1. Name of Property

historic name: Thomas Smith House
other names/site number: General Clinton House - HABS NJ 504

2. Location

street & number: 1645 Hainesport-Mt. Laurel Rd.
city, town: Mount Laurel
state: New Jersey
zip code: 08054

3. Classification

Ownership of Property
Private
Public-local
Public-State
Public-Federal

Category of Property
Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

Number of Resources within Property
Contributing: 1
Noncontributing: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination or 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 the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official:
Acting Commissioner, DEP/DSHPO
Date: 8/2/96

State or Federal agency and bureau:

In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:

State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
Entered in the National Register.
Determined eligible for the National Register.
Determined not eligible for the National Register.
Removed from the National Register.
Other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper:
Date of Action:
The description of the General Clinton House is more extensive and detailed than usual, as it follows the architectural drawings and details of the HABS Survey, NJ-504. Both extant and altered interior construction/details will be noted. In addition, floorplans from the HABS and new ones rendered in 1988 depict the survey and current construction. Hardware details from HABS are also submitted.

The General Clinton House is a five-bay 2½ story, vernacular Georgian house built in two sections. It sits on 0.56 acres of land, the remainder of the original 300 acres first deeded to Thomas Smith. The older section was begun in 1738 and was 1½ stories, 20 x 16 feet in plan, as stipulated by Thomas Eves, Jr., grantor of the property.

The early building was extended in height and length in 1740 (see HABS views of the north elevation, page 3/16 depicting "1740" in brick work under the attic windows). The addition to the southerly end is believed to have been built c. 1744, the year Thomas Smith got married. The early colonial type of basement construction and the width of the original outside wall at the "breakthrough area", used as a passageway today, seem in keeping with the 1744 date. At one time there was a small building attached to the back of the house. The only vestige is a flue which led to the main house chimney through the MASTER BEDROOM (see Master Bedroom, Second Floor, Photo. No. 14). The building was moved across the road some time before the HABS survey. It burned down in the 1960's, and no photos of this building are known to exist.

Along Hainesport-Mt. Laurel Road, and in front of the General Clinton House, stand three ancient sycamore trees (Photos No. 1, 2, 3). In June, 1988, NJ State Consulting Forester, J. Scott Worrell took 10-inch borings and

1 The 1744 date was substantiated by inspection of John Nagy, an architectural historian.

See continuation sheet
The General Clinton House took its place in history when it became a temporary headquarters for the commanding General of the British forces during the American Revolution. It meets Criteria A and B by being the focal point of the British "retreat" from Philadelphia across New Jersey when General Sir Henry Clinton located his headquarters in this building on June 19, 1778. Clinton rested and coordinated the continuation of the march with General Cornwallis, who was quartered across the road. The logistics were tremendous because the military "train" included 15,000 men, 5000 horses and 1500 baggage wagons. When in transit, it was 12 miles long.

The General Clinton House also meets Criterion C as a notable example of the vernacular Georgian home which was built in the 18th century. It is the oldest documented building of this type of the several remaining in the Mount Laurel, New Jersey area. The farm itself was important in the community from the 1740's to the early 1970's because it supplied fruit and some produce to the local and surrounding communities during those 230 years. Amazingly, the size of the farm was still around 200 acres from the original 300 when it was sold to a land developer who built modern housing. The 18th century buildings, including the General Clinton House, are similar in that they have been built in at least two stages each, as noted by the difference in the height of the roof line as well as internal floor levels and wall variances. Although altered to include modern kitchen and bathroom conveniences, the house is in excellent condition and has been remarkably preserved in original structure, flooring and hardware. As it sits surrounded by modern houses, the General Clinton House makes an interesting and contrasting example of farmhouses from earlier times.

* * * * * *

The General Clinton House is one of the few surviving buildings in the Mount Laurel area which were constructed during the 18th century colonial
9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # NJ-504
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record #

[X] See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
[X] State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
Burlington Co. Inventory & Survey Ref. 1, 1977

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.56 A Moorestown, NJ Quad

UTM References
A
Zone
1
Easting
18
Northing
7
B
Zone
Easting
1
Northing
4
C
D
Zone
1
Easting
1
Northing
5

[X] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[X] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Land area 9.56 A is all that remains from the original 300 acre farm of Thomas Smith, the land historically associated with the General Clinton House.

[X] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Nan Pillsbury
organization
street & number 401 Mill Street
city or town Moorestown

date September, 1988
telephone (609) 235-6080
state NJ zip code 08057
dimensions of these trees and determined that the smallest of these was at least 110 years old and the largest 225-250 years old, or about the age of the oldest portion of the house. An additional old sycamore tree, now on the property adjacent to that of the General Clinton House, is part of the original row that stood along the original 300 acre farm.

HOUSE EXTERIOR

The present surface material of the General Clinton House is stucco over brick. In the facade, Flemish bond with glazed headers is used, but in the north gable which contains the date "1740", the pattern is English bond. The only pattern work is in this north gable end. The date "1740" in glazed headers is just below the attic windows, and a lattice pattern located beneath the numbers, but above the first floor windows, is also composed of glazed headers. None of this work can be seen with the stucco overlay (see HABS sheets No. 3/16 and 4/16 for north gable elevation, and 2/16 for front or east facade). The stucco is believed to have been added after the Collins family sold the farm to George P. Bernard in 1945. As shown by the HABS architectural drawings, the brick surface was still present at the 1943 survey (see HABS sheets 2-4/16).

Windows on the first and second floors are 6/6 sash on the front and back of the house. No original panes remain. The attic windows in the HABS were 2/2, but the replacements are 1/1. The "corpse" door (so-called by HABS and a regional term), once located above the entrance door of the older northern 3-bay portion, now has been replaced with a regular 6/6 sash window in the modern-constructed bathroom. A 3-bay wooden porch shelters both entrance doors on the east elevation. In a 1976 Burlington County building survey, Charles Ashton believes it was added in the 19th century (Photo No. 4).

Along the back (west) elevation, the HABS survey showed two rear entrances (sheet 3/16). Only one remains on the southern end, while the second, which led from the dining room, has been replaced by a wall. A small enclosed porch protects the back entrance.

There are three regular chimneys (Photos 4-7). They were all built as internal. Although closed at the time of the HABS survey, they are presently all open and functional. In addition, the present owners added an external chimney near the NW corner of the building to accommodate an oil furnace. (Photo No. 5).
Foundation walls consist of coursed fieldstone. Water tables are present in the front on both the old and new house sections.

**GENERAL FLOORPLAN**

The first floor of the General Clinton House is one room wide, a series of three rooms, from the north to the south end. The most northern room is the living room with central fireplace. The middle dining room is followed by the southern kitchen area. Although a single unit in the HABS survey, the kitchen now has been divided into a bathroom and cooking area.

The second floor plan contains the same area as the first, but has been subdivided to two rooms wide the length of the building. The northern portion consists of two bedrooms. The 1943 middle section consisted of two rooms; now, the easterly area has been converted to a modern bathroom and a separate sitting area. The southern portion rooms have remained the same; the west side is the master bedroom and the easterly side is the office/study.

Basement areas run the full length of the building with brick flooring and coursed fieldstone walls. The plan is the same as HABS.

There are attics above the original building and the extension; both have flooring and walls. The two areas are divided by the outside wall of the earlier construction and are reached by separate stairs. At present, the attic rooms are used for storage.

**FIRST FLOOR ROOMS**

Using the floorplans of the HABS survey, NJ-504, the same room letters are used in the updated plans, and will be referred to after the name by current use.

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**LIVING ROOM** (Room A). The central fireplace, Federal type, was closed at the time of the HABS survey, but it is now open and functioning. It is surrounded by a full molded mantel. The hearth is brick. For fireplace detail, see Photograph No. 8 and Sheet 5/16 in HABS survey.

The baseboard is modern, molded, and of course added over plaster. The flooring is modern thin-width hardwood boards. Window sills are extremely
DINING ROOM (Room B). The main feature of this room is the fireplace. It has a patterned brick opening, brick hearth with plaster "surround". The legs and fascia are wood, connecting to an inset, two-shelf cupboard with single panel doors containing original "H" hinges (Photo No. 9). The closet door to the westerly side of the fireplace has a small "H" latch and "H-L" hinges, the hardware being modern reproductions. The wall at the back of the closet is new; according to the HABS description, the area was a pass-through to the lower landing of the second floor stairs leading to the master bedroom. (Note alterations in the present floorplan from that of HABS.)

The back (west) wall has one window. A back door was removed and a full wall constructed during the 1940's alteration and renovation. The door on the east wall leading to the second floor is panel type, and it has an old wrought iron latch with porcelain knob (see HABS sheet 16/16 and photos No. 10 and 11). The door to the closet under the stairs is also panel with original "H-L" hinges, and it is believed to be the original entrance to the basement stairs. To the left of this door are small closets with doors one panel wide (Photo No. 11).

Across the ceiling is a hand-hewn crossbeam which has been stripped to the natural wood. There is 8 inch crown moulding at the junction of the walls and ceiling over the fireplace and around the stairs (4 inches width). Outlines can be seen under the paint where the old mantel and brackets were located.

KITCHEN (Room C). This area is divided into a kitchen and bathroom, the latter is the SW corner of HABS Room C. The kitchen space has a dining area by the east windows and a sitting area in front of the fireplace. A counter runs across the central portion, and includes a sink with running water. The north wall has a door to the upstairs, also overhead and undercounter cabinets, a small counter and the entrance to the basement stairs.

The bathroom area has modern fixtures. The linen cabinet is the original one attached to the end of the fireplace, but it now has modern doors and the wall locates it inside the bathroom.
Room "C" flooring is wide random-width pine. Four layers of flooring, three of linoleum and one of narrow pine boards, were removed before uncovering the present surface. On the easterly side of the fireplace is an inset area with floor boards indicating the outline of a hearth area from an earlier fireplace when the room must have been divided in half (see Photo No. 13).

HABS drawings show the fireplace closed and containing a mantel. It is now opened and a small Garrison-3 wood stove has been installed on the brick hearth in order to take advantage of the chimney as the outlet to the flue. A closet panel door is located on the easterly end of the fireplace wall. The present mantel is a modern addition of a 2 x 4 inch plank held by two brackets, set into the indents of the original brackets (Photo No. 12).

The kitchen walls are covered by painted panelling.

SECOND FLOOR ROOMS

Stairs leading from the kitchen to the second floor master bedroom are plain, painted plank risers with unpainted pine treads. They are rather steep and have no bannister. In the wall beside the stairs is a small cubby hole, thought to be a window beside the fireplace in the outside wall of the older portion of the house.

MASTER BEDROOM (Room F). The bedroom has a fireplace located on the southerly wall. There is no mantel, as it has been entirely plastered over. A very unusual feature is the residual flue leading up from the westerly side of the room. This flue was once attached to a small building that was located at the back of the house. According to Mrs. Scibilia (Ref. 14), a former resident (tenant farmer), this building was removed in the early 1940's (before the HABS Survey) and moved to a location east of the present site on the southerly side of Mt. Laurel-Hainesport Road. It burned down in the 1960's.

An original clothes rail with turned pegs is inset into the plaster on the east wall. The old baseboard is plain and was installed before the plastering. Original chair rail. Closet door is panelled, has "H-L" hinges and a wrought iron-latch. Plank beam runs across the ceiling.

OFFICE/STUDY (Room E). The entire south wall is plank panelled. A single-width panel door opens to a closet under the stairs leading to the
south side attic. It has "H" hinges and the original wooden latch, keeper and handle (see HABS sheet 16/16 and Photo No. 15). On the back of the door is a Pennsylvania Dutch type of hand piece to shut the door.

There is a one-step approach to the door leading upstairs. The door is a two-batten type with strap hinges and molded doorjamb.

A panel door with "H-L" hinges connects the office/study with the hall of the older house section. The width of the jamb per se is very wide since it was once the outside wall before the extension was built. The jamb also has a molding on the hallway side.

The hallway (once part of Room C) has original chair railing and baseboard (see Photo No. 16).

Stairs leading from the first floor dining room make a 1/4 turn to the second floor hallway. The risers and treads are constructed of pine. The ceiling of the stairwell is a plastered arch, which is the underside of the stairs leading to the northerly attic.

Room C (from HABS) has been divided into a sitting area next to the attic stairs (labelled "C-B" on 1988 floorplans), and a modern bathroom (labelled "C-A") next to Room A (both plans). The sitting area has no construction, just floorspace.

When the bathroom was installed in the 1940's, the "corpse" door was removed and a 6/6 sash window the same size of the earlier window replaced it.

NORTHEAST BEDROOM (Room A). A small room with one window and modern closets along the northerly elevation.

NORTHWEST BEDROOM (Room B). The chimney outcropping on the northerly wall has been covered by closets, but can be seen if the door is opened. There is original baseboard, chair railing and clothes rail set into the plaster.

In the NW corner of the room, an outline of the hearth from an early fireplace can be seen in the floorboard pattern (note floorplans).

MIDDLE WESTERLY BEDROOM (Room D). Plaster-covered brick hip (or shoulder) inset fireplace with no mantel. Firebox, backing and hearth are brick. The door to the closet, contiguous with the fireplace, is panelled, with modern...
reproduction hardware of "H" hinges and latch. The keeper side of the latch is attached to a wide board which, in turn, has a panelled extension over the fireplace.

**ATTICS**

**NORTHERN SIDE.** Two-stair approach to a panelled door leading to the attic is located in the second floor sitting area (area "C-B"). It has an interesting original wrought iron latch (see HABS page 16/16 detail and Photo No. 17).

Rafters are mortised, tenoned and pegged. Old roof shingles can be observed under the present composition roofing. (Photo No. 18). The flue of the internal chimney can be seen on the north, two-window gable end. (Photo No. 19).

**SOUTHERN SIDE.** Similar construction to that of the northern end. It has one 1/1 window. (Photo No. 6).

**BASEMENT**

Both sections of the house have full basements. The arch support of the 1744 extension has brick outside, fieldstone inside, and is located under the south end fireplace. The central fireplace from the earlier construction has both brick and fieldstone of its arch as well. The latter is utilized for a passageway for ducts venting a wood stove. Access from one basement to the other is by an arched walkway formed by breaking through the original outside wall. (Photo No. 20).

Flooring consists of brick, and the walls are coursed fieldstone from the foundation. Original basement stairs entry on the east has been bricked up and a small three-panel window with vertical panes is located at the top center. (Photo No. 21).

The HABS survey architect indicated that the original inside stairs to the basement were located under those that presently lead from the first to the second floor in the dining room, east wall.

In the NW corner of the 1740 building is a corbel to first and second floor fireplaces which no longer exist. (Photo No. 22). There were indications of an interior chimney in the 3rd floor attic before it was
covered. The northwest second floor bedroom (Room B) contains a hearth-shaped inset of flooring.

Support for the fireplace in the first floor living room (Room A) consists of vertical wooden support beams and one small tree trunk.
period. In the late 1730's, Thomas Eves, Jr., son of one of the founders of Evesham Township, was granting lease deeds to yeomen (farmers) and selling land to craftsmen in order to attract desired persons and establish a community. Thomas Smith, Sr. was one of these and obtained his property in February, 1738.

Thomas Smith, Sr. who was the owner/resident during the American Revolution, including the night of June 19, 1778, was born in Evesham Township. He was orphaned when he was "under 14 years of age" after his father, Thomas Smith the elder, died in Evesham in 1732. His mother had died shortly before that. Thomas, his three sisters and brother went to live with their uncle and guardian, Francis Smith, in Burlington City. When Thomas Smith, Sr. was 18 years old he wished to return to Evesham, and in February, 1737, petitioned the court for new guardians, one of whom was John Prickett of Evesham, with whom he went to live.

A year later, in February, 1738, Thomas Smith, Sr. entered into a 20-year lease deed on 300 acres of property with Thomas Eves, Jr., as earlier described. He was to build a 1½ story, 20 x 16 ft. house, a barn, clear land and plant apple trees as well as pay an annual fee of £30. The back of the original non-registered deed (NJ Archives) record indicates that Thomas Eves completed his obligations on July 26, 1757 and became full owner of the plantation.

According to the HABS survey architectural drawings in 1943, the present house has brick facing under the stucco and must have been enlarged to 2½ stories in 1740, as per the date in the brick under the northern gable end. When Smith married Elizabeth Sharp of Chester Township (Moorestown) in 1744, it is believed that the southern two-bay extension was added.

As indicated in the "Architectural Description", it is known that a frame house was once attached to the rear, SW corner of the house. This building used the flue of the chimney on the southerly end of the house, connecting through the master bedroom on the second floor. It is not known when the structure was built or the size. Sometime before 1943, the attached house was moved to a site across the road, easterly, more toward Hainesport. In the late 1960's or early 1970's it burned down. Today that site is the home of one of the Greentree Learning Centers at 1618 Hainesport-Mt. Laurel Road.

Thomas Smith's home became especially notable after June 19, 1778. It was on this night that General Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of British forces re
treated from Philadelphia, used this house as his headquarters. (1,2,3,4,5,6,9,12,14,18) His wounded men were being treated in the school house attached to the Evesham Friends Meeting House, and other troops were sleeping in the main Meeting building 1.7 miles easterly from Smith's toward Hainesport at the Moorestown Road.

It was from this house that Clinton coordinated the continued retreat/march with General Cornwallis, whose headquarters was across the road from the Smith home. According to Nathaniel R. Ewan in the 1939 HABS records, General Clinton wrote an order dated June 19, 1778, for the 3rd, 4th and 5th Brigades of British soldiers, that "The troops to be under arms tomorrow morning at four o'clock and take up the same order to march as this day." (3,6,18) At Mount Holly, NJ they rejoined the Hessian troop contingent headed by General von Knyphausen, who had travelled through Moorestown, NJ. The end of their travels culminated in the Battle of Monmouth (now Freehold, NJ) on June 28, 1778.

The retreating British army plundered supplies and devastated the farms and property, including burning houses and barns. Fortunately for Thomas Smith, his house was saved. Depositions for reparation from the British were taken and appraised in 1786 for "damages sustained from December, 1776 to August, 1781." ("Inventories and Damages" book in NJ Archives, Trenton, NJ). Since Thomas Smith had died in December, 1780, his daughter, Hannah Smith, gave the "Inventory of the goods of Thomas Smith's estate plundered by the British Army in June, 1778". To show the volume of loss by the Smith family, a few of the listings are as follows:

1 cow and calf, 15 large hogs, 16 sheep, 800 lb. cheese, 30 fowls, 2 coffee pots (and other kitchen goods),
2 tanned calf skins, 100 lb. pork, ladder and grass destroyed.

In addition, a number of women's clothes were taken. The property values were still listed in pounds, shillings and pence. The total value of the loss was more than 75 pounds which for those times was a tremendous sum.

John and Job Smith inherited the property from their father in 1780. After Job died unmarried without issue, the plantation was John's. He continued ownership until his death in 1806, and it was sold by his executors to David Davis in 1809. (13) Davis' wife Mary was daughter of John Haines. (7) David Davis was an officer of the Township of Evesham, listed as the "Overseer of the Poor" in 1812. (19)
After 1848, the title of the property changed hands a number of times from two to forty-two years apart, and in 1945 the family of Aaron L. Collins sold the tract to George P. Bernard. When Jarrett M. Brock purchased the property, the old plantation was known as the B & B Farms, standing for Brock and Baker. The tenant farmers who lived in the house from 1951-1972 were Dominick and Rose Scibilia. Local and nearby residents remember buying excellent produce from the retail stands on the farm.

Dom Paparone purchased the farm for land development. The General Clinton House was well on its way to being demolished when residents, local historical societies and newspapers, both from New Jersey and Philadelphia, publicized the plight with photograph-headed articles about the historic house. Paparone stated in 1970 that, "We're not planning to demolish it now. It's hard to forecast what we'll do five years from now." Paparone stated in 1970 that, "We're not planning to demolish it now. It's hard to forecast what we'll do five years from now."(14)

Fears arose anew in 1972 when the Scibilias were asked to remove themselves from the house and farm. After much renewed furor, the Hitchner family was allowed to reside in the General Clinton House in 1973 and were finally given permission to buy the property in 1976.(13) Robert Hitchner began the restoration work immediately. The current owners, Marc and Priscilla Rose have continued this work after their purchase in 1978.

All inside and outside surfaces of the entire house have been restored, repainted, or refinished on both the first and second floors—even work in the attics. As cited earlier, four layers of flooring were removed from the kitchen before revealing beautiful random-width pine which was refinished and remains in excellent condition. Old "H-L" and "H", as well as strap hinges, have been preserved on original panel and batten doors throughout the house.

The 18th century vernacular Georgian style General Clinton House is now a fully-restored home in excellent condition with inclusions of modern bathroom and kitchen facilities. Period furniture enhances the colonial ambiance for this building whose oldest portion was built 250 years ago, and whose place in history was made June 19, 1778.
Sir Henry Clinton (1738-1795), a British General, served during the American Revolution as Commander of the British Army.

Clinton served in Germany in the Seven Years War and was made Colonel in 1762. In 1772, he was promoted to Major General and in 1775 he was sent to America and arrived just after the skirmish at Lexington. For his services in the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, and the capture of New York City, he was made a Lieutenant General and Knighted. In May of 1778, Clinton replaced General William Howe as commander in chief of the British army of North America.

In 1780 Clinton invaded South Carolina from the sea and captured Charleston. Then he returned to New York, leaving Major General Charles Cornwallis in command in the South. Cornwallis undertook operations which Clinton did not have the troops to support, and the result was the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781. In 1782, Clinton was recalled to England. There he was Governor of Gibraltar, where he died on December, 1795.
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

6. HABS survey. NJ-504, 1943.
17. Traino, Michael J. and Millie. 1978-88. Personal interviews by Priscilla Rose about house. Mr. Traino related to Scibilia & former mayor of Mt. Laurel, NJ.


BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION


BEGINNING at a point in Hainesport Road distance the following courses from the Southwesterly end of a curve, radius 30 feet, connecting the Northwesterly line of Hainesport Road (43 ft. to center line) and the Southwesterly line of Sumter Lane (50 ft. wide).

a). Southwestwardly along the Northwesterly line of Hainesport Road (43 ft. from center line), 116.93 ft. to a point: thence

b). South 31 degrees 43 minutes 29 seconds East a distance of 10.0 ft. to the point and place of beginning and said point being 33 ft. from center line and runs thence:

1). South 58 degrees 16 minutes 31 seconds West a distance of 134.93 ft. to a point, thence.

2). South 58 degrees 22 minutes 51 seconds West a distance of 42.79 ft. to a point, thence.

3). North 31 degrees 37 minutes 09 seconds East a distance of 10.0 ft. to a concrete monument set in the Northwesterly line of Hainesport Rd. (43 ft. from the center line), thence.

4). North 55 degrees 04 minutes 03 seconds West a distance of 60.46 ft. to a point, thence.

5). North 28 degrees 35 minutes 55 seconds East a distance of 114.34 ft. to a point, thence.

6). North 18 degrees 25 minutes 41 seconds East a distance of 98.19 ft. to a point, thence.

7). South 62 degrees 33 minutes 32 seconds East a distance of 52.54 ft. to a point, thence.


* * * * * *

This 0.56 acre parcel is all that remains from the original 300 acres of land purchased by Thomas Smith in 1738.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>April, 1988</th>
<th>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Marc R. Rose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Robert T. Hitchner and Norma M. Hitchner, wife</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marc R. Rose and Priscilla H. Rose, wife</td>
<td>November 27, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Countryside Farms, Inc. a New Jersey Corp. to</td>
<td>Paparone Construction Co., a NJ Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>George P. Bernard, widower; John J. Bernard and Elizabeth Bernard, wife; Andrew G. Bernard and Katherine Bernard, wife; and Brock and Baker, Inc. a Corp of NJ. to</td>
<td>Countryside Farms, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>Ada Brock, widow, Elizabeth B. Conord and Edward Conord, husband; Doris E. Fox, Ethel B. Walsh, J. Vernon Brock and Eddee Brock, wife; Ruth M. Painter and Howard Painter, husband. to</td>
<td>Brock and Baker, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>Jarrett M. Brock to</td>
<td>Heirs: Wife Ada, &amp; children, Elizabeth B. Conord, Doris E. Fox, Ethel B. Walsh and Ruth M. Painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>George P. Bernard and Florence E. Bernard, wife to</td>
<td>Jarrett M. Brock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.</td>
<td>Mary L. Collins and Burlington County Trust Co, Mary L. Collins, wife of Aaron L. Collins, Charles A. Collins and Bessie C. Horner, Trustees. to</td>
<td>George P. Bernard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IX. Aaron L. Collins
   to
   Mary L. Collins and Burlington County Trust Co., Charles A. Collins
   and Bessie C. Horner
   April 27, 1944
   Deed Book 974 p 110

X. Thomas H. Wilson and Sallie E. Wilson, wife
   to
   Aaron L. Collins
   November 9, 1903
   Deed Book 380 p 22

XI. Joseph S. Fleetwood, Sheriff
    to
    Thomas H. Wilson
    January 23, 1897
    Deed Book 326 p 236
    Marianna Darnell, complainant; Martha C. Watson, et al, Defts.

XII. Thomas Gibb
     to
     Martha C. Watson (wife of James Watson)
     November 14, 1894
     Deed Book 313 p 247

XIII. James Watson
      to
      Thomas Gibb
      August 14, 1882
      Deed Book Q-10 p 390

XIV. Thomas R. Zelley and Sarah Ann, wife
     to
     James Watson
     March 20, 1875
     Deed Book C-9 p 484

XV. Joseph R. Evans and Maria L., wife
    to
    Thomas R. Zelley
    April 1, 1868
    Deed Book U-7 p 193

XVI. Thomas Wilson
     to
     Joseph R. Evans
     January 1, 1866
     Deed Book K-7 p 209

XVII. William F. Lippincott and Elizabeth D., wife
     to
     Thomas Wilson
     March 20, 1857
     Deed Book A-6 p 393
XVIII. Andrew Griscom and Martha, wife to William F. Lippincott March 22, 1848 Deed Book U-4 p 9

XIX. Joseph Davis and Hannah, wife to Andrew Griscom April 12, 1838 Deed Book S-3 p 83

XX. David Davis and Mary, wife to Joseph Davis (son) November 7, 1837 Deed Book Q-3 p 291

XXI. William Reeve and John Evans, Exrs. of John Smith to David Davis (father) November 28, 1809 Deed Book V-2 p 140

XXII. John Smith to William Reeve and John Evans, Exrs. December 4, 1806 Proved, February 18, 1807 Will Book A p 154

XXIII. Job Smith Died Intestate to John Smith (as surviving heir of Thomas Smith, Sr.) Died shortly before August 25, 1801 Inventory Lib. 39 fol 352 Inventory Date

XXIV. Thomas Smith to John and Job Smith (sons) November 14, 1780 Proved December 27, 1780 Will Book Lib 22 fol 263

XXV. Thomas Eves (Jr.) to Thomas Smith February 28, 1737/1738 Unrecorded deed, NJ State Archives, Section 6, Drawer 2 Evesham, Burlington Co. Records.
NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1'-0"
ROOM "A" (SAME)
LIVING ROOM

20'7"

ROOM "B"
DINING ROOM

DOOR REMOVED; REPLACED BY WALL

ROOM "C"

CLOSET
HEARTH
OPEN
FOGR
OVERHEAD CABINETS
COUNTER STOVE

KITCHEN/DINING AREA

SHOWER
BATHROOM

13'9"

HEARTH
OPEN
FOGR

FIRST FLOOR PLANS
GENERAL CLINTON HOUSE

ALTERATIONS MADE IN HOUSE SINCE H.A.B.S. NOVEMBER, 1943 SURVEY

NAN PILLSBURY, PH.D.
MOORESTOWN, N.J.
1988

Mt. Laurel Township
Burlington County, NJ
ROOM "A" (SAME)
LIVING ROOM

ROOM "B"
DINING ROOM

DOOR REMOVED; REPLACED BY WALL

ROOM "C"
KITCHEN/DINING AREA

HEARTH
OPEN
CLOSET
FIREPLACE
OVERHEAD CABINETS
COUNTER STOVE

COUNTER/SINK/COUNTER
OVERHEAD CABINETS

SHOWER
BATHROOM

OPEN
HEARTH
FIREPLACE

ALTERATIONS MADE IN HOUSE SINCE H.A.B.S. NOVEMBER, 1943 SURVEY

NAN PILLSBURY, PH.D.
MOORESTOWN, N.J.
1988
SECOND FLOOR PLANS
GENERAL CLINTON HOUSE

Mt. Laurel Township
Burlington County, NJ

ALTERATIONS MADE IN HOUSE SINCE H.A.B.S. NOVEMBER, 1943 SURVEY
NAN PILLSBURY, PH.D.
MOORESTOWN, N.J
1988
SECOND FLOOR PLANS
GENERAL CLINTON HOUSE
Mt. Laurel Township
Burlington County, NJ

ALTERNATIONS
MADE IN HOUSE
SINCE H.A.B.S.
NOVEMBER, 1943
SURVEY
NAN PILLSBURY, Ph.D
MOORESTOWN, N.J.
1988
BASEMENT FLOOR PLANS
GENERAL CLINTON HOUSE
MOUNT LAUREL, NJ
Burlington County

NAN PILLSBURY
MOORESTOWN, NJ
1988

= PHOTO LOOKING STRAIGHT AHEAD
ATTIC FLOOR PLANS
GENERAL CLINTON HOUSE
MOUNT LAUREL, NJ

NAN PILLSBURY
MOORESTOWN, NJ
1988

Burlington County