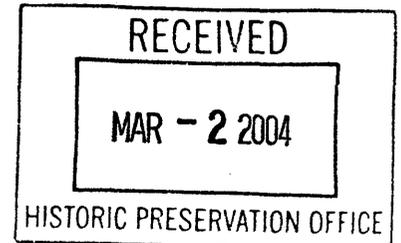


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Tomlinson, Isaac, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 834 Blackwood-Clementon Road not for publication

city or town Borough of Pine Hill vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ, 034 county Camden code 007 zip code 08021

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] Date 12/6/04
Signature of certifying official/Title
John S. Watson, Jr., Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/9/05
[Signature]

Tomlinson, Isaac, House
Name of Property

Camden Co., NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____ 1 _____	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		_____ 1 _____ 0 _____	_____ Total
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register	
N/A		0	

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Domestic/Single Dwelling</u>	<u>Vacant/Not In Use</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Federal</u>	foundation <u>Stone</u>
_____	walls <u>Brick, Clapboard</u>
_____	_____
	roof <u>Wood Shingle, Asphalt Shingle</u>
	other <u>Wood Clapboard (Dormers)</u>

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

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8 Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria considerations
(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1844

Significant Dates

c.1844

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Camden County Historical Society

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	499004	4405845	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheila K. Koehler, Associate
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 26 February 2004
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465
city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Borough of Pine Hill Contact: Joan Schneebele, R.M.C.
street & number 45 West 7th Avenue telephone (856) 783-7400
city or town Pine Hill state NJ zip code 08021

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

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

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Tomlinson House, constructed c.1844, is a three-bay, 2-story, brick, Federal style house with a gambrel roof.(photographs 1, 2, and 3) An earlier, c.1790, modified, one-story, gable-roof frame section is roughly centered on the south elevation.(photograph 4) A modern concrete stoop has been constructed at the front entrance and a modern porch has been constructed along the east elevation of the frame section.(photographs 4 and 6) The foundations of both sections are stuccoed rubble ironstone. The walls of the Federal section are brick, laid in Flemish bond on the north elevation and common bond on the other elevations. The walls of the frame section are covered with clapboard. The gambrel roof of the Federal section is clad in wood shingles, while the frame section roof is covered with black asphalt shingles. Federal period details include the symmetry of the facade, interior end chimneys, a semicircular fanlight over the front entrance, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with Federal period muntin profiles, gabled dormers with Federal molding profiles, the Flemish bond brick on the facade, the massing of the building, the center hall plan, and Federal period profiles on woodwork and fireplace mantels. The house is located in Pine Hill, along Blackwood-Clementon Road, an area that has changed in the past 100 years from agricultural and recreational to developments of bedroom communities with some recreational areas remaining. The house faces north on a small, level lot partially covered by mature trees and is set back approximately fifty feet from the road. The lot is surrounded by residential development except for a small commercial strip across the road. The building is in fair condition, suffering from deferred maintenance and damage from termite infestation while under the previous ownership. Recent efforts have repaired and resingled the gambrel roof, securing the exterior envelope.

Current Appearance

The north elevation, which is the facade, faces Blackwood-Clementon Road.(photographs 1 and 2) The composition is symmetrical, with three bays organized around a central front door. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with an arch formed of bricks laid in rowlock around the semicircular arch over the door. The three-panel front door has raised panels and bolection moldings with a varnished finish and brass hardware.(photograph 6) It is topped by a semicircular fanlight filled with a single pane of snowflake glass. The casing around the door is flat at the jambs and steps out twice above the lintel, which is capped by a molding consisting of a fillet over an ovolo over a three-quarter bead. The frame around the fanlight has a molding consisting of a large ovolo along the outer edge with a three-quarter bead along its inner edge. A modern aluminum storm door has been installed and a stoop constructed of poured concrete steps and a concrete block stoop and cheek walls is located in front of the door.

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The windows on both the first and second floor are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with wood sills and a narrow trim molding with an ovolo profile.(photograph 7) The second floor windows are as wide as, but not as tall as, the first floor windows. This is true of the windows on the other elevations as well. The two gabled dormers on the roof above, located on either side of the center bay, also have six-over-six windows. The frame around the sash consists of fluted pilasters with plain bases and caps and a segmental arch over the opening. The cornice and raking cornice trim have the same profile as that over the front door fanlight. The dormer cheek walls are finished with clapboard installed horizontally. The basement windows have plain pegged wood frames and three-light awning windows.(photograph 8) The box cornice has an ovolo and bead cornice molding, as well as a plain bed molding with an integral bottom half-bead and a top three-quarter transition bead. The bed molding stops short of the wall ends by design.

The east elevation of the c.1844 section of the house is a single bay, with one window on each floor situated north of center to accommodate the chimney's central placement.(photograph 5) The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash as on the north elevation, with another three-light basement window which lies partially below grade. The walls are laid in common bond and the wood bargeboard is a single flat board with no molding or decoration. On the east elevation of the rear wing, a concrete stoop with scrolled wrought iron columns and a bulkhead with metal doors have been enclosed with an aluminum-framed glazed porch roofed with corrugated fiberglass. The asphalt-shingled slope of the rear wing is visible above the porch. The wall of the rear wing, under the porch roof, is shingled, with a large, boarded window opening at the north end and a door next to it.

The three-bay south elevation is slightly asymmetrical due to the window placement.(photograph 4) The two windows in the west bay are located closer to the center bay than the two in the east bay. The first floor east bay window opens onto the modern porch. A small, four-over-four, double-hung sash window was added at the second floor level near the west window to provide light to an added bathroom. Two gabled dormers matching those on the north elevation are centered on either side of the center bay. At the first floor center bay, the single-story wing abuts the main structure roughly on center. The frame section is clad in clapboard and has two modern windows with sliding wood sash. Above the line of the existing roof on this section, there is a clear ghost of an earlier gable roof which reached approximately eighteen inches above the existing, with the ridge meeting the house just below the cornice.

The west elevation mirrors the east elevation, consisting of a single bay with the windows situated north of center to accommodate the placement of the interior fireplaces.(photograph 3) The west elevation of the rear wing is shingled and has one modern sliding window near its north end.

The interior of the c.1844 section is laid out in a single-pile, center hall plan. The rear wing consists of a single open room on the first floor. The primary entrance to the Tomlinson House leads to the first floor center

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hall.(photograph 9) The original tongue-and-groove wood flooring has been covered by a layer of narrow tongue-and-groove wood flooring and then by wood parquet tiles. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The baseboard is 4½" high with a cyma reversa cap molding and has been painted. The main entrance door, located in the north wall, is a veneered three-panel door with raised panels, bolection moldings, a varnish finish, and brass hardware, topped by a fanlight with a single pane of patterned snowflake glass.(photograph 10) The trim is composed of molded pilasters with bullseye corner blocks raised on plain plinths. The unusual pilaster profile consists of four pairs of fillets and half-round beads, mirrored such that there are two outer fillets next to two half-beads, then a sunken fillet, another half-bead, and then two inner fillets, separated from each other by another sunken fillet. The trim around the fanlight consists of an outer fillet, an echinus, and an inner bead. On the east wall at the foot of the stairs is a five-panel door with three slightly raised horizontal panels over two vertical panels with an applied quirked cyma recta panel molding.(photograph 11) On the parlor side of the door is a box lock with the knob missing. The trim matches that surrounding the front door. The center, open-stringer stair runs along the east wall of the hall to a landing, at which point the stair turns and continues up the west wall to the second floor hallway. The cylindrical, turned balusters are tall and thin, with a draped, rounded handrail and a slender turned newel post at the base of the stair. The entrance to the basement is located at the south end of the hall, on the east wall beneath the landing of the staircase. The door to the basement is a four-panel wood door with a thumb latch.(photograph 12) The panels are raised and have quirked cyma recta trim. The trim around the basement doors is 4" wide and flat. Opposite the basement door, there is an open closet space which cuts through the west wall and extends into the adjacent west parlor. The basement door and closet are separated from the rest of the hallway by a wall at the front edge of the stair landing with a segmentally-arched opening between the two spaces. There is no trim around the opening. In the south wall of this secondary area, a low opening leads into the rear wing. The jamb is deep as it cuts through the masonry wall and there is no molding applied to surround the opening. The baseboard continues around this entire secondary space. On the west wall of the main hallway, an unadorned arched entryway opens to the west parlor.(photograph 10)

The floor in the east parlor is 2½" wide tongue-and-groove wood flooring with a varnish finish. The baseboard is 4½" high with a half-round beaded cap. The walls and ceiling are plaster.(photograph 15) Each of the six-over-six windows in the north, east, and south walls have their original sash with Federal profile muntins. The modern trim around the windows is three inches wide, anemically molded with a flattened ovolo molding inside a fillet and mitered at the corners with a flat apron. The same trim surrounds the door in the west wall. The fireplace in the east wall has a Colonial Revival style mantel, with engaged, turned pilasters, a projecting, large half-bead the length of the frieze, a brick hearth, and cabinets built in to the right and on the north side.(photograph 17) The door to the cabinet to the south of the fireplace has six recessed panels with quirked cyma recta applied panel moldings and fillet and quirked cyma recta trim around the opening, while the door to the closet on the north side of the chimney has four recessed panels with quirked cyma recta moldings on the panels and flat trim with a transition bead around the opening. A duct for the central hot-air system runs in the

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northwest corner of the room, and a ceiling-height bookshelf has been built on to the north wall.(photograph 16)
The existing baseboard accommodates each of these elements.

The west parlor has finishes that are similar in style to those in the center hall.(photograph 13) The floor has been covered in several layers of varying materials. It is presently covered by carpeting, beneath which there is a layer of vinyl tile and subflooring, which in turn is over the original tongue-and-groove wood flooring. The walls and ceiling are plaster and the baseboard is 4½" high with a cap to match that in the hall. Similarly, the window trim and corner blocks on the three windows in the north, west, and south walls match the trim surrounding the door to the east parlor in the hall, with a six-inch wide stepped apron. The fireplace and mantel in this room in the southwest corner have been completely removed, however the side cabinets remain. The north closet door matches that to the east parlor hall door but has flat trim. The south closet, which has the same trim as around the windows, is split into an upper and a lower section. The upper cabinet has a two-panel door, while the lower cabinet has a single, taller panel. The panels match those on the east parlor hall door. A duct for the hot-air heating system runs up the back wall of the closet that projects into this room from the hall in the southeast corner.(photograph 14)

The interior of the first floor of the rear wing has been significantly altered over time.(photographs 19, 20, and 21) The current configuration consists of one open room with a partition wall at the north end (to the east of the doorway from the c.1844 section) that runs half the length of the space. A half-wall height cabinet was built against the partition wall. A matching cabinet projects from the south wall, leaving an opening of about four feet between the two. To the west of this partition wall is a dining area with parquet tiles like those in the front hall, drywall walls and an open-joist ceiling with drywall installed between the joists, a built-in cabinet along the north wall to the west of the door to the c.1844 section, and two windows, one on the west wall and one on the south.

The eastern half, which is outfitted with relatively modern kitchen fixtures, is covered with vinyl sheet flooring.(photographs 20 and 21) The walls and ceiling are finished with drywall in the same manner as in the dining area. Two more windows are located in this section, one in the east wall and one in the south. A modern solid-core door is located in the east wall of the room, leading to the enclosed porch. Modern cabinets, along with a stove and sink are located along the east and west walls at the north end of the kitchen space.

The configuration of the second floor is virtually identical to the first floor, except a bathroom has been inserted off the central hall. The flooring is 2 ½" tongue-and-groove wood flooring and the walls and ceiling are plaster in the hallway.(photographs 22 and 23) A 4 ½" beaded baseboard with quarter-round shoe molding runs the perimeter of the hallway. In the northeast corner next to the window is an original closet with a stacked four-panel door and original second-floor trim consisting of an outer fillet and quirked cyma recta

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molding.(photograph 23) The doorways leading to the east and west bedrooms have five-panel doors with box locks and three-knuckle hinges to match the door of the east parlor on the first floor, however these doors are surrounded by the same simple trim as that around the closet.(photograph 23) To the south of the west bedroom door, at the top of the stairs, a doorway has been cut to access the added bathroom, smaller than the other doorways, with a reused four-panel door and flat modern trim. The window in the north wall has the same narrow trim that surrounds the bedroom doors and a wide, flat apron. Although the six-light upper sash is original, the lower sash has a single pane and plastic muntins have been applied. To the south, the balustrade terminates at a wall and the stairs continue to the attic, closed off by a four-panel door with a slide bolt that is set on the second step. The first step projects into the hallway. A single light fixture has been installed in the ceiling.

The east bedroom has 2 ½" tongue-and-groove flooring as in the hall, the walls and ceiling are plaster, and there is a 4 ½" high beaded baseboard.(photographs 28 and 29) The three windows in the north, east, and south walls are six-over-one, with original trim matching that in the second floor hall and vinyl muntin inserts to create the appearance of six lights in the bottom sash. The trim surrounding the door is original, matching the second floor hall trim. The fireplace opening has been closed, however the original Greek Revival mantel and the brick hearth still remain along with the side cabinets.(photograph 30) The tall, slender pilasters of the fireplace surround have a symmetrical profile with two outer fillets with cavetto moldings on their inner edges, then sunken fillets, two more cavettos moldings, and a center raised fillet. Each side cabinet features a four-panel door with slightly raised panels and on the northern door, hand planing. A duct has been run through the northwest corner of the room.

The west bedroom has the same 2 ½" tongue-and-groove flooring, with plaster walls and ceiling.(photographs 24 and 25) The fireplace has been completely removed and only the side cabinets remain, with details matching those in the east bedroom.(photograph 26) The three windows in the north, west, and south walls have the same six-over-one configuration, but without the plastic muntins applied to the lower sash. Much of the trim in this room has been replaced, with the window trim matching the replacement profile found downstairs in the east parlor. The baseboard is five inches high with a beaded cap, and has a quarter-round shoe molding with a natural finish that matches the floor.

The added bathroom occupies a significant portion of the west bedroom.(photographs 25 and 27) It is entered through the hall from a narrow doorway, the door of which cannot open fully because of the location of the cast iron tub, which crosses directly in front. The door itself is noteworthy since it matches the original attic door and must have been reused in this location. The tub plumbing is accessible from an access panel in the backing wall that divides it from the south end of the space. The walkway past the tub is extremely narrow, with the toilet and wall-mounted sink located on the south (exterior) wall of the room. The floor is vinyl tile. A small window opening with four-over-four wood sash was added in the south wall.

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The roof is lightly framed of 3"x4" rafters bearing on a sill of the same dimension. At a later date, modern dimensional 2x6 tie beams were added in an attempt to stabilize the structure. The finished attic of the Tomlinson House is divided into two rooms with a central hallway. The hall, as well as the east and west outer walls, still have portions of their original plaster with wall lathing held with cut nails.(photograph 31) The plaster ceiling is currently missing. The flooring is composed of 2 ½" wood tongue-and-groove boards. In the hall, a plaster half-wall with unmolded wood cap surrounds the stair. At the top of the stairs, there is a closet in the north wall with a four-panel door held by three-knuckle hinges with original trim and early finishes (perhaps the original gray paint). To the east and west, doorways separate the other two rooms.(photographs 32, 33, and 34) These have five-panel doors to match the others in the house, but without panel moldings, and are trimmed identically to the bedroom doorways below. There is a plain four-inch baseboard in each of the attic rooms.

The attic above the rear wing is not finished and is accessible only through a hatch in the dining area ceiling. The rafters have been reused from the earlier configuration of this section and are covered with solid-board sheathing.

The basement is entered from the main first floor stairhall through a modestly trimmed doorway with four horizontal panels and its original thumb latch. The stair walls are plastered at the first floor level, and the steps have closed risers. In the south wall at the top of the basement stairs, the original exterior door opening for the rear wing is visible. It has been covered over on the south (rear wing room) side with drywall, and shelves have been inserted into the opening.

The main basement is an undivided rectangular space with arched parlor fireplace supports at the east and west ends.(photographs 35 and 36) Two brick piers carry a vertically-sawn summer beam that runs the length of the space. The floor joists pocket into the brick exterior walls and bear on the summer beam at their midpoint. Four window openings provide light to the basement — two on the north wall, one on the east wall to the north of the fireplace vault, and one on the western portion of the south wall. Each of these windows is a three-light awning window except the east window in the north wall, which is a two-light awning window. A fifth window opening, in the west elevation, has been boarded over from the interior and is no longer visible on the exterior.

The basement of the wing has a concrete floor and rubble ironstone walls.(photograph 37) The ceiling is open joist, with three 8" square brick piers, along with an added metal post, carrying an undersized summer beam. There is a Federal-period, three-light sash window in the south wall, and a boarded up window on the west wall. A modern metal door provides access to the bulkhead at the northern end of the east wall.

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There is a Federal-period, three-light sash window in the south wall, and a boarded up window on the west wall. A modern metal door provides access to the bulkhead at the northern end of the east wall.

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The c.1844 section of the house has undergone no significant exterior changes since its construction. A c.1890 photograph (see attached historic photograph) shows the existing north elevation configuration with the exception that the front porch consisted of two, three-sided wood steps at the front door beneath a gabled entry porch roof with wood shingles supported on chamfered wood posts. Although this entrance porch configuration predates the current concrete and masonry block stoop, which dates to the mid twentieth century, it also appears to postdate the original construction. The original construction at the front entrance may have consisted only of wood steps. Three other original features were noted in the photograph as well that are now missing. There were paneled shutters on the first floor windows, including the side elevations, there were pole gutters on the roof, and there were horizontal bars on the basement windows.

The interior has undergone a few more changes. Although the center hall configuration has been retained, the west wall on the first floor appears to have been moved to the west a few feet. This appears to have occurred in the early- to mid-twentieth century. In addition, a closet opening into the hall was added in the southeast corner of the west parlor and a partition wall was added or altered beneath the front edge of the stair landing. These changes would have occurred at the same time. The other alteration to the plan configuration was the introduction of the bathroom on the second floor in the southeast corner of the west bedroom, opening into the hallway, which appears to be contemporary with the other changes. Beyond the plan alterations, some materials have been covered over or removed. Newer, narrow tongue-and-groove flooring was laid over all of the floors, with parquet then laid over some of the newer wood flooring. Much of the baseboard has been replaced, along with the trim in the east parlor. The front door has been replaced, along with several of the window sash. Finally, the west parlor and west bedroom fireplaces were completely removed.

The rear wing is an earlier building, constructed c.1790, that has undergone significant alterations since its construction. Although its original appearance cannot be entirely surmised, there is some remaining physical evidence that suggests some facets. The building was two full stories in height and had a gable roof. The outline of the original gable roof is visible on the south elevation of the c.1844 section. The ridge abutted the later section just beneath its cornice. The vertically-sawn rafters were reused when the roof was lowered. The original floor level was approximately two feet below the current level and the original entrance door was on the north elevation, just east of the current doorway between the two sections. Much of the evidence for this is found in the wing basement. (photograph 38)

The wing basement is one step lower and shows significant evidence of historic changes to the building. Access is provided by a pegged double-leaf door opening; remnants of the original butt hinges (not the later strap

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hinges) survive on the jambs. The door leaves are missing. On the wing side, there are beaded stops and two open mortises in the lintel, although it is unclear what was once framed into them. The lintel extends significantly past the opening towards the west. Towards the east, there is the bottom of a framed door opening (complete with a green paint line where the brick molding has been removed, and a cinched nail that once held this trim). Beneath the sill of the door opening are the cut-off ends of tongue-and-groove random width floorboards that once ran north-south within the wing space. Above the flooring, there is a ghost in plaster of the original baseboard's height. The sill plate on the west wall is earlier than those exposed on the east and south walls and shows evidence of earlier peg locations from framing that is no longer extant. The existing ceiling of the wing basement is appropriately 24" above the original first floor level.

Further inspection from the main basement's (north) side of this wall shows irregularities in the masonry indicating that changes have been made, but thick, pale green whitewash obscures the nature of these changes. However, it appears that the north side was originally not exposed, suggesting that the foundations of the wing were the earliest construction on the site. This assumption is supported by the infilled entrance door to the rear wing. This opening could not have functioned concurrently with the c.1844 stairs.

Physical evidence on the first floor consists of exposed portions of the original pegged framing. The use of vertically-sawn lumber and pegged framing, suggests a construction date in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. No doors or windows remain, however, to provide additional clues for a more precise construction date.

The current windows and doors in the wing are modern, installed within the past thirty years. The date of the installation of the wood shingles on the exterior is not known, nor is it known whether the structure was originally clad in shingles or clapboard.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Isaac Tomlinson House, constructed c.1844, is an unusual local example of a late, vernacular, Federal-style building with a gambrel roof. It exhibits several characteristics of the Federal style, including a center hall plan, a semicircular fanlight over the door, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with Federal-period profile muntins, gabled roof dormers with arched window openings, and Flemish bond brick on the front elevation. The windows and doors retain their original frames and trim on the exterior. On the interior, original fabric includes the Federal-style staircase, the interior doors, original chimney closet doors, two original fireplace mantels, and some original window and door trim. Original (or very early) paint finishes survive in the attic stairhall. The Isaac Tomlinson House is significant in the area of Architecture, with period of significance of c.1844, under National Register Criterion C as a late embodiment of the Federal style.

Historical Background

The property on which the Isaac Tomlinson House currently stands has been in the Tomlinson family for over three centuries. The original grant of 117 acres was to Joseph Tomlinson in 1690, located on the east side of "Gravelly Run" (subsequently known as "Timber Creek").¹ Joseph Tomlinson had arrived in America prior to 1686, first living with Thomas Sharp.² He and his wife, Elizabeth Walker Tomlinson, expanded their Gloucester Township acreage and had ten children living at the time of Joseph's death on 20 August 1719, the eldest of whom was Ephraim (born 29 June 1695, married Sarah Corbit on 27 April 1727, died 2 August 1780).³

The current property passed to Ephraim, and then to his only son, also named Ephraim (born 28 August 1742, married Ann Olden 11 November 1767, died 1 March 1810).⁴ It was this Ephraim Tomlinson who represented Gloucester Township on the Gloucester County Committee of '77 in December 1774 and built the 1790 Ephraim Tomlinson House still standing in Lindenwold (then part of the same Gloucester Township tract).⁵ However, he began his family more than 20 years earlier, so he may have been responsible for the earliest portion of the Pine Hill Tomlinson House — now the rear wing — since its remaining original fabric suggests a late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century construction date. Alternatively, the wing could have been the "servant's quarters" for Ephraim Tomlinson's vast holdings, per local lore.⁶

Whatever its origin, the wing and a portion of the surrounding land passed to Ephraim's son Benjamin upon Ephraim's death in 1810. Benjamin was then 28 years old. (He was born 19 April 1782, married to Hannah Hilliard [Hilyard], and died 2 April 1843.)⁷ If the wing had not been constructed by Ephraim, then it would have been built by Benjamin around the time he acquired the property.

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Isaac Tomlinson (7 January 1809–27 July 1868) is the person most significantly associated with the surviving Pine Hill house. When he inherited the property from his father Benjamin in 1843, he built the main, brick portion of the standing house. He and his wife, Sarah W. Burton Tomlinson, had eight children there, and his ample holdings are shown on the 1860 Lake and Beers map (see Appendix C). His estate, noted on the map as “Ivory Hill,” included property on both sides of Blackwood-Clementon and (present day) Little Mill Roads, and boasted a saw mill, a grist mill, “Mount Pleasant Mill,” an orchard (or woods), and extensive acreage.⁸ The preponderance of other Tomlinsons in the vicinity provide testament to original settler Joseph Tomlinson’s holdings a century earlier.

When Isaac Tomlinson died in 1868, the house and 250 acres of Isaac’s property passed to his son Robert (31 October 1851–25 June 1927), then a minor, who presumably lived there with his mother until her death in 1882. Robert (as “R. Tomlinson”) is shown owning the property on the 1877 map, along with a second house diagonally northeast across Blackwood-Clementon Road, connected by a private drive. To the west, his older brother Benjamin (7 April 1835–26 September 1905) holds another 250 acres of the divided property, including the family graveyard that dates to 1695, and a “C.W. Tomlinson” (perhaps their sister Caroline [12 December 1836–1 July 1902]) owns 200 acres with the “Mount Pleasant Grist Mill.”⁹ Each is buried in a private family cemetery with their parents, represented by the only legible headstones. The cemetery, once part of the original holdings, is in other (private) ownership 0.4 miles down Blackwood-Clementon Road from the house.

With the advent of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad’s Pine Hill Station (shown as “proposed” on Hopkin’s 1877 map) and the extensive development underway at the turn of the twentieth century, the remaining Tomlinson properties were subdivided. The house now stands alone on a small plot. The house was purchased by the Borough of Pine Hill in 2000. Efforts to restore it have begun with the repair of the roof framing and dormers and the installation of new wood shingles on the c.1844 roof. This work has been funded, in part, by the New Jersey Historic Trust’s Garden State Historic Preservation Trust Fund Program, and the Camden County Open Space, Recreation, Farmland, and Historic Preservation Trust Fund.

Significance and Context

The Isaac Tomlinson House represents the combination of a regional trend in house construction of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries with details common to the Federal style that dominated architecture in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries in the United States.

The history of the gambrel roof in the American colonies has not been fully explored. The gambrel roof has historically been associated with the Dutch Colonial houses of northeastern New Jersey and New York, but

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while it was never as popular as the gable or hip roof, the gambrel roof appears to have been used as a viable alternative up and down the east coast from at least early in the eighteenth century through to the early nineteenth century, at which time it fell out of favor. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, it began to reappear on houses in the emerging Colonial Revival style.¹⁰

In New Jersey, gambrel roofs were employed in house construction by the English as well as the Dutch. It has even been argued that the Dutch adapted the form from the English, a theory supported by the fact that remaining early Dutch Colonial houses from the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries usually had steep gable roofs, while the gambrel roof did not appear until around 1730, well into the period of English rule over the colony.¹¹ It does appear, however, from extant houses of the period, that once adopted, the use of the gambrel roof was far more common in northern New Jersey than in southern New Jersey. Examples in northern New Jersey were usually heavy timber frame or stone and often one-and-one-half stories. The stone was frequently cut and ashlar-laid. There are numerous examples from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in northern New Jersey, including: the Westervelt House (1763) in Teaneck, Bergen County; the John W. Rea House (c.1810) in Hawthorne, Passaic County; the Huyler Homestead (1770/1805) in Cresskill, Bergen County; the Merchants and Drovers Tavern in Rahway, Union County, which was constructed c.1790, but was expanded c.1820 with the current gambrel roof; the Henry Vanderveer House (c.1820, demolished) in Pluckemin, Somerset County; the Samuel C. Demarest House (1820/1837) in Saddle River, Bergen County (supplemental photograph #1); and, the John Wesley Bartleson Mansion (1836) in Freehold, Monmouth County, among many others. Most of these examples have a short upper slope and long lower slope, sometimes paired with flared eaves.¹²

Gambrel roofs can also be found on several different types of houses across southern New Jersey in the eighteenth century. One type is the one-and-one-half story house of brick, stone, or heavy timber framing. These examples include: the brick Glover House (c.1720) in Bellmawr, Camden County (supplemental photograph #2); the frame Mickle House (1742) in Haddonfield, Camden County (supplemental photograph #3); the brick West Newbold House (c.1750) in Swedesboro, Gloucester County; the stone Peter Stille House (1755) in Swedesboro, Gloucester County (supplemental photograph #4); and the frame Hopkins-Elkinton House (1799) in Haddonfield, Camden County. These examples tend to have longer upper slopes than the northeastern New Jersey examples.

Another type, with examples still extant in the early twentieth century, is the two-and-one-half story stone (or stone with some brick) house. Examples of this type include: the Joseph Nicholson House (attributed 1699, demolished) in Camden, Camden County (supplemental photograph #5); the Benjamin Cooper House (1734) in Camden, Camden County; the Wood-Phillips House (c.1740) in Pennsauken, Camden County; and, the Tench Francis House (1765-1770, demolished) near Paulsboro, Gloucester County. In addition, one late example, with

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an attributed date of c.1853, is a two-and-one-half story stone house, called the Dobbs house, in Bellmawr, Camden County. Like their smaller counterparts, the roofs of these houses also typically have a longer upper slope than those found on the northeastern New Jersey examples.

Finally, a third type of gambrel-roofed house found in southern New Jersey is a subset of the patterned brick house in Salem County. While the majority of patterned-brick houses were tall (two or two-and-one-half stories) and narrow, with symmetrical facades and pent roofs, several examples of one-and-one-half story, gambrel-roof examples were still standing in the early twentieth century. These include: the Richard Smith House (1729) in the Salem vicinity, Salem County; the Stretch-Padgett House (c.1735) in Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County; the William Oakford House (1736) in the Alloway vicinity, Salem County; and, the John and Hannah Oakford House (1764) in Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County (supplemental photograph #6). Two of these, the Richard Smith House and the Stretch-Padgett House, were later altered to two-and-one-half and two stories respectively.

Houses with gambrel roofs in southern New Jersey in the early nineteenth century appear to be more rare than those in the north. Aside from the Dobbs House in Bellmawr, one possible other example may be the Darnell House (c.1835) in Mount Laurel, Burlington County. The Thomas Redman House (1834) in Haddonfield, Camden County, which is less than 10 miles from Pine Hill, also has a gambrel roof and is another late example of the Federal style. Research and communication with other New Jersey architectural historians revealed no other known early nineteenth century examples in the southern counties of New Jersey, making the Isaac Tomlinson House, with its c.1844 construction date, an unusual late example of the use of the gambrel roof for the area.

Beyond the use of the gambrel roof, the Isaac Tomlinson House is distinctive as a late example of the Federal style. The Federal style was based on the designs of a Scottish architect name Robert Adam, whose work was prominent in England in the 1760s and 1770s. Adam's work was inspired by the Roman ruins he had seen while traveling in Italy. In England, the style became known as the Adams style (for Robert and his brother James, who worked with Robert), but in the newly forming United States, it was identified as the Federal style because it coincided in time with the early years of the new nation and was favored for the construction of many buildings from that period because of the association made between the Roman Republic and the new United States of America. The popularity of the style is generally identified as spanning from 1780 to 1820.¹³ The transition to the next dominant style, Greek Revival, however, was slow and some examples, particularly in rural areas, can still be found from the 1820s and even the 1830s. There are also many examples from the 1820s and 1830s that exhibit elements of both styles.

High style examples of the Federal style are characterized by rectangular or square buildings, three stories in height, with low hipped roofs, sometimes with balustrades, dormers with arched windows, symmetrical facades,

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smooth surfaces, tall, narrow windows with thin muntins, windows that diminish in height from the first floor up to the third floor, lunettes and oval windows, entrances with fanlights and slender side lights, narrow and delicate columns and moldings, particularly in relation to the earlier Georgian details, interior end chimneys that were often bridged in double-pile houses, oval, circular, or octagonal rooms on the interior, and decorative elements such as rosettes, urns, swags, and oval patera on mantels, cornices, and ceilings.¹⁴

Late examples of the Federal style are not uncommon in Camden County. A number of late Federal period houses are still extant in Haddonfield, for example. The Kay-Shivers Houses (duplex), constructed in 1836, are transitional vernacular Federal/Greek Revival houses, the Willits-Appleton House (1836) is a vernacular side-hall interpretation of the Federal style, and the Hendry-Pennypacker House (1834) and Greenfield Hall (1841) are late examples constructed in high style Federal design. The Isaac Tomlinson House, by comparison, is more similar to the smaller, vernacular examples, but with the significant difference of having a gambrel roof, while most of the Federal style houses found in Haddonfield have gable roofs. The one notable exception is the Thomas Redman house, which is a two-and-one-half story, five-bay, stuccoed house with a fanlight over the door in the center bay, dormers with segmentally arched roofs, and interior end chimneys. The first and second floor windows are the same height and the sash have been replaced. A Colonial Revival porch was added around the entrance, as was a cross gable with a gambrel shape and a slightly modified Palladian window. While larger than the Isaac Tomlinson House, the Thomas Redman House is also a vernacular example, but has undergone more significant exterior changes over time.¹⁵

The Isaac Tomlinson House is a late, vernacular example of the Federal style, incorporating some of the basic elements of the style. On the exterior, the Federal period characteristics include the rectangular massing, the symmetrical facade, the Flemish bond brick on the facade, the semicircular fanlight over the door, the six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the first floor, the change in size from the first floor windows to the second, the gabled dormers with arched windows and fluted pilasters on the surrounds, and the interior end chimneys centered on the ridge. The gambrel roof, an unusual feature for a Federal style house in southern New Jersey, is a dominant exterior feature. A c.1890 photograph shows that the house at one time also had paneled shutters on the first floor windows, a small gabled entrance porch with chamfered posts and two risers on all three sides, and horizontal bars on the basement windows. The style of the porch, or at least the porch roof and posts, is not consistent with the Federal style and the porch was most likely not original to the building. While the front door, some sash, the shutters, and the porch have been removed, the exterior appearance of the house overall retains its integrity, as it gives the same visual impression even with these few altered elements.

The interior of the c.1844 section is arranged as a center hall plan, a common plan for Federal period buildings. The staircase, the focal point of the center hall, has the tall, slender turned balusters and draped railing distinctive to the Federal style. The profiles of the original window and door moldings and the bullseye

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cornerblocks are transitional with characteristics of the Federal period but the cornerblocks are more common to the Greek Revival. The original sash have the thin quarter-round and fillet profile that dominated during the Federal period. The two fireplaces also have profiles characteristic of the Federal period, although that on the first floor has a bolder profile more consistent with the Greek Revival period. Finally, the five-panel interior doors with slightly-raised panels and applied quirked cyme recta moldings are also consistent with the transition to the Greek Revival style. These hints in the interior decoration of the newer style are natural given the late date of construction for a Federal style house.

Within the spectrum of houses constructed in the early nineteenth century, the Isaac Tomlinson House is revealed as an unusual resource. Although constructed well into the nineteenth century, it was designed in an old-fashioned style, using a roof form more common to the previous century. The building embodies the tendency, particularly in rural areas, to continue to build in traditional, well-known forms, while slowly embracing the newer trends, as represented by the transitional Greek Revival details seen on the interior. The design of the building combining two disparate ideas, that of the refined Federal style with the bold, practical design of the gambrel roof that allowed an additional floor of living space, created a building that does not fit neatly into either the different categories of the eighteenth-century gambrel roof houses found in New Jersey or the image of the Federal style. Instead it stands as a reminder that the aesthetic ideals of architectural theory have to be married to the practical needs and skills of owners and buildings to create the useful and attractive buildings in which people live.

Endnotes

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2. "Tomlinson Papers."
3. "Tomlinson Papers"; and, Gloucester County Index of Wills and Inventories, Liber 2, folio 136.
4. "Tomlinson Papers."
5. Jeffrey M. Dorwart, *Camden County, New Jersey: The Making of a Metropolitan Community* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2001) 38.
6. Joan Schneebele, telephone interview by Margaret Westfield, 4 September 2002.
7. "Tomlinson Papers."
8. *Camden and Gloucester Counties* (N.p.: Lake and Beers, 1860).
9. *Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs* (Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins, 1877).
10. Meta Janowitz and Janet Foster, "The Dutch-American Stone Farmhouses of Montville," *New Jersey History* 114.3-4 (Fall/Winter 1996): 99. Sarah E. Mitchell, "Colonial Homes with Gambrel Roofs," 2003, 16 February 2004 <<http://www.vintagedesigns.com/architecture/colgam/sem>>.
11. Janowitz and Foster. 99.

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12. Examples for all gambrel roof buildings were taken from the Historic American Buildings Survey <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhquery.html>> and from information provided by various New Jersey architectural historians.
13. John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It?* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1983) 30.
14. Poppeliers 31.
15. Joan L. Aiken, *Haddonfield Historic Homes: Success Through Historic Preservation* (Newtown Square, PA: Harrowood Books, 1991) 30, 60, 66, 79, 160.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 1, Lot 9.02, in the Borough of Pine Hill, Camden County, New Jersey.

JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the remaining parcel still associated with the building. The original property was 500 acres and contained a main house, built by Ephraim Tomlinson, Isaac's grandfather, and another house similar to the Isaac Tomlinson House that burned. The rest of the original acreage was sold and developed.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Isaac Tomlinson House
2. Camden County, New Jersey
3. Sheila K. Koehler
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the property, facing south, showing the house, flat surrounding property with trees, and a section of Blackwood-Clementon Road.

7. Photograph 1 of 38.

4. June 29, 2004

6. View of the north elevation, facing south, showing the symmetrical, three-bay façade and Flemish bond brick.

7. Photograph 2 of 38.

4. June 29, 2004

6. View of the west elevation, facing southeast, showing the gambrel roof and the asymmetry of the side elevation due to the interior placement of the fireplaces.

7. Photograph 3 of 38.

4. June 29, 2004

6. View of the south elevation, facing north, showing the asymmetrical rear elevation and the one-story rear wing.

7. Photograph 4 of 38.

4. June 29, 2004

6. View of the east elevation, facing northwest, showing a mirror of the west elevation. Note the outline in the brick of the south elevation of the original roofline of the rear ell.

7. Photograph 5 of 38.

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4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the front entrance door on the north elevation, facing southwest, showing the original trim and semicircular fanlight above.

7. Photograph 6 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of a window on the north elevation showing the original sash and surrounds.

7. Photograph 7 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of a basement window on the east elevation with a pegged frame.

7. Photograph 8 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the center hall in the c.1844 section, facing southeast, showing the Federal type stair balusters and railing.

7. Photograph 9 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the c.1844 section center hall, facing north, showing the front entrance door and the early twentieth-century arched opening to the west parlor.

7. Photograph 10 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail showing the door and surround to the east parlor from the center hall in the c.1844 section.

7. Photograph 11 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail showing the four-panel door to the basement at the south end of the first floor hallway, beneath the stairs.

7. Photograph 12 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west parlor, facing west, showing three windows, two chimney closets, and the area where the fireplace was formerly located.

7. Photograph 13 of 38.

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4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west parlor, facing southeast, showing the arched opening to the hallway, and the altered southeast corner where a closet was added that opens into the hallway.

7. Photograph 14 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the east parlor, facing east, showing the original fireplace and chimney closets.

7. Photograph 15 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the east parlor, facing north, showing the north window, the door to the hallway in the west wall, and added bookshelves.

7. Photograph 16 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the fireplace in the east parlor.

7. Photograph 17 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the east parlor door to the hall, facing west.

7. Photograph 18 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the rear wing room, facing south, showing modern windows and drywall finishes on the wall and between the exposed ceiling joists.

7. Photograph 19 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the rear wing room, facing east.

7. Photograph 20 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the rear wing room, facing northwest.

7. Photograph 21 of 38.

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4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the second floor hallway, facing southwest, showing the top of the stairs and the enclosed stairs to the attic.

7. Photograph 22 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the second floor hallway, facing east, showing an original closet at left with the same type of door as that leading to the basement, as well as an original door and trim leading to the east bedroom.

7. Photograph 23 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west bedroom, facing southwest, showing two windows with original trim and upper sash, as well as the two chimney closets. Note that the fireplace has been removed in this room as well (this chimney is used as the boiler flue).

7. Photograph 24 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west bedroom, facing west, showing the alteration to the room to accommodate the added bathroom.

7. Photograph 25 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the side chimney closet in the west bedroom.

7. Photograph 26 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the second floor bathroom, facing south.

7. Photograph 27 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the east bedroom showing two windows, the fireplace with original surround, and two chimney closets.

7. Photograph 28 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

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6. View of the east bedroom, facing northwest, showing the original door to the hall, the north wall window, and an added chase for the forced air heat.

7. Photograph 29 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the original Federal-style fireplace mantel and a chimney closet in the east bedroom.

7. Photograph 30 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the attic hallway, facing north, showing the doorways to the two finished attic rooms at left and right and the closet at center. Note the missing ceiling.

7. Photograph 31 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west attic room, facing west, showing the exposed framing and the chimney, which is corbelled over to project through the roof at the ridge.

7. Photograph 32 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the west attic room, facing east, showing the door to the hall. Note also the pegged mortise-and-tenon framing.

7. Photograph 33 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the east attic room, facing east, showing the corbelled chimney.

7. Photograph 34 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. View of the c.1844 basement, facing east, showing the stone foundation walls and first floor framing.

7. Photograph 35 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

6. Detail of the fireplace support along the east wall.

7. Photograph 36 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Tomlinson, Isaac, House
Camden Co., New Jersey

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 24

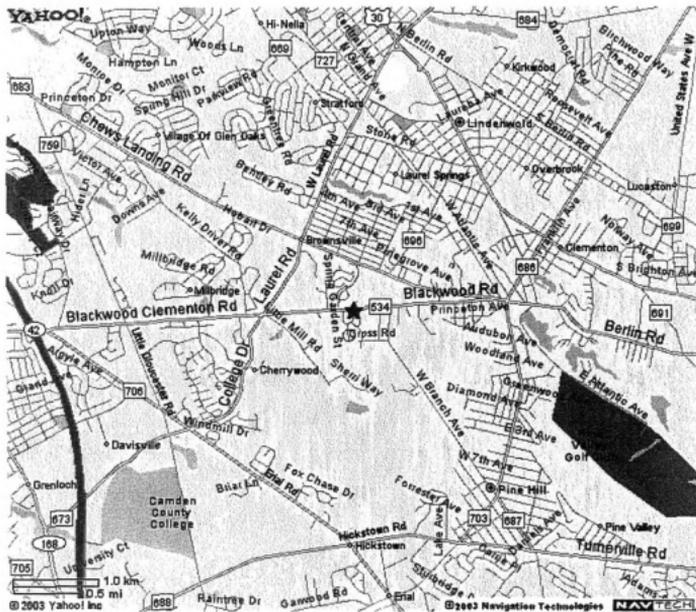
6. View of the basement beneath the rear ell, facing south.

7. Photograph 37 of 38.

4. January 29, 2004

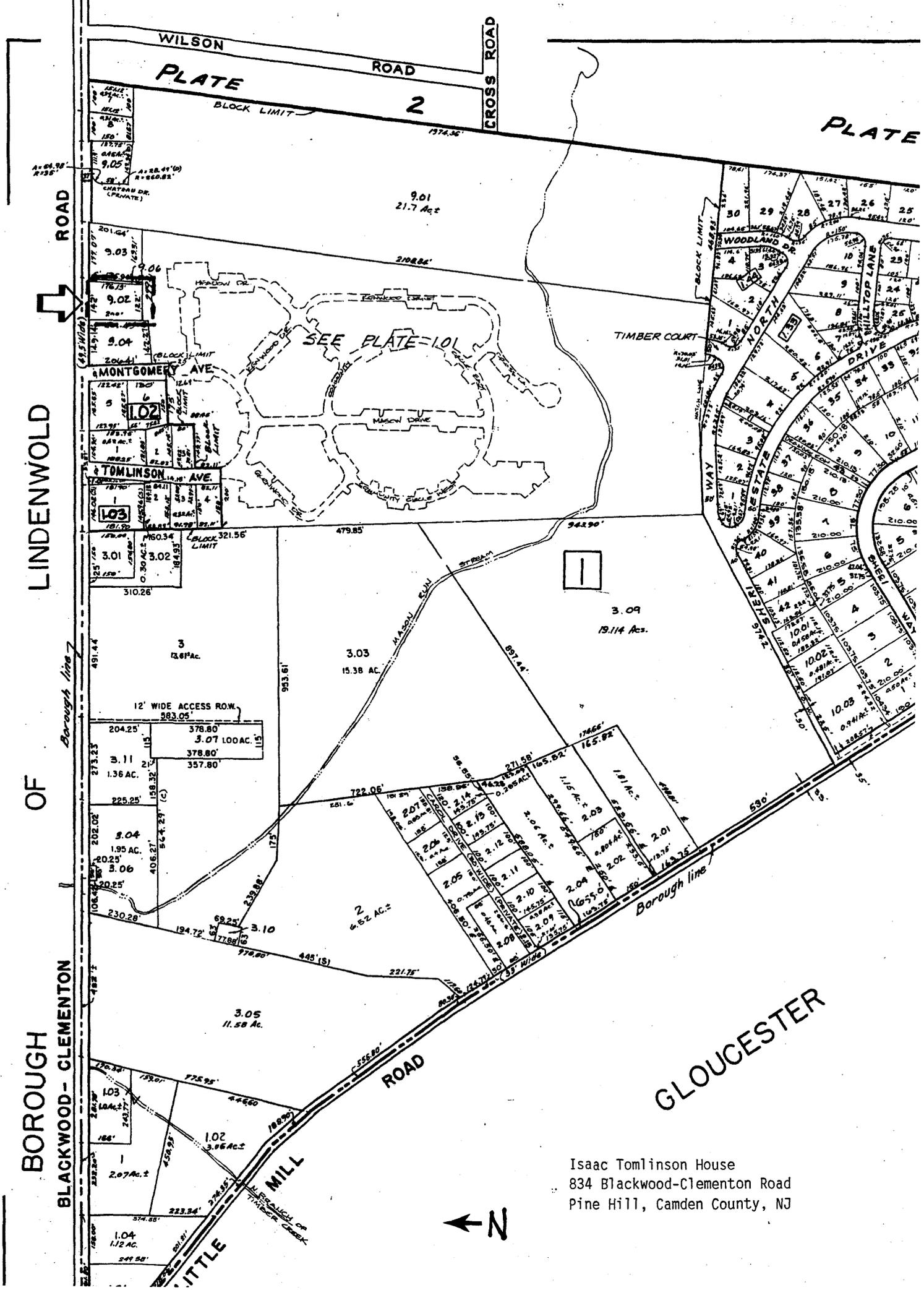
6. Detail of the north wall of the rear ell basement showing the original floor level, original front door location, and original plaster.

7. Photograph 38 of 38.



Locator Map

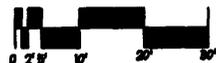
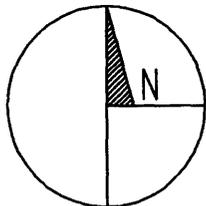
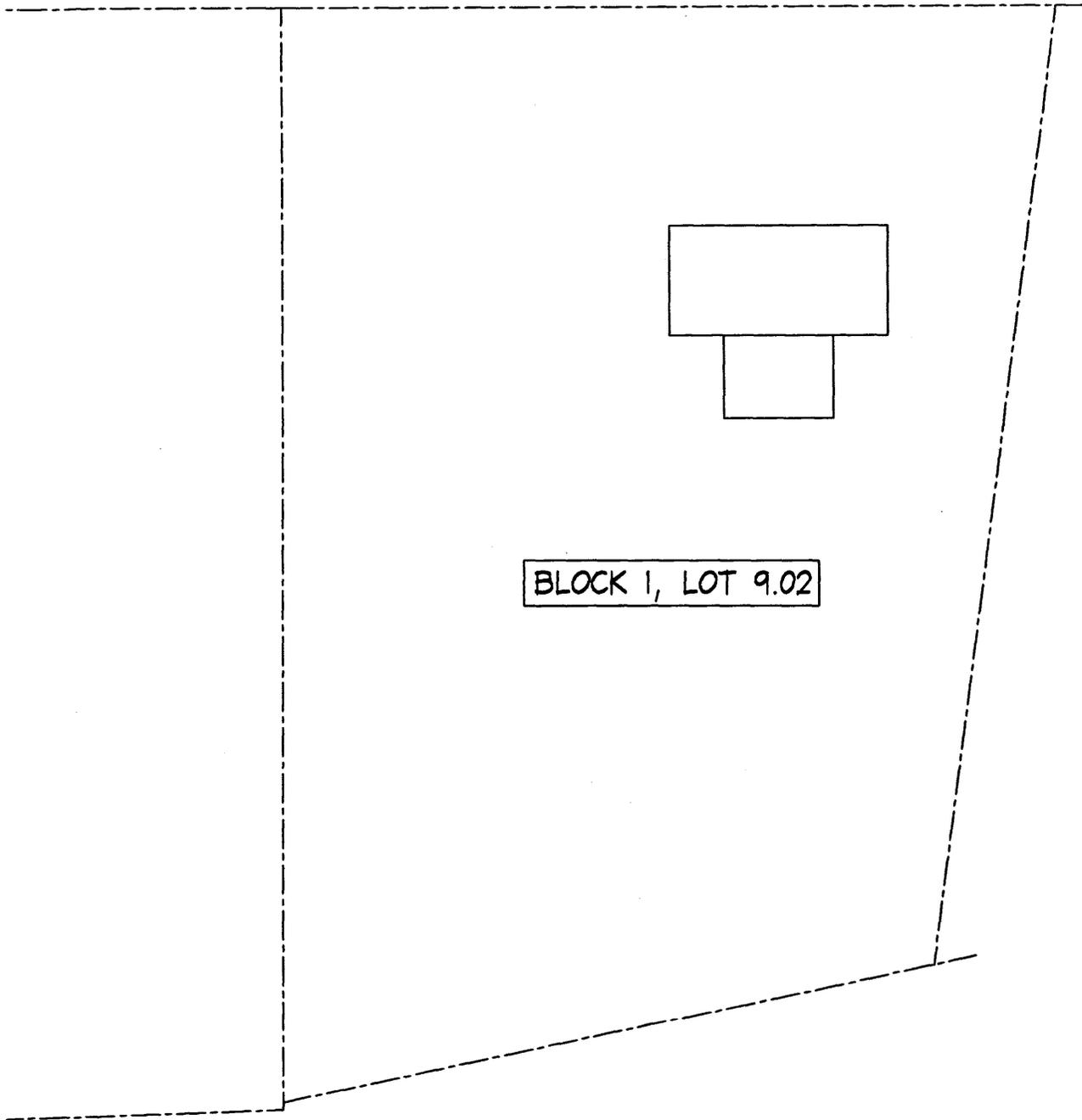
Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Camden County, New Jersey



Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Pine Hill, Camden County, NJ



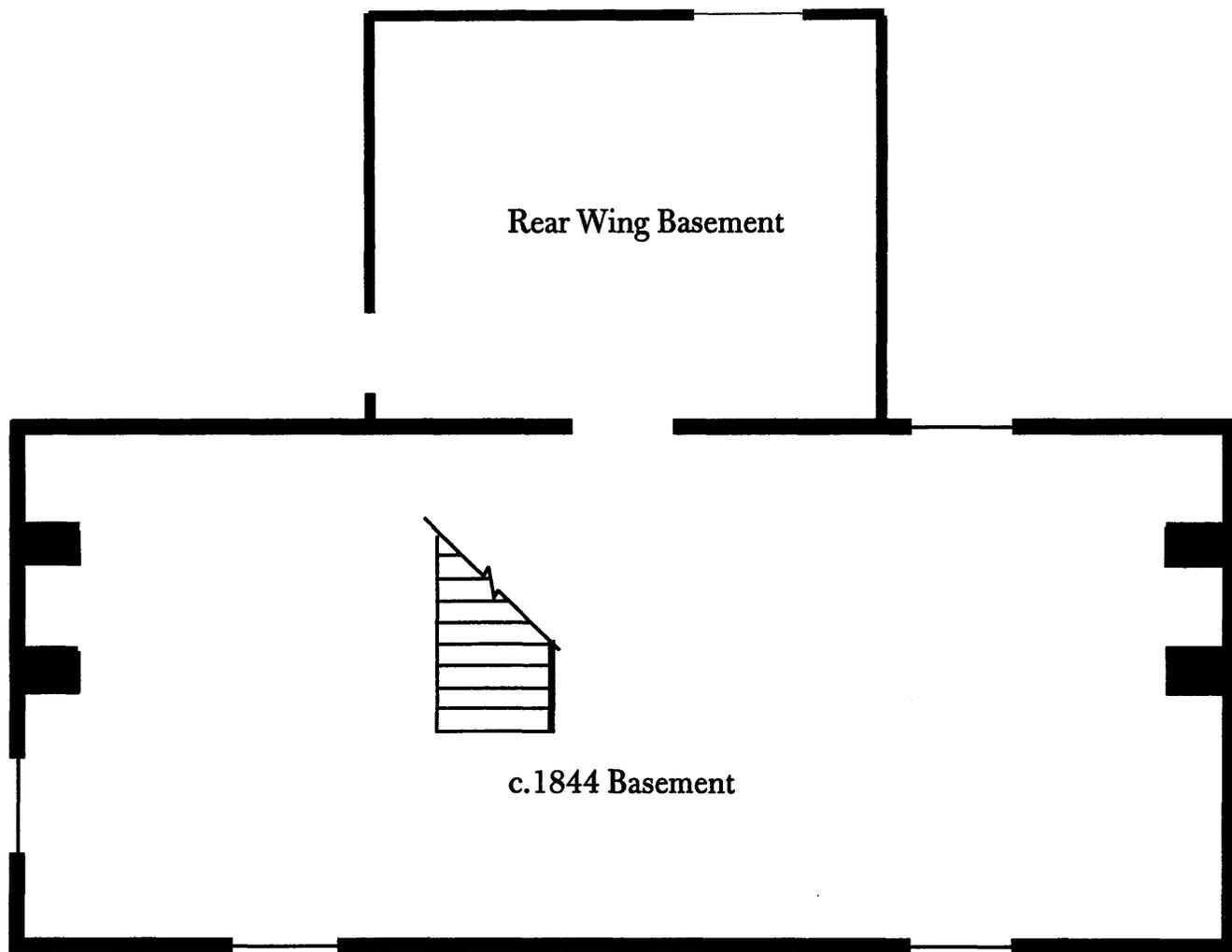
BLACKWOOD-CLEMENTON ROAD



SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

ISAAC TOMLINSON HOUSE
834 BLACKWOOD-CLEMENTON ROAD
PINE HILL, CAMDEN COUNTY, NJ

PREPARED BY SHEILA KOEHLER
2/2/04

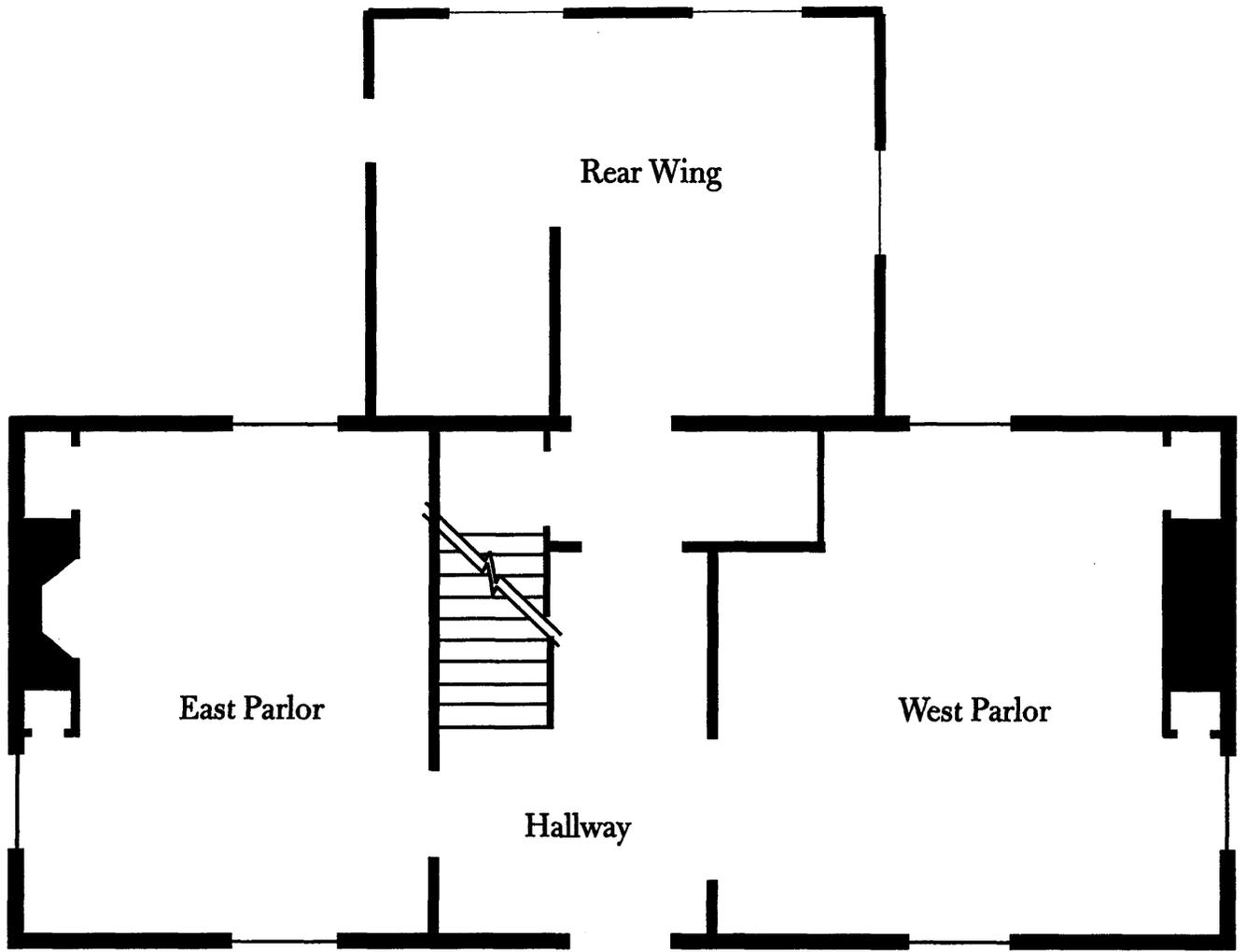


Basement

not to scale



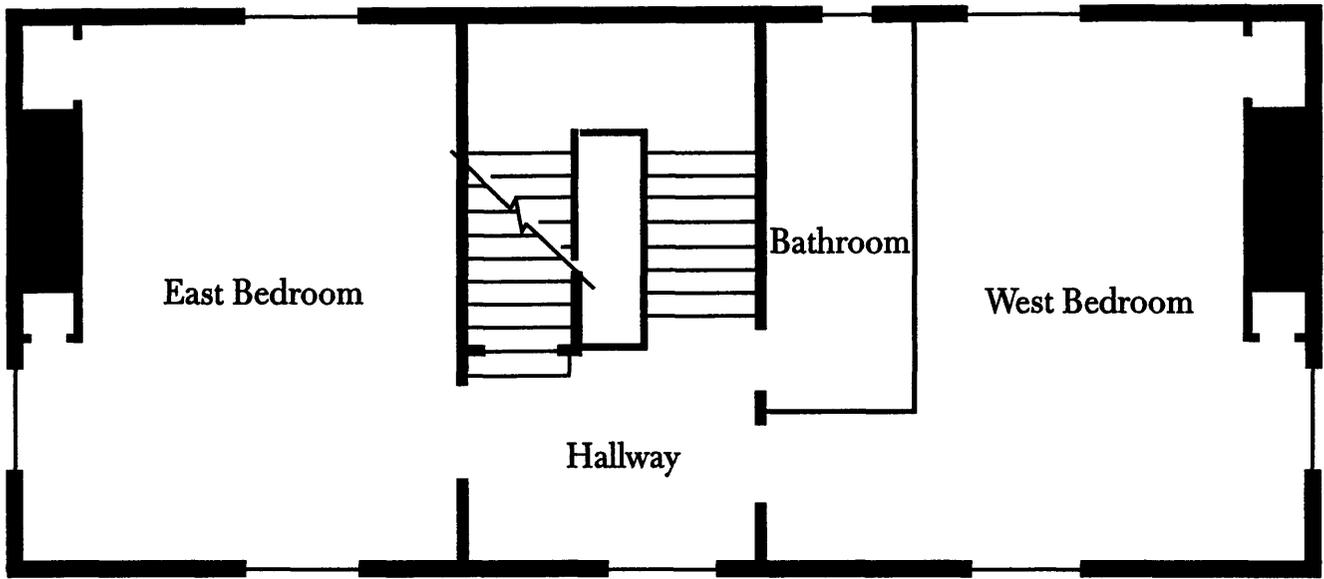
Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Camden County, New Jersey



First Floor
not to scale

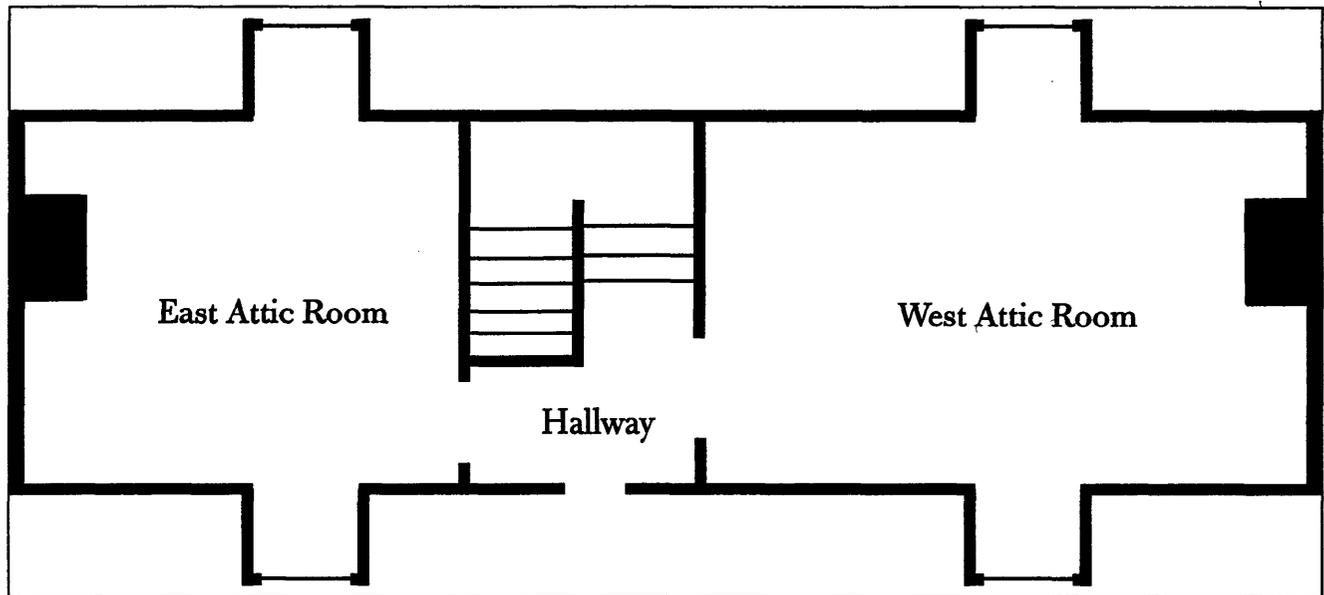


Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Camden County, New Jersey



Second Floor

not to scale

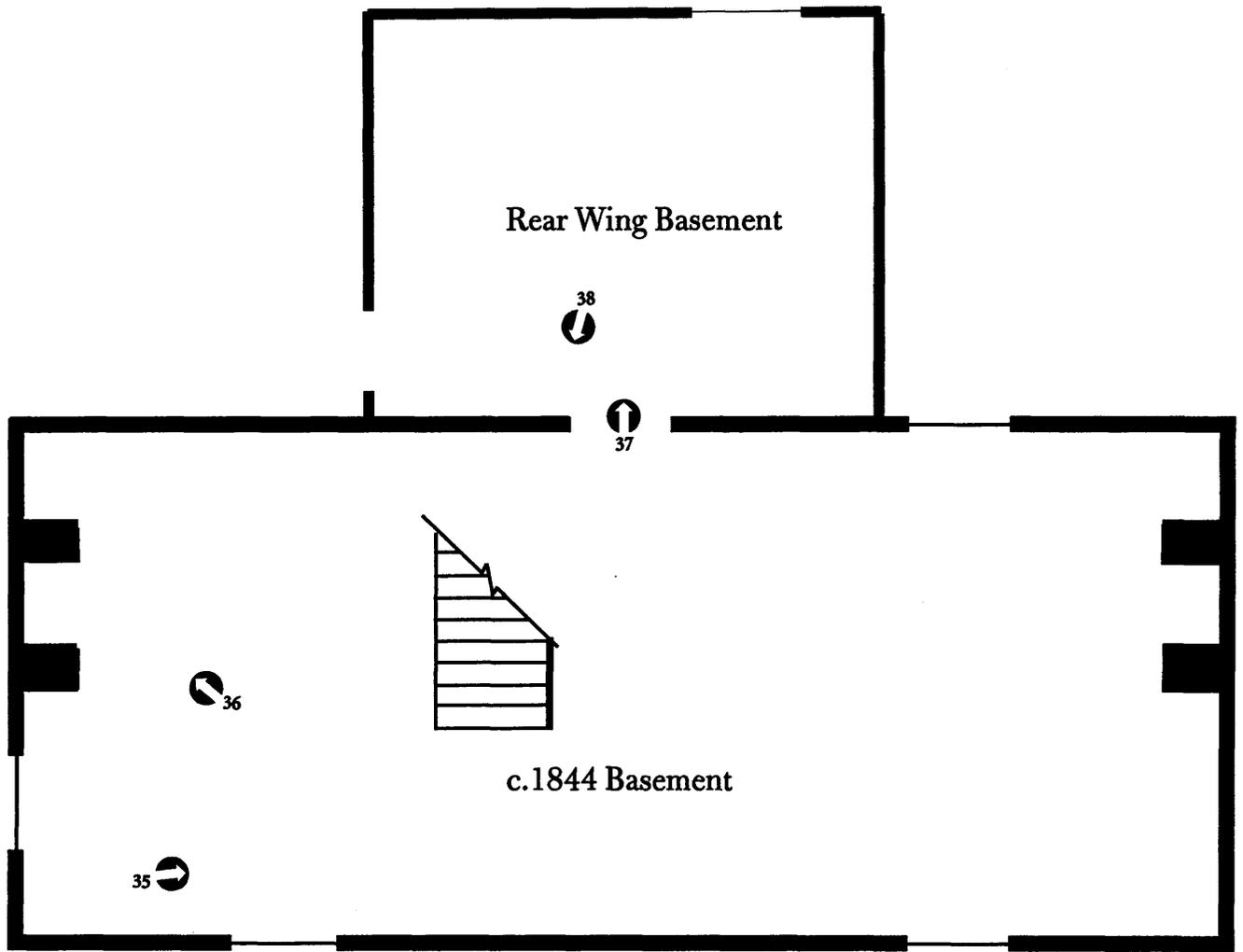


Third Floor

not to scale



Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Camden County, New Jersey

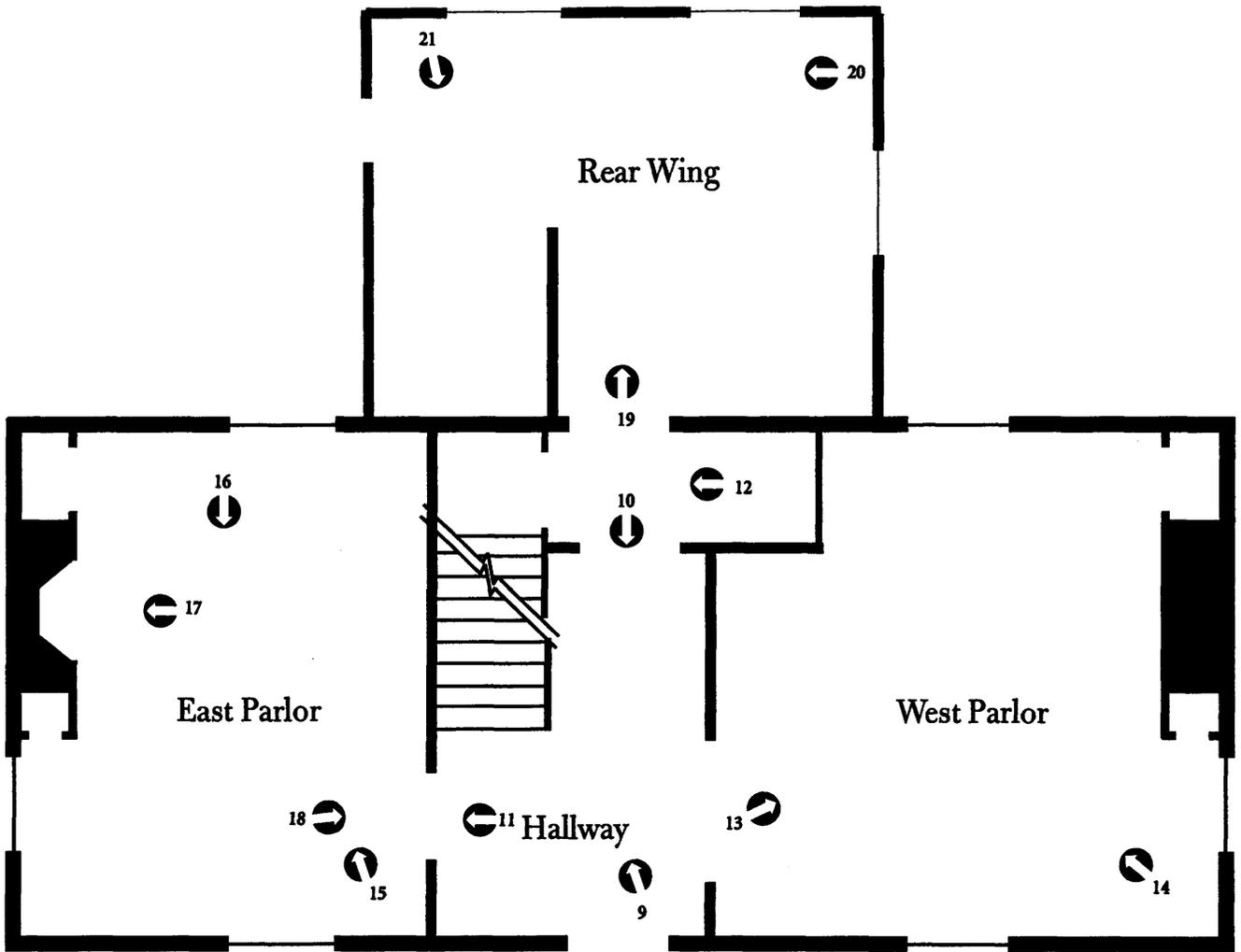


Basement

not to scale



Isaac Tomlinson House
834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Camden County, New Jersey

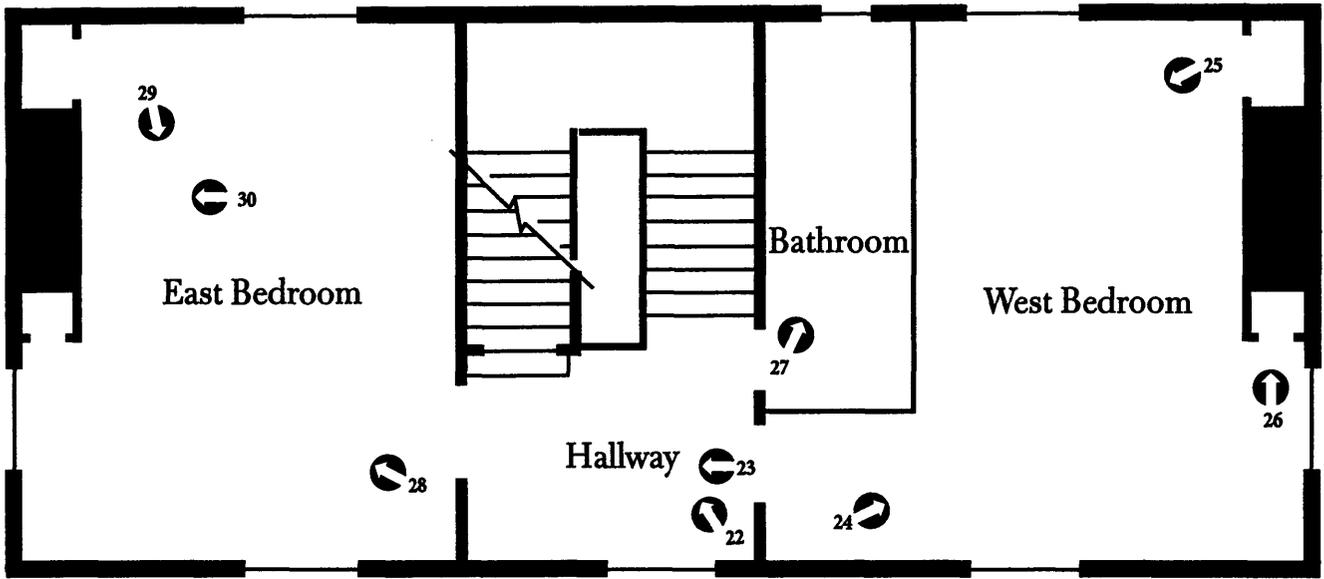


First Floor

not to scale

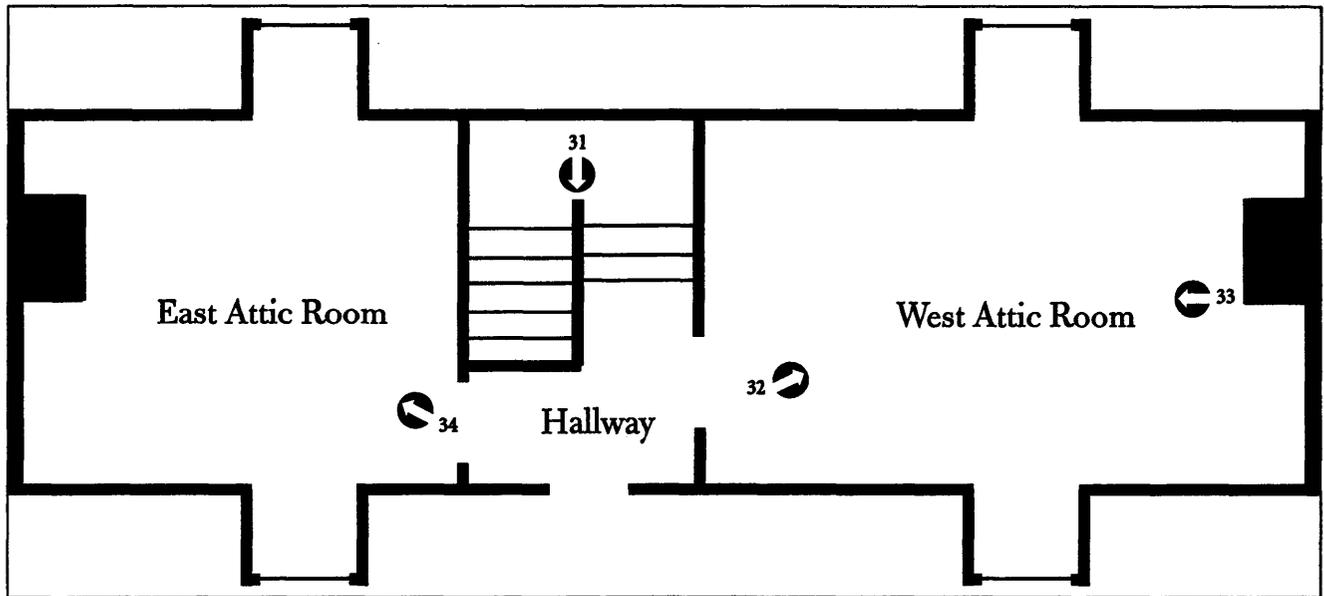


Isaac Tomlinson House
 834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
 Camden County, New Jersey



Second Floor

not to scale

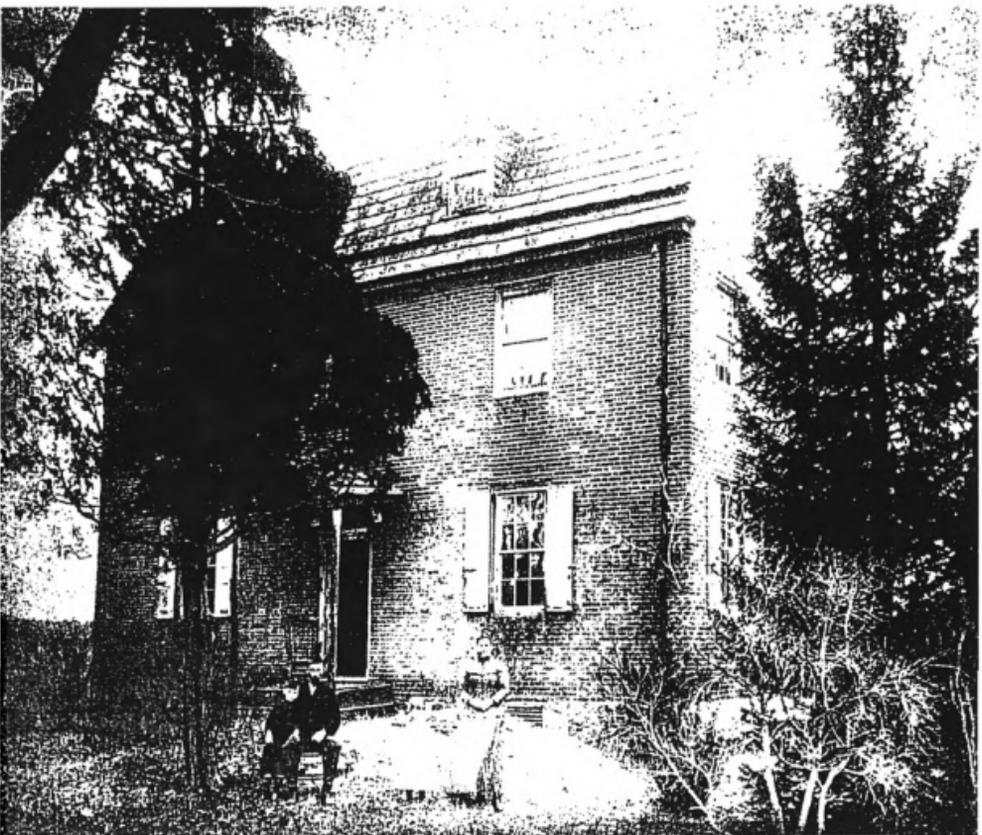


Third Floor

not to scale



Isaac Tomlinson House
 834 Blackwood-Clementon Road
 Camden County, New Jersey



Isaac Tomlinson House
638 Blackwood-Clementon Road
Pine Hill, Camden County, New Jersey



Samuel C. Denarest House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1939
Photographer R. Merritt Lacey

Isaac Tomlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental photograph #1



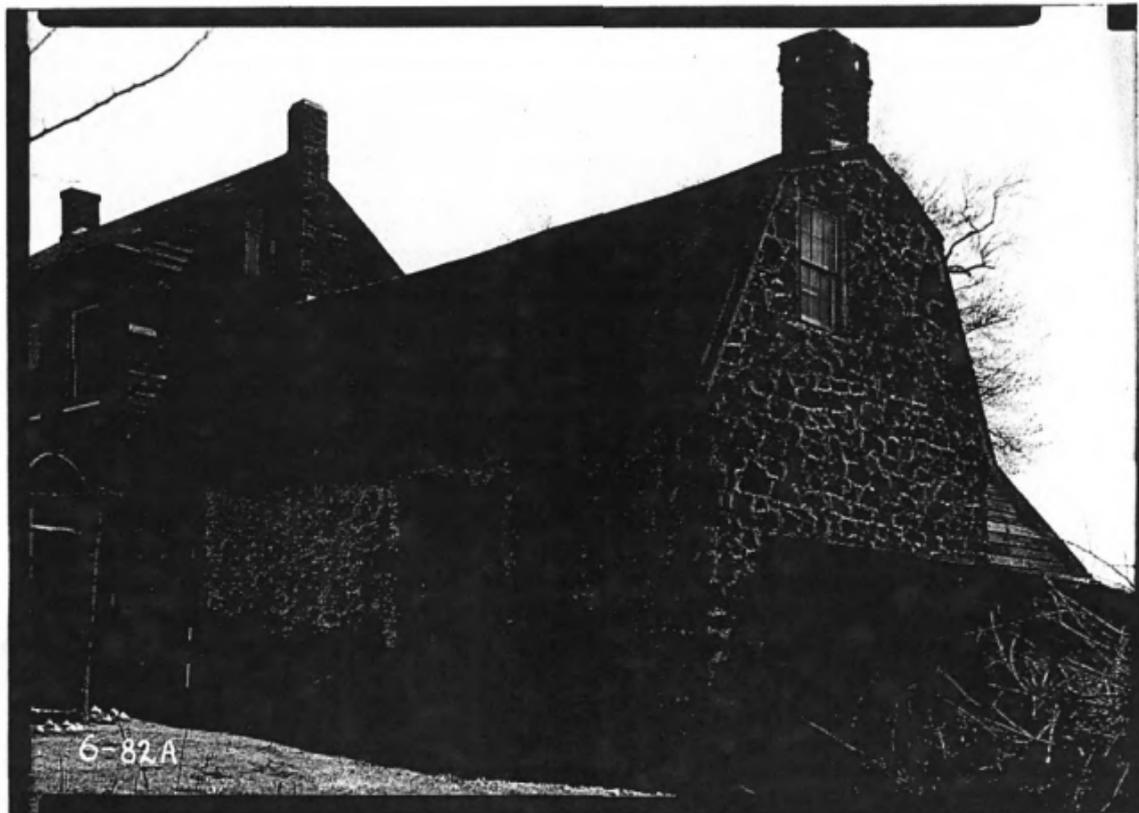
Glover House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1937
Photographer Nathaniel R. Ewan

Isaac Tomlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental photograph #2



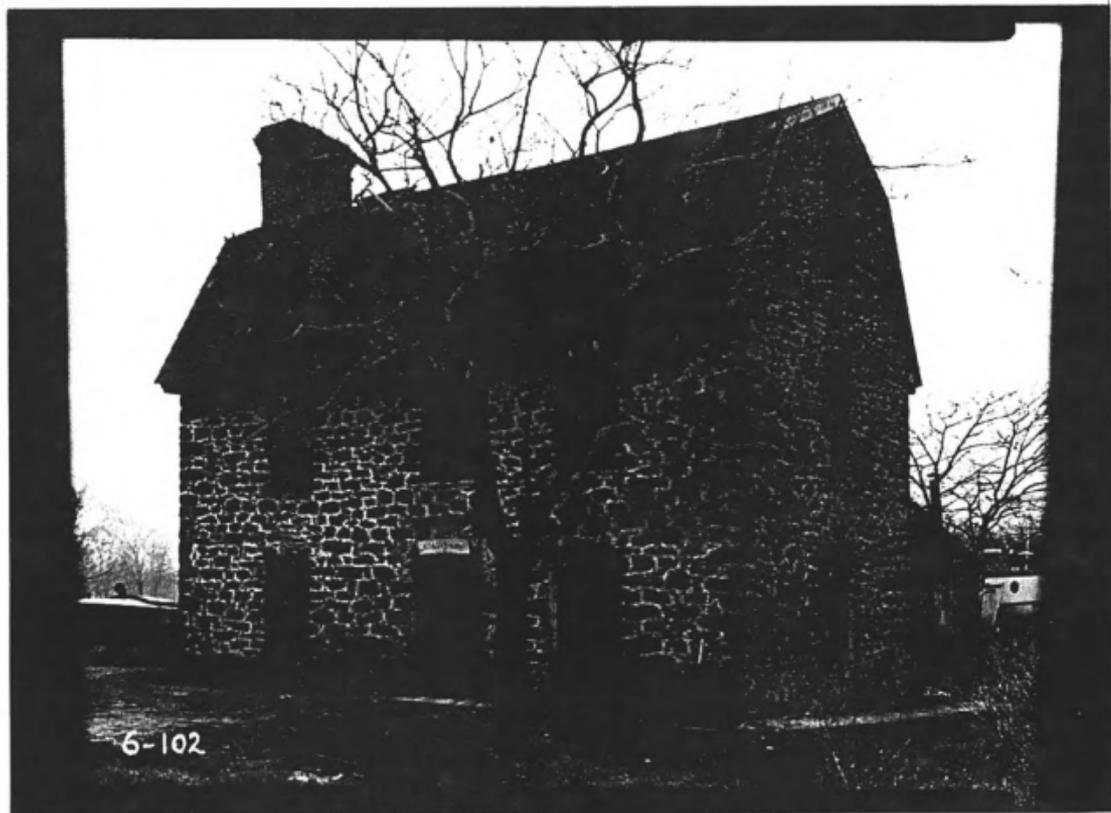
Hickle House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1935
Photographer Nathaniel R. Egan

Isaac Tomlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental Photograph #3



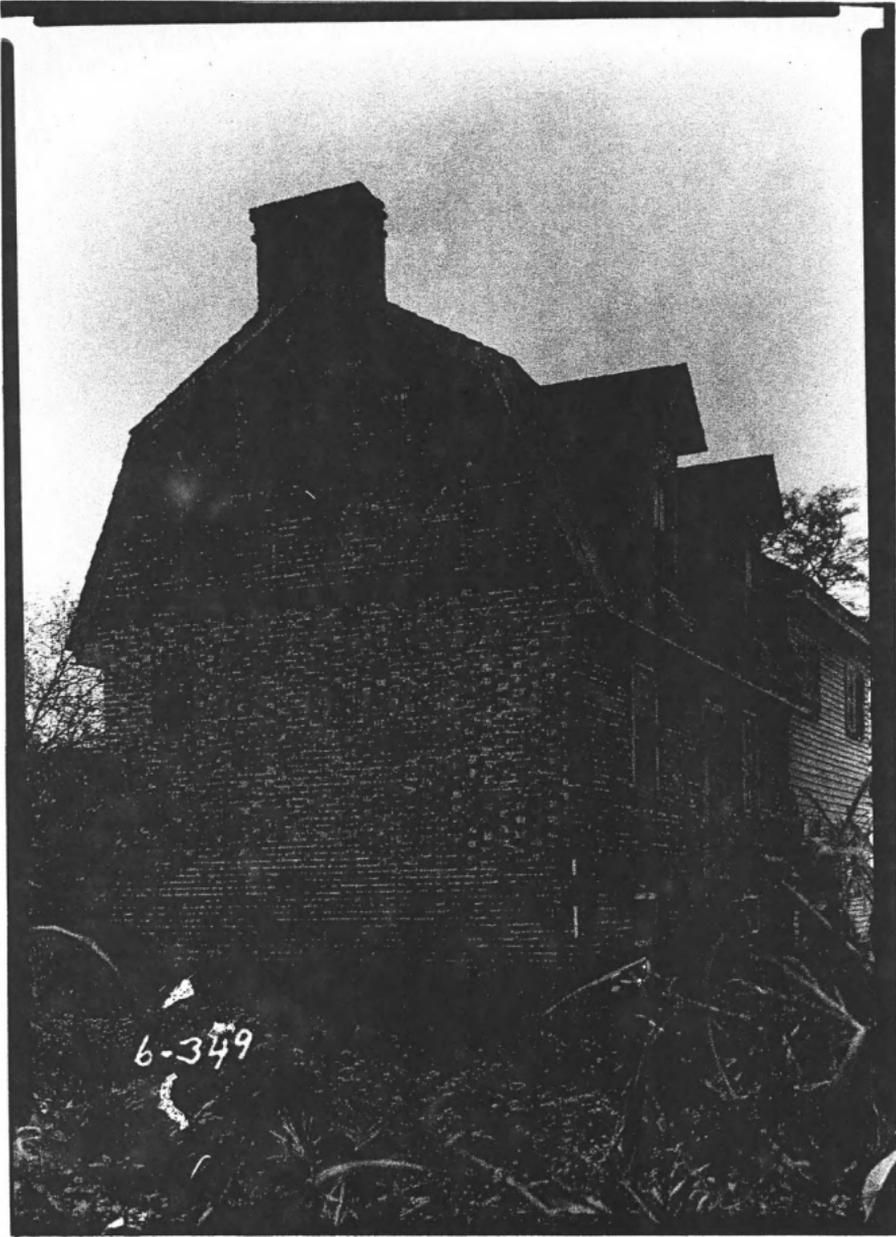
Peter Stille House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936
Photographer Nathaniel R. Ewan

Isaac Tonlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental photograph #4



Joseph Nicholson House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1937
Photographer Nathaniel R. Ewan

Isaac Tomlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental Photograph #5



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Isaac Tomlinson House
National Register Nomination
Supplemental photograph #6

John and Hannah Oakford House
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1935
Denton/Arthur, Nathaniel D. Evans