United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG | 5 1984 date entered SEP | 3 1984

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

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and/or	common		Bonnie	s Br	idge**				_		
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3.	Clas	sific	ation					" <u> </u>			
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5.	Loca	ation	of Le	ga	Desc	criptic	on				
		stry of dee	ds, etc.				Camden C	ounty Cou	rth	ouse	
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city, to					nden			stat	e	New Jersey	
<u>6.</u>	Rep	reser	ntatio	ni	n Exis	ting	Surve	eys			
title	Camden	County :	Inventory	of	Historic (has this pro	perty been	determined	elig	gible? yes	x_no
date	Jan. 1	981					fe	deral s	state	<u>X</u> county	iocal
		rvey recor					Heritage	e Commiss	ion		
city, to	Hopkins wn	House,	250 So.	Park	, Haddon	Гwр.		stat	e 1	New Jersey O	8108

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
x good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered	X original si	te

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance Description

"Bonnie's Bridge", possibly built in the 18th century as a connecting link to the Old Salem Road (1681) and the road to Evesboro (1726), is a masonry arched bridge fourteen feet (14') wide and sixteen feet, nine inches (16'9") long; the brick arch is four feet nine inches (4'9") high and seven feet ten inches (7'10") wide. The structure is quite massive when compared to the small tributary which it bridges. The arch of the bridge is of hand-made bricks so identified by size and composition. The facing bricks forming the perimeter of the arch laid as headers with random stretchers set perpendicular to the perimeter of the arch, as keystones would be set. The stretchers are separated, irregularly, by six to nine courses of headers.

The courses of bricks running through the arch under the road bed are laid level but appear to be parallel to the grade of the stream bed, all of which adds to the primitive appearance of the structure. Impressions in the mortar on the underside of the arch show that the bricks were laid on a wood form during construction. Similar impressions are to be seen in the arched roof cellar which served a building, c. 1716-1719, which preceded the present Pamona Hall (1726-1788) in Camden City.

Other materials in the bridge include sandstone or ironstone and a non-native stone. Although imported stone was not generally used in this area until the nineteenth century, there are examples of its use for gravemarkers and milestones in the early eighteenth century. The earliest example of such a milestone, 1723, is in the collection of the Camden County Historical Society.

According to John M. Dickey, F.A.I.A., an analysis which he made of the bridge mortar indicates no portland cement and a relatively large amount of clay. The proportions of lime to sand, he indicates, would be typical of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century work and the variable sand size, as found, would be expected in rural construction. The presence of a timber ground sill should also be noted and indicates a likelihood of a more sophisticated highway construction program rather than a farmer's bridge. Dickey notes that the major evidence for a highway bridge is the length of the brick vault which provides for a cartway nearly thirteen feet (13') wide and the generous

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scale of the barrel vault which would be adequate for severe flooding conditions. Photographs of early bridges on the King's Highway show brick vault structures of similar scale and materials. (Camden County Historical Society, King's Highway File, 1909 photo).

"Bonnie's Bridge" crosses Sawmill Creek approximately 400 feet south of Marlton Pike (Route 70), less than 2000 feet east of Ellisburg Circle and 40 feet north of Wayland Road at #350 Wayland Road, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034.

The name, "Sawmill Creek" is of recent origin, having been chosen by the developer of the subdivision to add an historic connotation to the local streets. No map has been found which named the stream prior to 1950 and there is no record of a sawmill in the vicinity. The stream rises out of a swamp area north of Marlton Pike and empties into the North Branch of the Cooper River east of Brace Road, where the Old Salem Road crossed the River. The entire course of Sawmill Creek is about 3/4 of a mile. From the swamp to just below "Bonnie's Bridge", Sawmill Creek flows over fairly level ground; after the bridge, the stream has cut a deep ravine from there to the Cooper River, showing its age.

The bridge is reasonably unaltered and only a few repairs have been made to the structure none of which have affected its overall integrity. A portion of one of the four (4) wings collapsed many years ago and was replaced with brick. Presently Mr. Cocchiaraley has replaced individual loose and falling bricks or stones, less than 2% of entire structure. The top courses of stone originally aligning the sides of the cartway, missing since before 1962, have not been replaced.

In 1962 when the Cocchiaraleys purchased the property there was no commercial development along Route 70 in the watershed feeding into Sawmill Creek. Since then both sides of Route 70 have been developed solidly with commercial buildings and blacktop parking lots, except for a 500 foot area of brushwood through which Sawmill Creek flows.

This open area immediately upstream (70') from the bridge contains eleven (11) acres and is presently being considered for commercial development which seriously endangers "Bonnie's Bridge".

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 X 1700-1799 1800-1899 1900-	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	pre-1795	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

<u>Significance</u>

Probably built before 1795, "Bonnie's Bridge" is the last surviving stone arch bridge in Camden County. It is a rare vestige associated with 18th century transportation and its construction represents traditional bridge engineering techniques of the 18th and 19th centuries in this region. While the precise date of the bridge has not been determined, historical evidence suggests that it was built prior to 1795 as a link-up to the Old Salem Road (pre 1681) and Evesboro Road (c. 1726). These roads were realigned after 1795.

A Burlington County, New Jersey bridge of similar size, appearance and construction, illustrated in Amelia M. Gummere's Friends in Burlington, Philadelphia, 1884, p. 75, "London Bridge". It was located on the Salem Road crossing London Moat, a stream on the south side of Burlington City. Gummere describes the bridge as "... a substantial piece of stone masonary, with a wide arch, on the main road to Salem and the southwest settlement. year of its construction is not known but it was there in 1700, probably built in 1680-90." The bridge washed away in 1856. The London Moat and Sawmill Creek are similar in size and run through almost identical sized depressions. Another bridge of comparable construction in the Delaware Valley is the Pennypack Bridge over Pennypack Creek at Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia and is listed in the Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission's Inventory of Historic Sites, 1969. Dated at 1697, this large, three - arched bridge was originally a smaller, one-arch bridge, enlarged at a later date. The original, older part, c. 1697, is of the same materials and construction-type as "Bonnie's Bridge".

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ATTACHED SHEETS

10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of nominated property Camden UMT References	acre.	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 1 8 4 9 9 5 8 0 4 4 1 7 6 6 0 Zone Easting Northing	B Zone Easting	Northing
	P	
Verbal boundary description and justification		
Cocchiaraley property Block 342 WH Lot 5	Molinaro pro Block 342	HH Lot 6
List all states and counties for properties over		N/A
state code	county	code
state code	county	code
11. Form Prepared By		
name/title Gail Greenberg, Camden Cou Historic Preservation Comm organization Camden County Historical S	ittee	3/84
street & number Park Blvd. & Euclid Ave.	telephone	(609) 964-3333
city or town Camden,	state	New Jersey 08103
12. State Historic Pres	ervation Offic	er Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the national state	state is:	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Deputy	the National Register and certi the Heritage Conservation and	fy that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	2. W. MyEs	F-2-F4
title Director, Division of Parks & Fo	restry	date
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in	the National Register	date 9-/3-84
**Keeper of the National Register* Attest:	vtional Register	dato
Chief of Registration		

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In 1700, Thomas Sharp, one of the original settlers of old Newton Township in present day Camden County prepared a map of area properties. He identified early property owners and indicated the presence of many houses. Sharp's map identifies also the waterways but locates only the Salem Road. It is shown crossing the South Branch of the Cooper River at Lovejoy's Mill (c. 1698), an alteration in the road's course from the original fording place to the mill dam after the dam was erected. On the North Branch of the Cooper River Sharp indicates the presence of a bridge (1700) at the original fording place on that stream, the present Brace Road crossing of the stream. The Salem Road then continued in a northeasterly direction. Sharp shows two houses to the east of the Salem Road, north of the North Branch of the Cooper River. The homeowners, to obtain access to either the landing on the Cooper River or to the Salem Road would have had need of a road; only the above-noted road to Evesboro would meet this need and the only obstacle in the route was the crossing of Sawmill Creek. The use of wagons and carts by these property owners, who had located there prior to 1700, would have necessitated building a bridge over that stream as part of a regular highway system.

An inspection of Sawmill Creek shows that the best place to cross that stream is at "Bonnie's Bridge." South of that point is a deep ravine; north of it was a swamp.

The accounts of the British evacuation of Philadelphia, June, 1778, record that after leaving Haddonfield the British forces branched into two columns; one followed a road east to Evesboro. Historians have always believed that the columns separated immediately after crossing the fording place on the North Branch of the Cooper River (Ewald, Hills, Griscom, and DeCou). Indeed, a cast iron plaque erected by the State of New Jersey has marked the spot for nearly 50 years.

The design and materials of "Bonnie's Bridge" are representative of an old tradition going back to the 17th century (e.g. London Bridge at Burlington City). It embodies the distinctive characteristics of an association and therefore meets the stated criteria for inclusion on the National Register.

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7 Feb. 1754, Resurvey for Simeon, Thomas, and William Ellis, John Burrough and Francis Kay. West Jersey Proprietors.

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Book S p. 338

1754, Francis Kay division. West Jersey Prop. Book S p. 339

7 Sept. 1827, Charles H. Ellis to Joel C. Hilsee. Glo. Co. Book WW p. 260

9 March 1829, Joel C. Hilsee to Amos Evans. Glo. Co. Book XX p. 159

23 March 1874, Samuel T. Engle to Sarah Ann Anderson.
Rec. Camden County.
7 April 1874

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Gloucester County.
Book A p. 3,5,16,33,50,63,64,73, and 75.

Documents and Photos:

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Printed Sources:

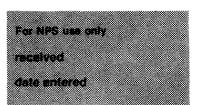
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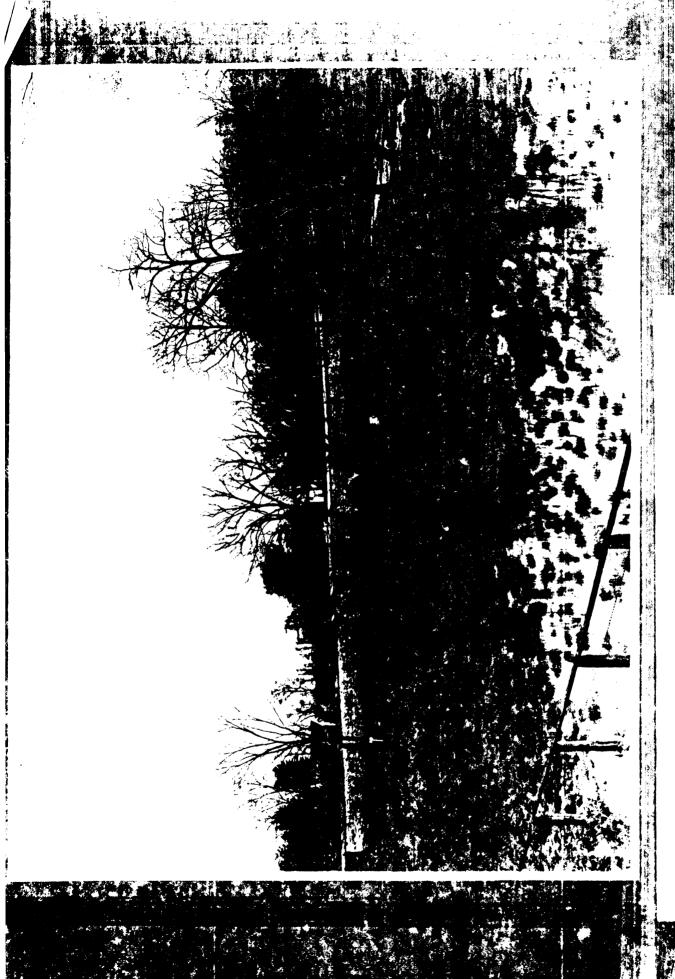


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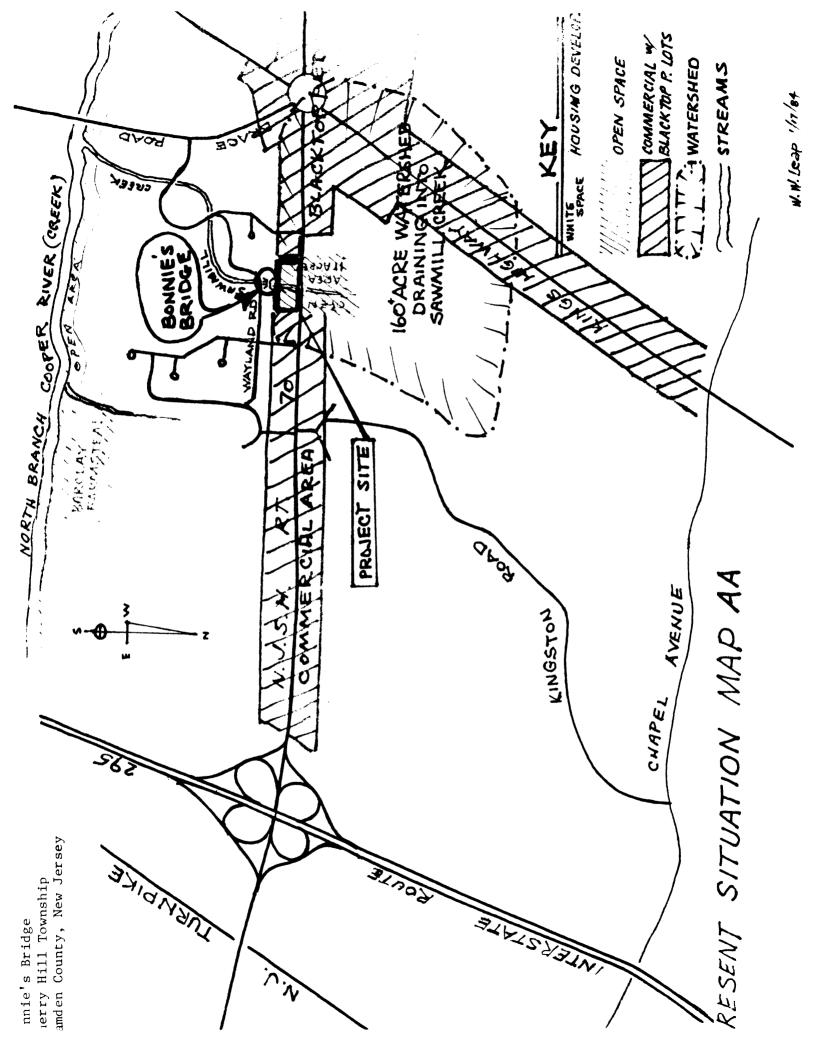
The sketch at the left depicts the London Bridge of Burlington, one of two bridges which provide access to and from the city duing the colonial era. (Drawin courtesy of the Burlington Courty Historical Society)

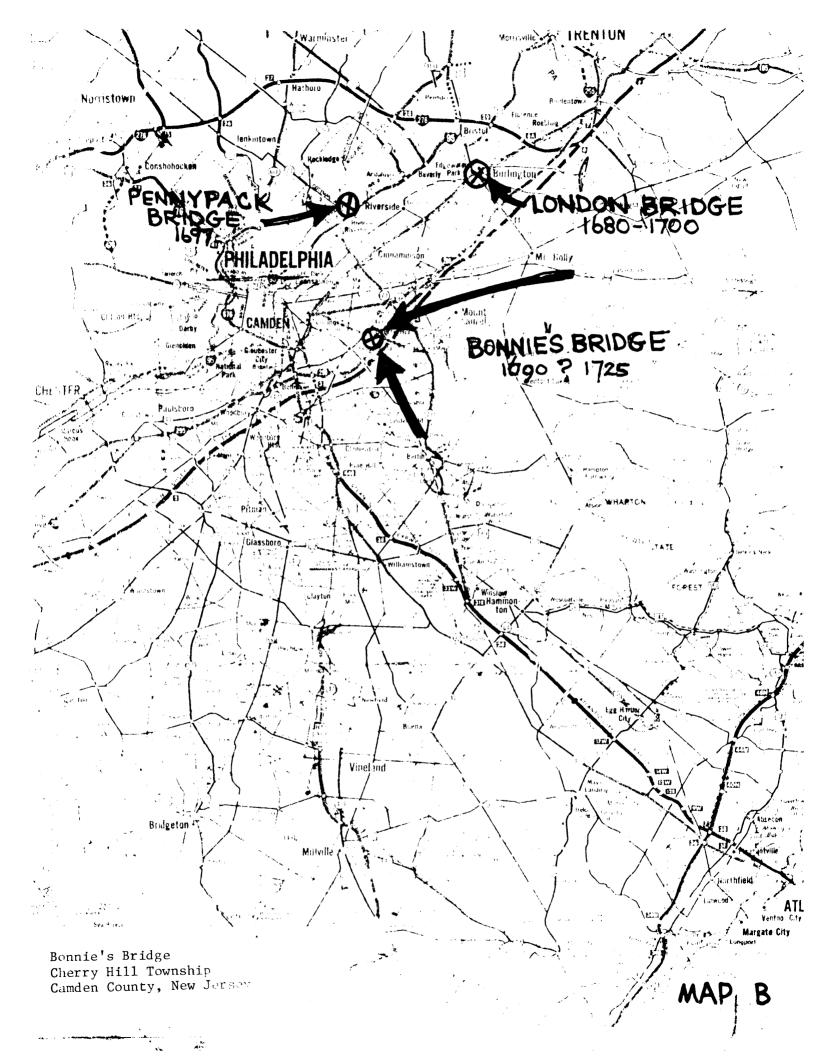
ACCENT/Burlington County Times/March 14, 1982

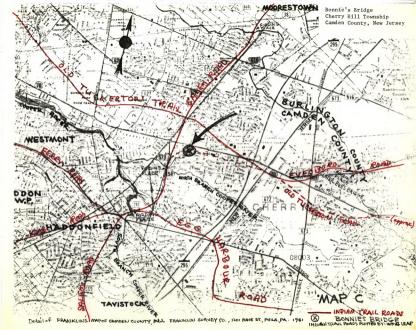


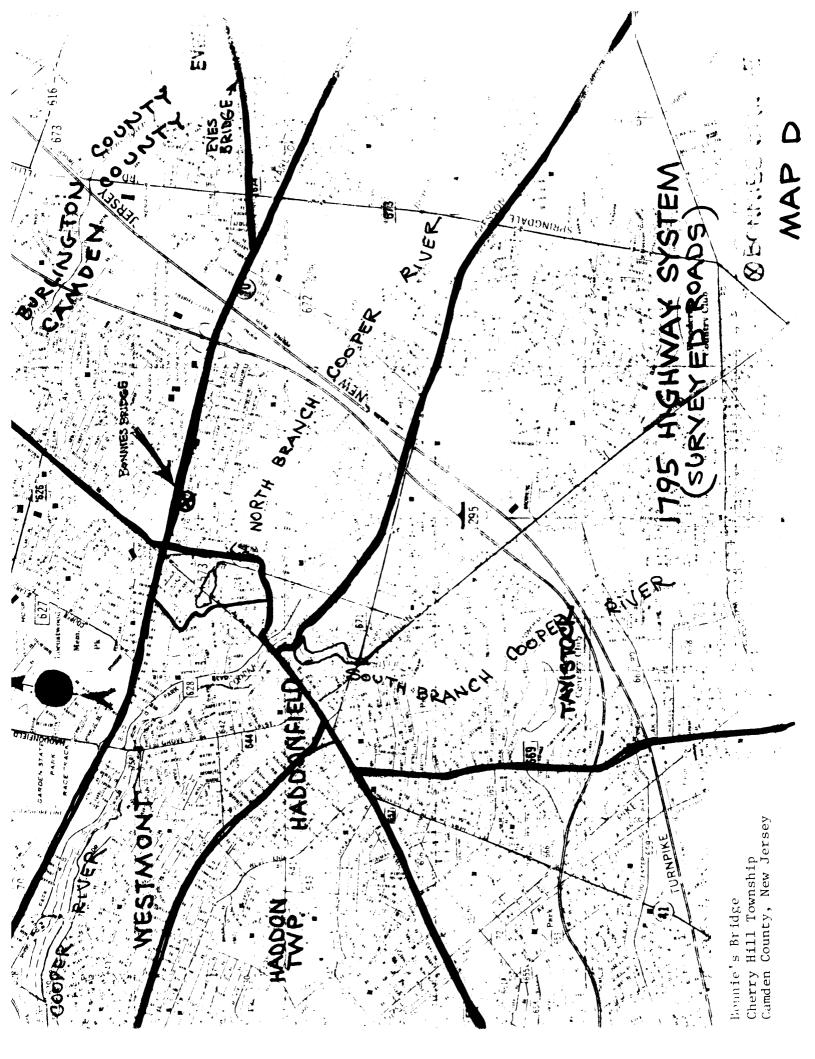
Kings Highway Bridge over Cooper Creek near Haddonfield. Evans Grist Hill (1780 or earlier) is in background. Both bridge and mill were destroyed bafore 1920, the latter by fire. Photograph by S. Rhoads, From Chas. S. Boyer collection.

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TOP VIEW

16" EARTHEN ROADWAY

OVER BRICK ARCH

COURSES OF BRICK
IN APCH-EXACT
COUNT

WATER LEVEL

YOUR GEEK BED

TOP COURSES OF STONE MISSING

A 1.9" 5'S/2" & 4"

WATER LEVEL

YOUR FOOTING

ROCK CREEK BED

SOUTH SIDE YERTICLE VIEW

* inside arch morter shows impression of wood framing.

BONNIE'S BRIDGE - MR. & MRS. PATRICK COCCHIARALEY, OWNERS CHERRY HILL, CAMDEN COUNTY, N.J. 350 WAYLAND ROAD

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