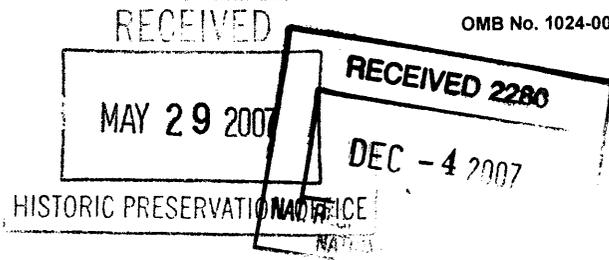


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1402

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or 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 listed in 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 Marshall, Robert, House
other names/site number Moffa Farm, Wainwright-Marshall House

2. Location

street & number 510 Almonesson Road not for publication
city or town Gloucester Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ county Camden code 007 zip code 08012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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.
Amy Cradic 10/10/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or 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 this property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 1.16.08

Marshall, Robert, House
Name of Property

Camden County, New Jersey
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	1
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		1	1
			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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial	foundation Stone
Federal	walls Clapboard/vinyl siding
	roof Asphalt shingle
	other

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by 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.

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):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1810

Significant Dates

c.1810

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Marshall, Robert, House
Name of Property

Camden County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 23

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	493210	4407000	3	18	492950	4406565
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	493285	4406880	4	18	492730	4406900

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 Sheila Koehler, Associate
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 5/24/07
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465
city or town Haddon Heights state New Jersey zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Gloucester Township
street & number PO Box 8 telephone 856-228-4000
city or town Blackwood state NJ zip code 08012-0008

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 Continuation Sheet

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Robert Marshall House is a two-story, five-bay frame clapboard building on a rubblestone foundation constructed during the Colonial and Federal periods. The house was built in two sections: an older, southern section built sometime during the early to middle part of the eighteenth century (assigned a circa date of 1720 based on documentary evidence) and a later northern section built around 1810. A lean-to was added to the southern section about 1900, perhaps as a porch or in replacement of an earlier lean-to section. A wide front porch was added to the front (east) elevation in the late nineteenth century and was partially rebuilt in the mid-twentieth century. A one-story lean-to was added across the back (west) side of the house about 1930. None of the three appendages dates from the period of significance of the house or possesses architectural significance (see Section 8). The exterior of the building reflects the Federal style in the use of six-over-nine windows, clapboard, the nearly symmetrical façade, and the box cornice with a cyma recta molding. The interior of the building retains some original features from the Colonial period, such as the winder staircase, first floor fireplace opening, second floor fireplace with mantel and closet, and the gable roof. It also exhibits many original features from the Federal period, such as six-over-nine double-hung sash windows, raised-panel doors with Federal detailing, a Federal style fireplace mantel, and two original Federal style punch-and-gouge fireplace mantels on the first floor and another with an adjacent closet on the second. The style and craftsmanship on the punch-and-gouge mantels is unusually fine. The building is set on a large, irregular, wooded lot that runs down to Timber Creek near what once was the commercial crossroads of the rural neighborhood of Blenheim in Gloucester Township. (Photograph 1) The building is basically intact from the c.1810 construction of the Federal portion of the house, although modern materials have been applied in a reversible manner over both the exterior and the interior and a modern kitchen and bathroom were installed in the twentieth century. Small modern additions on the west and south sides are also reversible. The building is in fair condition because it has a solid structure, but there has been deterioration of many of the modern covering materials and the modern additions, as well as the loss of some replacement windows to vandalism.

Exterior

The east elevation is the façade. (Photograph 2) This two-story, asymmetrical elevation consists of two six-panel doors in the second and sixth bays from the south end, six-over-nine, double-hung sash windows in the third fourth and fifth bays, and a replacement six-over-six window in the first bay. Replacement windows are located in the five bays at the second floor level. The center bay window is smaller than the other four. A box cornice, covered with modern materials runs across the elevation just above the second floor windows. The gable roof above is clad in asphalt shingles. Two chimneys, one at the south end and one between the second and third bays from the south end, pierce the ridge line. A significantly altered nineteenth-century porch runs across the northern four bays on this elevation. The original hipped roof from the porch remains. The floor has been ?

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replaced with flagstone and the columns with concrete block half-walls and square posts. The space above the half-walls is infilled with four pairs of modern one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, with small areas of vinyl siding at the posts. Pairs of the same type of windows are located in the north and south walls of the porch. A door is located at the south end of the east side of this porch. To the south of the main section of the elevation, there is a shed-roofed addition with a parapet along the east side. The east elevation of this addition has a window and parapet.

The south elevation is the asymmetrical gable-end elevation of the earlier (c.1720) section. (Photograph 3) The first floor level at this elevation consists of a shed-roofed one-story, lean-to addition with two windows, exposed rafter eaves, a stucco finish, and asphalt shingle roofing, along with the south end of a hopped roof addition that runs along the west elevation. This addition is also finished with stucco and asphalt shingle roofing and contains a door. The roof of this addition is set lowest than the other and the cornice is finished with a board. The second floor level has a single replacement window at the west and a pair of gable end replacement windows as well. The original clapboard is covered with vinyl siding. There is no overhanging raking cornice. The chimney projects above the ridge, set just slightly off center to the east.

The west elevation is asymmetrical. (Photograph 4) A one-story addition runs across the first floor of the elevation. The addition is finished in stucco and has five sliding windows with a door located between the third and fourth bays from the south end. The roof of the addition is finished in rolled asphalt roofing. The second floor level is finished with vinyl siding, which is partially removed revealing the clapboard beneath, and contains one six-over-nine, double-hung sash window in the north bay, replacement windows in the first and third bays from the south, and a pair of one-over-one sash in the second bay from the south end. The box cornice with a cyma recta molding is partially exposed on this elevation.

The north elevation is symmetrical, with small, modern sliding windows at the first floor level and replacement six-over-six windows at the second floor level and a single replacement window in the gable end. (Photograph 4) This elevation is also covered with vinyl siding. The north end of the east elevation porch and the stuccoed shed-roofed end of the west elevation addition are also visible on this elevation.

Interior

The basement of the Robert Marshall House is accessible from a bulkhead on the west elevation, currently located within the west addition. The bulkhead stairs lead down to the center of the three rooms, which is the southern half of the c.1810 section. The exterior foundation walls are rubblestone, with the exception of the east wall under the c.1720 section, which was rebuilt in concrete block. The floors are dirt and the ceilings are the exposed first floor beams. Those in the two c.1810 rooms have been painted in the past. The three rooms are divided by rubblestone walls with openings are the west end for access. The opening between the two c.1810

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rooms has an original cellar slat door with strap hinges. In the c.1720 room, a large stone chimney support is located roughly in the center of the south wall. The corbelled chimney support for the c.1810 dining room corner fireplace is located against the dividing wall between the two c.1810 sections between the dividing wall and a section of rubblestone wall that just out perpendicular to the dividing wall. In the north room of the c.1810 section of the basement, a brick arched chimney support is located against the dividing wall between the north and south c.1810 rooms. A storage closet is located in the northwest corner of the room.

The first floor of the house consists of four main rooms in the c.1720 and c.1810 block, as well as a number of additional rooms in the two additions. Within the main block, the south room is the c.1720 first floor room.(Photograph 7) The room is currently finished with vinyl sheet flooring and a mixture of plaster and drywall. Along the east wall, a c.1840 Greek Revival six-panel door is flanked by two window openings, one with a c.1810 six-over-nine sash window and the other with a replacement six-over-six sash window. The door has slightly raised integral panels and applied cyma recta panel moldings. In the southeast corner, there is an original winder staircase. Directly to the west of the staircase is an original fireplace that has been covered with drywall. Beyond the fireplace is an opening with steps down to the south addition and a pass through to a small closet room. The west wall is blank. The north wall has been altered into two large arched openings, one in the west half of the wall into the c.1810 dining room and another in the east half into the kitchen, both of which are set one step up from the c.1720 section.

The c.1810 dining room, located in the southwest corner of the c.1810 section and adjacent to the north side of the c.1720 section, is finished with a carpeted floor, and plaster walls and ceiling with high vertical-board wainscoting.(Photograph 8) The dominant feature in the room is a corner fireplace in the northeast corner of the room.(Photograph 9) This fireplace has a punch-and-gouge surround and a punch-and-gouge mantel.(Photograph 10) The fireplace has an applied shoulder molding around the firebox that visually supports a three-part fireplace mantelpiece. The mantelpiece is typical of the period with three projecting molding sections, one on each end and a wider one in the middle. These end pilasters and center panel are all reeded. The pilasters have beading in the reeding creating a pattern. The center panel reeding has swags and beads forming horizontal lines. Above the panel and pilasters, another line of molding running across the mantelpiece is similar to that around the firebox. Above the pilasters, this line of molding visually forms the capital of the pilaster. Above the molding is a space interpreted as the frieze, with sets of vertical lines alternating with flowers, simulating triglyphs and metopes. A filleted ovolo runs across the mantelpiece above the frieze, supporting the shelf. The edge molding on the shelf itself from bottom to top is a fillet, ovolo, and cyma recta molding. To the west of the fireplace, there is an arched opening between the dining room and the c.1810 north room, used as a parlor. The eastern jamb of this opening contains an original chimney cabinet.(Photograph 11) The west wall contains a single six-over-nine sash window that is currently partially covered by the wainscoting. The south

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wall is mostly open to the c.1720 section, and the east wall is blank, with the exception of the wainscoting and the fireplace in the northeast corner.

The c.1810 kitchen is located in the southeast corner of the c.1810 section, adjacent to the north side of the c.1720 section.(Photograph 20) This space was modernized as a kitchen with vinyl sheet flooring, drywall, and cabinets and appliance, some of which have now been removed. It is open on its south side to the c.1720 room and open on the north side to the c.1810 parlor. Both openings are arched. The west wall is blank except for cabinets. The east wall contains a six-over-nine sash window.

The c.1810 parlor runs across the northern half of the c.1810 section. It is finished with narrow tongue-and-groove boards, drywall walls framed in front of the original plaster walls, and a suspended tile ceiling. Its east wall contains a c.1810 corner cabinet in the northeast corner with butterfly shelves.(Photographs 13, 17, and 18) To the south of the cabinet is a c.1840 six-panel Greek Revival door matching that in the c.1720 section and a six-over-nine sash window. The south wall contains an opening to the kitchen at its east end and one into the dining room at its west end. The middle of the south wall is occupied by another fireplace with a punch-and-gouge surround and mantel.(Photographs 15 & 16) The west wall contains the original six-panel rear door with Federal style panels.(Photograph 14) The north wall contains two modern sliding windows.

The fireplace mantelpiece in the north parlor has full pilasters down to the floor and no shoulders on the firebox surround, unlike the dining room fireplace.(Photographs 15 & 16) The immediate molding around the firebox is a large cavetto molding bounded by a pierced rope molding. The pilasters stand outside the firebox molding on plain bases and are topped by capitals. The reeding on the pilasters is periodically divided by horizontal lines. Above the pilaster capitals a small plain recessed space separates the pilasters and firebox surround from the mantelpiece shelf. At each end, there are reeded pilasters supported by a band of molding with alternating sets of three vertical lines and swags with flowers set in the bowl of the swags. The reeding on the pilasters is embellished by a diamond with a flower in its center and horizontal connections between the reeds creating a swag pattern around the diamond. The wide reeded center panel breaks through the line of molding at the bottom and extends down to the top of the firebox surround molding. It also has more elaborate decorations than the pilasters, including a wide swag decorated with alternating lines and swags, with flowers found on the molding below, as well as three swags with flowers set above their loops. Above the three reeded panels, lines of molding across the mantelpiece form a capital, frieze, and cornice. The capital is a cyma reversa molding with beads above and below, while the frieze contains alternating sets of vertical lines and over/under swags. The cornice is a filleted ovolo. The mantel shelf above has a band of alternating sets of three vertical lines and small flowers beneath a filleted cyma recta molding.

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The rooms in the additions are generally finished with modern materials, including concrete floors, some carpeting, drywall on the walls and ceilings. Items of interest in the additions include two vertical board doors, one with narrow boards, the other with wide boards, reused from other locations, and a c.1810 six-panel door reused from another location. One of the board-and-batten doors is located behind the winder stairs and is held together with rosehead nails. All of the windows in the additions are modern sliding windows.

The second floor is arranged with a hallway running along the east side between the winder stair at the south end and the north bedroom at the north end.(Photograph 24) The hallway is finished with linoleum, drywall framed in front of the plaster, and some original exposed plaster, and a plaster ceiling. The southern three of the five windows in the east wall are located in the hallway.(Photograph 23) The c.1720 section, in addition to containing the winder stair and south end of the hallway, contains a bedroom and a bathroom that may have been divided at a later date from a single room. The bedroom, which is finished with sheet vinyl, framed-out drywall and plaster, contains a c.1720 Georgian fireplace surround and mantel, with an associated original closet with a vertical board door with H-L hinges.(Photographs 20 and 21) The room has windows at the west end of the south wall and in the west wall, both of which are now missing. The door to the room is located at the north end of the east wall. The room is separated from the hall by a thin partition wall (possibly boards covered with plaster), that appears to be original. The second room in the c.1720 section is a tiled bathroom with twentieth-century finishes. The door to the bathroom is located in the southeast corner. A pair of one-over-one sash windows is set in the west wall. The room is L-shaped to accommodate a hall closet.

There are three rooms located in the c.1810 section on the second floor. The southern half of the section is divided into the hallway on the east side and a bedroom on the west side, corresponding with the kitchen and dining room respectively on the first floor. This bedroom, which is finished with carpet underlayment and drywall and plaster walls and ceiling, has a window with missing sash and has a corner fireplace in the northeast corner of the room with a Federal style mantel. The c.1810 four-panel door to the room is located at the south end of the east wall.(Photograph 22)

The doors in this and the other c.1810 rooms, all have raised panels with Federal-style fillet/ovolo/fillet profiles around the raised edge, as well as integral carved ovolo and fillet molding around the panels. The typical door trim from the outer edge in is fillet/cyma recta/bead, fascia and a transition bead at the jamb. The typical window trim consists of a wider out fillet, a cyma reversa molding and a cavetto, with a fascia and transition bead at the jamb. On the fireplace in the southern c.1810 bedroom, the mantel shelf edge molding from the top is a fillet/fillet/ovolo/fillet, while the supporting bed molding profile is fillet/ovolo/fillet over cavetto/bead/fillet. The firebox surround, which is separate, is a plain board with an applied bead on fillet.

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The northern half of the c.1810 section on the second floor is divided into two rooms. The eastern of the two rooms is finished with carpet underlayment, plaster, and drywall and contains two replacement windows in the east wall and one in the north wall. The doorway is located at the east end of the south wall. The door is missing. To the west of the doorway is a closet with a c.1810 four-panel door and a fireplace with c.1810 punch-and-gouge surround and mantel. (Photographs 25 & 26) A c.1810 four-panel door, reused from another location is set in the west wall, providing access to the room in the northwest corner of the c.1810 section. This room is finished with carpet, drywall, and plaster. The room has two six-over-nine windows, one in the west wall and one in the north, as well as the door in the east wall.(Photograph 27)

The fireplace mantelpiece in this bedroom is much simpler, as is appropriate since it is located in a private, rather than public, room.(Photographs 26 & 26) The firebox surround has a fascia surrounded by a filleted ovolo molding. The top edge of the molding supports a reeded pilaster with beads between the reeds to create a pattern. The pilasters are capped by a cyma reversa molding that runs across the mantelpiece beneath a frieze with alternating sets of three vertical lines and flowers. Another cyma reversa molding separates the frieze from the mantel shelf which has a molded edge with the profile fillet/fillet/cyma recta/fillet from bottom to top.

The attic level has been partially finished with modern materials, including linoleum and drywall. The space is accessible via the tight winder staircase from the second floor in the southeast corner of the c.1720 section. The finished section of the attic encompasses the c.1720 section and roughly the southern half of the c.1810 section.(Photograph 28) Knee walls hide unfinished eaves space. In the remaining unfinished section of the attic over the northern c.1810 room, there are original, wide, random-width floorboards and pegged mortise-and-tenoned rafters, as well as the exposed undersides of wood shingles and an original ladder providing access to the roof next to the chimney for firefighting purposes. The door between the two spaces is a c.1810 modified four-panel door, cut to accommodate the slope in the roof.

Building Evolution

The first section of the building, currently the southern third of the two-story block, was constructed in the early-to-mid eighteenth century as an asymmetrical, three-bay, wood frame structure. The number of openings on the east elevation can be presumed to have been the same as it is now, with a central door flanked by a window on either side in the first story and two windows in the second. This was a common configuration for the period among English-built houses in the West Jersey counties. Openings on the other elevations cannot be definitively determined. The original fireplaces and winder staircase remain and suggest that the first floor was used as a single room, know at the time as a hall, since there is only a single fireplace located along the long wall of the building. The second floor appears to have been divided into at least two spaces, one the current southernmost bedroom, which possibly included the current bathroom as well, and the space that is now part of the hallway.

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The space carved out of the current bathroom for a hall closet is a later alteration. The third floor attic space was most likely unfinished space.

The construction of the c.1810 section more than doubled the size of the house. The east elevation gained its current window and door configuration at that time, as did the north elevation, although the sizes of the first floor north windows and middle second floor east elevation window were later changed to accommodate modern windows. The second floor of the west elevation and second and third floors of the south elevation also reached their current window configuration, with the exception of the pair of windows on the west elevation, which may have been a single window or not an opening at all prior to the twentieth century installation of the bathroom. The original configurations of the first floor south and west elevations cannot be fully determined, with the exception of the door at the north end of the west wall, which dates to the c.1810 construction. The configuration of the c.1810 section appears to be generally original. No evidence of an additional staircase was noted. The northern half of the second floor in the c.1810 section, however, appears to have been divided into two rooms at a later date, reusing an original door from another location.

After the construction of the c.1810 section, other changes also occurred. Around 1840, the two east elevation exterior doors were replaced with matching Greek Revival style doors. Those doors may have been reused in other locations in the house. The construction of a porch on the east elevation c.1875 was the next major alteration.

Around the turn of the twentieth century, another addition, possibly an enclosed porch, was construction along the first floor south elevation. This addition had a door on the east elevation. About thirty years later, a second addition was constructed along the west elevations of both the two-story block and the previous one-story addition. Both additions were located several steps down from the main floor level. Later, in the late twentieth century, both sections were modernized as additional living space. They were stuccoed on the exterior and the windows were replaced.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the current arched opening configuration between the first floor rooms and the application of the dining room wainscoting are presumed to have been added as part of the building's remodeling for tavern use. At mid century, the east elevation porch was altered to have a flagstone floor and enclosed with half-walls and windows. At some point in the mid to late twentieth century, the c.1720 fireplace was covered with drywall and a coat-check space was added in the southwest corner of the first floor of the c.1720 section.

During the second half of the twentieth century, the exterior was covered with vinyl siding over the original clapboard, the kitchen space was completely modernized and a bathroom was installed on the second floor in

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the northwestern portion of the c.1720 space. Also in the second half of the twentieth century, modern vinyl sheet flooring, carpeting, and, in the c.1810 parlor, wood flooring, were laid over the original flooring, which is still in place. In addition, many walls were furred out with 2x4 construction and drywall, leaving the plaster intact behind. Many of the ceilings were refinished with drywall. In the late twentieth century, all but one of the second floor windows and three of the first floor windows were replaced, although the sash were salvaged and stored on site. None of the doors were replaced in the twentieth century, although some were reused in different locations. Finally, the attic space was partially finished as another room with modern materials in the second half of the twentieth century.

Summary of Alterations

On the exterior, the clapboard is intact, but is covered with vinyl siding. Three of the first floor windows and all but one of the second floor windows have been replaced. The c.1875 porch has been enclosed. The south and west additions have been stuccoed and have had their windows replaced, possibly altering openings in the process.

On the interior, a coat check space on the first floor of the c.1720 section and possibly one partition wall on the second floor of the c.1720 section were added. A partition wall appears to have been added in the north second floor room in the c.1810 section. The kitchen space in the c.1810 space was modernized and the bathroom was installed on the second floor in the c.1720 space. The first floor openings between rooms were altered into larger arched openings. Tall wainscoting was applied in the dining room. Modern materials were applied over some of the existing historic finishes, except for the actual replacement of some presumed plaster ceilings with drywall.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Robert Marshall House, constructed in two sections in the early-to-mid eighteenth century and about 1810, is a farmhouse with unusual floor plan features, some Colonial-period details, and exceptionally fine punch-and-gouge work of the Federal period unmatched by any other known farmhouses of the period in the surrounding area of Gloucester Township. Remaining Colonial elements include the original winder staircase, the original fireplace opening on the first floor, an original board partition wall on the second floor, and an original Georgian fireplace mantel and closet, as well as some door and window trim. The house also exhibits many characteristics of the Federal style, including six-over-nine double-hung sash with a Federal-period profile, six-panel doors with raised paneling with Federal-profile edge molding on the panels, window and door trim, three punch-and-gouge work fireplace mantelpieces, one Federal-period fireplace mantel, original chair rail molding, and a corner cupboard with butterfly shelves. For its Federal period features, the Robert Marshall House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as a work of vernacular architecture.

Historical Background

The Robert Marshall House is located in what today is Gloucester Township, Camden County. The township was one of the original townships in old Gloucester County (which has since been divided into Camden and Gloucester counties), incorporated in 1695. The house and its property are located along the South Branch of Timber Creek which divides Gloucester and Camden counties, in an area know as Upton at the turn of the eighteenth century.¹

The settlement known as Upton, which was more a collection of pioneer families than a town as such, was situated on the South Branch of Timber Creek in the area of the current neighborhoods of Blenheim and Blackwood. The houses of the families were not in close proximity, the name Upton was simply a place name used to indicate an area along the creek which may have originated from Upton in Berkshire, England, the home town of Thomas Stanton, who purchased the area as a proprietor in 1682. Stanton sold his property along the creek to John Ladd, who in turn sold a portion to John Whitall that reportedly encompassed the land on which the house now stands. Whitall sold the property to Richard Chew in 1700. The Chews bought additional property in the area from the Coopers.²

The land on which the house now stands may have been a wedding gift to David Wainwright (1685-1720) and Charity Chew (1686-1739) from her parents Richard Chew (1655-1725) and Frances Woodward Chew (b. 1657). The deed is not recorded, but Richard and Frances Chew gifted land to many of their children.

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David's father, Jeffrey Wainwright (1642-1689) became a Quaker and emigrated from Bermuda to Woodbury Creek in 1680. Two of David's known brothers, Samuel Sr. (1663-1729) and Jeffrey, moved to Philadelphia about 1700. David and Charity Wainwright had no children. David's will (NJ 69-H), cites him as a yeoman and Charity as sole heiress and executrix. The will gives to his "beloved wife ye use of my plantation & house & houses & all other privileges belonging to ye sd plantation that is which I now live." After her death, the will states that the estate was to go to Samuel Wainwright of Philadelphia. The wording of the will indicates that a house was standing upon the property prior to his death in 1720. Due to the lack of documentation regarding the transfer of the property from the Chews to Wainwright and his wife (the Chew's daughter), however, it has not been confirmed that the house and property referred to in the will is the same as the Marshall House property.

After Charity Wainwright's death in 1739, the property passed to Samuel Wainwright Jr. (1702-1741). Whether he lived there or leased it to others is not definitively known, but secondary sources indicate that a notice of his death placed in a Philadelphia newspaper had a New Jersey date line, suggesting he may have been at the property at the time of his death. Samuel Jr. married prior to 1720 and had four children with his wife Mary: Sarah (b. 1719), Elizabeth (b. 1720), and Rebekah (b. 1731) and Jonathan (1722-1792), who became a Philadelphia merchant, hatter, and Quaker.

*After Samuel Wainwright, Jr.'s death on July 16, 1741, the property was advertised for sale in the July 23, 1741 edition of the (Philadelphia) *American Weekly Mercury*:

THE PLANTATION of Samuel Wainwright, late Deceased, situate at the head of Timber Creek, in the County of Gloucester [sic], in west New Jersey, Containing 100 and 12 Acres of Land, and 50 Acres of Cedar Swamp. Is now to be Sold, it Lies about a Mile distant from a good Fulling Mill, and Grist Mill, half a Mile from a very good Landing, convenient for Trades Men. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may enquire of Samuel McCollock, living near Premises, or of Jacob Reeder, of Newton, in Queens County, on Long-Island, Executors of the said Wainwright, and be further informed.

The property failed to sell immediately and was advertised again in 1742 in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. The ownership of the property, from the time of the posting of the second advertisement until 1783 is not known. No recorded (or known unrecorded) deeds or wills in Gloucester County confirm the sale or transfer of the property during that period. Local history, however, suggests that it may have been used as a tavern in the mid-eighteenth century.³

In 1803, the heirs of John Walling sold the property to Triel (or Trien) Westcott, who was married to Walling's daughter Anna (Glouc. Co. Deed Book G, p. 12). Westcott purchased additional adjacent land from Jacob Glover, High Sheriff in 1806 as part of a suit against the heirs of Nicholas Waln, who was the executor of Jacob

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Shoemaker. Shoemaker may have held a mortgage or other lien on the property. John Walling had died in 1783, leaving his property to his children through a will. This indicates that the property was under the ownership of Walling/Walling's estate from at least 1783 and presumably for some period of time prior to Walling's death. The twenty year gap between his death and the division of the property suggests that the children may have been minors at the time of his death. The status of the property as an estate, with no uncontested ownership by one party (since each of the children had some interest in the disposition of the estate), between 1783 and 1803 makes it unlikely that the second section of the house was constructed during that period. The short tenure of Triel and Anna Westcott also makes it unlikely that they constructed the second section of the house.

Westcott sold the entire property to Robert Marshall in 1807 (Glouc. Co. Deeds Book L p. 389) and the property remained in the Marshall family into the twentieth century. Robert Marshall, as a family man with a long-term interest in owning the property, is most likely responsible for the construction of the second section of the house. The use of Federal style punch-and-gouge work in a rural vernacular house supports this contention. Marshall died intestate around 1831 and the Orphans Court awarded the property to John Marshall (Glouc. Co. Division Book 2, p. 291). A survey of the land related to this transfer of ownership confirms that it is the same tract that the house stands on today. The property then passed to Robert Marshall in 1882 (Camden Co. Deed Book 104, p. 372, Tract 1). In 1917, Robert Marshall's estate sold the property to Halyburton Realty Co. From there it passed through several owners until it was purchased by Salvatore Moffa in 1940 (Camden Co. Deed Book 945, p. 14).

The Moffa family had moved into the house in the 1930s, giving the building its common name, "Moffa Farmhouse." After they purchased the property in 1940, the extended family started a bar and restaurant on the first floor called Moffa's Farm. Around 1954, a second building was built on the property to serve as a restaurant/catering facility, while the house was used for storage for the restaurant and also continued to serve as a home. Salvatore Moffa and his wife, Antoinette, both died in October of 1954. A deed reflecting Antoinette's will transferred the property to Moffa Farm, Inc. (Camden Co. Deed Book 1866, p. 488). This corporation appears to have represented the remaining family members involved in the restaurant operation and presumably reflects the business use as well. The Moffas sold the property in 1987 to Daniel and Sarah Romano (Camden Co. Deed Book 4207, p. 168). The building's last use, at the beginning of this century, was as a home. The Township took ownership of the property in lieu of back taxes owed in 2004. At that time, the house was vacated and the restaurant building was demolished.⁴

Significance and Context

The development of the Robert Marshall House is not unusual for an eighteenth-century rural dwelling. The first portion of the house, constructed in the early-to-mid eighteenth century, was a common dwelling type for southern New Jersey, with one room on the first floor and one or two rooms with a hallway on the second.

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Board partitions may also have divided the first floor, but the size of the room and the single fireplace make the one-room scenario a reasonable assumption. This section of the house has retained its original size and exterior configuration, as well as some important Colonial-period details, including the winder staircase and the Georgian mantelpiece in the second floor bedroom. When the house was enlarged around 1810, its expansion was accomplished by constructing a three-bay, Federal-style house adjacent to the north wall of the eighteenth-century structure. This side-by-side expansion extended the existing depth and roofline of the earlier structure and created a single, larger rectangular block with a gable roof that was typical of the Federal style.

The Federal style was based on the designs of a Scottish architect name Robert Adam, whose work was prominent in England in the 1760s and 1770s. Adam's work was inspired by the Roman ruins he had seen while traveling in Italy. In England, the style became known as the Adams style (for Robert and his brother James, who worked with Robert). In the United States, where it first achieved popularity during the 1780s and remained popular through about 1830s, it was identified as the Federal style because it coincided in time with the early years of the new nation. It was favored for the construction of many buildings during that period because of the association made between the Roman Republic and the new United States of America.⁵

High style examples of the Federal style are characterized by rectangular or square buildings, two or three stories in height, with low hipped roofs, sometimes with balustrades, dormers with arched windows, symmetrical facades, smooth surfaces, tall, narrow windows with thin muntins, windows that diminish in height from the first floor up to the third floor, lunette and oval windows, entrances with fanlights and slender side lights, narrow and delicate columns and moldings (particularly in comparison to the heavier Georgian details), interior end chimneys that were often bridged in double-pile houses, oval, circular, or octagonal rooms on the interior, and decorative elements such as reeding, rosettes, urns, swags, and oval patera on mantels, cornices, and ceilings. The delicate punch-and-gouge work that characterized some Federal style woodwork at its finest employed many of these decorative motifs.⁶

The Robert Marshall House, given its development in two periods as a rural farmhouse, is not a high-style example of the Federal style, but expresses certain of its characteristics on both the exterior and the interior. On the exterior, the regular, rectangular form, created by enlarging the original rectangular building, is characteristic of the Federal style, particularly vernacular farmhouses with Federal characteristics. Other exterior expression of the style is limited due to the rural, middle-class nature of the building but includes tall six-over-nine, double-hung sash windows with thin muntins molded in a profile typical of the period, and a balanced, although not symmetrical, facade. Other exterior Federal period elements include the shallow box cornice with cyma recta cornice profile and the lack of overhanging raking cornices. The center chimney in lieu of interior end chimneys is not very common, but reflects the practical nature of the building, as the interior chimney allowed for two fireplaces. Finally, while hipped roofs were common to high style Federal period buildings, the gable roof found

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on the Robert Marshall house is more common to West Jersey's vernacular buildings of the period and again reflects the practicality needed in the construction of a farmhouse, as well as the reality that the extension of the c.1720 gable roof was an uncomplicated means of expanding the house.

The interior form of the house is somewhat unusual. The builder of the c.1810 section could have chosen to expand the first floor plan in a typical manner for the early nineteenth century by adding a second single room (or a pair of side-by-side east-west rooms) separated from the eighteenth-century first floor room by a center hall with a new stair case. Instead, the builder chose not to incorporate a second stair or even a hallway, instead creating a pair of rooms directly to the north of the c.1720 room and a formal parlor to the north of those. This floor plan is unusual in that it sets up a circular traffic pattern in the house in which people must travel through other rooms to reach the only staircase. On the second floor, the use of a single staircase in a corner of the house resulted in the extension of the original c.1720 hallway along one long (east) wall, with the rooms along the other. This arrangement is functional, but also slightly atypical for an expanded farmhouse.

Despite the unusual floor plan, the c.1810 section of the house is clearly marked as a middle-class house by the extensive use of fine punch-and-gouge work on three fireplace mantels, as well as other Federal period features. The fireplace mantels in the c.1810 dining room, the c.1810 north parlor, and the c.1810 north bedroom were all carved using the punch-and-gouge method with details that include reeding, three-part mantel shelves, flowers, and swags. Other interior Federal period details include the door in the west wall of the parlor, which was originally a rear exterior door, four-panel interior doors, window trim, a corner cupboard with butterfly shelves, a mantel shelf over a fireplace in a second floor bedroom, and a chair rail.

Construction of houses during the Federal period in towns like Camden and Haddonfield was common. Most were of brick and many exhibit a few Federal style details on the exterior such as semi-circular fanlights, windows of decreasing size at each level, and bridged interior end chimneys. Examples of town houses constructed in the Federal style include the Samuel Cooper House constructed in Camden in 1790, the John Gill House in Haddonfield c.1794, the John Roberts House in Haddonfield in 1816, and the Frederick Plummer House in Camden in 1818. Other more rural examples include the Stratton House near Swedesboro constructed in 1794, the Paul House in Paulsboro in 1810, the Thomas Carpenter House near Mantua c.1773/ c.1790, and the Archibald Moffett House near Mantua in 1810. These houses cover the range of dwelling size from small and simple to more elaborate buildings owned by wealthy, socially and politically important people. None of these buildings, however, exhibit the level of punch-and-gouge work found in the Robert Marshall House fireplace surrounds. Only a few exhibit bands of key fret molding and one has a swag on the center panel, placing the punch-and-gouge work at the Robert Marshall House as a significant decorative touch that identified the family as having a certain level of wealth.

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Endnotes

1. The Historical Background section was researched and written by the West Jersey History Project and supplemented and edited by Sheila Koehler for the purposes of this document.
2. Additional information in this paragraph from Edward E. Fox, III, Robert Thompson, and Jo Ann Field Kaitz, *The History of Gloucester Township, New Jersey* (Runnemede, NJ: Colour Printing, 2005), 68-71.
3. Edward E. Fox, *The History of Gloucester Township*, 79; Edward Fox, to Honorable Sandra L. Love, Mayor, Gloucester Township, December 1, 2004.
4. Larry Hajna, "Fate of farmhouse in question" *Courier-Post*, April 23, 2005.
5. John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It?* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1983) 30.
6. Poppeliers, 31.

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West Jersey History Project. History of Moffa Farmhouse. n.p., 26 April 2005.

<http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/meetingplace/moffaouse/>

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 5001, lots 11 and 30 in the neighborhood of Blenheim, Gloucester Township, Camden County, New Jersey.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These two properties compose the remaining property associated with the Robert Marshall House. Lot 30 is entirely surrounded by lot 11.

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Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Robert Marshall House
2. Camden County, New Jersey
3. Sheila Koehler
4. December 21, 2006
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035
(856) 547-0465

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 28. View of the property facing south toward Timber Creek from the south side of the house.

Photograph 2 of 28. View of the east elevation, showing original window openings on the second floor level and a 19th century porch, since enclosed.

Photograph 3 of 28. View of the south and west elevations, showing an early 20th century, one-story addition and a c.1930 addition. and exposed clapboard.

Photograph 4 of 28. View of the symmetrical north elevation.

Photograph 5 of 28. View of a small shed outbuilding to the southwest of the house showing a gable roof, three openings on the east side, and a tarped structure attached.

Photograph 6 of 28. Detail of an eighteenth-century four-panel door stored in the basement.

Photograph 7 of 28. View of the c.1720 first floor room facing south.

Photograph 8 of 28. View of the c.1810 dining room, located at the southwest corner of the c.1810 section.

Photograph 9 of 28. View of the dining room fireplace with elaborate punch-and-gouge work,

Photograph 10 of 28. Detail of the punch-and-gouge work fireplace mantel in the dining room.

Photograph 11 of 28. Detail of the fireplace cupboard in the c.1810 dining room.

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Photograph 12 of 28. View of the c.1810 parlor facing west.

Photograph 13 of 28. View of the c.1810 parlor facing east.

Photograph 14 of 28. Detail of a c.1810 six-panel door in the west wall of the c.1810 parlor.

Photograph 15 of 28. View of the c.1810 parlor fireplace.

Photograph 16 of 28. Detail of the fine punch-and-gouge work on the c.1810 parlor mantel.

Photograph 17 of 28. Detail of a corner cupboard with butterfly shelves in the the c.1810 parlor.

Photograph 18 of 28. Detail of the trim and butterfly shelf of the corner cupboard.

Photograph 19 of 28. View of the c.1810 southeast room on the first floor facing north.

Photograph 20 of 28. View of the c.1720 second floor south room facing west.

Photograph 21 of 28. View of the c.1720 second floor mantel shelf and closet door with H-L hinges.

Photograph 22 of 28. Detail of a c.1810 four-panel door on the second floor.

Photograph 23 of 28. Detail of construction and window trim on the c.1720 second floor.

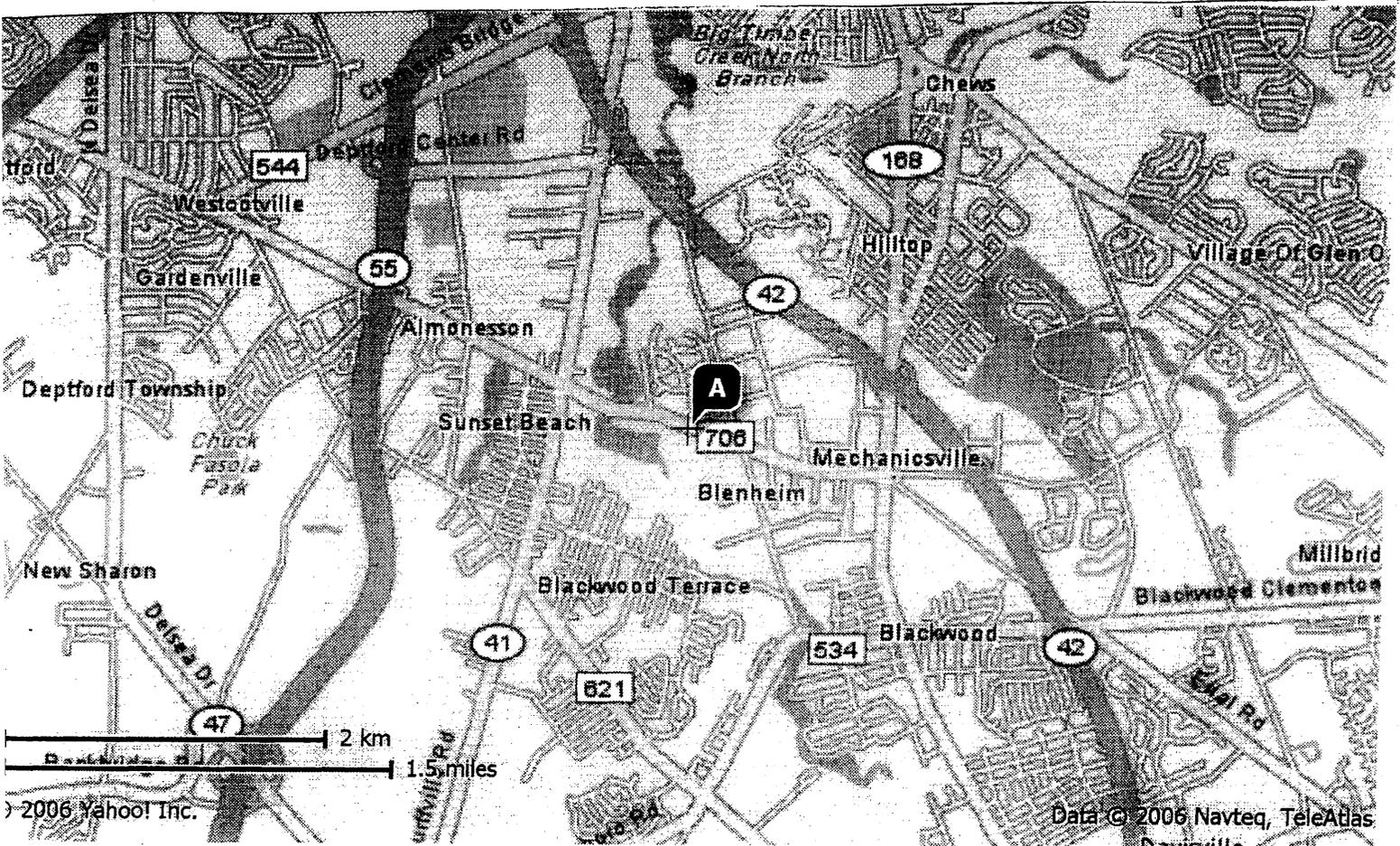
Photograph 24 of 28. Detail of original door trim on the second floor in the c.1720 section.

Photograph 25 of 28. View of the fireplace in the c. 1810 master chamber.

Photograph 26 of 28. Detail of the punch-and-gauge work on the c.1810 second floor mantel.

Photograph 27 of 28. Detail of an original second floor window and trim in the c.1810 west wall.

Photograph 28 of 28. View of the attic that encompasses the c.1720 and part of the c.1810 sections facing south.



Robert Marshall House
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Moffa's Farm

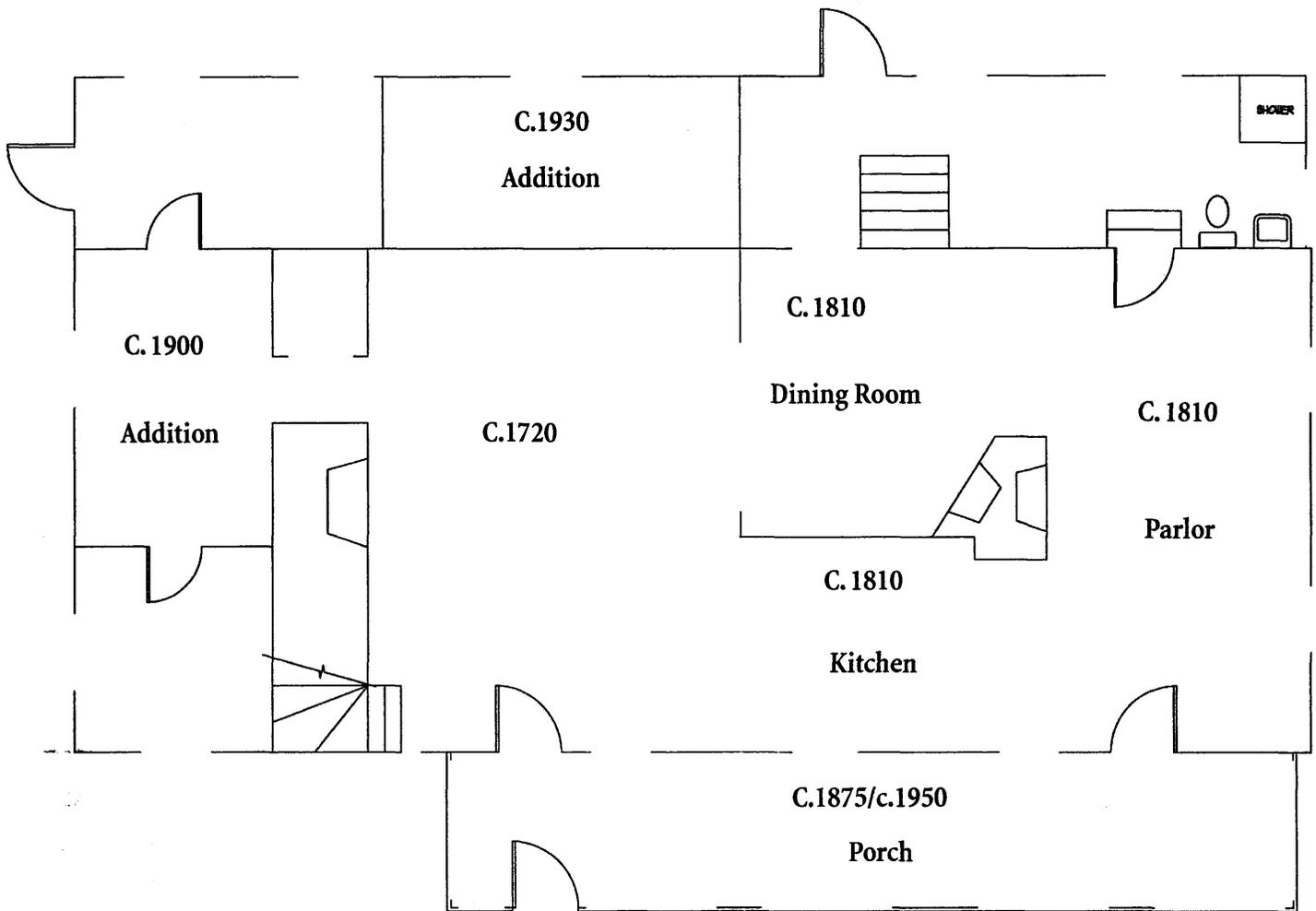


Site Plan



Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
Gloucester Township, Camden County NJ



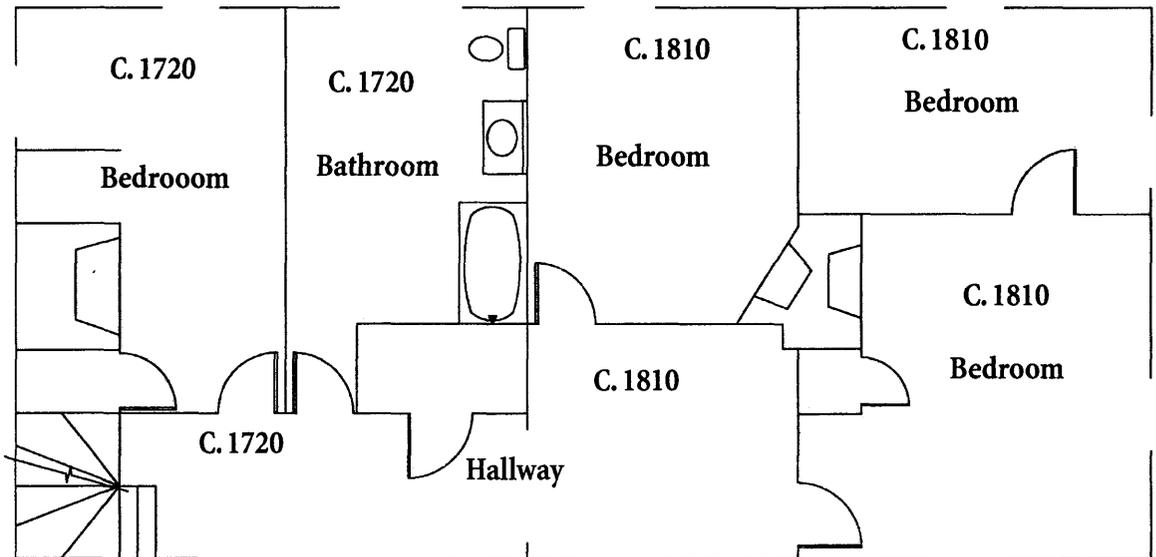


First Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



Robert Marshall House
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 Camden County, NJ

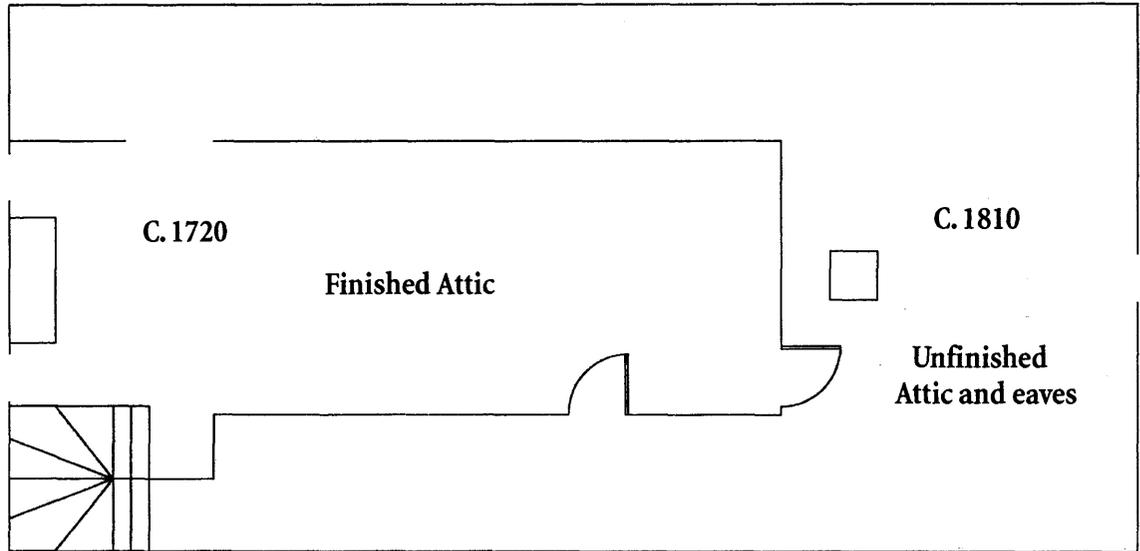


Second Floor Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



Robert Marshall House
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 Camden County, NJ

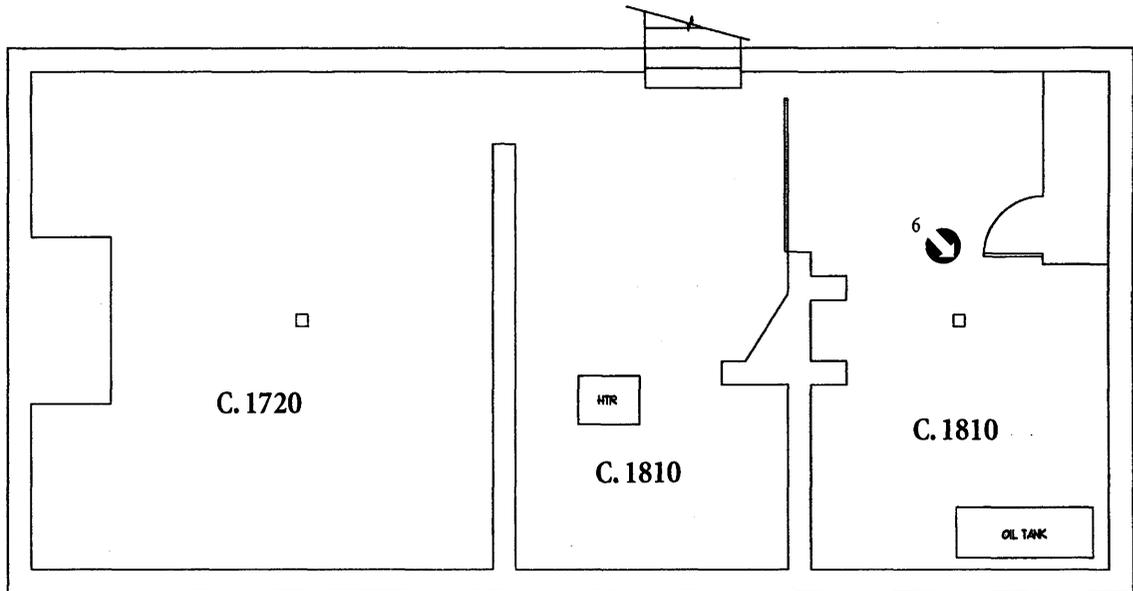


Attic Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



Robert Marshall House
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Camden County, NJ



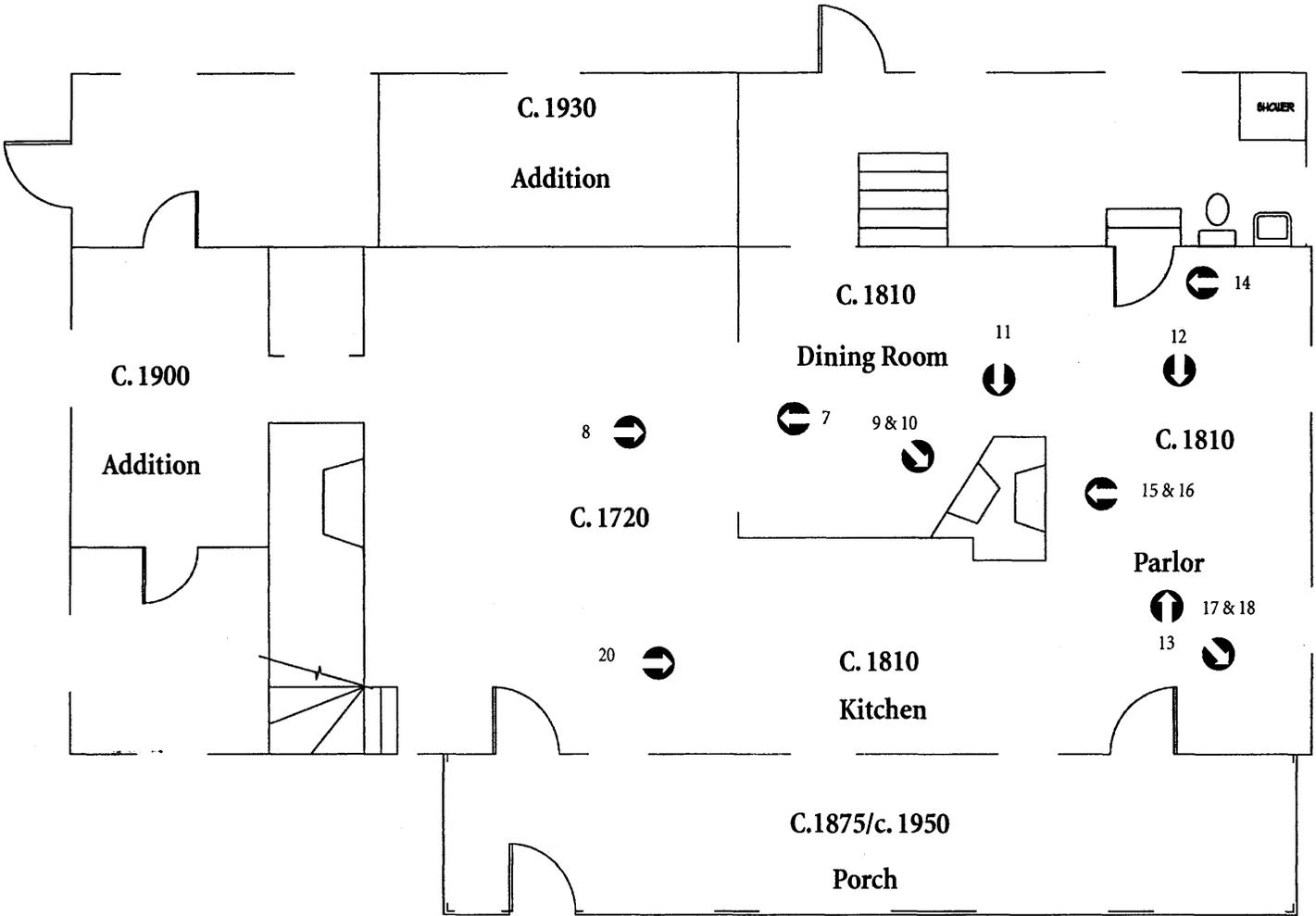
Basement Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



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3
5



1

4

2

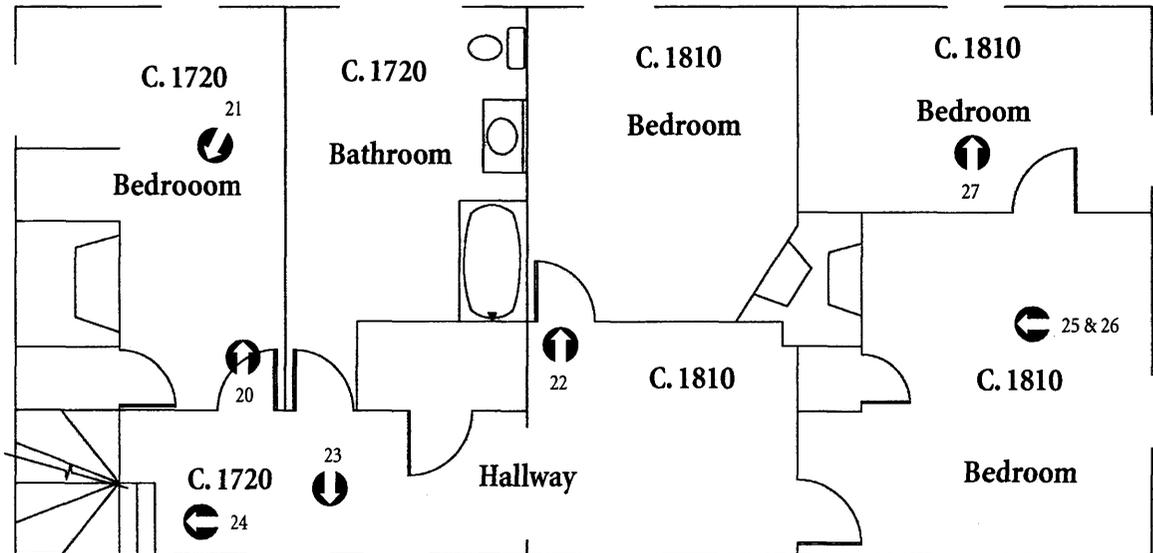
First Floor Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



Project North

Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
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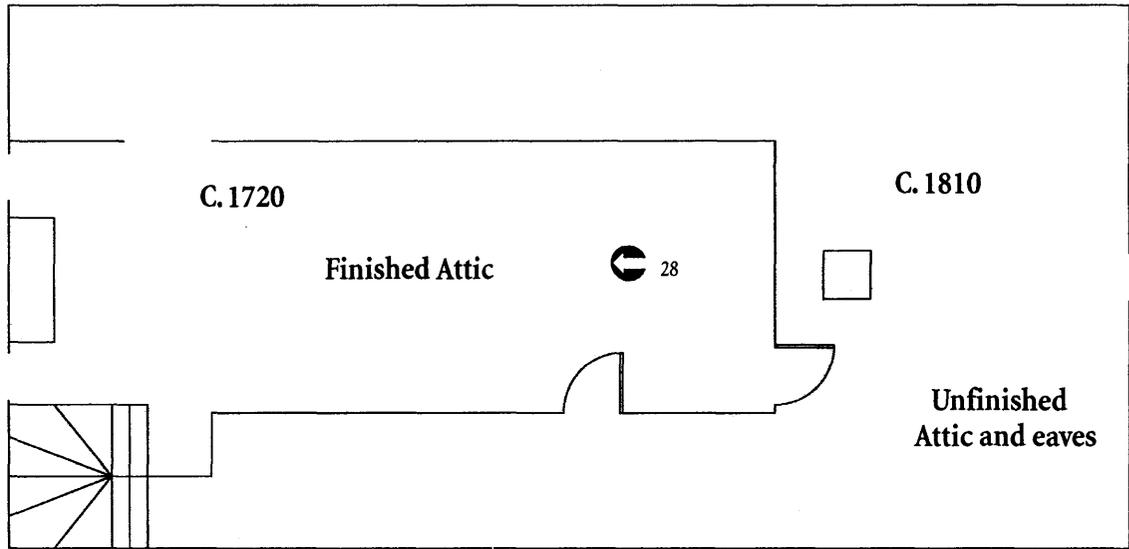
Second Floor Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"



Project North

Robert Marshall House
 510 Almonesson Road
 Camden County, NJ



Attic Plan - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 7' 1 2/3"

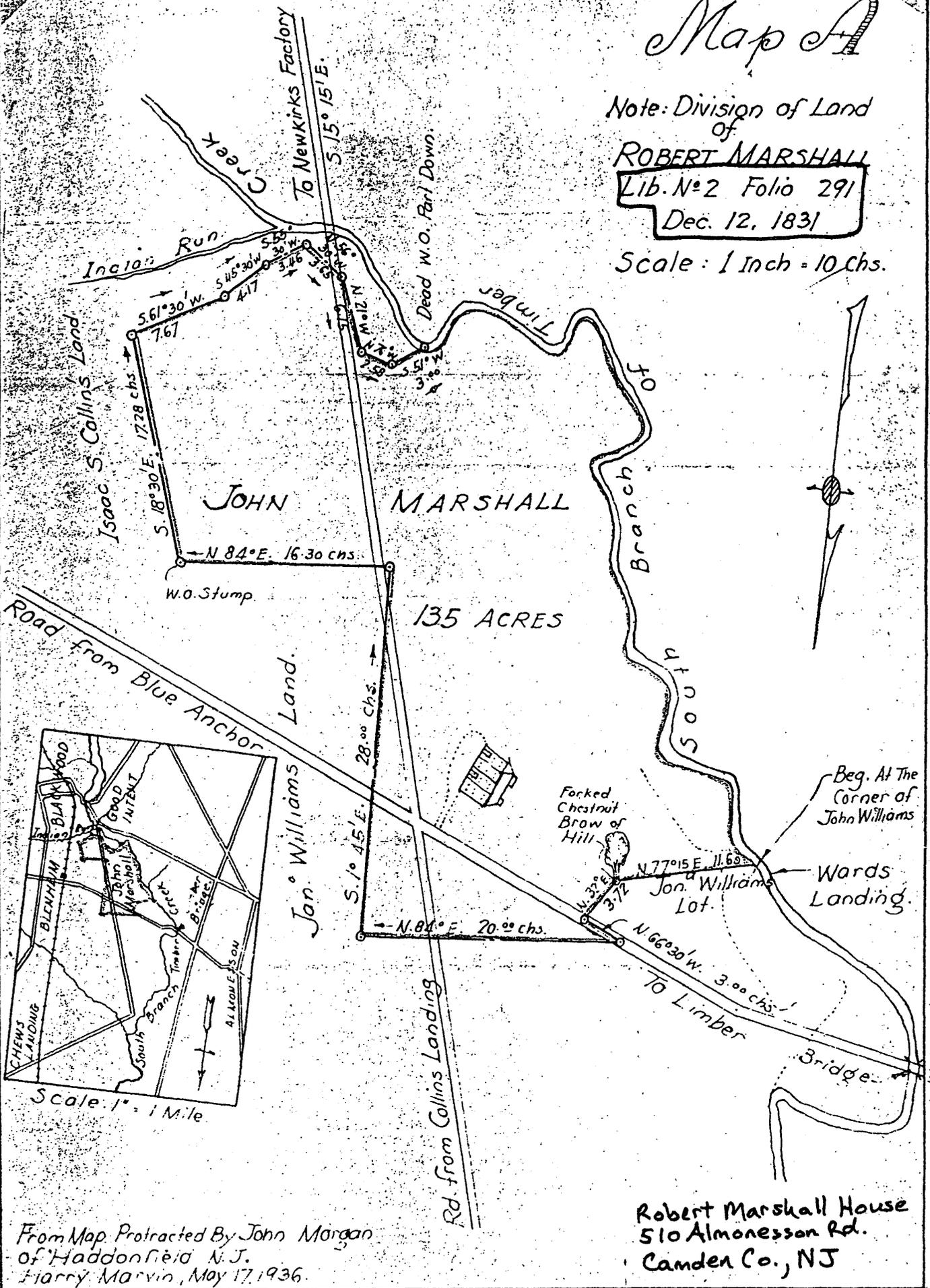


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Map A

Note: Division of Land
of
ROBERT MARSHALL
Lib. N^o 2 Folio 291
Dec. 12, 1831

Scale: 1 Inch = 10 chs.





Historic Photograph #1: c. 1920

Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
Gloucester Township, Camden County NJ



Historic Photograph #2: c.1940

Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
Gloucester Township, Camden County NJ



Historic Photograph #3: c. 1940

Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
Gloucester Township, Camden County NJ



Historic Photograph #4: c. 1960

Robert Marshall House
510 Almonesson Road
Gloucester Township, Camden County NJ