

A Cultural Resource Survey of "Fenwick Manor,"  
Block 846, Lots 1.01 and 1.02, 15 Springfield Road,  
Pemberton Township, Burlington County, NJ

1985 0426.02

Pinelands Development Application No. 85-0426.02

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## Section I.      Abstract

### A.    Project type, location and size

The Pinelands Commission proposes to construct an office building and expand the parking area near its existing facilities at 15 Springfield Road, New Lisbon, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The site is located at UTM coordinates N4423750 and E531700. The State Plane coordinates are N412,100 and E2,010,600. Plans for the new offices and the expanded parking area are as yet very preliminary. The building will occupy about 3,000 sq. ft. and, to be compatible with nearby historic structures, is likely to be two stories and of wood frame construction. It will be located in an open field approximately 300 ft. south of the present offices. Parking will be provided at this location and a second parking area will also be built in a roughly 10,000 sq. ft. field in the northeast corner of block 846, lot 1.01, east of the present offices.

### B.    Field and documentary research methods

The survey comprised both a review of historic and contemporary documentary and cartographic sources and subsurface testing in a grid pattern across areas where development related disturbances are anticipated.

### C.    Results

No archaeological resources of significances were uncovered. However, there are four structures on the general project site which form the nucleus of a 19th century farmstead. There was also a fifth building on the site, a small, modern outbuilding. These buildings were recorded and evaluated for their eligibility for Pinelands Designation.

### D.    Evaluation, impacts and recommendations

The four farmstead structures clustered on lot 1.01 - a residence, "back house," barn and outhouse - are eligible for Pinelands Designation as a group for their association with historically significant individuals. The residence is also eligible for its unusual and distinctive architecture. Because of their associative and architectural significance, the four buildings of the farm, known historically as Fenwick Manor, should be nominated for Pinelands Designation and for the State/National Registers. The small, modern outbuilding on lot 1.02 is not eligible.

The project as proposed will have no impact upon the significant historic resources. The visual impact of the building to be constructed will be minimal because of its relatively small size, its compatible scale and materials and its positioning on lot 1.02, well away from the farmstead complex.

**E. Location of report copies**

**Copies of this report are available at the Pinelands Commission and have been filed with the Office of New Jersey Heritage.**

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Section IV. Regulatory Requirements

A. Applicable federal regulations

N/A

B. Applicable state regulations

Required by the Pinelands Commission pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.155(a)

C. Applicable local regulations

Required by Pemberton Township pursuant to Section 159-7.C. of the Code of the Township of Pemberton.

Section V. Natural Resources Information

A. Natural resource inventory

1. Soils series that are present

The soils throughout the project area are uniformly of the Westphalia series (WaA) (see figure 2: sheet nos. 32 and 40 from the Soil Survey of Burlington County, New Jersey).

2. Topography of the project area

The project area is quite flat, with no relief features other than a shallow swale at the northeast corner of lot 1.01. The site declines gradually, however, from north to south.

3. Vegetation

The entire project area has been cleared for general agricultural purposes for at least a century and a half. All vegetation on site is planted and includes lawn grass, ornamentals and various hardwoods and conifers.

4. Hydrology

There are no surface water courses within the project area. The nearest is the North Branch of Rancocas Creek about 1,200' to the south.

B. Narrative description of the project area and its environs

The survey areas consists of two lots (Block 846, Lots 1.01 and 1.02) forming a rough L-shape and fronting on Springfield

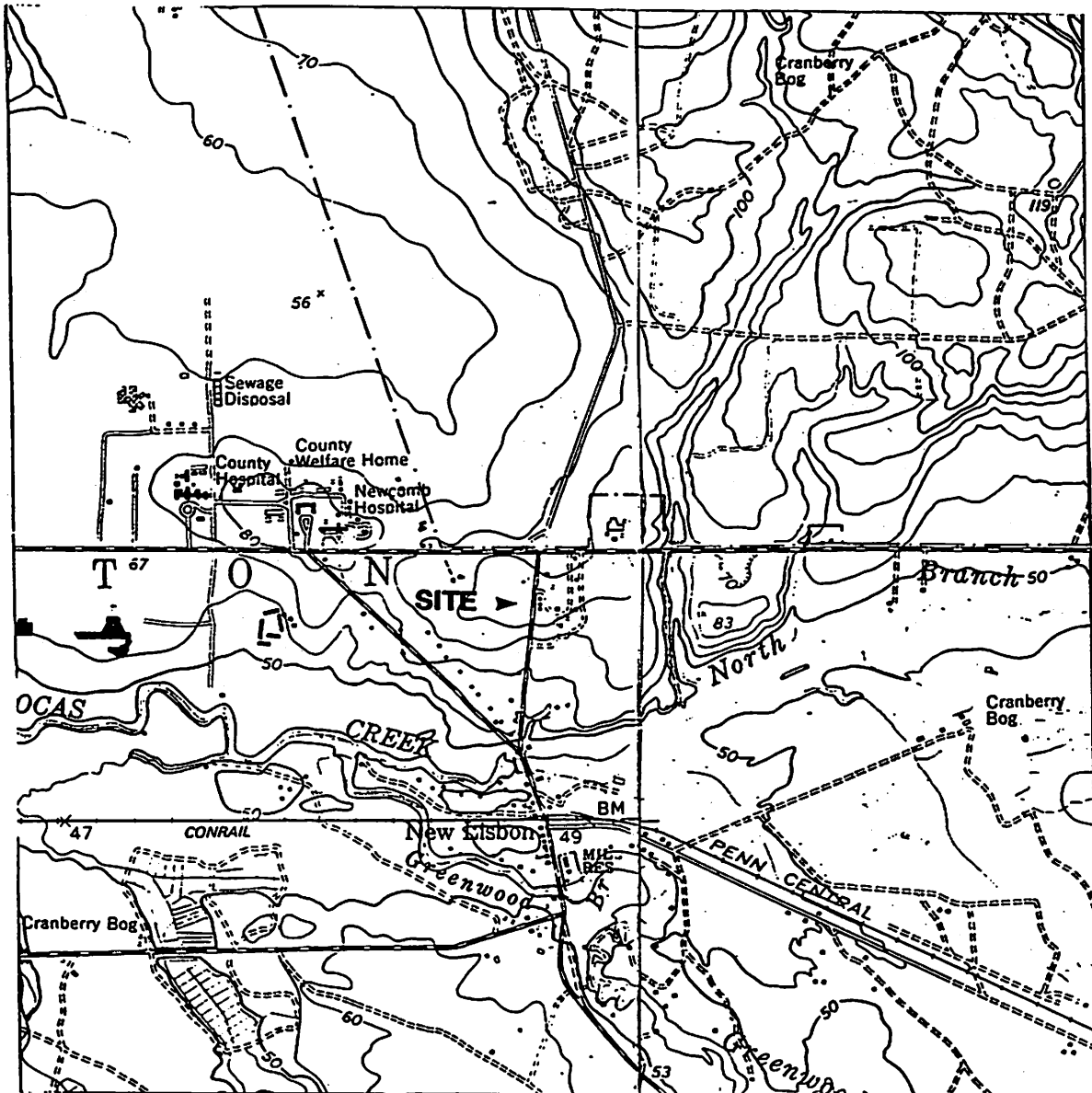


FIGURE 1

USGS 7.5 minute series

Pemberton and Browns Mills quads

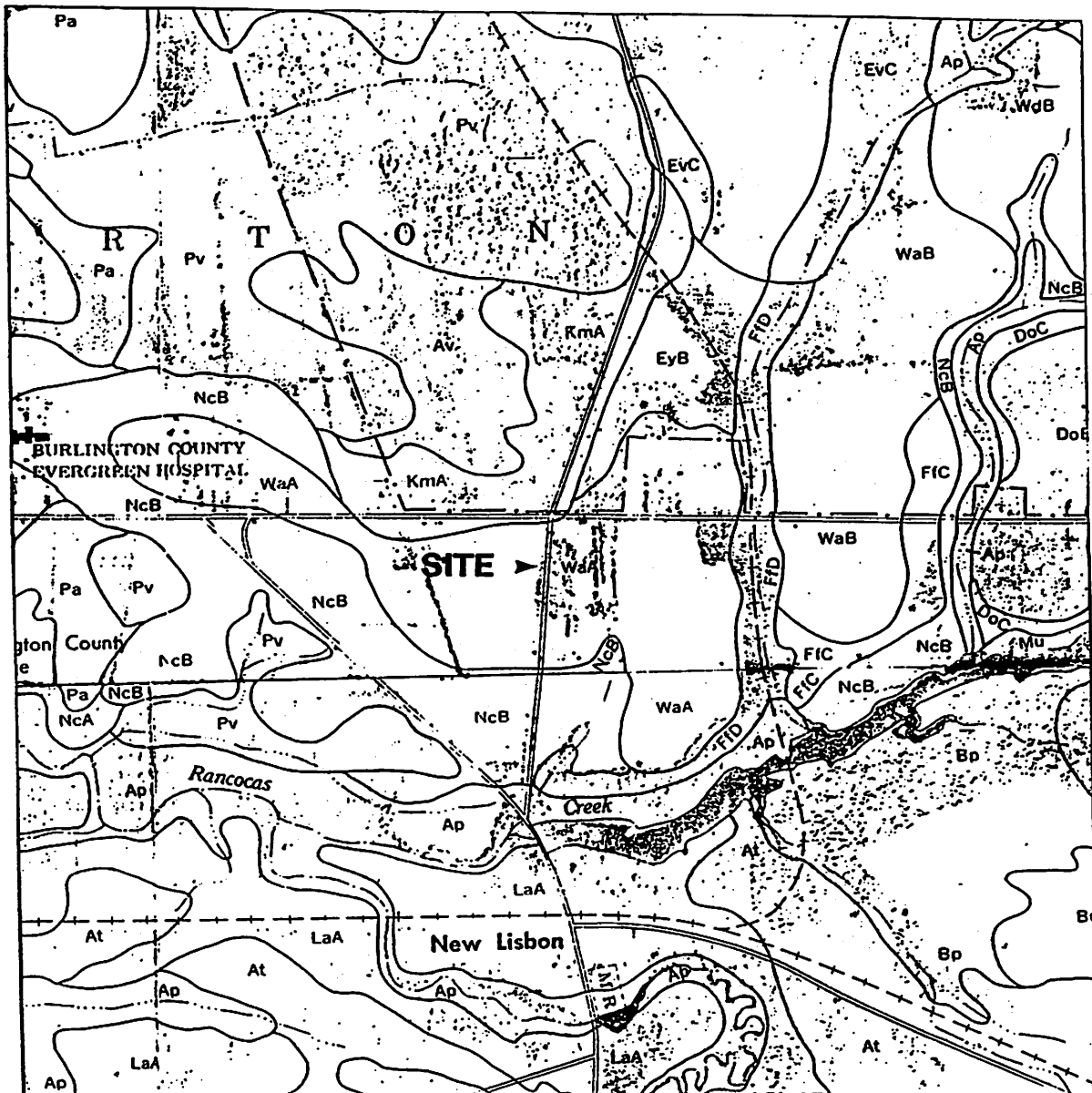


FIGURE 2  
Project area soils



Road in New Lisbon, Pemberton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. Lot 1.01 is 3.29 acres and has four structures in a reasonably intact 19th century farmstead complex. The lot is otherwise cleared and virtually flat, though there is a shallow, oblong depression at the rear (east) end, north of the farmstead barn. Lot 1.02 is a cleared, grassy field forming a rectangle of 1.21 acres. There is only one minor structure on the lot, a screened building of frame construction near the southeast corner. The ground here declines gradually from north to south toward the North Branch of the Rancocas Creek (at the site of the former Lisbon Pond), which is located about 1,200' to the south.

The soils on both of these lots are uniformly of the Westphalia series (WaA) (source: Soil Survey of Burlington County, New Jersey), a well-drained loamy fine sand that in undisturbed areas normally supports a mixed hardwood forest of oak, hickory, poplar, etc. In Burlington County, most of the Westphalia acreage has been exploited for agriculture. Various cereal and truck crops do well in this soil.

Vegetation in the study area consists entirely of plantings. There are several large sycamores and oaks in the vicinity of the farmhouse as well as some holly and various evergreens. Ornamentals around the farmhouse and "back house" include rhododendra, wysteria, and azalea. There are several stands of mixed conifers on lot 1.02, perhaps intended as windbreaks since there are open fields to the east, west and south. Most of the area, particularly lot 1.02, is cleared and covered with lawn grass. Although historically a farmstead, the grounds are now maintained for the most part as unutilized open space. A significant portion of lot 1.01 has been cleared of vegetation and graveled for use as a parking lot.

The buildings are now being used for office space and for storage of equipment and office supplies. Of the four buildings on lot 1.01, originally a farmhouse, "back house" (so called for want of a more precise term), barn and outhouse, two (the farmhouse and back house) have been converted to office use and the other two are used for storage. The small, open-sided structure on lot 1.02 is unused. The conversion to office space occurred about thirty-five years ago when the residence was purchased for a medical practice. Unfortunately, this has resulted in fairly extensive interior modifications.

The historic use of this property as a farmstead is entirely consistent with the former land use pattern in this portion of Burlington County. Although located on the border between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains, the place has the soil and vegetation characteristics of the Inner Coastal Plan: well-drained, reasonably fertile soils that warm early in the spring, suitable for row crop farming. Such farms have historically dominated the landscape to the west and northwest, though subur-

ban residential development and the growth of the military installations to the north have considerably altered this pattern in recent decades.

The farm is also within a half-mile of the radically different environmental setting of the Outer Coastal Plain. Here the soils (Lakehurst, Atsion and Berryland series) are sandy, infertile, poorly drained and only adaptable in agriculture for berry farming. As a result, the historical development patterns are very different. Instead of large tracts of open space devoted to crops, the landscape is predominantly wooded, with some areas cleared for cranberry bogs and blueberry fields. Several of the bog iron furnaces of the Pine Barrens, which were generally in operation for about a century beginning in 1765, were located in the vicinity of Fenwick Manor. New Lisbon Forge was built ca. 1800 along the North Branch of Rancocas Creek, only about 1300 ft. south of the farm. Mary Ann Forge, built about 1830, was another three miles to the southeast. Hanover Furnace, about five miles to the east, was owned at one time by Benjamin Jones, who also owned the farm itself, and was a market for the farm's produce until its closure in 1865. A later owner of the farmstead, Joseph Josiah White, was the developer of Whitesbog and the central figure in the advancement of cranberry culture in the 19th century. His daughter, Elizabeth White, developed the cultivated blueberry and also lived on the farm for much of her life. Thus, although this farmstead "looks west" in that its physical form is allied to other farms in the Inner Coastal Plain, it is also associated, through its location and former ownership, with the history and culture of the Outer Coastal Plain.

## Section VI. Results of Background Documentary Research

### A. Documentary research into prehistory

#### 1. List of sources consulted

In addition to the Pinelands Commission cultural resource inventory of prehistoric sites, the following sources were reviewed:

Bello, Charles (editor)

1986 Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey: Index, Bulletin No. 1, 1948 through Bulletin No. 40, 1986. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

Bonfiglio, Anthony

1990 Phase Ia, Ib, II: Cultural Resource Survey Land Financial Services, Inc. BCM Engineers Block 823.01, Lot 5, Pemberton Township. On file with the New Jersey Pinelands Commission.

Chesler, Olga (editor)

1982 The Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.

1984 Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and Protection of Cultural Resources. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.

Cross, Dorothy

1941 Archaeology of New Jersey vol. I. Archaeological Society of New Jersey, South Orange, N.J.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

1979-1985 Annotated Bibliography: Cultural Resource Survey Reports Submitted to the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. 5 vols. Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.

1989 New Jersey & National Registers of Historic Places as of December 31, 1988. Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.

1990 New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places 1989 Supplement. (same)

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

1980 New Jersey Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. New Lisbon, New Jersey.

Ranere, Anthony and Patricia Hansell

1987 Predicting Prehistoric Site Distribution in New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain. Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of Jersey Heritage, Trenton.

Skinner, Alanson and Max Schrabisch

1913 A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Survey of the State of New Jersey. Bulletin No. 9. Geological Survey of New Jersey, Trenton.

2. Summary of all known sites within a two mile radius of the project area

There are a total of nine prehistoric loci recorded within a two mile radius of Fenwick Manor. All but one are in an arc stretching from northwest to southwest of the farmstead, and all are associated with the North Branch of Rancocas Creek and its tributaries.

Four of these sites were recorded in the original Pinelands Commission inventory and are listed as A-70, K-2, K-3 and K-4. K-2 through K-4 are in close proximity to one another along a feeder stream about two miles to the northwest of the project area. A-70 is on a small stream only about 2000' east of the farm. The other five sites have been discovered in the past decade and, consequently, have no formal inventory numbers. They include three that are on the banks of North Branch 1 and 3/4 miles west of the farm. Two others are to the southwest, one less than a mile away and one at the crossroads settlement of Magnolia, about two miles away.

### 3. Narrative statement summarizing the research results

Prehistoric site occurrence representing every phase of occupation in the Archaic and Woodland periods is well attested in the Rancocas watershed. In fact, the densest concentration of known sites in the area of the Pinelands occurs within this drainage. About four to five miles to the northwest of the farmstead, a large number of sites, mostly dating to the Late and Terminal Archaic and Woodland periods, have been found along tributaries to the North Branch of Rancocas Creek.

The nine loci that are in fairly close proximity to the farm tend to occupy moderately well to well drained uplands on terraces above and directly adjacent to well defined, permanent stream courses. This is particularly true of the sites that occupy Inner Coastal Plain settings (K-2 to K-4) and those on the interface of the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains (i.e., the three sites on the North Branch west of the farm and the one site to the east). All of these are found on similar or associated soils (Adelphia, Westphalia and Nixonton) that are at least moderately fertile. Under natural conditions these soils all support hardwood forests. These are the same conditions which prevail at the farm. The other two sites are in more characteristic Outer Coastal Plain settings and less closely associated with the conditions at Fenwick Manor. The soils at these sites are Lakehurst and Atsion which are sandy, infertile and poorly drained. For this reason their ability to provide useful comparative data with the project area is limited.

Unfortunately, only one of the seven sites which share environmental similarities with the farmstead has been examined to any reasonable extent. This site, the "Greenberg Prehistoric Locus" (Pinelands Development Application #83-5437.02), is on a low terrace above North Branch. A phase II survey carried out here uncovered significant remnants of a Late and Terminal Archaic occupation described as a "seasonally utilized semi-permanent settlement for macroband

family units. Tool and artifact variation recovered by this study indicates a wide diversity of functions performed during exploitation of this site." The other six sites have been identified solely through surface collecting. While one of them has been tentatively dated to the Late Archaic by the discovery of several points, nothing is otherwise known about them.

In summary, the available evidence indicates a very high likelihood of site occurrence in the immediate vicinity of the project area, but a somewhat lower probability within the present boundaries of the farmstead itself. While the possibility of prehistoric site occurrence certainly could not be dismissed, the evidence suggests that fast lands immediately adjacent to constant, channeled water courses were the preferred campsites. Such settings occur just outside of the project area.

The findings of the research effort reinforced the need for systematic subsurface testing, particularly in lot 1.02 which is closer to North Branch. While the potential for prehistoric site occurrence seemed greater in the pasture south of lot 1.02, testing at 50' intervals was deemed prudent in this area.

B. Documentary research into the historic period

1. List of sources consulted

In addition to the Pinelands Commission cultural resource inventory of historic period sites, the following sources were reviewed:

Burlington County Cultural and Heritage Commission

1977 Burlington County Inventory of Historic Architectural and Cultural Resources. Mt. Holly, New Jersey.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

1982 National Register nomination for the "Benjamin Jones House." Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage. Trenton.

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

1988 Pinelands Towns and Villages: Historic Area Delineations. New Lisbon, New Jersey.

1991 Pinelands Cultural Resource Management Plan for Historic Period Sites. New Lisbon, New Jersey.

2. Summary of all known sites within one mile radius; general summary of historical development in the vicinity

Fenwick Manor is situate one-quarter mile north of the small village of New Lisbon, three miles east of the Borough of Pemberton and two miles west of the settlement of Brown's Mills. One National Register site, the "Benjamin Jones House", is located only a few hundred feet to the north. Also within a mile of the farm is the site of the original county alms house, which was founded in 1799. The property is still owned by Burlington County and has been the site of a succession of buildings and hospitals for the poor and indigent.

Despite their proximity, the history of the alms house appears almost entirely distinct from that of Fenwick Manor. While it is reasonable to assume that the farmstead may have sold some of its product to the facility, there is no evidence of any other link in their historical development.

The Benjamin Jones house is another matter, however. For a time its history was closely associated with Fenwick Manor through their common ownership. According to the National Register nomination, Jones, a prominent "ironmonger" in the first half of the 19th century, built the house around 1830, naming it "Halstead" in honor of his daughter, Harriet (nicknamed "Hal"). Halstead was built on a 353 acre tract from which 214.8 acres were sold off in 1844 to form Fenwick Manor. Since it is likely that Jones also built the farmhouse at Fenwick Manor at about the same time (see Sec. VI.B.3. below), it may be that Halstead was intended as a residence for his daughter and that Jones himself lived in the Fenwick Manor house. In any event, the two sites followed separate paths historically after James Fenwick bought the farmstead in 1844.

The village of New Lisbon traces back to ca. 1800 when John Earl built a sawmill there and, shortly thereafter, a forge. The forge remained in operation until 1825-1830 and was succeeded by a grist mill. Although the village was served by a horse-drawn railroad starting in 1837 and was later the terminus of a small steam railroad from the 1860's, New Lisbon never grew beyond a few houses, a church and the saw and grist mills that operated in the 19th century.

As was mentioned in Section V, Fenwick Manor is on the cusp between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plains and the very different developmental patterns these provinces precipitated. To the north and west the land was cleared in the 18th century for cereal crops and later for truck farming. Small villages and towns, such as Pemberton Borough, grew as centers of local agricultural commerce. To the east and southeast were the vast wooded tracts of the Pinelands where settlement proceeded more slowly. Other than sawyering, little development occurred here until the bog iron in-

dustry inaugurated in the latter 18th century. Villages tended to form around the forge/furnace and glasshouse sites, a pattern that endured until the demise of these manufactories in the mid to latter 19th century.

Development in the vicinity of Fenwick Manor reflects this history. Until recently, the areas directly west and northwest of the farm have for the most part been under cultivation whereas the areas to the east and south either remained wooded or were given over to berry agriculture.

### 3. Summary of documentary research specific to the project area

In the latter 18th century, the area north of the former "Lisbon Pond" (the pond was formed by damming the North Branch of Rancocas Creek at New Lisbon; it was used as the power source for a forge built here around 1800 and for later saw and grist mills) in Pemberton Township, which was later to be called "Fenwick Manor," was part of a much larger tract owned jointly by various members of the Earl family. Earlier in the century, the land belonged to Peter Bard, father of the founder of the Mount Holly Iron Works (Boyer 1931:109). The title records for Burlington County include numerous land transactions involving the Earl family in the 18th and early 19th centuries. One of these transactions, dated April 1, 1825, transferred title to 353 acres of a 500.5 acre tract from William Earl to Caleb Newbold. Newbold conveyed this land less than a year later, on March 24, 1826 (Burlington County Deed Book U-2, p. 10), to Charles Corey, who paid \$3,530 for what is already described in the deed as a "tract of land and plantation."

The plot was once again sold within a year by Corey, who conveyed it along with several other tracts to Benjamin Jones, the owner of Hanover Furnace, on February 16, 1827 (Deed Book W-2, p. 148), for slightly in excess of \$7,000. Since the other lots involved amounted to only a relative few acres, it appears that Corey realized a handsome profit from this sale. It is possible that this increase in value reflects improvement of the site by construction of the present farmhouse, the date of which is not otherwise recorded. More likely, however, it was the subsequent owner, Jones, who built the house.

In any event, Jones held on to the property for seventeen years, eventually selling to James Fenwick on March 15, 1844 (Deed Book 1041, p. 125), the 214.80 acres that was to be called Fenwick Manor for the next century. The deed at this time specifically refers to the site as a "farm" and transfers title to the land, "together with all the houses, outhouses, edifices and buildings thereon erected." This language is formulaic in deeds, but it is nonetheless the

first reference to structures in the chain of title for this property. Shortly thereafter, the site appears on the 1849 "Map of Burlington County" (Otley and Whiteford) labeled "J.A. Fenwick Lisbon Farm" (New Lisbon was often referred to simply as "Lisbon" in the 19th century). Three buildings appear on the farm, not to any scale, all of them adjacent to Springfield Road. One of them is described as a blacksmith shop. No back buildings are shown on this map, nor are there any on the 1858 or the 1859 "New Map of Burlington County" (Parry, Sykes and Earl). On these maps the farm is designated "J.A. Fenwick" and again includes three buildings along Springfield Road. The same holds true for the 1876 "Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County" (Scott).

When Colonel Fenwick died in 1882, the farmstead passed to his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Joseph Josiah White, who then took up residence there. From Fenwick the Whites had also inherited extensive cranberry holdings a few miles to the east, in a swampy area where the village of Whitesbog would later develop. Fenwick Manor, however, was kept separate from these "J.J. White, Inc." lands. Upon White's death in 1924, his four daughters inherited the farm. After several transactions within the family, the farmhouse and outbuildings finally passed out of the hands of the Jones/Fenwick/White family in 1953. The survey area (Block 846, lots 1.01 and 1.02) assumed its present configuration at that time when the buildings and 4.51 acres of land were deeded to Dr. James Q. Atkinson (Deed Book 1165, p.4), who opened a medical practice there. Much of the remaining 210 acres of the farmstead remains in the possession of White's descendants. A large portion of it, however, is now within Fort Dix and some smaller lots were sold off for residential development. A quarter century after Atkinson's purchase of the Manor buildings, the site was acquired by the State of New Jersey (on November 22, 1978: Deed Book 2150, p. 186), which originally intended to use it as a correctional facility. Left vacant for over a year, it was leased to the Pinelands Commission and has been used as the principal office of the Commission since 1980. The Commission bought the property outright in 1985 (Deed Book 3068, p.102).

The historical significance of the farmstead is particularly enhanced by its century and a quarter long association with the Jones, Fenwick and White families. Benjamin Jones, who owned the farm from 1827 to 1844, is one of the more prominent names in the history of the celebrated Pine Barrens bog iron industry. During the entire time he owned the farm, he was the owner and operator of Hanover Furnance, about five miles to the east. When Jones purchased the site from Charles Corey in 1827, he had only recently emerged from financial receivership that very nearly cost him his entire estate. An aggressive businessman, he had gained sole ownership of Hanover Furnace



in 1811. From 1819-1826, however, trustees operated the furnace on his behalf because of his severe indebtedness (Boyer 1931:88). Upon regaining control of the operation, he immediately began buying up lands and building again. In the same year he acquired the farm, he also bought land on Mount Misery Creek about three miles to the southeast (Boyer 1931:260), on which he subsequently built Mary Ann Forge. Jones also had an interest at various times in Gloucester Furnace and Cumberland Furnace and was cousin to the next owner of the farm, Colonel James A. Fenwick (Rutsch *et al.* 1982:17). Given his penchant for acquisition and development, and the proximity of the farmstead to three of his major holdings (Hanover Furnace, Mary Ann Forge and a railroad from New Lisbon to Kinkora), it is likely that Benjamin Jones built the present farmhouse and that he lived here until Fenwick bought it from him in 1844.

James Fenwick was a gentleman farmer and a successful businessman in the middle decades of the 19th century. An early experimenter in cranberry culture, he expanded his initial operations in 1857 by acquiring 108 acres of natural bogs and pitch pine lowlands in the Pinelands about seven miles east of the farm (Rutsch *et al.* 1982:17). This area later became known as Whitesbog, the site of landmark advances in berry horticulture in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Fenwick's son-in-law, Joseph Josiah White, greatly enlarged Fenwick's berry farm and established the village and bog system that came to bear his name. However, he continued to live at Fenwick Manor until his death in 1924. His book, Cranberry Culture (1870), a detailed manual on the design and construction of cranberry bogs and the proper cultivation of the fruit, became the standard reference book in the industry. His cranberry operations were so successful that, by 1913, he was employing 450 seasonal workers at Whitesbog, which had grown to encompass over 3,000 acres. About 600 acres were in active bogs, a fivefold increase in just thirty years.

White was also a talented inventor who apprenticed in the 1870's with H.B. Smith at Smithville near Mt. Holly. He held a series of machine patents in the latter 19th century, many of them for cranberry processing devices which cut labor costs and increased productivity (Rutsch *et al.* 1982:21-22). More than any other individual, White was responsible for transforming cranberry agriculture in southern New Jersey from a minor rural activity into a major enterprise.

His daughter, Elizabeth C. White, was also highly influential in New Jersey agriculture. During the time she resided at Fenwick Manor, White was involved in horticul-

tural experiments which in 1916 led to the development of the first commercial blueberry crop. Before these experiments, which were carried out at Whitesbog together with Dr. Frederick Coville of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it was thought that the blueberry could not be domesticated (Rutsch *et al.* 1982:46). By the 1920's, however, the cultivated blueberry had joined the cranberry as major regional cash crops. White was also instrumental in the commercial propagation of floral species and for many years ran a successful nursery. She moved from Fenwick Manor to a house she had built at Whitesbog in 1923 and lived there until her death in 1954.

4. Discussion of how the results of the documentary review affected the field survey strategy

The four 19th-century maps that were consulted (1849 Otley and Whiteford; 1858 and 1859 Parry, Sykes and Earl; 1876 Scott) provided the best evidence for the evolution of the farmstead's physical plant. These all show three outbuildings along Springfield Road, east of the farmhouse, but they appear to be beyond the boundary of the modern day 4.5 acre lot. No other ancillary structures are recorded on any of the maps, even though it is highly likely that the present barn was in existence at the time. While the field work took into account the three known outbuildings near Springfield Road, the documentary evidence was not otherwise very helpful in isolating earlier building phases.

Section VII. Description of Field Survey

A. Method of Surface Inspection

1. Conditions affecting surface inspection

The surface inspection was undertaken on a clear day in early summer with maximum visibility. Since virtually the entire project area has been cleared and planted with lawn grass, any surface anomalies or features should have been readily apparent. Because of the lawn grass, however, and the fact that no part of the project area has been plowed in recent decades, surficial artifact scatters would have been difficult to detect.

2. Delineation of any areas not inspected and justification

All portions of the project area were inspected. The areas where new construction is proposed and where subsurface testing was completed were subject to particularly close and repeated scrutiny.

### 3. Results of surface inspection

A carefully constructed and substantial foundation for a small building was found behind (east of) the farmhouse and "backhouse" (see Section VIII.A.1.). No other features or peculiar anomalies were encountered. The entire project area was considered to have only a moderate potential for prehistoric site occurrence because of the relatively long distance (1200 ft.) to a surface water course.

## B. Description of subsurface testing

### 1. Controls

Subsurface testing was effected by means of three inch diameter auger samples arranged in a grid pattern at fifty foot intervals. A total of 27 locations were tested in this manner. Three auger holes were sunk at each location and each auger hole was drilled to a minimum depth of 36 inches. The spoil was sieved through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth and returned to the ground. All the auger probes were continued into the sandy substratum that typically occupies the lowest elevation in Westphalia soils and occurs at a depth of around three feet. At one test location a 3' x 3' test square was excavated when the auger repeatedly met resistance at a depth of 18 inches (see Section VIII.A.1. for results).

### 2. Size and description of field crew

All field work was completed by Barry Brady, SOPA certified in field research.

### 3. Test pattern and justification

Archaeological testing of the survey area was limited to the two fields which will be affected by the proposed development plans. One field includes a portion of block 846, lot 1.01, and the entirety of block 846, lot 1.02, located south of the farmhouse. The other, smaller field, approximately 100' x 100,' is in a shallow depression directly north of the barn. The fields are hereafter referred to as areas "A" and "B" respectively. The remainder of the survey area includes the four main farmstead structures and the adjacent grounds, which will not be subject to alternation.

The testing was intended to determine whether cultural resources of possible significance occurred within the impact area of proposed construction. Neither the documentary research nor the surface inspection uncovered any definitive evidence of a resource of significance in the area proposed for development. Known prehistoric sites in the vicinity while not uncommon, are directly adjacent to stream courses.

The farm is approximately 1,200' from the nearest stream. The new construction was also designed to be as far away as possible from the historic farm structures, so as not to be intrusive. This further reduced the likelihood of the project encountering a cultural resource of consequence. However, since this was a working farmstead for at least 125 years, the possibility that unrecorded agricultural outbuildings or features may have existed at one time or another could not be discounted. Nor could the possibility of prehistoric sites be entirely dismissed. For these reasons a total of 27 test pits were dug, eighteen in area A and nine in area B. This level of testing was considered sufficient to uncover any reasonable remnant of either historic or prehistoric occupation.

### C. Description of architectural recording

#### 1. Conditions affecting recording

Access was gained to all areas of each building. However, the fact that the farmhouse and the back building are now office space limited the thoroughness of the review to some degree, e.g., carpeting and office equipment obscured some older features. Past occupants also modified the house by changing the room configuration somewhat, installing modern conveniences, paneling some walls, etc.

#### 2. Level of recording

The four buildings of the farmstead complex, as well as a minor modern outbuilding at the south end of lot 1.02, were recorded by means of a detailed narrative description of the exteriors and diagnostic interior features. Interior descriptions were otherwise suspended because of the degree of modernization and the loss of earlier fabric and appearance. No attempt was made to expose earlier features by removing modern veneers.

Photos and slides were taken of the exteriors of all five buildings, but these were not controlled for perspective. As major buildings in the complex, the farmhouse and back building were photographed from all available angles. The situation of the barn and outhouse, both of which are partially enveloped by evergreens, prevented similar recording. The more modern outbuilding on lot 1.02 was only photographed from one side. No measured drawings were attempted.

## Section VIII. Survey Results

### A. Description of cultural resources encountered

1. Description of each discrete feature/resource and associated artifacts

a. Architectural description

There are five structures within the survey area, four of which are of possible significance and all of these are on lot 1.01. The four buildings on lot 1.01 include a farmhouse, back house, barn and outhouse. They may not, however, constitute the entire extant farmstead assemblage since at least one other structure, a barn on an adjacent lot, may well have been originally a part of the farm and only subdivided off later.

i. The Farmhouse (Plates I - III; Figures 3-4)

The farmhouse, designed in the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles, is the hallmark building in the study area and apparently the oldest. A white, three-and-a-half story frame, clapboard building probably constructed in the 1820's and expanded several times thereafter, it is richly decorated, particularly with classical detailing from a very early renovation. The house is the westernmost of the four buildings on the lot, facing west toward Springfield Road. It is an end-gabled, five bay, center hall structure of 3 and 1/2 stories along the ridge beam and two stories on the north and south wings. The house has an open front porch, an enclosed side porch on the south flank and a square, two story flat roofed extension enclosing a small porch on the rear (east). There are a total of five brick chimneys, all with corbelled caps, four interior and one inside end chimney on the east flank. The roofing material is mostly asphalt shingle, though the porches are, or recently were, covered with tin. There is also evidence of a former cedar shake roof under the asphalt. Foundations are variously of ironstone and brick.

The late Federal style facade of the house is especially striking because of the broken pediment appearance of the roofline and the mixing of Federal and Greek Revival detailing. The gabled roof over the central, three bay portion of the facade interrupts the symmetrical roofs over the north and south wings, in effect giving each wing a shed roof. The broken pediment effect is conveyed by the ornate eaves which project from the wings and connect with the protruding pedimental

type apron or belt course between the second and third stories.

From the evidence of the earliest foundation, the ground floor joists and some interior detailing, this facade appears almost certainly to be a later extension, but one probably added shortly after the house was built. The front door opens on to a narrow hall, at the rear of which is an infilled arch with a Federal style door in the center. The original western foundation wall runs directly beneath this interior arched doorway, strongly suggesting this was at one time the entryway into the house. Of course, the style door within the arch would be consistent with the presumed period of construction in the 1820's.

Detailing on the facade reflects an eclectic classicism not uncommon on buildings of the late Federal style. The center door is typically Federal, with fluted pilasters on the flanks and a fan light above. The fanlight is surmounted by a keystone style crowning motif. The front porch framing the door is supported by Tuscan columns with an entablature and a flat roof. Pilasters abound elsewhere on the facade. There are Ionic pilaster cornerboards resting on the beveled wooden watertable and moulded pilasters in three steps separating the central three bay pavilion from the wings. The eaves here and throughout the building have box cornices accentuated with cyma recta mouldings over a series of receding squared mouldings. A semilunate window provides light to the attic beneath the ridge. The other windows on the facade (as elsewhere on the building) are double hung wood sash, 9/9 on the first floor, 9/6 on the second floor, and 6/6 on the third floor. All the windows are shuttered, with paneled shutters on the first floor and louvered shutters on the second and third floors. The shutters are heavily painted over but, from their hardware (e.g., iron scallop-shaped dogs), appear to be original.

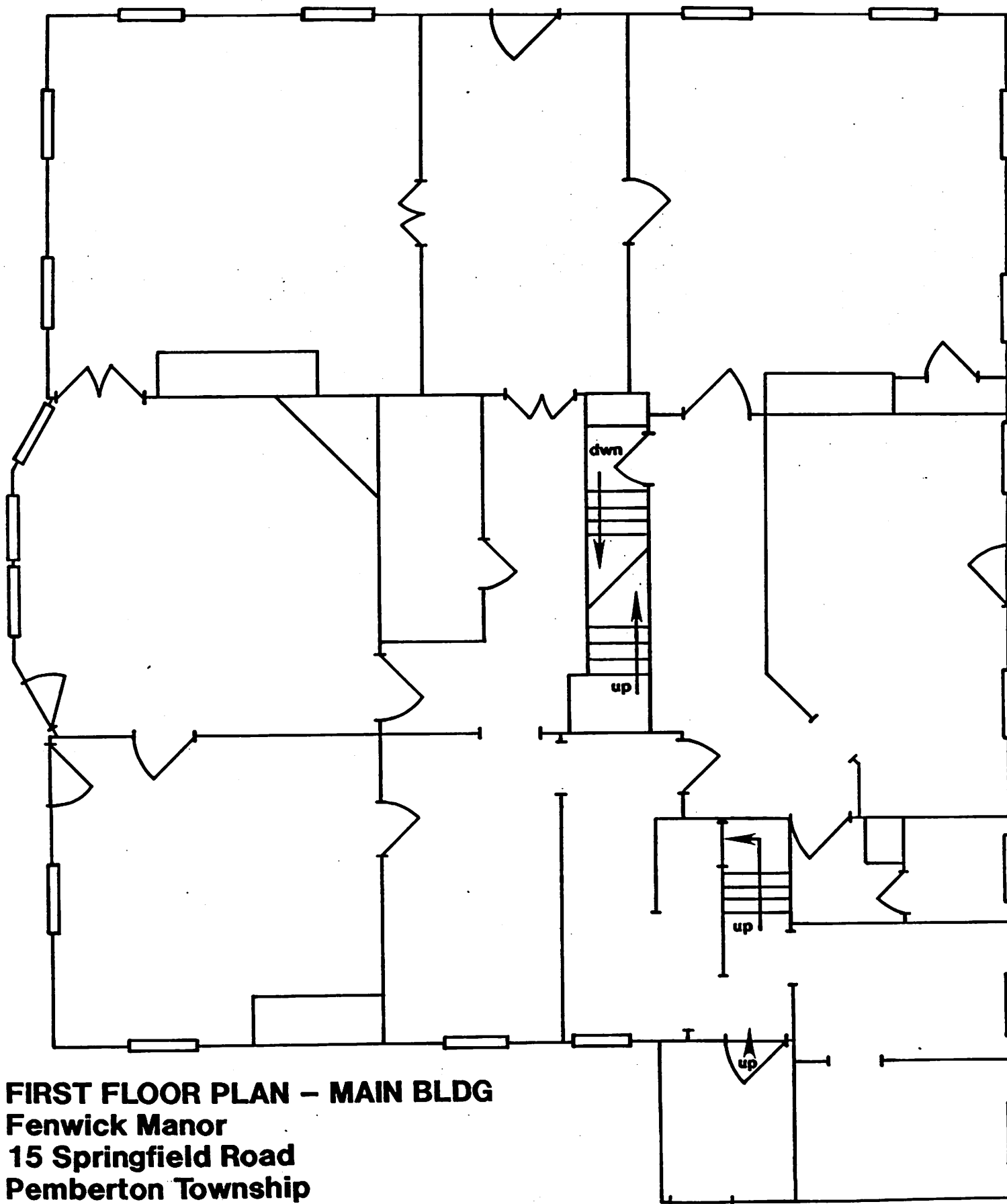
A view of the structure in profile from its south flank shows most clearly the differences in elevation and construction style between the east and west portions of the building. The roof line is higher and the clapboard siding broader on the west end. There is an enclosed porch on this side of the building, presumably added by White at the turn of the century; a 1920 blueprint for an addition to the south side, which was never executed,

shows the porch already in place. The porch extends from the southeast corner to the original southwest corner. It has square columns supporting a nearly flat roof and encloses a bay window with a door on its southeast facet. There is also a second paneled door directly east of the bay window; the panels are arranged in three tiers. The porch roof overhangs on the east side to form a hood supported by heavy sculpted consoles. Windows on this side are 9/9, 9/6 or 6/6. The east side (rear) of the building is highlighted by an oriel window in the center of the second story and a square extension on the northeast corner with a small, partially enclosed porch sheltering the back door. The windows here are 9/6 on the first floor and 6/6 on the second and third. Exterior access to the basement can be gained on this side through a bulkhead door.

The gable end on the east elevation of the house is asymmetrical, higher on the north than on the south. This indicates that the roof was raised at some time in the building's history for an extension to the north side. This fact was confirmed during recent renovations to the second floor offices, when a cupboard in what is now an interior wall was dismantled, uncovering evidence of a window frame. The window was on the original north wall of the house and provided light into the main stairwell. This also shows that, contrary to its present center hall arrangement, the building was constructed with a side hall entry, with the main door at the north end of the west side.

The date of this reconstruction of the north flank is unknown. However, a J.J. White memorial publication in 1924 mentioned a major reconstruction of Fenwick Manor at the turn of the century (Rutsch et al, 1982:44). Since the other significant building phases of the house seem to have occurred much earlier, it is probably this northerly expansion to which the publication alludes.

The north elevation of the house is the most simply treated. There is a door in the center of this side which has a hipped hood with console supports. There are also two gabled dormers in the roof above the second story. Windows on the first floor are 9/9 (in the extension of the west) and 9/6, 6/6 and 12/8 on the second and 6/6 on the third.



**FIRST FLOOR PLAN – MAIN BLDG**

**Fenwick Manor**

**15 Springfield Road**

**Pemberton Township**

**Burlington County, NJ**

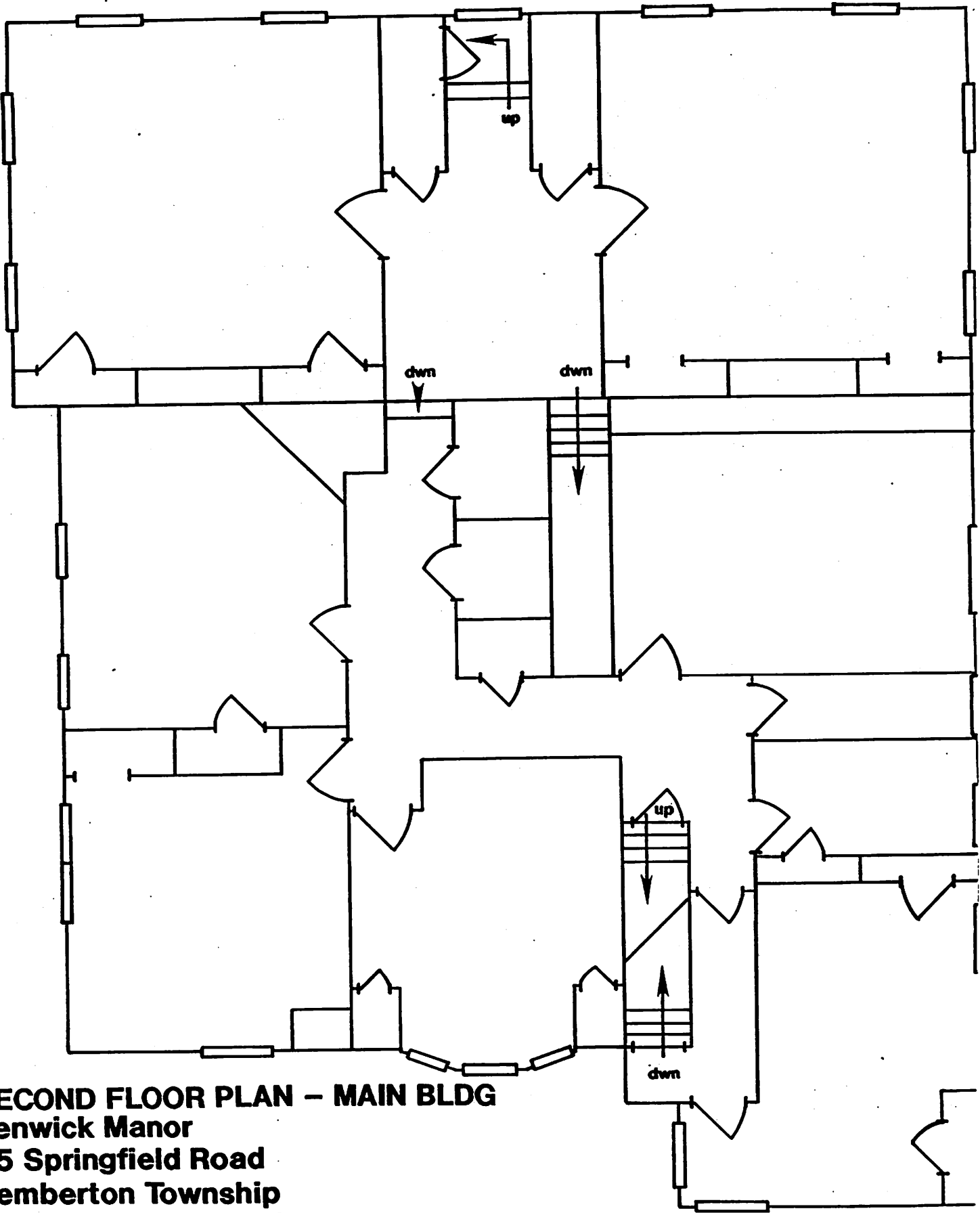
FIGURE 3

April 1992

Scale in Feet:







**SECOND FLOOR PLAN – MAIN BLDG**  
**Fenwick Manor**  
**15 Springfield Road**  
**Pemberton Township**  
**Burlington County, NJ**

FIGURE 4

April 1992

Scale in Feet:





A. Facade (west elevation) of farmhouse, looking east



B. Same, looking northeast

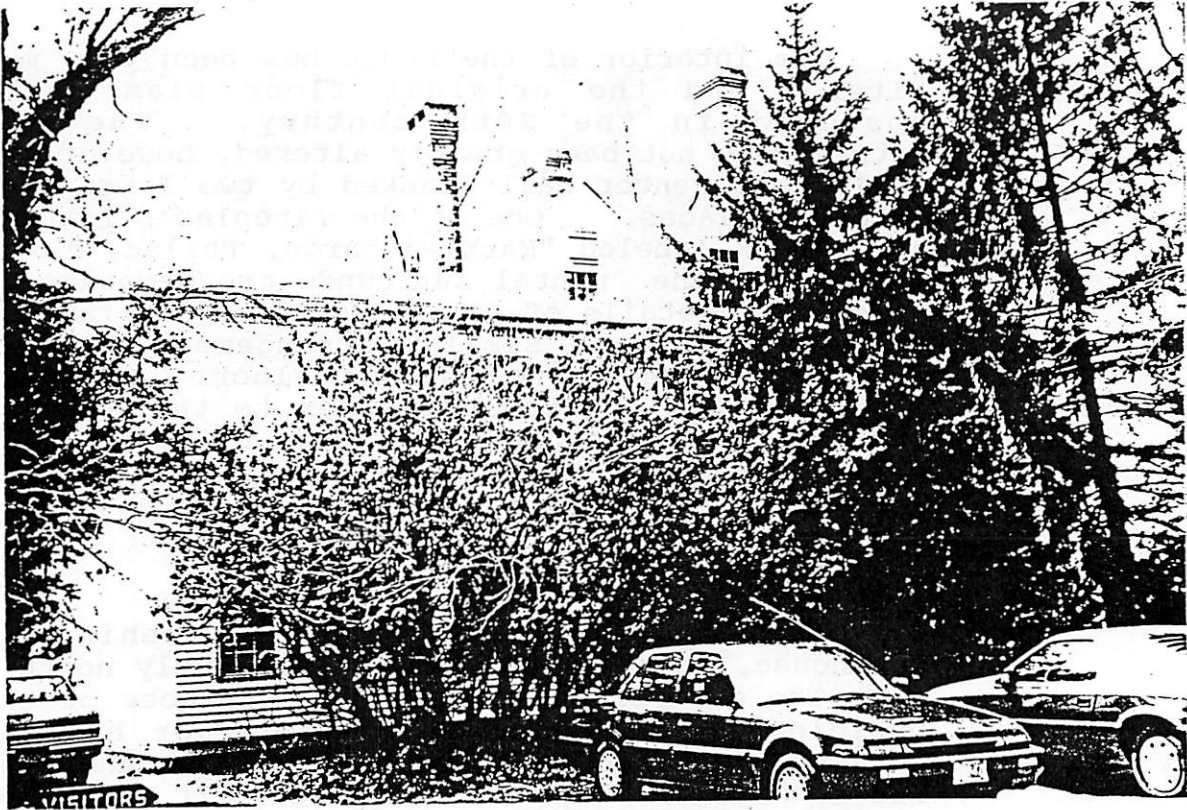


A. South side of farmhouse, looking north

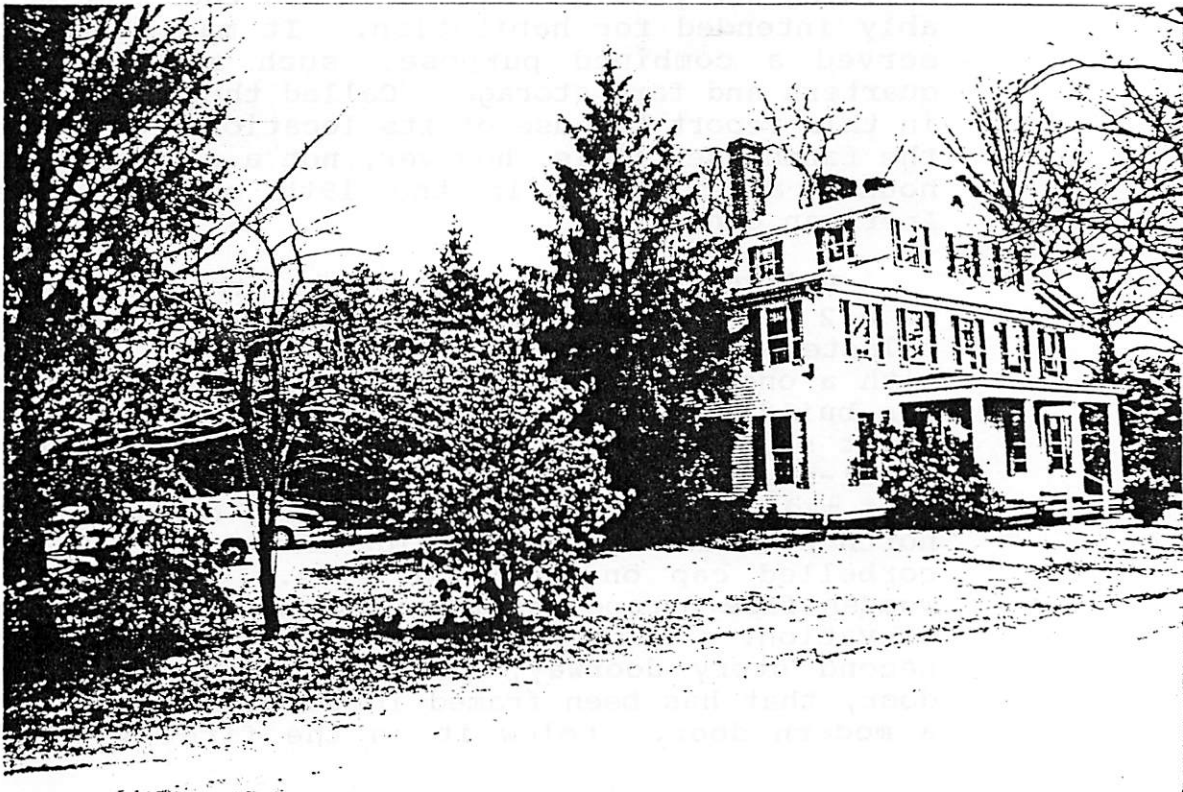


B. Rear (east side) of farmhouse, looking west





A. North side of farmhouse, looking south



B. North side and facade of farmhouse, looking southeast

The interior of the house has been very much altered and the original floor plan mostly obscured in the 20th century. The main entryway has not been greatly altered, however, and includes a center hall flanked by two large rooms with fireplaces. One of the fireplaces features a fireback labeled "Mark Richards, Philad,<sup>A</sup>". In each room, the mantel surrounds are decorated by punch hole details of corner rosettes and fan patterns. There is a similar arrangement of rooms directly above on the second floor. The main staircase and the rooms further to the east, in what was the original section of the house, reflect the dictates of more recent occupants and are not historically accurate.

ii. The Back House (Plate IV)

The "back house" is located behind the farmhouse, about 12 ft. east and slightly north of it. The date of construction and purpose of this building are uncertain. The interior has been very much altered by new room divisions and there are no exposed diagnostic elements. It could conceivably be a fairly early complement to the farmhouse or may date toward the turn of the century. It is now generally referred to as the "carriage house," but there is no carriage entry and little real basis for this attribution. The building was provided with heat and thus was probably intended for habitation. It may well have served a combined purpose, such as servants' quarters and farm storage. Called the back house in this report because of its location relative to the farmhouse, it is, however, not a classic "back house" as occurred in the 19th century urban American context.

Painted grey with white trim, the back house is a 2 1/2 story frame, clapboard structure with pilastered cornerboards, basically square in plan, with a one story extension on its (south) facade. The building has a hipped roof, presently of asphalt shingle, with a box cornice and a crowning metal-sheathed finial; the extension has a shed roof made of tin. There is a gabled dormer on the north side and a brick inside end chimney with a corbelled cap on the east side. A two story wooden fire escape was recently added to the east elevation. It provides safe exit from a wide second story doorway, perhaps originally a hay door, that has been framed in for installation of a modern door. Below it on the first floor is

another renovated door framed in from a wider opening. The main entrance, however, is through a paneled door at the west end of the southern extension. Over the door is a hood with heavy console supports. Windows are 6/6 throughout the building, but not all of the same size. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation and there is a basement below.

### iii. The Barn (Plate V)

The barn, a three story, frame, clapboard structure with one story extensions skirting the west, south and east sides, is located about 125 ft. southeast of the farmhouse. The central portion of the barn has a gabled, asphalt shingled roof surmounted by a cupola, while the extensions have mostly shed roofs, with tin on the west and south sides and asphalt shingle on the east. The barn rests on an ironstone foundation, though some of the newer extensions are supported on concrete block. The floor throughout most of the barn is poured concrete.

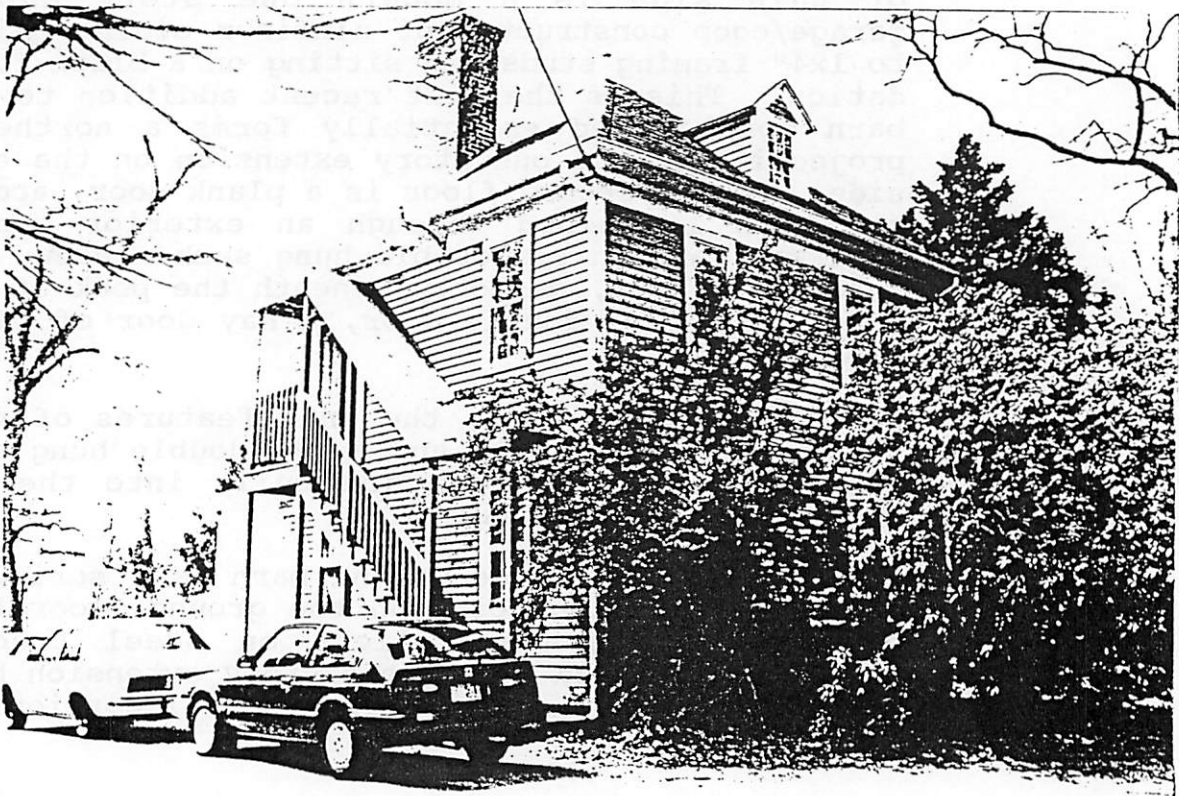
The north face of the barn, which is painted red with white trim, has three small windows (two four-light windows and one six-light) and a door with a hood on the first floor. The door is at the northwest corner and gives access to the one story extension. Projecting out from the east end of this side is a modern one story gabled garage/coop constructed of aluminum siding nailed to 1x4" framing studs and sitting on a block foundation. This is the most recent addition to the barn complex and essentially forms a northerly projection of the one story extension on the east side. On the second floor is a plank door, access to which is gained through an exterior wooden stairway, and an 8/8 double hung sash window. On the third floor, directly beneath the peak of the gable is a wide double door, a hay door of plank construction.

On the west side, the only features of note are a door with a hood and a 6/6 double hung sash window. Both of these are built into the one story extension on this side.

On the south side of the barn is a series of four broad sliding doors on the ground floor that operate by means of rollers on steel tracks. These are attached to the one story extension here and are obviously modern. The central portion of



A. South side of back house, looking north



B. North and east sides of back house, looking southwest

the barn is unadorned, except for a small vent window just below the peak.

The east side has three small windows and two dutch doors of plank construction on the first floor. The doors are at either end of the central portion of the barn, and the more southerly of the two has a hood. One door and two of the windows are within the one story extension on this side, which is another relatively recent garage on a block foundation. On the second floor is an 8/1 double hung sash window near the southeast corner. The cupola above is square, with a hipped roof, and has a 2/2 window on each side.

The date of the barn is unknown, but elements of the fabric and construction technique indicate the 19th century. Some of the exterior framing members are pegged together and portions of the foundation are ironstone with a highly friable mortar. However, most of the building materials are obviously much more recent, including clapboard siding which is nailed directly to the older frame. This suggests that the barn was largely rebuilt sometime in the 20th century.

#### iv. The Outhouse (Plate VI.A.)

Twenty-five feet northwest of the barn is a rather carefully built frame, gabled "four seater" outhouse, painted red with white trim. Its dimensions are roughly 5'X10'. The building is clapboard with pilastered cornerboards. It has a cedar shake roof with a box cornice. There are paneled doors on the south and west side (five panels in three tiers) and windows on the north and south sides. The window on the north side is a six light casement type; the window on the south side is boarded up. A hinged swinging door on the east side of the outhouse allowed access to the privy hole for cleaning.

#### v. The Screened Building (Plate VI.B.)

At the southeast corner of lot 1.02, about 300 ft. south of the barn, is a small, gabled, open sided building of uncertain function. Approximately 8'X20' and built of wood with an asphalt shingle roof, the structure is entered by a screen door on its (north) gable end. The building is supported by 2X4 framing studs which rest directly on the ground. There is plank siding on all four sides but only to a height of about three

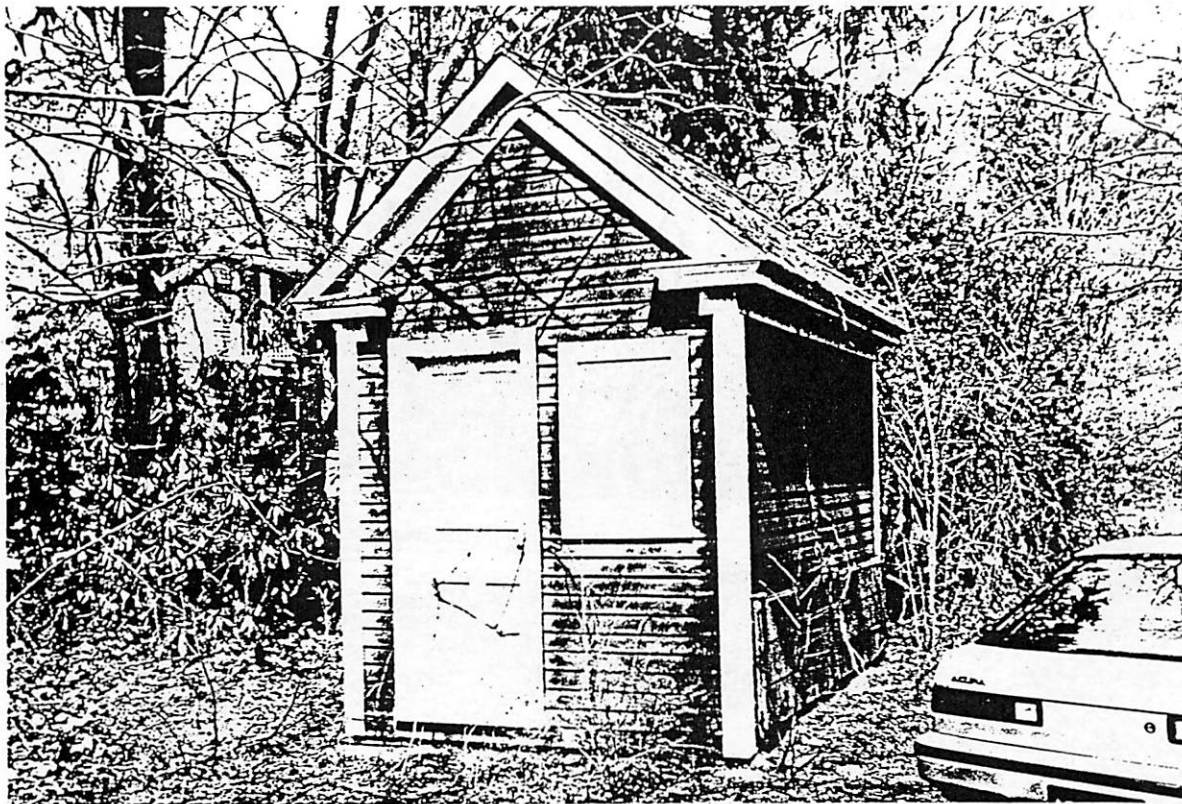




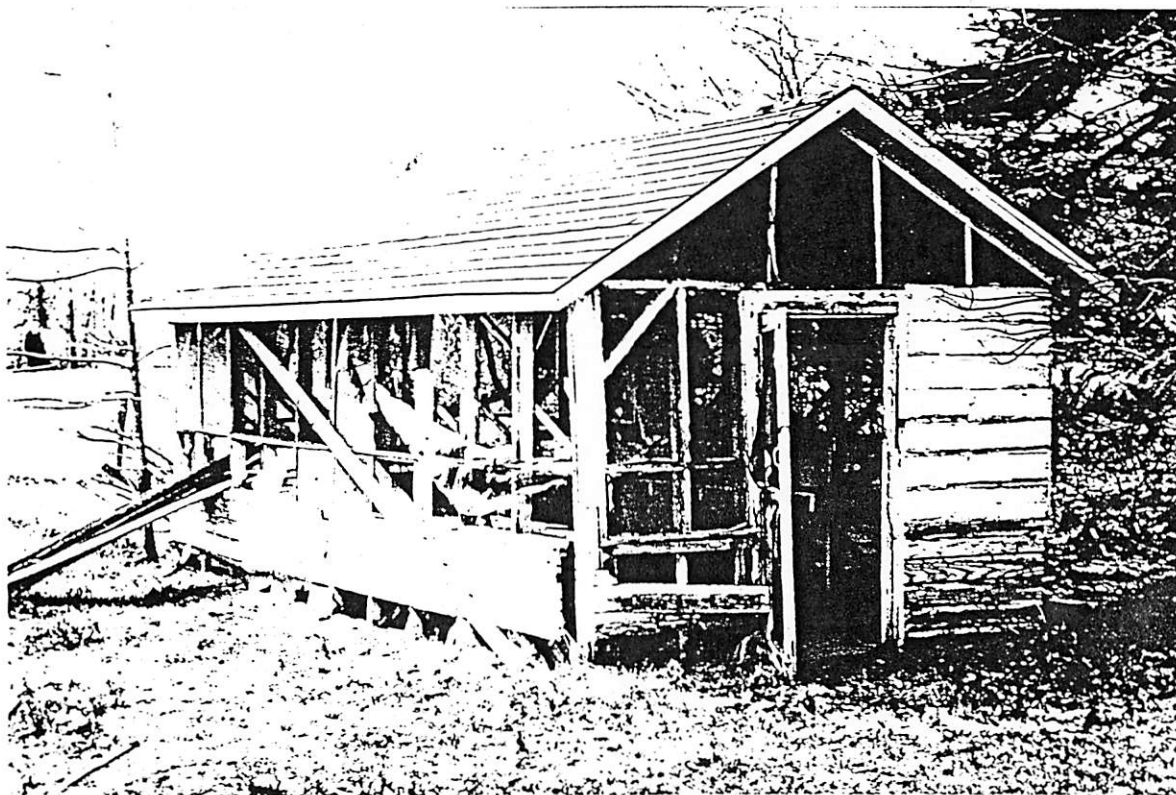
A. North and west sides of barn, looking east southeast



B. South and east sides of barn, looking northeast



A. Outhouse (back house in background), looking north northwest



B. Screened building, looking southwest



Main farmstead buildings, looking north from lot 1.02;  
farmhouse on left, back house in left center, barn on right  
(outhouse obscured by vegetation)



ft. Above the plank siding is wire screening, nailed directly to the studs. The floor is poured cement and the interior is unappointed but for wide benches along three sides and a plain corner cupboard next to the door. There is a water line nearby and the structure may have served as a potting shed or summer greenhouse. It is made entirely of modern materials.

#### vi. Structural Foundation

Adjacent to the northeast corner of the out-house is a stone foundation for another outbuilding. Although the foundation is carefully laid and fairly substantial, they cover an area only 9x19' and thus supported a very small building, probably a storage or work shed. The extant remains will not be affected by the development as proposed.

#### b. Archaeological survey results

Archaeological testing was undertaken to determine whether the development as proposed would have any effect on either historic or prehistoric feature or artifacts, in particular those associated with the 19th century farmstead. The results of the testing were uniformly negative; no significant finds were uncovered in any of the 27 test locations. No prehistoric remnant whatsoever was detected and historic period artifacts were sparse, mostly modern and limited generally to wire nails, window and bottle glass shards, flowerpot sherds, bits of coal and klinkers, charcoal and shells. Most of the shell fragments were found in area A and were probably used as fertilizer. Westphalia soils are highly acidic and must be limed regularly to be productive. Because of their lack of research value, all of the artifacts were returned to the test pits as they were filled. The only features uncovered are relatively recent and are from area A. They include a french drain (a type of septic system) installed in the 1950's and an undated lead pipe. They are not considered to be of historic consequence.

#### Area A

Area A is an almost square tract which declines gently from north to south. The field has been cleared and is covered with lawn grass except for a line of trees in the eastern portion of the lot and a small stand of pines by Springfield Road. The only structures here are the small, open-sided frame structure in

the southeast corner of the lot and a hand made baseball backstop nearby. A total of fifty-four auger tests were sunk at the eighteen locations shown on the site plan. The stratigraphic profile approached that considered typical for the Westphalia soil phase (WaA loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slope) identified in this field. Except in the area of lowest elevation in the field, the surface layer was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and about 9 inches thick. This level was succeeded by a yellow subsoil (2.5YR 7/8) that occasionally approached light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) and extended generally to a depth of 30-36 inches. The lowest horizon was a fine sand with hues varying from yellow (2.5YR 7/6) to white (10YR 8/1).

No artifacts or features considered historically significant were found during the field work, and no finds at all were made at thirteen of the test sites. A layer of pebbles was encountered about a foot below ground at test location #8. This was later identified by a previous owner of the farmstead as part of a lateral for a french drain, a septic system that uses pebble lined ditches for disposal of effluent. At location #7 a 3' x 3' test square was opened when the initial auger probes encountered resistance at 18 inches below the surface. The feature here proved to be a lead pipe, oriented north-south, parallel to and 46.5' east of Springfield Road. This is probably a water pipe, since lead was, until recent decades, commonly used for water pipes. Though of modest interest as a reflection of a former public works system, the pipe is not of historic significance.

#### Area B

The second area tested is a nearly square, cleared field just north of the barn and outhouse. The area surveyed is about 10,000 sq. feet. The soils sequence is typical of the Westphalia series (WaA) and includes a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) surface layer about one foot thick, a yellow to pale yellow (2.5YR 7/6 to 2.5Y 8/4) subsurface to a depth of 42-45 inches and a brownish yellow substrate (10YR 6/8) to at least 50 inches.

Nine locations were tested to a depth averaging close to 4 ft. (see the site plan for test placements). Six of the test sites yielded very small quantities of historical artifacts, but these are without research value. The artifacts are an undatable sheet scatter of domestic refuse, typically wire nails, clay potsherds, coal bits, charcoal and small shards of window and bottle glass.

2. Assessment of relationship of features/resources to each other

The four buildings in the complex represent a historic farmstead which evolved over the course of the 19th century. The farmhouse is presumably the oldest of the four, though the barn, with its peg construction, may well be an early complement. The outhouse is undated but was, of course, a necessary component from the beginning, though its location may well have changed from time to time. The building history of the farmstead concluded with construction of the back house, perhaps around the turn of the century.

The fifth building, the screened outbuilding on lot 1.02, appears to be quite recent. It is not considered a part of the historic farmstead and is clearly not eligible for Designation.

B. Relationship to the Pinelands Cultural Resource Management Plan for Historic Period Sites (CRMP)

1. Resource group attribution of historic period resources

The resources recorded during the survey - five buildings, four of which form the core of a 19th and 20th century farmstead - qualify as an "Agricultural Site" within the context of the CRMP. The site is already described as a "plantation" in an 1826 deed and as a "farm" in 1844 (cf. Section VI.B.3).

2. Determination as to Pinelands Designation eligibility

Sufficient research has been conducted to make an assessment of the eligibility of "Fenwick Manor" for the National Register and for Pinelands Designation according to the criteria contained in 36 CFR 60.6 and N.J.A.C. 7:50-6.154(b). Based on this research the farmstead, which qualifies as a "Significant Resource" within the context of the Comprehensive Management Plan and the CRMP, appears to be eligible for the Register and for Designation under two of the four criteria. The Designation criteria and their applicability in this instance are as follows:

- NJAC 7:50-6.154(b)1.i (association with historically significant events) - This criterion does not apply. While the site is indirectly associated with the development of berry agriculture and with the bog iron industry through historical occupants, the association is tenuous. No bog iron production or berry agriculture ever occurred here.
- NJAC 7:50-6.154(b)1.ii (association with historically significant individuals) - This criterion applies. For

over 125 years the farmstead was owned by a succession of related individuals in the Jones, Fenwick and White families. Benjamin Jones, who owned the farm from 1827 to 1844 and probably built the farmhouse, was one of the more prominent ironmasters of the Pinelands in the first half of the 19th century. During his lifetime, he had outright or partial ownership in four of the thirty known iron furnace or forge sites in the Pine Barrens, including Hanover Furnace, Mary Ann Forge, Gloucester Furnace and Cumberland Furnace. By his prominent involvement in a rural industry that greatly affected the natural and social environment of the region, Benjamin Jones is a significant historical personage.

Joseph Josiah White and his daughter, Elizabeth White, lived at Fenwick Manor in the latter 19th and early 20th centuries. They are among the most important individuals in the history of New Jersey agriculture. J.J. White's advances in cranberry bog design, his invention of machines to process the harvest and his ability to organize other growers in a cooperative marketing agreement essentially created a major agricultural industry in southern New Jersey. Elizabeth White was instrumental in the development of the cultivated blueberry, a fruit previously thought impossible to propagate with control. She too helped create an agricultural business with profound implications for the regional economy.

- NJAC 7:50-6.154(b)1.iii (significant architecture and engineering resources) - This criterion applies. The building complex represents a relatively well preserved example of a prosperous 19th century farmstead, a resource type that once dominated the landscape of New Jersey's Inner Coastal Plain. The farmhouse possesses particular significance because of its antiquity and its distinctive classical facade. The original portion of the house may have been built by Charles Corey in 1826, but more likely by Benjamin Jones as his principal residence while he operated Hanover Furnace and Mary Ann Forge. Expanded on the north side at the turn of the century by J.J. White, the farmhouse reflects a series of building phases and styles encompassing most of the 19th century. Although much of the interior has been gracelessly modified, the exterior remains an intact and highly unusual (particularly for the area) example of a successful classical imposition on a late Federal era farmhouse.

Although the farmhouse is likely to be individually eligible for the Register, its full significance lies in its status as the centerpiece of an historic

farmstead. The other buildings in the complex are also eligible in this regard as contributing structures to "a significant and distinguishable entity." The significance of the barn is further enhanced by the peg construction technique of its oldest members. All of the buildings possess associative value from the relationship of J.J. White and Elizabeth White to this farm.

- NJAC 7:50-6.154(b)1.iv. (the potential to yield research information) - This criterion does not apply. While the entirety of the farmstead as it is presently constituted was not tested, the areas where construction is proposed were intensively tested, at 50' intervals, with uniformly negative results.

### 3. Recommended treatment measures

As significant resources, the four major buildings of Fenwick Manor - the farmhouse, back house, barn and outhouse - are subject to the requirement for preservation in place according to the standards of NJAC 7:50-6.156(c). These resources should also be considered for Pinelands Designation and for entry on to the State and National Registers.

The Pinelands Commission's intention is to construct additional office space south of the existing buildings and to create a parking area in the northeast corner of block 846, lot 1.01. Since these areas have been subject to a thorough archaeological survey, which uncovered no resources of significance, the project as proposed should have no direct adverse impacts. There will, however, be a visual impact upon the historic resources, particularly with regard to construction of the office building, which will be visible from the farmhouse. The new building will also affect to some degree the sense of open space, which is a component of most historic farmsteads.

The impact of the proposed office can be mitigated by carefully choosing its location and by selecting a compatible design and appropriate materials. Locating the building either in lot 1.02 or in the extreme southern end of lot 1.01 (i.e., south of the wooden fence that forms the northern border of area A) will minimize its visual intrusion on the farmstead complex. The sense of open space, though interrupted by the new building, will be adequately maintained by the farm fields to the east, south and west.

The new building should also be designed to be compatible with its surroundings. The building should be of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and it should be no more than three stories tall. The roof should be gabled and covered with cedar or asphalt shingles and win-



dows should be multi-paned and double hung sash. The general appearance of the structure should be that which is commonly referred to in contemporary architecture as the "Colonial" style.

Construction of the parking lot on lot 1.01 will have a visual impact on the barn, which it will border to the north. However, if the necessary lighting is attached to existing buildings or poles or installed on a few, low stanchions, then the effect will be minimal and limited to the immediate vicinity. The impact can be further reduced by using gravel instead of blacktop and by keeping traffic signage to an absolute minimum.

## Section IX. Sources

### A. References cited and consulted

Boyer, Charles

1931 Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia

Cavallo, John and Mounier, R. Alan

1980 An Inventory and Assessment of Prehistoric Archaeological Resources in the New Jersey Pinelands, Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N.J.

Markley, Marco L.

1971 Soil Survey of Burlington County, N.J., U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Rutsch, Edward et al.

1982 Historic Architectural Survey and Preservation Planning Project: Village of Whitesbog, Historic Conservation and Interpretation, Inc., Newton, N.J.

### B. Maps

Otley and Whiteford

1849 Map of Burlington County

Parry, Sykes and Earl

1858 New Map of Burlington County

Parry, Sykes and Earl

1859 New Map of Burlington County

Scott

1876 Combination Atlas Map of Burlington County

"Mary A. White Tract North of Lisbon Pond" 1915

"Map of James Fenwick Plantation Situate in the Township of Pemberton" (undated)

"Map of James Fenwick Meadows in New Harrison" (sic) (undated)

"Map of Fenwick Farm Near New Lisbon" (undated)

#### C. Archival documentation

##### Chain of Title

- 9/19/85 - New Jersey Department of Corrections to New Jersey Pinelands Commission (Deed Book 3068, p. 102); 4.51 acres conveyed
- 11/22/78 - John H. Goodman and Lorraine C. Goodman to State of New Jersey, Department of Corrections (Deed Book 2150, p. 186); 4.51 acres conveyed
- 12/1/65 - James Q. Atkinson and Lucy V.S. Atkinson to John H. and Lorraine C. Goodman (Deed Book 1604, p. 426); 4.51 acres conveyed
- 9/18/53 - J.J. White, Inc. to James Q. and Lucy V.S. Atkinson (Deed Book 1165, p. 4); 4.51 acres conveyed
- 12/31/47 - Fenwick Manor, Inc. to J.J. White, Inc. (Deed Book 1041, p. 125); 214.80 acres conveyed
- 6/28/24 - Elizabeth White et al. to Fenwick Manor, Inc. (Deed Book 665, p. 14); 214.80 acres conveyed
- 3/15/1844 - Benjamin Jones to James Fenwick (Deed Book H-4, p. 162); 214.80 acres conveyed
- 2/16/1827 - Charles and Jane Corey to Benjamin Jones (Deed Book W-2, p. 148); 353 acres plus other, smaller tracts conveyed
- 3/24/1826 - Caleb Newbold to Charles and Jane Corey (Deed Book U-2, p. 10); 353 acres conveyed
- 4/1/1825 - William Earl to Caleb Newbold; 353 acres of a 500.5 acre tract conveyed

Deed information was compiled at the Burlington County Clerk's office, Mt. Holly, N.J.

#### D. Personal communication from informants

Atkinson, James and Lucy  
1987 Personal Communication

Darlington, Thomas  
1987 Personal Communication

Guzzo, Dorothy  
1987 Personal Communication

E. Pertinent project correspondence

N/A

Section X. Appendices

A. Qualifications

On file with the Pinelands Commission.

B. Soils log for each test

Area A:

Test #	Horizon	Depth	Description
1	A	0 - 1'	10YR 3/2 - dark grayish brown
	B	1' - 2'	7.5YR 3/2 - dark brown
	C	2' - 3.5'	2.5YR 6/4 - very sandy
2	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #1
	B	1' - 2'	" " " "
	C	2' - 3'	" " " "; water at 3'
3	A	0 - 1.25'	Same as Test #1
	B	1.24' - 2.25'	" " " "
	C	2.25' - 3.5'	" " " "
4	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #1
	B	1' - 1.5'	Same as Test #1, but fleeting
	C	1.5' - 3.5'	Similar to Test #1, but more clayey; wet as in Test #2
5	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #1
	B	1' - 1.25'	Transitional to C horizon
	C	1.25' - 3'	Same as Test #1; moist at 1.5'
6	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #5
	B	1' - 1.25'	" " " "
	C	1.25' - 3'	" " " "
7	A	0 - 8/10"	Similar to Test #1
	C	10" - 1.5'	" " " "
			Auger repeatedly blocked at

1.5'; 3' x 3' test unit opened

8	A	0 - 10"	Same as Test #1
	C	10" - 32"	" " " "
	D	32" - 42"	10YR 8/1 - white; very loose, fine sand w/o clay
9	A	0 - 10"	Same as Test #8
	C	10" - 32"	" " " "
	D	32" - 42"	" " " "
10	A	0 - 4/6"	Same as Test #8
	C	4/6" - 2.5'	" " " "
	D	2.5' - 3'	" " " "
11	A	0 - 8"	Same as Test #8
	C	8" - 28"	" " " "
	D	28" - 3'	Same as Test #13
12			Same as Test #11
13	A	0 - 8"	Same as Test #1
	C	8" - 2.25'	2.5Y 7/8 - yellow
	D	2.25' - 3'	2.5YR 7/6 - mottled; C and D horizons consistent in texture and content throughout, but different in color
14	A	0 - 8"	Same as Test #13
	C	8" - 25"	" " " "
	D	25" - 3'	" " " "
15	A	0 - 8"	Same as Test #13
	C	8" - 2'	" " " "
	D	2' - 3'	" " " "; mottled D horizon gives way to white sand at 3'
16	A	0 - 10"	Same as Test #13
	C	10" - 3'	" " " "
	D	3' - 4'	Defined by texture; color not truly white until 3.5'
17	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #13
	C	1' - 3.5'	" " " "
	D	3.5' - 4'	" " " "
18			Same as Test #17

Area B:

Test #	Horizon	Depth	Description
1	A	0 - 6"	Same as Area A
	C	6" - 38"	" " " "
	D	38" - 3.5'	" " " "
2	A	0 - 6"	Same as Test #1 Testing discontinued because of beehive
3	A1	0 - 6"	7.5YR 3/2 - dark brown
	A2	6" - 14"	10YR 3/3 - dark brown
	C1	14" - 46"	2.5Y 7/6 - yellow
	C2	46" - 50"	10YR 6/8 - brownish yellow; horizons consistent in texture and content, but different in color
4	A	0 - 8"	Same as Test #1
	C	8" - 40"	2.5Y 8/4 - pale yellow
5	A	0 - 10"	Same as Test #1
	C	10" - 3.5'	" " " "
	D	3.5' - 46"	" " " "
6	A	0 - 14"	Same as Test #1
	C	14" - 45"	" " " "
	D	45" - 4'	" " " "
7	A	0 - 9"	Same as Test #1
	C	9" - 45"	" " " "
	D	45" - 4'	" " " "
8	A	0 - 1.5'	Same as Test #1
	C	1.5' - 50"	" " " "
9	A	0 - 1'	Same as Test #1
	C	1' - 50"	" " " "
	D	50" - 52"	" " " "

### C. Artifact inventory by provenience

#### Area A:

Test #	Horizon	Count	Description
1	A	1	window glass shard

	A	1	corroded metal (nail?)
2 Test #	Horizon	Count	no artifacts Description
3	A	2	clamshell
4			no artifacts
5			no artifacts
6			no artifacts
7	A/C		black, fibrous, brittle, flaky material (roofing material ?)
7	test square 1		intact 6" o.d. lead water pipe
8	C		portion of french drain (septic system) in one sound- ing
9			no artifacts
10			no artifacts
11			no artifacts
12			no artifacts
13			no artifacts
14			no artifacts
15			no artifacts
16			no artifacts
17			no artifacts
18	A	1	wire nail

Area B:

1	A - D	bits of coal
2		no artifacts

Test #	Horizon	Count	Description
3	A	1	undecorated whiteware sherd
4	A	1	shell
	A	1	clear bottle glass shard
	A		burned wood fragments
	A	1	window glass shard
	A	1	wire mail
	A		coal bits
5	A	1	clear glass bottle shard
	A	1	green slate fragment
	A	1	wire nail
	A		charcoal bits
6			no artifacts
7	A	1	modern red clay pot sherd
	A		charcoal bits
	A		coal bits
8	A	1	modern red clay pot sherd
	A	1	clear glass shard
9			no artifacts

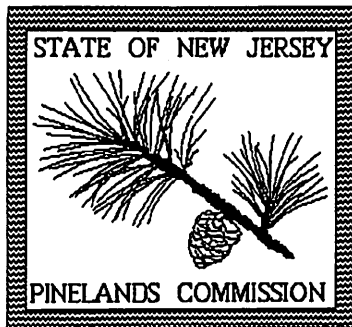
D. New Jersey State Inventory forms

Inventory forms for each of the five building are attached.

E. Data entry forms

One data entry form is attached.

BJB/bs/  
WS2



## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Kathy Swigon, Bill Harrison, Chuck Horner

**FROM:** Barry Brady

**DATE:** July 11, 1996

**SUBJECT:** Certificate of Appropriateness Required for:  
85-0426.02  
Pemberton  
Burlington  
Pinelands Commission

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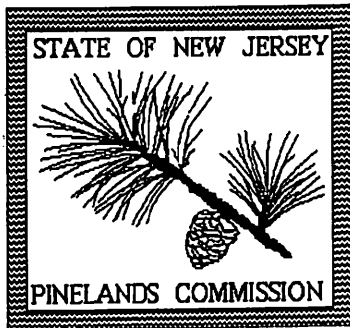
The Commission proposes to modify the Fenwick Manor farmhouse in order to conform with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The modifications include conversion of the kitchen to a barrier-free bathroom, installation of new kitchen facilities in what is currently a corridor, paving of two gravel parking spaces and construction of a sidewalk and wooden ramp between the paved parking and the front porch of the building. The development requires the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of NJAC 7:50-6.156(a)1. because the farmhouse and its associated structures have been entered on to the New Jersey and the National Registers of Historic Places and have been formally Designated as historically significant resources by the Commission (NJAC 7:50-6.154(a) and (b)1.).

The historic characteristics of the farmhouse will not be adversely affected to any great extent by the development as proposed because the areas which will be converted to new uses (i.e., the kitchen and corridor) are themselves relatively recent modifications which do not reflect the original layout of the first floor. Installation of the ramp will modestly alter the visual appearance of the farmhouse facade, but it is the least intrusive remedy which will allow the mandated barrier-free access. Paving of the parking spaces and construction of the sidewalk will have only a minimal visual impact upon the Designated area. As such, the development is consistent with the standards for preservation of the significant resource in place, which is the preferred treatment pursuant to NJAC 7:50-6.156. The Certificate of Appropriateness should be conditioned upon New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) acceptance of the con-



struction plans. HPO is required to review and approve the farmhouse alterations pursuant to the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.

M10/P6F



## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Bill Harrison, Chuck Horner, Kathy Swigon, Sharon Griffin

**FROM:** Barry Brady

**DATE:** August 9, 1996

**SUBJECT:** Certificate of Appropriateness for:  
85-0426.02  
Pemberton  
Burlington  
SNJ Pinelands Commission

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I suggest the following wording for the Certificate of Appropriateness for the ADA work and asbestos removal:

A Certificate of Appropriateness is required for the proposed development in accordance with the provisions of NJAC 7:50-6.156(c) because the Pinelands Commission offices, historically known as Fenwick Manor, have been formally designated by the Commission pursuant to NJAC 7:50-6.154 and are listed on the New Jersey and the National Registers of Historic Places. The Certificate identifies the treatment that is required in order to maintain the essential historic characteristics of the site from among three options:

- preservation of the resource in place, if possible;
- preservation of the resource at another location, if preservation in place is not possible; or
- recordation of the resource, if neither of the above options is possible.

The development is consistent with the standards for the preferred option, preservation in place, and has been reviewed by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (HPO) for its conformance with the provisions of the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act of 1970. HPO issued a Project Authorization for the proposed work on -----.

M10/P6F

Architecture • Planning • Project Management

**Lammey  
& Giorgio**

A Professional Association

118 Kings Highway West  
Haddonfield, NJ 08033  
609-428-0445 Tel  
609-795-2187 Fax

TO

SHARON GRIFFINPCO894-0026

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## Facsimile Transmittal

Date: 8/22/96PN: 96525Proj.: ADA RENOVATIONS - PINELANDS COMMISSION OFFICENo. of pages transmitted including cover: 5

Message:

SHARON, THESE ARE THE PROPOSED CHANGES TO COMPLY  
WITH THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION'S OFFICE REQUEST.

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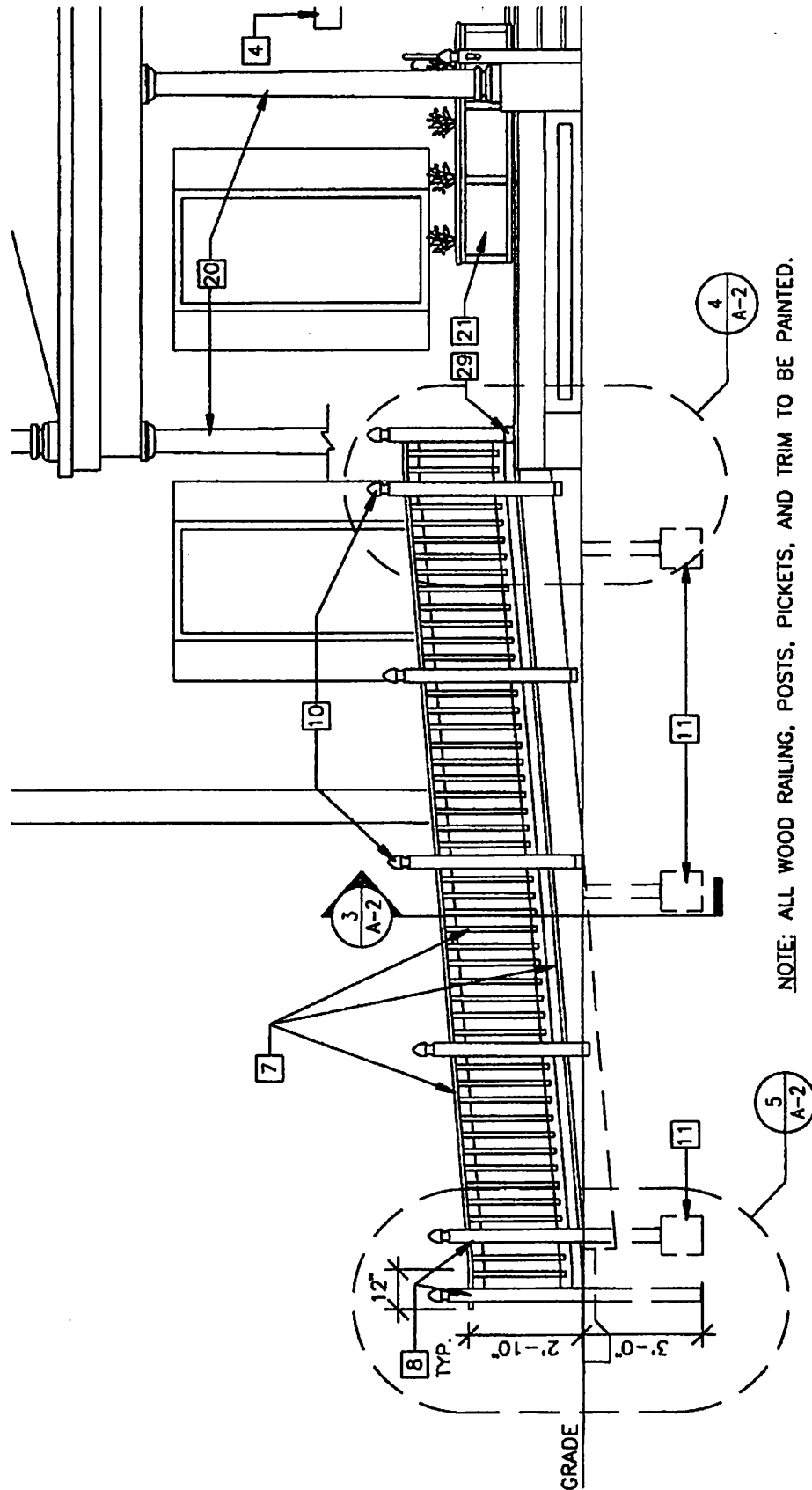
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If transmittal is not as indicated, kindly notify sender as soon as possible.

From:

Paul C. Pech



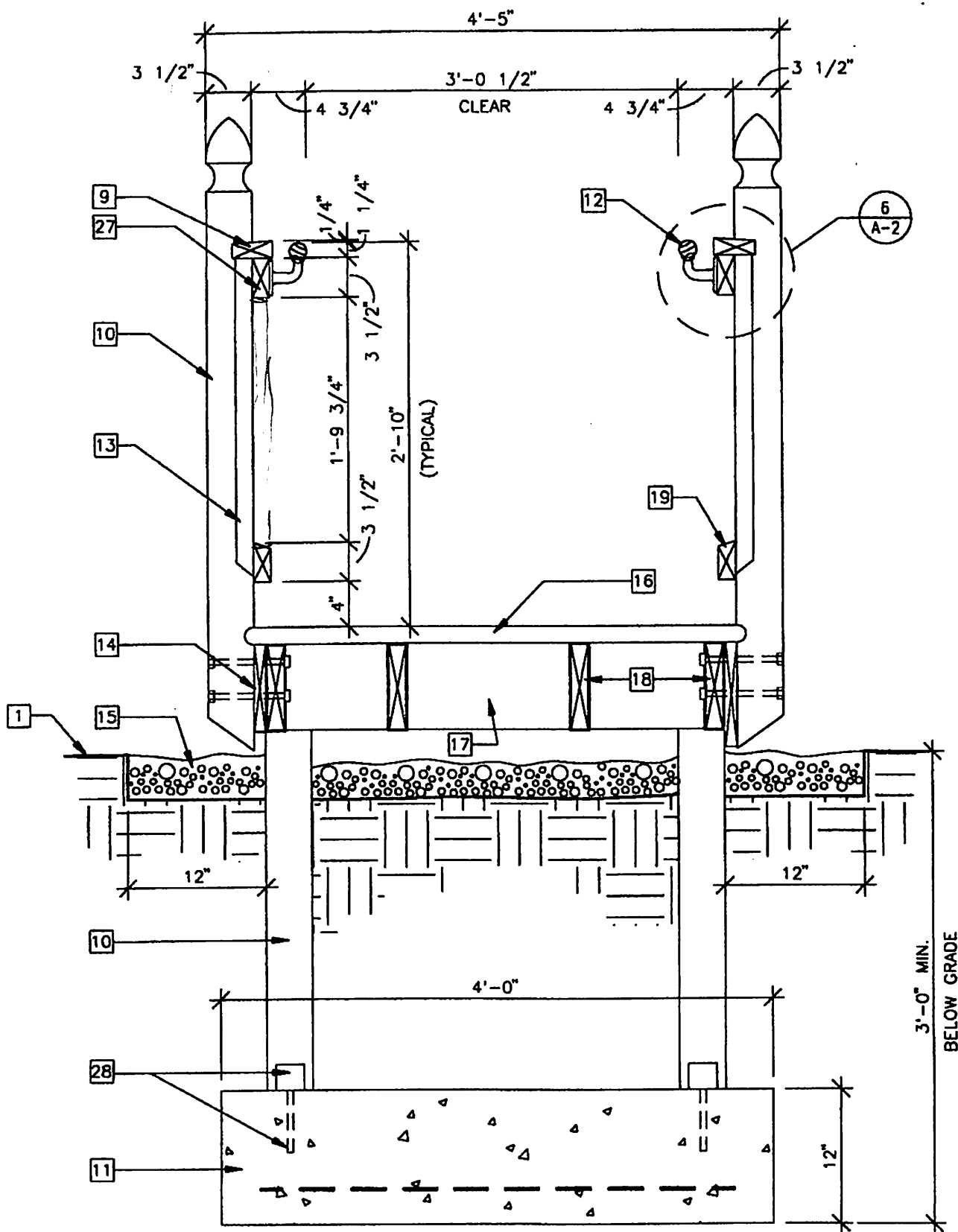
# FRONT ELEVATION

1  
A-2

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

## KEYNOTES

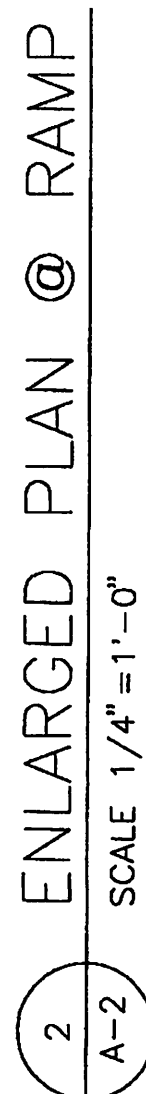
- 1 RESEED AND REGRADE ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND EXISTING PATHWAY.
- 2 EXISTING WATER LINE.
- 3 EXISTING BRICK PAVERS.
- 4 NEW HANDICAPPED SIGN. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR TYPE AND QUANTITY.
- 5 NEW DOOR. SEE DRAWING A-1 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 6 EXTEND HANDRAIL 12 INCHES BEYOND TOP AND BOTTOM OF RAMP. RUN PARALLEL TO GROUND.
- 7 NEW WOOD RAMP, HANDRAILS, AND PICKETS. SLOPE 1:12 MAXIMUM.
- 8 FASTEN BOARD TO POST WITH 3/8 X 4 INCH LAG BOLT. COUNTERSINK BOLT.
- 9 NEW 2 X 4 WOOD CAP. SAWCUT TO SLOPE AWAY FROM RAMP.
- 10 NEW 4 X 4 INCH PRESSURE TREATED WOOD POST BOLTED THRU WOOD SKIRT. TO WOOD JOIST. COUNTERSINK BOLTS INTO POST.
- 11 NEW 12 INCH SQUARE X 4 FOOT WIDE CONCRETE FOOTING WITH (2) #3 CONTINUOUS REINFORCING BARS.
- 12 NEW 1-1/2 INCH WOOD HANDRAIL AND METAL BRACKET.
- 13 NEW 2 X 2 WOOD PICKETS AT 5 INCHES ON CENTER. OMIT AT POSTS.
- 14 NEW 1 X 10 PRESSURE TREATED SKIRT BOARD.
- 15 NEW 3/8 INCH CRUSHED RED STONE - 3 INCH THICK ON 6 MIL WEED BLOCK FABRIC.
- 16 NEW 5/4 X 6 INCH PRESSURE TREATED WOOD DECKING.
- 17 NEW (2) 2 X 8 INCH PRESSURE TREATED WOOD GIRDER.
- 18 NEW 2 X 8 INCH PRESSURE TREATED WOOD JOIST @ 16" O.C..
- 19 NEW 2 X 4 INCH WOOD RAILING.
- 20 EXISTING CONSTRUCTION. PAINT.
- 21 NEW WOOD PLANTER AND RAISED PORCH. SEE DRAWING A-4 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 22 NEW CONCRETE PAVER. SEE PLAN 3/A-1 FOR PAVER LAYOUT.
- 23 NEW 1 INCH SAND BED.
- 24 NEW 4 INCH COMPACTED CRUSHED STONE BASE ON COMPACTED SUBGRADE.
- 25 NEW PAVING EDGE. BRING GRADE OVER EDGE TO BUTT AGAINST PAVERS.
- 26 NEW 4 INCH THICK CONCRETE SLOPED WALK WITH 6X6 INCH 10/10 W.W.F. ON 4 INCH CRUSHED STONE BASE. SLOPE LAST 6 INCHES OF WALK TO INTERGRATE WITH NEW WOOD RAMP. SLOPE 1:12 MAXIMUM.
- 27 NEW 2 X 4 WOOD TOP RAIL, ANCHOR HANDRAILS TO RAILING.
- 28 NEW METAL POST BASE PLATE AND ANCHOR.
- 29 NEW METAL POST ANCHOR. BOLT TO EXISTING PORCH.
- 30 SINK POST 3'-0" MINIMUM BELOW GRADE.



3  
A-2

SECTION @ RAMP

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



ENLARGED PLAN @ RAMP

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"