National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

For NPS use only

AUG | 2 1987 date entered SEP 1 n 1987

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entrie	s—complete appli	able sections			
1. Nan	ne				
historic S	tokes-Lee House				
and or common	617 Lees Aver	ue			
2. Loc	<u>ation</u>				
street & numbe	r 615-617 Lee	s Avenue		Ŋ	N/A not for publication
city, town C	ollingswood	N/ <u>A</u> vici	nity of		
state N	ew Jersey	code 034	county	Camden	code 007
3. Clas	sification	n			
Category districtX_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisiti in process being conside	<u> </u>	oied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4 Owr	ner of Pro	norty			
7. OW.	iei oi rio	perty			
name Dorotl	hy T. Stokes (6	15) /Robert W. a	nd Linda	Eckert (617)	
street & number	615 and 617	Lees Avenue			
city, town	llingswood	N/A_ vicii	nity of	state	New Jersey 08108
5. Loca	ation of L	egal Desc	riptic	n	
courthouse, reg	istry of deeds, etc.	Register of De	eds		
street & number	. Camden County	Courthouse		·	
city, town	Camden			state	New Jersey 08108
6. Rep	resentati	on in Exis	tina S	urvevs	
		ntory of Historia			
title 2. Coll	lingswood Histor	ic Sites Survey		erty been determined el	igible? yes _x no
	, revised edit	on			(1) (2)
date 2. 1985					te x county x local
		_		d Heritage Commiss	ion
		ffice of New Jer Drive, Haddon To		tage New Jersey 08108	
	CN 404 Trenton	Jiivo, maaaon 10		state	New Jersey 08625

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one _x_ original s	ite date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

Located at 615-17 Lees Avenue, the Stokes-Lee House is a five-bay, two and one-half story, stucco-on-brick Georgian center hall farmhouse built in two stages, with a nineteenth-century one-story shed addition and a modern two-car garage at the south gable end. Sheathed in stucco, the front, or east, facade features a molded brick watertable, one-over-one wood sash windows, tooled stone belt course, molded box cornice, and central entrance portico with Roman Doric columns, vaulted soffit, matching molded box cornice, integral benches, and single-leaf sash entrance door with stained glass fanlight. Three later one-over-one sash gabled dormers punctuate the roof plane.

Both gable end elevations are dominated by double-breasted chimneys. The south gable end features a recessed semi-circular arch at the third floor level into which are struck the dates "1761" and "1907". 1907 is the known date of a major remodeling, from which the dormers, one-over-one window sash, and stucco dates. A historic photograph (taken circa 1900) shows the south and rear elevations with six-over-six sash windows, no dormers or porch, and the brick-arched datestone recess before the stucco. Although illegible in the photograph, it is believed that the 1761 construction date of the southern half of the house may appear in this recess beneath the stucco.

The west elevation faces Newton Creek and is believed to have been the front of the original house which comprised the two northern bays and was constructed between 1700 and 1715. Five bays in width, the facade's first floor is dominated by an enclosed Tudor Revival porch, added after the house was stuccoed, probably in 1923. Three dormers are placed symmetrically on the roof. At the central bay, the dormer is wider and the second floor one-over-one sash window lower, noting the location of the internal stair in the main hall.

The one-story frame lean-to wing on the south gable end is shown in the turn-of-the century photograph and was converted to a kitchen in 1923. Separating the main house from the modern garage addition to the south, this wing was covered with aluminum siding, as were the dormers and window sills, before the current preservation awareness. The new owners of 617 have expressed an interest in removing this covering to expose the original dormer clapboards, wood sills, and vertical board-and-batten siding of the shed addition, believed to be extant beneath.

It is in the basements of the two homes that the two stage construction is most clear. The north basement of 615 has a self-contained uncoursed rubble stone foundation. The south side of this foundation wall has been broken through to the south basement which features a brick-on-rubble stone foundation and a hewn north-south summer beam which bears on a brick infill wall between the two sections. Previous openings between basements have been filled with concrete

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block masonry. The 615 basement features pegged through-mortise and tenon construction. The floor joists in both sections are vertically sawn. Of note is a raised rubble stone "shelf" in the west room of the north basement, believed to have been a water trough for the refrigeration of foods.

Two rooms are located at both the first and second floor levels to the north and south of the main stair hall which features an attenuated Colonial Revival stair, rebalustraded and extended to the third floor at the time of the dormer additions. In 1923, when the original house was separated from the addition, the doorways to the main hall were closed, and a new stair added from the first to the second floor under what is believed to be the original stair to the attic. The interior of the 1700-15 house was clearly remodelled at the time of the 1761 addition; in fact, five periods of trim -- Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, and Colonial Revival -- co-exist within the house, giving it great architectural interest (see attached sketches of molding profiles). Fine Federal mantles are located in the two eastern first floor parlors and all but the southwest bedroom chamber. The fireplace wall in this room, as well as in the kitchen below, has been recently uncovered. The kitchen fireplace wall is dominated by a large cooking fireplace, uncovered with crane intact, and a Evidence in the basement framing strongly suggests that this The mantle in the first floor kitchen originally featured a brick floor. northwest parlor is Victorian and is executed with decorative punch-and-gouge work. Both attics were finished at the same time, presumably in 1907 when the dormers were added.

8. Significance

X 1700-1799 X 1800-1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education	ng landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify
Specific dates	c. 1700-15; 1761	Builder/Architect I	saac Hollingham, builde	er 615 section;
		J	acob Stokes, builder o	f 617 section

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Significance

The Stokes-Lee House is significant as one of only two remaining pre-Revolutionary houses in Collingswood, as the home of Sarah Bates Ellis who, with her father William Bates, came from Ireland in 1692 with Newton Colony's original settlers, and as a rare survivor of nearly three centuries of Collingswood history, reflecting the changing patterns of land use and favored architectural styles.

In 1682, William Bates, George Goldsmith, Mark Newbie, Thomas Sharp, Thomas Thackara, Robert Zane, and their families, all Irish Quakers, established a settlement between Newton and Cooper Creeks which, known as Newton Colony, was the first permanent English settlement in Old Gloucester County. Robert Turner chose as his tract the land on which the Stokes-Lee House stands but, choosing to live in Philadephia, Turner sold the 404-acre property to Isaac Hollingham in 1693. After his father's death in 1695, Isaac Hollingham II owned and farmed the land, erecting the northern two bays of the existing structure between 1700 and 1717.

Sarah Bates, who sailed from Dublin with her father in 1681, lived on the south side of Newton Creek for the first ten years of her life in the New World. In 1692, she married Simeon Ellis of a Burlington County family, who prospered and became a relatively wealthy man with 800 acres of land in three farms. In 1717, after Simeon's death, Sarah Bates Ellis moved with her unpropertied son, Joseph, back to Newton Colony, purchasing the Hollingham Plantation, and living there until her death in 1757, thereby making the Stokes-Lee House the only extant home of an original settler of Newton Colony.

Sarah's son, Joseph Ellis, farmed the land and held several positions of civic responsibility. In 1733 he served as "Surveyor of Highways", in 1739 as "Overseer of the Poor", in 1740 as "Constable", and was then elected to a township office every year until his death in 1757. In the years preceeding Joseph Ellis's death, his son-in-law Jacob Stokes farmed the plantation and, through his wife Pricella's inheritance and outright purchase, became the owner of the property in 1761. That same year he enlarged the house, adding the southern three bays to establish the center hall plan. Stokes was a farmer of grain, stock, and orchards and a civic activist. There were terms of "Overseer of the Poor", "Surveyor", and "Overseer of the Roads and Highways" before Stokes

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

(See Concil	idation bheet)			
10. Geog	graphical Data			
Acreage of nominate Quadrangle name _ UTM References	• •		Quadrangle sca	le 1:24000
Zone Easting C	01 21 0 41 4 11 7 41 01 0 Northing	B	asting Nort	hing
The nominal Borough Tax	description and justification ted property occupies Bloc x Map and is 96' X 156' X	90' X 122' in s	ize.	
	d counties for properties overla		nty boundaries $^{ m N}/P$	
state	code	county		code
state	code	county		c ode)1 Bellmawr Avenue
organization street & number	rge A. Palmer, Local Histo 707 Everett Avenue	date	September 28, phone (609) 854-0	
city or town Col	lingswood	state	e New Jersey 08	3108
12. State	e Historic Prese	rvation O	fficer Cert	ification
As the designated S 665), I hereby nomin according to the crit	ficance of this property within the st national state state state state Historic Preservation Officer for inclusion in the teria and procedures set forth by the	X_ local r the National Historic National Register ar	d certify that it has bee	
title Assistant	Commissioner for Natural R	lesources	date July	27, 2987
For NPS use only I hereby certification	y that this property is included in the		date 9	9-10-87
Keeper of the Na	ational Register	- · ·		
Attest: Chief of Registra	ation	7-7-4	date	

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was chosen a Freeholder to represent Newton Township at the county in 1779. After Jacob Stokes' death in 1794 his son, Jacob (d. 1805) inherited the home plantation. It is his wife Abigail who is the "A Stokes" on John Hill's 1808 map. In 1828, Stokes' son Howell sold the property to George Lee, who farmed the plantation for twenty years. In the 1880s, William Jones converted the house to a hotel in connection with the Kalium Springs real estate development and medicinal spas. In 1906, Isaac Collings of the local Collings family, acquired the house, undertaking renovations in 1907 and 1923, the former to return it to private use, the latter to create two separate dwellings, reflecting the developing need for affordable housing in the Collingswood area after World War I.

Architecturally, the Stokes-Lee House is significant as a vernacular example of a masonry Georgian farmhouse, renovated over the years to display five periods of architectural detailing co-existing within its four walls. The conversion of the home to a two-family dwelling emphasizes the two-stages of construction without compromising the structure's integrity, as the party wall is the original south exterior wall of the 1700-15 house. In addition, noted historical architect Henry J. Magaziner, FAIA, found the entrance portico to be of great interest and significance due to its level of sophistication, "combining as it does the arched headed doorway with the arched stoop ceiling...[indicating] the hand of either a particularly gifted carpenter-builder or an architect...[for] the 1761 addition."

^{1.} That there was no house on the tract in 1700 is known from Thomas Sharp's map, whereon this is the only tract of the original six shown without a house. However, when the property was sold to Sarah Bates Ellis in 1717 the deed conveyed "the Plantation wherein the said Isaac Hollingham did live, together with all housing, housing gardens, orchards, and all other improvements."

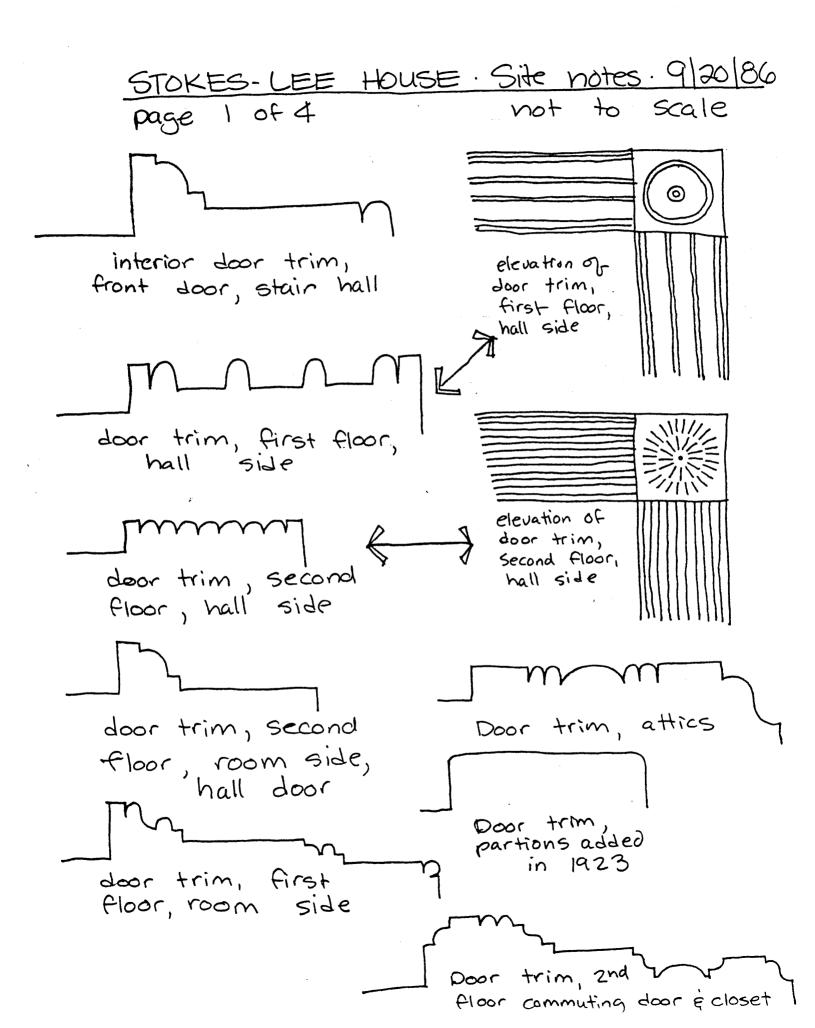
^{2.} Henry J. Magaziner, FAIA. "The Houses at 615 and 617 Lees Avenue, Collingswood, New Jersey", unpublished paper, p.1.

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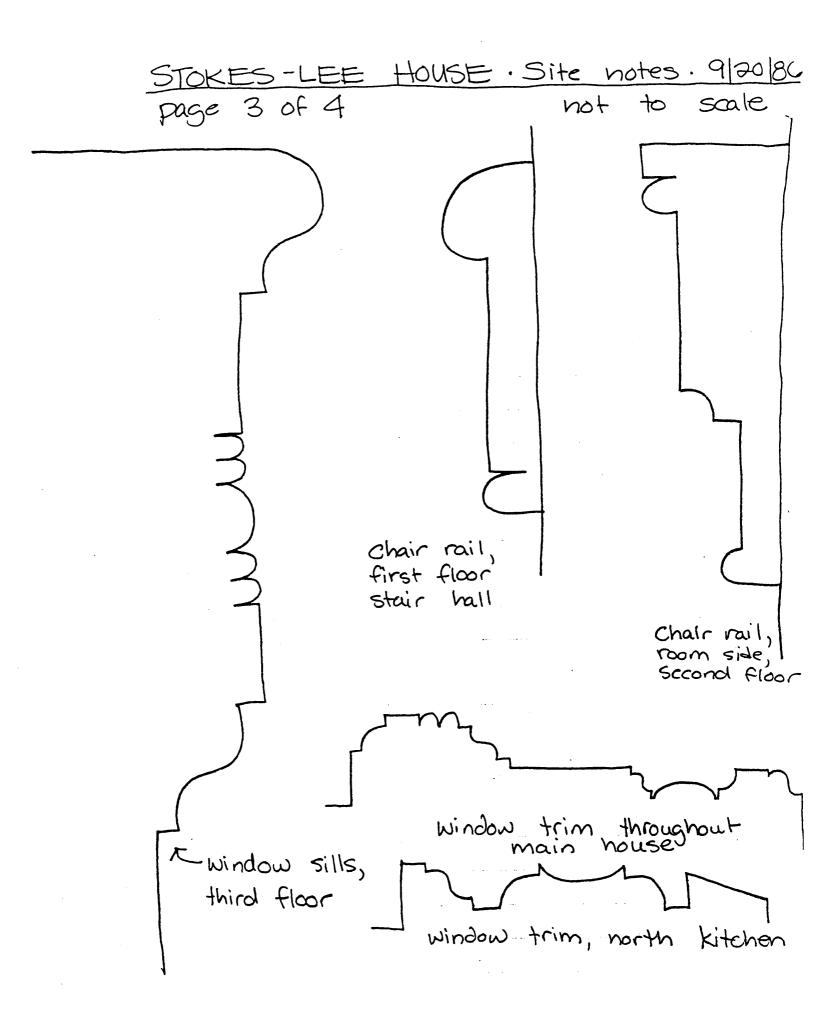
Section number9	Page 2	(Stokes-Lee House, Collingswood Borough
Section number	_	Camden County, NJ)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

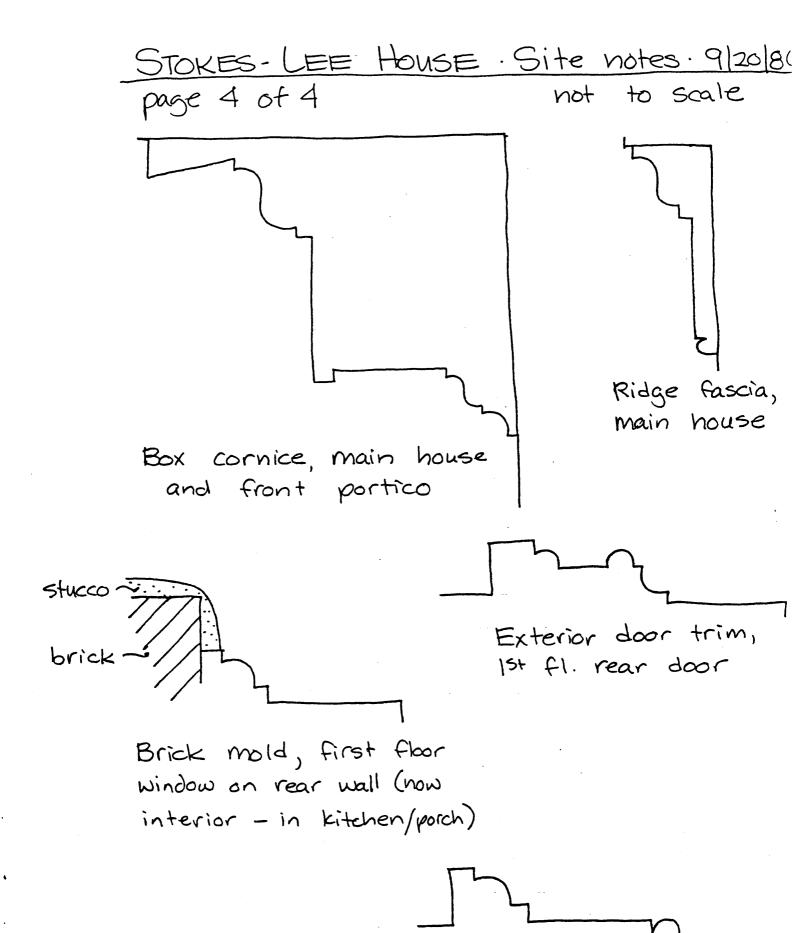
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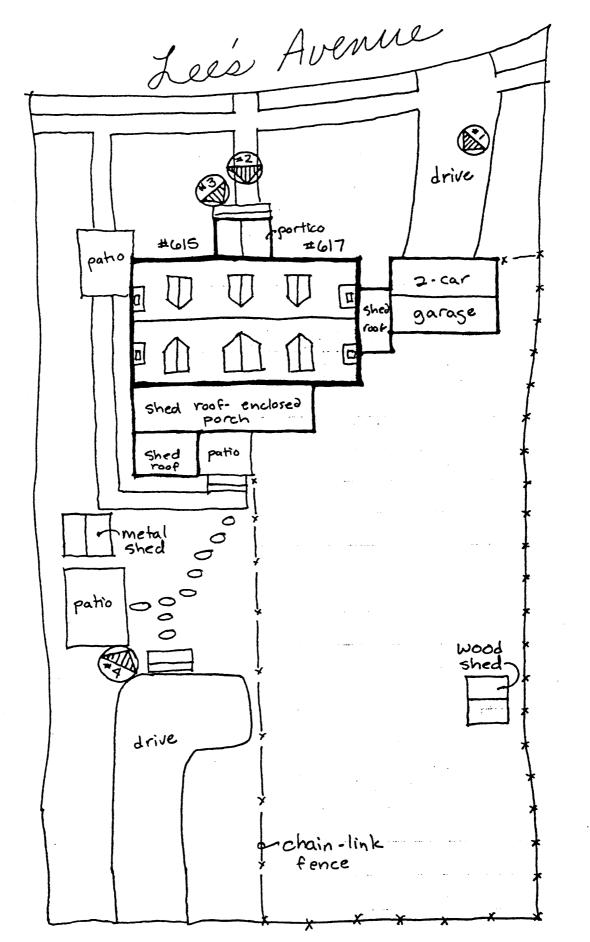


STOKES-LEE HOUSE · Site notes · 9/20/86 page 2 of 4 not to scate door panel, front door-exterior door panel, second fl-hall side door panel, second fl - room side door panet, closet 2nd FI SW chamber base, le15 kitchenbase, base, Second base, third stair hall floor floor stair hall



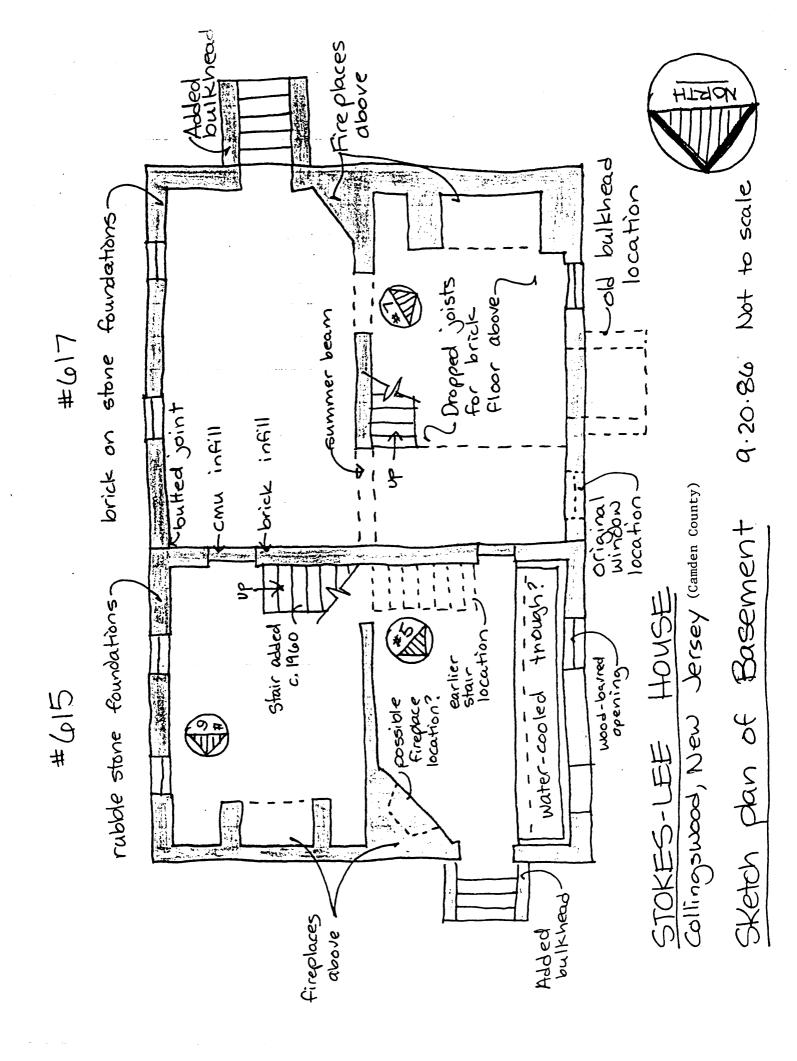
Exterior door trim

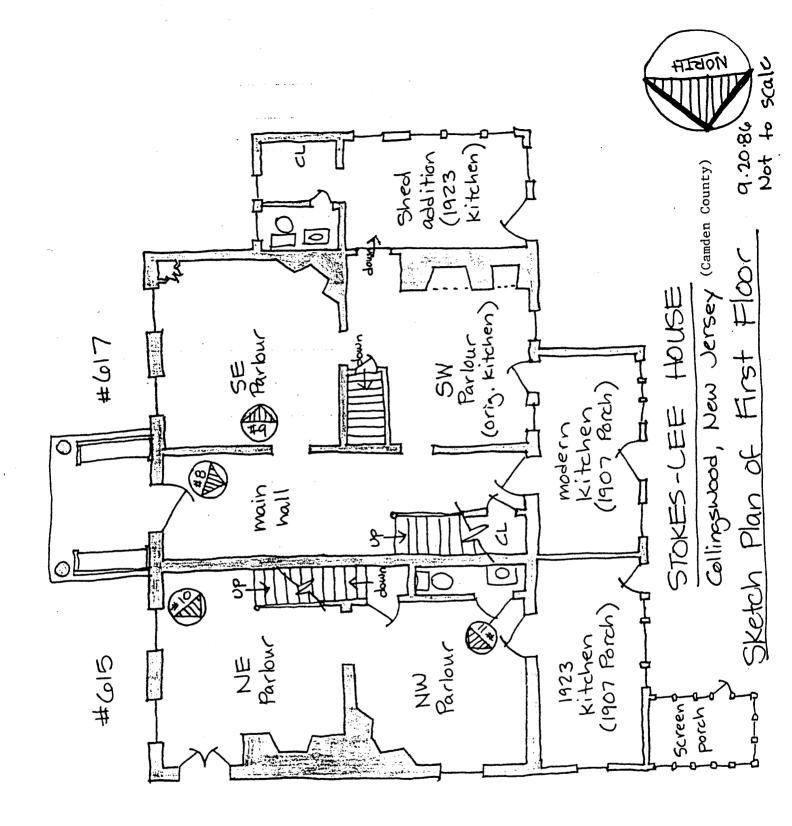


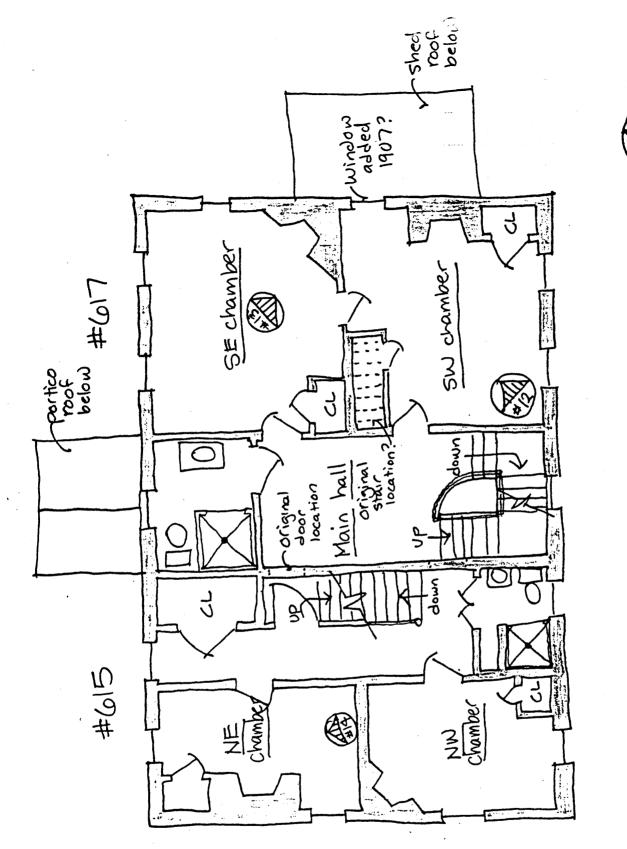




STOKES-LEE HOUSE · Sketch Site plan







STOKES-LEE HOUSE GILINGSWOOD, NEW Jersey (camden county)

HIZION

930.86 Not to scal Sketch plan of Second Floor

