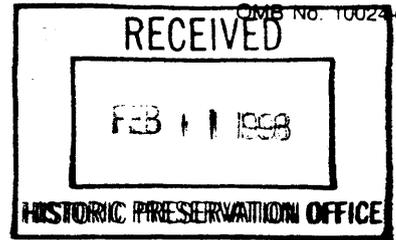
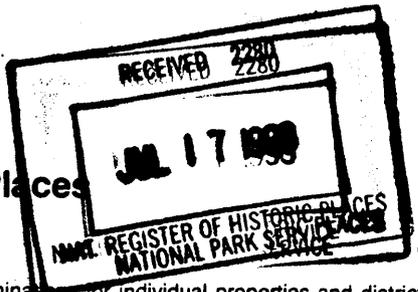


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1062

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

other names/site number Reed-Pitney House

2. Location

street & number 57 North Shore Road NA not for publication

city or town Absecon City vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Atlantic code 001 zip code 08201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beal

8-14-98

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Atlantic County, NJ

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	4	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	4	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/Hotel (Bed & Breakfast)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/brick

walls cedar clapboard

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

N/A

(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)

transportation
politics/government

Period of Significance

1824-1869

Significant Dates

1848

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Dr. Jonathan Pitney (1791-1869)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Reed, Samuel (builder, ca. 1799)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Atlantic County Historical Society

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Name of Property

Atlantic, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. .8 acres Oceanville Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 4 3 0 6 0	4 3 6 3 8 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date 2/10/1998
street & number 1003 Bartlett Avenue telephone 609/927-7950
city or town Linwood state NJ zip code 08221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Donald M. Kelly & Claire Y. Clark
street & number 57 N. Shore Road telephone 609/569-1799
city or town Absecon state NJ zip code 08201

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 1

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ

Narrative Description

The Jonathan Pitney House is a wood frame residence consisting of two main sections: a two-story, heavy-timber framed section built ca. 1799, and a three-story, Italianate style section built for Dr. Pitney in 1848. There is also a modest, one and one-half story frame addition to the rear, or west, of the ca. 1799 section which appears to date from the late 18th or early 19th century. The house stands on the west side of Shore Road at the southwest corner of Shore Road and Church Street. Set back about 10', the Jonathan Pitney house faces almost east on a 0.8 acre irregularly-shaped lot in a medium density residential neighborhood of predominately 19th century buildings. Also on the property are four non-contributing buildings, all erected within the past three years: a storage/potting shed; a two-story, prefabricated frame residence containing four rental units; a one-story frame tool shed; and a two-story frame garage/storage barn.

the ca. 1799 section: current appearance

This section, two bays wide and two bays deep, features a gabled roof covered with modern asphalt shingles. [photo 2] The south end of the roof has an interior end wall brick chimney which is modestly offset to the rear, or west, of the ridge. This section has a molded cornice with returns, unmolded corner boards, and 4 1/2" wide (exposure) painted clapboards, some of which have been replaced with in-kind. All windows, except where noted, appear to be original 6/6 double-hung wood sash with no sash weights. Most windows have original brick molding and all have new, custom-made wood storm/screen sash. Windows on the first story have paneled shutters while those on the second and attic levels have blinds; except where noted, these are modern cedar replacements.

The main, or east, facade consists of two windows on each floor. [photo 2] The rear, or west, elevation has two windows on the first floor: a 4/4 to the north which has an original, paneled shutter; and a 6/6 window to the south. There is one window to the south on the second story. The attic story features a wide dormer, added in 1996, which comprises two modern 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. A new, covered exterior stair leads from a second floor replacement porch to the ground level. [photo 3]

The south elevation has a double window to the west and a single window to the east on the first floor, two windows on the second floor, and two new replacement double-hung wood sash windows at the attic level. [photo 2]

In plan, the ca. 1799 section is modestly rectangular with a front and back room on the first and second floors. This part of the house sits on a brick and stone foundation which appears to be original. The

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 2

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description continued)

basement, accessed by an exterior stair on the south wall, has a brick floor and parged stone walls. The fireplace supports on the south wall consist of parged stone piers supporting a brick vault. Cellar windows on the east wall are *in situ* on the basement interior, but have been covered with stucco on the exterior. Openings for cellar windows on the south wall are now in-filled with brick. The floor joists, which run east to west, are 3"x7" on 21"-23" centers. A 5 1/2"-thick adzed beam, acting as a chimney girt, runs from north to south and appears to be original to the house. The current owners have added additional joists and Lally column supports to stabilize the building. Leading away from the west wall of the basement is a brick-lined hallway which used to contain stairs to the first floor of the western addition.

The interior of the ca. 1799 section retains many original features: molded door and window surrounds, plaster walls, random width pine floors, raised panel doors, and wood baseboards topped with 1/2" bead. The current owners removed the plaster ceilings on the first floor, exposing the floor joists overhead, and added the present crown moldings on the ceilings. The kitchen, to the rear, has an original chairrail and features a large brick fireplace with an original crane. [photo 4] The hearth, raised 4", consists of stones set in concrete. There is a modest, unmolded wooden mantel. A board and batten door, probably original, leads to the dining room, while a ca. 1850 paneled door with applied moldings leads to the hallway. There is a small half-bath off the west end of the kitchen.

The dining room, located in the front part of the house, has a niche built into the west wall into the adjacent fireplace structure (see floor plan). The upper portion of the niche is open, while the lower, shelved, portion is fronted with a board and batten door. New 6 3/4" wood baseboard has been placed in front of the original 5 1/4" beaded baseboard. Evidence of this section's heavy timber frame, braced construction is seen in wooden tenons or pegs on the north and west walls which extend out approximately 3"-4" from the plaster near the ceiling.

The front, or east, bedroom on the second floor has a new heatilator fireplace with an antique federal-style mantel (not original to the house) in the southeast corner of the room. In the southwest corner of the room is a brick-lined opening into the chimney which, at one time, accommodated a small coal or wood stove. The room has original beaded baseboard, new crown moldings, and a new, turned baluster railing along the steps which lead down into it.

The rear, or west, bedroom on the second floor has a new heatilator fireplace in the southeast corner with a modern tile surround and a mantle made from a beam removed from this section's north wall. This room has a ca. 1850 paneled door with applied moldings, and an original board and batten door leading to a modern bathroom.

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description continued)

The attic level of the ca. 1799 section has new walls, baseboards, 6" pine floors, and 6/6 windows added by the current owners. According to the present owners, there is no ridge board and the rafters are pegged at the top and have incised roman numerals.

the 1848 section: current appearance

The 1848 section, rectangular in plan, is three stories high, three bays wide and has a modestly-pitched hipped roof topped with a cupola. [photo 2] A brick, interior wall chimney pierces the modern, asphalt-shingled roof just north of the cupola. The wide eaves of both the main and cupola roofs are accented with wood modillions. All elevations are clad with mostly-original painted wood clapboard and have original 6/6 double-hung wood sash with original brick moldings and new, custom-made wood storm/screen windows. Windows on the first story are flanked with original shutters, while those on the second and third stories are flanked with original blinds; all have their original hardware. A one-story porch with original wood brackets, cut-work posts, and supports, wraps around the north and west sides of this section. All corners have sunk panel pilasters topped with crown molding.

The main, or east, facade features a doorway to the far south. [photo 2] The doorway consists of an original sunk panel door with applied moldings, surrounded with a glazed transom and sidelights. The doorway is framed with plain moldings and the door has a replacement brass knob and lock.

The north elevation has two windows on each story while the west, or rear, elevation has three on each story. [photo 3] The south elevation has modern doors on the first and second stories, and an original 6/6 window on the third story.

The cupola is sheathed with horizontal clapboard at its base; its body consists of ornate wood framing members which outline the original 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows.

The interior of the 1848 section features predominately Italianate details. Except where noted, all rooms have their original plaster perimeter walls, 10" wide molded baseboards, and random width pine floors. Crown moldings and a new, 4" chairrail have been added to the hallways and all rooms in this section by the current owners.

The entry hall features a reproduction ceiling medallion near the front door. Each of the front door's sidelights has an operable, interior wood shutter. The rear, or west, part of the hall has an original open string staircase, with an octagonal shaped and turned newel, and turned balusters. [photo 6]

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Section number 7 Page 4

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description continued)

The main parlor, located in the front of this section, features a ca. 1930 stone fireplace on the west wall. [photo 5]

Dr. Jonathan Pitney's office, to the rear of the first floor, has a wall of modern, built-in bookcases along the south wall.

There are two bedrooms, front and back, on the second and third floors. All have new heatilator fireplaces with either antique (but not original to this house) mantelpieces, or modern tile surrounds. All bedrooms have their own, new bathroom outfitted with vintage clawfoot tubs. Bathrooms off the second and third floor halls have been similarly furnished with new toilets and sinks, and antique clawfoot tubs. There is also a reproduction ceiling medallion on the second floor hallway.

the west addition: current appearance

This modest, one and one-half story addition (known as the Maid's Quarters) sits on a new concrete foundation. [photo 2] Rectangular in plan, it has a shallow, pitched roof covered with modern asphalt shingles and is clad with new wood clapboard. A brick interior end wall chimney is located along the rear, or south, wall. The building is simply executed with unmolded cornices, rake boards, and corner boards. Except where noted, windows are original 6/6 double-hung wood sash flanked with replacement cedar shutters.

The south elevation has two windows on the first story, while the east elevation has a small, 4/4 window at the attic level and an original door below. The north elevation has a modern, 9-light/2 panel wood door on the first floor to the west, and a 6/6 window to the east. A newly-built dormer with a vintage 6/6 double-hung wood sash window, projects from the attic level. [photo 3]

The west elevation has a single window on the first and attic stories, both set off-center to the south.

Most of the original interior details of this section are no longer extant: baseboards and trim around doors and windows are modern, unmolded replacements and all walls are plasterboard. The ceiling of the room on the first floor to the rear (used as a business office) has been removed to expose the floor joists overhead; the south wall of this room is covered with 3" wide beaded board wainscot, laid horizontally, which was taken from the interior of the closets in the 1848 section. The random width pine floors, while not original to the room, came from other areas of the house. There is, however, an original 2/1/2 paneled door fronting the staircase; the closet in the northwest corner of the room has a board and batten door, also original.

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Section number 7 Page 5

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description continued)

The laundry room to the east has no original finishes.

The second floor is comprised of a bedroom to the west and a modern bathroom to the east. As in the room below, beaded-edge wainscot covers parts of the south and west walls in the bedroom. Random width pine floors here are original.

other buildings on the site

The current owners have added four buildings since taking possession in 1995: (1) a small, clapboard garden/potting shed [photo 7]; (2) a two-story, prefabricated wood clapboard building which contains four bed and breakfast rental units consisting of a room with bath [photo 8]; (3) a two-story wood frame storage barn/garage [photo 9]; and (4) a one-story wood frame tool shed [photo 9].

chronological history of the property

The Pitney House originally sat on a two-acre parcel which had been subdivided in 1801 from a 17.5 acre tract located in the village of Absecon in what was then Galloway Township, Gloucester Co. The 17.5 acre tract had been acquired earlier by John Ireland in 1799 through a quit claim deed as a subdivision of a 78-acre parcel which had been jointly owned by John, his two brothers Aaron and Samuel, and their uncle Joseph. Two years later, in 1801, John Ireland sold off a 2-acre lot from his 17.5 acre tract to Samuel Read, a farmer from nearby Great Eggharbor Township. [Gloucester Co. deed book D, p. 477]

In their well-researched history of Absecon, Along Absecon Creek (1965), historians Sarah Ewing and Robert McMullin claim Samuel Read built the earliest, or southern, part of the Pitney House about 1799. Although Samuel Read didn't take possession of the property until 1801, Ewing and McMullin base their claim on entries in the account books of Absecon lumber dealer Abner Doughty which show Samuel Read purchasing large quantities of plank and cedar in May and June of 1798. [Ewing & McMullin, p. 111] These two historians further state that the house was two stories tall with a center hall plan. [ibid, p. 237]

Samuel Read then sold the 2-acre lot to his brother William in 1804 for \$44, the same amount Samuel had paid three years earlier. [Gloucester Co. deed book O, p. 105] The deed from William Read to Ezra Baker, Sr. in 1814 [book U, p. 185] contains the first mention of a house on the property, citing the "house of William Read" in the metes and bounds description. The transaction was priced at \$650.

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Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 6

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description/chronological history continued)

The property changed hands three more times until Dr. Jonathan Pitney purchased what had by then grown into a 7.75 acre lot from Offley Leeds in 1824. [book MM, p. 351] At the time, the property had frontage not only on Shore Road to the east, but on White Horse Pike to the southwest as well. In 1848, Dr. Pitney decided to enlarge his home. According to Ewing and McMullin, "the existing house was literally cut in half. The north half, which included a wide hall, two rooms on the first floor and several bedrooms above, was moved to the rear of the corner lot on the northwest corner of what is now the intersection of Church Street and Shore Road. This was earlier the property of Joseph Sharp...but had been purchased by Dr. Pitney. This portion of the original Pitney house remained there until well into the twentieth century." [Ewing and McMullin, p. 237-238] By Pitney's own testimony in a lawsuit of 1853 he stated that "my house and lot cost me \$800. I think the addition cost me \$1200. This was five or six years ago." [ibid, p. 238]

After Pitney's death in 1869, the house passed by will to his two sons, Dr. Jonathan Kay Pitney and Martin Pitney. Although both lived in the house their entire lives, Dr. Jonathan Kay Pitney and his wife Charlotte gave a quit claim for the house to Martin (who never married) in 1884. [Atlantic County deed book 101, p. 68] Martin Pitney devised it back to his sister-in-law Charlotte in 1921, who in turn devised it to her niece Charlotte S.G. McMullin and her nephew Robert Glenn in 1931. They sold the house in 1946 [deed book 1289, p. 497], to Rena May Haller, whose executrixes sold it in 1995 to the present owners.

architectural chronology of the ca. 1799 section and west addition

As mentioned previously, the ca. 1799 portion of the house was originally center hall, double parlor in plan. It is not known when the modest addition to the west was added, although it appears on the 1872 and 1878 maps of Absecon. A historic photo of this addition taken ca. 1914 [historic photo # 3], shows a one-story shed roofed room attached to the western half of the addition's south wall. Another historic photo [historic photo #5] shows, on the south elevation, a door to the west with a double window to the east after the shed-roofed portion was removed. Yet another historic photo shows the north elevation of this addition with two 6/6 windows on the first floor and one 6/6 window to the west on the attic level. [historic photo #2]

When the present owners bought the house in 1995, the shed-roofed portion had been removed and the western addition was in severely deteriorated condition. The present owners raised the roof 1', placed the addition on a new foundation, and sheathed it with new cedar clapboards. Most of the interior finishes were replaced by the present owners and the partition wall between the business office and laundry room was moved 3' to the east. The direction of the stairs was also reversed. On the

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 7

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, NJ
(description/architectural chronology continued)

north elevation, a window to the west was changed to a door and a window to the east was removed and filled in.

The present owners have made two alterations to the exterior of the ca. 1799 section: (1) two small 4-light single sash windows at the attic level were replaced with larger, 6/6 wood double-hung replacement windows, and (2) a 2-bay dormer was added to the attic level on the north wall to provide additional light for a bedroom there. Additionally, asbestos siding on the south elevation was removed to expose the clapboard underneath. On the interior, two closets along the north walls of the east and west bedrooms were removed; a door between these two bedrooms was removed and the opening filled in. A crossbeam between the front and rear walls on the north wall of this addition at the second floor level was removed, providing greater headroom in the doorways for access into the two bedrooms there. A bathroom was created in the space between the west bedroom and the west addition and a doorway on the west wall of the bathroom was closed in. [see floor plans] Cast iron radiators were removed and replaced with modern baseboard radiators in most rooms of the ca. 1799 section.

the 1848 section: original appearance and subsequent alterations

An historic photograph [historic photograph #1] shows that the porch roof originally had metal cresting, and Sanborn Insurance Maps for the years 1911, 1923, and 1931 [see attachments] show that the porch covered the front, or east facade, of the house as well. This portion of the porch was probably removed when a ca. 1940 gable-roofed portico was placed in front of the door. [see historic photograph #4] The portico over the front door was removed by the current owners, and a wood pergola was added to the rear portion of the porch in the backyard.

It is unknown when the exterior stair from the second floor off the south elevation was added; it does not show on any of the Sanborn maps, so it was likely added after 1931. The current owners rebuilt the steps and created a covered back porch on the second floor from what had been a free-standing flight of stairs covered by a flat roof [see plan of 2nd floor before renovations].

To convert the house for use as a bed & breakfast inn, the current owners altered the floor plan of the house's four bedrooms in the 1848 section, removing: (1) closets, (2) an outdated heating system in the second floor front bedroom, and (3) a bathroom in the third floor front bedroom. [see 2nd and 3rd floor plans, before renovation] The staircase and railings had been wholly enclosed with sheetrock walls which were removed by the present owners; the staircase was then restored. Walls were added on both the second and third floors to create private entrances and baths for each guestroom.

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Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 1

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, New Jersey

Statement of Significance

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House, built ca. 1799 and enlarged in 1848, is significant from 1824 to 1869 in the areas of transportation and politics/government (criterion B) as the residence of Dr. Jonathan Pitney (1797-1869), an Atlantic County, New Jersey medical doctor who was also an influential politician and entrepreneur during the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. He was one of 58 delegates to the New Jersey Constitutional Convention in 1844 and, through his efforts, (1) Atlantic County was established in 1837 and he served on its Board of Chosen Freeholders for six terms; (2) the first railroad from Camden to Atlantic City was built in 1854; (3) the city of Atlantic City was founded in 1854; and, (4) the first lighthouse on Absecon Island in Atlantic City was erected in 1857.

criterion B: historical background and significance

Jonathan Pitney was born in Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey on October 29, 1797, the son of Shubal and Jane Pitney. He received a part of his early education at Fairchild's, a highly-regarded classical school in Mendham run by Ezra Fairchild. Pitney graduated from the medical school of Columbia College in New York, spent two years in a hospital on Staten Island, New York, and then practiced for a short time in Morris County. In March 1820 he was admitted into the Medical Society of New Jersey and one month later came to Absecon, New Jersey, a small village located near the shore in what was then Gloucester County.

Known first as Absecom, a corruption of the Indian word meaning "little sea water", Absecon began in the late 1790's and early 1800's as a small cluster of buildings located near Absecon Creek which empties into nearby Absecon Bay, approximately five miles west of Absecon Island and the Atlantic Ocean. These buildings had sprung up along Shore Road, the main north/south route from Cape May to New York City until the Garden State Parkway was built in the 1960's.

Absecon received its first postmaster, Joseph Sharp, in 1808 and in 1834 Thomas F. Gordon's Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey described the town as follows: "Absecum, post town of Galloway t-ship, Gloucester co., 50 miles S.E. from Woodbury, 95 from Trenton, and 105 from W.C., upon Absecum creek, about two miles above Absecum bay, contains a tavern, store, and 8 or 10 dwellings, surround by sand, and pine forest." [Gordon, p. 92] In 1865, Barber and Howe described the village in their Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey in one sentence: "Absecomb in the SE. corner, 18 miles from Mays Landing, contains about 30 dwellings." [Barber and Howe, p. 67]

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 2

The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

Not long after his arrival in Absecon, the young Dr. Pitney became active in civic affairs. In 1823 the local Methodist congregation decided to incorporate; although a Presbyterian, Pitney acted as its secretary, writing its constitution and serving as one of the first trustees. Two years later, in 1825, he was one of the organizers and first trustees of the Fredonian Academy, Absecon's first known school. The original constitution, written in Pitney's hand and housed at the Atlantic County Historical Society, begins as follows: "We the undersigned, seeing the deplorable ignorance in which many parts of our favoured country is involved and wishing to avert the attendant calamities from our families and neighbourhood and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessing of education have agreed to build a house for the better accomplishing and securing of the same..." [McMullin Collection, Atlantic County Historical Society] Land for the school had already been donated by Daniel Doughty, but Pitney and the other trustees were charged with raising the money to build and furnish the schoolhouse. Eventually twenty-three subscribers pledged a total of \$165 and the building was erected.

By this time, Pitney had purchased his home on Shore Road in 1824. In 1831 he married Miss Caroline Fowler from Absecon and they had two children, Dr. Jonathan Kay Pitney (1837-1896) and Martin Pitney (1852-1921).

Pitney's obituaries claim he "had much to do with" and "was very active in" the creation of Atlantic County from Gloucester County in 1837. [The Constitution, 8/18/1869; South Jersey Republican 8/21/1869] Historians Ewing, McMullin, and Effross, among others, argue that the problems and difficulties of travel in the early 1800's were largely responsible for the formation of Atlantic County from the eastern portion of Gloucester County. [Ewing and McMullin, p. 233; Effross, p. 113] At that time, Gloucester County stretched from the Delaware River on the west to the Atlantic Ocean on the east; Woodbury, the county seat, was fifty miles from the shore.

According to Ewing and McMullin, Dr. Pitney was one of many who felt that the potential development of what is now Atlantic County could not be fully realized while official business had to be conducted in a town a full day's journey away. With a practice extending from Port Republic, six miles to the north on the Little Egg Harbor River, to Catawba, nine miles south on the Great Egg Harbor River, Pitney was acutely aware of the circuitous routes used for travel then. From 1820 to 1837 he also concluded over thirty land transactions which would have required making the arduous trip to Woodbury for recording.

Agitation for the creation of a new county had begun in the 1780's when residents of Galloway township signed petitions calling for the establishment of a new county. They complained of the inconvenience caused by the great distance to court and held that many criminals went unpunished for lack of a local jail. The movement did not succeed, but by 1835 the Gloucester County Board of

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

Chosen Freeholders resolved that a division would "greatly promote the convenience and the interests of all sections of the county." [Stewart, II, p. 224] The bill creating Atlantic County was introduced in the fall of 1836; public meetings were held in Haddonfield and Woodbury where little opposition was voiced, and the bill passed the state Council and Assembly on February 7, 1837.

Beyond the credit Pitney received in three of his obituaries for helping to establish Atlantic County, little information has been found to date which clarifies or defines his involvement. Although the public meeting in Woodbury produced a resolution which was published in the Woodbury Constitution (Stewart, II, p. 239), Pitney was neither the chairman or the secretary of that meeting. However, he must have gained prominence as a local politician for he was chosen director of the first Atlantic County Board of Chosen Freeholders at their first official meeting on May 10, 1837. He was on the Board of Chosen Freeholders for that year, and for the years 1839 through 1843, serving as director, again, for the years 1842 and 1843.

In 1844, Dr. Pitney was elected the sole delegate to represent Atlantic County at the New Jersey Constitutional Convention held in Trenton from May 14th until June 29th. New Jersey was one of the few states which had not restructured its government since adopting its first constitution in 1776. Earlier attempts to change New Jersey's constitution had failed for a variety of reasons, but the rise of Jacksonian democracy in the second quarter of the nineteenth century brought with it renewed efforts to amend the document framed by the state's provincial congress some sixty years earlier. When New Jersey's Whig governor William Pennington was replaced in 1843 by Daniel Haines, a Democrat from Sussex County, the state legislature finally succeeded in passing an act authorizing the election of delegates to meet for a constitutional convention.

The election of delegates took place in March and was conducted on a non-partisan basis; delegates were chosen by ballot by white male citizens above the age of 21 who were residents of the state for one year and of the town where they were voting for three months. Of the counties represented, only Atlantic, Cape May, and Hudson were allowed but one delegate.

Among the 58 delegates attending the convention were three ex-governors (Williamson, Dickerson and Vroom), three state supreme court justices, two members who would later become governor, two attorney generals, seven members of Congress, and many others who had served high office or would later do so. [Kull, II, p. 578] A Democrat, Pitney was appointed to the committee on the Executive Department with Joseph C. Hornblower, Robert S. Kennedy, George H. Brown, A. Parson, Martin Ryerson, and R.P. Thompson. This committee was one of eight charged with drafting the main sections of the new constitution.

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

Examination of the proceedings of the convention reveals that Pitney was not an outspoken leader on that committee, rather a delegate participant. He and the other members of the Executive Department committee presented their report to the full body with the following main recommendations: (1) the state's governor should be elected by popular vote, rather than be elected annually by members of the Legislature; (2) the governor should hold office for three years; and (3) the governor should be not less than 30 years old, must be a United States citizen for at least twenty years and a resident of the state for seven years.

According to the proceedings, Pitney proposed an amendment, which was passed by the full body, which added the Senate president to the Court of Pardons and removed the Justices of the Supreme Court, who had been originally proposed. [Proceedings, p. 208] Pitney also presented a report from his committee concerning how the governor would fill vacancies in such local offices as the clerk and surrogate, when they occurred during the recess of the legislature. [ibid, p. 555]

Four years after the Constitutional Convention, Pitney ran as the Democratic candidate for the first congressional district of Congress in 1848. He was not elected, though, for reasons cited in one of his obituaries: "He failed election, however, and among the causes of this failure was the reluctance of the people of his county to part with his services. Many voted against him simply because they would rather have him at home as a physician than at Washington as a legislator." (South Jersey Republican, 8/21/1869)

Dr. Pitney has long been credited, by his peers and later historians, as the "founder of Atlantic City" for his efforts in bringing the railroad to the shore and then developing a city, Atlantic City, at its terminus. One obituary called him the "father of the enterprise which culminated in the construction of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad [The Constitution, August 14, 1869]; another obituary called him "one of the originators of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad" and cited his long, active role in the "development of Atlantic City". [South Jersey Republican, 8/21/1869]

Fifteen years after Pitney's death, A.L. English wrote in the History of Atlantic City "There seems to be little doubt that Dr. Pitney was the real founder of Atlantic City,--the spirit that first appreciated its wonderful curative powers, and placed effectively before capitalists its attractions as a watering-place -- dryness of atmosphere, bathing facilities, gunning, fishing and sailing privileges, proximity to Philadelphia, etc." [p.45] Twenty-six years after Pitney's death, the Atlantic City Daily Press called him the "Founder of Atlantic City" and said: "...if it had not been for this man's energy, for his endowment with an indomitable pluck in adversity, who can say but that this city would not still be all but a barren waste of sand hills." [December 10, 1895]

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

In 1850, Dr. Pitney began writing letters to Philadelphia newspapers, principally Jasper Harding's Inquirer, setting forth the merits of Absecon Beach as a health and summer resort. Pitney's views were explained by Richard Osborne, the civil engineer who laid out the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, at the Railroads' 25th Anniversary dinner in June 1879: "...it was the promotion of this railroad that Dr. Pitney bent his energies....Reasons urged by the indomitable Dr. Pitney were (1) that the line of the shore trends to the westward to a greater degree than at any other position on the coast, giving ocean exposure but little removed from southern, and deflecting at a sharp angle, the heavy scour of northeast storms. (2) Absecon Beach, belted by broad thoroughfares of pure sea water always running in and out, quite undiluted by fresh water streams, secures perfect immunity from malaria." [Ewing and McMullin, p. 135]

Reaching beyond the health benefits, Pitney had also campaigned to make Absecon Inlet a port of entry for Philadelphia during the winter months when Philadelphia's Delaware River was frozen over. [Pitney Notarial Papers] In his letters to the newspapers, Pitney likewise cited the need of the glassworks in Camden and Atlantic Counties to have better transportation than the sandy wagon roads currently being used to transport raw materials and manufactured items to Camden, Woodbury, and beyond. Pitney argued that by joining the glass interests with the needs of the pleasure seekers, a freight and passenger railroad to the area would be a profitable venture.

Pitney's letters attracted the attention of several factory owners whose facilities were along the proposed route. These owners, who would later be directors with Pitney on the Camden & Atlantic Railroad board, included: Samuel Richards, owner of a large glassworks in Jackson; Joseph Porter, glassmaker and owner of 6000 acres in Waterford; William Coffin and Andrew Hay, glassmakers from Winslow; William W. Fleming, owner of 30,000 acres in Atsion; and Stephen Colwell, iron pipe manufacturer and owner of 100,000 acres in Weymouth. However, these men were not convinced Dr. Pitney's scheme to build a resort city at the railroad's eastern terminus would succeed. At the time, Absecon Island consisted of no more than 6 or 7 dwellings amid sand dunes on a 10 mile long, largely barren, island that was, at most, a half-mile wide. Dismissing Pitney as a visionary, they decided to concentrate their efforts on establishing a railroad only as far as Winslow, 25 miles southeast of Camden.

Undaunted, Pitney, who owned 500 acres of woodland in Elwood ten miles east of Winslow in Atlantic County, joined forces with his Absecon neighbor and life-long friend, General Enoch Doughty. Doughty, former High Sheriff of old Gloucester County before the division, also had an interest in seeing the railroad built to the shore: he owned a sawmill and 25,000 acres in Atlantic County along the proposed route.

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

In February of 1851, Pitney and Doughty wrote the first draft of the charter of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad with the provision that the railroad would continue from Winslow, through Absecon, and across the meadows to Absecon Island. However, Pitney could find no interest among state legislators whose support he needed, so the requisite legislation to create the railroad was not introduced.

Pitney and Doughty then finally gained the backing of Samuel Richards, an influential glassmaker with a large facility in Jackson, Gloucester County. According to testimony in an 1882 trial, Richards seemed to have more interest in making Absecon Inlet a port of entry than in creating a new city on Absecon beach, however. With Richards' support, Pitney succeeded in getting Atlantic County's assemblyman John A. Boyle to introduce a bill granting the railroad charter. Initial opposition by the Camden & Amboy Railroad interests, who had been given an exclusive right-of-way across New Jersey until 1862 by the state legislature, turned into consent: they saw the new Camden & Atlantic as a "road to nowhere". [Ewing and McMullin, p. 139]

On March 19, 1852 the bill authorizing the Camden & Atlantic Railroad charter was passed. The original incorporators of the railroad were: John W. Mickle, Abraham Browning, Samuel Richards, Joseph Porter, Andrew K. Hay, John H. Coffin, John Stranger, Jesse Richards, Thomas H. Richards, Edmund Taylor, Joseph Thompson, Robert B. Risley, Enoch Doughty and Jonathan Pitney. Both Pitney and Doughty were members of the first board of directors, and Pitney continued to sit on the board until his death in 1869, although he was never elected president.

In June 1852, a trip was arranged for the new directors to visit Absecon beach. Most of them had never been there before and they had a difficult time visualizing the fog-shrouded, sand-dune dotted island with its six or seven houses as a fashionable resort. As Samuel Richards testified thirty years later, "when I got there...it was the most horrible place to make the termination of a railroad I had ever seen." [Ewing and McMullin, p. 141] Richard Osborne, the railroad's civil engineer, gave the following account of the visit: "We had a weary journey through the deep, dry sand, and after leaving the village of Long-a-coming (now Berlin) that name seemed appropriate for all we went through. We at last reached the village of Absecon where we were joined by directors, Messrs. Pitney and Doughty...The island appeared most certainly uninviting to the eyes of city gentlemen, and its sterile sand heaps, naked in their desolation, gave it a weird, wild look, a veritable desert without a building on it that would be termed worthy of being called a habitation. My directors, save Messrs. Pitney and Doughty, were disappointed. They did not deem it a suitable site for a proposed bathing village, that to build a railroad to such a wild spot would be a reckless piece of adventure. They were doubtful that the possibility of a locomotive being sustained while crossing the meadows; some of them felt certain this

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Atlantic County, New Jersey

(criterion B continued)

could never be accomplished. Thus, indeed, any hope of making our trip and visit the means of leaving a favorable impression...of the project seemed almost lost. It was the turning point on which everything depended. I pleaded for the site, and Messrs. Doughty and Pitney coincided with me..." [Twenty-fifth Anniversary speech, Ewing and McMullin, p. 136]

Pitney, Doughty, and Osborne must have successfully pleaded their case for when the Railroad Company opened its subscription books on June 24, 1852, ten thousand shares of stock priced at \$50 per share were sold, and the books were closed the same day.

As a director on the railroad board, Pitney was very active. He was appointed to the committees to obtain release for and purchase of land, to select Atlantic City's depot and wharf sites, and to supervise the railroad's construction. He also arranged with the Postmaster General for conveying mail.

Beyond providing transportation for local industries, the Camden & Atlantic Railroad's other objectives were to convert large tracts of undeveloped lands, much of it owned by the railroad's investors, into fruit and vegetable farms, and to establish a bathing resort on Absecon Island. Accordingly, Pitney and others acting on behalf of the railroad, started buying land on the island at \$17.50 an acre. Between December 1852 and February 1853, almost 700 acres had been purchased. [English, p. 35] They continued to buy land in such large quantities that the New Jersey legislature passed an act prohibiting further purchasing. [Funnell, p. 7] Consequently, an auxiliary land company was organized in March of 1853; called the Camden & Atlantic Land Company, it was comprised mainly of directors and shareholders of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company. Pitney and Doughty sat on the land company's board of directors, both doing so for their lifetimes.

The land company then resumed purchasing acreage on the island, buying about 1,000 acres at an average price of \$20 per acre, subdividing most of it into building lots which were sold on easy terms to promote development. After the railroad was put through, the same land was sold for \$100-\$300 an acre. [Funnell, p. 8] In 1900, it was selling for \$500-\$800 a front foot.

Credit for the naming and design of Atlantic City goes to engineer Osborne, not to Pitney who envisioned the name "Absecom" in honor of the island's name. Osborne had drawn the map and plat for the new city, boldly emblazoning the name "Atlantic City" across it; when the map was unveiled, the name was immediately adopted by the board of directors. On March 3, 1854 the governor of New Jersey approved Atlantic City's charter and the city was officially incorporated on May 1, 1855.

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The Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
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(criterion B continued)

The first train to Atlantic City arrived on July 1, 1854 carrying six hundred newspapermen and selected dignitaries. Osborne, on the occasion of the railroad's 25th anniversary, described the trip : "...[the] excursion train was composed of nine cars and the *Atsion* engine selected for the trip. At Waterford, residence of Judge Porter, one of the directors, a salute of artillery greeted its arrival. From Waterford, the train which left Camden at 9:30 AM, then started for the embryonic Atlantic City....reach[ing] the United States Hotel by 12." Osborne neglected to mention that the United States Hotel was only half-finished at the time. The route was then opened to the public three days later on July 4, 1854. [see additional documentation for 1884 map of the railroad]

As an adjunct to their development of Atlantic City, Pitney and Doughty also began to develop the village of Absecon. Over the years both had accumulated numerous tracts of land there and it was a simple matter of subdividing the lots near the railroad station which was located several blocks southwest of Dr. Pitney's home. Both the 1872 and 1878 maps of the area show the subdivisions which border the station on three sides. The city of Absecon was chartered in 1872 and incorporated in 1902.

Pitney's other dream for Absecon Island was the erection of a lighthouse there. As early as 1695, Absecon Inlet had been known as "graveyard inlet" for the great numbers of ships who found it their final resting place. As a Notary Public from 1844 to 1865, Pitney received protests and affidavits from captains whose vessels had been wrecked along the coast line there. His notarial records, housed at the Atlantic County Historical Society, are filled with the sworn statements of more than seventy captains who often vividly described the fate of their ships. Each account contains the name of the boat, ports of origin and destination, cargo, the date of the wreck and/or sinking, and the extent of the damage. Pitney's obituary in the *South Jersey Republican* (August 21, 1869) cites Pitney's involvement with the building of a lighthouse in Atlantic City: "In 1835 he endeavored to awaken the attention of Congress to the pressing need of a lighthouse on this beach, submitting plans for [a] light, which were original with himself, but which are now known as the "Fresnel light."

In the 1840's, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$5000 for the Navy to make an official study of the need for a lighthouse there. Although the resulting study decided in the negative, Pitney persisted. In 1853 he began circulating petitions for signatures, writing Congressmen, and submitting letters to editors.

Concurrent with Pitney's campaign was the disastrous wreck of the *Powhatan* in April 1854. Over three hundred lives were lost when the ship was beached some two miles above nearby Little Egg Harbor during a northeaster storm. Dead bodies washed up on the bay and ocean beaches, and the tragedy further underscored the need for a lighthouse on Absecon Island. Congress finally appropriated

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Atlantic County, New Jersey

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\$35,000 in 1856 for the building of the Absecon Lighthouse; the 167' foot tall tower, a first order, fixed white light, was first illuminated in January 1857.

When Dr. Pitney died of tuberculosis on August 7, 1869, he owned ten shares of common and ninety-four shares of preferred stock in the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, and four shares of stock in the Camden & Atlantic Land Company. Obituaries lauded not only his philanthropic interests in church and education, but his achievements in developing and promoting the interests of Atlantic County and Atlantic City. In the fourteen years between Atlantic City's incorporation and Pitney's death in 1869, the city had evolved into a thriving, successful resort. Set-backs early in its development--mosquito "plagues" and washed out railroad tracks--had been overcome.

Three years after its founding, the city was described in a Philadelphia newspaper as having gone from "only six shanties [to] 130 buildings, besides 3 churches, lighthouse, market house and several large railroad structures [with] two first class hotels and several smaller ones and a number of cottages...in immediate preparation of erection". [Heston, *South Jersey*, p. 722] The writer claimed the city could serve 3,350 visitors daily and projected that 10,000 could be accommodated in 1860. This claim was born out in Barber and Howe's description of Atlantic City in 1865: "By the State census of 1865, the number of the regular inhabitants was 746...it has 80 hotels besides quite a number of private cottages...4 churches...at the height of the warm season, some 20,000 people seeking health have been known to be here at one time" [p. 530] In less than two decades, Dr. Pitney's vision of a bathing village at the terminus of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad had become a reality.

In summary, the Dr. Jonathan Pitney House is significant as the residence, from 1824 to 1869, of Dr. Jonathan Pitney in the areas of (1) politics/government because of Pitney's status as a Freeholder for six terms from 1837 to 1843, for his involvement in creating Atlantic County from Gloucester County in 1837, and as a delegate to state Constitutional Convention in 1844; and (2) in the area of transportation for Pitney's pivotal role in establishing the Camden & Atlantic Railroad in 1854.

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Maps

1799 Subdivision of the Ireland Farm, dated 1856. [Atlantic County Historical Society]

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Beers 1872 Map of Absecon

Woolman & Rose Map of Absecon, 1878 [reprinted in 1985 by the Ocean County Historical Society]

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Atlantic County Book of Deeds, various, establishing change in ownership; County Clerk's Office, Mays Landing, NJ

Gloucester County Book of Deeds, various, establishing change in ownership: County Clerk's Office, Woodbury, NJ

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Verbal Boundary Description

Block 160, lots 1.01 and 1.02 as noted on the tax map of the city of Absecon, Atlantic County, NJ

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated property is the one which has been associated with the nominated property since it was subdivided in 1990. The remainder of the 7.75 acre lot owned by Dr. Jonathan (Pitney from 1824 to 1869 has been excluded because, after Pitney's death, it was subdivided in a piecemeal fashion and now comprises a variety of structures which have no known historical association with the nominated property or with Dr. Pitney.

Additional Documentation in Sequential Order

USGS Map, Oceanville Quadrangle (original) scale 1:24,000'

USGS Map, Oceanville Quadrangle (partial photocopy)

tax map, City of Absecon

site plan

plan of first floor

plan of second floor

plan of third floor

plan of attic floor

plan of second floor, before renovations, 8/1995

plan of third floor, before renovations, 8/1995

site plan, annotated for photographs

first floor plan, annotated for photographs

historic photograph #1: east and south elevations, undated, Silas Morse collection

historic photograph #2: north and west elevations, undated

historic photograph #3: ca. 1914, south elevation

historic photograph #4: ca. 1963, east facade

historic photograph #5: ca. 1996, south and east elevations'

historic photograph #6: Jonathan Pitney, 1848

1872 Beers Map of Absecon

1878 Woolman & Rose Map of Absecon

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(additional documentation continued)

1911, 1923 and 1931 Sanborn Maps of Pitney property
Map of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 1884
photographs: 9 black and white images, 5" x 7" (2 sets)

typical information for all photographs

1. Name of Property	Jonathan Pitney House
2. County and State	Atlantic County, New Jersey
3. Photographer	Don Kelly
4. Date of Photograph	February 1998
5. Location of Negatives	Don Kelly 57 North Shore Road Absecon, NJ 08201

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
1	exterior view showing setting, looking northwest
2	exterior: main (east) facade and south elevation, looking northwest
3	exterior: north and west elevations, looking southeast
4	ca. 1799 section: kitchen fireplace, looking south
5	1848 section: livingroom fireplace, looking west
6	1848 section: first floor staircase, looking west
7	garden shed (non-contributing), looking south
8	pre-fab rental building (non-contributing), looking southwest
9	garage/storage barn (non-contributing) to the left, and tool shed (non-contributing), to the right, looking west

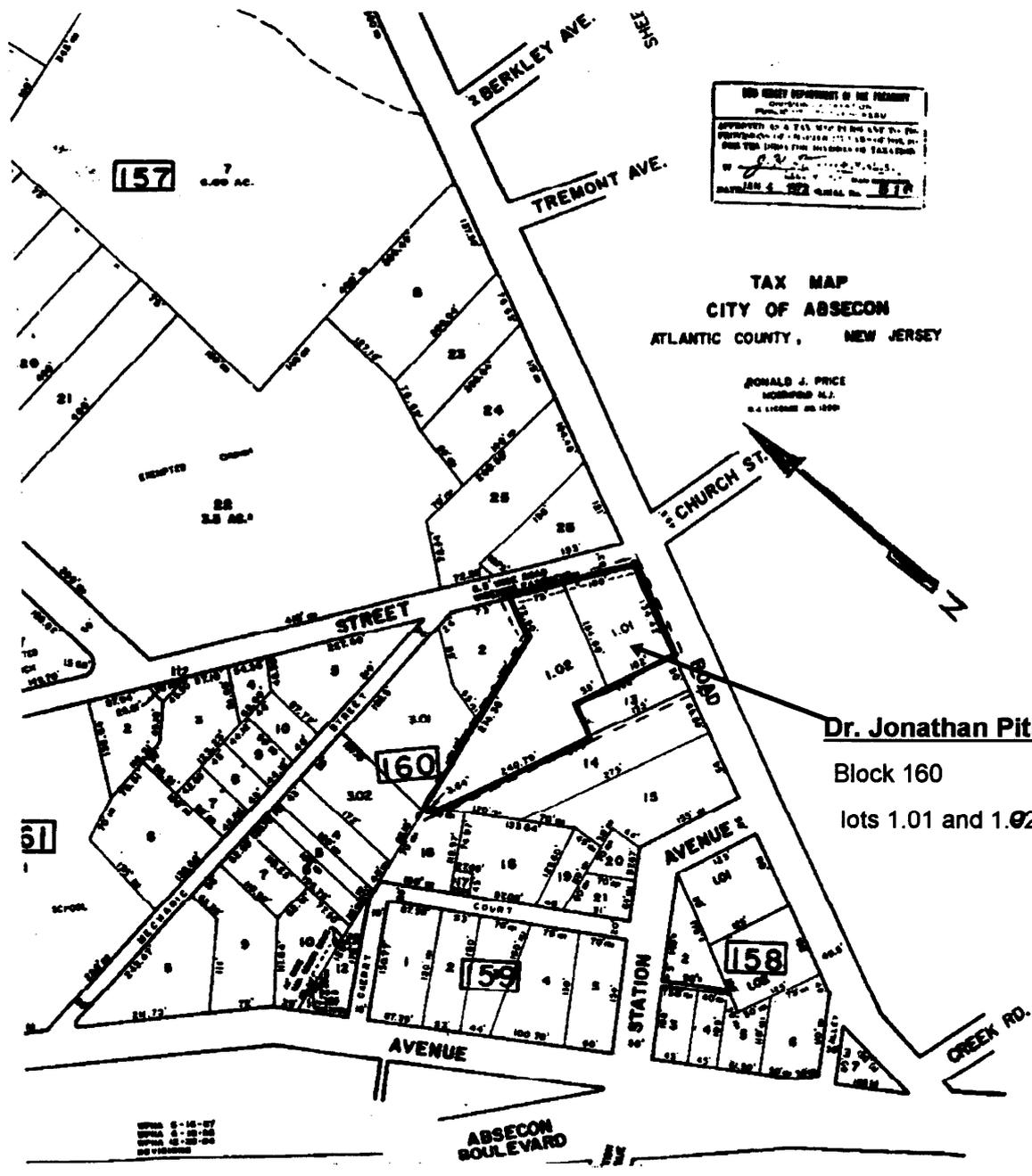


Dr. Jonathan Pitney

1848

Atlantic County Historical Society

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Absecon, Atlantic County, New Jersey



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
 APPROVED TO BE TAX MAP BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
 DATE: 10/1/82

TAX MAP
CITY OF ABSECON
 ATLANTIC COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

RONALD J. PRICE
 MORRISTOWN, N.J.
 N.J. LICENSE NO. 1009

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
 Block 160
 lots 1.01 and 1.02

Tax Map, City of Absecon
 scale 1" = 200'

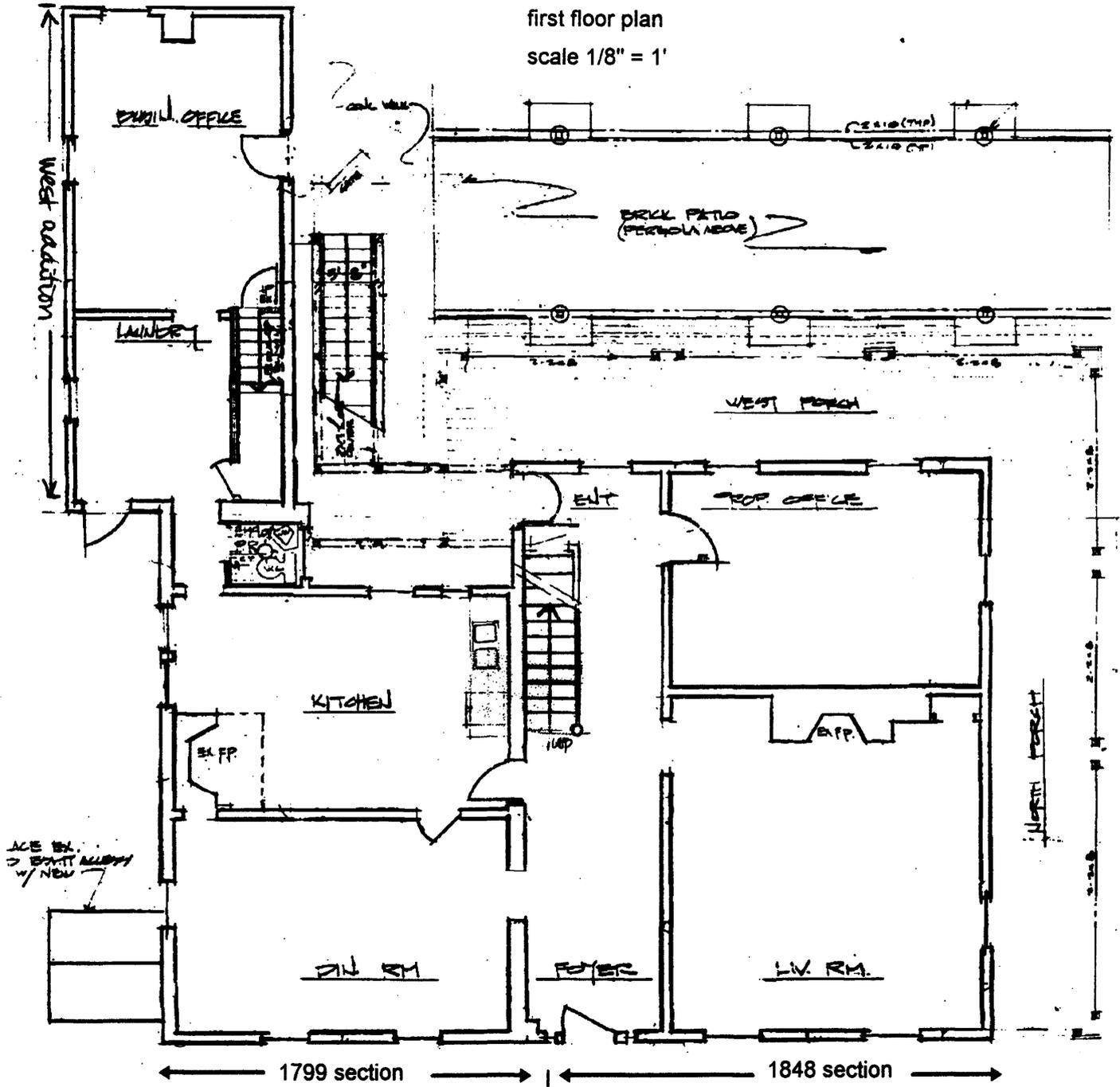
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

first floor plan

scale 1/8" = 1'



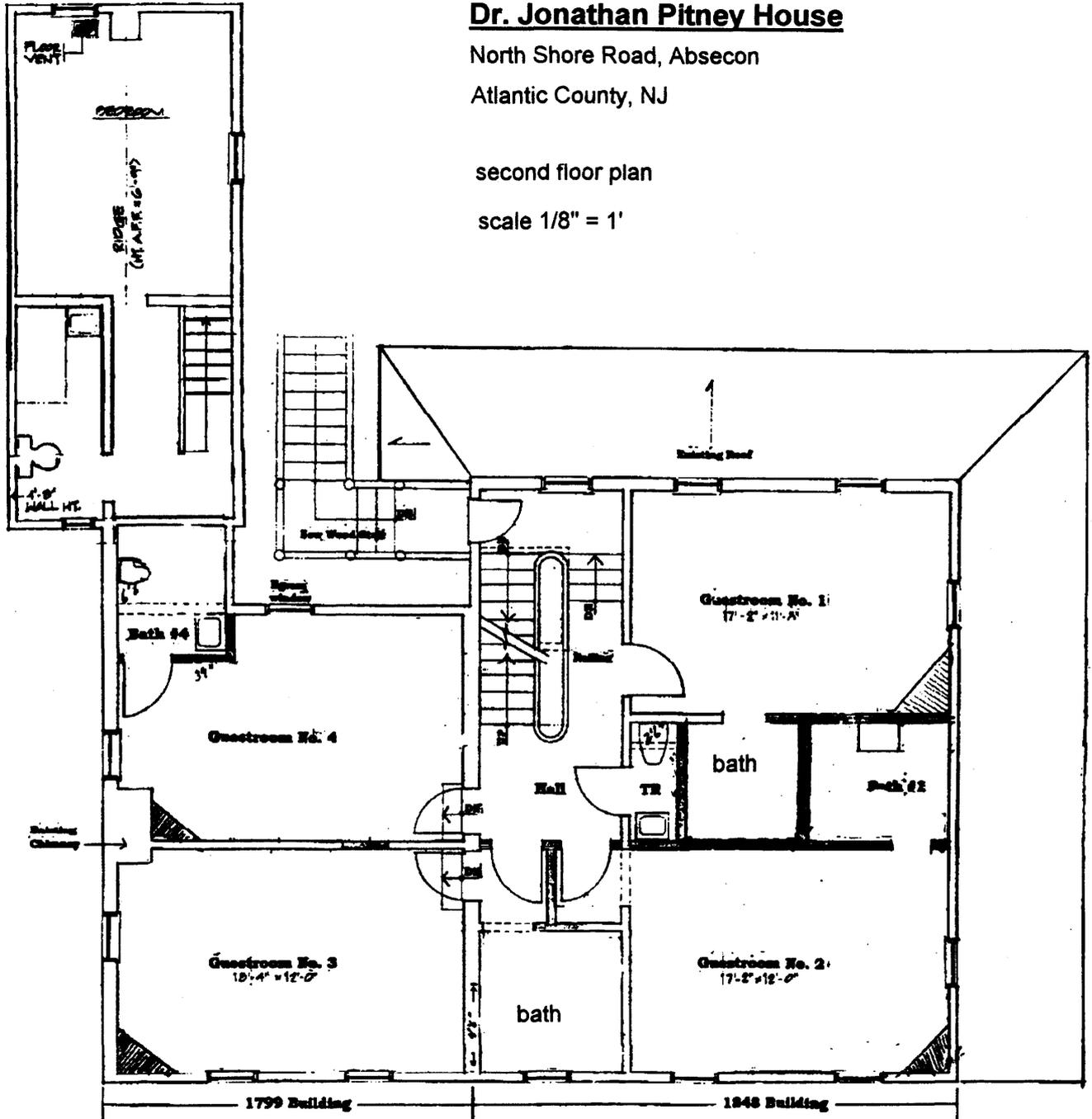
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

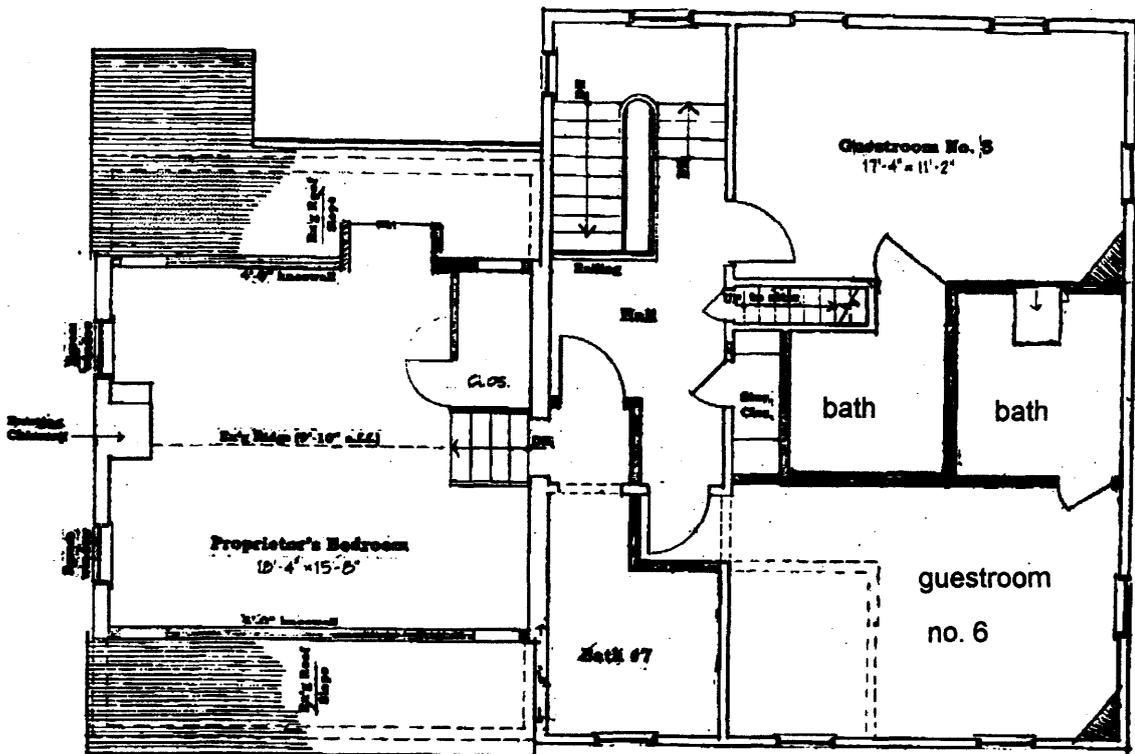
North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

second floor plan

scale 1/8" = 1'





Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

third floor plan

scale 1/8" = 1'

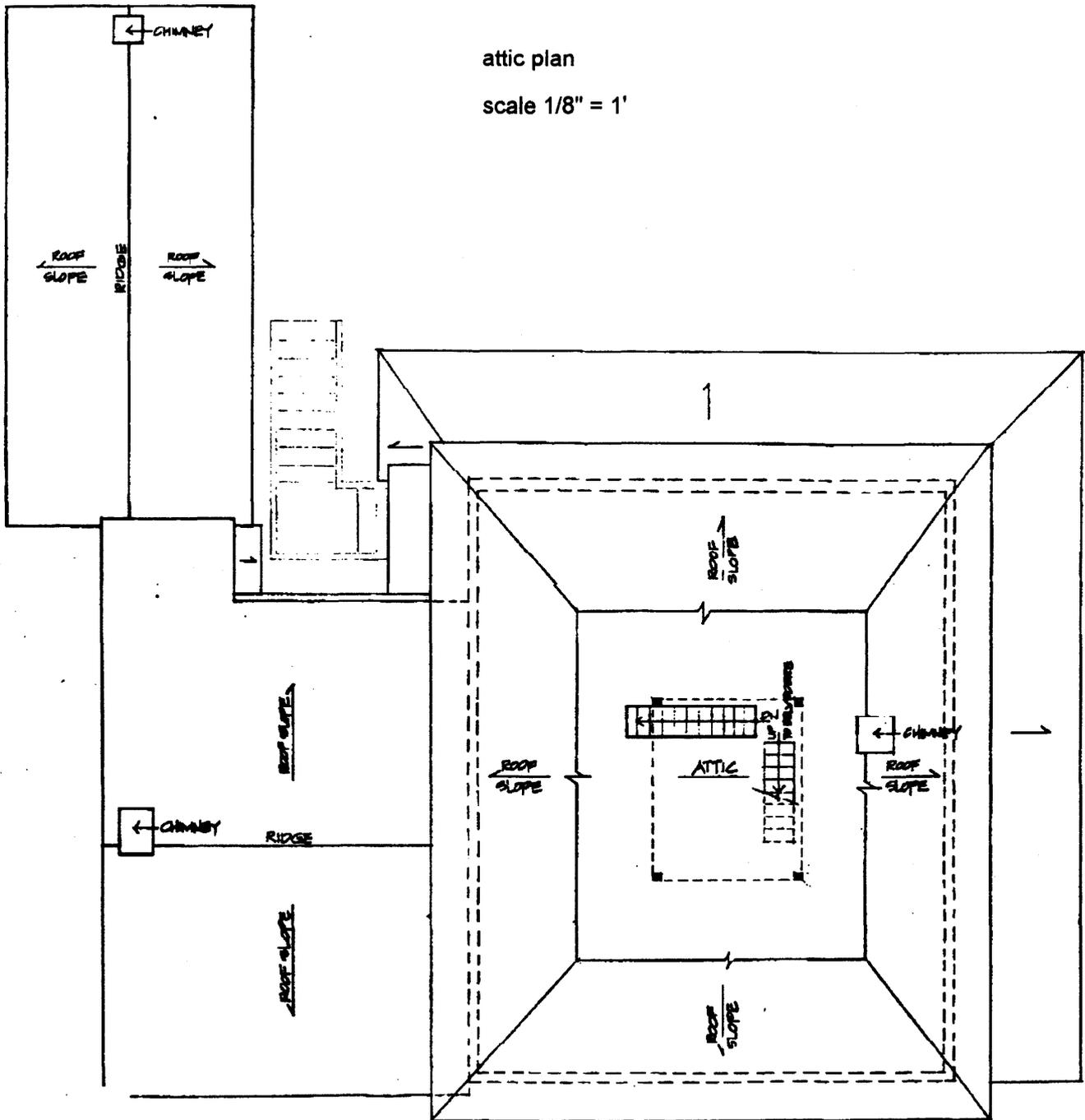
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

attic plan

scale 1/8" = 1'



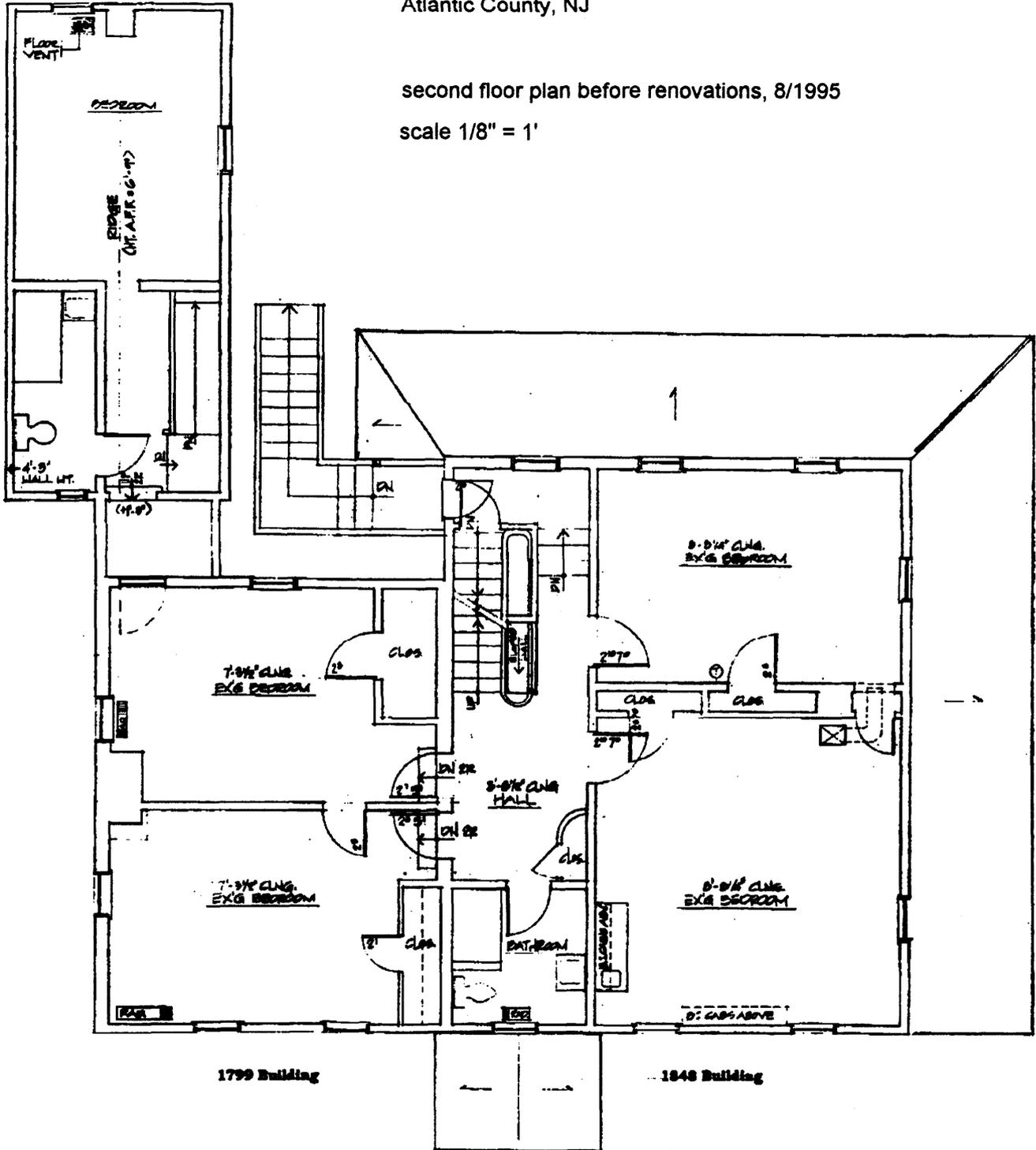
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

second floor plan before renovations, 8/1995

scale 1/8" = 1'



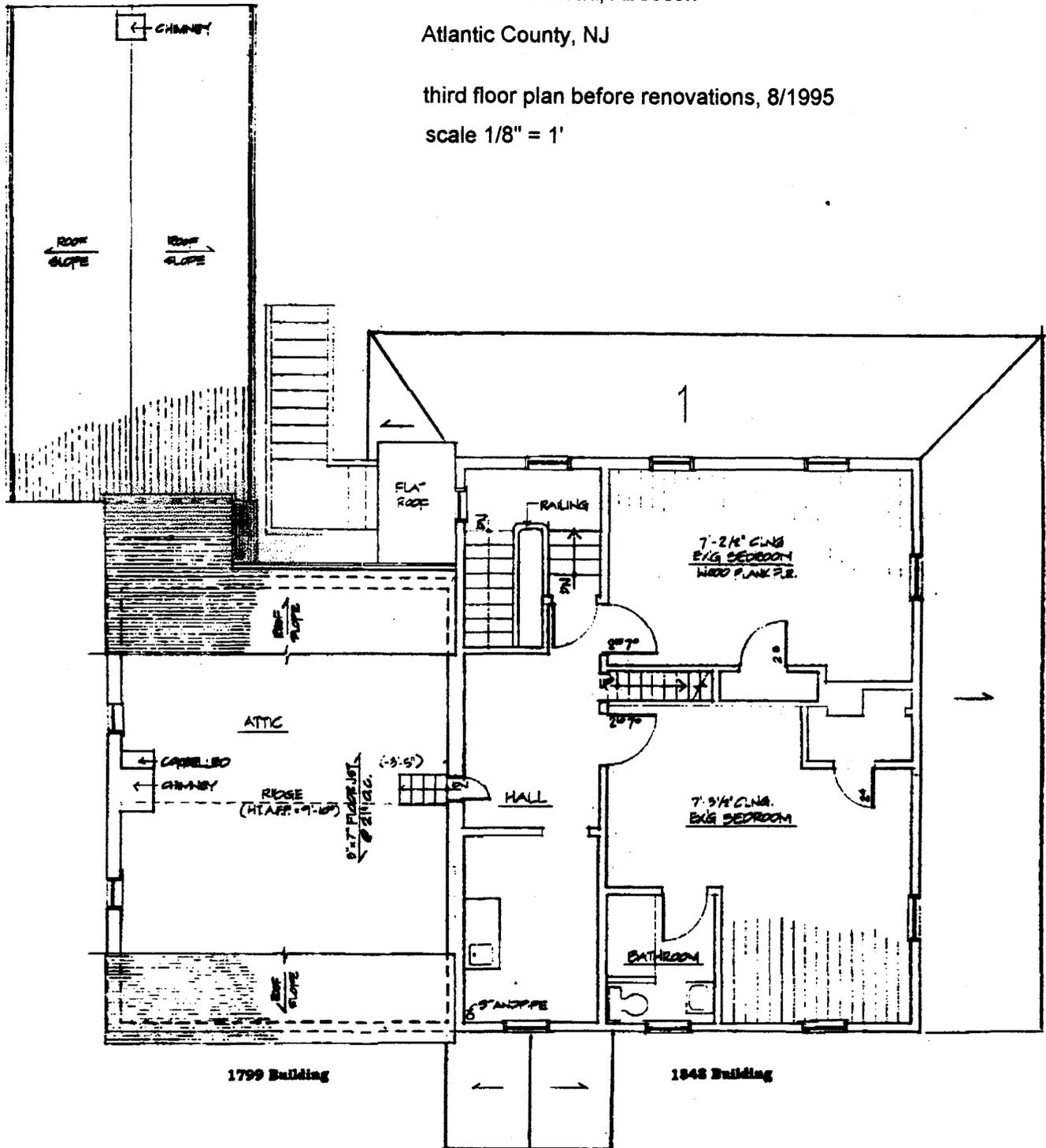
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

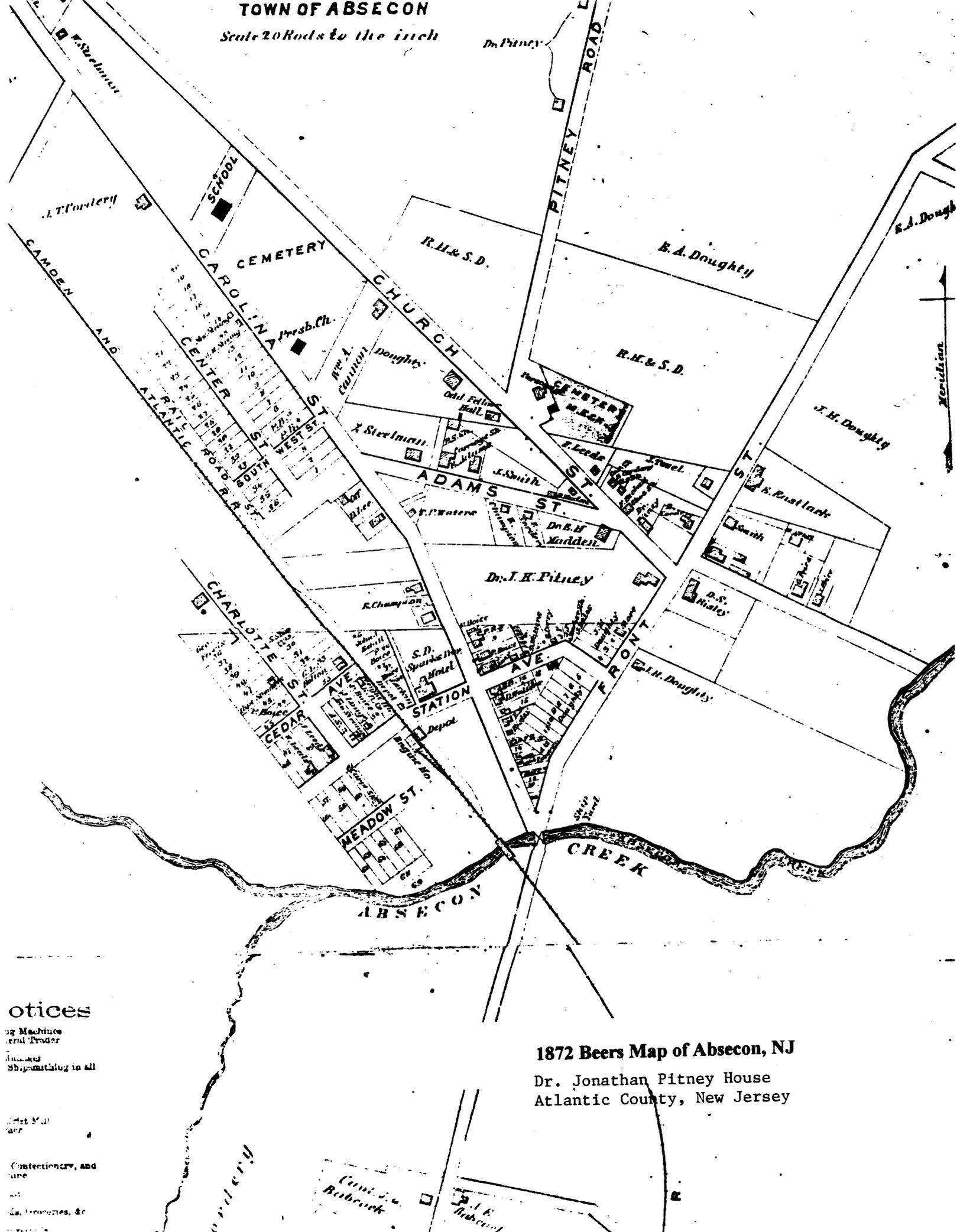
Atlantic County, NJ

third floor plan before renovations, 8/1995

scale 1/8" = 1'



TOWN OF ABSECON
Scale 20 Rods to the inch



Notices

of Machinery
 General Trader
 and
 Shipmaster in all

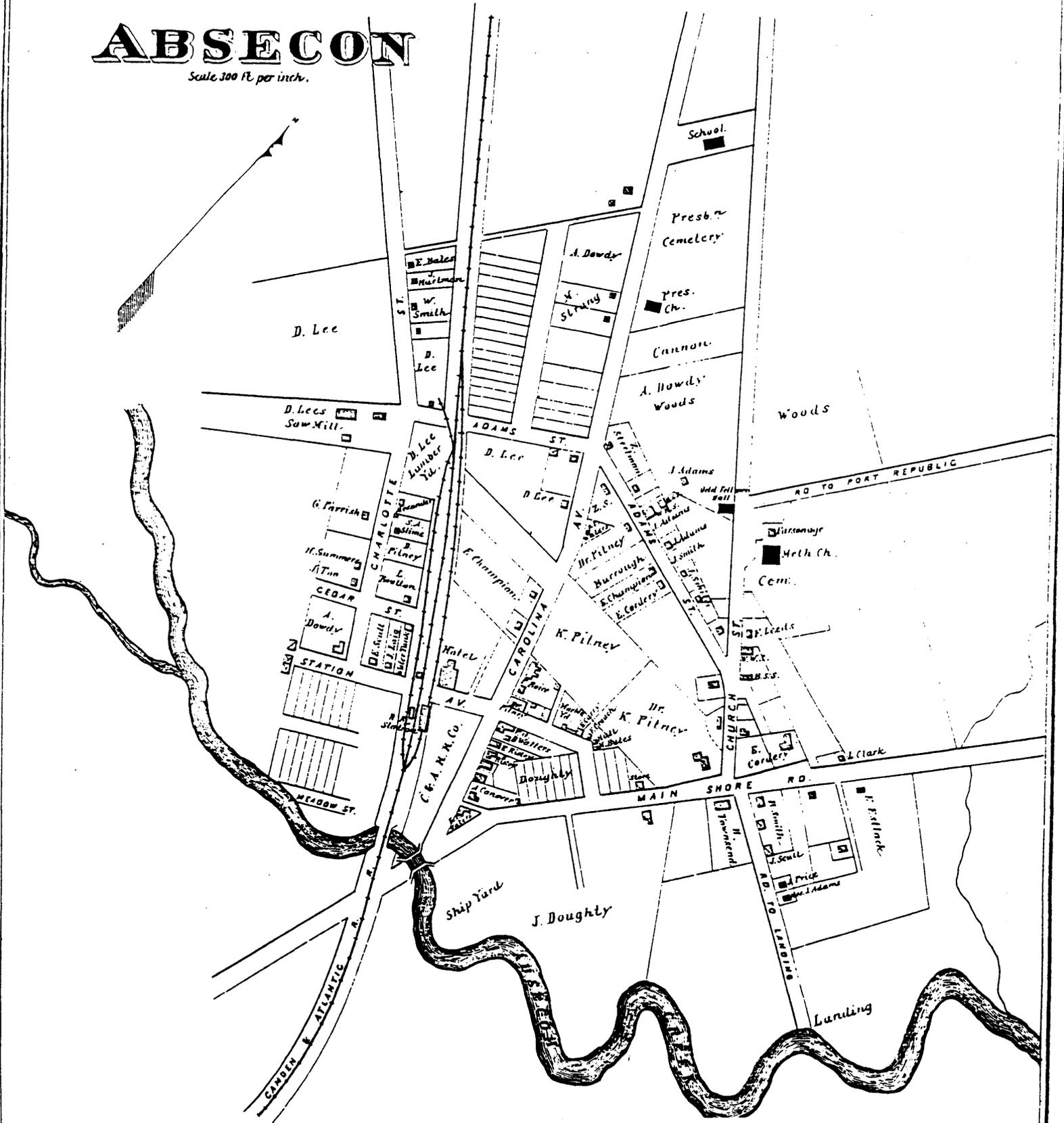
 First Mail
 and

 Confectionery, and
 and
 and, Groceries, &
 and

1872 Beers Map of Absecon, NJ
 Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
 Atlantic County, New Jersey

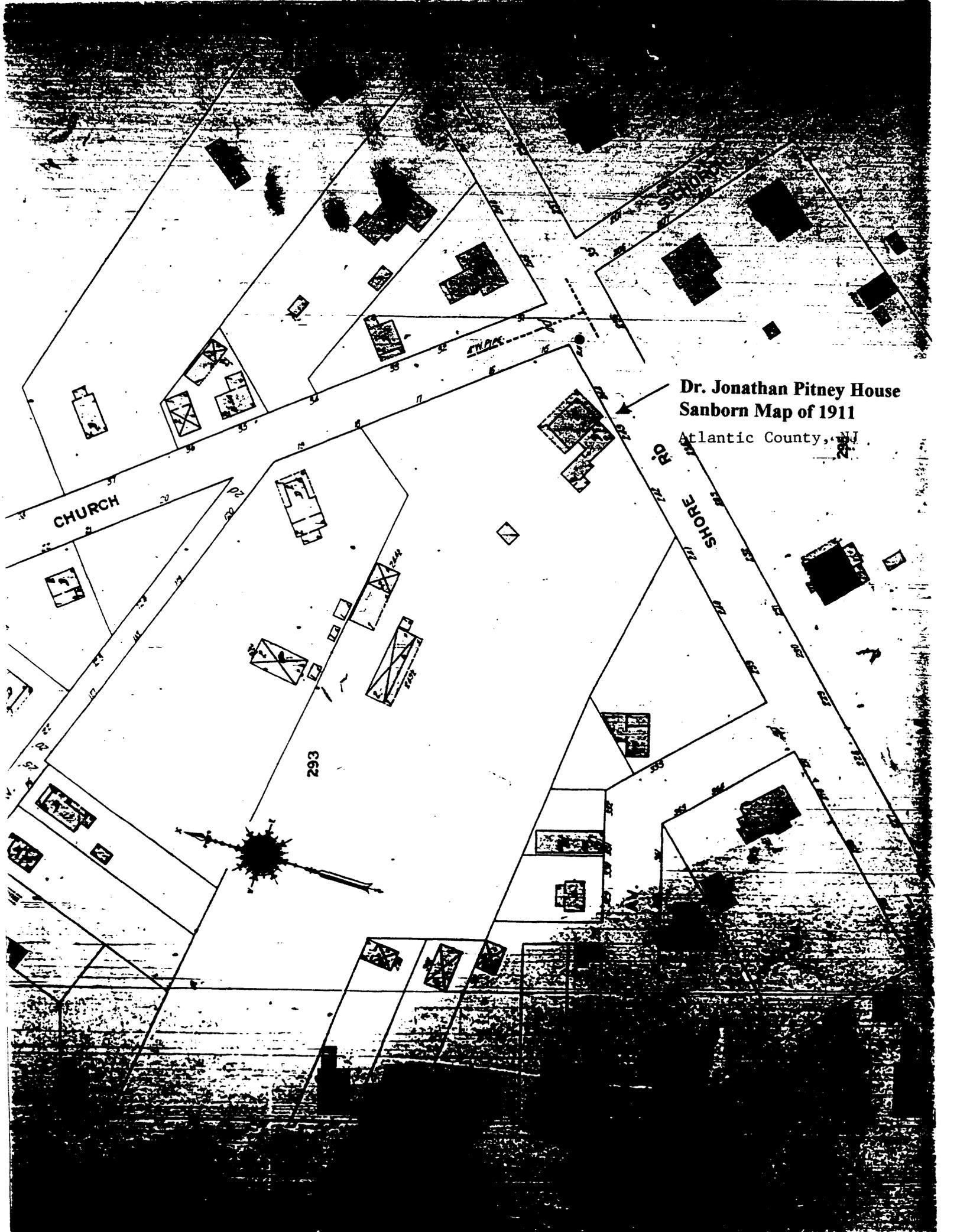
ABSECON

Scale 300 Ft. per inch.



1878 Woolman & Rose Map of Absecon

H. C. Woolman, Surv.



Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Sanborn Map of 1911

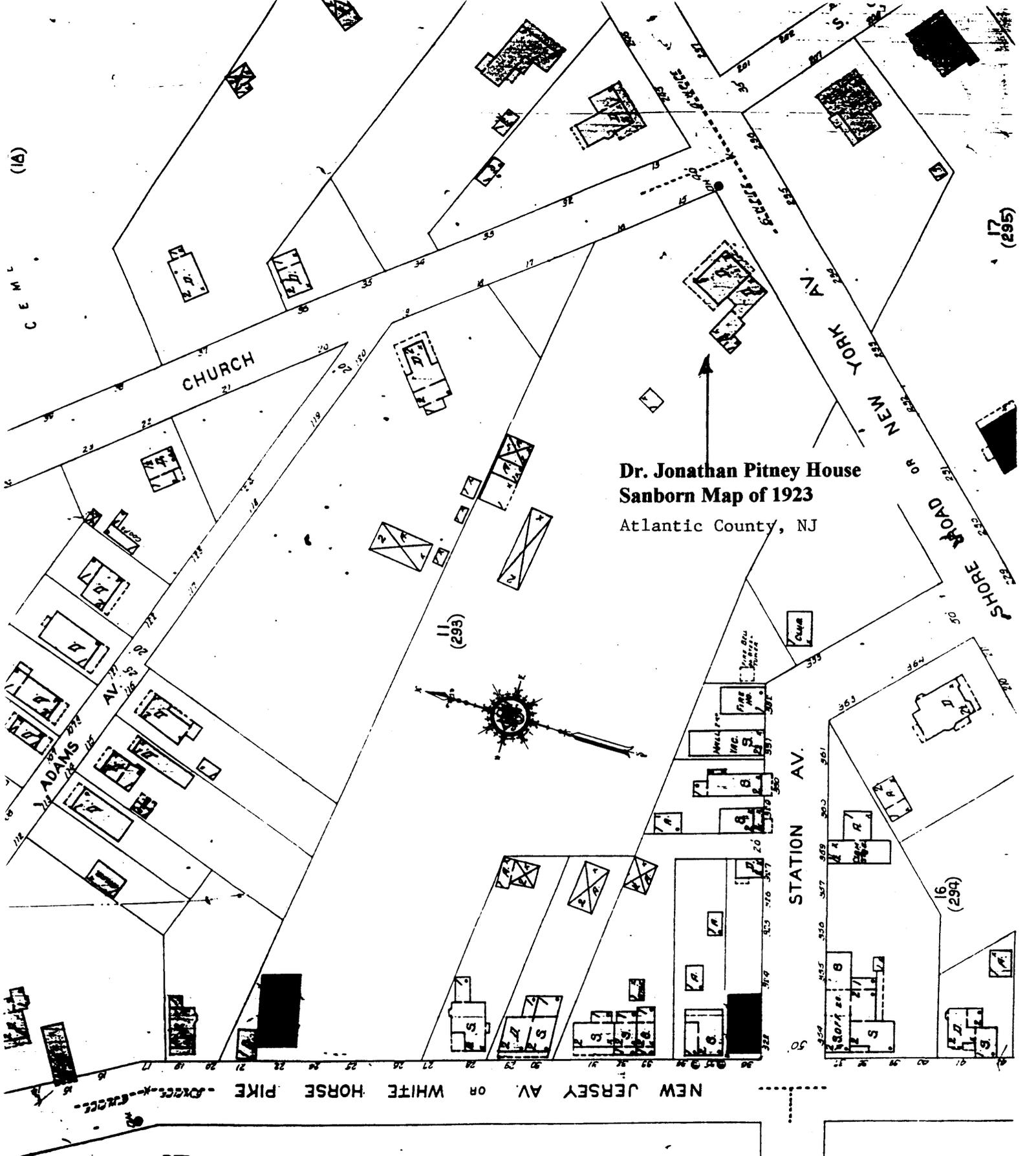
Atlantic County, NJ

CHURCH

SHORE RD

293





Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Sanborn Map of 1923
Atlantic County, NJ

C E M L (1A)

(295)

11 (295)

16 (294)

2

NEW JERSEY AV OR WHITE HORSE PIKE

note: negative image was blurred

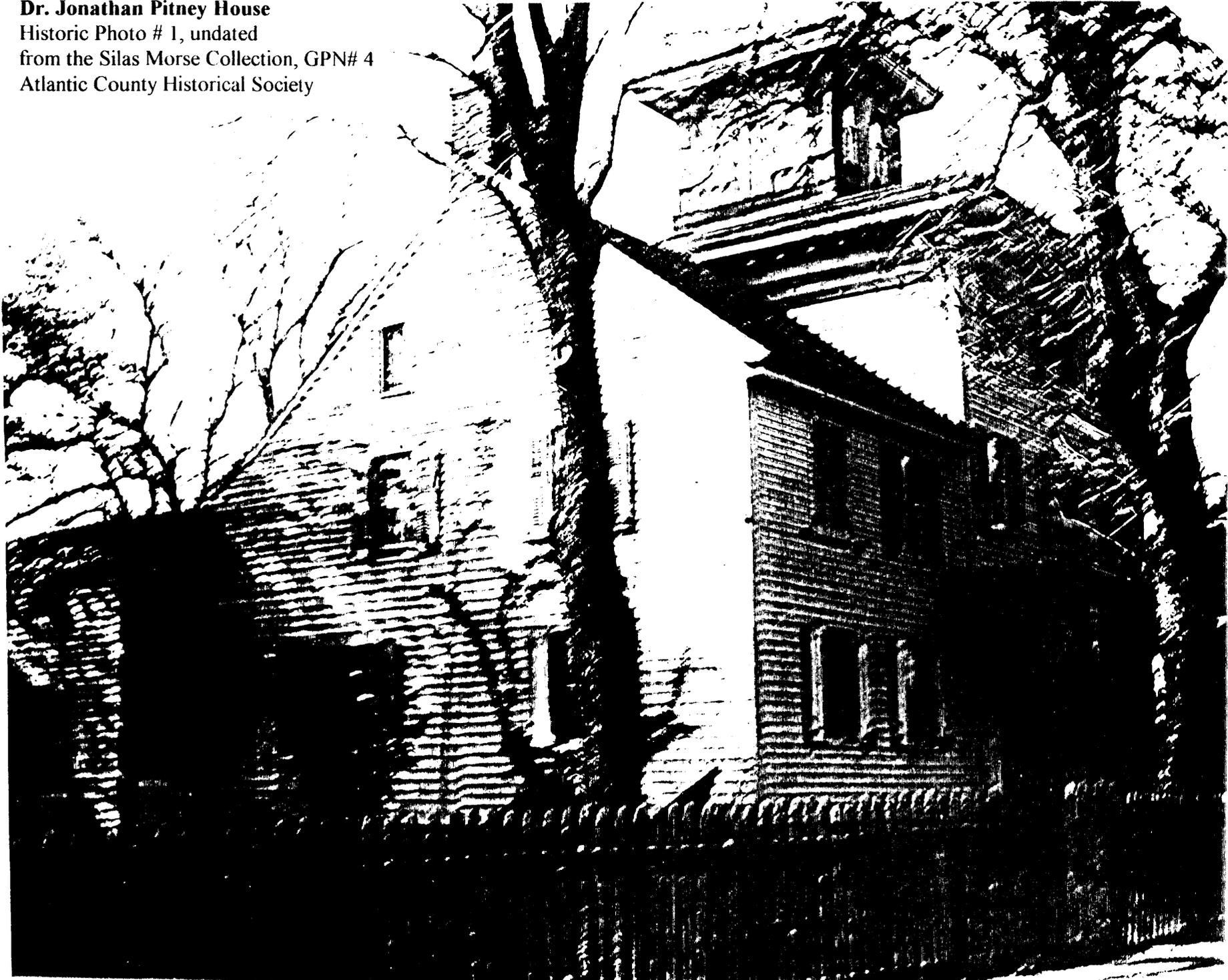
Atlantic County, NJ

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Historic Photo # 1, undated

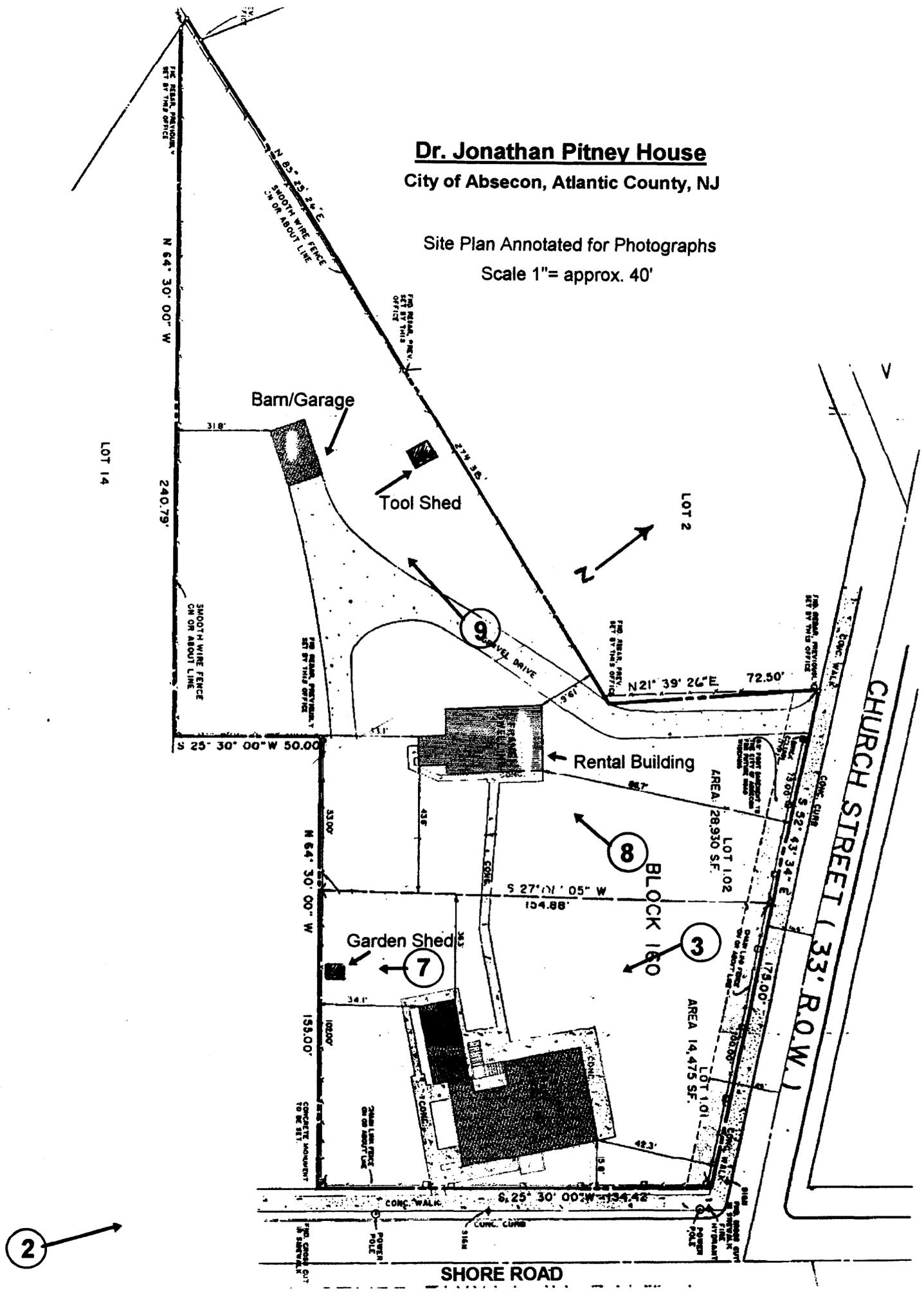
from the Silas Morse Collection, GPN# 4

Atlantic County Historical Society



Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
City of Absecon, Atlantic County, NJ

Site Plan Annotated for Photographs
Scale 1"= approx. 40'



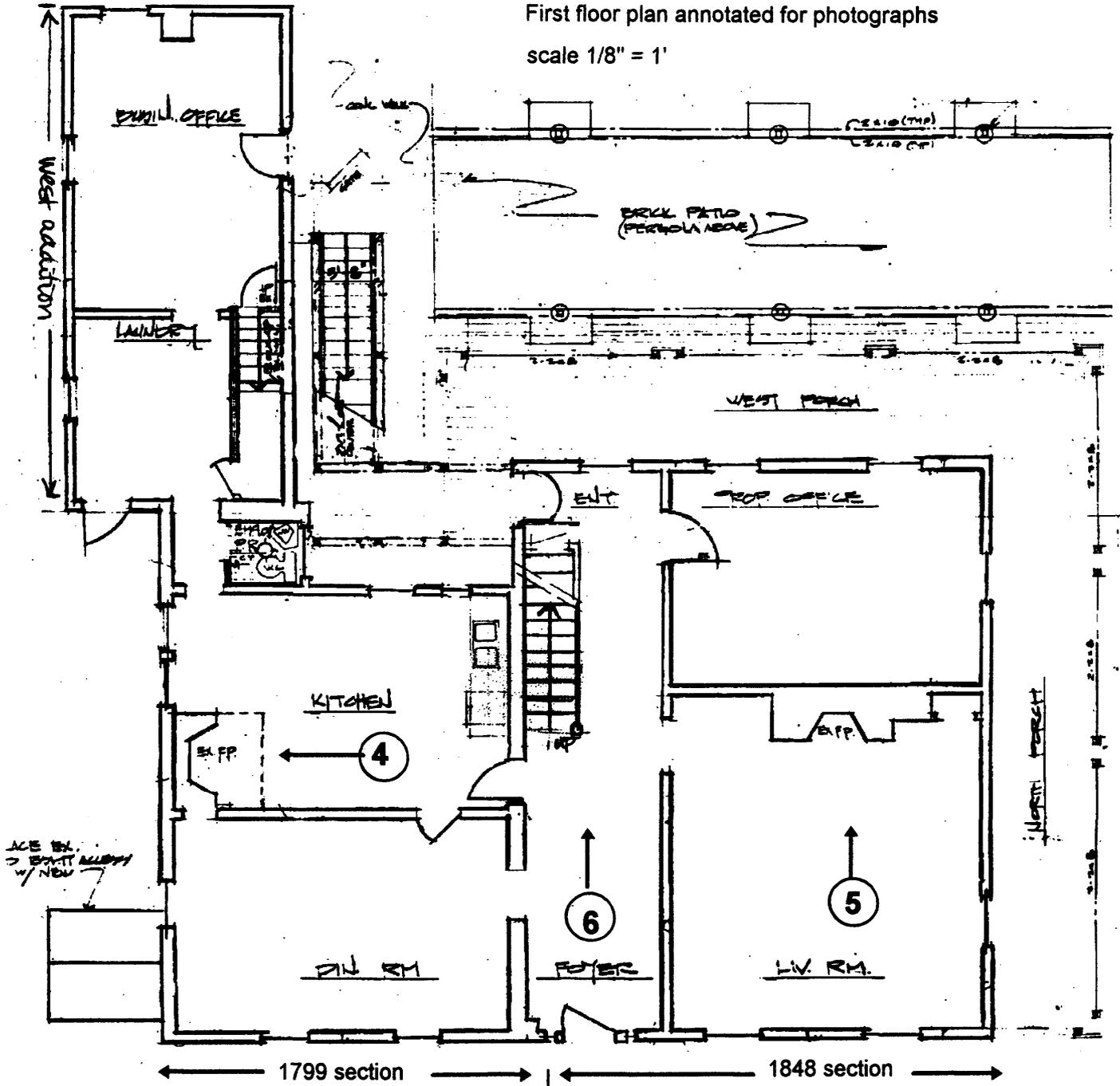
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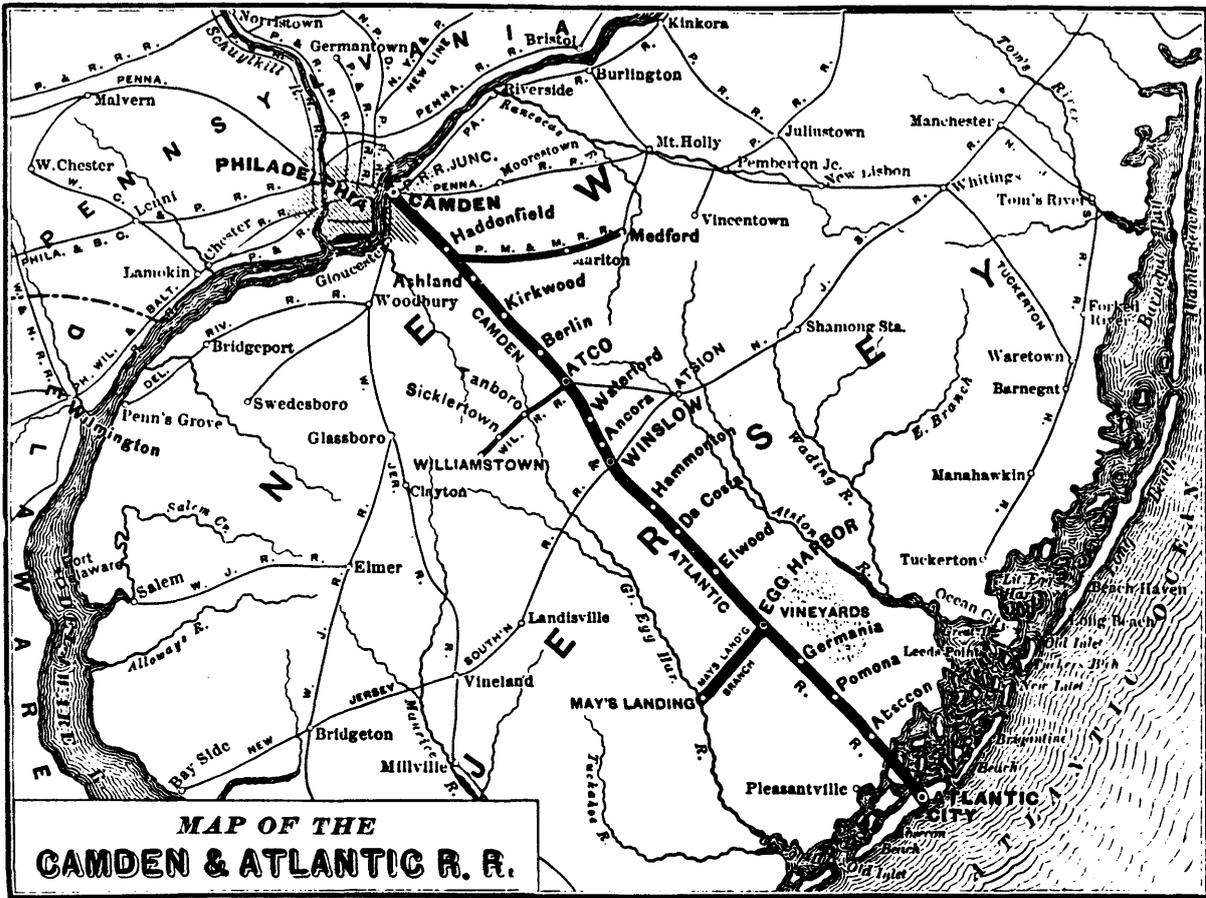
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

North Shore Road, Absecon

Atlantic County, NJ

First floor plan annotated for photographs
scale 1/8" = 1'





from The History of Atlantic City by A.L. English, p. 24

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House, Absecon, Atlantic County, New Jersey



Atlantic County, NJ

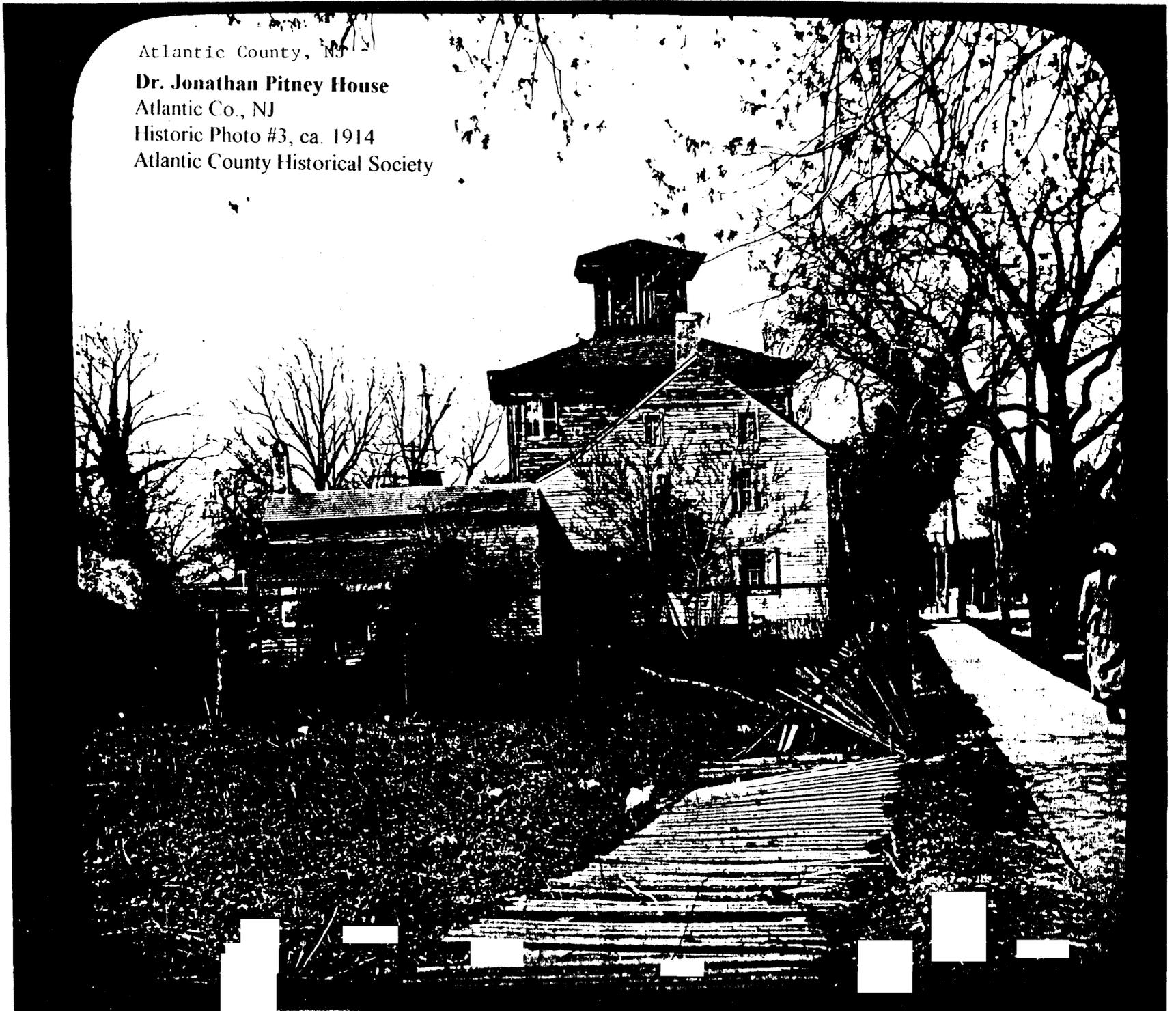
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Historic Photo #2, undated

Lantern Slide #593

Atlantic County Historical Society

Atlantic County, NJ
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House
Atlantic Co., NJ
Historic Photo #3, ca. 1914
Atlantic County Historical Society





Atlantic County, NJ

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Atlantic County, NJ

Historic Photo #4, ca. 1963

Jack E. Boucher/Atlantic Co. Historical Soc.

Atlantic County, NJ

Dr. Jonathan Pitney House

Atlantic County, NJ

Historic Photo #5, ca. 1996

Atlantic County Historical Society

