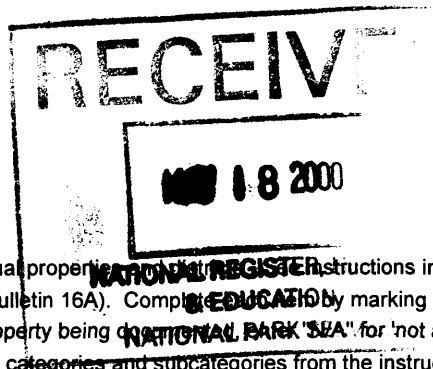


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete this form by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, mark "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruction. 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: Kay-Evans Farm
other names/site number: The Croft Farm; Edgewater

2. Location

street and number: 100 Borton Mill Road N/A not for publication
city or town: Cherry Hill Township and Haddonfield Borough N/A vicinity
state: New Jersey county: Camden County zip code: 08034

3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title: (James F. Hall) Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
Date: 6/22/00
State or Federal agency and bureau: American Indian Tribe

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: _____ American Indian Tribe: _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper: <u>Patricia Andrews</u>	Date of Action: <u>6/28/00</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	5	buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
4	7	Total

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

n/a

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence
Domestic

Historic Subfunctions
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Agricultural Outbuildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation And Culture

Current Subfunctions
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Museum
Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial
Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Sandstone
Walls Brick
Roof Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

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 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1748-1925

Significant Dates

Circa 1748

Circa 1840

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N/A

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
- See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
-
-
- Local Government (Repository Name: Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission)
-
-

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 45.00

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	498580	4415980	3	18	498020	4416390
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	498125	4416110	4	18	498255	4416550

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: Gail Greenberg, Consultant

organization: Cherry Hill Township

date: 1/25/1999

street & number: 602 Stratford Drive

telephone: (856) 235-2451

city or town: Moorestown

state: New Jersey

zip code: 08057-

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: Township of Cherry Hill

street & number: 820 Mercer Street

telephone: (609) 488-7878

city or town: Cherry Hill

state: New Jersey

zip code: 08002-2688

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.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETThe Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJSection 7 Page 1
=====**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

The Kay-Evans Farm, today more commonly called the Croft Farm, is a 45.00 acre property situated in a quiet, middle-class, residential area of western Cherry Hill Township. Located on the west side of Borton Mill Road, it is bounded by Brace Road on the east and Evans Pond to the west. Wallworth Park, a Camden County-owned recreation area, is to the north. Evans Pond lies within the Borough of Haddonfield, but is part of the county park system here. The nominated property contains the Kay-Evans farmhouse and associated outbuildings.

The complex is a significant collection of domestic and agricultural features representing the evolution of architectural styles and agricultural practices from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. **(Photo #1)** The farmstead was initially constructed by Isaac Kay, ca. 1748, as a two story, five or six room South Jersey Quaker farmhouse with cellar. According to the inventory of Isaac Kay's estate, appraised January 25, 1757, the house at this time contained an entry, a kitchen, a parlor, a little back room, an inner room, chambers and a cellar. It was expanded ca. 1820-1840 by Josiah Bispham Evans, in the Federal style. Evans took the two story, brick structure built by Isaac Kay, adding a four-bay "I" block, 3 ½ stories high, extending in an east-west direction across the earlier house. It was probably at this time, that the exterior of the original brick building was covered with stucco in order to unify the entire dwelling. John Croft Jr., its last private owner, constructed a one-story kitchen and "mud room" addition to the south elevation, ca. 1925.

Three significant ancillary buildings associated with farm operations during the nineteenth century contribute to the farm's importance: an outstanding and rare example of an early nineteenth century octagonal brick ice house **(Photo #2)**, a frame smoke house **(Photo #3)**, and a brick spring house with sandstone foundation **(Photo #4)**. All are in good condition. Five non-contributing buildings on the property are: a masonry garage **(Photo #5)**, a frame and masonry livestock barn used for storage **(Photo #6)**; a large cinder block barn which houses an arts center **(Photo #7)**; a "pole barn", now enclosed and used for arts classes **(Photo #8)**; and a one-story, frame tenant house **(Photo #9)**. Two non-contributing structures are a well with stone well-curb **(Photo #10)** and a slatted, frame corn crib **(Photo #11)**.

THE HOUSE- EXTERIOR

To the west of the farmhouse, consistent with their nearness to Evans Pond, plant material is wet-site tolerant. Large shade trees including red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styracflua*) create a canopy for understory trees and shrubs such as double file viburnum (*Viburnum plicatum tomentosum*). Forsythia (*Forsythia x intermedia*) has naturalized along the banks of the water; pockets of rush (*Juncus spp.*) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are also found in this area. Forested sections which lie behind the tenant house and extend toward Brace Road, east of the farmhouse are filled with tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and red maple. There is also some field growth of choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) and eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Wild rose (*Rosa spp.*) and American holly (*Ilex opaca*) dominate the transition area between the open fields of the property and the forested area. Herbaceous plant material dots the landscape and includes broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*) and wild onion (*Allium spp.*)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJ

Section 7 Page 2

Near the house are a variety of large old trees including flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*); copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'atropurpea'*); Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*); tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*); black locust (*Robinia pseudocacaia*); white pine (*Pinus strubus*); atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea*); and Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens 'glauca'*).

The front facade of the imposing house faces generally north toward Borton Mill Road and has much Federal detailing (**Photos # 12 & 13**). Here, the structure is a 3½ story, stucco, four-bay, center hall, rectangular "I" block with a roof ridge running east and west. Five late 19th century Roman Doric columns extend across the entire north face forming a portico which has a tin roof. Two rounded-hood dormer windows with pilasters and bull's eye corner block rise above the second floor and, atop the roof, in the center of the east-west ridge is a large fronton with fanlight window which provides light for the attic.

On the east and west facades are gabled roofs with raked molding; the roof ridge runs in a north-south direction. A bridge chimney containing octagonal chimney pots straddles the roof at each gable end and a 6/6-paned window is in each breast. A single dormer window with rounded hood, pilasters and bull's eye corner block rises above the second story of the west facade (**Photo #14**); one pedimented dormer window with pilasters and bull's eye corner block rests above the second story of the east facade. The east-west roof is covered with red asphalt shingles.

The east facade of the house is four bays wide; in front of the section of the house built by Isaac Kay is an interior triparte arcade loggia with a brick passageway and two supporting brick columns, added at a later date (**Photo #15**). The exterior nineteenth century, 5-paneled wood door opens into the dining room and the ca. 1748 Isaac Kay portion of the house. A single interior chimney is in the south gable. There is an exterior bulkhead entrance to the cellar. A second exterior door inside the arcade, on the east wall of the ca. 1925 addition, opens into the "mud room".

The west elevation, facing Evans Mill Pond, provides entry to the oldest extant portion of the house through a simple paneled wood door with three-light transom (**Photo #14**). It is enclosed by a three-bay screened-in porch with Roman Doric columns similar to that across the north facade.

The one story addition on the south elevation contains a ca. 1925 kitchen, small pantry and "mud room" erected over a narrow crawlspace; it has a red asphalt shingle roof (**Photos #16 & 17**).

THE HOUSE- INTERIOR

As one enters the door on the north elevation, the first floor interior of the Kay-Evans farmstead is composed of a living room and library divided by a narrow hallway with a stairwell (**Photo #18**). This comprises the ca. 1820-1840 "I" block portion of the house. Beyond the hallway to the south is a dining room with winder-stair which is part of the ca. 1748 construction (**Photo # 19**). Beyond the dining room is the ca. 1925 kitchen/pantry/mudroom addition.

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The Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJ

CONTINUATION SHEET

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The front door, from the ca. 1820-1840 period, is of wood, and has five recessed panels and a fanlight window above it. On the interior, the door surround has pilasters with bull's eye corner blocks (**Photo #20**). The door is secured by a rectangular Carpenter-style lock, patented in England in 1830¹ (**Photo #21**). Above it is a separate wrought iron cross bolt.

Opposite the front entry is a narrow, mid-nineteenth century staircase with turned newel post and balustrade (**Photo #18**). It, the parlor and library are part of the significant alterations made to the original house by Thomas Evans ca. 1820-1840.

To the east of the front entry is the parlor; on the east wall is a ceiling-to-floor, decorative brick fireplace and chimney piece installed ca. 1925 (**Photo #22**). The fireplace is situated between two 6/6-pane double hung windows; wide, pediment-shaped window heads are unique to this room as are the wide jambs and recessed panels below each window. On the south wall two narrow windows overlook the blind arcade and brick passageway on the east facade of the house.

To the west of the front entry, across the narrow center hall from the parlor is the library. A center fireplace on the interior of the west wall, between two 6/6-pane windows, has a tapering column with bull's eye block on each side of the fireplace opening supporting the wood mantel. On each side of the chimney breast is a tall candle cupboard and a smaller one, all with paneled wood doors. The windows in this room do not have the unusual moldings seen in the parlor. Egg and dart moldings and a ceiling medallion were added when the Kay-Evans house was a featured "Designers' Showcase" in September 1993, as was a medallion in the parlor ceiling.

According to the inventory of Isaac Kay's estate, the house contained an entry, kitchen, parlor, inner room, little back room, chambers and cellar.² Most of the original two-story, two bay structure is contained within the present structure.

At the far end of the center hall is the ca. 1748 portion of the Kay-Evans house. It is now the dining room, and measures 20' by 20'. In the south wall one interior doorway leads to the twentieth century kitchen addition; in the north wall, two interior doorways lead to the center hall and library, respectively. The door jambs in this room are 9.5"-10" thick (**Photo #19**) while those elsewhere are 4"-5" thick (**Photo #18**), indicating that this room is the core of the mid-eighteenth century structure. On the south wall is a large end fireplace with open hearth (**Photo #23**); paneled wood doors, installed ca. 1925, cover the hearth opening to enclose a soil pipe and a brick chimney stack which vents smoke from the firebox in the adjacent kitchen where a metal cauldron was at one time used for cooking by burning wood in a firebox below (**Photo #24**). A wood chimney piece, 6'3" from floor to mantel, is supported by a single Roman Doric column on one side; the other side meets the end wall, abutting a 12/12-pane

¹Streeter, *Op. Cit.*, p. 12.

²Inventory of Estate of Isaac Kay, 1757. State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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window. The mantel is 5'9" wide. The interior measurements of the fireplace are 2'4" deep by 6'4" wide. Located in the west wall of the dining room, beyond the entry hall staircase, is the original enclosed, quarter-turn staircase with winders (**Photo #19**).

A doorway in the south wall and one step down, leads to the ca. 1925 kitchen; a tiled counter was added to the kitchen at the time of the "Designer's Showcase". The 5-paneled wood door to Isaac Kay's brick-floored cellar is next to the west wall. A full cellar with brick floor and sandstone and brick fireplace support is under the original house and the addition (**Photo # 25**); the kitchen is on a crawl space. Pegged mortise and tenoned summer beams, as long as 17 feet and 8" in width support the entire structure. A massive sandstone and brick fireplace support arch is under the old dining room fireplace. The door is secured with what appears to be an English, 18th century long spring latch with a hammered metal plate and an oval brass knob.³

The "mud room" is to the east of the kitchen; two interior doorways in the north wall lead to the narrow front entrance hall and to the library west of the hall. In the east exterior wall, a fifth doorway goes to the arcaded entry which faces the driveway.

The second floor contains five bedrooms and a bathroom. Two of the bedrooms and the bathroom lie mainly above the dining room, the ca. 1748 section of the house, and appear to be part of the Isaac Kay structure. On the second floor, where the old winder staircase and the hall staircase meet at a small landing, a series of steps from each stairway joins the mid-eighteenth and mid nineteenth century houses emphasizing the difference in height between the two sections of the house (**Photo #26**). The west bedroom in the 19th century structure, is the only one to contain a fireplace. The surround and mantel are of wood embellished with Doric capitals and a diminutive, fluted shaft. The hallway contains two large closets with 6-paneled wood doors extending from floor to ceiling.

Four bedrooms and a bathroom are on the third floor. A floor to ceiling closet with double doors and 6 wood panels on each door is located inside the bathroom. The winder staircase does not rise above the second floor. Two of three closets have turned-peg clothing hooks.

Rafters in the unfinished attic, above the ca. 1820-1840 Evans addition, have mortise and tenon joints with pegs. Radiators and oak flooring were added throughout the house, ca. 1925. The original, wide-width floor boards remain underneath, and are visible from the cellar. All interior and exterior doors have dovetailed stiles and cross rails. Paneled wood exterior shutters and shutter dogs are on all first and second story windows.

The three contributing farm structures are clustered to the rear of the main house and were erected ca. 1820-1840. To the west of the Kay-Evans house, tucked into the side of a hill which slopes

³Donald Streeter, "The Historical Development of Hand Forged Iron Builders' Hardware" in H. Ward Jandl, ed. The Technology of American Buildings (Washington, D.C.: The Foundation for Preservation Technology), 1983. p. 23.

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The Kay-Evans Farm
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down to Evans Mill Pond, is a two-story brick **spring house** with a cedar-shingled, gable roof, on a roughcast sandstone foundation (**Photo #4**). It has a wood, cedar-shingled, shed-roof porch which faces west toward the mill pond; wood posts supported by masonry knee walls extend from the western facade of its lower level, sheltering the entry. On the pond side, the masonry foundation rises above the doorway to the shed-roof. As water spilled into the ground floor from the pond, perishable items on the brick floor were cooled. Other perishable items were hung from iron hooks in the beams above. There is a window in the brick upper story and a small window on each of the north and south walls. The first and second floor interior walls are plastered and whitewashed. The floor on the second level is of tongue and groove construction. The roof has exposed beams on the interior. On the second level, a wood-framed door, which provides access to a storage area above the porch roof, is covered by three vertical planks secured by two wrought iron strap hinges and pintles.

A short distance to the east is a small, wood frame **smoke house**, approximately 7'7" high x 9'5" long, on a stone foundation, with a simple, cedar-shingled, gable roof (**Photo #3**). The doorway is composed of three vertical planks fastened with two wrought iron strap hinges (29" long x 4" high) and pintles. Original features include a brick in-filled wall opposite the entrance, original iron hooks on which meats were hung for curing, and pegged roof trusses supporting the structure.

A little further to the east is **the octagonal ice house**, 5' high from ground to roofline, with a hipped, octagonal roof which rises an additional 4' to the base of a wood, octagonal vented cupola, 1'11" in height (**Photo #2**). The ice house is of common bond brick with a cedar shingle roof, and has a dirt floor three feet below grade. The structure measures three feet to a side or 24' in circumference; an entry door of four vertical wood planks is secured by the original wrought iron strap hinges and pintle. Each of the eight sides of the ice house has a small opening (13" long x 6.5" high), just below the roof line. The interior walls are plastered and whitewashed. There is no other structure of similar design in Camden County. In his 1977 survey, William B. Bassett listed only one octagonal ice house in Camden County: the Burrough-Wick Farm Ice House, built of brick in 1867, with a wooden shingle roof, 7' in diameter. Originally near Church Road in the Merchantville vicinity, it is no longer in existence.⁵

Non-contributing structures are: a wood corn crib with outward-canted, open-slatted, sides, resting on cornerstones (**Photo #11**), a massive frame and cast masonry, livestock barn with gambrel-roof, gable end hoist way hood, and two hay lofts, all constructed ca. 1935 (**Photo #6**); a one-story, frame tenant house built 1942 (**Photo #9**); a two-bay masonry garage (**Photo #5**). A contemporary red-painted, cinder-block utility barn (**Photo #7**) which is the focus of the township's arts programs and an early twentieth century "pole barn" (**Photo #8**), now fully enclosed, are used for art classes. A well with stone well-curb and gable roof was rebuilt ca. 1935 from the original brick-lined well with plank cover (**Photo #10**). During the residence of the Croft family, 1925-1985, water from the well was used for the farm livestock.

⁵William B. Bassett, ed. Historic American Buildings Survey of New Jersey, (Newark, NJ: New Jersey Historical Society), 1977, p. 82.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

The Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJ

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Kay-Evans Farm is a significant, well preserved agricultural complex, **the remainder of one of the most productive farms in the township during the last half of the 19th century.** Today, it consists of four contributing buildings with strong associations to an important mill site. The surviving 19th century farmhouse is composed of two sections, the earliest of which was built ca. 1748 by Isaac Kay (1704-1757), member of a prominent Quaker family which settled before 1685, what is today's Cherry Hill Township. Four generations of the Kay family resided there and engaged in farming and milling. The actual date of construction may be even earlier for, in 1738, Isaac married Mary Ann Gregory and within a few years the couple had five children. Even at the later date, the original structure is one of the oldest in the county. A large "I" block addition to the Kay house and three important ancillary structures were erected ca. 1820-1840 by Josiah Bispham Evans (1811-1869) who succeeded his father, Thomas Evans (1783-1849), both in residence at the farmstead and in operation of the farm and mills. According to a memoir of the Evans family and farm written by Walter Wills Evans (1886-1970) in 1918, the date "1748" was at one time visible in the gable of the Isaac Kay house.⁶ The ca. 1820-1840 addition and the ensuing application of a stucco coating to the entire exterior surface eradicated the date. The current visible 1748 numbers are a modern application. Josiah Bispham Evans lived in the house with his wife and family and operated the milling business and farm from 1840 until his death. His wife, Hannah Gardiner Evans (1809-1883), managed the businesses until their son, Joseph Gardiner Evans (1846-1913), reached majority. During their years of ownership, Thomas and Josiah Bispham Evans, descendants of Quaker ministers, practiced their religious beliefs by aiding runaway slaves seeking freedom. The Kay-Evans Farm is associated with the history of the American Revolution and the Underground Railroad, a symbol of resistance to slavery in which the Evanses participated. The farm is the embodiment of over 250 years of architectural styles and manufacturing and agricultural practices from the mid-eighteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century.

After 1900, Joseph Gardiner Evans, scion of the third generation of the Evans family to live and work at the Kay-Evans Farm, moved to Haddonfield and began work as a salesman, the mill having gone into bankruptcy. His two surviving sisters, Hannah Evans (1833-1917) and Abigail Evans Willits (1842-1935) eventually sold the parts of the estate which they inherited from their father. Hannah's portion, consisting of approximately 33 acres in the Borough of Haddonfield, was sold to the municipality in 1916 and included the mill pond. In 1924, Abigail sold approximately 200 remaining acres to Joseph Wallworth who passed the title to the Union Realty Development Company. Shortly thereafter, John Croft Jr. purchased a little over half of that acreage from Union Realty⁷. In 1985, approximately 80 acres of the farm were sold by his sons and heirs to the Township of Cherry Hill. The nominated property contains 45.00 acres.

⁶Walter Wills Evans, "The Story of Edgewater, the Historic Home at Evans Mill Pond," 1918. Ms. at Historical Society of Haddonfield.

⁷David Munn, "History of the Croft Farm, Cherry Hill, NJ," 1988. Ms., Township of Cherry Hill, NJ.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJ

Section 8 Page 2

The Kay-Evans Farm meets National Register Criterion C for its significant collection of residential and agricultural features representing the evolution of architectural styles, from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. It meets National Register Criterion A for its significance in local agricultural and industrial history and for its association with the Underground Railroad.

THE KAY FAMILY

In 1710, John Kay (ca. 1664-1742 [new style]), progenitor of the family in America, purchased land from William Lovejoy which included a corn or grist mill erected before 1697⁸, on the Haddonfield side of the south branch of the Cooper Creek, which had been dammed to provide the water power for the mill. Soon after, Kay began a sawmill, also operated by water power from the same creek, and acquired extensive property holdings on both sides of the Cooper Creek. According to John Clement, Kay's house stood on a farm "near Ellisburg".⁹ No vestige of it was visible in 1877 when Judge Clement's history was published. The mill property was in the portion conveyed to John's son, Issac and which later passed to Mathias Kay.¹⁰

John Kay was prominent in the affairs of old Gloucester County, Camden County's predecessor, having served as a member of the General Assembly of West New Jersey between the years 1685 and 1704 and again from 1710 to 1713 when he was elected Speaker. During this time he also held local offices, acting as a ranger of the 3rd and 4th Tenths, constable, justice, county tax collector and tax assessor.¹¹ In 1685, in order to accommodate distant worshipers, the Burlington Friends Meeting allowed Quakers in the area to attend Meetings at his house. John Kay was made a trustee of Newton Meeting and the burying ground in 1708.

Similarly, his son, Isaac Kay (1704-1757), was a contributing member of the community. Isaac served his neighbors as surveyor of the highways, constable, overseer of the poor, commissioner of appeals and representative of Newton Township. He inherited the mill and surrounding property after his father's death, but the mill had already been given to him by his father in 1727, soon after Isaac reached majority. It was probably one of the most important mills in the area.¹² Within a few years, Isaac was

⁸Charles S. Boyer, Old Mills of Camden County, (Camden, NJ: Camden County Historical Society), 1962, p. 30.

⁹John Clement, Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township..., Camden, NJ: Sinnickson Chew, 1877, p. 64.

¹⁰George R. Prowell, History of Camden County, New Jersey. (Camden: Sinnickson Chew, 1887), pp. 608-609.

¹¹ibid.

¹²The Minute Book of Newton Township, ca. 1723-1820. In 1737, Isaac Kay's mill was assessed a poor tax of 10 shillings, while that of John Brick was taxed 8 shillings.

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The Kay-Evans Farm
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also operating a fulling mill¹³ which beat and cleansed cloth, making it more resistant to wear and weather.

In 1779, a larger corn mill was erected by John Kay Jr. (1740-1785), son of Isaac Kay, and relocated 100 yards downstream from Haddonfield to what is today, the Cherry Hill (then Waterford Township) side of the Cooper Creek abutting the western boundary of the property near the dam, which was enlarged to create a deeper and wider body of water.

In addition to the mill business, farming was an important occupation for the Kays. The inventory of Isaac Kay's plantation listed a stock of horses and cattle valued at 60 pounds, hogs and sheep worth 15 pounds, "rye in the barn, indian corn and hay" as well as "wheat and rye on the ground", valued at a total of 22 pounds and carts, plows, harrows and sundries "for husbandry" worth 6 pounds, 27 shillings.¹⁴

REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORY

During the later ownership of Isaac's son, John Kay Jr., the farm was the scene of more than one Revolutionary War contest during British domination of Haddonfield. In 1827, Jacob Elfretth interviewed Thomas Stokes, whose father suffered at the hands of the British during the war. Stokes related that, "In ... 1778, while the British had possession of Philadelphia, two or three thousand of them were stationed at Haddonfield on a foraging party...One evening in the second month [February 28] of a first day of the week the village was full of them ... it was snowing and quite stormy; Count Pulaski came down from the Pine woods...about sunset, as far as Kays Mill (now occupied, 1827, by Thomas Evans) where they came upon the sentinels of the British upon whom they fired. This alarmed the British army stationed at Haddonfield who...immediately took up their line of march and all left the village...and marched down to Cooper's Ferry through the storm..."¹⁵

In 1778, Jonas Cattell, famed for his daring run from Haddonfield to warn Colonel Christopher Green, commander of the fort at Red Bank of the enemy's approach, was apprenticed to a Haddonfield blacksmith. Cattell later recalled that, "The Hessians numbering about 2500 arrived in Haddonfield by the ferry road on their way to Red Bank, in the evening, and pitched their tents in a field owned by John

¹³*Ibid.* In 1749 [old style] Isaac Kay paid a "grice" [sic] mill tax of 7/6 and a fulling mill tax of 5/0. In 1753 the Kay mill was taxed 12 shillings and Jacob Albertson's mill, half that amount.

¹⁴Inventory, *Op. Cit.*

¹⁵Frank H. Stewart, Foraging For Valley Forge by General Anthony Wayne in Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey With Associated Happenings. (Woodbury, 1929) p.12. For a second account of the skirmish, see page 7.

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Key [sic], just above the mill..."¹⁶ On yet another occasion, the British stole "...a considerable number of cattle..." from Kay and his neighbor, Isaac Ellis.¹⁷

THE FARM

In 1840, Thomas Evans and his wife relocated to Haddonfield. Their son, Josiah Bispham Evans, moved from an adjoining farm to the mill home. Josiah's household included his wife, Hannah Gardiner, their two children, and his wife's three unmarried sisters. The original house built by Isaac Kay was augmented ca. 1820-1840. Josiah added a 3 ½ story "I" block across the north end of the existing Kay house.¹⁸ On the first floor, this expansion included the center hall, center hall staircase, library and parlor. The second floor was enlarged with the addition of three. An entire new third floor containing four rooms, with an attic above, were added.

Josiah B. Evans kept an account book containing a list of the commodities sold from the farm adjoining the grist mill. Items included corn, rye, rye bran, rye flour, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cord wood, hog feed, tobacco, dried [sic] beef, cheese, eggs, butter, lard, beef, mutton, eggs, veal, molasses, chicken, feathers, cider, peaches, pork.¹⁹

According to the 1840 Federal census, the Thomas and Josiah B. Evans families had five persons employed in agriculture at the time. From 1850 through 1870, when property values were part of the federal census, the Evans farm was one of the most important in Delaware Township. In 1850, the property was valued in excess of \$50,000. There were 180 farms in the township at that time and only Benjamin Cooper's had a higher value, at \$75,000. The next highest in value was that of Joseph A. Burroughs, estimated at \$39,225. In the 1870 federal census, the Evans farm was valued at \$80,000. The next highest values given were: Ralph Cooper, \$60,000; Joseph Ellis, \$25,000 and Job Kay, \$16,000. Joseph, Isaac and William Coles each set real property values at \$20,000.

Information available in the 1850 New Jersey Census of Agriculture confirms that Thomas and Josiah Bispham Evans were one of the more important producers in Delaware Township. Father and son are listed separately but consecutively as individual farmers. Thomas Evans had 300 acres, of which, 175 were improved; the listed cash value was \$24,000. He kept 5 horses, 10 milk cows, 6 working oxen,

¹⁶Frank H. Stewart, Notes on Old Gloucester County, New Jersey. Volume III, 1. (Woodbury: The Constitution Company, 1936), p. 78.

¹⁷George R. Prowell, The History of Camden County, New Jersey, (Philadelphia: L. J. Richards & Co., 1886), p. 723.

¹⁸Walter Wills Evans, Op. Cit.

¹⁹Account Book of Josiah B. Evans, 1834-1883. Presented by Walter Wills Evans to the Camden County Historical Society.

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14 other cattle, 50 sheep and 17 swine, having a total value of \$1638. The farm produced 150 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 1600 bushels of Indian corn, 125 bushels of oats, 430 bushels of Irish potatoes, 75 bushels of sweet potatoes, 45 bushels of buckwheat, 600 pounds of butter, 3500 pounds of cheese, 85 tons of hay and \$50 worth of orchard products.. Josiah Bispham Evans may have continued to work the small, adjoining farm on which he lived until 1840. His farm consisted of 130 acres having a cash value of \$13,000. His farm animals included 5 horses, 6 milk cows, 7 working oxen, 5 sheep, and 16 swine with a total value of \$750. The farm produced 20 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of oats, 1200 bushels of Irish potatoes, \$50. worth of orchard products, 1300 pounds of butter, and 40 tons of hay. Farm implements and machinery were valued at \$475. As a comparison, 150 acres of Joseph A. Burroughs' 350 acre farm in the township, was improved and valued at \$32,500. He had 5 horses, 8 milk cows and 8 other cattle as well as 25 sheep, 35 swine, valued at a total of \$1020. The Burroughs farm produced 300 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of Indian corn, 400 bushels of Irish potatoes, 10 bushels of sweet potatoes, 20 bushels of buckwheat, \$50 worth of orchard products, 300 pounds of butter and 15 tons of hay. His farm implements and machinery were valued at \$550.

The 1860 New Jersey Census of Agriculture suggests that Josiah Bispham Evans continued to be an important producer; his 140 acres of agricultural land were valued at \$14,000. Half of that acreage was improved. Farm animals included 7 horses, 8 milk cows, 8 swine and 1 other head of cattle, with a total value of \$100. The farm produced 300 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of rye, 1400 bushels of Indian corn, 200 bushels of oats, 40 pounds of wool, 1100 bushels of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of sweet potatoes and 120 tons of hay. Thomas Evans died in 1849; his farm is not mentioned in this census. Only Joseph Snowden and Alexander Cooper had farms with higher cash values. Snowden's farm, valued at \$21,000 consisted of 120 improved acres and 22 unimproved acres. Of Cooper's 498-acre farm valued at \$30,000, 366 acres were improved. Cooper had a large wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potato production: 1288, 2350 and 1975 bushels respectively. Snowden's output more closely resembled that of Evans: 200 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of Indian corn and 1,000 bushels of Irish potatoes. Josiah Bispham Evans died in 1869.

THE EVANS FAMILY AND THE MILLS

In 1816, after four generations of Kay ownership, the house, land and milling business was sold by Mathias Kay to Thomas Evans (1783-1849) of Evesham, Burlington County. Evans was no stranger to the Kays. He was descended from William and Elizabeth Evans, the first settlers of Mount Laurel, Evesham Township. Elizabeth Evans was a "public Quaker" or minister and the couple was among the Burlington Friends who attended Meetings at John Kay's house. Members of the Kay and Evans families had been engaged in agriculture for generations.

Thomas Evans built a larger fulling mill in 1820, near the dam on the Cherry Hill side and rebuilt the corn mill near it in 1839. Thereafter, the body of water created by the dam became known as Evans Pond.²⁰ Regular advertisements soon appeared in the *Woodbury Village Herald* proclaiming that,

²⁰In 1798 it was referred to as "Isaac Kay's Mill Pond."

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“...carding machines [had been] repaired and covered with new cards...[and] the fulling and dressing of cloth...[was available]. An ad of 1828 placed by Russell Millard, manager of the mill, stated that he had purchased spinning machines and could manufacture cloth from fleece wool. An announcement placed by Abel Small, declared that he did weaving and made carpeting in the same mill.²¹ The fulling mill continued to operate until ca. 1854 when it was destroyed by fire. In 1883, when the gristmill adopted the Roller Process of grinding, its capacity increased to 75 barrels of flour daily.²² The mill closed in 1897 as a result of heavy competition from western mills and the general business depression of the period.²³ It, too, was destroyed by fire in 1913. The mills were not rebuilt.

There are no visible remains of the Kay or Evans mills which once were part of the farm property. However, based on a photograph in the archives of the Historical Society of Haddonfield, taken, ca. 1885, of the Evans grist mill, they were probably located scarcely twenty yards northeast of the Kay-Evans House, on Evans Pond close to present-day Evans Mill Road and just south of the present dam.

The photograph of the mill shows it to have been a 2 ½ story sandstone and brick structure, probably two rooms deep; a one-bay, two story frame building, which may have been the miller's house, was attached. The fulling mill, destroyed by fire about 30 years prior to the photo, was located near the grist mill.

According to the 1860 Census of Products of Industry for Delaware Township, NJ, three gristmills operated in the township: those of Josiah B. Evans, John Peak and Richard LeConey. Evans was clearly, the major manufacturer of milled goods. All three utilized water power; Evans employed 4 hands at an average monthly cost of \$140. and Coney and Peak each had two employees at a monthly cost of \$70. Evans had \$2,500 invested in the mill; the total value of the 40,000 bushels of wheat and 1,600 bushels of corn he used as raw materials was \$49,600 and his yearly production was valued at \$75,360. Peak's investment was put at \$600; his raw materials included 15,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of corn valued at \$15,000 and \$1,200 respectively. His output of wheat flour and Indian corn was worth \$25,920. LeConey \$300 invested in his mill, used 4,000 bushels of wheat valued at

²¹Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Ziegler, The Early Fulling Mills of New Jersey, (Trenton: NJ Agricultural Society, 1957), p.70.

²²Carl Raymond Woodward, The Development of Agriculture in New Jersey 1640-1880, (New Brunswick: NJ Agricultural Experimental Station, 1927), pp. 39-40.

²³Harry B. Weiss and Robert J. Sim, The Early Grist and Flouring Mills of New Jersey, (Trenton: NJ Agricultural Society, 1956), p. 97.

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The Kay-Evans Farm
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\$15,000. with a resulting annual production of 125 tons of flour worth \$6,000. In addition, he produced 3,600 bushels of Indian corn valued at \$2,880.

The 1870 Census of Products of Industry for Delaware Township, NJ indicates that only Evans and LeConey remained in the milling business in the township. Evans continued to have the superior production. His two water wheels ran 5 machines with a capacity of 450 bushels per day, operated 12 months a year, and employed 3 men with a total annual production value of \$56,400. Reuben Stiles was employed as miller, Evans having died in 1869. LeConey's mill had a single wheel with a capacity of 20 bushels per day, employed one man and had a post-production value of \$7,555.

The 1880 Special Schedules of Manufacture indicates that J.G. Evans & Company had the sole grist mill in Delaware Township. Four men were employed 12 hours daily, 12 months a year. Four runs of stone gave a minimum capacity of 500 bushels or 15,000 bushels yearly in custom grinding with a total annual production value of \$60,000. The major product was corn meal, with an output of 876,000 pounds, followed by 450,000 pounds of feed and 6050 bushels of wheat and rye flour.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

While actively engaged in their farming and milling businesses, Thomas and Josiah B. Evans found time to participate in the black man's struggle for freedom, according to the account written by Walter Wills Evans. Walter Evans claimed that both men were members of an abolition society, "...their home was one of the stations to which runaway slaves were brought...from Woodbury [where they were]...received by Thomas Evans, then quickly hidden in the haymow or attic of the house or anywhere so that none could find them. Then, in the middle of the night they would be given something to eat and hurried off in a covered wagon to Mt. Holly, where they were received and hidden again..."²⁴

The history of the Underground Railroad is largely undocumented. It was a loosely connected system relying on the secrecy and commitment of those who participated. So-called "conductors" and "agents" often appeared spontaneously; the work was performed by volunteers in southern New Jersey, many of whom were Quakers, acting according to their own instincts. Private homes served as "stations" and hiding places. Few records were kept, many fugitives were illiterate. What we have learned about the system has largely been acquired from written and oral accounts given at a later date.²⁵ The Evans farm was along "[o]ne of the most successful Underground routes in southern New Jersey [which] led from the Delaware Bay ... through Woodbury and Westville ...[and]... south from Medford

²⁴Walter Wills Evans. *Op. Cit.*

²⁵Wilbur H. Siebert, The Underground Railroad From Slavery To Freedom. (New York: Russell & Russell, 1898), p.11.

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and Mt. Holly.”²⁶

There is strong circumstantial evidence to substantiate Walter Wills Evans' claim that his family played a role in this clandestine movement. Giles R. Wright, Director of the Afro-American Program of the New Jersey Historical Commission, an authority on black New Jersey history, supports this conclusion.²⁷ Wright has visited the Kay-Evans Farm and believes that Walter Evans' claim is reasonable, when one considers the operation and routes of the Underground Railroad. As the grandson of Josiah B. Evans and great-grandson of Thomas Evans, Walter Evans was well-grounded in family history even though he was born too late to have personally witnessed the efforts of his ancestors to help fugitive slaves. Walter lived with his parents past his twenty-third birthday, first at “Edgewater” as they called the family farm, and then in Haddonfield. No doubt, the story of the men's efforts was told to him often by his father, Joseph Gardiner Evans (1846-1913). Joseph Gardiner Evans was a young man in his teens in 1860 and could have been a reliable witness to events that took place in the early 1850s. While no written records have been found that prove either men belonged to an abolition society, documentation *does* establish that Thomas Evans' father, Enoch Evans (1743-1830), was a member of the “New Jersey Society for promoting Abolition of slavery.”²⁸

Census records, notations in the Account Book of Josiah B. Evans, a recorded deed and the oral history which surrounds Saddlertown, corroborate the existence of two such fugitives, Joshua Sadlar/Saddler (ca.1785-ca.1871) and Jefferson Fisher (ca.1800-ca.1861) and their connection with the Evanses. The name of Joshua Sadlar, a runaway slave who founded Saddlertown, a little-known enclave in Haddon Township, first appears in the 1840 Federal census of Newton Township. He may have been living covertly on the part of the Evans land which was in Haddonfield, then part of Newton Township.

According to the Evans account book, Sadlar began work at the Evans farm as a day laborer in August, 1841 and continued to do so through December, 1850.²⁹ He was probably there earlier, but surreptitiously, having been listed in the 1840 census. He paid rent to Evans, received cash advances from him and acquired items which were entered against his own account; on one occasion, August 26, 1848, Josiah B. Evans paid a \$4.11 school bill on Sadlar's behalf. In 1842, Sadlar purchased five acres of

²⁶Charles Blockson, The Underground Railroad, (New York: Prentice Hall Press, 1987), p. 242.

²⁷Interview with Giles R. Wright, December 10, 1998 at Trenton, NJ.

²⁸Mss. #5 *The Abolition Collection*, Box 1, File #14 Delia Biddle Pugh Library Ms. Collection at the Burlington County Historical Society, containing accounts of the treasurer to the Burlington County Abolition Society, 1804-1807. Box 2, File #26, contains a “List of Members of the New Jersey Society for Promoting Abolition of slavery, being inhabitants of Burlington, 1800.”

²⁹Account Book of Josiah B. Evans. *Op. Cit.*

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land in then Newton Township from the estate of John Rowand for \$200.

In the 1850 Federal census he and his wife, Hannah, described as free, colored and between the ages of 36 and 55, gave their birth place as Maryland, then a slave state. In the following decades, they continue to be described as "free colored" people. Finally, in 1870, five years after the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery, Joshua identified himself as a "citizen".

Also listed in the account book is Jefferson Fisher, another man said to have been aided by the Evanses. Fisher worked as a day laborer on the Evans farm, from March 9, 1839 to early January, 1852. He paid rent to Evans, received cash advances and purchased items against his own account. His name appears in the 1840 Federal census for Waterford Township, predecessor of Delaware Township and in the 1860 Federal census for Newton Township. Like Sadlar, his occupation is given as "farm laborer" in both enumerations. Also listed in the latter census are a wife, Ann (ca. 1803-ca. 1871), and 5 children, ages 3 to 19 years old. The homes of the men are clearly shown on Barnes and Vanderveer's 1856 map of Camden County, located in the vicinity of Rowandtown, immediately northwest of Haddonfield. Rowandtown, derived from the Rowand family which owned the farm on which it was located, was a small village of Newton Township on the road from Camden to Haddonfield. John Rowand had a blacksmith shop there. Rowandtown is today's Westmont, in Haddon Township.

The area of Sadlar's purchase, in what is also Haddon Township, became a haven for black homeowners. The present 5-acre tract contains about 20 families and has no written history. Stories about the settlement first emerged in local newspapers in 1976. According to an article that appeared in a February issue of the *Courier Post*, written by a resident, Reverend Horace Fisher, "good Quakers" gave refuge to "Grandpa Jonathan [sic] Fisher," a fugitive slave, "[who] ...changed his name to Saddler and found a job on a farm owned by Cy [sic] Evans." According to the Reverend Fisher, the slaveowner found the fugitive's new home but Evans told him to go to the next farm and stay there while Evans negotiated to buy him. Sadlar later purchased land for himself, other slaves came there and the settlement was named "Saddlertown." The story ends there. There is no record of either a *Jonathan Saddler* or a *Jonathan Fisher*, but both **Joshua Sadlar** and **Jefferson Fisher** were listed in the 1860 census of Newton Township. There is no record of "Cy" Evans, but there is one of **Josiah** Evans; "Cy" was probably a corruption of Josiah.

Joseph Gardiner Evans was to be the sole surviving son to head the family business, which became known as the Joseph G. Evans Company. He married in 1882, one year before the death of his mother, and remained in the house with his own family until about 1900³⁰, shortly after the company went into bankruptcy. Between that time and 1925, no members of the Evans family resided on the farm.

³⁰Federal Census, 1900.

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When John Croft Jr. purchased over 100 acres of the Kay-Evans Farm in 1925, the house, outbuildings and mill site were included in the purchase. He continued to work the land although agriculture had changed and was completely mechanized. Manure and natural fertilizers gave way to chemicals and commercial insecticides and farming required large amounts of capital. The Croft farm produced barley sold at Mt. Holly, hay used for the livestock and tomatoes which were sold to Campbell's Soup Company in Camden. Although the Croft family operated their farm for over fifty years, their contribution to the significance of the property has not been evaluated.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of Block 407.01 Lot 1 in Cherry Hill Township and projects west along said property to the edge of Evans Pond to include a narrow strip of land which is part of the Camden County Park system and within the municipal jurisdiction of Haddonfield Borough.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel containing all the elements in the Kay-Evans Farm complex and projecting to the edge of Evans Pond.

This nomination is for the remaining component of the Kay-Evans Farm as it had evolved into a gentleman's farm in the 1920s under the Croft family ownership.

The boundaries are drawn to include the 45 acre surviving remnant of a much larger historically prominent farmstead, which once extended considerably to the east and across State Highway 154. Most of the excluded farmland is now heavily developed suburban housing.

Documentary evidence indicates that the immediate area to the west and north of the nominated property was once a quite prosperous mill seat in the 18th and 19th centuries. Several mills were one under the Kay-Evans ownership. There is substantial evidence referencing these mills and other historic period resources, but they are no longer visually evident today. They are not evidenced by above ground features and it is unknown if there are any archaeological manifestations. Because the land use has not been carefully assessed it is uncertain whether the present configuration has been transformed by later changes and the potential for this area has not been fully evaluated. Consequently, the area associated with the milling has not been included in this nomination application, but could be appended at a later date.

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Section number 10. Geographical Data

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Kay-Evans Farm
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Verbal Boundary Description
see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Justification
see continuation sheet

UTM References (Continued)

#	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5	18	498580	4415980

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**The Kay-Evans Farm
Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, NJ**

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION APPLIES TO ALL PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 1.) The Kay-Evans Farm
- 2.) Camden County, N.J.
- 3.) Cliff Mautner
- 4.) December, 1998
- 5.) Negatives held by: Cliff Mautner, 706 Marlowe Road, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003

PHOTOGRAPHS

1.) Kay- Evans Farm buildings, west elevations, facing east. From left to right: Kay-Evans House, octagonal brick ice house, frame smoke house, stone and brick spring house, frame tenant house. Evans Pond is in foreground.

Photograph #1 of 26

2.) Kay- Evans House, partial view of south and east elevations, facing northwest with contributing octagonal brick ice house in foreground.

Photograph #2 of 26

3.) Northeast elevations of contributing frame smoke house, facing southwest.

Photograph #3 of 26

4.) Contributing stone and brick spring house, north and west elevations, facing southeast.

Photograph # 4 of 26

5.) Kay-Evans House, east elevation, facing west, with detached, non-contributing, masonry garage in foreground. The middle section of the house contains the ca. 1748 Isaac Kay house.

Photograph #5 of 26

6.) Non-contributing livestock barn, southwest elevations, facing northeast.

Photograph #6 of 26

7.) Non-contributing Art Center barn, east elevation, facing west.

Photograph #7 of 26

8.) Non-contributing Art Center classroom building (former pole barn), southwest elevation, facing northeast.

Photograph #8 of 26

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The Kay-Evans Farm
Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, NJ

PHOTOGRAPHS (Continued)

9.) Non-contributing frame tenant house, north and east elevations, facing southwest.

Photograph #9 of 26

10.) Non-contributing stone well, facing northwest.

Photograph #10 of 26

11.) Non-contributing corn crib, north and east elevations, facing southwest.

Photograph #11 of 26

12.) North elevation, Kay-Evans House, facing south. View shows ca. 1840 "T"-block addition. Detached, non-contributing garage is to the east.

Photograph #12 of 26

13.) North and east elevations of Kay-Evans House. View shows ca. 1840 "T"-block addition. Frame smokehouse and octagonal brick ice house are visible to the south.

Photograph #13 of 26

14.) West elevation of Kay-Evans House, facing east. North section on left is ca. 1840 "T"-block addition; middle section contains original ca. 1748 Isaac Kay house; south section on right contains ca. 1925 kitchen-mudroom addition. The "1748" date in ca. 1840 section was incorrectly located by later owners of the house.

Photograph #14 of 26

15.) East elevation of Kay-Evans House, facing west. Ca. 1840 "T"-block addition is on the right, to the north; middle section contains the original ca. 1748 Isaac Kay house and the ca. 1925 kitchen-mudroom addition is to the south, on the extreme left.

Photograph #15 of 26

16.) South and east elevations of Kay-Evans House, facing northwest. Middle section contains original ca. 1748 Isaac Kay house; south wing on left contains ca. 1925 kitchen-mudroom addition; north wing (partial view) on right, is ca. 1840 "T"-block addition.

Photograph #16 of 26

17.) Kay-Evans House, south elevation, facing north. View shows ca. 1925 kitchen-mudroom addition (lower section) and part of center portion containing original, ca. 1748 Isaac Kay house.

Photograph #17 of 26

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 3

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**The Kay-Evans Farm
Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, NJ**

PHOTOGRAPHS (Continued)

18.) Kay-Evans House, Interior, first floor, ca. 1840 "I"-block addition, facing south. View shows narrow central hallway and nineteenth century staircase. Doorway to left is entrance to the parlor. Dining room, located in ca. 1748 section of house, is directly south. Door jambs are 4"-5" thick.

Photograph #18 of 26

19.) Enclosed quarter-turn staircase with winders, located in ca. 1748 section of Kay-Evans House. Facing east. Photo shows 9.5"-10" wide door jamb.

Photograph #19 of 26

20.) Inside hallway of ca. 1840 "I"-block addition, facing south, showing back of 5-paneled front door, with fanlight window above. Note door surround and pilasters with bull's eye corner blocks, Carpenter-style lock and wrought iron cross bolt.

Photograph #20 of 26

21.) Close-up view of Carpenter-style lock and separate wrought iron cross bolt on rear of front door.

Photograph #21 of 26

22.) Parlor of ca. 1840 "I"-block addition, Kay-Evans House. Fireplace and chimney piece were installed ca. 1925. View also shows original wide, pediment-shaped window heads unique to the room.

Photograph #22 of 26

23.) East (left) and south walls of dining room in ca. 1748 Isaac Kay section of house. Behind panelled wood doors on south wall is a large end fireplace which encloses a soil pipe and brick chimney stack. Cooking area with fire box lies behind the wall in the kitchen.

Photograph #23 of 26

24.) Area of north wall of kitchen showing location of metal cauldron and fire box below. The large fireplace in the dining room is just behind this wall.

Photograph #24 of 26

25.) Brick fireplace support arch under dining room fireplace in ca. 1748 section of house. Facing south.

Photograph #25 of 26

26.) View of second floor landing where 19th century staircase in ca. 1840 "I"-block addition meets winder staircase in original, ca. 1748, section of house, emphasizing the difference in height between the two portions of the house.

Photograph #26 of 26

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

The Kay-Evans Farm
Camden County, NJ

Section Location Key Page 1

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**KEY TO LOCATION OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND
STRUCTURES SHOWN ON MAP OF KAY-EVANS FARM. SCALE: 1"=100'.**

I. CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

- ① KAY-EVANS HOUSE
- ② ICE HOUSE
- ③ SMOKE HOUSE
- ④ SPRING HOUSE
- ⊗ PROBABLY SITE OF THE EVANS MILLS

II. NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

A. BUILDINGS

- ⑤ MASONRY BARN USED AS ARTS CENTER
- ⑥ MASONRY GARAGE
- ⑦ FORMER POLE BARN USED FOR ART CLASSES
- ⑧ MASONRY AND FRAME LIVESTOCK BARN
- ⑨ TENANT HOUSE

B. STRUCTURES

- ⑩ WELL
- CORN CRIB

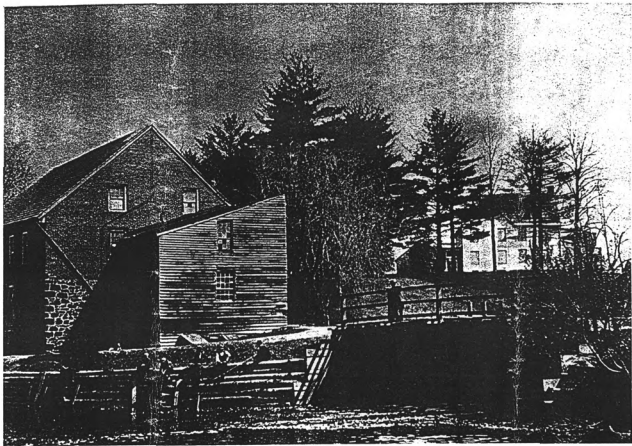


HIST. 50
COUNTY, CAMDEN
COUNTY

PHOTO TAKEN C. 1888

RAY. EVANS House at THE CROFT FARM C. 1888
CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP, CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J.

L. to R. ; S. ABBOTT WILLITS ; MRS. JOS. G. EVANS ; her SON, IN COACH, WALTER WILL EVANS ;
AND JOSIAH B. EVANS, her OLDEST SON.

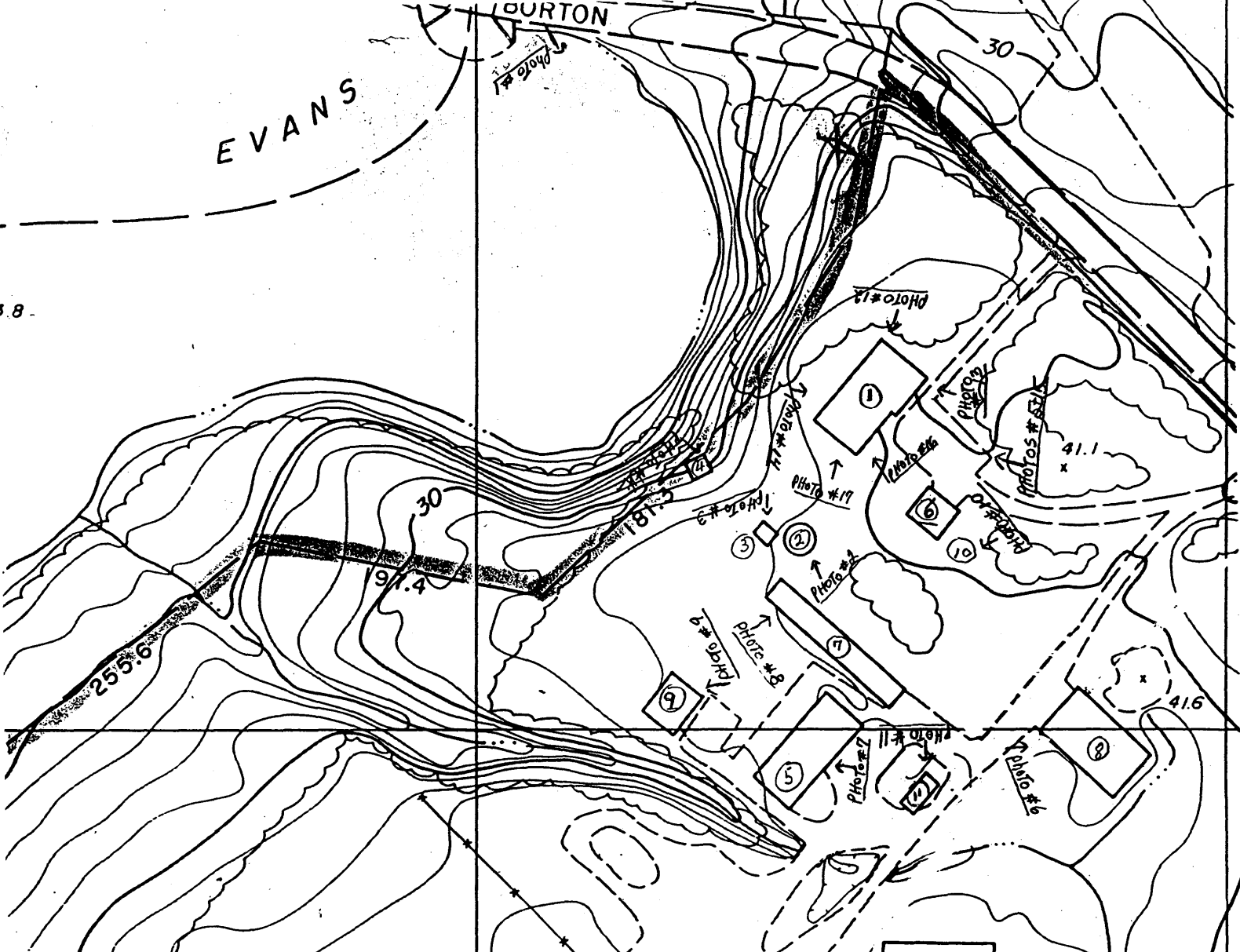


OLD EVANS GRIST MILL IN FOREGROUND
TO RIGHT, ON HILL IS KAY-EVANS HOUSE AT
PHOTO C. 1885

KAY-EVANS FARM
(CROFT FARM)
CHERRY HILL, TWP.
CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J.

EVANS

BURTON



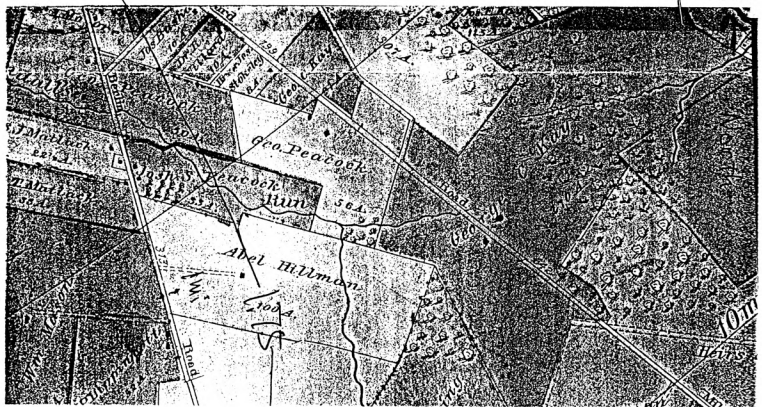
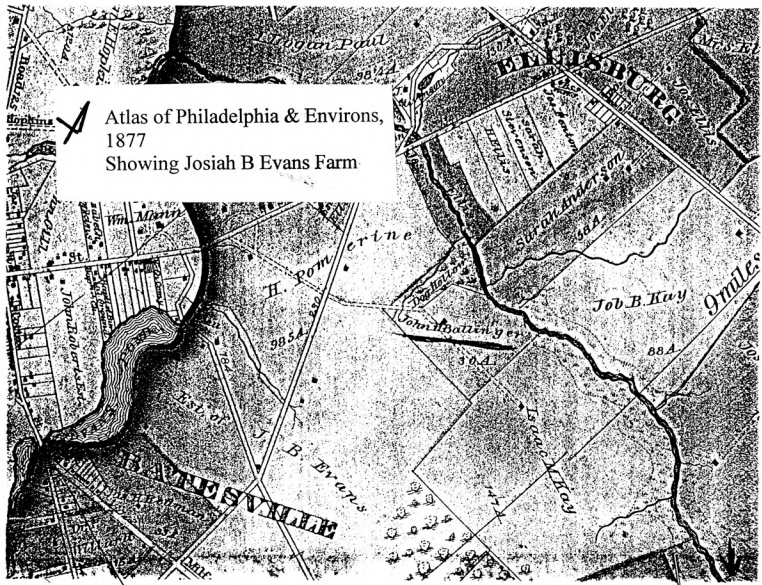
Kay-Evans Farm
 Building/Structure Identification
 Map, prepared 1999.
 Taken, from an oversize detailed
 site map, no date indicated

407

1

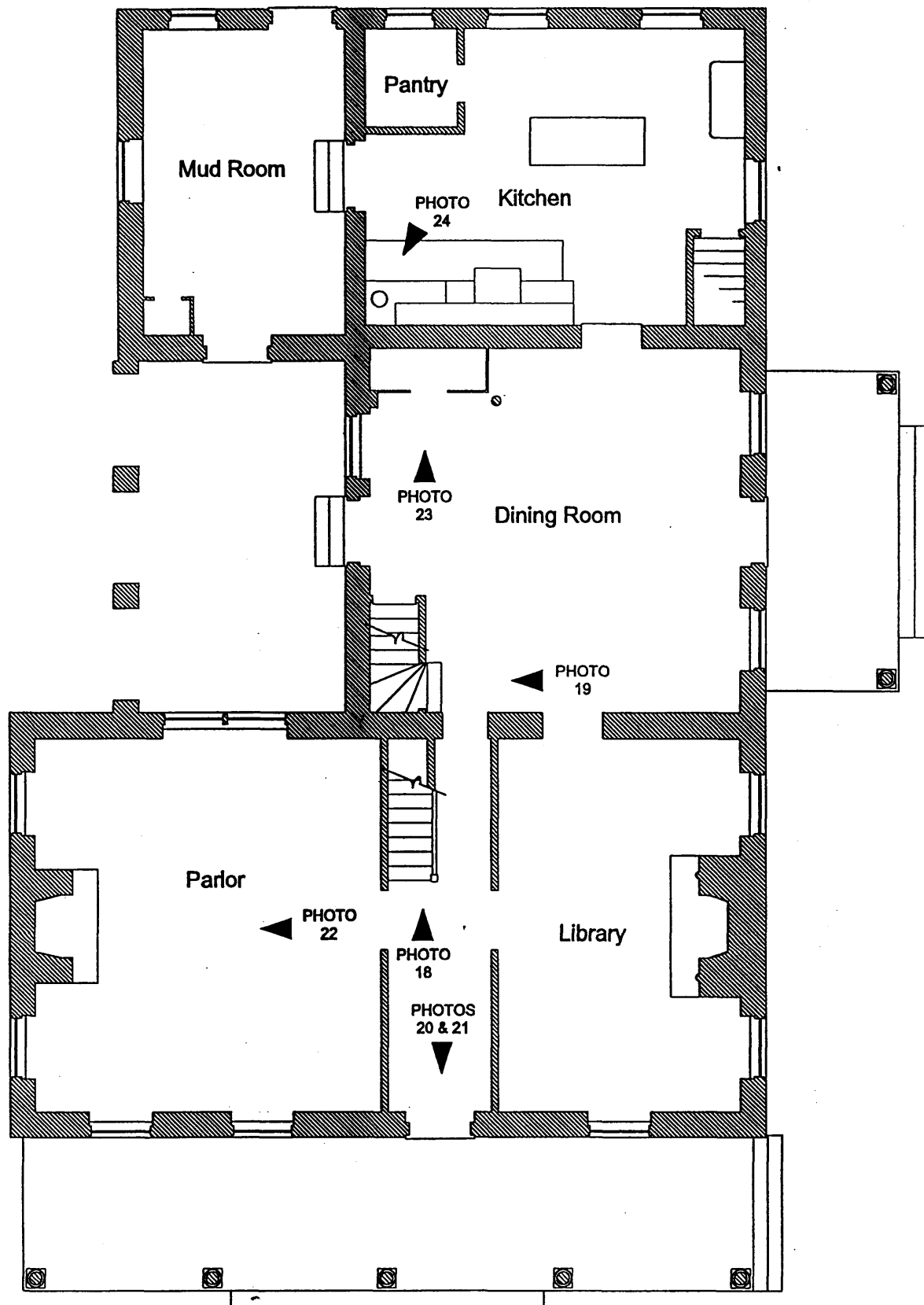
41.24 Ac.





KAY - EVANS FARMHOUSE

Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, New Jersey

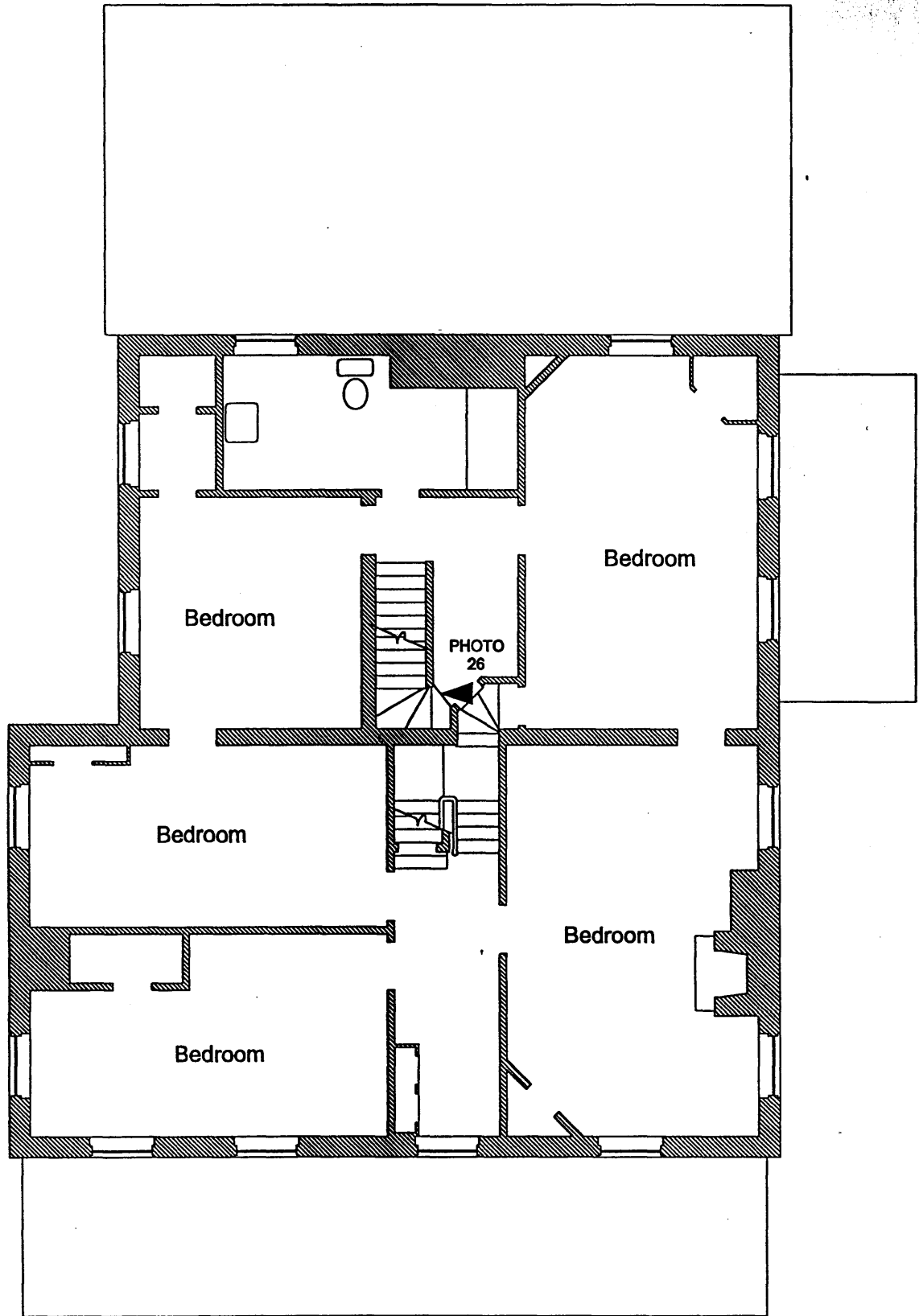


First Floor Plan

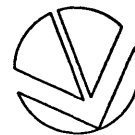


KAY - EVANS FARMHOUSE

Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, New Jersey

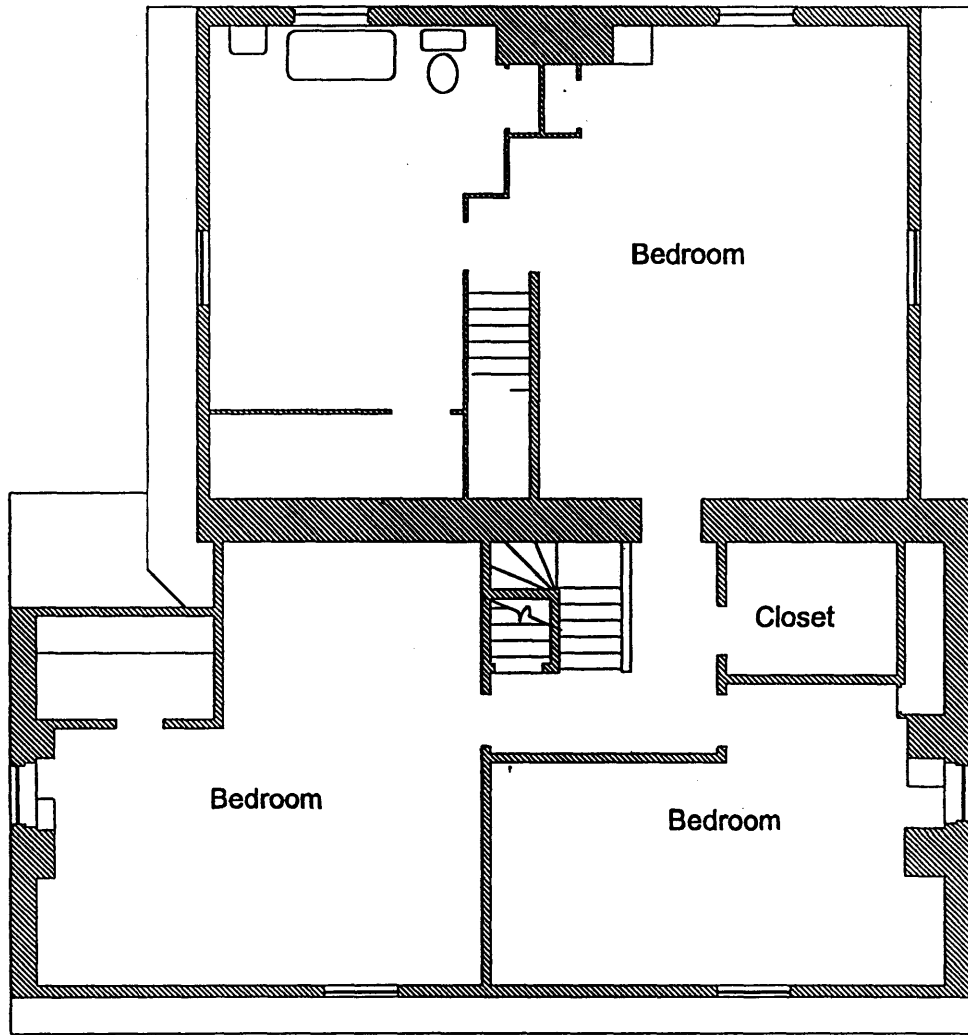


Second Floor Plan



KAY - EVANS FARMHOUSE

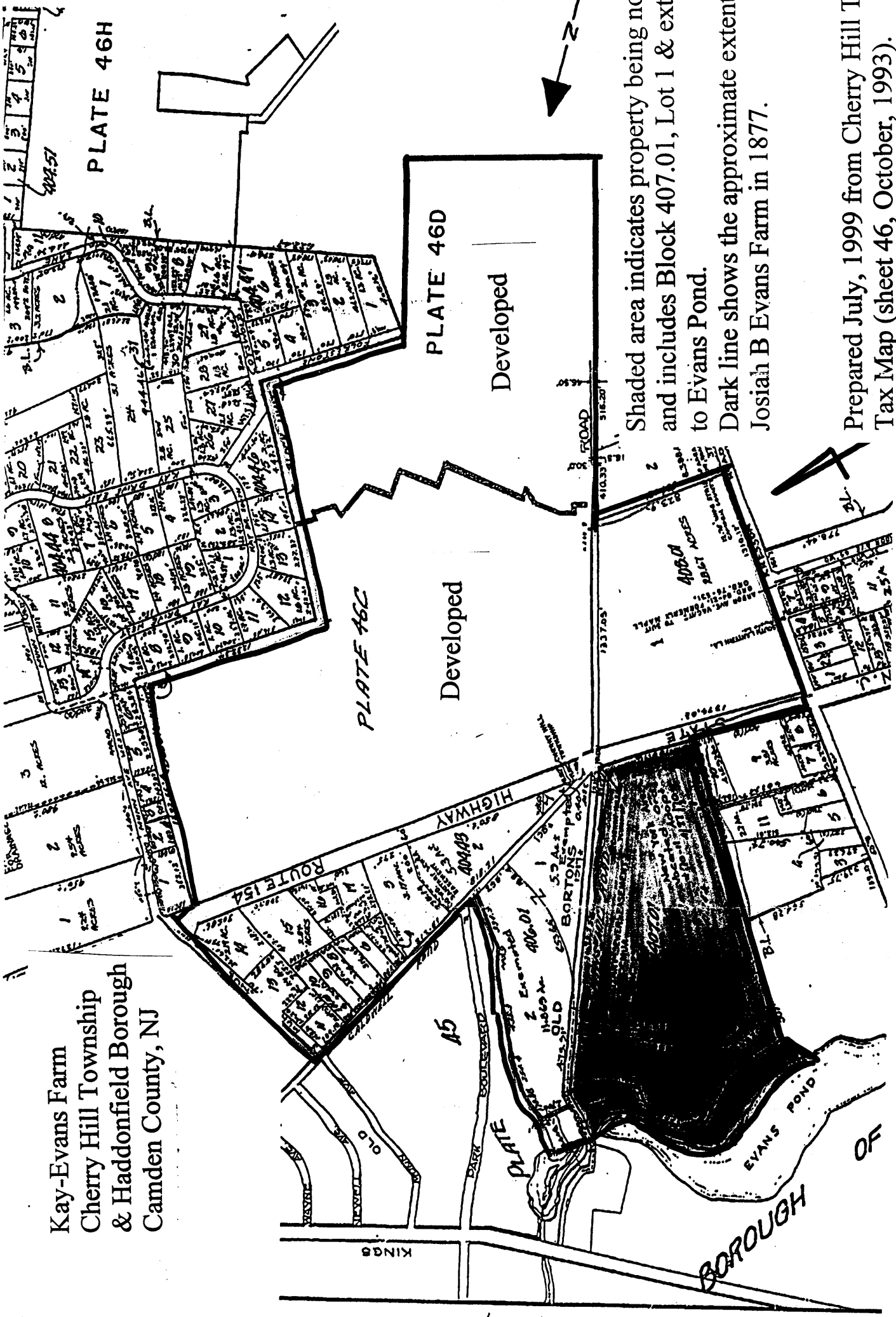
Cherry Hill Township, Camden County, New Jersey



Third Floor Plan



Kay-Evans Farm
Cherry Hill Township
& Haddonfield Borough
Camden County, NJ



Shaded area indicates property being nominated
and includes Block 407.01, Lot 1 & extends
to Evans Pond.

Dark line shows the approximate extent of the
Josiah B Evans Farm in 1877.

Prepared July, 1999 from Cherry Hill Township
Tax Map (sheet 46, October, 1993).