

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP 17 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fenwick Manor
other names/site number Pinelands Commission Offices

2. Location

street & number 15 Springfield Road not for publication
city, town New Lisbon (Pemberton Township) vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Burlington code 005 zip code 08064

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 9/17/90
Acting Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Entered in the National Register

[Signature]

10/25/90

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government/Government Office

Agriculture/Out Building

Government/Government Office

Agriculture/Out Building

Government/Government Storage

Agriculture/Out Building

Government/Government Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation Sandstone/Brick

Other: Four square Building

walls Weatherboard

Other: Barn

roof Asphalt shingle/Cedar shake

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Fenwick Manor, originally a 214.8 acre farmstead that acquired its name when Colonel James Fenwick bought the property in 1844, is a 4.51 acre site on Springfield Road in New Lisbon, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The building complex includes three major structures, a residence, barn and "back house," as well as a privy house and a small, modern screened structure.

The nominated area consists of two lots (Pemberton Township, Block 846, Lots 1 and 11) formed in 1953 when the buildings and a few surrounding acres were subdivided off from the farm lands and sold. Lot 1 is 3.29 acres and includes all four of the historic structures. The lot is otherwise cleared and virtually flat, though there is a shallow, oblong depression at the rear (east) end, north of the farmstead barn. Lot 11 is a cleared, grassy field forming a rectangle of 1.21 acres. There is only one minor structure on the lot, the screened building, which is of frame construction and situated near the southeast corner. The ground here declines gradually from north to south toward the North Branch of the Rancocas Creek, which is located about 1200' to the south.

Vegetation in the study area consists entirely of plantings. Most of the area, particularly lot 11, is cleared and covered with lawn grass. Although historically a farmstead, the grounds are now maintained for the most part as unutilized open space. A significant portion of lot 1 has been cleared of vegetation and gravelled for use as a parking lot.

The buildings are now being used for office space and for storage of equipment and office supplies. Of the four buildings on lot 1, two (the farmhouse and back house) have been converted to office use and the other two are for storage. The small, open-sided structure on lot 11 is unused. The conversion to office space occurred about thirty-five years ago when the residence was purchased for a medical practice. Unfortunately, this has resulted in some interior modifications.

I. The Farmhouse

The farmhouse is the hallmark building in the complex and apparently the oldest. A white, three-and-a-half story frame building probably constructed in the 1820's and expanded several times thereafter, it is richly decorated, particularly with classical detailing from a very early renovation. The house is the westernmost of the four buildings on the lot, facing west toward Springfield Road. It is a gabled, five bay, center hall structure of 3 1/2

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stories along the ridge beam and two stories on the north and south wings. The house has an open front porch, an enclosed side porch on the south flank and a square, two story flat roofed extension enclosing a small porch on the rear (east). There are a total of five brick chimneys, all with corbelled caps, four interior and one inside end chimney on the east flank. The roofing material is mostly asphalt shingle, though the porches are, or recently were, covered with tin. There is also evidence of a former cedar shake roof under the asphalt. Foundations are variously of ironstone and brick.

The facade of the house is especially striking because of the broken pediment appearance of the roofline. The gabled roof over the central, three bay portion of the facade interrupts the symmetrical roofs over the north and south wings, in effect giving each wing a shed roof. The broken pediment effect is conveyed by the ornate eaves which project from the wings and connect with the protruding pedimental apron or belt course between the second and third stories.

From the evidence of the earliest foundations, the ground floor joists and some interior detailing, this facade appears almost certainly to be a later extension, but one probably added shortly after the house was built. The main door opens into a narrow hall, at the rear of which is an infilled arch with a Federal style door in the center. The original western foundation wall runs directly beneath this interior arched doorway, strongly suggesting this was at one time the entryway into the house. Of course, the Federal style door within the arch would be consistent with the presumed period of construction in the 1820s.

Detailing on the facade reflects an eclectic classicism not uncommon on buildings of the Federal style. The center door is typically Federal, with fluted pilasters on the flanks and a fan light above. The fanlight is surmounted by a keystone style crowning motif. The front porch framing the door is supported by Tuscan columns with an entablature and a flat roof. Pilasters abound elsewhere on the facade. There are Ionic pilasters at the corners resting on the bevelled wooden watertable and moulded pilasters in three steps separating the central three bay pavilion from the wings. The eaves here and throughout the building have box cornices accentuated with cyma recta mouldings over a series of receding squared mouldings. A lunette window beneath the ridge provides light to the attic. The other windows on the facade (as elsewhere on the building) are double hung wood sash, 9/9 on the first floor, 9/6 on the second floor, and 6/6 on the third floor. All the windows are shuttered, with paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second and third floors. The shutters are heavily painted over but, from their hardware, appear to be original.

A view of the structure in profile from its south flank shows most clearly the differences in elevation and construction style between the east and west

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portions of the building. The roof line is higher and the clapboard siding broader on the west end. There is an enclosed porch on this side of the building, presumably added at the turn of the century (a 1920 blueprint for an addition to the south side, that was never executed, shows the porch already in place), which extends from the southeast corner to the original southwest corner. The porch has square columns supporting a nearly flat roof and encloses a bay window, with a door on its southeast facet. There is also a second paneled door directly east of the bay window, with the panels arranged in three tiers. The porch roof overhangs on the east side to form a hood supported by heavy consoles. Windows on this side are 9/9, 9/6 or 6/6.

The east side (rear) of the building is highlighted by an oriel window in the center of the second story and a square extension on the northeast corner with a small, pilastered porch sheltering the back door. The windows here are 9/6 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second and third. Exterior access to the basement can be gained on this side through a bulkhead door. The gable end on the east side of the house is asymmetrical, higher on the north than on the south. This indicates that the roof was raised at some time in the building's history for an extension to the north side. This fact was confirmed during recent renovations to the second floor offices, when a cupboard in what is now an interior wall was dismantled, uncovering evidence of a window frame. The window was on the original north wall of the house and provided light into the main stairwell. This also shows that contrary to its present center hall arrangement, the building was constructed with a side hall entry, with the main door at the north end of the west side.

The date of this reconstruction of the north flank is unknown. However, a J.J. White (owner and occupant of the house from 1882 to 1924) memorial publication in 1924 mentioned a major reconstruction of Fenwick Manor at the turn of the century (Rutsch et al. 1982:44). Since the other significant building phases of the house seem to have occurred much earlier, it is probably this northerly expansion that the publication is alluding to.

The north side of the house is the most simply treated. There is a door in the center of this side which has a hipped hood with console supports. There are also two gabled dormers in the roof above the second story. Windows are 9/9 (in the extension on the west) and 9/6 on the first floor, 6/6, 9/6 and 12/8 on the second and 6/6 on the third floor and in the dormers.

The interior of the house has been considerably altered and the original floor plan mostly obscured in the 20th century. The main entryway has not been greatly altered, however, and includes a center hall flanked by two large rooms with fireplaces. One of the fireplaces features a fireback labelled "Mark Richards, Philad, A". There is a similar arrangement of rooms directly above on the second floor. The main staircase and the rooms further to the east, in what was the original section of the house, reflect the tastes of more recent occupants and are not historically accurate.

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II. The Back House

The "back house" is located behind the farmhouse, about 12 feet east and slightly north of it. The date of construction and purpose of this building are uncertain. The interior has been very much altered by new room divisions and there are no exposed diagnostic elements. It could conceivably be a fairly early complement to the farmhouse or may date toward the turn of the century. It is now generally referred to as the "carriage house," but there is no carriage entry and little real basis for this attribution. The building was provided with heat (as evidenced by stovepipe vent holes in the chimney) and thus was probably intended for habitation. It may well have served a combined purpose, such as servants' quarters and farm storage. Called the "back house" in this report because of its location relative to the farmhouse, it is, however, not a classic "back house" as occurred in the 19th century urban American context.

Painted gray with white trim, the back house is a 2½ story frame, clapboard structure with pilastered corners, basically square in plan, with a one story extension on its south side. The building has a hipped roof, presently of asphalt shingle, with a box cornice and a crowning finial; the extension has a shed roof made of tin. There is a gabled dormer on the north side and a brick inside end chimney with a corbelled cap on the east side. A two story wooden fire escape was recently added to the east side of the building. It provides safe exit from a wide, second story doorway, perhaps originally a hay door, that has been framed in for installation of a modern door. Below it on the first floor is another renovated door framed in from a wider opening. The main entrance, however, is through a paneled door at the west end of the southern extension. Over the door is a hood with heavy console supports. Windows are 6/6 throughout the building, but not all of the same size. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation and there is a basement below.

III. The Barn

The barn, a three story, frame, clapboard structure with one story extensions skirting the west, south and east sides, is located about 125 feet southeast of the farmhouse. The central portion of the barn has a gabled, asphalt shingled roof surmounted by a cupola, while the extensions have mostly shed roofs, with tin on the west and south sides and asphalt shingle on the east. The barn rests on an ironstone foundation, though some of the newer extensions are supported on concrete block.

The north face of the barn, which is painted red with white trim, has three small windows (two four-light windows and one six-light) and a door with a hood on the first floor. The door is at the northwest corner and gives access to the one story extension. Projecting out from the east end of this

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side is a modern one story gabled garage/coop constructed of aluminum siding nailed to 1x4" framing studs and sitting on a block foundation. This is the most recent addition to the barn complex and essentially forms a northerly projection of the one story extension on the east side. On the second floor of the north face is a plank door, access to which is gained through an exterior wooden stairway, and an 8/8 double hung sash window. On the third floor, directly beneath the peak of the gable is a wide double door, a hay door of plank construction.

On the west side, the only features of note are a door with a hood and a 6/6 double hung sash window. Both of these are built into the one story extension on this side.

On the south side of the barn is a series of four broad sliding doors on the ground floor that operate by means of rollers on steel tracks. These are attached to the one story extension here and are obviously modern. The central portion of the barn is unadorned, except for a small vent window just below the peak.

The east side has three small windows and two dutch doors of plank construction on the first floor. The doors are at either end of the center portion of the barn and the more southerly of the two has a hood. One door and two of the windows are within the one story extension on this side, which is another relatively recent garage on a block foundation. On the second floor is an 8/1 double hung sash window near the southeast corner. The cupola above is square, with a hipped roof, and has a four light window on each side.

The date of the barn is unknown, but elements of the fabric and construction technique indicate the 19th century. Some of the exterior framing members are pegged together and portions of the foundation are ironstone with a highly friable mortar. However, most of the building materials are obviously much more recent, including modern clapboard siding which is nailed directly to the much older, pegged frame. This suggests the barn was largely rebuilt sometime in the 20th century.

IV. The Outhouse

Twenty-five feet northwest of the barn is a rather carefully built frame, gabled, "four seater" outhouse, painted red with white trim. The building is clapboard with pilastered corners and it has a cedar shake roof with a box cornice. There are panelled doors on the south and west side (five panels in three tiers) and windows on the north and south sides. The window on the north side is a six light casement type; the window on the south side is boarded up. A hinged swinging door on the east side of the outhouse allowed access to the privy hole for cleaning.

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Adjacent to the northeast corner of the outhouse is a stone foundation for another outbuilding. Although the foundations are carefully laid and fairly substantial, they cover an area only 9x19' and thus supported a very small building, probably a storage or work shed.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture
Industry

Period of Significance

1827-1924

Significant Dates

ca. 1827
1870
1916

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

White, Joseph Josiah

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Fenwick Manor is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Benjamin Jones, Joseph Josiah White and Elizabeth White. Jones was prominent in the first half of the 19th century as a rural industrialist who built a railroad and at different times had outright or partial ownership in four of the thirty known forges and furnaces of the Pine Barrens. Joseph Josiah White is one of the most significant individuals in New Jersey's agricultural history; his experiments in cranberry culture and his invention of berry processing machinery essentially created the modern cranberry industry. White's daughter, Elizabeth, did for blueberries what her father had done for cranberries. Working with Dr. Frederick Coville in the early 20th century, White developed the cultivated blueberry, which has since that time become one of the most important products in the economy of southern New Jersey.

The Fenwick Manor farmhouse is architecturally significant (Criterion C) because of its striking and elegant facade. Added to the original residence not long after it was built in the 1820's or 1830's, the facade is unique in the region with its fluted pilasters arranged in tiers, its Ionic detailing and richly ornamented mouldings and its broken pediment/gable effect.

Criterion B.

For over 125 years the farmstead was owned by a succession of related individuals in the Jones, Fenwick and White families. Benjamin Jones, who owned the farm from 1827 to 1844 and may have built the farmhouse, was one of the more prominent ironmasters of the Pinelands in the first half of the 19th century. During the entire time he owned the farm, he was the owner and operator of Hanover Furnace, about five miles to the east. When Jones purchased the farm from Charles Corey in 1827, he had only recently emerged from financial receivership that very nearly cost him his entire estate. An aggressive businessman, he had gained sole ownership of Hanover Furnace in 1811. From 1819-1826, however, trustees operated the furnace on his behalf because of his severe indebtedness (Boyer 1931:88). Upon regaining control of the operation, he immediately began buying up lands and building again. In the same year he acquired the farm, he bought land on Mount Misery Creek about three miles to the southeast (Boyer 1931:260), on which he subsequently built Mary Ann Forge. Around this time he also built the Columbus, Kinkora and

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 4.51 Pemberton, NJ Quad

UTM References

A

1	8
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5	3	1	7	0	0
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4	4	2	3	7	0	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated area comprises lots 1 and 11 of Block 846 as depicted on the tax map of Pemberton Township.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated area is the area subdivided in 1953 from the 214.8 acre farm established in 1844 when James Fenwick bought the property from Benjamin Jones. Though not a historical boundary line, this area includes all the publicly owned portions of the Fenwick Manor farmstead and all the significant buildings directly associated with Jones, Fenwick, and J.J. and Elizabeth White.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barry John Brady, Ph.D., SOPA - Resource Planner
 organization N.J. Pinelands Commission date 2/28/90
 street & number P.O. Box 7, 15 Springfield Road telephone (609) 894-9342
 city or town New Lisbond (Pemberton Township) state N.J. zip code 08064

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Springfield Railroad which was used mainly to carry iron products to market, including great quantities of piping contracted to the Philadelphia Water Works. The route of the railroad, whose terminal was at New Lisbon, skirts the southeastern boundary of Fenwick Manor. Jones also had an interest at various times in Gloucester Furnace (from 1825 to 1830) and Cumberland Furnace (from 1812 to 1818) and was cousin to the next owner of the farm, Colonel James A. Fenwick (Rutsch et al. 1982:17). By his prominent involvement in a rural industry that greatly affected the natural and social environment of the region, Benjamin Jones is a significant historical personage.

James Fenwick was a gentleman farmer and a successful businessman in the middle decades of the 19th century. An early experimenter in cranberry culture, he expanded his initial operations in 1857 by acquiring 108 acres of natural bogs and pitch pine lowlands in the Pinelands about seven miles east of the farm (Rutsch et al. 1982:17). This area later became known as Whitesbog, the site of landmark advances in berry horticulture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (previously listed in the National Register).

Fenwick's son-in-law, Joseph Josiah White, greatly enlarged Fenwick's berry farm and established the village and bog system that came to bear his name. However, he continued to live at Fenwick Manor until his death in 1924. His book, Cranberry Culture (1870), a detailed manual on the design and construction of cranberry bogs and the proper cultivation of the fruit, became the standard reference book in the industry. His cranberry operations were so successful that by 1913, he was employing 450 seasonal workers at Whitesbog, which had grown to encompass over 3000 acres. About 600 acres were in active bogs, a five fold increase in just thirty years.

White was also a talented inventor who apprenticed in the 1870's with H.B. Smith at Smithville in Mt. Holly. He held a series of machine patents in the latter 19th century, many of them for cranberry processing devices which cut labor costs and increased productivity (Rutsch et al. 1982:21-22). More than any other individual, White was responsible for transforming cranberry agriculture in southern New Jersey from a minor rural activity into a major enterprise and a staple of the regional economy, a position it still holds today.

His daughter, Elizabeth C. White, was also highly influential in New Jersey agriculture. During the time she resided at Fenwick Manor, White was involved in horticultural experiments which in 1916 led to the development of the first commercial blueberry crop. Before these experiments, carried out at Whitesbog together with Dr. Frederick Coville of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it was thought that the blueberry could not be domesticated (Rutsch et al. 1982:46). By the 1920's, however, the cultivated blueberry had joined the cranberry as major regional cash crops. White was also instrumental in the commercial propagation of floral species and for many

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years ran a successful nursery. She moved from Fenwick Manor to a house she had built at Whitesbog in 1923 and lived there until her death in 1954.

Criterion C.

As best as can be determined, the farmhouse of Fenwick Manor actually predates Colonel Fenwick's ownership and was built in the 1820's or 1830's, either by Charles Corey or by Benjamin Jones. The date of construction is unknown, though reference is made in the deed to "houses, outhouses, edifices and buildings thereon erected" in 1844, thereby providing a likely terminus ante quem. As originally built, the building included only what is now its east central portion, though the ornate facade on the west side was added quite early. It is this facade which gives the house its distinctive architectural character. The decorous Federal style door, the generous use of pilasters in multiple tiers, the Ionic details and heavy, projecting mouldings and the unorthodox pediment/gable all combine to present a striking highly eclectic appearance unparalleled in the region. In contrast to the simple, unadorned "South Jersey" style houses that predominated during this period, and the far more modestly appointed Federal homes in the vicinity (such as occur in Pemberton Borough and Pemberton and Southampton Townships), Fenwick Manor stands out in its sumptuous detailing as the residence of individuals who clearly wished to display the success they had enjoyed in their business dealings. With its rich and successful blending of a variety of architectural motifs unique in the local context, the Fenwick Manor farmhouse is eligible for the National Register for its high artistic value and for its singular interpretation of the Federal style.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following items are the same for all photographs:

1. Fenwick Manor
2. New Lisbon, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey
3. Barry J. Brady
4. February 22, 1990
5. New Jersey Pinelands Commission, P.O. Box 7, New Lisbon, NJ 08064

Photo #1:

6. Facade of farm house, facing east

Photo #2:

6. South flank of farmhouse, facing north

Photo #3:

6. Rear of farmhouse, facing west

Photo #4:

6. North flank of farmhouse, facing south

Photo #5:

6. Facade and portion of north flank of farmhouse, facing southeast

Photo #6:

6. Facade details of farmhouse, facing southeast

Photo #7:

6. Rear of farmhouse showing asymmetrical gable (evidence of extension of farmhouse on north side), facing west northwest

Photo #8:

6. "Back house" (sometimes called "carriage house"), facing northwest

Photo #9:

6. "Back house", facing south

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Photo #10:

6. Barn, facing west northwest

Photo #11:

6. Privy, facing northwest

Photo #12:

6. Screened structure on lot 11, facing southwest

THE
AMERICAN BUILDER'S COMPANION;

OR, A

SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURE,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED

TO THE PRESENT STYLE OF BUILDING.

TREATING

ON PRACTICAL GEOMETRY;
THE ORIGIN OF BUILDING.
OF THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE; OF
THEIR PARTICULAR PARTS AND EMBELLISH-
MENTS, AND OF THEIR APPLICATION.
ALSO, VERY FULLY ON STAIRS.

ON PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF HOUSES...FOR BOTH
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
ON CHURCHES...COURT HOUSES, &c.
ON SASHES...SASH FRAMES...SHUTTERS...DOORS
...CORNICES...BASE AND SUBBASE MOULD-
INGS...ARCHITRAVES, &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

SEVENTY COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

Sixth Edition...Corrected and Enlarged.

WITH A PLAN AND ELEVATIONS OF A CHURCH, AND NINE ADDITIONAL PLATES, ON
HANDRAILS FOR CIRCULAR STAIRS, AND

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE.

BY ASHER BENJAMIN,
ARCHITECT AND CARPENTER.

Boston:

PUBLISHED BY R. P. & C. WILLIAMS...CORNHILL SQUARE;
No. 79, Washington Street, opposite the Old State House.

DUTTON & WENTWORTH, PRINTERS.

1827.

Fenwick Manor
Pemberton Township
Burlington County, NJ

PLATE LV.

DESIGNS FOR A HOUSE INTENDED FOR THE COUNTRY.

A, Basement story, forty seven by thirty feet, from out to out.

c Kitchen, seventeen by twenty one feet.

d Storeroom, ten by six feet.

m Kitchen closet, four by sixteen feet.

P, Entry and back stairs.

f Cellar, seventeen feet square.

e Cellar, twenty two by ten feet.

n n n Foundation of steps.

B, Principal floor.

i Parlour, seventeen by twenty one feet.

k China closet, ten by six feet.

l Back stairs and entry.

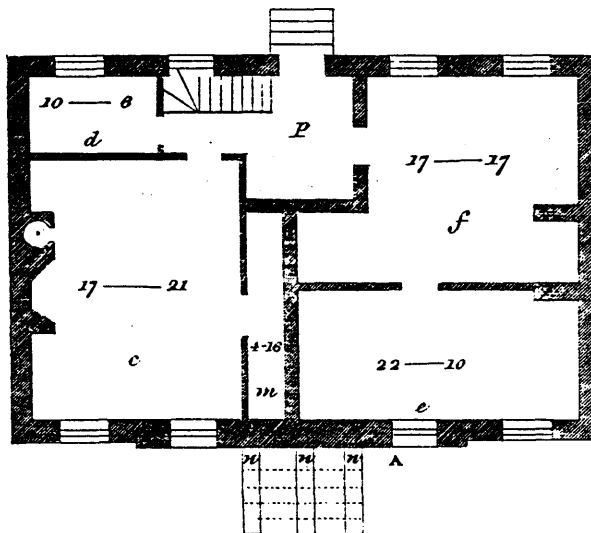
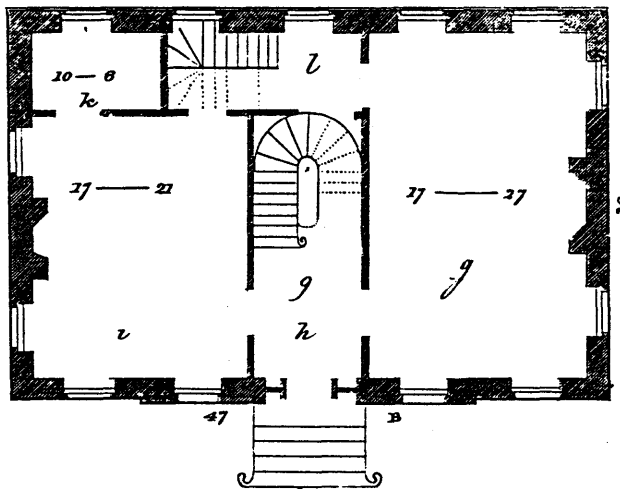
h Front entry and stairway, nine feet wide.

g Drawingroom, seventeen by twenty seven feet.

On the chamber floor may be four bedchambers, and on the attic floor three.



Scale 15 Feet to one Inch



Fenwick Manor
 Pemberton Township
 Burlington County, NJ

Plan of Survey
 Lands of Dept. of Corrections
 State of New Jersey
 Block 846 Lots 1 & 11
 Tax Sheet 78
 Township of Pemberton
 County of Burlington
 State of New Jersey
 Scale: 1" = 50'
 Date: April 5, 1985

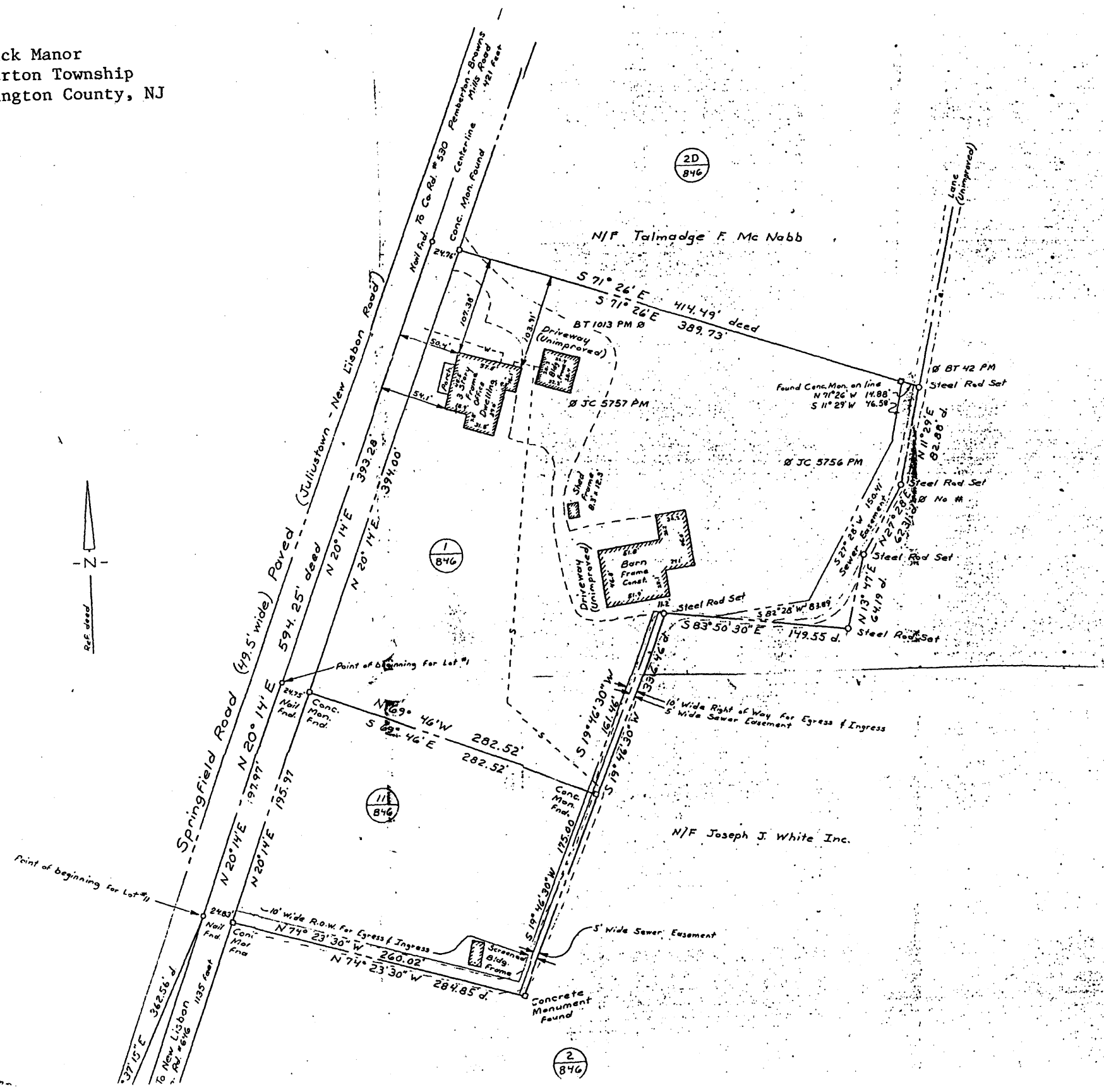
Legend: Tax Lot No. 11
 Tax Block No. 846
 Property Line
 R.O.W. Line

Lot Area:
 Lot #1 143441.20 S.F. or 3.29 Acres
 Lot #11 52822.49 S.F. or 1.21 Acres

This map and survey made for use of the
 The Pinelands Commission
 and all parties in current interest and follows the instructions contained in
 This certification is made only to the above named parties for purchase
 and or mortgage of here in delineated property by above named purchaser
 No responsibility or liability is assumed by surveyor for use of survey for
 any other purpose.
 There are no visible encroachments, either way across property, line except
 as noted here on. I here by certify that this map and survey has been
 made under my immediate supervision and complies with the laws of the
 State of New Jersey.

Ralph S. Hartman P.P. 2503 B.L.S. 23166 Date

PROFESSIONAL PLANNER & LAND SURVEYOR			
RALPH S. HARTMAN			
609-893-3430 206 WASH. BLVD. PRESIDENTIAL LAKES N.J. 08051			
DATE	CLIENT	SCALE	REFERENCE
DATE 4-5-85	Mr. Mike Fletcher 894-9342	SCALE 1" = 50'	REFERENCE As Noted
ADDRESS	CHECKED BY	DATE	BY
P.O. Box 7 New Lisbon N.J. 08064	CHERRY 3		
TITLE	DATE	SCALE	PRICE
Plan of Survey		1" = 50'	\$450.00



N/F Jamm