

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 of eligibility for individual properties or 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 listed in 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 Cole Landing Tavern

other names/site number Upton Log Cabin

2. Location

street & number 500 Cole Landing Road not for publication

city or town Gloucester Township vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ County Camden zip code 08012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy SHPO Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

COMMERCIAL/RESTAURANT

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: plank log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

roof Asphalt shingle

other Brick

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Transportation

Period of Significance

c. 1732 – c.1775

Significant Dates

c.1732, c.1754-c.1775

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Cole Landing Tavern

Name of Property

Camden County, New Jersey

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 3.75

Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

(Note to Preparers: NJ HPO will complete this portion of the Registration Form for all Preparers, based on the coordinates derived from the Site Map or District Map that HPO produces.)

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1. Lat. | Long. |
| 2. Lat. | Long. |
| 3. Lat. | Long. |
| 4. Lat. | Long. |
| 5. Lat. | Long. |

(NJ HPO will place additional coordinates, if needed, on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification Statement

(Explain, on the section sheet following the Verbal Boundary Description, how the chosen boundaries meet the requirements for boundary selection and are the most appropriate boundaries for the nominated property or district.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sheila Koehler, Preservation Specialist

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 04/24/2020

street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 548-0465

city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035

Additional Documentation

(Submit the additional items with the completed form that are outlined in the "Standard Order of Presentation" that NJ HPO provides. Each page must contain the name of the nominated property or district, and the State and the county in which the property or district is located. Consult with NJ HPO if you have questions.)

Property Owner

(Either provide the name and address of the property owner here or provide the information separately to NJ HPO. Check with NJ HPO for other requirements. All owners' names and addresses must be provided, including public and non-profit owners, but their presence on the form, itself, is not required).

name Mark J. Musso

street & number 17 Millbridge Road telephone 609-685-3210

city or town Clementon state NJ zip code 08021

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. The proper completion of this form and the related requirements is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Direct questions regarding the proper completion of this form or questions about related matters to the Registration Section, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cole Landing Tavern
Camden County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

Description Narrative

Summary Paragraph

[Description and Photographs reflect appearance in 2018]

The Cole Landing Tavern is an eighteenth-century, one-story, rectangular, single-pen, plank log cabin with a gable-roof, flanked by an early-twentieth-century one-story, frame, shed-roof addition on the north side and a twentieth-century, enclosed, one-story, frame shed-roof porch along the south elevation (Photograph 1). The walls of the original 18' x 22' cabin are clad with clapboard and, on the west elevation, stucco and the exposed stone of a chimney back. The walls of the north addition are finished with drop siding,¹ while those on the south enclosed porch are clad in asbestos shingles. The gable roof of the cabin is finished with asphalt shingles and the shed roofs of the addition and porch are finished with roll roofing. The cabin foundation is built of rubble stone while the foundation beneath the north addition is concrete block. A twentieth-century, simple, shed-roof, one-bay entrance porch with 4x4 posts and corrugated metal roofing protects the entrance on the east side. Windows are irregularly placed and vary in configuration from six-over-six sash of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century construction to twentieth-century one-over-one sash. Twentieth-century sash doors are located on the east elevation of the cabin and south elevation of the enclosed porch. The interior features a winder staircase and eighteenth-century paneling and doors on the west, fireplace wall. Other walls throughout, except on the enclosed porch, are finished with early-twentieth-century vertical beaded board paneling. Other elements include remaining eighteenth-century window sash, Victorian hardware, and wall sconces with smoke bells above. The cabin is located on a wooded lot at a bend in the South Branch of Timber Creek (Photograph 2). The building is in fair condition.

Description

Site

The Cole Landing Tavern is located on a 3.75-acre property at the end of a dirt drive that extends northwesterly along the property line from Cole Landing Road. Irregular in shape, the property extends from the waterway at the southwestern property boundary onto the heavily wooded fast land that surrounds the house. The property is bordered by a mid-twentieth century, two-story frame house to the west, undeveloped Township-owned wooded property to the north, a 1986 sub-division to the east, and undeveloped "Landing Lots" along the creek to the southeast.

Exterior

South Elevation

¹ Drop siding, also called novelty siding, Dutch-lap siding, and German siding, consists of boards of uniform thickness each with a ship lap on the lower edge and a cavetto, or hollow cove, on the top edge. The boards are edge-matched and installed flat against the wall framing. The hollow cove creates deep shadow lines. Novelty siding may have a number of different profiles, but the siding on the north addition has the hollow-cove profile described here. The profile of the drop siding can be seen on the left side of photograph 8.

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The south elevation, facing the waterway, is the façade of the building (Photograph 3). Asymmetrical, it is three bays wide, with the two eastern bays of the original cabin enclosed within a mid-twentieth century porch. The exposed western bay of the south wall has a rubblestone foundation, clapboard covering the original planked logs, and a plain box cornice where the wall meets the steep slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. The clapboard is attached with wire nails, which together with a generally uniform appearance, suggest they were installed in the twentieth century or possibly the late nineteenth-century. A bulkhead with stone cheek walls and wood board-and-batten doors cuts into the foundation adjacent to the enclosed porch. A six-over-six sash window with Georgian muntins and flat, unmolded trim is located above the bulkhead at the first-floor level (Photograph 4).

The south elevation of the enclosed porch features asbestos shingle siding over a stuccoed foundation, and a single c.1950 one-over-one window with 1" unmolded trim located to the east of a 12-light sash door with plain trim, a metal screen door, and a metal awning. A three-riser concrete stoop with a plain pipe metal railing is located in front of the door. A modern k-gutter runs along the eaves.

East Elevation

The east elevation is asymmetrical, with four bays across the three sections (Photograph 5). The original cabin gable end wall comprises the center two bays. Clapboard covers this section beneath a plain box raking cornice. A short length of rubblestone foundation is exposed north of the door. An entrance with unmolded trim, a sash door, and a screen door is roughly centered on the wall. The entrance is sheltered by a mid-twentieth-century porch consisting of 4x4 posts with interior 2x2 brackets supporting a 2x4 beam, on which rests 2x2 framing that is attached to the wall and covered by corrugated metal. A pair of one-over-one sash windows is located to the north of the door. Centered above, a nine-light, casement window pierces the gable end. The trim around the window is unmolded, with a drip cap, projecting sill, and an applied apron with angled edges.

The east wall of the north addition is clad with drop siding over an exposed concrete block foundation wall and under a stepped raking cornice with a bead at the step. A two-light sash window pierces the foundation near the center of the wall, while a two-over-two, double-hung sash window is set slightly south of center at the first-floor level. The window has plain trim with a projecting drip cap and sill and a full-width board-and-batten shutter. At the other end of the east elevation, the enclosed porch exhibits the same twentieth-century finishes as the south façade and features a single similar window centered on this section of wall. The eaves of the shed roof feature three irregularly-placed simple brackets.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the north wall of the nineteenth-century addition (Photograph 6). This asymmetrical elevation features a concrete block foundation, drop siding, and a plain cornice. One two-light window pierces the foundation, while two twentieth-century one-over-one sash windows with a single-light fixed window in between are spaced along the first-floor level. An added modern chimney was constructed just west of center on the elevation.

West Elevation

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The west elevation, like the east elevation, is composed of three sections, including the original cabin in the center, the addition to the north, and the porch, which is recessed from the faces of the other two sections, to the south (Photograph 7). The west elevation of the cabin consists of exposed stone foundation and chimney back, along with modern stucco over the original plank logs at the first-floor level and clapboard in the gable end. A pilaster, likely of early twentieth-century construction, runs up the south end of the wall, visually supporting the gable end. Two casement windows are symmetrically placed in the gable end: a two-horizontal-light sash in the south end and a six-light sash, both of which appear to have been reused from other locations and rotated 90 degrees for installation in the vertical openings. The trim on both windows is plain, with a drip cap and projecting sill and appears to have been installed over the clapboard, suggesting it is not original. The raking cornice, which has been added, based on historic photographs, is a thick, unmolded board. The previous rakeboard was also a plain board applied directly over the clapboard. The interior end chimney breaks through the roofline at the ridge. The original northwest corner of the cabin is exposed since the north addition is not flush, but it is covered by a vertical board except at the eaves, where a single quarter-log end is exposed. (Photograph 8). This would appear to be the notched end of the top log on the west wall and may have been cut that way due to the framing of the gable end.

The west elevation of the north addition is similar in all respects to the east elevation, except that due to the change in slope of the surrounding grade, more of the concrete block foundation is exposed and the cellar window is approximately two feet above grade. Historic photographs show that there was previously a bulkhead with beaded-board wood doors set slightly off-center to the north at the foundation level (Historic Images 1 and 2). The historic photograph also shows that this section originally had no rakeboard. The west elevation of the enclosed porch matches the east elevation.

Interior Cellar

The cabin was constructed with a full cellar with a dirt floor, rubblestone walls, and an open-joint ceiling (Photograph 9). The walls are approximately 1' thick and the vertically sawn joists are 4" x 6" spaced on approximately 3' centers, with the underside of the first-floor floorboards exposed (Photograph 10). A fireplace support arch, constructed of rubblestone for the walls and brick for the arch, is centered on the west wall (Photograph 11). An 18" deep pit of unknown age has been dug within the arch recess. The walls appear to have been parged originally and the first-floor joists have been whitewashed. A twentieth-century winder staircase was added c.1950 in the northwest corner beneath the winder leading up to the attic. Near the west end of the south wall, an opening was created to install a bulkhead. The bulkhead has stone cheek walls and board-and-batten wood doors (Photograph 12). There are no stairs within the bulkhead. A ragged hole has been broken through the north wall, providing access to the cellar beneath the north addition; this likely occurred in the twentieth century after the previous exterior bulkhead access to the north addition cellar was removed. The addition section of the cellar likewise has a dirt floor (Photograph 13). The three exterior walls are concrete block, while the fourth is the reverse side of the cabin's south rubblestone wall. This side of the stone wall was not pointed or parged after the addition cellar was dug out (Photograph 14). Windows are located in the east and west walls of the addition cellar. The crawlspace beneath the enclosed porch is not accessible.

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First Floor

The first floor consists of one room in the original cabin, two bedrooms flanking a bathroom and small hallway in the north addition, and a single room in the enclosed porch to the south. The original cabin room features the original wide-plank floor beneath another tongue-and-groove wood floor and vinyl flooring, original eighteenth-century paneling on a portion of the west wall, 1908 vertical-board paneling on the remaining walls, and an open-beam ceiling (Photographs 15 and 16). A large metal grate in the floor remains from an earlier heating system (Photograph 17). On the west wall, above the fireplace and over the door to the cellar, there are original raised panels with an ovolo panel molding, arranged with a wide horizontal panel over the firebox opening flanked by two narrow vertical panels and a fourth, horizontal panel over the cellar door (Photographs 18 and 19). The cellar door and the adjacent door at the winder stair leading up to the attic each have two raised panels with ovolo panel moldings to match the wall paneling and wrought H and H-L hinges (Photographs 20 and 21). The door to the cellar has a simple wood catch (Photograph 22). The door to the attic stair also features a 13" wide wood latch system with rose head nails (Photograph 23). The door to the attic stands atop the first winder step, which projects into the room. A plain mantel shelf with two simple brackets has been added above the firebox. The original brick firebox, which features an original iron lintel, remains in place, along with an eighteenth-century pot hook (Photographs 24 and 25). The firebox opening was enclosed in 1908 with two fixed beaded-board panels with wide, plain stiles and rails, flanking a beaded-board door of the same construction. At presumably the same time, a hole was made for a stove flue in the wall paneling above to connect to the chimney. The heavily-paneled wall meets the ceiling with a filleted cyma reversa crown molding (Photograph 26). On either side of the fireplace are oil-fueled wall sconces with porcelain smoke bells above (Photograph 27). The area to the south of the fireplace along the west wall features the early-twentieth-century paneling and twentieth-century hung cabinets. One of the shelves in the cabinets is a reused sign, "Glenn Rod and Gun Club" (Photograph 28). Within the cellar stairway, the west original plank log wall, consisting of logs measuring between 7 1/2" and 14 1/8" in height, is exposed (Photograph 29). The tight fit of the logs at the top and bottom edges can be seen on this wall. This space was originally a floored closet. It was converted to a cellar stair access in the mid-twentieth century.

Two six-over-six windows flank the front doorway in the south wall. The upper sash on the east window is of eighteenth-century, Georgian period construction, while the lower appears to be Federal period sash from the early nineteenth century (Photographs 30-32). The west window likewise contains two Georgian sash (Photograph 33). The sash door in the center is an early-twentieth-century door reused in a previously existing opening that was altered in the twentieth century to accommodate the taller, narrower door. This doorway was the original entrance to the cabin. A kitchen sink, set in a bank of lower cabinets, has been installed along the west end of the south wall. The east wall contains an added sash door and a pair of twentieth-century one-over-one sash windows, while the north wall contains a single opening near the center leading into the north addition. The ceiling in the space is open-beam, with 3" x 8" beams and paper-covered panels applied in between the beams, covering the underside of most of the attic floorboards that form the original ceiling. The beams run north-south across the shorter span of the space. An added twentieth-century beam bearing on two posts runs east-west across the center of the room to provide additional

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support to the beams (Photograph 34). Plain finished boards serve as a cornice at the tops of the three walls without Georgian paneling.

The north addition features narrow tongue-and-groove flooring under carpeting in the two bedrooms and hallway and vinyl tile over linoleum in the bathroom. The exterior walls and the south wall shared with the cabin are finished with vertical beaded board, as are the ceilings (Photograph 35). The partition walls used to create the bathroom and hallway in the center of the addition are finished with plaster. The doors to the bedrooms and bathroom are late-nineteenth-century four-panel doors. The bathroom features a claw-foot tub.

The enclosed porch on the south side has a wood floor and drywall on the walls and ceiling. The drywall was applied directly over the clapboard siding of the cabin's original south wall (Photograph 36). The trim in this space has Colonial Revival profiles. The porch door in the south wall is a twentieth-century twelve-light sash door. The windows are twentieth-century one-over-one sash.

Attic

The attic is a single space running the length of the original cabin (Photographs 37 and 38). The flooring is composed of random-width, wide tongue-and-groove boards. Both the gable end walls and the knee walls that run the length of the north and south sides are finished with early-twentieth-century varnished beaded board installed horizontally. The sloped ceiling is the underside of the roof, composed of paired, numbered rafters with mortise-and-tenon connections spaced 3' on center supporting horizontal battens, to which is nailed board sheathing that runs parallel to the rafters (Photographs 39 and 40). These boards may constitute the original roofing. The winder stair opening is located in the northwest corner (Photograph 41). A floorboard, just north of the centered chimney can be lifted to reveal a hiding place for valuables (Photograph 42). The brick chimney rises through the floor, narrowing and curving slightly up to the point where it passes through the roof at the ridge (Photograph 43).

Architectural Evolution

The Cole Landing Tavern was constructed c.1732 as a roughly 18' x 22' one-story plank log structure with a full cellar and side gable roof. The log planks appear to vary in height. The south façade faces the south branch of Big Timber Creek at Cole Landing. On the exterior, the plank logs may originally have been exposed, with clapboard just in the gable ends.² The finished appearance of the west elevation appears to have featured the exposed stone chimney back combined with exposed plank logs at the first floor level and clapboard in the gable end. While the west elevation appears to have remained the same into the twentieth century, the other walls may have been covered with clapboard as early as the eighteenth century. The existing south wall doorway is in its original location, but has been altered in size. A second doorway may have been located in the now-removed north wall. The east doorway is not original to the construction and dates from the mid-twentieth century. The

² Small areas of the exterior sides of the plank log walls are visible where the clapboard has moved. The log faces appear heavily weathered.

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placement of original windows cannot be determined with certainty, but the existence of three eighteenth-century six-light sash suggest the early, if not original, existence of at least the two existing south wall windows. The finish material on the gable roof also cannot be determined with certainty. Beneath the existing asphalt shingles, vertical boards (supported on battens) run parallel to the slope of the roof. The underside of the boards has many coats of whitewash and paint. A historic photograph (c.1930) appears to show tin wrapped over the boards. The boards may be the original roofing material, perhaps with battens covering the butted seams.

The cellar would have appeared generally as it does now, with parged walls and an open-beam ceiling, but without the internal staircase from the first floor or the hole in the north wall. Access was via the bulkhead opening on the south elevation. The construction date and purpose of the pit in the recess of the chimney support arch is not known. The first floor was a single room, served by the large fireplace in the west wall and an entrance door in the south wall. A second door may have been located in the north wall. The interior surfaces of the plank logs exhibit many coats of paint/whitewash, suggesting that they were not covered with paneling or wallpaper until the 1908 paneling.³ The current cellar access space was a closet. The winder stair up to the attic dates from the eighteenth century. The staircase has been repaired at least in part with reused boards.

The cabin remained largely unchanged until the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1908, the north addition was constructed and other interior changes were made.⁴ This project apparently included: the removal of the north wall of the cabin and replacement with a stud wall; construction of the one-story, full length addition; installation of a stove for heating in lieu of the large fireplace: enclosure of the firebox opening with paneling and an access door; and, the installation of vertical beaded-board throughout the cabin and the addition.⁵ The new addition had clapboard siding on the exterior and two-over-two windows in the north, east, and west walls. The addition was originally just one or two rooms, with all walls and the ceiling clad with the vertical board paneling. The current two-bedroom, one bath, one hallway configuration was created with plastered partition walls, that are probably not original to the construction. The construction of the south porch as an open, screened porch with wood floor and diagonal latticework, and the added doorway in the east wall also date to this period.

The cabin was then left largely unchanged until about 1945, when the Uhland family purchased the property. At that time, various updates were made including: the possible partitioning of the north addition to include a bathroom; the enclosure of the front porch with asbestos siding, stuccoed block foundations, one-over-one windows in the east, south, and west walls, installation of the exterior sash door, and construction of the concrete stoop; replacement of the windows in the north addition, and the introduction of the bathroom window; and, construction of the small entry porch at the east entrance.

³ The interior surfaces of the walls were revealed during renovations in 2018-2019.

⁴ This date is based on the dates on newspapers found behind the added vertical-board paneling during renovations in 2018-2019.

⁵ The north plank log wall may have been removed because the addition did not have an independent source of heat and the thin stud wall would better allow for the transmission of heat from the wood stove in the original cabin.

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After John Uhland's death in 1961, the only further changes were installation of an asphalt shingle roof c.1992, and the replacement of the heater and oil tank c.2000. Miss Uhland sold the property to Mark J. Musso, a General Contractor, in March 2018.

Mr. Musso embarked on a comprehensive renovation project to convert the cabin to a rental unit. He cleared the trees from around the cabin (Photographs 44-47). Inside he removed the added vertical board paneling from the south, north, and east walls. (The west fireplace wall was not altered -- Photographs 48 and 49.) Beneath he discovered newspapers from May 1908, the original log structure with many layers of paint, and the original trim to the front door opening (Photographs 50-53). The added flooring was also removed, revealing that it had been placed on sleepers to level the floor, due to severe structural settlement in the cabin's northeast corner (Photograph 54). The foundation was repaired and new wood flooring was installed. The ceiling coverings were also removed revealing the heavily painted under-surface of the attic floor boards (Photograph 55). These changes were photographed in December 2018.

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Cole Landing Tavern
Camden County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Cole Landing Tavern, a one-story, single-pen, plank log cabin constructed c.1732, is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of transportation for its association with the early history of the timber industry in old Gloucester County, through its role as the home of a sawyer and later as a tavern on a landing site from which harvested timber and lumber were floated to Philadelphia for sale. The building is also significant under Criterion C as a rare extant example of plank log construction in New Jersey. Originally built as a sawyer or collier's dwelling on the bank of the South Branch of Timber Creek, it was in use as a tavern by 1754 and remained in use as such at least until 1775. Significant construction materials, methods, and details exhibited in the building include the use of vertically-sawn log planks, varying in height, but all trimmed to about 5" wide, stacked tightly fitted with notched and dovetailed corners. Other significant features include a rare full cellar, an exposed stone chimney back, a Georgian-paneled fireplace wall, an original pothook, a winder staircase, and vertically-laid roofing planks over battens.

History and Significance

Cole Landing, the Gloucester County Timber Industry, and the Cole Landing Tavern

The Cole Landing Tavern is situated in Gloucester Township, Camden County, in an area that formed part of old Gloucester County from the seventeenth century through 1844, when Camden County was formed. Old Gloucester County was established in 1686 by the proprietors, freeholders, and inhabitants of the third and fourth tenths of West Jersey through the adoption of a county constitution that provided for the holding of courts and election of county officers, prescribed the rules of legal practice, and provided for the recording of marks of hogs and cattle.⁶ Within old Gloucester County, the area settled along the South Branch of Timber Creek was known as Upton, which, as a settlement rather than a concentrated village, loosely consisted of several hundred acres of land owned by a number of pioneer families, most located on the north side of the creek. The area included a fording place on the creek that was a contributing feature to its early development, and its name was reportedly derived from the town of Upton in Berkshire, England, home of Thomas Stanton, the brewer who purchased the area in 1682 as a proprietor.⁷

While early settlers did clear land and develop farms, the primary resource of the Upton area was its timber. The pinelands of southern and central New Jersey extended into the area at that time and the land was forested with a variety of tree species. Landowners soon began to harvest the wood for house- and ship-building timber, along with other industrial uses, as well as for the production of charcoal and tar. The four primary tree products exported from the area included timber, lumber, charcoal, and tar. Timber is typically used to describe living trees that can or will be cut for structural use, as well as for trees that have been cut down but not yet processed. Lumber is more typically

⁶ History of Camden County, NJ, 2019. <https://sites.google.com/site/camdencountynjgenweb/history/history-of-camden-county-nj/early-history-of-old-gloucester>. The General Assembly of the province confirmed the erection of the county in 1694.

⁷ Edward E. Fox III, *The History of the Township of Gloucester New Jersey, Part I: 1492-1770*, Colour Printing, Inc, 2005, p.69; Charles S. Boyer, *Rambles through Old Highways and Byways of West Jersey*, Camden, NJ: Camden County Historical Society, 1967, p.271.

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used to describe wood that has been processed into planks or other forms for building. Sawyers cut timber into planks. Charcoal is produced by heating wood in a low-oxygen environment over a period of time. This process burns off volatile compounds, leaving a near pure carbon product that burns hotter and more steadily with less smoke and fewer dangerous vapors than plain wood. These characteristics made charcoal safer and preferable for many industrial uses, including metallurgy, blacksmithing, and glassmaking. Tar is a by-product of the charcoal-making process. Pine tar, which had many industrial and nautical uses, was extremely valuable, such that at the turn of the eighteenth century “stumps, roots, and waste materials from saw mills, such as knots and hearts, were also burned to manufacture tar.”⁸ Colliers produced charcoal and tar. These products were shipped via water to Philadelphia and other southern New Jersey and Pennsylvania settlements, as well as to Great Britain from Philadelphia, meeting an urgent need for wood and wood by-products during a period of population growth and industrial expansion in that country.⁹

As the timber market developed and property owners saw the value of their resource, sawyers (and colliers) moved to the area and sawmills sprang up. The earliest of these were saw pits under shelters, followed by water-powered sawmills. These mills were built near plentiful supplies of timber and navigable streams, which were the primary means of moving the timber or lumber to market at a time when the roads were inadequate. Timber Creek was just such a navigable stream and was given its name by the colonists who used it for that purpose.¹⁰ In 1698, Gabriel Thomas described the creek as “Timber-River, alias Gloucester-River, which hath its Name (also) from the great quantity of curious Timber, which they send in great Floats to Philadelphia, a City in Pensilvania [sic], as Oaks, Pines, Chestnut, Ash, and Cedars.”¹¹ Early records for Gloucester County indicate three known sawyers in the area in the seventeenth century, along with a fourth in the early 1700s. However, early property owners in the area often did not live on or work their large tracts of land themselves, instead often relying on European indentured servants, many of them from Ireland, who improved the property for future sale as they worked off debts or the cost of their passage to the American colonies. Like the three sawyers known from historical documents, some of these indentured servants would also have been sawyers or colliers, but their roles in the growing timber industry would have been obscured by their status.¹²

Access to the creek for the shipment of the timber and other products was either via private landings, accessible only to the property owner, or public ones. Cole Landing was one of two public landings on Timber Creek that served sawyers, colliers, millers, farmers, and travelers during the late seventeenth and most of the eighteenth century.¹³ The landing was connected by a short lane to the old Salem

⁸ Fox, p. 78.

⁹ Ibid, p.76.

¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 76-77. Gloucester County attempted to rename the creek “Gloucester River” in 1686, so there are references to it by that name in the late seventeenth century, but the new name did not take and the creek today is known as Big Timber Creek.

¹¹ Gabreil Thomas, *An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and County of Pennsylvania and of West-New-Jersey in America* (London: A. Baldwin, 1698), as quoted in Fox, p.77.

¹² Fox., pp. 74-75, 77.

¹³ Cole Landing was located on the south branch of the creek, while the other public landing, Chews Landing, was located on the north branch. Jeremiah Chew constructed a log cabin tavern similar to the Cole Landing Tavern at Chew’s Landing around 1745. This

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Road, which in turn “connected Cole Landing to the pioneer settlements and forests of the southern frontier along the old Cape Road and the eastern frontier along the old Egg Harbor Road.”¹⁴ The landing became particularly known during the early part of the eighteenth century for the shipment of charcoal; cole is an eighteenth-century spelling of coal, thus giving the landing its name.¹⁵

Prior to 1732, the 100-acre property that included Cole Landing was owned by John and Elizabeth Granger. The property was sold to Edward Williams, a sawyer. Williams then sold it to Samuel McCulloch, who also owned other property in the area, in 1736.¹⁶ Cole Landing is referenced in the deed transferring the larger 100-acre property that contained it in 1736 from Edward Williams to Samuel McCulloch. The property description included the phrase “Beginning at a post near the Cole Landing midway between Baker’s Cave and Saw Pitt by the Swamp Side....”¹⁷ This reference establishes that the landing was in use by that time.

Also in 1736, a lease for a piece of property on Timber Creek just north of Cole Landing contained improvement specifications that included the construction of a log cabin.

Clear, and fence the meadow in the fork, and to build a house one story & an half in height of squar’d logs, which said house is to be twenty-one foot in length and sixteen foot in breadth, to be covered with cedar shingles [clapboard siding and spit [sic] shingle roof] & a good, clay chimney with a stone back, and the afforesaid house to have two floors laid, and ...the said house is to be under pined with stone one foot above the ground, and the experation of the said term to leave the said house, orchard, meadow, fences and cleared land in good tenantable repair.¹⁸

Although this description was not written for the Cole Landing Tavern, following these instructions would have resulted in a building remarkably similar to it, less the full cellar, as well as, reportedly, to the nearby Jeremiah Chew tavern subsequently built at Chew’s Landing.¹⁹

Given the established use of the property prior to 1736, its ownership by a sawyer from 1732 to 1736, and its similarity to other log cabins being constructed at the time, the building seems most likely to have been constructed in the early 1730s under Williams’ ownership as a house either for Williams himself or for someone who worked on the property.

building stood until about the mid-twentieth century. The Gabreil Daveis Tavern, a larger masonry structure, was also built at Chews Landing in 1756. The building, which served as a tavern until 1768 when it became a private home, is still standing and is interpreted as a building museum to the public.

¹⁴ Ibid., p.76.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 78. The word coal evolved from the Old English cole.

¹⁶ Douglas McVarish, “Upton Log Cabin,” Partial Chain of Title for 500 Cole Landing Road.

¹⁷ Fox., p. 79.

¹⁸ 1736 lease between Thomas Wetherill of Burlington and John Newbury, in the collections of the Gloucester County Historical Society, 54, as quoted by Fox, p. 75.

¹⁹ Ibid. The Jeremiah Chew tavern was reportedly constructed in 1745, and is no longer standing.

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Samuel McCulloch, who purchased the 100-acre property in 1736, was born in Ireland in 1705 and emigrated to the United States in 1724 with his family.²⁰ McCulloch owned a number of properties in the area, including the Cole Landing property, which he bequeathed to his son John (1725-1775) upon his death in 1748. Neither Samuel nor John is believed to have lived at the Cole Landing property. John and his wife, Sarah Inskip, lived on the family farm in Marlton, NJ until 1760, when they moved to Virginia.²¹ The log cabin at Cole Landing, meanwhile, was converted to use as a tavern, reportedly in the late 1740s. The location at the public landing was ideal for a tavern, both as a natural congregating place for the workers whose business centered on the shipping of timber products, and for its place alongside the tidal creek, the nature of which dictated periods of waiting for boatmen and travelers alike. The tavern gave everyone a place to rest and refresh during those times. A tavern license was granted for an unknown location along the creek in Upton as early as 1696.

A license was issued for the Cole Landing tavern in 1754 to John Chew. John Chew retained this license through 1757.²² In 1756, John McCulloch sold a five-acre parcel that included Cole Landing to John and Mary Sparks. John Sparks owned a farm of 200 acres located a mile outside of Woodbury, New Jersey, indicating that like the McCullochs, they did not reside on the property, which was in use as a tavern by this time. The Sparks in turn sold the property to their son, Simon Sparks, the following year when he turned 18.²³ The tavern license, meanwhile, was not renewed until 1759, this time by Elizabeth Chew, wife of John Chew. John and Elizabeth apparently had marital issues, per an advertisement John placed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on January 7, 1759, which read:

Whereas Elizabeth Chew, the wife of John Chew, of the Cole Landing in the Township and County of Gloucester, in the Province of New-Jersey, hath eloped from her said husband, and run him considerably in debt, and also taken from him the deeds of his lands, and also sundry bonds, bills, notes, and books of Account; These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assessment from her the said Elizabeth Chew, of any of the deeds, bonds, bills, notes, or books of account, or to pay any of the Monies due, or to become due thereon; if they do, they may depend on being proceeded against for the same as the Law directs. And also all persons are hereby forewarned not to trust her, the said Elizabeth Chew, on his account, for we will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.²⁴

Despite this report of her behavior and character, Elizabeth was the one to apply for the tavern license for Cole Landing in 1759. The license petition states "...the necessity of Elizabeth Chew keeping a Publick house of Entertainment: It being a Publick place much requested by the Waterman, as well as the Travellers up and down the Creek where she lives...." It is also noted that the landing was at the head of navigation on the South Branch. Elizabeth retained the license for the tavern through 1764. Her 1760 petition notes "Whereas there has long been a publick house kept at

²⁰ "The Descendants of John McCulloch," website <https://hackerscreek.com/norman/MCCULLOCH.htm>, accessed 20 April, 2020.

²¹ Ibid.

²² WPA tavern license card index, Gloucester County Historical Society, as quoted by Douglas McVarish, "The Gloucester Township Log House: A Property Ownership History," p.3.

²³ Douglas McVarish, "The Gloucester Township Log House," p.2.

²⁴ *Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 7, 1759, as quoted by McVarish, p.3.

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the Cole Landing on the South Branch of Timber Creek by Elizabeth Chew.”²⁵ The property, meanwhile, was sold again by Simon Sparks to Richard Chew in 1760, who would own the property through 1796.²⁶ He would also hold a tavern license for Cole Landing from 1769 through 1773. It appears, however, that Tatem Williams also held a license for the tavern between 1770 and 1775, according to tavern license records. Williams is presumed to have leased the tavern from Richard Chew during that period.²⁷ After that time, the tavern was reportedly run by others until about 1790.²⁸

In 1796, Richard Chew sold a reduced parcel of three acres and three rods that contained the log cabin to John Scull of Gloucester Township. After Scull died in 1816, the property was conveyed to Josiah Brian for compensation of “the delivery of the premises.” In 1821, Brian and his wife sold the property to Peter Cheesman.²⁹ Cheesman had an extensive estate, so it is not presumed that the cabin was owner-occupied during the first half of the nineteenth century. While the building had continued in use for the second half of the eighteenth century as a tavern, various factors contributed to the eventual obsolescence of Cole Landing:

The use of Cole Landing as a public landing gradually diminished after local roads were improved between the frontier and Cooper’s Ferry during the nineteenth century. Cole Landing’s location in a notch along the South Branch restricted its further development, while Chew’s Landing had a broader topography that allowed for future expansion. Chews Landing eventually became a more desirable landing location for sawyers, millers, farmers, and the traveling public because it was located along major roads to Cooper’s Ferry and Haddonfield, and had more amenities, e.g., taverns and stores, than Cole Landing.

After the discovery of cheap coal in Pennsylvania in the mid eighteenth century, the demand for South Jersey charcoal declined throughout the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As local roads and overland transportation improved in the nineteenth century, Cole Landing was used less frequently by farmers, businesses, and travelers.³⁰

While the building was no longer used after about 1790 as a tavern, it was presumably returned to use as a dwelling, presumably for tenants, given that it was not left to fall into disrepair. After Cheesman’s death in 1856, the property was sold to John Andrew Klepser of Deptford for \$200 in 1857. Klepser is listed in the 1870 census as a farm laborer and shared his household with his wife Hannah, children Marian and William, and members of the Bakely Stewart family. The property next passed into the hands of William J. Hitzelberger for \$500 in 1884. Unlike the Klepser family, Hitzelberger and his family resided in Philadelphia, where he was the proprietor of an oyster saloon, and presumably kept the cabin for recreation. The Hitzelbergers were responsible for the construction of the north addition and the installation of beaded board paneling throughout the original cabin, work

²⁵ Fox, p.80.

²⁶ The Chew family was extensive and like many families often repeatedly used the same first names. The exact relationship between John and this Richard, therefore, is not known, although they may have been brothers.

²⁷ McVarish, “The Gloucester Township Log House,” pp.3-4; McVarish, “Upton Log Cabin,” Partial Chain of Title.

²⁸ Boyer, p.154.

²⁹ McVarish, “The Gloucester Township Log House,” pp.4-5; McVarish, “Upton Log Cabin,” Partial Chain of Title.

³⁰ Fox, p. 81.

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that has been dated to 1908 by the newspapers found in the walls behind the paneling. By 1910, per the census, William's son George, along with his mother, his aunt, and a boarder, were living in Deptford, presumably indicating that William had died by that time. George was working as a wholesale liquor salesman and his mother was listed as the keeper of a boarding house. George, who had inherited the Cole Landing property upon William's death, sold the property to his mother Mary for \$1 in 1912.³¹

Mary Hitzelberger sold the property to three men from Philadelphia, James Glenn, Albert Raff, and John D. Swisher, for \$375. The men apparently also used the cabin for sport and recreation as the "Glenn Rod & Gun Club."³² Glenn sold his share of the property to the other two in 1930 for \$500. In 1941, Swisher sold his interest to Raff and his wife in 1941 for \$200. The Raffs in turn sold the property four years later to John Louis Uhland and Lillian Hewes Uhland. Either the sports group or the earlier Hitzelbergers are presumed to be responsible for the construction of the south porch, while the Uhlands were responsible for its later enclosure. John Uhland died in 1961 and after the death of Lillian Uhland in 1993, the Uhland's daughter, Martha, transferred ownership into her own name.³³ Martha Uhland sold the property to the current owner, Mark J. Musso, in 2018.

The Cole Landing Tavern, constructed for a sawyer and used for decades as a tavern at one of two public landings on Timber Creek, is one of only a few remaining buildings tied to the early timber trade, a major economic pillar in the southern New Jersey economy that relied on its rich natural resources. The construction of the building itself, planked logs closely fitted with dovetailed corners and sawn joists and rafters, is a testament to the work of the sawyer. The building, through its location on Cole Landing, the public landing on the south branch of Timber Creek, from which goods and travelers were transported downstream to Philadelphia, marks an important junction point in the supply chain for the local timber industry. In the early decades of Gloucester County, before the development of a serviceable road network, the ability to deliver the timber, lumber, charcoal, and tar to Philadelphia was reliant on the local waterways. The location of Cole Landing at the head of the navigable waters of the south branch of Timber Creek made it vital to the transportation of goods and the tavern was the primary building on the site, serving multiple functions, as a meeting place for business, as a waiting space, and as a social center in a sparsely developed area.

Log Construction

The Cole Landing Tavern was constructed c.1732 by a sawyer in an area where timber was an abundant resource, just fifty years after the county was constituted. Log construction was not uncommon at that time in Gloucester County. The history of log construction in the United States goes back to the earliest mid-seventeenth century Swedish settlements in Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.³⁴ Settlements in the colony of New Sweden began as early as 1638 and the Swedes remained heavily represented in the settlement areas for the rest of the century, despite losing

³¹ McVarish, "The Gloucester Township Log House," p.5; McVarish, "Upton Log Cabin," Partial Chain of Title.

³² The name of the sporting club was found on the underside of a shelf in the cupboard (to the left of the fireplace) on the west wall by Adin Mickle. This shelf was made from a reused portion of the Club's sign. See Photograph 28.

³³ McVarish, "The Gloucester Township Log House," pp.5-6; McVarish, "Upton Log Cabin," Partial Chain of Title.

³⁴ Swedesboro (Raccoon originally), location of the early Swedish settlement, is approximately 12 miles from Cole Landing.

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politically to the Dutch and the British. Settlers from other European countries, including Germany and Switzerland, followed, bringing their own knowledge of log construction, while still other settlers from countries without log construction traditions, such as the English and Irish, adapted log construction as a quick and efficient means of constructing shelter with few tools. Some log structures would later be abandoned or relegated to more utilitarian uses as larger houses were built, although in some cases the cabin was retained and the larger house simply built around it, incorporating the cabin as a kitchen or parlor, but otherwise changing it beyond all recognition on the exterior. Others simply deteriorated over time, given their wood construction.³⁵

Log construction continued throughout the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth century in the eastern half of the United States as a viable alternative to heavy timber framing. Log construction began to die out, however, in the latter-half of the nineteenth century in the more populous areas when balloon framing became more common. Its use continued on the American frontier, however, where it was a logical means of constructing a home when there was no access to lumber mills to obtain balloon framing.³⁶

All log construction is, by definition, based on the use of round or hewn logs stacked horizontally and notched at the corners to form interlocking walls. There are several types of log construction, defined by the shape of the log and the type of notching used. Logs might be unhewn (round), rough hewn (sides debarked and slightly cut), square hewn (cut square), planked (log split down the middle, producing two half-logs which then have vertical sides hewn, creating planked logs that are twice as tall or more than their thickness), half log, or hewn half (half log hewn on the outside). Notches include: saddle (u-shaped groove in the top of each log); V notching (top shaped like an inverted V and a second inverted V cut into the bottom); diamond notching (ends cut into a diamond shape); full dovetail (log's end is a splayed tenon); half dovetail (top side of tenon is splayed); and, square notching (end of log is cut square, forming a tenon. Round logs with saddle notching are considered the most primitive and impermanent.³⁷ Most log cabins had gable roofs and frame construction at the gable ends, since interlocking log construction was not possible above the eaves.

All early log buildings share some common features, but broadly speaking, a few house forms, patterns, and features commonly found among log houses have been observed. Log construction buildings, by their nature, were square or rectangular, so simple one- or two-room plans predominated. The most common form still extant in New Jersey is the single pen (one-room), one-story house.³⁸ Within these single pen houses, corner placement of the chimney is generally

³⁵ Bruce D. Bomberger, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings" (Washington, B.C.: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1991); "Log Buildings 1638-1880," Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 2020.

³⁶ Bomberger.

³⁷ Lauren Sickels-Taves, "The Care and Preservation of Historic Log Buildings" (Dearborn, MI: The Henry Ford Museum, [2000]).

³⁸ "Log Buildings 1638-1880." Other plan types in the Mid-Atlantic region include the Continental Plan House, more common to German settlers in Pennsylvania, which is a single pen house with a central chimney and board partition to create three rooms around the chimney, as well as the Saddlebag Plan, which involves two single pen houses joined by a central chimney and is usually the result of expansion, and the Dogtrot Plan, which involves two single pen structures joined by an open passageway.

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associated with Swedish construction, a central chimney with German construction, and gable end chimney placement with English construction. Chimneys were generally constructed of stone and/or brick.

Other elements of log houses that may be similar include chinking and daubing, stone foundations, exterior wall finishes, wood shingle roofs, doors and windows, stairs, and interior finishes. Chinking and daubing consisted of materials placed between the logs, either prior to or after construction to fill gaps, followed by the application of either mud or a mortar material. This entire process is generally referred to as chinking today, although technically the chinking was the first part of the process and daubing the latter. Many log cabins were constructed on top of dry-laid or mortared stone foundations, usually without a cellar, or on cornerstones; in some cases the logs were laid directly on the ground. Those with no masonry foundation likely had dirt floors. Log buildings with hewn logs and notches that didn't leave crowns (the end of the log that projects) were often covered with whitewash, clapboard, or stucco for additional insulation and reduced maintenance (daubing had to be renewed yearly). Early roofs were typically wood shingle, although other material may have been used as well early on. Log dwellings usually had a main entrance on an eaves elevation and frequently a second doorway on the opposite wall as well. Log houses usually had at least one window opening, although early ones may not have had sash with glass; these window openings were sometimes enlarged later for the installation of new frames and wood sash with glass panes and additional windows were quite frequently added later. Some log dwellings originally had ladder stairs to provide access to the loft, others had winder staircases, usually located along the same wall as the fireplace. Finally, interior walls were sometimes whitewashed, finished with boards covered with newspaper or fabric to provide additional insulation, or plastered.³⁹

Log cabins and other log buildings in New Jersey built in the eighteenth century that were recorded by the Historic American Building Survey and/or the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places are primarily of two types: buildings with square hewn or planked logs with dovetail notching that often show evidence of having been clad on the exterior, and unhewn logs with saddle notch corners that do not show signs of having been clad. All had frame gable ends. Examples of hewn-log or planked-log cabins in New Jersey include: the Nothnagle House (c.1685?) near Paulsboro in Gloucester County; the Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin (c.1700) in Mauricetown, Cumberland County; the Shinn-Curtis House (c.1712 or c.1732) in Mount Holly, Burlington County (relocated and renovated); the Rutan Log Cabin (c.1775) in Waterloo Village, Sussex County (relocated and restored); the Holme-Reeves House (c.1775) in Alloway, Salem County (presumed demolished); the Reeve-Marshall Log House (c.1775) in Dorchester, Cumberland County (presumed demolished); the Mench-Reall Log Cabin (late eighteenth century) in Friesburg, Salem County (demolished); the Vanleer Cedar Log Cabin (c.1750) in Swedesboro, Gloucester County (dismantled, moved, and reassembled); and the Dickerson Log Cabin (c.1785) in Tabor, Morris County (presumed demolished). Examples of the round-log cabins include the Peter Bard Log Cabin (1720) in Upper

³⁹ Ibid.

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Mill, Burlington County (demolished) and the Hockamick Log Cabin in Hockamick, New Hanover Township, Burlington County (demolished).⁴⁰

Today, there are approximately forty-two known surviving log cabins in New Jersey.⁴¹ Most of these were identified by architectural surveys. While many of these have not been investigated and documented, the hewn-log or planked-log type with a full dovetail notched box corner and clapboard or other exterior finish material appears to be very common.

Full dovetailing is the most complicated of the methods commonly used in American corner-timbering, and the most difficult to execute. It effectively locks the logs in both directions, produces a box corner, slopes downward on every face (so that water drains out), and is employed both on hewn and, though rarely, on round logs.... The dovetail is familiar to every joiner of timber, yet many who could apply it in framing a house did not use it when corner-timbering logs.⁴²

Pennsylvania German log work, and subsequent American log work, were characterized by logs notched near the end, a method that eliminated the overhang and produced a box corner. Spaces between the logs were filled – “chinked” – with clay, stones, poles, or shingles. The logs were usually squared, split and faced, or planked. Logs were hewn for a variety of reasons. A large log could be handled more easily when reduced in size; and a large round log took up interior space and produced an irregular wall that was hard to utilize. Primarily, however, hewn logs were thought to produce a tighter building, more finished in appearance.⁴³

The Cole Landing Tavern reflects a unique combination of features among the recorded log cabins in New Jersey. These features include planked logs secured with dovetail notching⁴⁴ and possibly V-notched edges for a tight fit, an 18' x 22' single-pen plan, a gable-end wall stone and brick chimney and fireplace with an exposed chimney back, an exterior with the logs originally exposed and whitewashed, clapboard siding, frame gable-ends and roofing, plank roofing instead of shakes or shingles, an eaves elevation entrance, two eighteenth-century windows with three original sash, whitewashed interior log wall finishes, a Georgian full-paneled fireplace wall, Two-panel doors with H and H-L hinges, a winder staircase, an exposed joist ceiling, and plank roofing. Some of these features place it within the spectrum of typical characteristics of early log cabins in New Jersey, while other elements are unique among the remaining known log construction stock.

⁴⁰ It must be noted that few of the construction dates for these buildings are definitive or even particularly informed estimates. The designs and construction techniques used were employed over a long period of time, limiting their use in pinpointing the age of each building, so lacking documentary research or dendrochronology investigations, many of the given dates can only be considered general estimates.

⁴¹ This count is based on an informal census maintained by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

⁴² Fred B. Kniffen, and Henry Glassie, “Building in Wood in the Eastern United States” *Geographical Review* 56, 1 (January 1966): 40-65, p.56.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p.59.

⁴⁴ The notches are believed to be full-dovetail, but are not exposed on the exterior.

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The Nothnagle Cabin, which is attributed a seventeenth-century construction date, is a small cabin, 16' x 20', bearing several similarities to the Cole Landing Tavern, including planked logs with full dovetail notching, an exposed-log exterior, a one-room floor plan with entrances on eaves elevation, and an open-joint ceiling. This cabin does not appear to have ever been covered with clapboards, instead showing heavy layers of whitewash and paint in historic photographs. This may reflect the same condition as the early state of the Cole Landing tavern exterior. Likewise it appears the interior may not have been originally finished with plaster, being whitewashed instead, as seems to have been the case at the tavern. The Nothnagle cabin also has a corner fireplace, however, with no paneling, and lacks a cellar and exposed chimney back. The Nothnagle cabin's corner fireplace is more generally associated with Swedish log cabin construction, although there are few apparent examples remaining to confirm that connection.⁴⁵ It also appears to originally have had a ladder stair near the fireplace up to the loft.

The Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, constructed c.1700 (and shown on a 1714 survey map) shares many features with the tavern. The cabin is 15' 9" x 20' 7" single-pen plan, constructed of planked logs with V-notched edges and full dovetail notches, frame gable-ends and roofing, and originally an exposed joist ceiling. It had an interior gable end chimney in the south wall, now removed, and an added winder staircase. Like the Nothnagle cabin, the original access to the loft was via a ladder stair, which in this instance was located at the opposite end of the cabin from the fireplace. The original entrance is believed to have been in the north gable end wall. This cabin was covered with clapboards in the late nineteenth century.

The c.1712/1732 Shinn-Curtis House shares the planked logs and full dovetail notching of the tavern as well. The cabin was eventually subsumed into a larger house and it appears the exterior was always covered with clapboard. The cabin was relocated and renovated to its presumed original appearance. The cabin was only documented with exterior photographs in situ, so additional architectural details could not be determined. The Rutan Log Cabin is an unusual example, in that it consists of two fully separate log structures abutting each other, the larger of which is 16' x 22.5' and the smaller of which is 16' x 11.5'. Both employ planked logs with full dovetail notching and eaves elevation entrances. Both appear to originally have been covered with clapboard. The larger of the two structures also has a gable end wall chimney with adjacent winder stair.

The Holme-Reeves House, which is ascribed a construction date in the second half of the eighteenth century but may be earlier, was larger than the tavern at 19' x 25'. The roof, unusually steep and cantilevered out from the log walls, may have been a later alteration. It shared many other characteristics with the tavern, however, including a stone foundation with a partial cellar, planked logs with full dovetail notching, a single first floor room with a main entrance on an eaves elevation and a brick hearth in a gable end wall, a two-panel door, and a winder staircase. It appears that this

⁴⁵ The Lower Swedish Log Cabin in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, constructed between 1640 and 1650 as part of the Swedish settlement is very similar to the Nothnagle cabin in most of its details, including the construction of two corner fireplaces (one in the original section and a second in an early addition that expanded the footprint and massing of the original and moved it from a one-room plan to a two-room plan), an eaves elevation entrance, a whitewashed exterior, and ladder access to the loft.

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Cole Landing Tavern
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cabin was also always covered with clapboard. The Reeve-Marshall Log House, also assigned a construction date in the latter half of the eighteenth century, shared features such as the planked logs with full dovetail notching, single-pen plan with the gable-end chimney and fireplace, the eaves elevation entrance, winder stair, and open-joint ceiling. Like the tavern and the Caesar Hoskins house, the planked logs in this construction showed a tight edge fit that suggests the use of V-notches along the top and bottom edges. It was smaller, however, at 16' x 18', stood on corner stones, and was one-and-one-half stories in height, rendering a different exterior appearance.

The Mench-Reall Log Cabin in Salem County likewise shares a number of features with the tavern, including its similar size (18' x 24'), the planked logs with full dovetail notching, one-room construction, eaves elevation entrance, and a winder staircase. The original fireplace and chimney appear to have been removed and the exterior appears to always have been exposed, but possibly not whitewashed. The Vanleer Log Cabin, now on the grounds of Trinity Episcopal "old Swedes" Church in Swedesboro, is different than the other log cabins in ways that suggest it was either never a dwelling or has been altered, including possibly being cut down in size, to such a degree that it cannot be compared to the other extant log cabins. It is small in size (10'9" x 12'9"), with a dirt floor, no fireplace, no windows, an unusually wide door, and no loft. It does feature, however, the planked logs with full dovetail notching that were whitewashed.

Finally, of the planked-log cabin type, the Dickerson Log Cabin constructed in 1785 or earlier in Morris County shares two major features with the tavern that the other buildings do not: a full stone-walled cellar and an exposed stone chimney back. Other similar details at the Dickerson Log Cabin include planked logs with full dovetail connection, an eaves elevation entrance, the fireplace on the gable end wall, one-room plan, and fireplace wall paneling (removed prior to HABS documentation). The remaining two unhewn log cabins have less in common with the tavern; the logs are fully round with saddle notches, the cabins were erected on dry-laid stones, and neither has a chimney and fireplace or winder stairs. They do fall within the size range of the other cabins and both have eaves elevation entrances.

The Cole Landing Tavern is a rare surviving example of early eighteenth-century log construction in New Jersey. The building exhibits a common construction method for log construction throughout New Jersey. Planked logs were easier to move, allowed for quick construction, interlocked for stability, and provided planar walls for more utilitarian interior use and for shedding water on the exterior. The full dovetail notching provided the most secure connection of the types of notching employed in American corner-timbering. Like most of the other documented examples of log construction in New Jersey, the tavern is a single pen plan with a loft above, a gable end chimney, a gable roof, and an eaves elevation entrance door. The tavern also features a paneled fireplace wall with an enclosed winder stair and an open joist ceiling, both of which were not uncommon for early to mid-eighteenth-century houses in New Jersey. The tavern's interior and exterior were apparently both originally white-washed, which was also common for log construction. The early addition of clapboard over the exterior was typical as well for planked-log cabins with box corners. Finally, the tavern also exhibits three particularly unusual elements: a full cellar, which appears to have been highly atypical for log cabin construction; an exposed chimney back on the exterior, which was noted on only one

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other documented cabin; and, the use of planking, which is still in place, rather than shingles on the roof.⁴⁶ This combination of representative features and atypical surviving details renders the tavern unique and invaluable record of early log construction in New Jersey.

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⁴⁶ The cabin moved to the Hancock House historic site, not included for comparison in this text, also has an exposed chimney back, but the building is reported to be a complete reconstruction from remaining wood from an old cabin and was not therefore considered a reliable comparison point. No other examples of plank roofing were noted.

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Verbal Boundary Description

All of the property contained in Block 4801, Lot 13 of the Township of Gloucester, County of Camden, New Jersey.

Boundary Justification

Block 4801, Lot 13 is the current property associated with the tavern.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Cole Landing Tavern

City or Vicinity: Blenheim, Gloucester Township

County: Camden State: New Jersey

Photographers: Adin Mickle and Margaret Westfield

Date Photographed: 12 March 2018, 4 August 2015, 7 December 2018

Description of photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 0001: View of the south and east elevations of Cole Landing Tavern, camera facing northwest. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0002: View of the South Branch of Timber Creek from Cole Landing, camera facing southeast. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0003: View of the south facade. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0004: Detail of the west window on the south facade. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0005: View of the east (side) elevation, camera facing northwest. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0006: View of the north (rear) elevation, camera facing southwest. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0007: View of the west side elevation, camera facing northeast. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0008: Detail of dovetail joint exposed on original northwest corner. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0009: Interior view of the cellar, camera facing east. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0010: Detail of cellar framing, camera facing northwest, looking up. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0011: Detail of cellar fireplace vault, camera facing west. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0012: Detail of the cellar bulkhead, camera facing southwest. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0013: Interior view of the addition cellar, camera facing northeast. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0014: Interior view of outside surface of the original north foundation wall from addition cellar, camera facing east. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0015: Interior view of the main first floor room, camera facing west. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0016: Interior view of the main first floor room, camera facing east. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0017: Detail of the floor grate. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

Photograph 0018: Detail of fireplace paneling, camera facing west. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

Photograph 0019: Detail of door panel, camera facing west. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Section number PHOTOS Page 2

- Photograph 0020: View of paneled doors, camera facing northwest. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0021: Detail of paneled fireplace wall, camera facing west. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0022: Detail of wood door latch on cellar door. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0023: Detail of wood door latch on attic door. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0024: Detail of fire box, camera facing west. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0025: Detail of fireplace with access panel open, camera facing west. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0026: Detail of crown molding above fireplace paneling. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0027: Detail of oil-burning wall sconce on west wall. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0028: Detail of sign reused as cupboard shelf. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0029: Detail of log wall construction within cellar stairway. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0030: Interior view of west window in south wall. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0031: Detail of Georgian window muntin. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0032: Detail of Federal window muntin. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0033: Interior view of east window in south wall. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0034: Ceiling detail showing second floor framing with added mid-span beam. (21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)
- Photograph 0035: Detail in north addition ceiling at partition and north wall of cabin. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0036: Detail of exterior siding under drywall on added south porch enclosure. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0037: View of attic looking east. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0038: View of attic looking west. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0039: Detail of paired rafters at ridge. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0040: Detail of vertical boards covering roof surface. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0041: Detail of the winder stair to the attic, camera facing southwest. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0042: Detail of hiding space under removable board in attic. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0043: Detail of chimney in attic. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)
- Photograph 0044: Exterior view from the southeast of cabin during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0045: East (side) elevation of cabin during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0046: North (rear) elevation of cabin during construction, camera facing southwest. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0047: West (side) elevation of cabin during construction, camera facing northeast. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).

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- Photograph 0048: Interior west wall of cabin during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0049: Detail of first floor door to attic during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0050: Interior south log wall exposed during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0051: Detail showing May 1908 newspaper found during demolition of added board siding. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0052: Interior view of replacement door in wider, shorter original door opening during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0053: Detail of original interior door trim exposed during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0054: Detail of structural deterioration in northeast corner of cellar during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).
- Photograph 0055: Detail of the underside of attic floorboards near northwest corner during construction (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).

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Historic Photograph #1: West elevation of the Cole Landing Tavern (c. 1930) from the files of the Camden County Historical Society. Note opening to north addition's cellar with two door leaves on strap hinges, and screened front porch with lattice panel at base and wood steps without stoop.

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Historic Photograph #2: View of the Cole Landing Tavern from the southwest showing John Uhland with landscaped front yard, c.1945. Note railed walkway from front screened front porch, open bulkhead door under north addition, and shadow of gabled structure to the west.
(From private collection; used with permission.)



Cole Landing Tavern

New Jersey and National Registers Nomination
 Gloucester Township,
 Camden County,
 New Jersey

Boundary and tax map



Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

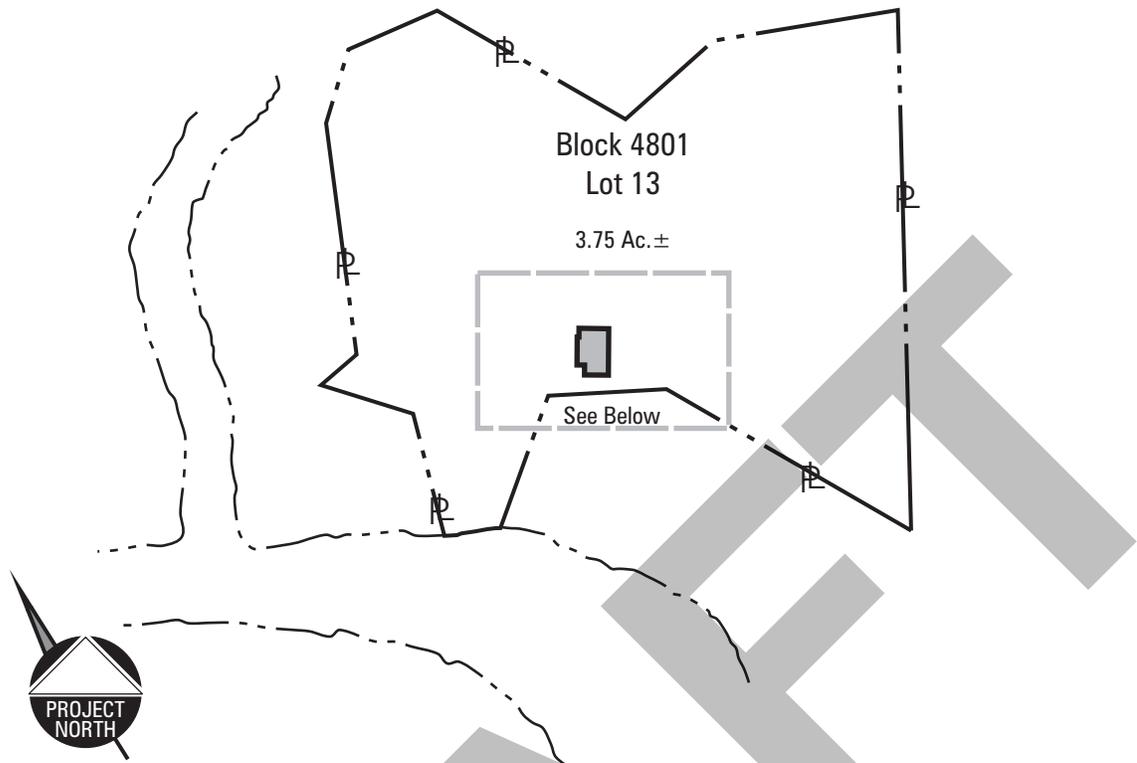
Legend

-  NJ & NR Nomination
-  Counties
-  Municipalities
-  Tax Parcels
-  Coordinates

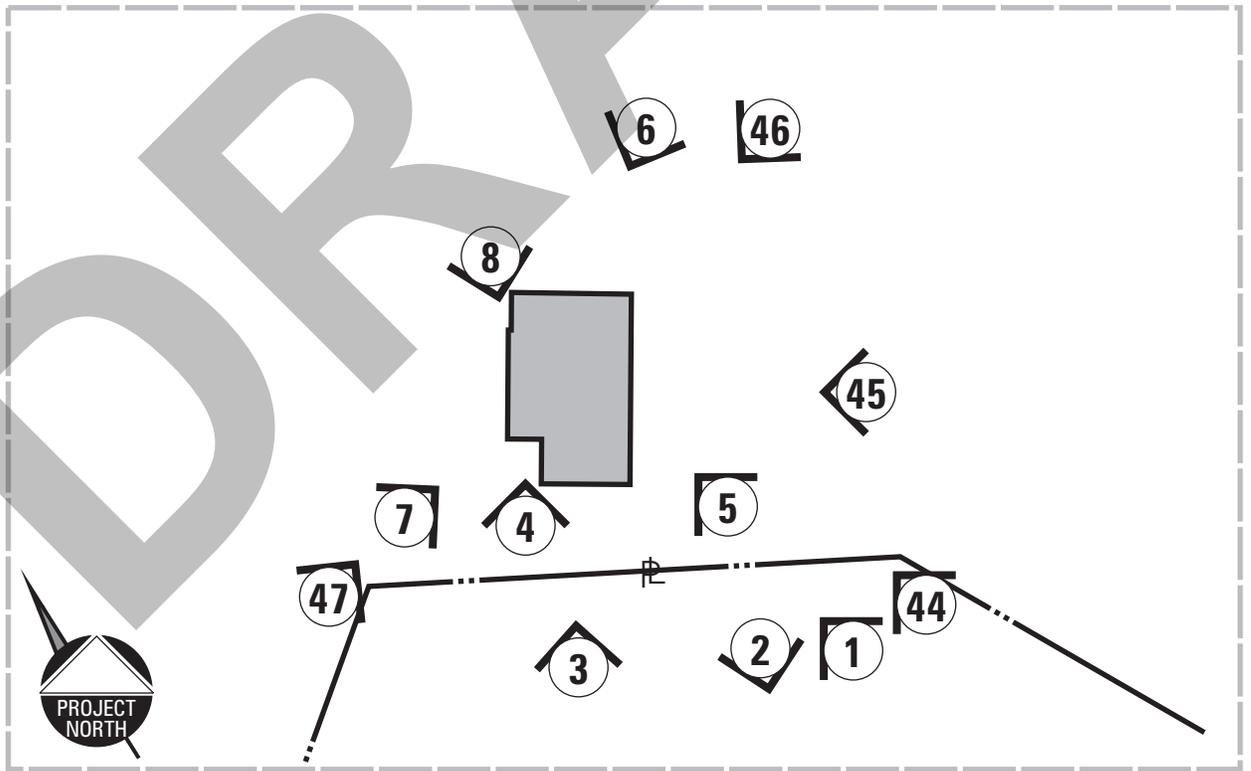
4.35 Acres



*NJDEP,
 Historic Preservation Office
 June 2020*



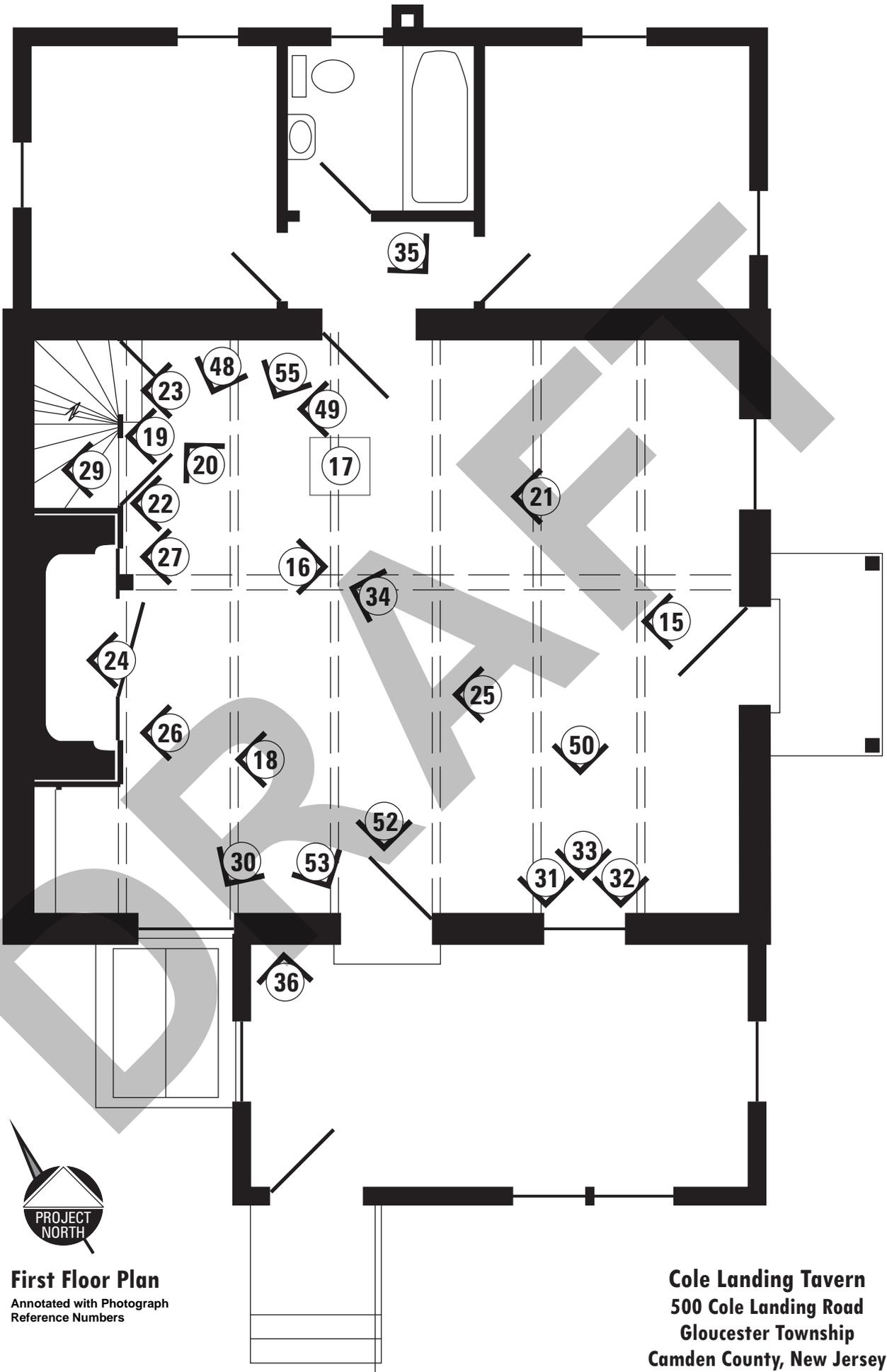
Full Property Site Plan



Partial Site Plan

Annotated with Photograph Reference Numbers

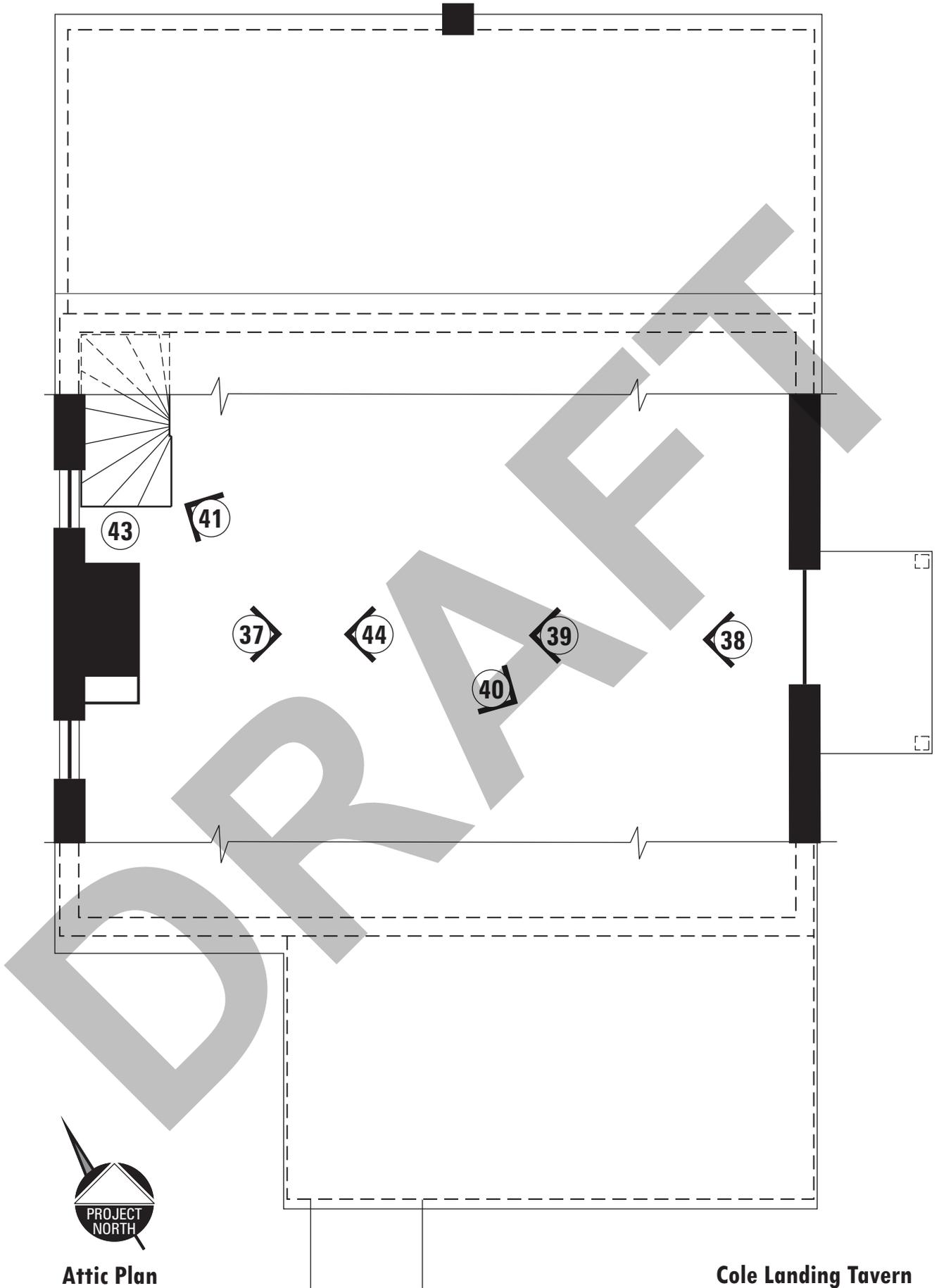
Cole Landing Tavern
500 Cole Landing Road
Gloucester Township
Camden County, New Jersey



First Floor Plan

Annotated with Photograph Reference Numbers

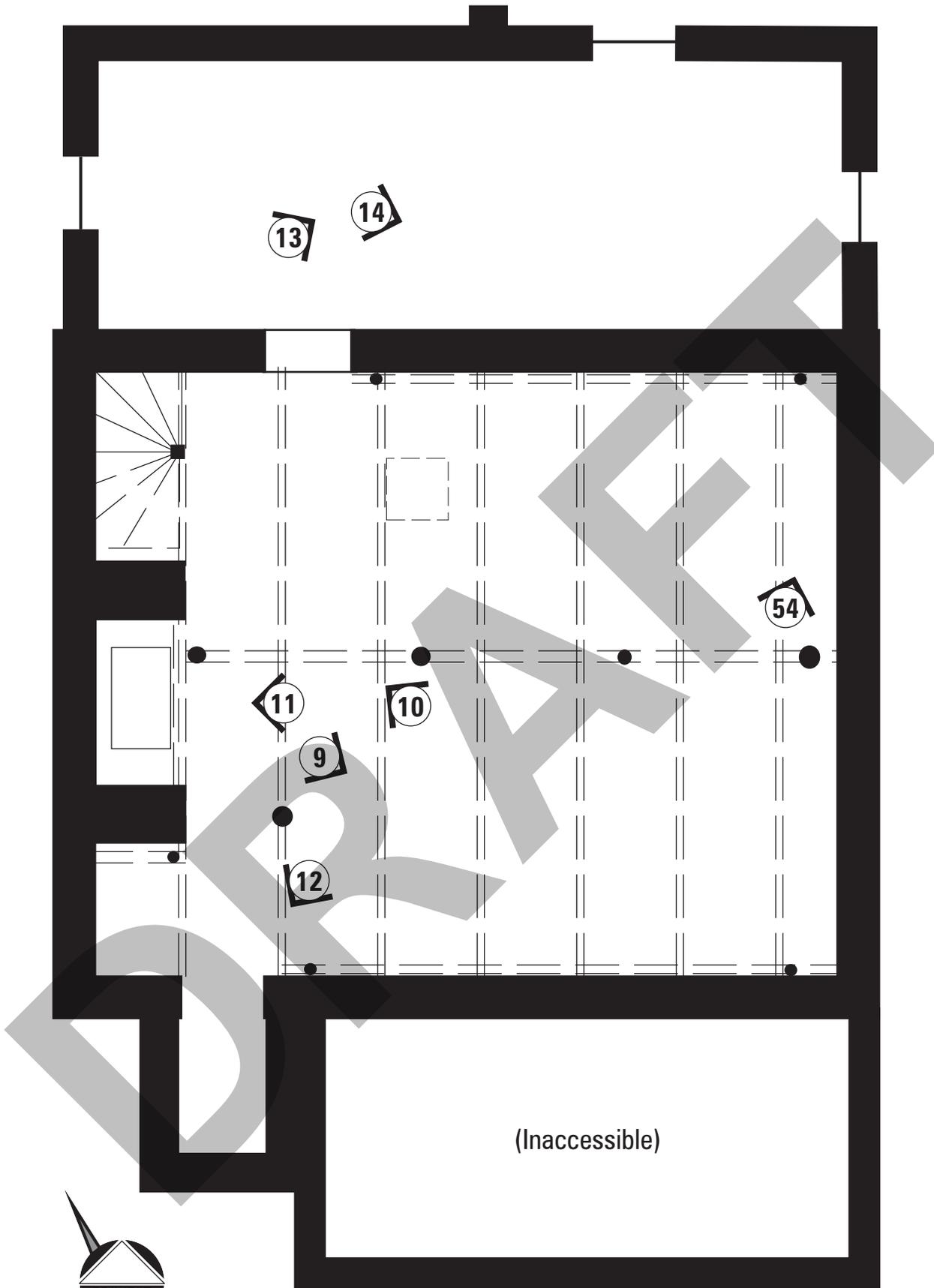
Cole Landing Tavern
 500 Cole Landing Road
 Gloucester Township
 Camden County, New Jersey



Attic Plan

Annotated with Photograph
Reference Numbers

Cole Landing Tavern
500 Cole Landing Road
Gloucester Township
Camden County, New Jersey



Basement Plan
Annotated with Photograph Reference Numbers

Cole Landing Tavern
500 Cole Landing Road
Gloucester Township
Camden County, New Jersey

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Map from the archives of the Moravian Church, c.1745. The map appears to be a guide of the area for Moravian missionaries, marking the Moravian churches, the houses of some members, and local taverns. At the upper left, a tavern is shown

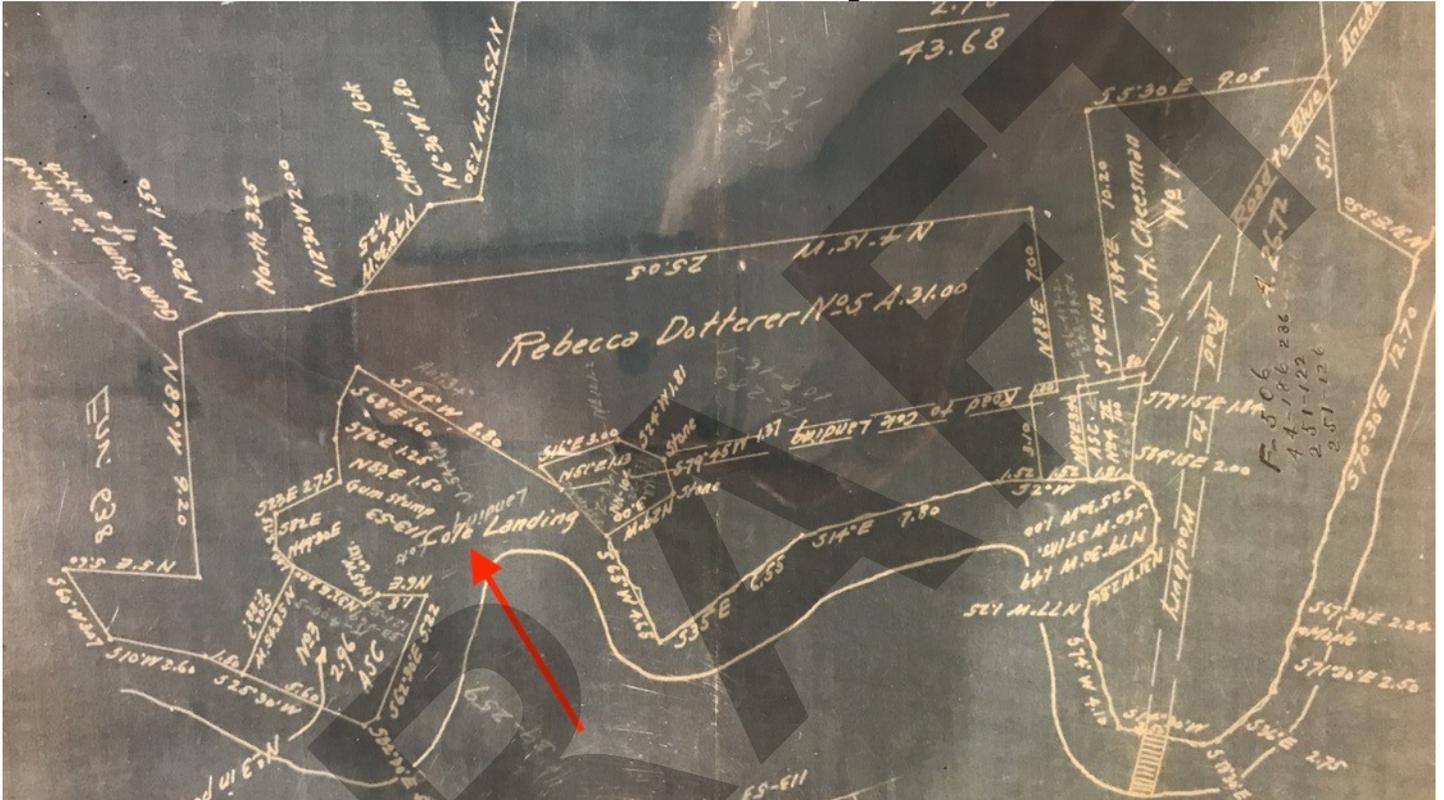
United States Department of the Interior
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Cole Landing Tavern
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by the Salem Road where it crosses Big Timber Creek, which matches the location of the Cole Landing tavern.



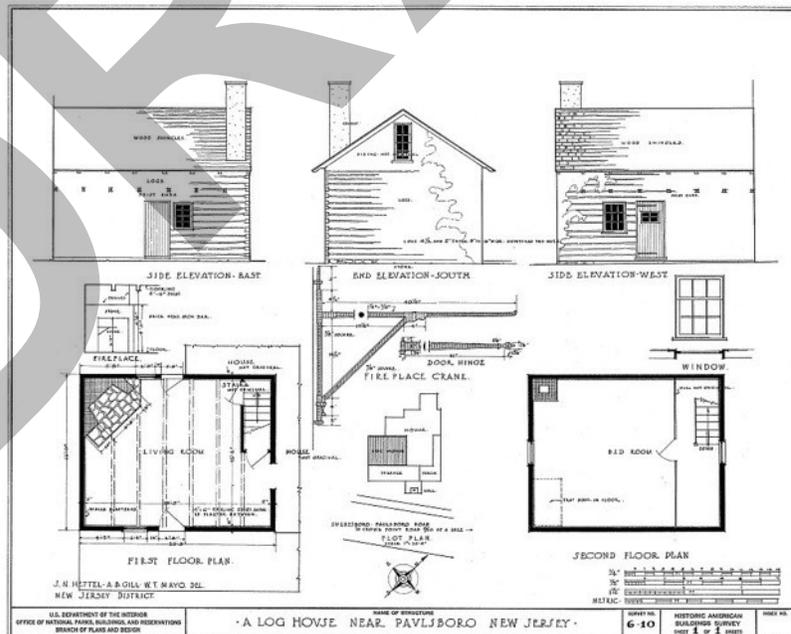
Map A, Division of Estate of Joseph H. Cheesman, 1857, showing Cole Landing. In the collection of the Gloucester County Historical Society (GCHS C-38).

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National Park Service

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Nothnagle Log Cabin (c.1685?), Paulsboro, Gloucester County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936.

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Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin (c.1700), Mauricetown, Cumberland County.
National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1986.

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Shinn-Curtis Log House (c. 1712 or c.1732), Mount Holly Burlington County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1966.

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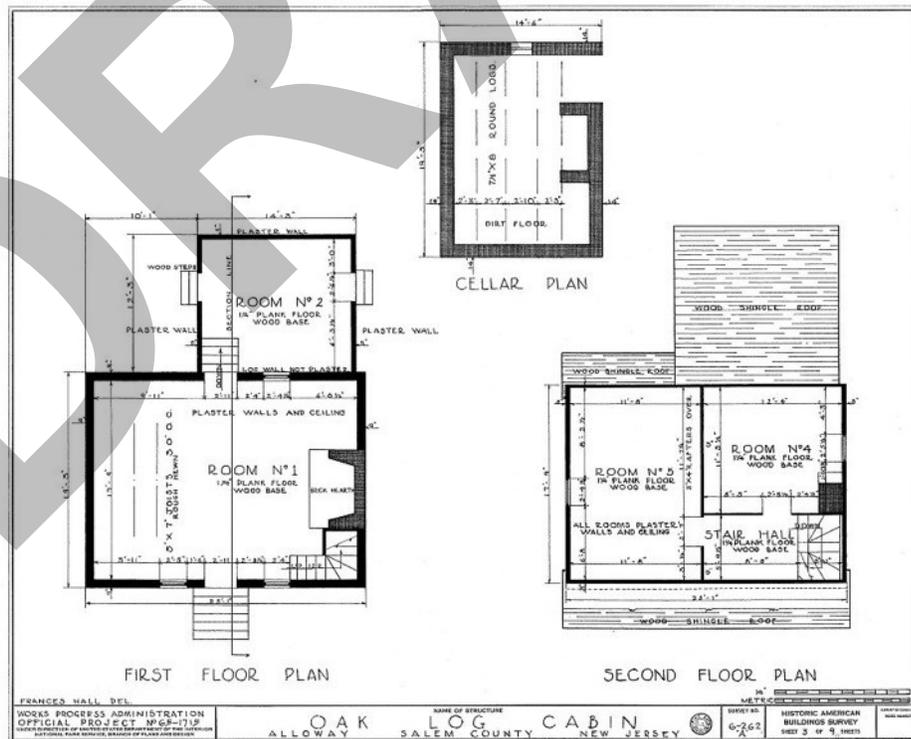
Rutan Log Cabin (c.1775), (moved to) Waterloo Village,
Allamuchy Mountain State Park, Sussex County.
National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1976.

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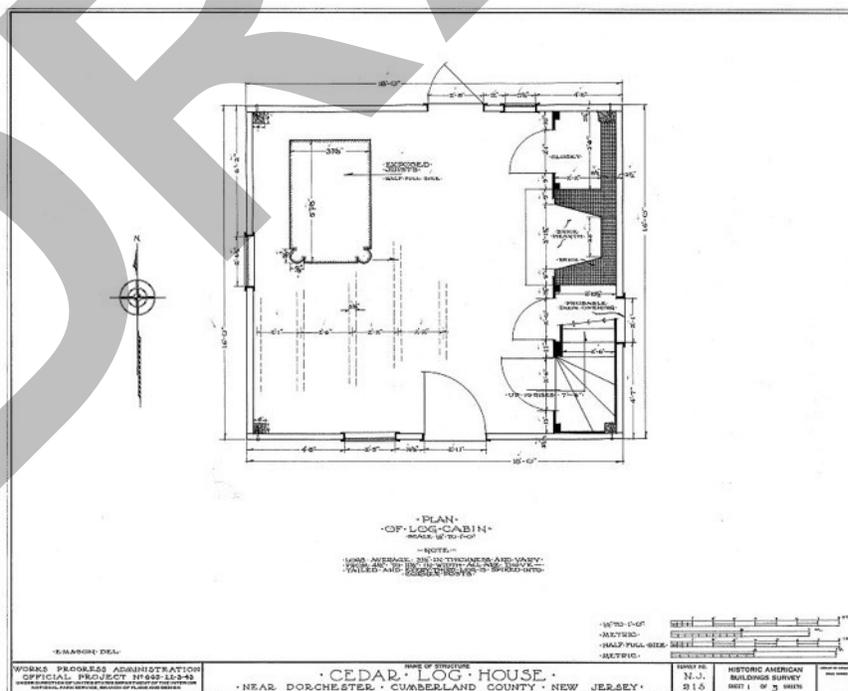
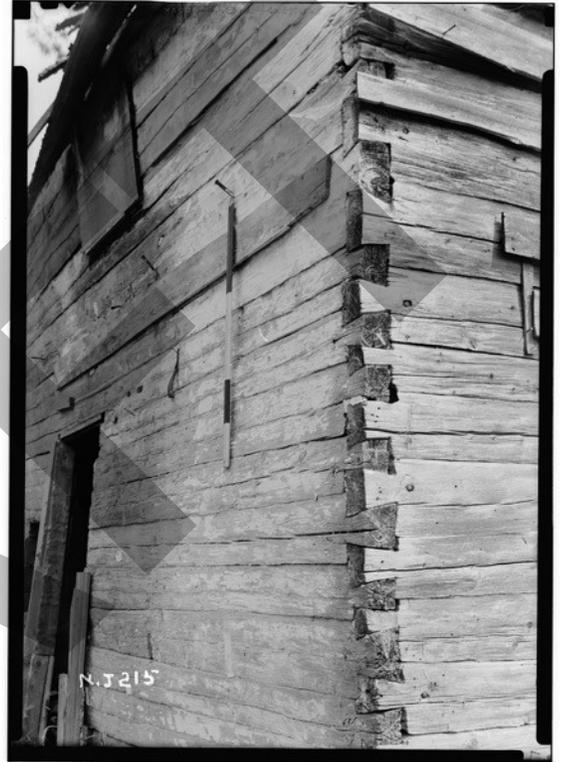
Holme-Reeves Log House (c. 1775), Alloway, Salem County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936.

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Reeve-Marshall Log House (c.1775), Dorchester, Cumberland County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1937.

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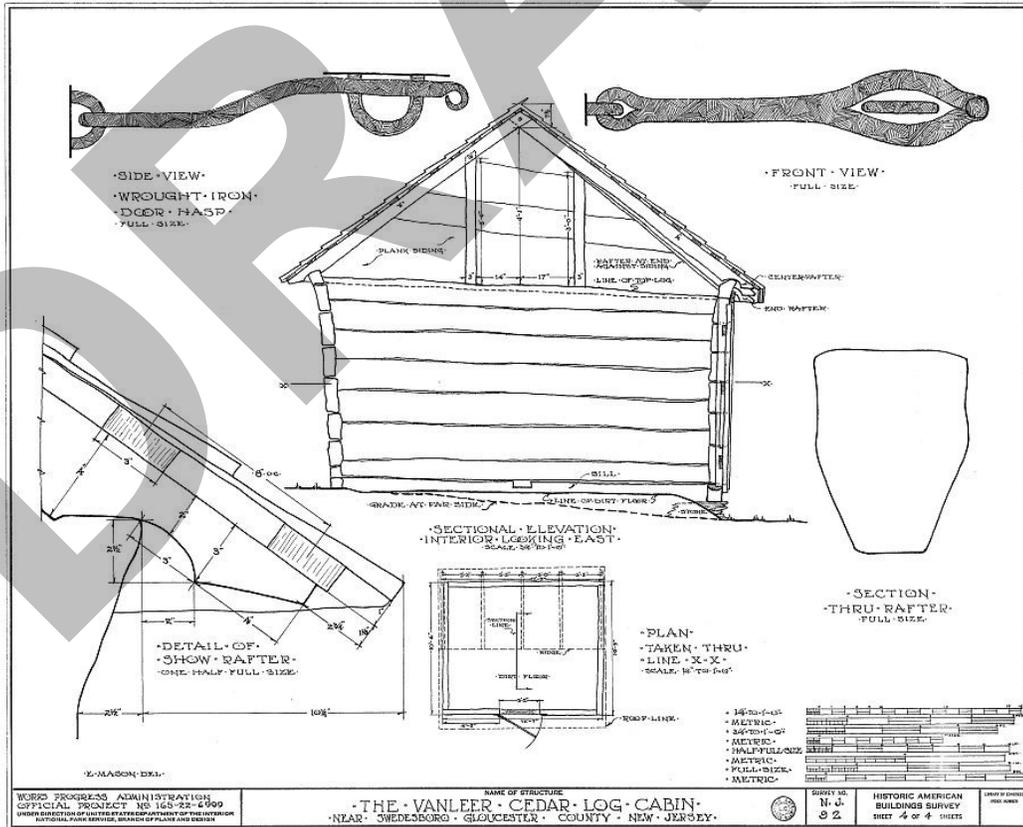
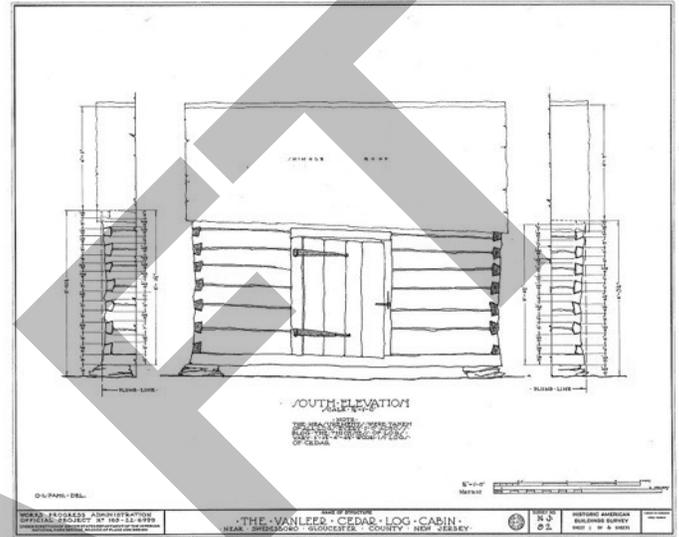
Mench-Reall Log Cabin (c.1775), Friesburg, Salem County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1936.

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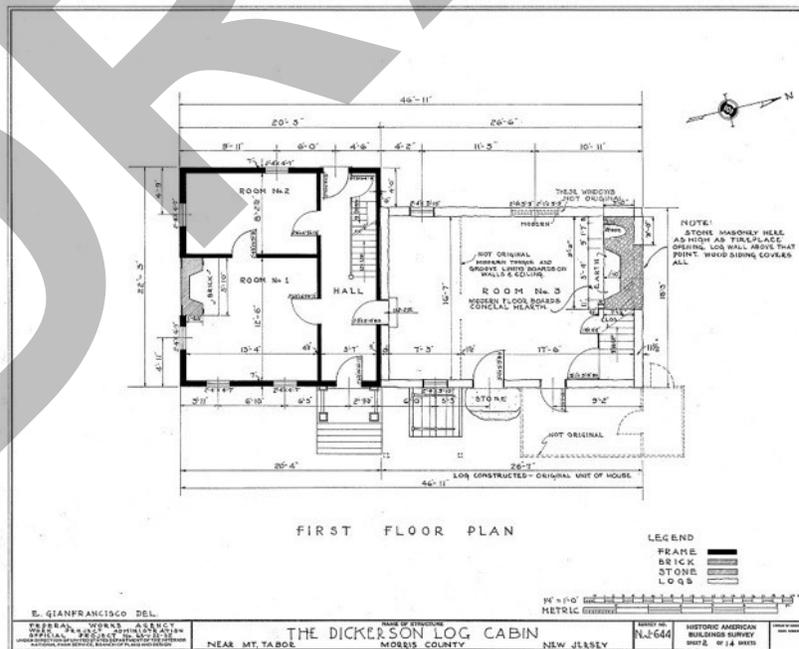
Vanleer Log Cabin (c.1750), moved to Swedesboro, Gloucester County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1938.

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Dickerson Log House (c.1785), near Mt. Tabor, Morris County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1940.

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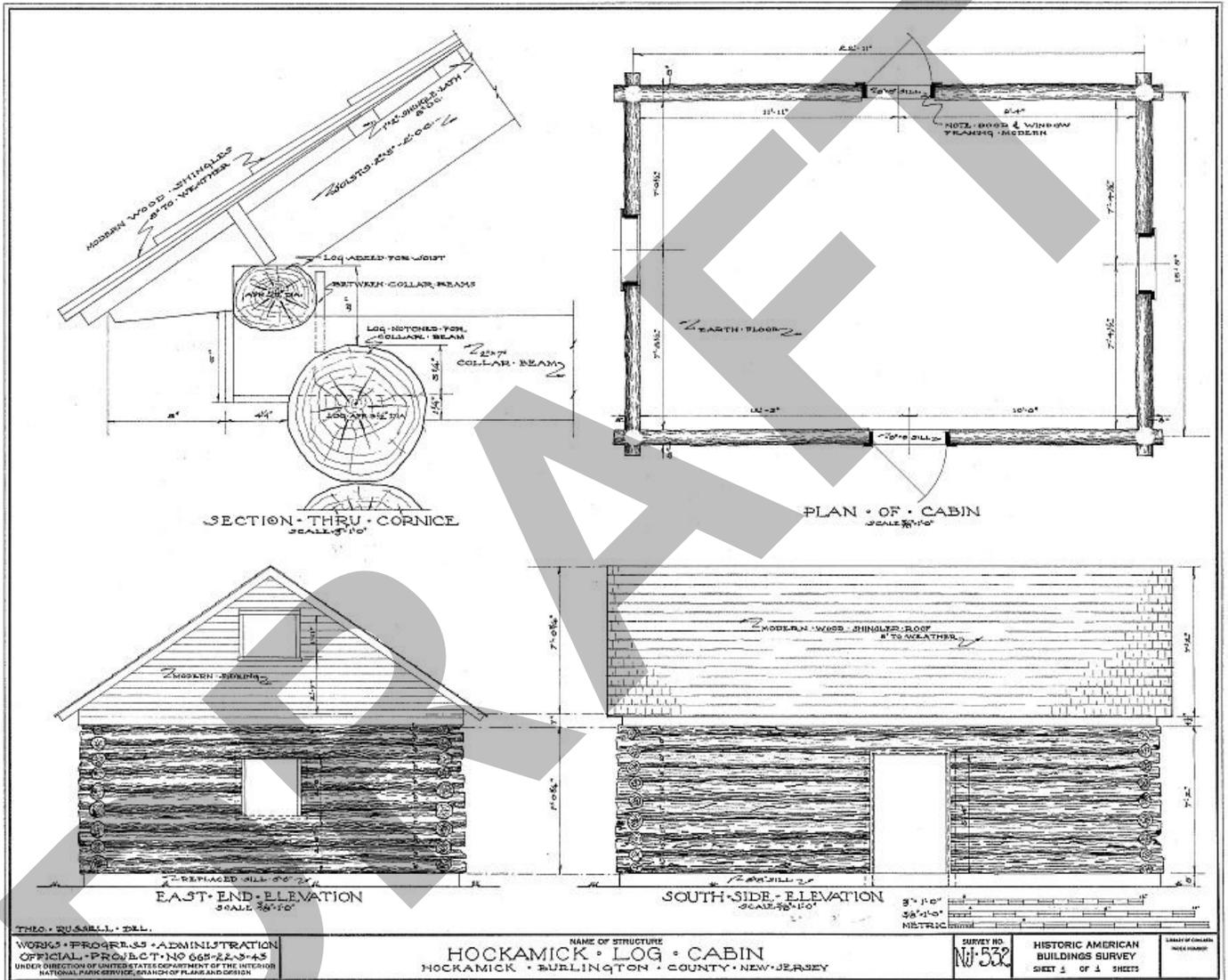
Peter Bard Log Cabin (1720), Pemberton Township, Burlington County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1935-1936.

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Hockamick Log Cabin (c.1775), near Cookstown, Burlington County.
Historic American Buildings Survey, 1939.

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Photograph 0001: View of the south and east elevations of Cole Landing Tavern, camera facing northwest. (4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0002: View of the south branch of Timber Creek from Cole Landing, camera facing south. (7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0003: View of the south facade.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0004: Detail of the west window on the south facade.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0005: View of the east (side) elevation, camera facing northwest.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0006: View of the north (rear) elevation, camera facing southwest.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0007: View of the west side elevation, camera facing northeast.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0008: Detail of dovetail joint exposed on original northwest corner.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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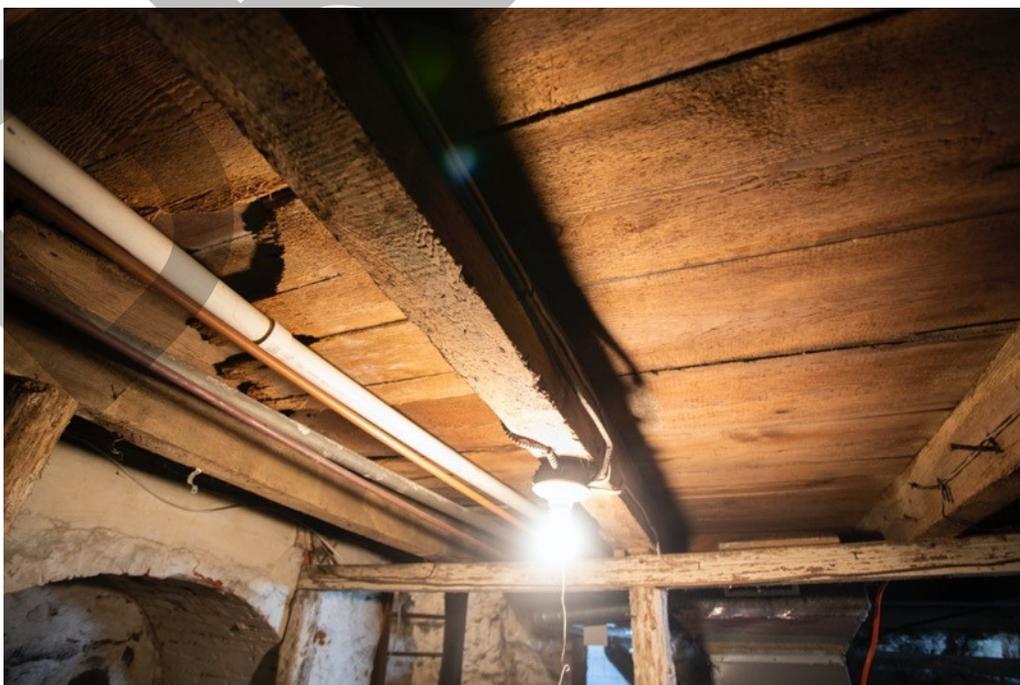
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Photograph 0009: Interior view of the cellar, camera facing east.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0010: Detail of cellar framing, camera facing northwest, looking up.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0011: Detail of cellar fireplace vault, camera facing west.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0012: Detail of the cellar bulkhead, camera facing southwest.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0013: Interior view of the addition cellar, camera facing northeast.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0014: Interior view of outside surface of the original north foundation wall from addition cellar, camera facing east.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0015: Interior view of the main first floor room, camera facing west.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0016: Interior view of the main first floor room, camera facing east.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0017: Detail of the floor grate in the original cabin floor.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



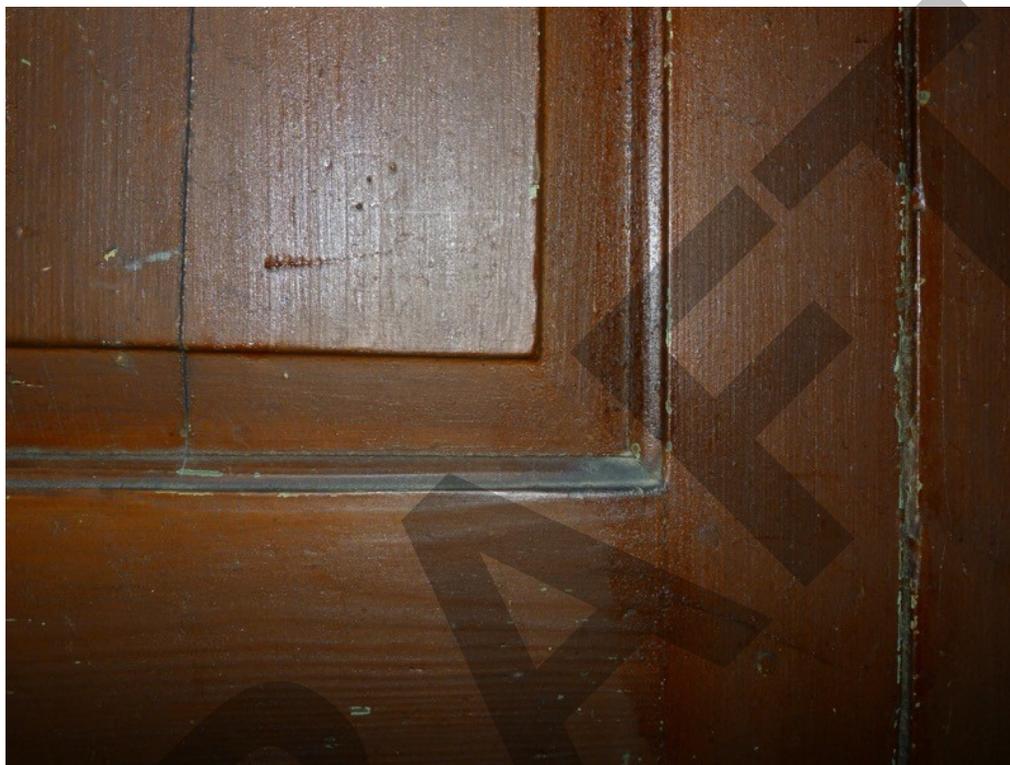
Photograph 0018: Detail of fireplace paneling, camera facing west.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0019: Detail of door panel, camera facing west.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0020: View of paneled doors, camera facing northwest.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0021: Detail of paneled fireplace wall, camera facing west.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0022: Detail of wood door latch on cellar door.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0023: Detail of wood door latch on attic door.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0024: Detail of fire box, camera facing west.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0025: Detail of fireplace with access panel open, camera facing west.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0026: Detail of crown molding above fireplace paneling.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0027: Detail of oil-burning wall sconce on west wall.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0028: Detail of sign reused as cupboard shelf.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0029: Detail of log wall construction within cellar stairway.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0030: Interior view of west window in south wall.
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Photograph 0031: Detail of Georgian window muntin.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0032: Detail of Federal window muntin.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0033: Interior view of east window in south wall.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)

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Photograph 0034: Ceiling detail showing second floor framing with added mid-span beam.
(21 February 2018 by Adin Mickle)



Photograph 0035: Detail in north addition ceiling at partition and north wall of cabin.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0036: Detail of exterior siding under drywall on added south porch enclosure.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0037: View of attic looking east.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0038: View of attic looking west.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 39: Detail of paired rafters at ridge.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0040: Detail of vertical boards covering roof surface.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0041: Detail of the winder stair to the attic, camera facing southwest.
(7 December 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0042: Detail of hiding space under removable board in attic.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0043: Detail of chimney in attic.
(4 August 2015 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0044: Exterior view from the southeast of cabin during construction.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0045: East (side) elevation of cabin during construction.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0046: North (rear) elevation of cabin during construction, camera facing southwest.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)



Photograph 0047: West (side) elevation of cabin during construction, camera facing northeast.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0048: Interior west wall of cabin during construction.
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Photograph 0049: Detail of first floor door to attic and stud wall found under 1908 vertical-board paneling during construction.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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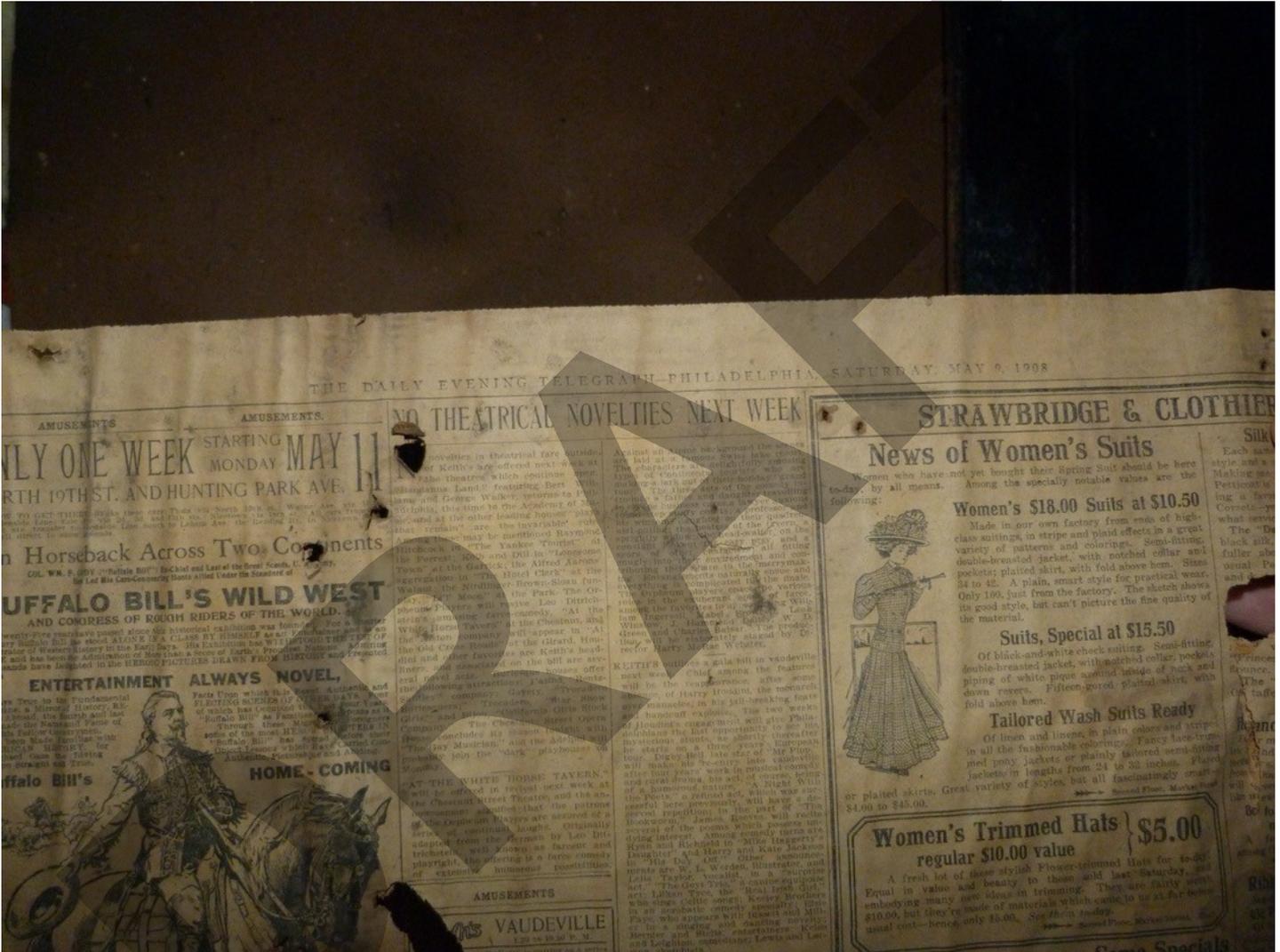
Photograph 0050: Interior south log wall exposed during construction.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield).

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Photograph 0051: Detail showing one of May 1908 newspapers found during demolition of added board siding. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0052: Interior view of replacement door in wider, shorter original door opening during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0053: Detail of original interior door trim exposed during construction.
(December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0054: Detail of structural deterioration in northeast corner of cellar during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)

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Photograph 0055: Detail of the underside of attic floor boards above added beam against west wall during construction. (December 7, 2018 by Margaret Westfield)