UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
Barzillai Newbold House

AND/OR COMMON
Bowne House

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
Columbus-Georgetown Road

CITY, TOWN
Mansfield Township
COLUMBUS
VICINITY OF
Georgetown

STATE
New Jersey

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY
DISTRICT
BUILDING(S)
STRUCTURE
SITE
OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
PUBLIC
PRIVATE
BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
IN PROCESS
BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS
OCCUPIED
UNOCCUPIED
WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
YES: RESTRICTED
YES: UNRESTRICTED
NO

PRESENT USE
AGRICULTURE
MUSEUM
COMMERCIAL
PARK
EDUCATIONAL
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
ENTERTAINMENT
RELIGIOUS
GOVERNMENT
SCIENTIFIC
INDUSTRIAL
TRANSPORTATION
MILITARY
OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farber

STREET & NUMBER
U. S. Highway 130

CITY, TOWN
Bordentown

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Burlington County Administrative Offices

STREET & NUMBER
49 Rancocas Road

CITY, TOWN
Mount Holly

STATE
New Jersey

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
Burlington County Historic Sites Survey

DATE
1976

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
Burlington County Cultural & Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN
Smithville

STATE
New Jersey
The Barzillai-Newbold farmstead includes a brick house and several outbuildings, situated at the northeast corner of the junction of County Routes 633 and 655.

The house, of brick, is presently five-bays wide, and two-and-a-half stories high, with a two-story shed section to the east. The structure exhibits a distinct division between the older three-bay section to the west and the eastern addition.

The original house is constructed of Flemish checker brickwork on an exposed sandstone foundation, coursed on the south, and rubble on the remaining sides. The initials BNS (for Barzillai and Sarah Newbold) and the date 1740 are worked in glazed brick in the west gable. The roof is of gable form with chimneys behind the ridge at either end. Pent roofs, probably replacements, remain in place on the south, west, and north elevations. There is a central door with flanking windows in the first story of both the north and south elevation, with three windows above. Sash is 9/6 with narrow muntins on the first floor, and earlier 12/12 sash with wide muntins on the second. Other notable features of the exterior include a plaster cove cornice and paneled shutters on the south door.

The plan, as revealed in the basement, originally consisted of three rooms plus a stair hall on each floor. The room in the southeast corner was the largest. It, and the northeast room had opposing corner fireplaces. The supports for these remain in the basement, the larger arched, the smaller corbeled. The former is enclosed by what appears to be eighteenth century work to form a closet, with a ventilation opening consisting of vertical slats. This plan is repeated on the second floor, where the fireplace walls are embellished with raised paneling. That in the larger room has a heavily molded shelf and crown molding. On the first floor, the plan was altered, apparently c. 1840 when the eastern addition was built, by combining the two rooms at the west end into one. It now has a central fireplace with a simple late Greek Revival mantel. The fireplace in the larger room on the first floor is framed by beaded rails and horizontal members. These may once have framed raised-field panels.

Among the unusual features of the interior of this section are two original paneled "wall-to-wall" closets, one in the stairhall, the other in the northwest room on the second floor. There is also a "wall safe" or secret storage space concealed in the wall between two runs of the staircase. This is complete with shelves and drawers; the foliated hinges are let into the frame and the door so that they are invisible from the exterior.

Hardware, both iron and wooden, throughout this section of the house is remarkable. Strap hinges taper and then flair into a curvilinear three-part termination. Latches have elaborate curvilinear plates. On the second floor the doors are furnished with wooden latches with keepers and turned knobs.

The two-bay eastern section and shed addition, said to have been built c. 1840, are constructed of common bond, seven rows of headers to one of stretchers. There
is no elaborate trim. Windows are 9/6 in the two-and-a-half story section and 6/6 in the shed. Each section contains one room to a floor. The first floor room in the larger part of the addition, evidently used as a kitchen, is completely outfitted with original painted-grained cabinets and closets. The shed contains a three-paneled door leading to the cellar and a large eighteenth-century cupboard built in on the second floor, both evidently reused from the older section of the house.

Also on the property is a group of notable outbuildings. Three of these exhibit characteristic eighteenth-century building materials; including rose-headed hand-wrought nails. Grouped to the east of the house these include a structure of squared logs, a corn crib and another small storage shed. Also on the property are a large carriage shed, moved to this location from a Quaker Meeting House, a wooden privy and a circular pierced metal corn crib.
The Barzillai Newbold-Bowne House is significant as an early and fine example of a patterned brickwork rural Quaker house that has never undergone appreciable alteration. Also of note are the surviving outbuildings, of which three are probably coeval with the house, and which reflect the scale and nature of early agricultural practices in the area. The original owner, Barzillai Newbold, a member of a prominent local family, was a blacksmith and the iron hardware in the house shows a high degree of competence and skilled workmanship.

The property remained in the possession of the same family until very recently. When Barzillai Newbold died in 1757, he left the house and his blacksmithing equipment to his son Thomas Newbold. He later sold the property to his cousin Caleb, son of Barzillai's brother, also named Thomas. The date is unknown, since the deed was not recorded. At Caleb's death in 1786, the house passed to his daughters, Mary and Hannah. They subsequently sold it, around 1815, to their sister, Sarah, who had married William Bowne in 1791. It descended thenceforth in a direct line to the last family owner, Walter Bowne, who died in 1975.1

The Barzillai Newbold-Bowne House is one of a group of brick residences, with the original owners' initials and the date of construction worked in glazed headers in the gable, erected by members of the Newbold family in Springfield and Mansfield Townships in northern Burlington County. All exhibit related characteristics in plan, including corner fireplaces, an open stair, and a two to three-room first floor plan. These probably derive from the familiarity of the London and Yorkshire Quakers, who settled Burlington County, with Penn's recommended house plan and with typical modest houses erected in London after the Great Fire.2 Plans of several types, but all exhibiting similar features, are common throughout the area of Burlington County settled by the Quakers, persisting from the 1680s into the early nineteenth century.


**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**


Interviews with Mrs. Stephen Farber, Mrs. John Bradman - 9/10/1975.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.75

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Gaunts Bridge (Juliustown) Road (County Route 663) and Columbus/Georgetown Road (County Route 655), thence approximately 350 feet east on Columbus/Georgetown Road, then approximately 325 feet north, then approximately 350 feet west to Juliustown Road, then 325 feet south on Juliustown Road to place of beginning.

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**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

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**FORM PREPARED BY**

Constance M. Greiff - Director

Heritage Studies

10 Nassau Street

Princeton, New Jersey

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**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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

DATE APR 15 1977

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**FOR NPS USE ONLY**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: __________________________

KEEPR OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 1/24/78