

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 20 1972

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Greenwich Historic District

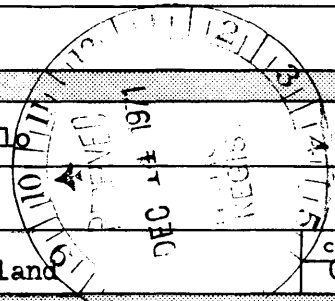
AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Same as above

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Ye Greate Street from the Cohanse River to Othello

CITY OR TOWN:  
Greenwich

STATE: New Jersey      CODE: 34      COUNTY: Cumberland      CODE: 011



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Public and Private

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Various locations with/in the Greenwich district

CITY OR TOWN: Greenwich      STATE: New Jersey      CODE: 34

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Broad and Fayette Streets

CITY OR TOWN: Bridgeton      STATE: New Jersey      CODE: 34

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey - see continuation sheet

DATE OF SURVEY: 1936-7-8, 1940-1     Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: District of Columbia      CODE: 08

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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DATE

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The present village appearance is generally that of the 18th and 19th century. Many of the homes are restored and well maintained. There are many outstanding examples of revolutionary period residences, particularly patterned brick structures. This is probably the least changed colonial town of national significance on the eastern seaboard.

John Sheppard House - 1686/1734/c. 1900 This is a brick plastered farm house of 2½ stories with a 1½ story wing. There have been some alterations. Frame additions in the rear and on the extreme right facing the house.

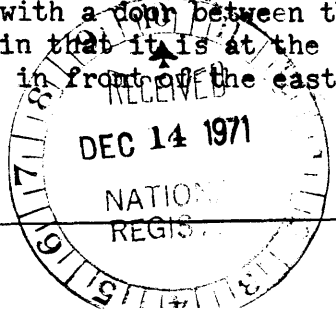
Friends Meeting House (Orthodox)- 1779. The original Friends Meeting of Greenwich stood at the site of the present brick structure. Built of logs, it was destroyed by fire prior to 1779. It is a two story building in Georgian style on a stone foundation. At a later date an addition of 16 feet was added to the south end. The interior walls are panel and plaster; all interior wood work is white cedar left in natural finish. The meeting house is divided in the center with a partition made of sliding panels hung on sash cord over wood pulleys fitted to the jambs. In the northwest corner of the women's side, there is a stair that leads to the loft. Folding desks used by the clerks and most of the free benches are intact. Steps, platforms and benches used by the overseers and elders are still in place. There are inside chimneys.

Gibbon House- 1730 This 2½ story brick structure has a brick foundation with exterior walls in checker patterned brick. The roof is pitched with three dormers. It is three stories high with an overhanging roof above the second floor. The rear first floor section is brick with a frame addition on the second floor. The interior is essentially as it was first built. The interior walls are plaster, the floors are of random width white cedar. There is a large kitchen with a brick floor and spacious cupboards. The house still contains the large corner cabinets, interior chimneys and fireplaces.

Richard Wood Store c. 1796 This is a one story frame building with a garret and cellar. The foundation is stone masonry with exterior wall of timber frame with cedar clapboard siding. It stands practically as built with its leanto shed which was probably added later. (See photo)

The Bond House c. 1720 - The original stone structure is rectangular with the narrow side facing the road. An addition to the east side of the house is equally as large. The gable roof had a chimney along the westerly side. Fenestration along the easterly side now the center of the building consisted of two windows in the gable and one window at the second floor level. This section was three bays wide with a door between the two six-over-nine windows. This door is unusual in that it is at the second floor level with a stairway that originally was in front of the easterly lower window. (See photo)

(See continuation sheet #1)



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian |  16th Century |  18th Century |  20th Century  
 15th Century |  17th Century |  19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Dec. 22, 1774 (tea burning - see below)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

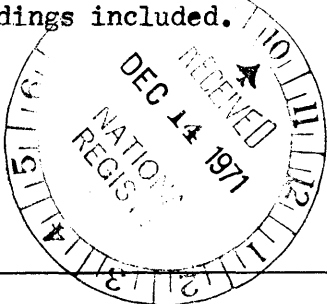
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historically and architecturally, Greenwich is a significant asset of New Jersey's heritage. It was in the original land grant to John Fenwick who laid out Salem, N.J. in 1675. He planned this town on the banks of the Cohansey, 16 miles south of Salem. Originally called Cohanzick, from the Indian name for the river, it was eventually named Greenwich after Greenwich on Thames. Few realize that if it had not been for Fenwick's pioneering here, William Penn may not have been inspired to found Philadelphia. Fenwick planned Greenwich in 1675, but did not really lay it out until just before his death in 1683. Ye Greate Street, the main street of the town, was planned in 1684 and town lots sold.

Greenwich, from its position on the Cohansey, contributed much to the colonization of the Middle Atlantic section of America. In addition to becoming a prosperous farming community, the town assumed a position of great importance in shipping, it became a port of entry in 1687 for ships carrying skins, cedar posts, shingles, wheat, corned beef and tallow to the growing ports of Amboytown and New York where they were exported to the British possessions of Bermuda and the Barbados.

Colonists in Greenwich showed their dissatisfaction with British taxation when on December 22, 1774, thirty-five of them carried tea from Tory Dan Bowen's home where it had been hidden after being unloaded from the English vessel "Greyhound". A torchlit procession of "Indians" was seen filing from the Bowen home in the dark of night carrying chests of tea to the village square where they were burned. The East India Company brought damage suits but defense funds and able lawyers kept the case dangling until the Revolution.

Today Greenwich is no longer a busy port, but remains as one of the few colonial villages in its original status in New Jersey. The village stands as a fine example of early New Jersey architecture, residential, commercial and public buildings included.



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Andrews, Bessie Ayars, "Colonial and Old Houses of Greenwich New Jersey" Vineland, 1907  
 Andrews, Bessie Ayars, "Reminiscences of Greenwich" Vineland, 1910  
 Cushing & Sheppard, "The History of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem Counties"  
 Pamphlets: "Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the Unveiling of the Tea Monument in Greenwich New Jersey" Oct. 4, 1958  
 "Greenwich New Jersey - 1675-1969" Lodge, Seifert

(continuation sheet) #3

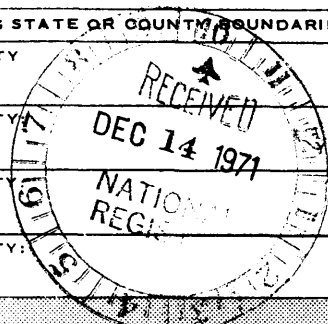
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39 ° 25 ' 0 "	75 ° 21 ' 04 "				
NE	39 ° 25 ' 0 "	75 ° 19 ' 45 "				
SE	39 ° 22 ' 14 "	75 ° 19 ' 45 "				
SW	39 ° 22 ' 14 "	75 ° 21 ' 04 "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 350

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
 Mrs. Newlin B. Watson (See also continuation sheet #4)

ORGANIZATION: Greenwich Emergency Committee

DATE: 11/24/70

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Greenwich

STATE: New Jersey

CODE: 34

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Richard J. Sullivan  
 Richard J. Sullivan,  
 Title: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection  
 Date: November 30, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Annally  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
 JAN 20 1972  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:  
William H. [Signature]  
 Keeper of The National Register  
 JAN 20 1972  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Cumberland 011

7. (cont.) The Ewing House - 1834 This is a 2½ story house with a two story wing. The foundation is constructed of granite which is not native, laid up in shell-lime mortar. Exterior walls are brick with interior walls of plaster. There are inside brick chimneys and floors of random width. The present roof is not original - the original roof was of hand hewn shingles. Interesting details include a complete Dutch oven and brick cornice, a stairway to the attic which has two rooms with windows at each end. The door latches between the rooms are unique - they open when pressed down. (See photo)

The Harding House - 1734 (some sections possibly 1690) This is a two story house of frame clapboard with a very heavy ceiling supported by corner posts. The northeast corner reportedly has 17th century weatherboards. The siding is original and interior is little changed from the colonial period. The doors still carry ancient locks and hinges. (See photo)

Pirate House- 1734 - North end of house is original brick dwelling, Pitch shingle roof has a gable.

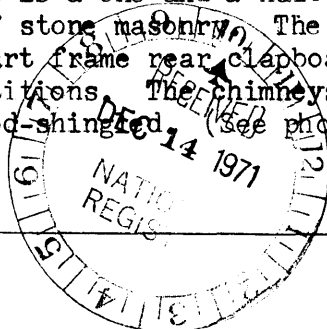
Stone Tavern - 1728 This house looks much like the Dutch Colonial houses in northern New Jersey. The foundation is stone with a basement floor of brick. There are inside chimneys and interior walls of plaster. The tap room has been fitted as a living room, the location of the original bar is not known but it is thought that it was over a trap door in the living room. The room to the right of the tap room has a brick floor indicating that it was the original kitchen. (See photo)

Wood Mansion - 1795 The house is brick with two sections: the upright and the "dropped wing". There are two stories, garret and cellar. The roof is gable of wood shingle. Brick chimneys are built into the inside of the gable end walls. The exterior walls are brick in Flemish bond on south and east elevations. The interior walls are lath and plaster on studding. Brick chimneys are built into the inside of the gable end walls. The roof is gable and of wood shingle. (See photo)

Stone School - This one and a half story stone building was built in 1810. The foundation is also of stone. Inside there is a chimney, the walls are of plaster and floors of random width board. The roof is pitch and of shingles. The 1935 survey found iron strap hinges had been rivitted to each slab. (See photo)

Samuel Ewing House- 1760-1770 - This is a one and a half and two story house over a cellar. The foundation is of stone masonry. The exterior walls are stone masonry with stuccoed face: part frame near clapboarded. The interior has masonry partywall and frame partitions. The chimneys are brick above the roof. The roof is gable and wood-shingled. (See photo)

(See continuation sheet #2)



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7. (cont.) Philip Vickers Fithian House - 1747 - The original section of this house is two stories. The later part of this frame clapboard house is two and one half stories. The center window was and still is blocked off to avoid paying colonial taxes on window space. The architecture of the house is similar to early colonial houses with the living rooms on the ground floor and a few steps leading to the higher part.

Presbyterian Church 1834 - This is a brick one and a half story building with a pitch roof. It stands directly across from the site of the original church which is currently a cemetery. (See photo)

Campbell's Store (Maskell) - 1796 The original part was built in 1796-1803 with early extension, later additions. The exterior walls are timber frame, clapboard; interior walls are frame and plastered. Chimneys are brick, carried on floor joists of garret. The roof is gable and wood shingle.

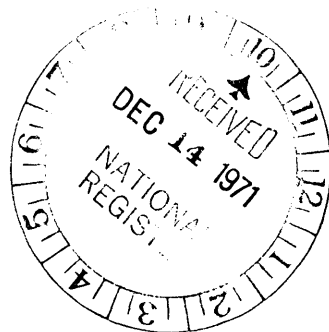
Flanagan-Stathem-Landis House 1834 - This is a brick Federal style building, the main feature being a graceful stairway which is open to the third floor.

(See photo)

Vauxhall Gardens - Flemish Bond brick and frame, two stories with a one and a half story addition. (See photo)

Ward House 1760 - This is a colonial two and a half story building with a brick fireplace. The flooring is random width, encased "gunstock" framing and original open staircase with bannister. The iron hardware has brass fittings; some original glass.

The Anchorage - 1848 This is a three story large frame house with widow's walk and iron balustrades.



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(Number all entries)

Greenwich District  
Greenwich, New Jersey Code: 34  
Cumberland 011

6. Surveys (cont')

H.A.B.S.:

- Ewing, James Josiah, House (N.J.-138)
- Ferry Tavern and Jail (Mark Reeve House) (N.J.-268)
- Freinds' Meeting House (N.J.-105)
- Gibbon, Nicholas, House (N.J.-6-129)
- "Old Stone Tavern" (N.J.-104)
- School House (N.J.-222)
- Sheppard, John House (N.J.-641)
- Wood, Richard, 3rd, House (N.J.-269)
- Wood, Richard, 3rd, Store (N.J.-269A)
- Ewing, Samuel, House (N.J.-635)
- Maskell, Thomas, Store (N.J.-660)
- Seeley-Davis House (N.J.-220B)
- Seeley-Davis Mill (N.J.-220A)



New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory #1299.1 through #1299.19, and #1300.1  
Historic Sites Section, Department of Environmental Protection,  
Box 1420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625 Code: 34

9. Bibliographical References:

Phamphlets:

- "The Story of the Cohansey River", Hancock, Sarah Sheppard, Cumberland County Historical Society
- "The Story of Greenwich"- Cumberland County, N.J., Hancock, Sarah Sheppard, Cumberland County Historical Society

Documents:

- Last Will and Testament - John Fenwick
- Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian

10. Geographical Data

The Greenwich District consists of approximately 350 acres, running along "Ye Greate Street" from Cohansey Wharf at the Cohansey River to the town of Othello, two and one-half miles to the northwest.

Included in the district are the lands 300' to either side of the said road from Othello to the Greenwich-Fithians Corner Road and the Greenwich-Bacon's Neck Road. Also included are lands west of "Ye Greate Road" from 300' west and north of the junction of the Bacons Neck-Greenwich Pier Road to the Cohansey River, then up the said River to the mouth of Wheaton Run, then up Wheaton Run to 300' north of the Greenwich-Fithian Corner Road, then southwest to the junction of "Ye Greate Road".

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STATE	New Jersey
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(Number all entries) Greenwich Historic District, Greenwich, New Jersey. 34  
Congressional Correspondence

Charles W. Sandman, Jr. (2nd District) House of Representatives

Hon. Clifford P. Case )

Hon. Harrison A. Williams ) State Senators for New Jersey

11. Revised 3/71 Historic Sites Section: Budd Wilson, Archeologist,  
Charlotte Tomaszewski, Research Assistant

Further revision and map work done by Historic Sites Section survey  
staff - 10/ and 11/71

