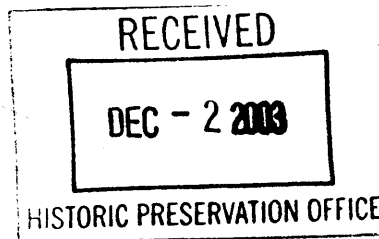


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



126
03-0640-218e

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 707 Route 47 not for publication

city or town Dennis Township vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Cape May code 009 zip code 08210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

John S. Watson Jr., Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resource/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

11/26/04

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Name of Property

Cape May County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Postmedieval English

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof WOOD/shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

see attached continuation sheets

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Name of Property

Cape May County, NJ
County and State

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

C: architecture

Period of Significance

C: ca. 1790

Significant Dates

C: ca. 1790

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

see attached 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 # NJ-1205
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Cape May County Historical & Genealogical Society

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Name of Property

Cape May County, NJ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .69 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) see attached continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) see attached continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joan Berkey, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date November 20, 2003
street & number 1003 Bartlett Avenue telephone 609-927-7950
city or town Linwood state NJ zip code 08221-1137

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Mr. Geroge Masselos
street & number P.O. Box 170 telephone 609/861-0711
city or town South Dennis state NJ zip code 08245

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 1

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ

Narrative Description

Summary Description:

The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House is a wood frame residence comprised of two sections: (1) a 1½ story heavy timber frame main block built ca. 1790, and (2) a 1½ story section built in 1975 located to the north of the main block. Set back 100' from the curb, the house stands on the west side of State Route 47 (Delsea Drive), facing east; it is located in the southernmost outskirts of the unincorporated village of South Dennis, Dennis Township, Cape May County, New Jersey. The house to the immediate north and another across the street are modern, while that immediately to the south was built in 1803 in the Federal style. Houses in the village of South Dennis range in date from the early to mid-19th century and were erected as the homes of those who built ships or ran shops at the landing at Dennis Creek to the north. The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House was moved to this location in 1972 from its second location further north on Route 47; it was originally sited on the east side of Jake's Landing Road, about 2.5 miles northwest of its present location. The house's main block has a rectangular footprint and features a wood clapboard exterior, some exposed framing members on the interior, some original windows, original doors, original mantel, and both original and ca. 1835-40 interior finishes. The 1975 section also has a rectangular footprint; it was built using historic materials salvaged from other historic houses (most of them late 18th-early 19th century in date) in Cape May County that were slated for demolition. Standing on level ground, the house is surrounded by grassed lawns dotted with mature trees. Also on the site is one non-contributing building, a ca. 1860 wood frame storage building that was also moved to this site and placed on the northeast corner of the lot in the 1980s.

Exterior Description:

This 1½ story house is 7 bays wide and is comprised of three building campaigns. [photo #2] The earliest is the three bay wide southernmost section of the main block, built ca. 1790, and the one bay wide section in the middle, which was probably a one-story lean-to built at the same time as the main block, but was likely raised to two stories after ca. 1835. The northernmost three bay wide section, built slightly shorter than the main block, was erected in 1975 by the current owner who used historic materials salvaged from several local buildings. The entire building is clad in ca. 1975 wood clapboard (unbeaded), has a roof covered with wood shingles, and stands on a brick foundation made of used, antique bricks taken from the 18th century Douglas House (no longer extant) in Middle Township on Rt. 47.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 2

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

Windows on the first floor in the south and middle sections are 6/6 double hung wood sash that are modern replications of the originals, while those in the northernmost section are 6/6 double hung wood sash that appear to date to ca. 1800. There are no windows on either the north or south (side) elevations, and the garret windows in the half-story of the middle and south sections are six light single sash wood windows that appear to be original; they open by sliding into the wall. The garret windows in the northernmost section are also ca. 1800 6-light single sash wood windows and they swing outward on top hinges. [photos #2 and #3]

The gable roof ridge of the main block and the north addition runs parallel to the façade (east elevation) and is pierced between the south and middle sections by a modern corbelled brick chimney. The roofline has a boxed cornice with no returns, no show rafters, and a simple rake board. There is a small stoop in front of the front door in the south section. The façade of the south section consists of a center door placed between two windows on the first floor, with two garret windows in the half-story above. The middle section has just one window on the first floor and one in the half-story, while the north section has three windows on the first floor and three in the half-story above. The front door is board and batten, hung on ca. 1800 strap hinges and pintles; it is a modern replication of the original on the rear elevation. [photo #2 and #7]

The rear (west) elevation has a one-story, shed-roofed open air porch supported by square columns and running between the northernmost and southernmost rear doors; this was added during the 1970s building campaign. The first floor rear elevation of the house has a different bay configuration than the façade with each of the three sections having a door flanked by a window. The rear elevation of the half-story of all three sections is identical to that on the façade. There is a crawl space under the 1975 addition, accessed by a Bilco door on the rear elevation. [photo #3]

Interior Description:

The main block (original section) of the house is rectangular in plan, with a footprint approximately 30' wide by 16' deep. The first floor of this section consists of two rooms: (1) a 19' wide by 16' deep parlor with a fireplace located to the south, and (2) a modern kitchen in what was originally a 1-story lean-to. The second floor of the main block is comprised of two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a small hall. The northernmost section, built in 1975, has a footprint that is 20' wide x 16' deep and contains a living room on the first floor and a bedroom on the second floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 3

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

Both the parlor and the kitchen in the original section have what appears to be a ca. 1800-1840 chair rail, above which are plaster walls and below which are original hand-planed flush board panels, laid horizontally to form a wood wainscot; the wainscot in the parlor is now covered with old wallpaper. [photo# 5 and #6] The joists are exposed in the kitchen and have a chamfered edge [photo #8], while the joists in the parlor are now covered with a plaster ceiling. The parlor fireplace, located on the north wall, has an original Federal-style mantel that is typical of those found in Cape May County during this time period, but it is notable for its overly wide projection. It consists of a projecting, molded cornice and plain frieze placed above a modestly-molded enframement that has no columns. [photos #4, #5, and #7] The fireplace, chimney, and hearth were rebuilt by the current owner using antique bricks from a local house that was torn down.

The overmantel is plastered, but the remainder of the fireplace wall has original hand-planed, unbeaded flush boards laid vertically. There are two original built-in chimney closets located on the east wall of the fireplace, each fronted by original, hand-planed board and batten doors. The original winder stair and its adjoining closet underneath are placed to the west of the fireplace. The doors to both the stair and the closet are original board and batten. [photo #5] The board and batten exterior door on the west (rear) wall appears to be original to the house's late 18th century construction date and features original hand-forged strap hinges hung on original pintles. Ghosts of at least two earlier latches (one a large box lock, the other a bean-shaped, wrought iron thumb latch) remain in the brown/red paint, and the door now has a ca. 1780 or later box rim lock added by the present owner. [photo #7] There is also an interior door on the façade; it appears to date to ca. 1840 or later and consists of 3 horizontal raised panels over 2 vertical panels, all with narrow, applied moldings. [seen to the right in photo #5]

Exposed in all four corners of the parlor are straight corner posts, which are chased and beaded. In the southeast corner of the parlor ceiling is a "coffin door" opening placed between the joists; its original door (hand-planed, board and batten) is extant, but is not currently in place, and twisted hand-forged wire hooks hold it in place when installed. [photo #6]

Trim around the doors and windows also appears to be original and is comprised of 3" wide wood with a ¼" interior bead. Baseboards are 6" high topped with a ½" bead, and appear to date to ca. 1835-40. Floors are random width pine nailed with square head nails, and while old, are not original and likely date to the ca. 1835-40 remodeling. The original floors are extant under the present boards, as are the half-log joists/sleepers with their bark intact. The original flush board wall covering (unbeaded, hand-planed, and laid horizontally) is extant on the north wall, in the fireplace closets, in the winder stair, and in the stair under the winder.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 4

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

The winder stair to the second floor appears to have been re-configured at some later date, as there are paint ghosts in the closet underneath which suggest an earlier, less-steep configuration. This was probably done when the kitchen lean-to was raised to 1½ -stories ca. 1835-40, because the treads are nailed with square head machine cut nails. It is possible that parts of the original stair were re-used in the construction, because of square nail holes (which suggest rose head nails were used in the original construction) that are seen on the back of the treads and serve no purpose now. Also observed in the closet under the stairs were two rose head nails holding the trim in place, but it is not known if their shanks are cut or hand-forged. [photo #4]

The kitchen, located in the middle of the main block, measures approximately 11' wide x 16' deep, and it stands about 8" lower than the parlor. Its exposed rafters are vertical sawn, run east to west, and have a modestly-chamfered edge. Baseboards and beaded window trim are identical to those found in the parlor, as is the original board and batten door on the west (rear) wall. It, too, is held with the same original strap hinges as those found on the rear door in the parlor. The north and south end girts are faced with a beaded board, but there are no exposed corner posts. The south wall has been covered with modern cedar paneling, and is fronted by a row of modern kitchen base cabinets with a sink. A 2-section, built-in cabinet, which appears to date to the mid-19th century, stands in the northwest corner. Floors are of random-width pine and appear to date to the 20th century. [photo #8, fig. 8]

The second floor of the oldest section consists of a bedroom, a hall, and a modern bathroom, all with plaster or sheetrock walls. The stairs leading to the second floor terminate in a "good morning" stair at the top, with steps leading either to the right (south into the hall) or to the left (north into the middle bedroom). [fig. 6] The stair is enclosed with a wood railing; the handrail has a beaded edge and the posts are square, and it appears to be original to the house's late-18th century construction date. [photo #10] Floors run north to south and are random width pine, nailed with a combination of T-head and square head nails. Corner posts are visible in all four corners of the original section on this floor and are chased with a beaded edge. All are straight, except for that in the southwest corner, which has a slight flare. [photo #12] Most doors are original board and batten, and the baseboards are 6" high with a ½" bead on top. The bedroom over the parlor has plaster walls, a sheetrock ceiling, and the "coffin door" opening (now covered over with floor boards) in the southeast corner. [photo #11] The bathroom has modern fixtures. [fig. 7]

The bedroom over the middle section (kitchen) has sheetrock walls, no exposed corner posts, a ceiling of modern cedar flush boards, and a small closet fronted by an original board and batten door in the southeast corner. [photo #13] A break in the floor boards in the southwest corner

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 5

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

suggests that there may have been a winder stair, or more likely ladder access, originally at this location.

The attic of the main block is accessed by a trap door in the bathroom closet ceiling. Rafters were observed to be vertical sawn, slightly tapered, and held with pegged mortise and tenon joints at the roof ridge. The rafters over the parlor section are larger in size than those over the kitchen section, confirming that the bedroom over the present kitchen was added at a later date.

The north addition, built in 1975 with a 20' wide x 16' deep footprint, was constructed using historic building materials salvaged from other late-18th/early 19th century Cape May County houses. The joists are from two houses in Palermo, the floor boards on both stories are from the Douglas House (formerly in Middle Township on Rt. 47), the winder stair is from a house in Swainton, and the paneled doors and windows from the Shivers House in Green Creek. The living room on the first floor has exposed joists that run east to west. The north and south walls are covered with modern cedar flushboarding, while the other two walls are of sheetrock. The exterior door on the west wall consists of 4 panels (2/2), and there is a winder stair in the southeast corner. The closet underneath the winder is currently set up for use as a powder room. [photo #9]

The bedroom above has modern cedar flushboarding on the north and south walls, and the ceiling consists of the exposed rafters with plywood sheathing placed between them. [photo #14]

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations:

The house originally consisted of what is today the southernmost parlor with the bedroom/bathroom/hall above and the adjacent kitchen. It is likely that the kitchen was originally a one-story lean-to, built at the same time as the parlor, and then raised to 1½ stories ca. 1835-40. This is suggested by: (1) the fact that the chimney closets on the east face of the parlor fireplace appear to be original, rather than installed later if that section of the wall had to be opened to provide access to the kitchen; (2) the presence of a former opening, likely for a ladder, in the southwest corner of the kitchen; (3) the interior finish treatment of the pockets into which the small second floor garret windows slide is different in the two bedrooms—those in the bedroom over the kitchen are faced with wood flush boards, while those in the bedroom over the parlor are not; and, (4) the rafters in the two sections of the main block are different.

It is also likely that the house originally had flush board walls for an interior wall finish, as their use was common in the county until ca. 1820 when plaster walls became popular. The house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 6

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

was probably remodeled around 1835-40; at that time the plaster walls were likely added with the flush boards retained as a wainscot, the front door replaced, and the stairs re-configured to accommodate the newly created bedroom over the kitchen. The floor joists in the parlor were also probably exposed originally, and were then covered with a plaster ceiling when the house was remodeled ca. 1835-40.

The house was Victorianized during the mid- to late 1800s with the installation of 2/2 windows on the first floor of the main block (removed by the current owner when the building was restored) and with additions to the rear, probably after ca. 1875 when the house was first moved from its original location on Jake's Landing Road to the corner of Rt. 47 and Jake's Landing Road. [fig. 5] The chimney and fireplace (but not the mantel) had been removed prior to the current owner's purchase of the building in 1972.

The current owner removed the rear additions and moved the building to its present lot in 1972. He built a new fireplace in the ca. 1790 parlor, replaced the Victorian 2/2 windows with 6/6 double hung wood sash, built a kitchen in the former one-story lean-to, insulated the house, installed new clapboard siding and new cedar shake roofing, and built the north addition in 1975. He reports that the house stood on large foundation stones (in each corner) at its second location, and notes that the second floor partition walls in the original section were placed as they are today when he purchased the house. When he purchased the house, the kitchen had flushboard wood wainscot and plaster walls on all four walls; he added the doorway on the north wall to access the new living room.

Integrity:

The main block of the house retains a high degree of integrity in terms of historic building materials and finishes. All of the original framing members—chased and beaded corner posts, joists, studs, corner braces, rafters, girts, and plates—are intact. The two original exterior board and batten doors, with their original pintles and strap hinges, are also intact on the rear (west) elevation, while that on the façade is a modern replication of those on the rear. Interior board and batten doors and the garret windows are also original, as is the trim around the windows and doors. Also original are the flush board interior walls on the north wall of the parlor, the fireplace closets, and the mantel. The flush board wainscot in the kitchen and parlor are probably made from flushboards which covered the interior walls originally and were retained as a wainscot in the ca. 1835-40 remodeling. Also intact from that remodeling are the baseboards, the garret windows in the bedroom over the kitchen, most of the plaster walls, and the random width floors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 7

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(section 7 continued)

The modern addition to the north was sensitively designed to respect the historic architecture of the original section.

Setting:

The house stands on a .69 acre lot (100' wide x 300' deep), facing east onto Rt. 47 (Delsea Drive) on the southernmost outskirts of the unincorporated village of South Dennis, Dennis Township, Cape May County, New Jersey. It is set back from the road 100' and is fronted by a modern wooden fence that is set back 13' from the western edge of the road. [photo #1] The Christopher Ludlam House, built in 1803, is immediately to the south [fig. #10], while the house to the north and the house across the street are modern. The front, side, and back yards are grassed and the lot is dotted with several mature trees, including walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*), Eastern Redcedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*), oaks (*Quercus*), and maples (*Acer*). Sluice Creek is located approximately 1/3 mile to the southwest and Dennis Creek is located about 1 mile to the northwest. Most of the historic houses in the village of South Dennis date to the early to mid-19th century, when the Ludlam family began subdividing their extensive holdings in this vicinity.

Also on the property is a non-contributing one-room, one-story gable-fronted storage building (approx. 14' wide x 20' deep), built ca. 1860. [photo #15] It has a gable roof that runs perpendicular to the façade (east elevation). The building is sheathed in vertical flush boards, has a wood shingle roof, original board and batten doors, and several original 6/6 double hung wood windows. It was originally located at the northeast corner of Rt. 50 and Rt. 9 in Upper Township and was moved by the current owner to this site where it now stands on the northeast corner of the lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 1

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House, built ca. 1790, is significant under criterion C/architecture as a well preserved example of third period (ca. 1780-90 to ca. 1845) heavy timber framing as expressed in Cape May County, New Jersey. With its single parlor floor plan and side lean-to, exposed straight corner posts, exposed joists, winder stair, and some extant flush board interior wall covering, the house exemplifies the framing characteristics, floor plan, and interior finishes that were typical in the county's heavy timber framed houses erected just after the Revolutionary War until almost the middle of the 19th century. Similarly, its 1½ story massing was a vernacular building form in Cape May County whose popularity spanned more than a century, beginning in the early 1700s and lasting until ca. 1840.

Although the house has been moved twice from its original location, it derives its significance from its architecture rather than from its local and historic associations. Thus, the fact that it no longer stands on its original site nor retains its original setting, does not diminish its greater significance.

Historical Background:

The house originally stood on Jake's Landing Road, which is located about 2.5 miles northwest of its present location, off of Route 47 (Delsea Drive) in Dennis Township. The land on which the house stood was originally part of a large tract of land (over 2,000 acres) that stretched from Ludlam's Pond (to the east), to Robbins Branch, about 2 miles to the west. This tract was originally owned by Joseph Ludlam II (ca. 1705-1753), son of Joseph Ludlam (ca. 1675-1761), a whaler who came from Long Island and settled in Cape May County ca. 1692.¹

Joseph Ludlam II and his brother Anthony settled on both sides of Dennis Creek, with Anthony (ca. 1695-1735/36) settling on the south side and Joseph II settling on the north side. Dennis Creek became an active port in the late 18th through the mid-19th century, supported by a thriving ship-building industry, shops, and numerous saw and grist mills.² The house presently stands on land on which Anthony Ludlam settled.

¹ Anthony Ludlam, History of the Ludlam Family (privately printed, 1878), p. 6-7.

² Jeffrey Dorwart, Cape May County, New Jersey: The Making of an American Resort Community (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1992), p. 62, 71-73.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

The tract of land on which the house originally stood was willed in 1753 by Joseph II to his son, Thomas (1731-1782), who received the homestead plantation. Joseph II's estate papers mention two houses, an "old house" and the "mansion house," but their locations are unknown and neither appears to be extant.³ In 1783, Thomas Ludlam Sr. willed the homestead plantation to his son, Thomas, Jr. (1764-1823), who likely built this house ca. 1790 when he married Zilpha Smith (1767-1829) that year.⁴ Physical evidence—hand-forged rose head nails found by the present owner while he was restoring the building, the smaller dimensions of the corner posts and girts, and the original Federal-style mantle—support a construction date of ca. 1790, which is also the first year that Thomas Ludlam, Jr. appears in the tax records of Upper (now Dennis) Township.⁵

Little is known about Thomas Ludlam, Jr., but he is shown in the 1810 tax records as owning ½ interest in a sawmill; although the location of the sawmill is not known, he may have co-owned it with his uncle, Henry Ludlam, who established a mill just east of this property on what is now known as Ludlam's Pond.⁶ Thomas Ludlam, Jr. died intestate in 1823, and his property was divided among his heirs, with his son Jacob (ca. 1800-after 1850) receiving the 825 acre tract on which the house stood by purchasing his siblings' interests in 1824.⁷ In 1825, he sold 262 acres of the tract located on the west side of the road to his mother, Zilpha.⁸ The deed, when plotted, shows that a small family cemetery opposite the house was excluded from that transfer, and the parcel included the buildings identified as "George Lawrence" on an 1842 road return. [fig. 1]

In 1842, Jake's Landing Road was laid out, taking its name from Jacob Ludlam who lived in this house which was located on the east side of the road, roughly mid-way between that road's beginning at Route 47 and its terminus to the south at a landing on Dennis Creek.⁹ [fig. 1] The landing appears on the 1856 map as "Second Landing" [fig. 2] and on the 1872 Beers map as "Ludlam's or Third Landing." [fig. 3] Lots at the landing were sold off individually and the landing was used for the shipping of timber from the surrounding cedar swamps and forests.

The map which accompanied the road return shows the names and locations of the buildings along the road, but it should be noted that the depiction of the houses on the map is not entirely accurate with regard to the buildings' form and massing. That shown as the H. [Henry] Ludlam

³ New Jersey State Archives, file #165E.

⁴ New Jersey State Archives, file #446E; William Nelson, Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22, p. 222.

⁵ Upper Township tax records, 1790, p. 8.

⁶ Ibid, 1810, p. 8.

⁷ New Jersey State Archives, file #1032E; Cape May County Deeds, Book M, p. 136, p. 183.

⁸ Cape May County Deeds, book M, p. 389.

⁹ Cape May County Road Returns, Book B, p. 270.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 3

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

House (top right, extant, listed in the National Register) is a 2-story building, but has a rear ell and not a side addition as shown. The H. Vancle House (top middle) is also extant, and it is a small 2-story house with one interior end wall chimney. [fig. 1] For unknown reasons, the road was vacated in 1851.

Jacob Ludlam then sold the house and 110 acres in 1851 to his son, Thomas (ca. 1821-after 1870), who appears as a mariner in the 1850 census and as a store owner living in nearby Dennisville in 1860 and 1870.¹⁰ The 110 acre parcel included the family cemetery on the opposite side of the road, but the remainder of the acreage associated with the house was on the east side of Jake's Landing Road.

In 1853, Thomas sold the tract to Jeremiah S. Nixon, a Dennisville merchant who owned timberlands on nearby East and West Creek in addition to a shipbuilding concern on Dennis Creek.¹¹ In 1855, Nixon sold "the farm, tenement and meadows known as the Thomas Ludlam farm" in 1855 to Daniel Tyler.¹² Daniel Tyler, who appears in the 1860 and 1870 censuses as a farmer, is shown as owning it on the 1872 Beers map.¹³ [fig. 3] An ad for the auction of Tyler's estate in 1875 mentions two houses on the property (both of which are shown on the 1872 map), with this house described as "the homestead farm...with a good house, kitchen, and barn on the premises."¹⁴

Local lore claims that the house was then moved sometime in the late 1800s from its original site on the east side of Jake's Landing Road to the southwest corner of that road at its intersection with Route 47. It appears at that location on a Bell Telephone map of 1941, and reportedly received several additions to the rear in the early and mid-20th century. [fig. 4] In 1972, the present owner moved the main block of the house (sans the later rear additions) to its present location on the west side of Route 47 in South Dennis, also in Dennis Township. Interestingly, the house immediately to the south was built in 1803 by Christopher Ludlam, second cousin twice removed to Thomas Ludlam, Jr. who built this house.

Of the other buildings that appear on Jake's Landing Road in the 1842 road return map, the 1856 map, and the 1872 Beers map, none are extant and the majority of the land is now part of Belleplain State Forest and the Dennis Creek Wildlife Management Area. The road is paved and still leads to the landing on Dennis Creek at the southern terminus. Along the road and

¹⁰ Cape May County Deeds, Book X, p. 337; 1850 census, Dennis Township, p. 20; 1860 census, Dennis Township, p. 56; 1870 census, Dennis Township, p. 5.

¹¹ Dorwart, p. 94.

¹² Cape May County Deeds, Book Z, p. 510.

¹³ 1860 Census, Cape May County, Dennis Twp., p. 69; 1870 Census, Cape May County, Dennis Twp., p. 9.

¹⁴ *Star of the Cape*, July 17, 1875.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 4

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

immediately opposite to the original site of the house is a small cemetery (privately owned) that contains at least four known, marked graves—those of the house's builder, Thomas Ludlam (1764-1823), his wife Zilpha, and two of their children. It is not known when those buildings on the opposite side of the road (shown as being owned by George Lawrence, who was Thomas and Zilpha Ludlam's son-in-law, on the 1845 road return) were built, or what happened to them after 1872. One of them, south of this house's original location and on the opposite side of the road, appears on the 1941 telephone company map, but that map shows that George Lawrence's house and barn are gone by then, replaced by two steam operated saw mills.

The house was photographed by HABS in 1992 as part of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, and the accompanying documentation gives a construction date of 1743 with no source cited. The accompanying documentation gives a brief architectural description and a short history of the area around Dennis Creek.

A Brief History of Heavy Timber Framing

Simply defined, heavy timber frame construction is a method of building that uses large, wood framing members (6"-8" wide or larger), which are joined and held together with pegged mortise and tenon joints. The key components are a box frame composed of sills, posts, plates, girts, and bridging and/or binding beams; above the house frame itself is a roof constituting a separate structural system. Typically, the framing members—corner posts, floor joists, girts and beams—were meant to be exposed, and were sometimes decorated with molding that was either carved by hand or wrought by a molding plane.¹⁵

This type of construction was brought first to the Massachusetts Bay area of New England by English settlers in the 17th century. Heavy timber frame, or post and beam, construction had been used in 16th century East Anglia, and it was only natural for New England colonists to use the same building methods in the New World with which they had been familiar in their native land.

The presence of a timber frame characterized all frame houses in America until the advent of the balloon frame in the nineteenth century, which came to most places in New Jersey in the 1850s at roughly the same time as the Italianate style. The balloon frame was composed of dimensional lumber (e.g. 2x4s and 2x6s), not timbers, hence it was not a "timber" frame. All

¹⁵ The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Robert Craig, Senior Historic Preservation Specialist with the NJ State Historic Preservation Office, for his comments regarding the history and evolution of heavy timber frame construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

frame building in New Jersey (and elsewhere) before the 1850s—for about 200 years—had a timber frame. In common parlance many of these structural systems have been loosely referred to as “heavy” timber frames, to distinguish them from “light” balloon frames.

The techniques of building timber frames were not static across the two centuries. Methods evolved, in part to make erection of buildings simpler, faster, and cheaper, and in part because stylistic concerns demanded that the old ways which originally prevailed be abandoned. Generally, this evolution followed a course of a progressive lightening of the members themselves together with a simplification of their joinery. It is usually possible, even through casual inspection, to distinguish between early and late timber frames; with a more careful inspection it is sometimes possible to distinguish between “middle” and “late” frames.

As typically defined, the term “heavy timber frame” denotes only those frames that survive, generally speaking, from the “first period” of timber framing in New Jersey, a period that covers the 17th through the early 18th century. A more strict definition would include only those timber framed buildings with a summer beam. However, within the context of those houses which survive in Cape May County, the term is more broadly used to denote those heavy timber frame buildings with *exposed* framing members, held with pegged mortise and tenon joints, as found in Cape May County from ca. 1695 to ca. 1845.

The earliest examples of heavy timber frame construction in the United States are found in the Massachusetts Bay area of New England. Settled in the 1620s and 1630s by predominantly English religious dissenters, the Massachusetts Bay area contains more than three hundred extant examples that range in date from ca. 1640 to ca. 1750. These buildings were extensively studied by Abbott Lowell Cummings in the 1970s and he eventually published a well documented and heavily illustrated book about them entitled The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay: 1625-1725 (Cambridge, Mass: Belknap Press, 1979). This groundbreaking volume marked the first intensive level analysis of this construction type in the country, and set the standard for bringing together primary sources with physical evidence to document the derivational heritage, evolution, and eventual demise of a construction method. In 1990, 113 heavy timber frame structures in the Massachusetts Bay area were also recognized with a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.¹⁶

As Massachusetts Bay area colonists migrated to other parts of the eastern seaboard in the 17th century, they took their building traditions with them. In the 1640s and 1650s, they settled on Long Island, New York, many lured by the thriving whaling industry there. Long Island’s heavy

¹⁶ *First Period Buildings of Eastern Massachusetts Thematic Resource Nomination*, 1990. A copy of this National Register nomination is available at the NJ State Historic Preservation Office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 6

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

timber frame buildings have also been studied, but to a lesser degree than those in the Massachusetts Bay area. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documented eight of them between the 1930s and 1980s, and those studied have construction dates ranging from ca. 1649 to ca. 1740. HABS compiled brief histories of each house, took exterior photographs and sometimes interior photographs, and prepared measured drawings of them. These houses have also been written about in several books (among them, Long Island Landmarks, published by the Society for the Preservation of Long Antiquities in 1971, and Manor Houses and Historic Homes of Long Island and Staten Island, published in 1928 and written by Harold Eberlein), but neither book deals exclusively, or in-depth, with their construction type, nor are the buildings placed within historic contexts.

From Long Island, these New Englanders (and/or their descendants) moved to New Jersey in the last quarter of the 17th century, settling not only in East Jersey (including Essex, Union, and Middlesex counties), but in West Jersey as well, particularly in Salem (now Cumberland), Gloucester (now Atlantic), and Cape May counties. Those who moved to Cape May County were attracted by both the lucrative whaling industry there and the availability of large tracts of land which could be purchased relatively cheaply. More often than not, these new residents turned to heavy timber frame construction for their dwellings, not only because of their familiarity with it, but also because of the great availability of lumber with which to build.¹⁷ Because other early New Jersey settlers built with more lasting materials—the Pennsylvania-influenced Quakers with brick and the Dutch settlers with stone, for example—their buildings have survived to a larger degree than those built of wood, the latter of which were more easily lost to fire, rot, or demolition by neglect.

Because of this migration, there are strong physical ties between Cape May County's first period buildings (ca. 1695 to ca. 1730) and the earlier precedents built beginning ca. 1650 on Long Island and ca. 1640 in the Massachusetts Bay area and continuing until ca. 1725. Heavy timber frame buildings in all three areas have large, exposed framing members: in the Massachusetts Bay area almost all timbers were usually hewn from oak, while in Cape May County almost all upright posts were hewn from oak, while the horizontal framing members (joists, girts, plates) were often made from Atlantic white cedar, and occasionally from hard pine.

In comparison, Cape May County's heavy timber frame buildings are smaller and more humble expressions than their New England counterparts, and despite their commonalities, there are subtle differences in the way they were framed, with more obvious differences in their floor plans, their placement of stairs, the size of their chimney bays, and their choices of interior

¹⁷ It should be noted that large stones for building were not locally available in Cape May County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

finishes.¹⁸ Generally speaking, Cape May's buildings: (1) were typically comprised of a single room on the first floor with a single bedroom or garret on the upper floor and a single, shallow end wall chimney, rather than two parlors on the first floor with a large center chimney and a stair hall; (2) placed their winder stairs so they were accessed from the room they served rather than a hall or "porch;" (3) used a smaller chimney bay that usually contained one fireplace rather than two; (4) placed their lean-tos to the side rather than to the rear, and (5) used flush board walls as an interior wall finish until ca. 1820, even though boarded interior walls were superceded by the use of plaster walls beginning ca. 1730 elsewhere in the state and in New England.¹⁹

The Heavy Timber Frame Tradition in Cape May County

The heavy timber frame buildings in Cape May County were recently the subject of an in-depth survey conducted by the Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society and published under the title, *A Survey of the Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cape May County*. This year and a half long project marked the first time these buildings were intensively studied, researched, and compared to earlier precedents and contemporaries on Long Island and in Connecticut and the Massachusetts Bay areas of New England. According to the survey, the following three distinct building periods were identified in the county.

First period buildings are defined as those built in Cape May County between ca. 1695 and ca. 1730. They most closely resemble those heavy timber frame buildings erected earlier on Long Island (ca. 1650-ca. 1730) as well as in Connecticut and in the Massachusetts Bay area (ca. 1640-ca. 1725). These houses are generally characterized by overly large, hand-hewn framing members (between 8" and 12" in size), some of which are carved or decoratively molded, flush board interior walls or no interior wall finish at all, exposed posts that are usually heavier at their tops, exposed floor joists often chamfered or beaded on the edge, and a large chimney bay between 4.5' to 10' wide. Lamb's tongue stops were also commonly used to decorate framing members, and some of the county's first period buildings have summer beams, which were also a common element in New England construction.

¹⁸ For an in-depth discussion of these similarities and differences, consult *A Survey of the Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cape May County* (Joan Berkey, Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society, 2003), copies of which are available at the NJ Historical Commission, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society, and the Cape May County Public Library.

¹⁹ Joan Berkey, *A Survey of the Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cape May County* (Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society, 2003), p. 10-69.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 8

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

No single building height or fenestration pattern prevailed in the county during this period, rather 1, 1½ and 2 stories houses were found, with both center and off-center door placement. The most typical floor plan consisted of a single room with a large fireplace and winder stair at one end, and of the 20 first period buildings surveyed, only six (6) center chimney/double parlor plan houses were identified. Although leaded glass windows may have been used on these first period buildings, none were found extant in the houses examined in this survey.

Second period buildings are defined as those built in the county between ca. 1730 to ca. 1780-90 and they reflect the gradual slimming of framing members that occurred as the 18th century progressed. Although corner posts were still exposed, they were usually enclosed, or “chased,” with boards having a beaded edge on the corner. Since plaster did not come into general use until about 1820 in Cape May County, interior walls were still covered with flush boards, usually vertically sawn and planed smooth, then laid vertically on the fireplace wall and partition walls, and horizontally on the other walls. Floor joists continued to be exposed overhead; these were planed as well, and were often decorated with a beaded edge. Like the framing members, the chimney bay was also reduced in size, although the size of the fireplace opening itself remained large, running up to 6’ wide in some instances. The single room floor plan continued to prevail, with no particular dominance between 1, 1½, and 2 story heights.

During this construction period, particularly in the 1760s, there was a revival, or survival, of the first period framing characteristics of gunstock or molded corner posts, summer beams, and decorative lambs tongue stops on framing members. Of the 69 buildings surveyed, six are thought to represent this revival/survival, possibly spurred by the construction in 1763 of the Seaville Friends Meeting House (#30), which has these characteristics.

Third period buildings are those erected between ca. 1780-90 and ca. 1845, and they represent the final phase of heavy timber framing in the county. These buildings show the continued diminishing in the size of not only the framing members, but the fireplace openings as well. Although winder stairs adjacent to the chimney continued in their popularity, this period saw the introduction of the 5-bay wide Federal style dwelling, with its center hall/double parlor plan. As a building form, though, it was rarely used in the county and single room plan houses continued to predominate. As plaster walls came into common usage ca. 1820, surprisingly, corner posts and girts were still exposed, although modestly so, and were usually faced with beaded edge boards to dress them up.

Despite the introduction of plaster walls, flush board walls and exposed joists continued to be fashionable and are found being used as late as ca. 1832 in the Jesse Gandy House in Upper Township. The latest house in the survey to have both plaster walls and exposed corner posts

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

and girls is dated at ca. 1847 (the Stillwell Smith House, Dennis Township) and its mid-19th century interior belies its mid-18th century exterior appearance.

Lean-tos in all three construction periods were typically placed to the side, and are with this placement as early as ca. 1695 in the Reeves-Iszard-Godfrey House (originally Middle Twp., now Upper Twp.) and as late as the previously mentioned ca. 1847 Stillwell Smith House (Dennis Twp.).

In all three of Cape May's construction periods, no one story height predominated, and numerous examples of 1-, 1½-, and 2-story houses were examined. As a building form, the 1½ story house is found in 17 of the 69 buildings in the *Survey of the Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cape May County*, the earliest being the ca. 1711-1718 rear portion of the Whilldin-Miller House in West Cape May, and the latest being the ca. 1840 rear portion of the Hand-Kandle House in Dennis Township. Of the seventeen examples of 1½ story structures in the survey, five are sited to the rear of the main block and serve as ells, one was raised to two-stories tall, and eleven others (including the Joshua Hildreth House, ca. 1730, Middle Twp. and the Thomas Gandy House, ca. 1708, Upper Township) are part of the original main block.

The 1½ story house is found in all earlier locales; on both Long Island and in Cape May, the upper ½ story was usually given garret windows that consisted of either a 4- or 6-light single sash window. One notable exception to this is the ca. 1700 rear section of the David Cresse House (Lower Township), which has no windows in its half-story, probably because this section was used as a kitchen and the upper ½ story was not used for sleeping.

No intensive level survey of other heavy timber frame buildings in other New Jersey counties has been conducted, but two 1½ story houses elsewhere in New Jersey were included in the survey: the ca. 1790 Risley Homestead in Northfield (Atlantic County) and the ca. 1690 Dr. William Robinson House in Union County.

Cummings illustrates only two 1½ story heavy timber frame houses in the Massachusetts Bay area, but comments that they were probably more common in the 17th and 18th centuries than their extant numbers would suggest.²⁰ In that area, however, the half story was located in the garret, and the eaves began at the top of the first story. No 1½ story Connecticut houses are intensively examined by either Kelly (in Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut [1924]) or

²⁰ Cummings, p. 87-88.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 8 Page 10

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey
(section 8 continued)

Isham & Brown (in Early Connecticut Houses [1900]), but the latter comment that "...story-and-a-half houses existed side by side, as in Hartford, with the more pretentious dwellings."²¹

In contrast to other New England examples, the garret or attic story in buildings on Long Island and in Cape May County was raised about 3' to create a half-story, and this massing seems to have appeared after ca. 1700. The earliest 1½ story house found in the Cape May County survey is the ca. 1708 Thomas Gandy House in Upper Township, while the ca. 1711-15 Whilldin-Miller House (Lower Township, listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places) provided a close second. Use of the 1½ story building in Cape May County persisted into the 19th century.

Significance:

Thus, within the contexts established by the *Survey of the Heavy Timber Frame Buildings of Cape May County*, the Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House is significant under Criterion C as a well preserved example of third period (ca. 1780-90 to ca. 1845) heavy timber frame construction as expressed in Cape May County. With its smaller-dimensioned chased and beaded corner posts, exposed joists in what was originally the side lean-to, its board and batten doors, winder stair, and extant flush boarding on the north wall of the original parlor and in the wainscot on the first floor, the original section of the house has all of the characteristics that typify this period of construction in Cape May County. Its floor plan, with a single parlor and modest side lean-to was also typical for the county's heavy timber frame houses, and was used in the county from its earliest settlement in the 1690s until the middle of the 19th century.

The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House also exemplifies a domestic dwelling whose 1½ story massing was a vernacular building form in Cape May County and whose popularity spanned more than a century there, from the early 1700s until the middle of the 19th century.

Among the extant examples of 1½ story heavy timber frame houses in Cape May County, the Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House is one of the best preserved. It retains a high degree of integrity in terms of historic fabric, having most of its original ca. 1790 exterior and interior doors, mantel, wood trim, garret windows, some wood flush board walls, and framing members. Although the original 1-story lean-to was raised to 1½ -stories ca. 1835-40 and the interior was modestly "updated" with plaster walls and ceilings and new floors at the same time, those alterations have also become historic in their own right.

²¹ Norman Isham and Albert Brown, Early Connecticut Houses, 1900, rpt. New York: Dover Publications, 1965 p. 95.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 9 Page 1

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 9 Page 2

Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, NJ
(bibliography, continued)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**
Section number 10 Page 1

The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary comprises block 80, lot 30 as shown on the Dennis Township tax map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is the one with which it has been associated since the building was moved to this site in 1972.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Photographs**

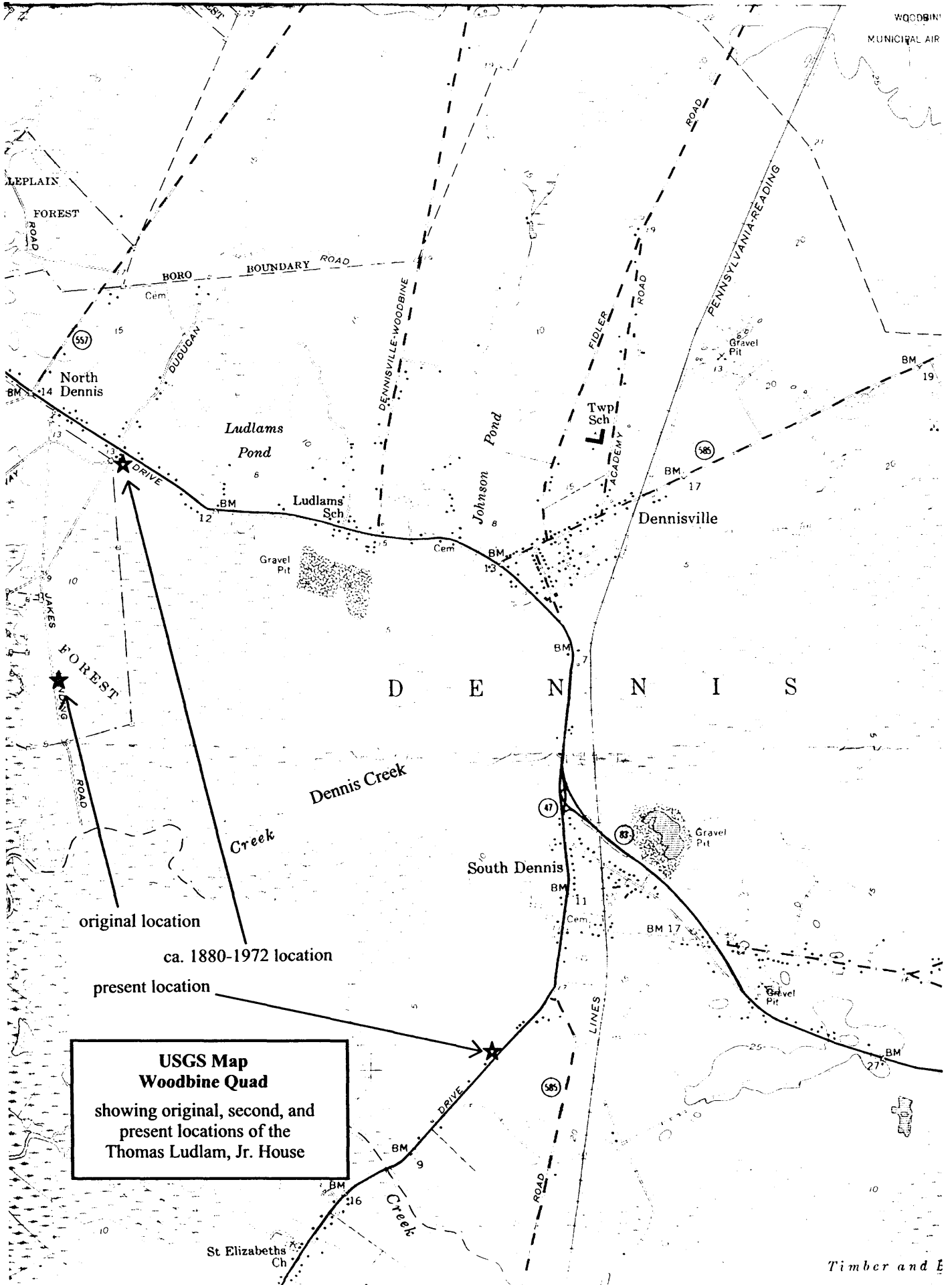
The Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Cape May County, New Jersey

Typical Information for All Photographs

1. Name of Property: Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
2. County and State: Cape May County, New Jersey
3. Photographer: Joan Berkey
4. Date of Photograph: October 2003
5. Location of Negatives: Joan Berkey
1003 Bartlett Avenue
Linwood, NJ 08221

Photograph # and Description of View

1. Exterior view showing setting and streetscape; looking northwest up SR 47 (Delsea Drive); the house is to the left, behind the trees
2. Exterior: façade (east elevation) and south (side) elevations; looking northwest
3. Exterior: west (rear) elevation and north (side) elevations; looking southeast
4. Interior: parlor in ca. 1790 section; looking north
5. Interior: parlor in ca. 1790 section; looking northwest
6. Interior: parlor in ca. 1790 section, view showing "dead man's" door opening in ceiling; looking south
7. Interior: parlor in ca. 1790 section; looking west
8. Interior: kitchen in former ca. 1790 one-story lean-to; looking northwest
9. Interior: living room in ca. 1975 section; looking southeast
10. Interior: second floor hall in ca. 1790 section; looking northwest
11. Interior: second floor bedroom in ca. 1790 section; looking southeast
12. Interior: flared corner post (chased) in southwest corner of second floor bedroom in ca. 1790 section; looking southwest
13. Interior: second floor bedroom, added ca. 1835-40 over original kitchen lean-to; looking northeast
14. Interior: bedroom in ca. 1975 section; looking northeast
15. Exterior: south (side) and façade (east elevation) of ca. 1860 storage building (non-contributing); looking almost north

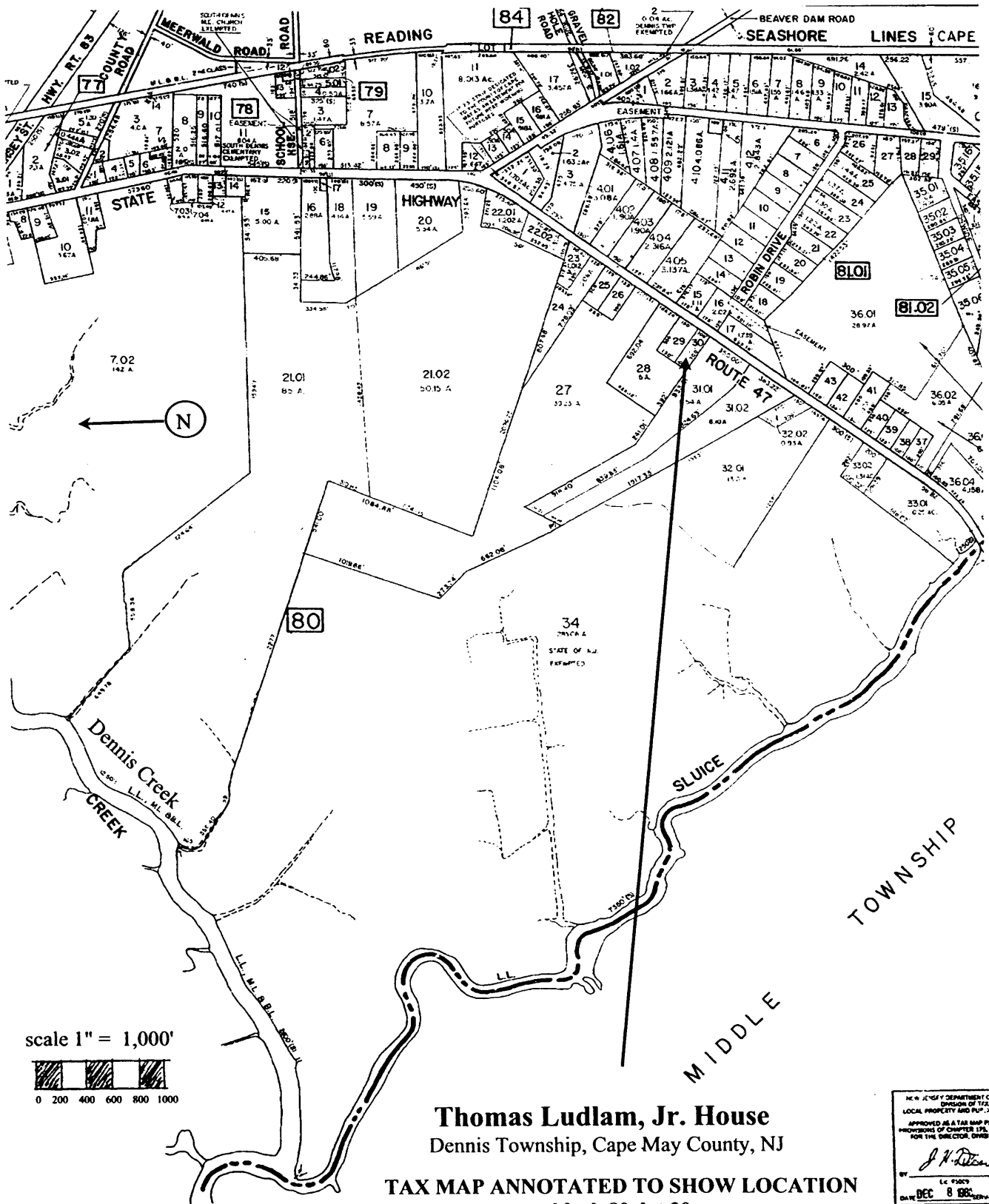


**USGS Map
Woodbine Quad**
showing original, second, and
present locations of the
Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

original location

ca. 1880-1972 location

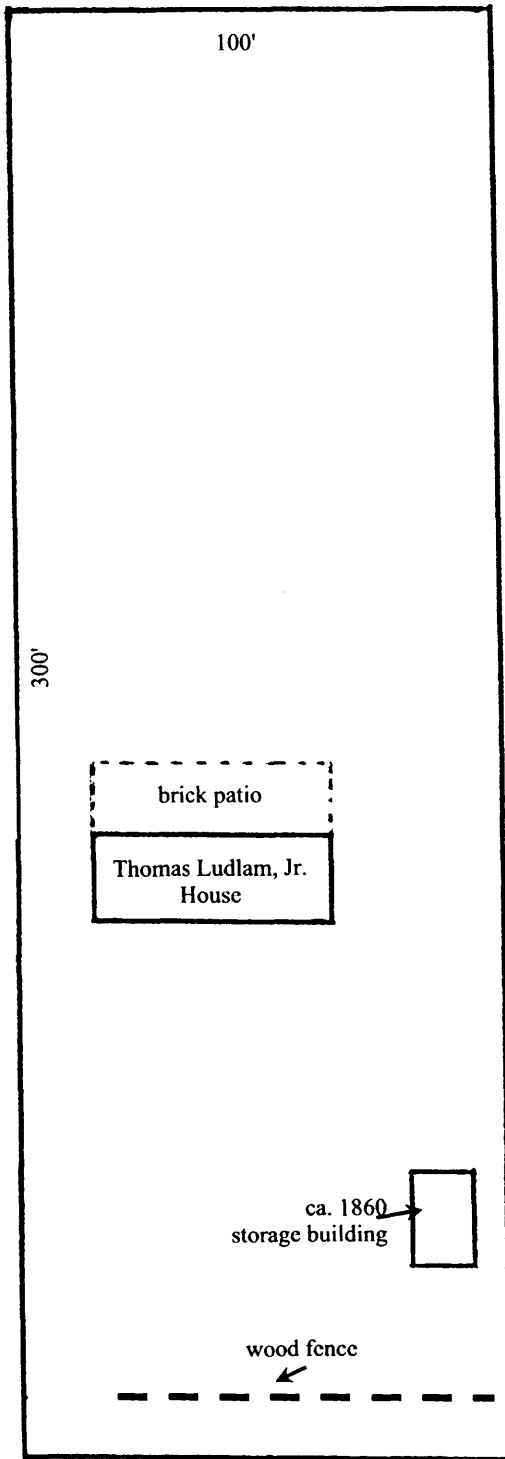
present location



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
 Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

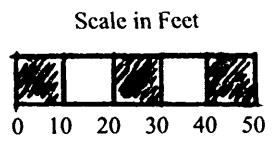
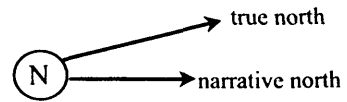
TAX MAP ANNOTATED TO SHOW LOCATION
 block 80, lot 30

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF
 COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
 DIVISION OF LOCAL PROPERTY AND PLANNING
 APPROVED AS A TAX MAP IN
 ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 176
 FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION
J. N. [Signature]
 BY
 LIC. #3007
 DATE DEC 8 1989



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

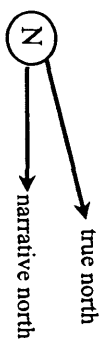
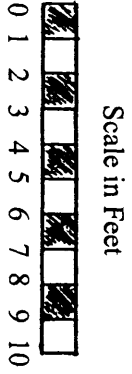
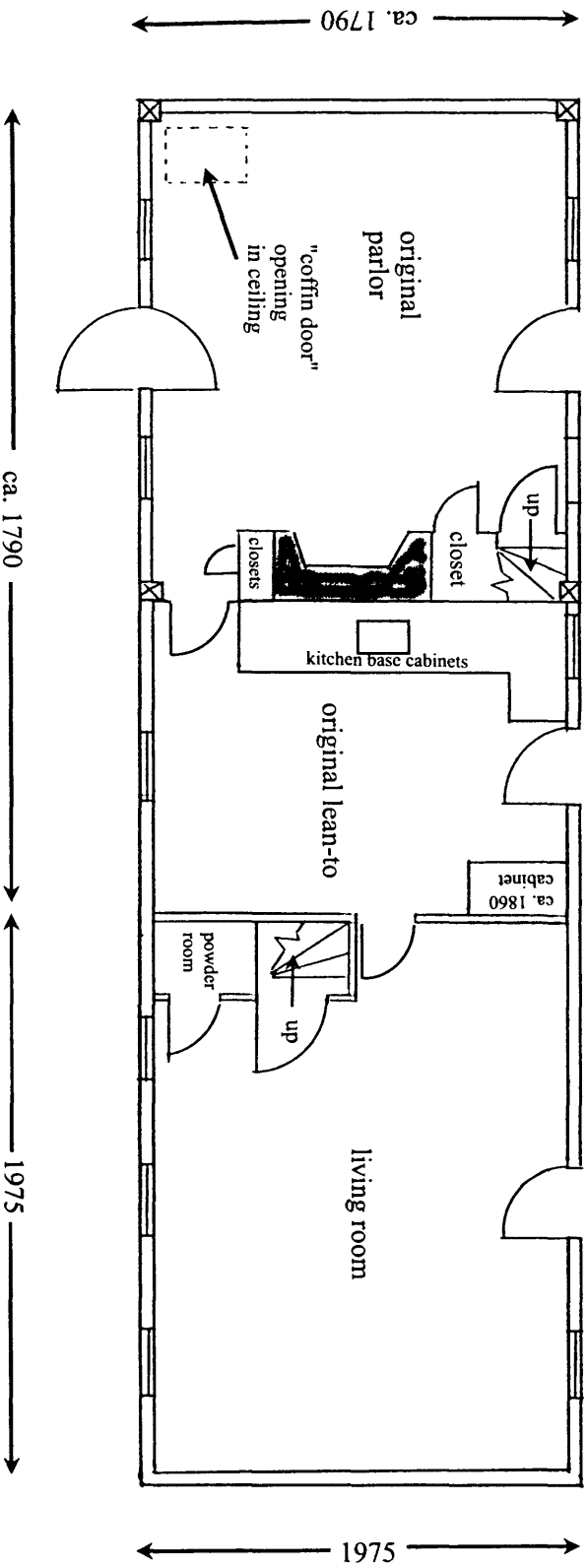
SITE PLAN



Route 47 (Delsea Drive)

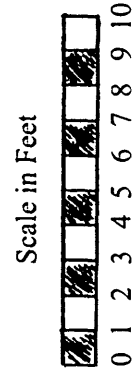
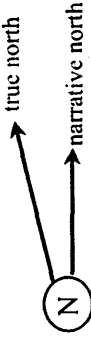
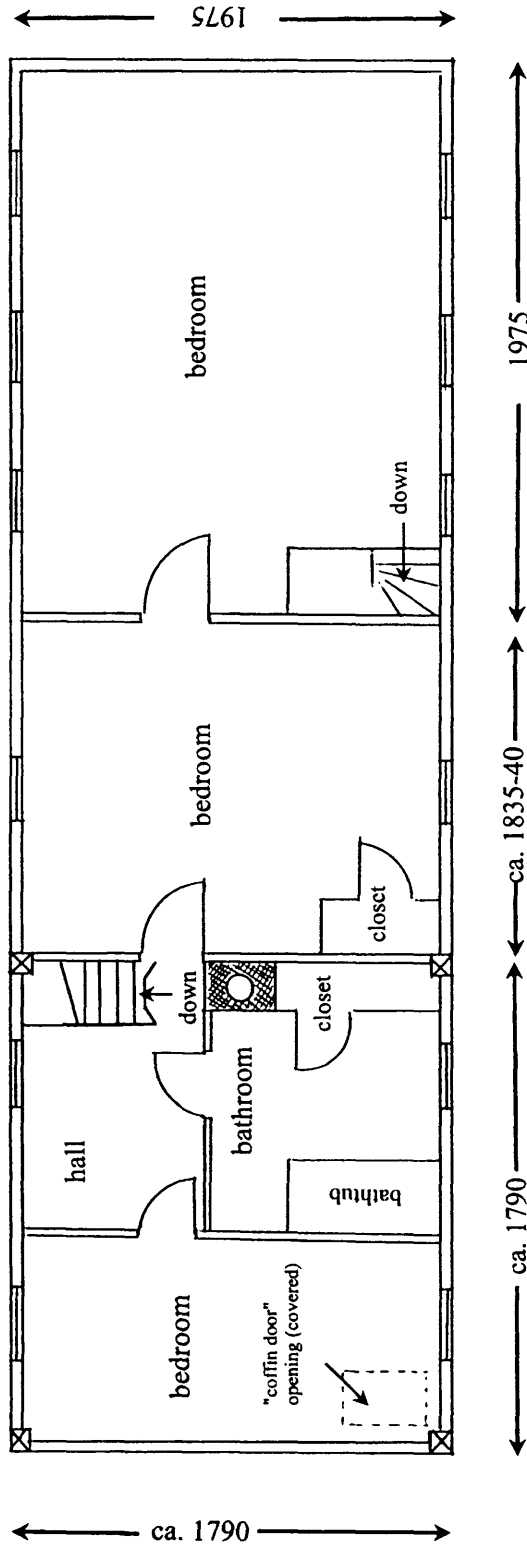
Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
 Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

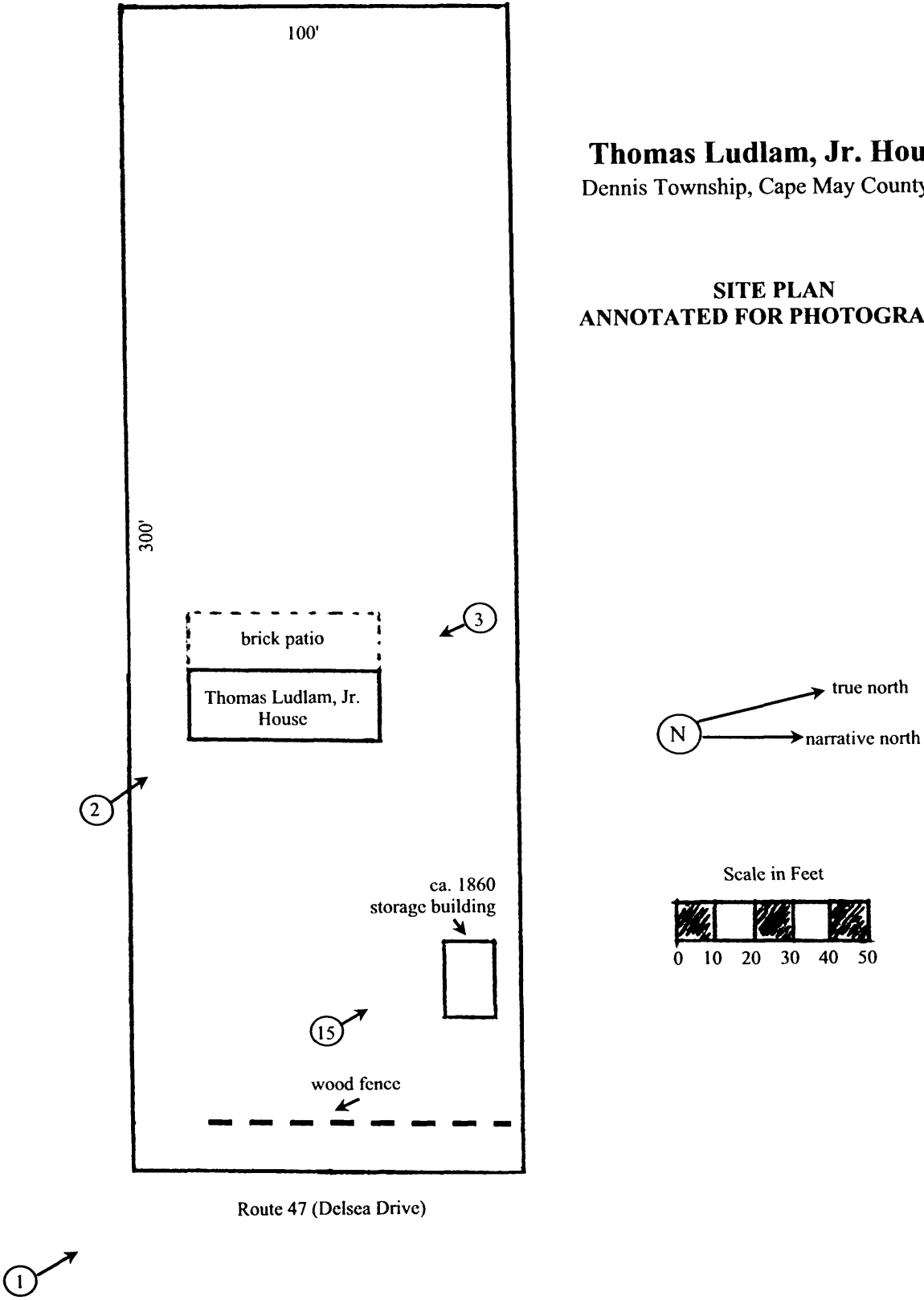
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House

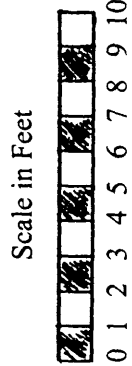
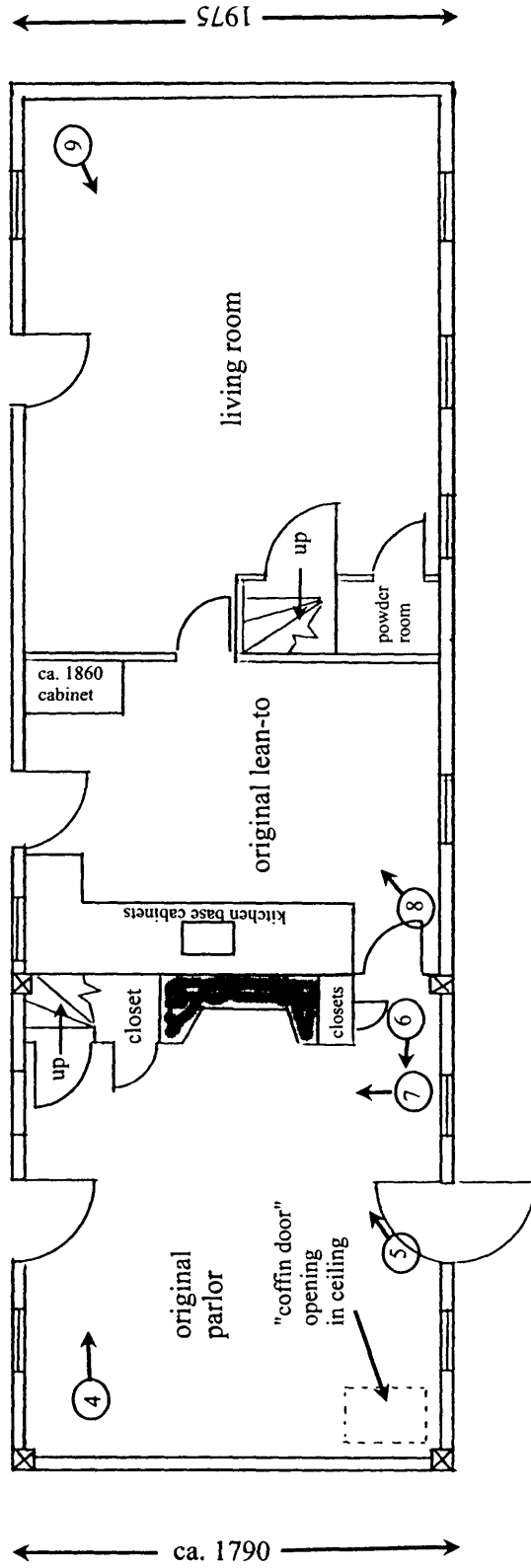
Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

SITE PLAN ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS



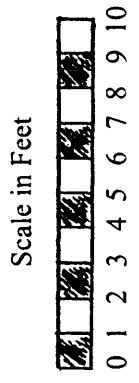
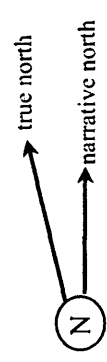
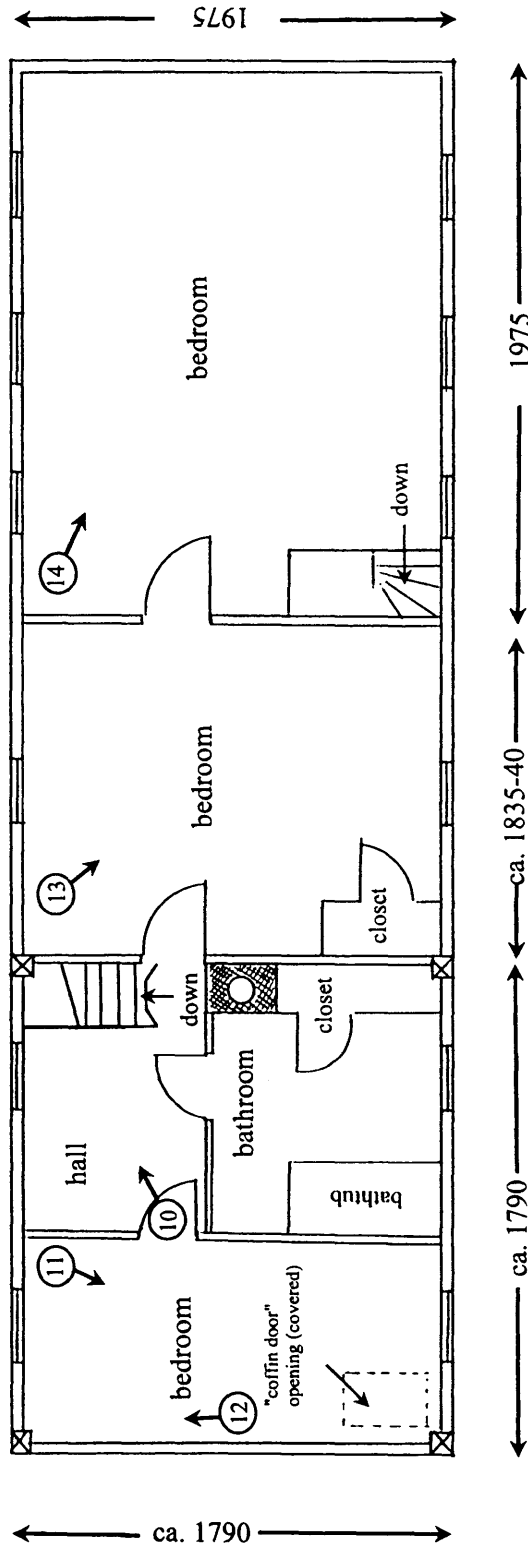
Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
 Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS**



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
 Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
ANNOTATED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS



Thomas Ludlam, Jr. House
 Dennis Township, Cape May County, NJ

SUPPLEMENTAL AND HISTORIC IMAGES

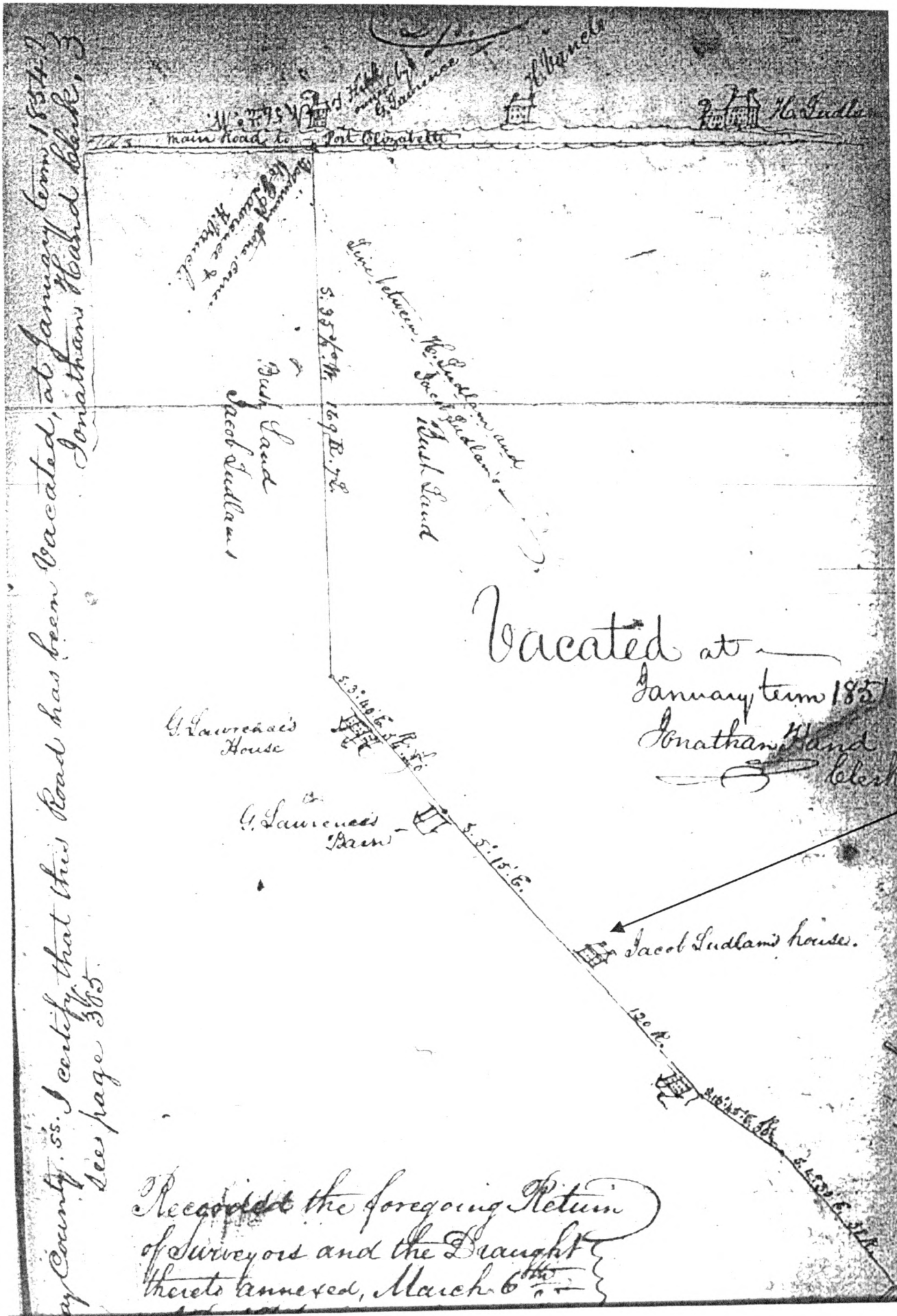


Figure 1: 1842 Road Return

This road return, dated 1842, shows the original location of the house, then owned by Thomas Ludlam's son, Jacob. The road is currently called "Jake's Landing Road." Research has proven that the cartographer did not accurately depict all of the buildings' configurations.

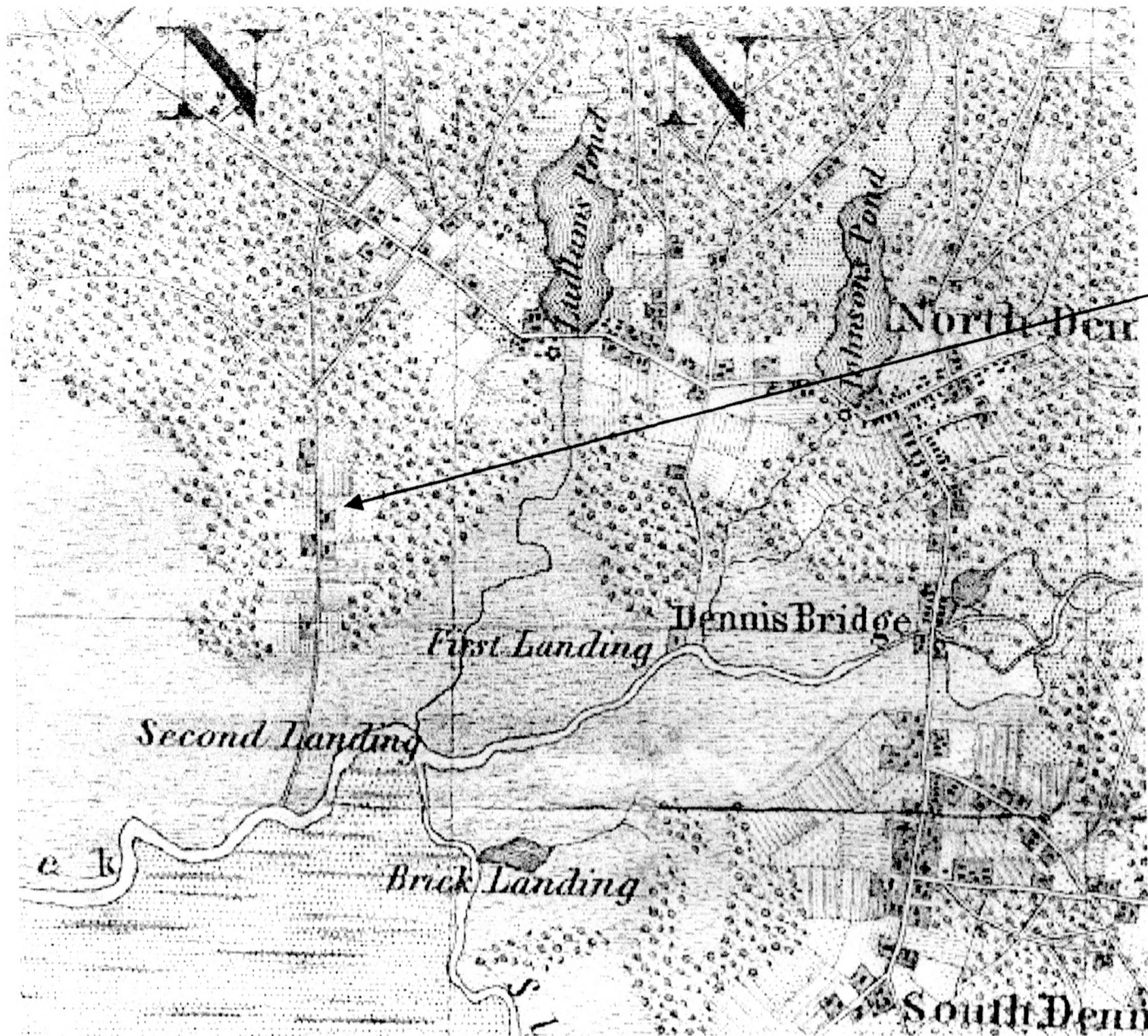


Figure 2: 1856 Map Showing the House at its Original Location



Figure 3: 1872 Map Showing the House at Its Original Location

At the time, the house was owned by Daniel Tyler, a farmer.

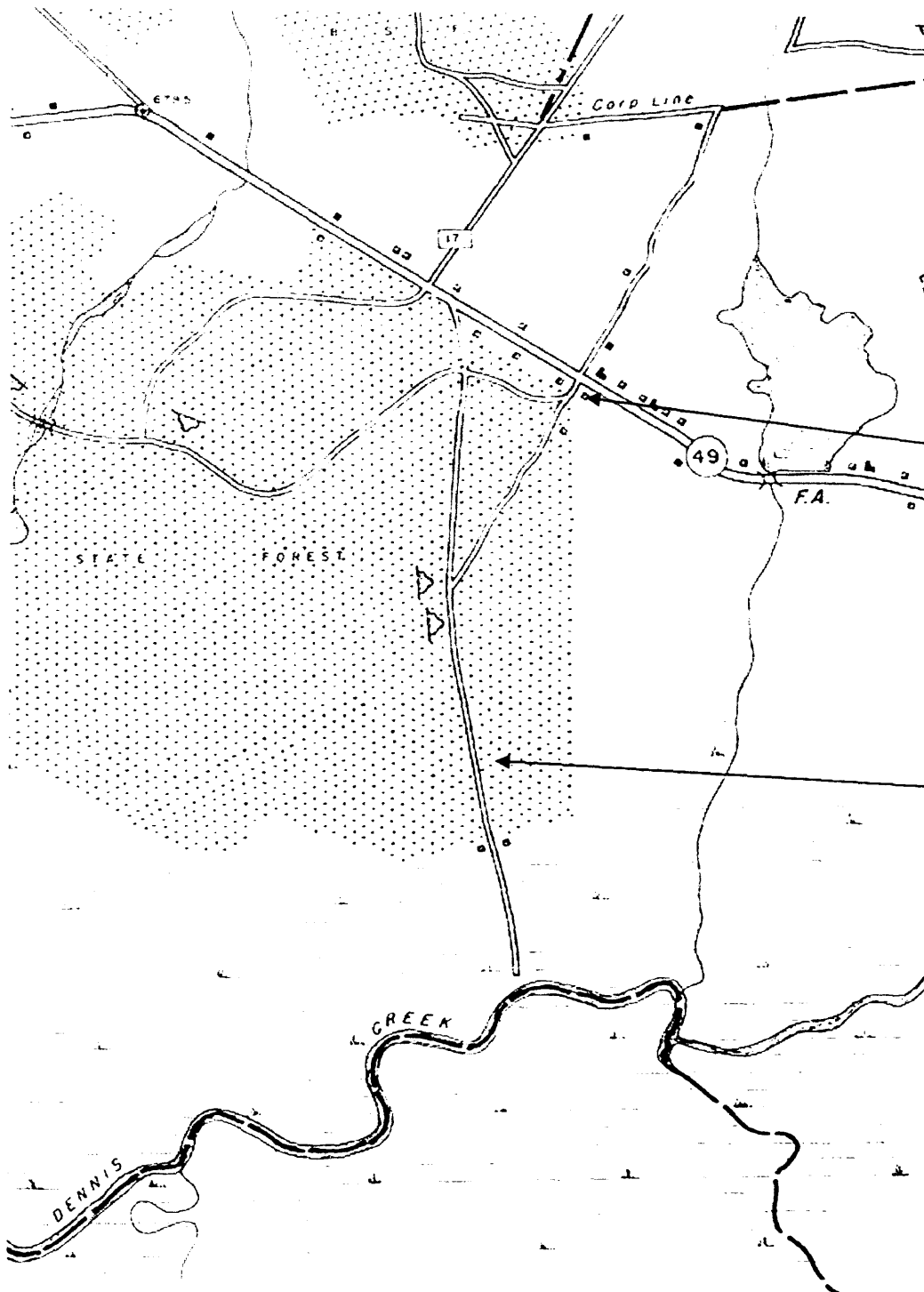


Figure 4: 1941 Bell Telephone Map

This map shows the house at its second location, at the corner of Jake's Landing Road and Route 47 (Delsea Drive). Note the 2 engine driven saw mills at the fork in the road.

original location

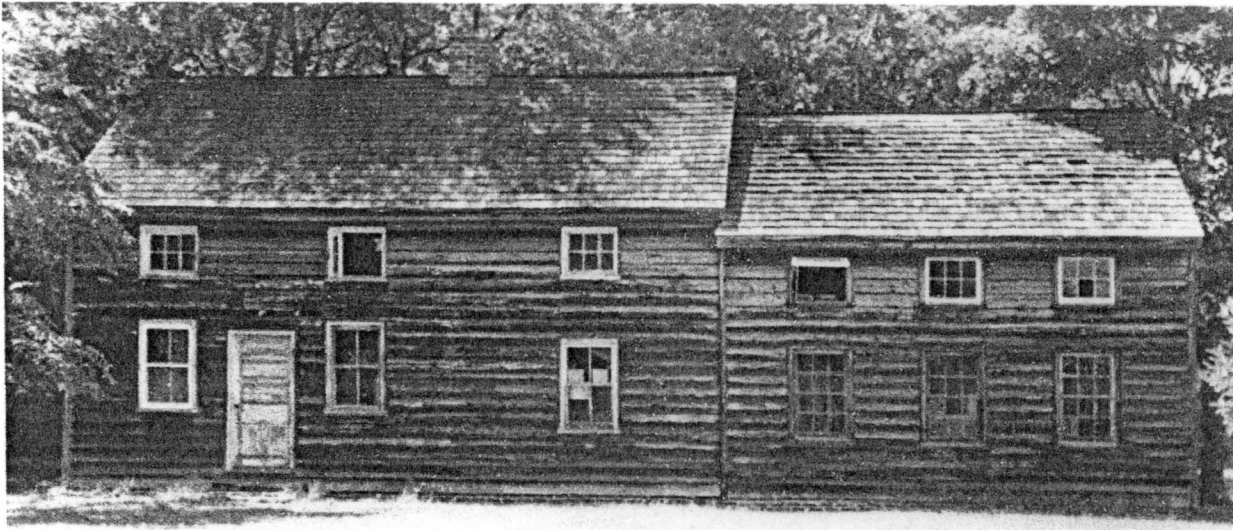


Figure 5: the House at its Present Location, ca. 1975

First floor windows on the main block were still 2/2 double hung wood sash, and the replicated front door had not yet been installed. (view west)

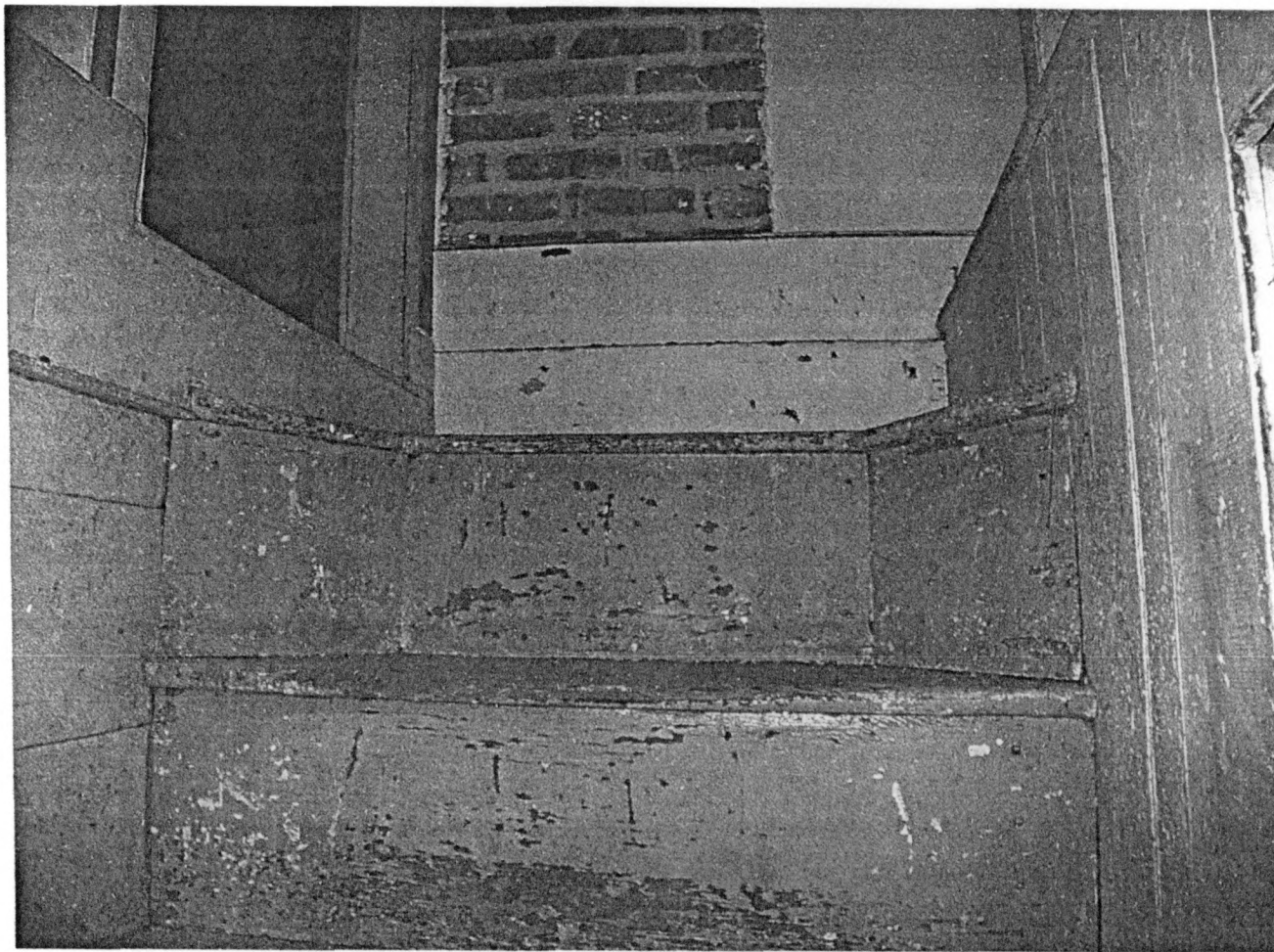


Figure 6: "Good Morning" Stair

View east. The hallway is to the right, and the bedroom over the kitchen is to the left.

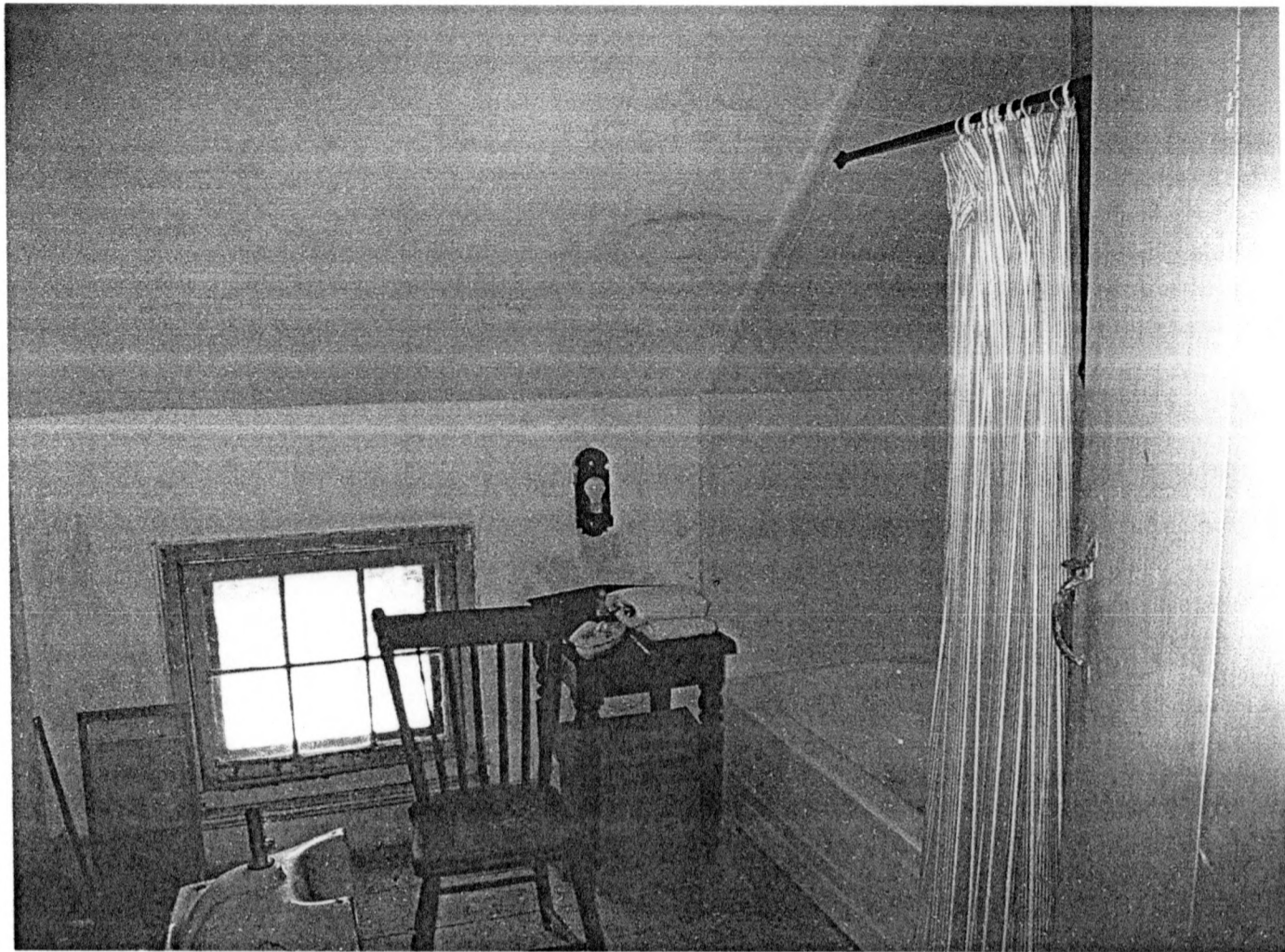


Figure 7:
Modern
Bathroom in
Original Section

View almost
east.

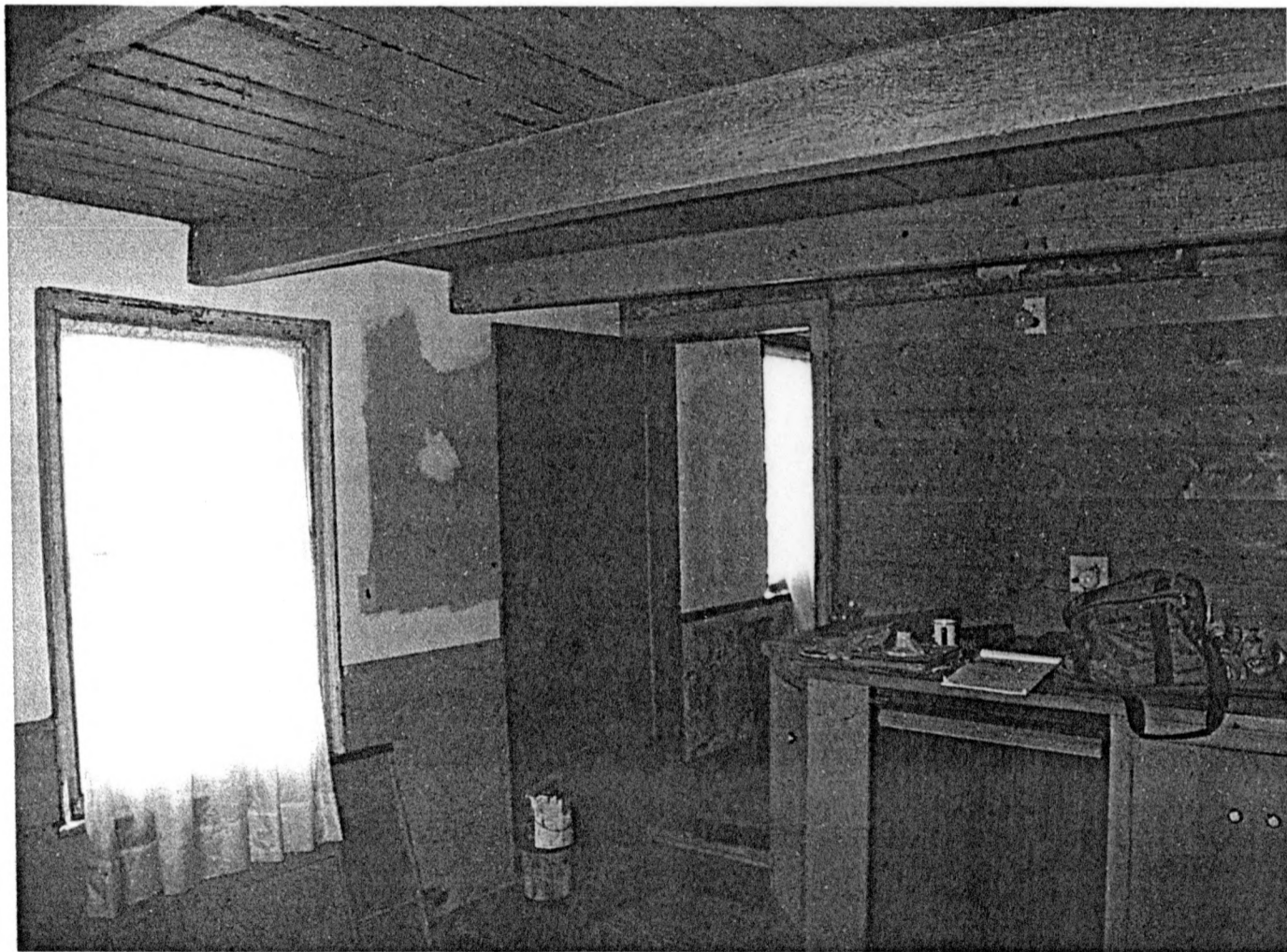


Figure 8:
Original Lean-to

View
southeast,
showing the
exposed floor
joists and the
flush board
wainscot.

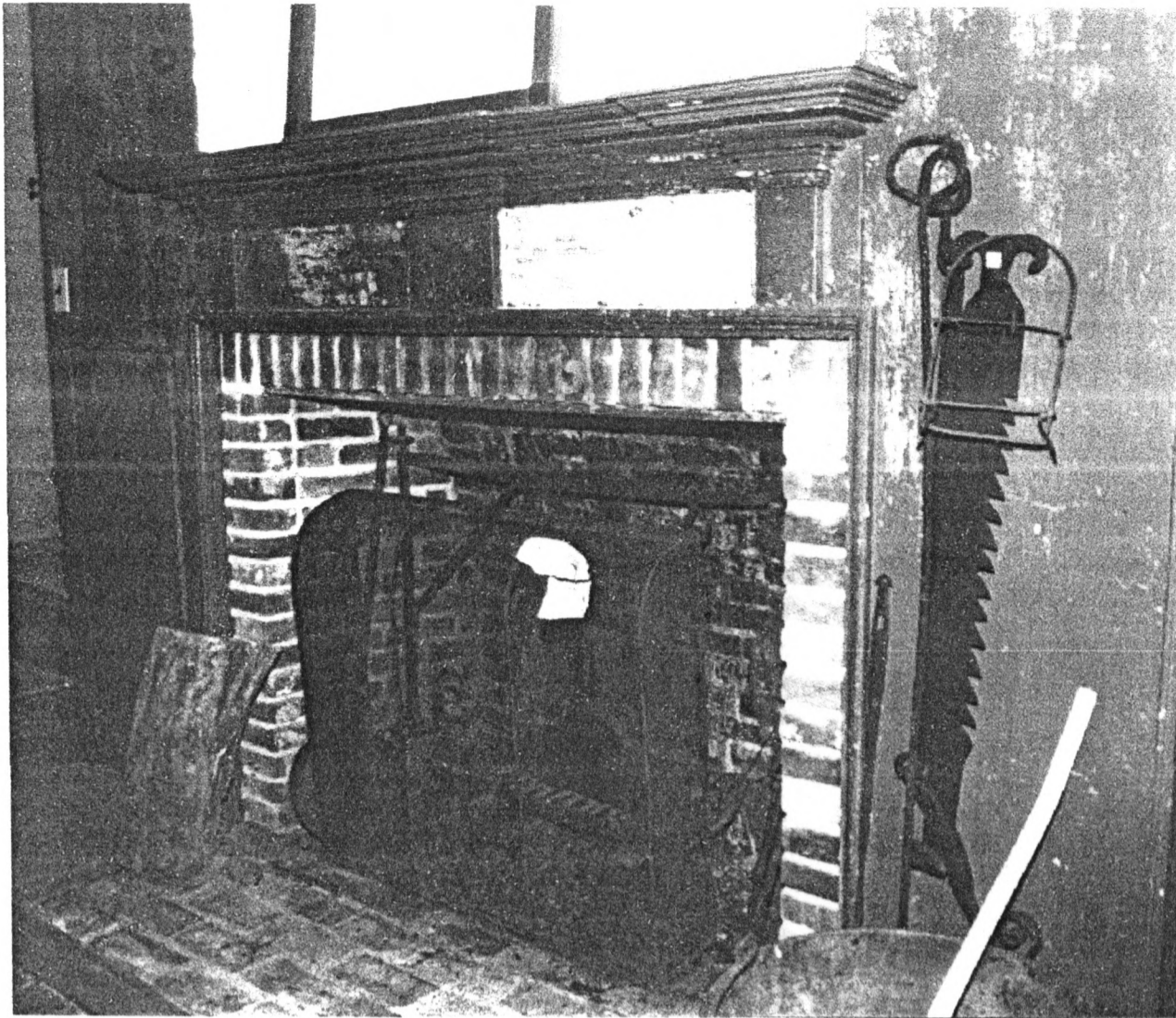


Figure 9: Close-up of Original Mantel in Parlor

View northwest.



Figure 10: Christopher Ludlam House, built 1803

This house, sited immediately to the south, was built in 1803.