

MAR - 7 2016

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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 JOHN & CHARLOTTE WISTAR FARM

other names/site number BARTHOLOMEW WYATT FARM/RICHARD WISTAR FARM

## 2. Location

street & number 120 HARRIS ROAD  not for publication

city or town MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP  vicinity

state NEW JERSEY code 034 county SALEM code 033 zip code 08079

## 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.

Kelli Boony Ass't Commissioner 12/16/12  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NJ DEP  
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

[Signature]

Date of Action

4/22/16

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	3	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		4	0	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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding	DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field	AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal	foundation STONE
COLONIAL/Georgian	walls WOOD
MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Greek Revival	roof FIBERGLASS, METAL, WOOD
	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.
[X] 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1765-1963

Significant Dates

Ca. 1765

1783

1825

Ca. 1875

Ca. 1900

1963

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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
[X] previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

WISTAR, JOHN AND CHARLOTTE, FARM  
Name of Property

SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 64

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

- 1 Latitude: 39°36.365866'N, Longitude: 75°26.921903'W    3 Latitude: 39°36.311453'N, Longitude: 75°26.597743'W  
2 Latitude: 39°36.495924'N, Longitude: 75°26.751243'W    4 Latitude: 39°35.984816'N, Longitude: 75°26.631293'W  
5 Latitude: 39°35.941899'N, Longitude: 75°26.799962'W     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 JANET L. SHERIDAN  
organization JANET L. SHERIDAN date MAY 22, 2015  
street & number 159 SEVENTH ST telephone 856-469-4116  
city or town SALEM state NJ zip code 08079

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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 from 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

Wistar, John and Charlotte, Farm  
Salem County, NJ

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## Summary paragraph

The John and Charlotte Wistar Farm in lower Mannington Township includes a three-acre farmstead and 61 acres of crop land. In the farmstead are three contributing buildings. A two-story frame farmhouse with two-story kitchen wing stands as a transformed one-third Georgian-plan house with service wing into a full Georgian-plan house just after the Revolutionary War using late colonial finishes that show early Federal trends. A circa 1825 remodeling introduced early Greek Revival mantles and Grecian profiles on late Federal millwork in two parlors. The house stands with an associated crib barn and hay/dairy barn stand dating from the early national years. The farmstead, laying on the south side of Mannington Creek adjacent to Mannington Meadow, faces south on east-west Harris Road. The house displays design and workmanship from the second half of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, and minor additions and historic preservation and rehabilitation from the mid and late twentieth century. The one-story barn consists of three main sections with later extensions that began with two hewn barns, one of which was a three-bay English, the other, a cow barn. The third main section is a twentieth-century stabling or milking barn that was later used for vegetable sorting and packing. The crib barn or wagon house is a two-story drive-through corn crib, which may have served also as a granary, dating from the early nineteenth century. The surrounding historically-associated farm fields constitute a contributing site.

## Setting (Photos 1-3)

The house and outbuildings face south on Harris Road, situated on a neck of upland overlooking the tidal estuary of Mannington Meadow to the north (photos 1, 2). The farmstead sits on a tax parcel excised from its associated land during a Farmland Preservation process which occurred between 2005 and 2007. The house stands behind a broad lawn planted with a variety of trees and shrubs (photo 3). On the west side of the lot is a border of hemlock and pine trees. Lying northerly behind the house is the farmyard where once a garden was planted and a privy stood. The driveway passes along the east side of the house between it and the crib barn/wagon house (photo 40). Behind the wagon house, lying north is the ell-shaped main barn which once enclosed a fenced barnyard for horses and cows (photo 23). On the north side are cropped fields and tidal Mannington Meadow, which at one time was banked and provided lots for cultivation and grazing. The farmstead is surrounded by cultivated fields that extend east to Pointers-Auburn Road, south to Salem-Woodstown Road, and to Mannington Meadow on the north and west. On the west are three other houses on Harris Road: two twentieth-century ranch houses and a circa 1840 Greek Revival-style frame house. To the east stands the Casper and Rebecca Wistar House, which is socially tied to this property through the Wistar family and more recently through the Hancock family, both Quaker families of early settlement. The surrounding fields are rented out for vegetable and grain production, and the farm outbuildings are currently used for machinery and equipment storage.

The outbuilding closest to the road is a timber-frame drive-through crib barn/wagon house (photo 40). In its basement, seed potatoes and possibly apples were stored. Behind it, to the north, is a barn, amalgamated out of four connected buildings laid out in two long ells (photo 24). The barn grew from two separate, possibly eighteenth-century barns that shared an east-west axis, into one when the space between them was covered. It was subsequently extended to the west, and a one-story milking barn ell was attached to the south side on a north-south axis, probably in the early twentieth-century. An open machinery shed was built on the south side of the two-story barn ca. 1970. After 1947 and until ca. 1980, the milking barn and the west end of the older barn were re-purposed for vegetable sorting and packing.

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Non-extant buildings and site features included a small brick smoke house of the “English Tidewater Smokehouse” type<sup>1</sup> and a frame early twentieth century garage (removed early 1970s) which stood south of the crib barn, several migrant labor houses northeast of the main barn (removed late 1980s), chicken houses and two labor houses northwest of the house (houses were later moved), a twentieth-century, one-story open-fronted frame equipment shed that was attached to the west end of the main barn (rebuilt after Hurricane Hazel in 1954, and removed in 2010 after snow storm damage), a tile-block silo on the north side of the barn (not used after 1947), a free-standing corn crib on the north side of the main barn, a fenced animal barnyard on the south side of the main barn, a privy near the northeast corner of the house, and an apple orchard west of the house (see historic photo attachments). The equipment shed housed tractors and trucks, and was open on the south side. According to historic photos, it appears to have been constructed as a gable-roofed box frame. Sometime after the 1950s, the west half was enclosed.

### The House

#### Exterior Description

This two-story five-bay timber-frame house is massed as a two-bay, double-cell, one-third Georgian main block on the west (photos 4, 8, 9), with a smaller, three-bay, gabled service wing on the east (photos 7, 8, 9), both of which likely date from the third quarter eighteenth century.<sup>2</sup> The service wing has a series of three, one-story, shed-roofed additions on the rear or north side: a kitchen extension built in the second quarter nineteenth century, and a screened porch and entry shed built in the late twentieth century (photos 7, 8, 9). Both gable ends contain a centered interior chimney. The two gabled wings were rebuilt circa 1783 from an open plan to a full-Georgian plan with rearranged fenestration.<sup>3</sup>

The cladding of the house displays several types of siding including beaded wood weatherboard, plain wood weatherboard, and aluminum siding, all creamy yellow in color. Many of the windows have paneled wood shutters painted dark green hanging with original wrought iron hardware: iron pintels, strap hinges and rat-tail tiebacks. The panel design on the historic shutters matches that found on the interior (ovolo-molded frame and panel edges), coinciding with the conversion of the house to full-Georgian plan. Most of the windows are historic six-over-six, six-over-nine, and nine-over-nine sashes using 8x10 inch panes. They retain a good many panes of early glass. The window frames vary in being single-hung or double-hung, and there are four muntin styles dating from eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth-century periods. All the windows are fitted with triple-

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<sup>1</sup> Allen G. Noble, Richard K. Cleek, and M. Margaret Geib, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 147.

<sup>2</sup> This massing is sometimes referred to as “big house, little house” or “cow-and-calf.” See Thomas C. Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England* (Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984); Philip Aldrich Hayden, “The Cow and the Calf: Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820,” (Master’s Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992).

<sup>3</sup> “Open plan” refers to a room layout in which one enters from the exterior into a heated living space, versus “closed or Georgian plan” in which one enters into an unheated, mediated space such as a side or central stair passage. See Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997) and Henry Glassie, *Vernacular Architecture* (Philadelphia: Material Culture, 2000), 119; “Georgian” in this context refers to a form of room layout, not a style. See Henry Glassie’s discussion of the Georgian-type house in “Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building.” *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972).

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track storm windows. The eave is boxed all around, and the roof is clad with dark gray fiberglass three-tab shingles. The roof is drained with aluminum K-gutters and downspouts hanging from all roof edges.

South Elevation: The south-facing main façade (photos 3, 5) features a central door under a classical, pedimented porch constructed around 1980 which replaced a longer, shed-roofed porch supported on four, square columns (photos 4-6, historic photo 2). The door has four horizontal raised panels trimmed with applied ogee moldings and is topped with a rectangular transom with a sunburst motif and swags around the side and upper edges (photo 11). A second floor window is centered above the door. Flanking the central door on both sides are two asymmetrical bays of windows, regularly arranged on the west side, but irregularly arranged on the east, where they are also spaced more widely. The irregularity is the second window from the east, which is not placed directly above a first floor window (photo 5). The first floor windows have bull-nosed sills and a flat apron, but the second floor windows lack an apron. All have three-paneled shutters which appear to be original and have identical panel design as the interior doors and paneling. All first floor shutters hang from iron strap hinges on pintels, held back with rat-tail shutter dogs. Two of the latter sills appear to retain only the bull-nosed sill, but three have flat-faced sills which might be replacements. The window architraves have two different profiles: filleted ovolo on the west, and quirked bead on the east, all with a sloped cap. In the upper east corner of the façade is a small section of beaded wood weatherboard which is the earliest type. Elsewhere is eight-and-one-half inch wide plain wood weatherboard, and the material below the second floor windows was replaced when the old porch was replaced with the current one. The box cornice is trimmed at the soffit with a crown molding, and has a seam at the point where the two buildings meet, which suggests a historical change in construction.

West Elevation: The west elevation (left side) is the gable end of the two-bay, double-pile house (photos 4, 9). The siding is all plain wood weatherboard. The six windows are regularly arranged in two bays and three levels. The first and second floor windows, nine-over-nine and six-over-nine with three-paneled shutters respectively, are located above one another asymmetrically flanking the central chimney stack, which is exposed above the roof. The second floor shutters are reproduced and screwed to the wall. The first floor shutters appear original to the house and hang by iron strap hinges on pintels, held back by rat-tail shutter dogs. They share the ovolo-molded architraves and bull-nosed sills of the south elevation. Arranged symmetrically about the centerline of the gable at the third floor are two six-over-six windows without shutters and with flat quirk-beaded architraves. There are also two basement windows in the same bays as above. The foundation is parged stone and bulges out at the north end. The roof rake and eave returns are trimmed with a fascia and crown molding flush to the wall. The north corner is flashed with metal on top of the weatherboards.

East Elevation: The east elevation (right side) is the end gable wall of the east section (photos 6, 7). It contains the kitchen chimney stack with exposed brick masonry at first floor level, a front parlor window, a basement bulkhead entrance, a garret window, a kitchen window, and a shed door. The wall is clad with four-and-one-half-inch reveal wood weatherboard. From ten courses above the brick masonry, the weatherboard was recently replaced after framing repairs. The first floor parlor window is nine-over-nine double-hung with reproduction panel shutters that are screwed to the wall. The architrave is flat with a quirk-beaded edge. The kitchen window and wall extension, and entry addition, were built between 1959 and 1967. Before 1959 there was a kitchen entrance where the window is in the kitchen addition, but the wall was set back under a small porch with a brick deck. Before 1947 there was a shed on the side of the house over the chimney wall which covered the well and

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pump, and used for outside coats, washing, etc. It was removed shortly thereafter. The roof rake is constructed like the west elevation.

North Elevation: The north (rear) elevation is the most irregular in massing and fenestration, but most clearly shows each section of the house (photos 8, 9). The west section is clad with aluminum siding and contains a slightly off-center bay containing a nine-over-nine and a six-over-nine window, both with shutters. The lower set of shutters matches the panel design of the south and west, but the upper shutters are ogee-molded panel shutters of a later vintage and do not hang on the pintels. On the east side of this bay in the second floor is a small, four-over-four window without shutters that lights a hallway. All three windows lack the molded architraves of the south and west elevations; instead they have flat, quirk-beaded architraves like the west garret windows. The east section contains, at the east end, a one-story entry shed, built in 1963, clad with aluminum siding. It is lit with a six-over-six window with a wood storm window and single-panel wood shutters applied to the wall. West of the entry shed is a ca. 1980 screened porch in front of the aluminum-clad north wall of the kitchen where a fourteen-over-fourteen double-hung window was installed in the 1950s. The porch floor is a concrete slab, and the shed roof is supported on a lightweight lumber frame that supports the screens. A glazed early twentieth-century door with nine lights and three horizontal panels opens into the stair hall. On top of the shed roof is a skylight above the kitchen. Above the shed roof is the north wall of the two-story section, clad in five-inch and eight-and-one-half-inch reveal wood weatherboard. Three small windows of two different configurations are irregularly spaced. At the east end is a twentieth-century six-over-six window, followed by two four-over-four windows, all with flat quirk-beaded architraves and no shutters.

### Interior Description

The interior is organized as a two-room deep house with a central stair passage flanked by a parlor on each side. The awkward arrangement of the central stair in relation to the adjacent spaces and the different massing and footprints of two separate buildings strongly suggests that the plan is an alteration from an earlier open-plan house with a kitchen wing (photo 12). The massing clearly does not present as a house originally designed as a five-bay Georgian plan, but one that was altered to achieve that plan. The house contains woodwork and hardware of Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival periods, as well as salvaged late-twentieth century restoration items. The two distinct masses include a double-pile, two-bay house with back-to-back corner fireplaces and parlors, measuring 18'-6" feet wide and 34'-6" feet deep, and a three-bay house that includes a front parlor and rear kitchen, measuring 27'-8" wide and 24'-9" deep. The frames of each house are independent but both are hewn timber frames of similar size, members, and workmanship. Both houses contain flared or jowled corner posts. Throughout the house are hot-water radiators with sheet metal covers that date from the mid-twentieth century.

### Basement

A full basement in four sections underlies the entire house except for porches and the rear entry shed. The foundations are stone, with a layer of cementitious parging that dates from 1960s. Within the kitchen chimney relieving arch, the parge is inscribed with the names of the seven Hancock family members and the date "Nov 19, 1963." Where the stone is exposed, native types including round cobbles and limonite are apparent.

In the west house, a brick masonry partition divides the basement into two rooms (001 and 002) and carries a shallow wood beam over which the north-south first floor joists are lapped. All the first floor framing here is

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hewn oak, four to five inches wide and 7¾ inches deep. Four joists in the middle of Room 001 are charred. Between each joist on the underside of the flooring above is a plaster finish on riven lath secured to the floorboards above with wrought nails. Where the plaster is missing, gauging and plowing of the floorboards (a traditional carpentry practice that created a flush floor on top) is evident. Though the inter-joist spaces are plastered, the timbers are not finished in any way. The interior corners of the rooms on the west wall each contain a corbelling of several brick courses on a base of stone and a brick arch that supports the corner parlor fireplace above. Where the brick is exposed, it reveals a layer of whitewash. Room 002 contains extensive floor frame repairs with modern lumber done in the 1940s and 1950s: several joists were sistered, the hearth framing was replaced, and the west and possibly the north sills were replaced.

The basement window fenestration echoes that of the first floor. There are two windows in the south wall, one in the west wall of each room (the one in the north room is missing and filled with brick) and one in the north exterior wall, all three-light awning windows of twentieth century making. In addition, there are empty masonry openings in the center wall and the east wall between Rooms 002 and 004, but the parge hides any evidence of former window frames. The brick floor in Room 001 is laid in an east-west running bond, but the floor in Room 002 was covered with a thickness of concrete in the mid-twentieth century. A doorway 4'-6" wide in the east wall of Room 001 leads into the east house at Room 003.

Room 003 is the entire space under the original east house/kitchen wing. It contains the fireplace supports, a wood basement staircase under the main stair above, an exterior entrance on the east side, and the remains of a secure storage room made of a vertical wood board partition with a wide picket door hung on wrought iron strap hinges (photo 10). There are two front windows, one a twentieth-century three-light awning, and the other boarded over under the front porch. This fenestration may be a clue to a prior fenestration in the wall above (perhaps window-door-window), although it is not perfectly symmetrical in the wall. The original north foundation wall of the house was partially removed for extension of the full basement underneath the kitchen shed addition, but contains a remnant exterior window containing one timber window jamb with the cut-off ends of seven diamond-section bars still in the frame. A beaded edge decorates the edge of the frame jamb. This window is at the west end of the wall, but is not exactly opposite the corresponding window in the south wall, perhaps suggesting a shift in the southern window location. The stairway appears partially original with repairs due to rotting at the floor level. The handrails are beveled, rest on timber newels to which they are mortised and pinned, and are mortised into the beams above, as is a lower guard rail. The stringer, rails, and posts are whitewashed. Under the whitewash is a red painted finish. The present owner in 2014 non-destructively inserted new stair treads and handrails within the historic stair case. The secure room stands on the east side of the stair, and inside of it the running brick floor bond runs north-south, perpendicular to the bond on the south side of the partition. The partition boards range six to eighteen inches wide.

The east house frame is independent from the west house frame. Its west sill does not rest on a foundation along its length, but bears upon the north and south foundation walls, lying about three inches from the sill of the west house. The floor frame is divided into two sections, one with north-south hewn joists, and the stair hall frame of mill-sawn joists. They are separated by a large, squarish, hewn transverse beam that supports the stair wall and the east-west mill-sawn joists under the stair hall. This beam joins the south sill over a window, an unlikely location for a large load-bearing beam, and may be evidence of a change in the floor framing. The hewn joists are very similar to those of the west house in cut, size and spacing, except there was no intermediate support at

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mid-span (they are not as long). There are more recent supplementary posts and beams shoring the joists. The short sawn joists are joined to the beam and the sill with a joint known as the “central tenon with soffit spur,” a traditional joint that has been observed in other local houses of this vintage and also in a first-period house in Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ.<sup>4</sup> By contrast, the long hewn joists are joined to the north sill with a simple “butt-cog” joint. The issue of mill-sawing versus hewing may be explained by their difference in length because early sawmills could not cut very long pieces. So they could be contemporaneous versus an alteration. The beams and joists are whitewashed and the floor above is plastered on riven lath secured with cut nails, versus the wrought nails used in the west house, so the plastering here post-dates that of the west house. Also, the flooring undersides lack the gauging and ploughing treatment seen in the west house. This may mean that the entire floor and floor frame post-date the existence of the west house, and may have something to do with the Georgianization of the house, if the layout of rooms above was changed. A patch in the floor under the kitchen stair may mean it was constructed after the floor was laid down pursuant to the reorganization of the east house.

Selective demolition of the parge in the southwest corner of Room 003 revealed that the north-south foundation wall between 001 and 003 passes through to the front wall, and the foundation wall in 003 butts into it. Therefore, the foundation under the kitchen wing was built up to the west house foundation. There is no evidence for a west foundation wall under the kitchen wing even though it has an independent frame with an unsupported west sill. Under the kitchen fireplace south cheek wall and above the brick foundation under the cheek wall is course of stone, which may indicate that the kitchen wing was originally built over a crawl space on a short stone foundation. The present full basement may have been an alteration made to provide a full basement, in which the entire floor framing was replaced as the kitchen fireplace and chimney masonry was preserved and underpinned with brick. Early kitchen wings observed by this author in this locality are commonly built over a crawl space or a half-height cellar using sleepers, which are floor joists that are whole trees squared only on the top surface to receive a floor.

Room 004 is the area under the kitchen shed addition. The foundation is parged stone and the much thinner  $2\frac{3}{4}$  x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch joists are sash-sawn and joined to the old house sill with pinned, central tenons with housed soffit shoulders.<sup>5</sup> A parged brick pier supporting the west side of the hall floor framing stands at the southwest corner, abutting the other foundations. There is no white-washing in this section.

Room 005 is a shallow crawl space under the shed entry to the kitchen. It is accessible by a small hole in the basement foundation. Visible is the late-twentieth-century dimensional-lumber floor frame.

First Floor: The front door (photo 11) opens into a central stair passage (Room 103) with an open, paneled staircase (Molding Details Attachment Sheet 1, Detail G [MD1-E]). The staircase is unusually designed to access the two house sections from the landing, a consequence of a presumed desire to physically and visually integrate two post-medieval, open-plan houses into one Georgian, closed-plan house (photo 12). From the hall, the stair run to the west house shows off the balustrade in elevation, which required the entire width of the first-

<sup>4</sup> Cecil Alec Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry* (Fresno, CA: Linden Pub, 1997), 280; Author's observations. This joint is also found in both historic hewn barns comprising the Wyatt main barn.

<sup>5</sup> Hewett, *Ibid*, 280. This joint is also found in the first floor framing of the crib barn.



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floor ceiling to be terminated at the stair opening. An anomaly of the altered construction is the plastered soffit with wood-beaded edge running along the west hallway wall which covers the transverse timber girt of the east house. The stair wall is characterized by ten ovolo-molded raised panels and frames. The stair newel post and handrail balusters are stout, classically-ordered Doric columns with a heavy handrail that terminates in square, hipped caps at the posts (MD2-K). This design is similar to those found in two eighteenth-century houses elsewhere in Mannington.<sup>6</sup> The hall is flanked by two parlor doors on the west side and parlor door on the east side. The two front parlor doorways are trimmed with a classical fluted architrave with bulls-eye corner blocks (MD1-A, B), and the doors have four horizontal raised panels with applied Grecian ogee moldings (MD1-D, photo 13). The lock stiles of these doors have a central pointed bead (MD1-C). The rear, west parlor door has four raised panels of the same design as the stair wall (MD1-E). The walls and ceilings are plastered and are trimmed with a stepped wood baseboard with a Grecian ogee cap molding (MD1-G). The east wall beyond the staircase contains doors to the kitchen, a closet, and a bathroom which have raised, six-panel doors, all with butt hinges. At the end of the hall is a six-light, three-panel wood door with a 1920s glass knob. The wood floor boards run north-south and break at the point of the shed addition and appear to be original.

The southwest parlor (Room 101) is plastered and its original wood floors of four to six-inch wide tongue-and-groove blind-nailed boards run east-west. A plastered wall surrounds a corner fireplace with a Greek Revival-style, gray and white marble mantle (photo 15). The mantle has fluted pilasters with bracket-shaped capitals supporting a mantle shelf edge-molded with a Grecian ovolo. Over the firebox is a fluted and incised frieze panel. A cast-iron fireback inscribed with "Cumberland Furnace" lining the firebox is divided into six panels of circular and elliptical sunburst designs divided by fluted columns. The hearth is a slab of marble cut into and framed by the wood floor. The only wall trim, like the hall, is a stepped baseboard (MD1-G), but the two front windows contain a wood under-panel raised and trimmed with applied Grecian ogee-moldings that matches the door panels (MD1-D, photo 14). The same classical architraves as the hall surround the three windows and hall door (MD1-B). The window sash muntins are thin with an ogee profile (MD2-N).

The northwest or back parlor (Room 102) is a step back to the time of the stair. While the two front parlors experienced a Greek Revival renovation possibly around 1825, this rear parlor of the double-pile house remained in the early Federal or late Colonial period. The earlier designs consistently mark the doors, fireplace wall paneling (MD3-W), architraves (MD1-H, I, V), baseboards (MD3-Z) and window sashes (MD2-M), and a ledged chair rail (MD3-AA), which is missing in the front rooms, trims the room (photo 16). The baseboard is partially embedded in the plaster wall, and molded on top with an ovolo profile. The panel design of the fireplace wall (MD3-W) matches that of the stair wall in the hall (photo 16). There is a hierarchy of finish on the hall and closet doors. The hall side of the hall door, hung on wrought H-hinges, is designed as described above (MD1-D), but the parlor side has flat panels with an ogee-molded edge on the rails and stiles (MD1-F). The closet doors match the latter but with no molding on the inside panel. The flooring matches that of the front parlor.

A box cornice trimmed with a cyma recta crown molding crowns the entire corner wall, which is paneled with a two-part sub-molding of ovolo and cavetto profiles (MD4-DD, photo 16). A three-level architrave with ovolo, ogee and quirk-bead moldings and a flat cap with an astragal or beaded edge frame the firebox. The uncoated

<sup>6</sup> William Smith House, 1765; and the John Pledger House or Forkland, unknown date. Observations by the author.

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brick masonry fireplace shows evidence of having been plastered at one time. A brick jack arch spans the unlined firebox, and mitered strips of flooring frame the running bond brick hearth, re-laid in the 1950s when the owners repaired the floor framing. It is likely that the original front parlor (Room 101) fireplace wall was similarly designed.

The three nine-over-nine single-hung windows have a wide, Colonial-like muntin (same as MD2-M) unlike those of the other first floor parlors, except for one replaced lower sash. This suggests that the front windows were replaced due probably to a re-fenestration in the 1780s Georgian renovation, while windows in the rear remained in place. The flooring matches that of the front parlor (Room 101). On the east wall is a bank of closets: one full-height, and one over/under cupboard whose doors are mounted with H-hinges which appear original. Horizontal beaded wood boards line the east wall inside the closets, and the full-height closet has peg boards on three walls. This wall bears many scars which may be evidence of a removed structure, such as a stair, from an earlier period.

The east front parlor (Room 106) is decorated much like west front parlor (Room 101), with the same Greek Revival woodwork. However, the three windows lack under-panels, the hall door lacks a lock, and the baseboard lacks a step, indicating a slightly less formal, or less public, space. The fireplace is flat against the east wall, and decorated with a wood, Greek Revival-style mantle (MD3-X) flanked by Doric columns, a fluted frieze (MD3-Y), and a firebox surround of flat, heavily veined black, gray and buff marble (photo 17). The hearth is laid in running brick, and was re-laid on repaired floor framing in the 1950s. The north wall between the parlor and kitchen arcs into the kitchen cooking fireplace cheek wall in an apparent effort to maximize the area of the parlor. This construction could be an alteration of the original first floor configuration of the east wing. The flooring in this room is a double layer of pine. The lower layer as seen from the basement contrasts with the west parlors in that it shows no gauging and plowing, and the plaster lath that is applied to the underside is secured with cut nails versus wrought nails. This may be evidence of flooring replaced during the 1783 or 1825 renovations. As a work space, it may have been quite worn and stained. The top layer of flooring is 2½-inch wide tongue and groove—probably twentieth-century. The windows in this room are all double-hung, in contrast to the single-hung windows on the west side.

The kitchen (Room 107) occupies the northeast corner of the house. The space was extended with a one-story shed addition in the mid to late-nineteenth century (according to the floor framing seen from the basement). An exterior door once occupied the east end of the shed, at which was a small porch. The shed was extended to match the east wall of the house, eliminating the porch, between 1959 and 1967. The dominating feature of the kitchen is the enormous walk-in cooking fireplace which has two bread ovens, covered up until 2010 (photo 18). The original opening was 11'-3" wide and 5'-4" to the one foot-deep timber lintel. Today the lintel is exposed and bears what looks like hatchet marks from a campaign of over-plastering, not normal hewing. The height was reduced with three courses of brick on a steel or iron plate bolted upward into the timber with large, square wrought bolts, suggesting an early-nineteenth-century change, possibly to improve the draft into the fireplace. A wood bearing shim at both ends of the iron beam may be part of that change. The north cheek wall looks repaired with newer brick, but the east and south walls look original. The ovens are bricked closed under their brick arches, and the exterior associated structures are missing. The earliest oven is at the north end, and at the south end is a newer oven which protrudes by one wythe of brick into the fireplace, and is built with slightly smaller brick. Below the oven is a wrought iron door for cleanout. At the time of the restoration, a small section

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of original herringbone hearth was uncovered, so the rest of the hearth was re-laid in the same pattern. From the edge of the doorway between the kitchen and front parlor, the south wall arcs to a point on the east wall just beyond the south cheek wall of the fireplace. A staircase ascends behind a door on the south wall under which is a closet. A passage to the stair hall (Room 105) and the basement stair is behind a door on the west wall. These four-panel doors have raised panels but with filleted, not quirk-beaded edges, and could be eighteenth-century doors. The hall door is hung on butt hinges, and the stair and closet doors are hung on H-hinges. The room is plastered on lath, but the ceiling is drywall. The earlier portion of the kitchen, within the two-story house, has a horizontal beaded-wood wainscot capped with a beaded chair rail (MD3-CC), and doors are trimmed with a 1¼ inch-wide beaded architrave.

In the extended portion of the kitchen under the shed roof, on the west side, is a bank of cabinets built with raised panel doors with filleted panel edges (MD3-BB) and beaded-edged casings. The door hinges are antique H-hinges, but some drawer pulls are twentieth-century reproductions. These cabinets were extant in the 1940s, so may be relocated colonial salvage reused in the nineteenth-century extended kitchen.

Room 108 is an exterior entry shed on the north side of the kitchen built circa 1963 that contains two exterior doors and one into the kitchen. The walls are gypsum board and all the trim is simple flat boards. It has a twentieth-century wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window on the north side. Cabinets flank the window above laundry machines.

Room 109 is the screened porch (see North elevation above).

Second Floor: The open staircase ascends north to a landing from which separate sets of steps ascend to the east and west into the two house sections (photo 12). The hand rail and balustrade continue up the west stair in a straight run and terminate at the hall wall at the west house. The stair ascends to the second floor of the west section at an opening in the wall which is nearly thirteen inches thick, encasing the abutting end walls of both houses. The stair leading from the landing to the east section is a winder with no handrail, but a handrail balustrade lines the edge of the stair opening above the east stair wall.

The west stair passage tees into a north-south hallway in the west house. At the north end of the hall is a small double-hung window, along the west side are two chambers, and the east wall has two closets and a stair to the garret. The filleted panels and ovolo molded rails and stiles of this door (MD2-7) depart from the design of the early parlor and chamber doors, and so this door may survive from an even earlier period. The walls are plaster on wood board walls. Inside the closets, beaded board is set horizontally against the east wall, and vertically at interior partitions. The partition walls consist of alternating boards beaded on both edges or unbeaded. The closets contain peg boards and shelving which appear original. The doors to closets and chambers are all raised, four-panel with the same design as the first floor stair wall on the hall side (MD1-E), but no moldings on closet or chamber side. They are hung with wrought H-hinges. There is a floor patch at the south end of the hall which is partly in the closet.

Bed chambers (Rooms 201 and 202) are both intact from the late Colonial period, with paneled fireplace walls and doors (same as MD1-E, MD2-O), wrought HL hinges, ovolo architraves (MD2-P), ledged chair rails (MD2-R), beaded embedded baseboards, and plastered walls (photo 19 in Room 201). Both floors are laid in seven to

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twelve-inch-wide boards, which are wider than those in the rooms below these. In the front chamber (Room 201), there is evidence in the flooring for a removed partition that ran north to south from the hall wall to the front exterior wall, where the baseboard and chair rail abruptly stop. There are two patched mortises in the floor which may mark the location of a former door or partition, suggesting that there was a small, third room on the east side of Room 201 which contained one of the two front windows now in this room. This change afforded Room 201 more space and a closet, lacking in Room 202. The closet board walls bear hand-plane marks and cut nails, so the work may date to as early as 1790 or as late as the early nineteenth-century. The beaded baseboard on the west interior wall of the closet is evidence that this wall is a remnant of the removed room partition. The drywall ceilings are part of the mid-twentieth century restoration. A Victorian-period door connects Room 201 with 205 (MD1-C, J).

The east stair hall (Room 204) opens to a front chamber on the south (Room 205), a modern bathroom on the east (Room 207), a passage to the kitchen stair and another front chamber at the south wall (Room 206). There was once a partition across Room 204 with a door running north to south from the north wall to the back stair wall, removed in the mid-twentieth century, which means the east house contained three rooms. A patched mortise in the floor could mark a former door post. The board-and-batten door to the kitchen stair is a Victorian alteration that created access between Room 206 and the main stair. It was an awkward construction, with an angled tread set atop the winder treads that led to Room 206, which was originally socially isolated from the rest of the second floor rooms.

Bed chamber 205 is situated mostly above the first floor stair hall in the middle of the house. This is the only room in the house with articulated framing. A flared, beaded, cased post is exposed in the south west corner which the Victorian door frame from Room 201 just clears. Here, a two-inch difference in the floor elevations between the two houses is evident. In the northwest corner of the room is a beaded cased up-brace that rises from a boxed-out portion of plastered wall, likely hiding a story post. These framing elements are part of the west end of the frame of the east house where it stands adjacent to the west house. From this room running to the north, in the stair hall, this end wall frame is encased behind a plaster finish where it was not as critical to maximize room space, but was desirable to hide the opposing brace. It stands on the boxed girt visible from the first floor hall.

Room 205 has chair rail all around which is exactly like the one found in Room 102 (MD3-AA), but different from the more elaborate profile in Rooms 201 and 202 (MD2-Q). The baseboard is capped with a bead like the other second floor rooms (MD2-R). The south wall contains two windows which are not arranged evenly in the wall (for muntin see MD2-L), and do not share the more balanced arrangement or size of the windows on the north wall of the second floor, opposite. The lack of perfect symmetry on the south elevation may be explained by the desire to fit two windows in this room. Oddly, co-existing with the late Colonial beaded baseboard, chair rail, hall door and architrave is Greek Revival architraves with bulls-eyes around the windows, but of a different design from those in the first floor rooms. The hall door is even different from the other late Colonial doors described to this point, in that its molded edges are more clearly post-Revolutionary (quirk-beaded panel edge plus ogee molded frames). A louvered transom above the door is also a unique trait not found elsewhere in the house. This room, alone among the second floor rooms, appears to have been upgraded possibly at the same time as Rooms 101, 103, and 106.

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Bed chamber 206 was apparently used by servants, as it was originally physically isolated from the other rooms on this floor (the doorway to the stair hall was cut in later). It communicated only with the kitchen and unfinished garret above with winder stairs (photo 20). The room is trimmed with plainer, beaded board and the garret stair door has four raised panels (one is a repair) with no moldings (MD1-U) and a wooden lift latch. A beaded-board closet with board-and-batten door was built under the garret stair in the late twentieth century. A beaded baseboard runs around the room, but there is no chair rail. A diminutive fireplace with a running brick hearth but no mantle or trim occupies the east wall. There is no modern heating fixture in this room.

The house framing is exposed within the garret staircase (photo 22). A guttered post flared in the plane of the end wall carries the east tie beam and south wall plate, all hewn and pinned. The wall is plastered between post and studs, apparently attached to the braces. The purpose of guttering a post was to allow the plastering to rest on top of the L-shaped surface, hiding the post. The gutter was not utilized in that way in this case. The opposing south post in Room 206 protrudes from the plastered wall, implying that it is not guttered as this one.

The bathroom (Room 207) dates from the mid-twentieth century renovations. It and a portion of the hall apparently comprised a chamber behind the former partition noted above. A closet on the east wall above the kitchen fireplace is lined with unbeaded vertical wood boards and has a late Colonial four-panel door hung on H-hinges and furnished with a small brass knob. The closet may remain from the former chamber.

Garret: Room 301 is a finished living space over the west house. The winder stair from the second floor hall ascends southward and passes under a roof purlin resting on a flared post (photo 21). The post contains a robbed mortise with an extant pin which once held a brace which would have blocked the staircase. This implies that the stair may have been built sometime after original construction. The post, purlin, and underlying tie beam protruding from the plastered wall in the stair case are adzed smooth and chamfered with tapered stops, indicating an effort to dress up a living space. The plastered chimney occupies the center of the west wall and is flanked by six-over-six wood double-hung sashes with the same wide muntin and ovolo architraves found in the late colonial period parlors. In the east gable wall is a more recent window.

Hewn, braced vertical posts with flared tops support a purlin about mid-span of the rafters on both sides of the room and provided an opportunity to create plastered knee walls. In each knee wall is a short door with four raised panels without molded edges. Their architraves consist of a flat board capped with an ovolo embedded in the plaster. These unusually weathered doors hang on reproduction H-hinges. On the other side of the knee walls, the space is floored and the end wall studs are 3x3½ inch oak secured with wrought nails (evidence for a pre-1790 construction date).

The oak rafters are sash sawn except the end rafters which are hewn. They are three inches wide, and taper from six inches to four from plate to ridge, and join there with pinned mortise and tenon joints. The carpenter's marriage marks are scratched across the entire depth of the rafter. The rafters rest upon a three-inch wide timber false plate. The drywall ceiling hangs on modern lumber collar ties spanning the rafters, except that two original board ties survive at the ceiling hatch opening, which is a curb built of boards assembled with nails that are hand-headed, implying a construction date of before 1800. The ceiling was replaced, along with all but these two ties and the hatch curb, in the 1940s. The two east rafters are charred from a 1940s fire (see next paragraph).

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Room 302 is an unfinished space except for flooring: nine to thirteen-inch tongued or grooved pine boards. There is no gable end wall structure at the west end of the east house—more evidence that the east house was raised to meet the west house. The east gable end of the west house is the only wall. Against the west house are unpainted, beaded, sash sawn and shiplapped weatherboards ranging from five to eleven inches to the weather, secured with wrought nails (evidence for a pre-Revolution construction date). This wall was an exterior wall at one time, but the absence of any significant weathering indicates that it was not exposed for long. In the floor at the door to Room 301 is an outline of a former closet that was accessed from Room 301. Rafters above it and adjacent siding are charred, and the siding in the vicinity of the closet is replaced (with wire nails) with siding of the same type, but which is weathered and painted white. The occupant of the house reported that this was a smoked meat storage closet that burned due to a lightning strike between 1941 and 1947. The siding was apparently patched with material taken from elsewhere on the house.

The rafters are shimmed increasingly from east to west to get the roofs in the same plane. This is additional evidence that the east house was raised to match the west house. Also, the rafter marriage marks are in a different style than those of the west house (one-inch chisel marks), more evidence that they were made at a different time. There are no hewn rafters as in the west house. The rafters rest on board false plates.

### Barn (Photos 23-39)

#### Exterior Description

The wood-framed, gable-roofed, and wood-sided barn consists of a main, one-and-a-half-story section 91 feet long and 26 feet wide, and a one-story dairying ell 60.5 feet long and 22.5 feet wide, sitting on a low foundation of poured concrete and concrete block (photo 23). The roofs are clad with corrugated metal, and the ridges are fitted with lightning rods, some with glass ball insulators. The wall cladding is mainly vertical, red-painted shiplapped boards with portions of horizontal wood clapboard. The main, older section lies on an east-west axis while the ell lies north-south. There are two shed-roofed additions on the south side of the main section: one built of concrete block, closed with an overhead door, and the other wood-framed, open on the south side.

North Elevation: The north wall is a single plane pierced by two pairs of six-light wood sash and two doors (photos 24, 25). A double-leaf sliding barn door on a twentieth century track occupies the third bay from the west. One of the sliding leaves contains a swinging passage door, called “door-in-door”.<sup>7</sup> A Dutch passage door enters into the west bay, with a single lower portion on wrought iron strap hinges and a double-leaf upper portion on twentieth century cast strap hinges. The cladding is vertical boards laid in one or two courses, except for one section of horizontal boards arranged in three sections of clapboards and one of flush boards—probably a patch where the silo once stood engaged with the wall. One of the clapboard sections appears to be a patch over a former haymow door. The east bay has an extant upper haymow door hung on wrought iron strap hinges.

West Elevation: On the west is the gable end of the main barn, the side wall of the one-story dairy ell, and a terminal, smaller gable-roofed section (photos 23, 24). The gable end of the main barn and the long wall of the ell are pierced by four regularly-spaced nine-light wood window sashes of two different sizes which lit the milking parlor. The dairy ell contains three doors: a passage door at the north end, a large wood sliding door in

<sup>7</sup> Noble et al, Ibid, 54.



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the middle, and a roll-up aluminum garage door in the south end. The southernmost section, the pump house (possibly the original milk house), has one six-light sash. The main barn gable end is clad with an upper course of vertical board and batten, and a lower course of vertical wood boards. There is a ghost of a non-extant one-story gable-roofed equipment shed that was storm-damaged and removed in 2010. The gable roof overhangs the wall and is finished with a plain rake board. The west walls of the dairy ell and milk house have exposed rafter tails.

South Elevation: On the south side of the main barn is an extension to the south built with concrete block walls and closed with an aluminum roll-up door, and an open-fronted equipment shed addition (photo 26). The south wall contains two sliding barn doors, one of which is under the shed, and one nine-light sash adjacent to the dairy ell. The earth-floored shed is closed with a board wall on its west side, and open on the south. The south wall of the milk house has a swinging passage door on twentieth century hardware and a six-light sash window (photo 23). The south side of the main dairy ell contains one, six-light window, but there is evidence for a large (animal-size) door formerly in this location.

East Elevation: The east gable of the main barn is clad in two courses of vertical tongue-and-groove board (photos 25, 26). A square window opening in the peak holds a window sash fragment. The concrete block wall of the south addition appears to support the corner of the main barn. Its low-slope shed roof rises to just under the main roof eave. Two wood, double-hung windows with wood six-over-six interior grids are regularly spaced in the block wall. The east wall of the dairy ell is fenestrated with seven regularly-spaced windows: five nine-light sashes and two six-light sashes, and a wide, Dutch passage door (animal size) hung on wrought iron strap hinges secured with bolts and square nuts (suggesting reuse of older hardware).

### Interior Description

The main barn embeds two original hewn-frame barns of similar size (approximately 40x26 feet) that stand about ten feet apart, and were later connected (photo 28). A seven-foot extension to the west of the threshing barn was built by moving the original west wall framing (photo 32). Despite alterations and losses of framing members, the basic structural form of these barns is discernible through surviving timbers and robbed mortises where a joined member was removed. The west barn was a one-story three-bay English or threshing barn framed with four structural bents with dropped tie beams. The central drive-through bay once held double-leaf swinging barn doors evidenced by the surviving header beams and clear height of the bay (photos 29, 30). Flanking the central bay on the east was a ten-foot wide haymow that had a passage door in the southeast corner, and on the west, a 19-foot bay that shows evidence of animal stalls: a post with robbed mortises that held a partition of thick planks and a harness hook made of a natural tree branch (photo 33).<sup>8</sup>

The east barn is structured differently, probably to house animals and fodder only. It had two bays of equal size, structured by three bents with dropped tie beams, and a four-foot-wide, longitudinal central aisle as evidenced by robbed mortises in the west girt where two longitudinal beams joined to it at the second level (photo 28). There is evidence of the same arrangement in the east gable wall. Surviving central posts show the former existence of a north-south cross, or summer, beam which would have supported these longitudinal aisle beams. A missing door post in the west wall and a surviving door pintel provide evidence for an entry door wide enough

<sup>8</sup> Greg Huber, Personal communication, July 2013.

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for a large animal—almost four feet. There was likely a corresponding door in the east gable (inaccessible). Some bracing is missing. The longitudinal beams of the central corridor may have been sacrificed to twentieth-century agricultural shifts in crop production, with the need to store large pieces of equipment, evidence by later sliding doors fitted into the side walls. The east half of this cow barn was converted to a secure shop, the lower central tie beam removed for a two-story wall of concrete block that reaches, and supports, the upper tie beam. The surviving corner and central posts in this barn are flared at the second level to support girts and cross-beams with a bearing shelf (photo 28). These beams would have supported poles or boards on which hay and straw were stored and from which food and bedding would have been dropped down to the stalls.

Both of these barns share cutting technology (hewed posts and beams, sash-sawn rafters, braces and studding), mortise and tenon joinery, timber sizes (8x10 inch, 8x8, 7x8, 6x8), and the same technique of roof framing (photo 34). The roof frame consists of sash-sawn common rafters birds-mouthed over a wall plate joined to the top of each wall post. Approximately half-way up each roof slope is a 5x5 hewn purlin plate tenoned into vertical, end and intermediate posts bearing on the end and inner tie beams and pinned to the end rafters (photo 35). Each longitudinal hewn purlin plate was braced at the posts and tied to the opposing purlin plate with half-dovetailed tie beams at third points (photo 36). The uppermost tie beams in both barns are “dropped” below the plate either approximately one or six feet, forming H-shaped bents (photo 28, 29, 30).<sup>9</sup> Notable are the two “raising holes” in the posts. The original braces and tie beams are missing, but some braces were replaced, and cleats were attached to the rafters to restrain the purlin from moving inward. To prevent wall spreading, steel or iron tie rods were added across the wall plates.

In the earth floor between the two barns a stone foundation is apparent a few inches under the surface where a groundhog burrowed under it. Investigation of this feature may yield information about the historic barns and evolution of the barnyard.

The barn is fitted with a 4x4 wooden track that is suspended just below the ridge on iron bolts that hang on an iron staple embedded into the tops of the rafters (photo 37). The track stops about five feet short of both gable ends. A heavy hook is attached to a cross tie, which formerly held a pulley for pulling the hay carrier along the track from the loading point (photo 35).<sup>10</sup> Because the rail does not protrude from either end of the barn and there is pulley hardware over the drive bay, the hay was loaded from the drive bay. The hay carrier itself is extant on the track in the west section.

The floor in the main barn between the concrete shop wall and the concrete floor slab in the west end is earthen. In the west two bays is a deep concrete slab that was laid in two pours eight inches thick (photo 31). This slab served the purpose of vegetable sorting and packing, post-dating the dairying period because it lacks manure and feeding troughs and stanchions. In these west two bays is a second floor laid in center-beaded (early twentieth century) tongue-and-groove boards on whitewashed joists running east-west over a center beam (a recycled barn post) supported by two steel jack posts and a 4x4 wood post (photo 31). The beam and joists are

<sup>9</sup> Jack A. Sobon, “Historic American Timber Joinery: A Graphic Guide,” (Timber Framers Guild, 2004), 2-3. The framing of the English barn depicted is very similar to this one. The use of dropped ties in such barns is noted as common after 1800 in eastern New England and New York State.

<sup>10</sup> “Louden Hay Unloading Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Specialties,” (Fairfield, Iowa: Loudon Machinery Company, 1915), 52.

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supported on wood blocks resting on the north and west wall girts (to achieve adequate ceiling height), and by a beam supported by jacks posts on the east side (photo 32). This floor construction appears to date from the addition of the dairy ell.

The dairying ell is characterized by a concrete floor, open wall framing, tilt-in wood sashes with wood ventilator shields, a ceiling of plywood, and white finishes (photo 38). The twentieth century circular-sawn lumber is secured with wire nails. The floor slab is continuous with that of the west end of the main barn, as noted above. The windows are a shielded ventilating type used in dairies, though in this barn, the shields are wood instead of galvanized steel (photo 38).<sup>11</sup> The design allows the single sash to tilt in at the top until it hits a wood stop that spans across the side shields, and the triangular side shields prevent drafts at the level of the animals in their milking stalls. The window sashes may be recycled older dwelling sashes, being built of 8x10 glass panes. A work bench is built into the southwest corner at a south window which formerly was a door.

The south end of the dairy ell was partitioned off for a garage with a light stud wall clad with unfinished vertical wood boards. The southeast corner of the garage at the south end of dairy ell was partitioned off for a pump room with a light stud wall, clad with horizontal rabbeted wood boards on the north side, and vertical center-beaded tongue and groove boards with a board and batten door hung on twentieth century strap hinges on the west side. A modern pump is extant and pumps water from the well in the well room on its south side. It kept a trough in the barnyard full of water for horses from the 1940s through 1970. It has an earthen floor.

The attached milk house has a concrete floor, a wood board ceiling, and walls of vertical center-beaded tongue and groove boards (photo 39). The walls and ceiling are finished in white, uniformly crazed paint. In the center of the floor is a well with a square concrete curb and stone cap. It was likely the milk house for the dairy operation, and was used most recently as a tack room. A "Myers Single Track Hay Loader" is hung on a steel track in the center of the ceiling. A rack built out of galvanized pipe stands on the south wall.

### **Crib Barn/Wagon House (Photos 40-54)**

#### Exterior Description

The crib barn/wagon house is a story-and-a-half, three-bay, drive-through crib barn on a rectangular plan under a low-slope gable roof of wood shingles (photos 40, 43). There are two drive-through bays at different elevations: the higher one on a non-native stone foundation and full basement, and the lower one on grade. Earthen ramps rise to the upper bay, though somewhat eroded below the level of the floor. Each side wall contains a corn crib flanking the drive bays. The building is clad with red-painted horizontal boards of various vintages.

South Elevation: The first floor fenestration consists of two large drive-through doors and a passage door between them which leads to the staircase going up to the loft (photos 40, 43, 44). The upper drive bay is accessed by a double-leaf board-and-batten wood door hung on long wrought-iron strap hinges on pintels in the north and south gable end walls; it appears to be original (photo 44). The lower drive bay has more recent sliding board-and-batten door hung on an overhead steel track that extends past the building on the east side.

<sup>11</sup> J. H. Frandsen and W. B. Nevens, "Dairy Barn and Milk House Arrangement," Circular 6. (Lincoln, Nebraska: Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Nebraska, October, 1919), 9.

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The passage door is board-and-batten hung on iron strap hinges on pintels and secured with an iron hasp. The west drive door and the passage door are capped with a small wood board drip molding. In the second floor are three six-over-six sliding wood sash symmetrically spaced (photos 40, 43). The walls are clad with wood clapboard laid in two different reveals, indicating areas of repair. The older material higher on the building has rabbeted edges and a 5-7 inch reveal. The roof rake is trimmed with a plain wood board.

West Elevation: The west elevation is the exterior wall of the crib and is clad with three generations of horizontal wood boards that represent repairs (photos 40,41). The upper nine courses are butted in two lengths that join in the center. The middle six boards are mitered on their edges and spaced about one inch apart for ventilation; they appear original. The next lower eight courses, unlike those above, are continuous lengths of butted boards. At the bottom is one long board on twentieth century steel strap hinges, secured with surface bolts, and below that is the building baseboard. Below the eave are four, square, regularly-spaced doors secured with wood covers and three wood turn latches. The rafter tails are exposed.

North Elevation: The north elevation is like the south except there is a door to the east crib, and the central opening on the second floor is a door, not a window (photos 41, 42). This latter door appears to be an alteration.

East Elevation: The east elevation (rebuilt in the 1940s) is the exterior wall of the east crib, clad with 26 courses of horizontal wood boards six inches wide, all square-edged and spaced one inch apart (photos 42, 43). The boards appear to be of three generations. There are six, square, doors spaced under the eave mounted with twentieth-century strap hinges on their lower edges. A row of concrete blocks lay on the ground next to the buildings to seal the crawl space under the crib.

### Interior Description

The building is a braced timber frame made of sash-sawn oak joined with pinned mortise and tenon joints. The first floor framing is organized around a central 8x10-inch summer beam running east-west between the 8x7 sills, with 4x9-inch joists radiating north-south. The second floor joists measure 3 x 7½ inches, run east-west, and join into sidewall 4x4 posts, forming H-bents at 20-22-inch intervals (photos 46, 47). The corresponding 4x4 posts at the interior crib wall tenon into the bottom of the upper joists. The center bent uses a larger, 6x6 post (possibly made larger for nailing two ends of siding) and its corresponding joist is 6x5. The center wall posts are braced up and down to the center joist, which is braced upward to the wall plates. The joists from both side walls lap over a central 5x8 inch tie beam at the wall between the drive bays, protruding 4-5 inches past the beam. Two floor hatches are framed into the floors above and below the west drive bay (photo 45).

Cellar: The cellar is one room with an earth floor (photo 53). The foundation stone appears to be Delaware gneiss. The west wall was largely replaced with concrete in the 1940s. There are two windows at grade in the east and west walls. The joist/summer beam joint is a “central tenon with housed soffit shoulder.”<sup>12</sup> Such a joint provides a lower bearing point for the joist, increasing its strength. At the stair, the joists are 8x7 inches on both sides of the summer beam. Headers frame two floor hatches and the stair (photo 54). The longitudinal beam under the inner crib wall was replaced with a beam built up with five 2x8s. Steel jack and wood posts are shoring up several failed or weak members. The stair is built of three oak plank (two inches thick) stringers and

<sup>12</sup> Hewitt, Ibid, 280.

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plank treads (photo 53). The bottom ends are reduced by the height of one step by moisture damage so the stair does not sit level. The stone wall next to the stair is recessed by five inches for the length of the stair: roughly six feet. The reason is not apparent, unless it is a filled-in former opening.

First Floor, West Drive Bay: The first floor of the upper drive bay on the west side is floored with a double layer of wood boards running east-west, a lower layer 1¼ inch thick and the upper layer one inch thick. There are two floor hatches, one near the north end and the other near the south end for lowering produce into the cellar. The drive bay room is finished on the east side with sash-sawn horizontal wood boards measuring 12-16 inches wide secured with cut nails with irregular heads. Against this wall is a staircase enclosed with flights to the cellar and the loft. A board-and-batten door opens into the cellar stair in the stair wall. On the west, the horizontal crib lath of 1x2 inch oak is original but covered with 1970s laminated wood paneling (photos 46, 47). There is a doorless doorway into the crib in the crib wall. Inside, the floorboards run north south, and a removed crib door stands at the south end of the crib (photo 48). It is made of vertical crib lath on braced battens, and has iron strap hinges. The exterior wall posts are all sistered on both sides.

First Floor, East Drive Bay: The crib portion was rebuilt in the 1940s, including all new wall posts, six new interior crib wall posts, replacement siding, and new pine crib lath. The original joists are connected to the new posts with board sisters on two sides. An original doorway into the crib from the drive bay was widened. The drive bay has a concrete floor. The west wall of the drive bay is clad with the same horizontal board (13-17 inches wide) found in the other drive bay and contains three passage doors: one that passes under the staircase, and a narrow one (20 and 22 inches wide) at both the north and south ends. The stone foundation and two screened basement windows are visible at grade. The window frames are pinned timber frames. Overhead, the joists are exposed and there are two square wooden hangers suspended from the joists. On both sides of the center joist are iron straps that pass through the wall, perhaps tying the opposing joists together.

Loft: A wide central stair accesses the loft, which is continuous over the whole building except where the cribs are (photos 49, 50). The stair opening is surrounded on the second floor with a skillfully made wood railing on six posts mortised and pinned into the floor beams that frame the opening. The corn cribs extend to the roof with lath on studs resting on the joists, but much of the lath is missing (photo 51). The studs support a purlin plate under the rafters (photo 51). The remains of a secure room stand in the northeast corner (photo 52). It was enclosed on the west and south by a wood-board partition. A board-and-batten door in the west wall of this partition contains a wood box lock. The rafters within the partition contain an array of cut nails on regular spacing and may have served to hang smoked meats (a smokehouse stood adjacent to this building). The flooring is one layer of 8-11 inch-wide tongued or grooved boards. The roof is common rafters of sash-sawn oak with mortised and pinned collar ties at every other rafter pair (photo 50). The rafters are birds-mouthed at the interior side of the plate, and pinned at the ridge. The window frames and sashes are a mix of single and double-hung types. Three muntin profiles correspond to those found in the house.

### Integrity Analysis

The house retains integrity of *location* in that it stands where it was built; of *design* in the surviving elements of late Colonial/early Federal style, balanced fenestration, big house/little house massing, the purlin post roof

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frame, Colonial and Federal millwork, kitchen, parlor and chamber fireplaces, the central staircase, the Georgian floor plan and organization of space, and the hierarchy of finishes in the house; of setting in that the surrounding landscape features, such as the road, the driveway, the meadow (minus the structures controlling the tide), the surrounding farm fields, and nearby farmhouses are intact with little change or infill since the 19<sup>th</sup> century; of materials in the wood sidings, shutters, windows, doors, iron hardware, and interior plaster and wood trims; of workmanship in the window and door architraves and baseboards, door paneling, the turned balusters and newels of the staircase, and the joinery of flooring, roof and floor framing; of feeling in the overall aesthetic effect of the house as an example of its period and style, one relating to agricultural life, and as the home of a prosperous and weighty Quaker farming family; and of association with its historic identity as a farm by the presence of farm outbuildings in the original farmstead and by its agrarian surroundings.

The barn retains integrity of design in its timber frame defining the three-bay English threshing barn and cow barn with hay loading doors, in its alterations to connect and extend the barn, to fit it for automated hay loading, and for milking a dairy herd; of setting in its situation in the farmstead, relationship to the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms, fields and meadow; of materials in its wood board siding, hewn timber framing, and concrete vegetable packing floor; of workmanship in the hewing and joining of timbers for the frame, and the adaptive ventilating dairy windows; feeling of 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and the crib barn/wagon house survive.

The crib barn/wagon house retains integrity of design in the H-frame timber structure, three-bay fenestration, vertical crib walls with horizontal crib slats, central stair, flanking drive bays, board and batten doors, second floor storage, floor hatches for offloading product, and secure storage room; of setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its oak timber frame and crib slats, early nails, wood doors, iron hardware, wood shingles, and stone foundation; of workmanship in the methods of timber joinery in the building frame; of feeling of 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.



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### Significance Statement

#### Summary paragraph

The John and Charlotte Wistar Farm was built for an elite Quaker family who transformed a Colonial “one-third Georgian” frame house and kitchen wing into a full Georgian plan circa 1783. Their son John, Jr. made circa 1825 alterations in late Federal style influenced by the emerging Greek Revival. Its architectural finishes illustrate the plain tastes of genteel Quakers, and the finest workmanship available to them. The house also offers a counterpoint to the long-held link between the venerated early Quaker families and patterned-brickwork houses, and also offers evidence of the presence of their servants. The farmstead also provides significant examples of three types of farm outbuildings from the years of the early Republic. The barn retains the timber frames of two late-eighteenth or early nineteenth century barns of different types, the English three-bay or threshing barn, and paired with it, a rare example of a cow barn. The large, story-and-a-half, H-bent-framed corn crib/wagon house built in the early nineteenth century is an uncommon local form that incorporated two large cribs, two drive bays, a loft, and a cellar, without the more typical shed additions. Alterations to the main barn circa 1875 and the addition of a circa 1900 dairy wing reflect changing agricultural markets and technology over two centuries: from livestock and grain, to dairying, to truck farming, and contribute to scarce documentation of agricultural buildings in New Jersey. The period of significance, 1765-1963, is the span of time before fifty years ago in which the property attained its historic significance, from original construction to the last shed addition. The house retains integrity of early Federal and early Greek Revival architectural styles, and the outbuildings retain integrity of their types. For its association with the distinctive characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and with types of agricultural buildings from the early Republic, along with modifications reflecting agricultural changes in succeeding periods, the John and Charlotte Wistar Farm meets Criterion C with local significance for architecture.

#### Historical Background

The land on which the farmstead and its associated fields stand descends from Bartholomew Wyatt (1669-1726), a Quaker from Worcestershire, England, who arrived around 1690 and bought 850 acres between 1692 and 1708 at “Quiettitty,” the Indian place name for this vicinity. Besides amassing a large tract of land, he was a merchant who kept a store in the port town of Salem.<sup>1</sup> He, with his wife Sarah, were active members of Salem Friends Meeting, contributing one of the largest sums of money for, as well as overseeing, the building of the second Meeting House in the town of Salem. Active in civil affairs, Wyatt represented the Salem Tenth in the General Free Assembly of West New Jersey before 1702 and in the New Jersey Assembly in 1710 and 1721.<sup>2</sup> The Wyatts built a “log house of considerable size” near Puddle Dock Creek overlooking Mannington Meadow, probably circa 1692-1708. Their second house, built before 1726 of brick, was located about a half-mile north on Mannington Creek, roughly a quarter-mile west of 120 Harris Road.<sup>3</sup> Both Wyatt houses no longer stand, but a barn associated with the second house may survive as a ruin nearby.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt, Account Book and Minutes, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70, 000.070.0240.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; repr. Woodbury, NJ: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1974, 324.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas. Shourds, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*, (Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876), 359.

<sup>4</sup> 1765 Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar (Salem County Historical Society). “The Barn” is depicted adjacent to “Wyatt’s House” on a north-south axis.

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Bartholomew II (1697-1770), heir to the 850 acres, evidently occupied the brick house built by his father, which is described in his father's will of 1726 as a chambered hall.<sup>5</sup> He was instrumental in the management of the Mannington Meadow Company. His minute book of the company begun in 1753 followed a colonial statute "to enable the Owners of the Meadows and Marshes adjoining to and on both sides of Manneton [sic] Creek, to keep out the Tide from overflowing them." Over a two year period, Wyatt recorded expenses for the construction of a new dam and sluices over the creek: labor, boarding workers, getting and hauling timber, digging, and of course, rum.<sup>6</sup> They may have been expanding upon what was built subsequent to an identical law enacted in 1713/14. Indicative of sustained banked meadow development in Mannington, another act was passed in 1758 "to enable the Owners and Possessors of some Meadows, Marshes and Cripples in Manington [sic], in the County of Salem, to keep the Tides from overflowing the same."<sup>7</sup>

In 1765, Wyatt II sold a moiety of his then 1280-acre estate, or 641 acres, to his daughter Sarah's husband Richard Wistar "of Philadelphia...Brass Buttonmaker," who is principally remembered as the owner of the glassworks at Wistarburg.<sup>8</sup> Richard Wistar was a Quaker, and his marriage to Sarah Wyatt in 1751 indicates the linkage of Richard to the Salem Meeting, to which he transferred his membership for that occasion.<sup>9</sup> Wistar's portion included one parcel of 394 acres of "land and meadow," another of 247 acres of "wild marsh," and thirdly, "a road from the said Wistar's land to the Wild Marsh to be two perches wide." The western line of Wistar's land where the road to the marsh began is still discernible as access lanes that delineate the fields. A survey of the division survives to reveal a landscape of cleared land, woodland, a dam and tide bank on Mannington Creek with drained meadows upstream, and a vast wild marsh extending from the fast land west to Salem Creek.<sup>10</sup> Two houses labeled "Wyatt's House" and "Wistar's House" are depicted, and "The Barn" is located at a right angle to Wyatt's house as an architectural sign of Wyatt's agricultural enterprise. Wistar's house lacks such a barn, so Wyatt may have shared his. There are no standing structures today at the locations of either house. In the location of Wyatt's non-extant house, brick field scatter has been observed, and the ruin of a stone barn foundation stands nearby. Wistar's house stood approximately 900 feet easterly from 120 Harris Road along the present Pointers-Auburn Road.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730* (Patterson, NJ, 1901), abstract of will, 528.

<sup>6</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Allinson, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776), 33-34, 197, 224. There was controversy over the 1758 act. According to *The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly*, one of the petitioners was John Goosling, and there were objections from Samuel Hedge and Samuel Mason who owned 245 acres that would have been affected. In the session, John Goosling was present to argue against their assertion of harm, but neither Hedge nor Mason showed up to answer Goosling's testimony. The bill passed with unrecorded amendments which may have altered the original plan.

<sup>8</sup> Manuscript D-326 dated February 7, 1765 is a memorandum of agreement for the division of Wyatt's land. D-333 dated June 2, 1765 is the deed which recites the lineage of the parcels and gives the metes and bounds of the two parcels (Manuscripts, Salem County Historical Society).

<sup>9</sup> William Wade Hinshaw et al, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991. Salem Monthly Meeting Records, 111.

<sup>10</sup> 1765 Survey map.

<sup>11</sup> Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2013.

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Richard Wistar died in August 1781, leaving “the plantation and marsh” in Mannington to his son John (1759-1815) who had previously relocated from Philadelphia to Upper Alloways Creek, possibly to manage his father’s glasshouse, grist mill, and farms.<sup>12</sup> John married Charlotte Newbold at the Chesterfield Meeting in Burlington County on October 17, 1781, just after his father’s death.<sup>13</sup> They relocated to the Mannington plantation where they raised ten children born between 1782 and 1804.<sup>14</sup> John Wistar immediately joined the Mannington Meadow Company and by 1783 took his turn managing the waterworks, assessing the lots, and collecting the assessments.<sup>15</sup> Historians described him as “a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and very useful in his neighborhood,” and “one of Nature’s noblemen. He had an intellectual mind which he inherited from his mother’s family, and a large share of the milk of human kindness...In accordance with his feelings toward suffering humanity...he was the first to advocate the establishing of the Salem County Alms House” in 1796. He oversaw construction of a new almshouse in 1804.<sup>16</sup>

### The Architecture of the House

The Wistar house exemplifies a succession of architectural ideas common to the Delaware Valley. One could say, using a variety of terms used to describe house forms and plans, that it was an open-plan house converted to a closed-plan house, or a post-medieval plan converted to a Georgian plan, or a one-third Georgian with service wing converted to a full Georgian plan. Decorative interior finishes feature early Federal, late Federal, and early Greek Revival seen in millwork, paneling, and fireplace mantles. A mid-twentieth century rehabilitation preserved a maximum of historic fabric.

The Wistar house may have been initially built by Richard and Sarah Wister circa 1765 upon Richard’s purchase of the land, and made over in the 1780s by John and Charlotte Wistar. Initially it was a two-story, two-bay, double-pile frame house with a stack of corner fireplaces and a one-story kitchen wing, a massing sometimes called “big house, little house,” or “cow-and-calf.”<sup>17</sup> Such a two-room deep main section with no separate room for a staircase follows the “one-third Georgian” plan, which is a type of “open plan”.<sup>18</sup> Other names for a house of this form are the “double pile” or, the “double-cell plan.”<sup>19</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc, Vol. VI, 1781-1785* (Trenton, NJ, 1939), 451.

<sup>13</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22, Marriage Records, 1665-1800*. (Patterson, NJ, 1901), 672.

<sup>14</sup> Hinshaw, *Ibid*, 47.

<sup>15</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Shourds, *Ibid*, 362;. Cushing and Sheppard, 327, 441.

<sup>17</sup> Thomas C. Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn : The Connected Farm Buildings of New England* (Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984), 6; Philip Aldrich Hayden, “The Cow and the Calf : Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820” (Master’s Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992), 3.

<sup>18</sup> Henry Glassie, “Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building” *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 36; Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 19.

<sup>19</sup> Shelby Weaver Splain, “Guidelines for Architectural Survey” (Trenton, NJ; Historic Preservation Office, n.d.), 100; Lanier and Herman, 19.

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### Evolution and analysis of the buildings

The exact chronology of construction of the house is not entirely clear, especially dates of initial construction, Using other area houses for comparison, and sources on nail and molding chronologies, the following analysis is a possible sequence.

Period I (1765-1782): Richard and Sarah Wistar took possession of the land parcel. During this period, however, Richard and Sarah Wistar were residents of Philadelphia, so a house and farmstead could have been built as an inheritance for one of their sons, and tenanted in the meantime as a mutually beneficial arrangement for both owner and tenant. The owner gained a developed farm, and the tenant gained a stepping stone to land ownership. The initial date of the house is undetermined, however, but the house must have been built either for Bartholomew Wyatt or Richard Wistar.

The house at 120 Harris Road falls within the boundary of Richard Wistar's parcel, but the 1765 survey depiction of "Richard Wistar's house" does not fall on any standing structure of today. His depicted house is probably the frame, gambrel-roofed house that was reputedly in the mapped location, and moved to Caspar Wistar's farmyard to the east in the 19th century.<sup>20</sup> There is no evidence of a house in the location of 120 Harris Road in 1765. The 1765 sale seems a likely occasion for a new house to be built, and the location makes sense for a farmer who would want ease of access to the meadow lying to the west, that is, as close to the western property line, and his access road, as possible. So, the house at 120 Harris Road would date from sometime after 1765, unless it was not depicted for some reason on the survey. If the surveyor showed all dwellings extant at that time and did so accurately, then this house was built after 1765 by Richard Wistar. If not, all or part of it could have been built by Bartholomew Wyatt before 1765 without being shown on the survey. For example, the kitchen wing in its one-story phase may have been a free-standing house for a tenant farmer, or for indentured or enslaved laborers.

Bartholomew Wyatt I owned five slaves and held an indenture for one white servant when he died in 1726.<sup>21</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt II boarded meadow bank laborers from 1753-1755.<sup>22</sup> His journal does not say where, but it was probably separately nearby because his own house of two rooms, a chambered hall that his father built, would have been too small for that purpose.<sup>23</sup> He continued slaveholding until 1777, when he manumitted eight slaves.<sup>24</sup> These bondsmen were undoubtedly used in building the banks of the Mannington Meadow Company. The degree of labor-intensive construction for banking Mannington Meadow may have justified the construction of a boarding house with a large kitchen and cooking fireplace. If so, the existence of this kitchen wing in the form of a one-story house may extend as far back as the 1750s or earlier. As a non-landholder's house, however, the surveyors may have chosen not to show it on the survey.

<sup>20</sup> Photograph in the collection of Suzanne Culver. The photo is labeled "the original hip-roof Wistar house." The term "hip-roof" was common nomenclature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for what we now term a "gambrel roof."

<sup>21</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730* (Patterson, NJ, 1901), 528, Abstract of Bartholomew Wyatt's Inventory, March 3, 1726/27.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. The Inventory mentions a parlor and a parlor chamber, meaning a bed chamber above the parlor, or a one room over one room form of house.

<sup>24</sup> Manumission records, Salem County Clerk's Office.

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Such a house may have taken the typical regional form of a one, two, or three-room layout with a winder stair accessing a garret in the southeast corner. The physical evidence of a shallow layer of stone lying above the current full height brick arch foundation just under the cooking fireplace supports the idea that it was originally built over a crawl space, possibly with unbarked sleeper (half-log) floor joists. The exterior weatherboards of the east gable end of the west wing visible in the garret of the east wing, bare of any finish but not very weathered, are evidence that either a one-story attached kitchen existed alongside the west wing, or a detached kitchen stood separately, for a relatively brief period.

Thus, after Richard Wistar purchased the 641 acres from Bartholomew Wyatt in 1765, he may have either added the double-pile west section to a pre-existing one-story house which become the kitchen wing, or built both sections at once: a double-pile, two-bay, open plan house with a one-story attached or detached kitchen wing. Common in this region from the early 18th century up to the early twentieth century were such double-pile houses with no separate stair hall—the so-called “one-third Georgian.”<sup>25</sup> Kitchen wings could be gabled or shed additions to the side or rear. In the main house, access to the second floor was via an enclosed stair to the second floor and garret arising from one of the parlors, and the second floor had three rooms. The kitchen wing typically contained a winder stair or ladder next to the fireplace accessing a garret where servants or slaves slept. The Wistar house probably had such a plan, given that the double-pile west section is a two-bay house without a stair hall within it on the first floor. An enclosed staircase runs from the second floor to the garret, but lacks the usual run beneath it. However, flooring patches on the second floor and wall scars within Room 102 suggest an alteration that may have been a staircase removal. There was also a small, third room at one time on the second floor.

The double pile, open-plan house of 1765 may have suited the social station of a tenant before the plantation was bequeathed by Richard Wistar to his son John. Absentee land ownership and tenancy on improved parcels prevailed in 18<sup>th</sup> century New Jersey, so it is not likely that any Wistar lived in it before John and Charlotte moved onto it in 1782.<sup>26</sup> Richard Wistar lived on High Street in Philadelphia, though he frequented Salem County on glassworks business in Alloways Creek Township, where he had established a farm and a mansion. So, no doubt his Mannington farm was tenanted, likely acquired in the first place with a view to passing it on to a son. Even after John Wistar settled there, he placed tenants on two undivided portions of his estate.<sup>27</sup>

The unusually large size of the cooking fireplace—opening 11'-3" wide and 5'-4" high under a one-foot-square timber lintel with a bake oven—points to a large amount of food preparation for a large farming operation involving many people to feed. The tapering cheek walls, bread ovens, and swinging crane are technological improvements that may point to a second period, or after 1720, construction date. Before that date, fireboxes were deeper with square rear corners, lacked bread ovens, and were fitted with longitudinal wood lug poles for

<sup>25</sup> Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, “Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I,” (Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1984), 15. For an intact example, see the Mason-Waddington House in Elsinboro, in “Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore: A Guidebook for the Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum,” Galloway, NJ, May 7-10, 2014, 77-78.

<sup>26</sup> Peter O. Wacker, *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 92-93.

<sup>27</sup> Wills Book B:231 (Salem County Surrogate's Office).

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hanging pots.<sup>28</sup> Regional examples of these include the Pledger House/Forkland log or plank house also in Mannington, and the 1720 section of the Pratt House at the Colonial Pennsylvania Plantation in Delaware County, Pa.<sup>29</sup> The Wistar cooking fireplace does contain an iron lug bar installed crosswise at the south end, which might have supported a lug pole and may point to a transitional period between wood lug poles and cranes. The raised paneled doors in the kitchen may be survivors of this early period, whether of the kitchen or elsewhere in the house.

It is not known what outbuildings may have existed in this period.

The probable surviving elements of the Period I house that contribute to the architectural significance of the present farmhouse include the double-cell form and structure (foundation, walls and timber frame) of the west section, its stack of corner fireplaces, its west and north fenestration, the window sashes with the widest muntins, the garret stair doors, the unfinished weatherboards of its east gable end (within the east attic), the kitchen fireplace, and possibly the colonial-design kitchen panel doors and hardware.

Period II (1782-1825): After the Revolution, the landscape in Salem County, as elsewhere, experienced extensive rebuilding. John Wistar, coming from great wealth, would have been well-positioned after his father's death in 1781, after the end of the war in 1783, and after selling off the Wistarburgh glassworks lands, to infuse his plantation with new buildings and renovations. As an elite Philadelphian, he would have been aware of regional architectural, economic, and agricultural trends, and perhaps took his place in Salem County as a progressive farmer on the eve of the early Republic. He and Charlotte extensively remodeled the open-plan house and wing into a five bay, full Georgian plan, two-room deep, with a unified, though slightly imbalanced, front elevation and central stair passage with a paneled open staircase. The inscription of "1788" in the parge coating in a basement wall remembered by the current owners and still partially visible may have marked this event.<sup>30</sup>

Wistar's presence here is confirmed by the 1798 Federal Direct Tax List, which has John Wistar owning two frame houses. The one he occupied was 18 x 34 feet in plan, and had two stories, 14 windows, and one kitchen. These metrics match the west wing at 120 Harris Road. The other, tenanted by Josiah Kirby, was 20 x 24 feet in plan, had one-and-one-half stories, eight windows, and one kitchen, which is a reasonable description of Richard Wistar's gambrel-roofed house which stood to the east and was photographed in the late 19th or early 20th century in the farmyard of his son Caspar Wistar's property, next farm to the east.<sup>31</sup>

To accommodate the conversion of the house to a Georgian plan, the kitchen wing was altered with the insertion of a full basement, a new floor frame to support the center hall and stair, and a second story. The new foundation walls were butted into those of the east wing. It is conceivable that the house frame of the kitchen wing was replaced from the ground up while keeping the extensive and valuable brick masonry of the chimney

<sup>28</sup> Henry J. Kauffman, *The American Fireplace: Chimneys, Mantelpieces, Fireplaces & Accessories*. New York: Galahad Books, 1972, 41.

<sup>29</sup> Author's observations, August 7, 2006 and July 26, 2014.

<sup>30</sup> Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2013.

<sup>31</sup> Federal Direct Tax Lists, Mannington Township, 1798. New Jersey State Archive [NJSA], Tax Ratables, Box 73, Book 1555; See note 18.



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stack intact, while reusing existing casework for the new kitchen. The hewn framing and sawn rafters are consistent with the time period.

The kitchen wing was divided into three rooms: a kitchen, a central stair hall, and an east front parlor. The rounded partition wall at the kitchen fireplace south cheek wall appears to be a solution to maximizing the area of the parlor in an Adamesque way. It is likely that a winder-stair occupied the southwest corner of the wing next to the kitchen fireplace to access the room above (originally a garret), where servants would have been quartered. To accommodate the new parlor, fireplace, and window, it would have been removed; the existing service stair in the kitchen built to replace it, socially separating the parlor from the kitchen. With such extensive room changes, the flooring may have been replaced or re-laid, evidenced by the plastering under the floor which post-dates that of the west wing. In the rear west parlor, a closed parlor staircase may have been removed under the flight to the west garret. The southwest chamber (201) was enlarged by eliminating the small chamber on its east side, and a closet to that room was formed using the door from the small room to the hall (it is mounted backwards, with its panels facing into the closet). Another hall closet was created on the south end of the hall where the passage into the small room had been.

The 18th-century finishes of the staircase, rear parlor and upstairs rooms are consistent with one another and compare well to the raised paneling, surface-mounted hardware, and staircase details in the Holme House in Elsinboro, dated 1784. Alterations in the cooking fireplace which include lowering the height from 5'-4" to 4'-5" with brick masonry on an iron bar bolted to the lintel, and the addition of a second bread oven with an iron clean-out door, probably date to this period. The cooking fireplace compares well with that of the William and Mary Bacon House in Cumberland County, NJ, built in the third quarter of the 18th century.<sup>32</sup> This upgraded baking capacity may be related to the formation of the Wyatt Meadow Company in 1818 to develop the large wild marsh extending west to Salem Creek, a considerable undertaking requiring a large work force to feed.

John Wistar's frame house, though it was frame, not brick, was among the most highly valued houses of his day. In 1798 the Federal direct tax valued John Wistar's house at \$1,100, falling at the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile of house values in the A-list (houses valued over \$100). Of the 110 A-list houses, half of the 20 brick houses, both stone houses, none of the 14 log houses, and 9 of the 74 frame houses fell in the top quintile of value. In this top 20% of house value, the frame houses numbered only slightly less than the brick houses (9 versus 10), and the three most highly valued houses, at \$1,300, were frame, showing that elite property owners opted almost as often for frame as for brick, a counter-argument to the perception that all Quakers, or all wealthy landowners, lived in brick houses in Salem County.

The lack of developed statewide or local context for farm architecture hampers interpretation of the Wistar outbuildings, and the ability to use a consistent nomenclature. However, the author's study of three farms in

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<sup>32</sup> Joan Berkey, "A Survey of the Early Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cumberland County, New Jersey," (Greenwich, NJ: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2011), Survey Form #2.

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2013, and a 1984 partial county survey offer some context and comparisons.<sup>33</sup> The New Jersey SHPO has an unillustrated list of outbuilding types for surveys, as well.<sup>34</sup>

The farmstead plan lacks strict resemblance to any of the four types identified in Salem County: courtyard, cluster, linear, and bisected.<sup>35</sup> It is closest to the bisected type, which refers to the house occupying one side of a road, and the buildings on the other. In this case, the driveway bisects the house from the outbuildings. However, a number of nonextant outbuildings (chicken houses and labor dwellings) once stood north of the house, and perhaps earlier ones yet unknown. The Wistar farmstead plan is perhaps most like one Lanier and Herman present for the mid-Atlantic: the range, in which the outbuildings are lined up along a farm lane behind the house.

John Wistar probably built the two, one-story, co-axial hewn barns whose frames are embedded within the extant barn. Such hewn barns with sash-sawn braces and studs could date from this period, as saw mills were cutting such smaller pieces in the eighteenth century. The barns share with each other and with the house a particular joint whereby a horizontal beam heads into another, called a “central tenon with soffit spur.”<sup>36</sup> It carried beams in both barns which would have supported upper hay mows, and is also found in the first floor joists of the house stair hall. Also, the house and both barns share a common roof framing design that utilizes a purlin supported on a vertical frame. Thus, the same carpenter may have been responsible for both the house and the barns, at the same or different times. The lack of scribe marks associated with the earlier, “scribe rule” method of timber framing, versus the later “square rule” method, however, may indicate a date closer to the end of this period.<sup>37</sup>

The discovery of a three-bay English threshing barn, a one-story type configured with a central, floored runway for threshing grain, with flanking sections for stabling animals and storing fodder, is not surprising. This type predominated in the early mid-Atlantic states, New York state, and New England, where a standard English design was modified to suit American conditions.<sup>38</sup> Two-story forms, such as basement barns and bank barns, are known in Salem County, but they appeared later in the nineteenth century.<sup>39</sup>

However, a barn with the configuration of Wistar’s cow barn or cow house appears to have largely escaped notice in the barn literature consulted, and the 1984 county survey did not recognize it.<sup>40</sup> Two bays wide and two deep, with hay loading doors in the upper level on both side walls, and with a longitudinal animal runway

<sup>33</sup> Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, *Ibid.*, 18-23. These types are based upon the work of Henry Glassie; Janet L. Sheridan, “Salem County Farms Recording Project,” 2014, (archived at Salem County Historical Society, Salem Community College, Rutgers Library, New Brunswick, and online at <https://app.box.com/s/pb1258570gm1mem5pm0e>).

<sup>34</sup> Splain, “Guidelines,” 100.

<sup>35</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 21.

<sup>36</sup> Cecil A. Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry* (Fresno, CA: Linden Pub, 1997), 280.

<sup>37</sup> Greg Huber, “Wyatt-Wistar Three-Section One-Level Frame Barn,” 2014.

<sup>38</sup> Lanier and Herman, 184; Cynthia G. Falk, *Barns of New York: Rural Architecture of the Empire State* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2012), 30; Thomas Durant Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997), 61.

<sup>39</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 19.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 18-19. It can only be discerned by analyzing the timber structural arrangement, and the survey was concerned with outer form only.

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four feet wide entered by gable end doors, it is structurally different from a threshing barn. The “field barn” of Yorkshire, England, built remotely in a field to house grazing livestock on the first level and hay/straw above could be a precedent for this barn type.<sup>41</sup> Also, geographer Allen G. Noble defined a gable-doored livestock barn with a narrow central aisle found in Kentucky and the Midwest that probably originated in northern Germany.<sup>42</sup> The German heritage of the Wistars, and the influx of their German glass workers to Salem County in the early 18th century is a cultural connection worth considering.

The access John Wistar had to the extensive pastures in the meadows may have driven the construction of two barns to accommodate a sizable population of livestock. A cow barn would have protected cows fattening over the winter and also would have facilitated the production of manure mixed with straw for fertilizing the fields in the spring.

After 1780 in southeastern Pennsylvania, which was influenced by the Philadelphia market, as was Salem County, agriculture shifted away from a diversified crop system to a diversified livestock-based system, with grass and livestock being the main products raised in response to growing urban markets.<sup>43</sup> The appearance of these barns, together with the evidence of John Wistar’s 1815 inventory listing a herd of horned cattle worth \$948, or 15 percent of his total chattel assets, plus \$535 in horses and carriages, \$165 in sheep, \$62 in swine, and \$537 in stored hay and corn, corroborates the regional agricultural trend of this period.

Specialized hay barns and cow houses were found in the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts, associated with the grain-fattening of cattle for market in the mid to late 18th century.<sup>44</sup> They tended to be of a longer aspect ratio, and most were one-bay wide, versus Wistar’s two-by-two-bay version with virtually the same footprint as his threshing barn. However, in the late-18th and early 19th centuries, cow houses “were initially rare and were owned by elites.”<sup>45</sup> This seems to have been true in southwestern New Jersey as well. Among the four surviving Salem County 1798 Federal Direct Tax “B” lists (Mannington’s is not among them), one record of a “cow house” was found—in Lower Alloways Creek. It measured 27x20 feet, smaller than Wistar’s, but probably two bays wide, and stood in addition to a barn 44x20 feet. Similar to Wistar’s, the two barns had a common short dimension, so may have stood end-to-end like Wistar’s. In Pilesgrove, there were two cases of two barns on one property, one of which could have been a cow house: (1) 26x30 feet and 27x38 feet, and (2) 30x40 feet and 30x67 feet.<sup>46</sup> In each case, the second listed is the same width or nearly so, and longer than the other. These examples suggest a pattern of paired barns of similar short dimension on a very few farms in 1798,

<sup>41</sup>Elric Endersby, Alexander Greenwood, and David Larkin, *Barn : Preservation & Adaptation : The Evolution of a Vernacular Icon* (New York, NY; London: Universe Pub. ; Troika, 2003), 17.

<sup>42</sup> Allen G. Noble, et. al., *The Old Barn Book : A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 74.

<sup>43</sup> Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project, “Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960, Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960,” 26.

<sup>44</sup> Garrison, J. Ritchie. “Remaking the Barnyard: The Archaeology of Farm Outbuildings in the Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts, 1770-1870,” in Lu Ann De Cunzo and Bernard L. Herman. *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture*. Winterthur, Del: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1996, 368.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, 383.

<sup>46</sup> 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lists, Lower Alloways Creek (book 1521, Pilesgrove (book 1574), Salem (1605), and Upper Alloways Creek (book 1621), NJSA.

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and may represent a pairing of threshing barns and cow houses afforded only by a very few farmers. Their initial scarcity would account for the scarcity of mention in today's barn literature.

The asymmetry of the English threshing barn was noted as typical in 18th century Massachusetts: the larger bay and drive bay loft stored hay, and the smaller one stabled livestock with a hay loft above.<sup>47</sup> Wistar's threshing barn was similarly asymmetrical, but the evidence points to a reverse use: a stable was built into the larger side. It is taller than colonial period English barns, which have shouldered post tops and tie beams resting on top of the post and plate. However, Wistar's taller posts, lack of shouldered post tops, and dropped tie beams point to an innovation in barn framing observed in western New England in the late eighteenth century.<sup>48</sup> The dropped ties could be a cultural variation in structural logic in the Delaware and Hudson Valleys (Netherlandic H-bents versus English box-frame) or a later evolution in construction. Also, the presence of lifting holes (for fitting ropes around a large peg) at the post tops is known as a Dutch practice, not an English one.<sup>49</sup> These features may be a relic of the influence of the Delaware Valley Dutch-American culture on local barn-building methods. The additional height may also be a response to a need for more hay and straw storage space.

The surviving crib barn/wagon house was built either in this period or in the next period, considering its sash-sawn frame and early cut nails (they appear to have very irregular, possible hand-formed heads, which could date as early as circa 1790). Its foundation of what appears to be Delaware gneiss (Delaware "blue rock"), which was imported into Salem County as early as 1737, could date to before the Revolution or later.<sup>50</sup> A foundation anomaly could indicate a filled-in cellar entrance, which would not have co-existed with the east drive bay. Thus, it is possible that the extant crib barn was preceded by a different type of structure (perhaps simply a cellar) and re-used as the crib barn foundation. Regardless, John Wistar would have been one of the first farmers to build one, given his economic status. For example, in 1798, in adjacent Pilesgrove, of 91 land parcels with a barn, only 7 of those also had a crib barn. In Upper Alloways Creek, of 84 barned properties, only one had a "crib." In Lower Alloways Creek, however, none are noted among the 76 properties with barns.<sup>51</sup>

The crib barn/wagon house is an example of a type of outbuilding still present on many farms in the county. Henry Glassie stated, "In New Jersey the drive-in corn crib is a major farm building located in a position of importance with the farmyard; it is fitted with doors and sheds and serves multiple purposes, such as implement storage."<sup>52</sup> Thompson and Dickey also refer to this type of outbuilding as a drive-in corn crib, and add that the Salem County terms are "wagon shed" or "crib house." Of the 50 Mannington farms surveyed in 1984, 26 had drive-in corn cribs. The most common type has laterally added sheds with a broken-slope roof.<sup>53</sup> The state architectural survey guide offers only "corn crib," which implies one without a drive bay.

<sup>47</sup> Garrison, 364.

<sup>48</sup> Visser, 13.

<sup>49</sup> Greg Huber, "Wyatt-Wistar ..." unpublished comments.

<sup>50</sup> The same rock was used for the foundation of the 1737 Sherron or Burroughs Tavern in Salem (author's observation).

<sup>51</sup> 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lists.

<sup>52</sup> Glassie, 33.

<sup>53</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 19.

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There are many variations on the drive-in corn crib. In a study of three Salem County farms there were three entirely different variations. They differed in having shed additions, cellars, number of drive bays, and being drive-in or drive-through.<sup>54</sup> Subsequent fieldwork has revealed even more types, such as one that appears to share traits with both the so-called Dutch Barn of northern New Jersey and New York and the gable-fronted barn of the lower mid-Atlantic.<sup>55</sup> There are two other crib barns known in Mannington on the form and plan of the John Wistar crib barn; one was built by his grandson, Josiah Wistar, son of Clayton.<sup>56</sup> John Wistar's crib barn may have served as the prototype.

The significant fabric surviving from this period includes much of the interior of the house, and both outbuildings. In the house, the rear parlor and second floor chamber finishes in the double-pile house, staircase and center hall, the floor framing under it, the full foundation under the kitchen wing, the wall framing of the kitchen wing, finishes on the second floor, many of the window sashes including glass, and the finishes in the kitchen contribute to its architectural significance. In the barn, the frames of the original two barns survive to describe the farming operation. The crib barn/wagon house survives very much intact as an example of its type.

Period III (1825-1887): John Wistar died in 1815. His will assigned "the part of my plantation whereon I now live" to his son John. Son Caspar and daughter Catherine were given parts of the plantation that were tenanted by John Knight and Samuel Hilliard. Thus the original plantation was already developed into three undivided farms, two being occupied by tenants. The will gave metes and bounds descriptions for the tenanted parts to effect legal divisions. Son Clayton received a tenanted farm nearby which John had purchased of a man named Zadock Street. In addition, each bequest included meadow and woodland parcels. Son Bartholomew, who had moved to Philadelphia in 1813 at the age of 23, was given the house and lot there which his uncle Bartholomew had bequeathed to his father. The other daughters, Mary, Charlotte, and Hannah were married and situated on their husbands properties, but nevertheless received portions of meadow in Mannington and "backlands" in Pennsylvania.<sup>57</sup> In this way, and by expanding his holdings with a nearby tenanted farm, John Wistar provided for his heirs.

According to the 1882 historians Cushing and Sheppard, Caspar (the son) "succeeded him [his father] on the old Wyatt homestead."<sup>58</sup> This wording might seem to implicate Bartholomew Wyatt as the builder of John and Charlotte Wistar's home farm at 120 Harris Road. But Wyatt's house stood on land that was not John Wistar's on the 1765 survey (as discussed above). This attribution is not reliable, since it is a secondary source written over a hundred years after the sale of land by Wyatt to Richard Wistar, and Thomas Shourds in 1876 described the Wyatt houses as built of log and brick.<sup>59</sup> The authors may have been referring to the land itself as the original Wyatt homestead. Nevertheless, it seems likely that after their father's death, Caspar and John (ages 20 and 11) continued to reside in the family dwelling with their mother, who either occupied or rented out the recently built townhouse in Salem left to her. When John Wistar, Jr. attained his majority in 1825, he took

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<sup>54</sup> Sheridan, 14-15.

<sup>55</sup> Lanier and Herman, 188-189.

<sup>56</sup> Thompson and Dickey, #1705-114, #1705-118.

<sup>57</sup> Wills Book B:231, Salem County Surrogate's Office; Hinshaw, *Quaker Genealogy*.

<sup>58</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

<sup>59</sup> Shourds, 359.

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possession of the homestead while his older brother Caspar undertook his own extravagant building project upon his own inherited farm.

The woodwork and mantles of the two front parlors are consistent with a date of 1825, and they closely resemble the work at Caspar's new brick house to the west. John, Jr. almost certainly remodeled the two front parlors and one upstairs bedroom (Room 205) in up-to-date, Federal wood work featuring early Grecian elliptical profiles (see MD sheets), replaced the parlor mantelpieces with classical, columned types that hint at Greek Revival (one in marble nearly identical to Casper's), but left the rear parlor, kitchen and most of the upstairs in their late 18th century state. Another possible scenario is that it was John, Jr. who added the east parlor, moved the stair and expanded the kitchen to the north with a shed addition. He and his wife Margaret stayed long enough in the house to start a family but in 1830 sold it to Thomas S. Bacon. Apparently not interested in farming, John, Jr. moved to Philadelphia to pursue business sometime between 1832 and 1840 and then moved on to South Kingstown, Rhode Island where he was a bookkeeper with a family of five. By 1870 he was back in Philadelphia.<sup>60</sup>

If not John, Jr., then it was Bacon who expanded the kitchen to the north by nine feet with a one-story shed addition. This was a major alteration that would have required the insertion of a large bearing beam to support the north wall of the second floor. The stair hall was extended to a new doorway in the shed north wall. The extant kitchen cabinets, which may pre-date this change, were relocated along the west wall of the kitchen. There is also evidence that the cellar stair from the basement was changed to run straight to a cross passage between the kitchen and hall instead of winding up to the kitchen west wall.

Thomas Bacon was probably the one who joined and expanded the threshing and cow barns and added the hay track and carrier, suggesting the storage of more hay for expansion of livestock or a switch to dairying. Indeed, in 1850, Bacon had a relatively large milk cow herd (12 head), but also raised sheep (20 head), other cattle (7) and swine (12). Indeed, he had one of the larger values for animals slaughtered, at \$359.

Bacon also owned the land to the west and built a new frame house in 1840, so the nominated property may have been occupied by a tenant after that time. Burtis Barber occupied a farm located between Bacon and Caspar Wistar in 1850, so he may have occupied this farm after Bacon built his new house. Barber had the largest dairy herd in the township at 20 head, and also had a relatively high production of corn, oats, and seed crops.<sup>61</sup> He or Bacon reconfigured the two old Wistar barns to accommodate a market dairy operation and their feed. Both farmers enjoyed access to meadow parcels in the Mannington and Wyatt Meadows to enhance their livestock production and/or the growing of feed. The Wyatt Meadow lay south of Mannington Creek and east of Salem Creek, the wild marsh that Bartholomew Wyatt had divided between himself and Richard Wistar in 1765 and which the Wistars and others began developing in 1818.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>60</sup> 1840 Federal Census, Philadelphia, Spring Garden Ward 1; 1850 Federal Census, South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island.

<sup>61</sup> 1850 Federal Census and Agricultural Schedules, Mannington Township.

<sup>62</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.

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The fact that the hay track runs the entire length of the barn means the barn was connected and extended in the 1870s when wood tracks for hay carrying were first marketed to ease the very laborious task of filling hay mows. By one 19th-century account, in the 1860s the harpoon fork was invented to aid the hoisting of hay into a barn. That was followed by grapple forks and tracks that were attached to the rafters allowing a car or carrier to move a pile of loose hay anywhere in the barn. The first sort of track was an iron rod (1869), followed in 1872 by a wood track of 2x4 scantling. In the early 1880s Ohio inventors first introduced tracks made of steel angles. By 1900 the market was dominated by steel track systems.<sup>63</sup> The tie beams between the roof purlins would have interfered with the movement of hay on the track, thus they would have been removed at that time, sacrificing the integrity of the roof structure to the efficacy of improved hay loading.

If Bacon built the crib barn, it would have coincided with the discovery and usage of marl as a fertilizer, and the consequent success of growing the “Irish or round potato.” The potato grew to a smoother appearance under the application of marl, thus was more appealing and marketable.<sup>64</sup> The years 1840-1860 were very profitable for potatoes, aided by the aggressive mining of marl and lime in the township, which may explain the storage cellar under the crib barn.<sup>65</sup> The cellar, in addition to storing orchard crops, would have served well to store seed potatoes over the winter; this in fact was its use until the late twentieth century.<sup>66</sup>

The open-fronted equipment shed that stood on the west side of the main barn may have also appeared in this period to house implements such as horse-drawn plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, threshers, mowers, harvesters, etc.

Significant fabric surviving from this period in the house include the kitchen shed addition, its wainscoting, the late Federal/early Greek Revival finishes in the west and east parlors and in Room 205, and possibly the east parlor as a whole and the kitchen stair. The barn, the alterations to connect and extend the barn, and the hay carrier and track contribute to its significance. The crib barn/wagon house, if not a survivor of Period II, contributes to Period III significance.

Period IV (1887-1941): A series of four farmers owned the farm after Thomas Bacon’s death (George Acton, William S. Lawrence, Joseph B. Crispin, and Benjamin F. Nixon), who at times rented the farm to others. In the house, the door between Rooms 201 and 205 was cut in. The old servants’ quarters (Room 206) was reclaimed for the family by cutting a door from the upper stair hall into the back stair and adding a new stair tread at the top. These changes may signal the end of live-in servants or farm hands—a consequence, perhaps, of tenancy.

In New Jersey, dairying grew in importance toward the end of the nineteenth century with the advent of the railroads making possible the rapid transport of liquid milk. Between 1875 and 1910, the appearance of cooperative creameries, and later, milk-bottlers, milk-cooling, pasteurizers, and shippers, revolutionized the

<sup>63</sup> Ardrey, R. L. *American Agricultural Implements; a Review of Invention and Development in the Agricultural Implement Industry of the United States* (Chicago: R. L. Ardrey, 1894), 100.

<sup>64</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 337.

<sup>65</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 338.

<sup>66</sup> Suzanne H. Culver, personal communication.

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dairy industry by removing butter and cheese production and marketing from the farm home.<sup>67</sup> By the 1880s, dairying was exceeding beef production in Salem County.<sup>68</sup> Probably sometime around 1900, the dairy operation on this farm was expanded with the construction of the dairying ell on the south side of the barn and alteration of the west end of the old barn.

As though heeding the period agricultural literature that was reaching farmers via the county agricultural extensions, the new wing was built on the southwest side of the old barn, forming an “L” shaped building which enclosed a barnyard that would protect the herd from prevailing winds. It was also aligned north-south, which maximized light entering the wing. Besides siting, light and ventilation for dairy stables was also emphasized in the literature. Thus tilt-in wood windows with side shields were placed in the side walls at regular intervals in the new ell as well as in the old barn in the west end. They are a wood, possibly homemade, version of the metal ventilating windows seen by 1919.<sup>69</sup> The width of the wing, at only 22’-6”, would have allowed for a single bank of milking stalls. The floored hay loft built overhead in the old barn around this time would have made feeding efficient by dropping hay down from above. The floor joists were raised on timber blocks sitting on the beams to overcome the short clearance of the beam height and create adequate headroom in the milking parlor. Because the dairying floor does not survive (except perhaps as the first of two layers of concrete floor), nor do the stanchions, there is no evidence of the exact layout, but the locations of ventilating windows, the raised hay loft, and the extent of whitewashing show that the herd was stabled both in the new ell and in the west end of the old barn. Dutch doors in the northwest corner and the east side suggest that the cows circulated in from pasturing in the meadow at the end of the day, perhaps moving out into the barnyard overnight, then reversing the process in the morning.

Along with conversion of the barn for expanded dairying was the construction of the silo. Using corn ensilage for feed was an innovation of this period, and led to increases in milk yield.<sup>70</sup> This led to upright silo construction in wood, tile and concrete. The silo on this farm, nonextant, was made of glazed hollow tile, popular in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>71</sup> An historic photo shows the upper course and the ruins of the frame roof (see Attachments).

The milk house is an uncommon wooden version, thus could be an early example. Later on, they were built of concrete block to enhance sanitation. Being separated from the dairy parlor only by a door instead of being a freestanding building a few feet away, as was official sanitation guidance in 1919, is another reason why this dairy barn may predate that. Its survival may be due to the fact that dairying ceased on this farm in the 1940s, so no further upgrades were required. The “Myers Single Track Hay Loader” on a steel track in the center of the ceiling may have functioned to haul water from the well before pumps and/or to suspend containers of milk in

<sup>67</sup> Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred-Year History* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1973), 155.

<sup>68</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 337.

<sup>69</sup> J. H. Frandsen and W. B. Nevens, *Dairy Barn and Milk House Arrangement*, Circular 6 (Lincoln, Neb.: Agricultural experiment station, The University of Nebraska, 1919), 4-6, 9.

<sup>70</sup> Schmidt, , 158.

<sup>71</sup> Visser, 138-139; Lanier and Herman, 212.



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the well for cooling purposes before the days of cooling tanks. This type of hay loader was on the market in the first decade of the twentieth century.<sup>72</sup> The steel pipe rack along the south wall may have stored milk cans.

In the house, significant survivors of this period are the second floor hall doorway to the kitchen stair and the doorway between Rooms 201 and 205. The dairying ell and milk house, the raised and floored hay mow, and windows added to the main barn, contribute to the significance of the barn.

Period V (1941-ca.1963): William and Ida Hancock (who lived on the adjacent 1825 Caspar Wistar farm) purchased this farm in 1941. Their son William C. Hancock, Jr, married Jean E. Whitaker after World War II. They settled there as tenants in 1947, and purchased the farm in 1951. Not wishing to engage in livestock farming, they initiated truck farming for the Camden and Philadelphia markets. They grew a variety of crops including potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, grain and peppers. Initially the house and barns were in a run-down state, from which they were rehabilitated and restored. A very old apple orchard lay on the west side of the house, and a privy stood near the northeast corner of the house.<sup>73</sup>

Initial changes in the house included: replacement of some ceilings with drywall, repair of rotted first floor framing, and removal of a large shed on the east gable end. This shed, which enclosed the house well, was of unknown age, but likely it was a historic domestic work area where washing and other chores took place. Sometime between 1941 and 1947, the house was struck by lightning which set the roof ablaze. Charred rafters survive, but the closet between the two house sections which stored smoked meat was destroyed. In 1963, the basement of the house was freshly parged and the kitchen was slightly expanded to the east to include an area where a small porch stood and a mud shed with a new entry was built to provide exterior access to the kitchen, as well as a laundry, and a place for Mr. Hancock to conveniently come in during the work day to make phone calls without having to enter the house. In 1980 the front porch was replaced with a smaller pedimented porch and a new screened porch was added on the north side of the kitchen.

The crib barn was repaired in the late 1940s, replacing wall posts, sistering joists, and replacing crib slats on the east side, rebuilding the west foundation wall in concrete, sistering posts in the west wall, and shoring up the drive floor. The intent was to use the cribs to dry corn, which was shelled by a local man on site and sold. There were other corn cribs on the site, no longer extant.<sup>74</sup>

The main barn was repurposed as a vegetable sorting and packing house. The threshing bay was enlarged for larger trucks to get inside with the vegetables from the fields by cutting away one of the drive bay posts and enlarging the door. A sorting and packing area was made by filling the dairy ell and west end of the main barn with a new concrete slab and inserting two sliding doors on the west wall for trucking the packed produce to Philadelphia and Camden markets. After 1947 the farm produced vegetables including tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, wheat, soy beans, corn, and alfalfa. The acquisition of a Porterway Tomato Harvester in the 1970s mechanized and greatly speeded up formerly manual tomato harvesting.<sup>75</sup> The barn also served to stable horses

<sup>72</sup> *Farm Implement News*, January 4, 1906, 5.

<sup>73</sup> Jean E. Whitaker, personal communication, 2013.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>75</sup> William C. Hancock, Jr., recorded interview on DVD, November 10, 2010, Salem County Historical Society collection.

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(in the south side of the former cow barn), which were still used for draft purposes in the 1950s, and for a short period a cow was kept for the family's milk. The east end of the old barn was walled off with concrete block to create a secure equipment shop, and extended southward with a shed roof and an overhead door. The shop counters, cabinets and shelving from that period survive. The barnyard south of the barn was enclosed with a post and rail fence. They kept chickens and fattened pigs for market. It was a family operation in which the five children helped in the packing house, and when older, operated farm machinery in the fields.

Several worker houses stood on the north side of the barn. At first, the Hancocks hired Black workers from North Carolina, and after they stopped coming, they switched to Puerto Ricans who had been flown to Glassboro, NJ from their homeland. Mr. Hancock bused the migrant labor to the farm, where they lived for the harvest season. In the 1960s, there were as many as thirty Puerto Rican migrant laborers working and living on the farm in the labor houses on the north side of the barn.<sup>76</sup> As with most New Jersey farms that employed migrant labor, the labor houses and chicken houses are gone. The brick smoke house was destroyed by a tree falling during a storm, and the brick was used to repair a wall at the Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House nearby.

Farming operations in these buildings ceased in the early 1990s. The equipment shed on the west end of the barn was demolished after a storm damaged it in 2010. The fields are currently rented for cultivation by others. The land is under a permanent farmland preservation easement.

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<sup>76</sup> Jean E. Whitaker, recorded interview on DVD, November 22, 2010, Salem County Historical Society collection.

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## Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary consists of the enclosing perimeter lines of tax parcels Block 50 Lot 14, Block 50 Lot 14.01, and Block 50 Lot 19.

### Boundary Justification

These tax parcels comprise the contiguous historic farm that has been intact since 1887. It encompasses all the land on the west side of Pointers-Auburn Road that was part of John and Charlotte Wistar's plantation that John Wistar willed to their son John Wistar, Jr. in 1814.



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## Photographs

Name of Property: John and Charlotte Wistar Farm  
City or Vicinity: Mannington Township  
County: Salem  
State: NJ  
Photographer: Janet L. Sheridan  
Date of Photographs: August 2012, September 2013, July 2013, May 2015  
Location of Original Digital Files: 159 Seventh St., Salem, NJ 08079

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0001  
View of the farm looking north from Pointers-Auburn Road.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0002  
View of farmstead looking west on Harris Road.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0003  
View of farmstead looking north from the lawn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0004  
West and south elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0005  
South (main) elevation of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0006  
South and east elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0007  
East elevation of the house, showing exposed back wall of kitchen fireplace.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0008  
North elevation of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0009  
West and north elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0010  
View of cellar stair and remains of secure storage room in cellar under kitchen (east) wing, looking northeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0011  
Front door of the house, looking southwest from center hall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0012  
Central staircase in the house, looking north from the front door.

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NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0013

View from southwest parlor looking east through center hall and into southeast parlor. Greek Revival-style doors and architraves are circa 1825.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0014

Front window in the southwest parlor showing Greek-Revival architraves and under-panel, looking south.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0015

Corner fireplace with marble Greek Revival-style mantel in southwest parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0016

Corner fireplace and early Federal-style overmantel, chair rail, and baseboard in the northwest parlor, looking west.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0017

Greek-Revival-style fireplace mantel in southeast parlor, looking east.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0018

Cooking fireplace and hearth in kitchen, looking east. Two bake ovens of different periods are bricked up.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0019

Corner fireplace and early Federal period overmantel, chair rail, and baseboard in second floor southwest bed chamber.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0020

Door to winder stair to the garret at the southeast corner of the kitchen wing, looking southeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0021

Entry to the west garret, showing the hewn purlin post supporting the north roof purlin, bearing on the east tie beam.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0022

Timber frame at southeast corner of house, at garret winder stair. Note flared, jowled, or gunstock post.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0023

West elevation of barn, looking northeast. The one story wing is the twentieth-century milking barn, with the milk house at the extreme south (right) end.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0024

North and west elevations of the barn, looking southeast. The two-story wing is the earlier one, containing an English three-bay barn and a two-bay animal barn, connected and extended over time.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0025

East and north elevations of the barn, looking southwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0026

East and south elevations of the main barn, looking northwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0027

East and south elevations of the main barn and dairy ell, looking northwest.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation

Wistar, John and Charlotte, Farm  
Salem County, NJ

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

---

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0028

Interior of barn, looking southwest. Structural bent in foreground is the west end of the original animal barn, and the next bent is the east end of the original English barn. The space between was enclosed.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0029

Interior of barn, looking southwest. The structural bent in the foreground is the east side of the original threshing, or drive-through, bay. In the background is a twentieth-century floor built above the milking parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0030

Interior of barn, looking south at the original framing of the south wall in the east bay of the English barn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0031

Interior of barn, looking west at the early twentieth century floor built over the milking parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0032

Interior of barn, looking northwest at the west wall framing. This bent had been moved westward to enlarge the barn, possibly for the dairying operation.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0033

Interior of the barn, looking north at a wall post with robbed mortises that held planks for an animal stall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0034

Interior of the barn, showing detail of cornerpost/wall plate/tie beam/rafter intersection at the northeast corner of the barn and original animal barn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0035

Interior of the barn, looking east at roof and gable end framing. Original purlin post frames are supporting the roof on both sides. Floor and beams below are late-twentieth-century alterations and ceil the workshop below.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0036

Interior of the barn, looking north at the purlin where a missing tie beam joined with a half-dovetail mortise.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0037

Interior of the barn, looking southwest at the roof ridge where this hay track was hung in the late nineteenth century.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0038

Interior of the barn, looking northeast in the dairy wing at a ventilator window.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0039

Interior of the milk house, looking northeast. A covered well is centered in the floor and a track and carrier are fastened to the ceiling.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0040

Crib barn/wagon house west and south elevations, looking northeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0041

Crib barn/wagon house north and west elevations, looking southeast.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation

Wistar, John and Charlotte, Farm  
Salem County, NJ

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

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NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0042  
Crib barn/wagon house east and north elevations, looking southwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0043  
Crib barn/wagon house south and east elevations, looking northwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0044  
Detail of original barn doors in south elevation, looking north.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0045  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south at the second floor framing and floor hatch for off loading and storing product.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0046  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south inside the west crib.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0047  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south at the framing bents, braced up and down at the central bent.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0048  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south, detail of detached original crib door.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0049  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south down the staircase to the first floor.

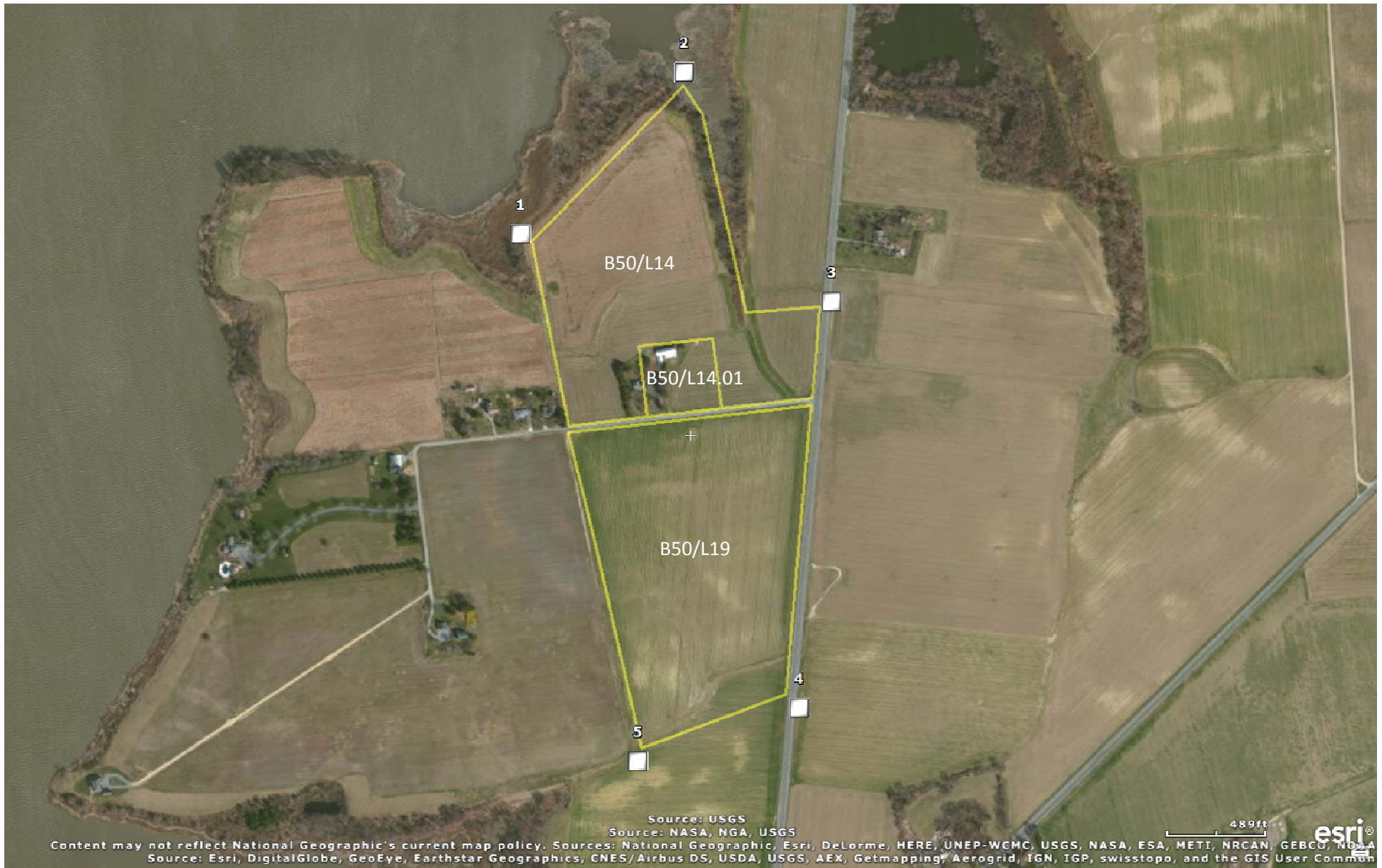
NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0050  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south at the south wall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0051  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking northwest at the crib wall/roof purlin.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0052  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south at the door to the secure room.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0053  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, cellar, looking southeast at the cellar stair case and first floor framing.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0054  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, cellar, looking north at floor hatch in first floor framing.



**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

1. 39°36.365866'N, 75°26.921903'W   2. 39°36.495924'N, 75°26.751243'W   3. 39°36.311453'N, 75°26.597743'W   4. 39°35.984816'N, 75°26.631293'W  
5. 39°35.941899'N, 75°26.799962'W



**Photo Key Plan – Site I**

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm

120 Harris Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 18, 2015





**Photo Key Plan – Site II**  
John & Charlotte Wistar Farm  
120 Harris Road  
Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan, May 18, 2015

0001

1991

119 ft

© 2015 Google

Harris Rd

Google earth

Imagery Date: 10/7/2011 lat 39.604094° lon -75.446532° elev 26 ft eye alt 524 ft

8000

0009

HOUSE

0004

0005

0003

0041

0040

0006

0007

0044

CRIB BARN/  
WAGON HOUSE

0024

0023

0042

BARN

0025

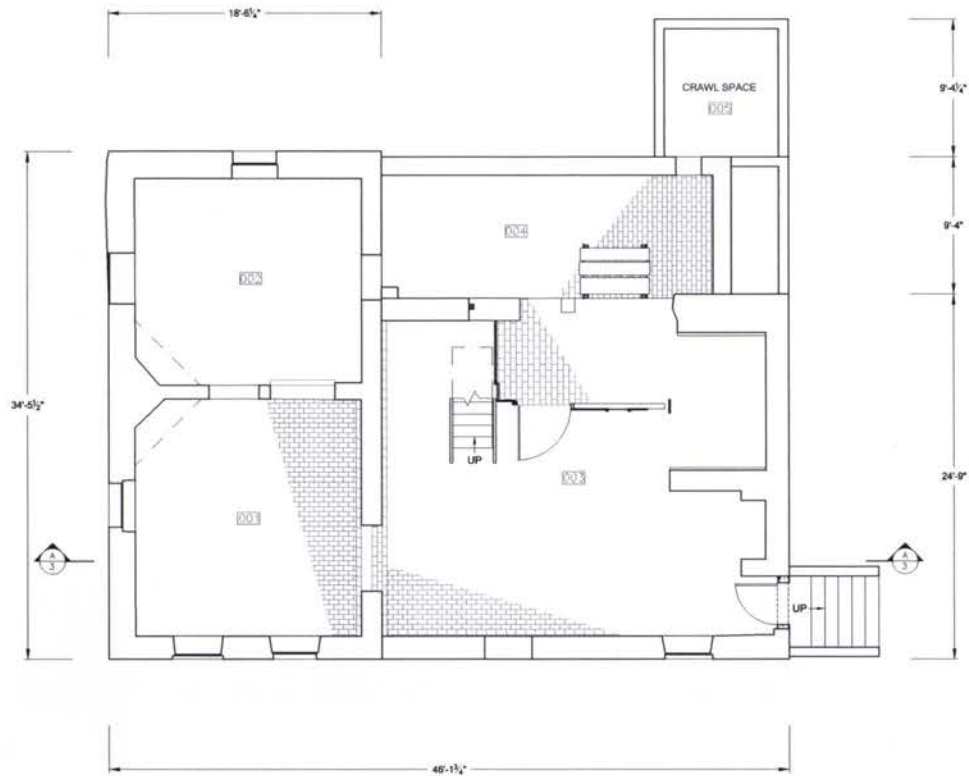
0026

0020

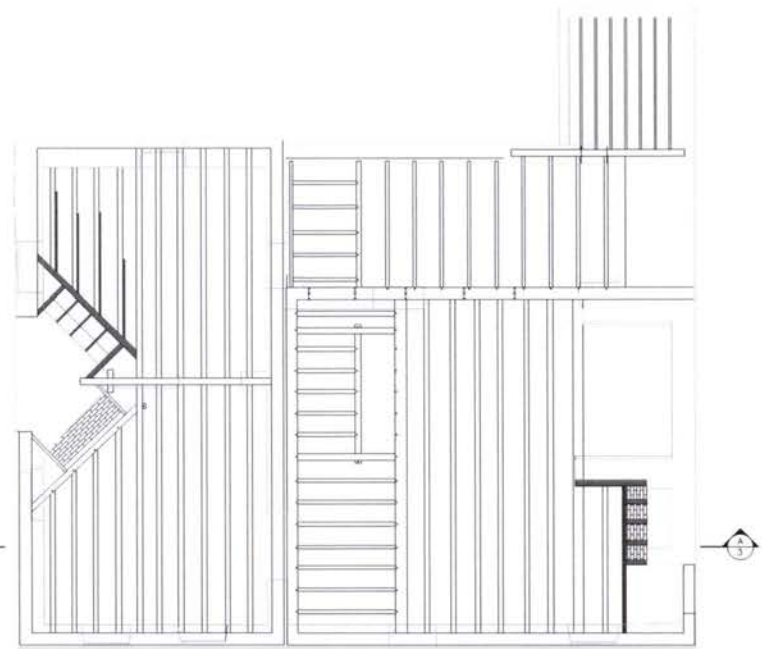
0002

0043

0001



**BASEMENT PLAN, DWELLING**



**FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, DWELLING**



**FRAMING NOTES:**

1. NORTH-SOUTH JOISTS IN ROOMS 001/002 & 003 ARE HEWN AND APPEAR CLOSE IN PERIOD.
2. STAIR HALL JOISTS ARE SASH-SAWN AND UTILIZE A CENTRAL TENON AND SOFFIT SPUR TIMBER JOINT ALSO FOUND IN THE BARN.
3. JOISTS OVER ROOM 004 ARE SASH-SAWN, JOINED AND PINNED.
4. SHADED MEMBERS ARE LATE 20TH C REPAIRS.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING

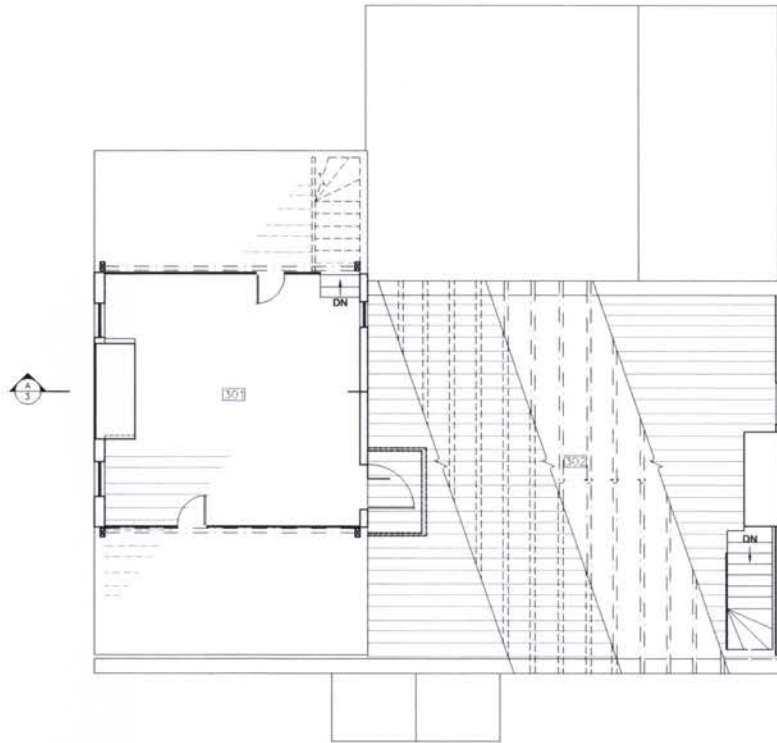


SECOND FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING



- OVERHEAD
- HIDDEN UNDER FLOOR
- MISSING

NOTES:  
1. DASHED LINES IN ROOMS 201 AND 204  
INDICATE REMOVED ORIGINAL PARTITIONS.



GARRET AND PARTIAL REFLECTED ROOF FRAMING PLAN, DWELLING

0 4 8  
SCALE OF FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4  
SCALE OF METERS 1 : 48



NOTES:

1. EAST GARRET VIGNETTES DEPICT FLOORING, FLOORING WITH UNDERLYING JOISTS, AND ROOF RAFTERS.
2. ALL GARRET FLOOR JOISTS ARE HEWN. RAFTERS ARE SAWN.
3. FORMER CLOSET BETWEEN THE TWO GARRETS STORED MEAT, AND WAS LOST IN A FIRE STARTED BY LIGHTNING IN THE 1940s.
4. EAST WALL OF WEST SECTION IS SIDED WITH UNFINISHED BEADED WEATHERBOARD, PARTIALLY REPLACED WITH SALVAGED, PAINTED WEATHERBOARD IN THE AREA OF THE FIRE.
5. WEST ROOF IS SUPPORTED BY HEWN PURLIN PLATES BEARING ON HEWN POSTS BEARING ON THE WALL TIE BEAMS.

----- OVERHEAD

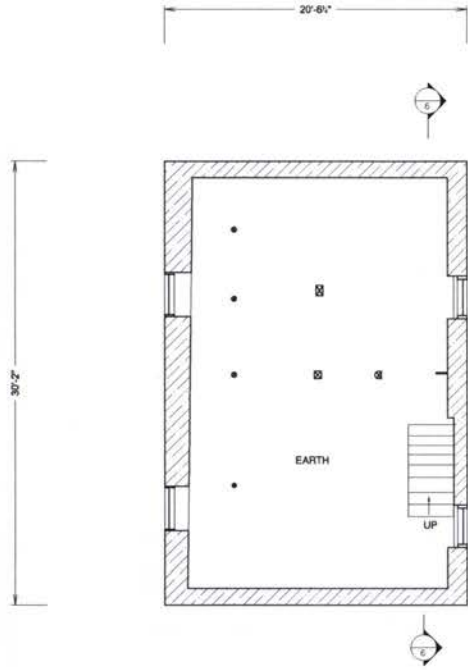
----- HIDDEN UNDER



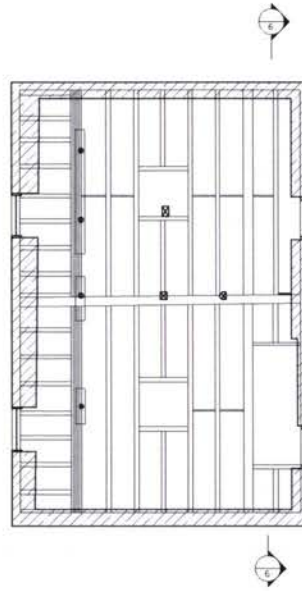
SECTION A-A LOOKING NORTH, DWELLING

0 4 8  
SCALE OF FEET 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4  
SCALE OF METERS 1 : 48

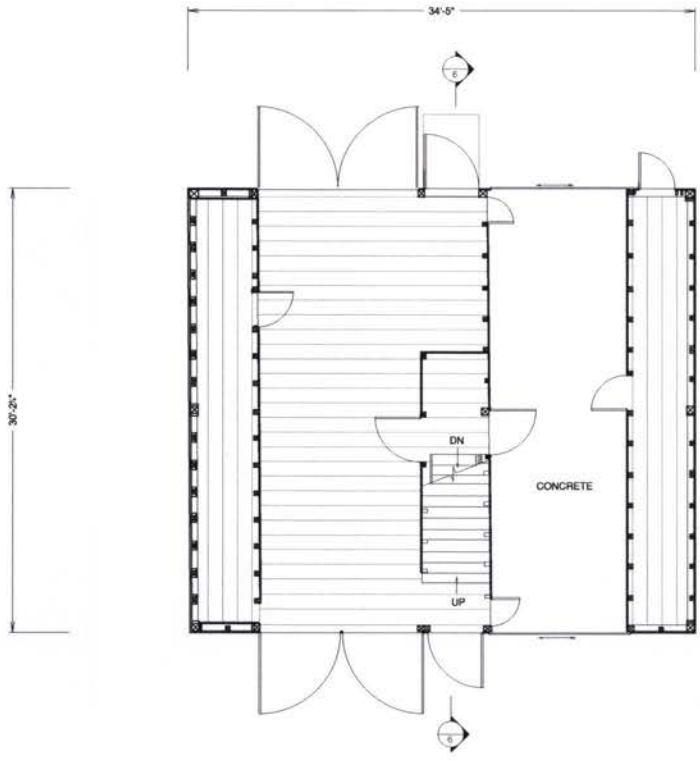


CELLAR PLAN, CRIB BARN/WAGON HOUSE

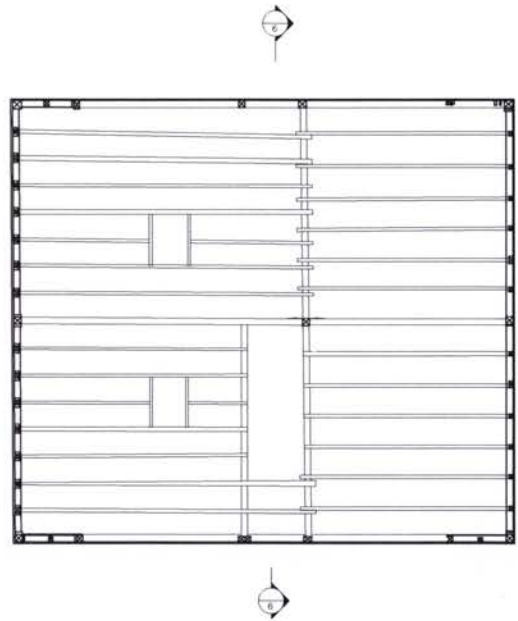


FIRST FLOOR FRAMING, CRIB BARN/WAGON HOUSE



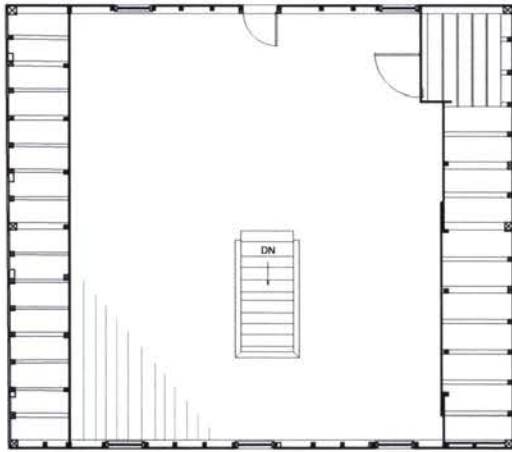


FIRST FLOOR PLAN, CRIB BARNWAGON HOUSE

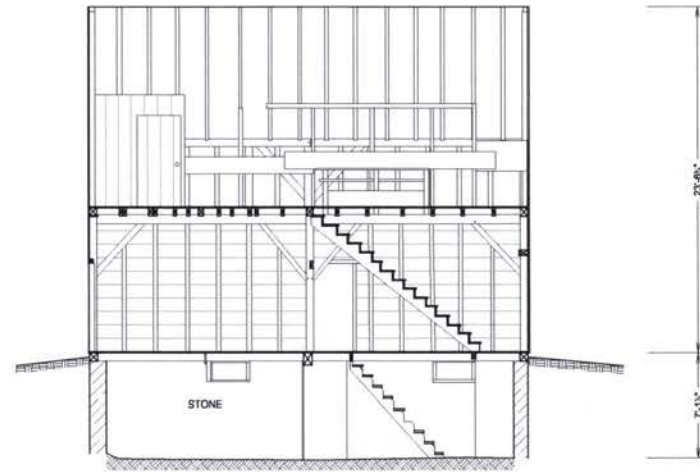


SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, CRIB BARNWAGON HOUSE





SECOND FLOOR (LOFT)



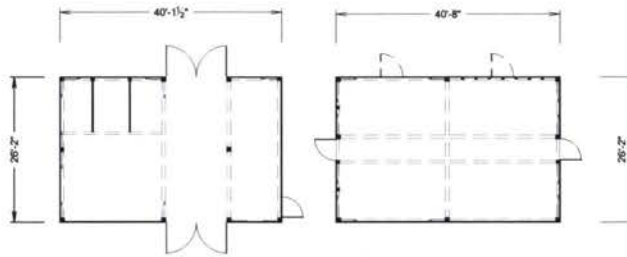
SECTION LOOKING EAST



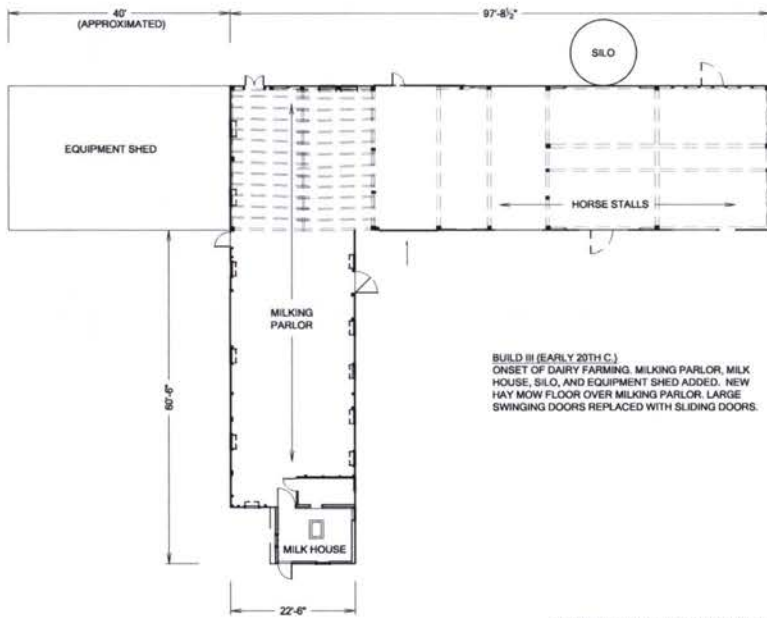
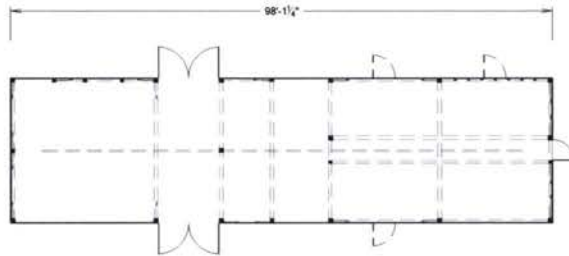




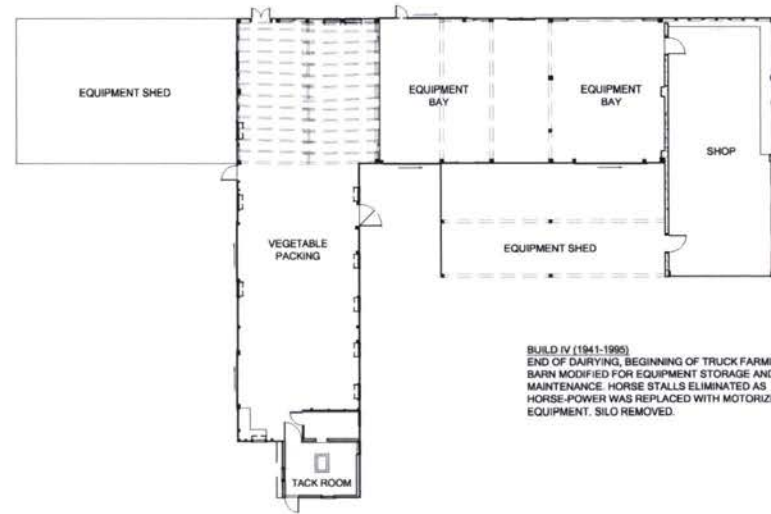
**BUILD I**  
 THRESHING BARN AND ANIMAL BARN FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK AND FODDER STORAGE. OVERHEAD FRAMING IS SHOWN WITH DASHED LINES. MISSING MEMBERS ARE SHOWN BASED UPON PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN SURVIVING MEMBERS.



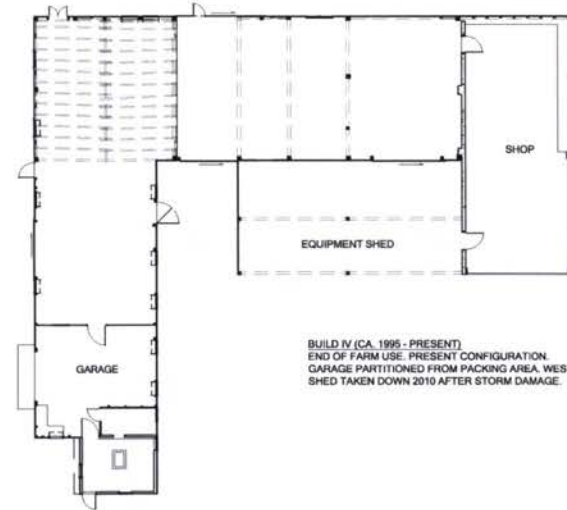
**BUILD II**  
 BARN WERE CONNECTED, AND EXPANDED, POSSIBLY TO INCREASE SPACE FOR ANIMALS AND FODDER AS MEADOW BANKING EXPANDED IN 19TH CENTURY. A WOODEN HAY TRACK AND CARRIER PROBABLY PRE-DATE THE 1880s.



**BUILD III (EARLY 20TH C.)**  
 ONSET OF DAIRY FARMING. MILKING PARLOR, MILK HOUSE, SILO, AND EQUIPMENT SHED ADDED. NEW HAY MOW FLOOR OVER MILKING PARLOR. LARGE SWINGING DOORS REPLACED WITH SLIDING DOORS.



**BUILD IV (1941-1995)**  
 END OF DAIRYING, BEGINNING OF TRUCK FARMING. BARN MODIFIED FOR EQUIPMENT STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE. HORSE STALLS ELIMINATED AS HORSE-POWER WAS REPLACED WITH MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT. SILO REMOVED.



**BUILD IV (CA. 1995 - PRESENT)**  
 END OF FARM USE. PRESENT CONFIGURATION. GARAGE PARTITIONED FROM PACKING AREA. WEST SHED TAKEN DOWN 2010 AFTER STORM DAMAGE.

**BARNs: EVOLUTION IN PLAN**





**1930 Aerial Photo. (New Jersey State Atlas <http://njstateatlas.com/1930/>). Wistar Farmstead is circled. Note the extent of banked meadows.**

Banks are apparent along the edges of the creeks.

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan.

May 27, 2015





**2011 Imagery. (Google Earth).** Wistar Farmstead is circled. Note the integrity of the farms north of Route 45, the loss of banked meadows, change in field patterns and suburbanization along Route 45 since 1930.

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan.

May 27, 2015



**1. Wistar Farm in the 1950s during the occupation of the Hancock family, looking west. Silo and labor houses stand to the right of the barn, the barnyard is fenced, and the garage stands to the south of the wagon house. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**2. The house in 1973, with its historic front porch. Looking northwest. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, 120 Harris Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015





**3. East end of the house and kitchen shed, looking northwest circa 1953. A more extensive work shed over the house well on the east side of the house was removed in 1947. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**4. The remodeled kitchen shed on the northeast corner of the house, looking northwest circa 1967. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**5. Barn and former diary wing looking northeast, 1950.  
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**6. Barn and former diary wing looking northeast, 1966. At the barn ridge the remains of the tile block silo and its wood roof is visible. The equipment shed is as it was rebuilt after Hurricane Hazel in 1954 (see other shed photos).  
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**





**7. Southeast end of barn looking northeast, 1966. Horse stalls occupy the south side of the barn, the top of the silo is visible beyond the roof ridge, and labor houses stand beyond. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**8. Equipment shed on the west end of the barn, looking north before 1954. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**9. The ruined equipment shed after Hurricane Hazel in 1954. The three men are Puerto Rican migrant workers. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**10. The rebuilding of the equipment shed after Hurricane Hazel in 1954. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**11. West facade of the crib barn/wagon house looking east across the driveway, 1950s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**12. Hitching Big Red to the asparagus cart at the crib barn/wagon house lower drive bay. Looking southeast, 1960s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**





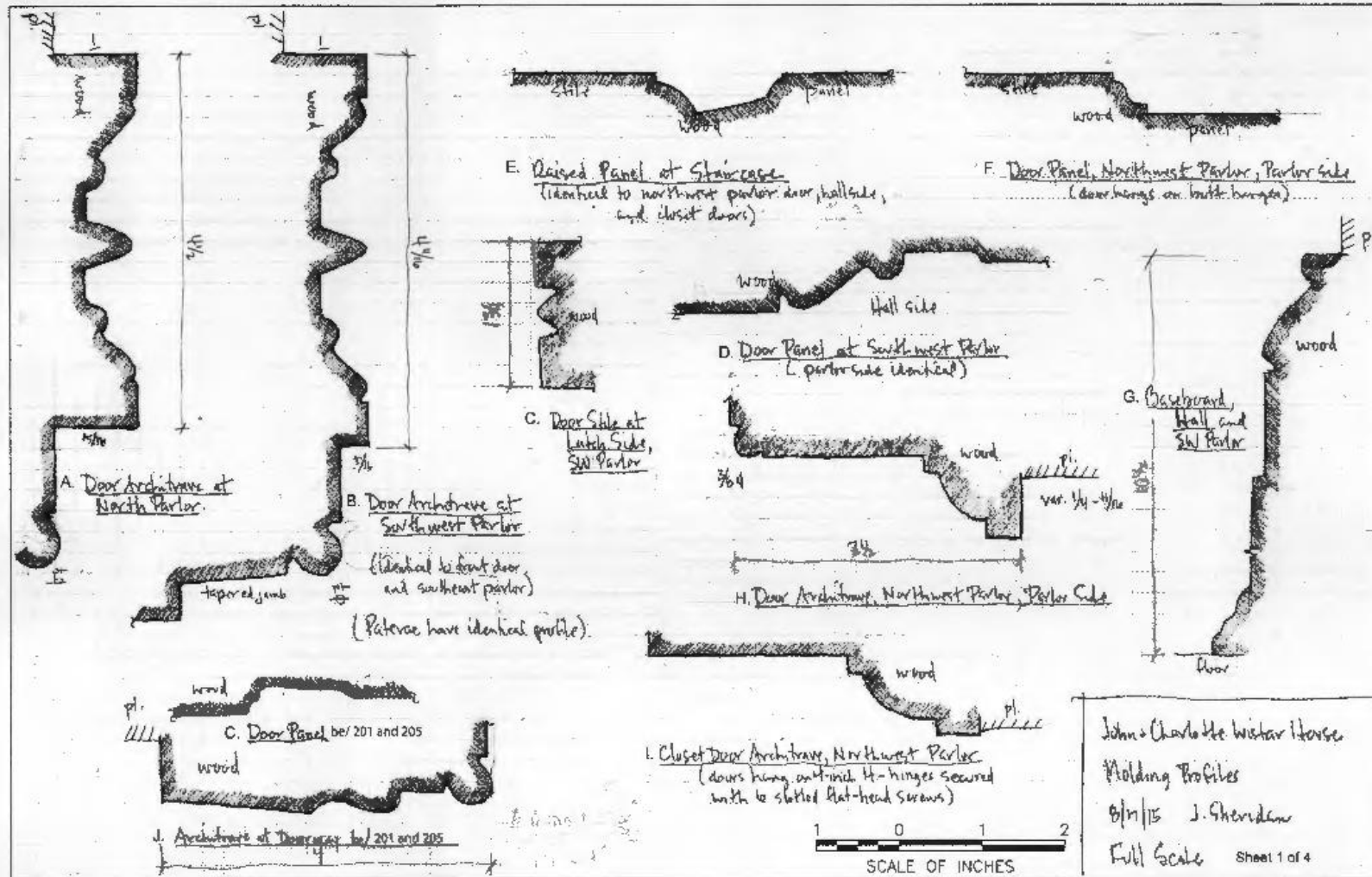
**13. Auto garage and smokehouse looking east across the driveway. These buildings stood south of the wagon house. A corn wagon stands south of the smoke house. The smokehouse was wrecked by the tree falling on it during a storm. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



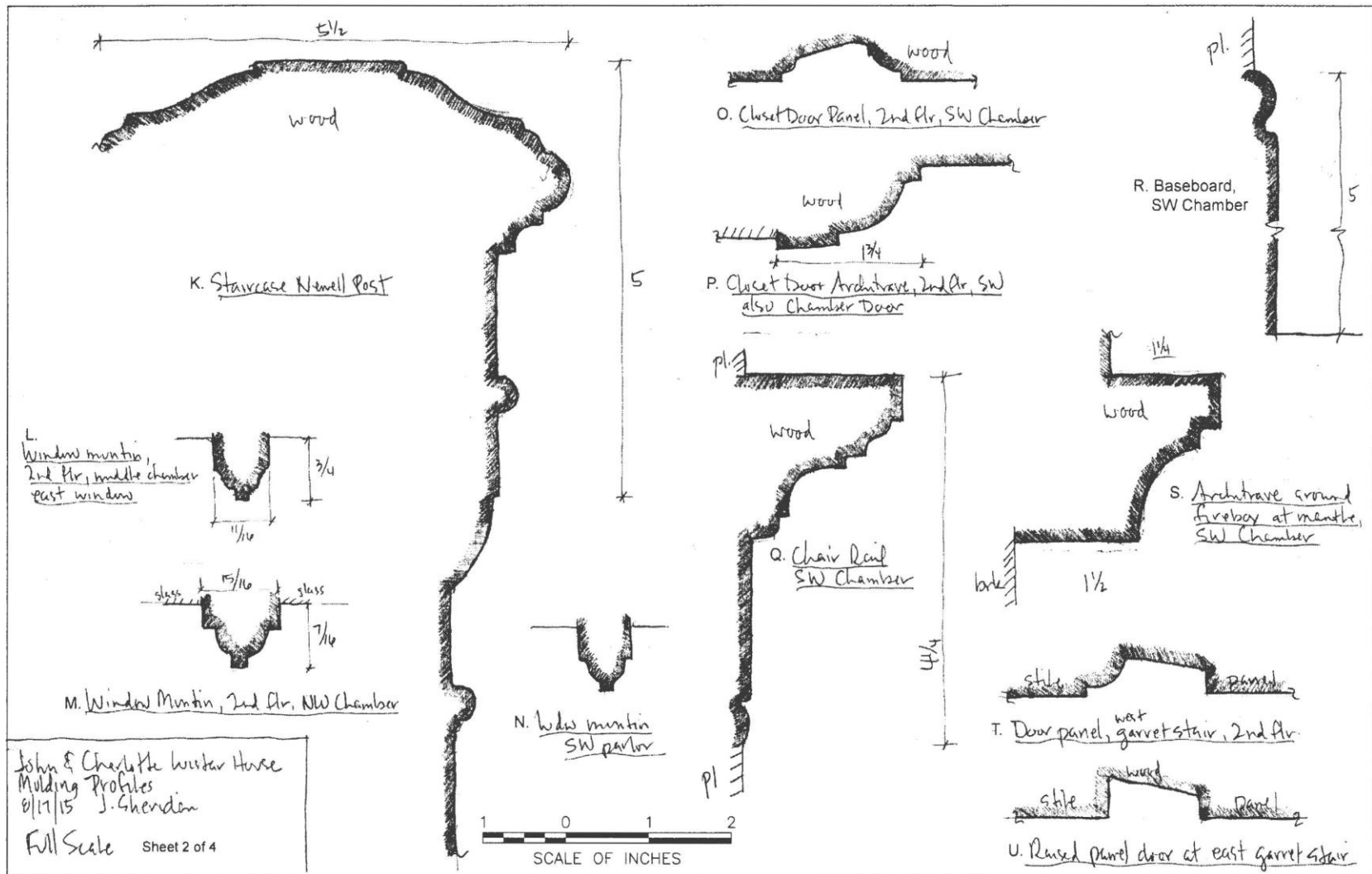
**14. Looking northwest from the front yard of the house in 1953 toward two chicken houses and a labor house. Southwest corner of the house is at right. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**

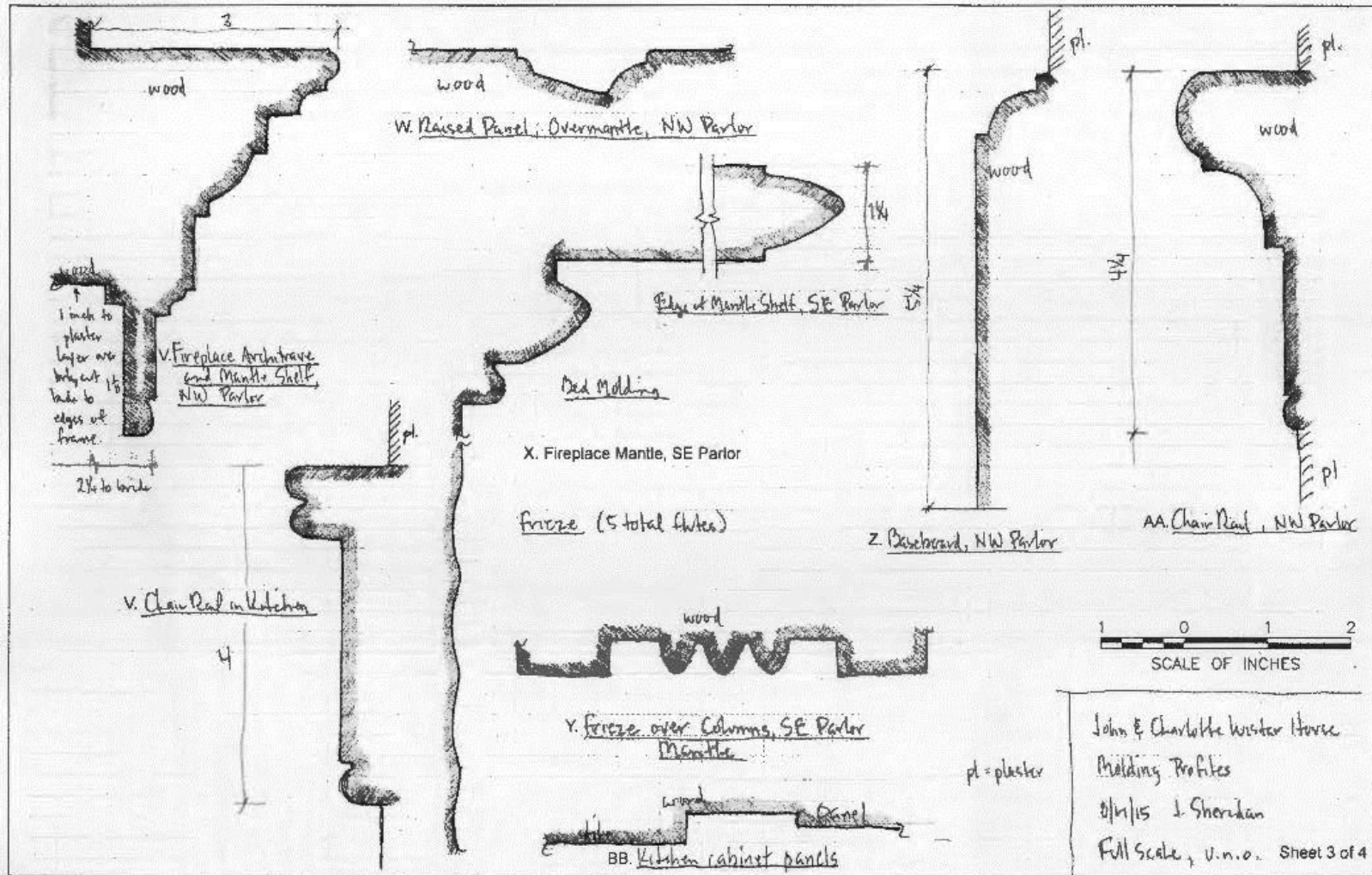
John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, 120 Harris Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015

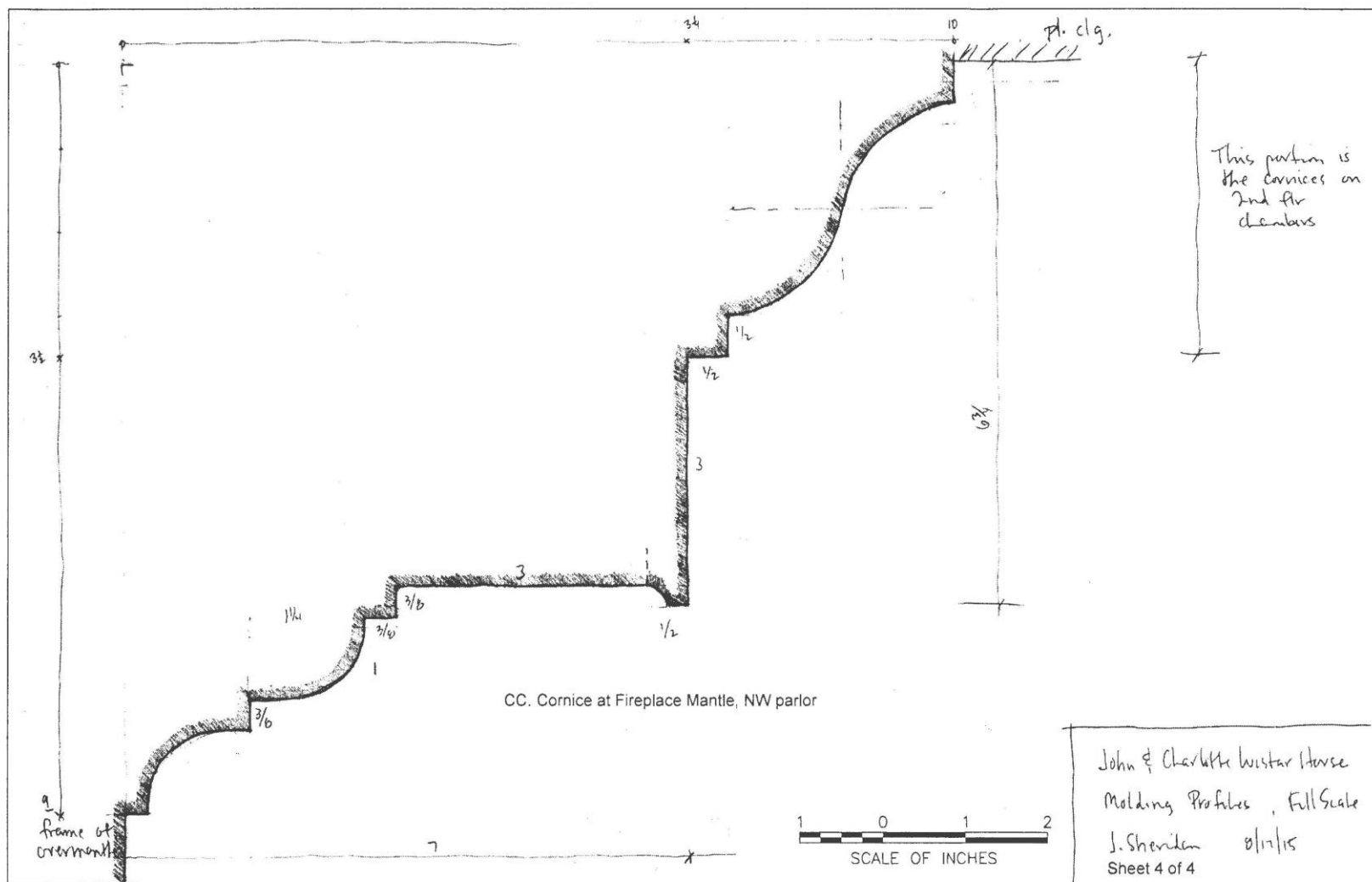




John & Charlotte Wistar House  
 Molding Profiles  
 8/17/15 J. Sheridan  
 Full Scale Sheet 1 of 4





























































































































HC1K36-OFM  
2 BOXES ON

HC1K36-OFM  
2 BOXES ON

























































MAGNAFLEX  
Quality Systems for Quality Flooring

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000000 0000

















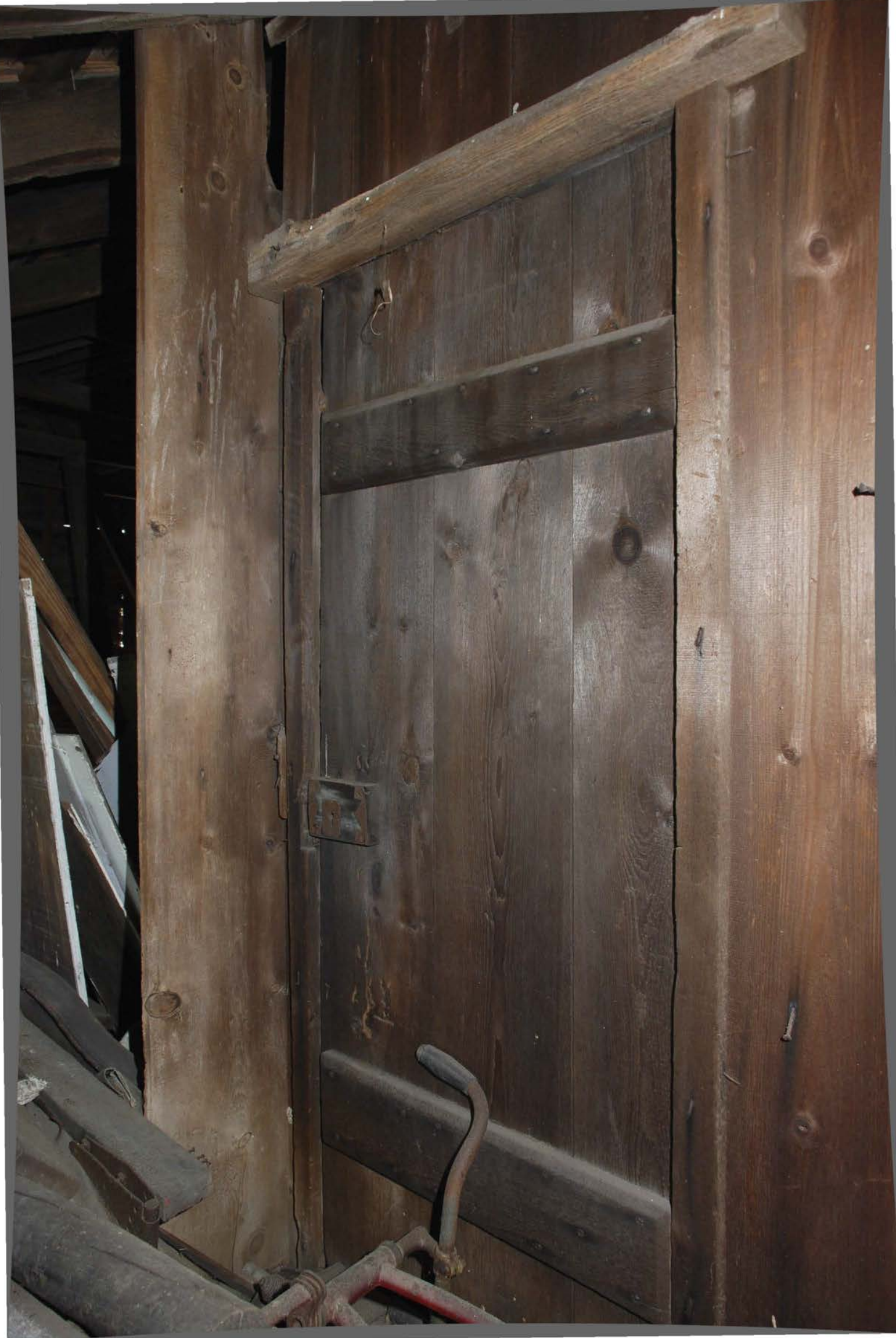






















National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.



Project # 15-2358  
IHP-1-2015-058

RECEIVED 2280

DEC 18 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*

December 8, 2015

Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the John and Charlotte Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem 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 Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

1021

DEC 18 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
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 JOHN & CHARLOTTE WISTAR FARM

other names/site number BARTHOLOMEW WYATT FARM/RICHARD WISTAR FARM

2. Location

street & number 120 HARRIS ROAD

not for publication

city or town MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

vicinity

state NEW JERSEY

code 034

county SALEM

code 033

zip code 08079

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:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Returned

*John Boony*

*NJ DEP*

*Asst. Commissioner*

*12/16/15*

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	3	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	1		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure			structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		4	0	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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding	DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field	AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Returned

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal	foundation STONE
COLONIAL/Georgian	walls WOOD
MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY/Greek Revival	roof FIBERGLASS, METAL, WOOD
	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.
[X] 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
[X] previously listed in the National Register
[X] 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

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1765-1963

Significant Dates

Ca.1765

1783

1825

Ca. 1875

Ca. 1900

1963

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Returned

Primary location of additional data

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

WISTAR, JOHN AND CHARLOTTE, FARM  
Name of Property

SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 64

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

- 1 Latitude: 39°36.365866'N, Longitude: 75°26.921903'W    3 Latitude: 39°36.311453'N, Longitude: 75°26.597743'W  
2 Latitude: 39°36.495924'N, Longitude: 75°26.751243'W    4 Latitude: 39°35.984816'N, Longitude: 75°26.631293'W  
5 Latitude: 39°35.941899'N, Longitude: 75°26.799962'W     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 JANET L. SHERIDAN  
organization JANET L. SHERIDAN date August 2015  
street & number 159 SEVENTH ST telephone 856-469-4116  
city or town SALEM state NJ zip code 08079

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**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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## Summary paragraph

The John and Charlotte Wistar Farm in lower Mannington Township includes a three-acre farmstead and 61 acres of crop land. In the farmstead are three contributing buildings. A two-story frame farmhouse with two-story kitchen wing stands as a transformed one-third Georgian-plan house with service wing into a full Georgian-plan house just after the Revolutionary War using late colonial finishes that show early Federal trends. A circa 1825 remodeling introduced early Greek Revival mantles and Grecian profiles on late Federal millwork in two parlors. The house stands with an associated crib barn and hay/dairy barn stand dating from the early national years. The farmstead, laying on the south side of Mannington Creek adjacent to Mannington Meadow, faces south on east-west Harris Road. The house displays design and workmanship from the second half of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, and minor additions and historic preservation and rehabilitation from the mid and late twentieth century. The one-story barn consists of three main sections with later extensions that began with two hewn barns, one of which was a three-bay English, the other, a cow barn. The third main section is a twentieth-century stabling or milking barn that was later used for vegetable sorting and packing. The crib barn or wagon house is a two-story drive-through corn crib, which may have served also as a granary, dating from the early nineteenth century. The surrounding historically-associated farm fields constitute a contributing site.

## Setting (Photos 1-3)

The house and outbuildings face south on Harris Road, situated on a neck of upland overlooking the tidal estuary of Mannington Meadow to the north (photos 1, 2). The farmstead sits on a tax parcel excised from its associated land during a Farmland Preservation process which occurred between 2005 and 2007. The house stands behind a broad lawn planted with a variety of trees and shrubs (photo 3). On the west side of the lot is a border of hemlock and pine trees. Lying northerly behind the house is the farmyard where once a garden was planted and a privy stood. The driveway passes along the east side of the house between it and the crib barn/wagon house (photo 40). Behind the wagon house, lying north is the ell-shaped main barn which once enclosed a fenced barnyard for horses and cows (photo 23). On the north side are cropped fields and tidal Mannington Meadow, which at one time was banked and provided lots for cultivation and grazing. The farmstead is surrounded by cultivated fields that extend east to Pointers-Auburn Road, south to Salem-Woodstown Road, and to Mannington Meadow on the north and west. On the west are three other houses on Harris Road: two twentieth-century ranch houses and a circa 1840 Greek Revival-style frame house. To the east stands the Casper and Rebecca Wistar House, which is socially tied to this property through the Wistar family and more recently through the Hancock family, both Quaker families of early settlement. The surrounding fields are rented out for vegetable and grain production, and the farm outbuildings are currently used for machinery and equipment storage.

The outbuilding closest to the road is a timber-frame drive-through crib barn/wagon house (photo 40). In its basement, seed potatoes and possibly apples were stored. Behind it, to the north, is a barn, amalgamated out of four connected buildings laid out in two long ells (photo 24). The barn grew from two separate, possibly eighteenth-century barns that shared an east-west axis, into one when the space between them was covered. It was subsequently extended to the west, and a one-story milking barn ell was attached to the south side on a north-south axis, probably in the early twentieth-century. An open machinery shed was built on the south side of the two-story barn ca. 1970. After 1947 and until ca. 1980, the milking barn and the west end of the older barn were re-purposed for vegetable sorting and packing.

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Non-extant buildings and site features included a small brick smoke house of the “English Tidewater Smokehouse” type<sup>1</sup> and a frame early twentieth century garage (removed early 1970s) which stood south of the crib barn, several migrant labor houses northeast of the main barn (removed late 1980s), chicken houses and two labor houses northwest of the house (houses were later moved), a twentieth-century, one-story open-fronted frame equipment shed that was attached to the west end of the main barn (rebuilt after Hurricane Hazel in 1954, and removed in 2010 after snow storm damage), a tile-block silo on the north side of the barn (not used after 1947), a free-standing corn crib on the north side of the main barn, a fenced animal barnyard on the south side of the main barn, a privy near the northeast corner of the house, and an apple orchard west of the house (see historic photo attachments). The equipment shed housed tractors and trucks, and was open on the south side. According to historic photos, it appears to have been constructed as a gable-roofed box frame. Sometime after the 1950s, the west half was enclosed.

### The House

#### Exterior Description

This two-story five-bay timber-frame house is massed as a two-bay, double-cell, one-third Georgian main block on the west (photos 4, 8, 9), with a smaller, three-bay, gabled service wing on the east (photos 7, 8, 9), both of which likely date from the third quarter eighteenth century.<sup>2</sup> The service wing has a series of three, one-story, shed-roofed additions on the rear or north side: a kitchen extension built in the second quarter nineteenth century, and a screened porch and entry shed built in the late twentieth century (photos 7, 8, 9). Both gable ends contain a centered interior chimney. The two gabled wings were rebuilt circa 1783 from an open plan to a full-Georgian plan with rearranged fenestration.<sup>3</sup>

The cladding of the house displays several types of siding including beaded wood weatherboard, plain wood weatherboard, and aluminum siding, all creamy yellow in color. Many of the windows have paneled wood shutters painted dark green hanging with original wrought iron hardware: iron pintels, strap hinges and rat-tail tiebacks. The panel design on the historic shutters matches that found on the interior (ovolo-molded frame and panel edges), coinciding with the conversion of the house to full-Georgian plan. Most of the windows are historic six-over-six, six-over-nine, and nine-over-nine sashes using 8x10 inch panes. They retain a good many panes of early glass. The window frames vary in being single-hung or double-hung, and there are four muntin styles dating from eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth-century periods. All the windows are fitted with triple-

<sup>1</sup> Allen G. Noble, Richard K. Cleek, and M. Margaret Geib, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 147.

<sup>2</sup> This massing is sometimes referred to as “big house, little house” or “cow-and-calf.” See Thomas C. Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England* (Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984); Philip Aldrich Hayden, “The Cow and the Calf: Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820,” (Master’s Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992).

<sup>3</sup> “Open plan” refers to a room layout in which one enters from the exterior into a heated living space, versus “closed or Georgian plan” in which one enters into an unheated, mediated space such as a side or central stair passage. See Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997) and Henry Glassie, *Vernacular Architecture* (Philadelphia: Material Culture, 2000), 119; “Georgian” in this context refers to a form of room layout, not a style. See Henry Glassie’s discussion of the Georgian-type house in “Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building.” *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972).



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track storm windows. The eave is boxed all around, and the roof is clad with dark gray fiberglass three-tab shingles. The roof is drained with aluminum K-gutters and downspouts hanging from all roof edges.

South Elevation: The south-facing main façade (photos 3, 5) features a central door under a classical, pedimented porch constructed around 1980 which replaced a longer, shed-roofed porch supported on four, square columns (photos 4-6, historic photo 2). The door has four horizontal raised panels trimmed with applied ogee moldings and is topped with a rectangular transom with a sunburst motif and swags around the side and upper edges (photo 11). A second floor window is centered above the door. Flanking the central door on both sides are two asymmetrical bays of windows, regularly arranged on the west side, but irregularly arranged on the east, where they are also spaced more widely. The irregularity is the second window from the east, which is not placed directly above a first floor window (photo 5). The first floor windows have bull-nosed sills and a flat apron, but the second floor windows lack an apron. All have three-paneled shutters which appear to be original and have identical panel design as the interior doors and paneling. All first floor shutters hang from iron strap hinges on pintels, held back with rat-tail shutter dogs. Two of the latter sills appear to retain only the bull-nosed sill, but three have flat-faced sills which might be replacements. The window architraves have two different profiles: filleted ovolo on the west, and quirk-beaded on the east, all with a sloped cap. In the upper east corner of the façade is a small section of beaded wood weatherboard which is the earliest type. Elsewhere is eight-and-one-half inch wide plain wood weatherboard, and the material below the second floor windows was replaced when the old porch was replaced with the current one. The box cornice is trimmed at the soffit with a crown molding, and has a seam at the point where the two buildings meet, which suggests a historical change in construction.

West Elevation: The west elevation (left side) is the gable end of the two-bay, double-pile house (photos 4, 9). The siding is all plain wood weatherboard. The six windows are regularly arranged in two bays and three levels. The first and second floor windows, nine-over-nine and six-over-nine with three-paneled shutters respectively, are located above one another asymmetrically flanking the central chimney stack, which is exposed above the roof. The second floor shutters are reproduced and screwed to the wall. The first floor shutters appear original to the house and hang by iron strap hinges on pintels, held back by rat-tail shutter dogs. They share the ovolo-molded architraves and bull-nosed sills of the south elevation. Arranged symmetrically about the centerline of the gable at the third floor are two six-over-six windows without shutters and with flat quirk-beaded architraves. There are also two basement windows in the same bays as above. The foundation is parged stone and bulges out at the north end. The roof rake and eave returns are trimmed with a fascia and crown molding flush to the wall. The north corner is flashed with metal on top of the weatherboards.

East Elevation: The east elevation (right side) is the end gable wall of the east section (photos 6, 7). It contains the kitchen chimney stack with exposed brick masonry at first floor level, a front parlor window, a basement bulkhead entrance, a garret window, a kitchen window, and a shed door. The wall is clad with four-and-one-half-inch reveal wood weatherboard. From ten courses above the brick masonry, the weatherboard was recently replaced after framing repairs. The first floor parlor window is nine-over-nine double-hung with reproduction panel shutters that are screwed to the wall. The architrave is flat with a quirk-beaded edge. The kitchen window and wall extension, and entry addition, were built between 1959 and 1967. Before 1959 there was a kitchen entrance where the window is in the kitchen addition, but the wall was set back under a small porch with a brick deck. Before 1947 there was a shed on the side of the house over the chimney wall which covered the well and

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pump, and used for outside coats, washing, etc. It was removed shortly thereafter. The roof rake is constructed like the west elevation.

North Elevation: The north (rear) elevation is the most irregular in massing and fenestration, but most clearly shows each section of the house (photos 8, 9). The west section is clad with aluminum siding and contains a slightly off-center bay containing a nine-over-nine and a six-over-nine window, both with shutters. The lower set of shutters matches the panel design of the south and west, but the upper shutters are ogee-molded panel shutters of a later vintage and do not hang on the pintels. On the east side of this bay in the second floor is a small, four-over-four window without shutters that lights a hallway. All three windows lack the molded architraves of the south and west elevations; instead they have flat, quirk-beaded architraves like the west garret windows. The east section contains, at the east end, a one-story entry shed, built in 1963, clad with aluminum siding. It is lit with a six-over-six window with a wood storm window and single-panel wood shutters applied to the wall. West of the entry shed is a ca. 1980 screened porch in front of the aluminum-clad north wall of the kitchen where a fourteen-over-fourteen double-hung window was installed in the 1950s. The porch floor is a concrete slab, and the shed roof is supported on a lightweight lumber frame that supports the screens. A glazed early twentieth-century door with nine lights and three horizontal panels opens into the stair hall. On top of the shed roof is a skylight above the kitchen. Above the shed roof is the north wall of the two-story section, clad in five-inch and eight-and-one-half-inch reveal wood weatherboard. Three small windows of two different configurations are irregularly spaced. At the east end is a twentieth-century six-over-six window, followed by two four-over-four windows, all with flat quirk-beaded architraves and no shutters.

## Interior Description

The interior is organized as a two-room deep house with a central stair passage flanked by a parlor on each side. The awkward arrangement of the central stair in relation to the adjacent spaces and the different massing and footprints of two separate buildings strongly suggests that the plan is an alteration from an earlier open-plan house with a kitchen wing (photo 12). The massing clearly does not present as a house originally designed as a five-bay Georgian plan, but one that was altered to achieve that plan. The house contains woodwork and hardware of Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival periods, as well as salvaged late-twentieth century restoration items. The two distinct masses include a double-pile, two-bay house with back-to-back corner fireplaces and parlors, measuring 18'-6" feet wide and 34'-6" feet deep, and a three-bay house that includes a front parlor and rear kitchen, measuring 27'-8" wide and 24'-9" deep. The frames of each house are independent but both are hewn timber frames of similar size, members, and workmanship. Both houses contain flared or jowled corner posts. Throughout the house are hot-water radiators with sheet metal covers that date from the mid-twentieth century.

## Basement

A full basement in four sections underlies the entire house except for porches and the rear entry shed. The foundations are stone, with a layer of cementitious parging that dates from 1960s. Within the kitchen chimney relieving arch, the parge is inscribed with the names of the seven Hancock family members and the date "Nov 19, 1963." Where the stone is exposed, native types including round cobbles and limonite are apparent.

In the west house, a brick masonry partition divides the basement into two rooms (001 and 002) and carries a shallow wood beam over which the north-south first floor joists are lapped. All the first floor framing here is



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hewn oak, four to five inches wide and 7¾ inches deep. Four joists in the middle of Room 001 are charred. Between each joist on the underside of the flooring above is a plaster finish on riven lath secured to the floorboards above with wrought nails. Where the plaster is missing, gauging and plowing of the floorboards (a traditional carpentry practice that created a flush floor on top) is evident. Though the inter-joist spaces are plastered, the timbers are not finished in any way. The interior corners of the rooms on the west wall each contain a corbelling of several brick courses on a base of stone and a brick arch that supports the corner parlor fireplace above. Where the brick is exposed, it reveals a layer of whitewash. Room 002 contains extensive floor frame repairs with modern lumber done in the 1940s and 1950s: several joists were sistered, the hearth framing was replaced, and the west and possibly the north sills were replaced.

The basement window fenestration echoes that of the first floor. There are two windows in the south wall, one in the west wall of each room (the one in the north room is missing and filled with brick) and one in the north exterior wall, all three-light awning windows of twentieth century making. In addition, there are empty masonry openings in the center wall and the east wall between Rooms 002 and 004, but the parge hides any evidence of former window frames. The brick floor in Room 001 is laid in an east-west running bond, but the floor in Room 002 was covered with a thickness of concrete in the mid-twentieth century. A doorway 4'-6" wide in the east wall of Room 001 leads into the east house at Room 003.

Room 003 is the entire space under the original east house kitchen wing. It contains the fireplace supports, a wood basement staircase under the main stair above, an exterior entrance on the east side, and the remains of a secure storage room made of a vertical wood board partition with a wide picket door hung on wrought iron strap hinges (photo 10). There are two front windows, one a twentieth-century three-light awning, and the other boarded over under the front porch. This fenestration may be a clue to a prior fenestration in the wall above (perhaps window-door-window), although it is not perfectly symmetrical in the wall. The original north foundation wall of the house was partially removed for extension of the full basement underneath the kitchen shed addition, but contains a remnant exterior window containing one timber window jamb with the cut-off ends of seven diamond-section bars still in the frame. A beaded edge decorates the edge of the frame jamb. This window is at the west end of the wall, but is not exactly opposite the corresponding window in the south wall, perhaps suggesting a shift in the southern window location. The stairway appears partially original with repairs due to rotting at the floor level. The handrails are beveled, rest on timber newels to which they are mortised and pinned, and are mortised into the beams above, as is a lower guard rail. The stringer, rails, and posts are whitewashed. Under the whitewash is a red painted finish. The present owner in 2014 non-destructively inserted new stair treads and handrails within the historic stair case. The secure room stands on the east side of the stair, and inside of it the running brick floor bond runs north-south, perpendicular to the bond on the south side of the partition. The partition boards range six to eighteen inches wide.

The east house frame is independent from the west house frame. Its west sill does not rest on a foundation along its length, but bears upon the north and south foundation walls, lying about three inches from the sill of the west house. The floor frame is divided into two sections, one with north-south hewn joists, and the stair hall frame of mill-sawn joists. They are separated by a large, squarish, hewn transverse beam that supports the stair wall and the east-west mill-sawn joists under the stair hall. This beam joins the south sill over a window, an unlikely location for a large load-bearing beam, and may be evidence of a change in the floor framing. The hewn joists are very similar to those of the west house in cut, size and spacing, except there was no intermediate support at

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mid-span (they are not as long). There are more recent supplementary posts and beams shoring the joists. The short sawn joists are joined to the beam and the sill with a joint known as the “central tenon with soffit spur,” a traditional joint that has been observed in other local houses of this vintage and also in a first-period house in Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ.<sup>4</sup> By contrast, the long hewn joists are joined to the north sill with a simple “butt-cog” joint. The issue of mill-sawing versus hewing may be explained by their difference in length because early sawmills could not cut very long pieces. So they could be contemporaneous versus an alteration. The beams and joists are whitewashed and the floor above is plastered on riven lath secured with cut nails, versus the wrought nails used in the west house, so the plastering here post-dates that of the west house. Also, the flooring undersides lack the gauging and ploughing treatment seen in the west house. This may mean that the entire floor and floor frame post-date the existence of the west house, and may have something to do with the Georgianization of the house, if the layout of rooms above was changed. A patch in the floor under the kitchen stair may mean it was constructed after the floor was laid down pursuant to the reorganization of the east house.

Selective demolition of the parge in the southwest corner of Room 003 revealed that the north-south foundation wall between 001 and 003 passes through to the front wall, and the foundation wall in 003 butts into it. Therefore, the foundation under the kitchen wing was built up to the west house foundation. There is no evidence for a west foundation wall under the kitchen wing even though it has an independent frame with an unsupported west sill. Under the kitchen fireplace south cheek wall and above the brick foundation under the cheek wall is course of stone, which may indicate that the kitchen wing was originally built over a crawl space on a short stone foundation. The present full basement may have been an alteration made to provide a full basement, in which the entire floor framing was replaced as the kitchen fireplace and chimney masonry was preserved and underpinned with brick. Early kitchen wings observed by this author in this locality are commonly built over a crawl space or a half-height cellar using sleepers, which are floor joists that are whole trees squared only on the top surface to receive a floor.

Room 004 is the area under the kitchen shed addition. The foundation is parged stone and the much thinner  $2\frac{3}{4}$  x  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch joists are sash-sawn and joined to the old house sill with pinned, central tenons with housed soffit shoulders.<sup>5</sup> A parged brick pier supporting the west side of the hall floor framing stands at the southwest corner, abutting the other foundations. There is no white-washing in this section.

Room 005 is a shallow crawl space under the shed entry to the kitchen. It is accessible by a small hole in the basement foundation. Visible is the late-twentieth-century dimensional-lumber floor frame.

First Floor: The front door (photo 11) opens into a central stair passage (Room 103) with an open, paneled staircase (Molding Details Attachment Sheet 1, Detail G [MD1-E]). The staircase is unusually designed to access the two house sections from the landing, a consequence of a presumed desire to physically and visually integrate two post-medieval, open-plan houses into one Georgian, closed-plan house (photo 12). From the hall, the stair run to the west house shows off the balustrade in elevation, which required the entire width of the first-

<sup>4</sup> Cecil Alec Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry* (Fresno, CA: Linden Pub, 1997), 280; Author's observations. This joint is also found in both historic hewn barns comprising the Wyatt main barn.

<sup>5</sup> Hewett, *Ibid*, 280. This joint is also found in the first floor framing of the crib barn.



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floor ceiling to be terminated at the stair opening. An anomaly of the altered construction is the plastered soffit with wood-beaded edge running along the west hallway wall which covers the transverse timber girt of the east house. The stair wall is characterized by ten ovolo-molded raised panels and frames. The stair newel post and handrail balusters are stout, classically-ordered Doric columns with a heavy handrail that terminates in square, hipped caps at the posts (MD2-K). This design is similar to those found in two eighteenth-century houses elsewhere in Mannington.<sup>6</sup> The hall is flanked by two parlor doors on the west side and parlor door on the east side. The two front parlor doorways are trimmed with a classical fluted architrave with bulls-eye corner blocks (MD1-A, B), and the doors have four horizontal raised panels with applied Grecian ogee moldings (MD1-D, photo 13). The lock stiles of these doors have a central pointed bead (MD1-C). The rear, west parlor door has four raised panels of the same design as the stair wall (MD1-E). The walls and ceilings are plastered and are trimmed with a stepped wood baseboard with a Grecian ogee cap molding (MD1-G). The east wall beyond the staircase contains doors to the kitchen, a closet, and a bathroom which have raised, six-panel doors, all with butt hinges. At the end of the hall is a six-light, three-panel wood door with a 1920s glass knob. The wood floor boards run north-south and break at the point of the shed addition and appear to be original.

The southwest parlor (Room 101) is plastered and has its original wood floors of four to six-inch wide tongue-and-groove blind-nailed boards run east-west. A plastered wall surrounds a corner fireplace with a Greek Revival-style, gray and white marble mantle (photo 15). The mantle has fluted pilasters with bracket-shaped capitals supporting a mantle shelf edge-molded with a Grecian ovolo. Over the firebox is a fluted and incised frieze panel. A cast-iron fireback inscribed with "Cumberland Furnace" lining the firebox is divided into six panels of circular and elliptical sunburst designs divided by fluted columns. The hearth is a slab of marble cut into and framed by the wood floor. The only wall trim, like the hall, is a stepped baseboard (MD1-G), but the two front windows contain a wood under-panel raised and trimmed with applied Grecian ogee-moldings that matches the door panels (MD1-D, photo 14). The same classical architraves as the hall surround the three windows and hall door (MD1-B). The window sash muntins are thin with an ogee profile (MD2-N).

The northwest or back parlor (Room 102) is a step back to the time of the stair. While the two front parlors experienced a Greek Revival renovation possibly around 1825, this rear parlor of the double-pile house remained in the early Federal or late Colonial period. The earlier designs consistently mark the doors, fireplace wall paneling (MD3-W), architraves (MD1-H, I, V), baseboards (MD3-Z) and window sashes (MD2-M), and a ledged chair rail (MD3-AA), which is missing in the front rooms, trims the room (photo 16). The baseboard is partially embedded in the plaster wall, and molded on top with an ovolo profile. The panel design of the fireplace wall (MD3-W) matches that of the stair wall in the hall (photo 16). There is a hierarchy of finish on the hall and closet doors. The hall side of the hall door, hung on wrought H-hinges, is designed as described above (MD1-D), but the parlor side has flat panels with an ogee-molded edge on the rails and stiles (MD1-F). The closet doors match the latter but with no molding on the inside panel. The flooring matches that of the front parlor.

A box cornice trimmed with a cyma recta crown molding crowns the entire corner wall, which is paneled with a two-part sub-molding of ovolo and cavetto profiles (MD4-DD, photo 16). A three-level architrave with ovolo, ogee and quirk-bead moldings and a flat cap with an astragal or beaded edge frame the firebox. The uncoated

<sup>6</sup> William Smith House, 1765; and the John Pledger House or Forkland, unknown date. Observations by the author.

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brick masonry fireplace shows evidence of having been plastered at one time. A brick jack arch spans the unlined firebox, and mitered strips of flooring frame the running bond brick hearth, re-laid in the 1950s when the owners repaired the floor framing. It is likely that the original front parlor (Room 101) fireplace wall was similarly designed.

The three nine-over-nine single-hung windows have a wide, Colonial-like muntin (same as MD2-M) unlike those of the other first floor parlors, except for one replaced lower sash. This suggests that the front windows were replaced due probably to a re-fenestration in the 1780s Georgian renovation, while windows in the rear remained in place. The flooring matches that of the front parlor (Room 101). On the east wall is a bank of closets: one full-height, and one over/under cupboard whose doors are mounted with H-hinges which appear original. Horizontal beaded wood boards lines the east wall inside the closets, and the full-height closet has peg boards on three walls. This wall bears many scars which may be evidence of a removed structure, such as a stair, from an earlier period.

The east front parlor (Room 106) is decorated much like west front parlor (Room 101), with the same Greek Revival woodwork. However, the three windows lack under-panels, the hall door lacks a lock, and the baseboard lacks a step, indicating a slightly less formal, or less public, space. The fireplace is flat against the east wall, and decorated with a wood, Greek Revival-style mantle (MD3-X) flanked by Doric columns, a fluted frieze (MD3-Y), and a firebox surround of flat, heavily veined black, gray and buff marble (photo 17). The hearth is laid in running brick, and was re-laid on repaired floor framing in the 1950s. The north wall between the parlor and kitchen arcs into the kitchen cooking fireplace cheek wall in an apparent effort to maximize the area of the parlor. This construction could be an alteration of the original first floor configuration of the east wing. The flooring in this room is a double layer of pine. The lower layer as seen from the basement contrasts with the west parlors in that it shows no gauging and plowing, and the plaster lath that is applied to the underside is secured with cut nails versus wrought nails. This may be evidence of flooring replaced during the 1783 or 1825 renovations. As a work space, it may have been quite worn and stained. The top layer of flooring is 2½-inch wide tongue and groove—probably twentieth-century. The windows in this room are all double-hung, in contrast to the single-hung windows on the west side.

The kitchen (Room 107) occupies the northeast corner of the house. The space was extended with a one-story shed addition in the mid to late-nineteenth century (according to the floor framing seen from the basement). An exterior door once occupied the east end of the shed, at which was a small porch. The shed was extended to match the east wall of the house, eliminating the porch, between 1959 and 1967. The dominating feature of the kitchen is the enormous walk-in cooking fireplace which has two bread ovens, covered up until 2010 (photo 18). The original opening was 11'-3" wide and 5'-4" to the one foot-deep timber lintel. Today the lintel is exposed and bears what looks like hatchet marks from a campaign of over-plastering, not normal hewing. The height was reduced with three courses of brick on a steel or iron plate bolted upward into the timber with large, square wrought bolts, suggesting an early-nineteenth-century change, possibly to improve the draft into the fireplace. A wood bearing shim at both ends of the iron beam may be part of that change. The north cheek wall looks repaired with newer brick, but the east and south walls look original. The ovens are bricked closed under their brick arches, and the exterior associated structures are missing. The earliest oven is at the north end, and at the south end is a newer oven which protrudes by one wythe of brick into the fireplace, and is built with slightly smaller brick. Below the oven is a wrought iron door for cleanout. At the time of the restoration, a small section



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of original herringbone hearth was uncovered, so the rest of the hearth was re-laid in the same pattern. From the edge of the doorway between the kitchen and front parlor, the south wall arcs to a point on the east wall just beyond the south cheek wall of the fireplace. A staircase ascends behind a door on the south wall under which is a closet. A passage to the stair hall (Room 105) and the basement stair is behind a door on the west wall. These four-panel doors have raised panels but with filleted, not quirk-beaded edges, and could be eighteenth-century doors. The hall door is hung on butt hinges, and the stair and closet doors are hung on H-hinges. The room is plastered on lath, but the ceiling is drywall. The earlier portion of the kitchen, within the two-story house, has a horizontal beaded-wood wainscot capped with a beaded chair rail (MD3-CC), and doors are trimmed with a 1¼ inch-wide beaded architrave.

In the extended portion of the kitchen under the shed roof, on the west side, is a bank of cabinets built with raised panel doors with filleted panel edges (MD3-BB) and beaded-edged casings. The door hinges are antique H-hinges, but some drawer pulls are twentieth-century reproductions. These cabinets were extant in the 1940s, so may be relocated colonial salvage reused in the nineteenth-century extended kitchen.

Room 108 is an exterior entry shed on the north side of the kitchen built circa 1963 that contains two exterior doors and one into the kitchen. The walls are gypsum board and all the trim is simple flat boards. It has a twentieth-century wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash window on the north side. Cabinets flank the window above laundry machines.

Room 109 is the screened porch (see North elevation above).

Second Floor: The open staircase ascends north to a landing from which separate sets of steps ascend to the east and west into the two house sections (photo 12). The hand rail and balustrade continue up the west stair in a straight run and terminate at the hall wall at the west house. The stair ascends to the second floor of the west section at an opening in the wall which is nearly thirteen inches thick, encasing the abutting end walls of both houses. The stair leading from the landing to the east section is a winder with no handrail, but a handrail balustrade lines the edge of the stair opening above the east stair wall.

The west stair passage tees into a north-south hallway in the west house. At the north end of the hall is a small double-hung window, along the west side are two chambers, and the east wall has two closets and a stair to the garret. The filleted panels and ovolo molded rails and stiles of this door (MD2-7) depart from the design of the early parlor and chamber doors, and so this door may survive from an even earlier period. The walls are plaster on wood board walls. Inside the closets, beaded board is set horizontally against the east wall, and vertically at interior partitions. The partition walls consist of alternating boards beaded on both edges or unbeaded. The closets contain peg boards and shelving which appear original. The doors to closets and chambers are all raised, four-panel with the same design as the first floor stair wall on the hall side (MD1-E), but no moldings on closet or chamber side. They are hung with wrought H-hinges. There is a floor patch at the south end of the hall which is partly in the closet.

Bed chambers (Rooms 201 and 202) are both intact from the late Colonial period, with paneled fireplace walls and doors (same as MD1-E, MD2-O), wrought HL hinges, ovolo architraves (MD2-P), ledged chair rails (MD2-R), beaded embedded baseboards, and plastered walls (photo 19 in Room 201). Both floors are laid in seven to

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twelve-inch-wide boards, which are wider than those in the rooms below these. In the front chamber (Room 201), there is evidence in the flooring for a removed partition that ran north to south from the hall wall to the front exterior wall, where the baseboard and chair rail abruptly stop. There are two patched mortises in the floor which may mark the location of a former door or partition, suggesting that there was a small, third room on the east side of Room 201 which contained one of the two front windows now in this room. This change afforded Room 201 more space and a closet, lacking in Room 202. The closet board walls bear hand-plane marks and cut nails, so the work may date to as early as 1790 or as late as the early nineteenth-century. The beaded baseboard on the west interior wall of the closet is evidence that this wall is a remnant of the removed room partition. The drywall ceilings are part of the mid-twentieth century restoration. A Victorian-period door connects Room 201 with 205 (MD1-C, J).

The east stair hall (Room 204) opens to a front chamber on the south (Room 205), a modern bathroom on the east (Room 207), a passage to the kitchen stair and another front chamber at the south wall (Room 206). There was once a partition across Room 204 with a door running north to south from the north wall to the back stair wall, removed in the mid-twentieth century, which means the east house contained three rooms. A patched mortise in the floor could mark a former door post. The board-and-batten door to the kitchen stair is a Victorian alteration that created access between Room 206 and the main stair. It was an awkward construction, with an angled tread set atop the winder treads that led to Room 206, which was originally socially isolated from the rest of the second floor rooms.

Bed chamber 205 is situated mostly above the first floor stair hall in the middle of the house. This is the only room in the house with articulated framing. A flared, beaded, cased post is exposed in the south west corner which the Victorian door frame from Room 201 just clears. Here, a two-inch difference in the floor elevations between the two houses is evident. In the northwest corner of the room is a beaded cased up-brace that rises from a boxed-out portion of plastered wall, likely hiding a story post. These framing elements are part of the west end of the frame of the east house where it stands adjacent to the west house. From this room running to the north, in the stair hall, this end wall frame is encased behind a plaster finish where it was not as critical to maximize room space, but was desirable to hide the opposing brace. It stands on the boxed girt visible from the first floor hall.

Room 205 has chair rail all around which is exactly like the one found in Room 102 (MD3-AA), but different from the more elaborate profile in Rooms 201 and 202 (MD2-Q). The baseboard is capped with a bead like the other second floor rooms (MD2-R). The south wall contains two windows which are not arranged evenly in the wall (for muntin see MD2-L), and do not share the more balanced arrangement or size of the windows on the north wall of the second floor, opposite. The lack of perfect symmetry on the south elevation may be explained by the desire to fit two windows in this room. Oddly, co-existing with the late Colonial beaded baseboard, chair rail, hall door and architrave is Greek Revival architraves with bulls-eyes around the windows, but of a different design from those in the first floor rooms. The hall door is even different from the other late Colonial doors described to this point, in that its molded edges are more clearly post-Revolutionary (quirk-beaded panel edge plus ogee molded frames). A louvered transom above the door is also a unique trait not found elsewhere in the house. This room, alone among the second floor rooms, appears to have been upgraded possibly at the same time as Rooms 101, 103, and 106.



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Bed chamber 206 was apparently used by servants, as it was originally physically isolated from the other rooms on this floor (the doorway to the stair hall was cut in later). It communicated only with the kitchen and unfinished garret above with winder stairs (photo 20). The room is trimmed with plainer, beaded board and the garret stair door has four raised panels (one is a repair) with no moldings (MD1-U) and a wooden lift latch. A beaded-board closet with board-and-batten door was built under the garret stair in the late twentieth century. A beaded baseboard runs around the room, but there is no chair rail. A diminutive fireplace with a running brick hearth but no mantle or trim occupies the east wall. There is no modern heating fixture in this room.

The house framing is exposed within the garret staircase (photo 22). A guttered post flared in the plane of the end wall carries the east tie beam and south wall plate, all hewn and pinned. The wall is plastered between post and studs, apparently attached to the braces. The purpose of guttering a post was to allow the plastering to rest on top of the L-shaped surface, hiding the post. The gutter was not utilized in that way in this case. The opposing south post in Room 206 protrudes from the plastered wall, implying that it is not guttered as this one.

The bathroom (Room 207) dates from the mid-twentieth century renovations. It and a portion of the hall apparently comprised a chamber behind the former partition noted above. A closet on the east wall above the kitchen fireplace is lined with unbeaded vertical wood boards and has a late Colonial four-panel door hung on H-hinges and furnished with a small brass knob. The closet may remain from the former chamber.

Garret: Room 301 is a finished living space over the west house. The winder stair from the second floor hall ascends southward and passes under a roof purlin resting on a flared post (photo 21). The post contains a robbed mortise with an extant pin which once held a brace which would have blocked the staircase. This implies that the stair may have been built sometime after original construction. The post, purlin, and underlying tie beam protruding from the plastered wall in the stair case are adzed smooth and chamfered with tapered stops, indicating an effort to dress up a living space. The plastered chimney occupies the center of the west wall and is flanked by six-over-six wood double-hung sashes with the same wide muntin and ovolo architraves found in the late colonial period parlors. In the east gable wall is a more recent window.

Hewn, braced vertical posts with flared tops support a purlin about mid-span of the rafters on both sides of the room and provided an opportunity to create plastered knee walls. In each knee wall is a short door with four raised panels without molded edges. Their architraves consist of a flat board capped with an ovolo embedded in the plaster. These unusually weathered doors hang on reproduction H-hinges. On the other side of the knee walls, the space is floored and the end wall studs are 3x3½ inch oak secured with wrought nails (evidence for a pre-1790 construction date).

The oak rafters are sash sawn except the end rafters which are hewn. They are three inches wide, and taper from six inches to four from plate to ridge, and join there with pinned mortise and tenon joints. The carpenter's marriage marks are scratched across the entire depth of the rafter. The rafters rest upon a three-inch wide timber false plate. The drywall ceiling hangs on modern lumber collar ties spanning the rafters, except that two original board ties survive at the ceiling hatch opening, which is a curb built of boards assembled with nails that are hand-headed, implying a construction date of before 1800. The ceiling was replaced, along with all but these two ties and the hatch curb, in the 1940s. The two east rafters are charred from a 1940s fire (see next paragraph).

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Room 302 is an unfinished space except for flooring: nine to thirteen-inch tongued or grooved pine boards. There is no gable end wall structure at the west end of the east house—more evidence that the east house was raised to meet the west house. The east gable end of the west house is the only wall. Against the west house are unpainted, beaded, sash sawn and shiplapped weatherboards ranging from five to eleven inches to the weather, secured with wrought nails (evidence for a pre-Revolution construction date). This wall was an exterior wall at one time, but the absence of any significant weathering indicates that it was not exposed for long. In the floor at the door to Room 301 is an outline of a former closet that was accessed from Room 301. Rafters above it and adjacent siding are charred, and the siding in the vicinity of the closet is replaced (with wire nails) with siding of the same type, but which is weathered and painted white. The occupant of the house reported that this was a smoked meat storage closet that burned due to a lightning strike between 1941 and 1947. The siding was apparently patched with material taken from elsewhere on the house.

The rafters are shimmed increasingly from east to west to get the roofs in the same plane. This is additional evidence that the east house was raised to match the west house. Also, the rafter marriage marks are in a different style than those of the west house (one-inch chisel marks), more evidence that they were made at a different time. There are no hewn rafters as in the west house. The rafters rest on board false plates.

## Barn (Photos 23-39)

### Exterior Description

The wood-framed, gable-roofed, and wood-sided barn consists of a main, one-and-a-half-story section 91 feet long and 26 feet wide, and a one-story dairying ell 60.5 feet long and 22.5 feet wide, sitting on a low foundation of poured concrete and concrete block (photo 23). The roofs are clad with corrugated metal, and the ridges are fitted with lightning rods, some with glass ball insulators. The wall cladding is mainly vertical, red-painted shiplapped boards with portions of horizontal wood clapboard. The main, older section lies on an east-west axis while the ell lies north-south. There are two shed-roofed additions on the south side of the main section: one built of concrete block, closed with an overhead door, and the other wood-framed, open on the south side.

North Elevation: The north wall is a single plane pierced by two pairs of six-light wood sash and two doors (photos 24, 25). A double-leaf sliding barn door on a twentieth century track occupies the third bay from the west. One of the sliding leaves contains a swinging passage door, called “door-in-door”.<sup>7</sup> A Dutch passage door enters into the west bay, with a single lower portion on wrought iron strap hinges and a double-leaf upper portion on twentieth century cast strap hinges. The cladding is vertical boards laid in one or two courses, except for one section of horizontal boards arranged in three sections of clapboards and one of flush boards—probably a patch where the silo once stood engaged with the wall. One of the clapboard sections appears to be a patch over a former haymow door. The east bay has an extant upper haymow door hung on wrought iron strap hinges.

West Elevation: On the west is the gable end of the main barn, the side wall of the one-story dairy ell, and a terminal, smaller gable-roofed section (photos 23, 24). The gable end of the main barn and the long wall of the ell are pierced by four regularly-spaced nine-light wood window sashes of two different sizes which lit the milking parlor. The dairy ell contains three doors: a passage door at the north end, a large wood sliding door in

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<sup>7</sup> Noble et al, Ibid, 54.



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the middle, and a roll-up aluminum garage door in the south end. The southernmost section, the pump house (possibly the original milk house), has one six-light sash. The main barn gable end is clad with an upper course of vertical board and batten, and a lower course of vertical wood boards. There is a ghost of a non-extant one-story gable-roofed equipment shed that was storm-damaged and removed in 2010. The gable roof overhangs the wall and is finished with a plain rake board. The west walls of the dairy ell and milk house have exposed rafter tails.

South Elevation: On the south side of the main barn is an extension to the south built with concrete block walls and closed with an aluminum roll-up door, and an open-fronted equipment shed addition (photo 26). The south wall contains two sliding barn doors, one of which is under the shed, and one nine-light sash adjacent to the dairy ell. The earth-floored shed is closed with a board wall on its west side, and open on the south. The south wall of the milk house has a swinging passage door on twentieth century hardware and a six-light sash window (photo 23). The south side of the main dairy ell contains one, six-light window, but there is evidence for a large (animal-size) door formerly in this location.

East Elevation: The east gable of the main barn is clad in two courses of vertical tongue-and-groove board (photos 25, 26). A square window opening in the peak holds a window sash fragment. The concrete block wall of the south addition appears to support the corner of the main barn. Its low-slope shed roof rises to just under the main roof eave. Two wood, double-hung windows with wood six-over-six interior grids are regularly spaced in the block wall. The east wall of the dairy ell is fenestrated with seven regularly-spaced windows: five nine-light sashes and two six-light sashes, and a wide, Dutch passage door (animal size) hung on wrought iron strap hinges secured with bolts and square nuts (suggesting reuse of older hardware).

### Interior Description

The main barn embeds two original hewn-frame barns of similar size (approximately 40x26 feet) that stand about ten feet apart, and were later connected (photo 28). A seven-foot extension to the west of the threshing barn was built by moving the original west wall framing (photo 32). Despite alterations and losses of framing members, the basic structural form of these barns is discernible through surviving timbers and robbed mortises where a joined member was removed. The west barn was a one-story three-bay English or threshing barn framed with four structural bents with dropped tie beams. The central drive-through bay once held double-leaf swinging barn doors evidenced by the surviving header beams and clear height of the bay (photos 29, 30). Flanking the central bay on the east was a ten-foot wide haymow that had a passage door in the southeast corner, and on the west, a 19-foot bay that shows evidence of animal stalls: a post with robbed mortises that held a partition of thick planks and a harness hook made of a natural tree branch (photo 33).<sup>8</sup>

The east barn is structured differently, probably to house animals and fodder only. It had two bays of equal size, structured by three bents with dropped tie beams, and a four-foot-wide, longitudinal central aisle as evidenced by robbed mortises in the west girt where two longitudinal beams joined to it at the second level (photo 28). There is evidence of the same arrangement in the east gable wall. Surviving central posts show the former existence of a north-south cross, or summer, beam which would have supported these longitudinal aisle beams. A missing door post in the west wall and a surviving door pintel provide evidence for an entry door wide enough

<sup>8</sup> Greg Huber, Personal communication, July 2013.

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for a large animal—almost four feet. There was likely a corresponding door in the east gable (inaccessible). Some bracing is missing. The longitudinal beams of the central corridor may have been sacrificed to twentieth-century agricultural shifts in crop production, with the need to store large pieces of equipment, evidence by later sliding doors fitted into the side walls. The east half of this cow barn was converted to a secure shop, the lower central tie beam removed for a two-story wall of concrete block that reaches, and supports, the upper tie beam. The surviving corner and central posts in this barn are flared at the second level to support girts and cross-beams with a bearing shelf (photo 28). These beams would have supported poles or boards on which hay and straw were stored and from which food and bedding would have been dropped down to the stalls.

Both of these barns share cutting technology (hewed posts and beams, sash-sawn rafters, braces and studding), mortise and tenon joinery, timber sizes (8x10 inch, 8x8, 7x8, 6x8), and the same technique of roof framing (photo 34). The roof frame consists of sash-sawn common rafters birds-mouthed over a wall plate joined to the top of each wall post. Approximately half-way up each roof slope is a 5x5 hewn purlin plate tenoned into vertical, end and intermediate posts bearing on the end and inner tie beams and pinned to the end rafters (photo 35). Each longitudinal hewn purlin plate was braced at the posts and tied to the opposing purlin plate with half-dovetailed tie beams at third points (photo 36). The uppermost tie beams in both barns are “dropped” below the plate either approximately one or six feet, forming N-shaped bents (photo 28, 29, 30).<sup>9</sup> Notable are the two “raising holes” in the posts. The original braces and tie beams are missing, but some braces were replaced, and cleats were attached to the rafters to restrain the purlin from moving inward. To prevent wall spreading, steel or iron tie rods were added across the wall plates.

In the earth floor between the two barns a stone foundation is apparent a few inches under the surface where a groundhog burrowed under it. Investigation of this feature may yield information about the historic barns and evolution of the barnyard.

The barn is fitted with a 4x4 wooden track that is suspended just below the ridge on iron bolts that hang on an iron staple embedded into the tops of the rafters (photo 37). The track stops about five feet short of both gable ends. A heavy hook is attached to a cross tie, which formerly held a pulley for pulling the hay carrier along the track from the loading point (photo 35).<sup>10</sup> Because the rail does not protrude from either end of the barn and there is pulley hardware over the drive bay, the hay was loaded from the drive bay. The hay carrier itself is extant on the track in the west section.

The floor in the main barn between the concrete shop wall and the concrete floor slab in the west end is earthen. In the west two bays is a deep concrete slab that was laid in two pours eight inches thick (photo 31). This slab served the purpose of vegetable sorting and packing, post-dating the dairying period because it lacks manure and feeding troughs and stanchions. In these west two bays is a second floor laid in center-beaded (early twentieth century) tongue-and-groove boards on whitewashed joists running east-west over a center beam (a recycled barn post) supported by two steel jack posts and a 4x4 wood post (photo 31). The beam and joists are

<sup>9</sup> Jack A. Sobon, “Historic American Timber Joinery: A Graphic Guide,” (Timber Framers Guild, 2004), 2-3. The framing of the English barn depicted is very similar to this one. The use of dropped ties in such barns is noted as common after 1800 in eastern New England and New York State.

<sup>10</sup> “Louden Hay Unloading Tools, Barn Door Hangers, Specialties,” (Fairfield, Iowa: Loudon Machinery Company, 1915), 52.



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supported on wood blocks resting on the north and west wall girts (to achieve adequate ceiling height), and by a beam supported by jacks posts on the east side (photo 32). This floor construction appears to date from the addition of the dairy ell.

The dairying ell is characterized by a concrete floor, open wall framing, tilt-in wood sashes with wood ventilator shields, a ceiling of plywood, and white finishes (photo 38). The twentieth century circular-sawn lumber is secured with wire nails. The floor slab is continuous with that of the west end of the main barn, as noted above. The windows are a shielded ventilating type used in dairies, though in this barn, the shields are wood instead of galvanized steel (photo 38).<sup>11</sup> The design allows the single sash to tilt in at the top until it hits a wood stop that spans across the side shields, and the triangular side shields prevent drafts at the level of the animals in their milking stalls. The window sashes may be recycled older dwelling sashes, being built of 8x10 glass panes. A work bench is built into the southwest corner at a south window which formerly was a door.

The south end of the dairy ell was partitioned off for a garage with a light stud wall clad with unfinished vertical wood boards. The southeast corner of the garage at the south end of dairy ell was partitioned off for a pump room with a light stud wall, clad with horizontal beaded wood boards on the north side, and vertical center-beaded tongue and groove boards with a board and batten door hung on twentieth century strap hinges on the west side. A modern pump is extant and pumps water from the well in the well room on its south side. It kept a trough in the barnyard full of water for horses from the 1940s through 1970. It has an earthen floor.

The attached milk house has a concrete floor, a wood board ceiling, and walls of vertical center-beaded tongue and groove boards (photo 39). The walls and ceiling are finished in white, uniformly crazed paint. In the center of the floor is a well with a square concrete curb and stone cap. It was likely the milk house for the dairy operation, and was used most recently as a tack room. A "Myers Single Track Hay Loader" is hung on a steel track in the center of the ceiling. A rack built out of galvanized pipe stands on the south wall.

### Crib Barn/Wagon House (Photos 40-54)

#### Exterior Description

The crib barn/wagon house is a story-and-a-half, three-bay, drive-through crib barn on a rectangular plan under a low-slope gable roof of wood shingles (photos 40, 43). There are two drive-through bays at different elevations: the higher one on a non-native stone foundation and full basement, and the lower one on grade. Earthen ramps rise to the upper bay, though somewhat eroded below the level of the floor. Each side wall contains a corn crib flanking the drive bays. The building is clad with red-painted horizontal boards of various vintages.

South Elevation: The first floor fenestration consists of two large drive-through doors and a passage door between them which leads to the staircase going up to the loft (photos 40, 43, 44). The upper drive bay is accessed by a double-leaf board-and-batten wood door hung on long wrought-iron strap hinges on pintels in the north and south gable end walls; it appears to be original (photo 44). The lower drive bay has more recent sliding board-and-batten door hung on an overhead steel track that extends past the building on the east side.

<sup>11</sup> J. H. Frandsen and W. B. Nevens, "Dairy Barn and Milk House Arrangement," Circular 6. (Lincoln, Nebraska: Agricultural Experimental Station, University of Nebraska, October, 1919), 9.

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The passage door is board-and-batten hung on iron strap hinges on pintels and secured with an iron hasp. The west drive door and the passage door are capped with a small wood board drip molding. In the second floor are three six-over-six sliding wood sash symmetrically spaced (photos 40, 43). The walls are clad with wood clapboard laid in two different reveals, indicating areas of repair. The older material higher on the building has rabbeted edges and a 5-7 inch reveal. The roof rake is trimmed with a plain wood board.

West Elevation: The west elevation is the exterior wall of the crib and is clad with three generations of horizontal wood boards that represent repairs (photos 40,41). The upper nine courses are butted in two lengths that join in the center. The middle six boards are mitered on their edges and spaced about one inch apart for ventilation; they appear original. The next lower eight courses, unlike those above, are continuous lengths of butted boards. At the bottom is one long board on twentieth century steel strap hinges, secured with surface bolts, and below that is the building baseboard. Below the eave are four, square, regularly-spaced doors secured with wood covers and three wood turn latches. The rafter tails are exposed.

North Elevation: The north elevation is like the south except there is a door to the east crib, and the central opening on the second floor is a door, not a window (photos 41, 42). This latter door appears to be an alteration.

East Elevation: The east elevation (rebuilt in the 1940s) is the exterior wall of the east crib, clad with 26 courses of horizontal wood boards six inches wide, all square-edged and spaced one inch apart (photos 42, 43). The boards appear to be of three generations. There are six, square, doors spaced under the eave mounted with twentieth-century strap hinges on their lower edges. A row of concrete blocks lay on the ground next to the buildings to seal the crawl space under the crib.

### Interior Description

The building is a braced timber frame made of sash-sawn oak joined with pinned mortise and tenon joints. The first floor framing is organized around a central 8x10-inch summer beam running east-west between the 8x7 sills, with 4x9-inch joists radiating north-south. The second floor joists measure 3 x 7½ inches, run east-west, and join into sidewall 4x4 posts, forming H-bents at 20-22-inch intervals (photos 46, 47). The corresponding 4x4 posts at the interior crib wall tenon into the bottom of the upper joists. The center bent uses a larger, 6x6 post (possibly made larger for nailing two ends of siding) and its corresponding joist is 6x5. The center wall posts are braced up and down to the center joist, which is braced upward to the wall plates. The joists from both side walls lap over a central 5x8 inch tie beam at the wall between the drive bays, protruding 4-5 inches past the beam. Two floor hatches are framed into the floors above and below the west drive bay (photo 45).

Cellar: The cellar is one room with an earth floor (photo 53). The foundation stone appears to be Delaware gneiss. The west wall was largely replaced with concrete in the 1940s. There are two windows at grade in the east and west walls. The joist/summer beam joint is a "central tenon with housed soffit shoulder."<sup>12</sup> Such a joint provides a lower bearing point for the joist, increasing its strength. At the stair, the joists are 8x7 inches on both sides of the summer beam. Headers frame two floor hatches and the stair (photo 54). The longitudinal beam under the inner crib wall was replaced with a beam built up with five 2x8s. Steel jack and wood posts are shoring up several failed or weak members. The stair is built of three oak plank (two inches thick) stringers and

<sup>12</sup> Hewitt, Ibid, 280.



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plank treads (photo 53). The bottom ends are reduced by the height of one step by moisture damage so the stair does not sit level. The stone wall next to the stair is recessed by five inches for the length of the stair: roughly six feet. The reason is not apparent, unless it is a filled-in former opening.

First Floor, West Drive Bay: The first floor of the upper drive bay on the west side is floored with a double layer of wood boards running east-west, a lower layer 1¼ inch thick and the upper layer one inch thick. There are two floor hatches, one near the north end and the other near the south end for lowering produce into the cellar. The drive bay room is finished on the east side with sash-sawn horizontal wood boards measuring 12-16 inches wide secured with cut nails with irregular heads. Against this wall is a staircase enclosed with flights to the cellar and the loft. A board-and-batten door opens into the cellar stair in the stair wall. On the west, the horizontal crib lath of 1x2 inch oak is original but covered with 1970s laminated wood paneling (photos 46, 47). There is a doorless doorway into the crib in the crib wall. Inside, the floorboards run north south, and a removed crib door stands at the south end of the crib (photo 48). It is made of vertical crib lath on braced battens, and has iron strap hinges. The exterior wall posts are all sistered on both sides.

First Floor, East Drive Bay: The crib portion was rebuilt in the 1940s, including all new wall posts, six new interior crib wall posts, replacement siding, and new pine crib lath. The original joists are connected to the new posts with board sisters on two sides. An original doorway into the crib from the drive bay was widened. The drive bay has a concrete floor. The west wall of the drive bay is clad with the same horizontal board (13-17 inches wide) found in the other drive bay and contains three passage doors: one that passes under the staircase, and a narrow one (20 and 22 inches wide) at both the north and south ends. The stone foundation and two screened basement windows are visible at grade. The window frames are pinned timber frames. Overhead, the joists are exposed and there are two square wooden hangers suspended from the joists. On both sides of the center joist are iron straps that pass through the wall, perhaps tying the opposing joists together.

Loft: A wide central stair accesses the loft, which is continuous over the whole building except where the cribs are (photos 49, 50). The stair opening is surrounded on the second floor with a skillfully made wood railing on six posts mortised and pinned into the floor beams that frame the opening. The corn cribs extend to the roof with lath on studs resting on the joists, but much of the lath is missing (photo 51). The studs support a purlin plate under the rafters (photo 51). The remains of a secure room stand in the northeast corner (photo 52). It was enclosed on the west and south by a wood-board partition. A board-and-batten door in the west wall of this partition contains a wood box lock. The rafters within the partition contain an array of cut nails on regular spacing and may have served to hang smoked meats (a smokehouse stood adjacent to this building). The flooring is one layer of 8-11 inch-wide tongued or grooved boards. The roof is common rafters of sash-sawn oak with mortised and pinned collar ties at every other rafter pair (photo 50). The rafters are birds-mouthed at the interior side of the plate, and pinned at the ridge. The window frames and sashes are a mix of single and double-hung types. Three muntin profiles correspond to those found in the house.

### Integrity Analysis

The house retains integrity of *location* in that it stands where it was built; of *design* in the surviving elements of late Colonial/early Federal style, balanced fenestration, big house/little house massing, the purlin post roof

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frame, Colonial and Federal millwork, kitchen, parlor and chamber fireplaces, the central staircase, the Georgian floor plan and organization of space, and the hierarchy of finishes in the house; of setting in that the surrounding landscape features, such as the road, the driveway, the meadow (minus the structures controlling the tide), the surrounding farm fields, and nearby farmhouses are intact with little change or infill since the 19<sup>th</sup> century; of materials in the wood sidings, shutters, windows, doors, iron hardware, and interior plaster and wood trims; of workmanship in the window and door architraves and baseboards, door paneling, the turned balusters and newels of the staircase, and the joinery of flooring, roof and floor framing; of feeling in the overall aesthetic effect of the house as an example of its period and style, one relating to agricultural life, and as the home of a prosperous and weighty Quaker farming family; and of association with its historic identity as a farm by the presence of farm outbuildings in the original farmstead and by its agrarian surroundings.

The barn retains integrity of design in its timber frame defining the three-bay English threshing barn and cow barn with hay loading doors, in its alterations to connect and extend the barn, to fit it for automated hay loading, and for milking a dairy herd; of setting in its situation in the farmstead, relationship to the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms, fields and meadow; of materials in its wood board siding, hewn timber framing, and concrete vegetable packing floor; of workmanship in the hewing and joining of timbers for the frame, and the adaptive ventilating dairy windows; feeling of 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and the crib barn/wagon house survive.

The crib barn/wagon house retains integrity of design in the H-frame timber structure, three-bay fenestration, vertical crib walls with horizontal crib slats, central stair, flanking drive bays, board and batten doors, second floor storage, floor hatches for offloading product, and secure storage room; of setting in its relationship to the farmstead, the house, and the intact larger environment of surrounding farms and fields; of materials in its oak timber frame and crib slats, early nails, wood doors, iron hardware, wood shingles, and stone foundation; of workmanship in the methods of timber joinery in the building frame; of feeling of 19<sup>th</sup> century agriculture by its own physical qualities and its relationship to the other buildings in the farmstead and its rural setting; and of association with historic agriculture by its situation in a farmstead where the farm house and several farm outbuildings survive.



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## Significance Statement

### Summary paragraph

The John and Charlotte Wistar Farm was built for an elite Quaker family who transformed a Colonial “one-third Georgian” frame house and kitchen wing into a full Georgian plan circa 1783. Their son John, Jr. made circa 1825 alterations in late Federal style influenced by the emerging Greek Revival. Its architectural finishes illustrate the plain tastes of genteel Quakers, and the finest workmanship available to them. The house also offers a counterpoint to the long-held link between the venerated early Quaker families and patterned-brickwork houses, and also offers evidence of the presence of their servants. The farmstead also provides significant examples of three types of farm outbuildings from the years of the early Republic. The barn retains the timber frames of two late-eighteenth or early nineteenth century barns of different types, the English three-bay or threshing barn, and paired with it, a rare example of a cow barn. The large, story-and-a-half, H-bent-framed corn crib/wagon house built in the early nineteenth century is an uncommon local form that incorporated two large cribs, two drive bays, a loft, and a cellar, without the more typical shed additions. Alterations to the main barn circa 1875 and the addition of a circa 1900 dairy wing reflect changing agricultural markets and technology over two centuries: from livestock and grain, to dairying, to truck farming, and contribute to scarce documentation of agricultural buildings in New Jersey. The period of significance, 1765-1963, is the span of time before fifty years ago in which the property attained its historic significance, from original construction to the last shed addition. The house retains integrity of early Federal and early Greek Revival architectural styles, and the outbuildings retain integrity of their types. For its association with the distinctive characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles, and with types of agricultural buildings from the early Republic, along with modifications reflecting agricultural changes in succeeding periods, the John and Charlotte Wistar Farm meets Criterion C with local significance for architecture and agriculture.

### Historical Background

The land on which the farmstead and its associated fields stand descends from Bartholomew Wyatt (1669-1726), a Quaker from Worcestershire, England, who arrived around 1690 and bought 850 acres between 1692 and 1708 at “Quiettitty,” the Indian place name for this vicinity. Besides amassing a large tract of land, he was a merchant who kept a store in the port town of Salem.<sup>1</sup> He, with his wife Sarah, were active members of Salem Friends Meeting, contributing one of the largest sums of money for, as well as overseeing, the building of the second Meeting House in the town of Salem. Active in civil affairs, Wyatt represented the Salem Tenth in the General Free Assembly of West New Jersey before 1702 and in the New Jersey Assembly in 1710 and 1721.<sup>2</sup> The Wyatts built a “log house of considerable size” near Puddle Dock Creek overlooking Mannington Meadow, probably circa 1692-1708. Their second house, built before 1726 of brick, was located about a half-mile north on Mannington Creek, roughly a quarter-mile west of 120 Harris Road.<sup>3</sup> Both Wyatt houses no longer stand, but a barn associated with the second house may survive as a ruin nearby.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt, Account Book and Minutes, Salem County Historical Society Manuscripts MN70, 000.070.0240.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; repr. Woodbury, NJ: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1974, 324.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas. Shourds, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey*, (Bridgeton, N.J.: G.F. Nixon, 1876), 359.

<sup>4</sup> 1765 Survey map of division of land of Bartholomew Wyatt to Richard Wistar (Salem County Historical Society). “The Barn” is depicted adjacent to “Wyatt’s House” on a north-south axis.

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Bartholomew II (1697-1770), heir to the 850 acres, evidently occupied the brick house built by his father, which is described in his father's will of 1726 as a chambered hall.<sup>5</sup> He was instrumental in the management of the Mannington Meadow Company. His minute book of the company begun in 1753 followed a colonial statute "to enable the Owners of the Meadows and Marshes adjoining to and on both sides of Manneton [sic] Creek, to keep out the Tide from overflowing them." Over a two year period, Wyatt recorded expenses for the construction of a new dam and sluices over the creek: labor, boarding workers, getting and hauling timber, digging, and of course, rum.<sup>6</sup> They may have been expanding upon what was built subsequent to an identical law enacted in 1713/14. Indicative of sustained banked meadow development in Mannington, another act was passed in 1758 "to enable the Owners and Possessors of some Meadows, Marshes and Cripples in Manington [sic], in the County of Salem, to keep the Tides from overflowing the same."<sup>7</sup>

In 1765, Wyatt II sold a moiety of his then 1280-acre estate, or 641 acres, to his daughter Sarah's husband Richard Wistar "of Philadelphia...Brass Buttonmaker," who is principally remembered as the owner of the glassworks at Wistarburg.<sup>8</sup> Richard Wistar was a Quaker, and his marriage to Sarah Wyatt in 1751 indicates the linkage of Richard to the Salem Meeting, to which he transferred his membership for that occasion.<sup>9</sup> Wistar's portion included one parcel of 394 acres of "land and meadow," another of 247 acres of "wild marsh," and thirdly, "a road from the said Wistar's land to the Wild Marsh to be two perches wide." The western line of Wistar's land where the road to the marsh began is still discernible as access lanes that delineate the fields. A survey of the division survives to reveal a landscape of cleared land, woodland, a dam and tide bank on Mannington Creek with drained meadows upstream, and a vast wild marsh extending from the fast land west to Salem Creek.<sup>10</sup> Two houses labeled "Wyatt's House" and "Wistar's House" are depicted, and "The Barn" is located at a right angle to Wyatt's house as an architectural sign of Wyatt's agricultural enterprise. Wistar's house lacks such a barn, so Wyatt may have shared his. There are no standing structures today at the locations of either house. In the location of Wyatt's non-extant house, brick field scatter has been observed, and the ruin of a stone barn foundation stands nearby. Wistar's house stood approximately 900 feet easterly from 120 Harris Road along the present Pointers-Auburn Road.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 23, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730* (Patterson, NJ, 1901), abstract of will, 528.

<sup>6</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.

<sup>7</sup> Samuel Allinson, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey* (Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1776), 33-34, 197, 224. There was controversy over the 1758 act. According to *The Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. 1754-60. 19th Assembly*, one of the petitioners was John Goosling, and there were objections from Samuel Hedge and Samuel Mason who owned 245 acres that would have been affected. In the session, John Goosling was present to argue against their assertion of harm, but neither Hedge nor Mason showed up to answer Goosling's testimony. The bill passed with unrecorded amendments which may have altered the original plan.

<sup>8</sup> Manuscript D-326 dated February 7, 1765 is a memorandum of agreement for the division of Wyatt's land. D-333 dated June 2, 1765 is the deed which recites the lineage of the parcels and gives the metes and bounds of the two parcels (Manuscripts, Salem County Historical Society).

<sup>9</sup> William Wade Hinshaw et al, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*. Baltimore [Md.]: Genealogical Pub. Co, 1991. Salem Monthly Meeting Records, 111.

<sup>10</sup> 1765 Survey map.

<sup>11</sup> Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2013.



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Richard Wistar died in August 1781, leaving “the plantation and marsh” in Mannington to his son John (1759-1815) who had previously relocated from Philadelphia to Upper Alloways Creek, possibly to manage his father’s glasshouse, grist mill, and farms.<sup>12</sup> John married Charlotte Newbold at the Chesterfield Meeting in Burlington County on October 17, 1781, just after his father’s death.<sup>13</sup> They relocated to the Mannington plantation where they raised ten children born between 1782 and 1804.<sup>14</sup> John Wistar immediately joined the Mannington Meadow Company and by 1783 took his turn managing the waterworks, assessing the lots, and collecting the assessments.<sup>15</sup> Historians described him as “a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character, and very useful in his neighborhood,” and “one of Nature’s noblemen. He had an intellectual mind which he inherited from his mother’s family, and a large share of the milk of human kindness...In accordance with his feelings toward suffering humanity...he was the first to advocate the establishing of the Salem County Alms House” in 1796. He oversaw construction of a new almshouse in 1804.<sup>16</sup>

### The Architecture of the House

The Wistar house exemplifies a succession of architectural ideas common to the Delaware Valley. One could say, using a variety of terms used to describe house forms and plans, that it was an open-plan house converted to a closed-plan house, or a post-medieval plan converted to a Georgian plan, or a one-third Georgian with service wing converted to a full Georgian plan. Decorative interior finishes feature early Federal, late Federal, and early Greek Revival seen in millwork, paneling, and fireplace mantles. A mid-twentieth century rehabilitation preserved a maximum of historic fabric.

The Wistar house may have been initially built by Richard and Sarah Wister circa 1765 upon Richard’s purchase of the land, and made over in the 1780s by John and Charlotte Wistar. Initially it was a two-story, two-bay, double-pile frame house with a stack of corner fireplaces and a one-story kitchen wing, a massing sometimes called “big house, little house,” or “cow-and-calf.”<sup>17</sup> Such a two-room deep main section with no separate room for a staircase follows the “one-third Georgian” plan, which is a type of “open plan”.<sup>18</sup> Other names for a house of this form are the “double pile” or, the “double-cell plan.”<sup>19</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Elmer T. Hutchinson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Vol. 35, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc, Vol. VI, 1781-1785* (Trenton, NJ, 1939), 451.

<sup>13</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22, Marriage Records, 1665-1800*. (Patterson, NJ, 1901), 672.

<sup>14</sup> Hinshaw, *Ibid*, 47.

<sup>15</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.

<sup>16</sup> Thomas Shourds, *Ibid*, 362;. Cushing and Sheppard, 327, 441.

<sup>17</sup> Thomas C. Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn : The Connected Farm Buildings of New England* (Hanover [N.H.]: University Press of New England, 1984), 6; Philip Aldrich Hayden, “The Cow and the Calf : Evolution of Farmhouses in Hopewell Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, 1720-1820” (Master’s Thesis, University of Delaware, 1992), 3.

<sup>18</sup> Henry Glassie, “Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building” *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 7 (1972), 36; Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic : Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 19.

<sup>19</sup> Shelby Weaver Splain, “Guidelines for Architectural Survey” (Trenton, NJ; Historic Preservation Office, n.d.), 100; Lanier and Herman, 19.

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### Evolution and analysis of the buildings

The exact chronology of construction of the house is not entirely clear, especially dates of initial construction. Using other area houses for comparison, and sources on nail and molding chronologies, the following analysis is a possible sequence.

Period I (1765-1782): Richard and Sarah Wistar took possession of the land parcel. During this period, however, Richard and Sarah Wistar were residents of Philadelphia, so a house and farmstead could have been built as an inheritance for one of their sons, and tenanted in the meantime as a mutually beneficial arrangement for both owner and tenant. The owner gained a developed farm, and the tenant gained a stepping stone to land ownership. The initial date of the house is undetermined, however, but the house must have been built either for Bartholomew Wyatt or Richard Wistar.

The house at 120 Harris Road falls within the boundary of Richard Wistar's parcel, but the 1765 survey depiction of "Richard Wistar's house" does not fall on any standing structure of today. His depicted house is probably the frame, gambrel-roofed house that was reputedly in the mapped location, and moved to Caspar Wistar's farmyard to the east in the 19th century.<sup>20</sup> There is no evidence of a house in the location of 120 Harris Road in 1765. The 1765 sale seems a likely occasion for a new house to be built, and the location makes sense for a farmer who would want ease of access to the meadow lying to the west, that is, as close to the western property line, and his access road, as possible. So, the house at 120 Harris Road would date from sometime after 1765, unless it was not depicted for some reason on the survey. If the surveyor showed all dwellings extant at that time and did so accurately, then this house was built after 1765 by Richard Wistar. If not, all or part of it could have been built by Bartholomew Wyatt before 1765 without being shown on the survey. For example, the kitchen wing in its one-story phase may have been a free-standing house for a tenant farmer, or for indentured or enslaved laborers.

Bartholomew Wyatt I owned five slaves and held an indenture for one white servant when he died in 1726.<sup>21</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt II boarded meadow bank laborers from 1753-1755.<sup>22</sup> His journal does not say where, but it was probably separately nearby because his own house of two rooms, a chambered hall that his father built, would have been too small for that purpose.<sup>23</sup> He continued slaveholding until 1777, when he manumitted eight slaves.<sup>24</sup> These bondsmen were undoubtedly used in building the banks of the Mannington Meadow Company. The degree of labor-intensive construction for banking Mannington Meadow may have justified the construction of a boarding house with a large kitchen and cooking fireplace. If so, the existence of this kitchen wing in the form of a one-story house may extend as far back as the 1750s or earlier. As a non-landholder's house, however, the surveyors may have chosen not to show it on the survey.

<sup>20</sup> Photograph in the collection of Suzanne Culver. The photo is labeled "the original hip-roof Wistar house." The term "hip-roof" was common nomenclature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for what we now term a "gambrel roof."

<sup>21</sup> William Nelson, ed., *Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730* (Patterson, NJ, 1901), 528, Abstract of Bartholomew Wyatt's Inventory, March 3, 1726/27.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. The Inventory mentions a parlor and a parlor chamber, meaning a bed chamber above the parlor, or a one room over one room form of house.

<sup>24</sup> Manumission records, Salem County Clerk's Office.



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Such a house may have taken the typical regional form of a one, two, or three-room layout with a winder stair accessing a garret in the southeast corner. The physical evidence of a shallow layer of stone lying above the current full height brick arch foundation just under the cooking fireplace supports the idea that it was originally built over a crawl space, possibly with unbarked sleeper (half-log) floor joists. The exterior weatherboards of the east gable end of the west wing visible in the garret of the east wing, bare of any finish but not very weathered, are evidence that either a one-story attached kitchen existed alongside the west wing, or a detached kitchen stood separately, for a relatively brief period.

Thus, after Richard Wistar purchased the 641 acres from Bartholomew Wyatt in 1765, he may have either added the double-pile west section to a pre-existing one-story house which become the kitchen wing, or built both sections at once: a double-pile, two-bay, open plan house with a one-story attached or detached kitchen wing. Common in this region from the early 18th century up to the early twentieth century were such double-pile houses with no separate stair hall—the so-called “one-third Georgian.”<sup>25</sup> Kitchen wings could be gabled or shed additions to the side or rear. In the main house, access to the second floor was via an enclosed stair to the second floor and garret arising from one of the parlors, and the second floor had three rooms. The kitchen wing typically contained a winder stair or ladder next to the fireplace accessing a garret where servants or slaves slept. The Wistar house probably had such a plan, even that the double-pile west section is a two-bay house without a stair hall within it on the first floor. An enclosed staircase runs from the second floor to the garret, but lacks the usual run beneath it. However, flooring patches on the second floor and wall scars within Room 102 suggest an alteration that may have been a staircase removal. There was also a small, third room at one time on the second floor.

The double pile, open-plan house of 1765 may have suited the social station of a tenant before the plantation was bequeathed by Richard Wistar to his son John. Absentee land ownership and tenancy on improved parcels prevailed in 18<sup>th</sup> century New Jersey, so it is not likely that any Wistar lived in it before John and Charlotte moved onto it in 1782.<sup>26</sup> Richard Wistar lived on High Street in Philadelphia, though he frequented Salem County on glassworks business in Alloways Creek Township, where he had established a farm and a mansion. So, no doubt his Mannington farm was tenanted, likely acquired in the first place with a view to passing it on to a son. Even after John Wistar settled there, he placed tenants on two undivided portions of his estate.<sup>27</sup>

The unusually large size of the cooking fireplace—opening 11'-3" wide and 5'-4" high under a one-foot-square timber lintel with a bake oven—points to a large amount of food preparation for a large farming operation involving many people to feed. The tapering cheek walls, bread ovens, and swinging crane are technological improvements that may point to a second period, or after 1720, construction date. Before that date, fireboxes were deeper with square rear corners, lacked bread ovens, and were fitted with longitudinal wood lug poles for

<sup>25</sup> Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, “Salem County Cultural Resource Survey Phase I,” (Salem County Cultural and Heritage Commission, 1984), 15. For an intact example, see the Mason-Waddington House in Elsinboro, in “Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore: A Guidebook for the Annual Conference of the Vernacular Architecture Forum,” Galloway, NJ, May 7-10, 2014, 77-78.

<sup>26</sup> Peter O. Wacker, *Land and People: A Cultural Geography of Preindustrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Patterns* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1975), 92-93.

<sup>27</sup> Wills Book B:231 (Salem County Surrogate's Office).

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hanging pots.<sup>28</sup> Regional examples of these include the Pledger House/Forkland log or plank house also in Mannington, and the 1720 section of the Pratt House at the Colonial Pennsylvania Plantation in Delaware County, Pa.<sup>29</sup> The Wistar cooking fireplace does contain an iron lug bar installed crosswise at the south end, which might have supported a lug pole and may point to a transitional period between wood lug poles and cranes. The raised paneled doors in the kitchen may be survivors of this early period, whether of the kitchen or elsewhere in the house.

It is not known what outbuildings may have existed in this period.

The probable surviving elements of the Period I house that contribute to the architectural significance of the present farmhouse include the double-cell form and structure (foundation, walls and timber frame) of the west section, its stack of corner fireplaces, its west and north fenestration, the window sashes with the widest muntins, the garret stair doors, the unfinished weatherboards of its east gable end (within the east attic), the kitchen fireplace, and possibly the colonial-design kitchen panel doors and hardware.

Period II (1782-1825): After the Revolution, the landscape in Salem County, as elsewhere, experienced extensive rebuilding. John Wistar, coming from great wealth, would have been well-positioned after his father's death in 1781, after the end of the war in 1783, and after selling off the Wistarburgh glassworks lands, to infuse his plantation with new buildings and renovations. As an elite Philadelphian, he would have been aware of regional architectural, economic, and agricultural trends, and perhaps took his place in Salem County as a progressive farmer on the eve of the early Republic. He and Charlotte extensively remodeled the open-plan house and wing into a five bay, full Georgian plan, two-room deep, with a unified, though slightly imbalanced, front elevation and central stair passage with a paneled open staircase. The inscription of "1788" in the parge coating in a basement wall remembered by the current owners and still partially visible may have marked this event.<sup>30</sup>

Wistar's presence here is confirmed by the 1798 Federal Direct Tax List, which has John Wistar owning two frame houses. The one he occupied was 18 x 34 feet in plan, and had two stories, 14 windows, and one kitchen. These metrics match the west wing at 120 Harris Road. The other, tenanted by Josiah Kirby, was 20 x 24 feet in plan, had one-and-one-half stories, eight windows, and one kitchen, which is a reasonable description of Richard Wistar's gambrel-roofed house which stood to the east and was photographed in the late 19th or early 20th century in the farmyard of his son Caspar Wistar's property, next farm to the east.<sup>31</sup>

To accommodate the conversion of the house to a Georgian plan, the kitchen wing was altered with the insertion of a full basement, a new floor frame to support the center hall and stair, and a second story. The new foundation walls were butted into those of the east wing. It is conceivable that the house frame of the kitchen wing was replaced from the ground up while keeping the extensive and valuable brick masonry of the chimney

<sup>28</sup> Henry J. Kauffman, *The American Fireplace: Chimneys, Mantelpieces, Fireplaces & Accessories*. New York: Galahad Books, 1972, 41.

<sup>29</sup> Author's observations, August 7, 2006 and July 26, 2014.

<sup>30</sup> Personal communication, Suzanne H. Culver, 2013.

<sup>31</sup> Federal Direct Tax Lists, Mannington Township, 1798. New Jersey State Archive [NJSA], Tax Ratables, Box 73, Book 1555; See note 18.



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stack intact, while reusing existing casework for the new kitchen. The hewn framing and sawn rafters are consistent with the time period.

The kitchen wing was divided into three rooms: a kitchen, a central stair hall, and an east front parlor. The rounded partition wall at the kitchen fireplace south cheek wall appears to be a solution to maximizing the area of the parlor in an Adamesque way. It is likely that a winder-stair occupied the southwest corner of the wing next to the kitchen fireplace to access the room above (originally a garret), where servants would have been quartered. To accommodate the new parlor, fireplace, and window, it would have been removed; the existing service stair in the kitchen built to replace it, socially separating the parlor from the kitchen. With such extensive room changes, the flooring may have been replaced or re-laid, evidenced by the plastering under the floor which post-dates that of the west wing. In the rear west parlor, a closed parlor staircase may have been removed under the flight to the west garret. The southwest chamber (201) was enlarged by eliminating the small chamber on its east side, and a closet to that room was formed using the door from the small room to the hall (it is mounted backwards, with its panels facing into the closet). Another hall closet was created on the south end of the hall where the passage into the small room had been.

The 18th-century finishes of the staircase, rear parlor and upstairs rooms are consistent with one another and compare well to the raised paneling, surface-mounted hardware, and staircase details in the Holme House in Elsinboro, dated 1784. Alterations in the cooking fireplace which include lowering the height from 5'-4" to 4'-5" with brick masonry on an iron bar bolted to the lintel, and the addition of a second bread oven with an iron clean-out door, probably date to this period. The cooking fireplace compares well with that of the William and Mary Bacon House in Cumberland County, NJ, built in the third quarter of the 18th century.<sup>32</sup> This upgraded baking capacity may be related to the formation of the Wyatt Meadow Company in 1818 to develop the large wild marsh extending west to Salem Creek, a considerable undertaking requiring a large work force to feed.

John Wistar's frame house, though it was frame, not brick, was among the most highly valued houses of his day. In 1798 the Federal direct tax valued John Wistar's house at \$1,100, falling at the 97<sup>th</sup> percentile of house values in the A-list (houses valued over \$100). Of the 110 A-list houses, half of the 20 brick houses, both stone houses, none of the 14 log houses, and 9 of the 74 frame houses fell in the top quintile of value. In this top 20% of house value, the frame houses numbered only slightly less than the brick houses (9 versus 10), and the three most highly valued houses, at \$1,300, were frame, showing that elite property owners opted almost as often for frame as for brick, a counter-argument to the perception that all Quakers, or all wealthy landowners, lived in brick houses in Salem County.

The lack of developed statewide or local context for farm architecture hampers interpretation of the Wistar outbuildings, and the ability to use a consistent nomenclature. However, the author's study of three farms in

<sup>32</sup> Joan Berkey, "A Survey of the Early Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cumberland County, New Jersey," (Greenwich, NJ: Cumberland County Historical Society, 2011), Survey Form #2.

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2013, and a 1984 partial county survey offer some context and comparisons.<sup>33</sup> The New Jersey SHPO has an unillustrated list of outbuilding types for surveys, as well.<sup>34</sup>

The farmstead plan lacks strict resemblance to any of the four types identified in Salem County: courtyard, cluster, linear, and bisected.<sup>35</sup> It is closest to the bisected type, which refers to the house occupying one side of a road, and the buildings on the other. In this case, the driveway bisects the house from the outbuildings. However, a number of nonextant outbuildings (chicken houses and labor dwellings) once stood north of the house, and perhaps earlier ones yet unknown. The Wistar farmstead plan is perhaps most like one Lanier and Herman present for the mid-Atlantic: the range, in which the outbuildings are lined up along a farm lane behind the house.

John Wistar probably built the two, one-story, co-axial hewn barns whose frames are embedded within the extant barn. Such hewn barns with sash-sawn braces and studs could date from this period, as saw mills were cutting such smaller pieces in the eighteenth century. The barns share with each other and with the house a particular joint whereby a horizontal beam heads into another, called a “central tenon with soffit spur.”<sup>36</sup> It carried beams in both barns which would have supported upper hay mows, and is also found in the first floor joists of the house stair hall. Also, the house and both barns share a common roof framing design that utilizes a purlin supported on a vertical frame. Thus, the same carpenter may have been responsible for both the house and the barns, at the same or different times. The lack of scribe marks associated with the earlier, “scribe rule” method of timber framing, versus the later “square rule” method, however, may indicate a date closer to the end of this period.<sup>37</sup>

The discovery of a three-bay English threshing barn, a one-story type configured with a central, floored runway for threshing grain, with flanking sections for stabling animals and storing fodder, is not surprising. This type predominated in the early mid-Atlantic states, New York state, and New England, where a standard English design was modified to suit American conditions.<sup>38</sup> Two-story forms, such as basement barns and bank barns, are known in Salem County, but they appeared later in the nineteenth century.<sup>39</sup>

However, a barn with the configuration of Wistar’s cow barn or cow house appears to have largely escaped notice in the barn literature consulted, and the 1984 county survey did not recognize it.<sup>40</sup> Two bays wide and two deep, with hay loading doors in the upper level on both side walls, and with a longitudinal animal runway

<sup>33</sup> Maria M. Thompson and John M. Dickey, *Ibid*, 18-23. These types are based upon the work of Henry Glassie; Janet L. Sheridan, “Salem County Farms Recording Project,” 2014, (archived at Salem County Historical Society, Salem Community College, Rutgers Library, New Brunswick, and online at <https://app.box.com/s/pb1258570gm1mem5pm0e>).

<sup>34</sup> Splain, “Guidelines,” 100.

<sup>35</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 21.

<sup>36</sup> Cecil A. Hewett, *English Historic Carpentry* (Fresno, CA: Linden Pub, 1997), 280.

<sup>37</sup> Greg Huber, “Wyatt-Wistar Three-Section One-Level Frame Barn,” 2014.

<sup>38</sup> Lanier and Herman, 184; Cynthia G. Falk, *Barns of New York: Rural Architecture of the Empire State* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2012), 30; Thomas Durant Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1997), 61.

<sup>39</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 19.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 18-19. It can only be discerned by analyzing the timber structural arrangement, and the survey was concerned with outer form only.



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four feet wide entered by gable end doors, it is structurally different from a threshing barn. The “field barn” of Yorkshire, England, built remotely in a field to house grazing livestock on the first level and hay/straw above could be a precedent for this barn type.<sup>41</sup> Also, geographer Allen G. Noble defined a gable-doored livestock barn with a narrow central aisle found in Kentucky and the Midwest that probably originated in northern Germany.<sup>42</sup> The German heritage of the Wistars, and the influx of their German glass workers to Salem County in the early 18th century is a cultural connection worth considering.

The access John Wistar had to the extensive pastures in the meadows may have driven the construction of two barns to accommodate a sizable population of livestock. A cow barn would have protected cows fattening over the winter and also would have facilitated the production of manure mixed with straw for fertilizing the fields in the spring.

After 1780 in southeastern Pennsylvania, which was influenced by the Philadelphia market, as was Salem County, agriculture shifted away from a diversified crop system to a diversified livestock-based system, with grass and livestock being the main products raised in response to growing urban markets.<sup>43</sup> The appearance of these barns, together with the evidence of John Wistar’s 1815 inventory listing a herd of horned cattle worth \$948, or 15 percent of his total chattel assets, plus \$935 in horses and carriages, \$165 in sheep, \$62 in swine, and \$537 in stored hay and corn, corroborates the regional agricultural trend of this period.

Specialized hay barns and cow houses were found in the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts, associated with the grain-fattening of cattle for market in the mid to late 18th century.<sup>44</sup> They tended to be of a longer aspect ratio, and most were one-bay wide, versus Wistar’s two-by-two-bay version with virtually the same footprint as his threshing barn. However, in the late-18th and early 19th centuries, cow houses “were initially rare and were owned by elites.”<sup>45</sup> This seems to have been true in southwestern New Jersey as well. Among the four surviving Salem County 1798 Federal Direct Tax “B” lists (Mannington’s is not among them), one record of a “cow house” was found—in Lower Alloways Creek. It measured 27x20 feet, smaller than Wistar’s, but probably two bays wide, and stood in addition to a barn 44x20 feet. Similar to Wistar’s, the two barns had a common short dimension, so may have stood end-to-end like Wistar’s. In Pilesgrove, there were two cases of two barns on one property, one of which could have been a cow house: (1) 26x30 feet and 27x38 feet, and (2) 30x40 feet and 30x67 feet.<sup>46</sup> In each case, the second listed is the same width or nearly so, and longer than the other. These examples suggest a pattern of paired barns of similar short dimension on a very few farms in 1798,

<sup>41</sup>Elric Endersby, Alexander Greenwood, and David Larkin, *Barn : Preservation & Adaptation : The Evolution of a Vernacular Icon* (New York, NY; London: Universe Pub. ; Troika, 2003), 17.

<sup>42</sup> Allen G. Noble, et. al., *The Old Barn Book : A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 74.

<sup>43</sup> Pennsylvania Agricultural History Project, “Agricultural Resources of Pennsylvania, c. 1700-1960, Southeastern Pennsylvania Historic Agricultural Region, c. 1750-1960,” 26.

<sup>44</sup> Garrison, J. Ritchie. “Remaking the Barnyard: The Archaeology of Farm Outbuildings in the Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts, 1770-1870,” in Lu Ann De Cunzo and Bernard L. Herman. *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture*. Winterthur, Del: Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, 1996, 368.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, 383.

<sup>46</sup> 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lists, Lower Alloways Creek (book 1521), Pilesgrove (book 1574), Salem (1605), and Upper Alloways Creek (book 1621), NJSA.

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and may represent a pairing of threshing barns and cow houses afforded only by a very few farmers. Their initial scarcity would account for the scarcity of mention in today's barn literature.

The asymmetry of the English threshing barn was noted as typical in 18th century Massachusetts: the larger bay and drive bay loft stored hay, and the smaller one stabled livestock with a hay loft above.<sup>47</sup> Wistar's threshing barn was similarly asymmetrical, but the evidence points to a reverse use: a stable was built into the larger side. It is taller than colonial period English barns, which have shouldered post tops and tie beams resting on top of the post and plate. However, Wistar's taller posts, lack of shouldered post tops, and dropped tie beams point to an innovation in barn framing observed in western New England in the late eighteenth century.<sup>48</sup> The dropped ties could be a cultural variation in structural logic in the Delaware and Hudson Valleys (Netherlandic H-bents versus English box-frame) or a later evolution in construction. Also, the presence of lifting holes (for fitting ropes around a large peg) at the post tops is known as a Dutch practice, not an English one.<sup>49</sup> These features may be a relic of the influence of the Delaware Valley Dutch-American culture on local barn-building methods. The additional height may also be a response to a need for more hay and straw storage space.

The surviving crib barn/wagon house was built either in this period or in the next period, considering its sash-sawn frame and early cut nails (they appear to have very irregular, possible hand-formed heads, which could date as early as circa 1790). Its foundation of what appears to be Delaware gneiss (Delaware "blue rock"), which was imported into Salem County as early as 1737, could date to before the Revolution or later.<sup>50</sup> A foundation anomaly could indicate a filled-in cellar entrance, which would not have co-existed with the east drive bay. Thus, it is possible that the extant crib barn was preceded by a different type of structure (perhaps simply a cellar) and re-used as the crib barn foundation. Regardless, John Wistar would have been one of the first farmers to build one, given his economic status. For example, in 1798, in adjacent Pilesgrove, of 91 land parcels with a barn, only 7 of those also had a crib barn. In Upper Alloways Creek, of 84 barned properties, only one had a "crib." In Lower Alloways Creek, however, none are noted among the 76 properties with barns.<sup>51</sup>

The crib barn/wagon house is an example of a type of outbuilding still present on many farms in the county. Henry Glassie stated, "In New Jersey the drive-in corn crib is a major farm building located in a position of importance with the farmyard; it is fitted with doors and sheds and serves multiple purposes, such as implement storage."<sup>52</sup> Thompson and Dickey also refer to this type of outbuilding as a drive-in corn crib, and add that the Salem County terms are "wagon shed" or "crib house." Of the 50 Mannington farms surveyed in 1984, 26 had drive-in corn cribs. The most common type has laterally added sheds with a broken-slope roof.<sup>53</sup> The state architectural survey guide offers only "corn crib," which implies one without a drive bay.

<sup>47</sup> Garrison, 364.

<sup>48</sup> Visser, 13.

<sup>49</sup> Greg Huber, "Wyatt-Wistar ..." unpublished comments.

<sup>50</sup> The same rock was used for the foundation of the 1737 Sherron or Burroughs Tavern in Salem (author's observation).

<sup>51</sup> 1798 Federal Direct Tax Lists.

<sup>52</sup> Glassie, 33.

<sup>53</sup> Thompson and Dickey, 19.



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There are many variations on the drive-in corn crib. In a study of three Salem County farms there were three entirely different variations. They differed in having shed additions, cellars, number of drive bays, and being drive-in or drive-through.<sup>54</sup> Subsequent fieldwork has revealed even more types, such as one that appears to share traits with both the so-called Dutch Barn of northern New Jersey and New York and the gable-fronted barn of the lower mid-Atlantic.<sup>55</sup> There are two other crib barns known in Mannington on the form and plan of the John Wistar crib barn; one was built by his grandson, Josiah Wistar, son of Clayton.<sup>56</sup> John Wistar's crib barn may have served as the prototype.

The significant fabric surviving from this period includes much of the interior of the house, and both outbuildings. In the house, the rear parlor and second floor chamber finishes in the double-pile house, staircase and center hall, the floor framing under it, the full foundation under the kitchen wing, the wall framing of the kitchen wing, finishes on the second floor, many of the window sashes including glass, and the finishes in the kitchen contribute to its architectural significance. In the barn, the frames of the original two barns survive to describe the farming operation. The crib barn/wagon house survives very much intact as an example of its type.

Period III (1825-1887): John Wistar died in 1815. His will assigned "the part of my plantation whereon I now live" to his son John. Son Caspar and daughter Catherine were given parts of the plantation that were tenanted by John Knight and Samuel Hilliard. Thus the original plantation was already developed into three undivided farms, two being occupied by tenants. The will gave metes and bounds descriptions for the tenanted parts to effect legal divisions. Son Clayton received a tenanted farm nearby which John had purchased of a man named Zadock Street. In addition, each bequest included meadow and woodland parcels. Son Bartholomew, who had moved to Philadelphia in 1813 at the age of 23, was given the house and lot there which his uncle Bartholomew had bequeathed to his father. The other daughters, Mary, Charlotte, and Hannah were married and situated on their husbands properties, but nevertheless received portions of meadow in Mannington and "backlands" in Pennsylvania.<sup>57</sup> In this way, and by expanding his holdings with a nearby tenanted farm, John Wistar provided for his heirs.

According to the 1882 historians Cushing and Sheppard, Caspar (the son) "succeeded him [his father] on the old Wyatt homestead."<sup>58</sup> This wording might seem to implicate Bartholomew Wyatt as the builder of John and Charlotte Wistar's home farm at 120 Harris Road. But Wyatt's house stood on land that was not John Wistar's on the 1765 survey (as discussed above). This attribution is not reliable, since it is a secondary source written over a hundred years after the sale of land by Wyatt to Richard Wistar, and Thomas Shourds in 1876 described the Wyatt houses as built of log and brick.<sup>59</sup> The authors may have been referring to the land itself as the original Wyatt homestead. Nevertheless, it seems likely that after their father's death, Caspar and John (ages 20 and 11) continued to reside in the family dwelling with their mother, who either occupied or rented out the recently built townhouse in Salem left to her. When John Wistar, Jr. attained his majority in 1825, he took

<sup>54</sup> Sheridan, 14-15.

<sup>55</sup> Lanier and Herman, 188-189.

<sup>56</sup> Thompson and Dickey, #1705-114, #1705-118.

<sup>57</sup> Wills Book B:231, Salem County Surrogate's Office; Hinshaw, *Quaker Genealogy*.

<sup>58</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 441.

<sup>59</sup> Shourds, 359.

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possession of the homestead while his older brother Caspar undertook his own extravagant building project upon his own inherited farm.

The woodwork and mantles of the two front parlors are consistent with a date of 1825, and they closely resemble the work at Caspar's new brick house to the west. John, Jr. almost certainly remodeled the two front parlors and one upstairs bedroom (Room 205) in up-to-date, Federal wood work featuring early Grecian elliptical profiles (see MD sheets), replaced the parlor mantelpieces with classical, columned types that hint at Greek Revival (one in marble nearly identical to Casper's), but left the rear parlor, kitchen and most of the upstairs in their late 18th century state. Another possible scenario is that it was John, Jr. who added the east parlor, moved the stair and expanded the kitchen to the north with a shed addition. He and his wife Margaret stayed long enough in the house to start a family but in 1830 sold it to Thomas S. Bacon. Apparently not interested in farming, John, Jr. moved to Philadelphia to pursue business sometime between 1832 and 1840 and then moved on to South Kingstown, Rhode Island where he was a bookkeeper with a family of five. By 1870 he was back in Philadelphia.<sup>60</sup>

If not John, Jr., then it was Bacon who expanded the kitchen to the north by nine feet with a one-story shed addition. This was a major alteration that would have required the insertion of a large bearing beam to support the north wall of the second floor. The stair hall was extended to a new doorway in the shed north wall. The extant kitchen cabinets, which may pre-date this change, were relocated along the west wall of the kitchen. There is also evidence that the cellar stair from the basement was changed to run straight to a cross passage between the kitchen and hall instead of winding up to the kitchen west wall.

Thomas Bacon was probably the one who joined and expanded the threshing and cow barns and added the hay track and carrier, suggesting the storage of more hay for expansion of livestock or a switch to dairying. Indeed, in 1850, Bacon had a relatively large milk cow herd (12 head), but also raised sheep (20 head), other cattle (7) and swine (12). Indeed, he had one of the larger values for animals slaughtered, at \$359.

Bacon also owned the land to the west and built a new frame house in 1840, so the nominated property may have been occupied by a tenant after that time. Burtis Barber occupied a farm located between Bacon and Caspar Wistar in 1850, so he may have occupied this farm after Bacon built his new house. Barber had the largest dairy herd in the township at 20 head, and also had a relatively high production of corn, oats, and seed crops.<sup>61</sup> He or Bacon reconfigured the two old Wistar barns to accommodate a market dairy operation and their feed. Both farmers enjoyed access to meadow parcels in the Mannington and Wyatt Meadows to enhance their livestock production and/or the growing of feed. The Wyatt Meadow lay south of Mannington Creek and east of Salem Creek, the wild marsh that Bartholomew Wyatt had divided between himself and Richard Wistar in 1765 and which the Wistars and others began developing in 1818.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>60</sup> 1840 Federal Census, Philadelphia, Spring Garden Ward 1; 1850 Federal Census, South Kingstown, Washington County, Rhode Island.

<sup>61</sup> 1850 Federal Census and Agricultural Schedules, Mannington Township.

<sup>62</sup> Bartholomew Wyatt account book.



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The fact that the hay track runs the entire length of the barn means the barn was connected and extended in the 1870s when wood tracks for hay carrying were first marketed to ease the very laborious task of filling hay mows. By one 19th-century account, in the 1860s the harpoon fork was invented to aid the hoisting of hay into a barn. That was followed by grapple forks and tracks that were attached to the rafters allowing a car or carrier to move a pile of loose hay anywhere in the barn. The first sort of track was an iron rod (1869), followed in 1872 by a wood track of 2x4 scantling. In the early 1880s Ohio inventors first introduced tracks made of steel angles. By 1900 the market was dominated by steel track systems.<sup>63</sup> The tie beams between the roof purlins would have interfered with the movement of hay on the track, thus they would have been removed at that time, sacrificing the integrity of the roof structure to the efficacy of improved hay loading.

If Bacon built the crib barn, it would have coincided with the discovery and usage of marl as a fertilizer, and the consequent success of growing the "Irish or round potato." The potato grew to a smoother appearance under the application of marl, thus was more appealing and marketable.<sup>64</sup> The years 1840-1860 were very profitable for potatoes, aided by the aggressive mining of marl and lime in the township, which may explain the storage cellar under the crib barn.<sup>65</sup> The cellar, in addition to storing orchard crops, would have served well to store seed potatoes over the winter; this in fact was its use until the late twentieth century.<sup>66</sup>

The open-fronted equipment shed that stood on the west side of the main barn may have also appeared in this period to house implements such as horse-drawn plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, threshers, mowers, harvesters, etc.

Significant fabric surviving from this period in the house include the kitchen shed addition, its wainscoting, the late Federal/early Greek Revival finishes in the west and east parlors and in Room 205, and possibly the east parlor as a whole and the kitchen stair. The barn, the alterations to connect and extend the barn, and the hay carrier and track contribute to its significance. The crib barn/wagon house, if not a survivor of Period II, contributes to Period III significance.

Period IV (1887-1941): A series of four farmers owned the farm after Thomas Bacon's death (George Acton, William S. Lawrence, Joseph B. Crispin, and Benjamin F. Nixon), who at times rented the farm to others. In the house, the door between Rooms 201 and 205 was cut in. The old servants' quarters (Room 206) was reclaimed for the family by cutting a door from the upper stair hall into the back stair and adding a new stair tread at the top. These changes may signal the end of live-in servants or farm hands—a consequence, perhaps, of tenancy.

In New Jersey, dairying grew in importance toward the end of the nineteenth century with the advent of the railroads making possible the rapid transport of liquid milk. Between 1875 and 1910, the appearance of cooperative creameries, and later, milk-bottlers, milk-cooling, pasteurizers, and shippers, revolutionized the

<sup>63</sup> Ardrey, R. L. *American Agricultural Implements; a Review of Invention and Development in the Agricultural Implement Industry of the United States* (Chicago: R. L. Ardrey, 1894), 100.

<sup>64</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 337.

<sup>65</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 338.

<sup>66</sup> Suzanne H. Culver, personal communication.

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dairy industry by removing butter and cheese production and marketing from the farm home.<sup>67</sup> By the 1880s, dairying was exceeding beef production in Salem County.<sup>68</sup> Probably sometime around 1900, the dairy operation on this farm was expanded with the construction of the dairying ell on the south side of the barn and alteration of the west end of the old barn.

As though heeding the period agricultural literature that was reaching farmers via the county agricultural extensions, the new wing was built on the southwest side of the old barn, forming an "L" shaped building which enclosed a barnyard that would protect the herd from prevailing winds. It was also aligned north-south, which maximized light entering the wing. Besides siting, light and ventilation for dairy stables was also emphasized in the literature. Thus tilt-in wood windows with side shields were placed in the side walls at regular intervals in the new ell as well as in the old barn in the west end. They are a wood, possibly homemade, version of the metal ventilating windows seen by 1919.<sup>69</sup> The width of the wing, at only 22'-6", would have allowed for a single bank of milking stalls. The floored hay loft built overhead in the old barn around this time would have made feeding efficient by dropping hay down from above. The floor joists were raised on timber blocks sitting on the beams to overcome the short clearance of the beam height and create adequate headroom in the milking parlor. Because the dairying floor does not survive (except perhaps as the first of two layers of concrete floor), nor do the stanchions, there is no evidence of the exact layout, but the locations of ventilating windows, the raised hay loft, and the extent of whitewashing show that the herd was stabled both in the new ell and in the west end of the old barn. Dutch doors in the northwest corner and the east side suggest that the cows circulated in from pasturing in the meadow at the end of the day, perhaps moving out into the barnyard overnight, then reversing the process in the morning.

Along with conversion of the barn for expanded dairying was the construction of the silo. Using corn ensilage for feed was an innovation of this period, and led to increases in milk yield.<sup>70</sup> This led to upright silo construction in wood, tile and concrete. The silo on this farm, nonextant, was made of glazed hollow tile, popular in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>71</sup> An historic photo shows the upper course and the ruins of the frame roof (see Attachments).

The milk house is an uncommon wooden version, thus could be an early example. Later on, they were built of concrete block to enhance sanitation. Being separated from the dairy parlor only by a door instead of being a freestanding building a few feet away, as was official sanitation guidance in 1919, is another reason why this dairy barn may predate that. Its survival may be due to the fact that dairying ceased on this farm in the 1940s, so no further upgrades were required. The "Myers Single Track Hay Loader" on a steel track in the center of the ceiling may have functioned to haul water from the well before pumps and/or to suspend containers of milk in

<sup>67</sup> Hubert G. Schmidt, *Agriculture in New Jersey: A Three-Hundred-Year History* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1973), 155.

<sup>68</sup> Cushing and Sheppard, 337.

<sup>69</sup> J. H. Frandsen and W. B. Nevens, *Dairy Barn and Milk House Arrangement*, Circular 6 (Lincoln, Neb.: Agricultural experiment station, The University of Nebraska, 1919), 4-6, 9.

<sup>70</sup> Schmidt, , 158.

<sup>71</sup> Visser, 138-139; Lanier and Herman, 212.



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the well for cooling purposes before the days of cooling tanks. This type of hay loader was on the market in the first decade of the twentieth century.<sup>72</sup> The steel pipe rack along the south wall may have stored milk cans.

In the house, significant survivors of this period are the second floor hall doorway to the kitchen stair and the doorway between Rooms 201 and 205. The dairying ell and milk house, the raised and floored hay mow, and windows added to the main barn, contribute to the significance of the barn.

Period V (1941-ca.1963): William and Ida Hancock (who lived on the adjacent 1825 Caspar Wistar farm) purchased this farm in 1941. Their son William C. Hancock, Jr, married Jean E. Whitaker after World War II. They settled there as tenants in 1947, and purchased the farm in 1951. Not wishing to engage in livestock farming, they initiated truck farming for the Camden and Philadelphia markets. They grew a variety of crops including potatoes, tomatoes, asparagus, grain and peppers. Initially the house and barns were in a run-down state, from which they were rehabilitated and restored. A very old apple orchard lay on the west side of the house, and a privy stood near the northeast corner of the house.<sup>73</sup>

Initial changes in the house included: replacement of some ceilings with drywall, repair of rotted first floor framing, and removal of a large shed on the east gable end. This shed, which enclosed the house well, was of unknown age, but likely it was a historic domestic work area where washing and other chores took place. Sometime between 1941 and 1947, the house was struck by lightning which set the roof ablaze. Charred rafters survive, but the closet between the two house sections which stored smoked meat was destroyed. In 1963, the basement of the house was freshly parged and the kitchen was slightly expanded to the east to include an area where a small porch stood and a mud shed with a new entry was built to provide exterior access to the kitchen, as well as a laundry, and a place for Mr. Hancock to conveniently come in during the work day to make phone calls without having to enter the house. In 1980 the front porch was replaced with a smaller pedimented porch and a new screened porch was added on the north side of the kitchen.

The crib barn was repaired in the late 1940s, replacing wall posts, sistering joists, and replacing crib slats on the east side, rebuilding the west foundation wall in concrete, sistering posts in the west wall, and shoring up the drive floor. The intent was to use the cribs to dry corn, which was shelled by a local man on site and sold. There were other corn cribs on the site, no longer extant.<sup>74</sup>

The main barn was repurposed as a vegetable sorting and packing house. The threshing bay was enlarged for larger trucks to get inside with the vegetables from the fields by cutting away one of the drive bay posts and enlarging the door. A sorting and packing area was made by filling the dairy ell and west end of the main barn with a new concrete slab and inserting two sliding doors on the west wall for trucking the packed produce to Philadelphia and Camden markets. After 1947 the farm produced vegetables including tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, wheat, soy beans, corn, and alfalfa. The acquisition of a Porterway Tomato Harvester in the 1970s mechanized and greatly speeded up formerly manual tomato harvesting.<sup>75</sup> The barn also served to stable horses

<sup>72</sup> *Farm Implement News*, January 4, 1906, 5.

<sup>73</sup> Jean E. Whitaker, personal communication, 2013.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>75</sup> William C. Hancock, Jr., recorded interview on DVD, November 10, 2010, Salem County Historical Society collection.

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(in the south side of the former cow barn), which were still used for draft purposes in the 1950s, and for a short period a cow was kept for the family's milk. The east end of the old barn was walled off with concrete block to create a secure equipment shop, and extended southward with a shed roof and an overhead door. The shop counters, cabinets and shelving from that period survive. The barnyard south of the barn was enclosed with a post and rail fence. They kept chickens and fattened pigs for market. It was a family operation in which the five children helped in the packing house, and when older, operated farm machinery in the fields.

Several worker houses stood on the north side of the barn. At first, the Hancocks hired Black workers from North Carolina, and after they stopped coming, they switched to Puerto Ricans who had been flown to Glassboro, NJ from their homeland. Mr. Hancock bused the migrant labor to the farm, where they lived for the harvest season. In the 1960s, there were as many as thirty Puerto Rican migrant laborers working and living on the farm in the labor houses on the north side of the barn.<sup>76</sup> As with most New Jersey farms that employed migrant labor, the labor houses and chicken houses are gone. The brick smoke house was destroyed by a tree falling during a storm, and the brick was used to repair a wall at the Caspar & Rebecca Wistar House nearby.

Farming operations in these buildings ceased in the early 1990s. The equipment shed on the west end of the barn was demolished after a storm damaged it in 2010. The fields are currently rented for cultivation by others. The land is under a permanent farmland preservation easement.

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<sup>76</sup> Jean E. Whitaker, recorded interview on DVD, November 22, 2010, Salem County Historical Society collection.



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## Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary consists of the enclosing perimeter lines of tax parcels Block 50 Lot 14, Block 50 Lot 14.01, and Block 50 Lot 19.

### Boundary Justification

These tax parcels comprise the contiguous historic farm that has been intact since 1887. It encompasses all the land on the west side of Pointers-Auburn Road that was part of John and Charlotte Wistar's plantation that John Wistar willed to their son John Wistar, Jr. in 1814.

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## Photographs

Name of Property: John and Charlotte Wistar Farm  
City or Vicinity: Mannington Township  
County: Salem  
State: NJ  
Photographer: Janet L. Sheridan  
Date of Photographs: August 2012, September 2013, July 2013, May 2015  
Location of Original Digital Files: 159 Seventh St., Salem, NJ 08079

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0001  
View of the farm looking north from Pointers-Auburn Road.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0002  
View of farmstead looking west on Harris Road.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0003  
View of farmstead looking north from the lawn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0004  
West and south elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0005  
South (main) elevation of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0006  
South and east elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0007  
East elevation of the house, showing exposed back wall of kitchen fireplace.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0008  
North elevation of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0009  
West and north elevations of the house.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0010  
View of cellar stair and remains of secure storage room in cellar under kitchen (east) wing, looking northeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0011  
Front door of the house, looking southwest from center hall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0012  
Central staircase in the house, looking north from the front door.

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NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0013

View from southwest parlor looking east through center hall and into southeast parlor. Greek Revival-style doors and architraves are circa 1825.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0014

Front window in the southwest parlor showing Greek-Revival architraves and under-panel, looking south.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0015

Corner fireplace with marble Greek Revival-style mantel in southwest parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0016

Corner fireplace and early Federal-style overmantel, chair rail, and baseboard in the northwest parlor, looking west.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0017

Greek-Revival-style fireplace mantel in southeast parlor, looking east.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0018

Cooking fireplace and hearth in kitchen, looking east. Two bake ovens of different periods are bricked up.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0019

Corner fireplace and early Federal period overmantel, chair rail, and baseboard in second floor southwest bed chamber.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0020

Door to winder stair to the garret at the southeast corner of the kitchen wing, looking southeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0021

Entry to the west garret, showing the hewn purlin post supporting the north roof purlin, bearing on the east tie beam.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0022

Timber frame at southeast corner of house, at garret winder stair. Note flared, jowled, or gunstock post.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0023

West elevation of barn, looking northeast. The one story wing is the twentieth-century milking barn, with the milk house at the extreme south (right) end.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0024

North and west elevations of the barn, looking southeast. The two-story wing is the earlier one, containing an English three-bay barn and a two-bay animal barn, connected and extended over time.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0025

East and north elevations of the barn, looking southwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0026

East and south elevations of the main barn, looking northwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0027

East and south elevations of the main barn and dairy ell, looking northwest.



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NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0028

Interior of barn, looking southwest. Structural bent in foreground is the west end of the original animal barn, and the next bent is the east end of the original English barn. The space between was enclosed.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0029

Interior of barn, looking southwest. The structural bent in the foreground is the east side of the original threshing, or drive-through, bay. In the background is a twentieth-century floor built above the milking parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0030

Interior of barn, looking south at the original framing of the south wall in the east bay of the English barn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0031

Interior of barn, looking west at the early twentieth century floor built over the milking parlor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0032

Interior of barn, looking northwest at the west wall framing. This bent had been moved westward to enlarge the barn, possibly for the dairying operation.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0033

Interior of the barn, looking north at a wall post with robbed mortises that held planks for an animal stall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0034

Interior of the barn, showing detail of cornerpost/wall plate/tie beam/rafter intersection at the northeast corner of the barn and original animal barn.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0035

Interior of the barn, looking east at roof and gable end framing. Original purlin post frames are supporting the roof on both sides. Floor and beams below are late-twentieth-century alterations and ceil the workshop below.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0036

Interior of the barn, looking north at the purlin where a missing tie beam joined with a half-dovetail mortise.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0037

Interior of the barn, looking southwest at the roof ridge where this hay track was hung in the late nineteenth century.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0038

Interior of the barn, looking northeast in the dairy wing at a ventilator window.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0039

Interior of the milk house, looking northeast. A covered well is centered in the floor and a track and carrier are fastened to the ceiling.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0040

Crib barn/wagon house west and south elevations, looking northeast.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0041

Crib barn/wagon house north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0042  
Crib barn/wagon house east and north elevations, looking southwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0043  
Crib barn/wagon house south and east elevations, looking northwest.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0044  
Detail of original barn doors in south elevation, looking north.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0045  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south at the second floor framing and floor hatch for off loading and storing product.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0046  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south inside the west crib.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0047  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south at the framing bents, braced up and down at the central bent.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0048  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, first floor, looking south, detail of attached original crib door.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0049  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south down the staircase to the first floor.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0050  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south at the south wall.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0051  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking northwest at the crib wall/roof purlin.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0052  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, second floor, looking south at the door to the secure room.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0053  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, cellar, looking southeast at the cellar stair case and first floor framing.

NJ\_Salem County\_John&Charlotte Wistar Farm\_0054  
Interior of crib barn/wagon house, cellar, looking north at floor hatch in first floor framing.

Returned





**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

1. 39°36.365866'N, 75°26.921903'W 2. 39°36.495924'N, 75°26.751243'W 3. 39°36.311453'N, 75°26.597743'W 4. 39°35.984816'N, 75°26.631293'W  
5. 39°35.941899'N, 75°26.799962'W



**Photo Key Plan – Site I**

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm

120 Harris Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan, May 18, 2015





**Photo Key Plan – Site II**  
John & Charlotte Wistar Farm  
120 Harris Road  
Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan, May 18, 2015

Returned

© 2015 Google

Harris Rd

Google earth

Imagery Date: 10/7/2011 lat 39.604094° lon -75.446532° elev 26 ft eye alt 524 ft

119 ft

1991

0001

8000

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0023

HOUSE

CRIB BARN/  
WAGON HOUSE

0044

0043

0042

BARN

0024

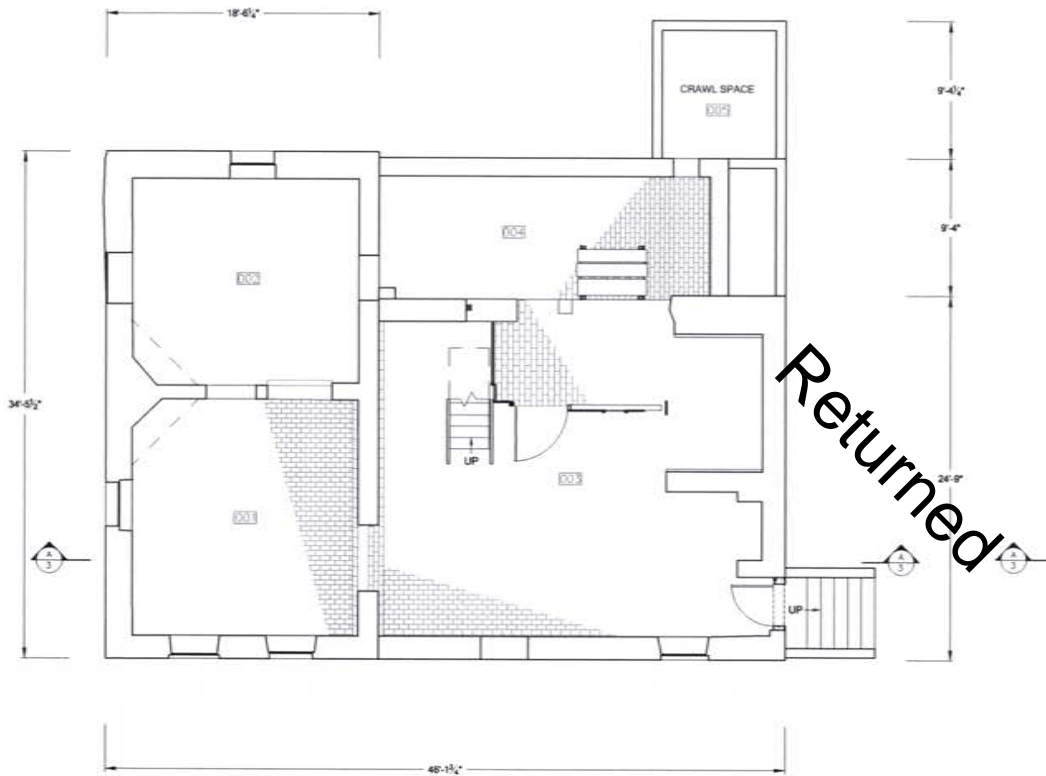
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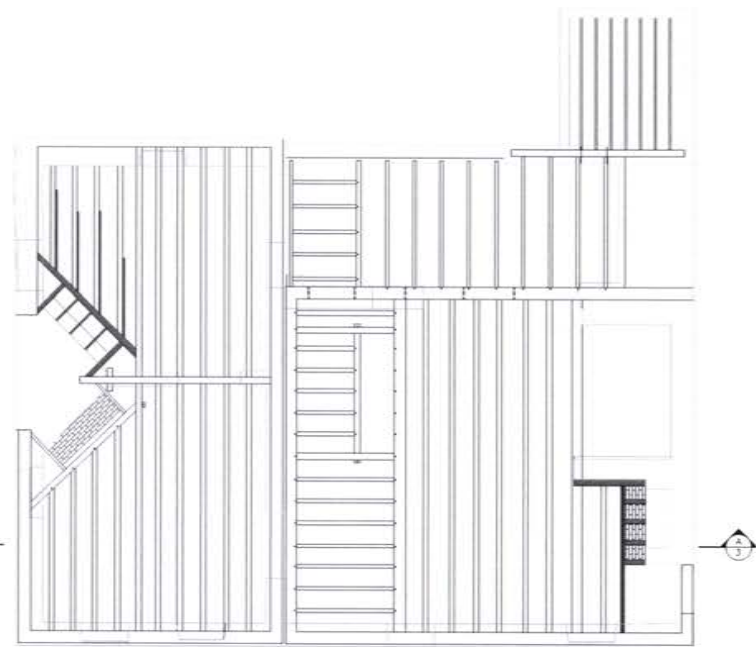
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**BASEMENT PLAN, DWELLING**



**FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, DWELLING**

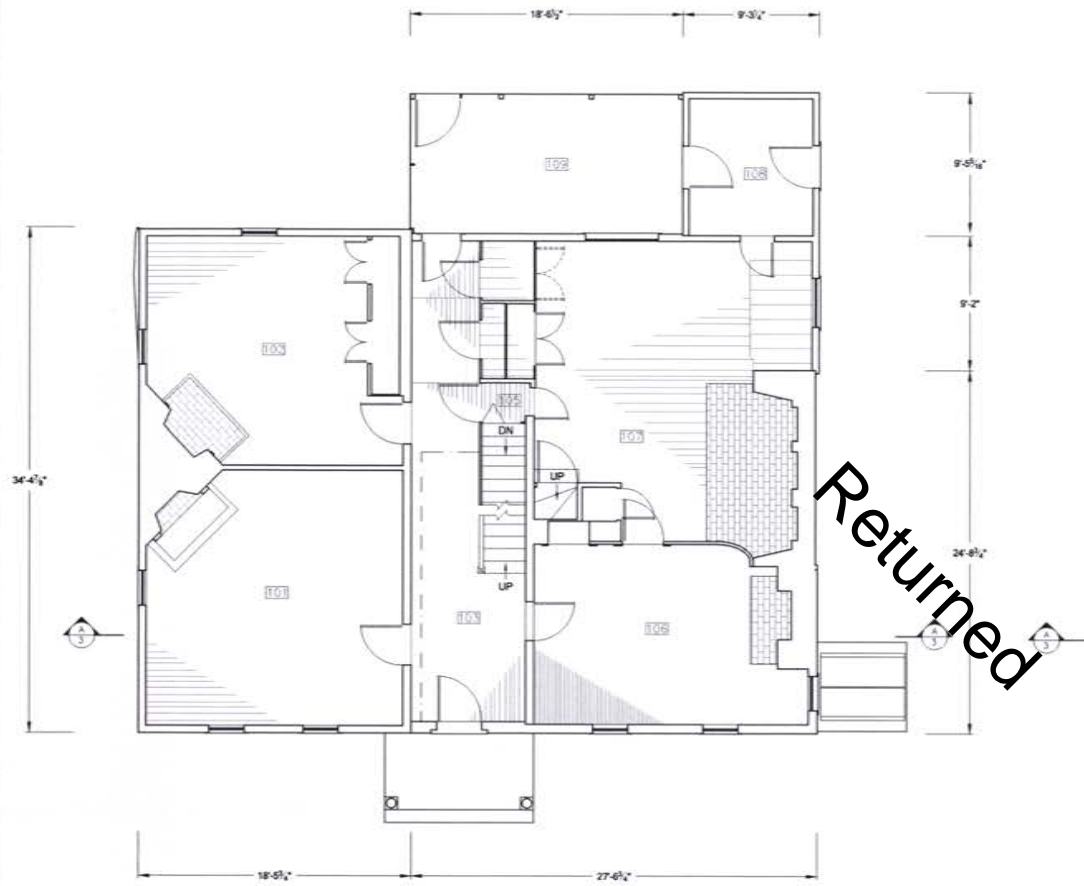


**FRAMING NOTES:**

1. NORTH-SOUTH JOISTS IN ROOMS 001/002 & 003 ARE HEWN AND APPEAR CLOSE IN PERIOD.
2. STAIR HALL JOISTS ARE SASH-SAWN AND UTILIZE A CENTRAL TENON AND SOFFIT SPUR TIMBER JOINT ALSO FOUND IN THE BARN.
3. JOISTS OVER ROOM 004 ARE SASH-SAWN, JOINED AND PINNED.
4. SHADED MEMBERS ARE LATE 20TH C REPAIRS.

Returned





FIRST FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING



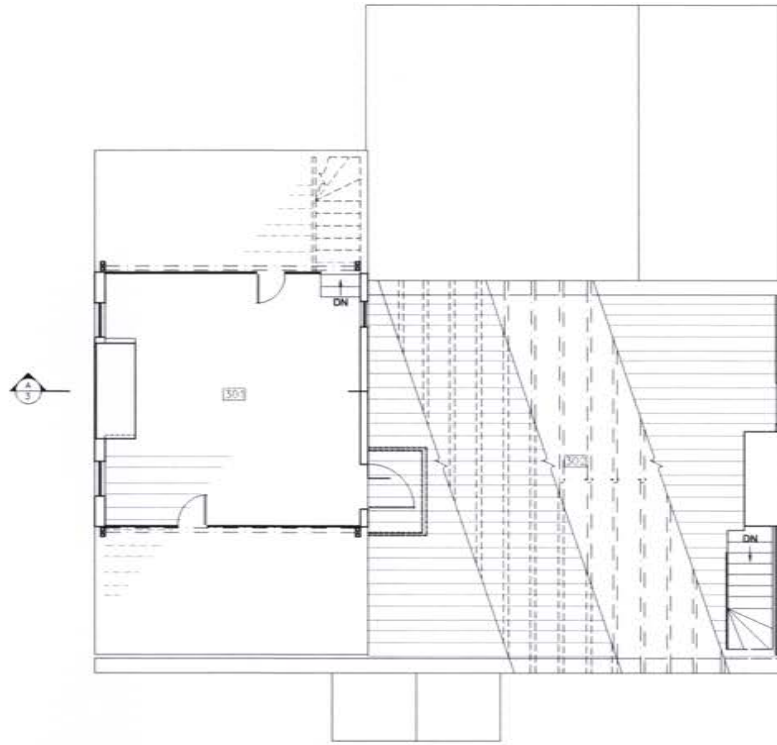
SECOND FLOOR PLAN, DWELLING



- OVERHEAD
- HIDDEN UNDER FLOOR
- MISSING

NOTES:  
1. DASHED LINES IN ROOMS 201 AND 204  
INDICATE REMOVED ORIGINAL PARTITIONS.

Returned



GARRET AND PARTIAL REFLECTED ROOF FRAMING PLAN, DWELLING

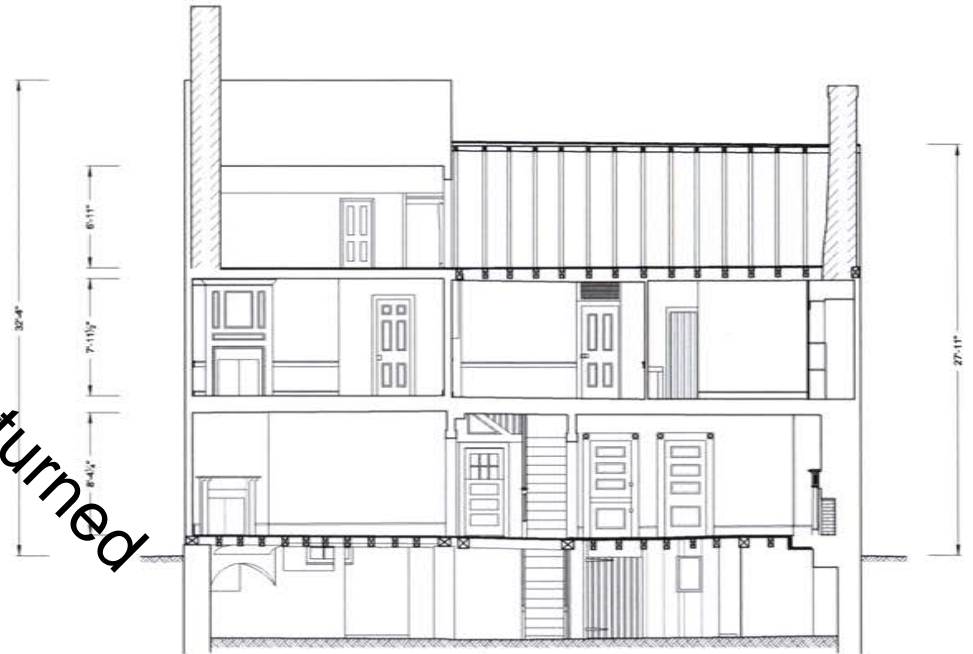


NOTES:

1. EAST GARRET VIGNETTES DEPICT FLOORING, FLOORING WITH UNDERLYING JOISTS, AND ROOF RAFTERS.
2. ALL GARRET FLOOR JOISTS ARE HEWN. RAFTERS ARE SAWN.
3. FORMER CLOSET BETWEEN THE TWO GARRETS STORED MEAT, AND WAS LOST IN A FIRE STARTED BY LIGHTNING IN THE 1940s.
4. EAST WALL OF WEST SECTION IS SIDED WITH UNFINISHED BEADED WEATHERBOARD, PARTIALLY REPLACED WITH SALVAGED, PAINTED WEATHERBOARD IN THE AREA OF THE FIRE.
5. WEST ROOF IS SUPPORTED BY HEWN PURLIN PLATES BEARING ON HEWN POSTS BEARING ON THE WALL TIE BEAMS.

----- OVERHEAD  
 - - - - - HIDDEN UNDER

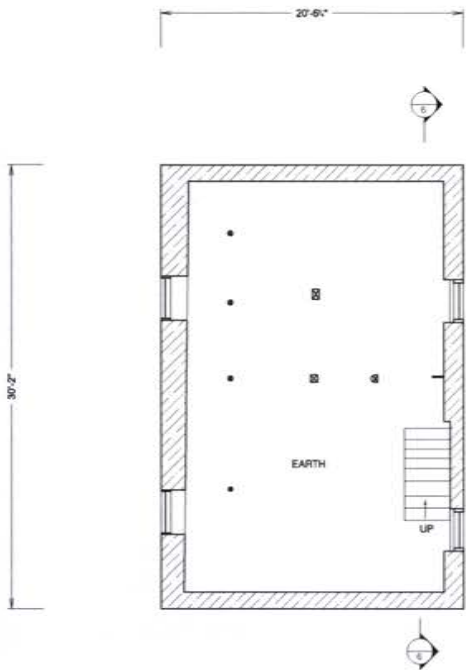
Returned



SECTION A-A LOOKING NORTH, DWELLING



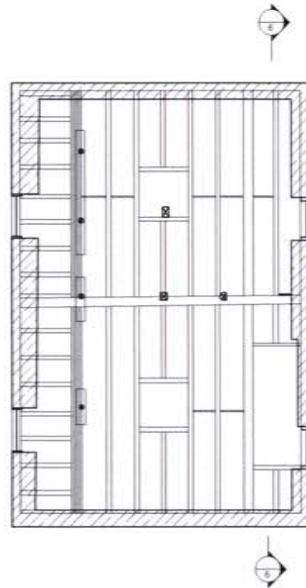




CELLAR PLAN, CRIB BARN/WAGON HOUSE

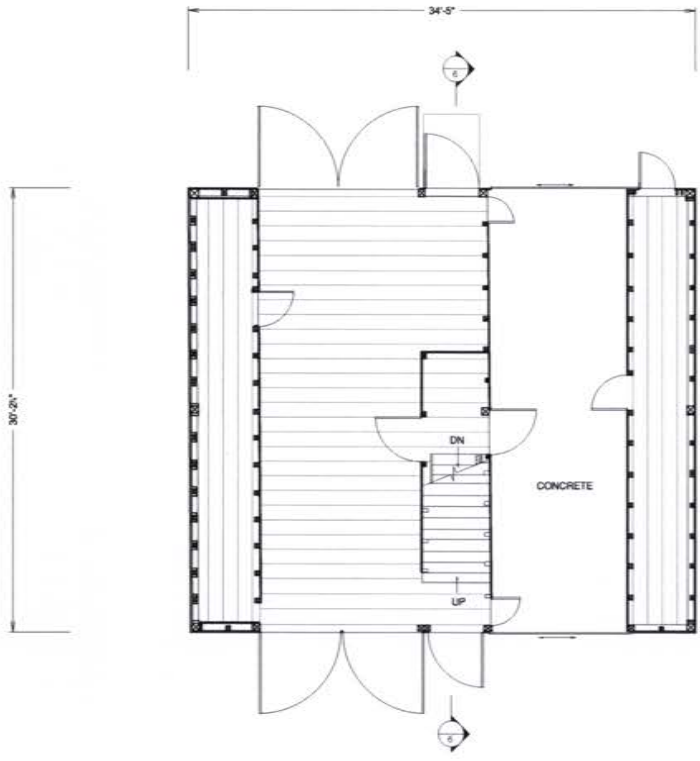


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FIRST FLOOR FRAMING, CRIB BARN/WAGON HOUSE

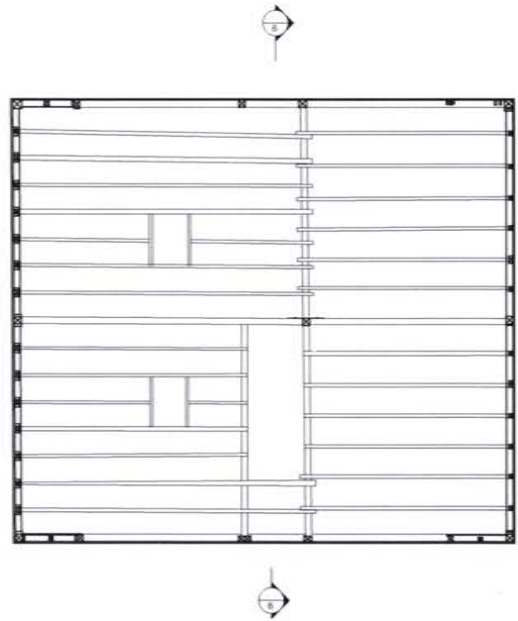




FIRST FLOOR PLAN, CRIB BARNWAGON HOUSE



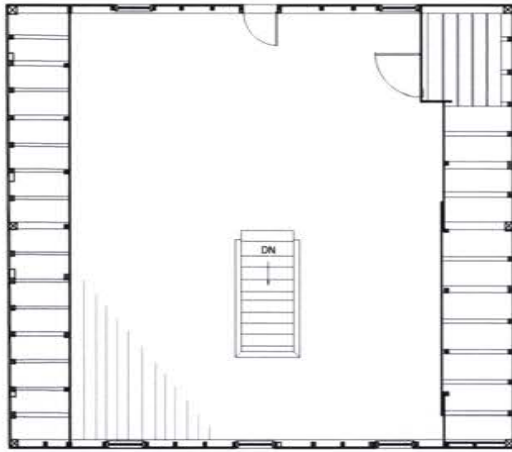
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SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, CRIB BARNWAGON HOUSE



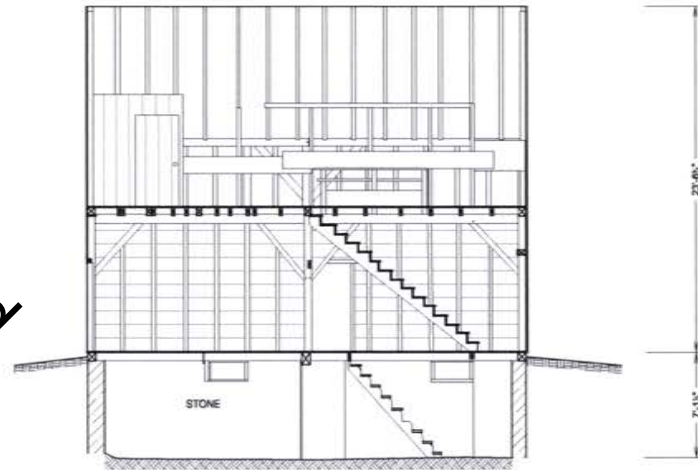




SECOND FLOOR (LOFT)

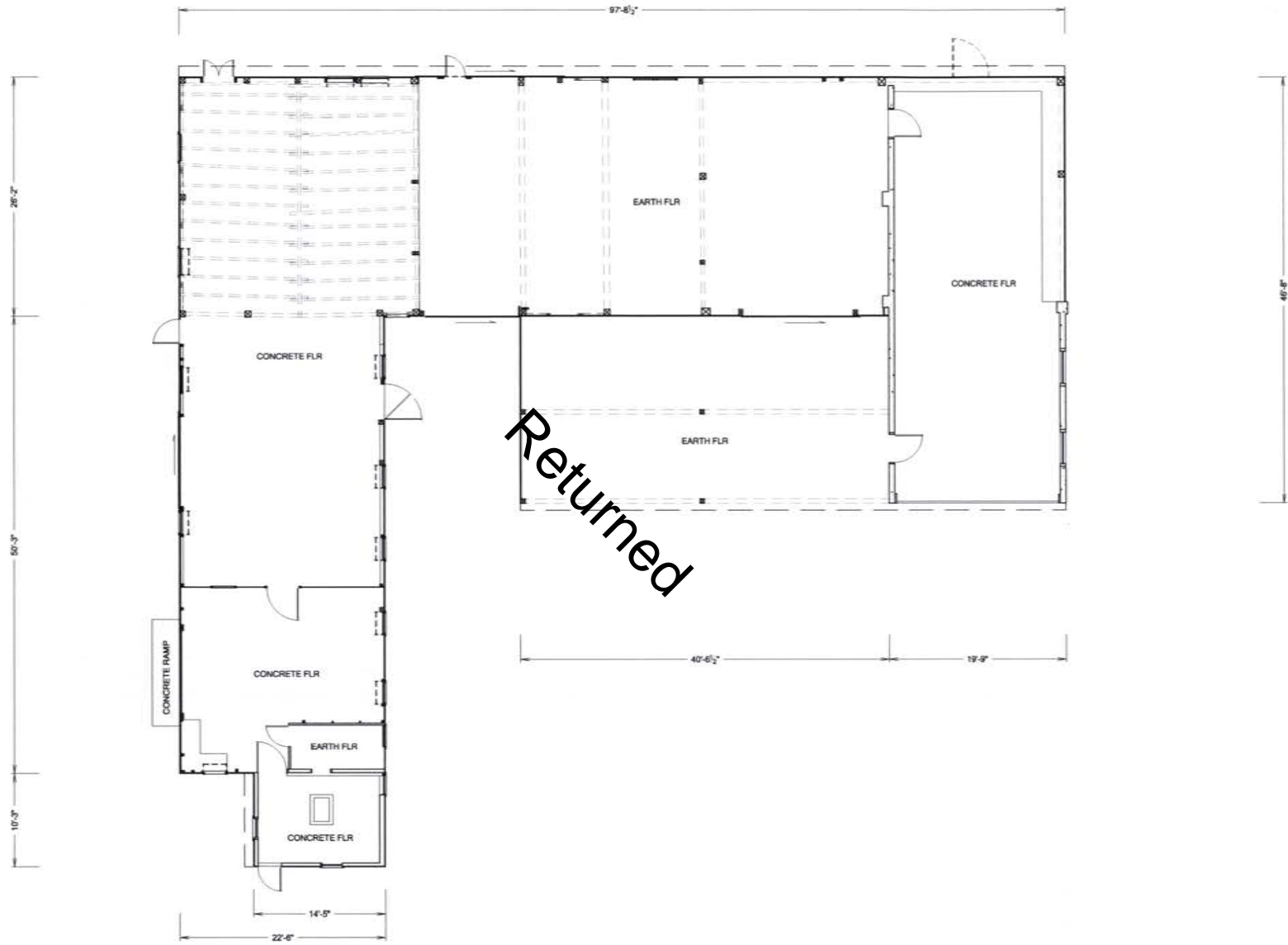


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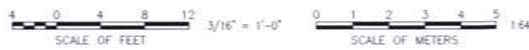
SECTION LOOKING EAST



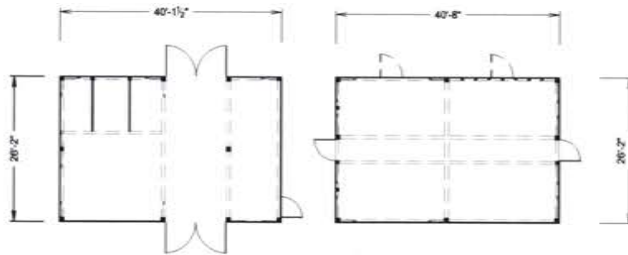


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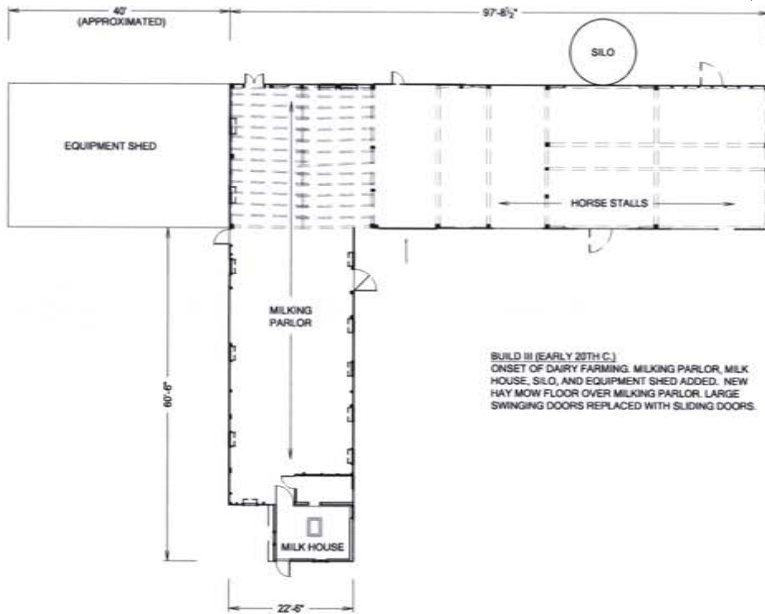
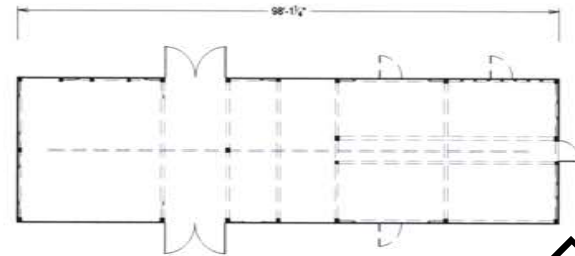
FIRST FLOOR PLAN, BARN



**BUILD I**  
 THRESHING BARN AND ANIMAL BARN FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK AND FODDER STORAGE. OVERHEAD FRAMING IS SHOWN WITH DASHED LINES. MISSING MEMBERS ARE SHOWN BASED UPON PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN SURVIVING MEMBERS.

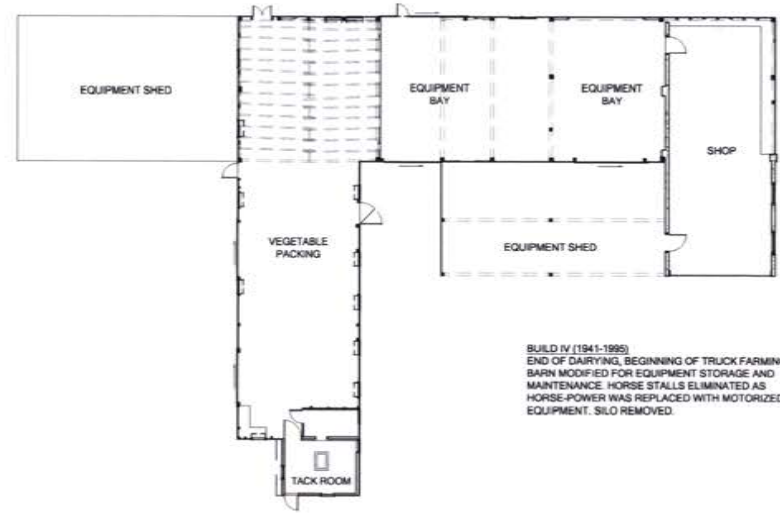


**BUILD II**  
 BARNS WERE CONNECTED, AND EXPANDED, POSSIBLY TO INCREASE SPACE FOR ANIMALS AND FODDER AS MEADOW BANKING EXPANDED IN 19TH CENTURY. A WOODEN HAY TRACK AND CARRIER PROBABLY PRE-DATE THE 1880s.

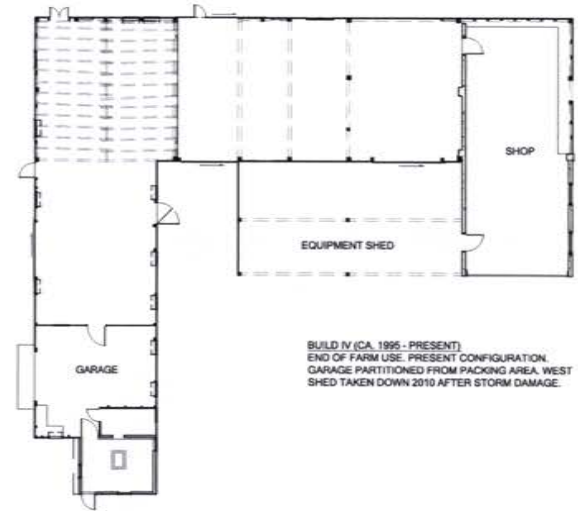


**BUILD III (EARLY 20TH C.)**  
 ONSET OF DAIRY FARMING. MILKING PARLOR, MILK HOUSE, SILO, AND EQUIPMENT SHED ADDED. NEW HAY MOW FLOOR OVER MILKING PARLOR. LARGE SWINGING DOORS REPLACED WITH SLIDING DOORS.

**BARNs: EVOLUTION IN PLAN**



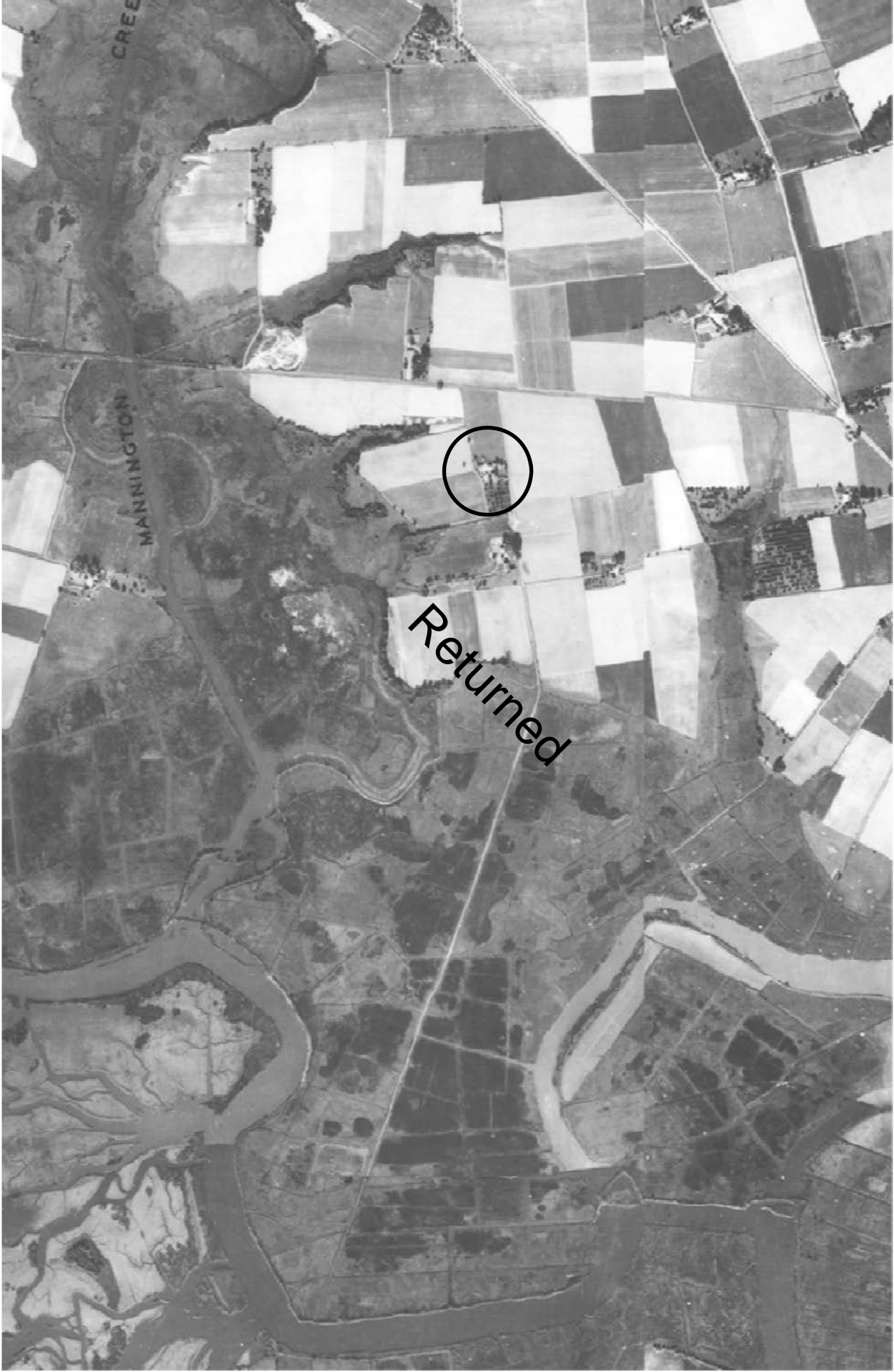
**BUILD IV (1941-1995)**  
 END OF DAIRYFARMING, BEGINNING OF TRUCK FARMING. BARN MODIFIED FOR EQUIPMENT STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE. HORSE STALLS ELIMINATED AS HORSE-POWER WAS REPLACED WITH MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT. SILO REMOVED.



**BUILD IV (CA. 1995 - PRESENT)**  
 END OF FARM USE. PRESENT CONFIGURATION. GARAGE PARTITIONED FROM PACKING AREA. WEST SHED TAKEN DOWN 2010 AFTER STORM DAMAGE.

Returned





**1930 Aerial Photo. (New Jersey State Atlas <http://njstateatlas.com/1930/>). Wistar Farmstead is circled. Note the extent of banked meadows.**

Banks are apparent along the edges of the creeks.

John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ

Janet L. Sheridan.

May 27, 2015

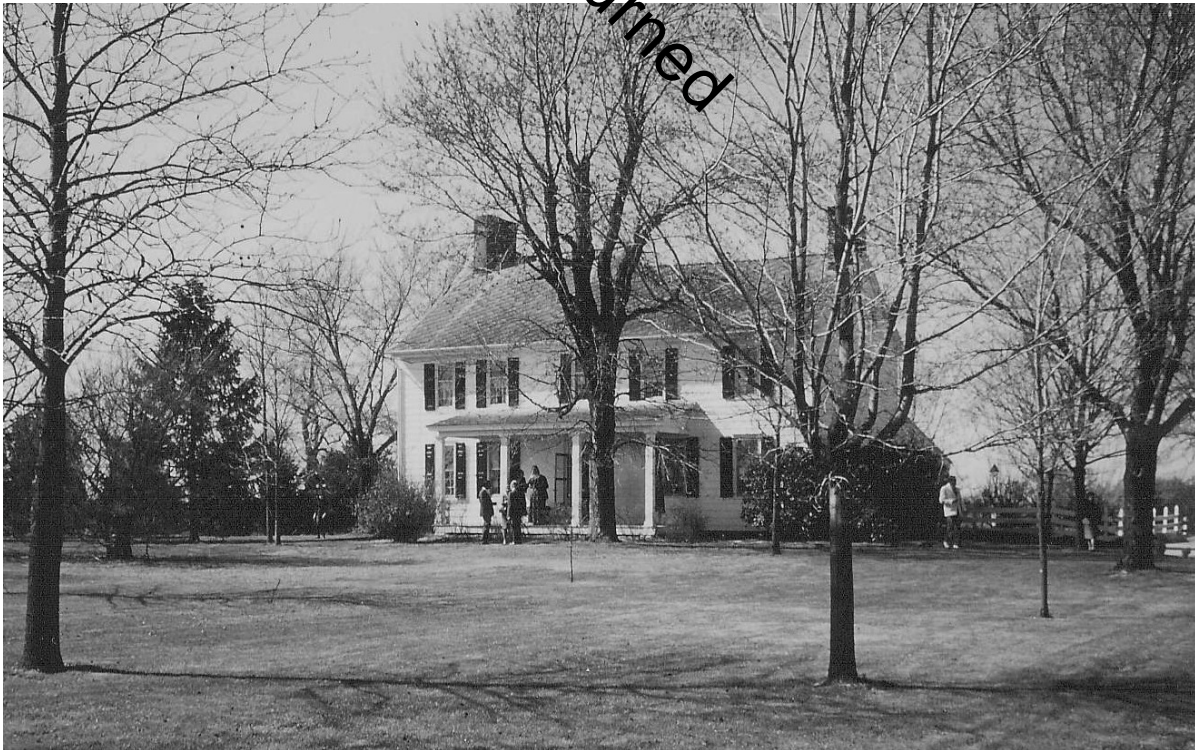


**2011 Imagery. (Google Earth).** Wistar Farmstead is circled. Note the integrity of the farms north or Route 45, the loss of banked meadows, change in field patterns and suburbanization along Route 45 since 1930.  
John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan.





**1. Wistar Farm in the 1950s during the occupation of the Hancock family, looking west. Silo and labor houses stand to the right of the barn, the barnyard is fenced, and the garage stands to the south of the wagon house. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**2. The house in 1973, with its historic front porch. Looking northwest. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**





**3. East end of the house and kitchen shed, looking northwest circa 1953. A more extensive work shed over the house well on the east side of the house was removed in 1947. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**4. The remodeled kitchen shed on the northeast corner of the house, looking northwest circa 1967. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**5. Barn and former dairy wing looking northeast, 1950.**  
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)

Returned



**6. Barn and former dairy wing looking northeast, 1966. At the barn ridge the remains of the tile block silo and its wood roof is visible. The equipment shed is as it was rebuilt after Hurricane Hazel in 1954 (see other shed photos).**  
(Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)





**7. Southeast end of barn looking northeast, 1966. Horse stalls occupy the south side of the barn, the top of the silo is visible beyond the roof ridge, and labor houses stand beyond. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**



**8. Equipment shed on the west end of the barn, looking north before 1954. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**





9. The ruined equipment shed after Hurricane Hazel in 1954. The three men are Puerto Rican migrant workers. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)



10. The rebuilding of the equipment shed after Hurricane Hazel in 1954. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)



11. West facade of the crib barn/wagon house looking east across the driveway, 1950s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)



12. Hitching Big Red to the asparagus cart at the crib barn/wagon house lower drive bay. Looking southeast, 1960s. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)





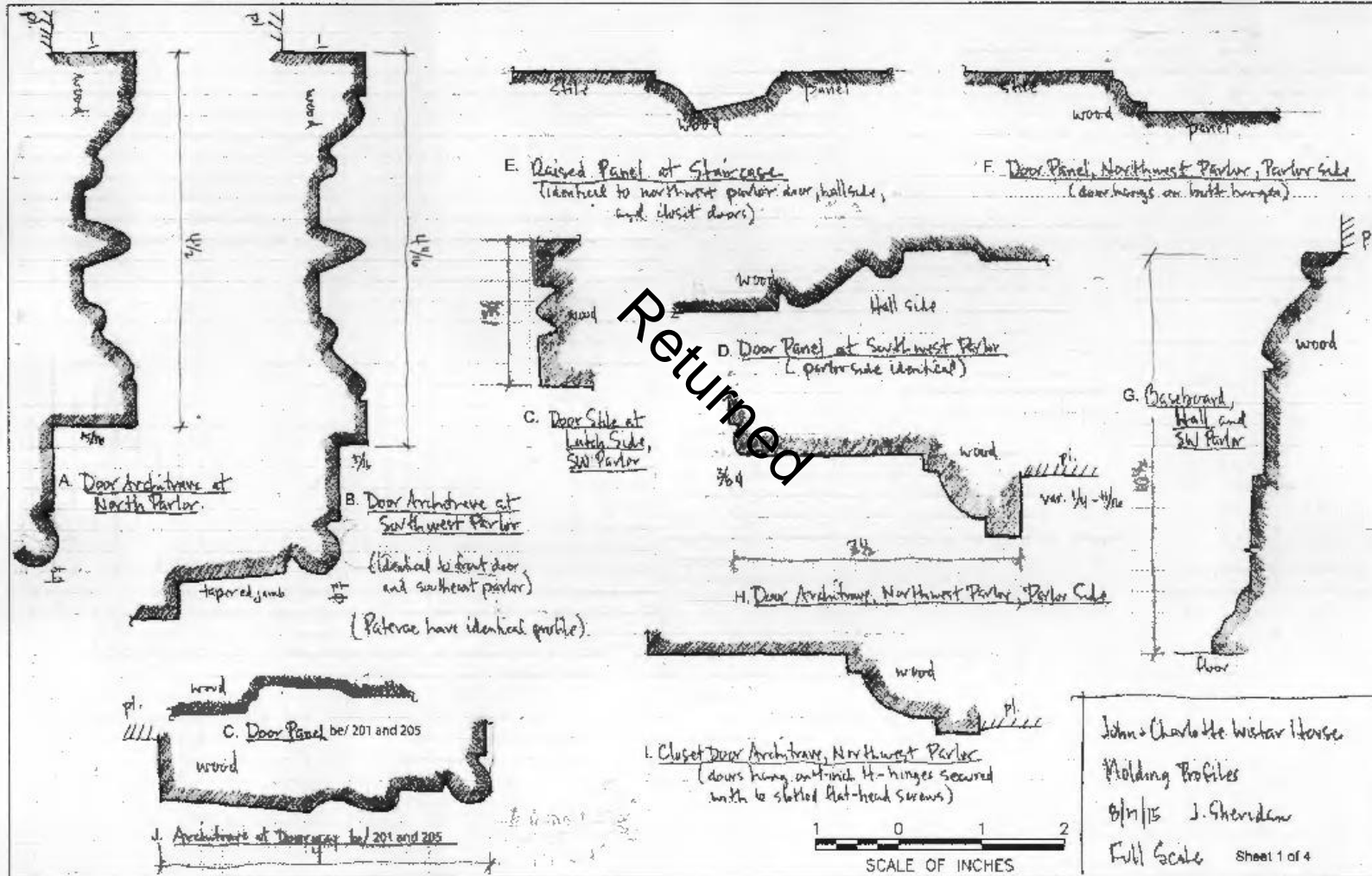
**13. Auto garage and smokehouse looking east across the driveway. These buildings stood south of the wagon house. A corn wagon stands south of the smoke house. The smokehouse was wrecked by the tree falling on it during a storm. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**

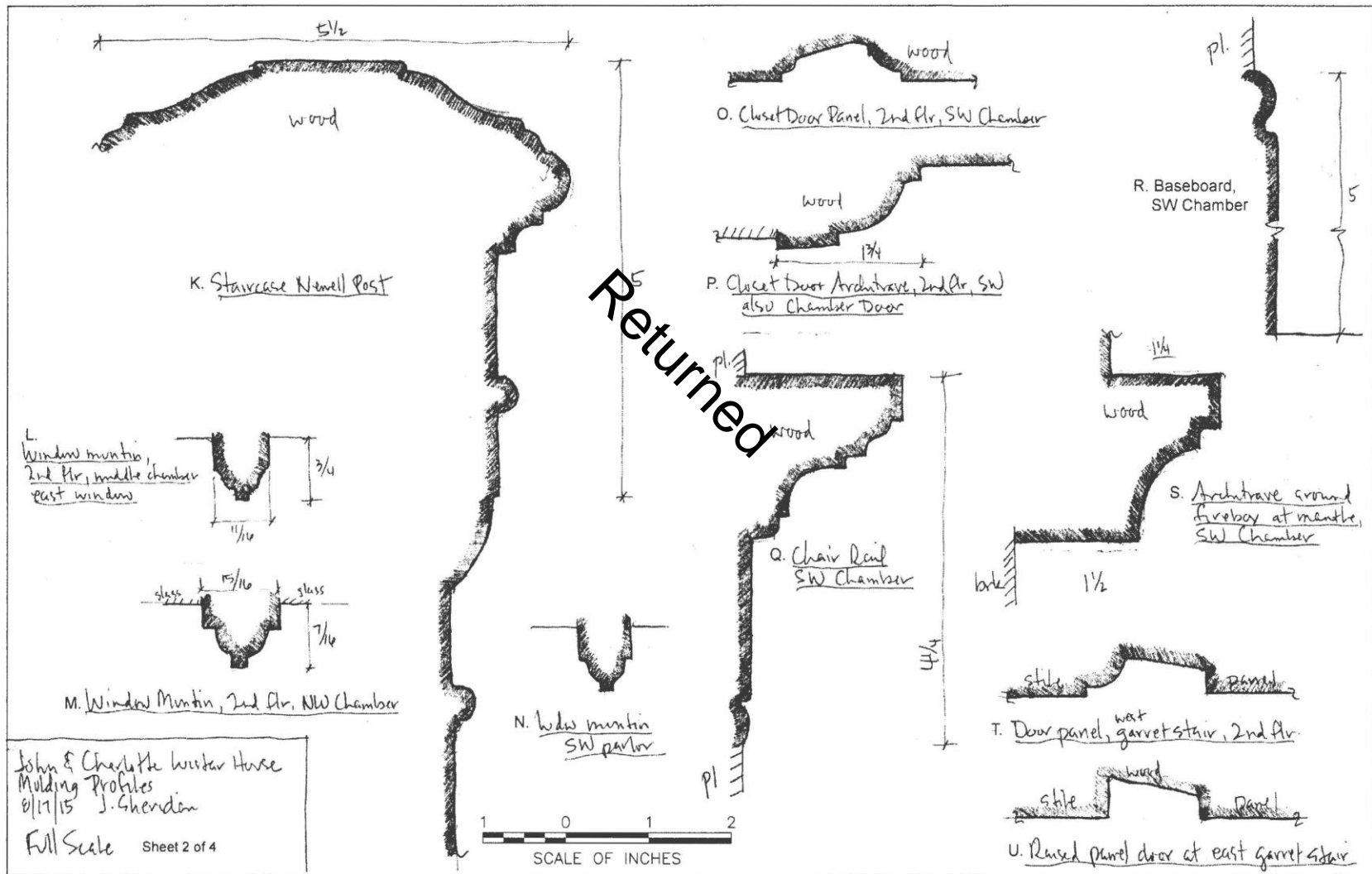


**14. Looking northwest from the front yard of the house in 1953 toward two chicken houses and a labor house. Southwest corner of the house is at right. (Courtesy Suzanne H. Culver)**

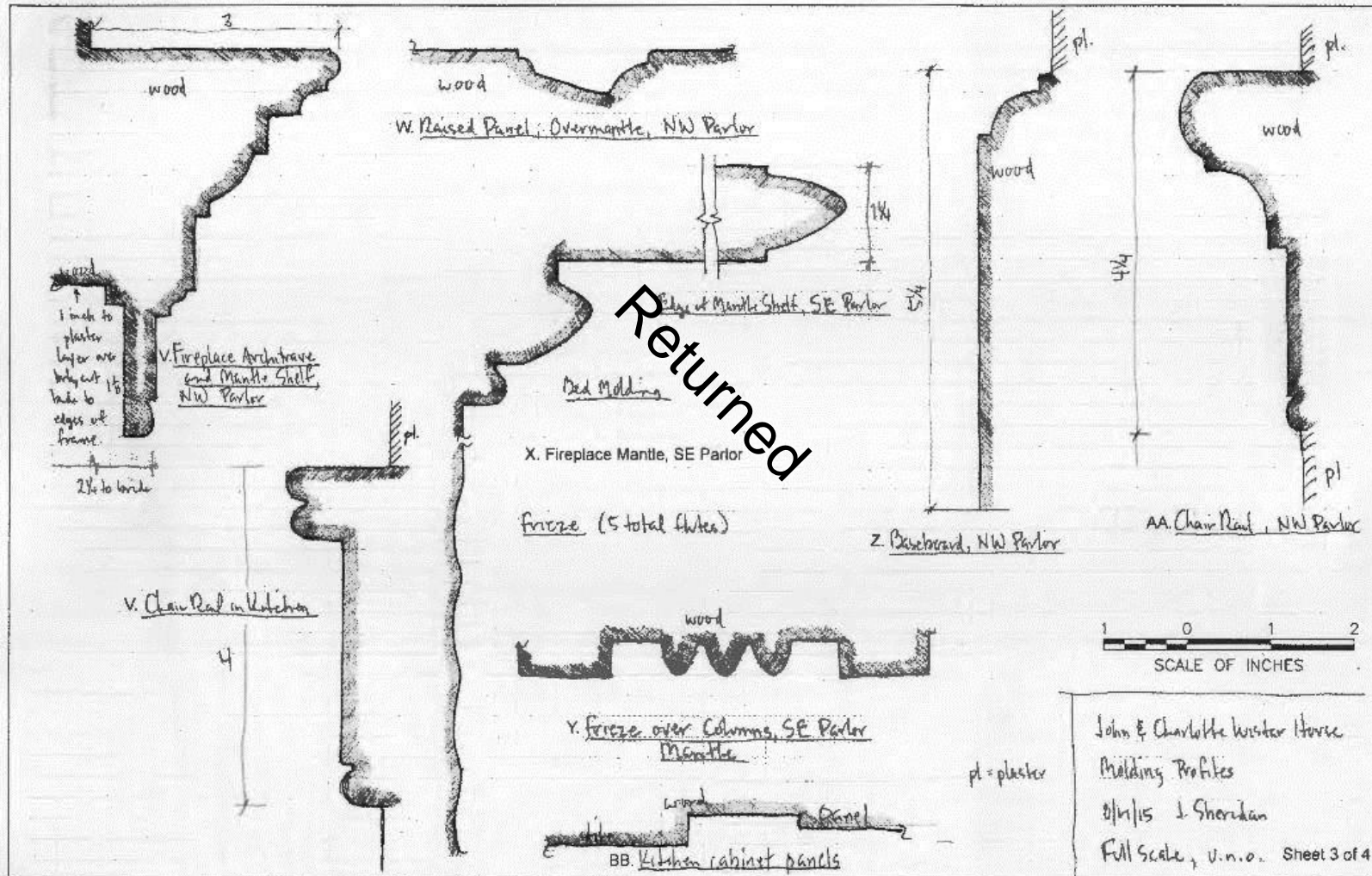
John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, 120 Harris Road, Mannington Township, Salem County, NJ  
Janet L. Sheridan, May 28, 2015







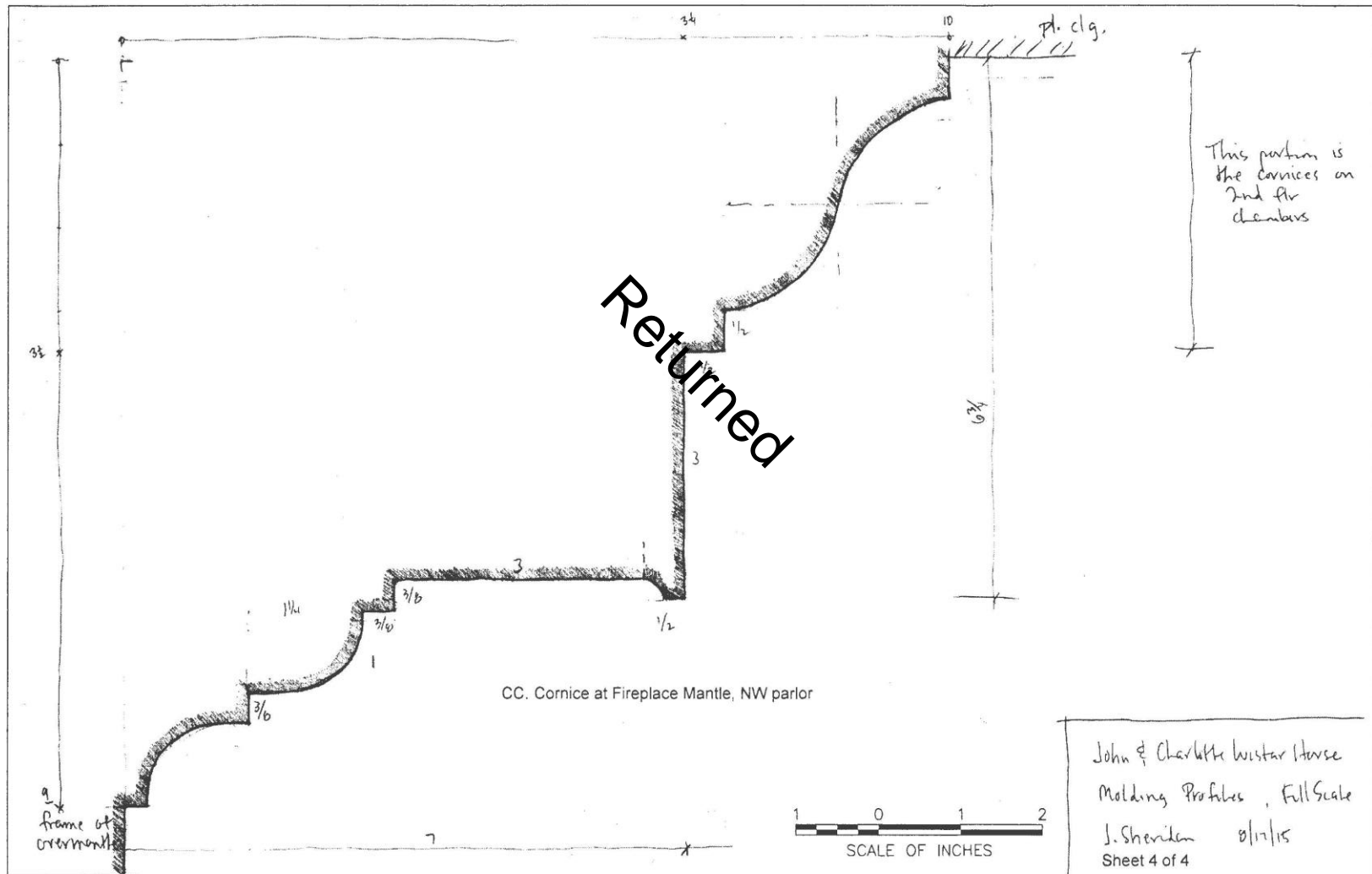
John & Charlotte Wistar House  
 Molding Profiles  
 8/17/15 J. Gherdon  
 Full Scale Sheet 2 of 4



Returned

John & Charlotte Wistar House  
 Molding Profiles  
 8/11/15 J. Sheridan  
 Full Scale, v.n.o. Sheet 3 of 4





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Wistar, John and Charlotte, Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Salem

DATE RECEIVED: 12/18/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/15/16  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/01/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/02/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001021

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    2/2/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER W. Deline

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 2/2/16

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Comments  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

**Property Name:** John and Charlotte Wistar Farm

**Property Location:** Salem County, NJ

**Reference Number:** 15001021

**Date of Return:** 2/2/16

**Nomination Summary:**

The John and Charlotte Wistar Farm nomination is being returned for substantive reasons. The nomination was submitted under Criterion C, at the local level of significance with the areas of significance in Architecture and Agriculture. The period of significance is 1765-1963.

**Issues:**

The summary paragraph of Section 8 does not address the significance of this farm under Criterion A for the area of significance of agriculture. The nomination does describe the features of the ancillary farm buildings and evaluates them as examples of important vernacular types of agricultural buildings. However, the statement of significance for agriculture should also describe the significance of the farm production, the farm fields, and the agricultural use of farm buildings throughout the period of significance and make the case for why these are important agricultural resources under Criterion A at the local level. Please provide a summary paragraph as suggested in the guidance found on pages 45 and 46 in the National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*.

The NR Bulletin *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, page 13, may also provide additional guidance on applying National Register Criterion A.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline, Historian  
[Lisa\\_Deline@nps.gov](mailto:Lisa_Deline@nps.gov)





HPO Project # 15-2358  
HPO-C2016-028

## State of New Jersey

MAIL CODE 501-04B

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

P.O. Box 420

Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

TEL. (609) 984-0176 FAX (609) 984-0578

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*

March 4, 2016



Lisa Deline  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW  
Washington , DC 20005

Dear Ms. Deline:

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office is re-submitting the National Register nomination for the John & Charlotte Wistar Farm, in Salem County, New Jersey—National Register reference number 15001021, for National Register consideration. The nomination was returned for substantive reasons. Changes have been made to the areas of significance and summary paragraph in order to comply with your review comments.

If you have any further questions or comments, please contact Bob Craig of the Historic Preservation Office staff by email at [bob.craig@dep.nj.gov](mailto:bob.craig@dep.nj.gov) or by phone at (609) 984-0541.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Saunders  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Wistar, John and Charlotte, Farm

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Salem

DATE RECEIVED: 3/07/16                      DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY:                              DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/22/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15001021

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT       RETURN       REJECT      4/22/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Architecture  
local level  
1965-1963*

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER Wm. D. ...

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 4/22/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N