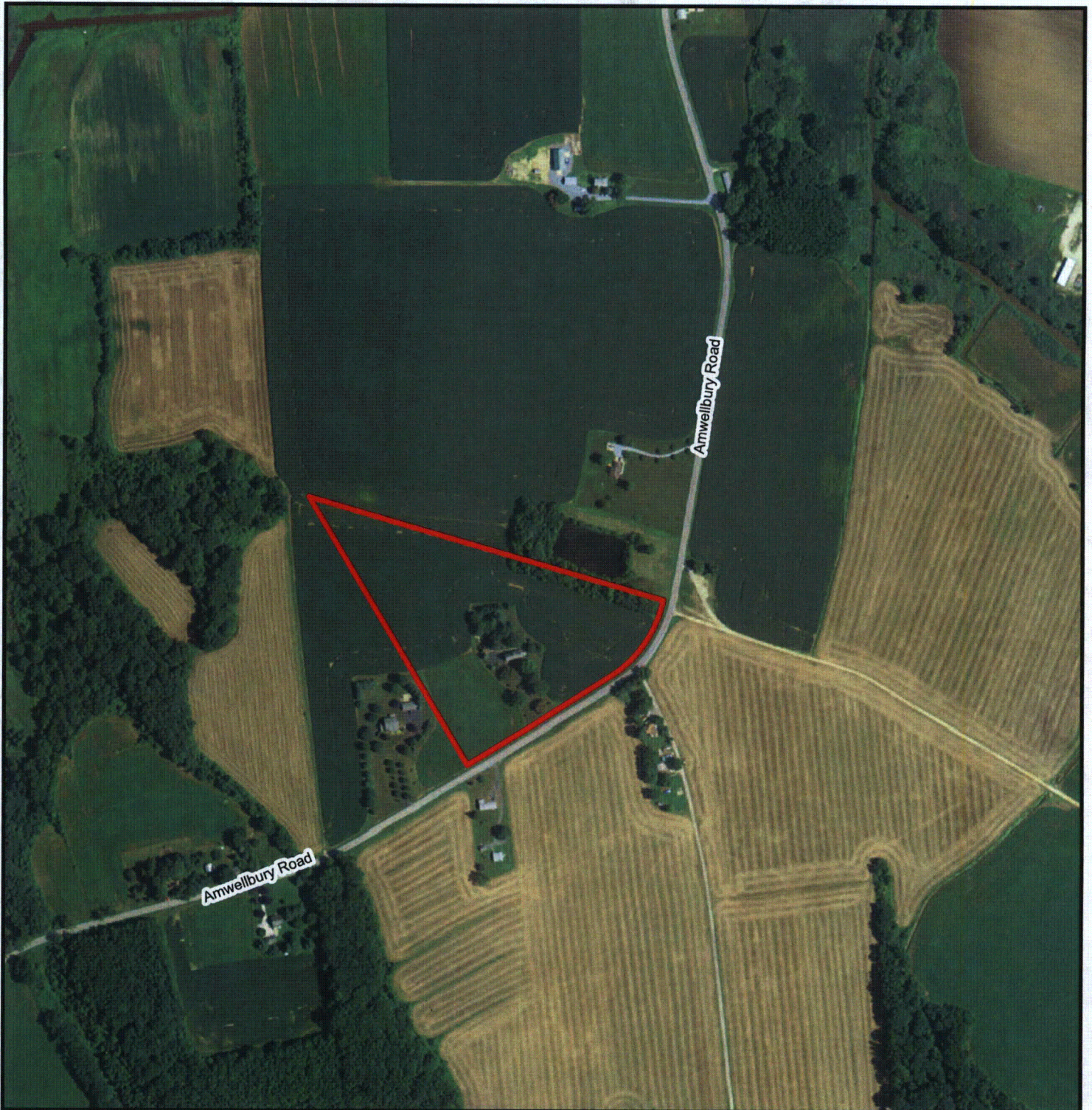
307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

JOSEPH DARKIN HOUSE
85 AMWELLBURY ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 4

MAY 2015



Legend



Property Boundary



0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

SARAH NICHOLSON HOUSE
153 AMWELLBURY ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 5

MAY 2015

Figure 6:



Photo 1 – A view looking south across Mason Point Road from the house at 116 Mason Point Road. The existing cooling tower is visible in the distance.



Photo 2 – Looking south across Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road from the Isaac Smart House property. The existing cooling tower was not seen from the property.

Figure 7:



Photo 3— A view looking south from the rear of the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road. The existing cooling tower is distantly visible to the left (southeast) of the driveway (indicated by the red arrow).



Photo 4 – Looking southwest from Amwellbury Road towards the Joseph Darkin House at 85 Amwellbury Road. The existing cooling tower is located southwest of the house, but was not observed from the house or property.

Figure 8:



Photo 5— A view looking north towards the Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House at 153 Amwellbury Road, which is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.



Photo 6 — Looking west from the Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House. The existing cooling tower did not appear to be visible from the property.

Intensive-Level Survey Form
116 Mason Point Road

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: 116 Mason Point Road
Street Address: Street #: 116 Apartment #: _____
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)
Prefix: _____ Street Name: Mason Point Road Suffix: _____ Type: _____
County(s): Salem **Zip Code:** 08079
Municipality(s): Elsinboro Township **Block(s):** 00041
Local Place Name(s): Mason Point **Lot(s):** 3.01
Ownership:: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Salem

Description: The house at 116 Mason Point Road is a two-story one-room-deep vernacular house characteristic of the 18th century vernacular architecture of the region. It is relatively rare in the locality as an example of early timber-framed vernacular architecture in a locality where the extant early housing stock is dominated by brick construction. The early wing addition to the house is also typical of vernacular house development in the 18th and early 19th century. Historic maps and other documentary sources indicate that the house is historically associated with the Thompson and Patrick families.

Registration and Status Dates: National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____
National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____
New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: Salem County CRS; Eligibility Worksheet
Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: 8/1/1984; 3/14/2003

Photograph:

5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey **Date:** May 15, 2015
Surveyor: Molly McDonald
Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

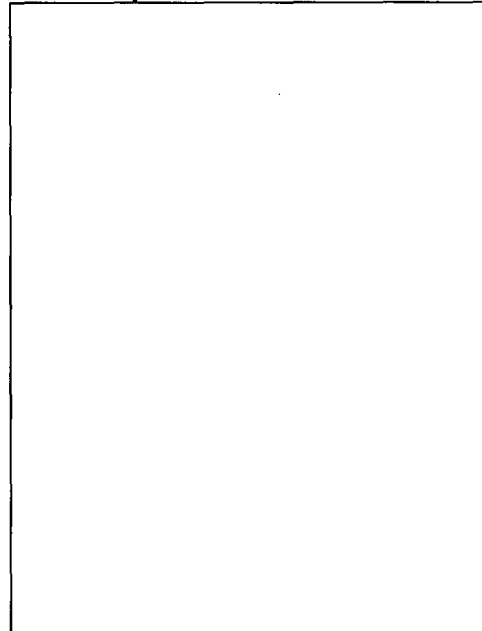
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:
(See Continuation Sheet)

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX**

Historic Farm Name: 116 Mason Point Road

Period of Late
Agricultural Use: 18th c. **To** 2015 **Source** (see History section)
Agriculture Type: Unknown

Medium

Remaining Historic Fabric

Acreage: 3.28

Farm Description: The property at 116 Mason Point Road includes a house, likely dating to the late eighteenth century, and two modern farm buildings. The property is currently 3.28 acres in size but was once significantly larger. Historic documentation indicates that the house was associated with the Thompson and Patrick families in the nineteenth century and was farmed by each of these families. Little information has been found regarding the specific agricultural endeavors associated with the property historically.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: 116 Mason Point Road

Historic Name: _____

Present Use: Residential

Historic Use: Residential

Construction Date: mid to late 18th c. Source: Based on physical characteristics

Alteration Date(s): late 18th- early 19th Source: Based on physical characteristics

Designer: Unknown Physical Condition: Fair

Builder: Unknown Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium

Style: Early vernacular

Form: I-plan Stories: 2

Type: House Bays: 2 (+3-bay addition)

Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt

Exterior Finish Materials Wood clapboard

Exterior Description: The house at 116 Mason Point Road is an early wood-frame vernacular house located on the north side of Mason Point Road a short distance east of Money Island Road. The house stands only a few yards from the road. It faces south towards the road and is aligned with its roof ridge parallel to the road. A short driveway/parking area is located west of the house. The house is composed of four sections: the original (possibly early 18th century) two-story two-bay section to the east; a slightly shorter two-story three-bay section in the center; a one-and-a-half-story shed-roofed wood-frame addition on the west; and a single-story shed-roofed enclosed porch that runs along the first story of the central and western sections of the residence and probably dates to the first half of the twentieth century. The original (east) section of the house is of a form typical of early vernacular houses of the locality, standing two stories high and only two bays wide and two bays deep. A brick interior end-chimney rises from the east end of its roof ridge. Its side-gable roof is distinguished by a wood cornice. The house is sided in wood clapboard; its roof is currently clad in asphalt shingles. It stands on a stone foundation. The first wood-frame addition appended on the west side of the main section has a side-gable roof whose ridge is aligned with the main section. This portion of the building is also clad in wood clapboard and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick interior end-chimney rises from the west end of its roof ridge. Both the west and south shed-roofed sections are also clad in wood clapboard and their roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. The south addition, an enclosed porch that appears to be the most recent of the four sections, has exposed rafter ends and a poured concrete foundation.

The front (south) façade of the main section of the house has a doorway and window on the lower story and two windows on the upper story. These apertures are aligned with each other. The doorway, which occupies the western bay on the lower story, contains a relatively modern glazed wood door. The window immediately east of it has also been retrofitted with one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The upper-story windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash. The wood clapboard siding is missing from the lower story of the house and a composite material such as plywood sides this portion of the house. The front doorway is accessed via a small four-step stoop that appears to be a later addition. A small window is located in the stone foundation of this section. The front façade of the two-story addition appended on the west has three windows at second story level, each containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The lower story is obscured behind the front enclosed porch. The porch contains a doorway with a modern screen door and three large window apertures currently sealed behind plastic sheeting. The enclosed porch extends along the first story of the eastern shed-roofed addition as well. A single window is visible at second-story level on the front façade of the eastern shed-roofed addition; this contains six-over-six-light double-hung sash.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

The east elevation of the main section of the house maintains its early fenestration pattern. Although a tarp applied to the exterior obscures the lower southern end of the east elevation, the first and second stories each appear to contain two windows with the upper story windows aligned with those below them. Two smaller windows are located at attic level set in slightly towards the center of the elevation. Six-over-six-light double-hung sash occupy all of the windows on the east elevation. Two small rectangular windows are located within the foundation wall at basement level.

On the west elevation of the original section of the house, a small window is visible in the gable field just below eaves level and just south of center. The window is sealed with plywood. The west elevation of the gable-roofed addition contains two small windows at attic level. These cannot be clearly seen but appear to contain six-light fixed sash. The west elevation of the western shed-roofed addition contains two windows, both sealed with plywood. The adjoining south shed-roofed enclosed porch contains one window on its west elevation; this contains six-over-six-light double-hung sash.

The rear (north) elevation of the main section of the house has two windows on the upper story and two windows on the lower story, aligned with each other and each containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The rear wall of the western gable-roofed addition is aligned with that of the main section of the house. The rear facade of this wing contains a central doorway at ground-story level, which contains a four-panel wood door. A window is located on either side of the doorway. Three windows are located at the second-story level, immediately above the windows and door below them. All of the windows on the rear elevation of this section contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. On the rear elevation of the western shed-roofed addition there is a doorway and a window immediately beside it. Another window is located above the doorway on the upper half-story level. Both of these windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash.

Interior Description:

The interior of the house was not accessed.

Setting: The house is located on the north side of Mason Point Road, set back only a few yards from the road. The house faces south towards the road and is aligned with its roof ridge oriented east-west. Two large sycamore trees stand between the house and the road. A short driveway/parking area is located west of the house. A concrete-block garage and frame drive shed are located beyond the driveway to the north. A large garden is located to the northeast of the house. Several bushes and trees surround the house within the flat, open, property on which the house stands. Beyond the immediate surroundings of the house, the topography in the vicinity is extremely flat and typified by open agricultural fields.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Drive Shed		
Historic Name:	116 Mason Point Road		
Present Use:	Drive Shed		
Historic Use:	Drive Shed		
Construction Date:	Early 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Drive Shed	Bays:	1
Roof Finish Materials:	Not visible		
Exterior Finish Materials	Vertical board		

Exterior Description: This wood-frame drive shed could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 5). The structure is located a short distance northwest of the house. The wood-frame structure has a front-gable roof, which appears to be clad in metal but cannot be clearly seen. It has one open drive bay in its front (south) façade. The building's construction date is unknown, but appears to date to the early 20th century.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located northwest of the house at 116 Mason Point Road and west of a larger garage building. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees associated with the house at 116 Mason Point Road.

Survey Name:	PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey	Date:	May 15, 2015
Surveyor:	Molly McDonald		
Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Garage		
Historic Name:	116 Mason Point Road		
Present Use:	Garage		
Historic Use:	Garage		
Construction Date:	Mid- 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Garage	Bays:	2
Roof Finish Materials:	Not visible		
Exterior Finish Materials	Concrete block		

Exterior Description: This garage could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 5). The large front-gable structure is located a short distance northwest of the house. The structure is built of concrete block with a frame roof, the gable of which appears to be clad in vinyl siding. It has two open drive bays in its front (south) façade. The building's construction date is unknown, but appears to date to the mid 20th century.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located northwest of the house at 116 Mason Point Road and east of a smaller drive shed building. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees associated with the house at 116 Mason Point Road.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald, AKRF

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

(See Continuation Sheet)

Significance:

The house at 116 Mason Point Road is a two-story one-room-deep vernacular house characteristic of the 18th century vernacular architecture of the region. The early wing addition is typical of vernacular house development in the 18th and early 19th century. The house is somewhat unusual in the locality as an example of early rural timber-framed vernacular architecture in an area where the extant early housing stock is dominated by brick buildings. Although research has not yielded an initial construction date for the house and the early history of the structure remains unclear, documentary sources indicate that the Thompson family and later the Patrick family inhabited the building in the nineteenth century and farmed the property. The house is important for its association with the early settlement and early families of the area, as well as an example of early timber-framed vernacular architecture in the region.

Eligibility for New Jersey

and National Registers: ☒ Yes ☐ No

National

Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D

Level of Significance

☒ Local ☒ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Despite some alterations made to the structure in the 20th century, the house at 116 Mason Point Road appears eligible for the National and New Jersey Registers as an example of early timber-framed architecture in western New Jersey. The house appears eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement of western New Jersey, as well as the nineteenth century occupation of the Thompson and Patrick families. The house appears eligible under Criterion C, as an example of early timber-framed vernacular architecture likely dating to the mid to late eighteenth century. Lastly, it may be considered eligible under Criterion D, because although much of the house's early history is not immediately perceptible from the exterior, important data regarding New Jersey's early timber-framed vernacular architecture may be contained within the physical fabric of the house. The interior of the house could not be accessed as part of this survey, nor could the frame of the house be documented or assessed. The archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding property is not known. Further study of the house's fabric could yield important insights into the history of this regional vernacular building tradition. The proposed period of significance for the property extends from the original construction of the building, possibly as early as the mid-eighteenth century through early twentieth century.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Narrative Boundary Description:

The proposed boundary includes the entirety of the current 3.28-acre parcel boundary on which the house at 116 Mason Point Road is located, including all of Lot 3.01 on Block 41 in Elsinboro, Salem County, New Jersey. It is located on the north side of Mason Point Road with an address at 116 Mason Point Road.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, NJ

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

Early History of Elsinboro Township

The earliest European settlement in the region was the New Sweden colony, founded in 1638. The colony was located along the Delaware River in an area that now includes portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It was organized by the New Sweden Company, a joint-stock company that received financial and administrative support from the Swedish government and from Swedish and Dutch investors. The colony was composed of Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch settlers (Jordan 1995). Elsinboro was first established as the site of Fort Elfsborg under the supervision of Johan Printz, first royal governor of New Sweden, in 1643 (Lurie and Mappen 2004). Also in the early 1640s, English settlers from New Haven, Connecticut, settled in Elsinborough, naming it New Haven Colony. These settlers quickly returned to Connecticut (Shourds 1876: 456). The English settlers were "either driven away by the Swedes and the Dutch or their numbers were decimated by pleurisy" (Lurie and Mappen 2004: 250).

In 1664, the Duke of York granted joint proprietorship of the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkely and Sir George Carteret (Lurie and Mappen 2004). In 1673, the Dutch briefly reconquered New York colony (which then included the province New Jersey), but the following year they surrendered it again to the English. In the same year, John Berkeley, weary of the conflict and troubled with debt, sold his share of the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge, who sought to establish a Quaker settlement in the New World. Shortly after they acquired the land, Byllynge went bankrupt and his share was taken over by the Quaker trustees. Fenwick's one-tenth share of the land would eventually become present-day Salem and Cumberland Counties. Fenwick personally relocated to Salem in the 1670s, encouraging fellow Quakers to emigrate to the area as well (Orr 2006: 25-26).

History of 116 Mason Point Road

The house at 116 Mason Point Road is a timber-framed building bearing distinctive characteristics of local early vernacular construction. Based on its form and other architectural characteristics, it is believed to have been constructed in the eighteenth century. Local regional vernacular architecture will be discussed later in this section. Documentary research has not yet pinpointed a date of construction for the house or a clear early history. However, research indicates that the house was connected with the Thompson family and later with the Patrick family.

The 1849 Stansbie wall map of Salem and Gloucester County shows the property containing two principal structures and labeled with the name W. Thompson. This likely refers to William H. Thompson, (1812-1888), the son of John Thompson and Esther Nicholson. Esther Nicholson was the daughter of Darkin and Esther Nicholson of Elsinboro. John Thompson was the son of John and Mary Thompson. According to Shourds' history of Salem County, John, was born in 1752, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Gibson Thompson (Shourds 1876: 290). Joshua Thompson was born in Elsinboro in 1719, son of Andrew Thompson. Andrew Thompson was the son of Andrew and Isabella Thompson, who emigrated to the area from Ireland. In 1677, Andrew Thompson and his brother, John, with their wives and children, set sail from Dublin on the ship *Mary*, and landed at Elsinboro Point later that year. Andrew Thompson was appointed by Fenwick as one of the Justices of the Peace of the Colony. He and his brother, John, bought half of the allotment of land purchased from John Fenwick by Richard Guy. Andrew's portion "was near the mouth of the Salem Creek." He built his house there, known as the "emigrant house," which remained standing until sometime in the nineteenth century. He died in Elsinboro in 1696, aged roughly 60 years (Shourds 1876: 284).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Federal censuses show William H. Thompson living in Elsinboro with his wife, Rachel, and other household members from 1850 through 1870 (almost certainly in the subject house). William's wife was the daughter of Daniel and Mary Nicholson. William H. and Rachel Thompson had no children. The 1850 census shows the Thompsons living in Elsinboro with real estate valued at \$6,000; Thompson's profession is listed as "farmer." Several other individuals are also listed in the household, but with the exception of a farmhand, David Bradford, it is not clear what the other household members' relationship was to the Thompsons. They included three-year-old George Denn, 40-year-old May Burns and her baby, and eleven-year-old Josiah Foster. Another Thompson household is shown next door to William H. Thompson's, which was headed by his brother, Caspar Thompson. The 1860 federal census shows William and Rebecca Thompson living with three children named Emma Denn, Margaret Kerr, and Joseph Bacon, as well as a farmhand named James Counsellor. William H. Thompson's profession is listed as "Mas. Farmer" (master farmer) and his real estate was valued at \$5,000. The couple also appear in the 1870 federal census, apparently in the same location, with several other household members, some listed as servants or farm laborers. Thompson died in Elsinboro in 1888 at the age of 76.

The 1876 Evarts & Stewart atlas shows the subject house labeled with the name G.G. Patrick, and also indicates that the small hamlet in which it was located was at that point called Sharptown. G.G. Patrick may refer to George G. Patrick, who was born ca. 1850, the son of John Patrick (1815-1859) and Rachel Grier Patrick (1816-1888). Rachel was the daughter of George and Ruth B. Grier. John Patrick was the son of Jesse Patrick (1790-1834) and Nancy Ann Hancock Patrick (1791-1885). The 1850 federal census shows John and Rachel Patrick living with their children in Lower Alloways Creek; John worked as a storekeeper. Jesse Patrick, John's father (born ca. 1790) was the son (one of six children) of Abner Patrick (born ca. 1754)(originally Fitzpatrick) and Elizabeth Carll (daughter of Jesse and Grace Carll). According to Shourds, Abner's grandfather had emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland (Shourds 1876: 51). John and Rachel Patrick had four children: Richard, George, Charles, and Morris (Shourds 1876: 265). The 1860 federal census indicates that Rachel Patrick (age 42) was living in Salem at that time with her children and a servant. Her son, George G., was ten years old at this time. Her husband had died a year earlier. No evidence, with the exception of the name on the Evarts & Stewart map, has been found to indicate that George G. Patrick lived in Elsinboro. Several directories of second half of the nineteenth century indicate that he lived in the village of Salem. The 1870 federal census does, however, indicate that Jesse Patrick (born 1825, the uncle of George G. Patrick and brother of John Patrick) lived in Elsinboro with his wife, Elizabeth Naylor Patrick, four children, and a farm laborer. It is likely that Jesse Patrick was living in the subject house at that time. The family does not appear to have remained in Elsinboro for long, however, appearing in neighboring communities in the preceding and following censuses.

Vernacular Architecture in Western New Jersey

The best recognized and most widely prized early vernacular architecture of Western New Jersey can safely be considered pattern-brick houses. From the late 17th century through the 18th century, an elaborate, community-derived tradition of bricklaying flourished in western New Jersey and the Philadelphia area, primarily in areas with a strong English Quaker influence. The tradition of patterned brickwork, which is considered one of the great early American regional vernacular building traditions, typically used glazed or vitrified headers to create a variety of patterns such as diamond-diaper, zig-zag, checkerboard and others. Early timber-framed buildings in the region during this period have received less attention. Amongst the relatively few studies that have addressed local timber-framed building traditions during this early period are two Masters theses: Janet Sheridan's 2007 thesis entitled *Their Houses are Some Built of Timber: the Colonial Timber-Frame Houses of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*; and Matthew Edward Pisarski's 1999 *One-Room Deep Domestic Architecture of Cumberland and Salem Counties, New Jersey*. As Sheridan points out, "The early domestic architecture of Fenwick's Colony has been analyzed by various scholars, but though

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

their contributions are valuable, they have focused almost solely on patterned-brick houses" (Sheridan 2007:16).

In his study, Pisarski evaluates both brick and timber-framed buildings of the period, and focuses on a particular form that was common in the region both in wood and masonry structures. This was the one-room-deep house, often two or three bays in width and one room deep, but often two stories in height. These structures have sometimes been called I-plan houses, due in part to their tall and narrow form. "The simplest house form recorded in Salem County is a square-walled structure with no partitioning, but two stories." The front facades of these structures were typically composed of either three symmetrical bays (a central doorway flanked by windows) or two bays, with a door occupying one bay and a window occupying the other. They might have one or two chimneys, which would be placed at the interior gable ends. These early houses, often built during the first half of the 18th century in the region, were typically expanded in a predictable manner after their initial construction (with many examples of expansion occurring during the second half of the 18th century). Expansion often took the form of lateral additions (wings with roof-ridges aligned with the original section) or, in the case of single-story structures, the addition of an upper story (Pisarski 1999: 48-9). According to Pisarski, most extant examples of this house form dating to the first half of the eighteenth century are of brick (sometimes patterned-brick) construction. However, a change began to occur around the Revolutionary War period: "The largest change was the shift to timber construction in later one-room deep house construction." Pisarski cites several examples of timber-framed buildings constructed in the region from the 1760s through the 1790s that, with the exception of their building material, mirrored their neighboring brick counterparts in terms of form, plan, and other characteristics. "There is no documented statement that accounts for this shift from brick to wood construction," Pisarski notes but suggests several possibilities: earlier timber-framed buildings may once have existed but not survived; clay deposits for local brickmaking may have been depleted; the social systems surrounding the English Quaker-derived brick craftsmanship may have broken down somewhat over the course of the period and/or the limited pool of brick artisans was no longer in the region; or lastly, brick construction was increasingly expensive compared to timber construction as the 18th century progressed (Pisarski 1999: 99-100).

In her study, Sheridan concurs that the "invisible" early frame houses of pre-Revolutionary Salem County are an unresolved conundrum and it is not clear whether survival rates factor in to the apparent dearth of earlier eighteenth century examples. She cites the lack of comprehensive architectural resources survey work in the region and the continuing preoccupation with brick examples as a barrier to better understanding the early development of timber-framed buildings in the area. From documentary sources, such as tax data, it is clear that by the late eighteenth century, timber-framed buildings were more common than brick structures in several parts of the region. Furthermore, while timber-framed and log houses were certainly more common than brick amongst middle and lower classes, both brick and timber houses were constructed by the elite of the region (Sheridan 2007). In a related paper, Sheridan notes that unlike some other regions, such as New England, where early settlement was relatively homogenous, Southwestern New Jersey had already witnessed settlement by numerous ethnic groups including Scandinavians, Dutch, and English by the beginning of the eighteenth century (Sheridan 2012:4). Thus, several building traditions may have influenced local vernacular building in early Southwestern New Jersey. The study and analysis of early timber-framed building techniques in the region, therefore, has particular potential to yield information regarding the dissemination and development of carpentry traditions in the New World. Sheridan's analysis of case studies in former Fenwick's Colony identified framing approaches associated with multiple distinct building traditions. However, her analysis acknowledges that the difficulty of dating the case study examples with certainty makes it problematic to draw larger conclusions regarding the development and chronology of timber-framed buildings in the area. Further study of early timber-framed buildings in the area could yield meaningful information regarding how common timber buildings were in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Southwestern New Jersey as well as the cultural influence that shaped their construction technologies. As a timber-framed building with an early form and apparently

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

early addition, 116 Mason Point Road represents an important artifact and a candidate for more detailed study.

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Stansbie, Alexander C.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

1849 *Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester New Jersey* (Historical Maps of New Jersey, Rutgers Special Collections online at <http://mapmaker.rutgers.edu/MAPS.html>)

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG



Legend



Property Boundary



0 400 800 Feet

1 inch = 400 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

**116 MASON POINT ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ**

FIGURE 1

MAY 2015

Figure 2:

116 Mason Point Road



Photo 1 – A view looking northwest towards the front (south) façade and east elevations of the early vernacular wood-frame house at 116 Mason Point Road. The original portion of the house is shown on the right.



Photo 2 – Looking northeast towards the west elevation and front (south) façade of the house at 116 Mason Point Road. The central two-story side gable section is shown appended to the west façade of the main section. In addition, a western shed-roofed addition is shown on the left, and a later enclosed shed-roofed porch is pictured on the right. Two large sycamore trees are located immediately in front of the house.

Figure 3:

116 Mason Point Road

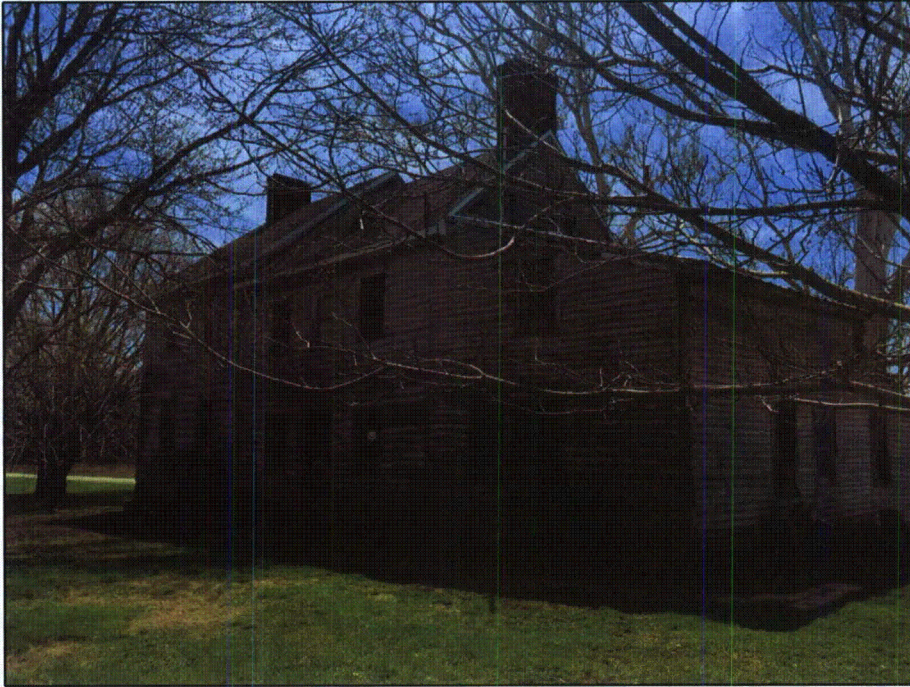


Photo 3 – The rear (north) and west elevations of the house at 116 Mason Point Road.



Photo 4 – The east and rear (north) elevations of 116 Mason Point Road.

Figure 4:

116 Mason Point Road



Photo 5 – The drive shed and garage just west of the house.



Photo 6 – A view looking south across Mason Point Road from the house, illustrating the open agricultural fields and flat topography that characterize its setting. The cooling tower of the nuclear facility is visible in the distance.

**Intensive-Level Survey Form
Isaac Smart House,
489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road**

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Isaac Smart House/ Myggenborg

Street Address: Street #: 489 Apartment #: _____
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)

Prefix: _____ Street Name: Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road Suffix: _____ Type: _____

County(s): Salem **Zip Code:** 08079

Municipality(s): Elsinboro Township **Block(s):** 00004

Local Place Name(s): Middle Neck **Lot(s):** 4

Ownership:: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Salem

Description: The Isaac Smart House is an early patterned brick house, believed to have been constructed in 1696 by Isaac Smart, a prominent early Quaker settler of the area. An early brick addition is thought to have been added by Smart's son. The Isaac Smart House is located on the north side of Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road just west of the northern terminus of Featherbed Lane. It is composed of two main sections: the original two-story three-bay section and a two-story three-bay addition. The front façade of both sections is distinguished by Flemish bond patterned brickwork in a checkerboard pattern.

Registration and Status Dates: National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____
National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____
New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: Salem County CRS; Eligibility Worksheet
Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: 8/1/1984; 11/11/2002

Photograph:

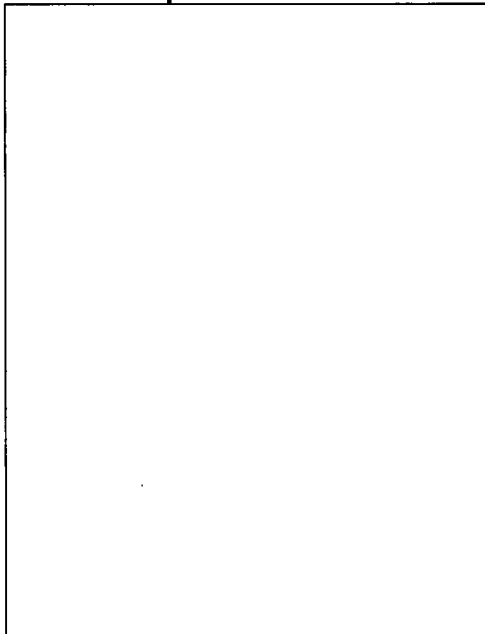
5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey Date: May 15, 2015
Surveyor: Molly McDonald
Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

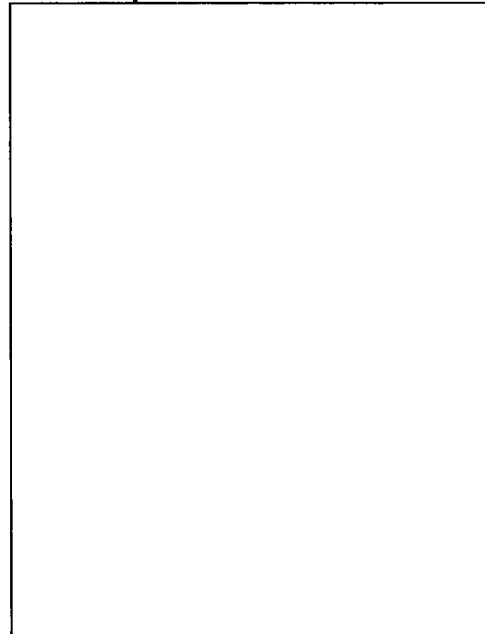
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:
(See Continuation Sheet)

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX**

Historic Farm Name: Smart Farm; Richard Waddington Farm

Period of ca.

Agricultural Use: 1696 To 2015 Source (see History Section)

Agriculture Type: Salt hay, grapes, various/unknown

Remaining Historic Fabric Medium

Acreage: 55.92

Farm Description: The Isaac Smart House is currently set within a 55-acre parcel on the north side of Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road. The property appears to be in agricultural use today, and a "Preserved Farmland" sign is located at the front of the property. As indicated in the History section, the property was farmed during the ownership of the Smart family in the very late 17th century and early 18th century. There is documentation suggesting that grapes were cultivated on the land during this time. It is also likely that salt hay was harvested on the property; and other unknown types of agriculture were also likely undertaken. During the nineteenth century, the property was known as the Waddington farm; at least two generations of Waddingtons farmed the property. Census records indicate that the farm was large enough in the mid- to late nineteenth century, to justify the need for multiple farmers, including master farmers, apprentice farmers, and laborers. The farm landscape includes the Isaac Smart House, located relatively close to Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road. A small shed, which appears modern and does not appear to be intended for agricultural use, is located immediately northeast of the house. No other agricultural buildings were observed. The immediate surroundings of the house are heavily vegetated with trees and bushes. To the rear of the house there is a large open field that appears to be actively plowed. Beyond that to the north are marshes along the edge of Delaware Bay.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: Isaac Smart House

Historic Name: _____

Present Use: Residential

Historic Use: Residential

Construction Date: ca. 1696 Source: Shourds (1876); Sickler (1949)

Alteration Date(s): Early 18th century Source: Shourds (1876); Sickler (1949)

Designer: Unknown Physical Condition: Good

Builder: Unknown Remaining Historic Fabric: Medium

Style: Early vernacular patterned brick

Form: Hall and parlor plan Stories: 2

Type: House Bays: 6

Roof Finish Materials: Asphalt

Exterior Finish Materials Brick (patterned)

Exterior Description: The Isaac Smart House is an early patterned brick house, located on the north side of Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road just west of the northern terminus of Featherbed Lane. The house is set back a short distance from the road and is accessed via a short driveway located east of the house. Several large trees are located immediately surrounding the house and several large bushes are located between the house and the road. The house faces Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road and is aligned with its roof ridge oriented east-west, parallel to the road. The house is composed of three sections. According to tradition, the original (ca. 1696) section is the two-story three-bay brick section in the center; a taller two-story brick section appended to the west likely dates to ca. 1700; and a small single-story shed-roofed wood-frame addition on the east was likely added in the mid-nineteenth century and altered in the mid twentieth century).

The brickwork on the south-facing front façade of both the original central section and the western brick addition consists of Flemish bond with vitrified headers creating a checkerboard effect. The core of the house is two stories in height with a side-gable roof. It has been previously considered an example of mid-Atlantic Cottage or New Jersey Cottage form. It has interior end-chimneys that rise from the east ends of the southern and northern roof slopes, respectively, to a height above the roof ridge of the west addition. A brick parapet runs between the two chimneys. The roof of the core section has a higher and shallower roof pitch on the rear than on the front; this may be evidence that the rear of the section was raised slightly after its initial construction. The three-bay section has an off-center door occupying the west bay, with two windows occupying the bays to the east. A second two-story brick section of the house that extends to the west of the core has been considered an "I house" in form. It is taller than the core and is aligned with its roof ridge parallel to the main section. This section, believed to have been constructed several years after the core, has an exterior end-chimney on its west end and an interior end-chimney on its east end. A parapet-like roof extension continues the roofline horizontally to the north from the eastern chimney. This section of the house is three bays wide with a central doorway flanked by windows.

Both brick sections of the house currently have pentice roofs that run along the front façade between first and second story levels. Both the main roof and pentice roofs are currently clad in asphalt shingles. The lower stories of both brick sections are partially obscured by the pentice roofs and the bushes growing in front of the house. However, as noted earlier, there are three bays on the core section of the house; and three bays on the western brick addition. There are two windows on the upper story of the core section and two windows on the upper story of the brick wing. The windows on both the main section of the house and the brick addition contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The wood-frame addition, which is appended to the east elevation of the core section, is a single-story shed-roofed structure, added

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

in the nineteenth century. It appears to be sided in wood clapboard and has an asphalt shingle-clad roof. In the twentieth century, the frame addition was altered with a small gable-roofed enclosed entry porch extending to the east. The wood-frame section includes a projecting bay window that appears to date to the twentieth century, multiple ribbon windows, and a doorway.

The east elevation of the western section of the house is largely obscured by the core section to the east; however, the brickwork on this side is laid in common bond. A small square window with a six-light wood casement sash is visible in the gable field just above the level at which the roof of the addition adjoins. The east elevation of the core section also appears to be laid in common bond. Two windows, one located just above second story level and one located at attic level, are visible on the elevation. They appear to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash, but are partially obscured by trees. The lower story of the core section is obscured by the wood-frame addition, described earlier, which is appended to its east elevation.

The west elevation of the west wing of the house is partially obscured from the roadway. It is dominated by the brick end-chimney, which projects slightly from the exterior of the house. A small attic window is located on the south side of the chimney and appears to contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The rear (north) elevation could not be visually accessed during the field visit as it is not visible from a public roadway.

Interior Description: The interior of the house was not accessed.

Setting: The Isaac Smart House is located on the north side of Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road, set back a short distance from the road. The house faces the road and is aligned with its roof ridge oriented east-west. A short driveway, oriented north-south, is located a short distance east of the house. A small wood-frame shed that appears to be modern is located in the rear yard north of the driveway. Trees and bushes are located immediately surrounding the house. Beyond the immediate surroundings of the house, the topography in the vicinity is extremely flat and typified by open agricultural fields.

Survey Name:	<u>PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey</u>	Date:	<u>May 15, 2015</u>
Surveyor:	<u>Molly McDonald</u>		
Organization:	<u>AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG</u>		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: <u>Shed</u>	
Historic Name: <u>Isaac Smart House</u>	
Present Use: <u>Shed</u>	
Historic Use: <u>Shed</u>	
Construction Date: <u>Late 20th c.</u>	Source: <u>Based on physical characteristics</u>
Alteration Date(s): _____	Source: _____
Designer: <u>Unknown</u>	Physical Condition: <u>Good</u>
Builder: <u>Unknown</u>	Remaining Historic Fabric: <u>N/A</u>
Style: _____	
Form: _____	Stories: <u>1</u>
Type: <u>Shed</u>	Bays: <u>1</u>
Roof Finish Materials: <u>Asphalt shingles</u>	
Exterior Finish Materials: <u>Horizontal board</u>	

Exterior Description: This wood-frame building, which appears to be a shed, could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited. The gable-roof structure is small and appears to be designed with a single open bay facing west. Ribbon windows are located on its east façade. The structure appears to be modern and may serve as a garden lean-to or shed.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located northeast of the Isaac Smart House. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees associated with the Smart House. Open and flat agricultural fields bordering marshland and the Delaware Bay are located beyond it to the north.

Survey Name: <u>PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey</u>	Date: <u>May 15, 2015</u>
Surveyor: <u>Molly McDonald, AKRF</u>	
Organization: <u>AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG</u>	

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

(See Continuation Sheet)

Significance:

The Isaac Smart House is a fine and particularly early example of patterned-brick architecture. It features a late seventeenth century core with an addition thought to be added in the very early eighteenth century. Both sections feature a checkerboard-patterned front façade. The house stands out as one of the earliest extant examples of patterned brick architecture in Salem County. It was constructed by Isaac Smart, one of the earliest settlers of the area and a prominent figure in the Quaker community; and was later inhabited by his son, Nathan. In the nineteenth century, the house was associated with the Waddingtons, also a prominent local family.

Eligibility for New Jersey

and National Registers: ☒ Yes ☐ No

National

Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D

Level of Significance ☒ Local ☒ State ☒ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: The Isaac Smart House appears eligible for the National and New Jersey Registers as a fine example of early patterned-brick architecture in western New Jersey, which was commissioned by an important local family. The house appears eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early Quaker settlement of western New Jersey, and more specifically for its association with the Smart and Waddington families. The house appears eligible under Criterion C, as an example of late seventeenth and early eighteenth century patterned brick architecture. It is considered one of the earliest extant patterned-brick houses in Salem County. Lastly, it appears eligible under Criterion D, because although much of the house's early history is not immediately perceptible from the exterior, important data regarding New Jersey's earliest patterned brick architecture is contained within the physical fabric of the house. The archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding property is not known. Further study of the house's fabric could yield important insights into the history of this regional vernacular building tradition. The proposed period of significance for the property extends from the original construction of the building ca. 1696 through the late 19th century. The interior of the house was not accessed.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Narrative Boundary Description:

The proposed boundary includes the entirety of the current 55.92-acre parcel boundary on which the Isaac Smart house is located, including all of Lot 4 on Block 4 in Elsinboro, Salem County, New Jersey. It is located on the north side of Salem Fort Elfsborg Road with an address at 489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road.

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, NJ

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

Early History of Elsinboro Township

The earliest European settlement in the region was the New Sweden colony, founded in 1638. The colony was located along the Delaware River in an area that now includes portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It was organized by the New Sweden Company, a joint-stock company that received financial and administrative support from the Swedish government and from Swedish and Dutch investors. The colony was composed of Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch settlers (Jordan 1995). Elsinboro was first established as the site of Fort Elfsborg under the supervision of Johan Printz, first royal governor of New Sweden, in 1643 (Lurie and Mappen 2004). Also in the early 1640s, English settlers from New Haven, Connecticut, settled in Elsinboro, naming it New Haven Colony. These settlers quickly returned to Connecticut (Shourds 1876: 456). The English settlers were "either driven away by the Swedes and the Dutch or their numbers were decimated by pleurisy" (Lurie and Mappen 2004: 250).

In 1664, the Duke of York granted joint proprietorship of the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkely and Sir George Carteret (Lurie and Mappen 2004). In 1673, the Dutch briefly reconquered New York colony (which then included the province New Jersey), but the following year they surrendered it again to the English. In the same year, John Berkeley, weary of the conflict and troubled with debt, sold his share of the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge, who sought to establish a Quaker settlement in the New World. Shortly after they acquired the land, Byllynge went bankrupt and his share was taken over by the Quaker trustees. Fenwick's one-tenth share of the land would eventually become present-day Salem and Cumberland Counties. Fenwick personally relocated to Salem in the 1670s, encouraging fellow Quakers to emigrate to the area as well (Orr 2006: 25-26).

History of the Isaac Smart House

Isaac Smart was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1658. He came to North America aboard the ship *Griffin* in the company of the proprietor, John Fenwick, in 1675. Smart married Elizabeth Thompson of Elsinboro in 1683 and the couple settled on land adjacent to the Thompson family land. According to Shourds' 1876 *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's County, New Jersey*, "Isaac Smart located on a tract of land of about 500 acres called Middle Neck, whereon he built himself a brick mansion in 1696..." (Shourds 1876: 469). Smart and his wife had five daughters (Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Rebecca, and Ann) and one son (Nathan) between 1685 and 1697. Isaac Smart was a prominent member of the early Quaker community in the colony. He was one of four individuals appointed to superintend the building of a brick meetinghouse for the Salem Monthly Meeting in 1698, the first permanent place of worship for the local Quaker community. Smart died in 1700. His widow remarried a year later with Edward Keasbey and had three more children (Shourds 1876: 285).

There is some contention regarding the precise year in which the house was constructed, with some suggesting that the actual date of construction was several years before 1696, the date used by Shourds and others. A brief unpublished paper authored by B. Harold Smick, Jr. in January 7, 1975, is included in the files of the Salem Historical Society. This paper notes: "Champion C. Coles [then owner of the house] reports the Isaac Smart House, Oakwood Beach Road [the former name of the road on which the house stands], Elsinboro Township, Salem County, as built before 1683. According to the Friends Meeting Records now at Swarthmore College, Isaac Smart married and took his bride into his new home—he was married in 1683" (Smick 1975). A 1970 newsletter of the Salem County Historical Society, apparently based on an interview with then-owner Champion Coles, also puts forth the contention that the house was already constructed when Isaac Smart married Elizabeth Thompson in 1683 (Salem County Historical Society 1970: 1).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Some debate has also occurred regarding the exact construction date of the two-bay brick wing of the Smart House. According to Shourds, only a few years after the Isaac Smart House had been constructed, "his son, Nathan Smart, built an addition to it" (Shourds 1876: 469). Shourds also notes that Nathan Smart was born in 1690 and married in 1713 (Shourds 1876: 286). The first addition of Joseph S. Sickler's *The Old Houses of Salem County* states that Isaac Smart's son, Nathan, constructed the addition after 1700. Yet according to Smick, "a brick on this new part shows the name of Nathan's wife and gives a date of 1697" (Smick 1975). Primary-source records, such as Isaac Smart's will and US Encyclopedia of Quaker American Genealogy appear to support the date of 1690 that Shourds gives for Nathan Smart's birth, making it impossible that the latter could have been married and constructed the house addition in 1697. No records have been found documenting the year of Nathan Smart's marriage or the name of his wife. Yet another source suggests that the addition was made by Isaac Smart himself rather than his son in the year 1697. This is contained in an article in a local newspaper in 1976 discussing the restoration of the house then underway by the Coles family. According to the article, "The second portion on the left [west] was built in 1697. The age was discovered while the owners... removed the stucco which covered the beautiful blue glazed brickwork and they removed the porch. Above the doorway they found a date brick with the initials S I and E and 1697" (Federanko 1976: 1).

The Smart property, which backed on Delaware Bay and included a substantial amount of marsh, was almost certainly utilized in part for salt hay farming, an important local industry. However, it appears that grapes were also cultivated by the Smarts. Shourds claims that "the Elsinborough grape" was first identified on the Smarts' land. "The Smart family, very soon after they bought the land of Fenwick, turned their attention to cultivating grapes. They imported several varieties of English grapes. Soon after they discovered a grape different entirely from any they ever saw growing among foreign grapes. They supposed it was a seedling and gave it the name of the Smart grape. ... it originated in the Smart vineyard on that property" (Shourds 1876: 98).

It is not known at what point the Smart property passed from the Smart family into other hands. However, several nineteenth century references suggest that the house was owned by members of the Waddington family for much of the nineteenth century. The Waddington family first came to the region ca. 1690, when William Waddington, a French Huguenot, purchased 1,000 acres in the area.

The 1849 Stansbie wall map indicates the owner of the property as T. Waddington. It depicts two structures on the property, both standing just west of a short driveway. The structure closest to the road is presumably the Isaac Smart house. The other, located immediately behind the first, may have been a barn. A descendant of the original settler Waddington, the third John Waddington to be born in the New World, married Sarah Bradway of Elsinboro. They had six sons, including one Thomas Waddington (1784-1860). This may be the individual referenced on the wall map. The 1830 federal census lists one Thomas Waddington residing in Elsinboro in a household composed of two "free white" individuals over 20 years old, and three "free white" individuals younger than 20 years old.

The 1876 Evarts & Stewart map indicates the owner as R. Waddington. This reference is corroborated by Shourds' 1876 reference to the Isaac Smart House: "the house is standing and in good repair and now owned by Richard Waddington" (Shourds 1876: 469) and Sickler's note that the property was formerly known as the Richard Waddington farm (Sickler 1949: 54). Richard Waddington (1812-1893) was the son of Edward Waddington and Prudence Keasby, and a grandson of John Waddington III. He was the nephew of the earlier owner of the property, Richard Waddington. Richard married his first wife, Mary Ann Bowen, in 1838. He may have taken over the Elsinboro farm shortly after the 1849 map was made. He appears in Elsinboro on the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses. In 1860, he is listed as a "Mas. Farmer" (master farmer), living with his wife, Mary, and six children, some of whom are listed as "farmer" or "apprentice farmer" by trade. A 19-year-old apprentice farmer named Aaron Welch and a 55-year-old "master farmer," Aaron

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Waddington also lived in the household. Richard Waddington appears in the 1870 federal census in Elsinboro with his second wife, Sarah, and several children, farm laborers and servants. The census indicates that Richard and Sarah had been married in March of the same year. His real estate is valued at \$30,160 and his personal estate at \$13,110, which appear to be relatively high numbers compared to many of his neighbors. In 1880, Waddington appears to have left the property: the census of this year lists him as a "retired farmer" living with his wife, Sarah, on Carpenter Street in Salem.

Two photographs of the house dated 1888 are included in the files of the Salem County Historical Society. These photographs indicate that the house was parged in stucco at this time and that the west section had a hip-roofed porch. The frame addition that still stands on the east end of the house appears in these photographs. It appears to have a simple shed roof clad in wood shingles. The frame addition contained two windows and a door on its east elevation and a single window on its south façade.

The house appears to have passed through several hands during the twentieth century. Sickler notes that the property was owned by John Kiger at the time of his writing *The Old Houses of Salem County* in 1949 (Sickler 1949: 54). By 1970, it was owned by Champion and Dorothy Coles. Sickler considers the Isaac Smart House as the fifth oldest known standing house in Salem County, after the Richard Johnson House in Salem (1687), the Redroe Morris House in Elsinboro (1688), the William Bradway House in Salem (1691), and the John Mason House in Elsinboro (1695). Sickler notes that the property was owned by John Kiger at the time of his writing in 1949 (Sickler 1949: 54). A photograph of the Isaac Smart House included in this book shows that several aspects of its appearance have changed between 1949 and the present, as later twentieth century owners sought to restore the house to an earlier appearance. As in the earlier photographs, the exterior is parged in stucco and a hip-roofed porch remains on the west section; no porch is found on the wing. Today, the house has fully exposed brickwork (the stucco parging has been removed) and a pentice roof has been added between first and second stories on both the original section and the brick wing. A 1970 Salem County Historical Society *Newsletter* article about the house, which was reproduced in an article in the *Pennsville Progress*, indicates that the Coles family removed the stucco that had covered the structure for many decades prior to their ownership. The same article, which describes the interior of the house and details the Coles' restoration activities notes that the house retained "open beam" construction that had been later sealed with lath and plaster; wide floorboards; and original fireplaces. According to the article, the largest kitchen fireplace "proved to be large enough to accommodate a horse and rider." The fireplace, according to the article, "also afforded a means of entering the secret room, which played an important role in underground railroad activity." The Coles reportedly identified a brick in the fireplace inscribed with the initials "I.S.," leading them to believe that the bricks were made near the property, possibly at the foot of adjacent Featherbed Lane, where the clay was noted to be similar to that found in the chimney bricks. The Coles hired local builders Harry and Ben Hyson to restore the house and contended that they did not remove old fabric, though they did use antique salvaged components from other locations in their restoration. The Coles are also credited with naming the property Myggenborg or Mygenborg, a name by which it is sometimes known today. The name, meaning Mosquito Castle in Swedish, was the twentieth century family's humorous comment on the marshy setting of the early-settled property (Salem County Historical Society 1970: 1).

Patterened Brickwork in Western New Jersey

From the late 17th century through the 18th century, an elaborate, community-derived tradition of bricklaying flourished in western New Jersey and the Philadelphia area, primarily in areas with a strong English Quaker influence. The tradition of patterned brickwork, which is considered one of the great early American regional vernacular building traditions, typically used glazed or vitrified headers to create a variety of patterns. One of the simplest of these was Flemish bond with glazed headers. More complex was so-called "diapering" of an entire façade; varieties included the diamond diaper (popular among bricklayers

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

1720-1734) and the zig-zag (the first documented uses of this pattern were by Nathaniel Chambless III [ca.1730] and William Hancock [ca. 1734]). As an alternative to diapering, a single block of decoration might be used, typically geometric shapes on the gable end of a building, often coupled with dates and initials. Many of the patterned brick designs in western New Jersey and Pennsylvania have parallels to those found in England (Sebold and Leach 1991; Chiarrappa 1991).

An agricultural, primarily Quaker-based society, western New Jersey's economy was driven by large plantations owned by wealthy Quakers (deemed "Weighty Friends") who formed deep bonds with brick artisans. They met frequently with the bricklayers, who often married into these families. It is likely that more than 44% of bricklayers were Quaker, and the Society officially sanctioned apprenticeships and careers, ensuring that the trade would live on through Quaker family dynasties and adoptions. Although first-generation bricklayers were more mobile than their successors, they traveled extensively in their profession (often working in a 16-18 mile radius from their initial settlement). This ensured that the craft would be universal in the region, but it remained characterized by stylistic differences along secular and sectarian boundary lines. The variety of styles can also denote a homeowner or bricklayer's place on the social or religious hierarchy. The patterns can be found on meetinghouses, plantations, and outbuildings, making bricklaying a profitable craft, and brick artisans often attained great wealth, becoming "Weighty Friends" themselves, holding political positions, owning plantations and serving an important role in 17th and 18th-century society in western New Jersey (Chiarrappa 1991).

Early patterned brickwork houses in the region tend to exhibit several characteristics in terms of form, plan, and architectural detail. Amongst these features are Georgian plans and raised entries accessed from short flights of stairs. The houses typically had interior gable-end chimneys and prominent brick belt courses and water tables on the front facades. Many originally had gambrel roofs but these were often rebuilt as gable roofs during later periods. Kimberly Sebold and Sara Amy Leach, authors of a National Park Service publication on patterned brick houses, note that the Salem County iteration of this building type in particular was typically a small hall-and-parlor or one-cell hall plan; if the owner prospered, a larger brick house was often added to the original house on the same alignment. Sebold and Leach estimate that approximately 37 patterned brick houses survive in Salem County, the remaining examples serving as testament to a once-powerful community in early New Jersey. "The formality and elegance depicted in the style and materials reflect a statistically elite level of Quaker owner who, like eighteenth-century aristocratic families in other Tidewater regions, expressed their wealth and power through their domiciles" (Sebold and Leach 1991: 1).

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Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application

Date: May 15, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG



Legend



Property Boundary



0 500 1,000 Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Note: Basemap obtained from the USDA's Geospatial Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

ISAAC SMART HOUSE
489 SALEM-FORT ELFSBORG ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 1

MAY 2015

Figure 2:

Isaac Smart House, 489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 1 – A view looking north from Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road towards the front (south) façade of the Isaac Smart House. The original section of the house, believed to date to the late seventeenth century, is shown in the center. An early brick addition is shown to the left (west). Both of these sections of the house display Flemish bond brickwork with vitrified headers creating a checkerboard pattern on the front façade.



Photo 2 – The front (south) façade and east elevation of the Isaac Smart House, looking northwest from the driveway. The latest section of the building, a wood-frame shed-roofed addition, which was added in the late nineteenth century and modified in the twentieth century, is shown on the right.

Figure 3:

Isaac Smart House, 489 Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 3— A view looking north from the driveway of the Isaac Smart House showing the treed landscape immediately surrounding the house and a small modern outbuilding in the rear yard of the property.



Photo 4 — Looking south across Salem-Fort Elfsborg Road from the Isaac Smart House property, a view illustrating the flat and open agriculture setting of the house.

Intensive-Level Survey Form
349 Fort Elfsborg Road

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Lewis Morris-William B. Carpenter House
Street Address: Street #: 349 Apartment #: _____
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)
Prefix: _____ Street Name: Fort Elfsborg Road Suffix: _____ Type: _____
County(s): Salem **Zip Code:** 08079
Municipality(s): Elsinboro Township **Block(s):** 00039
Local Place Name(s): _____ **Lot(s):** 10
Ownership:: Private **USGS Quad(s)** Delaware City

Description: The house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road is a two-and-a-half-story five-bay house constructed of brick, currently parged in stucco. The house was extensively remodeled during the third quarter of the nineteenth century in the Italianate style by William B. Carpenter, a prominent local farmer and politician. The stucco parging largely conceals earlier patterned brickwork beneath. This combined with several documentary sources appear to indicate that the house was constructed ca. 1725 by Lewis Morris, member of an important local Quaker family associated with the early settlement of the area. Despite its mid-nineteenth century alterations, the house is an example of patterned brick construction emblematic of early vernacular architecture of the region.

Registration and Status Dates: National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____
National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____
New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: Salem County CRS; Eligibility Worksheet
Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: 8/1/1984; 10/31/2002

Photograph:

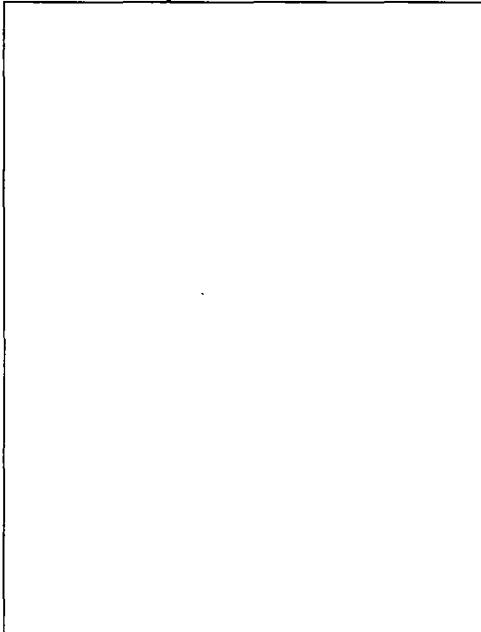
5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey **Date:** May 18, 2015
Surveyor: Molly McDonald
Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

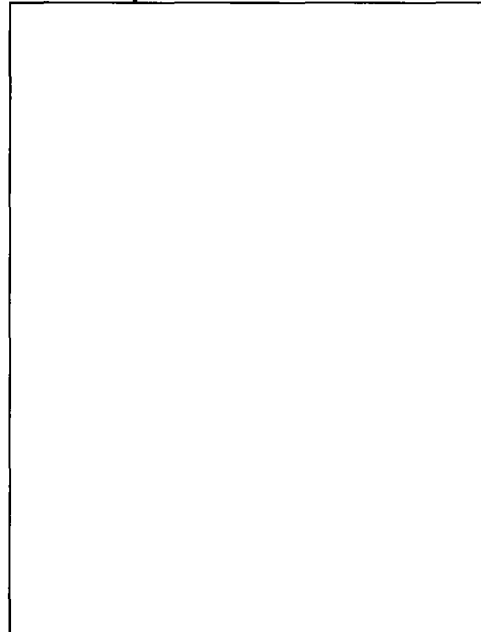
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:
(See Continuation Sheet)

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
 ☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX**

Historic Farm Name: Lewis Morris Farm/ Samuel Brick Farm/ William B. Carpenter Farm

Period of ca.

Agricultural Use: 1725 To 2015 **Source** (see History)

Agriculture Type: Potatoes, and other various/unknown

Remaining Historic Fabric Medium

Acreage: 83.34

Farm Description: As described in the History section, this property was developed ca. 1725 and has been associated with Lewis Morris. Little is known of Morris's agricultural endeavors, however, it is believed that he engaged in farming of some type on the property. The house passed through multiple owners in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, but was referred to as a farm in several references to the property associated with this period, such as Shourds' reference to the "Samuel Brick Farm." When the property was inhabited by William B. Carpenter for most of the second half of the nineteenth century, it was certainly used as a farm. Carpenter is referenced in censuses as a farmer. A reference has also been found to Carpenter's agricultural pursuits in a publication dating to 1874: "William Carpenter of Elsinborough (not in the Legislature), called my attention in 1871, to some potatoes he had mulched. He told me he plowed the ground flat, without manure, then marked out rows, shallow, almost two feet apart. In these he planted potatoes, and covered slightly with a plow, two furrows to a row, and then covered with hay so thick so as to prevent grass and weeds from coming through. The result was 300 bushels Early Rose and another kind to the acre" (Documents of the 98th Legislature of the State of New Jersey 1874: 90).

The farm is located on a large parcel of land on the south side of Fort Elfsborg Road. The house faces north towards the road and is set back from the road approximately 400 feet, accessed via a driveway. The property includes several outbuildings including a timber-framed corn house/drive shed and a large corrugated metal-clad equipment shed. Several other outbuildings are also located on the property, including a small wood-frame agricultural building with a concrete-block wing in the front yard of the house, and another small wood-frame shed and a complex of modern metal silos to the southwest of the house.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	<u>Apple Blossom Farm/ Weber Farm</u>		
Historic Name:	<u>William B. Carpenter House; Lewis Morris House; Sarah Mason House; Brick Farm</u>		
Present Use:	<u>Residential</u>		
Historic Use:	<u>Residential</u>		
Construction Date:	<u>ca. 1725</u>	Source:	<u></u>
Alteration Date(s):	<u>Ca. 1860</u>	Source:	<u></u>
Designer:	<u>Unknown</u>	Physical Condition:	<u>Good</u>
Builder:	<u>Unknown</u>	Remaining Historic Fabric:	<u>Medium</u>
Style:	<u>Early vernacular patterned brick; later Italianate</u>		
Form:	<u>Hall and parlor plan</u>	Stories:	<u>2.5</u>
Type:	<u>House</u>	Bays:	<u>5</u>
Roof Finish Materials:	<u>Metal</u>		
Exterior Finish Materials	<u>Brick (patterned) with stucco</u>		

Exterior Description: The house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road is located on a large parcel on the south side of Fort Elfsborg Road. The house faces north and is accessed via a roughly 400-foot-long driveway. The driveway is oriented north-south; it is located to the east of the house and curves westward to form a loop around the house and the associated outbuildings located to the rear of the house. The house in its current form has a square plan and boxy form. It is two and a half stories in height with a shallow pyramidal roof and a central cupola. Four small brick chimneys rise from each corner of the roof; they are parged in stucco and are crowned with terra-cotta chimney pots. The house is built of brick parged with stucco. It exhibits elements of the Italianate style or a transitional blending of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles, with its boxy form, doorway enframing, cupola, and half-story windows. The house has a shallow pyramidal roof and a small square-plan cupola with a pyramidal roof. Both roofs appear to be clad in a metal roofing material, though the latter cannot be clearly discerned. Despite these mid-nineteenth century stylistic indicators, the brickwork revealed beneath missing stucco as well as other historical information suggest that the house predates this period and is in fact an earlier patterned brick house emblematic of early local vernacular building traditions. On the front façade, a patch of exposed bricks appears to consist of Flemish bond brickwork with blue vitrified headers and red stretchers creating a checkerboard pattern. A small patch of exposed brickwork at the top half-story level appears to reveal common bond, suggesting that the upper story was added later.

The front façade of the house is five bays wide with a central doorway and a symmetrical fenestration pattern. The doorway is accessed by a set of three steps that appear to be a later addition built of concrete. The doorway aperture is flanked by pilasters and three-quarter sidelights and is topped with a simple frieze and transom. A paneled wood door appears to occupy the doorway, though it is partially obscured by an exterior screen door. There are two windows on each side of the doorway and five windows on the second story aligned with those on the lower story. All of these windows contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. Remnants of louvered wood shutters are visible at second story level. At the top half-story level of the house there are five smaller square windows roughly aligned with those below them. They contain a variety of sash types: three contain three-over-three-light double-hung sash; the central window appears to contain a nine-light casement sash; and another appears to contain six-over-six-light sash, possibly a more recent retrofit.

The west elevation of the house has a relatively modern shed-roofed porch across the lower story. It is supported by simple posts and appears to be clad in metal roofing. A door and a single window are visible beneath the porch on ground-story level. The second story level contains three symmetrically placed windows, each containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. On the top half-story, three smaller square windows are located directly above the second-story windows. Each of these contains three-over-

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

three-light double-hung sash. There are no visible breaks in the stucco parging on this elevation through which the underlying brickwork might be seen.

The east elevation of the house contains two windows on each story level and all aligned with one another in the central two bays, likely to avoid the two chimney masses in the outer bays. Rectangular windows at the first- and second-story level contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The smaller square half-story windows at the top of the elevation contain three-over-three-light windows. Two small windows are also visible at basement level.

The south (rear) elevation of the house exhibits a more irregular fenestration pattern. The ground story contains two doors (occupying the center bays) and two windows (occupying the outer bays). On the second story there are three rectangular windows, which, like those on the lower story, contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. The middle of these three windows is at a slightly lower level than the other two. A fourth window located at second-story level is small and diamond-shaped and is positioned between the two western bays. Three smaller square windows are located at the uppermost half-story level of the house, each containing three-over-three-light double-hung sash. The middle of these three windows is at a slightly lower level than the other two, similar to the arrangement on the second story. Between first and second story levels a row of empty pockets in the masonry, which may suggest that a porch roof was once located at this level.

Interior Description: The interior of the house was not accessed.

Setting: The house is located on a large parcel of land on the south side of Fort Elfsborg Road. The house faces north towards the road. It is set back from the road approximately 400 feet and is accessed via a driveway that is oriented north-south and begins at a point just east of the house. The driveway, which has a split-rail fence along its western edge, curves westward in front of the house and loops around the rear of the house to include several outbuildings including a timber-framed corn house/drive shed and a large corrugated metal-clad equipment shed. Several other outbuildings are also located on the property, including a small wood-frame agricultural building with a concrete-block wing in the front yard of the house, and another small wood-frame shed and a complex of metal silos to the southwest of the house. An above-ground pool is also located to the rear of the house. The property is located on a slight hill and includes several deciduous and evergreen trees. Beyond the immediate surroundings of the house, the topography in the vicinity is extremely flat and typified by open agricultural fields.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey

Date: May 18, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Corn House/ Drive Shed		
Historic Name:	William B. Carpenter House; Lewis Morris House; Sarah Mason House; Brick Farm		
Present Use:	Agricultural/garage		
Historic Use:	Agricultural/drive shed		
	Unknown/		
Construction Date:	pre-1900	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Vernacular		
Form:		Stories:	1.5
Type:	Corn House/Drive Shed	Bays:	3
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Horizontal board siding		

Exterior Description: This agricultural building could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 5). The structure is located a short distance southwest of the house and faces north towards Fort Elfsborg Road. The building appears to date to the nineteenth century. It is of timber-frame construction. It is illustrated on an 1876 lithograph of the property (see History section) and may have served in part as a corn house, as slatted partitions are visible in the interior on either side of the central bay. The front-gable structure stands on a brick foundation. Its roof is clad in metal, and the building is sided in horizontal boards. A large central doorway, probably large enough to accommodate a wagon or tractor, is located in the center of the building; this doorway is currently open and does not have a door. A raised floor can be seen in the interior of a building, as well as a wood staircase leading to the upper story. A small door for pedestrian access is located immediately west of the central opening. Two additional doorways are located in the east and west bays of the building. At least one of these currently houses a car. On the upper (loft) story, a small central window currently contains retrofitted modern double-hung sash. Apertures are also located on the gable end on the east and west bays of the structure: these are currently sealed with board shutters.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located immediately southwest of the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road. Like the house, it is located within a loop at the end of a relatively long driveway. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is on a slight rise, in close proximity to several trees and other agricultural buildings.

Survey Name:	PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey	Date:	May 18, 2015
Surveyor:	Molly McDonald, AKRF		
Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Small Shed		
Historic Name:	William B. Carpenter House; Lewis Morris House; Sarah Mason House; Brick Farm		
Present Use:	Small Shed		
Historic Use:	Garage/Equipment Shed		
Construction Date:	Late 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	N/A
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Small Shed/ Utility Building	Bays:	1
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Horizontal board		

Exterior Description: This small wood-frame shed could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 5). The structure is located a short distance to the southwest of the house and appears to date to the first half of the twentieth century. It is a small square-plan structure that faces southwest and has a front-gable roof. A single doorway occupies much of its front façade. It appears to be sided in horizontal boards and the roof clad in metal.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located southwest of the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road and west of the Corn House/Drive Shed. It is located east of a complex of large metal silos on the edge of a field. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is on a slight rise, in just northeast of a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings.

Survey Name:	PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey	Date:	May 18, 2015
Surveyor:	Molly McDonald, AKRF		
Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Garage/ Equipment Shed		
Historic Name:	William B. Carpenter House; Lewis Morris House; Sarah Mason House; Brick Farm		
Present Use:	Garage/Equipment Shed		
Historic Use:	Garage/Equipment Shed		
Construction Date:	Late 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	N/A
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Garage/Shed	Bays:	1
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Corrugated metal		

Exterior Description: This large corrugated metal building could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 6). The structure is located a short distance to the rear of the house and its main drive doors are located on the east and west gable ends. The building appears to date to the later twentieth century. It was likely constructed as a large garage, possibly to house farm vehicles and/or trucks. The large prefabricated structure has a gable roof, with its ridge oriented east-west. A lean-to addition, also corrugated metal is located on the south elevation of the structure.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located to the rear (south) of the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road; it sits on the edge of a large open field. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is on a slight rise. It is just north of a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings that surround the house.

Survey Name:	PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey	Date:	May 18, 2015
Surveyor:	Molly McDonald, AKRF		
Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Small Agricultural Building		
Historic Name:	William B. Carpenter House; Lewis Morris House; Sarah Mason House; Brick Farm		
Present Use:	Unknown		
Historic Use:	Possible small animal house		
Construction Date:	Early 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Shed/ small livestock house	Bays:	5
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Horizontal boards		

Exterior Description: This small agricultural building could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 5, Photo 7). The structure is located in the front yard of 349 Fort Elfsborg Road, a short distance to the northwest of the house. The building appears to date to the first half of the twentieth century. It was likely constructed as a shed to house small livestock, such as sheep and/or chickens. It consists of two small single-story sections. The first is a wood-frame structure with a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. It has two doors (a batten door and a glazed door) as well as two paired windows. It appears to stand on a poured-concrete foundation. The second section, constructed of concrete block, is smaller than the first and is attached with its roof ridge parallel to the first. It has a large doorway opening and does not appear to have windows.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located in the front yard of the property, a short distance northwest of the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road; it sits in a grassy area enclosed behind modern fencing. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is on a slight slope that rises up towards the house.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, New Jersey

Date: May 18, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald, AKRF

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

(See Continuation Sheet)

Significance:

Extensive alterations made to the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road have given the house an Italianate-style appearance. Therefore, it is not immediately perceptible from the exterior that the house was likely constructed in 1725 (alterations were likely made in the early 1860s). Early patterned brickwork, including a Flemish-bond checkerboard pattern on the front façade, is visible beneath missing sections of the stucco parging that currently covers the exterior of the house. Documentary sources suggest that the house was likely constructed ca. 1725 by Lewis Morris, member of a prominent local Quaker family associated with the early settlement of the area. Other sources, such as a recent eligibility assessment that cited a datestone on the house, have tied the building to a Sarah Mason and a construction date of 1722, however, no further connection has yet been found linking Sarah Mason to the house. As it currently stands, although some of the Italianate-style detailing has been removed from the structure, the house appears significant both as an example of mid-nineteenth century design and as an early (though much altered) patterned-brick vernacular house. It is also associated with at least two prominent local families, including the Morris and Carpenters.

Eligibility for New Jersey

and National Registers: ☒ Yes ☐ No

National

Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D

Level of Significance

☒ Local ☒ State ☐ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Despite extensive alterations made to the structure over the course of its existence, the house appears eligible for the National and New Jersey Registers both as an Italianate-style residence of the mid-nineteenth century associated with a prominent local farmer and politician, and as an early patterned-brick house associated with the Morris family. The house appears eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early Quaker settlement of western New Jersey and the nineteenth century development of the area. The house also appears eligible under Criterion C, as an example of early 18th century patterned brick architecture, and also as an Italianate-style residence. Lastly, it appears eligible under Criterion D, because although much of the house's early history is not immediately perceptible from the exterior, important data regarding New Jersey's earliest patterned brick architecture is contained within the physical fabric of the house. Further study of the house's fabric could yield important insights into the history of this regional vernacular building tradition. The proposed period of significance for the property extends from the original construction of the building ca. 1725 through the period in which it was given its Italianate-style appearance by the William B. Carpenter family, ca. 1860.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Narrative Boundary Description:

The proposed boundary includes the entirety of the current, approximately 83-acre, parcel on which the house is located, including all of Lot 10 on Block 39 in Elsinboro, Salem County, New Jersey. It is located on the south side of Fort Elfsborg Road, with an address at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road.

Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application, Salem County, NJ

Date: May 18, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

Early History of Elsinboro Township

The earliest European settlement in the region was the New Sweden colony, founded in 1638. The colony was located along the Delaware River in an area that now includes portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It was organized by the New Sweden Company, a joint-stock company that received financial and administrative support from the Swedish government and from Swedish and Dutch investors. The colony was composed of Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch settlers (Jordan 1995). Elsinboro was first established as the site of Fort Elfsborg under the supervision of Johan Printz, first royal governor of New Sweden, in 1643 (Lurie and Mappen 2004). Also in the early 1640s, English settlers from New Haven, Connecticut, settled in Elsinboro, naming it New Haven Colony. These settlers quickly returned to Connecticut (Shourds 1876: 456). The English settlers were "either driven away by the Swedes and the Dutch or their numbers were decimated by pleurisy" (Lurie and Mappen 2004: 250).

In 1664, the Duke of York granted joint proprietorship of the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkely and Sir George Carteret (Lurie and Mappen 2004). In 1673, the Dutch briefly reconquered New York colony (which then included the province New Jersey), but the following year they surrendered it again to the English. In the same year, John Berkeley, weary of the conflict and troubled with debt, sold his share of the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge, who sought to establish a Quaker settlement in the New World. Shortly after they acquired the land, Byllynge went bankrupt and his share was taken over by the Quaker trustees. Fenwick's one-tenth share of the land would eventually become present-day Salem and Cumberland Counties. Fenwick personally relocated to Salem in the 1670s, encouraging fellow Quakers to emigrate to the area as well (Orr 2006: 25-26).

History of the House at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road

It is clear that the house at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road was constructed at an earlier date than its current, mid-nineteenth century appearance would suggest. Patterned brickwork on the façade in a checkerboard motif is visible beneath missing stucco parging indicating that the house had an earlier history as an eighteenth century vernacular building and was more specifically part of the area's distinct patterned brick construction tradition. There is some uncertainty, however, regarding the early history of the house. A recent (2002) eligibility assessment of the house notes that a "date stone which is barely visible on the front of the dwelling reads '1722—Sarah Mason.'" Presumably as a result of this date stone, the house is sometimes referred to as the Sarah Mason House. The author of the present analysis was not able to view the date stone on a site visit.

The Mason family was prominent in the area during this period and that Mason family members lived in the immediate vicinity of the subject property is well documented. John Mason was a Quaker and a skilled brick artisan who immigrated from Gloucestershire, England to Philadelphia in 1683. Soon afterward, Mason moved to Salem, New Jersey, where he purchased a 16-acre lot in town, located on the south side of Broadway. Mason built a brick house on this parcel and occupied it for approximately ten years. Around the year 1690, Mason purchased 1,000 acres of upland and salt marsh in Elsinboro from Roger Milton. It was "bounded on the east by Samuel Nicholson's allotment of 2,000 acres and on the west by Redroc [sic] Morris' land" (Shourds 1897: 150). According to Shourds' 1876 *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's County, New Jersey*, Mason built a large brick house on this land in 1695. This is the house that currently stands at 63 Money Island Road, a short distance from the subject property, and is known as the John Mason House. Shortly thereafter, he abandoned his town house and went to live on his "landed estate" on what is now Money Island Road. Mason was a farmer and sold salt hay in addition to being a noted local brick artisan who constructed pattern-brick houses for other members of his social and religious circles (CRCG 1998:

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

15). John Mason was a prominent and active member of the Elsinboro community and a senior member of the Salem Quaker Meeting. He married Sarah Smith and the Masons had seven children: John Mason, Jr. (b.1697); Ann (b.1699); William (b.1701); Sarah (b.1704); Samuel (b.1706); Thomas (b.1708); Rebecca (b.1710) (Shourds 1876). Therefore, not only was the Mason family present in close proximity to the subject property, but two Sarah Masons (John Mason's wife and John Mason's daughter) were also present in the immediate vicinity in the early eighteenth century. Nevertheless, no further information has been found that would link a Sarah Mason to the construction or habitation of this particular house as the date stone reportedly suggests.

Several other historical documents, however, appear to connect the Morris family with the house rather than the Mason family. The 1876 Evarts & Stewart atlas shows the subject house labeled with the name W. B. Carpenter. The atlas also contains a lithograph that illustrates the "Res. Of Wm. B. Carpenter, Elsinboro Tp., Salem County, N.J." The 1876 lithograph shows the subject house with what is essentially its current early Italianate-style form and detailing: a two-and-a-half-story square-plan structure with a central doorway, a flat or low pyramidal roof, and four symmetrically placed chimneys with chimney pots. The lithograph suggests that some of the house's mid-nineteenth century detailing has not survived, including a bracketed cornice and entry porches on the front and east facades. In addition, a square-plan parapeted rooftop balcony is illustrated atop the house where there is now a pyramidal-roofed cupola. The lithograph shows several barns, outbuildings, and fences, most of which do not appear to survive today. One exception is the corn crib/drive shed structure, which is still located to the immediate northeast of the house, and appears to be shown in the 1876 illustration.

According to local historian Thomas Shourds' *History and Geneology of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey* (1876), "Nearly a mile from the river, on the Amblebury road, that leads to Salem, stands a large brick dwelling, built by Lewis Morris, son of Rodroe Morris, in 1725; it was rebuilt by the present owner, William B. Carpenter, about fifteen years ago; some of the old walls were left standing. William, on the side of his mother, is of the fifth generation from Lewis Morris" (Shourds 1876: 474).

Redroe Morris (1658-1701) of Wales emigrated to Elsinboro with his wife Jail Baty of Yorkshire, England. Morris, a Quaker, was an active member of the Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. The couple had six children: Jonathan, Joseph, Sarah, Lewis, and David. At the time of his death, Redroe Morris owned 1,300 acres of land in Elsinboro. His will directed that his real estate be divided equally between his three surviving sons: Joseph, Lewis, and Davis. His personal estate, including slaves, was left to his widow (Jail Morris) and daughter (Sarah Morris). Joseph Morris inherited his father's house (a building that is no longer standing). Lewis is attributed with building the subject house on his share of the inherited property ca. 1725. Lewis, born in 1695, married Sarah Feters of Salem and the couple had three daughters: Sarah, Mary, and Ann. Lewis Morris's eldest daughter, Sarah, married Thomas Goodwin in 1743 (Shourds 1876: 162).

Thomas Goodwin, born in 1721, was the son of John and Susanna Smith Goodwin. He and his wife, Sarah Morris, moved to the subject property in Elsinboro, where Thomas Goodwin "erected a brewery upon his wife's homestead, which she had inherited. They disposed of the property in 1756" and moved to Salem (*Biographical, Genealogical and Descriptive History of the First Congressional District of New Jersey* 1900: 47). Thomas and Sarah Goodwin sold the Elsinboro property to Samuel Abbott in 1756 (Shourds 1876: 474).

Samuel Abbott was the only male descendent of George and Mary Abbott, born in 1712 in Elsinboro. He was considered a devout Quaker and an educated man. Samuel Abbott married Hannah Foster Abbott and had three children: two sons and a daughter, Rebecca (born 1740). Samuel Abbott died in 1760 at the age of 48 of "cancer of the face." His daughter, Rebecca, married Joseph Brick of Cumberland County, New

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

Jersey, in 1760. "Soon after the marriage they settled on a farm in the township of Elsinboro that was left to his wife by her father, Samuel Abbott, who had purchased it in 1756 from Thomas and Sarah Morris Goodwin" (Shourds 1876: 31). Rebecca died in 1780 at age 39, having had three children: Ann, Hannah, and Samuel Abbott Brick.

Shourds' history notes that the farm "that William B. Carpenter now owns and lives on" was one that was earlier owned by Joseph Brick and his wife Rebecca Abbott Brick. He further explains that Rebecca Abbott Brick was the daughter of Samuel Abbott of Elsinboro, who had purchased the farm from Thomas and Sarah Goodwin in 1756 and left it to his daughter (Shourds 1876: 96).

The Carpenter family were descended from Samuel Carpenter of Philadelphia, considered one of the most influential developers of that city in the late seventeenth century with the exception of William Penn. Samuel's brother, Joshua, moved to Delaware. Joshua's great-grandson, William Carpenter, married Elizabeth Ware Carpenter and they rented a large farm in Elsinboro belonging to Samuel Nicholson, where he was to improve a large number of acres of salt meadow on Mason Point (Cushing 1883). He and his wife, who had seven children, lived on that farm throughout their lives. One of these children was another William Carpenter (1792-1866), who married Mary Beesley. The couple had six children, including William Beesley Carpenter, born in 1821. Mary Beesley (sometimes spelled Beasley) was a descendent of many prominent local families including the Morrises and the Masons.

According to Thomas Cushing's *History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey* (1883), it was William Carpenter (rather than his son, William B. Carpenter, as Shourds suggested) who initially purchased the subject house. This source presents the following biography of William Carpenter, father of William B.: "He received only a common school education, and was thrown upon his own resources early in life by the sudden death of his father. After experiencing the trials and privations incident to a life of hard labor and close attention to the arduous calling of a tenant farmer in those days, he finally located on the Thomas Mason property in Elsinboro, and resided thereon for the long period of twenty-one years. He then purchased, in 1846, the Samuel Brick farm [the subject property], in the same township, now occupied by his son William B. Carpenter, and lived there until his removal later in life to Salem, where he closed his days" (Cushing 1883: 415). According to another source, William Carpenter had achieved such wealth and success as a local politician and one of the most prosperous agriculturalists of the vicinity, that he was able to retire from active work in 1847 and move to Salem (*Biographical, Genealogical and Descriptive History of the First Congressional District of New Jersey* 1900: 119). Thus, his son, William B. Carpenter may have moved into the subject property with his family anytime between the late 1840s and the early 1860s. The 1849 Stansbie wall map of Salem and Gloucester Counties shows the property labeled with the name W. Carpenter.

William B. Carpenter married Martha Gaskill of Burlington County in 1848 and the couple had seven children (Shourds 1876). The 1850 federal census shows the young family living in Elsinboro with several members of Martha's family in a property valued at \$200 (likely another property). Martha died in 1868 of "pulmonary consumption." William B. Carpenter remarried later that year with one Nancy Pease of Connecticut and the couple had two additional children. The 1870 federal census shows William B. Carpenter living in Elsinboro, presumably in the subject house, with his wife, children, two servants, and a farm laborer. Carpenter is listed as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$14,000 and whose personal estate was valued at \$17,000. One of Carpenter's daughters is listed as a school teacher. The 1880 federal census shows similar conditions. William B. Carpenter served as a member of the New Jersey State House of Assembly from 1874-1875. He died in 1899. A biography of William B. Carpenter notes that when young, he attended local schools, as well as the Clairmont Seminary in Frankford, Pennsylvania and the Friends School in Salem. He later taught school in Salem County before devoting himself to farming. He served as president and director of the Farmers' Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years. Although his family

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

was not historically Quaker, his biography notes that he “attended the meetings of the Friends’ Society.” He was affiliated with the Republican party in politics and held many local offices. “In business affairs he enjoyed an unassailable reputation, and his broad capability, excellent management and keen discernment combined with an untiring industry, brought him to a comfortable competence. He enjoyed the deserved esteem and respect of his fellow men, having the warm friendship of his many acquaintances” (*Biographical, Genealogical and Descriptive History of the First Congressional District of New Jersey 1900*: 121). According to this source, William B. Carpenter retired from farming and went to live out his old age in Salem from 1891 until his death in 1899; however, until his death he retained possession “of the farm in Elsinboro” as well as another property in Mannington.

The fact that a lithograph of the property is included in the County atlas combined with the other evidence of William B. Carpenter’s stature in the community, suggests that 349 Fort Elfsborg Road was considered a prominent local property in the late nineteenth century, in terms of its updated architectural style as well as its social standing. The house as pictured in the lithograph (and as it presently stands) reflects a mid-nineteenth century effort to reconcile the eighteenth century patterned-brick homestead with the prevailing Picturesque architectural philosophies of that era, and in particular the Italianate style. It was during the 1840s that English-inspired Picturesque ideals were first espoused by Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis, among others, initiating the shift away from long-entrenched Neoclassical tastes towards new domestic architectural idioms, the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles being prominent among these. Features such as the heavily bracketed principal cornice, the bracketed front porch, and chimneys with chimney pots imparted the building with a distinctive Italianate sensibility. Among the prominent disseminators of the Italianate style was the Philadelphia-based architect Samuel Sloan (1815-1884), who offered scores of designs in this style, and who authored a number of pattern books in the 1850s and 1860s. Sloan’s work would have been particularly influential in this region, given the publication of his books—among them *The Model Architect*, *City and Suburban Architecture*, and *American Houses*—in Philadelphia.

Based on signage surrounding the property, the former Lewis Morris-William Carpenter house is now known as Apple Blossom Farm, owned by the Weber family. A small trucking outfit also appears to operate from the property. A number of outbuildings appear to have been added at various points during the twentieth century and several of the earlier outbuildings shown on the lithograph are no longer extant, including the largest barn. A timber-framed outbuilding that appears to function as a corn crib and a drive shed and which was shown on the 1876 lithograph does remain standing.

Patterned Brickwork in Western New Jersey

From the late 17th century through the 18th century, an elaborate, community-derived tradition of bricklaying flourished in western New Jersey and the Philadelphia area, primarily in areas with a strong English Quaker influence. The tradition of patterned brickwork, which is considered one of the great early American regional vernacular building traditions, typically used glazed or vitrified headers to create a variety of patterns. One of the simplest of these was Flemish bond with glazed headers. More complex was so-called “diapering” of an entire façade; varieties included the diamond diaper (popular among bricklayers 1720-1734) and the zig-zag (the first documented uses of this pattern were by Nathaniel Chambless III [ca.1730] and William Hancock [ca. 1734]). As an alternative to diapering, a single block of decoration might be used, typically geometric shapes on the gable end of a building, often coupled with dates and initials. Many of the patterned brick designs in western New Jersey and Pennsylvania have parallels to those found in England (Sebold and Leach 1991; Chiarrappa 1991).

An agricultural, primarily Quaker-based society, western New Jersey’s economy was driven by large plantations owned by wealthy Quakers (deemed “Weighty Friends”) who formed deep bonds with brick artisans. They met frequently with the bricklayers, who often married into these families. It is likely that

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

more than 44% of bricklayers were Quaker, and the Society officially sanctioned apprenticeships and careers, ensuring that the trade would live on through Quaker family dynasties and adoptions. Although first-generation bricklayers were more mobile than their successors, they traveled extensively in their profession (often working in a 16-18 mile radius from their initial settlement). This ensured that the craft would be universal in the region, but it remained characterized by stylistic differences along secular and sectarian boundary lines. The variety of styles can also denote a homeowner or bricklayer's place on the social or religious hierarchy. The patterns can be found on meetinghouses, plantations, and outbuildings, making bricklaying a profitable craft, and brick artisans often attained great wealth, becoming "Weighty Friends" themselves, holding political positions, owning plantations and serving an important role in 17th and 18th-century society in western New Jersey (Chiarrappa 1991).

Early patterned brickwork houses in the region tend to exhibit several characteristics in terms of form, plan, and architectural detail. Amongst these features are Georgian plans and raised entries accessed from short flights of stairs. The houses typically had interior gable-end chimneys and prominent brick belt courses and water tables on the front facades. Many originally had gambrel roofs but these were often rebuilt as gable roofs during later periods. Kimberly Sebold and Sara Amy Leach, authors of a National Park Service publication on patterned brick houses, note that the Salem County iteration of this building type in particular was typically a small hall-and-parlor or one-cell hall plan; if the owner prospered, a larger brick house was often added to the original house on the same alignment. Sebold and Leach estimate that approximately 37 patterned brick houses survive in Salem County, the remaining examples serving as testament to a once-powerful community in early New Jersey. "The formality and elegance depicted in the style and materials reflect a statistically elite level of Quaker owner who, like eighteenth-century aristocratic families in other Tidewater regions, expressed their wealth and power through their domiciles" (Seabold and Leach 1991: 1).

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Survey Name: **PSEG Early Site Permit Application**

Date: **May 18, 2015**

Surveyor: **Molly McDonald and Jessica MacLean**

Organization: **AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG**



Legend



Property Boundary



0 600 1,200
Feet

1 inch = 600 feet

Note: Basemap obtained
from the USDA's Geospatial
Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

**349 FORT ELFSBORG ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ**

FIGURE 1

MAY 2015

Figure 2:

349 Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 1 – A view looking south east towards the Lewis Morris-William B. Carpenter property, now known as Apple Blossom Farm, at 349 Fort Elfsborg Road. The house stands on a rise and is accessed via a long driveway that loops around the house. The property includes multiple outbuildings.



Photo 2 – A view of the front (north) façade of the house. The two-and-a-half square-plan structure with cupola and stucco parging exhibits elements of mid-nineteenth century styles. However, patterned brickwork revealed beneath the stucco is one of several indications that the house was built at an earlier date.

Figure 3:

349 Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 3 – The west elevation of the house.



Photo 4 – The south (rear) and east elevations of the house.

Figure 4:

349 Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 5 – A view looking south up the driveway of the property, immediately west of the house. A corn house/drive shed is visible on the left and a complex of silos is visible on the right. Another small wood-frame shed can be seen between them.

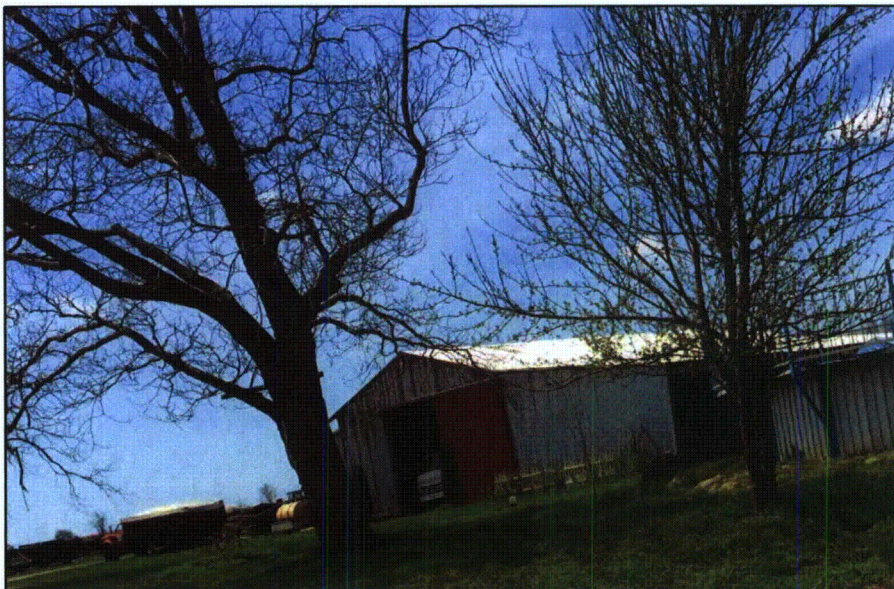


Photo 6 – Looking southwest from a point immediately southeast of the house, a view towards a corrugated metal-clad equipment shed to the rear of the house. An above-ground pool is also visible.

Figure 5:

349 Fort Elfsborg Road



Photo 7 – A small wood-frame agricultural building with a small concrete-block addition located in the front yard of the house.



Photo 8 – A view looking south from the rear of the house, illustrating the open agricultural fields and flat topography that characterize its setting. The cooling tower of the nuclear facility is visible in the distance.

Intensive-Level Survey Form
Joseph Darkin House,
85 Amwellbury Road

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Property Name: Joseph Darkin House

Street Address: Street #: 85 Apartment #: _____
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)

Prefix: _____ Street Name: Amwellbury Road Suffix: _____ Type: _____

County(s): Salem Zip Code: 08079

Municipality(s): Elsinboro Township Block(s): 00029

Local Place Name(s): Windham/ Middle Neck Lot(s): 5

Ownership: Private USGS Quad(s) Salem

Description: The Joseph Darkin House, built in 1720, is a two-story hall-and-parlor-plan patterned brick house. It is five bays wide with interior end chimneys and checkerboard-pattern Flemish-bond brickwork on its front façade. A diamond-diaper pattern and 1720 date decorate its roadside gable end. The house has been called the earliest known example of diamond-diapering in Salem County. Fire destroyed an earlier addition and gutted the interior of the house in 1942 at which point a new small frame addition was added. However, it remains a fine example of patterned-brick architecture and is the only extant house known associated with the Darkin family, early and once-prominent settlers of the area.

Registration and Status Dates: National Historic Landmark: _____ SHPO Opinion: _____
National Register: _____ Local Designation: _____
New Jersey Register: _____ Other Designation: Salem County CRS; Eligibility Worksheet
Determination of Eligibility: _____ Other Designation Date: 8/1/1984; 11/11/2002

Photograph:

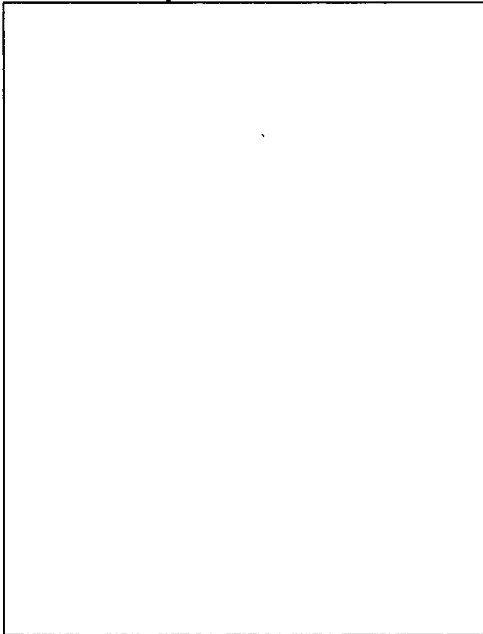
5" x 3.5" – Please mount photos as indicated.
For portrait oriented photos, mount with the top to the left

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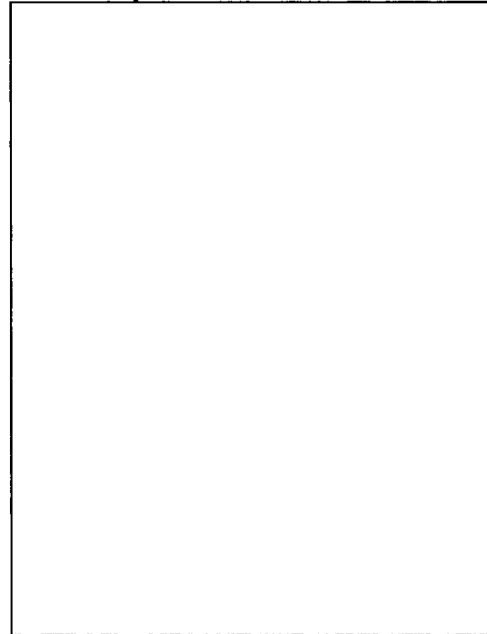
BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



Bibliography/Sources:
(See Continuation Sheet)

Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☐ Yes
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED ONLY AT INTENSIVE LEVEL
AND
ONLY IF PROPERTY IS A FARM COMPLEX**

Historic Farm Name: Joseph Darkin House

Period of ca.

Agricultural Use: 1720 To 2015 Source Sickler (1949)

Agriculture Type: Unknown

Remaining Historic Fabric Medium

Acreage: 84.93

Farm Description: The Joseph Darkin House is located on the west side of Amwellbury Road, approximately 400 feet from the road, on a roughly 85-acre parcel. There appear to be four agricultural buildings on the property, including a wood-frame drive shed, a large corrugated-metal barn/garage, and a small utility shed located west of the house; and a rectangular-plan wood-frame shed located south of the house. Several deciduous trees are located immediately surrounding the house. With the exception of that stand of trees, the surrounding landscape is open with minimal vegetation. The local topography is extremely flat and generally characterized by agricultural fields. Sources documenting the history of the house (see History section) have typically referred to the property as a farm; however, little information has been found regarding the specific agricultural endeavors associated with the farm over the course of its existence.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	<u>Joseph Darkin House</u>		
Historic Name:	<u>Allie Carll Farm</u>		
Present Use:	<u>Residential</u>		
Historic Use:	<u>Residential</u>		
Construction Date:	<u>1720</u>	Source:	<u>Date in brickwork on house</u>
Alteration Date(s):	<u>ca. 1942</u>	Source:	<u>Salem County Historical Society (1973)</u>
Designer:	<u>Unknown</u>	Physical Condition:	<u>Good</u>
Builder:	<u>Unknown</u>	Remaining Historic Fabric:	<u>Medium</u>
Style:	<u>Early vernacular patterned brick</u>		
Form:	<u>Hall and parlor plan</u>	Stories:	<u>2</u>
Type:	<u>House</u>	Bays:	<u>3</u>
Roof Finish Materials:	<u>Asphalt</u>		
Exterior Finish Materials	<u>Brick (patterned)</u>		

Exterior Description: The Joseph Darkin House is an early patterned brick house, located on the west side of Amwellbury Road. It is set back from the road approximately 400 feet and accessed via a straight driveway in a flat and sparsely treed agricultural landscape. A stand of trees immediately surrounds the house. The east gable of the house, which faces the road, features a diamond diaper pattern and the date 1720 represented in vitrified headers. The house is composed of two sections: the original (ca. 1720) two-story three-bay section to the west; and a single-story gable-roofed frame addition on the east façade (likely added ca. 1942).

The main section of the house faces south and has a symmetrically fenestrated three-bay façade. The brickwork on the front façade consists of Flemish bond with vitrified headers creating a checkerboard effect. The facade is composed of a central doorway flanked by a window on each side. There are two windows on the upper story, roughly aligned with those on the lower story, which contain six-over-six-light double-hung sash. A third smaller window with a nine-light casement sash is located between them directly above the doorway. Each window is flanked by wood shutters (paneled shutters on the lower story and louvered shutters on the upper story). The front doorway is accessed via low three-step brick stoop and Neoclassical entry porch with columns supporting a gable roof; the stoop and entry porch appear to be additions dating to the first half of the twentieth century. The door that occupies the front doorway is obscured by a metal storm door. The house has two interior end-chimneys. A horizontal band is subtly visible between first and second story levels across the front façade, which appears to be composed of a break in the Flemish bond checkerboard brickwork pattern and slight scarring. This band may be evidence of an earlier pentice roof that may have pre-dated the existing entry porch.

The east elevation of the house is dominated by the diamond diaper brickwork pattern described above. It consists of vitrified header bricks of a blueish color that contrast with the red bricks of the façade and are arranged in intersecting diagonal lines to form a continuous pattern of diamond shapes. At eaves level, the pattern is interrupted with the date "1720," spelled in vitrified headers. Two windows are placed symmetrically at second story level of the elevation. Each window contains six-over-six-light double-hung sash and is flanked by louvered wood shutters. A later single-story wood-frame addition, dating to ca. 1942, is appended to the lower portion of the elevation. This structure has a shallowly-pitched gable roof clad in asphalt shingles; a wide cornice board runs along the eaves. It appears to be clad in asbestos shingles. It includes three windows on its east elevation: one small four-light casement-sash window and two larger windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash. All of the windows are flanked by paneled wood shutters. The wood-frame addition's south elevation contains a doorway with a metal screen door and a single window with six-over-six-light windows and paneled shutters. Its north elevation contains a paired window.

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

The west elevation of the house is constructed with English bond brickwork. There are no windows on the ground story. At second story level there are two windows, symmetrically placed, containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash and flanked by louvered shutters. Above these windows, at attic level, another slightly smaller window is located in the gable field, south of center. A single louvered shutter is located on its northern side. The window aperture has been retrofitted with a single-light window above a louvered metal vent. Below second-story level on the southern side of the elevation, two roughly rectangular patches of scarring in the brickwork are visible; however, if the scars mark the location of earlier features, it is not clear what these features were.

The north elevation of the building could only be viewed from a long distance; therefore, minimal detail could be discerned. The elevation is symmetrically fenestrated with two windows on the lower story and two windows on the upper story, aligned with each other. The windows are flanked by shutters. The sash type are not clearly discernable.

Interior Description: The interior of the house was not accessed.

Setting: The Darkin House is located on the west side of Amwellbury Road, aligned with its roof ridge oriented east-west; the east gable of the house, which is decorated with a diamond diaper pattern and "1720" date, is located approximately 400 feet from the road. A driveway, also oriented east-west, is located a short distance south of the house. There appear to be four agricultural buildings on the property, including a wood-frame drive shed, a large corrugated-metal barn/garage, and a small utility shed located west of the house; and a rectangular-plan wood-frame shed located south of the house. Several deciduous trees are located immediately surrounding the house. With the exception of that stand of trees, the surrounding landscape is open with minimal vegetation. The local topography is extremely flat and generally characterized by agricultural fields.

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Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: <u>Drive Shed</u>	
Historic Name: <u>Joseph Darkin House</u>	
Present Use: <u>Shed/Garage</u>	
Historic Use: <u>Drive Shed</u>	
Construction Date: <u>ca. 1900</u>	Source: <u>Based on physical characteristics</u>
Alteration Date(s): _____	Source: _____
Designer: <u>Unknown</u>	Physical Condition: <u>Good</u>
Builder: <u>Unknown</u>	Remaining Historic Fabric: <u>Medium</u>
Style: <u>Vernacular</u>	
Form: _____	Stories: <u>1</u>
Type: <u>Garage/Shed</u>	Bays: <u>3</u>
Roof Finish Materials: <u>Metal</u>	
Exterior Finish Materials <u>Vertical board</u>	

Exterior Description: This wood-frame drive shed could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4, Photo 5). The structure is located a short distance west of the house. The wood-frame structure has a side-gable roof clad in metal sheet roofing. It has three open drive bays in its front (south) façade. The building's construction date is unknown, but may date to anywhere between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located west of the Joseph Darkin House and south of a large modern garage/barn. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings associated with the Darkin House.

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Organization: <u>AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG</u>	

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Barn/Garage		
Historic Name:	Joseph Darkin House		
Present Use:	Barn/Garage		
Historic Use:	Barn/Garage		
Construction Date:	Late 20 th c.	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	N/A
Style:	Utilitarian		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Barn/Garage	Bays:	2
Roof Finish Materials:	Metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Corrugated metal		

Exterior Description: This large prefabricated barn/garage could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 2, Photo 1). The structure is located a short distance west of the house. The prefabricated corrugated-metal structure has a front-gable roof clad in metal. The building appears to consist of two parallel structures that are nearly identical. The building's construction date is unknown, but likely dates to the very late 20th century. Comparison of recent aerial photographs with current conditions suggests that the second section of the structure may have been added within the last few years.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located west of the Joseph Darkin House and north of a wood-frame drive shed. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings associated with the Darkin House.

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Surveyor:	Molly McDonald, AKRF		
Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name: <u>Utility Shed</u>	
Historic Name: <u>Joseph Darkin House</u>	
Present Use: <u>Utility Shed</u>	
Historic Use: <u>Utility Shed</u>	
Construction Date: <u>Late 20th c.</u>	Source: <u>Based on physical characteristics</u>
Alteration Date(s): _____	Source: _____
Designer: <u>Unknown</u>	Physical Condition: <u>Good</u>
Builder: <u>Unknown</u>	Remaining Historic Fabric: <u>Medium</u>
Style: <u>Utilitarian</u>	
Form: _____	Stories: <u>1</u>
Type: <u>Utility Shed</u>	Bays: <u>1</u>
Roof Finish Materials: <u>Asphalt shingles</u>	
Exterior Finish Materials: <u>Concrete block</u>	

Exterior Description: This small building, which appears to be a utility shed of some sort, could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited (see Figure 4). The small square-plan gable-roof structure has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The building appears to be constructed of concrete block. The building's construction date is unknown, but likely dates to the mid- to late 20th century.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located west of the Joseph Darkin House and west of a wood-frame drive shed and a large corrugated-metal garage/barn. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings associated with the Darkin House.

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Surveyor: Molly McDonald, AKRF

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG

BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

Common Name:	Shed		
Historic Name:	Joseph Darkin House		
Present Use:	Shed		
Historic Use:	Shed		
Construction Date:	ca. 1900	Source:	Based on physical characteristics
Alteration Date(s):		Source:	
Designer:	Unknown	Physical Condition:	Good
Builder:	Unknown	Remaining Historic Fabric:	Medium
Style:	Vernacular		
Form:		Stories:	1
Type:	Shed	Bays:	6
Roof Finish Materials:	Corrugated metal		
Exterior Finish Materials	Vertical board		

Exterior Description: This wood-frame building, which appears to be a shed, could only be seen from a distance; therefore, information that can be provided here regarding its construction characteristics and use are limited. The gable-roof structure has a long narrow rectangular plan. The bays of the building are generally distinguished by shuttered windows/doorways. One larger doorway in the east end of the north façade contains a batten door. A few windows containing six-over-six-light double-hung sash are also present on the building. The building's construction date is unknown, and may have been constructed at some point between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Interior Description: The interior was not be accessed.

Setting: This building is located west of the Joseph Darkin House and west of a wood-frame drive shed and a large corrugated-metal garage/barn. The farm and surrounding area are generally flat and open. The immediate setting of the building is within a cluster of trees and other agricultural buildings associated with the Darkin House.

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Organization:	AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG		

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

(See Continuation Sheet)

Significance:

The Joseph Darkin House is a fine example of a patterned-brick hall-and-parlor-plan house with its checkerboard-patterned front façade and its decorated and dated gable end. It particularly stands out as the earliest known example using the diamond diaper brickwork pattern in Salem County. The house was constructed in 1720 by Joseph Darkin, the son of Richard Darkin and Ann Windham. The Darkins and Windhams, who came to the area in the seventeenth century, are known as two of the earliest settlers of the area and were prominent in the Quaker community. The house is the last known extant structure associated with the Darkin family. A fire in 1942 reportedly caused extensive damage to the interior of the house and destroyed an earlier frame addition which was shortly thereafter replaced by the present small frame addition. However, with the exception of the present frame addition and a Neoclassical entry porch (which likely replaced an early pentice-roof porch), the exterior of the house appears to retain a relatively high degree of historic integrity.

Eligibility for New Jersey

and National Registers:

☒ Yes

☐ No

National

Register Criteria:

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☒ D

Level of Significance

☒ Local

☒ State

☒ National

Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility: Despite some alterations made to the structure in the 1940s in the wake of a fire, the Joseph Darkin appears eligible for the National and New Jersey Registers as a fine example of early patterned-brick architecture in western New Jersey, which was commissioned by an important local family. The house appears eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early Quaker settlement of western New Jersey, including more specifically the Darkin and Windham families. The house appears eligible under Criterion C, as an example of early 18th century patterned brick architecture. In particular, it is the earliest known example of the iconic diamond-diaper gable treatment. Built in 1720, the house preceeds the diamond-diapered Abel and Mary Nicholson House (a National Historic Landmark) by two years. Lastly, it appears eligible under Criterion D, because although much of the house's early history is not immediately perceptible from the exterior, important data regarding New Jersey's earliest patterned brick architecture is contained within the physical fabric of the house. The archaeological sensitivity of the surrounding property is not known. Further study of the house's fabric could yield important insights into the history of this regional vernacular building tradition. The proposed period of significance for the property extends from the original construction of the building in 1720 through early twentieth century. The interior of the house was not accessed; however, the ca. 1942 addition to the house does not appear to contribute to its significance.

For Historic Districts Only:

Property Count: Key Contributing: _____ Contributing: _____ Non Contributing: _____

For Individual Properties Only:

List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Narrative Boundary Description:

The proposed boundary includes the entirety of the current 85-acre parcel boundary on which the Joseph Darkin house is located, including all of Lot 5 on Block 29 in Elsinboro, Salem County, New Jersey. It is located on the west side of Amwellbury Road with an address at 85 Amwellbury Road.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

History:

Early History of Elsinboro Township

The earliest European settlement in the region was the New Sweden colony, founded in 1638. The colony was located along the Delaware River in an area that now includes portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It was organized by the New Sweden Company, a joint-stock company that received financial and administrative support from the Swedish government and from Swedish and Dutch investors. The colony was composed of Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch settlers (Jordan 1995). Elsinboro was first established as the site of Fort Elfsborg under the supervision of Johan Printz, first royal governor of New Sweden, in 1643 (Lurie and Mappen 2004). Also in the early 1640s, English settlers from New Haven, Connecticut, settled in Elsinboro, naming it New Haven Colony. These settlers quickly returned to Connecticut (Shourds 1876: 456). The English settlers were "either driven away by the Swedes and the Dutch or their numbers were decimated by pleurisy" (Lurie and Mappen 2004: 250).

In 1664, the Duke of York granted joint proprietorship of the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkely and Sir George Carteret (Lurie and Mappen 2004). In 1673, the Dutch briefly reconquered New York colony (which then included the province New Jersey), but the following year they surrendered it again to the English. In the same year, John Berkeley, weary of the conflict and troubled with debt, sold his share of the province to two English Quakers, John Fenwick and Edward Byllynge, who sought to establish a Quaker settlement in the New World. Shortly after they acquired the land, Byllynge went bankrupt and his share was taken over by the Quaker trustees. Fenwick's one-tenth share of the land would eventually become present-day Salem and Cumberland Counties. Fenwick personally relocated to Salem in the 1670s, encouraging fellow Quakers to emigrate to the area as well (Orr 2006: 25-26).

History of the Joseph Darkin House

The Joseph Darkin House was built in 1720. According to Joseph Sickler, the author of *The Old Houses of Salem County*, it is the earliest known example of diamond diapering in Salem County. The next oldest, the National Historic Landmark Abel and Mary Nicholson House, was built in 1722. The diamond diapering on the Darkin House was rediscovered when fire destroyed a frame section of the house in 1942. As part of the rehabilitation of the house, the then-owners, Preston Ware and his wife, removed paint and stucco from the exterior to find the brickwork on the gable end including the diapering and the "1720" date.

In 1675, Robert Windham purchased 1,000 acres from John Fenwick in Elsinboro. The area purchased was the location of the short-lived New Haven colony, which had been settled and then abandoned a few decades earlier. The area later became known as Middle Neck. Windham's daughter, Ann, inherited Robert Windham's entire estate upon his death in 1686. Shourds recounts, "When Fenwick arrived with his colony, the point of land called Asamhocking was purchased by Robert Windham, but he died soon after that event, and left a daughter who married Richard Darkin, a young man of much promise" (Shourds 1876: 469). Shourds notes that Richard Darkin, who emigrated from England in 1683 "seems to have been a man above mediocrity, and rendered great assistance to the new colony in their civil affairs. He was likewise a consistent and useful member of the Society of Friends" (Shourds 1876: 225). Cushing, a historian writing in the 1880s, concurs that "Richard was one of the most active and useful men in the colony. He was a zealous Friend, and too a conspicuous part in the religious meetings of his sect" (Cushing 1883: 418.) Ann Windham and Richard Darkin had two sons and two or three daughters (differing by account), including John, Joseph, Hannah, and Ann.

Upon Richard Darkin's death ca. 1714, the Windham-Darkin land was divided between their two sons, John and Joseph. Both brothers built pattern-brick houses on their respective properties in 1720. Shourds'

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

history states that, "About 1720 John removed the old log domicile of his father and built a substantial brick dwelling, which is still standing and owned at the present time by Amos Harris. Joseph Darkin, the younger brother, erected himself a brick dwelling on the southern portion of the Windham estate. The said building has been repaired recently, but most of the old walls are remaining (Shourds 1876: 469-470). Cushing concurs: "Joseph Darkin... built a brick dwelling on his share of his father's property, which is yet in tolerable repair" (Cushing 1883: 418). According to Sickler, the John Darkin House was located a few hundred yards north of the Joseph Darkin House at Sinnickson's Landing, and was demolished in the first half of the twentieth century (Sickler 1949: 56).

According to Shourds, Joseph Darkin had the subject house built a year after his 1719 marriage to Ann Smart, the daughter of the prominent local landowner, Isaac Smart. The couple had one daughter, Hannah, born in 1722 (Shourds 1876: 225). An alternate set of accounts, including the Meeting records of the Society of Friends, appears to suggest that Joseph's wife was instead Ann Mason, daughter of John Mason, and that the marriage occurred in 1717 (Jones 1906). According to Shourds, John Rolph, a wealthy man who moved to Salem ca. 1700, married Joseph Darkin's daughter and they "resided in Elsinborough until his death, which occurred early in life, leaving one daughter—Elizabeth Rolph." His widow remarried David Bradway and they had another daughter (Shourds 1876: 185).

Elizabeth Rolph married Thomas Clement (1754-1821) in 1774 and, according to Shourds, the couple lived on the property in Elsinboro that Elizabeth had inherited through her family. Shourds does not make clear whether the couple lived in the former Joseph Darkin House, but it is likely that they did since Elizabeth was apparently the sole inheritor. Thomas Clement and Elizabeth Rolph had three children, Joseph, Ruth, and Samuel, before Elizabeth died. Thomas remarried Elizabeth Goodwin, the widow of William Goodwin Jr., whose maiden name was Woodruff; she died several years before Clement. According to Shourds, Clement "resided on his farm in Elsinborough the greater part of his time; it belonged to his first wife." He also maintained a business on Market Street in Salem where he distinguished himself as "one of the most eminent merchants that ever did business in Salem." His daughter, Ruth, resided with him until he died in 1821 (Shourds 1876: 185-187). In his *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*, Wilbur Henry Siebert suggests that Thomas Clement assisted in the transportation of fugitive slaves through New Jersey during the first decades of the nineteenth century. The work states: "The Rev. Thomas C. Oliver, born and raised in Salem, N.J., says that the work of the Underground Railroad was going on before he was born (1818) and continued until the time of the War. Mr. Oliver was raised in the family of Thomas Clement, a member of the Society of Friends." It continues, "As a youth he began to take part in rescues" (Siebert 1899: 34). It is not known whether Thomas Clement's possible Underground Railroad activities directly involved the former Joseph Darkin House and property.

The Joseph Darkin House is said to have remained in the family for several generations but was gradually subdivided by the mid to late nineteenth century. Both the 1849 Stansbie map and the 1876 Evarts & Stewart map indicate the owner as J. Corliss. Census research suggests that the Corliss family did not live in Elsinboro for a long period of time. The property was known as the Allie Carl Farm in the early twentieth century, was reportedly owned by the Robinson family for many years, and was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Ware in the mid-twentieth century when the house was severely damaged by fire. A local newspaper article dated November 4, 1942 reported that the fire started when an oil stove in the kitchen exploded in the house. A frame addition was completely destroyed and "all nine rooms" of the brick section of the house were "gutted." Most of the furniture was also destroyed. The damage wrought by the fire was worse than it might have been because the engine of the Elsinboro Fire Company was being repaired at the time and another engine from Salem had to be sent for.

No historic photographs or images of the Darkin House that preceed the 1942 rehabilitation of the structure have been found, nor was the interior of the house accessed as part of this research. However, it

CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

would appear that several alterations were made at this time, including the addition of the present single-story frame addition, the construction of the Neoclassical entry porch, and (presumably) updates to the interior.

Patterened Brickwork in Western New Jersey

From the late 17th century through the 18th century, an elaborate, community-derived tradition of bricklaying flourished in western New Jersey and the Philadelphia area, primarily in areas with a strong English Quaker influence. The tradition of patterned brickwork, which is considered one of the great early American regional vernacular building traditions, typically used glazed or vitrified headers to create a variety of patterns. One of the simplest of these was Flemish bond with glazed headers. More complex was so-called "diapering" of an entire façade; varieties included the diamond diaper (popular among bricklayers 1720-1734) and the zig-zag (the first documented uses of this pattern were by Nathaniel Chambless III [ca.1730] and William Hancock [ca. 1734]). As an alternative to diapering, a single block of decoration might be used, typically geometric shapes on the gable end of a building, often coupled with dates and initials. Many of the patterned brick designs in western New Jersey and Pennsylvania have parallels to those found in England (Sebold and Leach 1991; Chiarrappa 1991).

An agricultural, primarily Quaker-based society, western New Jersey's economy was driven by large plantations owned by wealthy Quakers (deemed "Weighty Friends") who formed deep bonds with brick artisans. They met frequently with the bricklayers, who often married into these families. It is likely that more than 44% of bricklayers were Quaker, and the Society officially sanctioned apprenticeships and careers, ensuring that the trade would live on through Quaker family dynasties and adoptions. Although first-generation bricklayers were more mobile than their successors, they traveled extensively in their profession (often working in a 16-18 mile radius from their initial settlement). This ensured that the craft would be universal in the region, but it remained characterized by stylistic differences along secular and sectarian boundary lines. The variety of styles can also denote a homeowner or bricklayer's place on the social or religious hierarchy. The patterns can be found on meetinghouses, plantations, and outbuildings, making bricklaying a profitable craft, and brick artisans often attained great wealth, becoming "Weighty Friends" themselves, holding political positions, owning plantations and serving an important role in 17th and 18th-century society in western New Jersey (Chiarrappa 1991).

Early patterned brickwork houses in the region tend to exhibit several characteristics in terms of form, plan, and architectural detail. Amongst these features are Georgian plans and raised entries accessed from short flights of stairs. The houses typically had interior gable-end chimneys and prominent brick belt courses and water tables on the front facades. Many originally had gambrel roofs but these were often rebuilt as gable roofs during later periods. Kimberly Sebold and Sara Amy Leach, authors of a National Park Service publication on patterned brick houses, note that the Salem County iteration of this building type in particular was typically a small hall-and-parlor or one-cell hall plan; if the owner prospered, a larger brick house was often added to the original house on the same alignment. Sebold and Leach estimate that approximately 37 patterned brick houses survive in Salem County, the remaining examples serving as testament to a once-powerful community in early New Jersey. "The formality and elegance depicted in the style and materials reflect a statistically elite level of Quaker owner who, like eighteenth-century aristocratic families in other Tidewater regions, expressed their wealth and power through their domiciles" (Sebold and Leach 1991: 1).

The Joseph Darkin House is not only a fine example of a patterned-brick hall-and-parlor-plan house with its checkerboard-patterned front façade and its decorated and dated gable end, but it stands out as the earliest known example using the diamond diaper brickwork pattern in Salem County, predating the next known example, the Abel and Mary Nicholson House (a National Historic Landmark) by two years.

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Survey Name: PSEG Early Site Permit Application

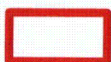
Date: May 18, 2015

Surveyor: Molly McDonald and Jessica MacLean

Organization: AKRF, Inc. on behalf of PSEG



Legend



Property Boundary



0 500 1,000
Feet

1 inch = 500 feet

Note: Basemap obtained
from the USDA's Geospatial
Data Gateway on 4/30/2015.



307 Fellowship Rd., Suite 214
Mt Laurel, NJ 08054
856-797-9930

SITE LOCATION MAP

JOSEPH DARKIN HOUSE
85 AMWELLBURY ROAD
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP, SALEM COUNTY, NJ

FIGURE 1

MAY 2015

Figure 2:

Joseph Darkin House, 85 Amwellbury Road



Photo 1 – A view looking southwest from Amwellbury Road towards the Joseph Darkin House. The house is located at the end of a long driveway within flat, open, agricultural fields. The east elevation of the house, which displays the iconic diamond diaper brickwork, is distantly visible from the road. Several agricultural buildings, including a modern prefabricated building (right) and a wood-frame shed (center) are also visible.



Photo 2 – The front (south) façade of the Joseph Darkin House, seen from the end of the driveway. The façade displays Flemish bond brickwork with blue vitrified headers creating a checkerboard pattern. A wood-frame addition (right) was added in the first half of the twentieth century.

Figure 3:

Joseph Darkin House, 85 Amwellbury Road



Photo 3 – The east elevation of the Joseph Darkin House viewed from the driveway. This elevation displays diamond-diaper brickwork and the construction date of the house, 1720, spelled in vitrified headers, in the gable. The wood-frame addition dating to the first half of the twentieth century is also shown.



Photo 4 – The west elevation and front (south) façade of the Joseph Darkin House as viewed from the end of the driveway.

Figure 4:

Joseph Darkin House, 85 Amwellbury Road



Photo 5— A view looking northwest from the end of the Joseph Darkin House driveway, showing some of the outbuildings on the property. A driveshed with open drive bays is shown in the center. Another small outbuilding that appears to be built of concrete block is visible to the left of it. A large prefabricated barn is partially visible to the right of the drive shed.