

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001451

Date Listed: 9/28/90

Philip Fries House
Property Name

Salem
County

NJ
State

Multiple Name

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

for Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

9/28/90
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

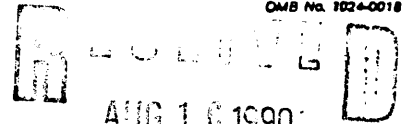
There is no Period of Significance indicated on the nomination form. Sue Pringle with the NJ SHPO says that the Period of Significance is the year of construction, 1808. The form is now amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1451

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National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

**NATIONAL
REGISTER**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Philip Fries House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Cohansey-Daretown Road, Friesburg not for publication
city, town Alloway Township, vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Salem code 033 zip code 08308

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> 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 |
| | | <u>2</u> | <u>2</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 8/10/90
Acting Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. 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: Patrick Andrews Date of Action: 9/28/90

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling, with
Agricultural, animal facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic, single dwelling, with
Agricultural, animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal dwelling
vernacular barn

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone and brick
walls brick

roof wood shingle
other wood trims

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

7. This nomination includes two structures: the house, built in 1808, and a barn believed to be contemporary with it. The house is the key building, and the barn is contributing. An addition to the original barn, a milk house, and a later barn are considered non-contributing.

The present property contains 2.19 acres, and represents the original barnyard and house grounds. In the eighteenth century the Fries family owned an extensive tract of land, of which this property was part. The number of acres of the original holding has not been determined. The property in question was subdivided from a parcel of over 135 acres in 1965. The 135 acre tract has been researched back to 1919 when it was sold out of the Fries family by the heirs of Henry F. and Jane Fries.

The construction date of the house is based on stylistic evidence in conjunction with the date "1808" carved in two bricks on opposite sides of the house. The construction date of the contributing barn is conjectural, based on construction technique. Albert Ruthrauff, architect of the restoration twenty years ago, believed the barn was built at the same time as the house.

DESCRIPTION OF HOUSE

The house is a 2 1/2 story Federal brick residence with an asymmetrical "T" plan. The main block of the house is 5 bay by 3 bay with the ridge parallel to the road. The ridge of the rear 3 bay by 2 bay wing is perpendicular to the main ridge. Both sections are believed to have been built at one time, because floorboards are continuous and the foundations are interlocking. The wing steps back slightly about eight feet before its juncture with the main block to allow room for fenestration on the south side of the west facade of this block. To the rear (west) of the brick wing is a small 1 1/2 story frame wing built by the present owners.

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The foundation is sandstone up to 1'-4" below the water table except on the front (east) facade, where it is brick to below grade. The water table is approximately 3'-10" above grade and consists of a shaped brick with a quarter-round and fillet profile. There is no watertable on the rear (west) facade of the main block or on the wing. The east facade and the south facade of the main block up to the sixth course above the second story windows are in Flemish bond. The rest of the building is in common bond.

The wood-shingle roof of the main block is a gambrel with a short shallow-pitched upper slope and a long steeply-pitched lower slope. The roof on the rear wing is a wood-shingle gable.

The fenestration on the east facade consists of four 6/6 double-hung windows on the first floor, two on each side of the central door, above four basement windows. The second floor has five 6/6 windows, and in the roof are three symmetrically placed dormers with 11/6 round-headed sash with arching muntins in the heads. On the south facade of the main block there are three 6/6 windows on both the first and second floors, and one in the attic; there is one basement window. On the rear wing two 6/6 windows flank a center door on the first floor, and on the second floor are three 6/6 windows. The west facade has nine windows ranging in size from 6/6 to four panes, and one basement window. On the north facade of the main block there are two 6/6 windows on both the first and second floors, and one in the attic. There are seven windows in the rear wings ranging in size from 6/6 to four panes. There are two basement windows on this facade. The windows on first and second stories of the main block have three-panel shutters with original hardware. On all basement windows on the main block the original opening has been partially filled in to accommodate a smaller sash.

The front (east) facade at first glance appears to be symmetrical but on close examination the two bays to the north are seen to be slightly wider than those to the south. Near the center of the east facade is the main entrance door. This doorway has a denticulated entablature supported on tapered Ionic pilasters. The former locations of rafter-ends of a portico roof are visible in the brick above this door; judging from this evidence the portico was approximately twenty feet wide. The door itself has two elongated octagonal panels.

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The rear wing has exterior doors in the center bays on the north and south facades, and the frame wing has a door on the south facade. There is a bulkhead basement door on the west facade of the brick wing.

The main block has double parapet chimneys at each end of the gambrel roof, and there is a single chimney on the ridge at the west end of the brick wing.

On the main block the bed molding of the cornice with alternating convex and concave vertical half-round elements is repeated in smaller scale in the raking eaves of the dormer gables.

The interior has a four-room central hall plan with a kitchen in the wing to the rear. The outstanding feature of the interior is the detailing of the woodwork. There are eight fireplaces in the main block, four upstairs and four downstairs; each has a Federal mantel and surround incorporating gouge-work or reeding. No two of these chimneypieces are alike. Two of the designs (in the north-east room and the south-west room) also incorporate composition or "French putty" appliques. Albert Ruthrauff, A.I.A., who investigated the house in the early 1970's, believed the work may have been the product of Robert Welford, a Philadelphian who is listed in the 1808 City Directory as having a "composition ornament manufactory" at 96 S. 8th Street. Any one of the eight mantels is of a design and quality which one would expect to find only in the primary parlor of a house of the period in the South Jersey region. All eight rooms and the center hall have chair-rails, some of which also incorporate gouge-work or reeding in their designs.

The two southern rooms and the hallway on the first floor have ornamental plaster cornices.

A barn thought to be original to the construction of the house exists with a later attached carriage shed. Beyond this barn is a small twentieth-century outbuilding, and another barn with two wings, all of later construction than the first barn.

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RESTORATION

The house was restored in the 1960's by the present owners. Architects for the restoration were G. Edwin Brumbaugh, F.A.I.A., and Albert F. Ruthrauff, A.I.A.

During the restoration, no major changes were made in the main block of the house. Hearths were relaid with brick taken from the basement. Baseboards were removed on the perimeter of the house and in the center hall, and hot water baseboard heat was installed. All baseboards were saved and are stored in the attic. A twentieth-century bathroom was removed from the rear section of the center hall, and an opening under the stairs was filled in with reproduction panelling. A double closet was added in the corner of the northwest room, with door from that room and the hall. A previous owner, probably in the nineteenth-century, rebuilt the fireplace in the northwest room, but left the mantel intact.

In the center hall by the front door, plumbing pipes have been boxed in. The original plaster cornice in the northeast room had been removed by a previous owner, and a fiberglass cornice of approximately the same dimensions (judging from marks on the plaster) has been installed in 1988. A kitchen was inserted into the southwest room. The doorway between the southwest room and the southeast room is not original, but predates 1919, according to Mr. Belford Moore, the owner from 1919 to 1966.

In the rear wing, the laundry and powder room and the hallway between the original kitchen and the center block of the main block replace a concrete block addition which was removed in 1966. Originally the doorway at the west end of the center hall appears to have been an exterior door, judging from the marble top step which matches that of the front door, and the weathered appearance of the door itself. The wall to the south of this area is brick, and was probably built as an exterior wall.

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In the southeast corner of the original kitchen, auxillary stairs to the basement were floored over in 1966. The cooking fireplace was opened up and some repairs made to it. A later wooden floor across the entire east end of the kitchen was removed and a brick hearth relaid. In the south end of the east wall, remains of a brick oven were found. Evidence included the relieving arch over the oven, part of the relieving arch over the wood storage area below, the ash slide into the fireplace, and the flue into the chimney. A doorway had been built through this area. The oven was rebuilt in 1966 according to plans by Braumbaugh and Ruthrauff.

A brick smoke house or summer kitchen, visible in early photos of the house, was torn down sometime after 1930, and a concrete block garage erected. The garage was removed in 1966 and replaced with the current frame potting shed. Wooden sheds on the south side of the kitchen, also visible in old photographs, were also gone by 1966. The current porches on the north and south of the kitchen wing were built by the present owners.

On the second floor, a bathroom was built at the east end of the center hall, and the north wall of the southeast room moved into the room about two feet. A closet was added in each of the four bedrooms in the main block. The plaster walls and ceiling in the bedroom in the rear wing were severely water damaged when the house was purchased in 1966. Since the walls had to be replastered anyway, they were furred out slightly and insulation added under the new plaster. This required the installation of new window reveals. Beaded-board closets were added on either side of the chimney-breast.

Before 1919, according to Mr. Moore, three dormers, identical to those on the front, were removed from the rear slope of the roof. Their location can be seen from inside the attic. The present owners have made no changes to the attic except to run air-conditioning ducts through the space from the upper attic above to the bedrooms below.

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Mr. Ruthrauff believed that "The house was originally constructed with an A-frame roof and individual chimneys at the various fireplace locations. This was changed during the Greek Revival period by steepening the roof and introducing the widow's walk and the tying of chimneys together with brick. This is observable at the brick gables. When the configuration of the roof and gable treatment was changed from the Early Federal style to the Greek Revival style, the cornice was not changed." (1)

The primary evidence Mr. Ruthrauff based his theory on was the change in bond on the south facade above the second story windows, and a change in mortar in this area. Other evidence disputes his theory. The third floor under the gambrel roof is finished with plaster on split lath and what appear to be hand wrought nails; the plaster, woodwork with quarter-round moldings, and hand wrought hardware all appear to be contemporary with the construction of the house and not the Greek Revival period. It seems difficult to imagine that the roof could have been taken off and the gable walls taken down to the floor of the attic without disturbing the interior. Further evidence that the roof is in its original form is the existence of two very similar houses in the area, the Brick House in Jericho and New Johnson Hall in Salem, which were built at approximately the same time as the Fries House and have original gambrel roofs. Furthermore, the George Read II House in New Castle, Delaware, a high-style example of the regional Federal style, also has a gambrel roof with a balustrade at the curb. If the present roof-line is original to the Fries House, it probably had a balustrade at the curb which has since been removed.

OUTBUILDINGS

The barn believed to be contemporary with the house is of timber frame construction, with pegged joinery. A perspective sketch of the framing is attached.

The original fabric of the early barn consists of the three northern bents above the second floor level. The southern-most bent has been replaced because of structural deterioration, and sometime before the present owners took possession, the entire timber frame up to the level of the second floor was replaced with a concrete block "foundation". The roof and siding were replaced by the present owners.

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Attached to the west wall of this barn is a carriage shed designed by Mr. Ruthrauff and constructed in 1972.

Further west is a free-standing twentieth-century concrete block milk house. The present owners covered the masonry with siding and rebuilt the roof with a pitch more compatible with the other outbuildings.

The last building to the west in this group of outbuildings is another barn, probably constructed in the twentieth century. The present owners had the barn re-sided, and the roof raised on the shed attached to the east side.

Though the outbuildings other than the early barn are considered non-contributing for this nomination, their size, form, materials, and function make them visually and historically non-intrusive on the site.

SITUATION

The house is situated on a slight rise of five to ten feet above the road and surrounding fields. The surrounding landscape has changed very little since the construction of the house. Cultivated fields adjoin the property on the west and north, and the house faces the road on the east. The only change is the presence of a small unobtrusive twentieth-century house to the south of the property. The rural aspect of the settlement of Friesburg is also relatively unchanged.

(1.) Letter from Albert F. Ruthrauff, A.I.A., Gwynedd Valley, PA; to David N. Poinsett, Supervisor of Historic Sites, Trenton, NJ; Dec. 16, 1974.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architectural

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

1808

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

8. The Philip Fries House, though not the highest-style nor most elaborate of its period in Salem County, is still a carefully built and well-preserved example of the style of house favored by the well-to-do of its time and place. Its continuity of ownership (three families in 180 years), relatively unchanged fabric, intact rural setting, and the survival of a contemporary barn, combine to give the property significance both architecturally and historically.

FRIESBURG LOCAL CONTEXT

The local context in which to view the Fries House is that of the German-Swedish-Dutch Lutheran settlement in the immediate vicinity, dating back to the seventeenth century and growing stronger in the mid-eighteenth century with the founding of the Wistar glass factory close by in 1739. Also in 1739, Jacob Fries, father of Philip, gave land for a building for the already long-established Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church. The community then became known as Friesburg. The 1739 church was replaced in 1768 by a brick church which is still standing and is still the focus of the small settlement of Friesburg. The Fries House standing on the opposite side of the road from the church looks just as imposing and as much a community institution as the church. It is a fitting monument to the family which, though not the founders of the community, were its main benefactors and leading citizens for much of the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP CONTEXT

The Fries House is the outstanding example of residential architecture of the Federal period extant in Alloway Township. The only other structure of any period to rival it is the Dickison House, prime example of patterned brickwork, built fifty-two years earlier.

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Alan Gowans in "The Mansions of Alloways Creek" (1) describes in detail the derivation and development of eighteenth-century building styles in the area. Relevant to the context of the Fries House are the influence he sees exerted by Philadelphia builders (dictating blank end walls in the eighteenth-century) and the development of the house as the visible manifestation of the family institution.

The construction of the Philip Fries House in 1808 is firmly in the building tradition of the "Homeric" or "pristine" aristocracy described by Alan Gowans. In this theory, the members of a community who, through hard work and competence, rise to the top of their social milieu express their recognition of their own social position by building houses which, while in the same basic style as those of their neighbors, are "larger, solidier, and above all, showier." (2) Philip Fries was the eighth child of Jacob and Margaret Fries, who emigrated from Holland in 1736 as indentured servants. (3) Philip Fries proclaimed through the house he built that seventy-two years and one generation after arriving in South Jersey at the bottom of the social structure, the Fries family had reached the top level of that society.

This competitiveness has become part of the oral history of the house in an anecdote relating to the house's construction. Reportedly two friends of Philip Fries were also building similar houses at the same time, one in Jericho and one in Salem. A friendly rivalry existed among the three as to whose house would be largest; Philip Fries won by making his house one brick wider and one brick longer. (4)

SALEM COUNTY CONTEXT

Salem County was first settled by the Swedes in the mid-seventeenth century, but the European-derived population was very small until the arrival of John Fenwick and his English Quaker settlers in 1675. Within a generation of the settlement of Fenwick's colony, Salem County and Alloways Township in particular (5) began establishing a tradition of building in brick (ie Isaac Smart House, 1698) which continued for over one hundred years. The best-known manifestations of this tradition are the patterned-end houses, over one hundred in number, built between 1720 and 1760. (6)

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There is no question that the pride of place for architectural significance for this period in Salem County must go to the Robert Gibbon Johnson House in Salem, recorded by HABS in 1940 on sixty-eight sheets and justly famed for its extremely elaborate woodwork. The Fries House, though similar in size, style, massing, and material, has much simpler details. However, judging from some common characteristics, such as an unusual concave-convex molding under the eaves and in the dormers which appears on both houses, and from the fact that the houses were built two years and ten miles apart, it is very probable that both houses were built by the same craftsmen.

This relationship between the two adds interest to the architectural position of the Fries House: it can be compared directly with the Johnson House as the expression of a client who, while wealthy and ambitious on a local scale, did not have the state-wide position or great inherited wealth of Colonel Johnson.

The Fries House achieves a greater formality and dignity through its almost symmetrical facade than Johnson Hall does with its obviously asymmetrical facade. The Fries House is surpassed by New Johnson Hall's entrance with elliptical fanlight and sidelights with gougework and piercework detailing, and by its extremely elaborate interior woodwork.

The Fries House is one of two important Federal houses in Salem County outside of the City of Salem, the other being the Brick House in Jericho. The Brick House is similar to the Fries House in size, style, and detailing, and may also have been constructed by the same builder.

DELAWARE VALLEY REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Phillip Fries House, along with New Johnson Hall and the Brick House can be seen as local interpretations of a regional style epitomized by the George Read II House in New Castle, Delaware. To take the continuum one step further, the Read House was built by Philadelphia carpenter Peter Crouding, finished by Philadelphia craftsmen and appointments, and clearly meant to be an assertion by Read that he considered his position in society to be as high as that of any of his Philadelphia colleagues.(7)

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As with most regional interpretations of big-city style, each step in the continuum as it moved out from the population center became a little more outdated than the one it emulated. The Read house, built in 1797-1804, has a conservative floor plan and straight-run staircase designed when some houses were being planed with geometric shaped rooms and circular, free-standing staircases.(8) New Johnson Hall, built two years later, and the Fries House, built two years later still, are just that much more behind the times with their similar features.

(1.) Alan Gowans; "The Mansions of Alloways Creek"; reprinted in Common Places Readings in American Vernacular Architecture; Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, ed.; University of Georgia Press; Athens, Georgia; 1986; pp. 377-389.

(2.) Ibid; p. 385.

(3.) "History of the Freas Family"; unsigned; sent by Mrs. Sara Hampton, Salem, NJ to Robert and Morrell Woodruff; Aug. 12, 1971.

(4.) Typewritten unsigned material given current owner by previous owner.

(5.) Gowans; p. 368.

(6.) Ibid; p. 377.

(7.) Charles T. Lyle; "The George Read II House: Notes on Its History and Restoration"; offprint from The Delaware Antique Show Catalog, 1986, by the Historical Society of Delaware; unpaginated.

(8.) Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cushing, Thos., M.D., and Charles E. Sheppard, Esq.; History of the counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey; Everts & Peck; Philadelphia; 1883; reprint June 1974 by the Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, New Jersey.

Gowans, Alan; "The Mansions of Alloways Creek"; reprinted in Common Places Readings in American Vernacular Architecture; Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, ed.; University of Georgia Press; Athens, Georgia; 1986.

"History of the Freas Family"; unsigned; sent by Mrs. Sara Hampton, Salem, NJ to Robert and Morrell Woodruff; Aug. 12, 1971.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data: N/A

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 2.19 acres Alloway NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 474880 4376500
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal boundaries: Begin at point in centerline of Cohansey-Aldine Road, said point being North 140 East 615 feet from centerline of Alloway-Friesburg Road, running (1) along land Reserved by Donald Scheese, North 720 29' West 25.53 feet to iron pipe, thence along same course 189.64

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are the metes and bounds of the parcel on which the Fries House stands. Though it could not be determined absolutely without archeological investigation, probably most of the area of gardens and barnyard separating the house in the past from cultivated fields is included in the parcel. Previous twentieth-century owners of the

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Penelope S. Watson
 organization Watson and Henry Associates date August 11, 1989
 street & number 5 McCormick Place telephone (609)-451-1779
 city or town Bridgeton, state NJ zip code 08302

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Lyle, Charles T.; "The George Read II House: Notes on Its History and Restoration"; offprint from The Delaware Antique Show Catalog, 1986, by the Historical Society of Delaware.

Typewritten unsigned material given current owner by previous owner.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: (Con't)

feet (total 215.17 feet) to iron pipe, (2) along same North
64o 44' West 178.92 feet to iron pipe, (3) along same North
32o 11' East 265.55 feet to iron pipe, (4) along same South
71o 11' East 278.11 feet to iron pipe, along same 25.53 feet
(total 303.64 feet) to centerline of Cohansey-Aldine Road,
thence (5) along centerline South 13o West 275 feet to point
of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: (Con't)

property reserved a parcel to the south on which they built
a ranch-style house; this structure is non-contributing.
Fields to the west and north of the parcel contribute to the
rural setting of the house but have no features to be
recognized or preserved.

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graphs

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The information in items 1-5 is the same for photographs #1 - #22. Photographs #23 - #25 are labeled individually on the back of each photograph.

- 1) Philip Fries House
- 2) Friesburg, New Jersey
- 3) Robert Woodruff
- 4) May 1988
- 5) Robert Woodruff

| <u>Photo #</u> | <u>Item</u> |
|----------------|--|
| 1 | 6) East Elevation 7) 1 |
| 2 | 6) South Elevation 7) 2 |
| 3 | 6) West Elevation 7) 3 |
| 4 | 6) North Elevation 7) 4 |
| 5 | 6) Central stairs at second floor 7) 5 |
| 6 | 6) Fireplace and surround, north east room, first floor 7) 6 |
| 7 | 6) Stair detail, first floor 7) 7 |
| 8 | 6) Outbuildings from beyond western boundary of property 7) 8 |
| 9 | 6) Detail of mantle, northeast room, first floor 7) 9 |
| 10 | 6) Stairway at first floor 7) 10 |
| 11 | 6) Name and date carved in brick, east side of house 7) 11 |

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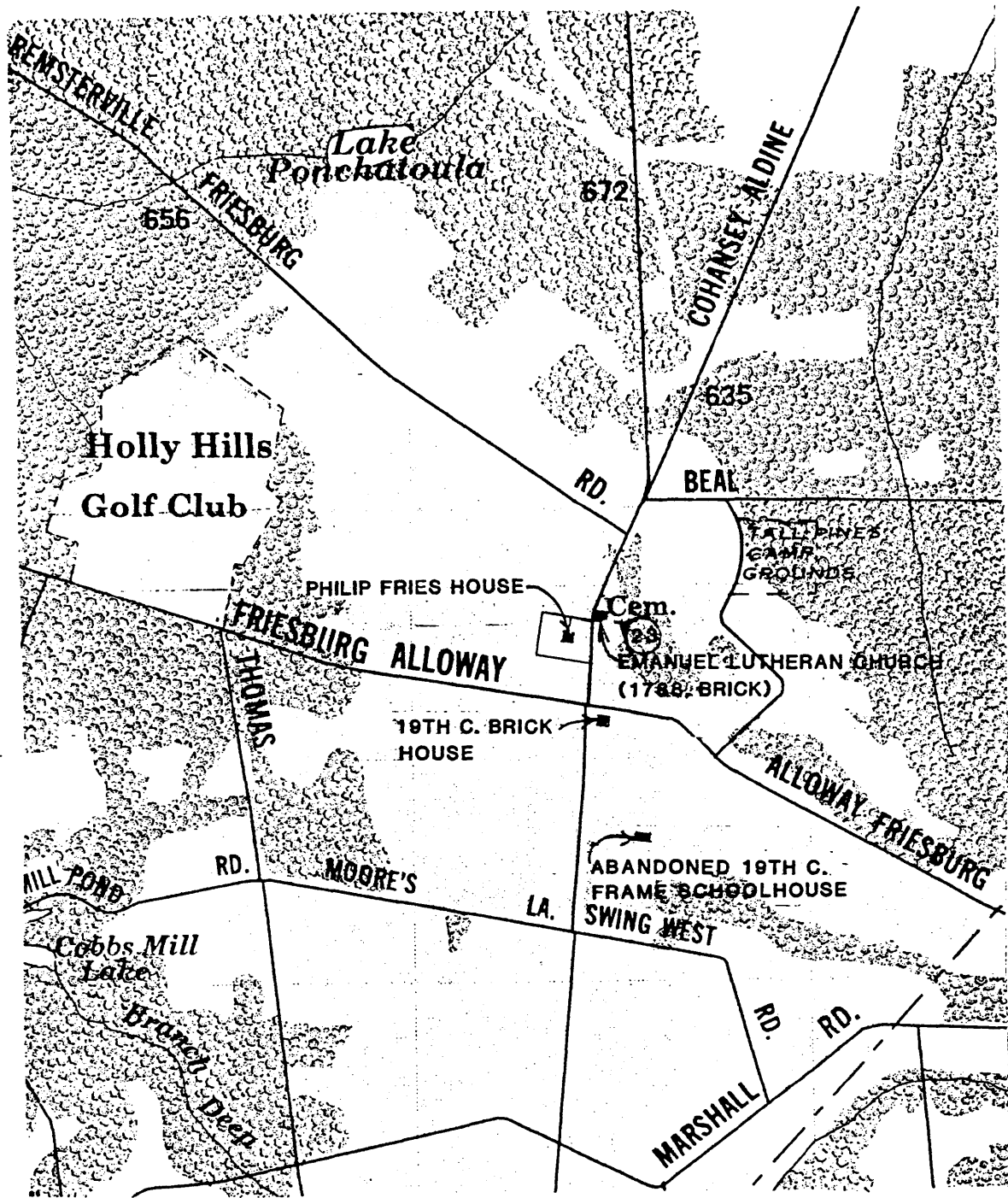
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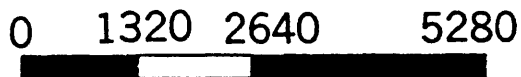
Section number Photo- Page 2
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| <u>Photo #</u> | <u>Item</u> |
|----------------|---|
| 12 | 6) Initials and date carved in brick, rear corner of house, south side 7) 12 |
| 13 | 6) Third floor dormer window from interior 7) 13 |
| 14 | 6) Northeast room, second floor 7) 14 |
| 15 | 6) North west room, first floor 7) 15 |
| 16 | 6) South west room, first floor 7) 16 |
| 17 | 6) South east room, first floor 7) 17 |
| 18 | 6) West wing, first floor 7) 18 |
| 19 | 6) North west room, second floor 7) 19 |
| 20 | 6) South west room, second floor 7) 20 |
| 21 | 6) Kitchen wing, second floor 7) 21 |
| 22 | 6) South east room, second floor 7) 22 |



Scale in feet

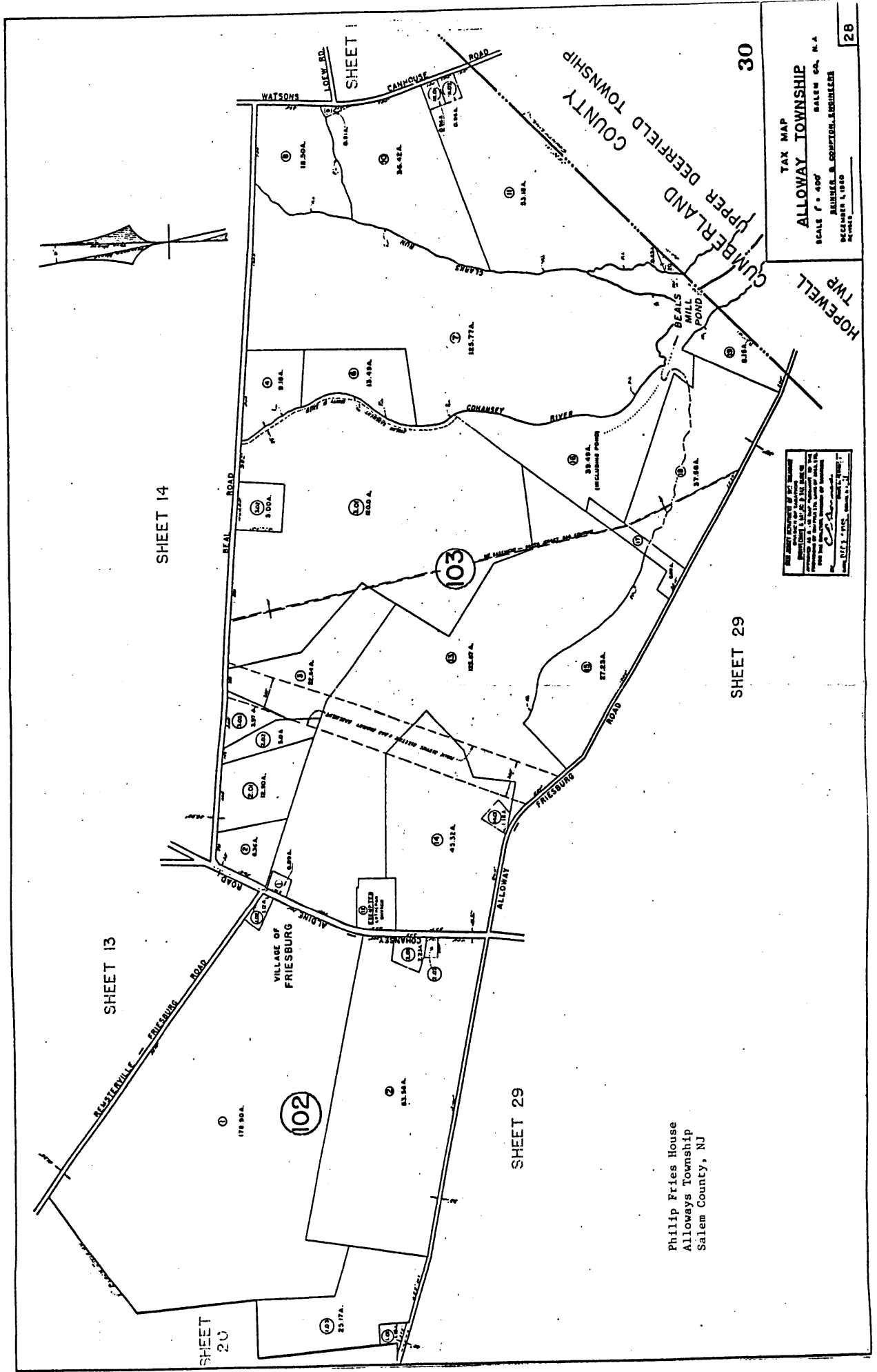


MAP OF IMMEDIATE AREA

PHILIP FRIES HOUSE

FRIESBURG, NJ

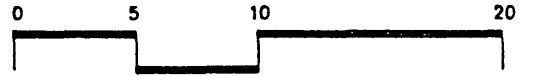
(Alloways Township, Salem County)



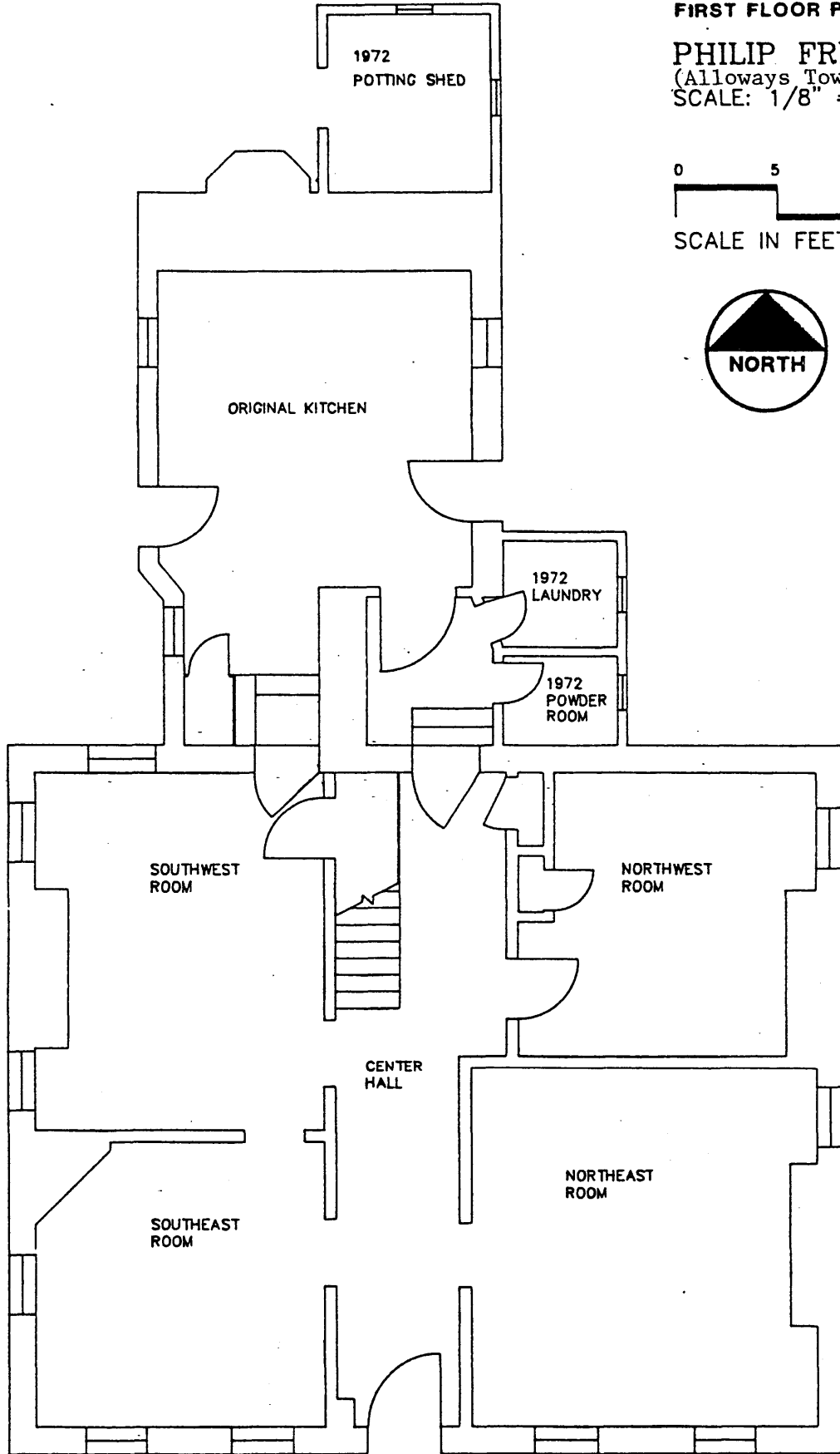
THE ABOVE MAP IS THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, NEW JERSEY. IT IS TO BE KEPT IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. NO PART OF THIS MAP IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE COUNTY CLERK, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

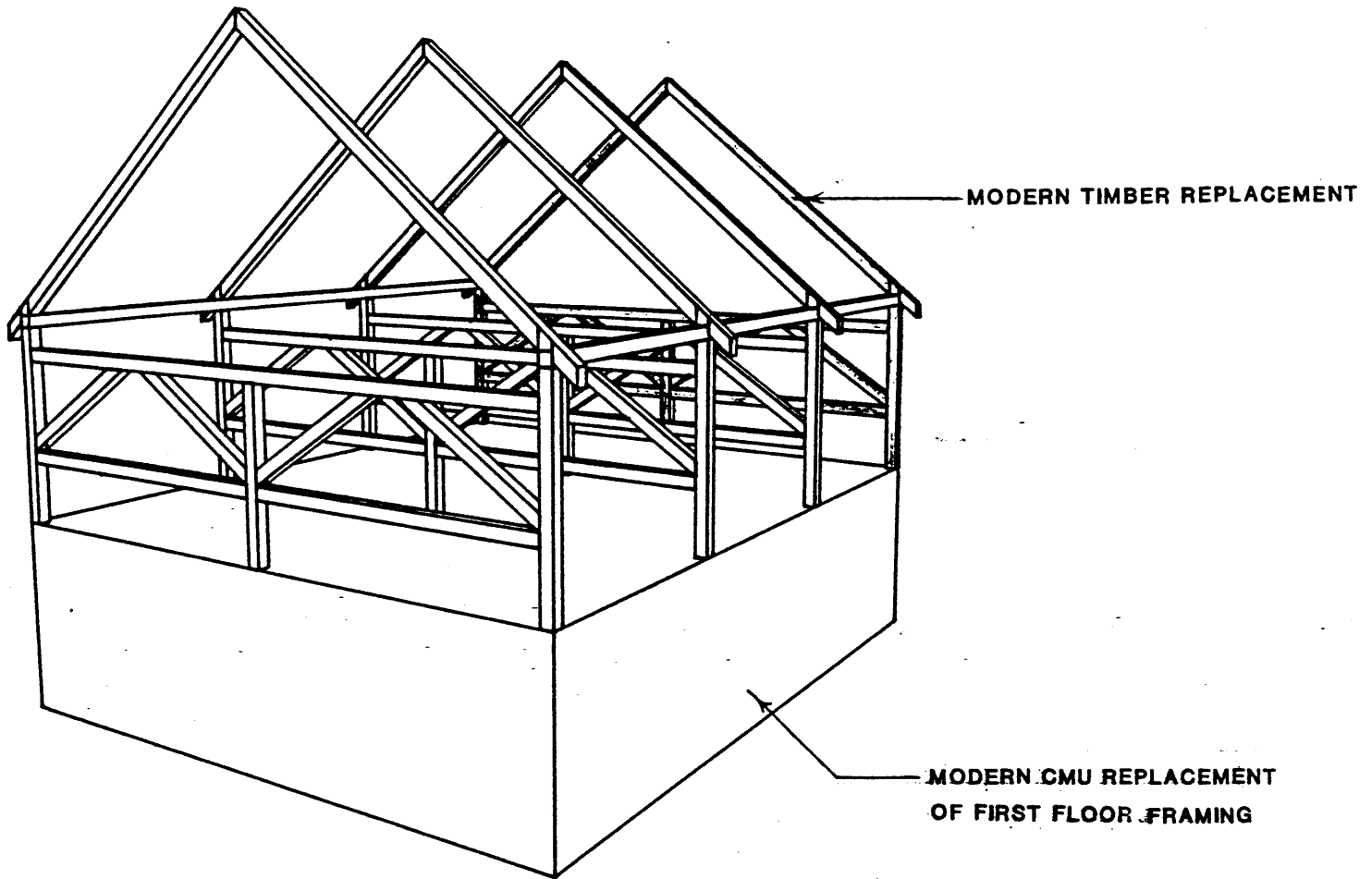
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PHILIP FRIES HOUSE
(Alloways Township, Salem County, NJ)
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SCALE IN FEET





PERSPECTIVE OF BARN TIMBER FRAME

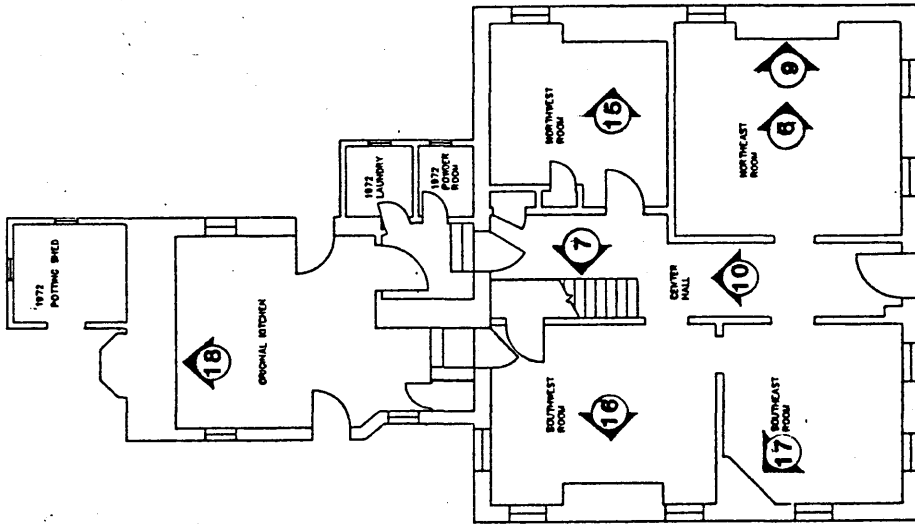
**PHILIP FRIES HOUSE
FRIESBURG, NJ**

(Alloways Township, Salem County, NJ)
NO SCALE

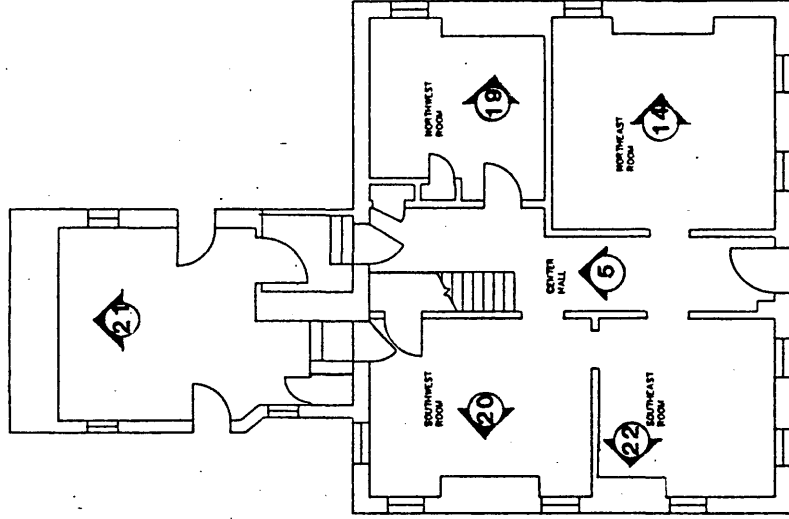
PHILIP FRIES HOUSE

(Alloways Township, Salem County, NJ)

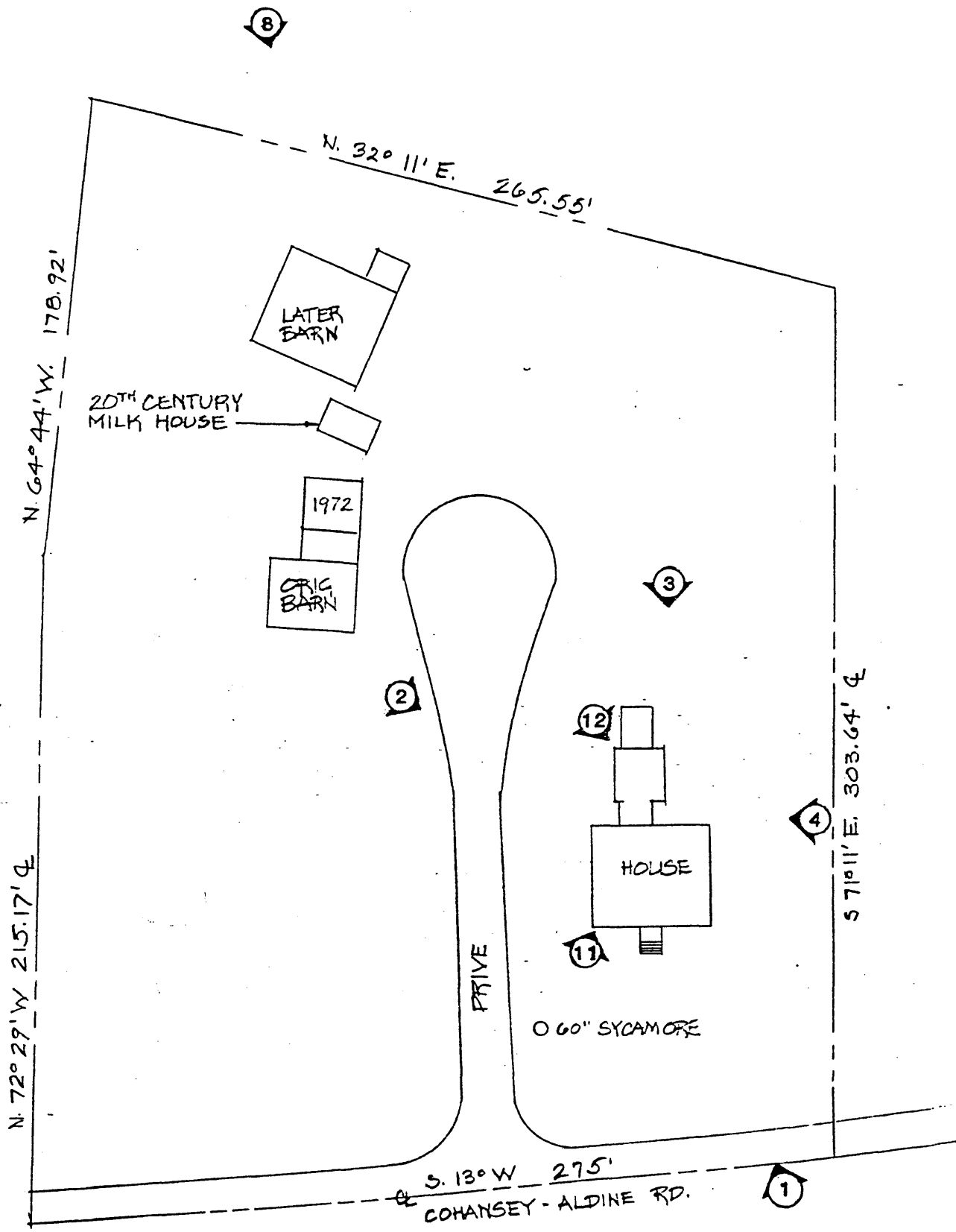
SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SKETCH SHOWING RELATIONSHIP
OF HOUSE & OUTBUILDINGS

PHILIP FRIES HOUSE

FRIESBURG, NJ

(Alloways Township, Salem County, NJ)

SCALE: 1" = 60'-0"

Numbers refer to photographs