

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 14 1987

date entered SEP 10 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin

and/or common Smith Log Cabin

2. Location

street & number South and Second Streets

N/A not for publication

city, town Commercial Township  
(Mauricetown)

vicinity of

state New Jersey

code 034

county Cumberland

code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. John and Diane Smith

street & number South and Second Streets

city, town Mauricetown

vicinity of

state New Jersey 08329

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bridgeton Court House, County Clerk's Office

street & number Broad and Fayette Streets

city, town Bridgeton

state New Jersey 08302

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

N/A

title has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

## 7. Description

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

DESCRIPTION

The Caesar Hoskins Cabin is a 15 feet 19 inches by 20 feet 7 inches log cabin constructed of 4 inch by 13 inch cedar logs (thick planks) and is the type of construction typical of the Swedes. The logs are joined in full dovetailed fashion and Swedish v joint (langdrag) extending the entire length of the logs. The logs are numbered using a primitive technique known to have been practiced in Sweden. e.g. ^III for 8, etc. During the early 1800's several additions were made to the east side of the cabin. They now serve as the dining room, large kitchen, and a washroom. On the second floor above these additions are two bathrooms, a bedroom and an attic area which were added in the 1880's. The house is located on the corner of South and Second Streets facing the West with a large meadow to the South of the property, another house adjacent and to the North of the property, and a small street, Stable Lane, to the east of the property.

All the logs are hand-hewed, the roof rafters are slender, 4 inch diameter logs with whitewashed bark suggesting they were once exposed. They are joined together with trunnels. No ridgepole was used in the construction. No saw marks are evident in the construction of the cabin, nor were any nails used. The foundation beams are large logs with some bark still remaining.

Some paint remains on the logs, layers of which have peeled away revealing the original layer of Swedish red paint.

Inscribed on log number IIII (4) on the east wall of the cabin is an incised drawing of a schooner.

Hidden portions of the high pitched roof in the attic area suggest that the original roof was covered with cedar shakes.

The walk-in type fireplace was removed possibly in the early 1800's, however, the smoke lines measuring 7 feet in width and 3 feet in depth still remaining on the ceiling of the first floor suggest it made up the largest portion of the 15'19" south wall of the cabin. The south wall also

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		Swedish folk art

**Specific dates** 1690-1710      **Builder/Architect** Unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

SIGNIFICANCE

The Caesar Hoskins Swedish log cabin is the oldest structure in the town dating back to at least 1714 and possibly as early as 1680. It predates any other existing structures by one hundred years. The quality of the architecture is a fine example of the early techniques used by the Swedes who first settled in South Jersey. It is the home of the first known settler in Mauricetown. Also, recently discovered by Dr. Richard Hulan of the New Sweden Company, is the incised drawing of a Swedish Schooner on the wall of the cabin believed to be the earliest drawing of a Swedish Schooner rig in America. We believe that the importance of this home is at the State and National level.

Previous to 1982, the early history of our town, Mauricetown, was believed to be that John Peterson was the first settler in the 1730's. After 2½ years of research of our home and the town, which has resulted in a publication by us, we have now determined that Caesar Hoskins was, in fact, the first known settler of Mauricetown, not John Peterson.

The John Scott survey of 1714<sup>1</sup> shows a log cabin with the name Caesar Hoskins written beneath it as the only structure in Mauricetown and the area at that time. Research has revealed to us that Caesar Hoskins first came to the United States from Bristol, England on October 15, 1684.<sup>2</sup> Seven years later, in 1691, Caesar Hoskins settled in Cape May.<sup>3</sup> His earmark was recorded on September 18, 1694 in Cape May.<sup>4</sup> On April 20, 1695 he purchased 150 acres of land at Cape May<sup>5</sup> from Jeremiah Basse, an agent for the West Jersey Society.<sup>6</sup> His occupation at that time was listed as a whaler.<sup>7</sup> He was sheriff of Cape May County from 1701-1704.<sup>7</sup> Caesar Hoskins married Abiah Garlick and settled

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

\*See continuation sheet

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Port Elizabeth

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	8	5	0	0	4	2	0	4	3	4	8	0	6	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

E 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

F 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

G 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

H 

Zone				Easting				Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 193, Lot 6 & 5 in Commercial Twp., Cumberland County, NJ

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

N/A

state code county code

state code county code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. John and Diane Smith (Owners)

organization

date 1/7/86 Revised 4/9/86

street & number South and Second Sts.

telephone 609-785-2368

city or town Mauricetown

state New Jersey 08329

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy  
State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources

date July 27, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 9-10-87

Keuper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, N.J.

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presently contains a steep, narrow, winding staircase leading to the loft or second floor, however, there is physical evidence that access to the loft area was once located in the Northwest corner of the cabin most probably by ladder.

The first floor of the cabin was lathed and plastered in the early 1800's, but was removed three years ago by the present owners revealing the interior of the cabin.

There are presently six windows on the first floor of the cabin; one on the south wall, two on the west wall, one on the north wall, and two on the east wall. The four windows on the north, west and south walls are not original to the cabin. They were replaced in the 1900's. The two windows on the east wall were removed and covered over with lathe and plaster when the cabin was modernized in the 1800's. When the lathe and plaster was removed in 1983 the two windows were exposed. They are now open-framed openings which face the dining room and kitchen. Physical evidence shows that the window on the north wall was originally the entrance door to the cabin. The entrance door is now on the west wall between the two windows.

On the south wall where the original fireplace was located is a small brick chimney that is still functional. To the left of the chimney are two small chimney closets one over the other. Physical evidence of the construction dates them to the early 1800's. The hardware is not original. To the right of the chimney is a closet under the stairway that leads to the second floor. The door to the closet and door to the second floor are early 1800's, but, again the hardware has been replaced. The doors were hand planed.

The second floor of the cabin which was originally one room was made into two rooms in the 1800's when it was lathed and plastered. The lathe and plaster on the second floor has not been removed. The two bedrooms had been divided by one wall. To afford more privacy, an additional partition was added to form a small hallway. One bedroom has one window on the North wall, the gable end of the cabin. This window is not original and was replaced in the early 1900's. The other

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, N.J.

bedroom has two windows, one on the South wall and one on the West wall. The windows are not original. They were replaced in the early 1900's. The window on the West wall is a small dormer window. There is physical evidence that there was another dormer window on the East wall directly opposite the other one, which was removed when the second floor addition was added in the 1880's. There is a closet in the Southern bedroom located in the southwest corner of the room added in the early 1800's. The hardware does not appear to be original.

During the early 1800's several additions were made to the cabin. From a deed search of the property, the additions most likely were made between 1822 and 1845 when the cost of the property went from \$75.00 to \$400.00. The first addition is a room now used as the dining room. From the physical evidence of the construction of this room, the various authorities who had studied the house believed it was added in the early 1800's, probably at the turn of the century. This room was added to the East wall of the cabin. A small brick chimney on the East wall of this room was covered over with lathe and plaster, which was removed in November of 1984. To the left of the chimney was an open pantry closet which was also covered over and was exposed. It contains five original shelves. The lathe and plaster on the West wall of the dining room was removed to expose the exterior East wall of the cabin.

On the other side of the South wall of the dining room and the East wall of the cabin, a large room was added, most likely during the 1822-1845 period. An open brick well which was outside, and South of the dining room, was leveled to add this addition. The kitchen now sits over this open brick well, which is still functional and supplies water. There is only a small crawl space under the kitchen area. The kitchen has four windows and one entrance door which have all been replaced in the 1900's. A door to a small root cellar leads off the kitchen on the West side. This door dates to the early 1800's and is believed to have been in the cabin and transferred to the kitchen when it was built.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, N.J.

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Off the kitchen on the North side is a small mudroom. According to a previous owner this small room was the kitchen when she purchased the house in the 1960's and she converted it to her laundry room and had the kitchen put where the present kitchen is today. Off the mudroom on the East side is a small additional room enclosed by the previous owner in the 1960's. Today, this room serves as a workroom. Previous to that time it was an open porch area. This room also contains a small modern halfbath.

On the West wall in the kitchen is a stairway to the second floor. Physical evidence shows the second floor addition was added in the 1880's. An exposed stud in the hidden portion of the attic has the initials H.C. carved on it. H.C. could be Howard Compton who was a builder in Mauricetown in the 1860's to the 1880's. In 1890 he married and moved to Leesburg, N.J. This addition is directly over the kitchen area. There are two small modern bathrooms, and one bedroom. To the North of the bedroom and bathroom, and directly over the dining room and mudroom, is a hallway and a small attic area, with a steep pitched roof. The chimney from the dining room juts into this attic section, but does not exit through the roof which suggests this attic area was once open.

On the West end of the attic area the old roof of the cabin is exposed and clearly visible. Although the shingles are not original, the construction and materials suggest they were put on in the late 1700's. The shingles are cedar shakes attached with rosehead nails. Also on the roof section of the cabin, in the same area, is an old hinged wooden door that was built into the roof. Materials and construction date this door to the late 1700's. Its purpose has yet to be discovered.

The walls of the root cellar located beneath the dining room are of ballast stone. The root cellar contains a brick floor with two small windows on the North side and there is evidence of two windows on the South side which were removed to make way for heating ducts and plumbing lines when they were installed by previous owners. The old open brick well

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, N.J.

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is directly South of these windows and beneath the kitchen floor. There is an opening on the West wall under the cabin, which is only a crawl space. The root cellar measures as large as the dining room directly above it.

The exterior of the cabin and house was covered with aluminum siding in the 1960's, and was removed two years ago revealing the cedar siding which was put on in the late 1800's. To date this cedar siding has not been removed to expose the exterior of the cabin due to the advice from various authorities, who had advised that to do so may result in the decay and deterioration of the cabin. The roof of the cabin section is covered with slate and the roof of the back section of the house is a flat surface.

Directly east of the house is a small outbuilding which was erected in the 1900's. This outbuilding rests over the site of at least two outhouses which were once located there. These sites were excavated with the help of Jean Jones, Past-President of the Maurice River Historical Society and Everett Turner, Past Trustee of the same, and with helpful hints from Alan Mounier, archeologist. From the evidence found of broken glass and pottery, these outhouses would only date to the late 1800's.

Some digging was also done under the cabin in the crawlspace. The earliest pieces of glass found were from the 1840's. Because of the limited work space the digging was discontinued. The glass fragments were identified by the curator of Wheaton Glass Museum in Millville, N.J.

When the lathe and plaster was removed in the log cabin, pieces of newspaper were found in the cracks of the logs. One piece was dated 1814. Stuffed into one large crack was a piece of clothing which has not yet been dated.

Having been lathed and plastered in the early 1800's, the cabin remained covered for over 100 years thus explaining its remarkable state of preservation inside and out. There is no evidence of decay or rot, and it has not been necessary to replace any logs. Though the windows and doors have been replaced or moved, the logs themselves, floor joists, ceiling beams, roof rafters, and the floor boards of the second floor are original.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, N.J.

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on the banks of the first fast landing on the west side of  
Maurice River.<sup>8</sup> Caesar Hoskins died there on March 2, 1726.<sup>9</sup>

To help us further date the cabin, we talked with lifelong residents Miss Carolyn Bacon, descendant of John Peterson, and Mr. Howard Wills, who have stated this was the only log cabin ever mentioned in their recollections of the history of the town. We also had the Research and Preservation Committee of the Camden County Historical Society, headed by Mr. William Leap, and who are currently studying log cabin structures in the Delaware Valley, come in and study our home. It was their opinion that this cabin dates possibly as early as 1700.<sup>10</sup>

We then contacted the New Sweden Company, an organization formed to celebrate the 350th Anniversary of the landing of the Swedes/Finns in America, to view our home. It was the opinion of Dr. Richard Hulan, in charge of History and Folklore, that our cabin was built as early as 1700. After viewing the incised drawing of the schooner and the incised numbering technique on the logs, however, he now believes it could be older than we think, possibly as early as 1680. The New Sweden Co. has since adopted and copyrighted the picture of the schooner as their official logo for the 350th Anniversary celebration of Swedes/Finns in America to be held in 1988.

The primary dating sources have been the 1714 Scott Survey and the architectural construction itself. Secondary dating sources have been old newspapers, dated 1814, stuffed between the cracks in the logs, roseheaded nails, deed tracings as far back as 1739 when the property was a part of a 10,000 acre tract, interviews with life-long residents, and the opinions of the Research and Preservation Committee of the Camden County Historical Society and Dr. Richard Hulan of the New Sweden Company.

This cabin is an excellent example of the fine quality of architecture used by the Swedes who first settled in the area. The logs are joined full dovetailed fashion, the v joints (langdrag) extending the entire length of the logs,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

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the numbering of the logs in a primitive technique known to have been practiced in Sweden, and the hand-hewed logs with no evidence of saw marks. Research has revealed that a saw-mill was in the area in 1710-1715.

A paper recently written by Dr. Richard Hulan of Arlington, Va. about the incised drawing of a schooner on log number four, states that he believes it to be the earliest drawing of a Swedish schooner rig in America.<sup>12</sup> Other drawings on the wall above and beside the schooner rig have also been researched by Dr. Hulan and are now being reviewed by Debbie Warner at the Smithsonian Institute. They are believed to be early astronomical drawings having to do with the moon, the tides and the planets.

We believe this home qualifies for the State and National Registers because of its age (1680-1710), its architectural integrity and the fact it is possibly one of the very few log cabins left standing today that has not been subjected to the elements. It was the home of the first known settler in Mauricetown and the Mauricetown area, and the drawing on the log is the only drawing of this early Swedish Schooner rig known to exist in America. The builder could possibly have been Caesar Hoskins, but because of the Swedish structure, and the belief that it could possibly be as early as 1680 (we can not place Caesar Hoskins here before 1700), the builder of this cabin is considered unknown at this time.

## FOOTNOTES

1. John Scott Survey, Pirate House Library, Greenwich, N.J.
2. "Servants to Foreign Plantations from Bristol, England, 1654-1685" pages 68-69. This book is at the Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, N.J.
3. "Early History of Cape May County" by Maurice Beesley, M.D., 1857, p. 204.
4. Liber of Deeds, Book A, page 8, County Clerk's Office, Cape May Court House, N.J.
5. N.J. Colonial Documents "Calendar of N.J. Records - 1664-1703", page 458.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

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6. Ibid.
7. "Early History of Cape May County" by Maurice Beesley, M.D., 1857, p. 204.
8. "Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy", 1942, p. 168-171, Source "The Account Book of John Parsons with Notes".
9. N.J. Colonial Documents, "Abstract of Wills - 1670-1730".
10. We have a letter from Mr. William Leap attesting to this.
11. Cumberland County Court House, County Clerk's Office, Bridgeton, N.J.
12. We have a copy of the paper written by Dr. Richard Hulan, Arlington, Va., member of the New Sweden Company.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

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Chronological List of Owners/Occupants

1700-1726 Caesar Hoskins  
1739-1785 John Peterson Sr. and John Peterson, Jr.  
1785-1789 Luke Mattox  
1789-1795 Richard Brick, Salem County  
1795-1814 John Brick, Salem County  
1814-1822 Isaac Townsend, John Odgen, James Compton, Icabod  
Compton, Founding Fathers of Mauricetown  
1822-1845 Abel Corson and heirs.  
1845-1850 Uriah Howell and Parmenas Cornson  
1850-1851 Charles Sharp  
1851-1853 Benoni Chance  
1853-1854 Alfred Sharp  
1854-1881 Asa Haley, well known sea captain in Mauricetown  
1881-1954 Nelson Haley and heirs  
1954-1960 Howard Wills  
1960-1968 Gene and Shirley Schroeder  
1968-1982 Clarence and Virginia Steelman and heirs  
1982-present Dr. John and Diane Smith

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. John Scott Survey, Pirate House Library, Cumberland County Historical Society, Greenwich, N.J.
2. "Servants to Foreign Plantations from Bristol, England 1654-1685" pages 68-69. This book is at the Gloucester County Historical Society, Woodbury, N.J.
3. Beesley, Maurice, M.D. "Early History of Cape May County", 1857, Trenton. Printed at the Office of the True American. Page 204.
4. Liber of Deeds, Book A, County Clerk's Office, Cape May Court House, New Jersey.
5. N.J. Colonial Documents "Calendar of N.J. Records 1664-1703", State Archives, Trenton, N.J.
6. "Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy", 1942, Cape May County Historical Society, Route 9, Cape May Court House, N.J.
7. N.J. Colonial Documents, "Abstracts of Wills 1670-1730", State Archives, Trenton, N.J.
8. Cumberland County Court House, County Clerk's Office, Bridgeton, N.J.
9. Smith, Dr. John and Diane. "A History of Mauricetown: A Sea Captains Village". Privately published, 1985.
10. Letter from Mr. William Leap of the Camden County Historical Society, Research and Preservation Committee.
11. Paper written by Dr. Richard Hulan of the New Sweden Company, April, 1985.
12. Interview with Miss Carolyn Bacon, lifelong resident of Mauricetown, October, 1982.
13. Interview with Mr. Howard Wills, lifelong resident of Mauricetown, October, 1982. Former owner of the house.
14. Interviews with Mr. Herbert Vanaman and Mr. William Hoover, historians of the Cumberland County Historical Society, January, 1983.
15. Interview with Mr. Alan Mounier, archeologist, February, 1983.
16. Interviews with Norman Glass and Lester Davidson, of Glen Moore, Pa., log cabin restorers and researchers, December, 1983.
17. Interview with John Warner, Director of the New Sweden Company, March, 1985.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

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18. Deeds, Cumberland County Court House, Bridgeton, N.J.  
Deed Book 1435, page 42                 Deed Book 83, page 174  
Deed Book 1141, page 210               Deed Book 82, page 194  
Deed Book 899, page 320               Deed Book 74, page 419  
Deed Book 85, page 769               Deed Book 40, page 510  
Deed Book 84, pages 472-473         Deed Book 33, pages  
  593-596
19. Unrecorded deeds of Luke Mattox, year 1786 and 1789 and John Peterson, year 1739. We have copy of original John Peterson deed; Shirley Young of Mauricetown has original deed. We have original Luke Mattox deed of 1786 for 250 acres of land which included Mauricetown.
20. Interview with Mr. Carl Holm, Cumberland County Planning Board, and member of the New Sweden Company.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Appendix Page 1 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

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The Mauricetown "Schooner"

Is she a schooner? (Yes.)

In general usage the term refers to a vessel of two or more masts, of which the after mast is not shorter than the one next in front (not a mainmast with a smaller mizzen behind it, but a mainmast with a similar foremast in front of it). The only necessary sails are gaff rigged fore-and-aft sails on each mast, plus a staysail from the foremast to the jib boom.

Is she a Baltimore Clipper? (No.)

This vessel has almost all the characteristics of the specialized form of schooner called a Baltimore Clipper: long, extremely raking masts; low freeboard; little rigging; great rake to stem and sternposts; a couple of characteristics below the waterline can't be checked. But if she is given the most obvious date, c. 1710, she is eighty years older than the earliest good evidence of an association of speed with Chesapeake Bay schooners and twenty years older than Baltimore.

Is she datable? (Maybe.)

The incised drawing is close to a series of incised Roman numerals on the wall of a house quite credibly believed to have been erected before 1714, when the residence of one Caesar Hoskins appears in this vicinity on a plat of land in the area that was to become Mauricetown. If the Roman numerals (instructions to the builder) and the drawing are contemporary (made by the same hand and tool), the drawing is as old as the house. The house, at least, may be dated by dendrochronology.

The other evidence for dating lies in the lines of the vessel. Both the quarterdeck and the oddly angled intersection of the bowsprit and stem reflect seventeenth century practices that were not in vogue by the time of the American Revolution. Just when they were abandoned is debatable and not exactly datable.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 2 Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, Mauricetown,  
Cumberland County, NJ

---

Is she Swedish? (Yes and no.)

The house in Mauricetown certainly stands in the Swedish timbering tradition in regard to the groove (langdrag) that makes the bottom of one timber fit snugly on the top of another. The Roman numerals are in a primitive technique known to have been practiced in Sweden (IIIIIV for 9, etc.). There was a Swedish church (originally Moravian, then Lutheran) on Maurice River.

The boat may reflect the influence prior to 1638 of Dutch shipwrights on Swedish (and other European) boatbuilding; she is more like a Dutch jacht (yacht) of about 1700 than any other illustration in Bjorn Landstrom's book titled The Ship. However, the masts are too close together, the foremast is taller than the Dutch pattern, and there is no evidence in the Mauricetown drawing of any leeboards (the retractable external keels found on most Dutch jachts). Neither the jacht nor the shallop was unusual in Sweden at the time of the colony, and both are mentioned in records such as Gov. Rising's journal of 1654-55.

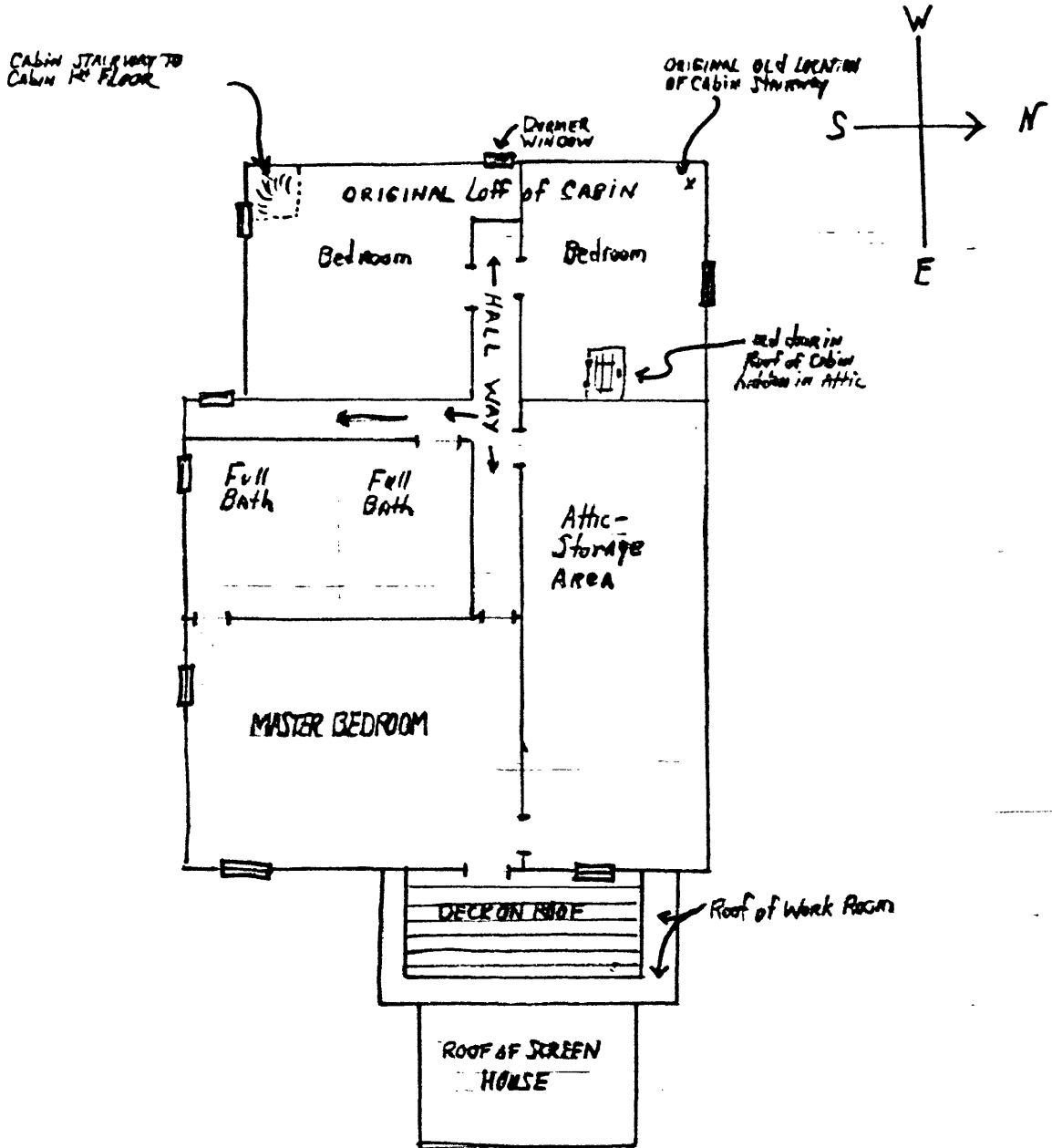
Is she the earliest picture of the schooner rig in America; evidence of the Swedish ancestry of the Baltimore Clipper; and graphic testimony of the maintenance over time of the first European boatbuilding tradition in New Jersey (begun at Ft. Elfsborg, 1643-51)? (I think so.).

Richard H. Hulan  
Arlington, Virginia  
April 24, 1985



SECOND STREET

SOUTH STREET



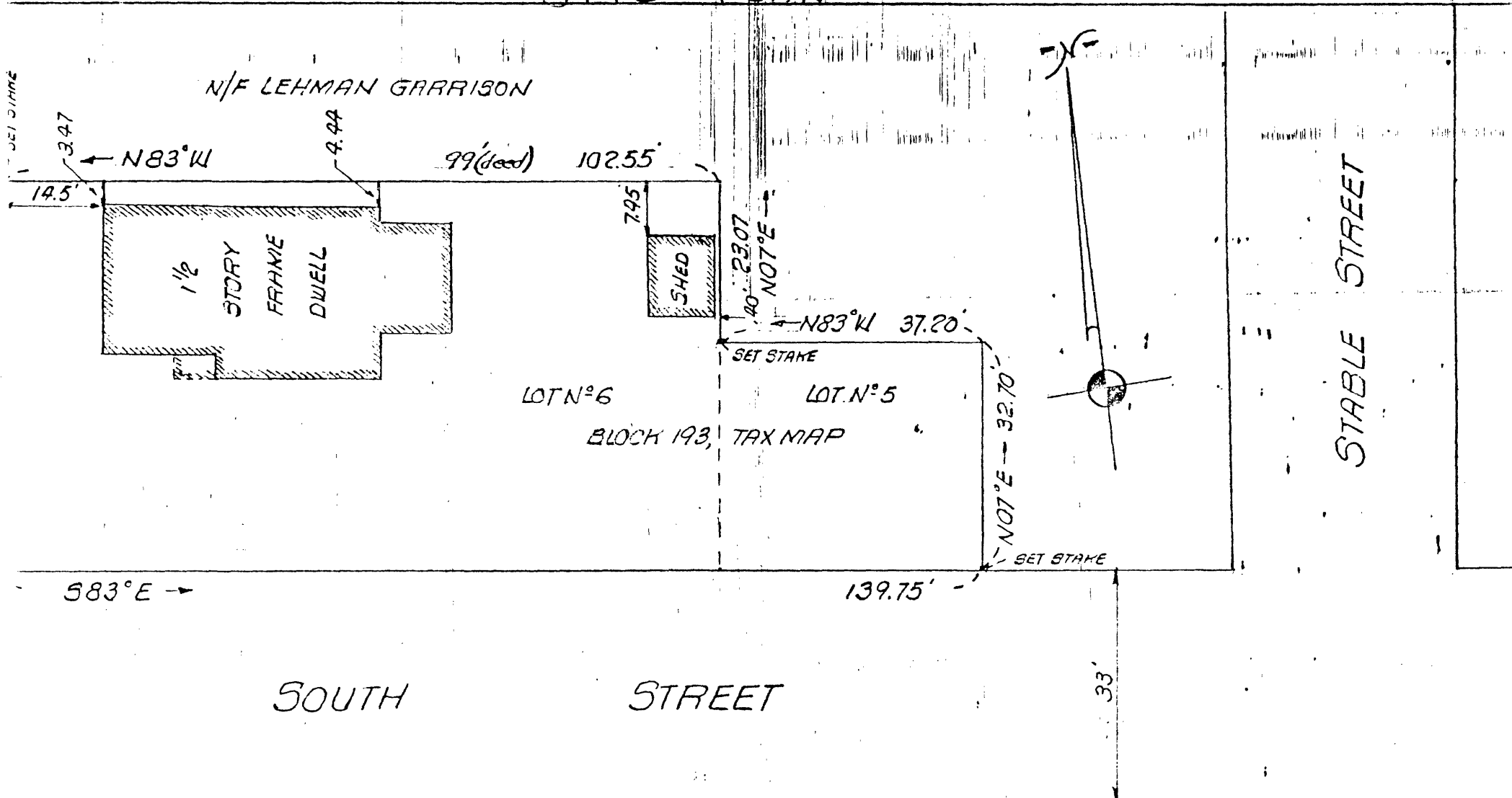
FLOOR PLAN- SECOND FLOOR

HOSKINS SWEDISH-LOG CABIN

MARRICETOWN, N.J.

Commercial Twp.  
Cumberland County, NJ

# SITE PLAN



Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin  
Commercial Township  
Cumberland County, NJ

DATED.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
RESTRICTIONS ONLY.  
DISTANCES ARE USED

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }  
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND } ss:

To: JOHN M. & DIANE M. SMITH and  
any Insuror of Title relying hereon and any other party in interest:

"In consideration of the fee paid for making this survey, I hereby certify to its accuracy (except such easements, if any, that may be located below the surface of the lands or on the surface of the lands and not visible) as an inducement for any insuror of title to insure the title to the lands and premises shown hereon".

*William B. Reale*  
WILLIAM B. REALE, L.S., N.J. Lic. No. 17433

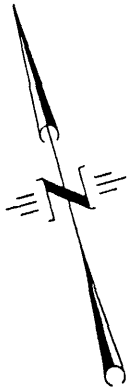
*Fisher & Reale Associates*

LAND SURVEYING  
807 S. MAIN ROAD • VINELAND, NEW JERSEY 08360

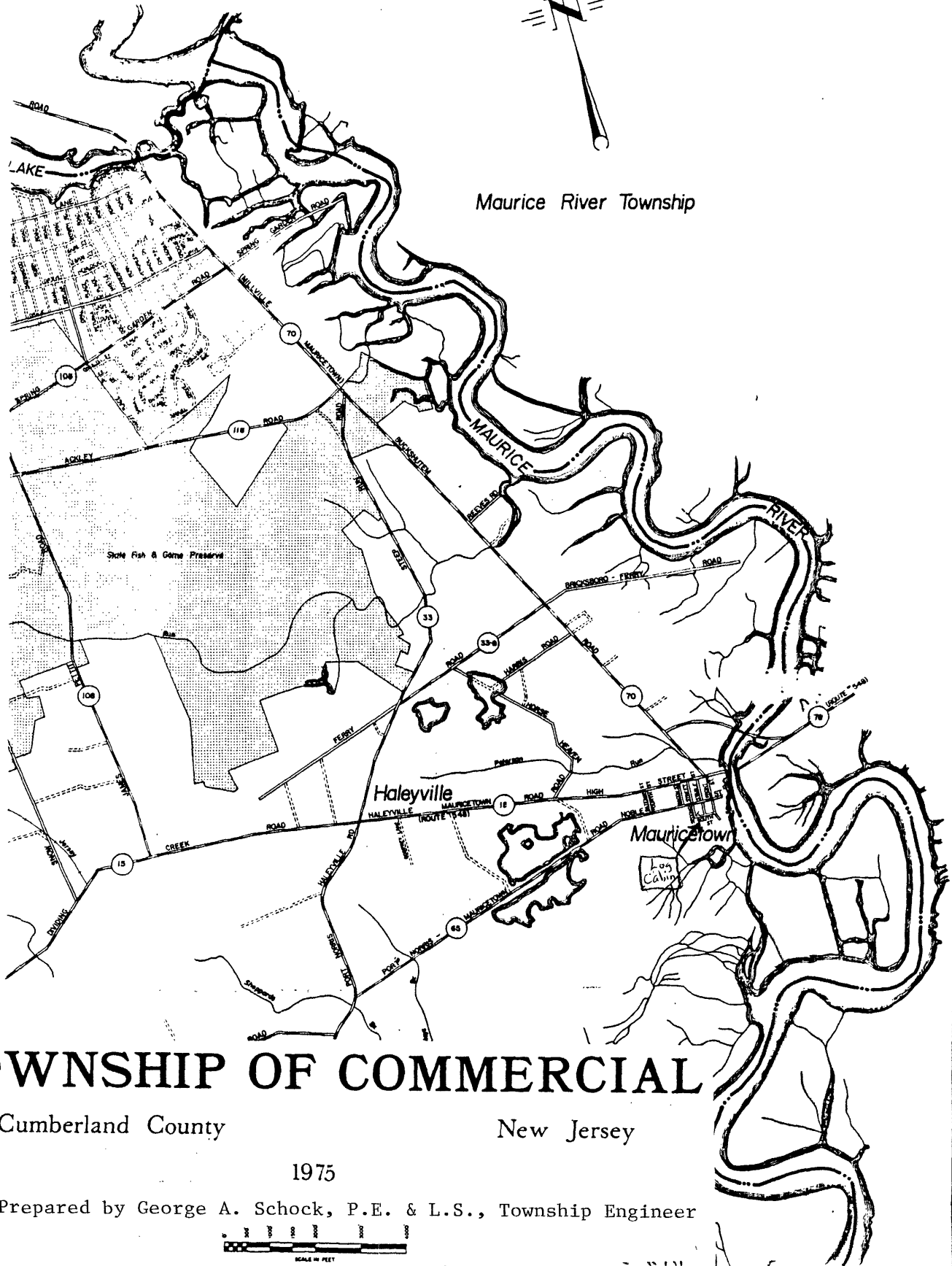
SURVEY OF PREMISES  
for

JOHN M. & DIANE M. SMITH  
SECOND & SOUTH STREETS  
TOWNSHIP of COMMERCIAL  
COUNTY of CUMBERLAND, N.J.

DATE 8-17-83 SCALE 1"=20' DWG. BY *W.B.R.*



Maurice River Township



# TOWNSHIP OF COMMERCIAL

Cumberland County

New Jersey

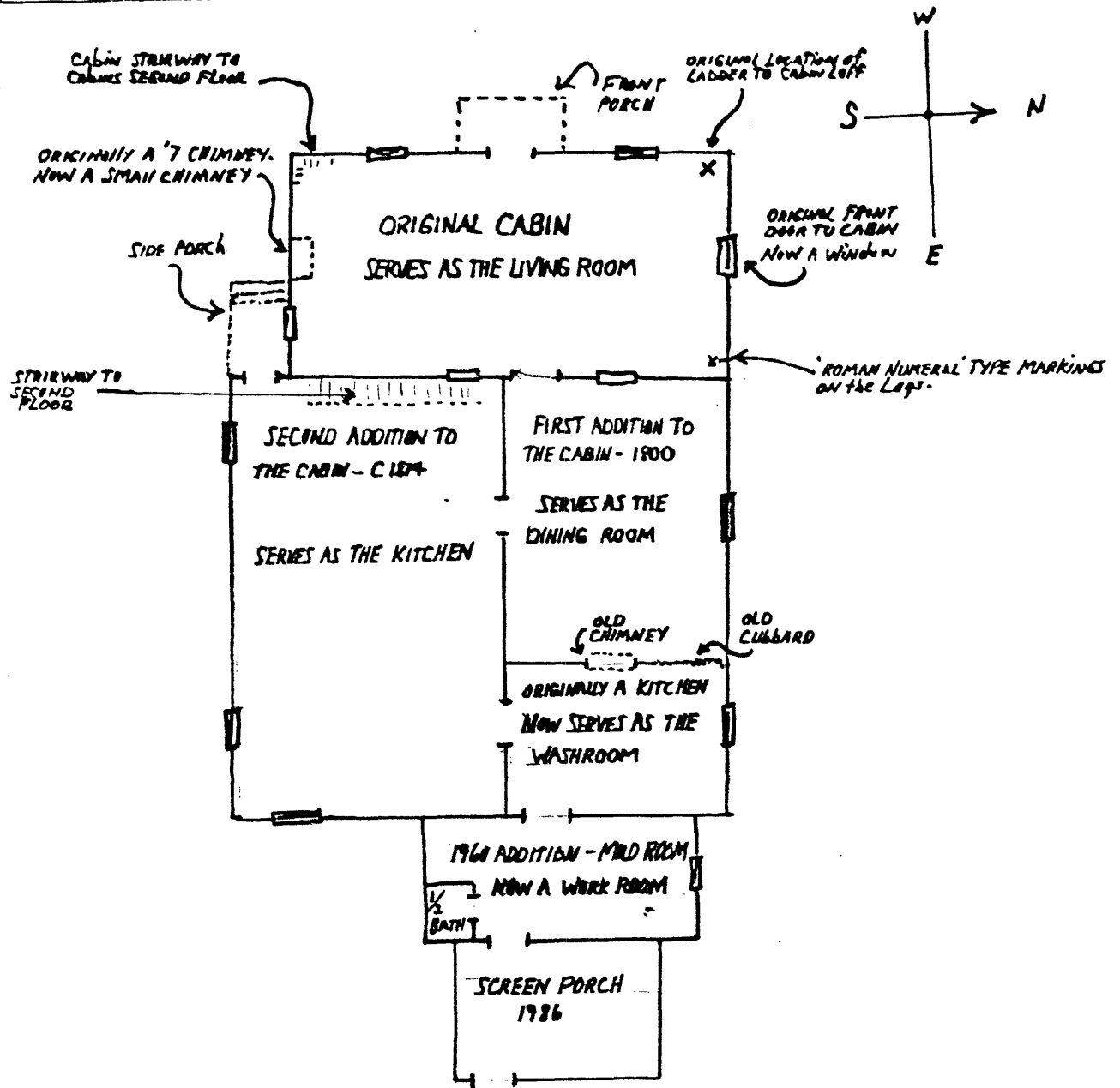
1975

Prepared by George A. Schock, P.E. & L.S., Township Engineer



# SECOND STREET

SOUTH STREET

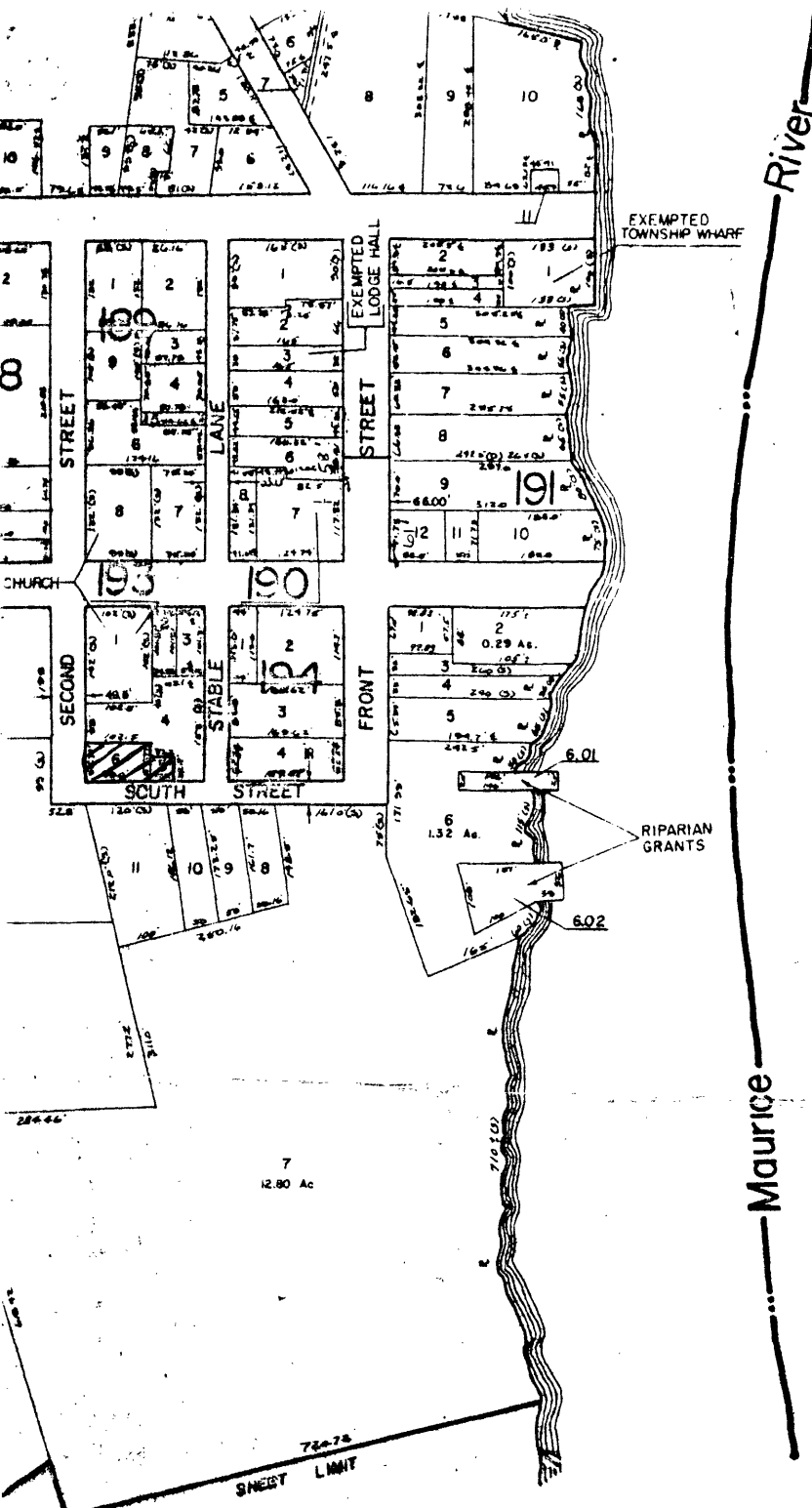


## FLOOR PLAN- FIRST FLOOR

HOSKINS SWEDISH-LOG CABIN

MAURICETOWN, N.J.

Commercial Twp.  
Cumberland County, NJ



MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP  
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY N. J.

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
 DIVISION OF TAXATION  
 LOCAL PROPERTY AND PUBLIC UTILITY BRANCH

APPROVED FOR TAXATION AND PLACED TO THE  
 PROPERTY TAX MAPS FOR THE YEAR 1979

*J. A. Schock III*  
 SUPERINTENDENT

JAN 29 1979 587

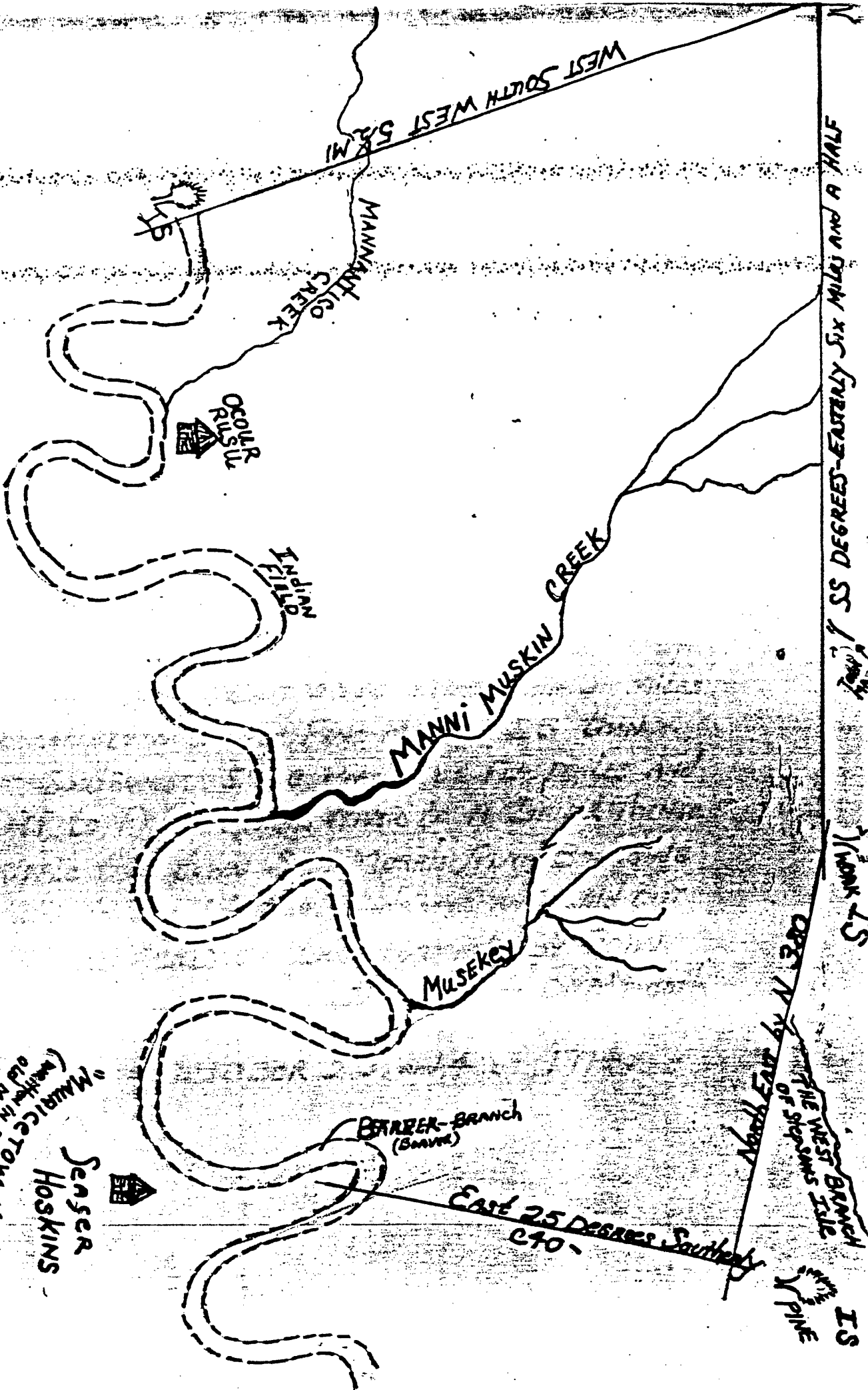
TAX ASSESSMENT MAP  
 TOWNSHIP OF COMMERCIAL  
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY N. J.

SCALE: 1" = 200'  
 JUNE, 1979  
 GEORGE A. SCHOCK III TOWNSHIP ENGINEER  
 711 EAST MAIN STREET MILLVILLE, N. J. 08332

Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin  
 Commercial Township  
 Cumberland County, NJ

← SURVEY 1714 →

MAURICETOWN  
Senger  
Hoskins  
(marked in pencil on  
old map.)



WEST SOUTH WEST 5 & 1/2  
SS DEGREES-EASTERLY SIX MILES AND A HALF  
ST. W. S.

THE WEST BRANCH  
OF THE SHOALS RIVER  
PINE

WRITTEN ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THE 1714 SURVEY:

ON the request of John Scott of Rhode Island - Survey  
AND LAID OUT ACCORDING TO HIS ORDER A TRACT OF LAND  
THAT HE CLAIMETH BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF LEAS AND  
RELEAS FROM GRATIA BARTLOT RELIESH OF BENJAMIN  
BARTLOT AND GRATIA BARTLOT TRINER AND — BARTLOT  
BEERING DATE THE 5 AND 6 OF OCTOBER 1709 SITUATED  
AND BEING ON THE SOUTH EAST SIDE OF PRINCE MORRIS RIVER  
BEND — WESTERN DIVISION OF NEW JERSEY BEGINNING AT A  
CORNER WHITE OAK STANDING ON OR NEAR COUDER LANDING  
NEAR THE MOUTH OF A SMALL GUTT THAT FALLS INTO PRINCE  
MORRIS RIVER AND RUNNING FROM THENCE EAST 25°  
SOUTHEASTERLY 640 PERCHES OR TWO MILES TO A CORNER  
PINE MARKED IS. THEN NORTHEAST BY NORTH 480  
PERCHES TO A CORNER WHITE OAK MARKED IS THEN  
NORTH — DEGREES EAST 2580 PERCHES OR SIX MILES  
AND A HALF TO A CORNER PINE MARKED IS THEN  
WEST SOUTHWEST 5960 PERCHES OR FIVE MILES AND  
A HALF TO PRINCE MORRIS RIVER TO A CORNER THENCE  
A CRIPPLE THEN DOWN SAID MORRIS RIVER BOUNDING  
THERewith TO THE 1<sup>st</sup> BEG. CONTAINING AND LAID OUT  
FOR 10,000 ACRES OF LAND FORMERLY BY JOHN  
BUDD AND ————— THEREBY THE DRAFT DOETH  
APPEAR

OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4 OF 1714.

Hand drawn by Dr. John Smith from original  
deed. November, 1982.