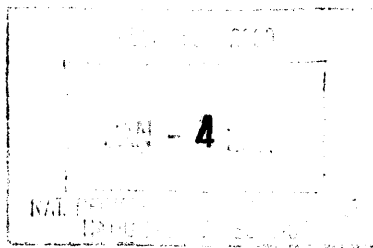


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



42

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 instruction. 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: James and Mary Lawson House

other names/site number:

2. Location

street and number: 209 North Main Street

city or town: Woodstown Borough

state: New Jersey

county: Salem County

N/A not for publication

N/A vicinity

zip code: 08098

033

3. State/Federal/Tribal 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, Natural & Historic Resources, DSHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

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

American Indian Tribe

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

Patrick Andrews

2/16/2001

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	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	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

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Historic Subfunctions

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Current Subfunctions

(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Single Dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	Brick
	Stone
Walls	Weatherboard
Roof	Other
	Tin
Other	Brick
	Terra Cotta
	Wood

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

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

Property is

- A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes..
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1869-1923

Significant Dates

1869

1909

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS:)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- 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 for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
-
-
-
-
- Other (Repository Name: Salem County Historical Society, Salem County Courthouse)

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property:****UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	471900	4389380	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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: Janet L. Sheridan, Principal

organization: Preservation Photography & Consulting

date: 7/27/2000

street & number: 159 7th Street

telephone: (856) 339-4136

city or town: Salem City

state: New Jersey

zip code: 08079-

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name: George & Ann Tatnall

street & number: 209 North Main Street

telephone: (856) 769-3499

city or town: Woodstown

state: New Jersey

zip code: 08098-

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.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

Narrative Description

Summary

The James and Mary Lawson House is a wood frame dwelling in the Borough of Woodstown, Salem County, New Jersey, built in 1869 in the form of the cubical Italian villa. It is on a town lot, 66' x 170', on the broad right-of-way of North Main Street, in 1869 an old thoroughfare into the village and today state highway 45. Part of the Borough's Woodstown Historic District, North Main Street is characterized by high style and plain residences of a broad range of ages and setbacks, from colonial to early 20th century (Photos 5 and 6). It developed slowly in response to the growth of Woodstown as the center of a farming community, a role it still plays. The site is a few blocks north of the downtown commercial area of Woodstown, where James Lawson had his dry goods store.

This wood-clad single dwelling was built on a center-hall, three bay plan, with a front portico, bay window, a belvedere and rear kitchen and service wings. Later sympathetic additions were a side porch and second rear wing. A driveway enters from the street and leads to a non-contributing one-story, textured-concrete block garage at the rear of the property (Photo 12). Adjacent to this garage is non-contributing circa 1970 garage on the lot to the rear. This lot was formed in 1967 in part by the rear 60' of the 1869 Lawson lot. This divided off portion is included in this nomination (see Site Plans).

The belvedere, wide overhanging eave, brackets, and front portico define this house as Italianate, or American Bracket style. The house was recently restored, is in excellent condition and has high exterior and interior integrity. Most of the original interior finishes such as ornate plaster ceiling decorations, flooring, doors, door and window casings, door hardware and mantelpiece are intact.

Chronology of Construction

Sanborn Insurance maps of 1909, 1923 and 1931 (corrected 1942), historic photographs, and interviews with present owners, who interviewed previous owners, were used to determine when alterations occurred. The present owners, during their restoration, documented previous alterations with drawings and photographs.

1869 Build - The house was built on a vacant lot. It included a full basement, upon which was the main three-story block of the house and the two-story kitchen wing to the rear on the south side. Behind the latter was a one-story service wing, which might have been a wash house, over a crawl space in which was a well. A one-story open porch was on the north end of the rear of the main block. The portico, belvedere, bay window were original. The portico had a railing and sawn balustrade around it. At the side door was a wood stoop.

1909-1923 Build - The side porch was constructed on the south side. The exterior shutters were removed and replaced with cloth awnings prior to the porch construction. The exterior trim color was reversed from dark to light.

1923-1931 Build - The two-story barn was demolished and the concrete block automobile garage was built.

1931-1942 Build - The interior was altered to create two dwellings. Although the 1931 (Rev 1942) Sanborn map does not show the rear north addition, it must have been built concurrently with the establishment of the north apartment, which was prior to 1942. There is no indication of where else a kitchen and bathroom would have

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

been to serve this apartment. If that is true, the changes during this build would have included the removal of the rear porch, construction of a two-story rear north wing, the addition of a staircase in the central hall, possibly the removal of the original staircase and construction of a new staircase, a second story addition over half of the rear service wing, and the widening of the rear service wing to the south wall plane of the kitchen wing. It appears that original windows were reused in the new walls of the additions.

1964-1973 Build - The north rear wing was altered to create a third apartment. A bathroom was added to the first floor, and the upstairs bedroom became a kitchen. The rear wall of the kitchen and the kitchen chimney and stove was removed, and the floor of the service wing was raised to match the kitchen floor. In 1967 the rear 60' of the lot was divided off and another garage was built adjacent to the 1923-1931 garage on the severed property.

1973-1978 Build - Included was the removal of the south staircase, the creation of a central stair to the basement, the alteration of the dining room into a kitchen, the alteration of the kitchen into a den, the closure of the kitchen stair to the basement, the alteration of an upstairs kitchen in the north wing to a laundry room, installation of a French door on the service wing and construction of a rear wood veranda.

1992 Build - The house underwent an historic restoration and rehabilitation, including restoration of the historic central staircase (railing and newell post found on site), restoration of the dining room and kitchen back to their original locations, restoration and reinstallation of exterior shutters (found on site), restoration of the front portico (one missing pillar found on site), repairs to the side porch and rear veranda, replacement of French door in service wing with swinging door, reopening the kitchen stair to the basement, moving of the central basement stair, installation of central HVAC, restoration of the upstairs laundry room to a bedroom, restoration of the main block bedrooms, remodeling of all bathrooms, refinishing of all the flooring, installation of a laundry in the basement, installation of perimeter drains in the basement, installation of post jacks in the basement, installation of stained glass windows in the front door transom, the south parlor hall door transom, and in the main stair first floor landing back wall.

Current Appearance

Exterior - Main Block

The foundation above grade is brick. The first two stories are clad with clapboard, and the third story is clad with flat planks (Photo 1). The field of clapboard is separated from the field of planking by a horizontal base molding. Within the third story, the field of planking is divided by a belt molding halfway up, at the base of the brackets. At the corners are paired laminated brackets the height of the third story (Photo 11) which rest on the capitals atop the corner pilasters. The laminated brackets between the corners are single, half the height of the third story and each adorned at the base with a pair of acanthus leaves. The brackets support a wide overhanging eave. The eave is decorated with a turned bead-and-reel running trim. Pilasters stand the full height of the house at the front corners. The assembly of the planked and horizontally divided third story and corniced eave, all resting on top of the corner pilasters, give the appearance of a classical entablature. A tall, bracketed belvedere, also with a wide overhanging eave, crowns the center of the low-sloping hipped roof.

The house was painted in its original color scheme, based upon scrapings taken from the house, in 1992. The body color is light drab, the trim is dark drab, the window sashes are reddish brown, and the shutters are shutter green (color terms as found in Moss and Winkler, Victorian Exterior Decoration). This scheme agrees with the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

tones seen in a circa 1902 photo (17).

The west, or front, facade is a three-story, symmetrical three-bay arrangement (Photo 1). A central, double-leaved original front door is sheltered by a portico (Photo 7). Each front door leaf has one heavily molded vertical panel. The compatible storm/screen door was custom made in 1992. The portico is four steps above grade, supported by four full pillars and two engaged pillars. The pillars have a raised paneled plinth and baseboard. Two of these pillars were missing in 1991. One original found in storage was restored, and the other was reconstructed in 1992. The tongue-and-groove wood floor was replaced in kind in 1992. Missing is a railing and sawn balustrade visible in historic photos (17, 18 and 19). The foundation of the portico is exposed brick, with vent openings in the masonry. The original skirting of the portico was wood fascia boards and possibly lattice over what was probably brick piers. The date of this change is not known. In 1992, brick steps at the portico were removed and wood steps as seen in the 1902 photo were restored. Wood hand railings at the steps were not an historic feature, but were added to comply with codes.

The transom over the front door is filled with a three-part panel of stained glass, installed in 1994, replacing a plain piece of window glass found here in 1991. The stained glass is reportedly from an abbey in England. The original transom sash was probably decorative cut glass similar to the existing side door transom. Two pilasters support a cornice over the transom. The ceiling of the portico is plastered. Paired laminated brackets support the portico eave over each full pillar, and a single bracket is over the engaged pillars.

There are two basement windows at grade, each with an original four-paned awning sash which swings inward. The two first story windows are one-over-one double hung sashes (Photo 7). Originally, these were coupled windows with a heavy mullion, each with one-over-one sashes, exactly like the second story windows above them. This change occurred after 1902. The windows are capped with a pointed hood molding. Paneled shutters hang from each window, each shutter having four panels. The windows at the second story, all original, consist of two coupled one-over-one double hung sash and a central two-over-two double hung sash, all with pointed window hoods. The shutters are three-paneled. The original shutters were restored and rehung in 1992. The third story coupled windows are round-arched double hung sashes. These have no exterior shutters, and never did.

The south facade of the main block is also three bay, but is not symmetrical (Photo 2). At the first story is an original bay window at the west end, then a door, and a two-over-two window on the west end. The door and east window are sheltered by an open porch supported by three pillars which are similar to those of the front portico (Photo 9). The bay window, reputedly the first bay window in Woodstown, is three-sided with a one-over-one window in each wall (Photo 8). Between each window are coupled pilasters separated by a return bead. Below each window is a bolection molded panel and above each window is a pointed molding. Under the eave cornice of the bay is a course of small brackets.

Originally there was a wood stoop at the side door (Photos 17, 19). After 1902 a shed roof with stick-style brackets was added over the door (Photo 19). The side porch was added between 1909 and 1923. Though the pillar detail was copied from the front portico, there was no bracketing under the porch eaves. A railing with square balusters surrounds the porch. Below the floor is a skirt of lattice. The ceiling is original beaded board. The balustrade and lattice was replaced in kind in 1992. The side door is original and matches the front door in panel design and hardware. It was stripped of paint in 1992. The pane of decorative cut glass in the side door

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

transom appears to be original. The compatible storm/screen door was installed in 1992.

The second story has three two-over-two windows with paneled shutters. The third story has three round-arched coupled windows.

The east facade of the main block is asymmetrically three-bay at the third story level. The center window is offset from center because of the presence of the kitchen wing. Only the third story of the main block is visible, the rest being covered with additions (Photo 4). There are no shutters on the east facade.

The north facade of the main block has two original windows at each level, with shutters, on either side of the central chimney (Photo 3). The first floor windows have shutters. A brick chimney constructed in the twentieth-century rises on the exterior of the wall, penetrating the eave.

On the roof is the prominent square belvedere (Photo 10) with original features. In each wall is a pair of round-arched one-over-one double-hung windows. Over each window is a wood blind oculus. At each corner is a pair of brackets supporting a wide overhanging eave. Turned bead-and-reel running trim decorates the underside of the eave. The brackets are different from those under the main eave, but the bead-and-reel trim is the same. A missing feature is a spire or finial ornament on top of the belvedere (Photo 19). A terra cotta chimney pot, probably original, is extant on the chimney in the middle of the south cell of the house. The top of an original interior chimney is extant in the middle of the north side of the house. The main roof is hipped with a low pitch and a gutter is formed over the eave. The roofing material is a rubber membrane coated with aluminized paint.

Exterior - Kitchen/Service Wings

The kitchen wing is continuous with the south wall of the main block. It is two stories high and the south facade is three-bay in arrangement. The 1869 kitchen wing was two bays long, and has identical eave construction as the main block. The kitchen wing second floor was extended on the south side over the service wing during the 1931-1942 Build. The original cornerboard of the kitchen wing second floor is extant on the south facade. The service wing behind the kitchen wing was built over a crawlspace in which is a brick-lined open well. It was originally one-story and its south wall was stepped in from the kitchen wing, as indicated by a cornerboard in the east facade (Photos 4, 17, 18). The original foundation wall and well are seen from the crawlspace, entered through an access door in the east facade. It is not clear whether the service wing was built at the same time as the kitchen wing, but it was there in 1886 (see O.H. Bailey Map), and both wings had a low sloping gable roof of the same pitch, so is assumed to be original. John Riddell's plan shows such a wing in his Cottage #11 plan (see additional documentation), which he labeled "wash house". The original north roof surface of the service wing is extant (Photo 4). The middle window on the south wall at the first story was altered into a short kitchen sink window. It appears to date from the 1950's. All of the other south facade windows have original shutters reinstalled in 1992.

On the east facade of the service wing is an old six-over-six double hung window, the only one on this house. Next to this window is a shed-roofed entry into the rear of the service wing, with a small window on each side (Photo 4). This was added sometime after 1942. On the north facade of the service wing is a door and a window which are not original. The door is a salvaged door installed in 1992 to replace a set of sliding glass doors.

There was originally a chimney at the rear of the kitchen wing, as evidenced by the chimney foundation at the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

rear of the basement wall and floor patches above. This would have served the kitchen stove and upstairs room. The roof over these wings is covered with roll roofing.

Exterior - North rear wing

Originally there was a one-story open porch at this location (Photo 18). The two-story structure, built between 1931 and 1942, matches the main block in clapboard width and window detail (Photo 4). The wing was probably built just prior to World War II, according to a newspaper scrap found in the crawlspace. There are no brackets, but there is a cornice. This wing is continuous with the kitchen wing at the east facade, but its shed roof is about two feet lower than the roof of the service wing. The gutter is built-on. The roof is covered with roll roofing. The east facade has two windows and a door at the first story, and two windows at the second story. The north facade has one window on each level. The windows appear to be original windows which were reused from other locations. There are no shutters on this wing. The rear terrace (Photo 4) existed prior to 1991, but was rebuilt in 1992 with posts and railing matching those of the side porch.

Interior - Basement

The basement of the house is full height and continuous under the original block of the house, including the bay and kitchen wing. The lower part of the foundation is stone up to a height of 38" above the floor. Above that the wall is brick laid in common bond. The corners of the brick foundation are piers, or thickened to the full width of the stone foundation under it. Under the rear north wing is a crawlspace visible from two openings in the rear of the basement wall.

The first floor structure of the main block originally rested on four brick piers under the center hall of the house. Along the south line of piers, there is twentieth-century concrete block infill and a board and batten door, forming a solid partition between the north and south cells. The cinder block infill wall may be associated with the conversion of the house to a multi-dwelling. The first pier on the north line was removed prior to 1991, and in its place is a post-jack installed prior to 1991.

Six-inch square longitudinal beams run along the top of both pier wall lines, and carry the floor joists, which are mortised into these beams. The joists are spaced 16" on center. Post-jacks were installed in 1992 to stiffen the floor joists at mid-span on both sides of the house.

There are three original chimney foundations, one at the center of the north wall, one at the center of the south main block, and one at the middle of the east wall at the rear of the kitchen wing. Cut-off steam pipes protrude from both main block chimneys. The north chimney base has been filled in with brick. The kitchen chimney was terminated below the kitchen floor prior to 1991, and probably during the 1974-1978 Build. The present owners removed an old boiler located at the north chimney and left the old steam lines in place throughout the house. At one time there had been a boiler at the south chimney.

The basement floor is a concrete slab, which is twentieth century, but prior to 1991. A French drain system filled with stone, installed in 1992, runs around the perimeter of the walls to a sump at the southwest corner of the house.

A wood stair descends from the first floor under the main staircase to the basement, within the center cell.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

Originally, there was no stair from the center hall to the basement, as indicated by remnants of cut-away floor joists at the longitudinal beams. Basement access here was first established 1974-1978. The present stair here was moved from the north side to the south side of this space during the restoration of the original staircase in the center hall above (1992), retaining the basement access. The original access to the basement was via the kitchen wing only. There is no and never was access from the exterior.

The north cell of the basement is now one large room, but the eastern (rear) portion of the north cell was originally partitioned off with a stud wall and was plastered. This was likely the original boiler room. This room was removed prior to 1991, and may have occurred when the basement stair was built. The presence of wall patches in the chimney walls of the main block rooms on all floors suggest that the original heating system was gravity hot air. This type of system was being promoted by architect Samuel Sloan in 1861 as preferable to steam or hot-water.

Interior - Main Block

At the front entry of the main block an interior set of double doors create a vestibule in the central hall. These doors each have 15 glass lights and glass door knobs. A transom above has 12 lights. This vestibule was constructed 1973-1978. At the same time the original single hall door to the south parlor was altered by moving the opening to the east and making it a double door, since its original location conflicted with the new vestibule doors. The present owners installed the stained glass window in the transom of the south parlor door, as there was nothing in the space.

In the central stair hall, the staircase with walnut newell post, rail and balusters rises up the right side to a landing, then turns to the left (Photo 13). Between 1931 and 1942, the house was divided into a double dwelling and a second stair was built on the north side of the stair hall to provide access to the north apartment. It led directly into the north rear wing. In the 1960's, the owners lived in the south apartment, and further divided the north apartment into two. In the 1970's the original staircase was removed. In 1992 the 1931-1942 stair was removed, and the central stair was restored to its original location with the original newell post and handrail, which were found in the garage. The balusters were copied from extant balusters above the second floor. Historic floorboards from the third floor were placed in the center hall to patch where the 1930's stair had been.

An opening in the rear wall at the stair landing houses a stained glass window. It is possible that there was a window to the exterior here, but all original construction had been destroyed in the previous alterations. In 1991, this entire wall was open for the doorway into the rear north addition, with a railing across the space in front of the hall in the upstairs kitchen wing. In this plane at the restored stair landing, the present owners built a new partition into which they placed a stained glass window.

At the rear of the stair hall on the first floor is a door into the north rear wing (Photo 13). This door would have originally led out to the rear porch. Between 1974 and 1991 this door led into the basement.

From the center hall, to the left through an original double-leaved door is a large formal parlor (the north parlor) which extends the full depth of the main block of the house (Photo 14). The doors are six-paneled with heavy moldings and white porcelain doorknob and rose (Photo 16). These doors are typical of original doors in the house. An original slate mantel is central on the north wall. The grille in the front panel may have been part of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

original hot air heating system. An oval plaster medallion and astragal molding decorate the ceiling (Photo 15). A run plaster cornice surrounds the room. The floors are the original wood tongue and groove boards. Two disconnected Egyptian revival-style steam radiators sit at the north wall. These represent the second central heating system. A door to the rear opens into the north rear addition (Photo 14). This doorway was originally a window. It was probably converted to a door when the north rear wing was added.

Throughout the first floor, heavy 1869 casings, eared at the upper corners, surround the windows and doors (Photos 14, 15, 16). The window casings extend to the floor, and below each window is a bolection molded wood panel between the casings. A wide baseboard with cap molding is continuous.

The south parlor has original run plaster cornice, ceiling medallion, and woodwork, including walnut pocket shutters at the bay windows. There is an original sash lock on the middle sash in the bay. A round wood corner molding, or return bead, surrounds the bay. This parlor was used as a dining room between 1974 and 1991, and was restored as a parlor in 1992.

Behind the south parlor through a wide arched opening is the dining room. The ceiling is decorated with a round plaster medallion, similar in design to the one in the south parlor, and a run plaster cornice. An original door opens onto the side porch. The dining room originally had an alcove on the north side which probably provided access to the rear porch and possibly to a closet under the central staircase. The alcove was walled off, enlarging the closet, prior to 1964, as evidenced by the cornice, which is a wood replication. Between 1973 and 1978 the kitchen was moved to the dining room, and the doorway between the parlor and dining room was altered. The dining room was restored in 1992. Without adequate evidence to restore it, the present owners constructed a partial partition with an arched opening in this space. The built-in cabinets on the west wall of the room were built at that time in a compatible style. New base board moldings match the original size and profiles. The door to the kitchen is original, but the double-swing hinges are not. It originally swung into the kitchen. A disconnected Egyptian revival-style radiator sits at the south wall.

The second floor consisted originally of four bedrooms opening onto the center hall. Many alterations had been made between 1931 and 1991 to the original layout. The front of the stair hall had been incorporated into the southwest bedroom and secondary halls had been carved out of the southeast and northeast bedrooms. In 1992 it was partially restored to the original layout. Much of the original woodwork and doors remain, however. Old four-paneled doors, with old hardware, enter into the rooms. The original window and door casings are intact. Old baseboards and cap moldings exist throughout.

The two north bedrooms retain original closets and doors next to the central chimney stack. Wall patches at the chimney indicate the locations of original heat registers. Both rooms have disconnected Egyptian revival-style steam radiators. The wainscoting in the northeast bedroom is not original. The opening into the secondary hall from the center hall was probably the original doorway into the northeast bedroom prior to 1931. The doorway into the northwest bedroom was probably moved from the main hall to open from the secondary hall at the same time. This secondary hall was left in place during the 1992 restoration. At the rear of the secondary hall is an opening into the north rear wing, at which are two descending steps.

In 1992, two closets were built in the southwest bedroom with new reproduction doors. It now serves as a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

dressing room. When this hall wall was restored a door original to the house was placed here. An Egyptian revival-style radiator sits disconnected at the east wall. An open doorway without a door opens into the southeast bedroom, now the master bedroom. This door was gone prior to 1991.

The southeast bedroom contains a masonry chimney stack. An old paneled door leads to the master bathroom which is within the kitchen wing. Though the door is an original door, it was not originally in this location. Another doorway, which is probably an original opening, leads into the hall of the wing, which is at the same level. This would have allowed access to the bathroom from this bedroom. Prior to 1991, a secondary hall ran through this bedroom from the central hall. It was removed in 1992, restoring the bedroom to its original size.

Continuing up the main staircase from the second floor hall is a landing and another run up to the third floor. At one time, a partition had been built part-way up the first run to close off the third floor. From this point up to the third floor, the original staircase was intact up to 1991 except for the nosings on the treads. In 1992, a short section of hand rail was custom-made to fill in where the railing had been cut out. A third floor window opens onto the landing. A grille to a 1992 air duct is on the south wall of the stairwell.

A full-length center hall opens into four rooms on the third floor, as it originally did. Prior to 1991 the front area of the hall had been utilized for closets for the two bedrooms on the west side. The present owners removed this in 1992, restoring the open hall. They constructed a new HVAC utility room, bathroom and closets out of the southeast room. The flooring in the utility room was utilized to patch the first floor stair hall. The interior window shutters are original. They were originally grain-painted. All rooms have old paneled doors and hardware.

An original door and enclosed staircase lead up to the belvedere on the south side of the hall. In the west end of the stairwell is an original closet with a door. The stair to the belvedere is very steep and narrow. It opens into the south side of the belvedere floor. At the level of the belvedere floor, there are hinge marks where a floor hatch was. The unfinished floor is tongue and groove boards. The interior walls and ceiling are finished in plaster with a beaded baseboard. The windows are finished with a beaded stool and apron. Each lower window sash has a pin to fix the sash open at various heights. Six of the lights are frosted with a star pattern. The rest have clear glass. The waviness of the clear glass suggests that this was the original glazing.

The attic space is visible from a small access door in the south wall of the stairwell. The roof rafters measure 3x5 inches, full cut. There is blown insulation above the third floor ceiling.

Interior - Kitchen/Service Wing

The first floor houses the kitchen and a powder room. The original kitchen and service wings were originally separate structures. The service wing could originally have been a wash house, as suggested by John Riddell's Victorian Cottage #11 floor plan (see additional documentation). The well was accessible through the floor in the southeast corner of the room. The powder room is a twentieth-century alteration and was remodeled in 2000. The east kitchen wall and the chimney were removed and the floor of the old service wing was raised to match that of the kitchen probably before 1973. After 1973, the kitchen was moved to the dining room and a den was built here. The stair to the basement was walled off at that time and a passageway through the wall to the rear north wing was created. The original stair probably turned south and rose to the kitchen through an opening which is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

now this passageway. In 1992 the basement stair was reopened and a new door opening, using an old door, was placed to maintain the passageway into the other wing. The original basement stair is extant under a new set of steps, built in 1992 to create wider, safer treads. The staircase to the second floor is intact, including the paneled door at the kitchen level. The kitchen was reestablished in the original kitchen space, with sympathetic kitchen cabinets, an old Victorian cabinet from a nearby house, and a new beaded board ceiling and crown molding. The tongue-and-groove floorboards in the kitchen are original, with many lines of tack marks. There is a patch in the middle of the floor where the kitchen chimney was.

The second floor of the wing houses an office and the master bathroom. The bathroom is believed to be original, due to the plaster walls, the corner return bead molding, and the fact that Riddell's Cottage #11 plan shows a bathroom in this location. On his plan, however, it opens into the hall. In 1992 a patch on the hall wall and a baseboard patch were discovered, indicating there indeed was a door on the hall side. The original door assembly was probably moved to the bedroom wall in the 1973-1978 build. The small rear original room possibly housed a servant. This room was enlarged when the wing was extended in the 1931-1942 build. It served as the master bedroom 1964-1973. The closet over the stair appears to be original. This room was remodeled in 1998 into an office. The existing clamshell moldings and baseboards were replaced with a more compatible size and profile. The wood overfloor existed prior to 1991. The bathroom was remodeled in 1992, but left as a master bath to the main block bedroom. A hall connects to the north rear wing, descending down two steps. The floor in the hall is built with cut nails, so appears to be 19th century construction.

Interior - North rear wing

The first floor is level with the main block, but the second floor is lower by two steps than the main block and kitchen wing. Window and door casings in the second floor appear to date from the construction of the wing. They have a flat profile, unlike those in the oldest parts of the house. Until 1964 the wing housed a kitchen, bedroom and bathroom on the first floor and a bathroom and bedroom on the second floor. After 1964, the second floor bedroom was converted to a kitchen, probably for the third apartment, and a bathroom was added to the first floor. After 1973, the second floor kitchen was converted to a laundry room. In 1992 it was changed into a bedroom, including reclaiming the closet on the south side of the room from the bathroom, which was remodeled. The first floor was remodeled into a library and bathroom in 1992.

The floor system of this wing is visible from the main block basement, and appears to be constructed of dimensional lumber from the first half of the 20th century.

Site

In 1886 there was a two-story barn with a belvedere in the rear of the property, which is now part of lot 37. The barn was removed between 1923 and 1931. The foundation of the barn is extant below ground. Another structure existed along the walkway from the house to the garage, as evidenced by the remains of a foundation. This may have been a privy. The present non-contributing one-story garage, constructed of artistic concrete block, was built between 1923 and 1931 (Photo 12). The windows are round-arched couplets, similar to those on the house. The two garage doors are wood swinging doors. On Lot 37 is another non-contributing garage that abuts this one (Photo 12). It was built after 1967 for the house on Lot 37. A driveway runs from this garage to Grant Street.

In the front of the property, the present owners replaced the concrete sidewalk in-kind in 1992. The concrete

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

walkway to the portico was replaced with brick. In 1992 the walkway to the garage was changed from concrete to brick. A bituminous-paved driveway runs from Main Street to the garage. The driveway apron is concrete and was replaced in kind in 1992.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

Statement of Significance

Summary

This James and Mary Lawson House, built in 1869 with sympathetic additions built after 1909 and 1942, fulfills National Register Criterion C in that it embodies distinctive characteristics of a style and period in the category of architecture. The Lawson House is a pure interpretation of the Italianate, and more specifically, the cubical Italian villa style, as popularized by pattern-book architects John Riddell and Samuel Sloan in the 1850's and 1860's. As such, it provides another New Jersey expression of pattern-book building by successful merchants and gentleman farmers.¹ Pattern books were known in Salem County, as seen in an 1851 broadside for the Salem County Agricultural Society Exhibition. The contest prize for the third best plan of farm buildings was a copy of *Downing's Cottage Residences*.² New Jersey is particularly well-endowed "with unusually fine and numerous examples" of Italianate architecture³, and the Lawson House supports that contention.

James Dennis Lawson was a first a farmer, then a merchant. He was also a politician and a promoter of agriculture. As a farmer and founder of the West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Lawson may have subscribed or had access to the widely circulated *American Agriculturalist* magazine, which promoted this style of architecture to farmers.⁴ An 1859 illustration from that magazine is a three-bay house with a three-sided bay window, similar to the one he built, though Lawson's house expresses much more formality.

The Lawson House is strikingly similar in plan to John Riddell's pattern book Cottage No. 11 (1861), and in exterior proportions and materials to the George Allen House in Cape May (1863). The Allen House was designed by Samuel Sloan, as an adaptation of his own pattern book design, "Southern Mansion" (1852). The wide overhanging eave of the Lawson House could be a sign of Sloan's influence, as he promotes this feature in the Southern Mansion design, calling it "Tuscan". Its benefits were protection from sun and weather as well as for "fine architectural effect."⁵ Another link to Sloan is the finial which once topped the Lawson's belvedere, in the style of the Southern Mansion design. Both the Lawson House and the Allen House depart from Sloan's Southern Mansion in having round-arched coupled windows at the third-story and belvedere. Riddell's Cottage No. 11 design, however, does show these more Italian-style windows. Except for the bay window and the location of chimneys and closets, the Lawson House more closely follows Riddell's floor plan than Sloan's, even down to the bathroom location.

The period of significance would be the period of time that the house and grounds attained and retained its significant features, and the house remained a single dwelling. A period of significance from 1869 to 1923 was chosen, because certainly in 1923 the original parcel, buildings and significant features were still intact. After 1923, the barn was taken down, the garage was built, the parcel was subdivided, and the house was added to and converted into a multi-dwelling.

Historical Context

The story of how the James and Mary Lawson House came to be must begin with who James and Mary Lawson were and what social and economic factors influenced their choices of where and what they built.

The Lawson Family

James Dennis Lawson was born November 20, 1828, the third child and eldest of three sons of John and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

Elizabeth Lummis Lawson of Salem, New Jersey.⁶ James' grandfather John Lawson had come to Salem sometime prior to the American Revolution, originally from Liverpool, England.⁷ John Lawson, the immigrant, born 1756, was a cooper⁸ and served in the First Battalion of New Jersey under Captain William Helm during the Revolutionary War.⁹ Thomas Shourds reports that the immigrant John Lawson was a Quaker prior to the war.¹⁰ However, the records of the Salem Quarter of the Society of Friends do not list any Lawson's.¹¹ John married Jane White in 1788 and they had children Edward, Samuel, John and Mary.

Son John was born in 1793, fought in the War of 1812, and he learned the trade of blacksmithing from James Dennis of Salem.¹² James Dennis Lawson was evidently named for his father's mentor. As late as 1876, the Lawson and Dennis households were next to each other in Salem.¹³

Salem genealogist Thomas Shourds described John Lawson the son. "He showed in early life that uncommon industry which was characteristic of him during his long pilgrimage in this world of care. When he was an apprentice, instead of going about the streets in the evenings as most other apprentice boys did, he sawed wood whenever he could get an opportunity so to do; he husbanded his earnings so much so, when he became of age he had nearly enough means within himself to start the business of blacksmithing; by close application to his trade he acquired a competency for himself and his family, also to educate his children to fit them for business."¹⁴

This account of John Lawson's work ethic shows the foundation for the future prominence and wealth of the Lawson's in Salem County. The fact that the Lawson family earned a chapter in Shourds' book speaks to the local importance and success of this family.

In 1850 James Dennis Lawson was 18 years old, unmarried and living with his parents in Salem City. His occupation was noted as "farmer". Where he farmed is not apparent, as his family lived in Salem where his father John was a blacksmith. John Lawson's was one of six blacksmithing businesses in Salem in 1850, and his was the most prosperous with an annual product of \$3,500.¹⁵

John Lawson's real estate value amounted to \$12,731 in 1850, well above the \$7521 mean in Salem.¹⁶ Map data shows a concentration of Lawson properties in the northwest corner of the city. Lawson Street formerly ran north from Griffith Street to Fenwick Creek at least in 1845.¹⁷ The name "J. Lawson" is on six properties on the east side of Lawson Street. "J. Lawson's Wharf" is at the end of the street on the creek. "I. Lawson" owned three properties on Griffith Street at Lawson Street.¹⁸ In 1876, these properties were still in Lawson hands.¹⁹ In 1850 John Lawson the blacksmith was doing business on Penn Street,²⁰ so his father's cooper business and homestead may have been on Lawson Street, where family wealth was still concentrated, and where his wharf may have served for importing raw material and exporting product for himself and others.

This area of town is adjacent to two early transportation routes, the Salem River and its tributary which runs up to Market Street, Fenwick Creek. The Port of Salem was on the Salem River at the foot of Broadway, so this quadrant of the city was host to much of the earliest industry, commerce and residential settlement in Salem. It is also the quadrant of the city which was leveled during the urban renewal of the 1960's. The area of Lawson Street is today under the site of the abandoned 20th century Heinz Ketchup plant.

The Lawson family was one of the prominent families of Salem during the period 1800-1830.²¹ Many members

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

of the family were politically active. John, James' father, was a signer of the application for the incorporation of the City of Salem in 1851, and served as Town Committeeman 1851-52. James' brother Charles served as county Freeholder in 1868, Mayor of Salem 1873-1878 and 1882-1884, City Treasurer 1859-1860, and City Recorder 1861-1863. James' brother John served as City Recorder 1872-1875.²² They were all Democrats.

Not surprisingly for a family actively engaged in patriotism and politics, they were active Presbyterians. First Presbyterian Church in Salem was founded in 1821. Elizabeth Lummis Lawson joined in 1831. John and Elizabeth Lawson's children were all baptized there – Jane, Rebecca, Mary and James on March 13, 1831, and Charles and John III on January 25, 1835. Jane Lawson joined in 1839. John III joined in 1859 and served as the church's cemetery Superintendent for over 30 years. Elizabeth and other Lawson's are buried in the church's cemetery on Grant Street.²³

The Pancoast Family

Mary Davis Pancoast was the eldest of eight children in a well-to-do Quaker farming family. Pancoast was one the townships's prominent families between 1800 and 1830.²⁴ Mary's father was David Collins Pancoast.²⁵ He was selected by the Friends Meeting in Woodstown to supervise the construction of a new school in 1841 which was called Bacon Academy.²⁶ In 1850 at age 46, David C. Pancoast reported a real estate value of \$32,500, compared to the township mean of \$4,789.²⁷ The maximum value reported was \$50,000. His farm was valued at \$8,200, and consisted of 36 acres of improved land and 20 acres unimproved, not large compared to others in Pilesgrove, but for its size, quite productive.²⁸ His real estate value suggests he owned several other properties, perhaps earning him rents. By 1860, David Pancoast's real estate holdings were up to \$56,000. His personal property was valued at \$5,300.²⁹ In 1848, D. C. Pancoast owned three farms and a sawmill in the northern part of the township.³⁰ In 1876 he still owned two of those farms.³¹

David C. Pancoast lived in a house built in 1849 on Union Street in the village of Woodstown, then part of Pilesgrove Township.³² Union Street was the main thoroughfare to the north out of the village. The Pancoast house is extant at 200-222 North Main Street. In 1861, "D. C. Pancoast" is noted as "retired" in the Woodstown business directory and living on Union Street (now North Main Street) at this location.

James and Mary Lawson

After 1850, James continued with farming, as he was noted a "Master Farmer" in the 1860 census. The area around Woodstown was known as the richest agricultural section in the county.³³ By 1834, marl beds discovered around Woodstown had "much improved the agriculture of the t-ship".³⁴ It may have been the promise of farming that drew him to Pilesgrove in search of work, or it could have been a social connection that brought him the opportunity. In 1851 he and Mary Davis Pancoast married in the Pilesgrove Meeting House "by Friends Ceremony."³⁵ Perhaps his career resulted from his relationship with Mary Pancoast, whose father would have been in a position to offer James a farming opportunity in Pilesgrove, where they settled.

By 1860 they had two daughters, Annie and Emma. Where they lived in Pilesgrove is not known, but in the 1860 census, they are not near or with Mary's parents in town, and their neighbors are mostly farmers. Several non-family members who are farm laborers are living in their household. They appear to be on a farm rather than in the house they owned on Union Street. Perhaps the farm was one of Mary's father's. James reported no real estate, but had \$4,000 in personal property, whereas his wife Mary reported \$400 in real estate. In 1866, a son,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

Fenwick Archer Lawson, died of scarlet fever at the age of 2 years.³⁶ The boy's namesake, Fenwick Archer, was prominent man in Salem, a descendent of colonial founder John Fenwick.

James, too, was drawn to politics and was known as a "staunch Democrat"³⁷ He followed his father-in-law onto the Pilesgrove Township Committee, serving 1865-1866.³⁸ In 1882, like his father did in Salem before him, James signed the petition to incorporate the village of Woodstown as a Borough. After the public voted to do so that same year, James was elected to the first Borough Council.^{39 40}

By 1870, James had become a merchant in groceries and dry goods in Woodstown.⁴¹ By 1883, "Lawson and Clayton's Store" was located on "Main Street, 1st Door Bel Post Office." James D. Lawson and William D. Clayton are both listed as merchants in the town directory.⁴²

Though he was no longer farming, James' interest in agriculture was not over. He joined with others to incorporate the "West Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Association of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester" in 1872 to promote the "advancement of agriculture, horticulture, mechanical and household arts."⁴³ He chaired its Executive Committee in 1875 and was elected secretary in 1883. Woodstown "has been brought into considerable prominence through the excellent and interesting fairs held there..." annually for two days by this group. Fairgrounds were established outside of town.^{44 45}

James and Mary began buying real estate in 1859, the year their second child, Emma, was born. The first purchase was a house on Union Street, not far from Mary's father's house. A deed to James Lawson in 1859 describes a property "on the main street" in Woodstown, adjacent to lands of Hannah Dickeson, Morris Hall, and Mary Ann Heritage.⁴⁶ "J. D. Lawson" is noted on a house on Union Street in 1861.⁴⁷ They bought six properties prior to 1869, all in Pilesgrove. They bought a total of 10 properties between 1862 and 1880. Mary's mother and father died in 1878 and 1881, respectively. In 1883 Mary bought a 91-acre farm in Pilesgrove, a farm which had been sold by her father in 1872. This was the last of their purchases.

In 1867 they began selling properties in Lower Penns Neck, Salem, and Pilesgrove. James' mother died in 1864 and his father died in 1866, without a will. He and his two brothers were appointed executors of their father's estate. Perhaps James gained sudden wealth after his father died, and was then able to invest in the building of such a grand house in 1869. James continued to sell real estate up until his death, having sold a total of 37 properties in his lifetime. Between 1867 and 1880 he sold between one and four properties every year.

Between 1866 and 1867 he held five mortgages for others, and held seven more by 1885. In 1881 he mortgaged his own house to Joseph R. Allen, a wealthy Quaker, for \$6,000, "to be paid in one year." However, this was not paid off until 1917.⁴⁸ Allen was associated with the Pilesgrove Friends Meeting.³⁶

In 1893 Lawson and Clayton were no longer in business.³⁷ James and Mary Lawson both died in 1907, James passing first at the age of 78. "James D. Lawson, a citizen of Woodstown and well known throughout South Jersey, died...at the Friends Home where he had resided with his wife for some time. Mr. Lawson had been in poor health for several years and his death was due to the infirmities of old age."³⁸

The picture of James and Mary Lawson is one of the joining of two established families of landed wealth,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

successful in their enterprises and influential in their communities.

The James and Mary Lawson House

As indicated by the presence of prominent persons as David C. Pancoast and others, Union Street seemed to be a likely place to be for anyone seeking to make an architectural statement in the village of Woodstown. It was also a focal point for the Quakers, being the site of both the Hicksite and Orthodox Meeting Houses as well as the Quaker-run Bacon Academy.³⁹ In 1861 both sides of Union Street still had considerable undeveloped land.⁴⁰

Early in 1869, James and Mary Lawson must have been primed for the building of a new house. Their children Annie and Emma were 12 and 9 years old, James was 40, either already out of farming or nearly so, starting a new venture as a general merchandiser in Woodstown. The country was in a post-war recovery. They were established in Woodstown, deeply rooted in this neighborhood, the home of Mary's parents and the local center of their faith. After 1866, with James' inheritance, they had the means to build a fine home.

The portion of land on Union Street upon which James and Mary would build their house in 1869 had been 12 acres of open land owned by Dr. Israel Clawson. Rev. Allen J. Hires, a Baptist minister, married the daughter of Dr. Clawson, Elizabeth S. Clawson, who inherited the Clawson land.⁴¹

In April 1869 the Hires' sold a 0.39 acre lot to the Lawson's.⁴² They must have started construction immediately, for in December, a house was finished. A Salem newspaper reported on its native son in its letter from Woodstown, "Mr. James D. Lawson's new and fine residence, adjoining Mr. J. Lippincott's magnificent mansion, has received its finishing touches and is quite an ornament to that section of the place." A barn with a belvedere was located in the rear of the property.⁴³ It is not known who Lawson's builder was. In 1870, James Lawson reported his real estate value at \$8,000 and personal property at \$7,500.

Between 1861 and 1876 Union Street is the only street in Woodstown which showed a significant change in building density, mostly on the west side. In 1876, the east side of Union Street was still sparsely developed, with only five residences between the bank and the Friends School – J. H. Peterson, C. C. Lippincott's Est., J. Lippincott, J. D. Lawson and J. L. Allen. Today there are about twelve in the same area. By 1886 most of the lots had been built upon, with the exception of the lot adjacent to the north of the Lawson's. In the 1880's and 1890's new dwellings in various architectural styles such as Mansard, Queen Anne and Stick appeared, and older homes were altered with bay windows and Gothic cross gables to keep up with the latest trends.

In 1877 James' daughter Annie Pancoast Lawson married William D. Clayton, her father's business partner. In 1880, the Clayton's, with their one year-old daughter, were living with James and Mary Lawson and a servant named Kate Finn.⁴⁴ By 1885, the Clayton's had moved into their own home elsewhere in Woodstown.⁴⁵ Between 1890 and 1904 the Lawson House passed between the Lawson's to the Clayton's via a series of deeds. By September 1904 it was in the hands of William Clayton.⁴⁶ In November Annie Clayton died. The house passed out of the family in 1918, the year William Clayton died.⁴⁷

In 1918, the Clayton's daughter Martha Wiggins sold the property to Frank and Elizabeth Richman, who occupied the house until 1956. The Lawson House was virtually unaltered until the period 1909-1923, when the sympathetic side porch was added. Then, around the beginning of World War II, a rear addition was built in an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

extraordinarily sympathetic manner. Though the interior changed substantially, the exterior remained well-preserved through this period.

Between 1956 and 1991, the house changed hands four times and experienced many more interior alterations. In 1967, the owners split off the rear 60' of the property to assemble a new lot with two other subdivided parcels. The present owners accurately restored and sensitively rehabilitated the house beginning in 1991, undoing most of the twentieth-century interior alterations associated with its multi-dwelling period. Most of this occurred by 1992. The present owners also purchased the property to the rear, and plan to remove the circa 1970 house.

Through a history of exterior preservation over the generations, and through the recent restoration efforts, the house retains a remarkable degree of integrity of architectural design and historic materials. The Lawson House is thus able to illustrate to the public a pure interpretation of the Italianate style, regional architectural influences and the pattern-book way of house building in nineteenth-century New Jersey.

As such an architectural expression, the James and Mary Lawson House also reflects the social and economic influences in a developing agricultural village in the third quarter of the nineteenth century in southern New Jersey. Economic and social forces brought James Lawson to Pilesgrove, where he found a wife and became a gentleman of both farm and village. The social bonds of family and culture as well as economic opportunities kept James and Mary Lawson close to home. Family tradition and parental examples pulled them into the political and cultural pursuits of the community. The "ornament" on North Main Street is the remaining tangible expression of their lives and labors.

ENDNOTES

1. Guter, Robert P. and Janet W. Foster, *Building By The Book, Pattern Book Architecture in New Jersey*, 1992, p. 75-76.
2. Agricultural File, Salem County Historical Society.
3. Gowans, Allen, *Architecture in New Jersey*, p. 77, 81.
4. Guter and Foster, *Ibid*, p. 4.
5. Sloan, Samuel, *Sloan's Victorian Buildings*, 1980, reprint of *The Model Architect*, 1852, p. 56.
6. Clayton Family History, p. 3.
7. Shourds, Thomas, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony*, 1876, p. 139
8. Shourds, *Ibid*, p. 139
9. Miscellaneous Militia List, Stewart's Book #8107, p. 86, p. 102.
10. Shourds, *Ibid*, p. 139
11. Hinshaw, William Wade, *Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Vol II.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 17

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

12. Shourds, Ibid, p. 140
13. Everts and Stewart, 1876, *Combination Atlas of Salem and Gloucester Counties, NJ*, map of Salem.
14. Shourds, Ibid, p. 140
15. 1850 Census book, City of Salem, p. 24.
16. Sheridan, Janet L. , 2000. Statistical analysis of the 1850 Census real estate values, Town of Salem.
17. Leeds, Noah, *A New Map of the Town of Salem*, 1848.
18. Rogerson, A.E., *Plan of the Town of Salem, New Jersey, Original Survey by A. E. Rogerson, C.E.*, 1850.
19. Everts and Stewart, *ibid*.
20. Trucksess, Joseph E., 1976, *Tradesmen of Salem County, 1800-1850. References the 1850 Directory.*
21. Cushing and Sheppard, 1883, *History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties*, p. 372.
22. 1992 Directory of the City of Salem.
23. Records of First Presbyterian Church of Salem, 88 Market St., Salem, NJ
24. Cushing and Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 449
25. Clayton Family History, p. 4.
26. Salem Quarterly Meeting, Salem Quarter, p. 64-65.
27. Sheridan, Janet L., 2000, Statistical analysis of the 1850 Census real estate values, Township of Pilesgrove.
28. 1850 Census book, Township of Pilesgrove, p. 24.
29. 1860 Census Index.
30. Stanbie, Alexander C. and James Keily, A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester New Jersey.
31. Everts and Stewart, *Ibid.*, p. 20
32. Note on a 1902 photograph, #21 in the Jessup Photograph Collection.
33. Cushing & Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 452
34. Cushing and Sheppard, *ibid*. p. 453, quote from Gordon's Gazette, 1834.
35. *National Standard*, March 5, 1851, p. 2.
36. *Marriages and Deaths Scrapbook #1*, p. 89, A newspaper account dated March 2, 1866.
37. *Salem Sunbeam*, March 1, 1907, Obituary

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

38. Cushing & Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 451.
39. Cushing & Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 454-455
40. Flitcraft, Asahel B., 1883, *Directory of the Borough of Woodstown*, p. 44
41. 1870 Census Book, SCHS
42. Flitcraft, Asahel B., *Ibid*, p. 18
43. Everts and Stewart, *Ibid*, p. 72.
44. Cushing & Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 453
45. Cushing & Sheppard, *Ibid*, p. 341
46. Deed 28/142
47. Stone, C.K. and A. Pomeroy, 1861, Phila., *Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia & Camden*, SCHS. Inset of Woodstown with Business Directory.
48. Mortgage Book 5 Page 44.
36. Funeral notice, MN 379, p. 10, Salem County Historical Society Collection. "Thyself and Family are respectfully invited...Interment in Friends Cemetery, Woodstown."
37. Boyd's Salem and Gloucester Co., NJ Directory, 1893-94.
38. Obituary, Standard and Jerseyman, Feb. 27, 1907.
39. Everts and Stewart, *Ibid*, map of Woodstown, p. 21
40. Stone and Pomeroy, *ibid*.
41. Deed 11/637
42. Deed 39/151
43. Bailey, O. H. & Co., 1886, Woodstown, a pictorial map.
44. 1880 Federal Census, Pilesgrove Township, Woodstown.
45. 1885 NJ Census, Microfilm Reel #39, Woodstown Borough.
46. Deeds 71/452, 71/544, 92/224, 98/262, 98/264
47. Deed 139/305

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 19

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

Bibliography

Books and Periodicals

Cushing, Thomas and Charles E. Sheppard, History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, NJ, Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876 (Reprint, Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970) [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Flitcraft, Asahel B., Directory of the Borough of Woodstown, 1883. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Gowans, Allen, Architecture in New Jersey, Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., 1964.

Guter, Robert P. and Janet W. Foster, Building by the Book, Pattern Book Architecture in New Jersey, New Brunswick: Rutgers university Press, 1992.

Hand, Susanne C., New Jersey Architecture, Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1995.

Hinshaw, William Wade, Encyclopaedia of American Quaker Genealogy, Vol II, Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1936. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Johnson, Natalie Ware, compiler, O The Great Days in the Distance Enchanted, A Collection of Photographs (1895-1930) by Edward W. Humphreys, Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1978.

Lant, J.H., Salem and Gloucester Directory for 1875, Salem: J.H. Lant, 1875. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Kirkbride, Stacy B. Jr., New Jersey Business Directory, General Register and Advertising Medium, Trenton: Kirkbride, 1850. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Moss, Roger W., and Gail Caskey Winkler, Victorian Exterior Decoration, New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1987.

Riddell, John, Architectural Designs for Model Country Residences, Philadelphia: Lindsay and Makiston, 1861. [photocopies from The Winterthur Library: Printed Book & Periodical Collection]

Salem Quarterly Meeting, Salem Quarter: The Quakers of Salem Monthly Meeting of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in Southern New Jersey from 1675-1990, Pennsville: Associated Press, 1991. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Shourds, Thomas, History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, 1876.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 20

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

Sloan, Samuel, Sloan's Victorian Buildings, New York: Dover Publications, 1980, reprint of The Model Architect, Philadelphia: E. S. Jones & Co., 1852.

Newspapers

National Standard, March 5, 1851, Marriage of James D. and Mary Lawson. [Salem County Historical Society - microfilm]

National Standard, Dec. 1 1869, *Letter from Woodstown* [Salem County Courthouse Record Room - microfilm]

Salem Sunbeam, March 1, 1907, Obituary of James D. Lawson [Salem County Courthouse Record Room - microfilm]

Standard and Jerseyman, February 29, 1907, Obituary of James D. Lawson [Salem County Courthouse Record Room - microfilm]

Public Documents

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills and Inventories [Salem County Courthouse Record Room, Salem, NJ]

Federal Census of the United States, City of Salem, Township of Pilesgrove, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870 [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Miscellaneous Militia List, Stewart's Book #8107 [Salem County Court House Record Room]

Maps

Stanbie, Alexander C. and James Keily, A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester New Jersey, Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1848. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Noah Leeds, A New Map of the Town of Salem, 1845 [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, NJ, Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876; Reprint, Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia & Camden, Phila: Stone, C.K. and A. Pomeroy, 1861, Inset of Woodstown with Business Directory. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Rogerson, A.E., Plan of the Town of Salem, New Jersey, 1850. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Sanborn Maps, Woodstown, 1909, 1923, 1931 (Rev 1942). [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Woodstown, N. J., Boston: Bailey, O. H. & Co., Lithographer and Publisher, 1886. [Reproduced by the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 21

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

Pilesgrove-Woodstown Historical Society]

Unpublished Manuscripts

Herman, Bernard L., Letter to Ann Tatnall, 15 October 1991.

Clayton Family History, Pancoast and Lawson genealogies. Tatnall papers, from a Lawson descendent, Gladys Turner Adams.

Marriages and Deaths Scrapbook #1, Newspaper account dated March 2, 1866. [Salem County Historical Society Collection]

Salem County Agricultural Society, Broadside for Second Annual Exhibition, October 2, 1851. [Salem County Historical Society Collection, Agriculture File]

Sheridan, Janet L., 2000. Statistical analysis of the 1850 Census Real Estate Values, Town of Salem and Township of Pilesgrove.

Trucksess, Joseph E., Tradesmen of Salem County, 1800-1850 and 1644-1800, 1976, MN #404, Salem County Historical Society Collection.

James Jessup Photograph Collection, Salem County Historical Society Collection

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 22

**Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey**

Verbal Boundary Statement

The property nominated consists of Borough of Woodstown tax parcel Block 18 Lot 8, plus the rear portion of the original lot divided off in 1967, now a part of Block 18, Lot 37.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The property lines as described in the original deed, 39/151, and in subsequent deeds through 464/367, dated July 1964, include 30' of the public right-of-way and about 60' to the rear of the present tax parcel. In 1967 the owner of Lot 8 created a new lot (Block 18, Lot 37) out of the rear sections of three adjacent lots (8, 9 and 10) (See Site Plans) on which he built a new house fronting on Grant St.

The present owners of the nominated property now also own Block 18, Lot 37. They intend to remove the circa 1970 house from that lot.

The original rear portion of Lot 8, now a part of Lot 37, contains the site of Lawson's original barn, which appears pictorially on the 1886 map and survived until sometime between 1923 and 1931. The foundation of the barn is extant underground. This portion also contains a circa 1970 garage which is adjacent to the garage on Lot 8. Other than that, it is open space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number - Page 23

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

Photographs

Photographer and printer: Janet L. Sheridan

Location of negatives: 159 7th St., Salem, NJ

Specifications: Photographs are printed on Kodak resin-coated paper processed in trays and toned with selenium.

Black & White Photograph number, description and date

1. Front elevation, looking east, April 5, 2000
2. View of house looking northeast, April 5, 2000
3. View of house looking southeast, March 23, 2000
4. View of rear of house looking southwest, July 28, 1999
5. Street context looking northeast, March 23, 2000
6. Street context looking southeast, March 23, 2000
7. Portico, looking east, July 28, 1999
8. Bay window, looking east, July 28, 1999
9. Side porch, looking north, July 28, 1999
10. Belvedere and chimney pot, looking northeast, July 28, 1999
11. Brackets and eave detail, looking north, July 28, 1999
12. View of site looking east at 1923-1931 garage and circa 1970 garage on lot 37, July 28, 1999
13. Stair hall, looking east, July 28, 1999
14. North parlor, looking southeast, July 28, 1999
15. North parlor ceiling, looking east, July 28, 1999
16. North parlor door and eared casing, looking south, July 28, 1999
17. Historic photo - Circa 1902, from a copy given by Gladys Adams Turner, a Lawson descendent
18. Historic photo - Circa 1902, by E.W. Humphreys, from O The Great Days.
19. Historic photo - Undated, postdates #17 and #18, predates 1923, from a copy given by Helen Clayton Douglas, a Lawson descendent

Additional Documentation

Copy of USGS Quad map (area map)

Woodstown Tax Map

Site plans, sheets 1 and 2

Key to Photographs - Exterior

Floor Plans - Foundation First, Second, Third, and Roof

Floor Plans - Before 1992 Restoration - First, Second, Third

Key to Photographs - Interior

1861 Stone and Pomeroy Map

1876 Everts & Stewart Map

1886 O. H. Bailey Pictorial Map

Sanborn Maps - 1909, 1923, 1931(Rev 1942)

Dr. Bernard L. Herman letter

John Riddell's Cottage No. 11 Elevation and Floor Plans

1992 Marge D. Koehler pen and ink drawing

1882 Lawson & Clayton advertisement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number - Page 24

Lawson, James and Mary, House
Salem County, New Jersey

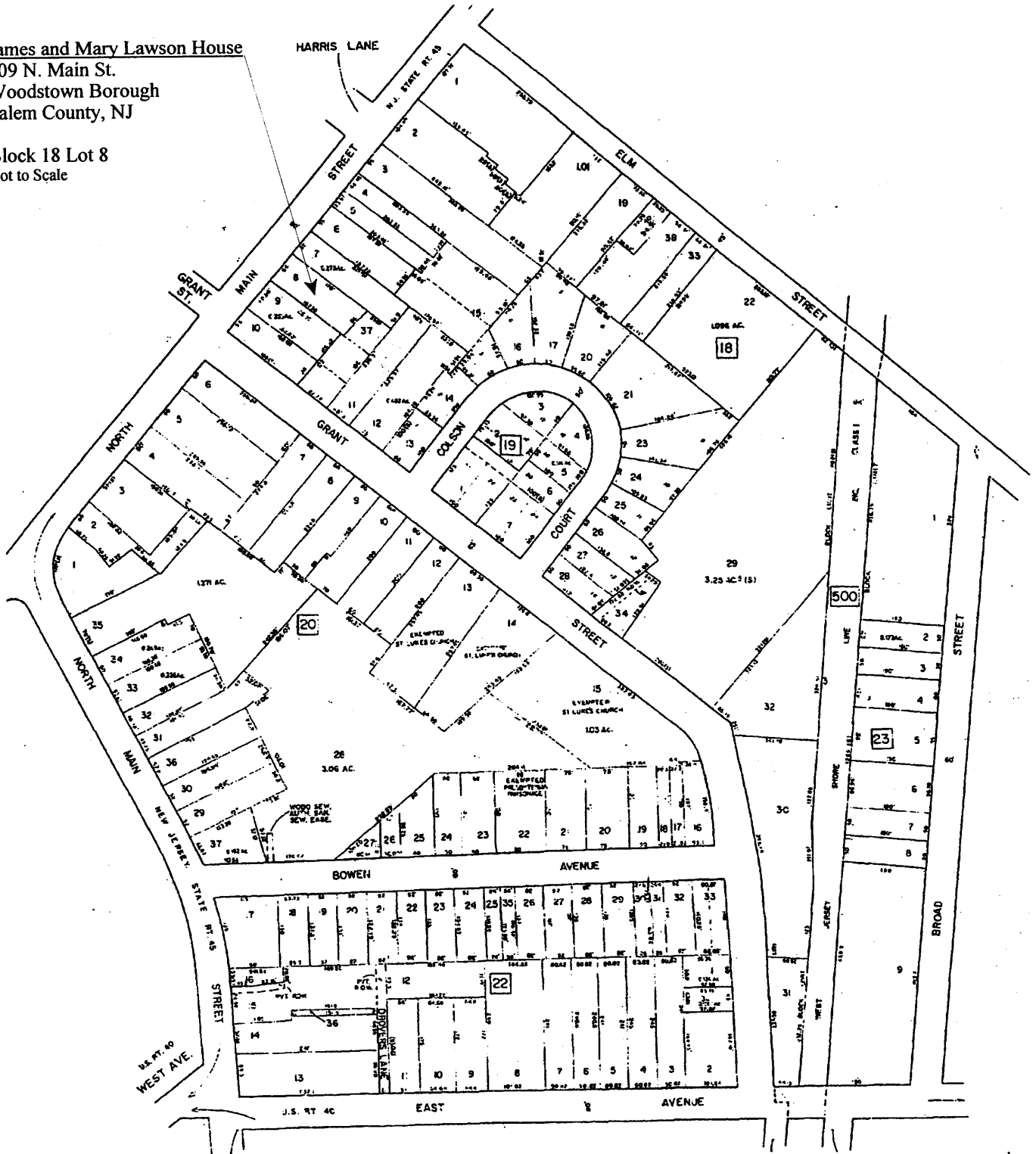
Chain of title

Grantor to Grantee	Date	Acreage	Price	Deed Book/Page
to Israel & Charlotte Clawson	1825			AC/388
Est. of Israel Clawson to Abigail & William and Martha & Isaiah Clawson, heirs	1849	12	-	-
Abigail & William and Martha & Isaiah Clawson to Rev. Allen J. & Elizabeth Clawson Hires	Feb 1851	12	-	11/637
Rev. Allen J. & Elizabeth Clawson Hires to James D. Lawson	April 1869	0.39	\$660	39/151
James D. and Mary Lawson to William D. Clayton	July 1890	0.39	\$4,000	71/542
William D. Clayton to Mary D. Lawson	July 1890	0.39	\$4,000	71/544
James D. and Mary D. Lawson to Annie L. Clayton	Mar 1902	0.39	\$5,000	92/224
William D. and Annie L. Clayton to Mary L. Clayton	Sept 1904	0.39	\$5,000	98/262
Mary L. Clayton to William D. Clayton	Sept 1904	0.39	\$5,000	98/264
Est. of William D. Clayton to Martha Clayton Wriggins	1918		-	-
Martha Wriggins to Frank & Elizabeth Richman	June 1918	0.39	\$5,000	139/305
Est. of Richman to Augustus & Martha Richman Lozier	Mar 1956		-	-
Augustus & Martha Richman Lozier to Curtis & Frances Reiber	July 1964	0.39	\$1	464/367
Curtis & Frances Reiber to Arthur & Carol Skula	Sept 1973	0.26	\$37,500	556/182
Arthur & Carol Skula to Charles & Maria Robinson	Sept 1978	0.26	\$75,000	602/451
Charles & Maria Robinson to George & Ann Tatnall	May 1991	0.26	\$145,000	800/311

Deeds are housed in the Salem County Record Room, Courthouse, Salem, NJ

James and Mary Lawson House
 209 N. Main St.
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

Block 18 Lot 8
 Not to Scale



TAX MAP
 BOROUGH OF WOODSTOWN
 SALEM COUNTY, NEW JERSEY
 SCALE 1" = 100' JAN 1991

PREPARED BY
 AMERICAN AIR SURVEYS, INC.
 407 PINE RIDGE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
 IN ASSOCIATION WITH
 EDWARD G. WISE, L.L.C.
 224 HUNTER STREET, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

LEGEND
 1. LOT NUMBER
 2. ROAD NUMBER
 3. ROAD NAME
 4. LOT NUMBER
 5. ROAD NUMBER
 6. ROAD NAME

NOTE TO SHOW CONDITIONS AS OF
 OCTOBER 1, 1991

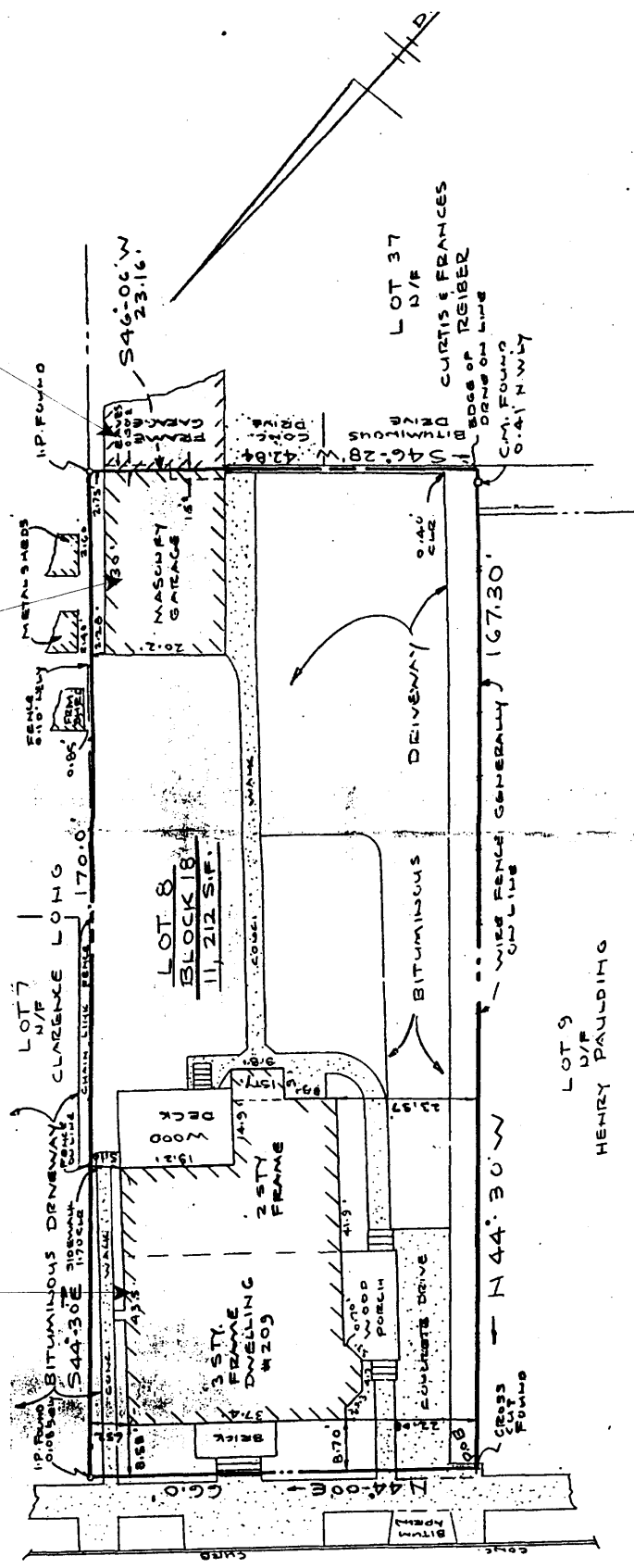
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
 DIVISION OF TAXATION
 CONTRACTING & CONSULTING FIRM
 APPROVED AS A TAX MAP PURSUANT TO THE
 PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 276, TITLE 17B, N.J.S.A.
 ON THE BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

[Signature]
 DATE: NOV 28 1991
 TIME: 10:30 AM

Building #1

Building #2

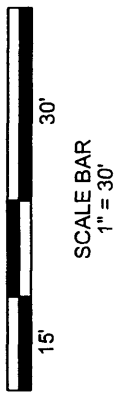
Building #3

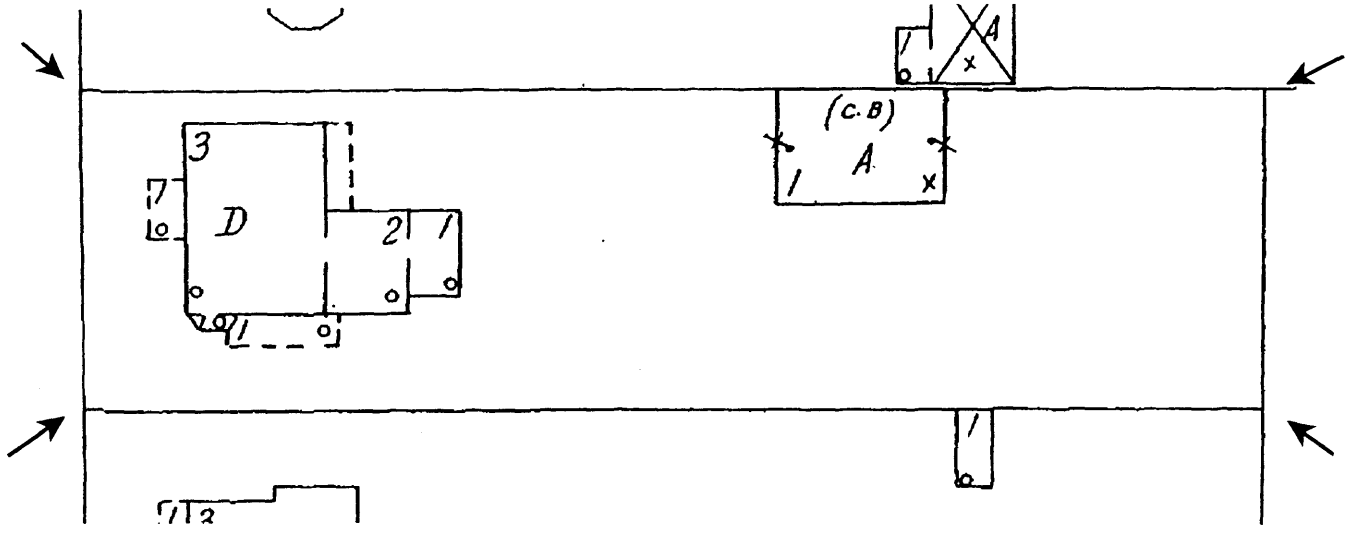


Site Plan, sheet 1 of 2
 Scale 1" = 30'

From a Survey by
 David W. Shiftet, NJ #16972
 8 Log Rd.
 Vincentown, NJ
 May, 1991
 for George and Ann Tatnall

James and Mary Lawson House
 209 N. Main St.
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

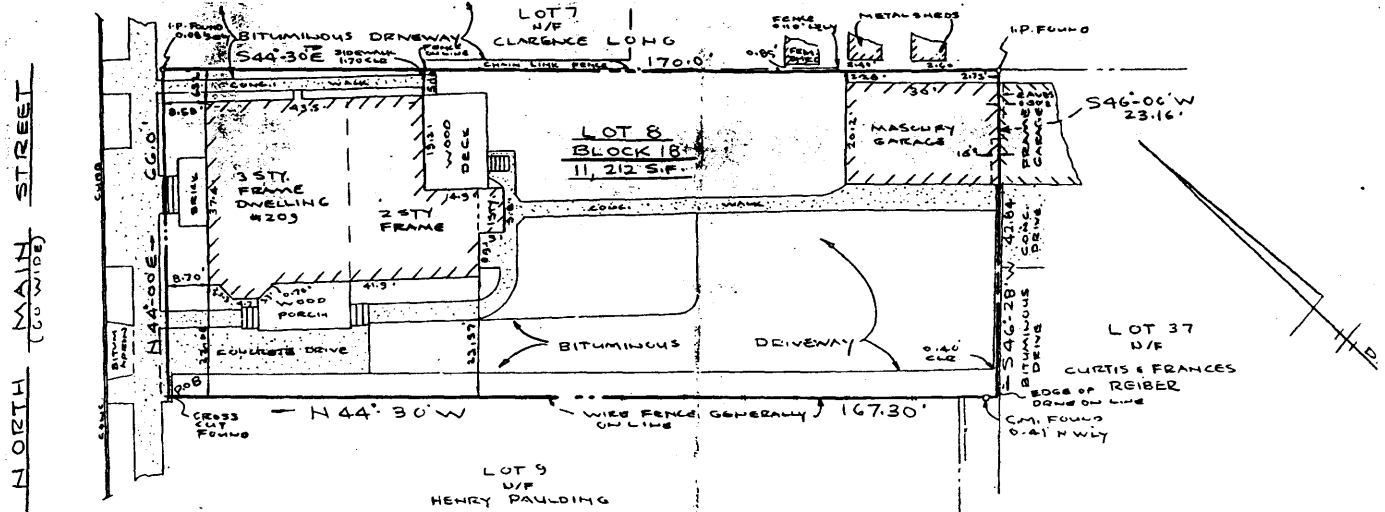




1931 Sanborn Map showing extent of historic parcel and nominated property

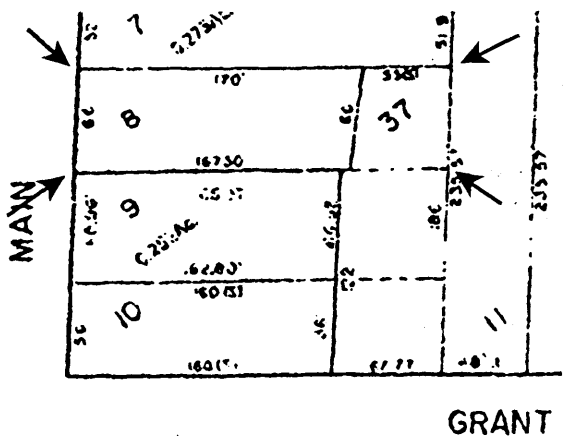
Scale: Approx. 1" = 40'

Note: Arrows show corners of nominated property



1991 Survey showing extent of Lot 8 after 1967 subdivision

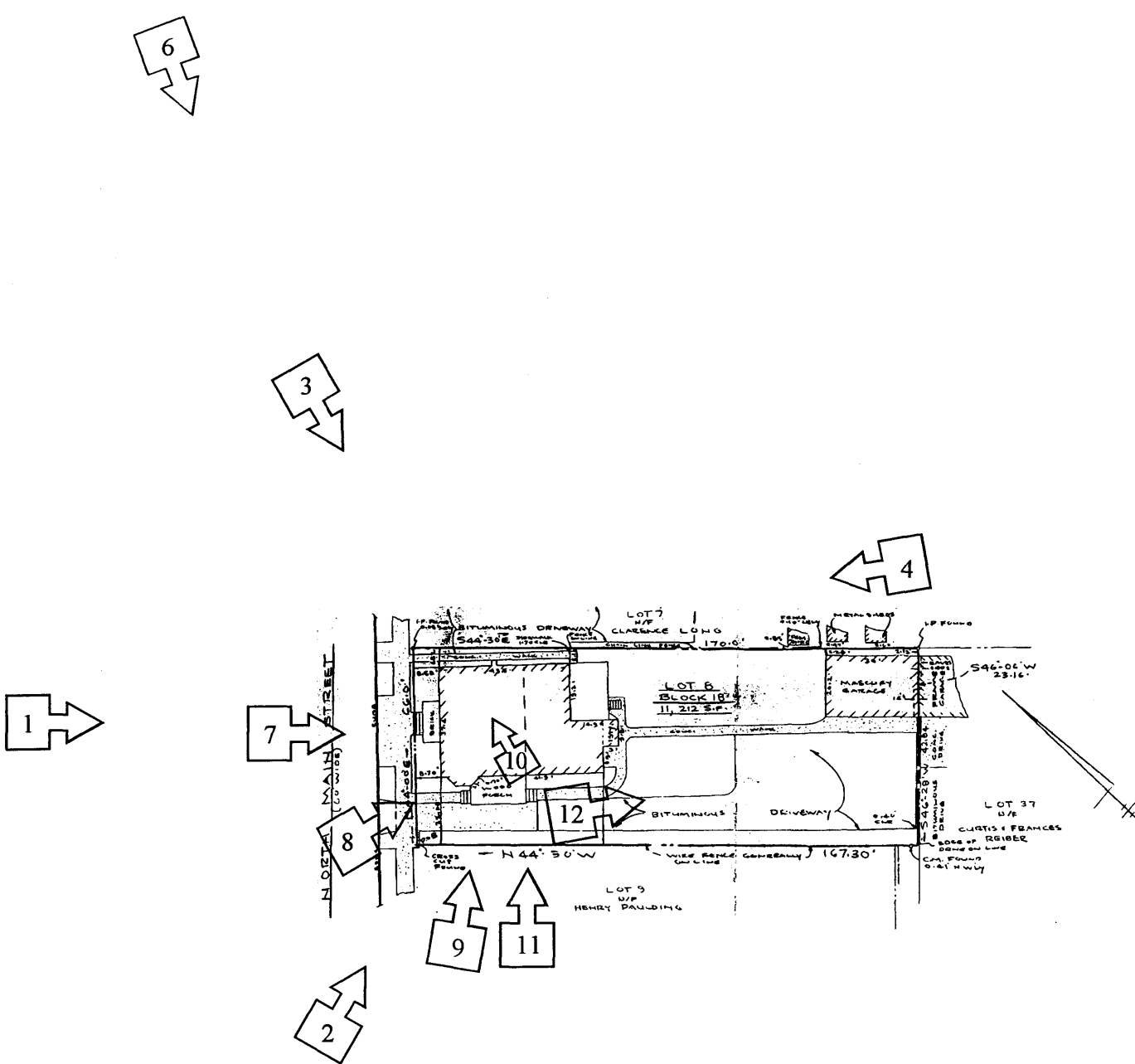
Scale: 1" = 40'



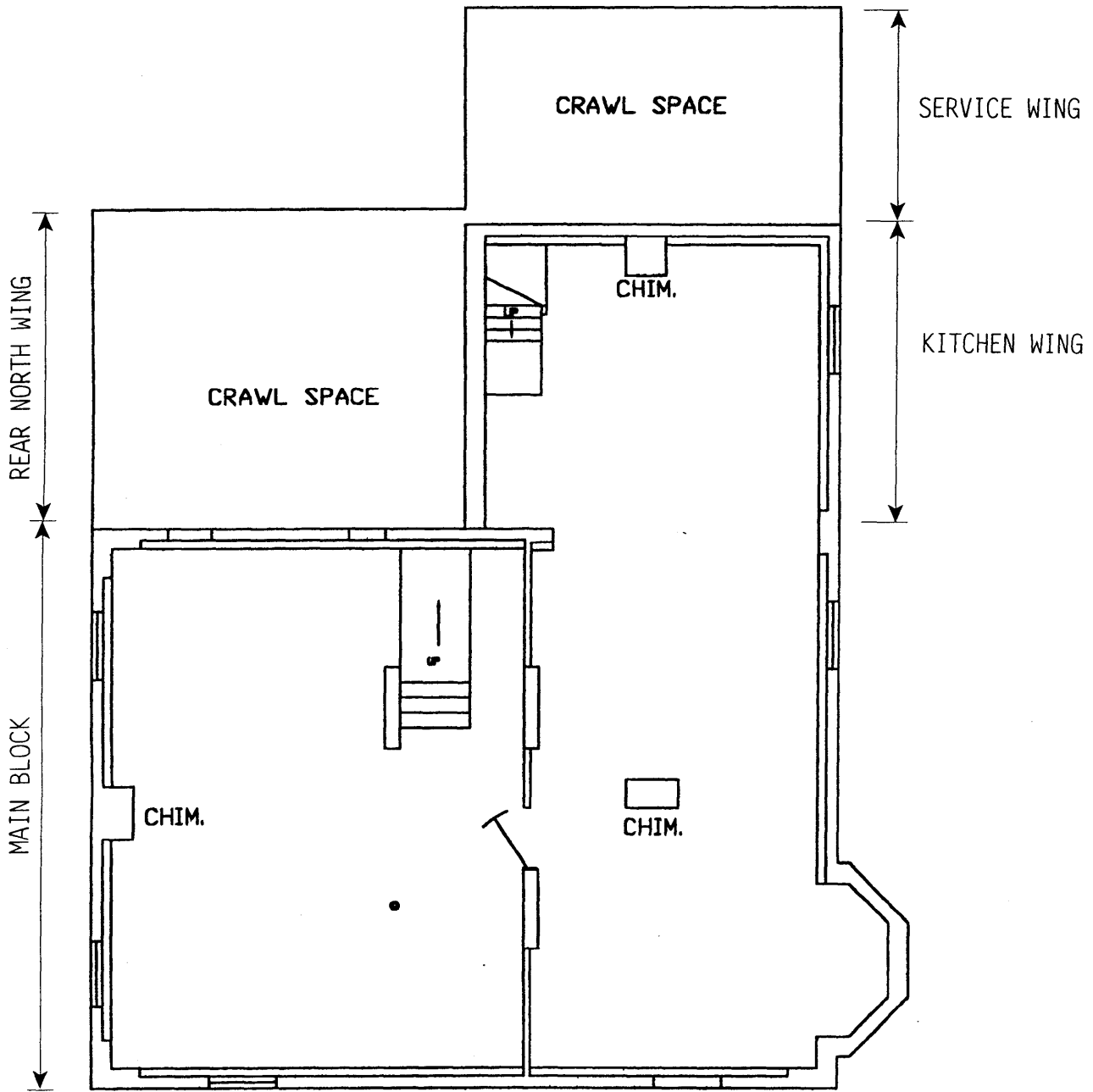
Note: Arrows show corners of nominated property

James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ
 Site Plans, sheet 2 of 2

Tax map showing division of Lots 8, 9 and 10 to create lot 37
 Not to scale



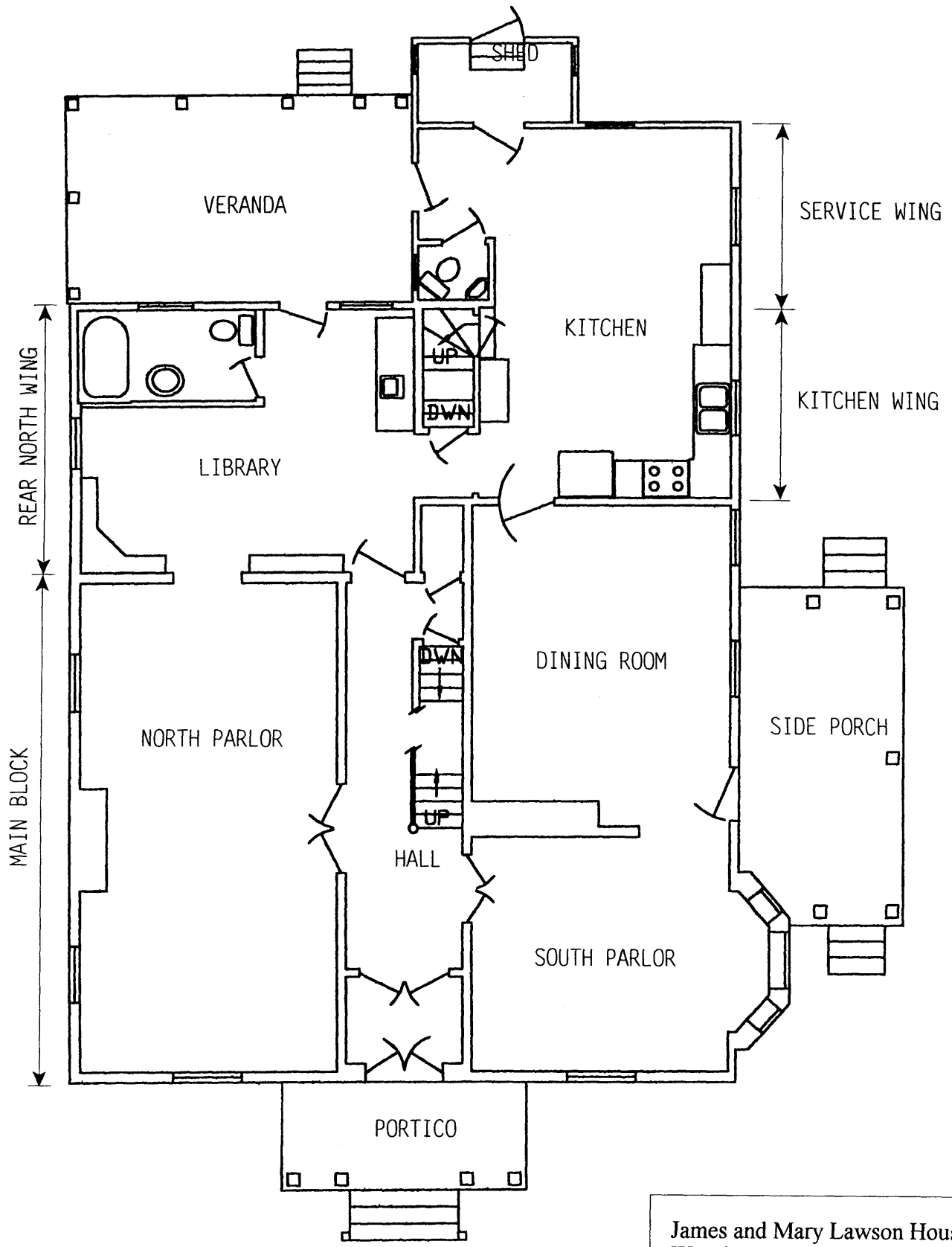
James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ
Key to Photographs - Exterior



James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

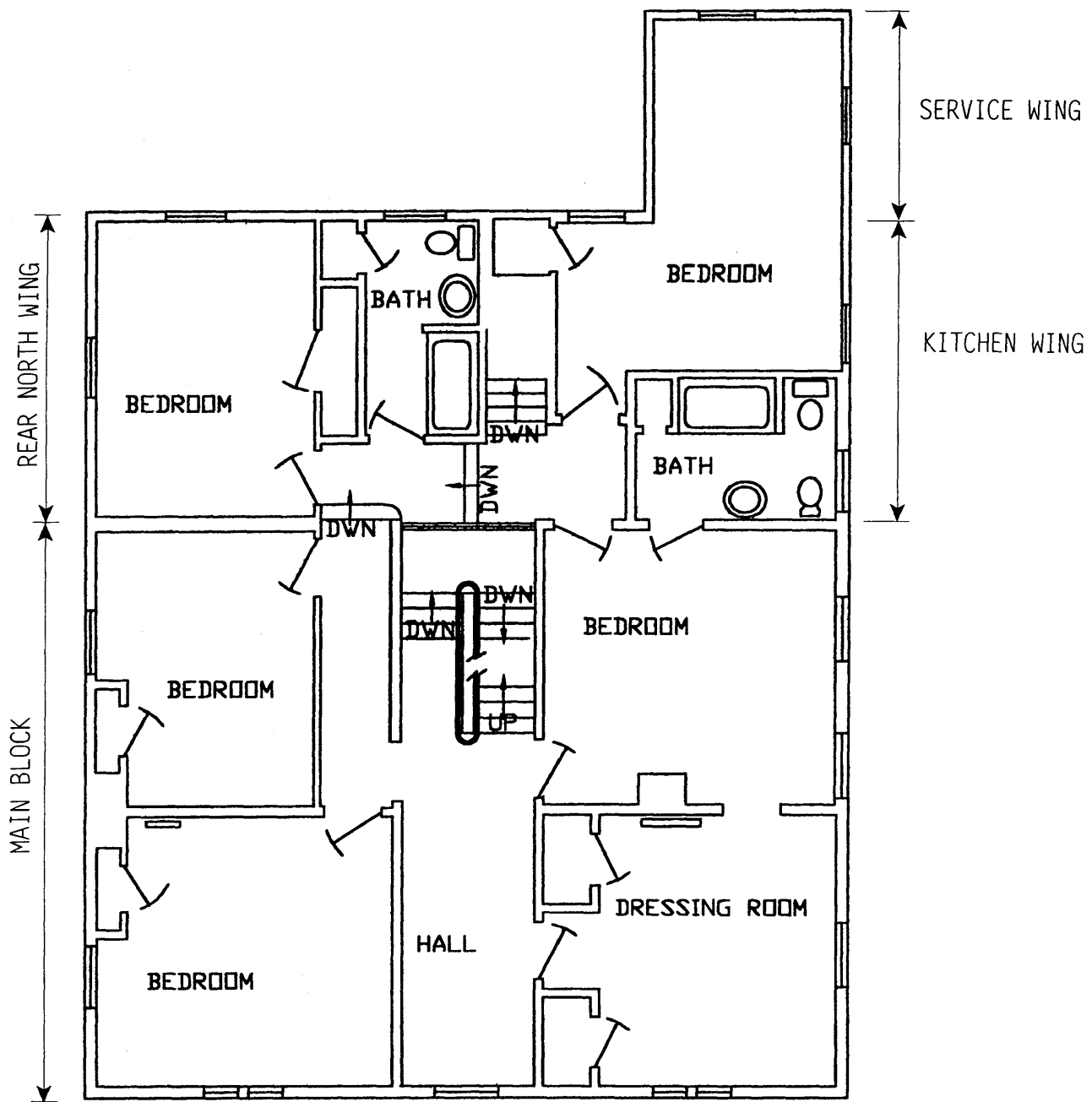
Foundation Plan

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



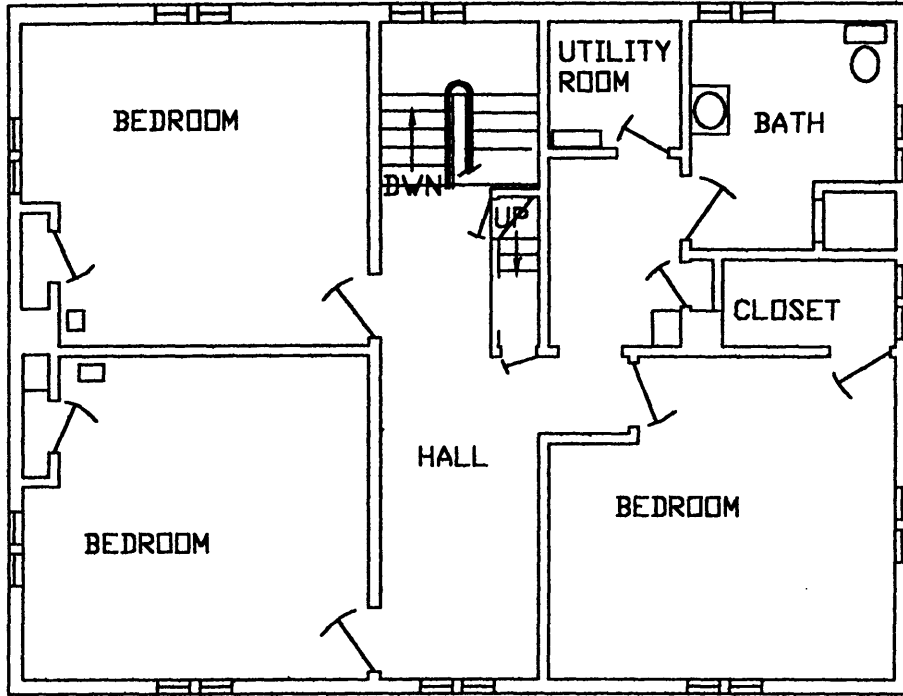
James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

First Floor Plan
 1/8" = 1'-0"



James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

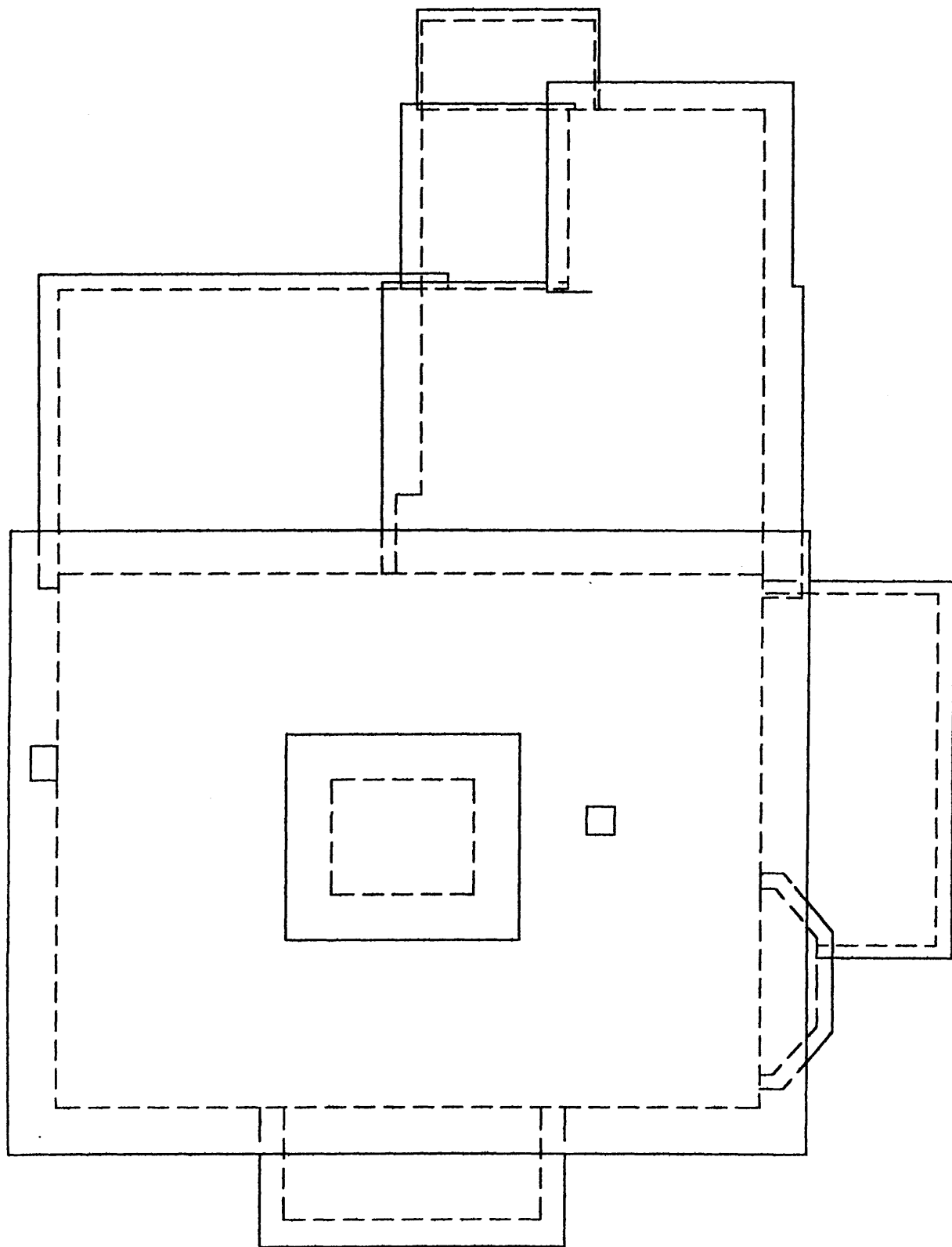
Second Floor Plan
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

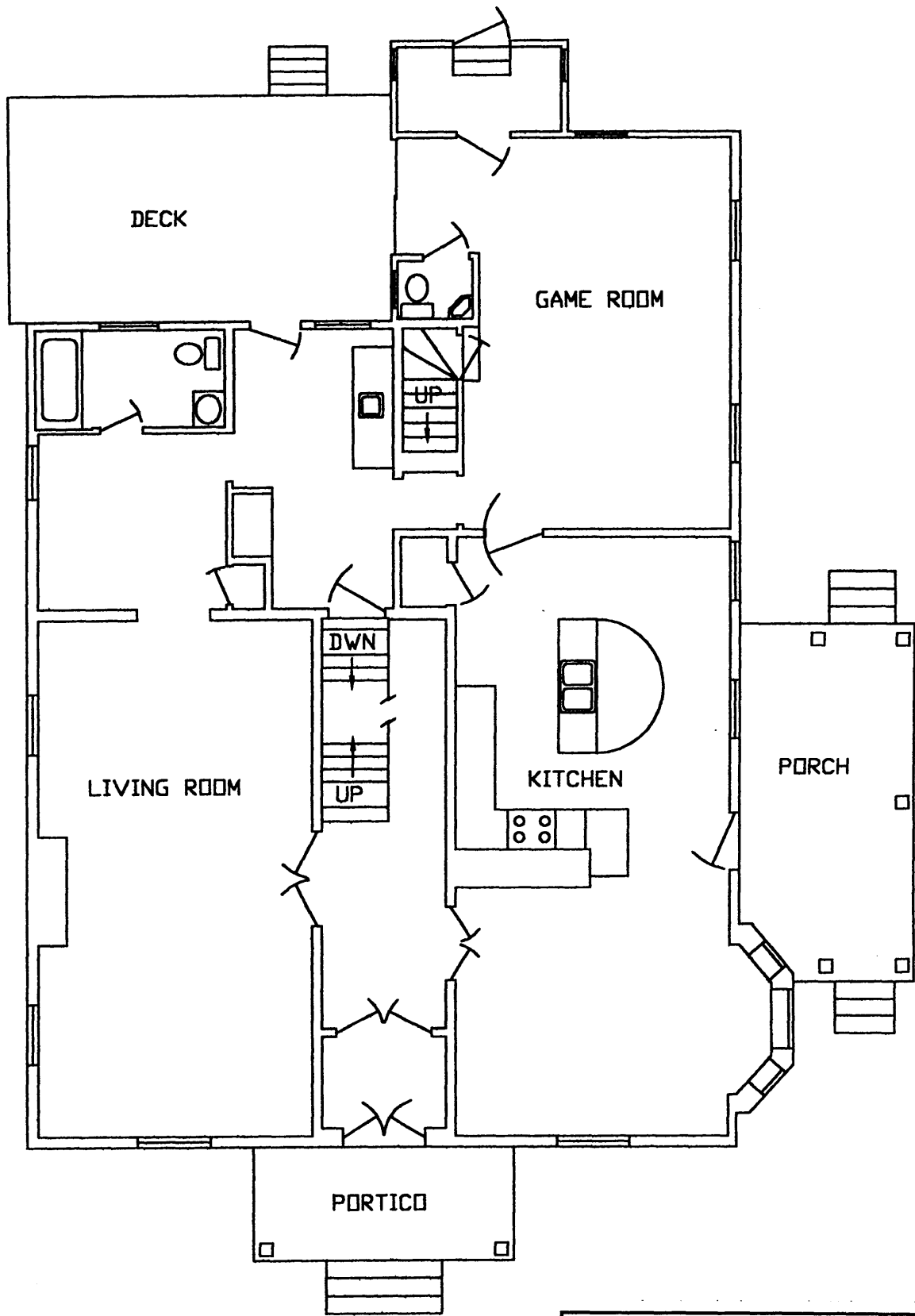
Third Floor Plan

$\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



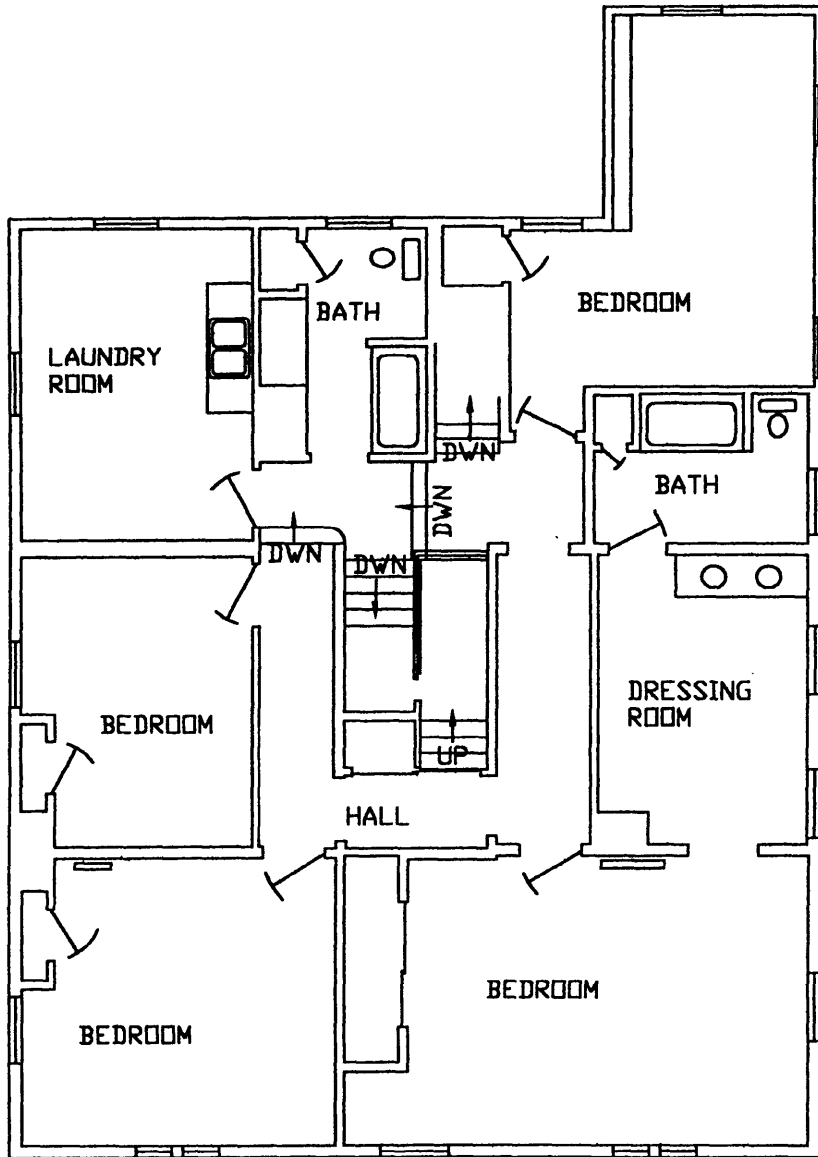
James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

Roof Plan
1/8" = 1'-0"



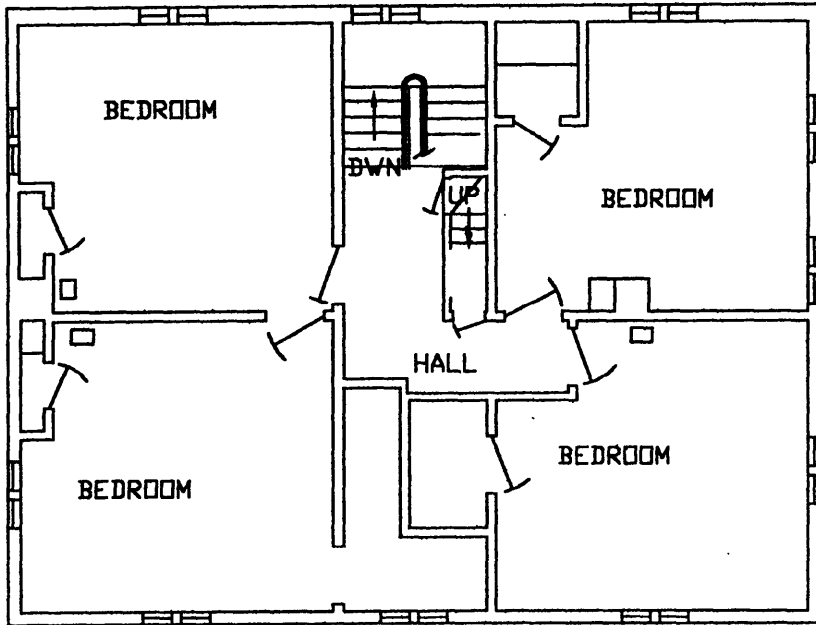
James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

First Floor Plan - Before 1992 Restoration
1/8" = 1'-0"



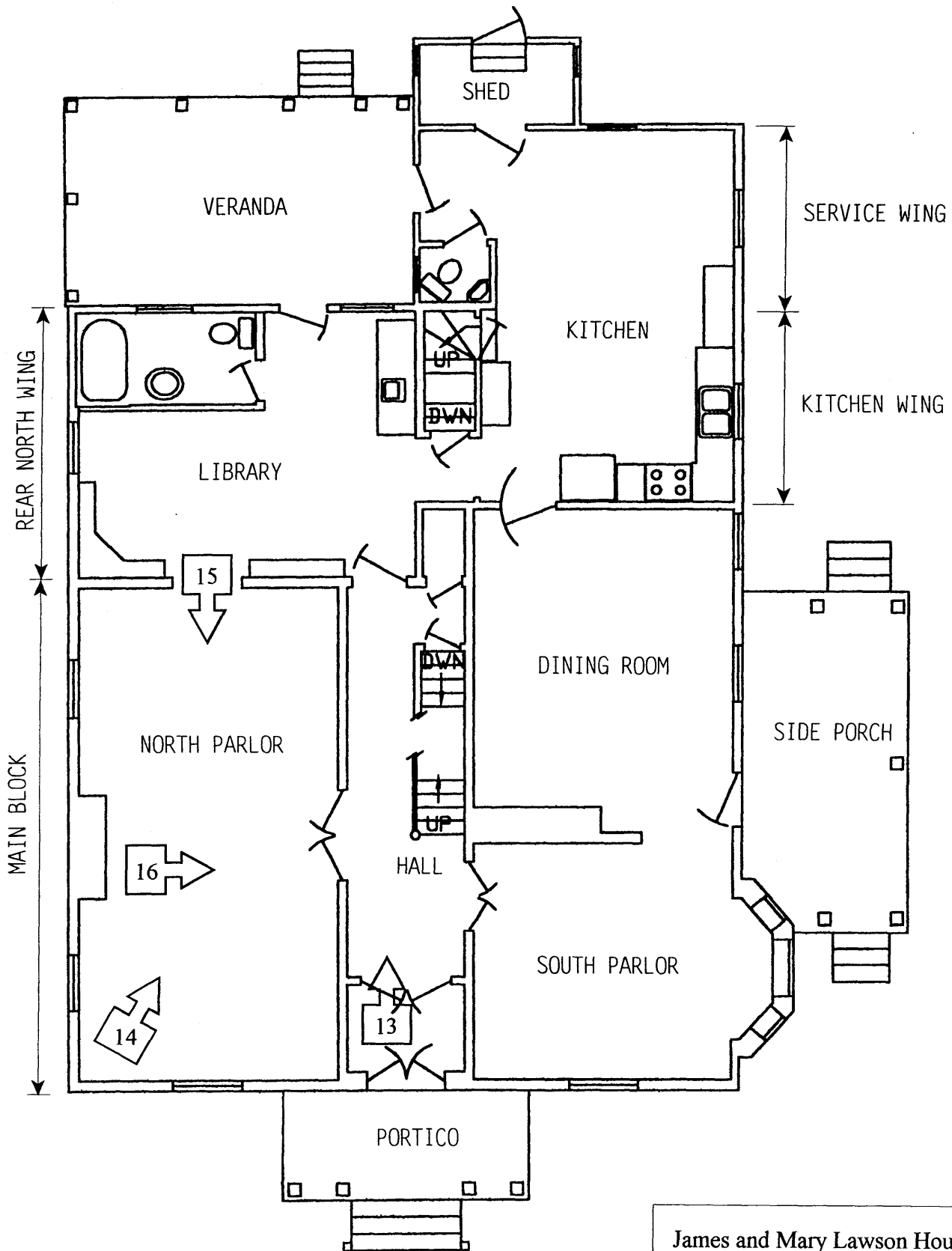
James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

Second Floor Plan - Before 1992 Restoration
 1/8" = 1'-0"



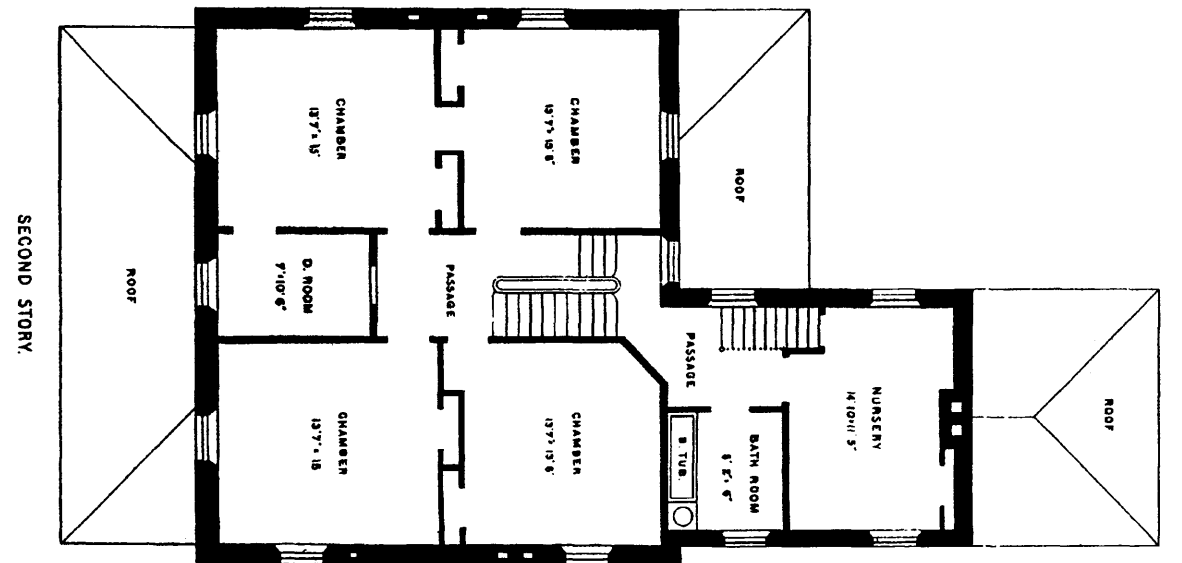
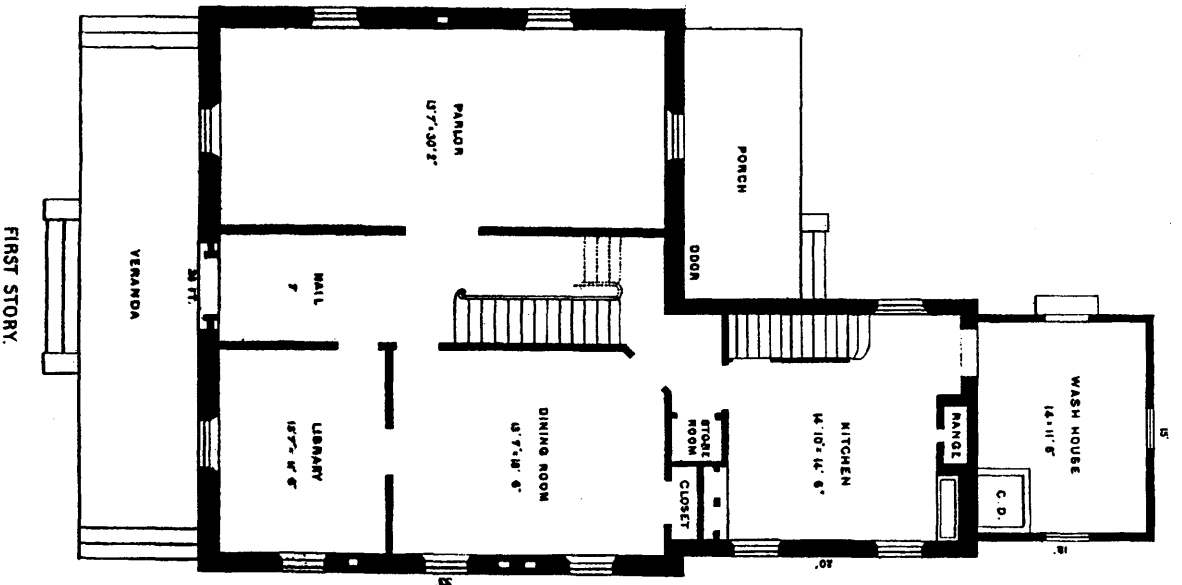
James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

Third Floor Plan - Before 1992 Restoration
 $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$



James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

Key to Photographs - Interior



John Riddell Architect

Cottage No. 11 Floor Plans
John Riddell, *Architectural Designs for Model Country Residences, 1861.*
Courtesy, The Winterthur Library: Printed Book & Periodical Collection

WOODSTOWN - PRESBYTERIAN - CHURCH:

PASTOR:—REV. O. B. McCURDY.
ELDERS:—J. R. Alderman, Joseph H. Webber and Charles Richman.
TREASURER AND PEW AGENT:—Charles Richman.

HOURS OF WORSHIP:

SABBATH 10:30 A. M. AND 7:30 P. M.
Wednesday Eve. Lecture and Prayer Meeting at 7:30

WOODSTOWN PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL.

SUPERINTENDENT:—DR. JOS. E. JAQUETTE.

HOURS OF SERVICE:—Winter, 2 P. M.; Summer, 9:15 A. M.

All are cordially invited to the services of the Church and Sabbath-school.

THE CHOICEST GOODS!

—AT—

VERY LOW PRICES

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

—AT—

LAWSON & CLAYTON'S STORE,

MAIN ST., 1st DOOR BEL. POST OFFICE.

ISAAC CONOVER,

An Experienced Auctioneer

WHO HAS GIVEN GENERAL SATISFACTION

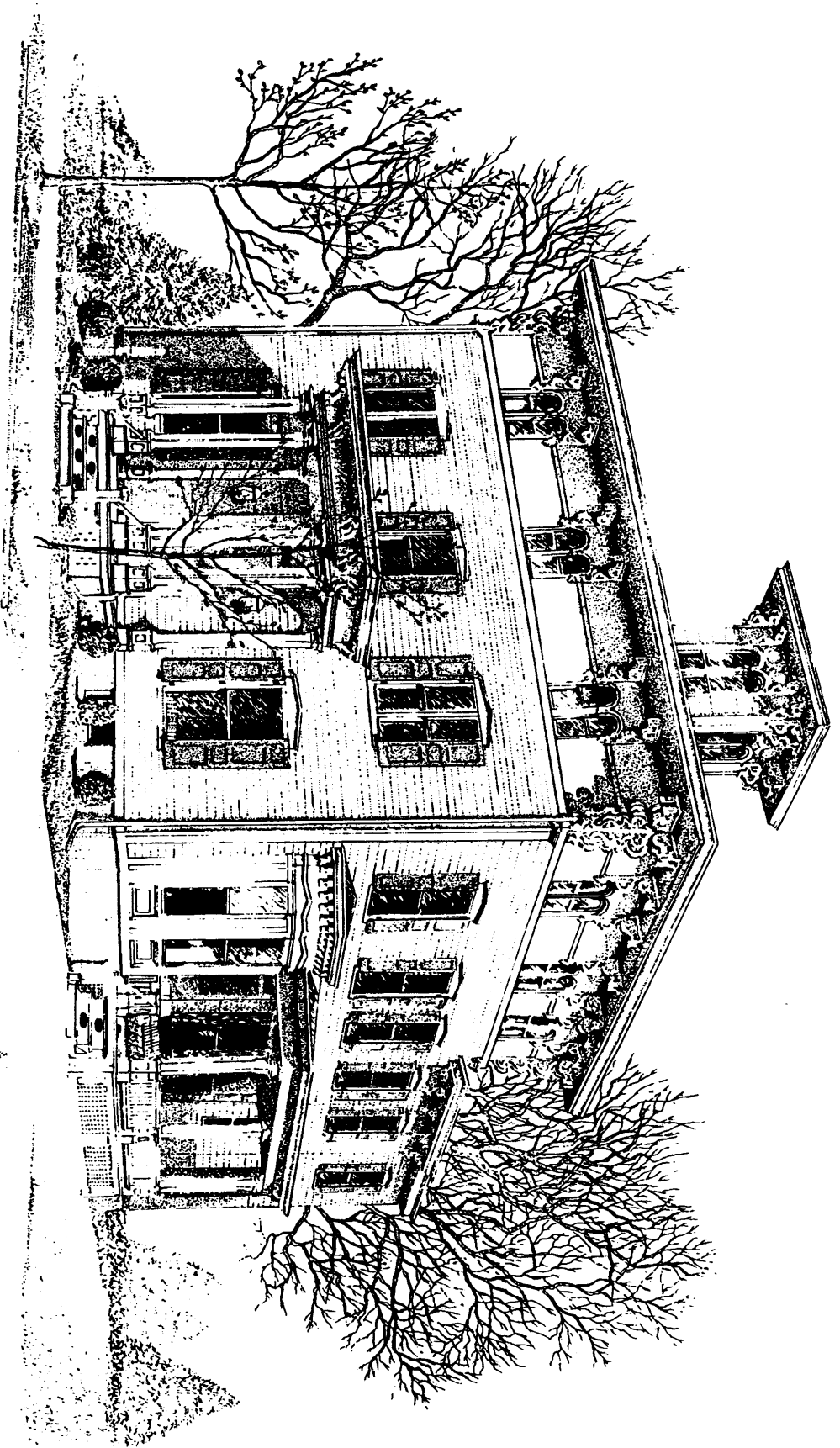
Is Ready to Cry all Kinds of Public Sales

AT REASONABLE RATES.

WOODSTOWN, N. J.

James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

1883 Directory of Woodstown

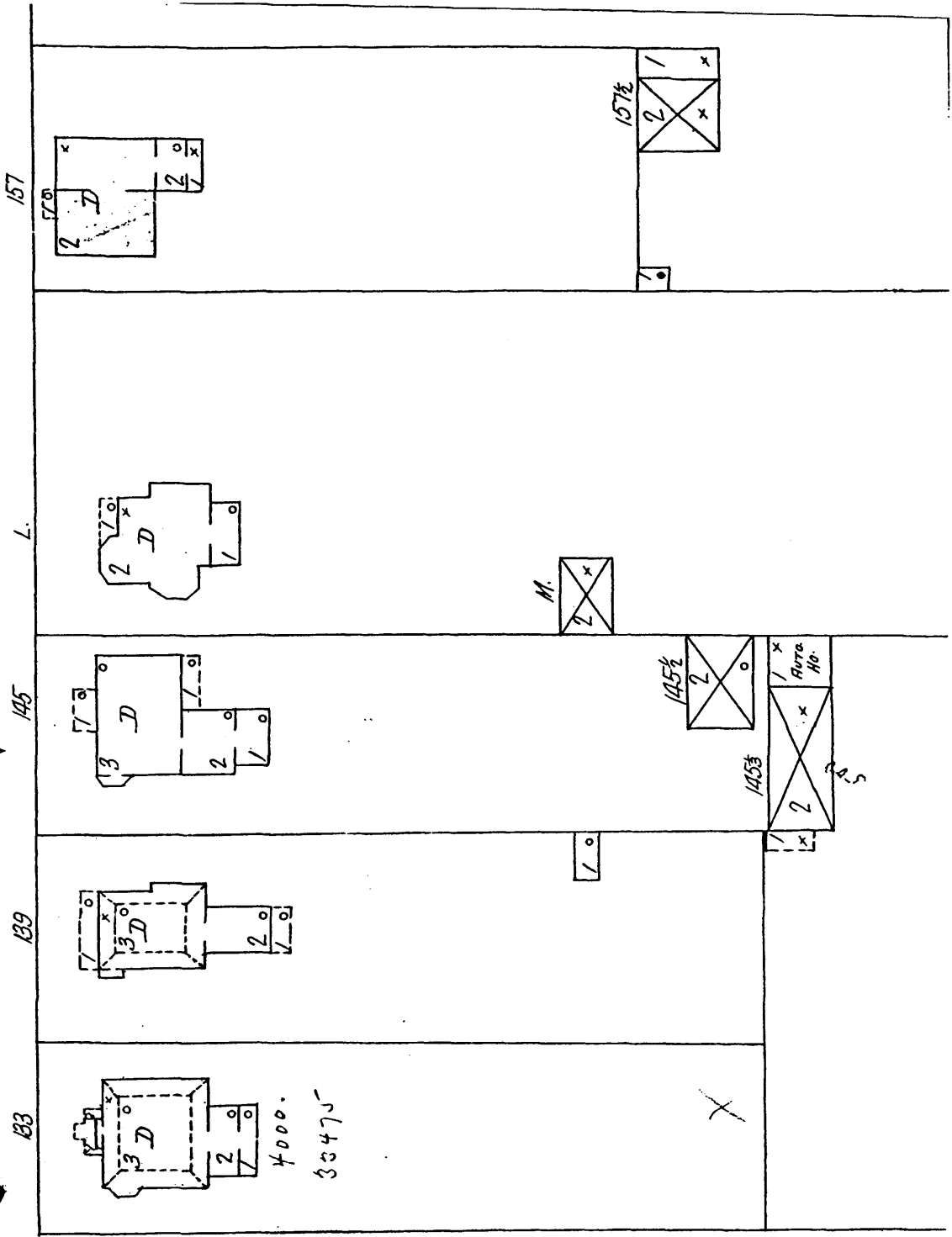
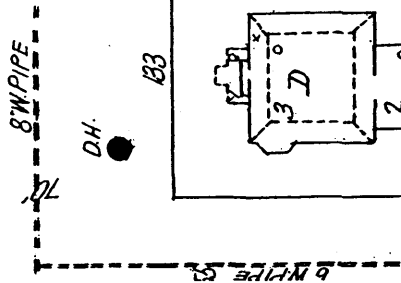


James and Mary Lawson House - 1823

James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

Pen & ink drawing by Marge D. Koehler, 1992

Lawson House →



GRANT

James and Mary Lawson House
 209 N. Main St.
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

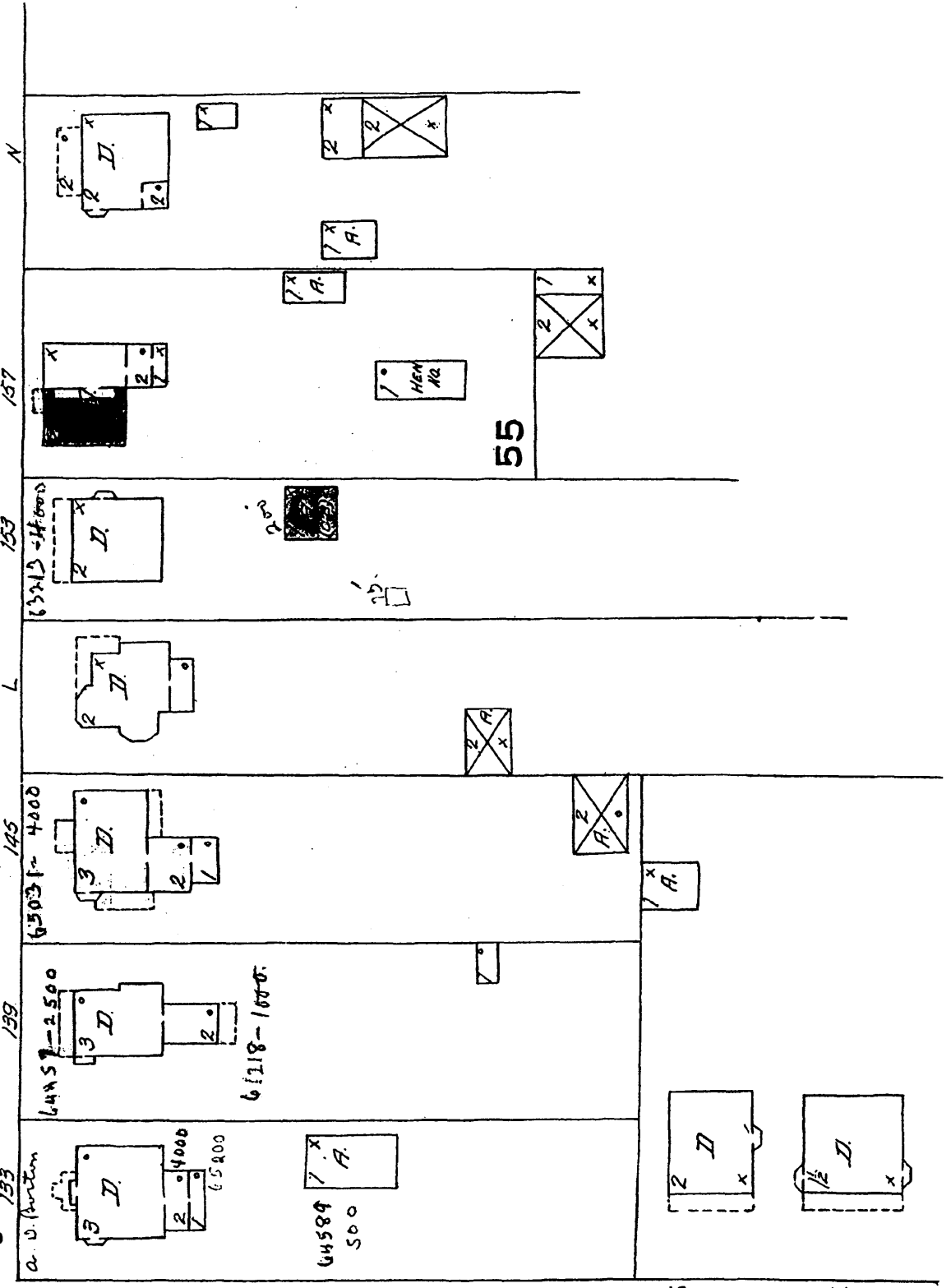
Sanborn Map 1909

N. MAIN

Lawson House

8" W. PIPE

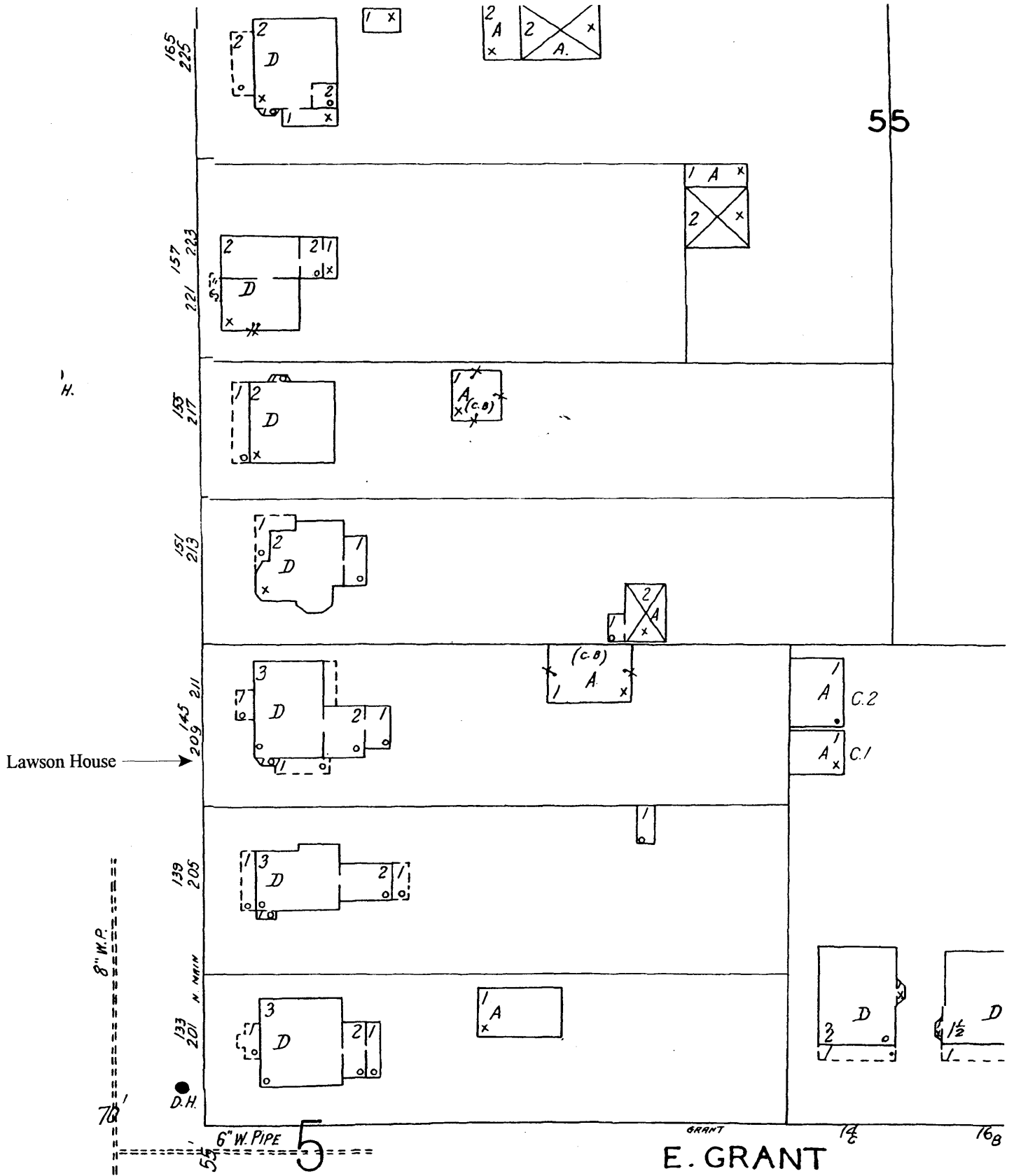
24. 133



GRANT 3

James and Mary Lawson House
209 N. Main St.
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

Sanborn Map 1923



James and Mary Lawson House
 209 N. Main St.
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

Sanborn Map 1931, Rev. 1942

J. D. Lawson

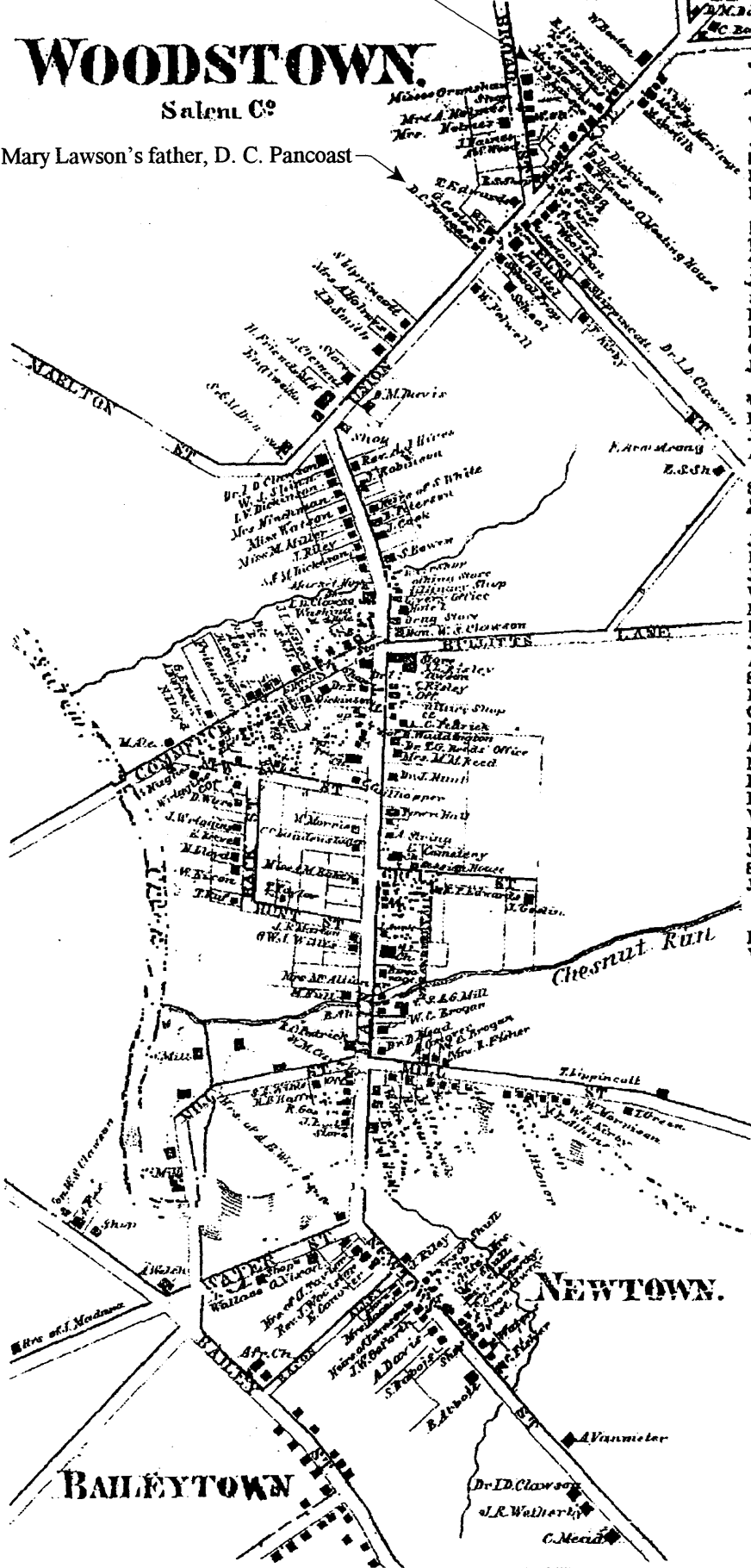
WOODSTOWN

Salem Co

Mary Lawson's father, D. C. Pancoast

WOODSTOWN

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.



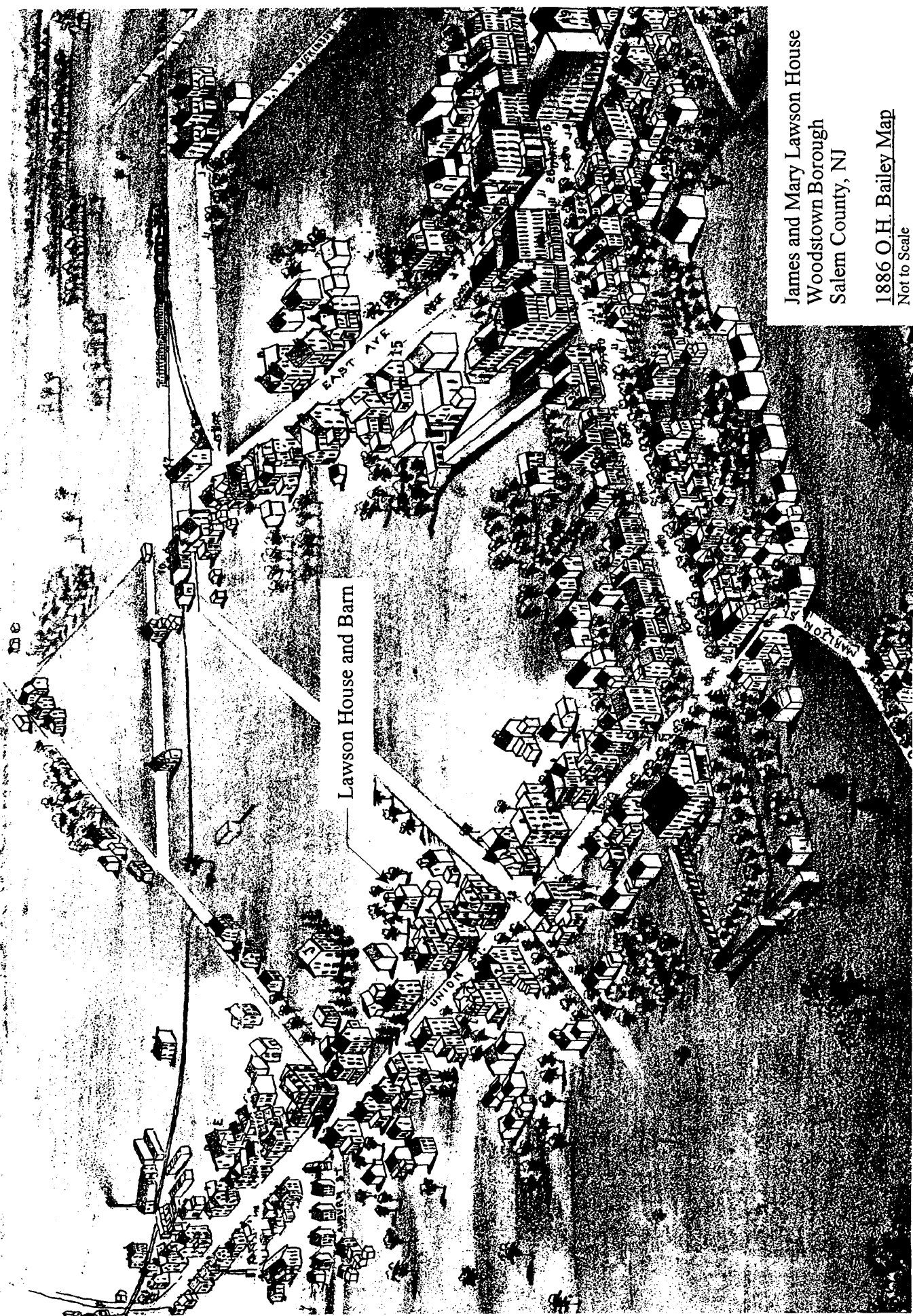
- W. S. Wilson, Proprietor of Washington Hotel.
- J. L. Risley, Merchant.
- Hon. J. K. Riley, do
- D. D. Holmshead, Dealer in General Merchandise.
- Hon. W. S. Clawson, Associate Justice Supreme Court of New Jersey.
- L. V. Dickinson, Attorney.
- I. D. Clawson, Physician.
- T. G. Reed, do
- J. Hunt, do
- A. Williams, do
- Rev. A. J. Hires, Minister of the Gospel.
- I. S. Fogg, Dentist.
- O. Berton, Druggist.
- J. W. Dickinson, Dealer in Hardware, Tin, Stove, Iron, and Lumber.
- W. M. Cawley, Surveyor and Conveyancer.
- K. C. Peacock, Justice of Peace.
- James Woolman, Leather Manufacturer.
- Armstrong & Boon, Furnishing Undertakers and Cabinet Makers.
- S. Williams, Cabinet Maker.
- Wm. T. Roultinghouse, Constable, and Boot and Shoemaker.
- Jno. W. Goforth, Restaurant and Barber.
- Miss Anna M. Baker, Millinery.
- J. H. Peterson, Proprietor of Central Clothing Store.
- W. B. Kirby, Saddler and Harness Maker.
- M. Scull, Carriage Maker.
- H. B. Huffman, do
- J. Best, Dealer in Merchandise.
- A. W. Wood, Boot and Shoemaker.
- S. Taylor, Blacksmith.
- R. P. Edwards, Tailor.
- G. W. J. Willis, House Carpenter.
- Harry Rocap, do
- A. Vanmeter, Driver and Farmer.
- E. Wallace, Farmer.
- D. C. Pancoast, residence Union St., retired.
- D. M. Davis, do do
- W. Pancoast, do Marlton St., retired.
- E. Mattson, do Commerce St., do
- J. Engle, residence corner of Commerce and Willow Sts.
- S. A. Wible, residence Mill St., Newtown.
- Jno. H. Cole & Bro., Proprietors of "Omnibus" between Woodstown and Philadelphia, via Harrisonville, Mullica Hill, Carpenter's Landing, and Woodbury.
- Enoch Boon, Cabinetmaker and Undertaker.
- W. C. Bacon, Newtown St.

James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ

Stone and Pomeroy Map, 1861



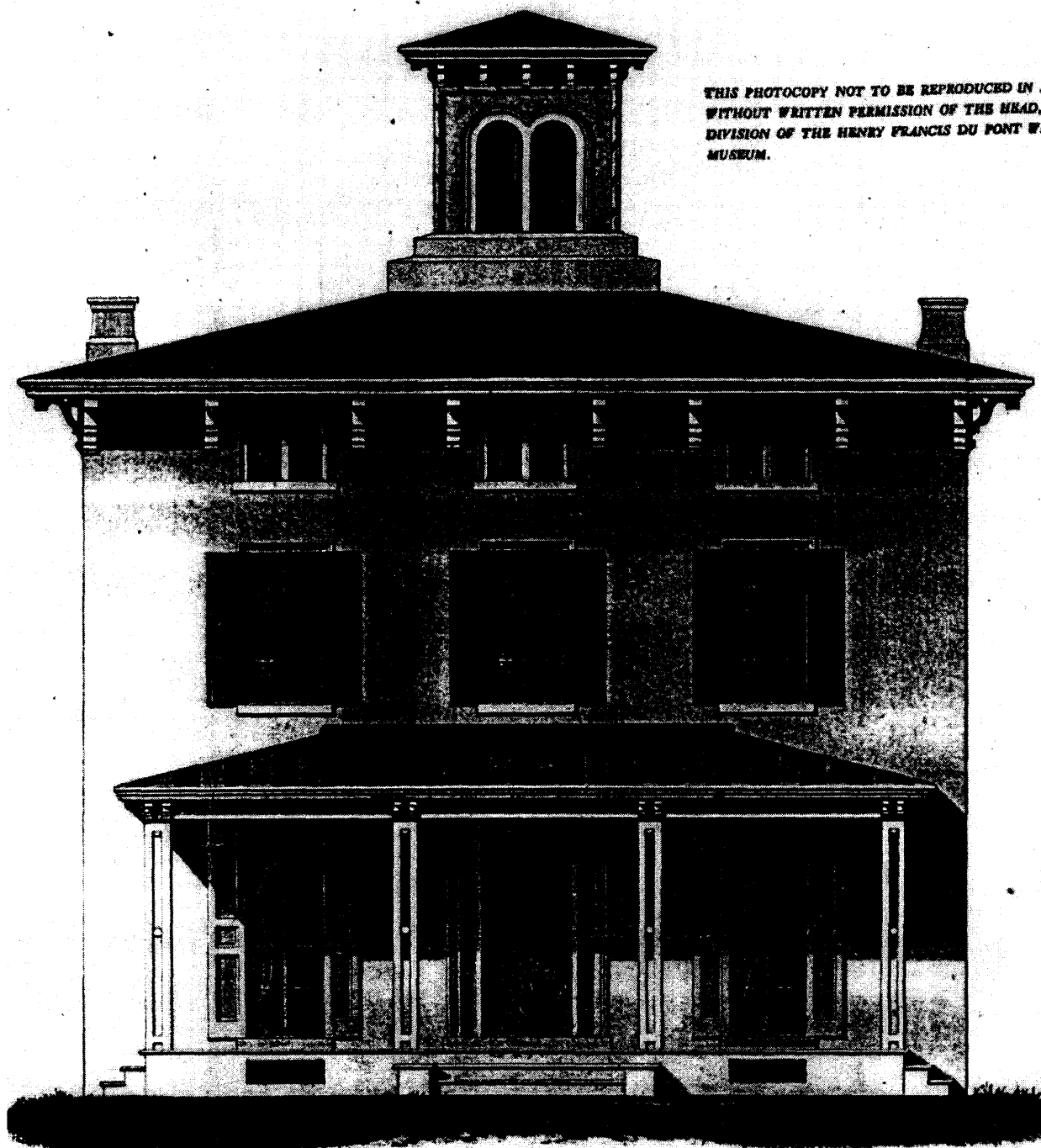
James and Mary Lawson House
 Woodstown Borough
 Salem County, NJ
 Everts and Stewart Map, 1876



James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

1886 O.H. Bailey Map
Not to Scale

THIS PHOTOCOPY NOT TO BE REPRODUCED IN A
WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE HEAD,
DIVISION OF THE HENRY FRANCIS DU PONT WIL
MUSEUM.



FRONT ELEVATION

J. Riddell, Architect.

34 ft. front

SCALE 1/8" = 1 foot

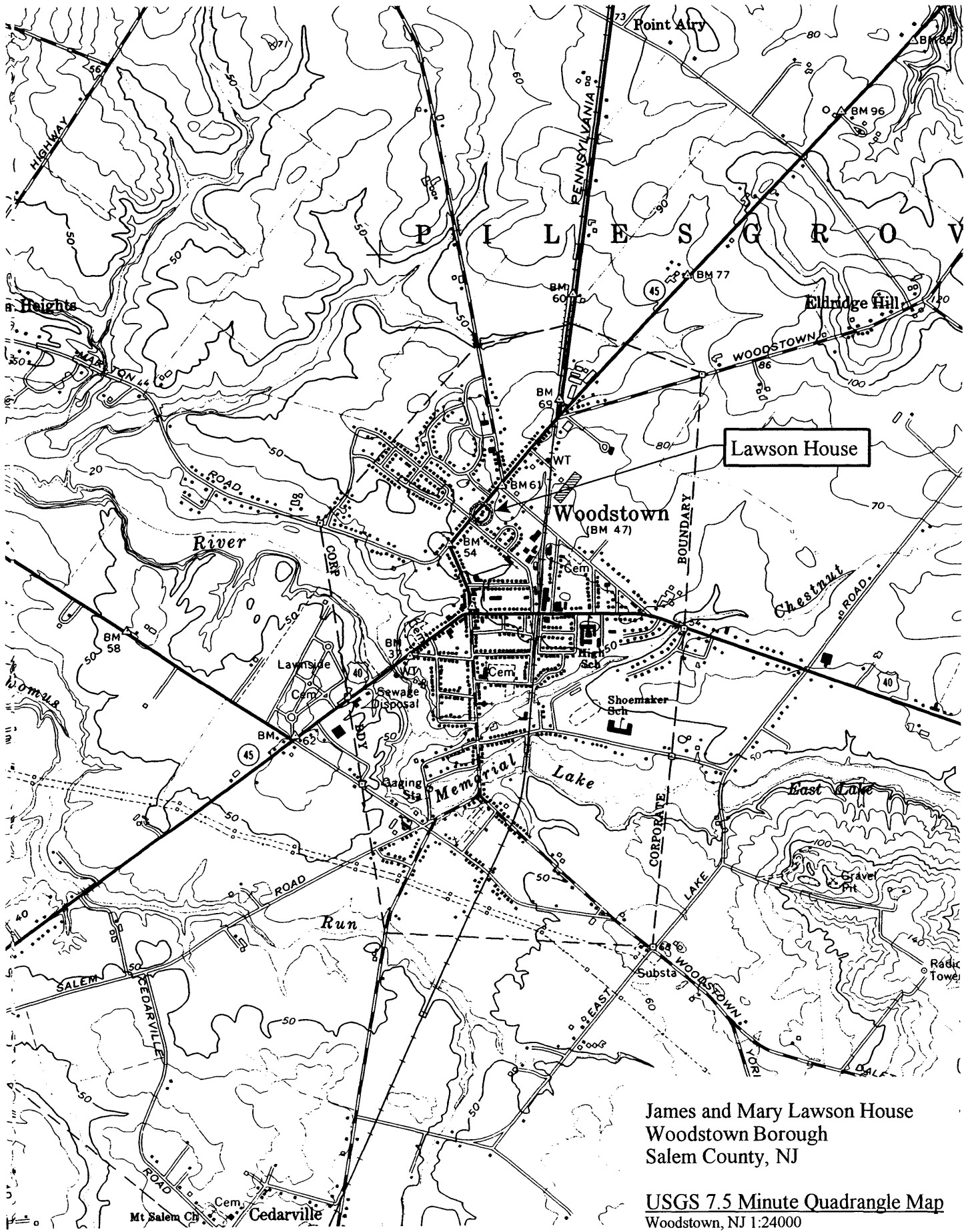
F. S. GARDNER'S LITH. PH.

Cottage No. 11 Front Elevation
John Riddell, Architectural Designs for Model Country Residences, 1861.
Courtesy, The Winterthur Library: Printed Book & Periodical Collection



James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

c. 1902 Photograph



Lawson House

James and Mary Lawson House
Woodstown Borough
Salem County, NJ

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map
Woodstown, NJ 1:24000