

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 208 Egg Harbor Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Washington Township

☐ vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Gloucester

code 015

zip code 08080

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

4/8/19

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Name of Property

Gloucester County, New Jersey
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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
2	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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Georgian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: ironstone

walls STONE: ironstone

roof WOOD: shingle

other

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1765

Significant Dates

c. 1765

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Name of Property

Gloucester County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property <1.0

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, architectural historian
organization _____ date 6/2018, rev. 12/2018
street & number 707 North Delsea Drive telephone (609) 861-2208
city or town Cape May Courthouse state New Jersey zip code 08210

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 Washington (attn: Nicholas Appicce, chair, Washington Township Historic Pres. Commission
street & number 523 Egg Harbor Road telephone (856) 589-0520
city or town Sewell state New Jersey zip code 08080

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 Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, NJ

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Summary Description

Erected about 1765, the George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House is a two-story, side-gabled stone dwelling built in a vernacular expression of the Georgian style with Germanic influences. It has a wood shingle-covered roof with interior end wall brick chimneys emerging at each gable end. The house features a coursed ashlar façade of ironstone, large ironstone quoins, and uncoursed ironstone side and rear walls. Reflecting Germanic influences found in the Delaware Valley, the house has a four-bay wide façade with two center doors, each topped with a five-light transom. A reconstructed bee hive oven with an uncoursed ironstone base is built against the northeast corner of the east side elevation. In plan, the house has a parlor and kitchen on the first story, a single chamber on the second story, a garret, and a basement. Located about 100 feet behind the house is a one-story, gable-front outbuilding, built in the 19th century and constructed of uncoursed ironstone and brick. The house faces south onto Egg Harbor Road with open land to the immediate east, west, and south. Plantings of perennial shrubs, flowers, and flowering bushes are placed in front of the house and around the foundation; gardens of vegetables, perennial flowers, and herbs are contained in raised beds within a new cedar privacy fence behind the house. The house has been restored to its ca. 1765 appearance, reflecting its period of significance of ca. 1765.

Exterior Description

Built about 1765 in a vernacular interpretation of the Georgian style with Germanic influences, the George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House is a two-story, four-bay wide masonry residence that faces south [photos 1 and 2]. It has a side gable roof covered with wood shingles, a boxed cornice with no returns, and interior end wall brick chimneys in each gable end. The house measures 29 feet long by 19 feet deep.

The façade (south elevation) is composed of coursed ashlar ironstone with large ironstone quoins in each corner [photos 2 and 3]. The quoins have been carefully cut so that the height of each matches two courses of coursed ashlar on the facade. In the center of the façade are two doors, each topped with five-light reproduction wood transoms. The reproduction wood doors have raised panels (2/2/2) with oblong brass knobs. Simple, unpainted wood steps with a simple unpainted wood rail front each door. Adjacent to each door is an original 6/9 double-hung wood sash window. The second story of the façade has four original 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. A four-foot long wood header, located west of the westernmost door, is placed about one-foot above ground level in the stone foundation wall and signifies the location of exterior basement steps that are no longer extant [photo 19].

The west (side) elevation has uncoursed ironstone walls, tapered rake boards in the gable end, and a closed-over window at the garret level south of the chimney [photo 4]. This elevation has two ca. 1980, three-light, wooden casement basement windows. Breaks in the masonry walls signal the location of four window openings (two each on the first and second stories) that have been infilled with ironstone.

The east (side) elevation has uncoursed ironstone walls and tapered rake boards in the gable end [photo 2]. There is a ca. 1980, three-light, wooden casement basement window near the southeast

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corner and a reproduction double-hung 4/4 wood sash window between the first and second stories which lights an interior stair. Double-hung wood windows flank the chimney stack at the garret level: that to the north is possibly an original 4/4 wood sash, while that to the south has a single light over four lights with the lower sash possibly original. Located at the northeast corner of this elevation is a reconstructed beehive oven. It features an uncoursed ironstone base that is five feet long by 32 inches deep and is topped with a row of bricks. Above the base is the rounded, plastered oven enclosure [photo 2].

The rear (north) elevation has uncoursed ironstone walls and a boxed cornice with no returns [photo 4]. Located near the northeast corner is ca. 1980 three-light wooden casement basement window. A reproduction wood door of six raised panels (2/2/2) is placed off-center to the east and leads into the kitchen; it is fronted by a single, unpainted wooden step. Windows on each side of the door are reproduction double-hung, 6/1 wood sash; the lower sash of both bear evidence that they were originally nine lights. The second story has three windows, all reproduction 6/6 double-hung wood sash.

Interior Description

In plan, the interior consists of a parlor and kitchen on the first story with a single large chamber on the second story. The garret and basement are unfinished.

The parlor, located in the west half of the first floor, measures approximately 13' by 19' [photos 8 and 9]. The floor consists of random-width pine boards, laid east to west, that range in size from 5" to 7.5" wide and are held with T-head nails. They probably date from the early to mid-19th century. The west (side), north (rear), and south (front) walls have no interior finish, rather the backsides of the stone walls are exposed and, except where two non-original window openings on the north side wall have been infilled with ironstone, bear multiple coats of whitewash or paint. The north (rear) wall has wood nailers for a chair rail (no longer extant), the ghost of which can be seen in the wall. The east partition wall is made of vertical, random-width, beaded pine boards with a centrally-placed board and batten door hung on strap hinges; all components date to ca. 1985. Baseboards, added ca. 1985, are 5½" high with a ½" bead on top.

The parlor fireplace, located in the center of the west side wall, has no mantel or surround [photo 8], but nail holes suggest it originally had a mantel. Its brickwork is exposed and has multiple coats of whitewash or white paint, except for the south wall which has unpainted bricks representing the location of an original cupboard with paneled doors. The fireplace opening, supported by a brick arch, measures 70" wide, by 21" deep, by 44" high. The hearth consists of old, but likely not original, bricks dry laid.

Oak floor joists that run from north to south are exposed overhead and measure 4" by 7" placed 22" to 24" on center; they have the up-and-down marks characteristic of a water-powered saw mill [photos 8 and 9]. Nail holes and ghosts of plaster lath are seen on their bottom face. The windows and door have nailers for trim that was approximately 4" wide and is no longer extant.

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The back face of the paneled front door is made of vertical boards [photo 9]. The door is hung on strap hinges with pintels and has a wrought iron lift latch; all are reproduction.

The kitchen, located in the east half of the first floor, measures approximately 13' by 19' [photos 10, 11, and 12]. The north (rear) and south (front) walls have no interior finish, rather the backsides of the stone walls are exposed and have multiple coats of whitewash or white paint. The west (side) wall is composed of a reproduction vertical beaded-board partition between the kitchen and parlor. The floor consists of random-width pine boards ranging in size from 9" to 11.5" wide and held with a combination of T-head nails and machine cut nails with square heads. The floors probably date from the early to mid-19th century. There is no evidence of a chair rail in this room.

Oak floor joists that run from north to south are exposed overhead and measure 4" by 7" placed 24" to 25" on center; they have the up-and-down marks characteristic of a water-powered saw mill [photos 10 and 11]. Nail holes and ghosts of plaster lath are seen on their bottom face. The windows and doors have nailers for trim which was about 4" wide and is no longer extant.

A large, cooking fireplace occupies the north half of the east (side) wall [photo 12]. It measures 7'8" wide by 4' deep by 5'5" tall. Reconstructed about 1985, it consists of a ca. 1985 red brick chimney breast, a ca. 1985 hand-hewn oak lintel, and a ca. 1985 brick south side wall. The rear wall of the fireplace consists of original uncoursed stones, original bricks, and new bricks, in addition to two original arched brick openings. The northernmost opening measures 12" high by 22" long and opens into a reconstructed bee hive oven, while the southernmost opening is a niche that measures 12" high by 13" long and appears to have been used for storage or as a shelf for utensils. Adjacent to the fireplace, to the south, is a winder stair reconstructed ca. 1985 from the basement to the garret [photo 11]. The southernmost door leads to the chamber above, while the northernmost door leads to the basement. Both are fronted by reproduction beaded-edge board and batten doors, hung on reproduction wrought iron H-L hinges, and opened/closed with reproduction wrought iron lift latches.

The back face of the paneled front and rear doors is made of beaded edge vertical boards [photos 10 and 11]. The doors are hung on strap hinges with pintels and have a wrought iron sliding bolt as well as a wrought iron lift latch; all are reproduction.

The chamber on the second story consists of one large room [photos 13 and 14]. The perimeter walls have no interior finish, rather the backsides of the stone walls are exposed and have multiple coats of whitewash or white paint. Three areas have no paint and represent ca. 1985 infill with ironstone: two non-original window openings on the west side wall and a former doorway on the north rear wall that led to a frame rear ell that no longer stands.

The fireplace on the west side wall has no mantel or mantel surround, although a row of T-head nails spanning the entire width of the fireplace and located above the arched brick opening suggests it had one at an unknown date in the 18th or 19th century [photo 14]. The fireplace opening measures 36" wide by 29" tall by 18" deep; the entire fireplace width is 5'8". The bricks on the front

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and sides bear traces of whitewash and white paint and are scored to accept plaster. The hearth bricks, which are set in sand, do not appear to be original.

The east side wall consists of the ca. 1985 angled brick kitchen chimney stack and its adjacent (to the south) winder stair that leads to the garret and the first floor [photo 13]. The stair leading to the first floor is fronted by a ca. 1985 board and batten door with H-L hinges and a wrought iron lift latch, all reproduction. There is no door fronting the winder stair to the garret.

All front and back windows have nailers for window trim (no longer extant) that was approximately 4" wide. Exposed joists overhead run north to south and date to ca. 1985; they are circular sawn hard pine, measure 3" by 8" and are laid 23" on center. The west end plate appears to be original and is made of water mill sawn poplar. Random-width pine tongue and groove floorboards (alternating male and female) appear to be original and range in size from 9" to 12" wide; they are held with face-nailed rose head nails.

The garret is unfinished except for the east end wall which is covered with plaster containing fine hair. Tapered rafters of hard pine date to ca. 1985 and are joined with a pegged mortise and tenon joint at the apex [photo 15]. Collar ties are 1" x 8" in size and are faced nailed to the rafters. Floorboards are not original, but are recycled, historic, random-width pine boards laid ca. 1985. The bottom 40" of the chimney in the west gable end consists of original brick while the part above it consists of ca. 1985 red brick. The brick chimney in the east gable end consists of new red brick laid ca. 1985.

The basement is unfinished and has walls of uncoursed ironstone [photos 16 and 17]. The front (south) wall has a niche approximately 12" square; its purpose is not known. Near the northwest corner is the former opening that lead to the outside; it has been infilled with stucco-covered bricks. Joists overhead are of hand-hewn, white-washed oak that measure 7" by 4.5" and are laid 17" on center running north to south. A large support beam runs east to west roughly down the middle of the basement; it does not appear to be original but does appear to be an early addition/alteration to support sagging joists. Original chimney supports in the gable end walls are made of uncoursed ironstone with brick vaulted arches. That supporting the kitchen fireplace is 6'6" long and 4' deep, and that supporting the parlor fireplace is 36" long by 25" deep. The brick floor probably dates to the early 20th century and consists of bricks set in Portland cement.

Original Appearance of the House and Subsequent Alterations

When built, the house originally consisted of the stone main block. It had two front doors, that to the west leading into the parlor and that to the east leading into the kitchen. A single rear door entered and exited the kitchen. There were no windows on the west side elevation except for that at the garret level. The east side elevation had a single window between the first and second stories that provided light for a winder stair, and it also had two windows at the garret level on each side of the chimney stack. The present window openings on the façade and rear elevations appear to be original. In plan, the house was two rooms wide on the first story. Divided by a beaded board partition wall, the parlor occupied the west half and the kitchen the east half. Because the interior

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face of the stone walls bears traces of white paint or whitewash, it appears that a smooth plaster finish was added later. The east wall of the kitchen had a large cooking fireplace (as evidenced by the large support in the basement) with a beehive oven; adjacent to the fireplace was a winder stair that ran from the basement to the garret. The second story had at least two chambers as evidenced by the ghost of a partition wall in the original floorboards that ran from north to south. Joists overhead, which bear traces of paint and whitewash, were originally exposed on both the first and second stories and were later covered with a lath and plaster ceiling.

In the early to mid-1800s, the first story floor boards were replaced with those in place today. They are held with machine cut nails (head and shank). A two-story frame kitchen with two chambers above was added to the rear of the main block sometime before 1835 when the house was advertised as being a “stone house and kitchen.” At that time, the easternmost rear window on the second story was removed and a doorway created, connecting the chambers of the main block and the rear addition.

The house appears to have been further expanded and modernized in the mid- to late 1800s. The cooking fireplace and possibly the winder stair were removed entirely. The chamber fireplace was probably plastered over at this time, as well. A straight stair that led from the addition to the rear wall of the main block at the second story level was built against the west wall of the kitchen addition. To accommodate the stair, the main block’s second story middle rear window was removed, and its opening widened to create a doorway. The stair appears to have been part of a one-story addition placed against the west wall of the rear addition and access to this one-story addition from the main block was created by removing a window on the parlor’s north wall and making it into a doorway [see figures 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the *Historic and Supplemental Images* section]. Possibly at this time the interior faces of the painted stones were plastered, and plaster ceilings were introduced, covering the originally exposed joists overhead.

Probably in the early 20th century, windows were added to the side elevations, and it appears that some of the stones taken from the new window openings were used to infill two of the main block’s door openings--the easternmost front door and the back door in the kitchen, as well as their transom lights. The winder stair may have been removed at this time. Sometime in the mid-20th century, the parlor fireplace was remodeled.

Three months after Washington Township took possession in September 1980, the house suffered a fire that severely damaged the rear frame additions and the roof of the stone main block. In 1981, the Washington Township Historical Society, a local non-profit, began a 5-year long restoration of the house restoring it to its original, ca. 1765 appearance. The burned rear additions were removed. To secure the interiors from water damage, a wood shingle roof was built, supported by framing (rafters and collar ties) that matched the originals. Closed over doorways were re-opened and given historically-appropriate transoms, Victorian-era plaster was removed from the walls and the ceilings, and the parlor fireplace was reopened and restored to its original configuration [figures 11 and 12]. The chamber fireplace, which had been plastered over, was uncovered [figure 15]. When the plaster partition wall between the parlor and the kitchen was removed, part of the original vertical board

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partition wall was discovered, cut off below the joist when the plaster ceiling was added, but left extant above the plaster ceiling. This allowed recreation of the original partition wall.

Based on evidence found in the east side wall, the kitchen fireplace was rebuilt, as was the winder stair [figures 13 and 14]. The beehive oven was rebuilt to match the original opening that had been revealed when the plaster wall covering the stones was removed in the kitchen. The 6/6 double-hung wood window on the east side wall was removed and replaced with a 4/4 double-hung wood sash window that provided light to the stairway. Windows on the first and second story of the west side wall were removed, and their openings infilled with stone to match. A late 19th-century front porch was removed [figure 7]. Floorboards recycled from the fire-damaged, demolished rear additions were laid in the garret and the west end chimney was rebuilt from the garret level to above the roof line. All window sashes were repaired, reglazed, reinstalled, and given new sills and frames.¹

Integrity

The house retains a high degree of exterior integrity, reflecting its ca. 1765 as-built appearance after a five-year restoration in the 1980s. Although the transoms, interior and exterior doors, and the wrought iron door hardware are reproduction, they are faithful to what would have been there originally. The most serious of the Victorian-era alterations was removal of the cooking fireplace and its adjacent winder stair in the kitchen. However, enough evidence remained—the beehive oven opening of arched brick [figure 16a], ghosts of the winder stair's original treads [figure 14], the fireplace support in the basement [photo 17], the ghost of the kitchen chimney on the east wall of the chamber [figure 13], and infilled floor boards—that these features could be accurately reconstructed. The fireplaces in the parlor and chamber above are missing their mantels but retain their original configurations and most of their original bricks. A paneled cupboard that appears to be original and was originally adjacent to the parlor fireplace is stored in the garret and awaits restoration. First story floorboards are historic replacements of the original and date from the early to mid-19th century, while those on the second story are original. The garret flooring and roof framing are not original, having been destroyed in the 1980 fire, but have been rebuilt to match the originals. Although the first floor, vertical board partition wall is a recreation, it is based on the remnants that were left *in situ* when plaster ceilings were added in the 19th century.

The Stone Outbuilding (contributing building)

Likely built in the 19th century, this gable-front outbuilding faces south and has a footprint of 7'8" long by 6' deep [photos 6 and 7, and figures 10a and 10b in the *Historic and Supplemental Images* section]. Its walls consist of uncoursed ironstone lightly interspersed with bricks on all elevations and with large ironstone quoins in each corner. The roof is covered with wood shingles and has exposed rafter ends on the east and west side elevations; the rafters are reproductions. Because the west side wall (5'8" high) is shorter than the east side wall (7' high), the roof slopes have different pitches. A partially-exposed brick chimney runs along the east side wall. The chimney appears to be

¹ Details of the restoration were gleaned from an interview with George Kaizar who worked on the restoration, photos of the restoration taken in the 1980s, and the booklet "Ye Old Stone House: A Brief History," by Consilia Kaizar, 1986.

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original because the bricks are handmade and the soft mortar is loaded with a small stone aggregate. In front of the chimney is a brick firepit (rebuilt ca. 1985) built against the base of the chimney and served by the chimney. It measures 3'4" long by 3' deep. Its top has a 24"-wide circular opening (presumably to hold a vat) with an opening at the base to feed firewood. Some of the bricks are handmade but all are set in a mortar containing Portland cement. The façade (south elevation) has a board and batten door (reproduction) hung on reproduction strap hinges with pintels. The interior is unfinished and has three, possibly original metal bars embedded in the mortar at the ceiling level; these run from north to south. The building's original use is not known. The interior is not blackened from smoke, so it was not a smoke house. The east side wall was built higher to accommodate human activity (soap making, food processing, laundry?) at the fire pit. The building may have been used to store already-processed meats or foods as the lack of windows might suggest.

Ca. 2010 Lamp Post (non-contributing structure)

Approximately eight-feet tall, the electrified lamp post consists of a square metal pole supporting a fixture with two metal arms under a milk glass globe that caps a clear glass shade [photo 18].

Setting

The house and stone outbuilding stand on a 6.2-acre lot that has approximately 1,000' frontage on Egg Harbor Road. Both buildings stand toward the north end of the lot on a grassy knoll facing south onto Egg Harbor Road [photo 1]. The road was laid out in 1793 to connect Mays Landing in western Atlantic County on the Great Egg Harbor River with the outskirts of Woodbury, the county seat for Gloucester County.²

East of the house is a large gravel parking lot that provides access to a collection of four historic buildings that were moved onto the lot in the 1980s and 1990s. These historic buildings are located east and northeast of the Morgan House and, with the parking lot, a ca. 2000 wood gazebo, and a ca. 2000 open flag pavilion at the west end of the parking lot, are not within the National Register boundaries [see NJ-GeoWeb map]. Although there is open land to the immediate west, east, and south of the house, there is a large townhouse development north and east of the house, a single-family housing development to the southeast, and two commercial strip malls to the northwest.

An informal row of rose bushes (*Rosa*) is planted between the front of the house and the road. A row of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) trees runs along the east side of the house and across the easternmost half of the rear boundary line. At the northwest corner of the garden fence is a black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) tree. Foundation plantings are numerous and include boxwood (*Buxus*), daffodils (*Narcissus*), a lilac bush (*Syringa vulgaris*), and iris (*Iris*). In front of the house is a large wooden sign announcing this as a "Historical Site" [photo 1] with a smaller wooden sign near the westernmost front door proclaiming this the "Olde Stone House Historical Site" [photo 4].

² Gloucester County Roads Book A, 155-156.

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Behind the house are five raised beds contained within a new cedar plank privacy fence that encloses a garden approximately 30-feet square [photo 5]. The beds are outlined with a brick sidewalk. The largest bed, which occupies roughly three-quarters of the westernmost half, is used to grow a variety of vegetables in the summer. Between it and the house is a small bed that contains medicinal plants including horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), borage (*Borago officinalis*), and calendula (*Calendula*).

The eastern half of the garden contains three raised beds. That in the northeast corner contains perennials that include blue-stemmed goldenrod (*Solidago caesia*), verbena (*Verbena*), fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*), lavender (*Lavandula*), and tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). The bed in the center contains perennials like milkweed (*Asclepias L.*), dwarf hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*), and nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*), all planted around a wild cherry tree (*Prunus serotina*) in the center. The bed in the southeast corner contains herbs that include parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*), basil (*Ocimum basilicum*), and rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

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Summary Statement of Significance

The George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House, built about 1765 in Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, is significant for its stone construction in two ways. First, stone buildings in southwestern New Jersey were erected in smaller numbers than their frame and brick counterparts because local deposits of building stone were scattered and small scale in nature, while stands of timber and deposits of clay for brickmaking were plentiful. Second, the Morgan House exemplifies the higher quality of stone masonry construction available in southwestern New Jersey from the mid-18th through the early 19th centuries. Built of local ironstone and restored to its original ca. 1765 appearance, the Morgan House has a coursed ashlar facade that adds a sophistication and formality not found in most of southwestern New Jersey's stone dwellings, the majority of which were built with uncoursed masonry. For its association not only with the relative rarity of stone construction in southwestern New Jersey, but also with this decorative treatment of stone construction on the facade, the property meets National Register Criterion C with local significance in architectural history. Its period of significance is ca. 1765.

Historical Background:

George Morgan Sr. (ca. 1708-1759) and his wife, Susannah (nee Davis), married in 1730 in Philadelphia, then settled in Washington Township, Gloucester County sometime after 1732. Until its incorporation in 1836, Washington Township was originally part of Deptford Township. Morgan's father, Edward, was a Welshman who settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania in the late 1600s. George Sr. purchased several tracts of land in Gloucester County, but did not record the deeds, so the exact date of his settlement is unknown. In 1968, Harry K. Marvin, said to be an official map maker for the State of New Jersey, drew Morgan's holdings as shown on a sheepskin survey owned by Morgan descendants, plotting the boundaries over a current road map [see figure 1 in the *Historic and Supplemental Images* section]. According to that survey, Morgan Sr. owned a sizable, 600+-acre farmstead located on the west side of the south branch of Big Timber Creek.¹

George Morgan Sr. died in 1759 and willed 200 acres of his farmstead "with the house thereon" to his oldest son, George Jr., (1733-1795) dividing the rest of his real estate holdings between his other sons. His will states that the 200-acre tract had been purchased from Aaron Irons (no date given), but no deed to or from Irons was recorded. Having no deeds to prove ownership of his father's lands, George Jr. had the 200 acres surveyed and located in 1782.² When plotted, his 200-acre inheritance occupies roughly the westernmost one-fourth of his father's 600-acre tract (figure 2).

George Morgan Jr. married Sarah Rimsay on April 16, 1759 and with her had five children. He and his family were members of the Blackwood Presbyterian Church, which had been established as a congregation at the head of Timber Creek in 1750. In 1751, the congregation built its first structure in

¹ Old Swedes (Gloria Dei) Church, Philadelphia, marriage records, 8-27-1730 (Ancestry.com database); Joan B. Michael, "Township Acquires Stone House," *News Report* (Sewell, New Jersey), 6-18-1980. The sheepskin map was owned by the Morgan Family Association of Camden County in 1968 and attempts to locate the survey and the Association have proved fruitless. Michael's article refers to Marvin as an official map maker for the State of New Jersey, but this has not been confirmed.

² Gloucester County colonial wills, file # 665H; New Jersey Colonial Deeds, book U, 204, NJ State Archives.

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Blackwood, New Jersey roughly three miles northwest of the house, and many Morgan family members are buried in the cemetery there.

Local historians have long thought the stone house standing on the property was built about 1730 by George Morgan Sr. But in the spring of 1775, George Morgan Jr. placed the following advertisement announcing the sale of his “new dwelling house”:

To be SOLD at private SALE, between this time and the 25th day of March instant,
A PLANTATION containing about 250 acres, lying near the head of Mantua Creek ten miles from Gloucester in Gloucester county, and Deptford township, about 50 acres of good tillable ground, and the rest woodland, about 25 acres of mowing meadow, and as much more may be made, a good stream of water running through the middle of it, a large bearing orchard, and a peach orchard, a new dwelling house, a large new barn, with convenient stables, a good smoke house, and other out-houses, and many other conveniencies; it lies on a public road and is fit for a store or tavern. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by enquiring of GEORGE MORGAN, living on the premises.³

Depending on one’s interpretation of “new,” the house was probably built between ca. 1760 (making it 15 years old in 1775) and 1775, when it would have been recently constructed. Within the context of this nomination, the date of ca. 1765 was chosen as the middle ground.

Morgan did not sell the house and lived in it until his death in 1795. He was never granted a tavern license and if he operated a store out of the house, no record of that use has survived. The public road upon which the house stands was not formally laid out until 1793. That year the legal description given for “a road from Mays Landing in Eggharbor [sic] to James Gibson’s gate in Deptford” mentions a line ending at “Geo. Morgan’s stone house.”⁴ The location of George Morgan Sr.’s house is unknown.

George Morgan Jr. died in 1795 and his will directed that after his youngest son came of age, his real and personal property was to be equally divided between his wife and children. His broadly itemized inventory included cash, notes, and book debts totaling £1,192, livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs) valued at £137, boards and farming utensils valued at £70, and “household goods, rye in the ground and wood at the landing” valued at £58.⁵

In 1795, Morgan’s executors (wife Sarah and brother Jonathan) sold the 200-acre farmstead to George Morgan III (ca. 1773-1813) for £475. The property was noted as being the “same tract George Morgan deceased lived on.”⁶

George Morgan III married Abigail (maiden name unknown) and they had nine children. He died intestate in 1813 and the inventory of his personal estate showed he raised livestock (horses, sheep, cows, and swine), owned two wagons, and had plows and “other implements of husbandry” along with 30

³ *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), March 1, 1775, 3.

⁴ Gloucester County Roads Book A, 155-156.

⁵ George Morgan Jr. will and inventory, State Archives, file #1966H.

⁶ Gloucester County Deeds, book D, 222.

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pounds of wool.⁷ Abigail died in 1814 and the inventory of her estate showed ownership of horned cattle, poultry, plate and other household goods, Indian corn, and “sundry implements of husbandry.”⁸

In 1826, the property was divided among their nine children. Four—Isaac, Zedekiah, Sarah, and George IV—had previously sold their respective shares to Deptford Township resident Josiah Clark between 1815 and 1822. Josiah Clark had been appointed guardian for seven of the Morgan children in 1814 after their mother’s death. Clark, who owned numerous properties in Gloucester County, died in 1825, so the Morgan House, barn, and outbuildings on 66.6 acres were given to his estate in the division (figure 3).⁹

Many of Clark’s properties were sold by his executors in 1835. Among them was:

The Stone House Farm

Now in the tenure of Merriall Turner...the Farm, the improvements on which are a two story Stone House and Kitchen, Barn, Crib House, and other out-buildings, all in good repair, with a Well of good water at the door.¹⁰

Merriall Turner (1788-1860) was the high bidder, paying \$695 for the 66.6-acre farmstead. He is listed as a farmer in the 1850 census with real estate valued at \$10,000 and a total of 14 people are living in the house.¹¹ Turner was a member of the Bethel Methodist Church in nearby Hurffville; while the congregation was building their second church building in 1840, he offered use of his house for prayer meetings until the church was finished. Merriall’s oldest son, Robert (ca. 1814-?), then owned the house until losing it in a sheriff’s sale in 1862 when it was sold to John C. Smallwood. Six years later, Turner bought it back from Smallwood and the property is shown under his ownership on the 1869 Lake & Beers map (figure 4). After Turner’s death, his seven children requested their father’s property, now increased to 112 acres in size, be divided between them in 1874, so the Orphan’s Court directed the farmstead be sold.¹² Its sale was advertised in the local paper:

Commissioner’s Sale of Valuable Farm

...There is an Apple Orchard on said premises, of well selected fruit, now in full bearing, and other Fruit Trees. A stream of water runs through the premises...the buildings consist of a good sized Stone House and Frame Kitchen, extensive Barn and Stabling, a Wagon House and Crib House, all in a good state of repair, and a well of excellent water at the door...¹³

Jeremiah Paulin (1830-1912) was the high bidder at \$88 per acre paying a total of \$9,840. Paulin was Turner’s son-in-law, having married Turner’s daughter, Sarah, in 1859, so the farm remained in the

⁷ George Morgan (III) Inventory, New Jersey State Archives, file #2951H.

⁸ Gloucester County Inventories, Book A, 150.

⁹ Gloucester County, Book B of Divisions, 41-45; Gloucester County Deeds: book M, 344; book JJ, 46; book GG, 275; book JJ, 579; Orphan’s Court Records, December term 1814, 342.

¹⁰ *Camden Mail and General Advertiser* (Camden, NJ), 7-8-1835.

¹¹ Camden County deeds, book N3, 486; 1850 Census, Camden County, Washington Township, 219.

¹² Consilia Kaizar, “Ye Old Stone House: A Brief History,” (privately printed, 1987), 8; <http://www.bumcsewell.org/about-us/our-history> accessed 4-25-2018; *West Jersey Press* (Camden, NJ), 5-14-1862, 3; Camden County Deeds, Book 58, 195; Gloucester County Orphan’s Court Minutes, Book L, 497.

¹³ *Camden Democrat* (Camden, NJ), 11-7-1874, 3.

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family. Like the owners before him, Jeremiah Paulin was a farmer, living in the house with his wife and seven children (figure 5).¹⁴ Sometime around the turn of the last century, Sarah began using the east room in the stone section (formerly the kitchen) as a store, selling—among other things—three kinds of coffee, flour, and dried prunes. It was also during this time that Jeremiah and Sarah's son, Robert Turner Paulin, started a dairy farm on the property with 27 cows. The dairy business ended, however, when Robert Paulin was kicked in the abdomen by a cow and died from his injury in October 1905.¹⁵

Jeremiah Paulin died in 1912, and the farm was sold by his executors to Frank Atkinson for \$10,000 in November of that year. Atkinson ran it as a dairy and truck farm, selling milk and vegetables in area markets. He was active in the Jr. Order of United American Mechanics and the Hurffville Grange, and for many years he was on the Washington Township school board. His wife, Anna, taught in the local school system.¹⁶

After living in the house for almost 50 years, the Atkinson's sold the farm (now reduced to 144 acres) in June 1961 to Charles Kurth of Haddonfield, New Jersey. Kurth, acting as a trustee for four investors, rented the property to Frederick Powell who turned the farm, barn, and stables into the "Starlite Stables." Powell used the farm to raise, sell, and board horses until the 1970s. The house was used to store feed and other supplies.¹⁷ After Powell moved away, the house was left to demolition by neglect (figure 6). Over the years, Charles Kurth bought numerous adjoining properties and in 1973 sold a total of 413 acres, which included the Morgan House and farm, to the FPA Corporation of Wyncote, Pa., a residential real estate development company. In 1980, the corporation began building a 750-house development called "Saddlebrook Farms" on the 413-acre tract and in September of that year gave the Morgan House and 6.2 acres to Washington Township.¹⁸

In December, barely three months later, the house suffered a devastating fire that began in the frame additions to the rear and spread to the attic of the stone main block, destroying the roof and attic floor (figure 9). In 1981, the Township authorized repairs to the building that included rebuilding/restoring the roof and chimneys. The Washington Township Historical Society also began a volunteer effort that year to restore the house to its ca. 1765 appearance. The ca. 1765 date was chosen because the later rear additions, too heavily burned to be restored, had to be demolished, leaving only the ca. 1765 main block still standing. With no access to the second floor (the original stairs had been removed in the early 20th century and second floor access relocated to a stair in the later rear additions), the Historical Society determined that restoring the original winder stair and adjacent cooking fireplace in the main block was needed to reestablish functionality to the house and depict the house's original appearance. To ensure

¹⁴ Gloucester County Deeds, Book R-5, 217; New Jersey United Methodist Church Records 1800-1970, marriage of Jeremiah Paulin to Sarah Turner 5-1-1859 (Ancestry.com database).

¹⁵ As recalled by Sarah Paulin's granddaughter, Rachel in Joan B. Michael, "Story of Stone House Continues with Paulin Family," *News Report* (Sewell, NJ), 8-6-1980.

¹⁶ Gloucester County Deeds, book 240, 453; Joan B. Michael, "Atkinson Family Was Last to Live in Old Stone House," *News Report* (Sewell, NJ), 8-13-1980.

¹⁷ Gloucester County deeds, book 1010, 336; Joan B. Michael, "Stone House and Farm were Sold in 1961 to Become 'Starlite Stables'," *News Report* (Sewell, NJ), 8-27-1980; Bernie Weisenfeld, "Old farmhouse awaits benefactor for new life," *Courier Post* (Camden, NJ), 3-25-1976.

¹⁸ Gloucester County Deeds, book 1415, 841.

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that their restoration was as historically accurate as possible, Historical Society volunteers toured other historic stone houses in the area, in particular the nearby ca. 1771 Bodo Otto House, which is discussed later in this section. They carefully removed layers of non-original plaster to reveal original construction details that included the parlor fireplace (hidden behind a mid-20th century fireplace, see figures 11 and 12) and the bake-oven opening in the kitchen (figures 16a and 16 b). Ghosts of the original winder stair in the stone walls (figure 14) guided proper placement and sizing of treads and risers, while fragments of the wooden partition wall between the kitchen and parlor that survived above a later plaster ceiling allowed the partition wall to be accurately recreated. The five-year long restoration project culminated in the Morgan House's dedication in September 1986. Over the next several years, four other historic buildings from Washington Township were moved to the site to create a museum village. Those buildings are excluded from the boundaries.¹⁹

The George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House now serves as a historic house museum operated under the aegis of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission.

Significance Under Criterion C

In southwestern New Jersey the majority of buildings erected before the early 19th century were of log or frame construction. Expansive stands of timber located along the eastern side of the Delaware River yielded plentiful building materials for the European settlers who immigrated to Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties beginning in the 1600s. Those counties, located roughly in the southwestern half of the state's Inner Coastal Plain, were blessed with fertile soils that also had large deposits of clay suitable for brickmaking, and by 1680, the first brick houses in Burlington, Burlington County were under construction. Although brick buildings became the second largest construction type, wood continued as the favored building material.

Stone buildings were erected in far fewer numbers because southwestern New Jersey lacked the large deposits of stone, either mined or gathered from fields, that fostered its use on a larger scale in northern New Jersey and the Philadelphia environs.²⁰ However, small localized outcroppings or deposits of native ironstone in southwestern New Jersey provided a masonry alternative to those who lived close enough to the source to make stone construction an option. As Thomas Wertenbaker observed in *The Founding of American Civilization: The Middle Colonies*:

The building material differed according to locality, for the farmer could not afford to haul brick or stone long distances to the site he had chosen for his home. Where field stones or limestone quarries were close at hand he built of stone, where clay and lime were abundant, of brick.²¹

¹⁹ Lee Hentschel, "Repair work OK'd for old stone house," *News Report* (Sewell, NJ), 10-22-1980; Ron Southwick, "Historical society looks for Old Stone housekeeper," *Times* (Washington Township, NJ), 9-14-1994; interview, George Kaizar, 3-15-2018

²⁰ Gabrielle M. Lanier, *The Delaware Valley in the Early Republic* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 2005), 202; Robert Craig, "Traditional Patterned Brickwork Buildings in New Jersey," Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places nomination, section E, 2-13.

²¹ Thomas Wertenbaker, *The Founding of American Civilization: The Middle Colonies* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1938), 236.

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Ironstone, also called sandstone, is a conglomerate made of sand and gravel cemented into stone by iron oxide. It is found in the Bridgeton Formation, a subsurface unit of the coastal plain consisting of reddish-brown to brown, medium to very coarse, poorly sorted sand to silty quartz sand containing scattered gravel beds. Not all gravel and coarse sand beds in the Bridgeton Formation contain ironstone, but some do.²²

Eighteenth-Century Quarries and Stone Masons in Southwestern New Jersey

Local lore claims the stones used in the Morgan House were obtained locally and that seems logical given the high cost to transport heavy stones from a great distance. The map titled “Surficial Geology of the Runnemede Quadrangle, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey,” prepared in 2003, identifies two areas containing Bridgeton Formation soils that are within one-half mile of the Morgan House (figure 27). Bridgeton Formation soils, found in New Jersey’s coastal plain, have the potential to yield ironstone. Shaded in pink and identified as “Tb” on the map, they are located to the northwest and southeast of the house. Another, smaller deposit is located one mile to the northeast. Of the three, the one to the southeast was located on the 200 acres George Morgan Jr. inherited from his father and may have been the source of the stone used in the Morgan House.

Local lore also claims that the stones used to build the Bodo Otto House (figure 23) about 1771 and again in 1819 when the house was doubled in size, came from a quarry or field located a few miles to the southeast.²³ A handful of buildings near Arney’s Mount in Burlington County are made of ironstone mined from the mount.

Several southern New Jersey quarries are mentioned in 18th-century Philadelphia newspapers. In 1765, Charles Day advertised the sale of his dwelling house and 250 acres of land fronting Cooper’s Creek (Camden County), adding that “there is a valuable quarry of good stone for building” also on the property.²⁴ That same year Salem (now Cumberland) County resident Samuel Elwell advertised the sale of a grist mill, the “lower story of stone,” on 80 acres that also included a “good Stone Quarry.” The mill was located on a branch of Stowe Creek in present day Cumberland County.²⁵ Two years later, James Ellison advertised the sale of his “plantation” located about a mile above Raccoon Creek in Bridgeport, Gloucester County, noting that his square log house and kitchen both had a good stone chimney and the tract also contained a “valuable stone quarry.”²⁶

Gloucester County historian, Frank Stewart, mentioned two in his writings based on articles found in Camden newspapers of the 1830s and 1840s. The “Redstone Quarry house and lot” was located in

²² Rollin Salisbury and George Knapp, *The Quaternary Formations of Southern New Jersey* (Trenton, NJ: MacCrellish & Quigley Co., 1917), Chapter II, The Bridgeton Formation, 11-66

²³ Interview with Robert Sellen, current owner of the Bodo Otto House, 4-19-2018.

²⁴ *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA), 3-7-1765, 4.

²⁵ *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA), 9-19-1765.

²⁶ *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Philadelphia, PA), 2-19-1767.

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Woolwich Township, and Stewart wrote in the 1930s that “this quarry was noted two centuries ago,” without citing the source of the observation. Another quarry was located on a farm near Clements Bridge which crossed Big Timber Creek, the division between Gloucester and Camden counties. This quarry may have provided the stone for the façade of the Gabreil Daveis Tavern (extant) which is located just over a mile from the bridge.²⁷

The identity of the mason who built the Morgan House is not known. While several stone masons advertised their services in nearby Philadelphia’s mid- to late- 18th-century newspapers, none were from southwestern New Jersey. Similarly, none of the men who settled in southwestern New Jersey in the late 17th century and were as identified masons or bricklayers in *Patents and Deeds and Other Early Records of New Jersey, 1664-1703* appear to have had any descendants who followed the same trade.

The 1972 National Register nomination for the 1772 Jesse Chew House in Gloucester County provides a possible clue. The Chew House, built of uncoursed ironstone, is located about 2.5 miles west of the Morgan House in the Sewell section of Mantua Township, Gloucester County and its 1772 construction date (as indicated by a datestone in the gable end) is closely contemporaneous with that of the ca. 1765 Morgan House. One “Hans Huber” inscribed his name and the date “1772” on a ceiling joist in the Chew House. Despite intensive research on several genealogy websites (Ancestry.com, familysearch.org, etc.) and on historic newspaper websites (newspapers.com, genealogybank.com), no information about a mason or stone mason named Hans/John/Johannes Huber working in either Pennsylvania or New Jersey in the last half of the 18th century has been discovered. No Hans Huber died in New Jersey before 1820 and the great number of men named Hans Huber who immigrated to Pennsylvania from Germany in the mid-1700s suggests he may have been a mason from the west side of the Delaware River who worked in New Jersey on an as-needed basis. Interestingly, the Chew House nomination also mentions the discovery of a “measuring rod indicating ‘William Ottwell’ may have been the original builder of the house.” Similar investigation of William Ottwell (and its many spelling variants) with the occupation of carpenter, mason, or stone mason has also proved fruitless.²⁸

Stone Construction in Southwestern New Jersey

Thomas Budd, writing in the 1685 promotional tract *Good Order Established in Pennsylvania* [sic] & *New Jersey in America* commented that “in some places there are Quarries of a ruf hard stone, which are good to wall Cellars and some Stone fit for Pavement.”²⁹ Although Budd was probably referring to the large deposits of quartzite, sandstone, and limestone in the greater Philadelphia area, many of southwestern New Jersey’s historic frame buildings feature foundations and/or basement walls of local ironstone. Its use for that purpose was as early as Budd noted: in Gloucester County, county court records show that a

²⁷ Frank H. Stewart, *Notes on Old Gloucester County* (privately printed, 1933-1935), Vol. II, 152, 285; Vol. III, 13; Gabreil Daveis Tavern, documented by HABS as the Hampton House Hospital, HABS-NJ-285.

²⁸ National Register nomination, Jesse Chew House, <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail?assetID=064d1df3-b0aa-4c61-8b81-7aeff6bdaf18> accessed 4-15-2018.

²⁹ Thomas Budd, *Good Order Established in Pennsylvania & New Jersey*, (1685), 8 [Google Books, accessed 5-1-2018]

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1708 addition to the 1695 log prison was “to be made of stone and brick,” probably a stone foundation supporting a brick structure.³⁰

Despite the relative rarity of stone deposits in southwestern New Jersey, stone appears to have been used for construction almost as early as wood and brick. Several stone houses—gleaned from the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), county-wide cultural resource surveys, and other sources—are claimed to have been built in the late 1600s/early 1700s. The earliest is the Joseph Nicholson House (demolished), a 2½-story, gambrel roofed house said to have been erected in 1699, the date when Nicholson married and bought land on the north bank of Cooper’s Creek in Camden County (figure 17).³¹ It was built of uncoursed ironstone. Thought to date to before 1709, the 1½-story, uncoursed stone section of the Joseph Cooper House (demolished) stood in Camden’s Pyne Point Park (Camden County) and featured a two-room wide floor plan.³²

Purportedly built in 1725, the two-story Pissant House (extant) is located in Bridgeport (Gloucester County) on the northeast side of Raccoon Creek. It is built of uncoursed gray stone probably mined on the west side of the Delaware River.³³ Another early stone house, this one in Burlington County, is the Joseph and Keziah Burr House (“Peachfield”), which burned in 1929 and was extensively rebuilt using the original uncoursed stone walls erected 1725 to 1732.³⁴

All of these examples feature uncoursed stone walls on every elevation, a wall treatment that appears to have been almost universally characteristic of southwestern New Jersey’s domestic stone architecture until the middle of the 18th century.

Although the Georgian style with its symmetrical composition enriched with classical details began as early as 1700 in the colonies, it found little expression in the farmhouses of rural southwestern New Jersey. However, as the Georgian style matured, a more pretentious and sophisticated treatment of stone construction that featured a coursed ashlar façade emerged around 1760 in southwestern New Jersey. Used mostly in houses, these formally arranged facades appear to be based on somewhat earlier examples found in stone-rich southeastern Pennsylvania, such as Tuckamony Farm (built 1747 in Bucks County), the Peter Wentz Farmstead (built in 1758 in Montgomery County), Cedar Grove (Fairmount Park,

³⁰ As quoted in John Barber and Henry Howe, *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey* (New York, 1846, reprint, Clearfield Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1995), 209.

³¹ Joseph Nicholson House, Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS-NJ-102.

³² Joseph Cooper House, Historic American Buildings Survey #HABS-NJ-70.

³³ <http://www.co.gloucester.nj.us/about/historical/default.asp>, accessed 5-1-2018. Robert Craig, writing in “Traditional Patterned Brickwork Buildings in New Jersey,” Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places nomination, Section E, p. 14 comments that there is documentation of buildings constructed of brick floated up the Delaware River, so it stands to reason that stone might have also been shipped in a similar manner.

³⁴ Burr Mansion Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; *Burlington County Inventory and Survey of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources*, Vol. 4, Westhampton Township, 15-18.

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Philadelphia, 1748-50), and the Green Tree Inn/Pastorius House in Germantown (Philadelphia County, built in 1748 per a date carved in a stone).³⁵

As Hugh Morrison remarked about the 18th-century Georgian style stone houses outside of Philadelphia in *Early American Architecture*, “The [stone] masonry varied from a crude rubble in the early period to even-coursed ashlar after the mid-century.”³⁶ The adoption of “even-coursed ashlar” was not universal among southwestern New Jersey’s stone buildings, however, but its use reflects an awareness of the then-prevailing Georgian style for which “brick or dressed stone was the accepted medium and rough stone was considered unsuited to the sophisticated façade with its delicate ornamentation, its Palladian windows and classic doors.”³⁷

Coursed ashlar facades on southwestern New Jersey’s stone farm houses elevated them from ordinary to artful and brought a regularity of design previously found only in brick construction. Still not full-blown examples of the Georgian style at its highest interpretation, stone houses with coursed ashlar facades nevertheless conveyed a kinship with their brick counterparts, particularly those with patterned brickwork, sharing their “architecture of ‘refinement’” albeit at a much lower level of expression.³⁸

The best known and most architecturally sophisticated example of a coursed ashlar façade in the greater Philadelphia area is the high style Georgian example of Cliveden (Benjamin Chew House, figure 19, extant) built 1763-1767 in Germantown, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Also in Germantown is the extant 1768 John Johnson House, a much more restrained example (probably because Johnson was a Quaker) that features a pent roof, pedimented dormers, and a simple four-light transom over the center door.

Of the southwestern New Jersey examples documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1930s and 1940s, identified in the county-wide historic sites surveys of the 1970s and 1980s, and identified through other sources, most of the stone buildings erected before 1820 with coursed ashlar facades were built in Burlington County. Among these documented examples, that county has six houses and one smokehouse with coursed ashlar facades and they range in date from (reportedly) the second quarter of the 18th century to ca. 1800 or later. Gloucester County has four houses (including the Morgan House) with coursed ashlar façades and they range in date from ca. 1765 to ca. 1820; Camden County has one house.

Of these, the earliest with a definitive date is located in the City of Camden and it predates the 1760s by several decades, foreshadowing the popularity that would come later. Still standing but damaged by fire in 2012, the 2½-story, gambrel-roofed Benjamin Cooper House (figure 18) has a pent roof along its

³⁵ Margaret Bye Richie, John D. Milner and Gregory D. Huber, *Stone Houses: Traditional Homes of Pennsylvania’s Bucks County and Brandywine Valley* (New York: Rizzoli Publications, 2005), 46-51, 132-139; www.parkcharms.com (Cedar Grove); <https://digital.library.cornell.edu/catalog/ss:3873869>.

³⁶ Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (NY: Oxford University Press, 1952), 517.

³⁷ Wertenbaker, 255.

³⁸ Robert Craig, “Traditional Patterned Brickwork Buildings in New Jersey,” Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places nomination, section E, 2.

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George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, New Jersey

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coursed ashlar façade between the first and second stories. Initials of the original owners and the date of 1734 are found in a gable-end datestone.

In Burlington County, the east section of the Evesham Friends Meeting House (extant, figure 26) in Mt. Laurel, appears to be the earliest known example there. Dated by Quaker records to 1760, it has a coursed ashlar front as does its 1798 addition. Less than two miles away, the original section of the Joseph Hewlings House (figure 21, demolished), also in Mt. Laurel, had a coursed ashlar facade and was inscribed with the date of 1767. Its stone is said to have come from nearby Hewlings Mount.³⁹

Joseph Wright built a two-story, one-room deep house (demolished) with a coursed stone facade in Cinnaminson Township, Burlington County; according to a date made of bricks in the stone gable end, it was erected in 1771. Two small houses near Arney's Mount, a known source of ironstone in Springfield Township, were said to have been built in the second quarter of the 18th century and have coursed ashlar facades.⁴⁰ Built about 1800 or later and located in Mt. Laurel Township is the 2½-story Bashbe Johnson House (extant) with a mostly-coursed facade.⁴¹

Gloucester County's four known examples of domestic buildings with coursed ashlar facades range in date from ca. 1765 to 1819. The earliest is the ca. 1765 George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House, subject of this nomination. The two-story Gill House in Paulsboro (extant, figure 22) was reportedly built about 1800.⁴² The most noteworthy among all southwestern New Jersey examples is the two-story Bodo Otto House located on Kings Highway in Mickleton (East Greenwich Township), Gloucester County (figure 23, extant). The rear half of the house, built of uncoursed stone and called "new" in a newspaper ad dated 1771, had a two-room wide floor plan with a large cooking fireplace (extant) in one of the rooms. In 1819, the house was doubled in size with a full-width addition creating a nearly-square footprint. The new front features a coursed ashlar façade notable for its heavy wood lintels broken with a keystone over the windows and center door.⁴³ The Otto House has a 1½-story stone "twin" (extant, figure 24) with the same heavy lintels. Probably built about the same time, the Dawson House is located a few miles away at 358 Union Road in East Greenwich Township.⁴⁴

³⁹ Evesham Friends Meeting House, Mt. Laurel, NJ, Historic American Buildings Survey #HABS-NJ-31; Joseph Hewlings House, Mt. Laurel, NJ, Historic American Buildings Survey #HABS-NJ-547; Burlington County Inventory and Survey of Historic, Architectural, and Cultural Resources, 1975-1977, Vol. 3, Mt. Laurel Township, 17-18, 23-24.

⁴⁰ Budd-Lippincott House and the Hough House/H.B. Lippincott House were cited in the Burlington County Historic Sites Survey.

⁴¹ Burlington County Inventory, Vol. 3, Mt. Laurel Township, Bashbe Johnson House, 25.

⁴² https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:THE_GILL_HOUSE,_PAULSBORO,_GLOUCESTER_COUNTY.jpg accessed 5-7-2018; <http://www.co.gloucester.nj.us/about/historical/gillhouse.asp>

⁴³ The 1771 ad (*Pennsylvania Chronicle* [Philadelphia, PA] 4-1-1771) gave the dimensions of the building which match (along with the hand-hewn framing visible in the basement) the rear half of the main block. There is a datestone in the north gable end marked "S. Tonkin May 1819" and a brick by the front door incised "1819." See also the Bodo Otto House National Register nomination.

⁴⁴ Gloucester County Cultural Resources Survey, 1987, #0803-60; shown under the ownership of W. A. Dawson on the 1869 Lake & Beers Map of Burlington County.

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George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
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HABS also documented several stone outbuildings in southwestern New Jersey. John Black, a farmer who lived east of Jobstown in Burlington County, built a substantial smoke house with coursed ashlar not only on the façade, but on the rear and side elevations as well (figure 20, fate unknown). Its datestone proclaims a 1786 construction date.⁴⁵ HABS also documented the Tallman Smokehouse (demolished), built in 1757 in Burlington County of uncoursed ironstone.⁴⁶ The Gloucester County cultural resources survey identified several stone outbuildings, among them a potato house (#0816-21) and a storage building (#0816-25), both in South Harrison Township, an ice house and smoke house on the same property in E. Greenwich Township (#0803-12), and a 17' x 17' cool storage building (#0824-20) in Woolwich Township. It is not known how many of these still stand.

Salem County has only a “small handful of [extant] colonial stone houses” and Cumberland County has a similar number of stone buildings, but one of them, the Fairfield Presbyterian Church built 1780-81 (figure 25), has a coursed ashlar facade.⁴⁷

Of the 44 stone houses and meeting houses (extant and demolished, including the Morgan House) identified by this researcher in HABS, county-wide cultural resource surveys, and through other sources, that were allegedly built before 1820 in Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties, 12 (about 25%) have coursed ashlar facades.⁴⁸ Of the 12, eight are known to be extant.⁴⁹ It will never be known how accurately this admittedly-limited sampling of stone buildings represents the true percentage of stone buildings erected with coursed ashlar facades in southwestern New Jersey. In fact, the true percentage of brick, log, frame, and stone dwellings built before 1800 in those counties can only be hypothesized since the 1798 Federal Direct Tax “A/Particular” Lists, which identified each house by its construction material, do not survive.

Nevertheless, based on the gross numbers of frame, brick, and stone buildings identified in HABS, countywide historic resource surveys, and other sources, it is undeniable that stone buildings were built in significantly fewer numbers than those of frame and brick. As one historic resource surveyor

⁴⁵ John Black Smoke House, Burlington County, NJ, Historic American Buildings Survey, #HABS-NJ-263.

⁴⁶ Tallman Smokehouse, #HABS-NJ-137.

⁴⁷ Janet Sheridan, “Revelation from Records: Reuben Cuff’s Domestic Landscape,” 2009, 2 as found at http://downjerseyheritage.com/uploads/3/4/1/3/34130043/cuff_article_part_1.pdf accessed 5-21-2018; Fairfield Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, NJ, Historic American Buildings Survey, #HABS-NJ-273. Note that the 1798 Federal Direct A/Particular lists exist for three of Salem County’s townships (Lower Alloways Creek, Mannington, and Pittsgrove and only three stone houses were reported among the 362 houses that were taxed.

⁴⁸ Dawson House, Gloucester County Historic Sites Survey #0803-60. It should be noted that three of the 44 examples are/were covered with stucco, obscuring if they had coursed ashlar facades or not.

⁴⁹ The twelve buildings with coursed ashlar facades are: George and Sarah Morgan House (ca. 1765, Washington Township, Gloucester Co., extant); the Bodo Otto House (1819 section, Mickleton, Gloucester County, extant); Benjamin Cooper House (1734, Camden, Camden County, extant); Gill House (ca. 1800, Paulsboro, Burlington County, extant); Joseph Hewlings House (1767, Mt. Laurel, Burlington County, not seen in aerial photos); Joseph Wright House (1771, Cinnaminson Twp., Burlington Co., not seen in aerial photos); Evesham Friends Meeting House (1760, Mt. Laurel, Burlington Co., extant); Budd-Lippincott House (ca. 1750, Springfield Twp., Burlington Co., extant); Hough House (ca. 1750, Springfield Township, Burlington Co., not seen in aerial photographs); Bashbe Johnson House (ca. 1800+, Mt. Laurel Township, Burlington Co., extant); W. A. Dawson House (ca. 1820, Mickleton outskirts, extant); and the Fairfield Presbyterian Church (1780-81, Fairfield Twp., Cumberland County, extant).

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George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House Gloucester County, New Jersey

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commented in the Gloucester County Historic Sites Inventory of the 1980s, “the construction and survival of stone residences in Gloucester County is extremely rare.”⁵⁰

Within these contexts then, the George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House derives significance as a stone dwelling built in an area of southwestern New Jersey where wood and brick houses predominated, and derives further significance for its coursed ashlar façade, a more formal and decorative treatment of stone construction that was used—but not universally—from the mid-18th century through the early 19th century.

German and English Cross-Cultural Influences in the Morgan House

Although the Morgan House’s balanced fenestration and coursed ashlar façade are representative of the English-derived Georgian style, the house’s four-bay wide façade arrangement and two front doors—one opening into the parlor and the other into the kitchen—combined with the lack of a center hall are not. Henry Glassie, a founder of the academic study of American vernacular architecture, suggests that four-bay Pennsylvania farmhouses were “old Rhineland peasant interiors stuffed into stylish eighteenth century shells” and represent the retention of fundamental cultural values. Others argue that the four-bay house is an American innovation resulting from a process of assimilation and acculturation between English and German builders. Another author states these four-bay dwellings can even be called “German Georgian” houses. Vernacular architectural historian Sally McMurry, writing in *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans 1720-1920*, counters that all students of Pennsylvania’s historic architecture agree the four-bay house form is a common one in areas heavily settled by Germans, which includes the Delaware River Valley and well into the interior of Pennsylvania. Within these contexts then, the Morgan House exemplifies the cross-cultural influences between Germanic and English settlers in the Delaware Valley, its four-bay façade, two front doors, and stone walls with a coursed ashlar facade reflecting the assimilation and acculturation of both Germanic and English building traditions.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Gloucester County Historic Sites Inventory, 0810-33/Jesse Chew House.

⁵¹ Sally McMurry and Nancy Van Dolsen, eds., *Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans 1720-1790* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011), 51, 60-61; Jeffrey Marshall, *Bucks County Farmhouses: An Illustrated Guide to Traditional Southeastern Pennsylvania’s Domestic Architecture of the 18th and Early 19th Century*, (privately printed, 2009). It should also be noted that four-bay wide houses with two front doors are found in other (mostly rural) areas of New Jersey, particularly in Dutch-settled northern New Jersey and in English-settled southeastern New Jersey. In these locales, the four-bay house may represent a vernacular response to the two-room wide floor plan that lacks a center hall, but where separate access to the formal and informal ground floor rooms is desired.

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George Kaizar, directed restoration of the Morgan House from 1981 to 1985, 3-15-2018.
Robert Sellen, current owner of the Bodo Otto House, 4-19-2018.
Nicholas Appice, chairman, Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission, 3-15-2018.

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Colonial wills and deeds, Gloucester County. [NJ State Archives]
Gloucester County wills, deeds, road books, and inventories. [Gloucester County Court House]
Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress digital archive: Joseph Nicholson House (NJ-102), Joseph Cooper House (NJ-70), Evesham Friends Meeting House (NJ-31); Joseph Hewlings House (NJ-547), John Black Smokehouse (NJ-263), Tallman Smokehouse (NJ-137), Fairfield Presbyterian Church (NJ-273), Hampton Hospital (Gabriel Daveis Tavern, NJ-285)
National Register nominations: Jesse Chew House, Burr Mansion, Bodo Otto House.

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George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, New Jersey

Section number 10 Page 1

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM references as shown on the attached, annotated site plan:



- A. 18S 491917 E 4403033 N
- A. 18S 491956 E 4403058 N
- A. 18S 491964 E 4403046 N
- A. 18S 491929 E 4403014 N

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property has been drawn to include the ca. 1765 George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House (contributing) and the 19th-century stone outbuilding (contributing). Also within the polygon is a ca. 2010 metal lamp post (non-contributing). The boundary has been drawn to exclude a ca. 2015 frame storage shed that stands about 30 feet northwest of the stone outbuilding. The boundary has also been drawn to exclude the remainder of the 6.2-acre lot on which the house stands that also contains a ca. 1990 gazebo, four moved historic buildings that have no known association with the house, a ca. 1990 flag pavilion, and a gravel parking lot, all of which are sited to the east and northeast of the house and contributing outbuilding.

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

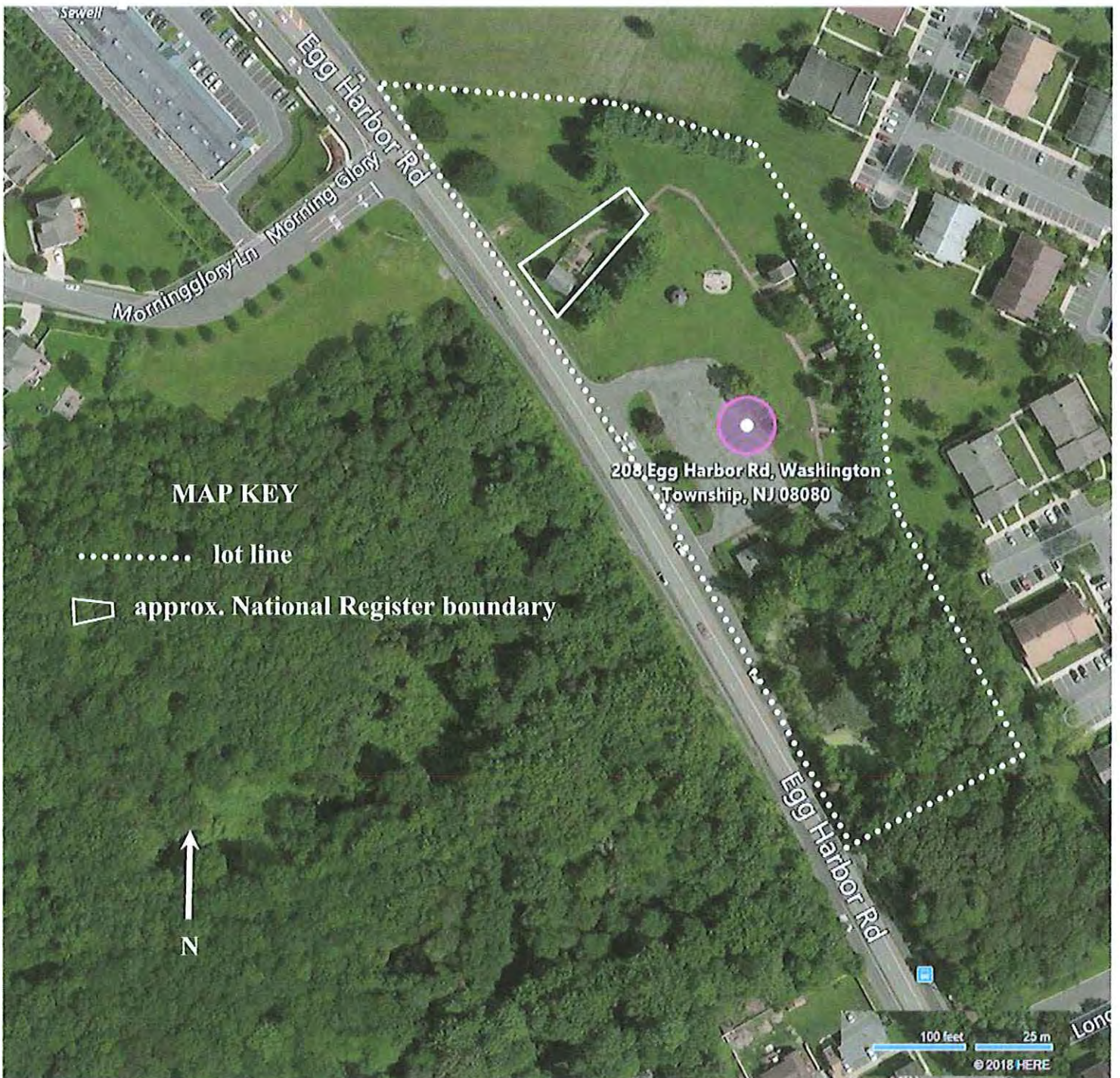


-  moved historic building
-  National Register boundary (approximate)

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
block 18.05 lot 1
Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

**NJ-GeoWeb Image Showing Location of Block and Lot,
National Register Boundary (approximate), and Moved Historic Buildings**

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

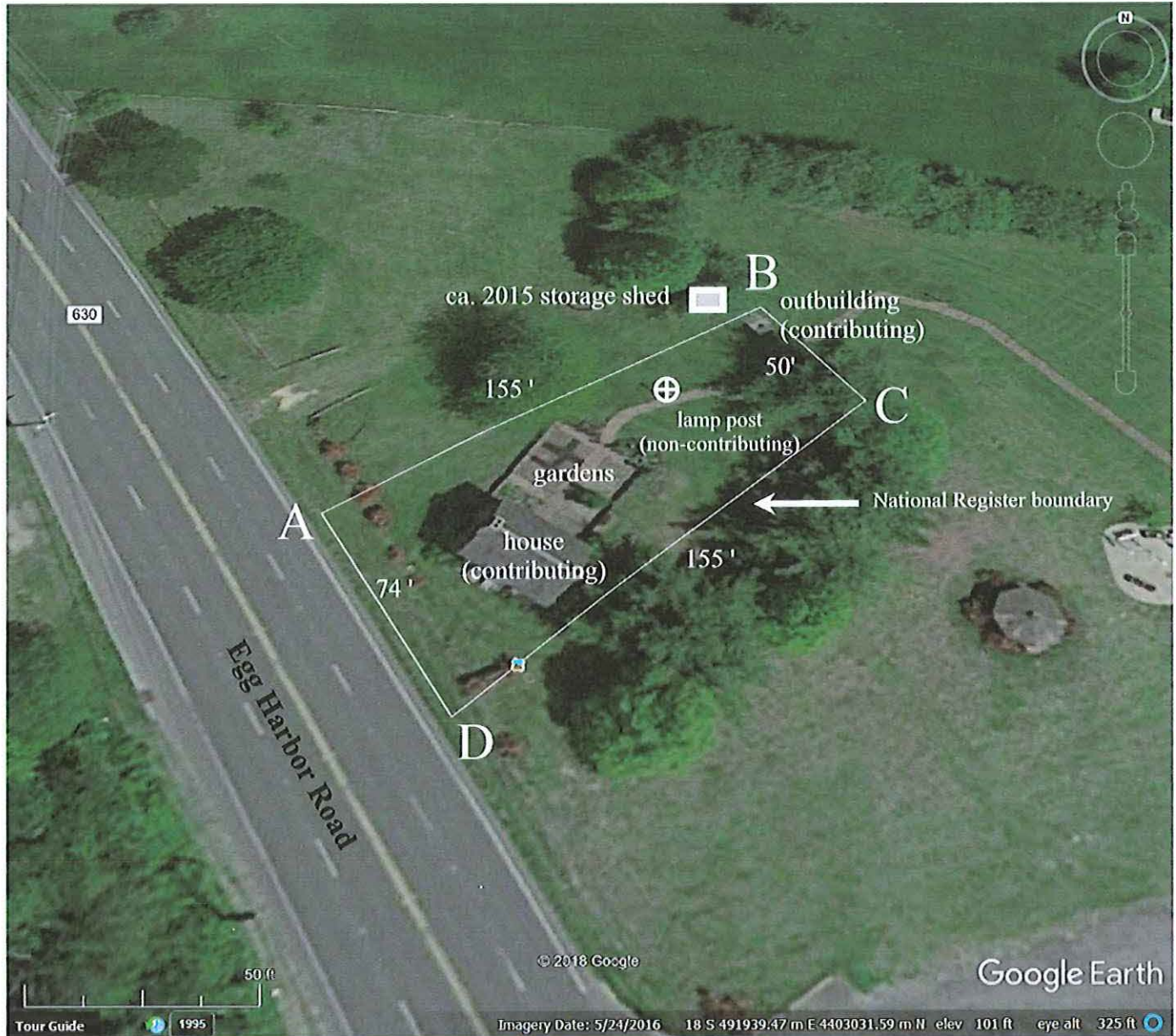


George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

**Aerial Photograph Annotated to Show Lot and
National Register Boundary (approximate)**

Joan Berkey
June 2018

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

Site Plan Annotated to Show Corner UTMs of Polygonal Boundary

- A. 18S 491917 E 4403033 N
- B. 18S 491956 E 4403058 N
- C. 18S 491964 E 4403046 N
- D. 18S 491929 E 4403014 N

Joan Berkey
March 2018

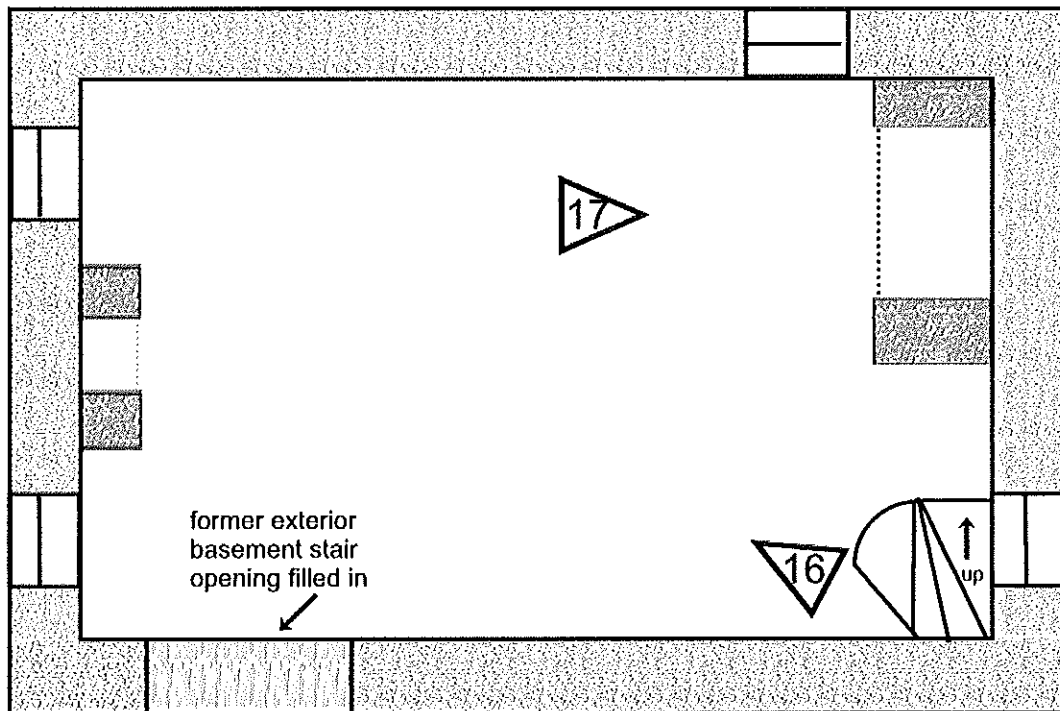
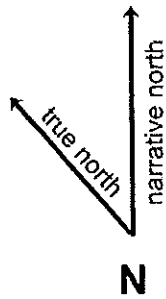
George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

SITE PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Scale in Feet



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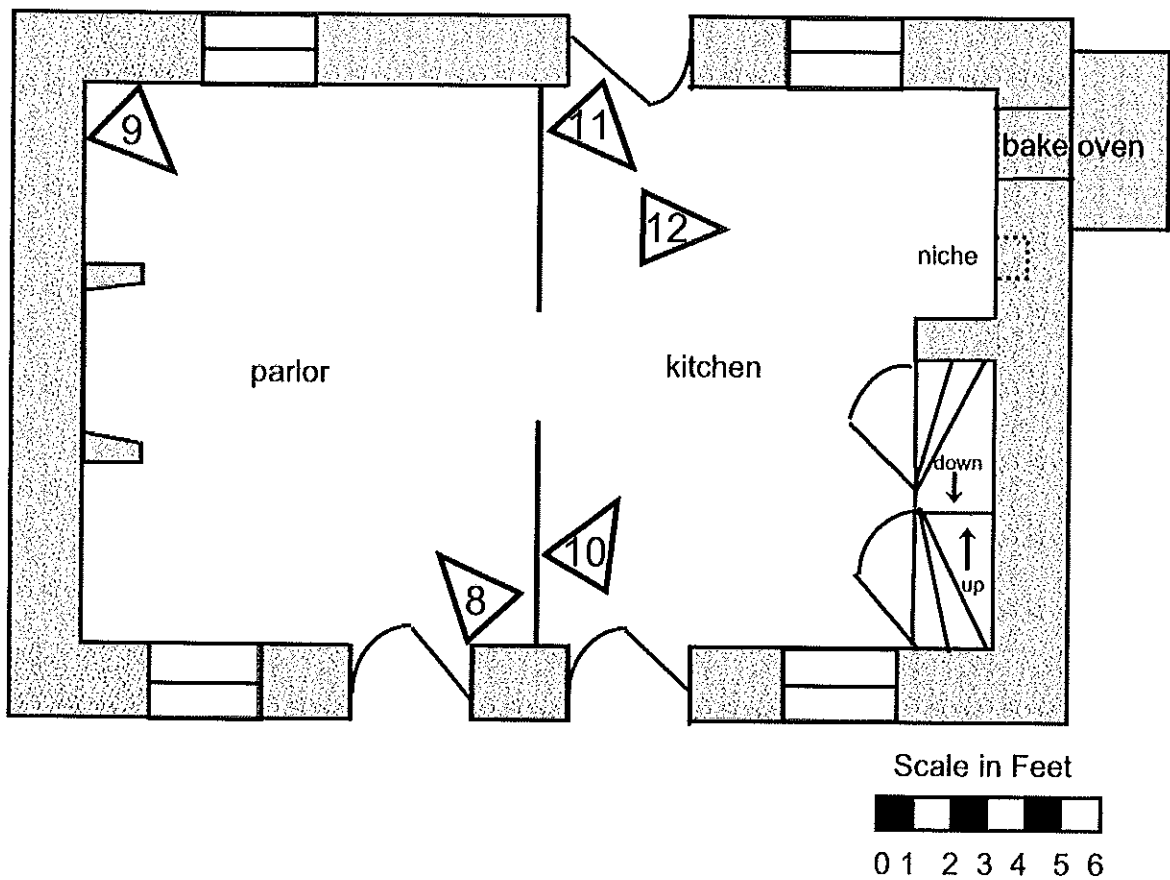
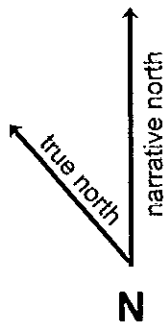
George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House

***BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
annotated for photographs***

208 Egg Harbor Road
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

Joan Berkey 2018

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



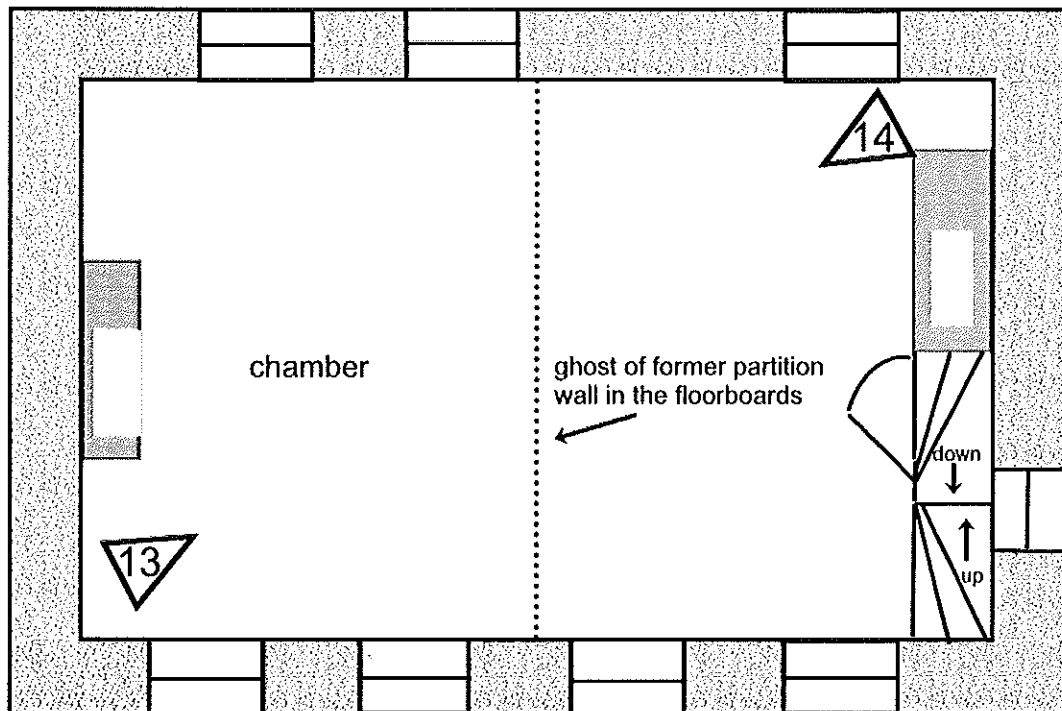
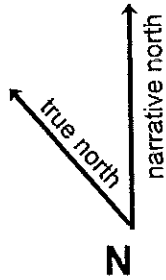
George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House

***FIRST FLOOR PLAN
annotated for photographs***

208 Egg Harbor Road
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

Joan Berkey 2018

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Scale in Feet



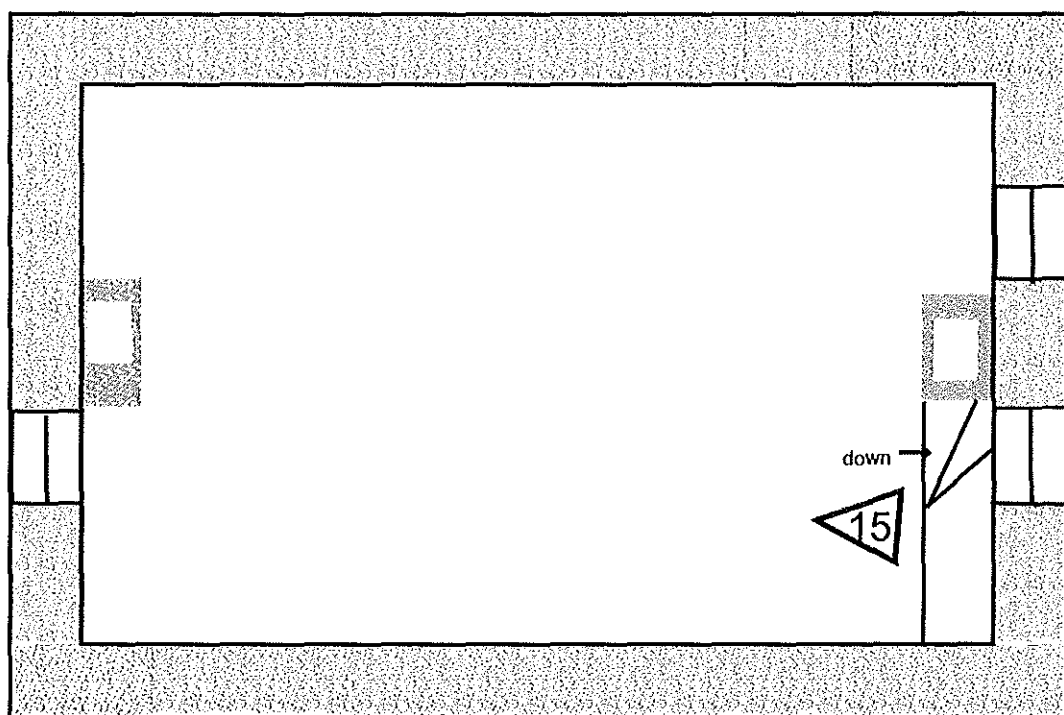
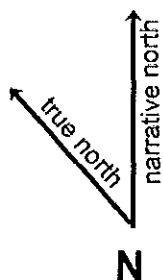
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George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House

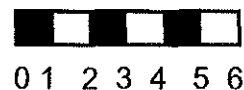
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
annotated for photographs

208 Egg Harbor Road
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Scale in Feet



George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House

GARRET FLOOR PLAN
annotated for photographs

208 Egg Harbor Road
Washington Township
Gloucester County, New Jersey

Joan Berkey 2018

Historic and Supplemental Images

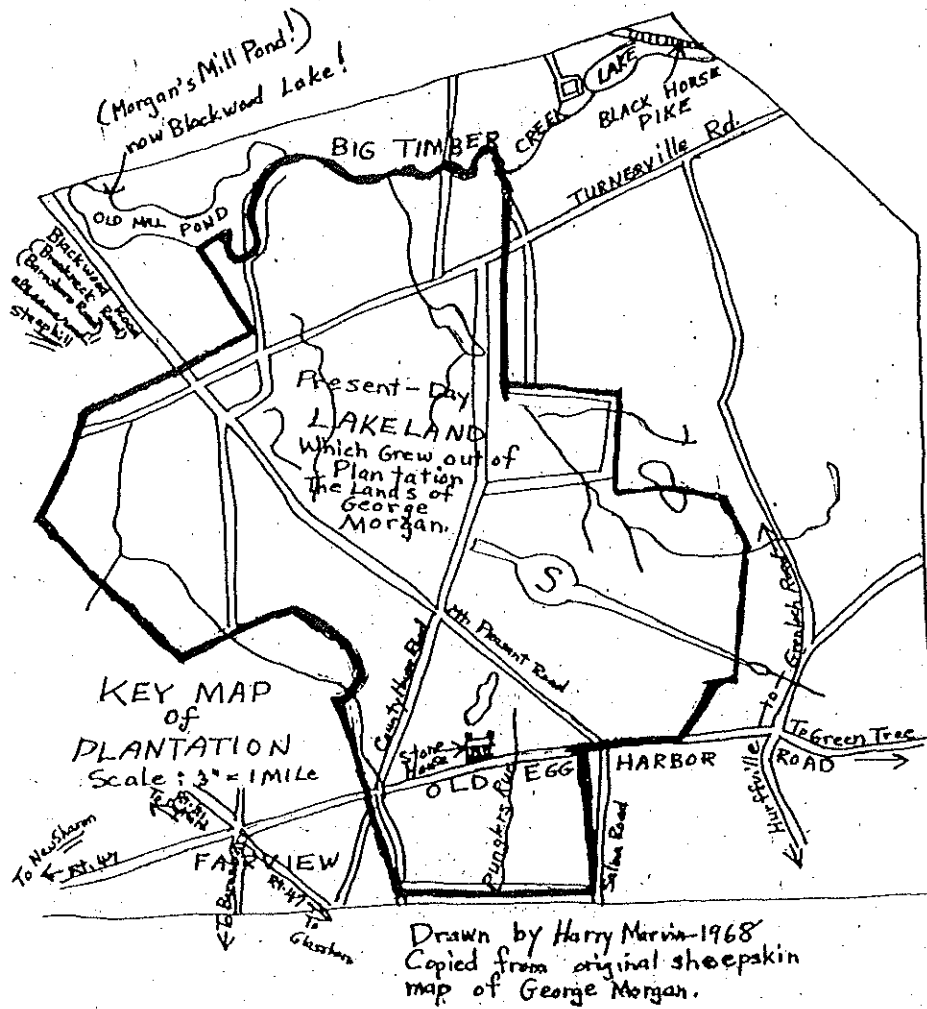


Figure 1: Map of George Morgan Sr.'s land holdings, copied in 1968 from the original sheepskin map and showing late 20th-century roads and waterways. [News Report (Sewall, New Jersey), 6-18-1980]

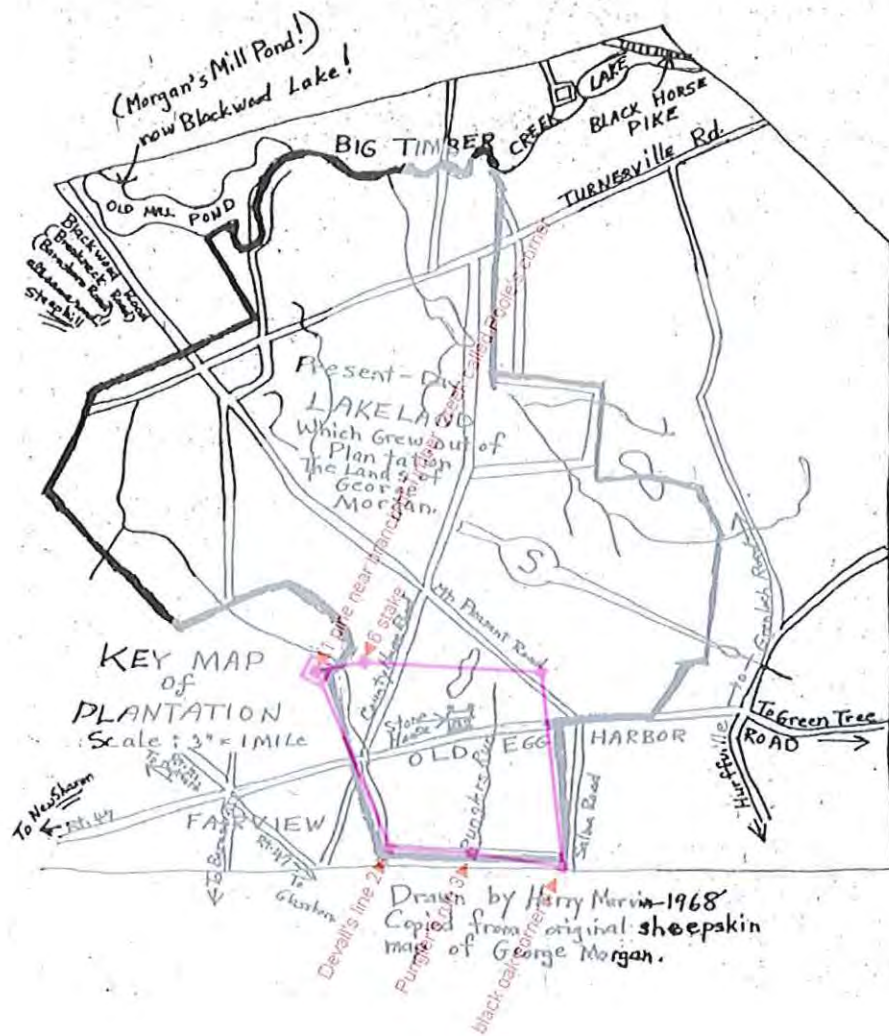


Figure 2: sheepskin map of George Morgan Sr.'s 600-acre tract overlaid with the boundaries of the 1782 survey of 200-acres for George Morgan Jr.

page 3

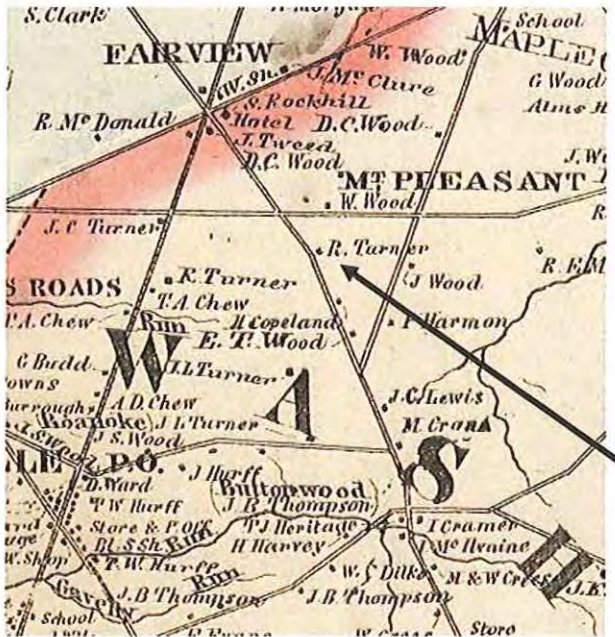


Figure 4: 1869 Lake & Beers map showing the house under the ownership of R. [Robert] Turner



Figure 5: Photograph taken in 1894 showing several members of the Paulin family standing in front of the house. View northwest. The beehive oven is not seen on the exterior and the easternmost front door has not yet been removed and stoned over. The winder stair may still be intact because the small window lighting it on the east side wall appears to be extant.

George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Figure 6: ca. 1975 photograph of the house, view east.

(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic
Preservation Commission)



Figure 7: Ca. 1980
view of the house
before the fire in
December of that year.
View northeast.
(courtesy of the
Washington Township
Historic Preservation
Commission)



Figure 8: ca. 1980 view of the east side elevation (courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 9: rear of the house after the December 1980 fire. (courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 10a (left) and 10b (right): two views, both taken in the early 1980s, of the stone outbuilding. (courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 11: southwest corner of the parlor, ca. 1981 before restoration. Note the mid-20th century appearance of the fireplace, seen at right in the photo.

(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 12: parlor fireplace exposed after later brickwork was removed. Photo taken in 1981.

(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 13: east side wall of the gable end exposed during restoration, ca. 1981. Note the ghost in the stonework showing the angle of the kitchen fireplace chimney in the chamber above the kitchen.

(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 14: view southeast showing the southeast corner of the interior at the first story level with the stonework showing the configuration of the original winder stair.

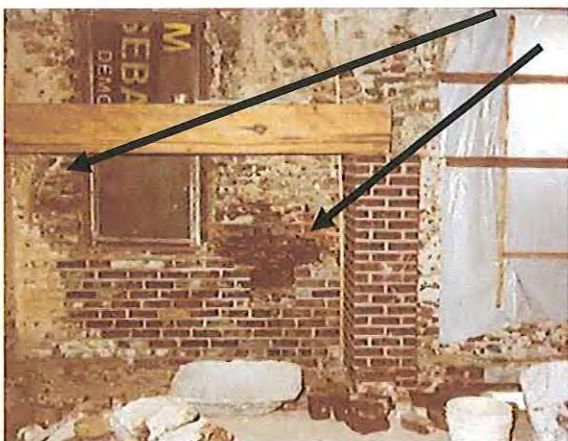
(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



Figure 15 (left): west gable end, showing the chamber (its fireplace plastered over) and the chimney in the attic being repaired.

Below: Figure 16a (left) and 16b (right) showing the outline of the beehive oven and niche (16a) which had been plastered over when the cooking fireplace was removed, and their restoration in the 1980s (16b). The beehive oven opening was bricked over until the exterior portion could be re-built. It is fully operational today.

(courtesy of the Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission)



George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Figure 17: Joseph Nicholson House, located on Admiral Wilson Blvd. in Camden County and demolished in 1948. Reportedly built ca. 1699, thus making it the earliest stone residences in the area. HABS-NJ-102.



Figure 18: Benjamin Cooper House, built in 1734, is the earliest known example of a coursed ashlar façade in southwestern New Jersey (extant). It stands in Camden City. HABS-NJ-304.



Figure 19: Cliveden (Benjamin Chew House), built between 1763 and 1767 and located in Germantown, Pennsylvania. It is a National Historic Landmark, significant for its Georgian style architecture.



Figure 20: John Black's smokehouse, built in 1786, has all elevations made of coursed ashlar. It is located near Jobstown, Burlington County. HABS-NJ-263.



Figure 21: Joseph Hewlings House. The oldest section has the coursed ashlar façade and dates to 1767. It was located in Mt. Laurel, Burlington County and no longer stands.



Figure 22: The Gill House, located in Paulsboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey, is said to have been built ca. 1800.



Figure 23: Bodo Otto House, Mickleton, Gloucester County. The rear half was built with a 2-room wide plan about 1770. In 1819, an addition to the front doubled the size of the house.



Figure 24: W.A. Dawson House (named for the owner on the 1869 map) at 358 Union Road, Mickleton vicinity, Gloucester County. It was probably built about 1820 and is identical on the exterior to the Dr. Bodo Otto House.



Figure 25: Fairfield Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, New Jersey, built in 1780-81 with a coursed ashlar façade seen at right. HABS-NJ-273.

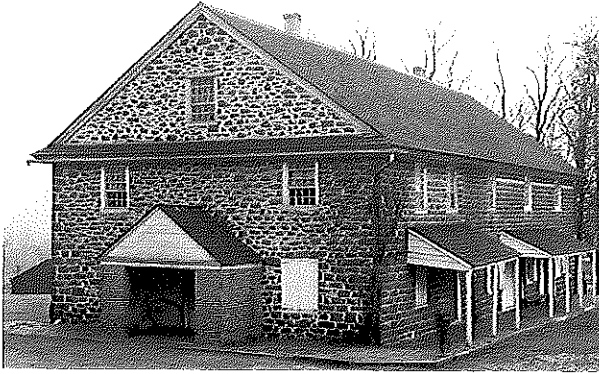


Figure 26: Evesham Friends Meeting House, Mt. Laurel Road, Mt. Laurel Township, Burlington County. Built in 1760 with an addition in 1798; both have coursed ashlar facades. NJ-HABS-31.

Surficial Geology of the Runnemede Quadrangle, Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey*

partial selection showing the Morgan House
and three areas containing Bridgeton Formation soils that might
have provided the ironstone used in its construction

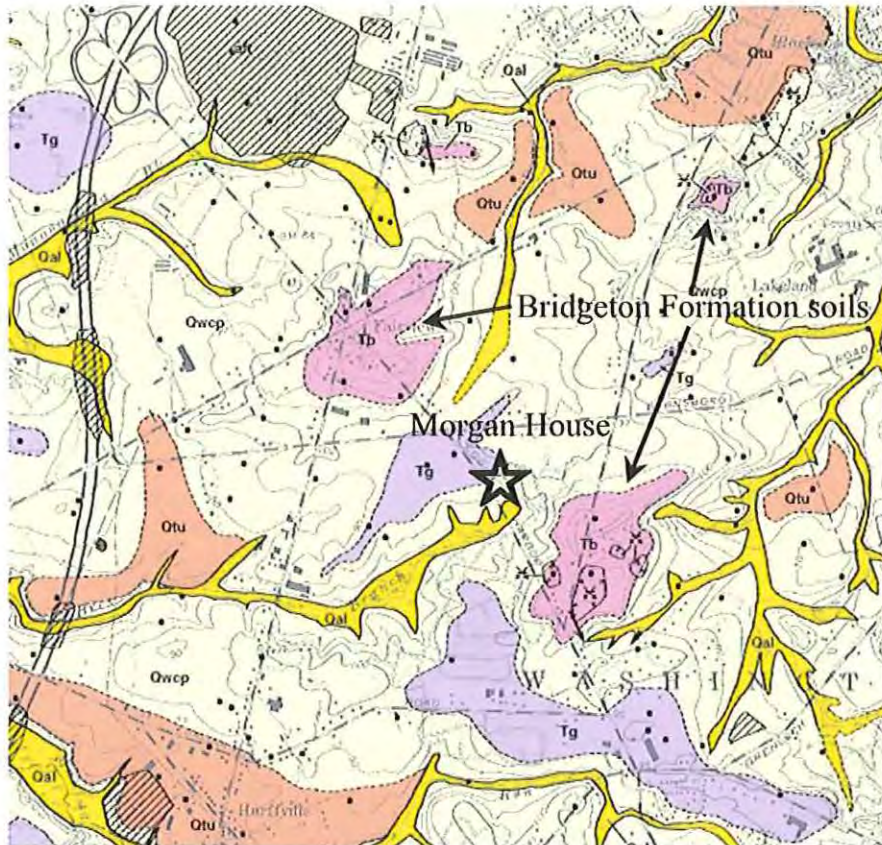
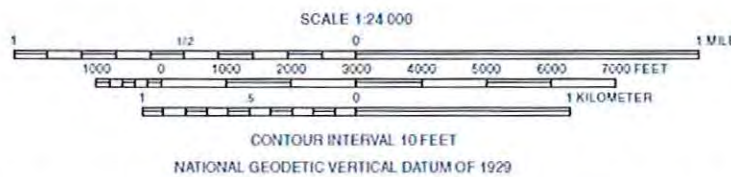


Figure 27:
geology map
annotated to
show the Morgan
House and
Bridgeton
Formation soils



*map source: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/njgs/pricelst/ofmap/ofm52.pdf>

Joan Berkey, 2018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
photographs**

**George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
Gloucester County, NJ**

Typical Information for All Photographs

1. Name of Property	George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House
2. County and State	Gloucester County, New Jersey
3. Photographer	Joan Berkey
4. Date of Photograph	March 2018
6. Location of Digital Copies	Joan Berkey NJ Historic Preservation Office

Photo # and Description of View

- 1 of 19: setting, looking almost west up Egg Harbor Road with the Morgan House on the right
- 2 of 19: view northwest showing the façade (south elevation) and east side elevation with beehive oven
- 3 of 19: view of the house's southeast corner showing the quoins, the ashlar ironstone blocks on the façade, and the uncoursed ironstone on the east side elevation.
- 4 of 19: view southeast showing the west (side) elevation and the rear (north) elevation.
- 5 of 19: view southwest showing part of the rear (north) elevation and the gardens behind the house
- 6 of 19: outbuilding, view northwest showing the façade (south elevation) and the east side elevation.
- 7 of 19: outbuilding, view southeast, showing the rear (north) elevation and the west side elevation.
- 8 of 19: parlor, view northwest
- 9 of 19: parlor, view southeast showing the front door and vertical board partition wall.
- 10 of 19: kitchen, view northeast showing the back door and the cooking fireplace
- 11 of 19: kitchen, view southeast showing the front door and doors to the winder stair
- 12 of 19: kitchen, view almost east showing the cooking fireplace
- 13 of 19: chamber, view northeast
- 14 of 19: chamber, view southwest
- 15 of 19: garret, view west
- 16 of 19: basement, view northwest showing chimney support for parlor and chamber fireplace
- 17 of 19: basement, view east showing chimney support for kitchen fireplace
- 18 of 19: view northwest showing the ca. 2010 lamp post (non-contributing) at left; the non-historic wood/storage shed, seen center, is outside of the boundary
- 19 of 19: view of the façade (south elevation) showing the header for exterior basement steps at the foundation level in the southwest corner

Photographs
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Photograph 1: setting, looking almost west up Egg Harbor Road with the Morgan House on the right.

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Photograph 2: view northwest showing the façade (south elevation) and east side elevation; note the beehive oven.

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Photograph 3: view of the house's southeast corner showing the quoins, the ashlar ironstone blocks on the façade, and the uncoursed ironstone on the east side elevation.

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Photograph 4: view southeast showing the west (side) elevation and the rear (north) elevation.

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Photograph 5: view southwest showing part of the rear (north) elevation and the raised bed gardens behind the house.

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Photograph 6: outbuilding, view northwest showing the façade (south elevation) and the east side elevation.

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Photograph 7: outbuilding, view southeast, showing the rear (north) elevation and the west side elevation.

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Photograph 8: parlor, view northwest.

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Photograph 9: parlor, view southeast showing the front door and vertical board partition wall.

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Photograph 10: kitchen, view northeast showing the back door and the cooking fireplace.



Photograph 11: kitchen, view southeast showing the front door and doors to the winder stair.

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Page 12



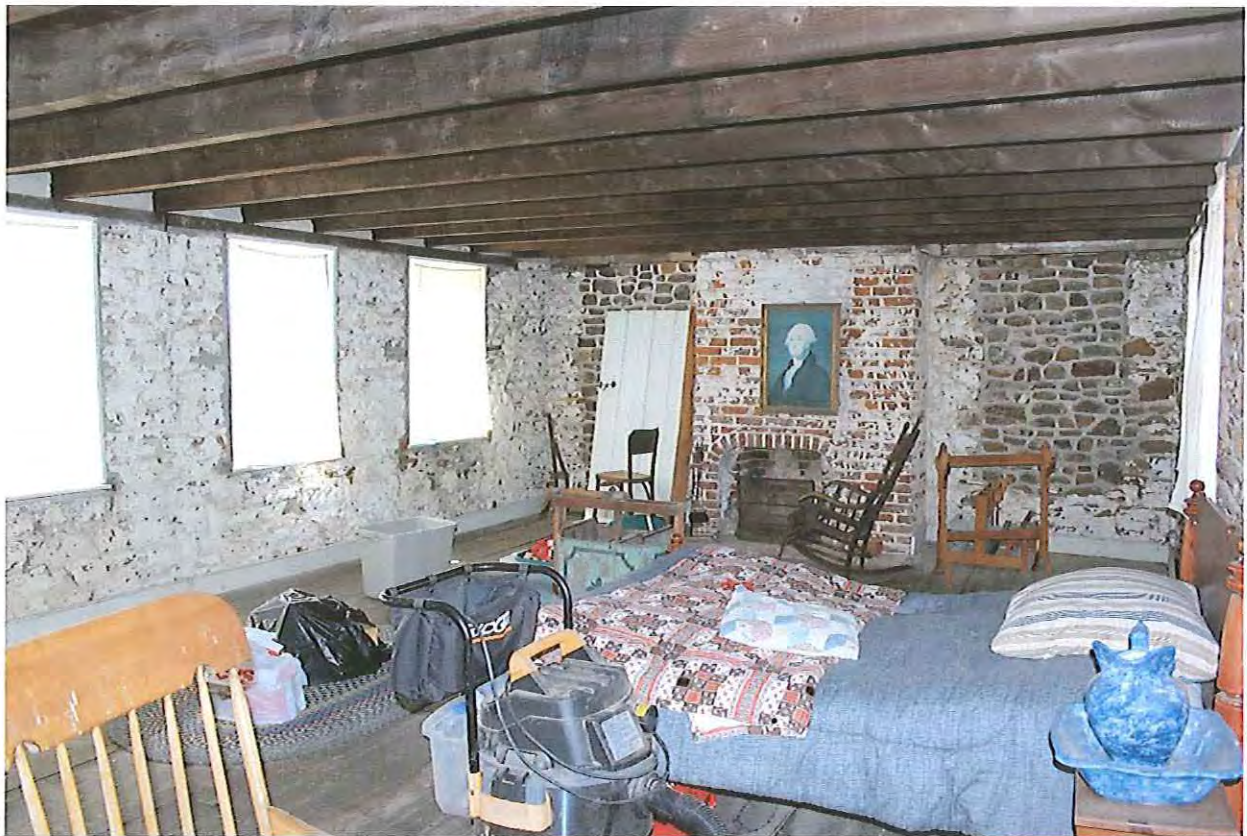
Photograph 12: kitchen, view almost east showing the cooking fireplace.

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Photograph 13: chamber, view northeast.

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Photograph 14: chamber, view southwest.



Photograph 15: garret, view west.

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Photograph 16: basement, view northwest showing brick chimney support for parlor and chamber fireplace.

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Photograph 17: basement, view east showing chimney support for kitchen fireplace.



Photograph 18: lamp post (non-contributing) with the ca. 2015 storage shed (center, not within the boundaries) and the stone outbuilding (contributing) at the right. View northwest.

Photographs

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Photo 19: view of the façade (south elevation) showing the header for exterior basement steps at the foundation level in the southwest corner.







































Early
1700's

Olde Stone
House
HISTORICAL SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Morgan, George Jr., and Sarah, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: NEW JERSEY, Gloucester

Date Received:
2/22/2019

Date of Pending List:
3/7/2019

Date of 16th Day:
3/22/2019

Date of 45th Day:
4/8/2019

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100003593

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

☐ Appeal

☐ SHPO Request

☐ Waiver

☐ Resubmission

☐ Other

☐ PDIL

☐ Landscape

☐ National

☐ Mobile Resource

☐ TCP

☐ CLG

☐ Text/Data Issue

☐ Photo

☒ Map/Boundary

☐ Period

☐ Less than 50 years

☒ Accept

☐ Return

☐ Reject

4/8/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary AOS: Architecture, Colonial Georgian; POS: c. 1765; LOS: local
Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria NR Criterion C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date

4/8/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
MAIL CODE 501-03A
P.O. BOX 420
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: # 609-292-3541 FAX: # 609-984-0836

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Commissioner

February 11, 2019

Julie Earnstein, Acting Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Earnstein:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the George (Jr.) and Sarah Morgan House located in the Township of Washington, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Katherine J. Marcopul, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail Code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call her at (609) 984-5816.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ray Bukowski".

Ray Bukowski
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer