United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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: Bishop-Irick Farmstead
   other names/site number: Drowsey Tree Farm

2. Location
   street & number: 17 Pemberton Road
   city or town: Southampton Township
   state: New Jersey
   code: 034
   county: Burlington
   code: 005
   zip code: 08088
   N/A not for publication
   vicinity: Vincentown

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
   Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
   Date: 6/25/92

   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
   Patrick A. Harnish
   8/14/92
**Bishop-Irick Farmstead**  
Name of Property  

**Burlington, NJ**  
County and State

## 5. Classification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter “N/A” if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of related multiple property listing</th>
<th>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</th>
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<tbody>
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## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Agriculture/Agriculture Outbuilding
- Agriculture/Agriculture Field

### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Agriculture/Agriculture Outbuilding
- Agriculture/Agriculture Field

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Georgian

### Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone
- walls: Brick, Flemish bond with glazed headers
- roof: Wood
- other: Brick Chimney

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

See Continuation Sheet.
Name of Property: Bishop-Irick Farmstead
County and State: Burlington, NJ

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.
- [X] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] 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: N/A
(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)

- Architecture
- Politics/Government
- Agriculture

Period of Significance
1753-1788
1832-1932

Significant Dates
1758
1788

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John Stockton Irick

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) see Continuation Sheet.

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): N/A

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
  # __________________
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # __________________

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [X] Other

Name of repository:

Ronald and Ellen Shaffer
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12.261 Pemberton, NJ Quad

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Westfield, Architect; Martin Shore, Preservation Specialist

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants

street & number 425 White Horse Pike

telephone (609) 547-0465

city or town Haddon Heights

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
(If any additional items are required by the SHPO or FPO, please check here and explain.)

Property Owner

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

name Ronald and R. Ellen Shaffer

street & number 17 Pemberton Road

telephone (609) 859-2284 (h)

(609) 859-0045 (w)

city or town Vincentown

state NJ

zip code 08088

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
BISHOP-IRICK FARMSTEAD

DESCRIPTION

The Bishop-Irick Farmstead, a working farm in Southhampton Township in the vicinity of Vincentown, New Jersey, dates to the eighteenth century. The two-and-one-half story gable-roofed Georgian farmhouse was constructed in sections, the oldest of which was built in 1753 by John and Rebecca Bishop as their residence on the 170 acre farm. Between 1760 and 1788, a two-and-one-half story addition was built to house the main kitchen and hearth. In the 1850s, a shed-roofed structure was added providing extra room for the kitchen. Also, in the nineteenth century, a porch was added to the rear of the 1753 house. Except for these additions and the modernization of utilities, the Bishop-Irick house retains its original appearance. The farmstead also consists of six outbuildings, the most significant of which is a barn located to the north of the main house. The barn was built in 1932 and is one of the best preserved Louden barns in the area. The other outbuildings, which are not historic, are associated with the property’s current use as Drowsey Tree Farm. The farmhouse is set back off the road. A driveway leads from the road west of the farmhouse past a pair of garages to the west. The farmhouse has a formal garden to the north with topiary shrubs, flowers and herbs. This area contains landscape features such as a wooden pergola and brick walkways. To the south and west of the main house are fenced pastures used for grazing and hay fields. The earliest section of the farm house consists of a hall parlor plan — three bays in length by two bays, one room in depth. The foundation is of rubble stone with exterior walls of brick laid in the Flemish bond pattern with glazed headers in the front (south) and east facades. The south facade has two twelve-over-twelve single-hung wood sash windows above a water table and a centrally placed wood door topped by a pegged four-light transom. A pent roof covered with wood shingles is located under the two string belt course. Two eight-over-twelve single-hung wood sash windows are on the second floor below a prominent plastered wood cove cornice. The gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. The east facade originally had two pent roofs with the existing six-over-six gable end window. A brick chimney has been added. The north facade is laid in the English bond pattern. The pent eave roof that was built in 1932 is retained. A small nineteenth century porch added at the back door. The windows on the ground floor are twelve-over-twelve, with second floor windows of six-over-six. A rectangular brick end chimney punctuates the wood shingle roof.

The two-and-one-half story gable of addition adjoins the original house to the west. This addition is proportioned smaller in terms of its height and width. It also has a stone foundation but the brick walls are covered with nineteenth century scored stucco. On the south facade, two bays in length, are a pair of nine-over-nine single-hung wood sash windows on the ground floor and a pair of six-over-six windows on the second floor. The west gable end facade has a four-over-four attic window. A nineteenth-century frame shed addition with shingle roof extends beyond the one room width of the 1760-88 addition some twenty feet. A large rectangular brick chimney is located at the
north corner of the west facade of the 1760-88 addition. A more modern brick chimney projects from the shed addition.

Much of the north facade is dominated by the one-story shed addition. A pair of six-over-six single-hung wood sash windows are on the second floor. Above a simple wood box cornice is a wood-shingled gable roof. An interesting feature of the 1753 house is covered by the later addition: on the west facade of the original section, as seen from the attic of the addition is “I R 1753” marked with glazed brick headers. This marks the date when the house was built, and the initials of its builders, John and Rebecca Bishop.

The interiors are intact and contain notable features such as a box staircase inside panelled board partitions, panelled doors with original hardware, and corner fireplaces with raised panel closets. The main fireplace in the c.1760-88 addition is completely intact, including a dated 1820 beehive oven. The ceiling joists are exposed in this room above the plastered white walls with beaded wood baseboards. In both attics, roof structure is exposed; pegged mortise and tenon joint construction is used. The basement’s foundation walls are of stone and brick with vaulted supports for fireplaces. The floor is brick and the ceiling is composed of whitewashed vertically-sawn wood joists supporting wide board flooring.

The interior of the Bishop-Irick House is simply arranged. The oldest section is divided into two rectangular rooms running the depth of the house. The larger of the two rooms occupies two bays and serves as an entry hall and dining room. This room contains the front and back doors, next to which are windows with interior raised panel wood shutters. The floors are varnished wood, while the walls and ceiling have a smooth plaster finish. There is a simply carved wood baseboard and chair rail. A fine interior feature in this room is the box staircase inside panelled board partitions. The wood stairs extend into the room beyond a raised wood panel door. A doorway in the center of the room opens into the living room to the east. This room also is similar in treatment to the dining room, but contains a fine corner fireplace with raised panel closets and colorfully painted tiles over the flat-arched brick opening. The windows in this room also have interior raised panel shutters.

A rectangular kitchen was added to the west, alongside the main house in c.1760-1788. This room is connected to the main house by a door, and was built a step lower than the original. This room has wood floors, with plaster ceilings and walls and the ceiling joists are exposed. However, the level of detail is reduced in comparison to the original house. For example, the windows lack interior shutters, and while there is a baseboard, there is no chair rail. The main feature of this room is a large intact floor to ceiling corner fireplace of brick. In the west wall is a masonry opening to an 1820 beehive oven. Along the east wall, a flight of stairs lead to the second floor, and a second flight lead to the basement. Beyond the basement stair entry is an opening to the nineteenth century addition which is currently used as a den.
The second floor contains two bedrooms in the oldest section, and a large bedroom in the addition. The floors are of wood with plaster walls and ceilings, and there are simply treated wood baseboards. In the bedroom to the west, there is another fine example of a corner fireplace with raised panel closets. The windows in this room have interior raised panel shutters, as on the first floor. The attic stairs have a three-panel wood door with metal HL hinges and latch. In both attics, roof structure is exposed; pegged mortise and tenon joint construction is used.

The basement foundation walls are of stone and brick with vaulted supports for fireplaces. The floor is brick, and the ceiling is composed of whitewashed vertically sawn wood joists supporting wide board flooring.
BISHOP-IRICK FARMSTEAD

SIGNIFICANCE

The Bishop-Irick Farmstead with main house, outbuildings, and pastures is significant as a remarkably intact representative example of a colonial brick farmhouse. With the traditional dated gable end initials, cove cornice, winding stairs, panelled fire surround and original door treatments, the main house retains the features once so typical of Georgian structures built throughout the Delaware Valley. Not only does the patterned-brick farmhouse employ the Flemish bond brickwork so prevalent in the southwestern New Jersey tradition, it also features a very late example of English bond masonry on the northern facade. Such a brick pattern is rarely found in houses in this area built after 1741, so the 1753 date of construction of the Bishop-Irick Farmstead extends the documented period when English bond masonry was used. Although some alterations have occurred, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The Bishop-Irick Farmstead is strongly associated with two of Vincentown’s most significant families — the Bishops and the Iricks, who related by marriage, owned the property for almost 200 years. Thomas Bishop, one of Vincentown’s principal colonial landowners, purchased a 430 acre tract from the West Jersey Proprietors prior to 1740. In his will, he divided his property amongst his children with John Bishop receiving 170 acres. In 1753, John and his wife Rebecca built the original section of the brick house. John Bishop left the house and his plantation to his son William in 1760. During William’s 28 year tenure, the farm grew to 240 acres and the house was enlarged with the two and one-half story western kitchen addition. In addition to his role managing a considerable estate, William Bishop was significant as an original founder and Trustee of the Vincentown Friends Meeting. The house and land passed through generations of Bishops and then by marriage, to the Iricks. By 1832, Emeline Bishop married John Stockton Irick, whose name appears as owner of the farmstead on a 1858 map of Burlington County.

John Stockton Irick was a Burlington County Freeholder and a whig member of the State Assembly. In private pursuits, he owned and organized the St. Mary’s Timber Co. and the Vincentown Marl Company. He was actively involved in the construction of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, and responsible for the Vincentown branch of the line. He was the Director of the Morris Canal Company and a founder and of the First National Bank of Vincentown, which he served as Director and first President. The property remained within the Bishop-Irick family until 1932. The Bishop Irick Farmstead, throughout its history, has served as a working farm. Today a working sheep farm encompassing twelve acres, the property clearly represents New Jersey’s role in agriculture and serves as a reminder of the Garden State’s agrarian heritage.
BISHOP-IRICK FARMSTEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY


VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 603, Lot 1.B of Southampton Township, New Jersey

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the house and all the remaining farmland historically associated with the Bishop-Irick Farmstead.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  

Section number PHOTOS Page 1  

BISHOP-IRICK FARMSTEAD  

PHOTOGRAPHS  
The following is the same for all photographs:  
1.) Bishop-Irick Farmstead  
2.) Vincentown, Burlington County, New Jersey  
3.) Martin Shore, Photographer  
4.) February, 1992  
5.) Negatives held by Margaret Westfield, R.A.  
   Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants  
   425 White Horse Pike  
   Haddon Heights, N.J. 08035  
   (609)547-0465  

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS  
6.) View of Bishop-Irick Farmstead looking northeast.  
7.) Photograph 1 of 8  
6.) View of the Bishop-Irick Farmstead looking south.  
7.) Photograph 2 of 8  
6.) View of the Bishop-Irick Farmstead looking west.  
7.) Photograph 3 of 8  
6.) Interior view of panelled winder staircase.  
7.) Photograph 4 of 8  
6.) Interior view of second floor east bedroom with corner fireplace and panelled cabinets.  
7.) Photograph 5 of 8  
6.) Interior view of corner fireplace in the kitchen addition.  
7.) Photograph 6 of 8
6.) Interior view of glazed brick headers at the attic level of the original 1753 west facade marked “IR 1753”
7.) Photograph 7 of 8

6.) View of Louden barn looking northwest.
7.) Photograph 8 of 8
Bishop-Irick House, Southampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey
Bishop-Irick House, Southampton Township, Burlington County, NJ

BISHOP IRICK FARMSTEAD, VINCENTOWN, NJ
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

N

NTS
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000975 Date Listed: 8/14/92

Bishop - Irick Farmstead Burlington NJ
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action: 2/8/93

Amended Items in Nomination:

The State has clarified several technical deficiencies with the nomination. Criterion A was inadvertently not checked on the form. The property is being nominated for Criteria A, B, and C. The Significant Date was incorrectly noted as 1758; 1753, the date of construction of the building is the correct Significant Date. The building count had to be clarified; there are two contributing buildings, the main building and the 1932 barn. The nomination form is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)