

1309

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name John Wesley Gandy House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 26 Tyler Road, (Greenfield) N/A  not for publication

city or town Upper Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Cape May code 009 zip code 08230

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title [Signature] Date 7/2/99  
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
 State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper [Signature: Gibson A. Beall] Date of Action 11/12/99

**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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

Restoration in progress

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 19th Century

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite stone piers

walls wood: cedar weatherboards

roof Asphalt shingles

other Chimney: brick

**Narrative Description**

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

Name of Property

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.)

- [x] 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.
[x] 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.)

N/A

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca. 1815 - 1900

Significant Dates

ca. 1815

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [] State Historic Preservation Office
[] Other State agency
[] Federal agency
[] Local government
[] University
[x] Other

Name of repository:

Historical Preservation Society of Upper Township

John Wesley Gandy House  
Name of Property

Cape May Co., NJ  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1 Acre

Sea Isle City, NJ Quad

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

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4	3	4	2	5	6	10
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

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 Lewis P. Jr. & Jean M. Albrecht/members

organization Historical Preservation Society of Upper Township date February 8, 1999

street & number 3097 Shore Road - Seaville telephone (609) 624-1323

city or town Ocean View PO state NJ zip code 08230

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

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

#### Property Owner

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

name Township of Upper (leased to Historical Preservation Society of Upper Twp.)

street & number 2100 Tuckahoe Rd., Petersburg telephone (609) 628-2011

city or town Tuckahoe PO state NJ zip code 08250

**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.

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located at 26 Tyler Road (a/k/a New Bridge Road and Upper Bridge Road) in Greenfield, Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ. In a rural residential neighborhood, the house is surrounded by open fields and grazing farm animals. The site is rectangular in shape, with its major span extending from east to west. The property is bounded to the south by a newly subdivided lot. The West, or back, is defined by a hedgerow of brush and trees. The north boundary is pasture land enclosed with an electric fence. The east fronts on Tyler Road. The house stands on its original site.

Greenfield is a hamlet on the eastern side of Cedar Swamp Creek. Although Cedar Bridge (a/k/a New Bridge or Upper Bridge) forms a northern boundary, the remaining boundary toward Seaville on the east, and Ocean View to the southeast are not clearly defined.

Originally, Greenfield was known as Sacktown, having been named for one of its earliest families. Since the land became used mainly for crops and pasture, Sacktown was renamed Greenfield about 1890.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The John Wesley Gandy House (hereafter referred to as the Gandy House) is an early 19th century two story frame farm house. This 3-bay cedar-sided house stands on granite stone piers on the west side of the road, the front of the house facing east. The house was originally owned by Joseph Falkinburgh, and later by members of the Corson and Gandy families.

The house, which was probably built about 1815, experienced several changes through the years which added to or embellished its original 17 x 20 footprint. An 1890 photograph indicates that at about that time, some remodeling was undertaken. Cornice returns were added to the roof. A 6-over-6 window was added to the first floor south end. Cedar shingles were applied to the gable ends at attic level. This same photo shows a shed and open porch added to the rear of the house (west elevation). It also shows a brick well and a well sweep in the back yard.

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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

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Milta Salmons, grand daughter of John Wesley Gandy, remembers that in 1927 there was a lean-to kitchen across the back of the house. Obviously, this kitchen replaced the shed and porch previously mentioned. She also remembers the well at the northwest back corner of the house, a grape arbor and a path that led from the kitchen door to an outhouse on the north side.

The house had limited wiring (installed in the 1930's) and no indoor plumbing. About 1930, a twin window was added to the south side second floor, and the original front door and frame was replaced. About 1950, the narrow kitchen was removed, and around the same time the chimney was altered with the second floor fireplace flue being capped at attic floor level. The remaining flue was rebuilt from the attic floor through the roof. The house has been vacant since the 1950's.

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Cape May County, NJEXTERIOR

The Gandy House sills are supported by granite stones positioned every five feet around the perimeter. The underside of the house is open to the air with about 8 inches of clearance between the earth and floor timbers.

The exterior white cedar clapboard siding with 6-inch exposure was about the third generation, and was in extremely poor condition. Approximately fifty square feet of original white cedar siding on the west side (back) survived because at one time it was covered by a shed addition. This siding was 10 inches wide and 5/8 inch thick, with 1/2 inch beading on the bottom edge. Exposure to the weather was 7-3/4 inches. Siding was fastened with early machine made nails 2-1/4 inches in length. As part of the present restoration, the siding on all elevations of the house was removed in 1997 and replaced by Jersey white cedar harvested from nearby swamps and cut by Brewers Sawmill in Dennisville, NJ. Boards 5/8 X 9 inches were cut, and a 1/2 inch bead was milled on the lower edge. Siding boards were applied with an exposure of 7-3/4 inches, replicating the original system.

ROOF

Roof rafters are of hand-hewn hard pine with a taper from bottom to top. The rafter bottoms are 4" x 6" spiked to ceiling joist ends. The top ends are mortised, tenoned and pegged. The present roof is covered with asphalt shingles nailed to 1/2 inch plywood, which is, in turn, nailed to original 1 x 3 inch pine lath. Lath spacing of 10 inches on center indicates a roof shingle (probably dug cedar hand split shakes) of 32 to 36 inches in length. No original roof shingles remain. There are remnants of early machine made nails in the roof lath. A rebuilt brick chimney protrudes through the roof at the ridge on the north end.

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Cape May County, NJINTERIOR FIRST FLOOR

The interior first floor consists of one room with an open beam ceiling. Beams are beaded 3 x 7 hard pine. One of the beams has attached, two sets of gun supports fashioned from tree branches. There is evidence that at one time the first floor room was divided into two rooms. The north wall consists of a large brick cooking fireplace with crane (photo #8). Both are original. The fireplace opening measures 4 x 6, and is topped by a simple six-inch wide mantelshelf supported by brackets. Hearth bricks are set on a sand base. The fireplace wall is sheathed with vertical tongue and groove cedar boards. The fireplace is flanked by a closet and winder stair on the right (photo # 9 and # 11) and a large cupboard on the left.

Floor joists are oak logs with bark remaining, mortised into the sills. The logs were adzed on top to provide a flat nailing surface for the 1-1/4 inch random width tongue-and-groove floor boards. The underside of the floor boards show evidence of being cut by an up and down saw mill. Sills are of a hard pine and measure 7 x 8 inches. Corner posts are also of pine and measure 8 x 8 inches. The frame is mortised and tenoned with corner braces and pegs. Studs are 3 x 4 inch hard pine, providing a 3-inch space between the interior and exterior walls.

Brick nogging (unique in this area) is present on the south, east and west walls. (Photo # 10) Bricks measure 2 x 4 x 8 1/2 inches, and are of a porous nature, accounting for their insulating qualities. Bricks are supported on the first floor sills and laid up in mortar. Plaster was applied directly to the brick surface on the interior and studs. Other framing members were adzed to provide a key to hold the plaster. Walls were plastered with a material that contained a fine hair as binder. Baseboards are six-inch cedar, and there is a three-inch wide chair rail with a simple cap. Floors, stair treads and risers are cedar. Doors are board and batten style with 4-inch applied molding, hung with hand made wrought iron strap hinges.



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Cape May<sup>o</sup> County, NJ

Interior (continued)

WINDOWS

Windows were constructed by applying the window jambs directly to the wall studs rather than being constructed as a separate window frame unit. Window sills are hand milled from 5 x 7 inch pine. The inside of the window sill becomes a part of (incorporated into) the chair rail. The milling or molding of the sills provide a 3/4 inch lip on the inside that provides a weather seal for the bottom sash. On the exterior, on the bottom side of the sill, there is a 3/4 inch groove or rabbit to provide a weather seal for the clapboard siding. The existing sash are a combination of six light, 8 x 10 inch panes and single light. Only two of the six over six sash remain. All windows will be restored using six over six light sash. Exterior window and door trim has 1/4 inch beading on the inside edges. Interior window and door trim is 3-1/2 inch wide and 3/4 inch thick white cedar with 1/2 inch beading on inside edges. One inch ogee molding is applied to the outer edges. Windows were held open by wooden prop sticks. There is no evidence of window locks. There are remnants of blue, brick red, ochre and apple green paint.

SECOND FLOOR

There are three bedrooms on the second floor, the largest having a small fireplace on the north wall (photo # 12). Vertical paneling straddles the fireplace, with plaster immediately above the mantel. There are two small bedrooms on the south side, transversing east to west. There are four matched cedar paneled doors, two of which have keyhole type spring locks with brass knobs. A winder stair on the north wall gives access to the attic. The door leading down to the first floor has a Norfolk type hand wrought latch (photo # 13). The ceiling has 4 x 6 hard pine beams with beaded edges. Walls were plaster with cedar wood lath. Floors are random width white cedar, tongue and groove.

ATTIC

The attic is unfinished except for the gable ends, which are plaster on cedar lath. There is a wooden latch and latchstring on the attic door.

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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

SIGNIFICANCE

The John Wesley Gandy House exemplifies the conservative building practices that prevailed from the latter years of the eighteenth through the first few decades of the nineteenth century on small owner-occupied farms and tenant farms throughout Cape May County. John Wesley Gandy was a farmer, minister, constable, and District Superintendent of Schools. He served several terms as Manager of the Cedar Swamp Meadow Company. The house seems to have most likely been built about 1815 as a tenant house for the property owner, Joseph Falkinburgh, a wealthy real estate investor whose brick residence in what is today Dennis Township was listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1994. The Gandy House meets National Register Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a small Cape May County farmhouse of its era.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Henry Young purchased his original "plantation" from the West Jersey Society in 1725. In 1776, Young willed a portion of this plantation to his son Job Young. In 1809, Job's daughter, Elizabeth Young Corson, received 137 acres of the land Job inherited from his father, and in 1811, the 137-acre parcel passed from Elizabeth Young Corson to Joseph and Sarah Falkinburge. It would be on this land that the nominated house was built. Considering the type of construction, it is probable the house was built shortly after Falkinburge acquired the land in 1811.

Joseph Falkinburgh came from Atlantic to Cape May County in 1790 and married into the wealthy whaler yeoman Ludlam family. He was a successful businessman and politician, serving in the New Jersey Assembly, the lower house of the Legislature from 1803-1804 and again from 1810-1811. He became a member of the Legislative Council, the upper house for the years 1808-1809, and from 1812-1814. He was one of Cape May County's land barons. His estate included one thousand acres of farmland, building lots and town lots. He owned extensive land along Great Cedar Swamp Creek. Falkinburges marriage into the Ludlam family, and the marriages of his children and grandchildren into wealthy pioneering families further expanded the Falkinburge fortune.

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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

Falkinburge was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1823, 1827, in which year he served as Director, 1829, 1831 and 1836. Falkinburge, along with the combination of the old pioneering families, and the post-revolutionary newcomers to the county, developed the communities on the banks of Dennis and Cedar Swamp Creeks. This group propelled the Creek areas into the center of county economic and political power during the closing decade of the eighteenth century, and became part of an emerging nineteenth century business gentry.

From 1815, the Gandy House sheltered, and the land supported, generations of farmers, mariners, ship builders, weavers, preachers, and public office holders.

In 1833, Joseph and Sarah Falkinburge sold the nominated property to Shamgar Corson and Nicholas Corson. In the deed, Shamgar was listed as a mariner. Shamgar later bought out Nicholas Corsons interest in the property. Shamgar Corson was probably involved with the West Indies trade originating from the docks at Lower Bridge near Stephen Youngs shipyard on Cedar Swamp Creek. The shipyard was located approximately two miles from the nominated property where Shamgar Corson lived, in those days, a walkable distance. We believe he was buried in the now lost Corson family plot on New Bridge Road near the nominated property. Albert Corson and Edwards Corson, later owners of the nominated property were also buried in that family plot, but all of their gravestones have been relocated to the back of the Calvary Baptist Cemetery in Ocean View, NJ, approximately five miles south of the nominated property.

On December 2, 1845, Albert G. Corson, being the highest bidder, purchased the nominated property from the estate of Shamgar Corson. Little is known about Albert Corson and his wife Sarah, other than that they farmed the land. In 1860 they sold the property to Edwards and Charlotte Corson.

We know that Edwards Corson was a ships carpenter, and that he kept dairy cows. Since Stephen Youngs ship yard was in close proximity to the nominated property, we think Edwards Corson worked there for Stephen Young. Edwards Corson also served as Manager of the Cedar Swamp Meadow Company in 1863 and 1864. (The Cedar Swamp Meadow Company is more fully described later in the text)

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John Wesley Gandy House  
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In 1878, Emma Lavinia Van Gilder Gandy, wife of John Wesley Gandy bought the nominated property from Edwards and Charlotte Corson. Both John Wesley Gandy and his wife were descended from pioneering families. Emma Van Gilder Gandy was descended from Abraham Van Gilder who came to the county in 1757. John Wesley Gandy was descended from Thomas Gandy, the first of that name to come to the county in 1694. Thomas is listed as one of the thirty-five whaler yeoman families. (Dorwart, p.273)

John Wesley Gandy, born 1847 was the third son of David Gandy 3rd. and Maria Bishop Gandy. David Gandy 3rd was a weaver and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Denomination. John Wesley Gandy married Emma Van Gilder in 1872, and they had six children. As stated in the summary paragraph, John Wesley was a farmer, minister, Constable, and District Superintendent of schools. At that time in rural areas, ministers known as circuit riders served several congregations. In the years 1881, 1887, 1888, 1895 and 1896, John Wesley served as Manager of the Cedar Swamp Meadow Company. Emma Gandy predeceased John Wesley, and he lived in the nominated property until his death in 1929.

Under the New Jersey Statute of 1778, owners of meadows and swampland were authorized to form themselves into corporate bodies to drain and bank their wetlands. In 1816, the New Jersey Legislature passed an act that authorized the banking of certain meadows in swamps in Cumberland and Cape May Counties. In response, nearly every Cape May County tidal-creek community organized a Meadow-Banking Company.

Joseph Falkinburge, among other prominent county leaders, owned extensive properties along the tidal-creeks, and held major shares in the Meadow Banking Companies. They dominated the seats on the Cape May County Board of Freeholders. Similar meadow banking companies were organized to reclaim meadow land along New England, Coxe Hall, Dyer's and Fishing Creeks. They directed road and bridge improvements that supported the creek-banking projects. They built new bridges over West, Cedar Swamp, Green, Fishing and Cape Island Creeks. This group made progress in the reclamation of swampland and tidal marshes, and the development of a network of roads and bridges.

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In 1815, Falkinburge and other property owners of land along Great Cedar Swamp Creek founded the Cedar Swamp Creek Meadow Company. For a period of over one hundred years, this Company faced and solved tremendous problems of maintaining banks, dams, sluices, floodgates, and other works necessary for securing the meadows from the overflow of the tide. Hundreds of acres of swampland and tidal marshes were reclaimed for useful farm and grazing land. Damage to the main dike at Lower Bridge as the result of several storms in the 1920's led to the demise of the Cedar Swamp Creek Meadow Co. in 1924.

The Cedar Swamp Meadow Co. met annually, usually in March, at the homes of the members. At these meetings Managers were chosen for the ensuing year. Inspecting and maintaining the banks and dams was the responsibility of the Managers. They were also responsible for assessing and collecting maintenance fees from those who owned property along the banks. Joseph Falkinburge was Manager in 1818, and as stated before, Edwards Corson and John Wesley Gandy, owners of the nominated property, also served as Managers.

During our significant period, shipyards and landings, causeways, roads, bridges, schools, stores, grist and saw mills were being built. New Bridge Road was built in November 1792 (Cape May Co. Eng. Office, Road Bk. "B", p.1). Shipping, ship building, farming, lumbering and salt hay farming formed the economic base for the Greenfield, Lower Bridge area. Within a mile or two of the nominated property, vessels for the West Indies trade were being built at Youngs Lower Bridge shipyard on Cedar Swamp Creek. Lumber for these ships was cut and sawn locally. Schooners were plying regularly between Cedar Swamp Creek, Philadelphia and New York, carrying cord wood, lumber, shingles and agricultural produce. Sweet potatoes were a valuable crop. An article in the June 1970 issue of the Cape May Co. Historical magazine titled "Petersburg, New Jersey in 1869" states, "we have two schooners plying between this place (Petersburg Landing, not far from the nominated property) and New York regularly, besides some six schooners and sloops running in sweet potato season, of which there is usually shipped about 4 thousand barrels, and in addition, some 15 thousand cords of wood." "Messrs. Lord, Gandy, Young, Van Gilder, Michel and Corson are taking great interest in the cultivation of sweet potatoes, which is a paying business here, altho we have a great variety of soil well adapted to nearly all kinds of vegetables." (Van Vorst, p.51)

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Dozens of swampmen, laborers, ships carpenters, mariners and coopers were needed. Tenant farmers were employed during the off season growing periods to cut timber, cart it to the creek areas, and load it on flats and shallops for the Philadelphia markets. We feel certain that the resident population of Greenfield, and particularly the owners of the nominated property and their families would have been involved with this booming industry.

In 1893 train service came to Tuckahoe, for in that year the Reading Railroad extended a line from Winslow Junction south to Sea Isle City via Tuckahoe. While the coming of the railroad to Upper Township and the advent of the automobile brought change and challenges to Cape May County, the Gandy House remains very much as it was in the early 19th century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Gandy House is architecturally significant because it represents the size and style of structures built in Cape May County from the late 18th century through the first half of the 19th century. These small houses show a commonality of size and construction practices. The basic foundation footprint was approximately 17 x 21 feet, some structures being two stories or one and one half stories. The floor systems in these houses consisted of log joists, bark still remaining, adzed flat on top, and mortised into heavy sills. This system incorporated a heavy cross timber abutting the fireplace hearth. These houses typically had a roof pitch of 45 degrees and were covered with hand split white cedar shingles mined from local swamps, and were sided with beaded edged cedar clapboards. A large cooking fireplace, typically 4 x 6 feet with crane, was placed at one end of the structure. A prominent brick chimney, with large flue protruded through the roof at the ridge line.

4 Buildings of this type are still numerous in the rural parts of Cape May County. Other examples of these structures are the Bachelor House, moved from Seaville to the Historic Towne of Smithville, the dependency of the Philip Godfrey House in Seaville, the Joseph Mickel Shoe Shop in Petersburg, where in 1890, meetings of the Cedar Swamp Meadow Company were sometimes held, and the David Gandy House on Tyler Road, Greenfield, donated by the heirs of Winifred Gandy and moved to Historic Cold Spring Village in Lower Township, NJ.

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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

In the survey of Cultural Resources of the Historic Era in the Watersheds of the Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe Rivers, Upper Township was found to have the greatest number of structures, and their architectural quality was deemed the highest in the study area (p.78).

The Gandy House is pictured in the above mentioned study, and identified as Building Type A, #0511-L41 (p.151). Type A form is described as two stories, two or three bays wide, and is so prevalent and geographically dispersed in the region it could almost be called a "South Jersey".

The Gandy House appears on Beers 1872 Map in the Cape May County Historical Museum, Cape May Court House, NJ, and is also listed in the 1977 Cape May County Inventory of Historic Buildings, (Cape May County Planning Board, Moore Road, Cape May Court House, NJ).

In 1996, the heirs of Winifred Gandy gave the John Wesley Gandy House with one acre of land on which it stands to the Historical Preservation Society of Upper Township that it would be preserved in its original farmland setting. Because the Society does not have the financial resources to pay property tax, the Township of Upper took title to the property, and leases it to the Society. The house is being restored by volunteer members of the Society, using funds raised by the annual Strawberry Festival, cake and yard sales and donations of tools and supplies by community businesses and residents. The ultimate goal of the Society is to create a period house, farmstead museum, to be open to the public.

The heirs of John Wesley Gandy are proud of their Gandy heritage and wanted the house preserved and named to honor the memory of the Gandy family, one of the first thirty-five pioneering families to come to Cape May County in 1694. (Dorwart, p.273) For decades the nominated house has been known in the community as "John Wesley Gandy's House". His heirs would like the nominated property to carry his name.

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John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

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Mounier, R. Alan, Survey of Cultural Resources of the Historic Era in the Watersheds of The Great Egg Harbor and Tuckahoe Rivers, 1982, available from the Office of Green Acres, Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

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Stevens, Lewis Townsend. The History of Cape May County, New Jersey from the Aboriginal Times to the Present Day. Press of the Star of the Cape Publishing Co., Cape May, NJ. 1897.

Van Vorst, Joyce, Cedar Swamp Creek, Stories and Sketches of the Area. 1977, available at the Cape May County Historical Museum, Cape May Court House, NJ.

Cape May County Deed Books, Wills and Maps, various, establishing change in ownership. Cape May County Surrogates and Clerks Offices, Cape May Court House, NJ.

Book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1848-1878 available at the Upper Township Municipal Hall, 2100 Tuckahoe Road, Petersburg, NJ.

Cape May County Historical Sites Inventory, 1977, prepared by the Cape May County Planning Board, available at the Cape May County Planning Office, 4 Moore Road, Cape May Court House, NJ.

Topographical Map of Cape May County, NJ, New York, Beers, Comstock and Cline, 1872, available at the Cape May County Historical Museum, Cape May Court House, NJ.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 548, Lot 8 as shown on the Upper Township Tax Map, County of Cape May and State of New Jersey, and as described more particularly as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the Westerly line of New Bridge Road (A.K.A. Upper Bridge Road) (40 feet wide) and in the division line between proposed Lots 7.01 and 8, as shown on Map titled Plan of Lot Consolidation, Minor Subdivision, variance, Book 548, Lots 7 and 8, Upper Township, Cape May County, NJ prepared by Karr Land Surveying (to be filed); said point of beginning being further described as being distant 532.01 feet Northwardly from an angle point monument that lies within said road frontage of current tax map Lot 6. From said point of beginning:

1. Along said division line between proposed Lots 7.01 and 8, North 88 degrees West 286.00 feet to a point in the proposed new lot line between proposed lots 8 and 7.02 as shown on aforementioned map.

2. Along said line between proposed Lots 8 and 7.02, North 2 degrees East 140.00 feet to a point in the division line between proposed Lot 8 and current tax map Lot 9.

3. Along said division line between proposed Lot 8 and current tax map Lot 9, South 88 degrees East 286.00 feet to a concrete monument in the said westerly line of New Bridge Road.

4. Along the said Westerly line of New Bridge Road, South 2 degrees West 140.00 feet to place of Beginning.

CONTAINING 40,000 square feet (more or less).

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property was determined by the metes and bounds of the one-acre parcel donated to the Historical Preservation Society of Upper Township so the Gandy House would be preserved on its original site. It would not be possible to nominate the original 137 acres because that land, (with the exception of the one-acre piece donated to the Historical Preservation Society) has been subdivided and subsequently sold.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page \_\_\_\_\_

John Wesley Gandy House  
Cape May County, NJ

Information for all photograph

1. Name of Property	John Wesley Gandy House
2. County and State	Cape May, NJ
3. Photographer	Lewis P. Albrecht
4. Date of Photographs	August 1998
5. Location of negatives	Lewis P. Albrecht 3097 Shore Rd. Seaville Ocean View, NJ 08230

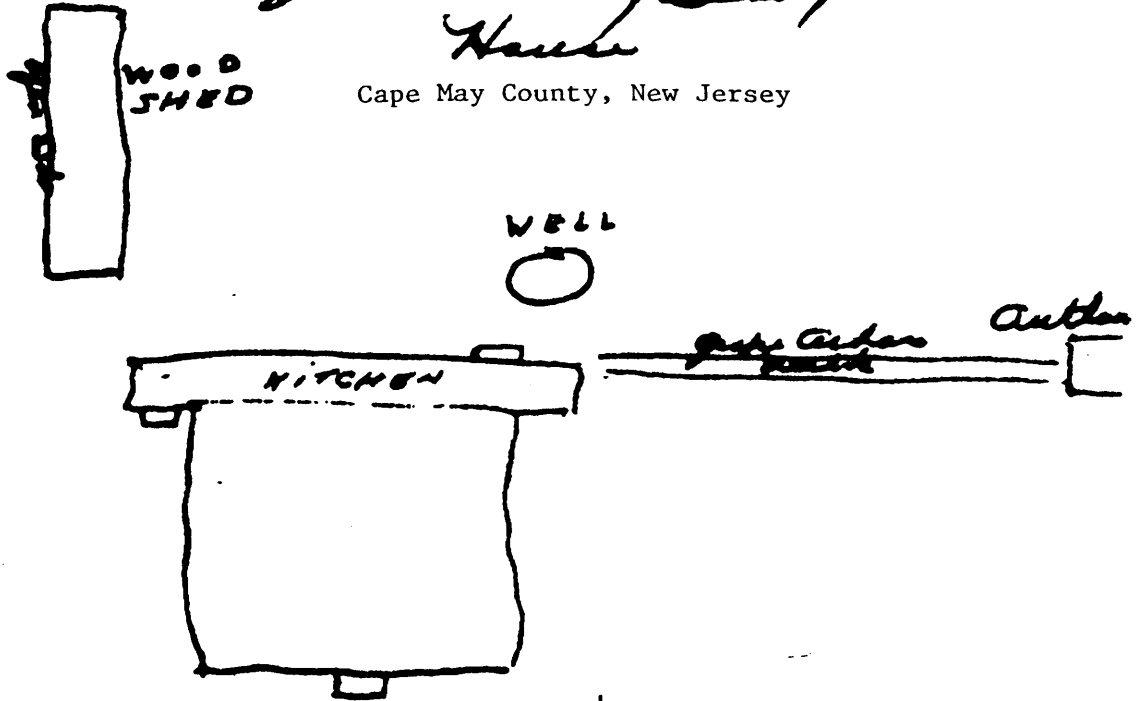
6. Description of views

Photo 01 of 16: Exterior view of setting, looking northeast  
Photo 02 of 16: Exterior view of setting, looking southeast  
Photo 03 of 16: Exterior, east elevation (front)  
Photo 04 of 16: Exterior, north elevation  
Photo 05 of 16: Exterior, South elevation  
Photo 06 of 16: Exterior, West elevation (rear)  
Photo 07 of 16: Exterior, Southeast elevation  
Photo 08 of 16: Interior first floor, fireplace  
Photo 09 of 16: Interior first floor, winder stair  
Photo 10 of 16: Interior first floor, brick nogging  
Photo 11 of 16: Interior first floor, cupboard  
Photo 12 of 16: Interior second floor, fireplace & closet  
Photo 13 of 16: Interior second floor, stairway door  
Photo 14 of 16: Interior second floor, bedroom door  
Photo 15 of 16: Interior second floor, (key) style lock  
Photo 16 of 16: Interior attic, framing & rebuilt chimney

Miscellaneous Photograph: John Wesley Gandy with his cow.  
ca. 1910, South elevation Gandy House

John Wesley Gandy  
House

Cape May County, New Jersey



1927

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TYLER RD - AKA NEW BRIDGE RD.

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Diagram of nominated site as remembered by Milta Salmons (Mrs. Claude), 105 E. Berkshire Avenue, Linwood, NJ 08221. Mrs. Salmons is the grand daughter of John Wesley Gandy. Tape of the interview is in the possession of Lewis Albrecht. The kitchen addition, woodshed, outhouse, grape arbor and barn no longer exist.

N

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TRUE  
NORTH

7.02  
2.61 AC

163.29'

LOT 7.01

140'

LOT 8  
40,040 SQ FT.  
BLK 548

286.03'

163.29'

GANDY HOUSE

25'



36'

140'

9  
11.29 AC

TYLER RD.

JOHN W. GANDY HOUSE CAPE MAY COUNTY, N.J.  
SITE PLAN, LOT 8, BLK 548  
SCALE 1" = 60'



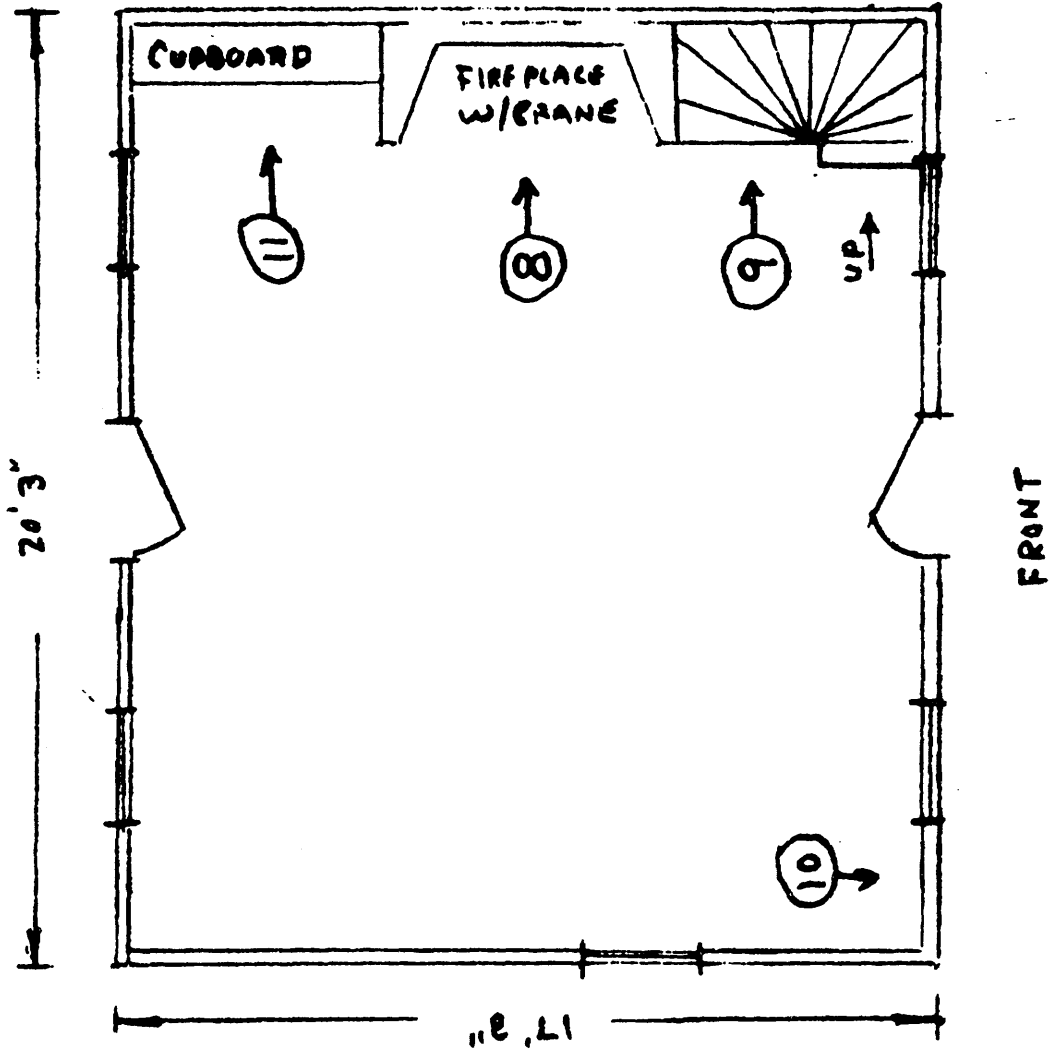


G.W. GANDY  
HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

UPPER TWP.  
CAPE MAY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY

SCALE 1/4" = 1'

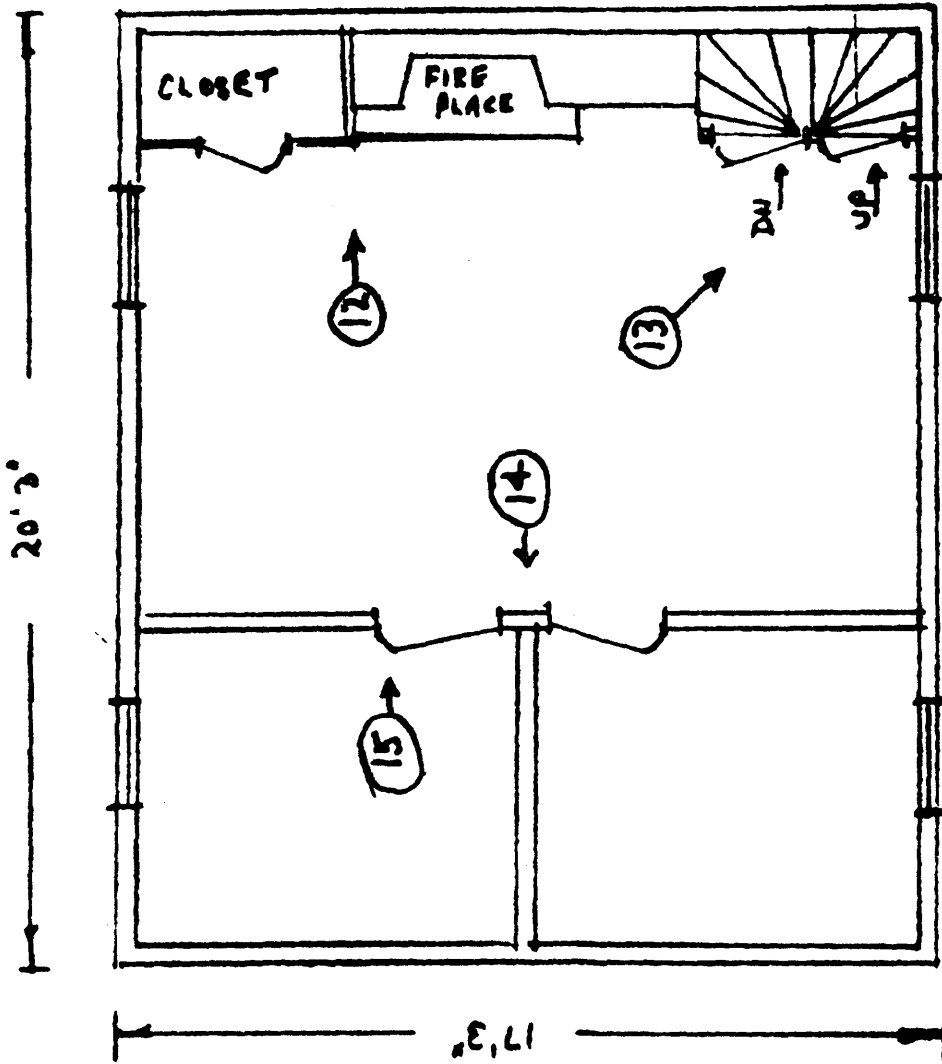




G.W. GANDY  
HOUSE

2ND FLOOR PLAN

UPPER TWP.  
CAPE MAY COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY



FRONT