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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name John and Elizabeth Remington House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 689 Roadstown Road

not for publication

city or town Hopewell Township

vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Cumberland code 011 zip code 08302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

R. H. Boyer

Ass't Commissioner

5/26/15

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

NJ DEP

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain: _____)

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7-14-15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Postmedieval English

FEDERAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK, STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD: shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Remington House is a two-and-a-half-story patterned brickwork house with a wood shingle roof located on a five-acre property on the outskirts of Roadstown, a crossroads village in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, four miles from Bridgeton, the county seat. The main block was constructed in two builds, both of brick, with the 1728 section (422 sf footprint) to the west (photos 2, 3, 4, and 8), and the ca. 1815 (450sf) section to the east (photos 1, 5, and 7). The construction date of the oldest section is attested to by the date, as well as the initials of John and Elizabeth Remington and an overall diaper pattern, set into the brickwork of the west gable end through the use of vitrified headers. In 2005, a frame 1950s one-story kitchen addition to the east was replaced by a one-and-a-half story T-shaped frame addition (727 sf) (photo 6). The building is in excellent physical condition and retains a high degree of historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, as well as of location and setting.

Description Narrative (continued)

(see Continuation **Sheets**)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1728 - 1815

Significant Dates

1728

1815

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The John and Elizabeth Remington House is eligible with local significance under Criterion C as an outstanding early example of a patterned brickwork house. The Remington House, with a date of 1728 and the initials R, I (J) and E, is chronologically the fourth oldest of extant identified Salem/Cumberland County patterned-brickwork houses, and the second oldest to feature initials. Further architectural significance is provided by the two-story Federal brick addition built ca. 1815; as part of this construction campaign, the 1728 section was renovated inside and out to make it compatible with the Federal style.

Criteria Considerations, if any (Explanation)

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

1728 was the date of construction, as indicated by the date set in vitrified headers on the west gable, the year of its initial construction. 1815 marks the point at which the house was more than doubled in size and assumed its current Federal form.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

(see Continuation Sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cumberland County, NJ deeds. Cumberland County Courthouse, Bridgeton, NJ and New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

Cushing, Thomas and Charles E. Sheppard. *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck. 1883.

Kauffmann, A. W. *An Epochal Historiette of Walter S. Garrison, Harness Driving and The County Fair*. Bridgeton, NJ. *Bridgeton Evening News*. 1938.

- Love, Paul. *Patterned Brickwork in the American Colonies*. Columbia University PhD thesis. 1950. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International. 1978.
- Craig, Robert W. "Patterned Brickwork." In *Encyclopedia of New Jersey*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. 2004.
- Sebold, Kimberly R. and Sara Amy Leach. *Historic Themes and Resources within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1995.
- Sickler, Joseph S. *The Old Houses of Salem County*. Salem, NJ: Sunbeam Publishing Company. 1949.
- Wertenbaker, Thomas J. *The Founding of the American Civilization: The Middle Colonies*. New York: Cooper Square Publishers. 1963.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5 acres
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude 39.440126° Longitude -75.311689°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the John and Elizabeth Remington House are equivalent to Block 65 Lot 12.02 on the Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, NJ tax map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the current legal boundaries of the John and Elizabeth Remington House property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Penelope S. Watson
 organization Watson & Henry Associates date 18 December 2014
 street & number 12 N. Pearl Street telephone 856-451-1779
 city or town Bridgeton state NJ zip code 08302

e-mail pwatson@watsonhenry.com

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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: John and Elizabeth Remington House
City or Vicinity: Roadstown, Hopewell Township
County: Cumberland State: NJ
Photographer: Penelope S. Watson
Date Photographed: 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Remington House, looking northeast from Roadstown Road 1 of 11.
Remington House, looking east 2 of 11.
Remington House, looking east, detail 3 of 11.
Remington House, looking north 4 of 11.
Remington House, looking north 5 of 11.
Remington House, looking northwest 6 of 11.
Remington House, looking south 7 of 11.
Remington House, looking south 8 of 11.
Remington House, 1728 parlor looking west 9 of 11.
Remington House, ca. 1815 kitchen, looking east 10 of 11.
Remington House, ca. 1815 center hall looking north 11 of 11.

Property Owner:

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

name John and Sally Garrison
street & number 689 Roadstown Road telephone (856) 453-1288
city or town Hopewell Township, Cumberland County state NJ zip code 08302

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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The gable roof on the main block, with the ridge parallel to the road, is pierced by a chimney centered on the ridge on the west end, and a chimney behind the ridge on the east end. The south slope of the roof features two gabled dormers, with a single dormer on the north slope; the dormers were added ca. 1875 (photo 1).

The patterned west gable end is laid in basic English bond, altered as necessary to achieve the decorative pattern. It features an overall diaper pattern, three-and-a-half diamonds high and four diamonds across (photos 2 & 3). The bottom row contains three full diamonds, with half diamonds at either end; the second row of four diamonds has the upper outside fourth side of the end diamonds eliminated. The top row extends into the triangle of the gable. Starting one course above the top of the diaper pattern are the numerals 1728; the 1, 7 and 8 are eight courses high, while the 2 is seven courses. The 1 curves to the left at the bottom, while the bottom leg of the 7 is a straight diagonal. The top of the 1, the 7 and the 8 fall on a header row, and a flat top on the 8 as well as the top of the 1 and 7 use it to advantage. The initials I (for J) and E begin one course above the top of the numerals, and are seven courses high. The R starts one course above the I and E, and is nine courses high. Two bricks in the curve of the R are not vitrified, possibly indicating that the mason ran out of vitrified headers at the very end of the project. The nineteenth-century cornice covers the upper left corner of the R, and may also conceal diagonal rows of headers paralleling the raking eaves.

The west end diaper pattern is interrupted by two windows, added or possibly enlarged ca. 1815, one on each story. Though these two windows appear to have been added, disturbed brick work above and to the right of the first story window, as well as a vertical break in the brick bond, suggests there may once have been a small window in that location; its location high on the wall, at the level of the first-floor ceiling, suggests that it lighted the stair (as, for example, in the Abel Nicholson House). In a limited area above the first story window and extending to the vertical break to the right, vitrified headers appear at random, indicating that when the small window was removed and the large window installed, existing bricks were used to patch the masonry without regard to the diaper pattern.

On the façade (south elevation) the 1728 section has two bays with windows on both stories, and the three-bay nineteenth-century section has a door and two windows on the first story, all surmounted by windows on the second. The door and windows in the later section step down from the elevation of those in the 1728 section. The south elevation presents a roughly symmetrical five-bay façade with a center door (photos 4 & 5). The brick pattern in the 1728 section is Flemish bond with vitrified headers. The ca. 1815 façade is laid in plain Flemish bond, without vitrified headers. Neither the 1728 nor the ca. 1815 section has a watertable. The 1728 section originally had a pent roof between the first and second stories on both the north and south elevations: a two-course string course runs the length of both elevations, and protected the pent where it

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met the plane of the wall; the brick pattern on the south façade changes to English bond where the pent roof covered the brickwork. The patches where joists previously penetrated the masonry are evident. As built in 1728, the façade had a door flanked by a window on each side, but the façade was asymmetrical, with the door located east of the façade's center. The fenestration on the second story has not been determined.

On the north (rear), the 1728 section has one window on each story. The two sections combined have a total of three bays, compared to the south elevation's five bays. The ca. 1815 section has a window and a door (to the west) on the first story and two windows on the second; the window over the door lights the stairway, and is lower than the other second-story windows (photos 7 & 8).

As the 1728 section was first built, a door was centered on this elevation, and was flanked by a small window on either side. Judging from the location of queen bats in the masonry, the north elevation featured a wide window on the second story above the door; this could possibly have been a casement window. An additional small window was located to the west end of the façade; again this may have lighted the stair to the attic, or, if the attic stair was relocated ca. 1815, a writing closet.¹

The 1728 north elevation brick is laid in English bond. The nineteenth-century section has a common bond that is inconsistent, with the number of stretcher courses between header courses varying from five to seven.

In the 1728 section, the masonry door openings were infilled, and windows set in the partial openings, probably at the time the ca. 1815 section was built. The nineteenth-century section eliminated the need for exterior doors in the 1728 section, as it featured new doorways in both the north and south elevations. Window openings also were moved, enlarged, and added as part of that construction project.

The fixed/sliding wood windows are six-over-six, protected by metal storm windows. At the south door, a wood stoop with built-in benches, a traditional configuration in the Delaware Valley, was constructed in the twenty-first century.

The east end of the 1728 section is covered by the ca. 1815 addition, which was built up against it. The frame addition (photo 6), which replaced a mid-twentieth-century one-story kitchen (1988 photo) and references the late-nineteenth-century frame addition that preceded the kitchen (early 20th century photo), features a one-story porch across the south façade. This frame section covers the majority of the east end of the ca. 1815

¹ A rare surviving writing closet with a small window in the gable end is a significant feature of the 1722 Abel Nicholson House (National Historic Landmark), the second-oldest extant patterned-end brick house in Salem County.

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section; the masonry that is exposed features a common bond with three stretcher courses to each course of headers.

The probable sequence of construction is as follows:

- 1728: two-and-a-half-story brick block with either a frame or (less likely) brick kitchen wing to the east;
- Ca. 1815: 1728 kitchen demolished and replaced with two-story addition containing a kitchen on the first floor;
- Ca. 1875: two-story frame wing containing a kitchen on the first floor constructed east of the ca. 1815 block, and dormers added to 1728 and ca. 1815 sections (early 20th century photo);
- 1950s: frame wing demolished and replaced with a one-story frame addition containing a kitchen (1988 photo);
- 2005: 1950s one-story frame kitchen demolished and replaced with current one-and-a-half story frame wing containing a kitchen and family room (photo 6).

Interior Description:

The exterior doors in the ca. 1815 section provide access into an entrance hall containing a winding stair to the second floor in the northwest corner (photo 11). Inside the hall to the west, three steps provide access up to the single room that constitutes the footprint of the 1728 section. Judging by the size of the footprint and the original location of doors and windows, when first constructed, the 1728 section had a one-cell hall plan, with a chamber above. Currently in that room, a fireplace with a Federal mantel with reeded decoration is centered on the west wall (the interior of the patterned brick end); woodwork comprised of baseboard, chairrail and window surrounds is consistent in period with the Federal fireplace (photo 9).

A doorway to the east in the entrance hall opens into a room with a large fireplace that includes the arched opening at the back for a bake oven, indicating that the room was built as a kitchen (photo 10).

In 2005, a small one-story mid-twentieth-century frame addition containing a kitchen was demolished, and a one-and-a-half-story frame addition that replicates in general form a previously-standing nineteenth-century frame section was constructed. The 2005 section contains a kitchen, family room, powder room, pantry, and closets.

Originally there would probably have been a winding stair to the second floor built against the fireplace on the west gable end; based on precedent, the stair would have been enclosed with a wall in the plane of the chimney girt, and would have had a step or two within the room before the door to the stairs. The large arch in the cellar supporting the first floor fireplace indicates that the fireplace mass extended into the northwest corner of the room, making the southwest corner the probable location of the stair.

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It is almost certain that there was originally a kitchen wing where the nineteenth-century addition now stands, and that the one-room hall was used as a parlor and not for cooking; kitchens were considered utility spaces at the time, and a family with the wealth and social standing of the Remingtons would not have tolerated the smells and grime of cooking in their parlor. During restoration, on what had been the 1728 east exterior wall, evidence was uncovered of a shed-roof-line for a one-story wing in that location, supporting the idea of a separate kitchen wing as part of the original construction.² The interior door on the east wall, which now leads from the 1728 section to the ca. 1815 section is probably original to 1728, and was the door to the kitchen wing. In the 1728 basement, there is an original opening on the east wall which may have provided access from the kitchen wing to the basement.

The interior of the 1728 section was remodeled at the time the ca. 1815 addition was constructed. The doors to the exterior were changed to windows, the stair between the first and second floors was removed, windows were enlarged, moved, and added, and wood trim was replaced.

There is a winding stair to the attic in the northwest corner of the 1728 second floor; it has not been determined if this stair is original to the construction of the section, or was relocated from the southwest corner, over the stair from the first floor, at the time of the ca. 1815 addition. Until the twenty-first century, there was no communication between the attics of the two sections, and separate stairs would have been required. The layout of the 1728 second floor was changed at the time of the ca. 1815 construction, and now contains two rooms accessible by means of a hallway along the north wall. The second floor of the ca. 1815 section is composed of several small rooms, with the stair to the attic in the southeast corner, diagonally opposite in plan the stair from the first floor.

The attic of the 1728 section is unfinished. The attic in the ca. 1815 section is one large room, and was finished with plaster when first constructed.

Probably about 1875, when the property changed hands, a frame wing was built on the east end of the ca. 1815 brick addition (early 20th century photo). This almost certainly contained a kitchen, and motivated the reduction in size of the large cooking fireplace in the ca. 1815 section. The dormers, two on the south and one on the north, were added after the construction of the two-story brick wing, and probably date to this building campaign.

² The 1722 Abel Nicholson House, with a two-room hall and parlor plan, had a separate kitchen wing from the time of construction, as attested to by the change in brick finish on the exterior of the connecting wall. The separate kitchen wing did not obviate the construction of a large iconic fireplace in the hall – a fireplace considerably larger than needed simply for heating purposes, but not intended for cooking.

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In the mid-twentieth century, this frame wing was demolished and replaced by a one-story one-room frame kitchen wing (1988 photo). The mid-twentieth-century kitchen was in turn demolished in 2005 and replaced by a frame wing containing an entrance hall, kitchen and family room, as well as a small bathroom and closets. The appearance of this wing references the late nineteenth-century frame wing, and features a porch running across the south elevation (photo 6).

One small mid-twentieth-century non-contributing outbuilding remains behind the house (outbuilding photo). The structure rests on concrete masonry unit piers. Built of nominal framing members, it is clad with vertical barn boards on the exterior. A pair of double doors on the west elevation provides access. Fenestration includes two six-pane single sash windows on the south elevation, and a double-hung window in the east gable. The building postdates the Period of Significance and is considered non-contributing.

Setting:

The house is located on an approximately five-acre plot on the Roadstown Road (County Road 626); the lot is a remnant of the much larger parcel purchased by John Remington (II) in the early eighteenth century. The house is set toward the back (north) of the lot, and is reached by a long driveway shaded by mature trees (photo 1). The property is located on the outskirts of the rural hamlet of Roadstown, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County; Roadstown is a crossroads with about three dozen houses, most dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and an early-nineteenth-century brick church. Agricultural fields surround the house, as they do the village of Roadstown. The rural setting combined with the 1801 Cohansey Baptist Church and cemetery situated across the road gives the Remington House a high degree of integrity of feeling, association, location and setting.

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The house is a well-preserved example of patterned brickwork, an Anglo-American building tradition, primarily found in the Delaware Valley, that persisted for a century in southern New Jersey. The craft of decorative brickwork is believed to have been imported to Salem County by English masons.³ It was common in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, first being used on major buildings and later on less important ones.⁴

The simplest brickwork pattern is Flemish bond (also called Flemish checker) with vitrified headers, forming a checkerboard pattern. This was the first patterning to appear in Salem County, having reportedly been used on the house known as the Bradway House in 1691; it appears on many houses as the only form of decorative brickwork, primarily in facades, and it embellishes the façade of the Remington House (photos 4 & 5).^{5 6} A more elaborate form of patterning, ranging from simple diamonds to elaborate full-façade designs, was identified in the mid-twentieth century on a total of 242 examples throughout the eastern states, from Connecticut to Kentucky and Louisiana; it is this tradition of complex patterning of which the Remington House is a significant example.^{7 8}

One hundred fifty-five of 242 examples identified nationwide in the mid-twentieth century were located in New Jersey, in the Salem and Burlington areas.⁹ Apart from the 1691 no-longer-extant Bradway House in Salem, no examples are known to have been constructed in Salem County before 1720. Four houses with similar designs built in the 1720s survive; in chronological order, they are (the first three as identified by architectural historian Paul Love):

³ Cumberland County was subdivided from Salem County in 1748. References to Salem County before that date encompass both current counties.

⁴ Kimberly R. Sebold and Sara Amy Leach, *Historic Themes and Resources within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail*, Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995, p. 171.

⁵ The Bradway House was demolished in the 1960s.

⁶ Craig, Robert W., "Patterned Brickwork," in *Encyclopedia of New Jersey*, New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2004, p. 620.

⁷ Paul Love, "Patterned Brickwork in the American Colonies," Columbia University PhD thesis, 1950. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International, 1978, p. 173

⁸ The patterned brickwork on the Remington House was covered with a thin cementitious coating at the time, and the house was not included in the census. Later in the twentieth century, the coating began to weather, revealing the brickwork; it was removed in its entirety during the recent restoration.

⁹ Love, "Patterned Brickwork in the American Colonies," p. 173.

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- Joseph Darkin House, 1720: diaper pattern with date (Darkin House photo);
- Abel Nicholson House, 1722: diaper pattern with date (Nicholson House photos);
- John Maddox Denn House, 1725: diaper pattern with date and initials (Denn House photo);
- John Remington House, 1728: diaper pattern with date and initials.

The earlier Darkin and Nicholson Houses have very similar diaper patterns with a maximum of five diamonds across, extending up into the gable and interrupted only for the date. The Nicholson House, with five rows of five diamonds, has diagonal rows of vitrified headers parallel to the raking eave that are separate from the overall diaper pattern, and the lower half of the Darkin House pattern is concealed by a twentieth-century addition. Next chronologically, the Denn House has a reduced pattern of two rows of only three diamonds across, but again with the diagonal rows of vitrified headers parallel to the eaves; this is the earliest known surviving Salem County example of three initials (D in the apex, with I X L beneath) in addition to the date. The initials and date occupy the entire triangular peak of the gable.

In the Remington House, the diaper pattern is expanded to three-and-a-half rows of four diamonds, though some of the outer diamonds have unfinished sides; the top row extends into the triangle of the gable, making the R over I and E initials and the date somewhat more cramped than in the Denn House. The unfinished diamonds result in a freer, more spontaneous looking design than the earlier patterns with every diamond completed. There are no visible diagonal rows of headers at the eaves, though they may exist behind the nineteenth-century raking cornice.

The Remington House also was the smallest of the four houses when first constructed, though all four were major structures that could only have been built by the wealthiest members of the community. The Nicholson House has a two-room hall and parlor plan, and judging from exterior appearances, the Darkin House was similar. The Denn House, the largest of all, is an anomaly which gives every appearance of having been built as a double house containing two one-room hall plans; the double entrances, the central chimney mass with back-to-back fireplaces, and the two back-to-back flights of winding stairs appear in no other identified house of the period in the region.

Though the Remington House primarily holds architectural significance, the people who have owned and lived in it have been prominent citizens whose lives have contributed to the social history of the region. The Remington's were a prominent Quaker family who apparently came to Salem County about the time it was settled by John Fenwick in 1675. Through the Remington family, for whom it was constructed, the house has strong associations with "the earliest Quaker settlement and the first permanent English

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

settlement in the State of New Jersey.”¹⁰ At the turn of the nineteenth century, prominent Bridgeton resident Ebenezer Elmer, local physician and member of the US Congress, owned the property for a number of years, though he did not live there. In the nineteenth century, a successful Cumberland County farming family, the Brooks, owned and lived in the house for two generations, and gave the house an unfortunate association with the devastating cholera epidemic of the mid-nineteenth century. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Tice-Garrison family occupied the farm for three generations; the most colorful family member, Walter Garrison, brought the farm into regional prominence as the setting for experiments in eliminating tuberculosis from milk, and artificial insemination. In addition, he was known throughout New Jersey and surrounding states as a leading horse trainer and harness racer.

The John Remington (II) who had the house built was almost certainly the son of the John Remington (I) (?-1732) who was active in land transactions, as well as being a subscriber to the building of a Friends meeting house in Salem, in the 1690s.^{11 12} The elder John Remington married Susannah Bradway (?-?), daughter of Edward and Mary Bradway; Susannah was born in England and immigrated with her parents in 1677.¹³ It appears that John (I) was married a second time to a Sarah (?-1733). In 1707, John Remington (I) was living in Chester, Pennsylvania, when he purchased a tract of 500 acres along Alloway Creek in Salem County. Presumably John (I) and either Susannah or Sarah were the parents of the John Remington (II) who built the house in Roadstown in 1728; a John Remington was the executor of the estate of Sarah Remington, widow, in 1733.¹⁴

The birth date of the younger John Remington (II) has not been discovered, nor has information on the lineage of his wife Elizabeth. At a time not yet identified, John, along with a Thomas Remington who was possibly his brother, purchased a large tract of land that would eventually become Roadstown from Nicholas and Leonard Gibbon.¹⁵

¹⁰ Ronald E. Magill; Patricia Henry, ed., “Abel & Mary Nicholson House National Historic Landmark Nomination,” 28 July 1999, p. 12.

¹¹ Because of the confusion caused by the presence of three John Remingtons over four generations, each mention of the name will be identified by I (father of the builder); II (the builder), of III (grandson of the builder).

¹² John Remington (I) may also have been born in England, based on a likely birth date before Fenwick's 1677 settlement of Salem, but no record has been found.

¹³ Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey*, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883, p. 318. Susannah Bradway was the daughter of Edward and Mary, and came to Salem with her parents on the *Kent* in 1677.

¹⁴ New Jersey Colonial Documents, p. 614.

¹⁵ Letter from Carl Williams to Sara C. Watson, 03 March 1976.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

John and Elizabeth Remington
House

Name of Property

Cumberland County, NJ

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

John (II) (?-1766) was active in community affairs, and was a judge at the first Cumberland County court that met in Greenwich on 31 May, 1748.¹⁶ He was also a Freeholder for Salem County representing the north side of the Cohansey Precinct in 1727, 1728, and 1732-33.¹⁷ Though John and Elizabeth apparently were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and at least some of their grandchildren remained in the society, in 1757 they were both listed as members of the Cohansie Baptist Church.^{18 19 20}

John and Elizabeth had at least two children: a son and a daughter. Little is known about these children. Their son Mark (?_?) married Rachel Shepherd; Mark and Rachel were the parents of at least two sons, Moses (?-1787)²¹ and Clement (1756-1833);²² and probably also of John (III) (?-1803), Thomas (?-1790), Mary (?-?) and Sarah (?-?). (By 1766 Sarah was married and had the surname Anderson.) John and Elizabeth's daughter married a Ewing; two male grandchildren were named Ewing (William and Remington). When John (II) died in 1766, he left his estate to his grandchildren, never mentioning his children, so it is most likely they had predeceased him. Grandson John Remington (III) was the executor of his grandfather's estate.

Grandson John Remington was to inherit money, a watch and apparel, and Sarah Anderson was to receive furniture already in her possession. The remainder of the estate was to be divided among the other six grandchildren equally; John may have bought out the shares of his siblings and cousins. In any event, he was living in the house three decades later, though he did not own it at that time.

¹⁶ The transcription of the Cohansey Baptist Church records available at ancestry.com list John Remington's death as 13 November 1761, but he wrote his will in November 1766.

¹⁷ Cushing & Sheppard p. 530.

¹⁸ In the eighteenth century the Cohansey Baptist Church was located not across the road from the Remington House as it is now, but at Sheppard's Mill, about four miles away by road.

¹⁹ "Pastor's Book of Cohansie Baptist Church, Commenced by Rev. Robert Kelsay in January 1757 – 1857," transcription, p. 72, available through Pennsylvania and New Jersey Church and Town Records 1708-1985 at ancestry.com.

²⁰ Grandson Thomas and his wife Sarah were also members of the Cohansey Baptist Church, with Thomas being baptized in 1790, the year he died.

²¹ In 1755 Rachel's father Moses Shepherd died, leaving Rachel 15£ and his grandson Moses Remington a cow and calf. Will of Moses Shepherd, Cumberland wills 88F.

²² US Quaker Meeting Records, 1681-1994, ancestry.com. Retrieved 28 July 2014. Clement Remington married Sarah Hart in 1786; he is described as the "Son of Mark and Rachel Remington, Late of Cumberland County in West New Jersey, Deceased."

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Section number 8 Page 5

John and Elizabeth Remington
House

Name of Property

Cumberland County, NJ

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Sometime before 1795, the property was acquired by Ebenezer Elmer (1752-1843),²³ a Bridgeton physician and member of the US Congress. He did not live in the house (he had a home in Bridgeton) but rented it out. In 1795, he offered the farm for sale:

To be sold,

By the subscriber, and may be entered upon in March next, a plantation in a beautiful situation, adjoining the village of Roads-Town, Cumberland county, containing 116 acres; of which 100 is cleared, and of the first quality for grain or grass, the remainder fine growing woodland. On the premises are a brick two story dwelling house and kitchen, large barn, apple and peach orchard &c occupied by John Remington. The price will be moderate, and the payments convenient to the purchaser.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on account or obligations, now due, are requested to make payment, without fail before the 25th of March next.

Ebenezer Elmer

December 5th, 1795^{24 25}

It appears no one purchased the property at this time, for in 1808 it was sold by Ebenezer and Hannah Elmer to Harvey Sheppard (incidentally executor of John Remington's (III) estate, who had died in 1803). Harvey and Melia Sheppard sold it to William Mason in 1812, and on 25 February 1815 Mason sold it to James and Hannah Brooks.

James (1774-1849) and Hannah (1782-1849) Brooks had been married in 1802, and had five children when they bought the farm. Their sixth child was born ten days later, and they had three more children in the years to come. In 1843 author John Fanning Watson called on James Brooks during a visit to Cumberland County and described him as "a good farmer" and "a man of easy circumstances & intelligent...he got some Estate by Wm Marr of New Orleans, his relative."²⁶

Early in the period of the Brooks ownership is the most likely time for the construction of the brick addition to the 1728 house, particularly in light of James Brooks' reported inheritance and relative prosperity. It is possible, though very unlikely, that Ebenezer Elmer had the addition constructed between 1795, when he placed the ad, and 1808, when he sold the property; it is virtually a certainty that neither Harvey Sheppard nor

²³ The deed for this transaction has not been located.

²⁴ *The Argus and New Jersey Centinel*, Bridgeton, NJ, 17 December 1795.

²⁵ "Brick two story dwelling house and kitchen" indicates that the two-story brick addition, which contained a kitchen, had not yet been constructed, and that the original kitchen was still extant.

²⁶ Watson, John Fanning, "Journey of JFW to Greenwich N.J.", Winterthur Library, ms. July 1843.

**United States Department of the Interior
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Section number 8 Page 6

John and Elizabeth Remington
House

Name of Property

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William Mason had it constructed, since the price of the farm remained the same through three sales: Elmer to Sheppard, \$2,700; Sheppard to Mason, \$2,300; Mason to Brooks, \$2,400. A major capital improvement such as more than doubling the size of the house would have been reflected in an increased value.

The Brooks had nine children: Alpheus (1803-1864, married Sarah ?); Martha (1804-?, married first Howell Powell Watson and later Charles Shute); Mary (1806-? married ? Gibbon); Samuel (1809-1890, married Kitturah Gillman); Sarah Ann (1812-1886, married Thomas Mulford); David (1815-1877); James (1817-1902, married Eliza?); Hannah (1820-?, married David Mulford); Lewis (1827-1897, married Rachel ?).

In 1849, son James' wife Eliza contracted cholera from a friend visiting from Philadelphia. She died on Tuesday, 07 August in Mannington, Salem County. The next day, James and Hannah paid a condolence call on their son, and both contracted the disease. James died on Thursday, 09 August, and Hannah on Friday, 10 August. (Son James and his children contracted milder cases of cholera and survived.) James and Hannah are buried in the Cohansey Baptist cemetery across the street from their home.²⁷

James Brooks appears to not have left a will. His property was inherited equally by eight of his children, and on 04 February 1850 son Samuel (1810-?) purchased the shares of his siblings for the 102 acre property for \$6,107.25. Samuel and Kitturah resided in the house for many years and raised a family of eight children there. However, when they sold it to William Tice of Roadstown on 03 March 1875 they were living in Bridgeton. They subsequently moved to Alloway, Salem County.

William Tice paid \$10,000 for the property that then contained 98 acres. William and his wife Lucy had two daughters: Fannie, who was born ca. 1861 and Clara, born ca. 1863. In 1885, Fannie married Walter Garrison; the couple lived with William and Lucy, and Walter helped William operate the farm, which was then known as the Maplewood Stock Farm.²⁸ It was probably about this time that the frame two-story addition was constructed on the east end, and the dormers were added (early 20th century photo).

William apparently died about 1894, because in November of that year his widow Lucy bought the property from Clara, Fannie and Walter. Lucy moved off the farm and lived

²⁷ The second cholera pandemic (1829-1849), also known as the Asiatic Cholera Pandemic, was a pandemic that reached from India to Europe, Great Britain and the Americas. The phase of the second pandemic after 1839 is sometimes considered the third pandemic.

²⁸ A. W. Kauffmann, *An Epochal Historiette*, Bridgeton, NJ: Bridgeton Evening News, 1938, p. 4.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

John and Elizabeth Remington
House

Name of Property

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with daughter Clara in a nearby house, which she also owned. Fannie and Walter Garrison occupied the house, and Walter continued to farm for the rest of his life. Lucy died in 1923, leaving the farm to her daughters for their lifetimes, and then to their children.

Walter Garrison (1864-1937) is perhaps the most memorable personality to have lived in the house. He was an orphan, born in Pennsylvania,²⁹ who was taken in by a childless couple in the vicinity, Powel H. Garrison and his wife Priscilla.³⁰ He grew up farming with his adoptive father, and at an early age developed an interest in livestock:

“horses and cows were foremost in his mind. About 1889 he began to be heard from as a producer of fine cows and milk free from tuberculosis. At this period tuberculosis was taking a heavy toll of human life and experiments led to meats and milk <sic>. Mr. Garrison was not a meat producer but he did produce milk and so he was in the field and started from the ground up in the crusade to eliminate this curse...

Undaline bacteria was the next task Walter S. Garrison applied himself to...

Cows and milk production were more or less pushed aside as Mr. Garrison grew older and horses received his major attention, although at one time, about 1910, his endeavor was about equally divided...Breeding and training harness racing horses took a greater part of his life and at the time of his death he devoted his entire attention to training horses and driving on the track...³¹

Walter Garrison was in fact considered one of the leading trainers and harness racers of the day, and has been inducted into the Harness Racing Hall of Fame; he “was one of the prominent horsemen in the east in the first third of the twentieth century...He drove for several stables during his long career.”³²

He trained up to thirty horses in the off season, and for many years had a one-third mile track at the farm. He was also known for breeding horses, and “early experiments in artificial semination <sic> were conducted at his Roadstown farm.”³³

²⁹ Federal Census, Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, NJ, 1900.

³⁰ Gilbert Cope, compiler, *Genealogy of the Sharpless family, descended from John and Jane Sharpless, settlers near Chester, Pennsylvania, 1682, 1887*, p. 1018. The 1880 Federal Census also lists Powel (Powell) Garrison as the father of Walter. In *Epochal Historiette*, Kauffmann says Walter’s adoptive father was William P. Garrison; this appears to be an error.

³¹ Kauffmann, *Epochal Historiette*, pp. 4-6.

³² <http://www.mi-harness.net/hof/0g0.html> Retrieved 11 August 2014.

³³ Kauffmann, *Epochal Historiette*, p.6.

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John and Elizabeth Remington
House

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Garrison drove his first track race at the age of thirteen, continued driving his whole life, and was killed at the age of 73 in an accident on the track at the Lewiston, PA fair in 1937 during a race.³⁴

The colorful life of Walter Garrison inspired two authors. A. W. Kauffmann, a local lawyer, wrote a tribute in 1938 that was serialized in the *Bridgeton Evening News*; its title in full was *An Epochal Historiette of Walter S. Garrison, Harness Driving, and The County Fair*. On the national stage, George Agnew Chamberlain based his 1928 novel *The Taken Child* on Garrison's life; the work was serialized in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Fannie Garrison predeceased her husband, and the farm remained in the possession of her sister Clara Tice until Clara died in 1948. Clara left her estate to be divided among Fannie's six children, William P. Garrison (1888-?), Clara Garrison Moore (1891-?); Lucy Priscilla "Pearl" Garrison Newkirk (1897-?), Walter Edwin Garrison (1899-1973), Fannie Marian Garrison Hall (1899-?), and James Evan Garrison (1905-?). The farm was transferred to the six nephews and nieces according to the terms of their grandmother Lucy's will. Clara and William's widow Florence deeded their shares to Evan and Edwin the following year.

Evan, Edwin and Edwin's wife Emily lived in the house. In the 1950s they demolished the late nineteenth-century frame addition (early 20th century photo) and constructed a one-story kitchen (1988 photo).

In 1973 Edwin was killed in an accident on the farm, leaving his share to his wife Emily, and the next year Emily and his brother Evan sold the property to David E. and Celia P. Marx.

David E. Marx, divorced, sold five acres containing the house, barn and outbuildings to John and Sally Garrison on 24 December 1987. The Garrisons restored the brick sections, which had fallen into disrepair (1988 photos). In the early twenty-first century, they demolished the 1950s kitchen and built a frame addition containing a kitchen, family room, bathroom and storage in its place (photo 6).

As one of the earliest of South Jersey's patterned-end brick houses, the John and Elizabeth Remington House is a significant resource in the New Jersey's architectural inventory. Its significance is supported and enhanced by the integrity of its setting and

³⁴ www.mi-harness.net, Retrieved 11 August 2014.

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John and Elizabeth Remington
House

Name of Property

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context. It retains the setting of a farmhouse in the midst of agricultural fields, but in neighborly proximity to the village crossroads and church. The growth and evolution of the house over almost three centuries reflect the prosperity and prominence of the succession of owners, and adds further to its architectural significance.

**JOHN AND ELIZABETH REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**

ILLUSTRATIONS

LOCATOR AND SITE MAPS

USGS MAP
AREA MAP
LOCATION MAP
SITE MAP
ANNOTATED SITE MAP WITH PHOTO LOCATIONS

FLOOR PLAN

ANNOTATED FIRST FLOOR PLAN WITH PHOTO LOCATIONS

HISTORIC MAPS

1862 MAP
1876 MAP

HISTORIC PHOTOS

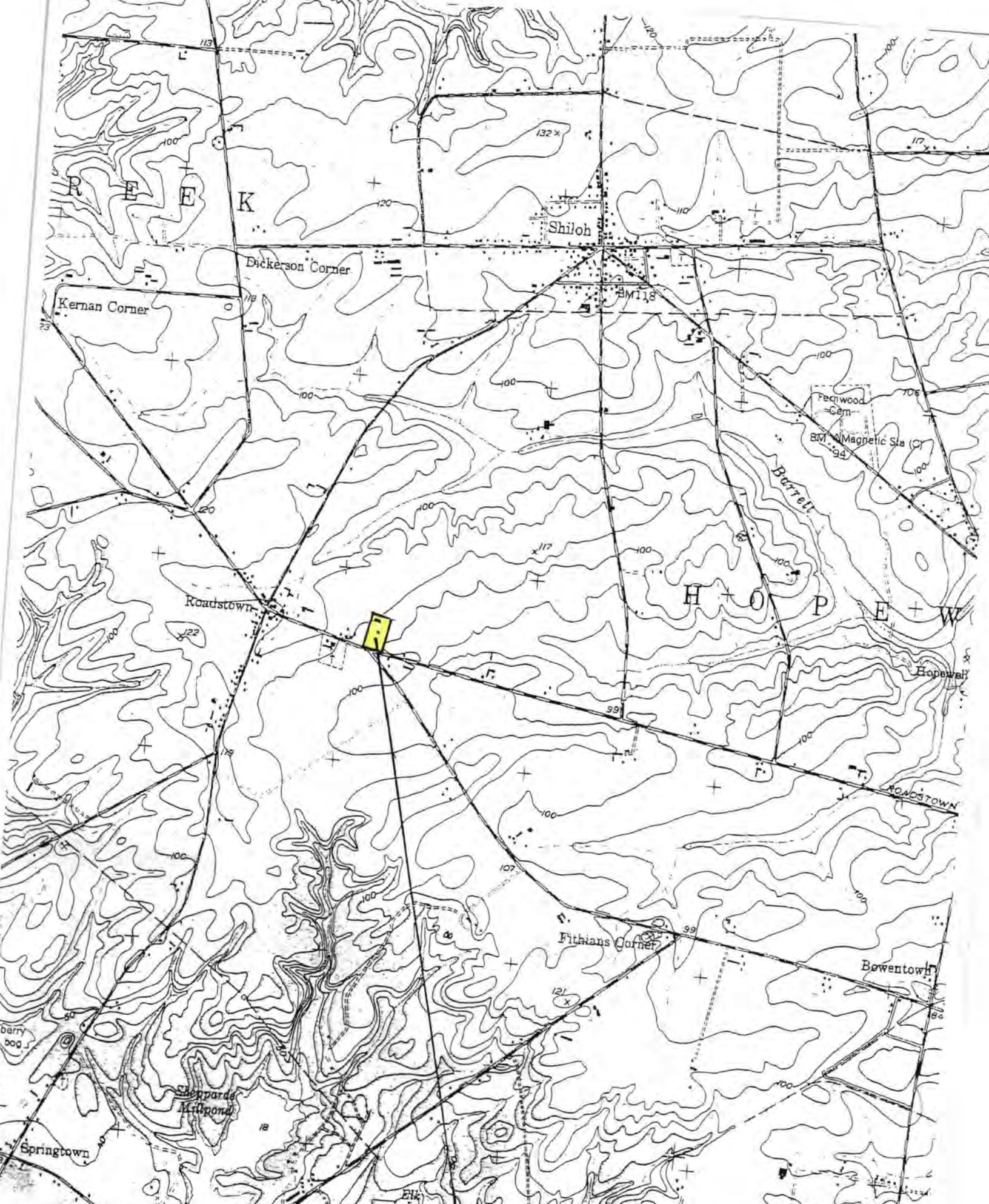
SOUTH ELEVATION IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY
NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY
WEST ELEVATION IN 1988
SOUTH ELEVATION IN 1988
NORTH ELEVATION IN 1988
EAST ELEVATION IN 1988
CENTER HALL LOOKING NORTH, CA. 1991, BEFORE RESTORATION
DINING ROOM LOOKING EAST, CA. 1991, BEFORE RESTORATION

CURRENT COLOR PHOTO

OUTBUILDING, LOOKING NORTHEAST

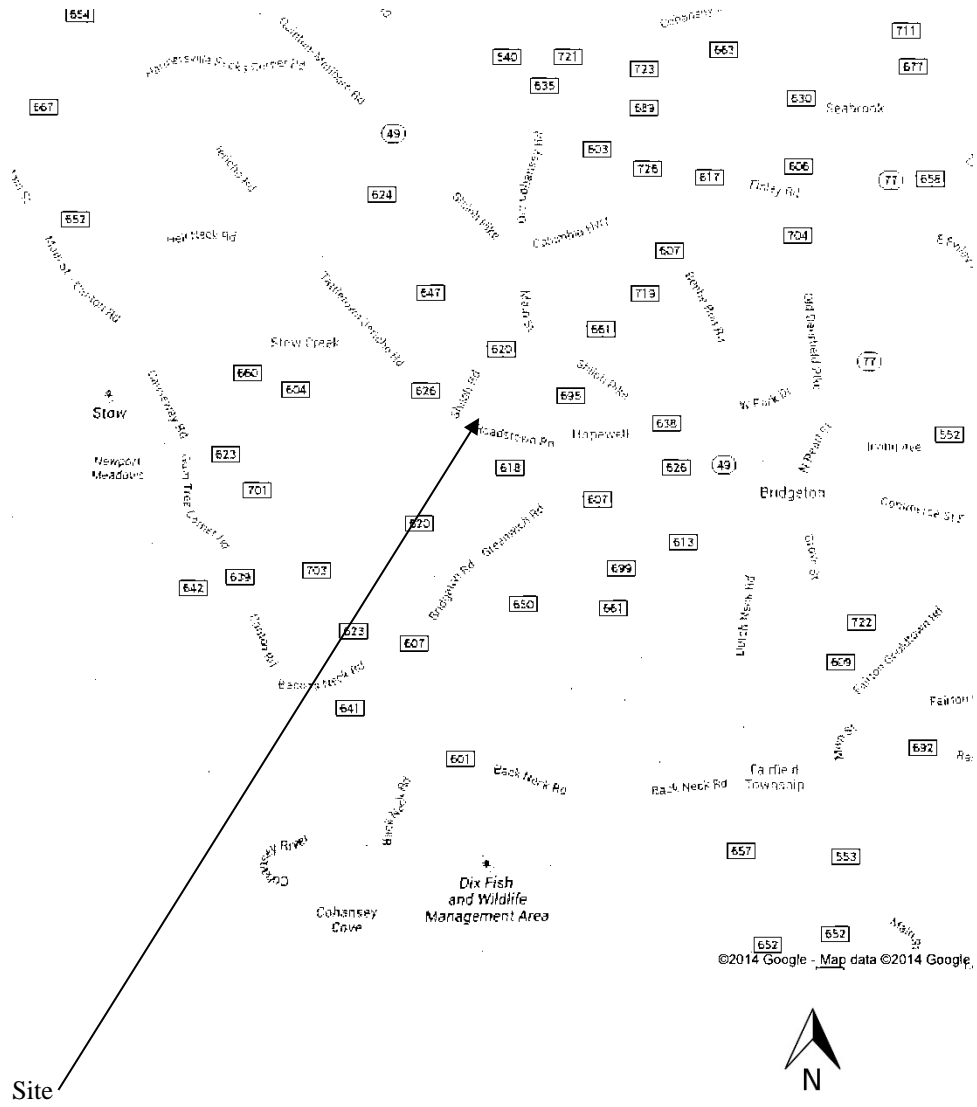
SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTOS

JOSEPH DARKIN HOUSE, 1720, SALEM COUNTY
ABEL NICHOLSON HOUSE (NHL), 1722, EAST ELEVATION
ABEL NICHOLSON HOUSE (NHL), 1722, SOUTH ELEVATION
JOHN MADDOX DENN HOUSE, 1725, EAST ELEVATION



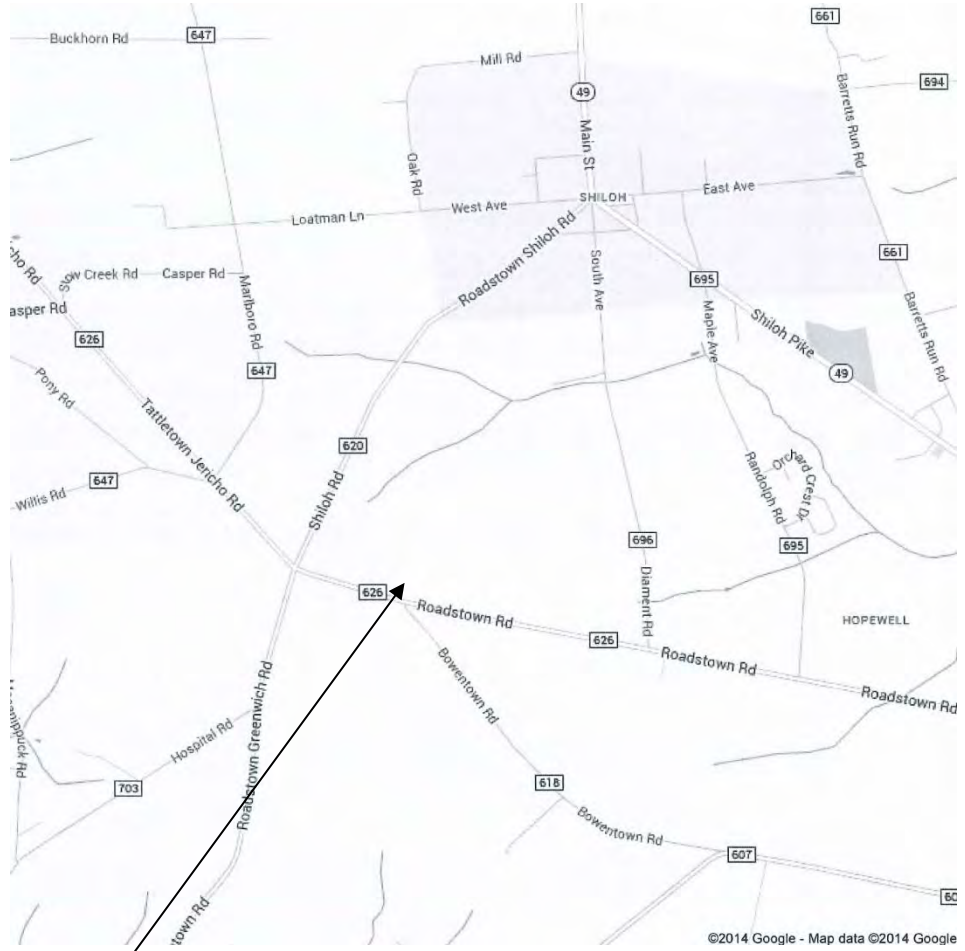
REMINGTON HOUSE
 LATITUDE 39° 26' 28" N
 LONGITUDE 75° 18' 45" W
 LATITUDE 39° 26' 27" N
 LONGITUDE 75° 18' 38" W
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.C.
 LONGITUDE 75° 18' 38" W

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



AREA MAP

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**

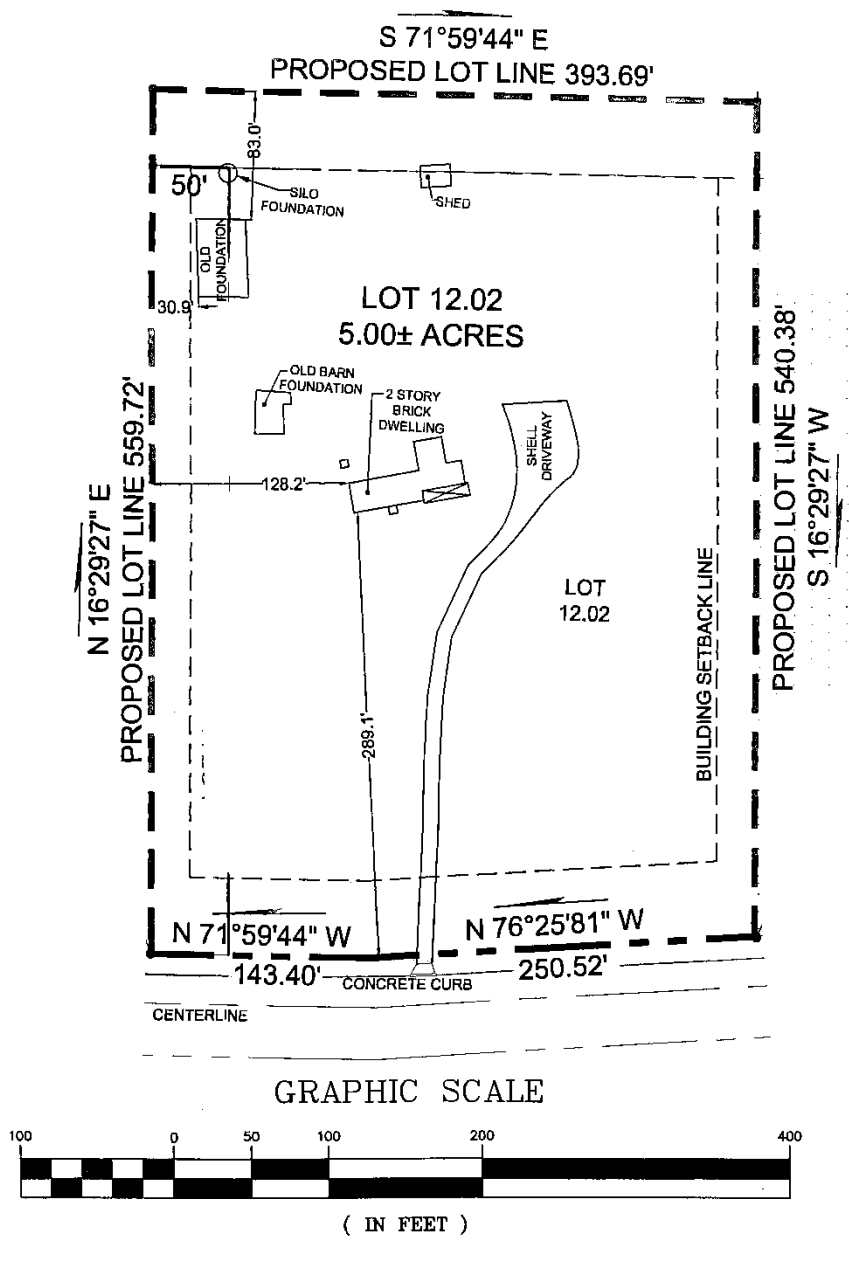


Site



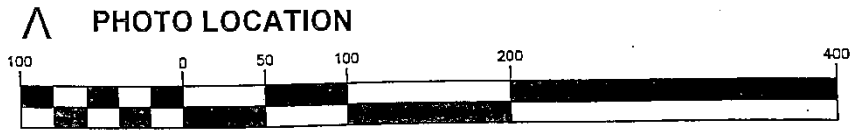
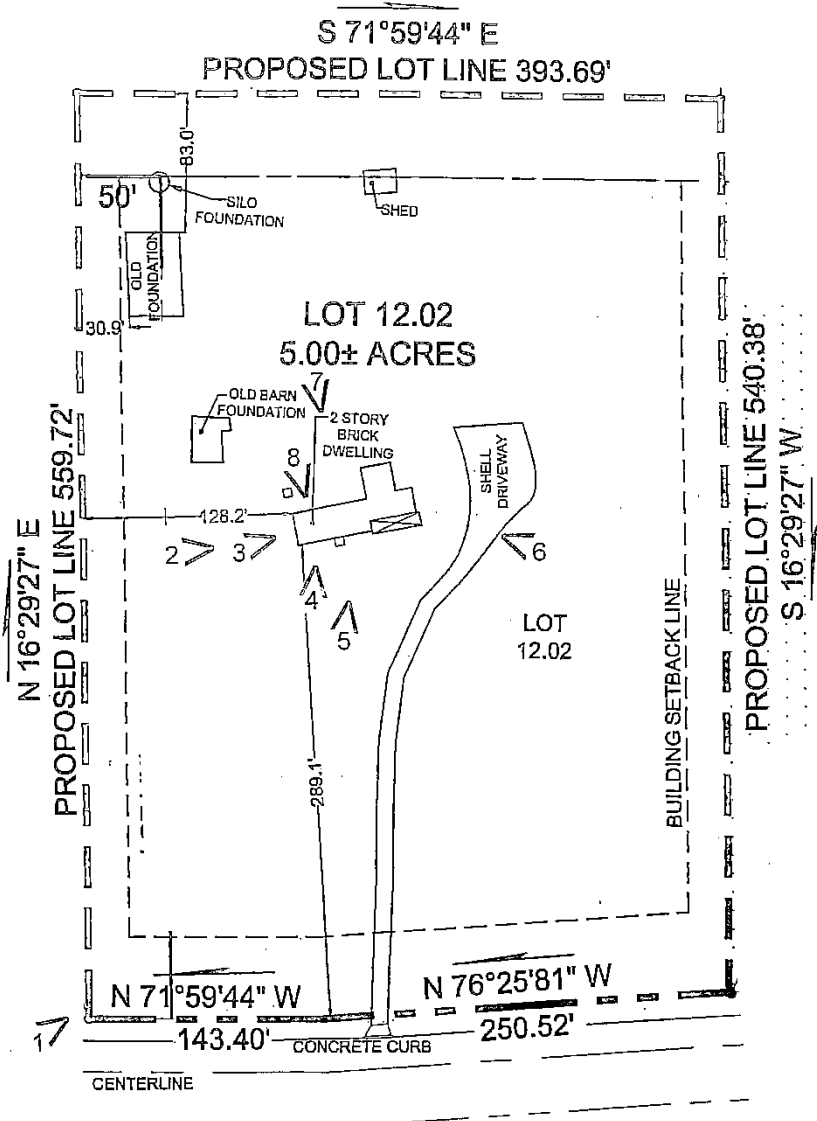
LOCATION MAP

REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ



SITE MAP

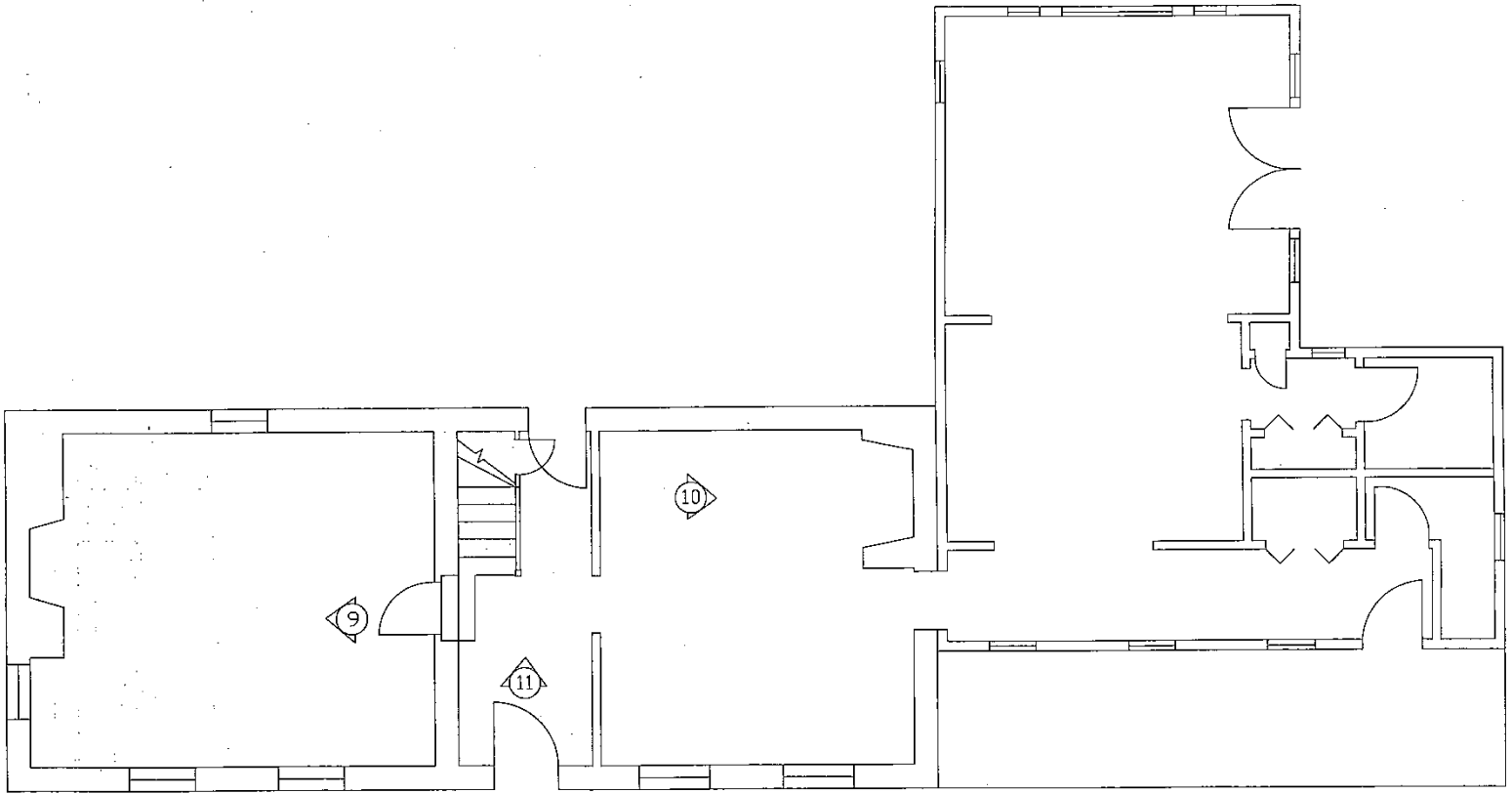
REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ



GRAPHIC SCALE (IN FEET)

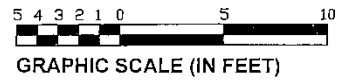
REMINGTON HOUSE
SITE PLAN

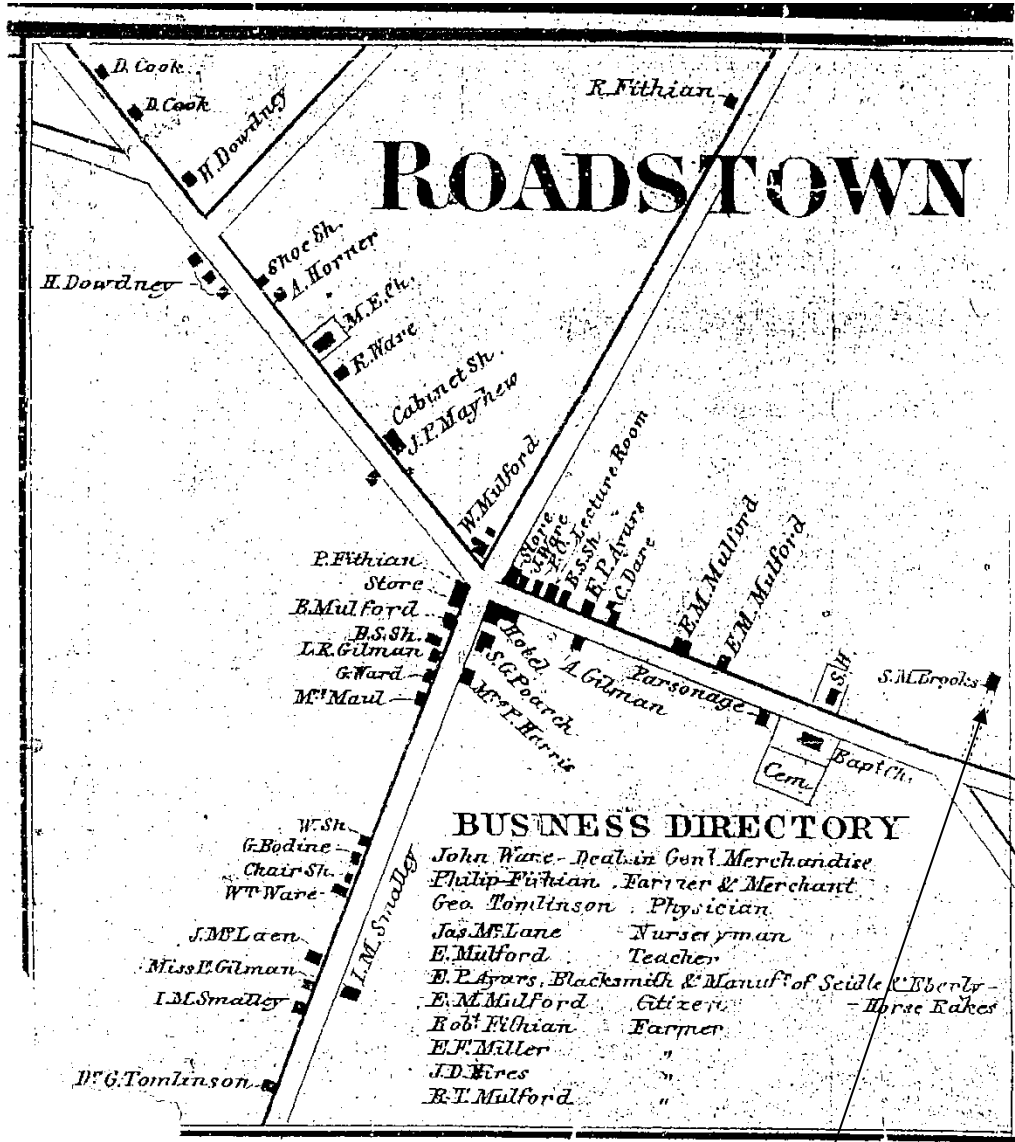
SITE MAP WITH PHOTO LOCATIONS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN WITH PHOTO LOCATIONS

REMINGTON HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





HISTORIC MAP

ROADSTOWN ON THE 1862 POMEROY MAP OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ. NOTE SCHOOLHOUSE IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROOKS' PROPERTY.

Courtesy of the Cumberland County Historical Society

REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ

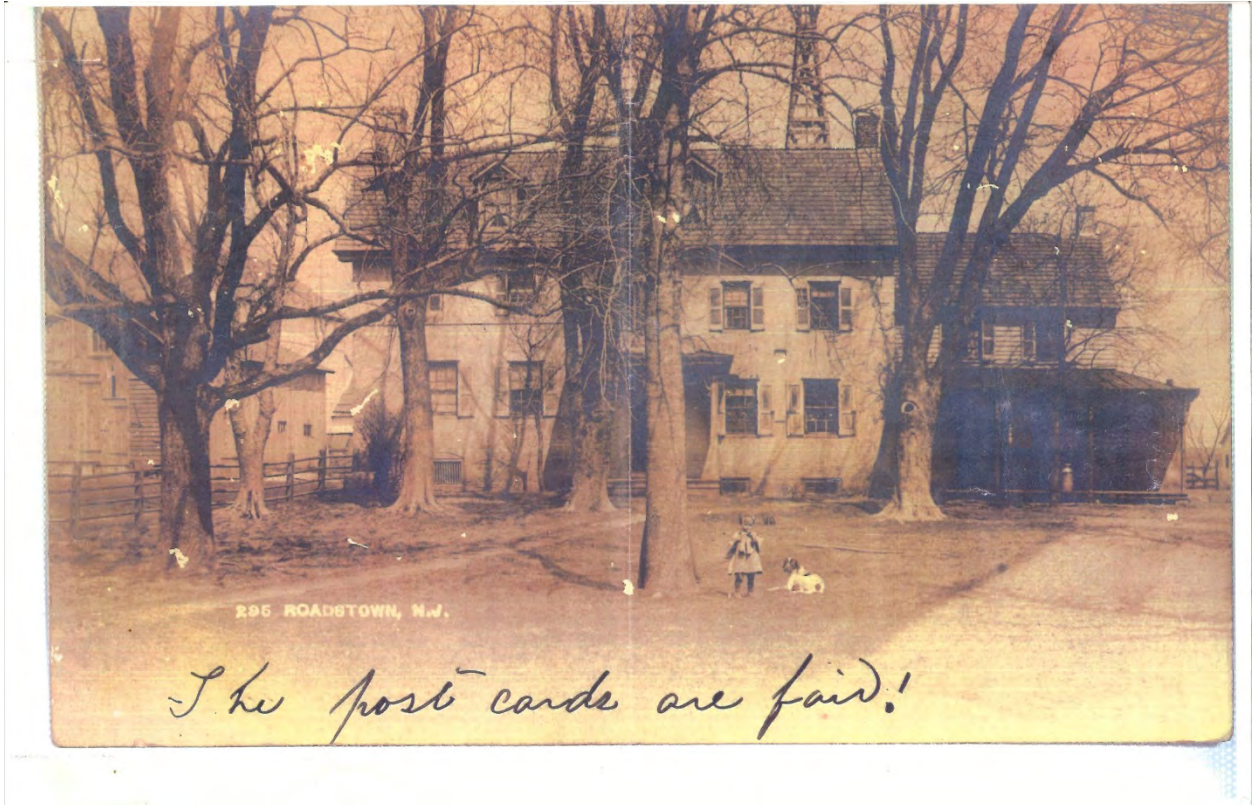


HISTORIC MAP

MAP OF ROADSTOWN FROM THE COMBINATION ATLAS MAP OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY
NEW JERSEY,

D.J. STEWARD, PHILADELPHIA, 1876

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

SOUTH ELEVATION IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

Photo courtesy of John and Sally Garrison

REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ



HISTORIC PHOTO

NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY TO THE FAR RIGHT.

Photo courtesy of John and Sally Garrison

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

WEST ELEVATION IN 1988

Watson & Henry Associates photo 1988

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

SOUTH ELEVATION IN 1988

Watson & Henry Associates photo 1988

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

NORTH ELEVATION IN 1988

Watson & Henry Associates photo 1988

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

**EAST ELEVATION IN 1988. NOTE THE OUTLINE AND THE INTERIOR PLASTER FROM
THE CA. 1875 WING ON THE BRICKWORK.**

Watson & Henry Associates photo 1988

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

**CENTER HALL LOOKING NORTH, CA. 1991, BEFORE RESTORATION. NOTE 20TH C
CLOSET UNDER STAIRS.**

Photo courtesy of John and Sally Garrison

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



HISTORIC PHOTO

**DINING ROOM LOOKING EAST, CA. 1991, BEFORE RESTORATION. NOTE BRICKED-IN
FIREBOX, AND FAKE BEAMS ON CEILING.**

Photo courtesy of John and Sally Garrison

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



CURRENT PHOTO

OUTBUILDING, LOOKING NORTHEAST

Watson & Henry Associates 2014

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**

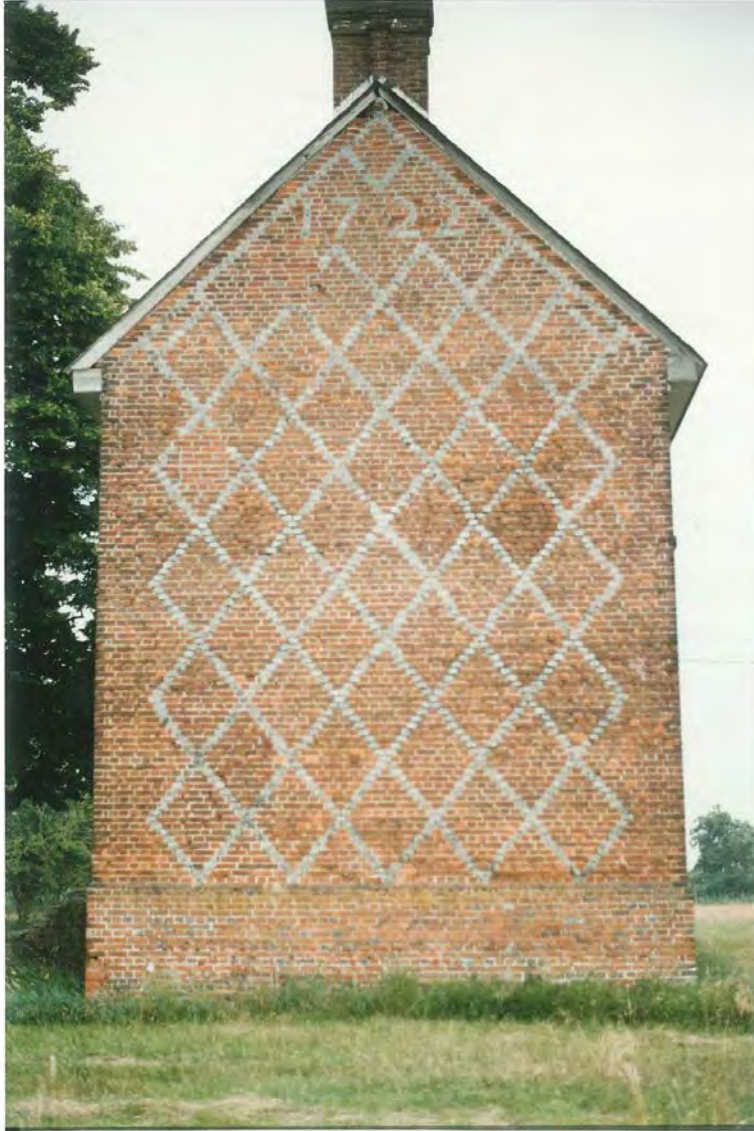


SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTO

JOSEPH DARKIN HOUSE, 1720, SALEM COUNTY

From The Old Houses of Salem County, Joseph S. Sickler, 1949

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTO

ABEL NICHOLSON HOUSE (NHL), 1722, SALEM COUNTY, EAST ELEVATION CA. 1998

Watson & Henry Associates photo

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTO

ABEL NICHOLSON HOUSE (NHL) SOUTH ELEVATION CA. 1998

Watson & Henry Associates photo

**REMINGTON HOUSE
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NJ**



SUPPLEMENTAL PHOTO

JOHN MADDOX DENN HOUSE, 1725, EAST ELEVATION

Photo by Historic Restoration, Lancaster, PA







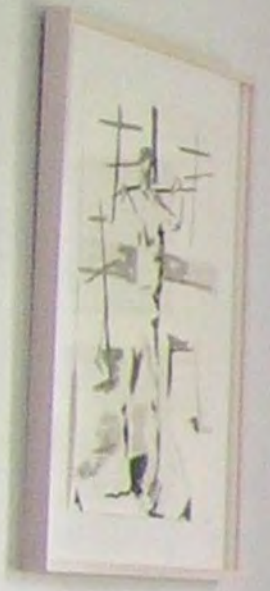


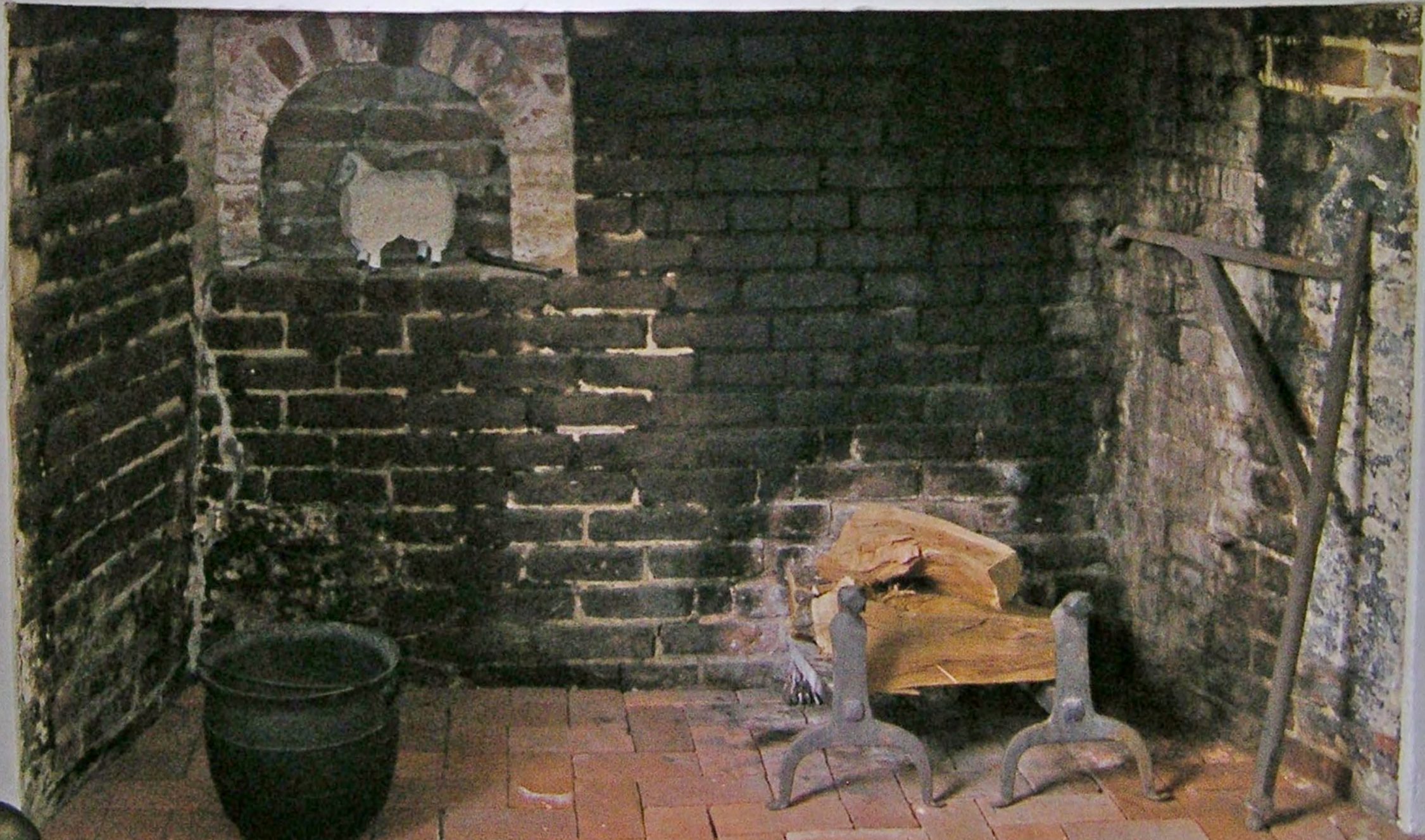
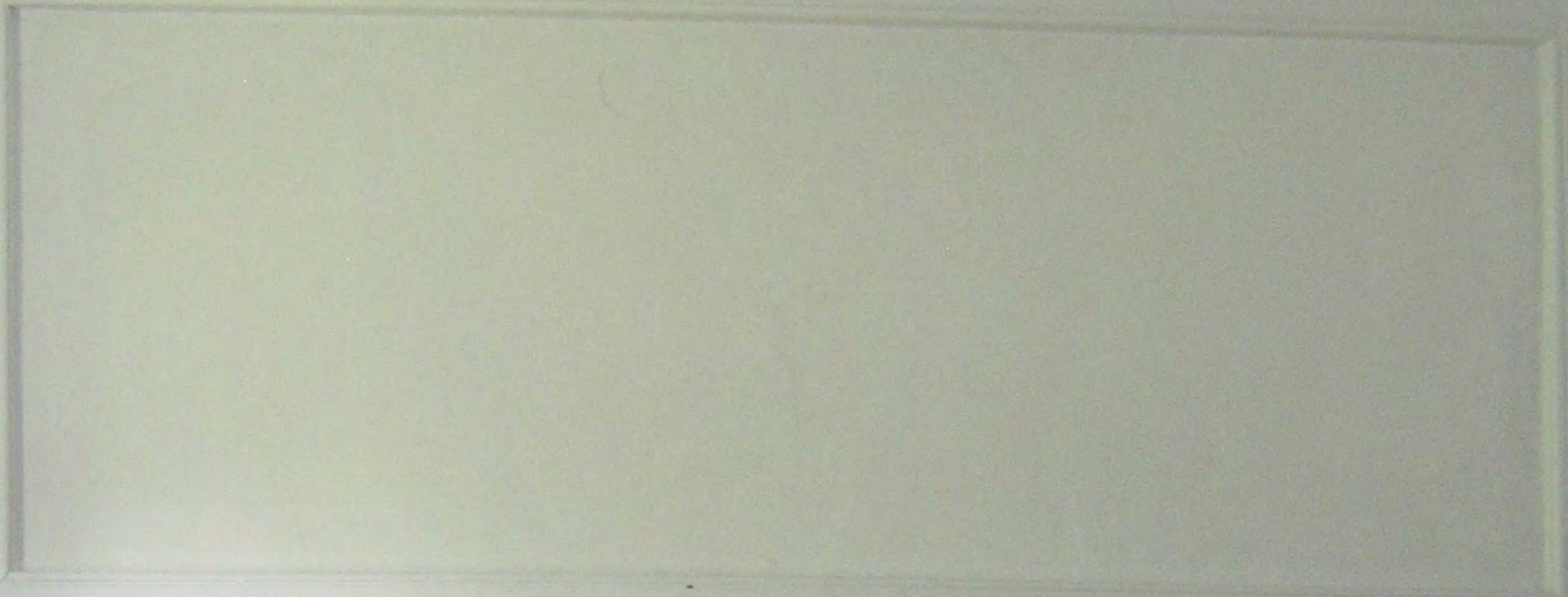
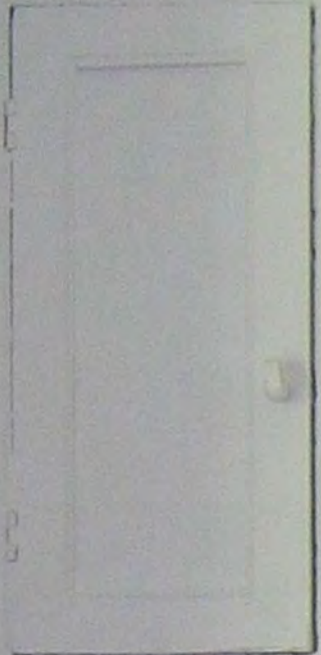














UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Remington, John and Elizabeth, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Cumberland

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/01/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/16/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000420

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 7.14.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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.



HPO Project # 14-4635
HPO-E2015-259

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 29 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

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

May 22, 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 Elizabeth Remington House, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland 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