

The Samuel Hugg House
Near Westville, Camden County, New Jersey

HABS-NJ-284

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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of New Jersey

Historic American Buildings Survey
Seymour Williams, A.I.A., District Officer
133 Central Avenue, Rahway, New Jersey

The Samuel Hugg House
Near Westville, Camden County, New Jersey

Owner: William Myers

Date of Erection: 1768

Architect:

Builder: Samuel Hugg

Present Condition: Good

Number of Stories: Two

Materials of Construction: Foundation - stone

Exterior walls - front
Flemish bond with red
headers; ~~ends English
bond with red headers~~

Interior walls - plaster

Inside brick chimneys

Roof - pitch with dormers

Historical Data:

The first Hugg was John, who came from the County Wexford, Ireland, in the early 1680's to Gloucester County. He bought his first land in 1685 from Robert Zane, a tract of five hundred acres at the junction of Big and Little Timber Creeks. It was from him that the church wardens of the Swedish church bought their land in 1703 (NJ-85). By 1714 all of the land between the two branches of Timber Creek extending from the head of Little Timber to Big Timber belonged to the Hugg family.

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The grandson of John, Samuel Hugg, married Mary Collins on July 9, 1764. Four years later, according to the blue glazed headers in the chimney in the east end, the house was built by Samuel and Mary Hugg whose initials appear on this chimney. Samuel Hugg became a captain of the Western Company of Artillery on March 1, 1776. In the Whitall diary there is an entry for 1777 under the date of October 22 which says "Captain Samuel Hugg had our wagon for ammunition today".

The Hugg house was sold in 1800 to Michael Fisher. The property had remained in the Hugg family for over one hundred years.

The older section of the house is a two and one-half story building which bears besides the initials of the builder, the date in blue glazed header bricks in its chimney. Somewhat later, a one and one-half story section was added to the east end. The addition was built to conform with the architecture of the older part. ~~The ends of both sections of the house are English bond.~~ The front of the older part of the house, the river side, is of Flemish bond with red headers and stretchers. There is a row of bricks under the cornice of which every fourth brick is a black glazed header. There is a projecting base course on the front of the house which extends to the water table where it returns to the main wall face by a single course of a quarter turned brick. On the remaining walls the water table is marked by a single course of red header bricks. The interior is a typical example of an early colonial home.

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Dec. Jan. 26 '37 TKW