

**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: 97000064 Date Listed: 2/28/97

Gen. Edward S. Godfrey House Burlington NJ
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

5/8/97
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

A sentence in the Statement of Significance (Section 8, p. 7) needed to be clarified. There it refers to General Godfrey as being present at the Battle of Wounded Knee. The State has confirmed that this is a typographical error and should refer to the Battle of the Little Bighorn. This SLR is added to the file to correct the form.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

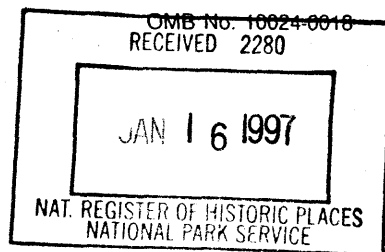
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



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

1. Name of Property

historic name General Edward S. Godfrey House

other names/site number Emley Homestead, Cawley House

2. Location

street & number 27 Main Street NA not for publication

city or town Cookstown, New Hanover Township vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Burlington code 005 zip code 08511

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

2/28/97

General Edward S. Godfrey House
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone
walls WOOD: weatherboard;
asbestos
roof METAL: tin; asphalt
other

Narrative Description

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

(See 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.)

N/A

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

N/A

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1907-1932

Significant Dates

1907, 1932

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Godfrey, General Edward S.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Burlington County Historical Society

General Edward S. Godfrey House
Name of Property

Burlington County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.01 acres

New Egypt, NJ Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	537250	4432938
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	537240	4432870

3	18	537060	4432790
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	537070	4432860

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 Margaret Westfield, Registered Architect; Caroline Gavin, Preservation Specialist

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date July 1996

street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (609) 547-0465

city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name New Hanover Township

street & number P.O. Box 159 telephone (James Nash: 609/758-2172)

city or town Cookstown state NJ zip code 08511

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

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

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National Park Service

General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, NJ

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The General Edward Settle Godfrey House is a mid-eighteenth century Georgian and expanded Federal style frame farmhouse situated on the corner of Main Street and Wrightstown-Cookstown Road in Cookstown, New Hanover Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. This six bay, two-and-a-half story, tin-roofed house has its facade on the eave side and two ell additions to the rear. It was the residence of the Emley family for nearly 200 years; General Godfrey married an Emley daughter.

The house was built in several sections, with the northern four bays in the main gabled section being the oldest. This segment is a Georgian two-and-a-half story, gable-roofed frame building. Soon after, two more bays were added to the south gable end, then a two story gable ell on the west wall of that addition and a longer two story gable ell on the north corner of the west wall, all forming an uneven "U" plan. On the east, or front, facade is a hip-roofed, tripartite porch with four plain cylindrical wooden columns. A shed-roofed, single story room was added to the west wall of the north ell. All of these additions were done in the Federal style. Later, a hip-roofed, two-story bay went on to the west facade of the south ell and most of the windows were replaced with two-over-two sash. In the early twentieth century a hip-roofed, enclosed porch was constructed on the north wall. A four bay porch with tripartite windows constructed on the south gable end. Asbestos shingles now cover the original clapboard. The roof is penetrated by three chimneys, one on the northeast slope, and one on the roof ridge between the original four bays and the subsequent two to the south. No alterations seem to have been made since the 1930s.

Site

The site is a long rectangle that shifts from the northeast to the southwest. A low retaining wall of concrete masonry units, most set two high, marks the front of the property. Concrete steps and a sidewalk lead to the original door via the porch. Another set of steps and a stone path lead along the north side of the house. Sections of wooden picket fence frame the eastern yard from the corner of Main Street and the Wrightstown-Cookstown Road and along the packed dirt driveway to the west between the house and the shoemaker's shop. The ground slopes gradually away to the west.

The drive is north and west of the house, running from the Wrightstown-Cookstown Road, curving around the northwest corner of the shoemaker's shop and finishing on Main Street in the northeast corner of the property. North of the house are trellised plants. To the northwest is the shoemaker's shop. Across the drive from the shoemaker's shop and slightly southwest of it is a three bay garage. Continuing south, on the same side of the drive, is a privy with a privacy fence and then the gable-entry garage close to Wrightstown-Cookstown Road. A fence and some trees divide the buildings from the fields that comprise the rest of the property.

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East Facade

The main or (east) facade is six bays long with a Federal style, wooden porch sheltering the third through the fifth bays of the first floor. Four columns support the wood shingle roof. The east side of the standing seam metal roof is very visible from the street and is punctuated by a chimney in the center of the slope at the north end, and another at the ridge between the original section and the first addition. The first floor alternates window with door in the first four bays and has four smaller double-hung sash just under the cornice. The newer southern addition's first floor contains a two-over-two double-hung window flanked by two slender one-over-one sashes all capped by a shallow hip roof and two, two-over-two windows on the second story, both slightly larger than the windows in the north four bays. A door with a transom light is set in the second bay from the north and another with transom and sidelights is set in the fourth bay, (the former is the original entrance). When the porch was added, it was centered over both doors. Basement windows are visible below the first, fifth, and sixth bays.

North Facade

This facade is seven bays long in all, irregularly spaced. The first four under the gable end of the main roof are probably the earliest, followed by the two under the eave side of an ell addition and one in a shed roof addition off of the ell. The first floor has five windows, the first two placed on either side of the chimney, visible above the roof at this end. The next is centered on the rear slope of the roof, and the last two are larger and paired. The second floor has three windows aligning with the first, second and fourth bays (the first of the pair). Two slender jalousie windows are evenly spaced at the attic level.

The ell has a glass-enclosed hip-roofed porch with concrete steps abutting the paired windows in the fifth bay and a larger window in the next, while the second floor has two smaller, evenly spaced double hung sash. A paired door and window are in this side of the shed addition. A set of open, wooden steps lead to the shed room and a third chimney perforates the north slope of the ell's gable roof.

West Facade

The two ell additions are most evident here. The north ell has a single, centered window in the second story above the shed roof. The shed has another window with an aluminum awning sheltering it. Left of center, in the foundation wall, is a short door to the space under the shed addition. There is a shallow gable roof on the two story segment and asphalt shingle on both it and the shed roof. The south wall of the north ell has a large window in the shed segment and four evenly spaced windows (two per story) in the gabled ell. The rear segment of the main section, somewhat visible between the ells and behind a large conifer, has two windows on each floor. A bulkhead door leading to the basement is under the first of these two bays. The south ell has five faces to it, and windows in both stories on the westernmost three. The standing seam metal roof comes to a point where it is received by the cross gable. The gable's ridge meets the main roof about one-third up its

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slope. Another bulkhead is centered on this ell. The south enclosed porch extends to the corner of this facade, presenting a door with an open wooden staircase and a pair of windows. Two windows light the basement, one on the southwest wall, and the other (housing mechanicals) is in the northwest wall. Here, the siding extends down over the foundation.

South Facade

On the first floor, the enclosed porch covers four bays from the southwest corner. The last bay of the house is windowless. The porch has three sets of three one-over-one windows and four sections of latticed ventilation in the foundation. Above it, in the second floor, are four evenly spaced windows, and two slender, jalousie windows in the attic, as is on the north side.

Interior

The basement is divided into four areas; two rectangular spaces run north-south and form the original footprint, a square space is in the southeast corner, and a room with the bay is in the southwest corner. A crawl space extends under the kitchen ell to the northwest. The floors are packed dirt, with poured concrete over some areas. A large cooking fireplace vault occupies the northeast corner, a later triangular, double fireplace vault was put in the new center of the house to support back-to-back corner parlor fireplaces when the fifth and sixth bays were added. Most of the joints are mortise-and-tenoned, by the double fireplace some are pegged as well. There are two wood enclosures, one around the west side of the double fireplace, the other on the east wall under the fifth bay. Coal is piled in the latter enclosure and also in the same room, against the south wall. The original windows are three pane, horizontal sash, hinged at the top and a pull ring at the bottom. In the bay addition, they change to two panes. Two doors lead to the exterior via the bulkheads, one between the two ells on the west side, another centered in the bay addition. The latter has a nine light interior door as well as a plank door. A short corridor and staircase next to the crawl space leads to the kitchen above.

The original first floor had its entrance in the second bay door, a fireplace above the cooking fireplace in the northeast corner, and four rooms, roughly of equal size. A closet staircase is tucked into the corner across from the door, ascending toward the front of the house. The first addition added a door two bays to the south to recenter it in the new stairhall which occupies the space of the original two south rooms. A slight fireplace is on the south wall of the stairhall and the stairs mount to a southwest corner landing and continue south to the second floor. The stair also descends west from the landing, through a door to the rear of the house. Two more rooms form the south end of the house. These are currently divided by double-sided Colonial Revival shelves flanking a doorway. The kitchen ell and its shed consist of a pantry with another closet staircase, the kitchen with a fireplace in the northwest corner, and the shed room beyond. Around the turn of the century, the two story bay replaced the west wall of the south addition.

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On the second floor, the original house had a center hall with four rooms, two on either side. Mrs. Godfrey's room is above the stairhall in the front of the house, her sitting room across the hall in the northeast corner. Mr. Emley's room (now fitted with a stove, sink, and refrigerator) is to the west and a bathroom is centered on the rear wall. The Georgian hallway is continued in the second floor of the kitchen addition, and it is here that the pantry steps emerge. Two back-to-back closets separate Mr. Emley's room from the rear bedroom. The main Federal stairs, between Mrs. Godfrey's room and the bathroom, open onto a hallway partially situated on the original house's endwall. The General's room is in the southeast corner, with a sewing room in the bay addition and a guest room in between. Closets are built into all but the northeast room; a large beadboard, walk-in closet is on the front wall facing the stairs to the living room below. Another closet staircase goes to the attic and is directly above those in the living room.

The attic is rectangular with the exception of the southwest bay. One room is built in the center of the north wall and is finished with plaster. The original chimney is visible in the northwest corner, and the Federal chimney is located at the original south endwall, visible by its framing. The rafters are pegged together at the ridge, the members are vertical sawn, and a wood shingle roof is visible. Three circular-sawn, mitered support braces are placed over the Federal stairhall opening, over the two added Federal rooms, and over the wall that was removed when the the bay was added. Apparently added to help carry the second floor loads when the previous first floor supports were altered, each has a long bolt connecting its peak to the framing below. There is a date of 1836 on the framing in the bay.

Shoemaker's Shop

This building was moved from the southeast corner of the property at some point after 1867. A one and one-half story rectangular clapboard building with an asphalt-shingled gable roof, there are four bays on the east facade — two windows in the middle and two plank doors on either side. Each gable end has a six-over-six double hung sash in the first floor and a square four pane window above it. The west facade has two windows on either side of a newer stove chimney. The interior is divided into two rooms, with a central, enclosed, narrow stair ascending westward, and some built-in wooden furniture.

Three Bay Garage (non-contributing)

A one-story stuccoed garage with a low, overhanging gable roof covered in asphalt shingle. There are three swinging overhead doors each with a ribbon of six lights across the top. There is an entry door on the south facade.

Privy

This has a square footprint, is entered by a step, and has a hipped roof. A newer, vine-covered, latticed privacy fence starts on the west side, wraps around to create a secluded entry in front of the

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privy's door, and opens to the north. The privy, too, is sheathed in clapboard and roofed with asphalt shingle. On the interior, the privy features two built-in seats, one at an adult's sitting height and one sized for a child.

Gable End Garage

Set parallel to the Wrightstown-Cookstown Road, this rectangular building opens on its gable end to the east. Although its exterior appears to be clapboarded, it is actually clad in pressed sheet metal, potentially over original wood clapboards. The roof is asphalt shingled. The doors are double, plain board, with a padlock closure. A poured concrete foundation is visible as the hill slopes to the west. A square, four pane window, similar to that in each gable end of the Shoemaker's Shop, is centered in the north and west facades. It is believed that this building dates to the Godfrey occupancy, although it may have been an earlier storage building reused in this location.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The General Godfrey House is significant under National Register Criterion B for its association with Brigadier General Edward Settle Godfrey, a noted nineteenth-century cavalry officer with the United States Army. The house was constructed between 1716 and 1775 as the family homestead of Samuel Emley. Six generations of the Emley family occupied the property over more than two centuries. The second wife of General Godfrey, Ida Emley Godfrey, was the last member of the Emley family to live in the house.

The General Godfrey House sits at the main crossroads of the village of Cookstown in New Hanover Township. Cookstown was named for William Cook, the owner and operator of a local grist and sawmill from 1776 to 1801.¹ Settlement previous to Cook had not been populous enough to warrant a name. The Godfrey House is typical of early town architecture, which consists chiefly of 2 1/2 story frame houses, still seen along Main Street. By 1883, the town contained a general store and post office, two stores, two hotels, a church, a blacksmith shop, a hay press, a grist mill, a fertilizer and agricultural implement depot, and housing for about 150 people.² The 1876 Scott Atlas of Burlington County shows at least ten Emleys in the New Hanover Township area, some owning multiple properties.³

In 1648, William Emley came to New Jersey from a noble family in Nottingham, England on the ship "Kent" as one of three Commissioners for the Society of Friends to select a site for Quaker emigres to escape religious persecution. He was a surveyor by profession and was well educated, speaking five languages. After reporting back to England, he returned to New Jersey on the "Shield" in 1677. The original land conveyed to William Emley amounted to 1700 acres in Burlington County near present day Arneytown, Jacobstown, and Cookstown, New Jersey. The original plot was divided in a 1704 will among seven of his eight surviving children.⁴

After having surveyed new lands for Quaker emigres and having donated some of the land for the Friends' cemetery (now partially incorporated in the Riverside Cemetery), William Emley was the first to leave the religion.⁵ It is likely that he separated from the Society of Friends in about 1690 because his second wife was not Quaker. The family had converted from Quakerism to the Baptist faith by the 1800s and Judge Oliver H. P. Emley (a great-great grandson of William) contributed 400 dollars to the construction of a new Baptist church in 1848 near the cemetery where Samuel and his son Joseph are buried.⁶

William Emley's son, Samuel, who had also become a surveyor, inherited 200 acres, of which three and a half are still associated with the General Godfrey House. He built a cabin and a barn and planted nut trees upon acquiring the land, later building the earliest portion of the current farmhouse. It is not known where the cabin had been situated. In 1784, at the age of ninety, Samuel passed the house and the land to his eldest son, Joseph. Joseph had ten children, and the eldest, Judge William I. Emley inherited the property and passed it to his eldest son Sexton. It is Sexton's third and youngest child, Henry, who is listed in the 1876 Scott's Atlas. He is shown there to own a distillery, a cranberry bog, and six buildings in Cookstown of which the farmhouse is one. One of these buildings, Henry Emley's Shoemaker's shop, by oral history, is the small house now to the

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northwest of the farmhouse.⁷ In 1892, Henry's daughter, Ida, became the second wife of General Godfrey. Ida Emley Godfrey and her brother Thomas N. Emley represented the sixth generation of Emleys to live in the house.

Godfrey married Ida Emley in 1892 and in 1907 they moved into the house. They had no children. He spent his last twenty five years in the house until his death in 1932. Ida's brother Thomas N. Emley was also living in the house at that time. After her husband's death, Ida Emley Godfrey sold the property to Roy Cawley, thus ending almost two centuries of Emley occupancy. The current tenant, Eva Cawley, was a child when her family moved into the house. In 1995, New Hanover Township purchased the property with Green Acres funding.

Brigadier General Edward Settle Godfrey was "a significant late nineteenth century American military figure" who fought with Custer in the battle of the Little Big Horn.⁸ Despite his involvement with that campaign, he was also known as a skilled fighter and negotiator with the Native Americans.⁹

Born October 9, 1843 in Kaleida, Ohio, Godfrey overcame family objections and served three months in the Civil War, 21st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at age seventeen.¹⁰ In 1863 he won an appointment to West Point, graduating in the Class of 1867.¹¹ Godfrey's first commission was in the Seventh Cavalry as second lieutenant, eventually serving as major and captain over the thirty-three years that he spent with that regiment.¹²

Under General Stanley, Godfrey guarded the surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873. The next year he was with General Custer in the Black Hills, and in 1876 in the Battle of Wounded Knee in Little Big Horn, Montana. Testimony in the Court of Inquiry in 1879 revealed that Lieutenant Godfrey had been instrumental in saving seven of the twelve companies from destruction.¹³ In 1877, he fought the Nez Perces in the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain, in which his "most distinguished gallantry" won him the Congressional Medal of Honor.¹⁴ His strategy of retreat in alternating groups, as opposed to the usual every other soldier method, was added to the Cavalry Board of Tactics.¹⁵

During this period Godfrey was an instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point until the death of his first wife, Mary J. Pocock, in 1883.¹⁶ They had three children.¹⁷ From 1888 to 1890 he served on the Tactical Board for the United States Cavalry.¹⁸

Godfrey married Ida Emley in 1892.¹⁹ The Twelfth Cavalry commissioned him in 1901 as lieutenant colonel and soon thereafter the Ninth Cavalry assigned Godfrey to the Philippines as colonel.²⁰ Three years later he was put in command of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery (renamed The Mounted Service School) at Fort Riley, Kansas.²¹ Finally, in 1907, the army made him a brigadier general upon his retirement to the farmhouse in Cookstown, New Jersey, one of only two generals from those officers who fought at the Little Big Horn.²²

In Cookstown, Godfrey began the research and writing phase of his life. General Godfrey became an authority on the history of the Indian campaigns, his research adding to his own experience.²³ Publications include a history of Custer's last battle and a series of "Reminiscences."²⁴ His allegiance to the Department of Defense continued, holding high office in the Grand Army of the Republic, the

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Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Order of the Indian Wars, and the Army and Navy Legion of Valor.²⁵ Along with his continuing military studies, Godfrey was also known as an avid gardener in his retirement years in Cookstown.²⁶ General Edward Settle Godfrey died April 1, 1932 and was honorably buried in Arlington National Cemetery.²⁷

Architecturally, the General Edward S. Godfrey House typifies a late eighteenth century, frame farmhouse in New Jersey. As the owners grew both prosperous and numerous, its simple two story, gabled form evolved from four bays to six, and then was expanded to the rear, thus preserving the unity of the Federal facade. Stylistically, the house was constructed in three phases — Georgian, Federal, and Colonial Revival.

Typical of the Georgian style, the original house had a mostly symmetrical plan with four rooms on each floor and central circulation including a closet staircase. Other characteristic details are: the massive brick cooking fireplace vault located in the northeast corner of the basement and the (originally central) entry, located under the second floor corridor and lit with with a four pane transom. The vertically sawn framing is mortise-and-tenoned and rests on an uncoursed fieldstone foundation, also characteristic.

Within the following half-century, a two bay, Federal style addition was put on the south end; with a new sidelighted entrance added to re-center the east facade. In keeping with the new style, a wooden, hip-roofed porch with slender wide-spaced columns went on the front of the house and the plan was expanded to have a center entrance hall containing a simple Federal, quarter turn staircase and a fireplace ornamented with pilasters, triglyphs, and a delicate mantel. This was built into a new chimney, angled in the basement to face both the front and back halves of the original basement.

The two story, gable-roofed rear ell was a later Federal addition, having another ornamented Federal mantel in the upstairs, back bedroom above the third chimney built for the new, first floor kitchen. Subsequent additions include the angled bay, which has a date of 1836 on its framing, and two-over-two sash in the existing window openings. The overall integrity of the house has been well preserved, especially on the interior where the current appearance is basically as Godfrey left it in 1932.

General Edward Settle Godfrey is a significant late nineteenth-century American military figure. Therefore, for reasons of association, this property is a significant historical resource that should be recognized through listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Endnotes

1. Michael Mills, *Burlington County Historic Buildings Survey*, (1976), p.1
2. *Ibid.*
3. J.D. Scott, *Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County New Jersey*, 1876, (Burlington: Burlington County Historical Society, 1991), p.37
4. "Emley Family Genealogy", attributed to E.M. Woodward, (Burlington: Burlington County Historical Society, n.d.), p.3
5. *Ibid.* pp.1-2D
6. Alban Emley, *Nuts from the Family Tree*, (1927), p.5
7. Eva Cawley, personal communication, 14 May 1996
8. Contrary to the popular misconception that everyone who fought in Custer's regiment died, two of the three squadrons at the Little Big Horn survived. The squadron that directly accompanied General Custer was obliterated. It was relying on the rest of the regiment for relief, but those squadrons came under fire as well and were delayed. Seeing the annihilation of Custer's squadron ahead, the remaining two squadrons, led by Major Reno and Captain Benteen, retreated with Godfrey's K troop defending the rear. The leadership provided by Godfrey, then a lieutenant, in guarding the retreat was credited with saving the remaining squadrons from Custer's fate. Colonel Charles Francis Bates, "In Memory of Edward Settle Godfrey", *63rd Annual Report of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy*, (West Point: 9 June, 1932), pp. 4-6, and Martin Andresen, Military History Institute Reference Branch, Carlisle Barracks, PA, telephone interview, 20 September 1996
9. *Ibid.*, p.7
10. *Ibid.*, p.2
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Ibid.*, p.6
14. *Ibid.*, p.7
15. *Ibid.*, p.3

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16. *Ibid.*, p.9

17. *Ibid.*

18. *Ibid.*, p.3

19. *Ibid.*, p.9

20. *Ibid.*, p.7

21. *Ibid.*, p.8

22. *Ibid.*

23. *Ibid.*

24. *Ibid.*

25. *Ibid.*

26. *Ibid.*, p.9

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Emley, Alban. "Nuts from the Family Tree." Burlington: Burlington County Historical Society, 1927.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References Continued

5	18	537182	4432920
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

As seen on the New Hanover Township Tax Map Sheet No. 1, the house and associated outbuildings occupy Lot 14.03, at the corner of Main Street & Wrightstown-Cookstown Road, and encompassing 3.01 acres.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the remaining 3.01 acres historically associated with the General Edward S. Godfrey House.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

1. General Edward S. Godfrey House
2. Burlington County, New Jersey
3. Caroline Gavin, Photographer
4. May, 1996
5. Negatives held by Margaret Westfield, R.A.
Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035
(609) 547-0465

List of Photographs:

6. View of front facade of the General Godfrey House, looking west
7. Photograph 1 of 13

6. View of north facade, looking south
7. Photograph 2 of 13

6. View of shoemaker's shop, drive, and north ell of house, looking southeast
7. Photograph 3 of 13

6. View of rear and south facade of house, looking northeast
7. Photograph 4 of 13

6. View of south and front (east) facades, looking northwest from crossroads
7. Photograph 5 of 13

6. View of shoemaker's shop, drive, and 3 bay garage, looking northwest
7. Photograph 6 of 13

6. View of privy and 3 bay garage, looking northwest
7. Photograph 7 of 13

6. View of gable end garage and across Cookstown-Wrightstown Road, looking south
7. Photograph 8 of 13

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Burlington County, NJ

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Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 14

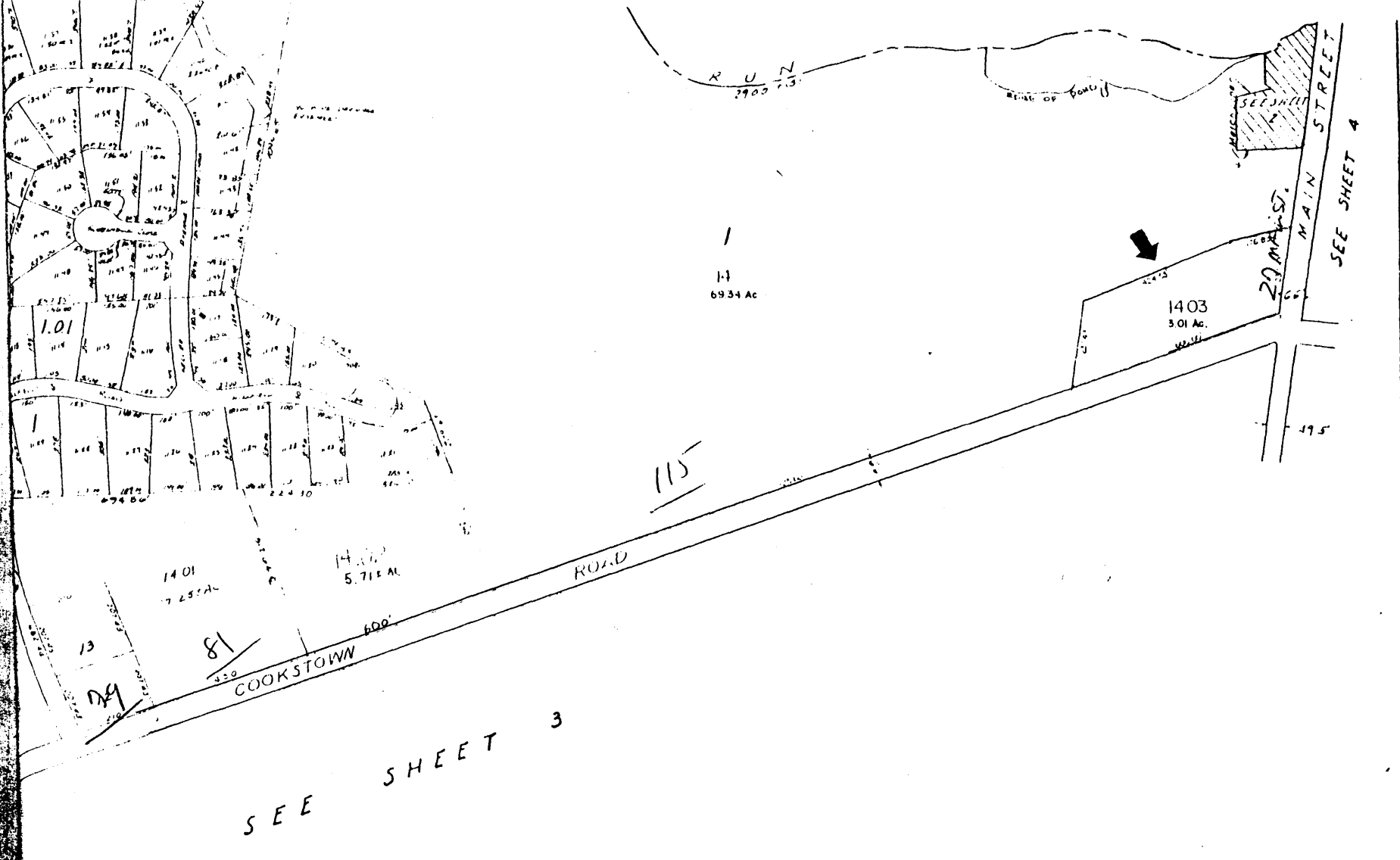
- 6. View of cooking fireplace vault in basement, looking northeast
- 7. Photograph 9 of 13

- 6. View of interior doors in original front room, looking southwest
- 7. Photograph 10 of 13

- 6. View of top of main stairs and south second floor hallway, looking northeast
- 7. Photograph 11 of 13

- 6. Detail of fireplace and cupboard in the back bedroom, north ell, looking northwest
- 7. Photograph 12 of 13

- 6. View of attic bracing, second chimney, wood shingles and stairrail, looking northwest
- 7. Photograph 13 of 13



SEE SHEET 3

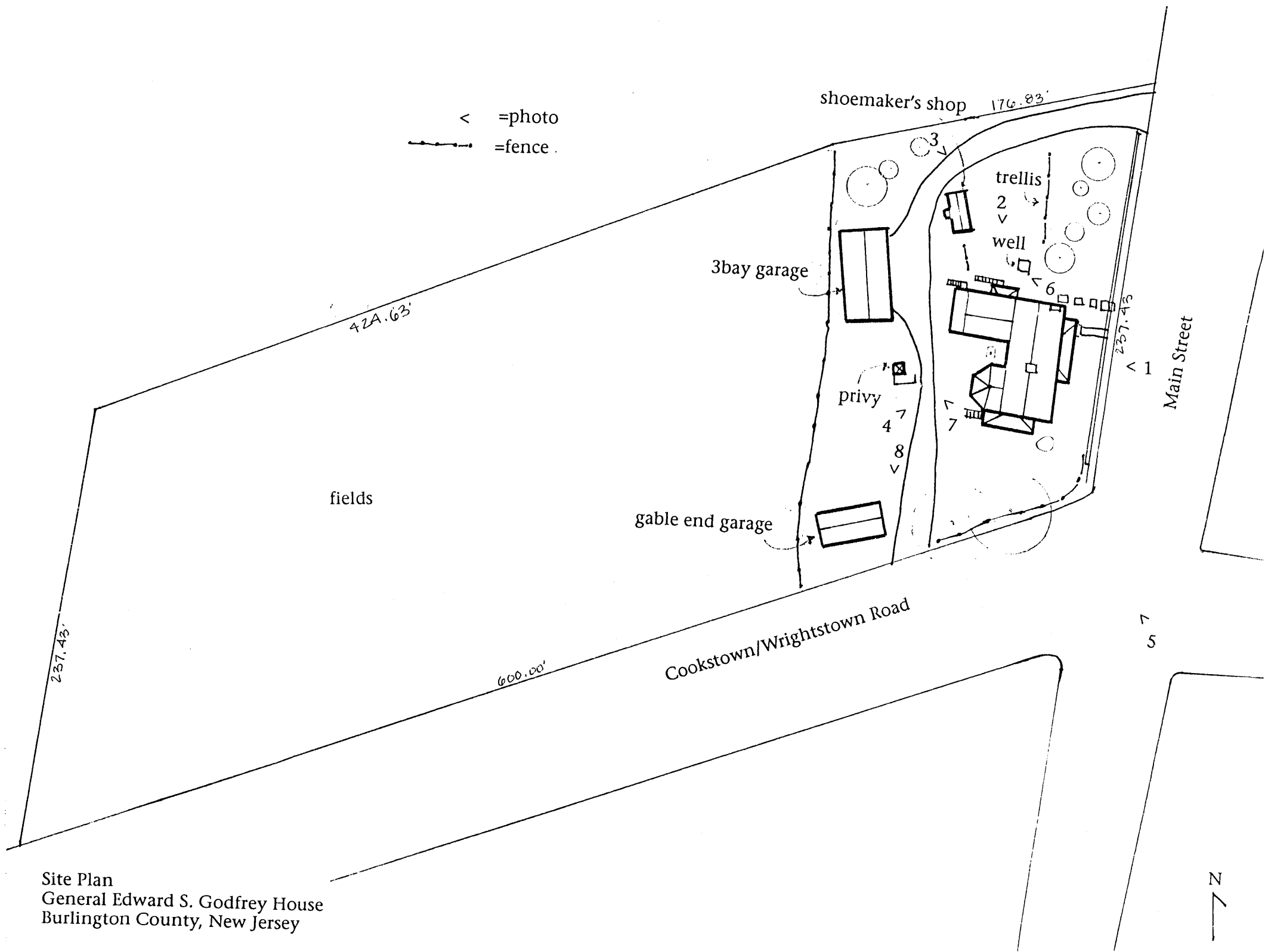
SEE SHEET 4

NOTE: ALL ACREAGE GIVEN ON THIS MAP
DOES NOT INCLUDE ROAD AREAS.

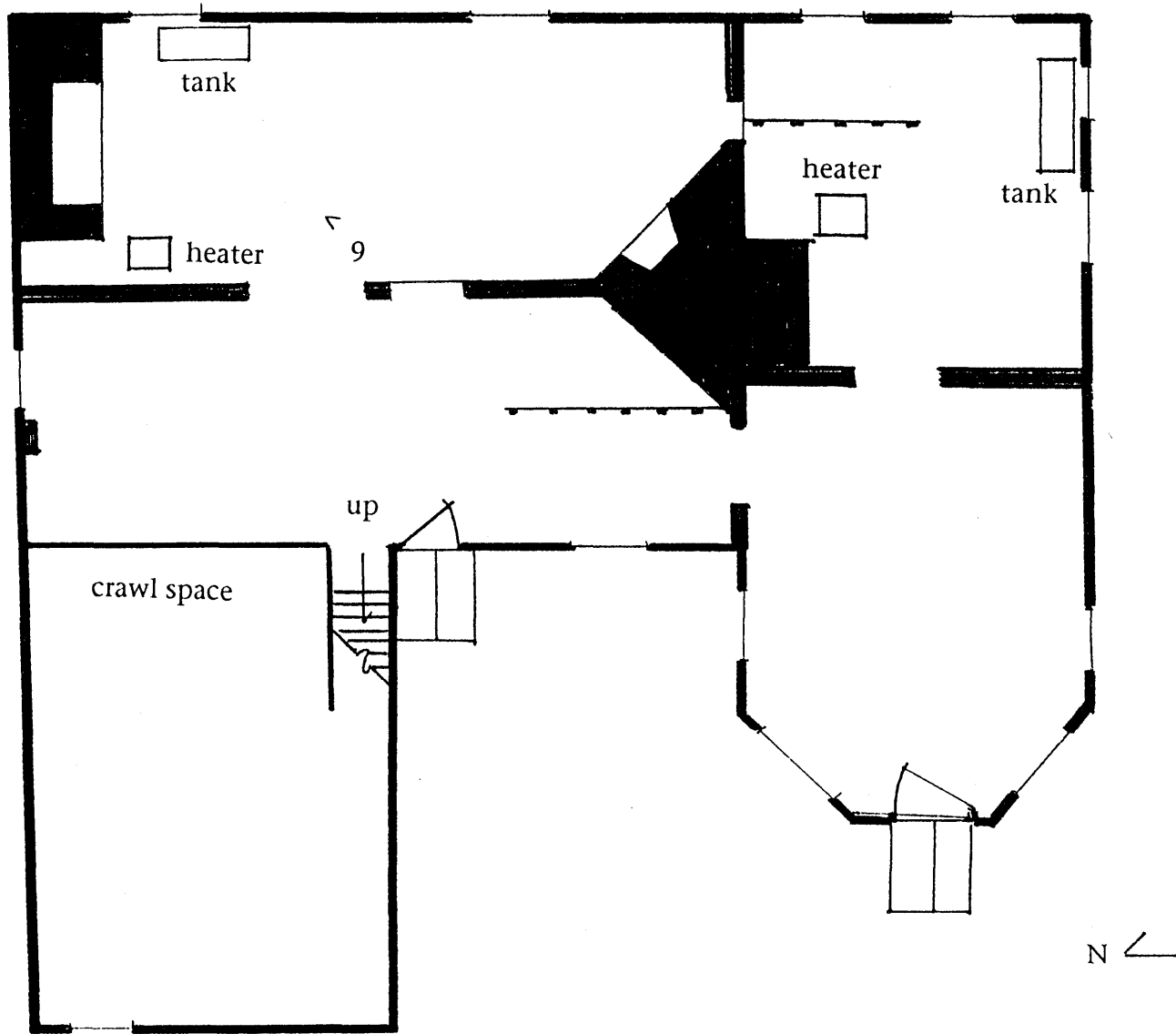
General Edward S. Godfrey House
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP
 BURLINGTON COUNTY, N. J.
TAX MAP SHEET NO. 1
 PLOTTED FROM DEEDS & RECORDS
 BY
 ALBERT C. JONES ASSOC. PROF. ENGR. & LAND SURVEYOR
 225 HIGH ST MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.
 SCALE 1" = 200'

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 DIVISION OF TAXATION
 ENGINEERING & RAILROAD TAX BUREAU
 APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
 PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 175 LAWS OF 1918 ETC.
 FOR THE GENERAL DIVISION OF TAXATION
 BY *Albert C. Jones*
 DATE **AUG 14 1963** STATE MAP NO. **396**

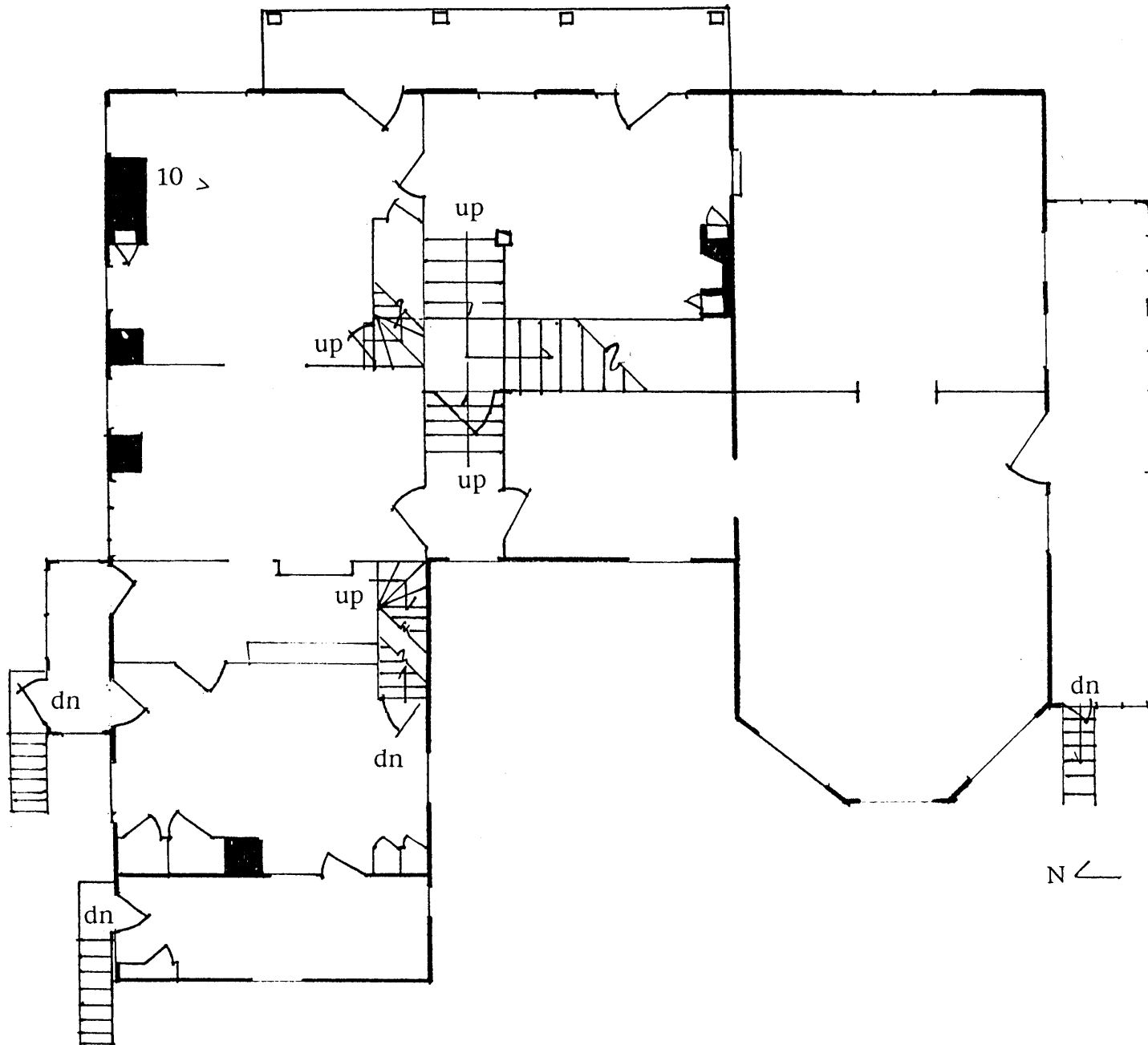
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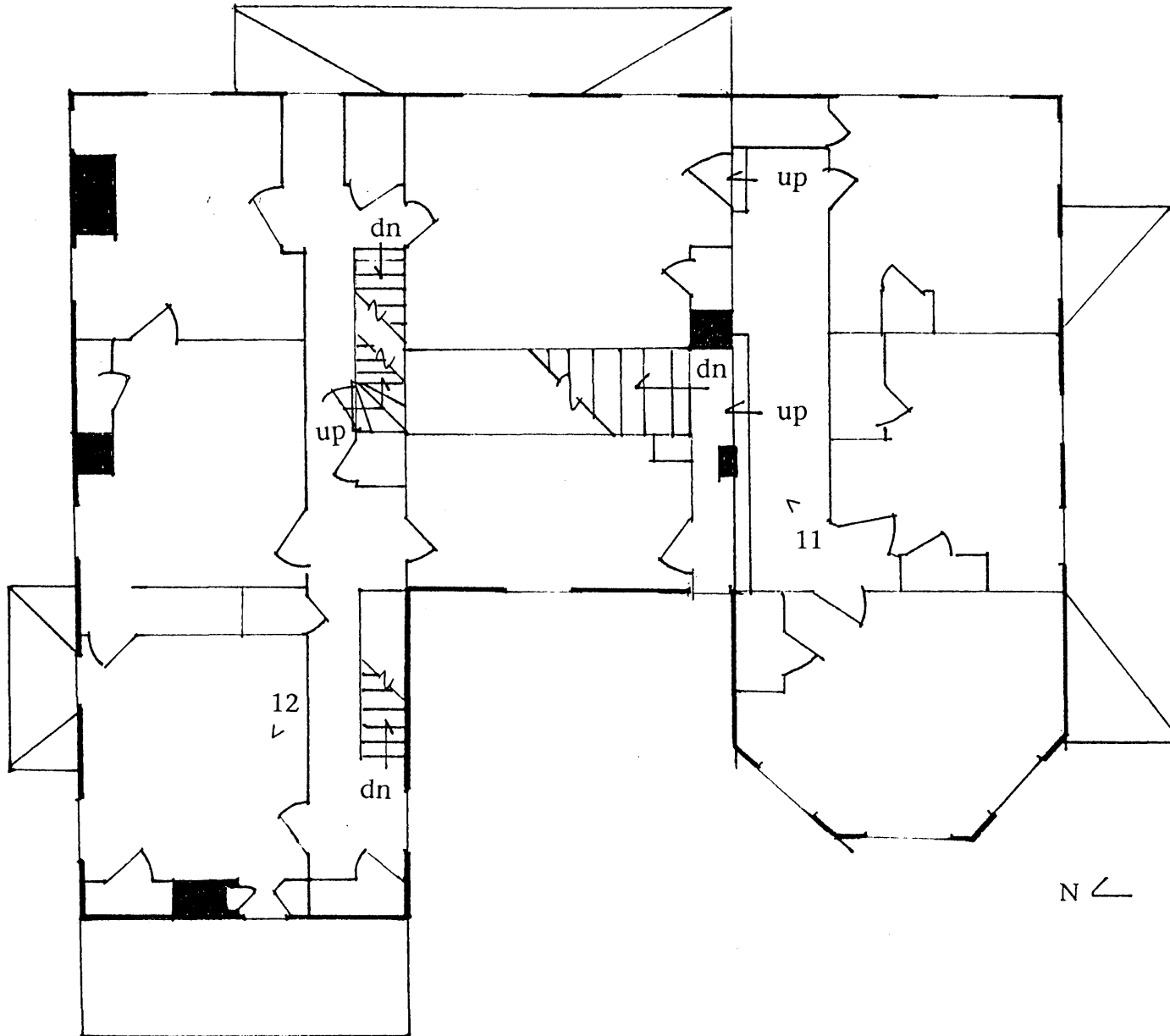
Site Plan
General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, New Jersey



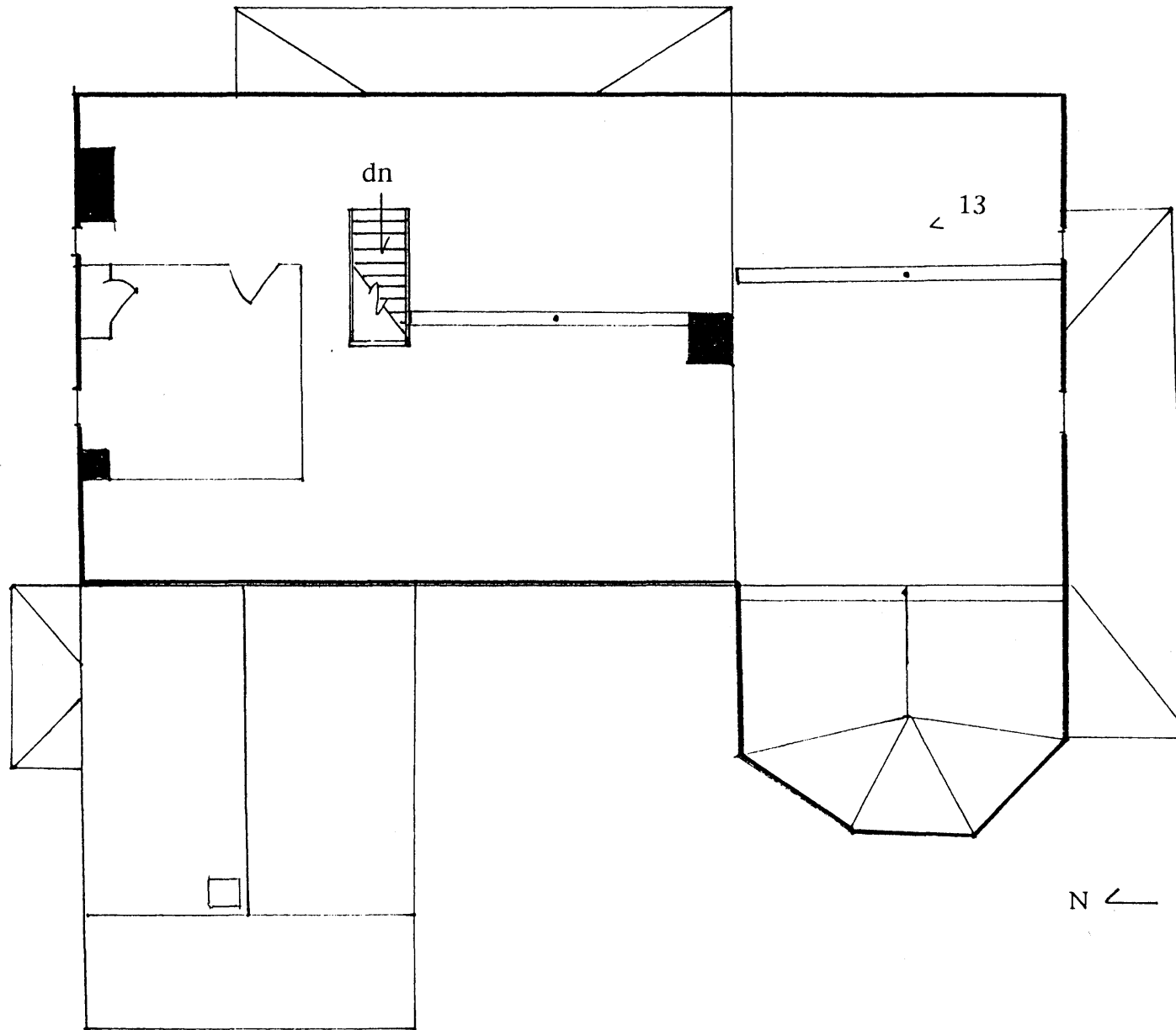
Basement Plan
General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, New Jersey



First Floor Plan
General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, New Jersey



Second Floor Plan
General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, New Jersey



Attic Plan
General Edward S. Godfrey House
Burlington County, New Jersey