

# **Survey and Documentation of Marshalltown**

**Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey**

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## **Acknowledgements**

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Coordination: David Culver, Township of Mannington Historian; Mannington Township Committee

Measuring: Beverly and Arnold Bradway, Heather Boyd, Jaylund Sye, Sharon Washburn

Research: Beverly Carr Bradway, Harlan Buzby, Timothy Hack, Ann Madara, Emily Mosher, Donald Pierce, Dr. James F. Turk

Cemetery survey: Beverly Carr Bradway, Harlan Buzby, Sharon Washburn

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Informants: Elmer and Ann Young, Rev. Potts, Bishop Delbert Jackson, Jeffery Sye, Ernie and Marie Tucker, Ruthie Moore, Tracey Moore, Ruthann Wright, Emma Marie Trusty, Ernie and Jean Henderson, Andy Hill

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## Introduction

The purpose of this project was to survey and record the surviving buildings and cemeteries and their histories in Marshalltown, one of several early-nineteenth-century free-black communities in Salem County. A school house, a church, and two cemeteries survive from its nineteenth and early-twentieth century heyday as a center of African-American everyday rural life. The historic landscape of Marshalltown is in a state of disappearing. Once a setting for many houses and gardens, two churches, a school, and stores, Marshalltown is now a fragmented cultural landscape, yet key buildings survive to tell its history.

Salem County still lacks a comprehensive cultural resource survey, but there is an inventory of African-American historic places from a special study undertaken by the state in 1984.<sup>1</sup> In it, twenty-three historically black places were identified, and five were pre-Civil War free-black communities of which Marshalltown was one. The inventory did not actually document particular properties with survey forms, photography, or drawings, however. This project will pick up where the inventory left off.

Marshalltown, also historically known as Marshallville, Marlboro, and Frogtown, is an isolated hamlet at the margin of prime Mannington Township farmland and along the edge of the wetlands of tidal Mannington Meadow on the Salem River. Habitation in Marshalltown lay along the east-west Marshalltown Road and the north-south Roosevelt Avenue which tees into the latter at its south end. Roosevelt Avenue lies on the spine of a triangular piece of upland on the east side of Kates Creek meadow, the upper part of Mannington Meadow.

Located on a watercourse connected to the Delaware River, and with two African churches in its midst, the likelihood that there was antebellum Underground Railroad activity is high. One author asserted that Mannington was a favored crossing point for fugitives from Delaware, and that even Harriet Tubman passed through here, but the assertions are yet to be substantiated.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, study is warranted of this early free-black settlement; research on the historic African-American landscape in Salem County and New Jersey is scarce.

Material culture embodies and emanates history. Material historic remains in Marshalltown include a school house, a church, its associated cemetery, a small frame house, and another cemetery associated with an extinct church. The Marshalltown School is vacant and boarded up, and if not for the watchful eye of a neighbor, it would not have survived this long. The township owns the school house and has considered moving it to a different location in the township for interpretive purposes, but there has been no preservation planning study done. Marshalltown School is one of the sites artistically documented by photographer Wendel A. White, Distinguished Professor of Art at The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey in his web project "Schools for the Colored: The Architecture and Landscape of Segregated Schools."<sup>3</sup> Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church is still active but is down to two worshippers. Little Bethel A. M. E. Church

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Craig, *New Jersey Black Historic Places Survey*, 1982-1984.

<sup>2</sup> Emma Marie Trusty, *The Underground Railroad: Ties That Bound Unveiled* (Philadelphia: Amed Library, 1997), 319; personal communication, July, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> <http://schoolsforthecolored.com/index.html>.



cemetery is overgrown and has lost grave markers to thieves.<sup>4</sup> The frame house built by William H. Thomas is the only historic house left on Roosevelt Avenue, and it is vacant and deteriorating.

Isolation, theft, vandalism, and lack of historic preservation planning threaten the surviving cultural landscape of Marshalltown. The documentation created in this project will provide a foundation for future preservation efforts.

## **Research Design**

### ***Objectives***

To record the extant historic resources in Marshalltown using standard historic preservation methods. To link the resources with archival documents to understand why they look the way they do and what they mean. To provide a basis for continuing study and preservation planning.

### ***Methods***

The following objects were surveyed:

1. Mt. Zion AUMP Church
2. Marshalltown School
3. William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House
4. Mt. Zion AUMP cemetery
5. Little Bethel AME cemetery

The following documentation tasks were included:

1. Cultural Resource Survey: The surveys at the NJ Historic Preservation Office were searched for existing records in this locality. NJHPO CRS forms were completed for the three buildings, a cemetery, and for a historic district. The forms include architectural description, setting description, historical background, significance, eligibility opinion, and photographs.
2. Cemetery Survey: The cemetery grave markers were surveyed using forms and photography. Data was collected on the physical aspects of the markers as well as the burials.
3. Drawings: Using Historic American Building Survey field methods, field notes of the three buildings were made and digital drawings of floor plans, exterior elevations and sections were drafted with AutoCAD software.
4. Certification of Eligibility: An application will be submitted to the SHPO with a copy of this report to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

### ***Personnel***

The following people carried out the particular tasks of this study.

Cultural Resource Survey: Janet L. Sheridan

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<sup>4</sup> Dr. Donald L. Pierce, County Historian and Trustee at Mt. Pisgah AME Church, personal communication, August 23, 2008.

Cemetery: Janet L. Sheridan and volunteers Beverly Carr Bradway, Harlan Buzby, Sharon Washburn

Drawings (fieldwork): Janet L. Sheridan, Center for Historic Architecture and Design (Prof. Rebecca Sheppard and graduate students Melissa Blair, Riley Hollenbaugh, Leah Kacanda, Laura Keeley, and Allison Olsen), and volunteers Beverly Carr Bradway, Arnold Bradway, Heather Boyd, Sharon Washburn, and Jaylund Sye

Drawings (AutoCAD drafting): Janet L. Sheridan

## Results

### *Cultural Resource Survey*

The following survey forms were found at the SHPO office for properties in the study area:

1. Survey #7850 (Green Binders)
  - a. **1705-4 House on Roosevelt Ave.** This is 22 Roosevelt Avenue (Block 29 Lot 3), the house included in this survey.
  - b. **1705-5 Mt. Zion AUMP.** Included in this survey.
  - c. The school was missed
  - d. 117 Marshalltown Road was missed.
2. Survey #7855, Vol. 2. (Black Binders)
  - a. **1533786894 Roosevelt Dr.** This is 22 Roosevelt Ave, same as 1705-4 above). The tax parcel reference is given as Block 29 Lot 5, which is incorrect. It is Block 29 Lot 3.
  - b. **-798075779 Mt. Zion AUMP, 23 Roosevelt Ave., built 1879, Block 30 Lot 11. Notes more research needed.**
  - c. The school was missed.
  - d. 117 Marshalltown Road was missed.
  - e. There were no listings on Marshalltown Road.
3. "Intensive Level Survey Report – Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey" July 2004 by CHRS, Inc.
  - a. A map shows points for resources on Marshalltown Road for which there are no survey forms in the binder.
  - b. **23 Roosevelt Avenue (Mt. Zion)** was determined eligible under Criterion A for the formation of African-American communities.
  - c. Page 22: "Only one resource remains in Marshalltown – one church and cemetery"
  - d. No reference to the 1984 Robert Craig survey.

Architectural description, setting description, historical background, significance and eligibility narratives for Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church, the Marshalltown School, the William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House, the Little Bethel A. M. E. Cemetery, and the Marshalltown Historic District appear in New Jersey Cultural Resource Survey forms in Appendix I. The survey proposes a historic district based on these four resources and the fragmentary nature of the landscape. Local informants, deed research and aerial photography revealed many former house plots from the historic period so the area should be regarded as an archaeological site. The cemeteries, which

date to the 1840s, should be regarded as archaeological resources as well. Three of the four resources surveyed are considered “key contributing” because they are representative, and are the only surviving examples, of three property types associated with African-American life: a church, a school, and a dwelling. There is one other house that is worthy of survey that was not initially proposed for inclusion in this survey, 117 Marshalltown Road, but research shows is a nineteenth-century tenant farmhouse, and was occupied by a black family during the period of significance.

### ***Cemetery Survey***

There were a total of 60 graves stones found, 54 at Mt. Zion and six at Little Bethel. In design they range from the very best limestone and granite workmanship of the time, to a crude homemade concrete type, and possibly unmarked rough fieldstones. The markers of founder Thomas Marshall and other early key players such as Samuel Mink and John H. Green were found. Four military veterans including two Civil War U. S. Colored Troops were discovered. Data on physical markers and burials was input into two Filemaker Pro databases indexed by marker number. Four lists of grave marker information keyed to marker number, photos and locations appear in Appendix II. The photos captioned with photo numbers, of the markers by cemetery follow the lists in Appendix II.

### ***Drawings***

The titleblock for the drawings was adapted from the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) AutoCAD titleblock. They are on HABS standard sheet sizes. Letter-size, reduced versions of the drawings are found in Appendix III. Full size drawings will be archived at the Salem County Historical Society, the Salem Free Library, and the Salem Community College Library.

Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church drawing set includes: First Floor Plan, Second Floor (Balcony) Plan, Historic Floor Plan, South Elevation, West Elevation, North Elevation, East Elevation, Section looking North, and Ceiling Truss and Roof Framing at a scale of  $\frac{1}{4}''=1'-0''$ . The full size drawing sheet is 36 x 24 inches.

The Marshalltown School drawing set includes: Floor Plan, South Elevation, East Elevation, North Elevation, West Elevation, Section Looking West, and Historic Floor Plan at a scale of  $\frac{3}{8}''=1'-0''$ . The full size drawing sheet is 24 x 19 inches.

The William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House drawing set includes: First Floor Plan, Second Floor Plan, North Elevation, West Elevation, and South Elevation at a scale of  $\frac{3}{8}''=1'-0''$ . The full size drawing sheet is 24 x 19 inches.

### ***Organization***

All of the findings and documentation products of this survey are found in the Appendices.

## **Appendices**

### ***Appendix I. New Jersey Cultural Resource Survey Forms***

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Property Name:** Mt. Zion African Union Methodist Protestant Church

**Street Address:** Street #: 23 Apartment #: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)

Prefix: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: Roosevelt Suffix: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: AVE

**County(s):** Salem **Zip Code:** 08069

**Municipality(s):** Mannington **Block(s):** 30

**Local Place Name(s):** Marshalltown **Lot(s):** 11

**Ownership::** Private **USGS Quad(s)** Penns Grove

**Description:** Mt. Zion A.U. M. P. Church is a rectangular-plan two-story frame building with a low-slope gable roof and a foundation of brick piers facing east on Roosevelt Avenue. It has three bays on the principal, gable-end elevation and three bays along the side wall. An original chancel protrudes from the rear, west wall, a one-story frame office addition stands at the southwest corner and a one-story stuccoed dining and kitchen addition stands on the north side. The principal façade is marked by eave cornice returns and wood windows glazed with colored glass. The centered, second -story window is a rectilinear version of a Palladian window: tripartite with a small window centered above.

<b>Registration and Status Dates:</b>	National Historic Landmark: _____	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____	Other Designation Date: _____

**Photograph:**

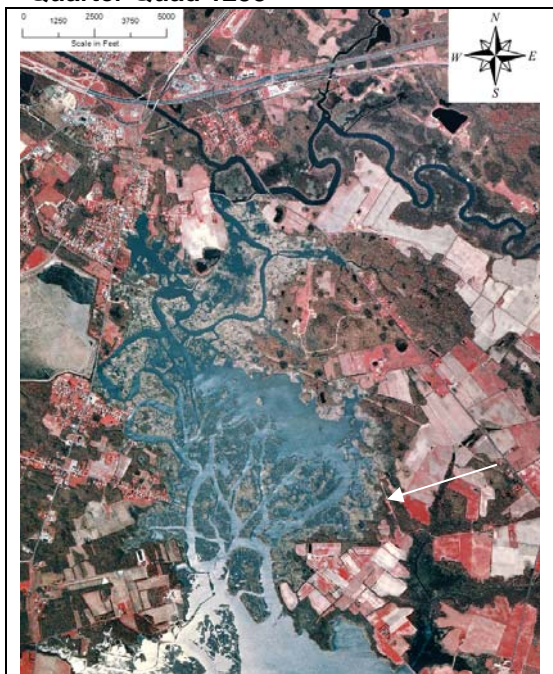
Survey Name: <u>Marshalltown</u>	Date: <u>October 28, 2010</u>
Surveyor: <u>Janet L. Sheridan</u>	
Organization: <u>Janet L Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting</u>	

## BASE FORM

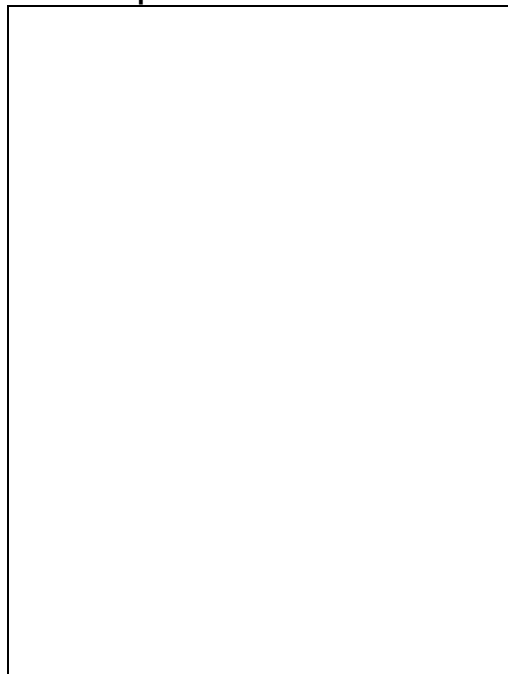
Historic Sites #:



Location Map: SW Penns Grove Ortho  
Quarter Quad 1253



Site Map: n/a



Survey Name: **Marshalltown**

Surveyor: **Janet L. Sheridan**

Organization: **Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting**

Date: **October 28, 2010**

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Bibliography/Sources:** Cushing, Thomas, and Charles E. Sheppard. *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches of Their Prominent Citizens*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; *Combination atlas map of Salem & Gloucester counties, New Jersey*. (Woodbury, N.J.: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970, repr Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876); Russell, Daniel James. *History of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church*. Philadelphia, Pa: Union Star Book and Job Print. and Pub. House, 1920; Baldwin, Lewis V. *"Invisible" Strands in African Methodism: A History of the African Union Methodist Protestant and Union American Methodist Episcopal Churches, 1805-1980*. Ann Arbor, Mich: University Microfilms International, 1981; African Union Methodist Protestant Church (U.S.). *The Doctrine & Discipline of the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of the United States of America or Elsewhere*. [Chapel Hill, N.C.]: Academic Affairs Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2001.  
<http://docsouth.unc.edu/church/aump/menu.html>; Morgan, Joseph H. *Morgan's History of the New Jersey Conference of the A.M.E. Church, from 1872 to 1887 And of the Several Churches, As Far As Possible, from Date of Organization, with Biographical Sketches of Members of the Conference*. Camden, N.J.?: s.n.], 1887; *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea* (Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849); <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm> iMap NJ 1930, 1995/97, 2002 ortho imagery; <http://www.historicaerials.com/> USDA aerial photos 1931, 1940, 1963, 1970, 1995, 2002, 2006; Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey* (Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833) <http://gallery.njpinebarrens.com/showphoto.php/photo/3788/title/thomas-gordons-1833-ma/cat/250>; George H. Cook, *Geology of New Jersey by the Authority of the Legislature* (Newark: The Daily Advertiser office, 1868; Giles R. Wright, *Afro-Americans in New Jersey: A Short History* (Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State, 1988); Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Miscellaneous records, Salem County Clerk's Office; Church files, Salem County Historical Society; Elmer and Ann Young; Ruthann Wright; Andy Hill; Marie Tucker;

### Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge  
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Status: ☒ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☒ Yes

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly) Graveyard surrounds church. Probable site of 1847 church.

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Organization: Janet L Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010

## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

<b>Common Name:</b>	<u>Mt. Zion African Union Methodist Protestant Church</u>		
<b>Historic Name:</b>	<u>Mt. Zion African Union Methodist Protestant Church</u>		
<b>Present Use:</b>	<u>Institutional Activities - Religious</u>		
<b>Historic Use:</b>	<u>Institutional Activities - Religious</u>		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	<u>1879</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Cornerstone</u>
<b>Alteration Date(s):</b>	<u>1960s</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Elmer Young, Trustee</u>
<b>Designer:</b>	<u>Unknown</u>	<b>Physical Condition:</b>	<u>Fair</u>
<b>Builder:</b>	<u>Unknown</u>	<b>Remaining Historic Fabric:</b>	<u>Medium</u>
<b>Style:</b>	<u>Greek Revival</u>		
<b>Form:</b>	<u>Other</u>	<b>Stories:</b>	<u>2</u>
<b>Type:</b>		<b>Bays:</b>	<u>3</u>
<b>Roof Finish Materials:</b>	<u>Asphalt shingles</u>		
<b>Exterior Finish Materials</b>	<u>Wood, clapboard</u>		

**Exterior Description:** Mt. Zion A.U. M. P. Church is a rectangular-plan two-story frame building with a low-slope gable roof and a foundation of brick piers facing east on Roosevelt Avenue. The main building measures 42'-7" x 30'-4" in plan and the eaves are 15'-3" above the floor. The walls are clad with wood clapboard that abuts corner boards. The principal, east, façade is in the east gable end and is marked by eave cornice returns and wood windows glazed with colored glass. The east elevation has three bays on the principal, gable-end elevation containing a central double-leaf door at a concrete stoop and flanking windows. The door is a steel clad replacement and the upper part of the opening is patched with a board. The windows each contain a single wood sash divided into a large central pane surrounded by a border of small square panes. The glass panes are colored amber, blue and clear. The centered, second -story window is a rectilinear version of a Palladian window: a tripartite set of double-hung wood sash with a small fixed wood sash centered above. Each sash is divided in the same design as the first story windows. The south elevation has three bays of double-hung sash vinyl replacement windows which replicate the six-over-six configuration of the originals. An original chancel protrudes from the rear, west wall, with a double-hung vinyl replacement window in the north wall. The north elevation of the church was covered by the dining and kitchen addition, covering all but the west window. Above this window is a wall patch of flush wood boards from the top of the window almost to the eave soffit. All around the building the crawl space is sealed over with painted flakeboard. The main roof is roofed with asphalt singles which replaced original wood shingles. A marble cornerstone in the northeast pier is inscribed with "1879."

Against the west wall on the south side of the chancel is a one-story, vinyl-sided office addition roofed with asphalt singles. It has a poured concrete foundation and a double-hung sash window hangs in the south wall. A one-story shed-roofed stuccoed block dining and kitchen addition built in the 1960s stands on the north side. It has three bays on the east elevation facing Roosevelt Avenue—a central door flanked by two double-hung windows. The steel-clad door is a replacement and the windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung sash windows. The window openings contain a steel lintel and a fill section between the masonry opening and the replacement window. The north elevation had three window bays, but the window at the west end was removed and patched. The west elevation of the addition had three bays like the east elevation, but the door was removed and patched, though the steel lintel is still in the wall. The roof is clad with roll roofing.

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## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

**Interior Description:** The front door leads to a central hall between partitions that open with swinging flush doors to a modern rest room on the south side and a stair to the balcony on the north side. This space was originally open. The ceiling slopes under the balcony and is clad with wood boards. Behind the rest room on the south is the heater room. Through a set of flush double-leaf doors is the nave or sanctuary. The floors are carpeted throughout. In the nave, the historic plaster walls are covered with thin wood paneling above a historic wainscot of 2 ½ inch vertical beaded board. The windows, three on the south side and one on the north, are trimmed with historic wood architraves decorated at the upper corners with square wood blocks inset with a circular carving. The original wood tongue and groove board ceiling, at a height of almost 15 feet, is covered with a modern drop ceiling hung one foot below it on a thin metal frame. A center aisle leads to the chancel fence between two sections of seven rows of historic wooden pews. Each set of pews has a joint in the same location that may be evidence of a change from an original two side-aisle layout to the center aisle layout. The elaborate chancel fence is historic, but was rearranged with duplicated 8-inch railing and 3-inch wide turned balusters. It stands on a six-inch high platform in front of the chancel floor which is seventeen inches about that. On the right is a 7-inch high piano platform surrounded by a railing composed of 1¾ inch square balusters. A set of two steps on the left side of the platform leads to the chancel floor. The wainscot continues around the chancel walls and above it is modern wood paneling covering the plaster walls.

A door on the east wall of the nave leads to the heater and pump room. The heater room has historic wainscoting on west, south and east walls, and a stud wall on the north that divides it from the rest room. The floor is poured concrete with a raised circular pad for the boiler. The church office is through a flush door on the west wall of the nave. The room is 10'-4" x 9'-6" and finished with modern materials. Through a door on the north wall is the dining room and kitchen.

An original staircase climbs to the balcony at the northeast corner of the building. At a landing, the stair doglegs through a door up two more steps to the lowest of three risers each about 2'-6" wide that extend to the south wall. The balcony parapet wall is about 2 feet high and topped with a flat board. On top of the parapet is a modern stud wall with paneling on the nave side that closed off the balcony. The ceiling of the balcony like elsewhere in the church is wood tongue and groove boards. A 14'-9" section of the ceiling cants over the balcony in the center of building. A ceiling hatch provides access to the attic.

In the open attic three king-post trusses composed of six-inch square sawn timbers span across the building in the north-south direction to support the ceiling framing. The upper chords are 4 ¾ x 2 ¾ inches laid flat and mortised into the post and bottom chord secured by a one-inch iron bolt. The post above this joint is clamped strapped with an iron strap. The bottom chord is connected to the post with a bolt. The 3-inch x 3 ½ inch ceiling joists spaced 24-inches apart span between the truss lower chords on one-inch ledgers. The ceiling boards are secured to the bottom of the joists. The roof is supported by rafters independent of the trusses. Pairs of 2 ¾ x 4 ¾ inch rafters nailed together at the ridge rest on board false plates at the eave. The false plates rest on the ends of the trusses and on lookouts secured to the wall plate between the trusses. A shoring system of modern lumber has been inserted to transfer vertical roof loads to the truss bottom chords and collar ties have been placed between the rafter pairs to resist outward thrust. It appears this was done to overcome the problem of the failed connections of the cantilevered lookouts under the roof load.

**Setting:** The church faces east on Roosevelt Avenue, the "spine" of Marshalltown which is surrounded by a triangular area of wooded land between Mannington Meadow on the west and farmlands on the east on Haines Neck in rural Mannington Township. Roosevelt Avenue tees into Marshalltown Road to the south. Haines Neck is a peninsular area of land bounded by the Salem River above Mannington Meadow and Pointers-Auburn Road. Marshalltown has no official boundaries; it is a vicinity of historic human occupation. The church stands on a five-acre parcel that includes a cemetery. A 350 x 75 foot area south of the church and next to the road is kept in lawn. A parsonage once stood approximately 125 feet to the south of the church. A lodge formerly stood across

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## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

### Historic Sites #:

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the street slightly to the south and served as a dining hall for church events. On the west and north sides of the church the land is wooded. Some of the graves are in the lawn section but many are in the wooded section behind the church. Once a concentration of some 20 houses, Marshalltown now has only five houses standing on Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road, four of which are still occupied. The nearest house is the William H. Thomas House at 22 Roosevelt Avenue, and it is vacant. An occupied house is at the southern edge of Mt. Zion's property. There are no houses to the north. Actively cultivated farmland surrounds the area. The Salem River drains south through Mannington Meadow on its way to Salem City and the Delaware River. In the 1930s, meadow banks built by meadow companies of local farmers to reclaim farmland in the nineteenth century were destroyed by storms and never rebuilt, resulting in tidal water encroaching on Marshalltown. Marshalltown Road once connected Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) and Pointers-Auburn Road on the east to a bridge over the meadow and the Salem River to Penns Neck (now Pennsville Township). The bridge was wiped out with the banks. Marshalltown Road from Marshalltown west is abandoned but its route to the old bridge location still can be traced through woodland.

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**History:** The earliest record of a church in this vicinity is an election of trustees of the "African Union Church at Haines Neck" on May 17, 1844 (Misc Bk B/151). The trustees were Samuel Minke, Samuel Hackett, Thomas Marshall, George Dunn, and William Moore. The name "African Union" ties this 1844 group to Mt. Zion African Union Methodist Protestant Church. Mt. Zion is a "Spencer" church, one of a connection that traces its roots to the founder Peter Spencer (1782-1843) of Wilmington, Delaware. He and a group of African-American Methodist followers parted ways with the Methodist church in Wilmington and established the first incorporated, fully autonomous African church in America in 1813 (Lewis V. Baldwin, 1980). First known as the Union Church of Africans, then the African Union Church, its name evolved into the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church (AUFMPC) after a merger of two denominations in 1866. It is now commonly known by the shorter name of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church (A.U. M. P.). As part of the African Methodist movement, the Spencer churches embraced the notion of the shared experience of suffering and oppression at the hands of the white majority, the desire of many blacks to distinguish themselves from the majority culture by adopting the name "African" or "Free African," the conviction that Africans in America are responsible for their own liberation, and the belief in developing strong institutions and networks "designed to enable black people to move from oppression and dependency to liberation and autonomy" (Baldwin quoting Stuckey). These ideas seemed to be in motion in the story of Marshalltown.

Of the men listed in the 1844 record, Thomas Marshall stands out as the progenitor of Marshalltown. Nineteenth century county historians report that he opened a store in this vicinity in 1839 (Cushing and Sheppard). Prior to that, he began purchasing land in 1831 in the township. By the time of his death in 1856, he had acquired 133 acres of land, some of which he sold as ¼ acre house lots to his friends. He is distinguished as one of only five black "Farmers" out of 29 black landowners in the township in 1850. The other 24 are "Labour". Marshall's property value was \$2,000, the highest among black property owners. On January 8, 1847, Marshall sold a half-acre parcel to the "Trustees of the African Union Church in Haines Neck" for \$50 (Deed 4/271). It bounded on a public road, a lane 16 feet wide along Edward Bilderback's land, and other lands of Thomas Marshall.

The deed recounts the history of the organizing of the African Union Church at Haines Neck three years earlier and states their intent to build a house of worship: "Whereas Henry Webster, Thomas Marshall, Charles Domon, David Shockley, Samuel Mink, William Moore, George Dunn, William Ransom, Perry Hinson with others their associates coloured persons of the Township of Mannington in the county and state aforesaid have formed and organized themselves as a religious Society for the worship of God and have for some years past held their meetings at the private houses of different members of said association in Haines Neck aforesaid for worship and business purposes and whereas the said association claims to belong to and to profess the same faith and to be governed by the same discipline as the 'African Union Church of Wilmington' in the state of Delaware and to be considered as one of the branches thereof and whereas on the seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four the families composing the said association did assemble after ten days notice duly given at one of their usual places of worship and did then and there according to the directions of the statutes in such case made and provided choose Samuel Minke William Moore George Dunn William Ransom and Perry Hinson Trustees and the said Trustees did then and there assume the name of "The Trustee of the African Church etc and thereby then and there become fully incorporated and the said Trustees did certify their said election with the same name to the Clerk of the County of Salem who recorded the same in Book B of Miscellaneous page 151 and the said Trustees did take and subscribe before Josiah Shull, Esq. then a Justice of the Peace of the County of Salem the several oaths required by law in such cases and whereas the said Trustees being desirous of erecting a place of worship for said Society have contracted with the said Thomas Marshall for the Lot of land herein after set forth to be conveyed to the said corporation for their use and benefit as a religious Society to be forever held used occupied possessed and enjoyed by the said Corporation worshipping according to the usages and discipline of the said "The African Church at Wilmington' as herein before set forth."

The number of "some years past" that the group was meeting at private homes may be as much as twelve or more, because an 1852 report on the church says that between 1818 and 1835, eight African Union churches

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Survey Name:	<b>Marshalltown</b>	Date:	October 28, 2010
Surveyor:	<b>Janet L. Sheridan</b>		
Organization:	<b>Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting</b>		

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

were organized including one at Salem, New Jersey and one at Baileytown, New Jersey, both in Salem County. Today's Spencer U. A. M. E. Church is the descendent of the Baileytown church, but there was no A. U. church in Salem City, so the record is probably referring to Marshallville.

On May 21, 1853, John Wilson was sworn as a trustee of the "African Union Church in Mannington" (Misc Bk C/128). John Wilson is a neighbor of Thomas Marshall, Alexander Myers, and David Shockley among other fellow churchmen in a concentration of black settlement in the 1850 census. An incorporation of the "African Union Church of Marlboro" by trustees Richard Reason, Elexander Chaney, John R. Green, Nathan W. Dunn, John H. Green, William H. Thomas, and Daniel Shields, who had met on May 21, 1870 "at their church," was recorded on June 11, 1870 (Misc Bk D/277). Both Marlboro, an area of marl pit mining on Hawks Bridge Road just to the east, and Marshallville, as Marshalltown was then known, appear on the Everts & Stewart atlas map of 1876.

On September 2, 1899, the oaths of "Marshstown African Union Methodist Protestant Church" trustees Frank Patterson, Moses B. Richmond, James H. Bentley, Warren D. Anderson, Daniel Dent, and Moses Reason were recorded (Misc Bk E/399). In map records of 1886 and later, Marshallville was called Marshalltown, so the 1899 record misspelled the name.

The extant church cornerstone is inscribed "1879," though a local newspaper reported on October 18, 1887, "The new A. U. M. P. Church at Marshaltown [sic], Rev. H. Davis, pastor, is rapidly nearing completion and will be dedicated on October 30<sup>th</sup>." It may have taken eight years to complete.

Is the extant church the site of the 1847 church? Map sources from 1849, 1872, 1876 show buildings and owners on the landscape. In 1849, an "African M E Ch" is in the location of today's Mt. Zion A.U. M. P. Church. However, an African ME Church is an A. M. E. which is a different connection. The A. M. E. connection was founded in 1816 by Richard Allen in Philadelphia. Reuben Cuff of Salem was one of the founders and set up A. M. E. churches in Salem County. Richard Allen and Peter Spencer knew each other and Spencer was at the 1816 Philadelphia meeting, but the two disagreed on church polity, so Spencer kept his independence (Baldwin, 62).

However, there was another church in Marshalltown, called Little Bethel A. M. E. There were two "colored churches" in Marshalltown as late as 1922 (Brunner, *A church and community survey of Salem County, NJ*). Morgan's History of the A. M. E. Church says that a church at Marlboro was organized in 1847 by Rev. J. R. V. Morgan and the church was built by Rev. Isaac Parker. The organizing members were: John Shockley, David Shockley, James Shockley, John Francis, John Wesley, Charles Green and John Green (Misc Bk C/108). John Wesley is distinguished as one of the two black landowners at Marshalltown in 1850, and more than Marshall, his house appeared on the 1849 map (which tells us that the maps have omissions).

Trustees of "Little Bethel African M. E. Marlboro" sworn on August 9, 1873 included Samuel G. Moore, Lewis S. Anderson, and John B. F. Turner (Misc Bk D/663). The name "Little Bethel" signals a connection to the mother church of the A. M. E. Church, Bethel A. M. E. in Philadelphia.

Morgan's history of 1887 describes the place thus: "Marlboro, known years ago as "Frogtown," is about six miles from Salem, and very inaccessible. "It has neither railroad, steamboat, canal or stage communication. The pastor has one of three things to do to get there - "walk, ride or go afoot," and very often, in the winter, he cannot do either. Years ago this was a strong appointment. They have a fine little church and are a warm hearted people, full of the Holy Ghost, and is the home of one of our prominent elders of this present conference."

Map locations for the churches is confusing and probably just a matter of inaccuracy. The 1849 map shows an A. M. E. in the present Mt. Zion location.. The 1872 map shows "W. M. Ch" next to a building on Marshalltown Road west of Roosevelt Avenue. This might mean "Wilmington Methodist Church," which would refer to the African Union Church, not the A. M. E. The 1875 map shows "'African Ch." next to a picture of a church at the west

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

corner of Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road. This is the location of a small cemetery, separate from the Mt. Zion Church property that is reputed to be a former church site (Elmer Young, Ruthanne Wright) and is probably the Little Bethel site. The fate of Little Bethel is unknown, but in 1866 splinter groups of the A. M. E. in Philadelphia and Baltimore joined the African Union connection and formed the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church in Wilmington. So perhaps the two Marshalltown churches merged. Today, the lot is owned by Mt. Zion Church.

To add to map confusion, the history of the two churches in relation to their connections is complex. In 1856, the African Union Church in Marlboro withdrew from the Union Church of Africans and joined a splinter church called the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (U. A. M. E.). In 1866 they were readmitted to a reorganized African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant connection formed by A. M. E. splinter groups from Philadelphia and Baltimore, organized as First Colored Methodist Protestant, joining the old African Union connection (Baldwin, 167). Where Marshallville's AME church stood in relation to this reorganization is unknown. But the African Union trustee oaths recorded in 1853 and 1899 are consistent with this name change.

But the history of the A.U. M. P. connection written by Bishop Daniel James Russell, Jr. in 1920 illuminates the particular significance of Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church. Russell stands out as a religious leader and historian of Marshalltown. He was born in Delaware City, which is directly across the river from Salem, in 1846. His father, the Rt. Rev. Daniel James Russell, Sr., was ordained by Peter Spencer and was President of the Middle District of the A.U. M. P. church. The family moved to Marshalltown in 1856. Born in 1809, he live 90 years. According to census records he and his wife Maria were born in Maryland and his father was born on a slave ship, so likely he was born into slavery. Maria did not know where her parents were born. Why they moved to Marshalltown in 1856 is not known, but perhaps Russell, Sr. was taking the position of pastor there. His 1860 census record locates him, his wife, and their 14 year old son Daniel in Marshalltown, and his occupation as "Farm Labourer." Daniel, Jr. attended the "public school" in Marshalltown for four years. He served in the Civil War and in 1866, converted in Mount Zion Church. In 1867, he felt a call to the Ministry, became a deacon in 1868, and then an elder in 1870. In 1884, he was elected and ordained to the office of Bishop in Wilmington, Delaware. In 1892, he became the editor of the *Union Star*, the first newspaper published by his church. His wife Ellen also took a leadership role in the church, as "Vice President of the Home Mite Missionary Society of the Philadelphia and New Jersey District."

Daniel Russell, Jr. called Mt. Zion Church at Marshalltown "The Mother church of the Philadelphia and New Jersey District, and one of the oldest and leading churches in the connection." He cites himself and several other leaders of this denomination as coming from Marshalltown. They included Rev. Isaac Boulden Cooper, D. D., ex-general president, Rev. N. F. Wilson, D. D. "our great songster, one of the leading ministers in the Philadelphia and New Jersey District," Rev. N. F. Wilson, Jr., "one of our leading pastor's in the Philadelphia and New Jersey District, pastor of St. Luke Church, Camden, N. J." Rev. Isaac Cooper's wife, Margaret A., was buried at Mt. Zion. She died July 29, 1909 at the age of 58. Her fallen limestone obelisk, one of the finest markers in the cemetery, does not record Isaac's name, but he may be buried there as well.

The women of the church organized "The Auxiliary Society of the Buds of Promise of Marshalltown." Anna E. Anderson, Ida D. Thomas, Lottie Brooks, Charlotte Jefferson and Lavinia Williams were the trustees serving from 1926 to 1934. Lavinia and her husband Edward lived in the William H. Thomas House of this survey. In this period Mt. Zion became a developer with the purchase of an 18-acre parcel in 1927, which they subdivided into 21 lots. Deeds granting house lots in the 1930s and 1940s reference a survey map by W. W. Summerill, C. E., dated October 1938, and a "Map of lots of the Marshalltown AUMP Church and the Auxiliary Society of the Buds of Promise of Marshalltown" by Keasbey and Sparks, Engineers, May 23, 1925. This appears to be a revival of life in Marshalltown, sponsored by Mt. Zion, who made it possible for African-Americans to own property in a time when options were limited for non-whites. This was during the Great Migration and perhaps was a response to it. Many of the residents at this time worked for the Du Pont Company instead of local farms.

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

Mt. Zion held Annual May Meetings that consisted of a morning meal and three worship services throughout the day, with preaching and singing. People from Haines Neck Road and Hawkes Bridge Road came to church at Mt. Zion on a foot path that cut through the farms on the east of Roosevelt Avenue. Mt. Zion Church is still active but has declined with the neighborhood and is down to two members.

Statewide historic contexts would include *Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, & Urban Expansion, 1850-1920*; and *Suburban Development, 1840-1920*.

**Significance:** Mt. Zion AUMP Church is an icon for Marshalltown's history as an early nineteenth-century settlement of free, landowning African-Americans. These black settlements formed out of a trend that started with white farmers freeing slaves yet needing a reliable labor force close by, the need for mutual protection and aid amidst an increasingly hostile white dominant society, and to aid fugitive slaves making their way out of the American South via the so-called Underground Railroad. Churches and schools are markers for these isolated, historic black settlements. Marshalltown had both. As an antebellum church, Mt. Zion was ideally situated geographically to spirit fugitive slaves across the Delaware River and Bay into New Jersey and northward. There is no documented Underground Railroad activity in Marshalltown, but there were known routes through Salem County, and black church networks near water routes were a key mechanism for transport. Marshalltown's ideal location as an isolated, remote settlement with a school and churches on a water route connected with Delaware River are suggestive, but need further research. The large number of people of African descent in the township who originated in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, or "unknown" suggests that free or fugitive blacks migrated here and stayed. Southern New Jersey was known as a destination due to the sympathetic Quaker population. Mt. Zion survives as the descendent of the African Union church established here before the Civil War, one that lived the ideals of African Methodism up into the twentieth century. Also significant is that there are Union Colored Troops buried in Mt. Zion's graveyard. One local soldier and church trustee, John H. Green, was at Appomattox the day of Lee's surrender to Grant. After the Civil War, southern African-Americans continued to migrate north to escape Jim Crow laws and seek a better quality of life. Architecturally, Mt. Zion can be considered one of a group of several nineteenth-century black churches that survive in Salem County, but there has not yet been a study of the collection.

**Eligibility for New Jersey**

**and National Registers:**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**National**

**Register Criteria:**

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☒ D

**Level of Significance**

☒ Local

☒ State

☐ National

**Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:** Criterion A Significance is satisfied under the contexts of the national and local trend of the formation of isolated African-American settlements starting in the early nineteenth centuries and the related African Methodist movement. Criterion C significance is under the context of local church architecture, and local African Methodist church architecture--this church shares common attributes with other local examples. Criterion D significance is satisfied by the building's potential to yield new information about these architectural contexts. There were other churches on a similar form, but there has not been a comparative study so little is known. As one of a collection of African churches, further study of this building could contribute to a local context. In addition, the graveyard could yield information about African-American burial practices in the future. There is some evidence that an earlier church was on the site, and there was a parsonage on the site, which archaeological studies could illuminate.

Though alterations were made, much of the historic fabric remains to allow the church to read as a nineteenth-century house of worship.

### For Historic Districts Only:

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010

## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**Property Count:**    Key Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_    Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_    Non Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_

### For Individual Properties Only:

**List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:**

Base  
Building  
Eligibility

**Narrative Boundary Description:** The boundary is that of the tax parcel, Block 30 lot 11. It encompasses the cemetery around the church and the site of the non-extant parsonage.

Survey Name: Marshalltown  
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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 1. Looking southeast.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 2. East elevation.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 3. South elevation.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 4. Looking southeast at west elevation.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 5. View southeast of channel on the west elevation. Note stone foundation.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 6. Looking east in attic at ceiling and roof framing.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 7. View of truss post, upper chord joint, and rafters at ridge.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 8. View looking southwest at rafter bearing and truss end.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 9. View of church and cemetery looking north on Roosevelt Avenue.

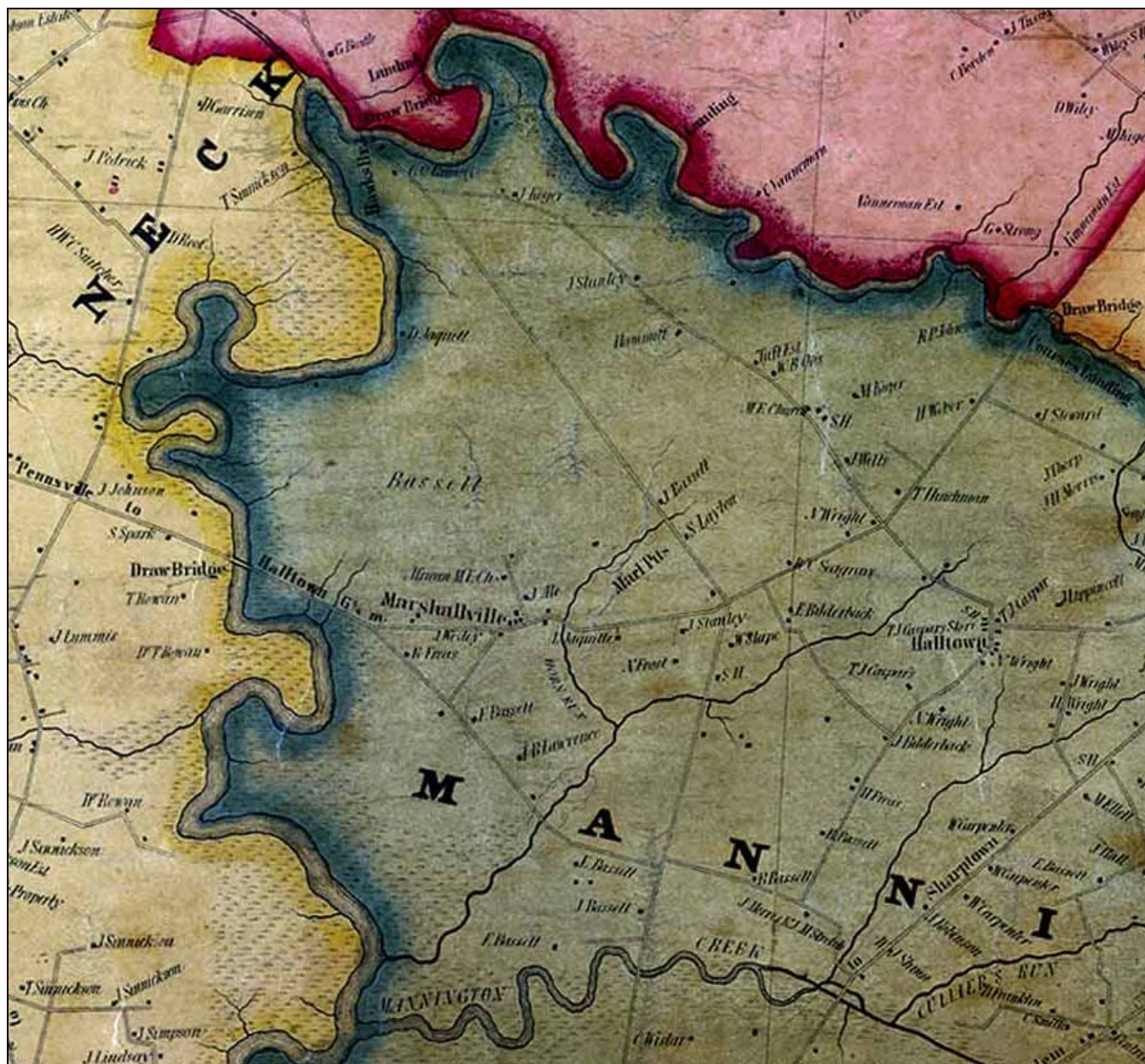
Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010



**Historic Sites #:**

**Source: *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849**

Date: October 28, 2010



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

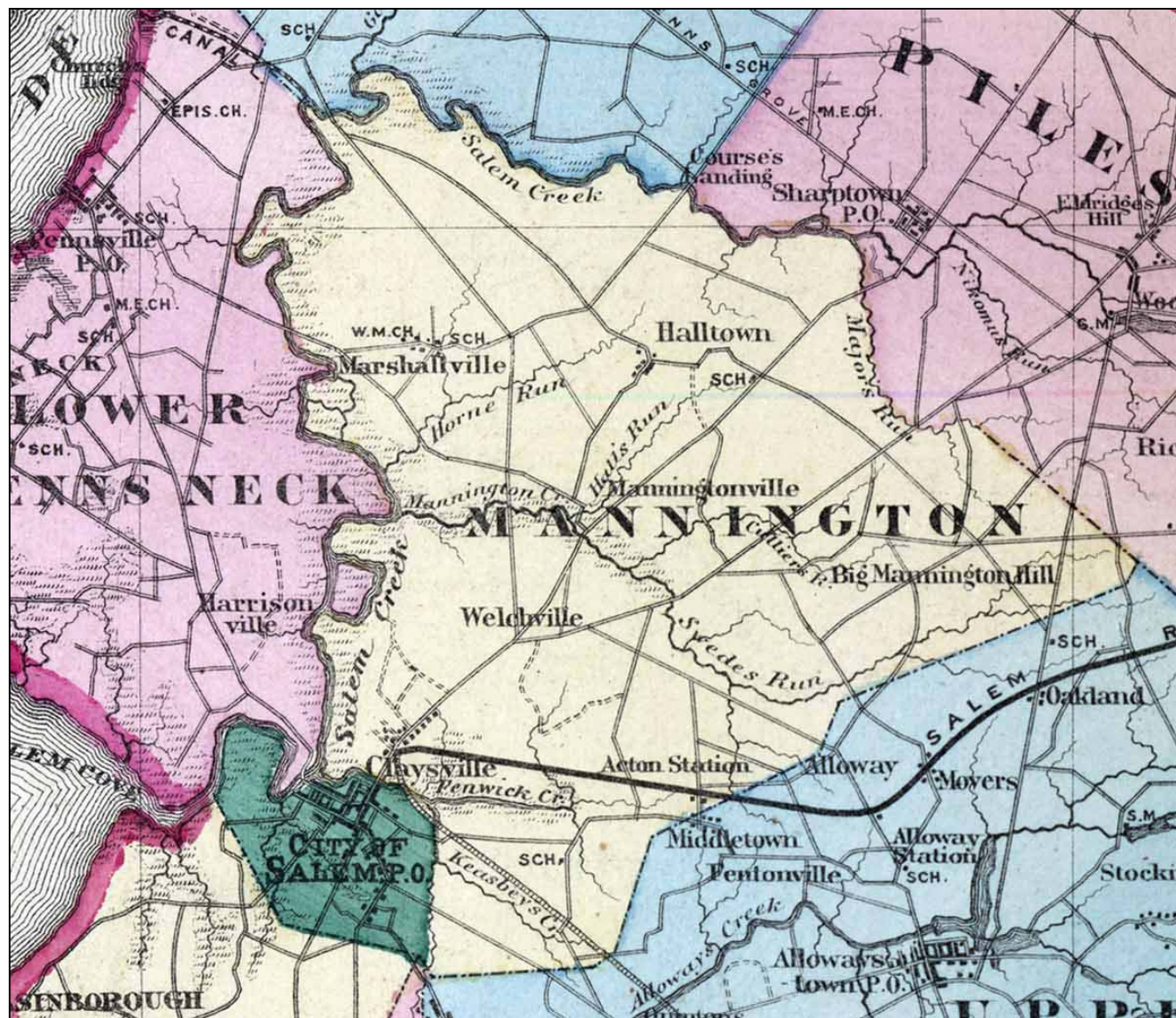


Figure 11. 1872 map showing church location in Marshallville.

Source: Beers, F. W. 1872 Atlas of New Jersey, "Topographical Map of Salem County." Rutgers University Special Collections.

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Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

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Date: October 28, 2010

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

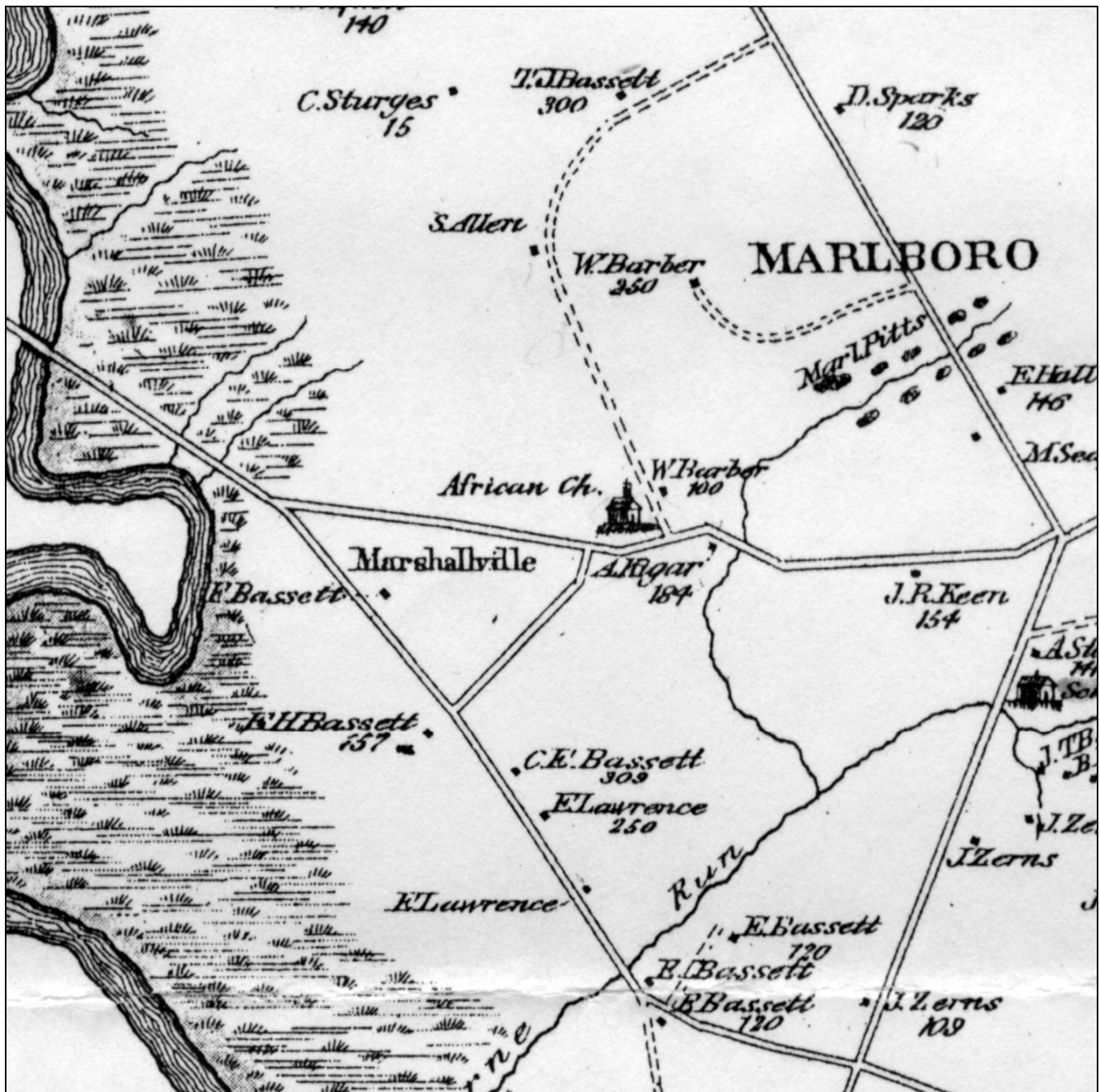


Figure 12. 1876 map showing church location in Marshallville.

Source: *Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey*. Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

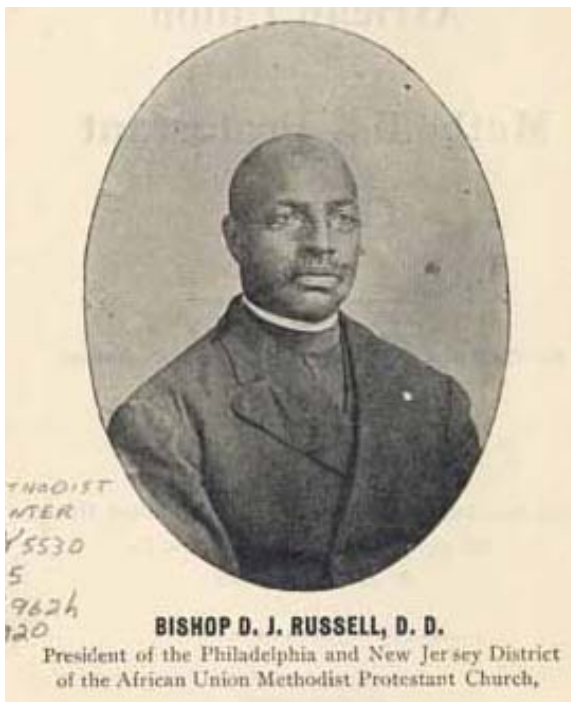
Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010



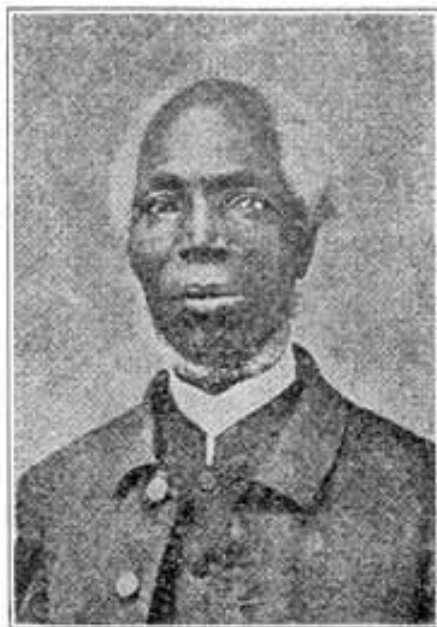
## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**MRS. ELLEN RUSSELL**

Vice President of the Home Mite Missionary Society  
of the Philadelphia and New Jersey District.



**RIGHT REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, Sr.**



**REV. ISAAC BOULDEN COOPER, D. D.**  
Ex-General President.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

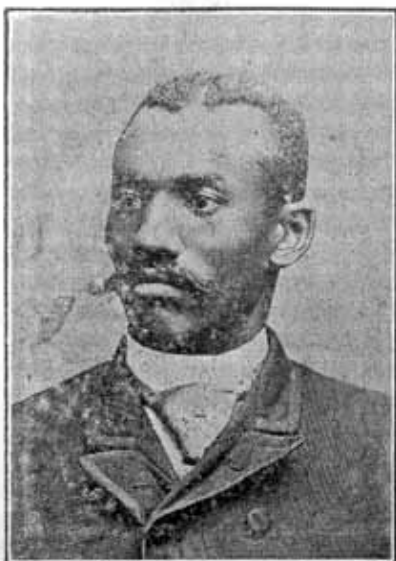
Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28,  
2010

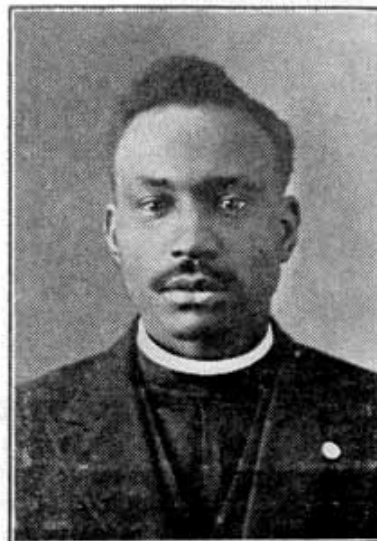
## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**REV. N. F. WILSON, D. D.**

Our Great Songster, one of the leading Minister's in the  
Philadelphia and New Jersey District,  
At Rest.



**Rev. N. F. WILSON, Jr.**

One of our leading pastor's in the Phila., & N. J. District  
Pastor of Saint Luke Church, Camden, N. J.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28,  
2010

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Property Name:** Marshalltown School

**Street Address:** Street #: \_\_\_\_\_ Apartment #: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)

Prefix: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: Marshalltown Suffix: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: RD

**County(s):** Salem **Zip Code:** 08069

**Municipality(s):** Mannington **Block(s):** 32

**Local Place Name(s):** Marshalltown **Lot(s):** 7

**Ownership::** Public **USGS Quad(s)** Penns Grove

**Description:** The Marshalltown School is a one-story, wood frame structure on a rusticated concrete block foundation that faces south on Marshalltown Road. It has three bays in the gable-front end, and three bays in the long side walls. It has a one-story enclosed vestibule centered in the gable end between the two windows, roofed with asbestos tile with a glazed, centered front door. Clad with wood clapboard, it was sided over with insulstone. The main roof is covered with wood shingles topped with corrugated steel. The six-over-six double hung wood windows survive under plywood covers. A brick chimney is centered in the rear wall.

<b>Registration and Status Dates:</b>	National Historic Landmark: _____	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____	Other Designation Date: _____

### Photograph:

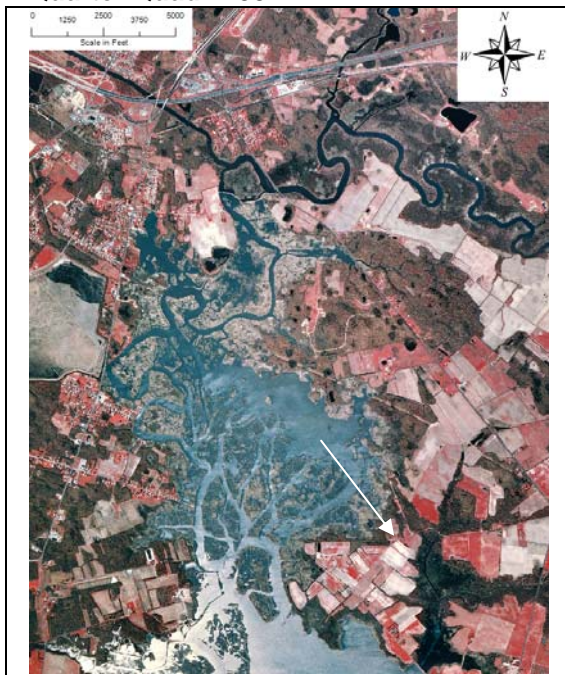


Survey Name:	Marshalltown	Date:	October 28, 2010
Surveyor:	Janet L. Sheridan		
Organization:	Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting		

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map: SW Penns Grove Ortho  
Quarter Quad 1253



Site Map: n/a



**Bibliography/Sources:** Cushing, Thomas, and Charles E. Sheppard. *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches of Their Prominent Citizens*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; *Combination atlas map of Salem & Gloucester counties, New Jersey*. (Woodbury, N.J.: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970, repr Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876); Mannington Township School records 1902-1917 (2010.044.11 - .16 Salem County Historical Society); Mannington Township Committee Minutes Book of November 1932; *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea* (Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849); <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm> iMap NJ 1930, 1995/97, 2002 ortho imagery; <http://www.historicaerials.com/> USDA aerial photos 1931, 1940, 1963, 1970, 1995, 2002, 2006; Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey* (Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833); Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Miscellaneous records, Salem County Clerk's Office; School files, Salem County Historical Society; Elmer Young; Ruthann Wright.

### Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included:

☒ Building

☐

Structure

☐ Object

☐ Bridge

☐ Landscape

☐

Industry

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Date: October 28, 2010

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Within Historic District?** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**Status:** ☒ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

**Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit?** ☐ Yes  
(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly)

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Survey Name: Marshalltown Date: October 28, 2010  
Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan  
Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting



## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

<b>Common Name:</b>	<u>Marshalltown School</u>		
<b>Historic Name:</b>	<u>Marshalltown School or Township School #5</u>		
<b>Present Use:</b>	<u>None</u>		
<b>Historic Use:</b>	<u>Institutional activities – Educational activity</u>		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	<u>Circa 1880</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Map, construction details</u>
	<u>1934, after 1934,</u>		
<b>Alteration Date(s):</b>	<u>after 1951</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Township committee minutes, construction details</u>
<b>Designer:</b>	<u>Unknown</u>	<b>Physical Condition:</b>	<u>Poor</u>
<b>Builder:</b>	<u>Unknown</u>	<b>Remaining Historic Fabric:</b>	<u>High</u>
<b>Style:</b>	<u>None</u>		
<b>Form:</b>	<u>Other</u>	<b>Stories:</b>	<u>1</u>
<b>Type:</b>	<u>n/a</u>	<b>Bays:</b>	<u>3</u>
<b>Roof Finish Materials:</b>	<u>Wood shingle/corrugated steel</u>		
<b>Exterior Finish Materials</b>	<u>Wood clapboard, insulstone</u>		

**Exterior Description:** The Marshalltown School is a one-story, wood frame structure on a rusticated concrete block foundation over a crawl space. Its gable-end front has a one-story enclosed entry vestibule and faces south on Marshalltown Road. The school house proper measures approximately 20 x 18 feet in plan. The vestibule measures 8 x 8 feet in plan. It has three bays with a centered door in the gable-front end, and three window bays in the long side walls. The vestibule sits on a poured concrete foundation over a crawl space centered in the gable end between the two windows, and has a glazed, wood front door. Originally clad with wood clapboard on 3¾ to 4-inch spacings with 2½-inch wide corner boards, the main building was sided over with insulstone which is very deteriorated. The vestibule wood clapboard is laid at a 4½ to 4¾-inch reveal, and corners by overlapping instead of abutting corner boards. The main gable roof is covered with wood shingles topped with corrugated steel. The vestibule is roofed with asbestos tile. The overhanging eaves of both main and vestibule roofs are closed without a box cornice and trimmed with a crown molding and fascia, as are the roof rakes. The windows are covered with plywood. A brick chimney with a decorative soldier course at the top is centered in the rear wall. Vent openings in the main foundation on the east and west sides are covered with sheet metal grilles. The rusticated concrete blocks are molded with a beveled face.

**Interior Description:** Because the schoolhouse was converted to a residential use after 1951, the main room was partitioned into four rooms with stud walls covered in drywall and wood trim. The four rooms in the main building are a kitchen on the west side, a small bedroom and a bathroom on the west side, and a large bedroom across the north gable end. The exterior walls retain their historic wood lath and plaster, though the plaster has been covered with homosote sheets. The lower part of the walls is wainscoted with beaded, vertical, tongue and groove boards with a cap molding. The lath and plaster on the north gable end wall is missing, revealing the wall framing of sawn 3x4 studs, pinned up-braces and the end girt at eave level. The historic wood flooring is 2½-inch wide tongue and groove and is topped with deteriorating 9" square linoleum tiles from the dwelling period. The wood floor is two layers thick, suggesting a remodeling of the school at some point. A vacant round hole in the west wall evidences a former stove flue. The windows retain their wood, double hung sashes configured six-over-six though some are broken and some lower sashes were converted to one light. The muntin profile design matches one found in other local buildings from the late-nineteenth-century, and could be original.

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## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

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The entry vestibule retains its 1934 finishes: walls and ceiling of 5-inch wide tongue and groove board beaded with ¼-inch bead at the edge and the center, and 2¼-inch wide tongue and groove wood floor. Two shelves along with electrical panels hang on the west wall, and a three-light hopper window hangs on the east wall. Its gothic arch muntin profile is locally typical for the 1850s, so may be a salvaged item from an older building. The wall studs measure 1¾ x 3⅝ inches, an early twentieth-century 2x4.

A ceiling hatch allows access into the attic. The roof framing consists of 16 pairs of sawn rafters spaced roughly 24 inches apart nailed together at the ridge, and vary 2½ to 2¾ inches in width and 3¾ to 4 inches in depth. They pass over the wall plate but some short ones are extended over the wall with lookouts. The ceiling joists or wall ties are 5½ deep and vary 2½ to 3 inches in width. Some the ceiling joist/wall ties have a notch on the upper side, suggesting they were salvaged from an older building. That plus the variation in rafters is consistent with either a rebuilding of the school or the use of salvaged materials at the outset.

**Setting:** The school house stands on a mown lot surrounded by woodland on the north, west and east sides. It faces south on Marshalltown Road across from an occupied two-story nineteenth-century dwelling. Nearby to the west are two occupied twentieth-century one-story houses. Actively cultivated farmland surrounds the area. Roosevelt Avenue, the “spine” of Marshalltown, is approximately 440 feet to the east, surrounded by a triangular area of wooded land between Mannington Meadow on the west and farmlands on the east. Once a concentration of some 20 houses, Marshalltown now has only five houses standing, four of which are still occupied. Marshalltown has no official boundaries to, it is a vicinity of historic human occupation. The Salem River drains south through Mannington Meadow on its way to Salem City and the Delaware River. In the 1930s, meadow banks built by meadow companies of local farmers to reclaim farmland in the nineteenth century were destroyed by storms and never rebuilt, resulting in tidal water encroaching on Marshalltown. Marshalltown Road once connected Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) on the east to a bridge over the Salem River and the meadow to Penns Neck (now Pennsville Township). The bridge was wiped out with the banks. Marshalltown Road from Marshalltown west is abandoned but its route to the old bridge location still can be traced through woodland.

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**History:** The circumstances of the school construction are unknown, but architectural analysis suggests it was built in the late nineteenth century. The nailed rafter joints would put it in the second half of the century, but there is evidence of rebuilding. The atlas map of 1876 which shows buildings including churches, schools, mills and shops, does not show a school in Marshalltown, but it does show an African church. It may have been remiss, because an 1872 map does show a school "SCH" in the former location of the Marshalltown School between Roosevelt Avenue and a waterway. There was a school in Marshalltown by 1856, according to A. U. M. P. Bishop Daniel James Russell, Jr. who wrote that he attending school here. His school may have been associated with one of the two African Methodist churches in Marshalltown. Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church and Little Bethel A. M. E. Church were both officially established in the 1840s as Marshalltown was forming as a community of black landowners. There is no deed of land to the township or to a board of education in this vicinity prior to 1934.

According to local historians and a person who attended the existing Marshalltown school in the 1940s, and whose mother attended the school at the old location, the school was located approximately 1100 feet east of the present location between two waterways on Marshalltown Road. The school was moved from there in 1934 and situated on the present lot which was purchased by the township from Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church. The lot, today's Block 32 Lot 7, was combined from two lots (#2 and #3 on a survey map by W. W. Summerill, C. E., October 1938) that were part of a subdivision of an eighteen-acre parcel purchased by Mt. Zion in 1927 (Deed Bk 211/89). A presumed reason for the move was to put it on higher, drier ground. The failure of the meadow banks in the 1930s may have exacerbated high water levels at the former school site, which was a very low-lying area. The building was moved by contractor I. C. Ewen of Bridgeton under contract to Mannington Township sometime shortly after June 29, 1934, when Ewen requested a waiver of responsibility for damage from the township committee. The rusticated concrete block foundation of the school is right for this period. The vestibule foundation is different (poured concrete), so was probably built at a later time. Whether or not the original school had a vestibule is unknown.

Surviving board of education records from the early twentieth century report that the school at Marshalltown was Township School #5. The teacher at school #5 in the years 1903 through 1912 was Evelyn Henry. Other people paid for work at school #5 in those years included Marshalltown residents Rachel M. Green for cleaning, John H. Green for labor, and John Henry for "fule" and kindling." The latter record indicates that the school was heated with wood. The Greens were husband and wife, and he was a Civil War veteran and trustee at Mt. Zion Church, where they are buried.. In the 1947-48 school year, the teacher at Marshalltown was Hazel K. Anderson.

**Significance:** Marshalltown School's greatest significance is as a rare surviving racially segregated school, possibly the only one in the county. It was reportedly one of the last segregated schools in operation in New Jersey when it closed in 1951. It is an icon for Marshalltown's history as an early nineteenth-century settlement of free, landowning African-Americans. These black settlements formed out of a trend that started with white farmers freeing slaves yet needing a reliable labor force close by, the need for mutual protection and aid amidst an increasingly hostile white dominant society, and to aid fugitive slaves making their way out of the American South via the so-called Underground Railroad. Churches and schools are markers for these isolated, historic black settlements. Additionally, a second wave of development occurred in Marshalltown between 1927 and 1950 with the subdivision and sale of twenty-one housing lots by Mt. Zion AUMP Church. Such development would have caused a continuing need for a school here for African-American children. Architecturally, it is exemplary as a school house type that was once common in Salem County. Little is known yet of this school house type or of local trends in school construction and architecture, so this school house could yield more information to in future studies.

Statewide historic contexts would include *Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, & Urban*

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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

*Expansion, 1850-1920; and Suburban Development, 1840-1920.*

**Eligibility for New Jersey  
and National Registers:**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**National**

**Register Criteria:**

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☐ D

**Level of Significance**

☒ Local

☒ State

☐ National

**Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:** Criterion A Significance is satisfied under the contexts of the national and local trend of the formation of isolated African-American settlements starting in the early nineteenth centuries, and for the trend of segregated education in New Jersey up to the mid-twentieth century. Criterion C significance is under the context of local school architecture, of which this school shares common attributes with other local examples. Criterion D significance is satisfied by the building's potential to yield new information about the architecture of local school building construction in the late nineteenth century. There were other schools on a similar form, but there has not been a comparative study of Salem County school houses so little is known. As one of a collection of school houses, further study of this building could contribute to a local school building context.

Though the school room was subdivided, it was done without destroying the historic finishes and could be easily reversed. Though the building was moved from an earlier and perhaps original location, it remained in Marshalltown a short distance away within its historic geographical context within its period of significance.

### For Historic Districts Only:

**Property Count:** Key Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_ Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_ Non Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_

### For Individual Properties Only:

**List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:**

Base

Building

Eligibility

**Narrative Boundary Description:** The boundary is the tax parcel (Block 32, Block 7) on which the school has been since 1934, which is within its historic period.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

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### Supplemental Photographs



Figure 1. South elevation. View from Marshalltown Road.

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Figure 2. Looking southwest from Marshalltown Rd.

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Figure 3. East elevation.

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Figure 4. North elevation.

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Figure 5. West elevation.

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Historic Sites #:



Figure 6. Historic photo from 1949 by Elmer Young. Courtesy Elmer Young.  
A storehouse, not extant, appears on the left.

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Historic Sites #:



Figure 7. Marshalltown School locations.

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Figure 8. 1872 map showing school location.  
Source: Beers, F. W. 1872 Atlas of New Jersey, "Topographical Map of Salem County."

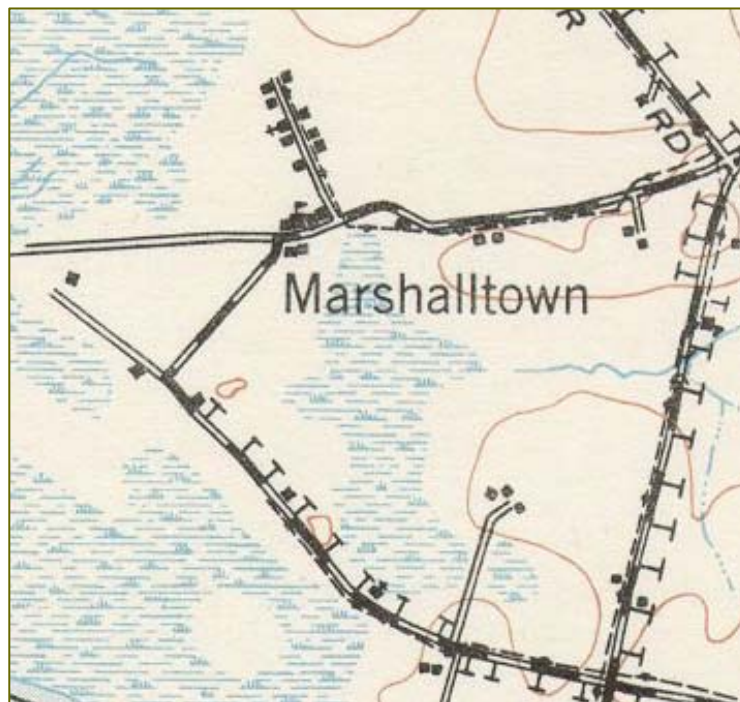


Figure 9. 1948 USGS map with electrification shown. School is shown with a flag in its present location.  
Note the many houses that are no longer extant.  
Source: United States Geographic Survey. 1948 Topographic Map. Salem Quad.

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## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Property Name:** William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House

**Street Address:** Street #: 22 Apartment #: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Low) (High) (Low) (High)

Prefix: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: Roosevelt Suffix: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: AVE

**County(s):** Salem **Zip Code:** 08069

**Municipality(s):** Mannington **Block(s):** 29

**Local Place Name(s):** Marshalltown **Lot(s):** 3

**Ownership::** Private **USGS Quad(s)** Penns Grove

**Description:** This is a two-story, three-bay, side-gabled frame I-house on a foundation of concrete block piers. Two rooms wide with a central front door, the asymmetrically fenestrated principal elevation faces west on Roosevelt Avenue. It has a semi-enclosed, shed-roofed front porch and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear which is floundered on the south end for an entry under a small shed-roofed vestibule. All roof slopes facing the road are roofed with asphalt shingle, and the rear slopes are roofed with asphalt roll roofing. A central concrete block heating chimney pierces the main roof at the ridge, and second concrete block chimney rises from the rear kitchen shed against the back of the house.

<b>Registration and Status Dates:</b>	National Historic Landmark: _____	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____	Other Designation Date: _____

**Photograph:**

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## BASE FORM

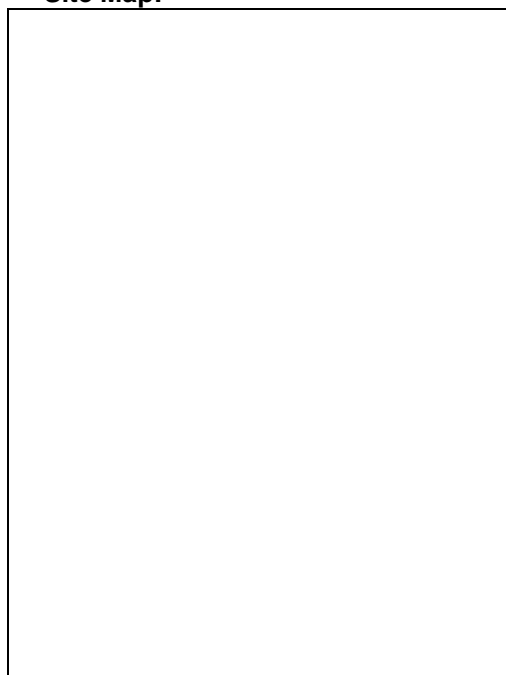
Historic Sites #:



Location Map:



Site Map:



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Surveyor: **Janet L. Sheridan**

Organization: **Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting**

Date: **October 28,  
2010**

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Bibliography/Sources:** Cushing, Thomas, and Charles E. Sheppard. *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland New Jersey: With Biographical Sketches of Their Prominent Citizens*. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1883; *Combination atlas map of Salem & Gloucester counties, New Jersey*. (Woodbury, N.J.: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970, repr Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876); *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea* (Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849); <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/gis/depsplash.htm> iMap NJ 1930, 1995/97, 2002 ortho imagery; Federal Census at Ancestry.com, <http://www.historicaerials.com/> USDA aerial photos 1931, 1940, 1963, 1970, 1995, 2002, 2006; Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey* (Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833) <http://gallery.njpinebarrens.com/showphoto.php/photo/3788/title/thomas-gordons-1833-ma/cat/250>; Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Miscellaneous records, Salem County Clerk's Office; Church files, Salem County Historical Society; Elmer and Ann Young; Andy Hill; Marie Tucker.

### Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

**Attachments Included:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge  
☐ Landscape ☐ Industry

**Within Historic District?** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**Status:** ☒ Key-Contributing ☐ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

**Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit?** ☒ Yes

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly) Within the associated parcels are former house sites including that of Josiah Ale, a white resident in the immediate neighborhood 1817-1878.

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## BUILDING ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

<b>Common Name:</b>	<u>Olivia and Eugene Moore House</u>		
<b>Historic Name:</b>	<u>William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House</u>		
<b>Present Use:</b>	<u>No activity</u>		
<b>Historic Use:</b>	<u>Residential activity - Permanent</u>		
<b>Construction Date:</b>	<u>1817-1878, 1885</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Deeds, construction details</u>
<b>Alteration Date(s):</b>	<u>1919-1940</u>	<b>Source:</b>	<u>Deeds, building analysis, Marie Tucker (neighbor)</u>
<b>Designer:</b>	<u>unknown</u>	<b>Physical Condition:</b>	<u>poor</u>
<b>Builder:</b>	<u>William H. Thomas, Sr.</u>	<b>Remaining Historic Fabric:</b>	<u>medium</u>
<b>Style:</b>	<u>None</u>		
<b>Form:</b>	<u>I-house</u>	<b>Stories:</b>	<u>2</u>
<b>Type:</b>		<b>Bays:</b>	<u>3</u>
<b>Roof Finish Materials:</b>	<u>Asphalt shingle, Rolled asphalt</u>		
<b>Exterior Finish Materials</b>	<u>Wood, clapboard</u>		

**Exterior Description:** This two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame I-house stands low to the ground on a foundation of concrete block piers, which are probably retrofitted. Two rooms wide with a central front door, the asymmetrically fenestrated principal elevation faces west on Roosevelt Avenue. Sided with wood clapboard abutting corner boards, it has a semi-enclosed, shed-roofed front porch and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear or east elevation. The shed addition is floundered on the south end for a west-facing entry under a small shed-roofed vestibule. The side walls of the shed addition are clad with "German" siding. All roof slopes facing the road are roofed with asphalt shingle, and the rear slopes are roofed with asphalt roll roofing. The eaves are boxed plain with no moldings. A central rusticated concrete block heating chimney pierces the main roof at the ridge, and second plain concrete block chimney rises from the rear kitchen shed against the back of the house.

The east, principal elevation has a central door flanked by two, wood double-hung one-over-one sash windows. The second floor is fenestrated with two, wood, double-hung one-over-one sash windows asymmetrically placed. The windows are trimmed with flat boards. The boxed eave has a soffit and vertical fascia without any moldings. The front porch has two storm windows placed in the corners and a wood, glazed and paneled door swings inward right of center. The porch walls are clapboarded up to the window sills. In each side wall of the porch is a storm window. The roof overhangs the walls with a fascia board in front of the exposed rafters but open at the rakes.

The north, gable end elevation has one bay with a centered window in the first and second floors. Both windows are wood, double-hung one-over-one sash. The roof rake overhangs the wall with a closed eave is boxed with a horizontal soffit and a vertical fascia. The foundation is covered with planks. The shed addition on the east side is fenestrated with one window trimmed with flat boards containing an upper two-light wood sash. The bottom sash is missing and covered with a storm window panel secured with nails. The wall is sided with German siding. The open roof rake overhangs the wall with a plain fascia board.

The east elevation is asymmetrically fenestrated in the shed addition with a door and window in the south half of the shed. The window contains one two-light sash over an empty space where the lower sash is missing. The wall is sided with wood clapboard and the window and door openings are trimmed with flat boards. The foundation is

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brick. The roof framing, exposed at the eaves, is composed of seventeen rafters measuring  $1\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, an early to mid-twentieth century 2x4. The shed is roofed with roll asphalt but is weathered and leaking. The main house has two windows asymmetrically placed in the second floor containing wood, double-hung one-over-one sash. The closed eave is boxed with a horizontal soffit and a fascia that is perpendicular to the roof plane, in contrast to the west elevation, and appears to be the unaltered version of the roof edge. A concrete block chimney runs up the back wall of the main house through the shed roof and cuts through the main roof eave. The roof of the main house is roofed with roll asphalt on flakeboard. The north end of the roof is open to the attic exposing the rafters and remains of the roof are laying on the shed roof.

The south elevation of the main house has a central window in each floor including the attic. At the first and second floors are wood, double hung one-over-one sash and in the attic window is one wood sash, formerly containing six lights. The windows are trimmed with flat boards. The wall of the shed addition is clad with German siding and contains a two-over-two wood double hung window trimmed with flat boards.

**Interior Description:** The first floor of the main house has an open plan with two rooms flanking a semi-enclosed straight central staircase to the second floor. The larger, south room was a living room and contains a square, plain concrete block heating chimney that covered with unfinished drywall on the west side but otherwise is exposed. A five-paneled, early twentieth-century wood door in the rear, east wall leads to the shed kitchen. A small door under the stairwell leads to an inaccessible closet. The ceiling was formerly lath and plastered, later dry-walled, then given a drop ceiling. The drywall ceiling is 6'-9" above the floor, which is carpeted and appears higher than its original level. The undersides of the wide floorboards above have several coats of peeling paint, and ghosted outlines of 3-inch joists. The living room up to the stair wall is within a one-story hewn box frame. In the east wall, the sawn, nailed studs are dadoed to receive a ledger which supports the second floor joists. The second floor posts are mortised into the tops of the first floor posts. Two of the floor joists (visible from the kitchen behind) appear to be whitewashed and approximately 3x4 inches in dimension, but others are different sizes and not finished. The living room walls are lath and plaster covered with thin wood paneling. The window and doors are trimmed with  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide undressed flat boards. The window stools are beveled on the upper edge. The glazed and paneled wood front door opens inward at the northwest corner of the room, and is the same vintage as the door to the kitchen.

The north room, a bedroom, has lath and plastered walls and a wallpapered, wood, tongue-and-groove board ceiling 6'-10" high. There is a board wall under the stair. The north and west windows and front door are finished the same as in the living room.

Between the rooms is the straight staircase running upward west to east. The profiled wood hand rail, on the north side of the stair, runs atop square balusters, two per tread, and terminates at a turned Victorian newell post at the first tread. The south stair wall features a square pillar and shelf unit that was open on both the stair and room sides, a Craftsman alteration. The beams above the floor on each side of the stair are boxed with plain boards. The south stair wall is lath and plastered and finished with several layers of wallpaper. The north stair wall is covered with thin, modern wood paneling. The ceiling of the staircase is eleven-inch wide, wood, tongue-and-groove boards laid across the space. The steep stair terminates at a landing between the two upstairs rooms. In each doorway hangs a circa 1885 beaded board batten door. The battens and the door trim are edge-beaded.

The south room walls are lath and plastered, and the ceiling is tongue-and-groove wood boards covered with a layer of thin drywall. The plaster is  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick on top of the circular-sawn lath, making a total thickness of  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch. The north wall of the south room (south stair wall) is framed with 3x4-inch studs and the south wall of the north room (north stair wall) is framed with 2x3-inch studs laid flat. The walls of the north room are wallpapered lath and plaster and the ceiling is papered wood tongue-and-groove boards. The ceiling on the east side has fallen in from

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exposure to the weather due to the open roof. The south wall of the north room has the remains of a wood shelf embedded in the wall which was cut off flush. The windows in both rooms are trimmed with undressed flat boards and a stool with a beveled upper edge. The ceilings are 6'-2" in height, and the protruding wall plate is cased with beaded boards. The wood window sash was hung on ropes, now broken. The floors are carpeted. The flooring of the north room is ship lap boards on 3 x 7-inch joists spaced at 24 inches as seen from the bathroom in the shed addition.

In the attic, the sash sawn ceiling joists are 2 3/4 x 4 inches laid 24 inches apart and project eight inches over the 4-5 inch-wide wall plate. The 2 3/4 x 4-inch wide rafter pairs bear on a 5 x 1-inch false plate over each joist. All of the rafters on the west slope and eleven of the rafters of the east slope bear flat on the false plate. Five of the east rafters appear to be recycled from a different or earlier house, because their ends have birds-mouth cuts. The 3x4-inch gable studs are laid flat. The chimney pierces the roof at the center of the ridge. The original 1x2-inch roof nailers, evidence of a wood shingle roof, are extant. The present west slope is topped with plywood, and the east slope is topped with flakeboard. The gable walls are sheathed with flat boards. The window in the south gable end is a single wood sash, formerly with six lights.

The rear shed addition is divided into two rooms, a kitchen on the south end and a bathroom on the north end. The kitchen walls are lath and plaster topped with modern thin wood paneling with an ogee-capped baseboard and a 7 1/4 wide ogee-capped chair rail all around. A wood shelf on the west wall appears to be the same workmanship as the cut-off shelf upstairs. The doors are trimmed with flat beaded boards, the windows with flat undressed boards. A brick-lined well approximately two feet in diameter lies under the floor one foot south of the window. The fallen ceiling finish was drywall on modern lumber framing. The kitchen chimney is rusticated concrete block below the ceiling, and contains two round flue holes.

**Setting:** The house stands across from the open lawn of Mt. Zion A. U. M. P Church. In front and on the north side of the house along the road is grass but otherwise the house is surrounded by woodland. Ruins of a cinder-block garage and a tin-clad coal shed are behind the house, in addition to a small house trailer. The Thomas house is one of three houses that remain from approximately ten on Roosevelt Avenue. One house, built in the 1970s, is on the west side of the road about 75 feet south. The only other building is Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church on the west side about 300 feet north. The house faces west on Roosevelt Avenue, the "spine" of Marshalltown, which is surrounded by a triangular area of wooded land between Mannington Meadow on the west and farmlands on the east on Haines Neck in rural Mannington Township. Haines Neck is a peninsular area of land bounded by the Salem River above Mannington Meadow and Pointers-Auburn Road. Roosevelt Avenue, formerly called Church Street, tees into Marshalltown Road to the south. Actively cultivated farmland surrounds the area. The Salem River drains south though Mannington Meadow on its way to Salem City and the Delaware River. In the 1930s, meadow banks built by meadow companies of local farmers to reclaim farmland in the nineteenth century were destroyed by storms and never rebuilt, resulting in tidal water encroaching on Marshalltown. Marshalltown Road once connected Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) and Pointers-Auburn Road on the east to a bridge over the meadow and the Salem River to Penns Neck (now Pennsville Township). The bridge was wiped out with the banks. Marshalltown Road from Marshalltown west is abandoned but its route to the old bridge location still can be traced through woodland.

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Survey Name:	<u>Marshalltown</u>	Date:	<u>October 28, 2010</u>
Surveyor:	<u>Janet L. Sheridan</u>		
Organization:	<u>Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting</u>		

## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**History:** The house as it stands was built by William H. Thomas, Sr. or his son, or both, in 1885. A deed of August 11, 1885 from William H. Thomas and his wife Sarah Jane to their son William Henry Thomas conveyed a half acre parcel adjacent to Peter Johnson's land and William H. Thomas, Sr.'s other land for forty dollars. Thomas's other land was the remainder of a seven-acre parcel he had purchased of George W. Barton and Mary Ale Barton for \$1,000 in 1878 on the road. Mary Barton's father Josiah Ale had died and the Bartons sold two parcels totaling twelve acres to Thomas in the same deed (Bk 56/491). Thomas' seven acre parcel was adjacent to lands of Thomas Marshall, Joseph Bassett, and other lands formerly of Josiah Ale. The fourth and final course of the land description for the half-acre plot for Thomas, Jr. ran along the road from "a wild Cherry tree standing in the edge of the road about four feet from the southwest corner of the new house lately erected on said lot." It was "intended to be on the northwest corner of the tract of land...formerly part of the Josiah Ale Estate at Marshallville." It is not clear who exactly was responsible for building it, but clearly the intent was to provide the son with a house and lot. If the Thomases did not actually build it, but hired someone, it may have been the one black carpenter in the vicinity, Franklin Turner, who was 80 in 1880.

In 1880 the Thomas family consisted of William H., age 43, his wife Sarah, 40, and three children: William, 23, Annie, 20, and Ebenezer, 10 months. In 1885 when William, Jr. acquired his property, he was 28 and his father was 48. His parents were born in Maryland, and he and his siblings were born in New Jersey. They were all laborers, probably on local farms, in the banked meadows, or in the marl pits nearby. In 1870 William and Sarah J Thomas are in the vicinity of Marshallville (as Marshalltown was known before 1890) in their own household with one daughter, Mary E., age 7, next to the farm of Edward Lawrence, which was in the Marshallville vicinity. Their son William is probably the 16-year-old William Thomas, one of four black workers in the Mannington Township household of Clark Thompson, a farmer worth \$20,000 south of Mannington Creek closer to Salem. In 1870, William H. Thomas was elected a trustee of the "African Union Church of Marlboro," the predecessor to Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church.

From the physical evidence in the house, the house built in 1885 was an enlargement of an earlier frame house. A one-story hewn frame measuring roughly fourteen and a half feet by thirteen feet is embedded within the 1885 house. The Thomases extended the house by roughly fourteen feet to the north and raised it into a full two-story house. It appears that the earlier house was disassembled and reassembled, and it could have been relocated from elsewhere. The house of "J. Ale" appears on the Stansbie map of 1849. If it is located accurately, it falls on this property but further south. Josiah Ale purchased this seven-acre parcel in 1844 from Joseph Bassett. A hewn house would be more likely built earlier than 1844, but if Ale was tenantry Bassett's land before that, he may have built it earlier. Another possibility is that it come from Ale's other, five acre parcel on the south side of the seven acre parcel, which he purchased from Henry Kiger in 1817. Josiah Ale was a War of 1812 veteran, a fact he made clear on his 1870 census record when he was 85. Five years after the war he was a man of 32 years settling down on his own land. Another possibility is that it was a tenant house on Ale's land.

The framing and original finishes of the house are consistent with local 1885 period construction. The level of the interior finishing is a more economical version of what may be found in higher-style houses, but well-executed. Lath and plaster is one coat versus three, the ceilings are wood instead of plaster, the doors are battened versus paneled, door trim is beaded, window stools are beveled, and the wall plate is cased with beaded boards in a manner familiar to eighteenth-century builders. The turned newel post is as fine as any found in the period. The ceiling heights are low—6'-10" on the first floor, and 6'-2 on the second—which was a cost savings to the Thomases. The interior is by no means rough, but it shows cost-cutting in ways that did not sacrifice quality.

By 1919, William Thomas Jr. was in straits. In a deed of July 26, 1919 D. Harris Smith, "guardian of William H. Thomas, a lunatic, sold Thomas' house and lot to Edward Williams. "The County of Salem has advanced money for the care, support, and maintenance of said lunatic, beyond the ability of said lunatic to pay out of his personal estate, and that the personal estate of said lunatic together with the profits of his lands, tenements and hereditaments are insufficient for his support and comfortable maintenance." The Salem County Orphans Court

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Survey Name:	<u>Marshalltown</u>	Date:	<u>October 28, 2010</u>
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## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

ordered that his property be sold to pay his debts at public auction. Edward Williams was the high bidder at \$215.

Edward and his wife Lavinia (Saunders) were active in Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church and are buried across the street in view of their house. Lavinia grew up in the vicinity, born circa 1894. Edward worked at the Du Pont Company dye works in 1920, when the family including son Leroy, 7, lived in Penns Grove. Williams worked in Du Pont powder works in 1930, and died in 1948. Leroy, who died in 1963, is also buried at Mt. Zion. Lavinia lived in the house until she died in 1980 and willed the property to Clara D. Banks. Banks sold it to Eugene B. and Olivia Moore in 1987. The Moores had lived on Marshalltown Road (Block 34 Lot1) until their house burned and sought other quarters in Marshalltown.

According to a neighbor who knew Lavinia Williams, the Williams built the kitchen shed addition. The roof and ceiling framing are definitely twentieth century, but the walls and trim of the shed addition appear to be of the 1885 period, so it may have been reframed. The first floor doors and the stair wall alteration probably date to the Williams' occupation. There are several layers of decorative wallpaper that bear further investigation. The exact nature of the piers the house sits on requires further investigation, but they appear to be early twentieth-century concrete block with possibly a replaced sill. The house is so low to the ground that it is possible that the house was originally earthfast, with its sill directly on the ground. There is precedent for this type of construction in a house in Salem City from the early to mid-nineteenth-century.

The William H. Thomas House fits into the statewide historic contexts of *Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, & Urban Expansion, 1850-1920*; and possibly *Early Industrialization, Urbanization, & Agricultural Development 1775-1860*.

**Significance:** The house is significant as a rare example of African-American house construction in Salem County, in fact, the only one documented so far. The earlier frame, as a small, one-story house, appears to be a remnant of what was, until the national rebuilding in the early twentieth century, the most common type of house on the Salem County landscape, which housed tenant farmers, servants and slaves. There are no known intact survivors of this early house type and even altered examples are rare or undiscovered. The Thomas House is the last historic house remaining on Roosevelt Avenue, the heart of Marshalltown, and one of a very few examples of the nineteenth-century formation of Marshalltown as a community of local free-blacks and southern migrants, some of whom were likely fugitives slaves. It is emblematic of the development of African-Americans from tenant laborers into homeowners farmers and industrial workers, from southern migrants and former slaves to free, enterprising citizens. It has a good deal of intact historic fabric, but access to some of the finishes and structure is currently very difficult. With further architectural and archaeological research it would yield more information.

**Eligibility for New Jersey**

**and National Registers:**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**National**

**Register Criteria:**

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☒ D

**Level of Significance**

☒ Local

☒ State

☐ National

**Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:** The house has significance under Criterion A, for the history of the formation of free African-American or isolate communities and the self-development of African Americans; Criterion C for African-American architecture and early American architecture; and Criterion D for its potential to yield more information about its structure, finishes and origin with improved access and more research.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28,  
2010



**Historic Sites #:**

**Property Count:**    Key Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_    Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_    Non Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_

## Base Building Eligibility

Survey Name: **Marshalltown** Date: **October 28, 2010**  
 Surveyor: **Janet L. Sheridan**  
 Organization: **Janet L Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting**

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 1. Looking southeast.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 2. West elevation.

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Date: October 28,  
2010

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 3. South elevation.

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2010



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 4. East elevation.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 5. Second floor, north room looking north. Note window trim, plaster walls and wood board ceiling.

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Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan  
Organization: Janet L Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 6. Looking up at underside of second story floorboards in Living Room. Note ghost of former joist and paint finishes of Period I house.

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Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

Date: October 28, 2010

## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

**Property Name:** Little Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church Cemetery

**Street Address:** Street #: \_\_\_\_\_ (Low) \_\_\_\_\_ (High) Apartment #: \_\_\_\_\_ (Low) \_\_\_\_\_ (High)

Prefix: \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name: Roosevelt Suffix: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: AVE

**County(s):** Salem **Zip Code:** 08069

**Municipality(s):** Mannington **Block(s):** 32

**Local Place Name(s):** Marshalltown **Lot(s):** 3

**Ownership::** Private **USGS Quad(s)** Penns Grove

**Description:** The cemetery occupies a one-quarter acre of land on the west side of Roosevelt Avenue. The lot, enclosed with a four-foot high chain link fence, contains six gravestones and is overgrown with shrubs under contain one mature tree. The lot is adjacent to a modern occupied dwelling on the north, and a mown field on the south. A deep drainage ditch lies between the fence and the road.

<b>Registration and Status Dates:</b>	National Historic Landmark: _____	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____	Other Designation Date: _____

### Photograph:



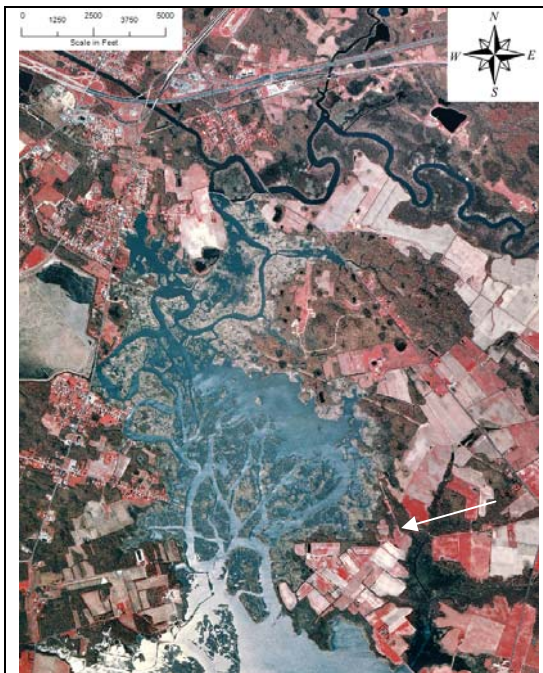
Survey Name:	Marshalltown	Date:	October 28, 2010
Surveyor:	Janet L. Sheridan		
Organization:	Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting		



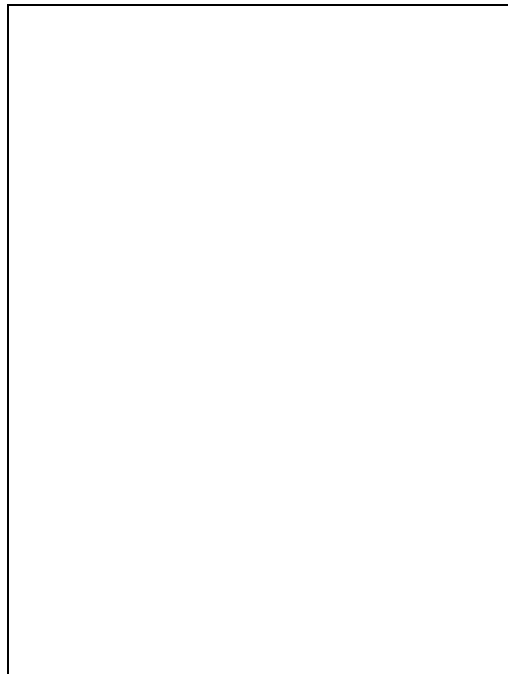
## BASE FORM

Historic Sites #:

Location Map:



Site Map:



**Bibliography/Sources:** Deed Bk 5/439; Misc Bk C/108 and D/391; *Combination atlas map of Salem & Gloucester counties, New Jersey*. (Woodbury, N.J.: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1970, repr Philadelphia: Everts & Stewart, 1876); Morgan, Joseph H. *Morgan's History of the New Jersey Conference of the A.M.E. Church, from 1872 to 1887 And of the Several Churches, As Far As Possible, from Date of Organization, with Biographical Sketches of Members of the Conference*. Camden, N.J.: s.n.], 1887; *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea* (Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849);

### Additional Information:

More Research Needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### INTENSIVE LEVEL USE ONLY

Attachments Included: ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Bridge  
☒ Landscape ☐ Industry

Within Historic District? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Status: ☐ Key-Contributing ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Associated Archaeological Site/Deposit? ☒ Yes

(Known or potential Sites – if yes, please describe briefly) Four marked burials in historic period. Reports of stolen gravestones.

Survey Name: Marshalltown

Date: October 28, 2010

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

## LANDSCAPE ATTACHMENT

Historic Sites #:

**Common Name:** The small cemetery

**Historic Name:** Little Bethel A. M. E. Cemetery

**Present Use:** Religious activities - Religious activity

**Historic Use:** Religious activities - Religious activity

**Construction Date:** 1847 **Source:** Deed

**Alteration Date(s):** unknown **Source:**

### Primary Landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Unknown

**Type:** Church yards and cemeteries **Physical Condition:** Fair

**Style:** Other **Remaining Historic Fabric:** Medium

**Acreage:** 0.25

**Hardscape:** Other

**Plantings:** Mature hardwoods

**Other Features:** Chain-link fence

**Description:** The cemetery occupies a one-quarter acre of land on the west side of Roosevelt Avenue. The lot, enclosed with a four-foot high chain link fence, contains six gravestones and is overgrown with shrubs under contain one mature tree. Four graves date from the historic period, and one is a Civil War U. S. Colored Troops veteran.

**Setting:** The lot is adjacent to a modern occupied dwelling on the north, and a mown field on the south in Marshalltown in rural Mannington Township.. A deep drainage ditch lies between the fence and the road. Across Roosevelt Avenue is a 12-acre woodland. Mannington Meadow lays to the west and farmlands to the east and south. Roosevelt Avenue, formerly called Church Street, tees into Marshalltown Road to the south. Actively cultivated farmland surrounds the area. The Salem River drains south though Mannington Meadow on its way to Salem City and the Delaware River. In the 1930s, meadow banks built by meadow companies of local farmers to reclaim farmland in the nineteenth century were destroyed by storms and never rebuilt, resulting in tidal water encroaching on Marshalltown. Marshalltown Road once connected Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) and Pointers-Auburn Road on the east to a bridge over the meadow and the Salem River to Penns Neck (now Pennsville Township). The bridge was wiped out with the banks. Marshalltown Road from Marshalltown west is abandoned but its route to the old bridge location still can be traced through woodland.

Survey Name: Marshalltown Date: October 28, 2010

Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan

Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**History:** In 1847, under Rev. J. R. V. Morgan, trustees John Shockley, David Shockley, James Shockley, John Francis, John Wesley, Charles Green, and John Green established an African Methodist Episcopal Church (Morgan, 77). On June 1 they purchased a ¼-acre lot of land in "Frogtown" from Samuel and Rachel Hackett for the purpose of building "a house or place of worship for the use of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America..." The lot was on a lane in the line of Josiah Ale's lot and adjacent to other land of Hackett's and John Q. Adams' lot. The parcel they bought is likely the small cemetery on the lower part of Roosevelt Avenue, now owned by Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church (Block 32 Lot 3). The A. M. E. church was built by Rev. Isaac Parker (Morgan, 247). The A. M. E. followed the founding of an African Union church in Marshalltown by three years, but they both built their first meeting houses in 1847.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church (A. M. E.) was a competing strand of African Methodism in southern New Jersey. Reuben Cuff of Salem was a founding member of Richard Allen's separatist Methodist organization in Philadelphia in 1816, and established Salem's Mt. Pisgah A. M. E., New Jersey's first such congregation. After Salem, A. M. E. churches were instituted at Bushtown (1817), Marlboro (1847), and Yorktown (1863) in Salem County. John Wesley, David Shockley and John Shockley of Marshallville were founders of the Yorktown church as well (Morgan 96). "Little Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church in the township of Mannington, called Haines Neck" put these 1852 trustees on record: John D. Shockley, John Wesley, John R. Francis, Francis Turner, and John Green (Misc Bk C/108). "Little Bethel AME, Marlboro" put trustees Samuel G. Moore, Lewis S. Anderson, and John B. F. Turner on the record in 1873 (Misc Bk D/391). Some time after 1870, Rev. J. T. Rex built a church at Marlboro at a cost of \$755.00, leaving a debt of \$50.75. (Morgan, 43) It must have been a rebuilding of the 1847 church.

Rev. Morgan's 1887 history of the A. M. E. Church describes the village as very remote location:

"Marlboro, known years ago as "Frogtown," is about six miles from Salem, and very inaccessible. It has neither railroad, steamboat, canal or stage communication. The pastor has one of three things to do to get there - "walk, ride or go afoot," and very often, in the winter, he cannot do either. Years ago this was a strong appointment. They have a fine little church and are a warm hearted people, full of the Holy Ghost, and is the home of one of our prominent elders of this present conference."

Map locations for the churches are confusing and probably a matter of mapmaker inaccuracy. The 1849 map shows an A. M. E. in the present Mt. Zion location. The 1872 map shows "W. M. Ch" next to a building on Marshalltown Road west of Roosevelt Avenue. This might mean "Wilmington Methodist Church," which would refer to the African Union connection, not the A. M. E. The 1875 map shows "'African Ch." next to a picture of a church at the west corner of Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road. This is the location of a small cemetery, separate from the Mt. Zion Church property that is reputed to be a former church site (Young, Wright) and is probably the Little Bethel site. From deed evidence, the land description of the A. M. E. church matches up with the lot lines of Block 32 Lot 3. A former township historian asserted that foundations are extant here, and other oral accounts corroborate this. The land description of the African Union Church at Haines Neck matches the current lot lines of the extant Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church lot more or less, so that was likely its original location.

To add to map confusion, the history of the two churches in relation to their connections and each other is complex. In 1856, the African Union Church in Marlboro withdrew from the Union Church of Africans and joined a splinter church called the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (U. A. M. E.). In 1866 they were readmitted to a reorganized African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant connection formed by A. M. E. splinter groups from Philadelphia and Baltimore, organized as First Colored Methodist Protestant, joining the old African Union connection (Baldwin, 167). Where Marshallville's AME church stood in relation to this reorganization is unknown. But the African Union trustee oaths recorded in 1853 and 1899 (above) are consistent with this name change. Today, the lot is owned by Mt. Zion Church.

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Survey Name: Marshalltown Date: October 28, 2010  
Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan  
Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting

## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**Significance:** The cemetery is significant in its association with the early-nineteenth century formation of free-black settlements in New Jersey. It was the site of a non-extant historic church and contains burials of Marshalltown residents during the historic period.

**Eligibility for New Jersey**

**and National Registers:** ☒ Yes ☐ No

**National**

**Register Criteria:** ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

**Level of Significance**

☒ Local ☒ State ☐ National

**Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:** This cemetery satisfies Criterion A for its association with the early-nineteenth century formation of free-black settlements in New Jersey and elsewhere, for dating from the earliest years of the founding of Marshalltown, and for being the only tangible remains of Little Bethel A. M. E. Church. It satisfies Criterion D for its potential to yield information about early African-American life in the antebellum period and later.

**For Historic Districts Only:**

**Property Count:** Key Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_ Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_ Non Contributing: \_\_\_\_\_

**For Individual Properties Only:**

**List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:**

**Narrative Boundary Description:** The boundary is that of the tax parcel Block 32 Lot 3, which is the historic boundary in the deed granting the land to the A. M. E. church in 1847.

Survey Name: Marshalltown Date: October 28, 2010  
Surveyor: Janet L. Sheridan  
Organization: Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting



## HISTORIC DISTRICT FORM

Historic Sites #:

District Name: <u>MARSHALLTOWN</u>	
County(s): <u>Salem</u>	District Type: <u>Residential</u>
Municipality(s): <u>Mannington</u>	USGS Quad(s): <u>Penns Grove</u>
Local Place Name(s): <u>Marshalltown</u>	
Development Period <u>1834</u> To <u>1951</u>	Source: <u>Deeds, Oral history, Maps</u>
Physical Condition: <u>Fair</u>	
Remaining Historic Fabric: <u>Medium</u>	
Registration and Status Dates:	National Historic Landmark: _____
	SHPO Opinion: _____
	National Register: _____
	Local Designation: _____
	New Jersey Register: _____
	Other Designation: _____
	Determination of Eligibility: _____
	Other Designation Date: _____

**Description:** The proposed historic district includes the buildings and landscape associated with African-American settlement and occupation between 1834 and 1951 on Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road. The district lies between Mannington Meadow on the west and Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) on the east. Roosevelt Avenue is a straight paved road with a 33-foot right-of-way running north from Marshalltown Road for approximately 2000 feet. The distance along Marshalltown Road within the district is approximately 1,450 feet west and approximately 1,280 feet east from Roosevelt Avenue. The district as delineated covers 72.4 acres. Extant historic resources include Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church and its cemetery, the Marshalltown School, the William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House, the Little Bethel A. M. E. Church cemetery on Block 32 Lot 3, and the Harvey and Charlotte Brooks House, Block 34 Lot 2. The boundary also includes all the vacant tax parcels that surround Roosevelt Avenue, associated alleys and upland, and tax parcels or portions thereof on Marshalltown Road where 22 houses occupied by African-Americans formerly stood or are likely to have stood according to research so far. The additional Marshalltown Road sites include Block 34 Lot 1, the site of the John Wesley House; Block 28 Lot 8, the pre-1934 site of the Marshalltown School; Block 34 Lot 5 and a portion of Block 34 Lot 6, the vicinity of site of the William and Viola Thomas House; and Block 35 Lot 3, the site of the Anderson House. A specimen sycamore tree stands in front of Mt. Zion Church. A deep drainage ditch runs part way up Roosevelt Avenue from Marshalltown Road on the west side. Another drainage ditch runs up the interiors of the lots on the east side of Roosevelt Avenue.

**Setting:** Marshalltown, which has no official boundaries, lies in rural Mannington Township on the west edge of Mannington Meadow, a broad tidal flat through which the Salem River flows south to Salem City and the Delaware River. Roosevelt Avenue, the "spine" of Marshalltown, is at the center of a triangular piece of wooded land that up until sometime after 1940 was farms and gardens occupied by approximately ten houses. To the west and south are active farms. Township. Roosevelt Avenue, formerly called Church Street, tees into Marshalltown Road to the south. In the 1930s, meadow banks built by meadow companies of local farmers to reclaim farmland in the nineteenth century were destroyed by storms and never rebuilt, resulting in tidal water encroaching on Marshalltown. Marshalltown Road once connected Hawks Bridge Road (county route 540) on the east to a bridge ("Hook Bridge") over the meadow and the Salem River to Penns Neck (now Pennsville Township). The bridge was wiped out with the banks. Marshalltown Road from Marshalltown west is abandoned but its route to the old bridge location still can be traced through woodland. A heavy growth of *Phragmites* has encroached up to Roosevelt Avenue at the north end.

Survey Name: <u>Marshalltown</u>	Date: <u>October 28, 2010</u>
Surveyor: <u>Janet L. Sheridan</u>	
Organization: <u>Janet L. Sheridan, Cultural Heritage Consulting</u>	

## ELIGIBILITY WORKSHEET

Historic Sites #:

**History:** Marshalltown owes its name to Thomas Marshall, a man of African descent, who lived 1803-1856. Because of his enterprising efforts, this place has been on the map from 1849 until the present. Originally called "Marshallville," it was also referred to as "Marlboro" for the marl mines that operated nearby and which appear on the 1849 and 1876 maps. Some records refer to the place as "Frogtown," which was probably a less official, and perhaps a more derogatory name for this low-lying area near Mannington Meadow. Marshalltown is set within a larger landscape is known as Haines Neck, the northwestern point of the township that is bounded by the upper course of the Salem River.

As a free-black community that, according to records, was forming by the 1830s, it was part of a larger trend called the "First Emancipation" in which southern New Jersey figured large. The strong Quaker presence in the Delaware Valley led to an early wave of manumissions. The region also attracted fugitive slaves and free blacks from the south. New Jersey was unique among northern states in having several all-black communities, and most of them were in the southern part of the state (Giles Wright, 29, 39). Marshalltown is part of this historical trend.

Historians Cushing and Sheppard recounted the story of Marlboro in 1886:

Marlboro is a hamlet largely populated by colored people, which grew up near the marl-pits in the northwest part of the township as the result of the trade there established in marl, as else where stated. Thomas Marshall, a colored man opened a small store there in 1839, and upon his death was succeeded by one Scott, also colored. Samuel J. Moore, a colored man, succeeded Scott, and continued business there until 1880.

Benjamin Abbott became proprietor of this stand in 1880, and sold out to Edward Kiger in 1881. A post-office was established in 1880, with Abbott in charge. Edward Kiger is the present postmaster. Another store was established by Thomas F. Lippincott in 1878.

Marlboro is scattered over considerable territory, and contains two colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, the two stores referred to, and several dwellings, most of them small and all of them unpretentious. This place was formerly known as Marshallville, in honor of Thomas Marshall.

The last statement is corroborated by maps of 1849, 1872 and 1876, which show "Marshallville" at the intersection of today's Marshalltown Road and Roosevelt Avenue. In 1876, "Marlboro" appears close by, but on Hawkes Bridge Road near the marl pits. While this vicinity was widely known as Marlboro in the 1880s, only the name Marshalltown has persisted on the maps since 1890.

Thomas Marshall achieved extraordinary success as an early black landowner, land speculator, farmer, storekeeper and church organizer in the township's early nineteenth-century history. He first appears in the Federal census of 1840, listed among the township's "Negros" at the end of the alphabetical list of white householders. His household consisted of two males under age 10, one male age 24-36, and one female 24-36. The Marshalls are among 490 free persons of color in the township, or 27% of the total population of 1,797. Ten years later, the Federal census reported that he was 46, married to Mary Marshall, 44, and in their household were two of their own children, Jacob, 15, and Thomas, 12, and two other black children, Samuel Dickinson, 7, and Mary Dickinson, 11. In that year, 1850, he is distinguished as one of only five black "Farmers" out of 29 black landowners among 126 black households in the township, the rest of which were "Labour". Non-householding blacks lived in the households of white farmers where they worked as servants and laborers. In the Marshallville vicinity in the census list (which was recorded on a line of travel) is a concentration of eleven black households. Among those, the only other black landowner is John Wesley, a "Mulatto" whose property was worth \$200. Marshall's property value was \$2,000, the highest among township black property owners.

While many of Mannington's blacks reported their origins as Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, most reported being

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Southern slave-catchers who could legally come in to New Jersey under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and capture blacks who they claimed ran away from Southern slave owners (Wright, 28). The burden of proof was on the captive to prove his freedom. Thus, blacks, fugitive or not, had reason to lie about their origins, and some reported "unknown." Even so, many people reported being from the South. There is no way to know exactly where Thomas Marshall came from, but it is very possible he was local and descended from people bonded to white Marshall families, of which there were many in Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland Counties before the nineteenth-century. In fact, there are two land transactions by a John Marshall in Penns Neck, just across the meadow, in 1742 and 1769 (NJ Archive, *Index of Colonial Conveyances*, 319: Deeds H-H 80 and G-G 291). It was common for freed slaves to take the name of their former owners. There are examples of local people of African descent who share the name of a white counterpart, such as Samuel Hackett and Francis Turner, contemporaries of Thomas Marshall. There were black families with the name of Moore, Minke, Anderson, Sanders, Saunders, Williams, Turner, and Dunn, which are also the names of early white settlers in the county (*Index of Colonial Conveyances*).

Thomas Marshall's first recorded land transaction is a purchase in 1831, in which he is referred to as "a black man." He continued acquiring land through 1856, accumulating nearly 100 acres in 10 parcels. Seven of the parcels appear to be in the Marshalltown vicinity, the other three are on the east side of the township or in Pilesgrove. His sales of land included ¼-acre parcels to the African Union Church in Haines Neck (of which he was a trustee 1844), William Moore (also a trustee in 1844), and Richard Reason (a trustee in the incorporation of 1870). Marshall not only sold land to other African-Americans, he was involved in church founding as well.

Marshall and Samuel Minke, Samuel Hackett, George Dunn, and William Moore established the "African Union Church at Haines Neck" on May 17, 1844 (Misc Bk B/151). The name "African Union" ties this church to Peter Spencer (1782-1843) of Wilmington, Delaware. He and a group of African-American Methodist followers parted ways with the Methodist church in Wilmington and established the first incorporated, fully autonomous African church in America in 1813 (Lewis V. Baldwin, 1980). First known as the Union Church of Africans, then the African Union Church, its name evolved into the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church (AUFMPC) after a merger of two denominations in 1866. It is now commonly known by the shorter name of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church (A.U. M. P.). As part of the African Methodist movement, the Spencer churches embraced the notion of the shared experience of suffering and oppression at the hands of the white majority, the desire of many blacks to distinguish themselves from the majority culture by adopting the name "African" or "Free African," the conviction that Africans in America are responsible for their own liberation, and the belief in developing strong institutions and networks "designed to enable black people to move from oppression and dependency to liberation and autonomy" (Baldwin, 13).

On January 8, 1847, Marshall sold a half-acre parcel to the "Trustees of the African Union Church in Haines Neck" for \$50 (Deed 4/271). It bounded on a public road, a lane 16 feet wide along Edward Bilderback's land, and other lands of Thomas Marshall. This lot appears to be the present location of Mt. Zion Church, more or less.

Though Marshall sold lots of land to other African-descended people, he was not only one buying and subdividing land. Deed records show that in 1840, Perry Sawyer, a black man, purchased a one acre lot from Samuel Seagrave, white, in 1836, just two years after Marshall's first purchase in this vicinity. Sawyer sold it to Samuel Hackett in 1840, and Hackett later subdivided to four grantees, all black (Table 1). The trend toward housing lots and concentration of black ownership over time in this vicinity may be linked to the underlying soil type. Marshalltown occupies an area of soil called "Pedricktown Askecksy & Mullica soils, 0 to 2%, rarely flooded" and is not considered to be prime farmland. Therefore, the idea of black settlements occupying areas of poor soils is true in the case of Marshalltown and may be a contributing factor to its development.

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**Table 1. Land transactions in the Marshalltown vicinity. Highlighted individuals are racially black, others are racially white.**

Name	From	To	Date
Thomas Marshall	Jonathan Bilderback		1834
	Thomas J. Casper		1844
	Charles Bennett		1844
	Exrs Peter Wright		1847
	Thomas S. Smith		1847
	John Q Adams		1852
	Exrs Nathan Wright		1856
		William Moore	1852
		Richard Reason	1852
		AU Church	1847
Perry Sawyer	Samuel Seagrave		1836
		Samuel Hackett	1840
Samuel Mink	Robert P. Robertson		1849
	John Adams		1850
	Joseph B Heishon		1857
Samuel Hackett	Perry Sawyer		1840
		John Adams	1847
		George Shockley	1847
		AME	1847
		Samuel J Moore, Rachel Domon	1857
Richard Reason	Thomas Marshall		1852
	William Barber		1869
John H. Green	William Barber		1869
	Francis Turner		1891
John R. Green	DeWitt Boan		1856
	Joseph Bassett		1870
John Wesley	George D. Shockley		1847
	Reuben Freas		1848
	Joseph B. Heishon		1857
Samuel J Moore	Samuel Hackett		1857
	John H. Green		1872
Alexander Myers	John Wesley		1848
William Moore	Thomas Marshall		1852
John Q Adams	Samuel Hackett		1847
	Robert P. Robertson		1849
	Samuel Mink		1850
		Thomas Marshall	1852
William Ransom	Benjamin Bassett		1843
	Benjamin F. Pine		1852
	James Thorpe		1863
William H. Thomas	George Barton et ux		1878
Abraham Trusty	William Barber		1870
	Samuel P. Allen		1874
	Joshua Thompson		1885
Philip Trusty	Rachel Griscom		1872
Thomas Marshall, dec'd	Lot Jaquette		1858

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After seventeen years of storekeeping, Marshall died on September 21, 1856 at the age of 53. His will appointed his wife Mary, his son Jacob, and "his friend Thomas Hinchman" his executors. On October 2, 1856, Mary and Jacob Marshall declined their responsibility, leaving it to Hinchman. The same day, John N. Cooper swore that he witnessed Thomas Marshall sign his will and that David Bassett and Samuel J. Moore were the other witnesses. Bassett and Hinchman were neighboring white farmers of substance. Moore was a fellow African-American. Marshall directed that his real estate be held in trust by his executors until his son Thomas arrived at 21 years of age, and that the income from renting his lands and real estate, after paying for repairs and "300 bushels of lime paid annually," would pay for claims against his estate. He also bequeathed a  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre plot to his wife Mary "adjoining Edward Bilderback and Josiah Ale." Josiah Ale had twelve acres lying on the east side of today's Roosevelt Avenue (then called Church Street (Deed Bk 39/82)) for a distance of 1,125 feet from the corner of Marshalltown Road, where he lived from 1817 through his death sometime prior to 1878. These documents reveal a network of social, economic and geographical relationships among blacks and whites, and even though Marshallville became known as a community of color, it had a central and persistent white presence through most of the nineteenth century in Josiah Ale.

Marshall's success in his short life might have had to do with marl, a geological deposit that was found to be a good crop fertilizer, and which revived agriculture throughout the state. In 1826, the mineral was discovered in the county and began to be mined near Woodstown. Later, William Slape and Joseph Bassett both operated marl pits near Marshallville, and William Barber was mining limesand along a branch of Mannington Creek which he burned into large quantities of a very good fertilizer—20,000 bushels worth in 1864. (Cook, 460, 442, 452). William Barber is shown as a landowner in Marshallville in 1876, and his large operation may have a source of jobs for local blacks and thus helped them to prosper. Marshall's will indicated that his farms required an application of lime to be productive and provided for an annual purchase to keep them that way, so he may have been using Barber's lime. Cushing and Sheppard's mention of Marshall's store follows on the heels of their mention of the marl pits. Was Marshall's business associated with locally mined fertilizer? Nevertheless, as a merchant, he would have profited above and beyond most laboring people.

Apparently he had the trust and support of prominent white citizens in the township. He referred to Thomas Hinchman as his friend, John N. Cooper was a county surveyor, and David Bassett was of the large Quaker landowning family adjacent to Marshallville. Between 1840 and 1856, Marshall had borrowed money for mortgages from Thomas J. Casper, Charles Bennett, Harrison Wright, Thomas S. Smith, A. B. Waddington, Benjamin F. Pine, John Dennis, and Joshua Waddington, all prominent white men of the area.

Thomas Marshall was optimistic about his future income. However, after Marshall's death, the rental income from his lands was apparently insufficient. In 1859 his estate of 133 acres was sold at public auction to pay his outstanding mortgages. Lot Jaquette, a white farmer and Marshall's neighbor in Marshallville, was the high bidder. Mary lived on in Marshallville, still a neighbor to Josiah Ale, as a house servant in the home of Daniel and Elizabeth Shields and their four children in 1870. Mary reported a real estate holding worth \$300. Shields does not own his house, so perhaps the group is living in Mary and Thomas Marshall's house. This time, she reported her birthplace as Maryland. Thomas Marshall, Jr. went on to apprentice to white farmer David Bassett in 1860. He disappeared from the census after that.

In 1847, three years after the African Union Church formed in Marshallville, and the year it built its church, another strand of black Methodism came to the village. Under Rev. J. R. V. Morgan, trustees John Shockley, David Shockley, James Shockley, John Francis, John Wesley, Charles Green, and John Green established an African Methodist Episcopal Church (Morgan, 77). On June 1 they purchased a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre lot of land in "Frogtown" from Samuel and Rachel Hackett for the purpose of building "a house or place of worship for the use of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America..." The lot was on a lane in the line of Josiah Ale's lot and adjacent to other land of Hackett's and John Q. Adams' lot. The parcel they bought is likely the small cemetery on the lower part of Roosevelt Avenue, now owned by Mt. Zion Church (Block 32 Lot 3). The A. M. E. church was built by Rev. Isaac Parker (Morgan, 247).

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The African Methodist Episcopal Church (A. M. E.) was a competing strand of African Methodism in southern New Jersey. Reuben Cuff of Salem was a founding member of Richard Allen's separatist Methodist organization in Philadelphia in 1816, and established Salem's Mt. Pisgah A. M. E., New Jersey's first such congregation. After Salem, A. M. E. churches were instituted at Bushtown (1817), Marlboro (1847), and Yorktown (1863) in Salem County. John Wesley, David Shockley and John Shockley of Marshallville were founders of the Yorktown church as well (Morgan 96). "Little Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church in the township of Mannington, called Haines Neck" put these 1852 trustees on record: John D. Shockley, John Wesley, John R. Francis, Francis Turner, and John Green (Misc Bk C/108). "Little Bethel AME, Marlboro" put trustees Samuel G. Moore, Lewis S. Anderson, and John B. F. Turner on the record in 1873 (Misc Bk D/391). Some time after 1870, Rev. J. T. Rex built a church at Marlboro at a cost of \$755.00, leaving a debt of \$50.75. (Morgan, 43) It must have been a rebuilding of the 1847 church.

Rev. Morgan's 1887 history of the A. M. E. Church describes the village as very remote location:

"Marlboro, known years ago as "Frogtown," is about six miles from Salem, and very inaccessible. It has neither railroad, steamboat, canal or stage communication. The pastor has one of three things to do to get there - "walk, ride or go afoot," and very often, in the winter, he cannot do either. Years ago this was a strong appointment. They have a fine little church and are a warm hearted people, full of the Holy Ghost, and is the home of one of our prominent elders of this present conference."

Map locations for the churches are confusing and probably a matter of mapmaker inaccuracy. The 1849 map shows an A. M. E. in the present Mt. Zion location. The 1872 map shows "W. M. Ch" next to a building on Marshalltown Road west of Roosevelt Avenue. This might mean "Wilmington Methodist Church," which would refer to the African Union connection, not the A. M. E. The 1875 map shows "'African Ch." next to a picture of a church at the west corner of Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road. This is the location of a small cemetery, separate from the Mt. Zion Church property that is reputed to be a former church site (Young, Wright) and is probably the Little Bethel site. From deed evidence, the land description of the A. M. E. church matches up with the lot lines of Block 32 Lot 3. A former township historian asserted that foundations are extant here, and other oral accounts corroborate this. The land description of the African Union Church at Haines Neck matches the current lot lines of the extant Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church lot more or less, so that was likely its original location.

To add to map confusion, the history of the two churches in relation to their connections and each other is complex. In 1856, the African Union Church in Marlboro withdrew from the Union Church of Africans and joined a splinter church called the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (U. A. M. E.). In 1866 they were readmitted to a reorganized African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant connection formed by A. M. E. splinter groups from Philadelphia and Baltimore, organized as First Colored Methodist Protestant, joining the old African Union connection (Baldwin, 167). Where Marshallville's AME church stood in relation to this reorganization is unknown. But the African Union trustee oaths recorded in 1853 and 1899 (above) are consistent with this name change.

With two churches and a school in the antebellum period, and the documented difficulty of traveling to Marshallville over land suggests an advantage for anyone who did not want to be found before the Civil War. Though there is no documented Underground Railroad activity here, Marshallville was ideally situated socially and geographically to spirit fugitive slaves across the Delaware River and Bay into New Jersey and northward. Situated on the eastern edge of the great Mannington Meadow and the course of the Salem River, Marshallville was directly accessible from Delaware City, directly across from Salem. Southern New Jersey was known as a destination due to the sympathetic Quaker population (Densmore). There were known routes through Salem County and Salem City, and black church networks were a key mechanism for transport (Trusty). The large number of people of African descent in the township who reported their birthplaces as Delaware, Maryland or Virginia provide evidence that either free or fugitive blacks from the South migrated here by some route and

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stayed.

The history of the A.U. M. P. connection written by Bishop Daniel James Russell, Jr. in 1920 illuminates the particular significance of Mt. Zion A.U. M. P. Church and provides a story of migration across the river. Russell stands out as a religious leader and historian of Marshalltown. He was born in Delaware City, which is directly across the river from Salem, in 1846. His father, the Rt. Rev. Daniel James Russell, Sr., was ordained by Peter Spencer and was President of the Middle District of the A.U. M. P. church. The family moved to Marshalltown in 1856. Born in 1809, he lived 90 years. According to census records he and his wife Maria were born in Maryland. Russell reported that his father was born on a slave ship, so likely he was born into slavery himself. Maria did not know where her parents were born. Why they moved to Marshalltown in 1856 is not known, but perhaps Russell, Sr. was taking the position of pastor there. His 1860 census record locates him, his wife, and their 14-year-old son Daniel in Marshalltown, and his occupation as "Farm Labourer." Daniel, Jr. attended the "public school" in Marshalltown for four years. He served in the Civil War and in 1866, converted in Mount Zion Church. In 1867, he felt a call to the Ministry, became a deacon in 1868, and then an elder in 1870. In 1884, he was elected and ordained to the office of Bishop in Wilmington, Delaware. In 1892, he became the editor of the *Union Star*, the first newspaper published by his church. His wife Ellen also took a leadership role in the church, as "Vice President of the Home Mite Missionary Society of the Philadelphia and New Jersey District."

Daniel Russell, Jr. called Mt. Zion Church at Marshalltown "The Mother church of the Philadelphia and New Jersey District, and one of the oldest and leading churches in the connection." He cites himself and several other leaders of this denomination as coming from Marshalltown. They included Rev. Isaac Boulden Cooper, D. D., ex-general president, Rev. N. F. Wilson, D. D. "our great songster, one of the leading ministers in the Philadelphia and New Jersey District," Rev. N. F. Wilson, Jr., "one of our leading pastor's in the Philadelphia and New Jersey District, pastor of St. Luke Church, Camden, N. J." Rev. Isaac Cooper's wife, Margaret A., was buried at Mt. Zion. She died July 29, 1909 at the age of 58. Her fallen limestone obelisk, one of the finest markers in the cemetery, does not record Isaac's name, but he may be buried there as well.

Russell's reference to a public school in Marshalltown in 1856 is a rare piece of evidence that one existed there. The atlas map of 1876 which shows buildings including churches, schools, mills and shops, does not show a school in Marshalltown, though it does show an African church. This may be a mapping error, because the 1872 map does show "SCH" in the former location of the Marshalltown School between Roosevelt Avenue and a waterway. According to locals the surviving school, was previously located approximately 1100 feet east between two waterways on Marshalltown Road. The school was moved from there in 1934 and situated on the present lot, which is higher, drier ground. The failure of the meadow banks in the 1930s may have exacerbated high water levels at the former school site, which is a very low-lying area.

In the early twentieth-century Mt. Zion Church became a land developer as well as a human-developer with the purchase of an 18-acre parcel in 1927. They subdivided it into 21, ¼-acre lots, and sold eight between 1934 and 1946. Deeds granting these house lots in the 1930s and 1940s refer to a "Map of lots of the Marshalltown AUMP Church and the Auxiliary Society of the Buds of Promise of Marshalltown" by Keasbey and Sparks, Engineers, dated May 23, 1925, and a survey map by W. W. Summerill, C. E., dated October 1938. This move appears to be a revival of black life in Marshalltown. Mt. Zion Church made it possible for African-Americans to own property in a time when access to land and mortgages were still limited for non-whites. This was during the Great Migration of blacks from the South to the North and perhaps was a response to it. Many of the residents at this time worked for the Du Pont Company instead of local farms. During this period the women of Mt. Zion organized "The Auxiliary Society of the Buds of Promise of Marshalltown." The name conjures a vision consistent with African Methodist theology "designed to enable black people to move from oppression and dependency to liberation and autonomy." Anna E. Anderson, Ida D. Thomas, Lottie Brooks, Charlotte Jefferson and Lavinia Williams were the trustees serving from 1926 to 1934. Lavinia and her husband Edward lived in the William H. Thomas House of this survey.

Marshalltown began declining after the destruction of the meadow banks in the 1930s. Tidal water in the meadow

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was able to return to its natural extents. Cultivated meadows were drowned, and a marshy environment encroached on Marshalltown. Aerial photos track the progression of land use changes and the disappearance of buildings on Roosevelt Avenue. In 1930, the banks were intact and the meadow was cultivated. In 1940 the meadow was flooded but Marshalltown was still characterized by cultivated fields and gardens. By 1963, the forest became well established in the triangular upland around Roosevelt Avenue. After 1970, building disappearance accelerated as houses burned or were abandoned. In recent decades, The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has acquired many parcels in Marshalltown as part of a program of land conservation, and historic parcels are becoming aggregated.

During the period of ecological change in the environment, economic changes were occurring as well. The people in Marshalltown trended away from farm work toward industrial work, principally at the Du Pont Company in Carney's Point Township. Also, township residents such as Marshalltown landowner Daniel Sanders, found work laboring on state and WPA-funded road improvement projects in the 1920s and 1930s. From the 1930s through the 1950s, Marshalltown is remembered as a lively place full of families and children. Marshalltown was a focal point for African Americans in the larger landscape of Haines Neck who walked to church at Marshalltown via a foot path that cut across the farms from Hawkes Bridge Road to the northern terminus of Roosevelt Avenue (Hill). Stories abound of many people coming to Marshalltown from Salem for social interaction during this period.

**Significance:** The surviving buildings in the district—Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church, the Marshalltown School, and the William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House—and the two African church cemeteries stand as connected tangible artifacts of Marshalltown's history as an early nineteenth-century settlement of free, landowning African-Americans. Such isolated black settlements formed out of a national trend that started with white farmers freeing slaves yet needing a reliable labor force close by, the need for mutual protection and aid amidst an increasingly hostile white dominant society, and to aid fugitive slaves making their way out of the American South via the so-called Underground Railroad. The church, school, and house are exemplary of their types but are rare as elements of an African American cultural landscape. The cemeteries contain the graves of the people who founded Marshalltown and her churches, and who labored to build it. The district includes parcels where 22 buildings stood during the historic period.

**Eligibility for New Jersey**

**and National Registers:**

☒ Yes

☐ No

**National**

**Register Criteria:**

☒ A

☐ B

☒ C

☒ D

**Level of Significance**

☒ Local

☒ State

☐ National

**Justification of Eligibility/Ineligibility:** Marshalltown is eligible under Criterion A for the trend of free-black community formation in the early nineteenth-century and as a continuing racially separate community into the twentieth century. Criterion C is satisfied by The architecture of Mt. Zion Church, Marshalltown School and the William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House. Criterion D is satisfied by the potential of two cemeteries and several house lots where historic houses formerly stood. As with the New Jersey precedent of the archaeological dig at Timbuctoo, Marshalltown could yield information about African-American history that is as yet inaccessible. The integrity of surviving buildings is good. Their rarity as historic fabric in Marshalltown and as examples of unstudied property types, and the fragmentary nature of the district earn them key contributing status. Though it is a fragmentary, changed historic landscape, the larger landscape stands as an intact historic setting of roads, house lots, waterways, meadows, former marl pits, and farm fields that link the district together.

**For Historic Districts Only:**

**Property Count:**

Key Contributing: 3

Contributing: 24

Non Contributing: 4

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### For Individual Properties Only:

#### List the completed attachments related to the property's significance:

Base, Building, Eligibility – Mt. Zion A. U. M. P. Church  
Base, Building, Eligibility – Marshalltown School  
Base, Building, Eligibility – William H. and Sarah J. Thomas House  
Base, Landscape, Eligibility – Little Bethel A. M. E. Cemetery  
Historic District – Marshalltown  
Eligibility – Marshalltown Historic District

**Narrative Boundary Description:** The proposed historic district includes the buildings and landscape associated with African-American settlement and occupation between 1834 and 1951 on Roosevelt Avenue and Marshalltown Road. The boundary also includes all the vacant tax parcels that surround Roosevelt Avenue, associated alleys and upland, and tax parcels or portions thereof on Marshalltown Road where houses occupied by African-Americans formerly stood or are likely to have stood according to research so far.

The boundary line runs: Beginning at the north corner of Block 28 Lot and running west to a line of woodland, thence northwest along line of woodland to the edge of Block 29 Lot 9, thence continuing along the lines of Lot 9 to a corner of Block 29 Lot 7, thence along the lines of Lots 7, 6, 5, 4, 2 and 1 to a corner of Block 30 Lot 1, thence around Block 30 Lot 1 to a corner of Block 30 Lot 3, thence around Lot 3 and Lot 4 to a corner of Block 30 Lot 6, thence along lines of Lot 6 to a corner of Lot 7, thence across Block 28 Lot 40 on a straight line including upland portions of Lot 40 to the northerly line of Block 30 Lot 11, thence to a corner of Block 28 Lot 24, thence across Lot 24 in two straight courses to include the upland portions of Lot 24, thence easterly along the southern edge of old Marshalltown Road to a point in the line, thence straight across the corner of Block 35 Lot 1 until it meets the line of Maple Avenue, thence across maple Avenue to a corner of Block 34 Lot 1, thence following the southerly line of Lot 1 to a corner of Block 34 Lot 2, thence around Lot 2 two courses to the northeast corner of Lot 2 on Marshalltown Road, thence along the lot lines along Marshalltown Road to a corner of Block 4 Lot 5, thence around Lot 5 two courses to the easterly corner of Lot 5, thence to the next corner on Marshalltown Road, thence across Marshalltown Road to the southerly corner of Block 28 Lot 21, and thence to the point of beginning.

Including tax parcels: Block 28: Lots 21, 22 upland portions of Lots 24 and 40; Block 29: Lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; Block 30: Lots 1, 2, 3, 3.01, 5, 5.01, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12; Block 31: Lots 1, 3, 4; Block 32: Lots 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10; Block 33: Lot 1; Block 34: Lots 1, 2, 5; Block 35: Wooded Portion of Lot 1; and all included roads.

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## CONTINUATION SHEET

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### Supplemental Illustrations

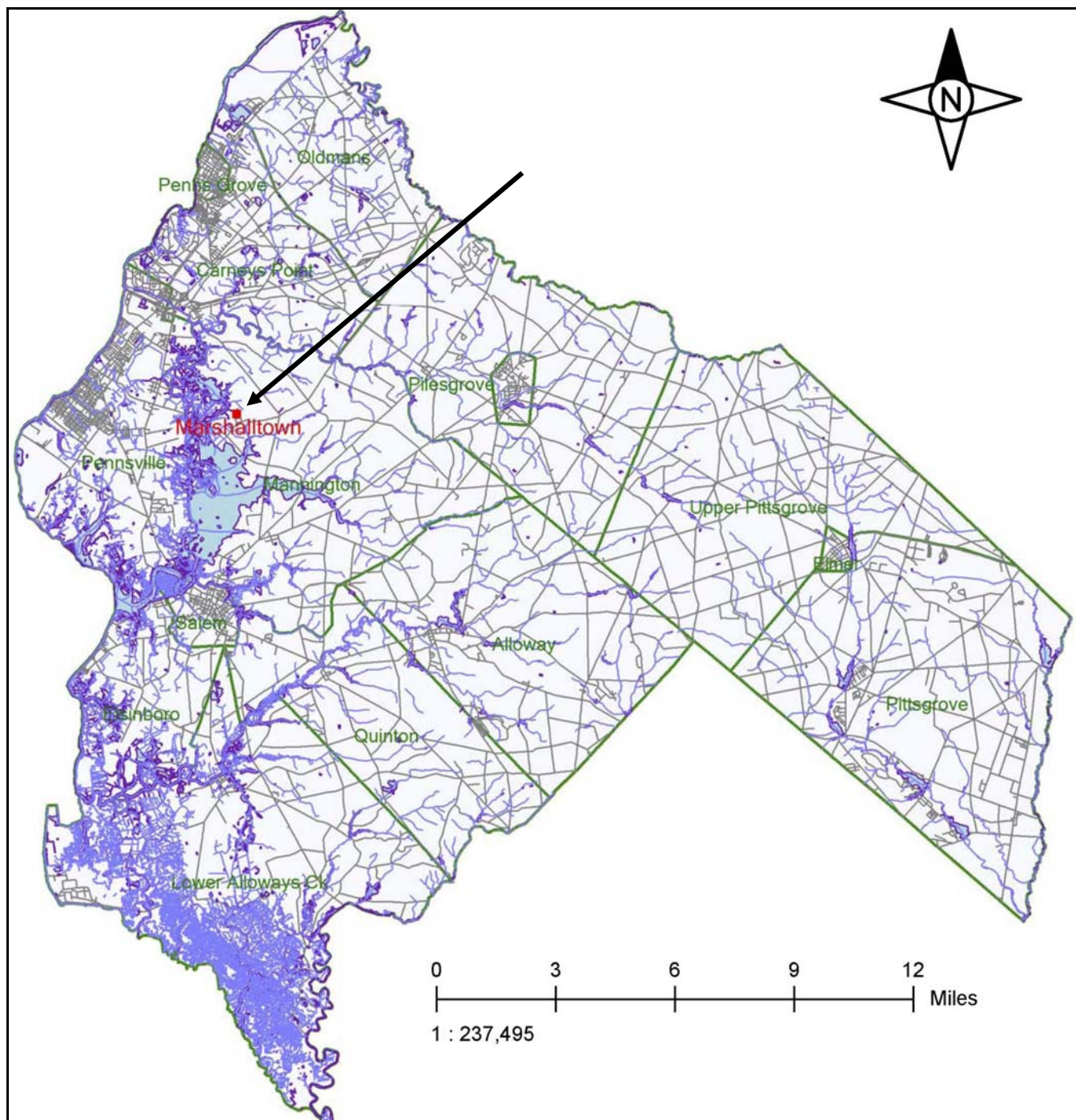


Figure 1. Location map of Marshalltown in Salem County, NJ.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Figure 2. Soils map highlighting "Pedricktown Askecksy & Mullica soils, 0 to 2%, rarely flooded," a poor agricultural soil, underlying Marshalltown.**

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

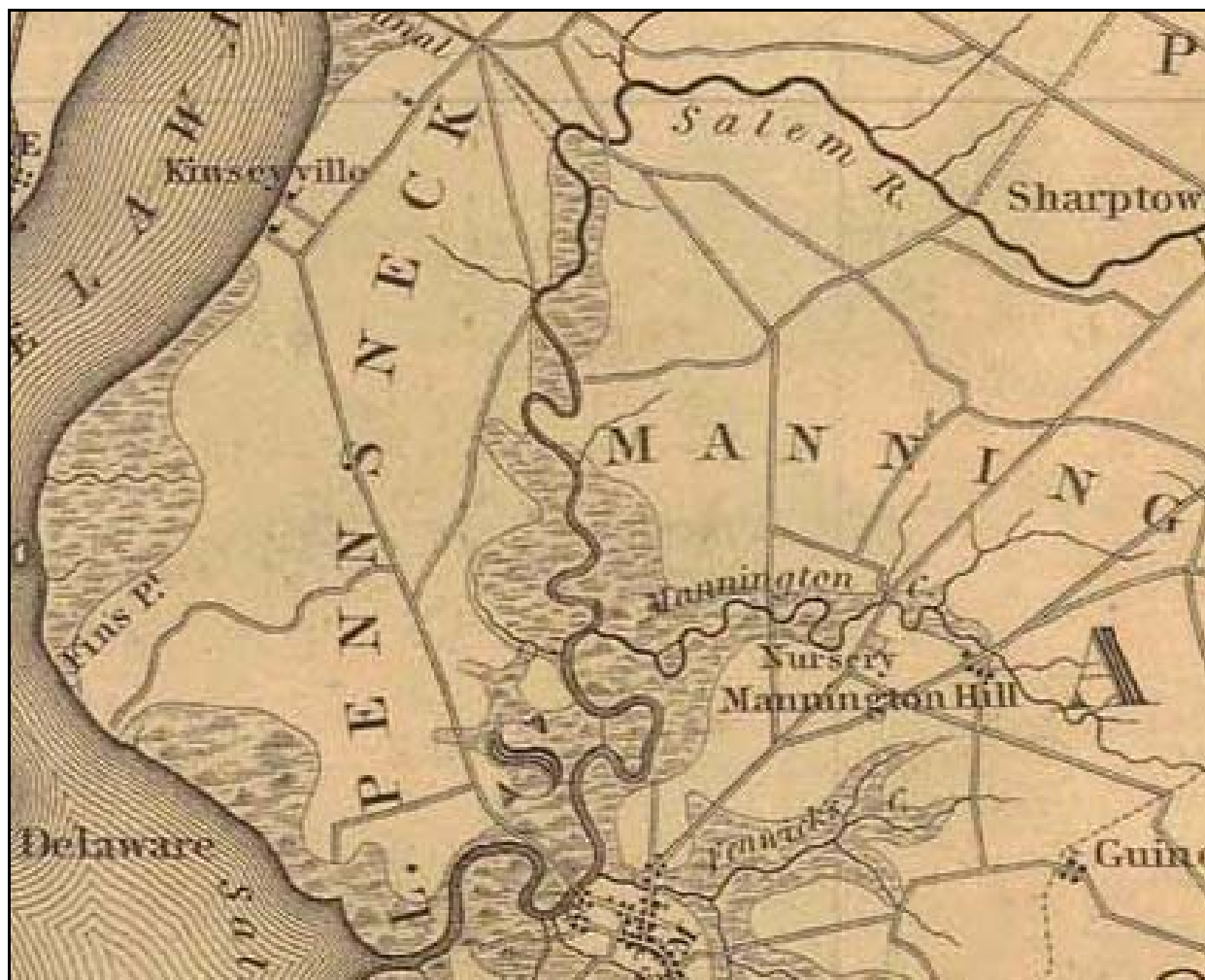
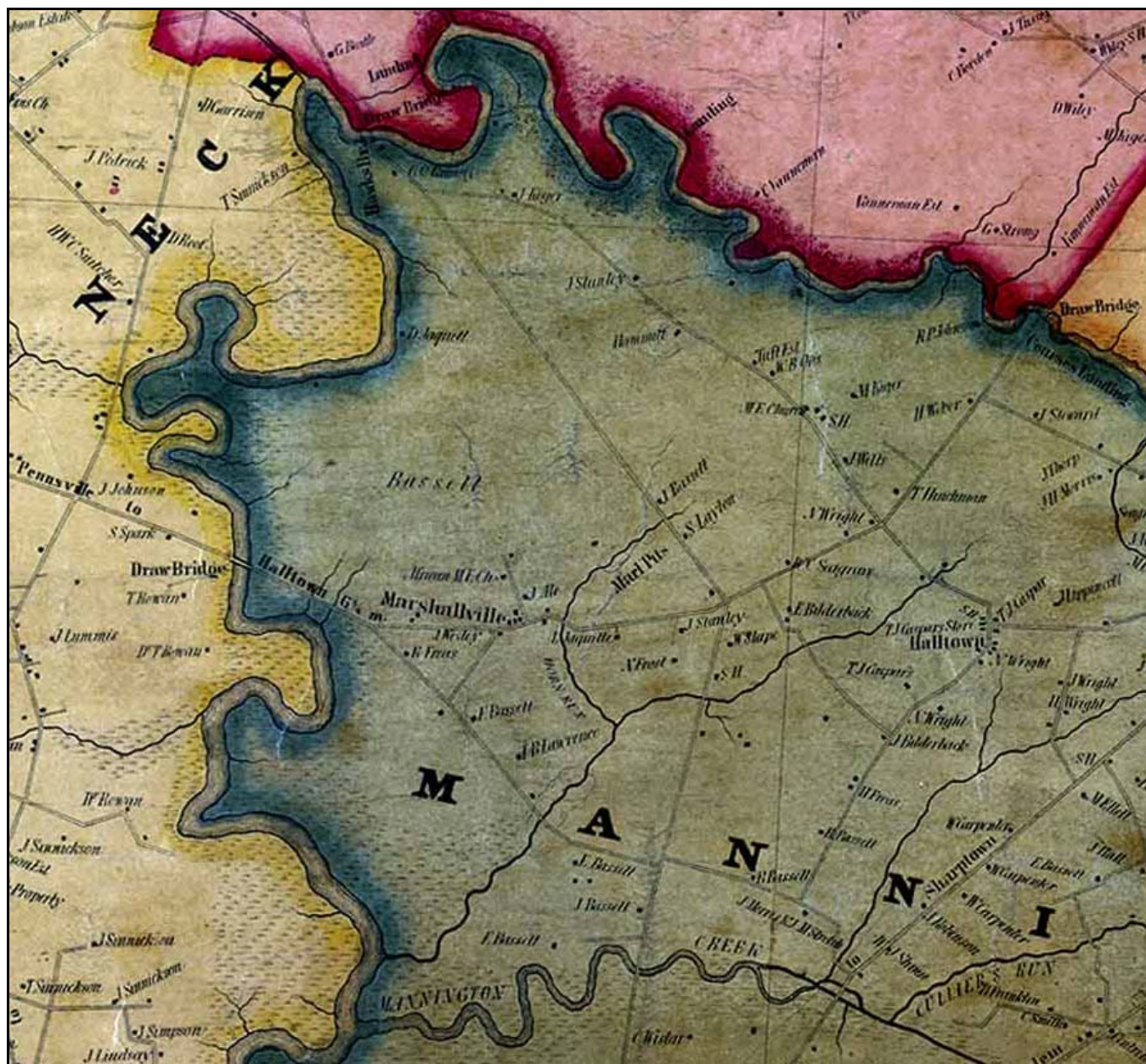


Figure 3. Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey*. (Phila: H. S. Tanner, 1833). Marshallville is not yet on the map.



**Historic Sites #:**

**Figure 4. A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849.**



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

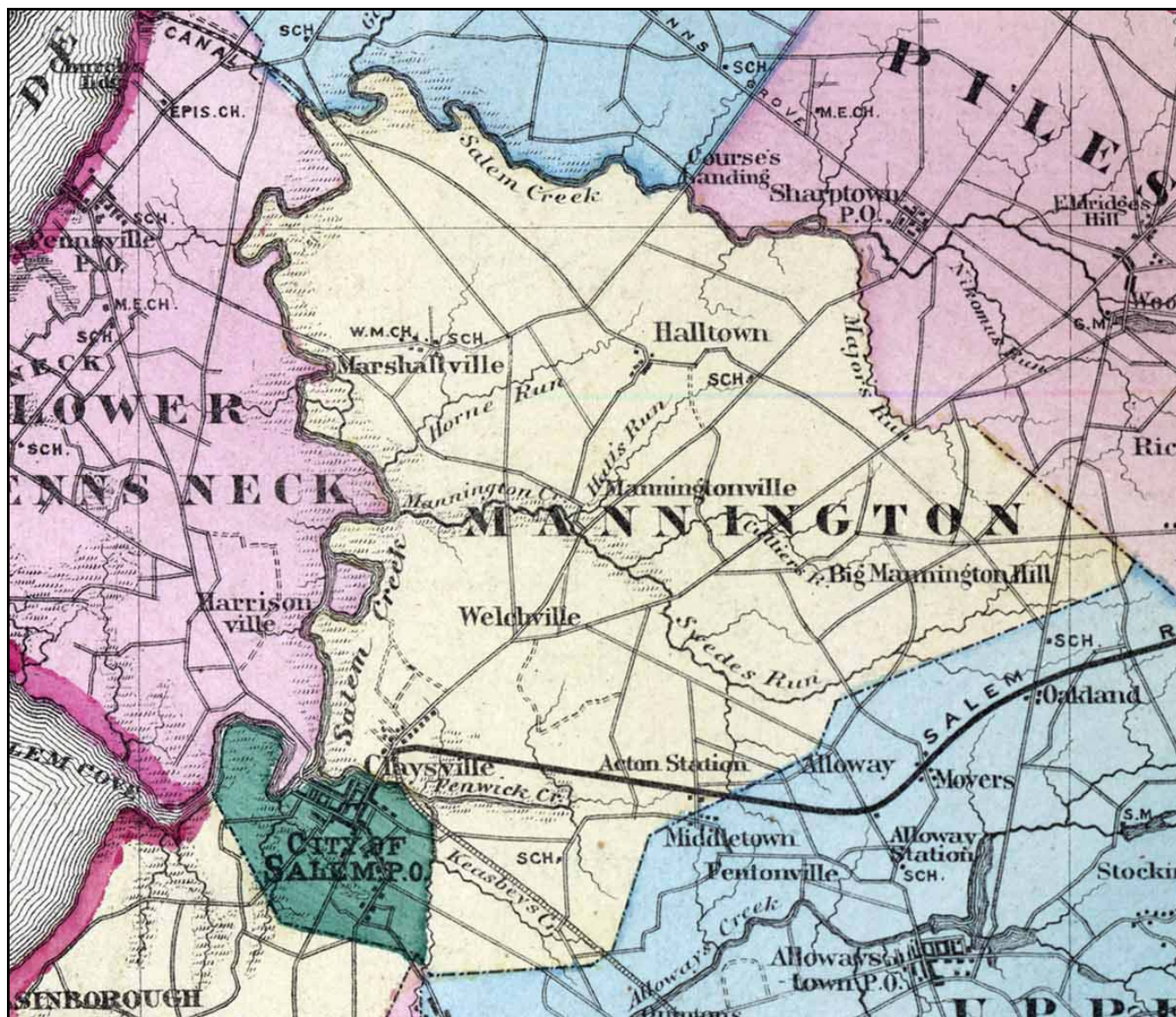


Figure 5. Beers, F. W. 1872 Atlas of New Jersey, "Topographical Map of Salem County." Rutgers University Special Collections.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

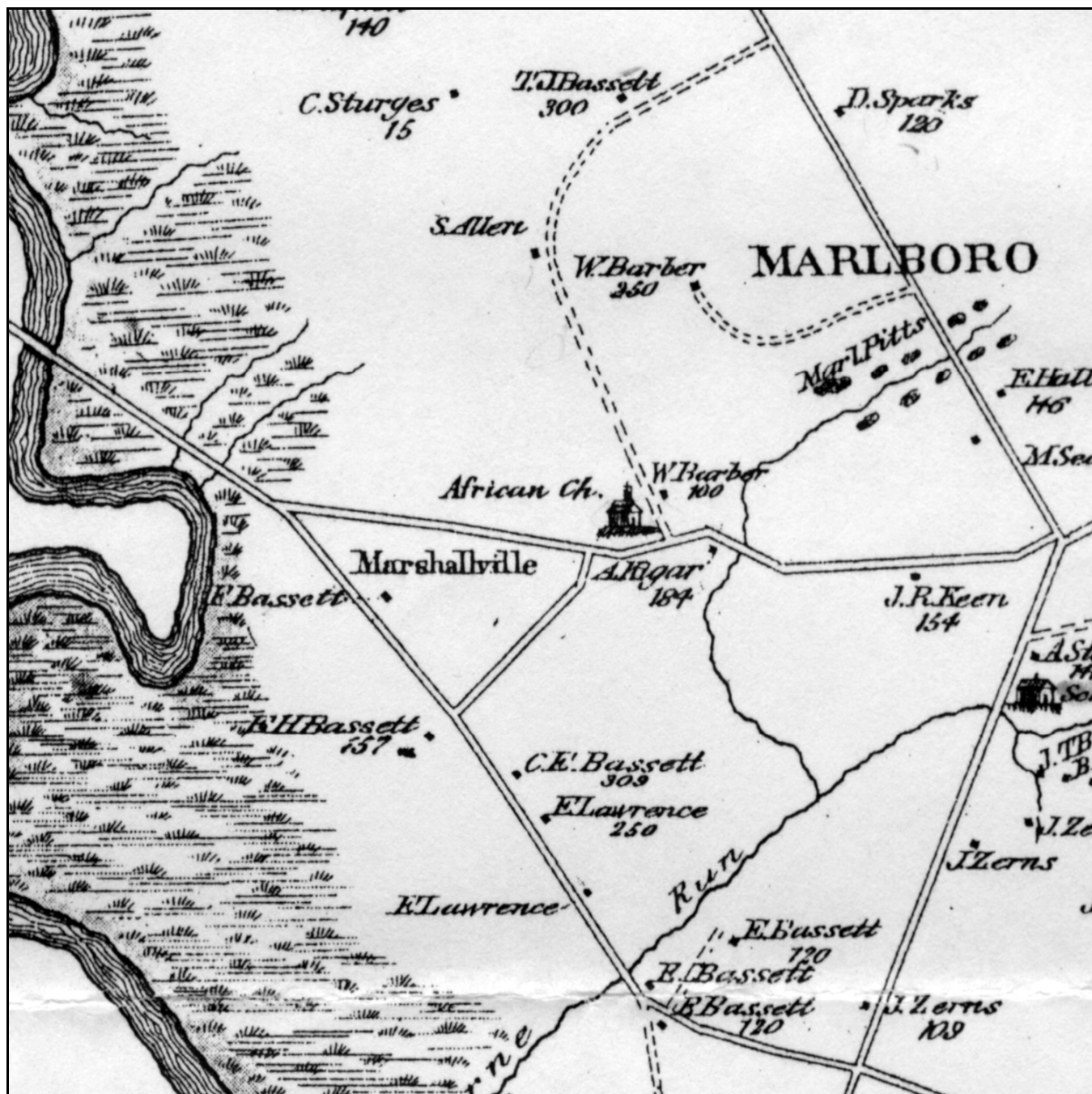


Figure 6. Combination Atlas Map of Salem and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Everts and Stewart, 1876.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:

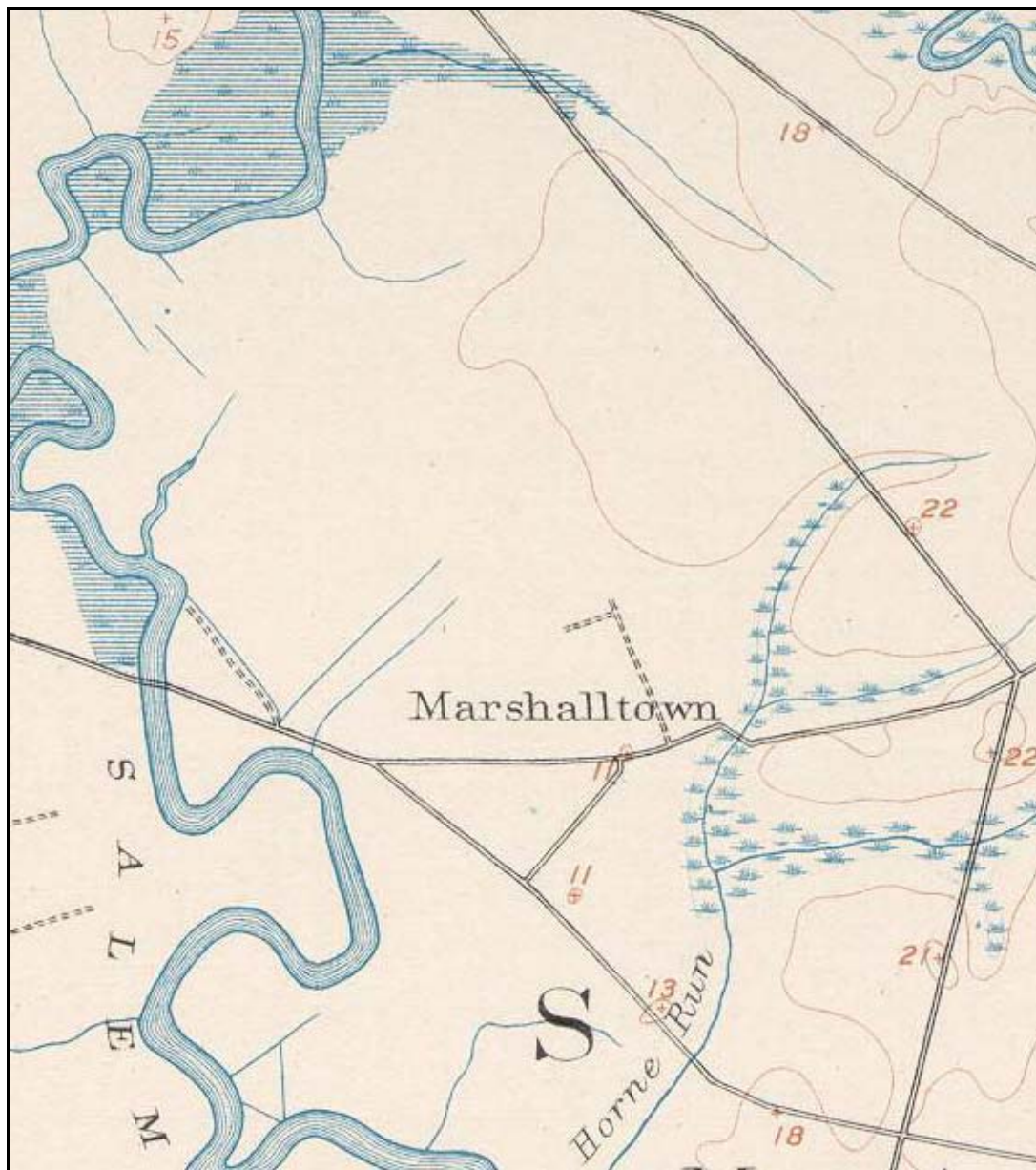


Figure 7. United States Geographic Survey. 1890 Topographic Map. Salem Quad.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

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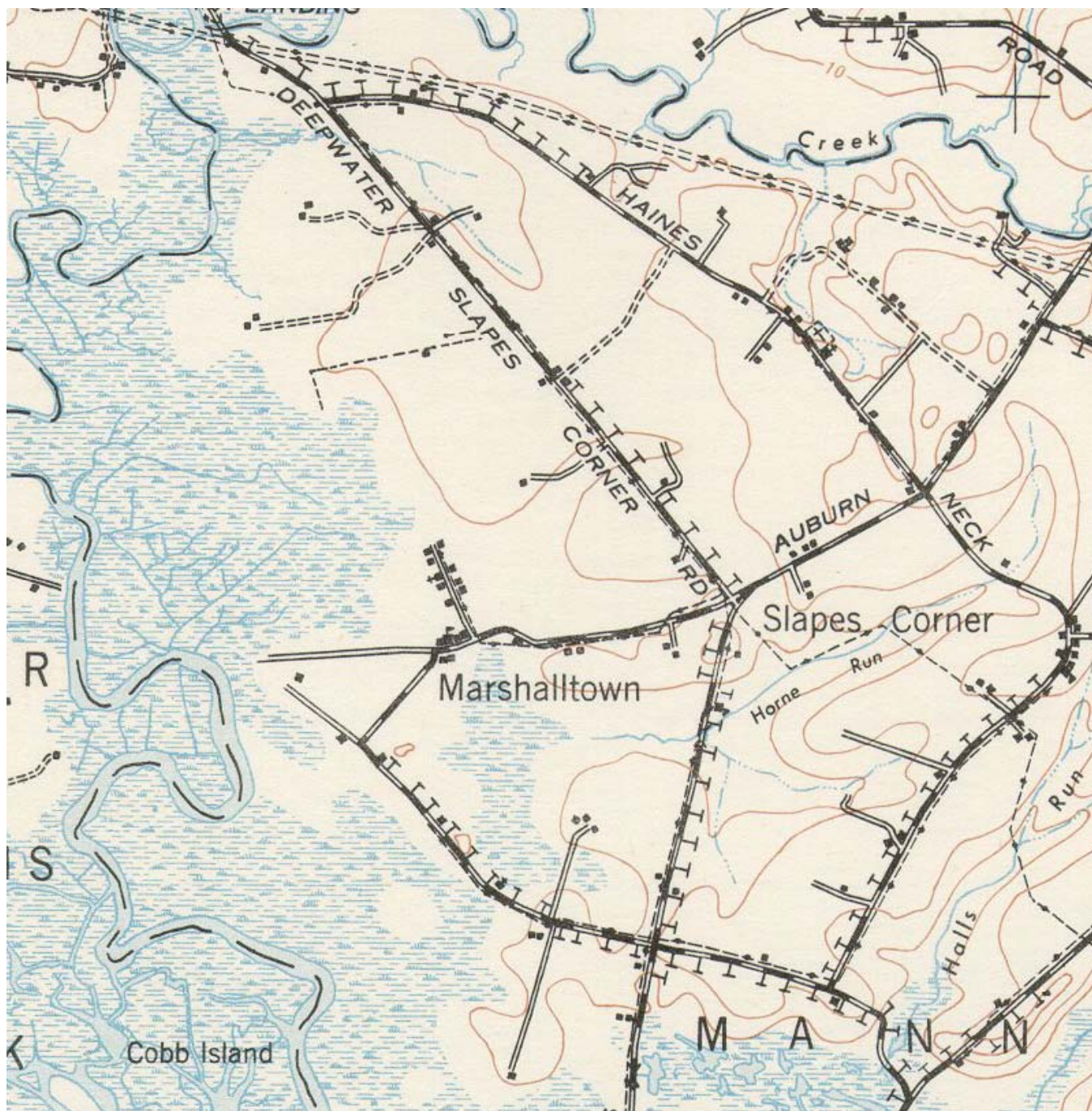


Figure 8. United States Geographic Survey. 1948 Topographic Map. Salem Quad

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Figure 9. 1930 Marshalltown adjacent to Kates Creek Meadow (northern reach of Mannington Meadow) under cultivation. Note intact banks along the Salem River.  
Source: Ortho imagery. 1930. iMap NJ.**

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Figure 10. 1930 view of Marshalltown, Note open fields and gardens and degree of habitation.  
Source: Ortho imagery. 1930. iMap NJ.**



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Figure 11. 1995-7 Kates Creek Meadow reverted to its natural state.  
Source: Ortho imagery. 1995/97. iMap NJ.**



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 12. 1995-7 Ortho photo of Marshalltown. Noted reestablished woodland in Marshalltown. Source: Ortho imagery. 1995/97. iMap NJ.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



Figure 13. Proposed historic district boundary showing tax parcels.



## CONTINUATION SHEET

Historic Sites #:



**Figure 14. Proposed historic district showing locations of missing buildings. Sources: Elmer and Ann Young; Historic aerial photography.**

## ***Appendix II. Cemetery Survey Lists and Photos***



Last name	First name	Date of birth	Date of death	Age at death	Marker#
Anderson	Clara E.	1871	1932		60
Anderson	Cora E.	1874	1932		27
Anderson	John I.	1865	1948		59
B.	E.				49
Beckett	Isaac	6/13/1889		70	55
Burris	Catherine	2/28/1864	10/25/1918		12
Burris	Herman		11/20/1910	19Y 11M 14D	10
Burris	P.				11
Cooper	Margaret A.		7/29/1909	58	2
Cosey	Mary E		11/20/1917	36	9
Dunn	Ephraim F.		10/11/1861	53	31
Dunn	Isabella M.	1830	1909		43
Dunn	Nathan	1818	1893		43
Dunn	Sarah M.T.		1862	22Y 6M	29
Giles	Arabella Dunn	1860	1927		40
Giles	Samuel W. Dunn	1899	1899		45
Giles	Sarah Amanda	1908	1908		42
Green	John H	10/15/1837	6/19/1913		3
Green	John L.	2/28/1879	7/16/1958		54
Harris	Gmily				22
Jefferson	Charles T.	3/21/1875	3/30/1940		47
Johnson	Mary L	1872	1940		46
Marshal	Thomas		9/21/1856	53	33
Mink	Louisa		6/11/1865	27	39
Mink	Samuel		6/26/1866	62	36

Last name	First name	Date of birth	Date of death	Age at death	Marker#
Mink	Sarah E.		3/5/1861	18	38
Moore	Ephraim	7/27/1913	62	63	6
Moore	Margaret		5/8/1880	62	4
Moore	Mary E.		5/19/1918		6
Morris	John C.	1873	1898		43
Netter	Henry	1829	1908		58
Nutter	James	9/10/1830	11/25/1915		57
Patterson	Dewey Lnwood	6/30/1919	10/11/1995		50
Pickney	Mary H. Dunn	1849	1921		40
R.	J.				28
Richman	Morris	4/20/1896	9/24/1917		17
Richmond	Clinton M.	1886	1956		51
Russ	James H.	3/26/1906	9/10/1932		18
Shadrack	George		7/6/1881	65	5
Shorts	Esther A.	9/9/1877	11/11/1937		8
Shorts	John	11/12/1875	1/25/1960		1
?Spencer	Robert Henry	6/20/1867	6/20/1867		56
unknown					16
unknown					17
unknown					19
unknown					20
unknown					21
unknown					23
unknown					24
unknown					25

Last name	First name	Date of birth	Date of death	Age at death	Marker#
unknown					26
unknown					15
Valentine	Charles	1863	1916		41
Valentine	Lillian F.	1860			41
Valentine	Lillian F.				44
W	S				48
Williams	Edward	1892	1948		52
Williams	Leroy E	7/10/1910	4 /8/1963		53
Wilson	Frances		3/24/1889	110Y	34
Wilson	John W.	1/25/1820	2/24/1903		13
Wilson	Sarah Moore	6/17/1825	6/1/1901		14

Marshalltown Cemeteries, Roosevelt Ave., Mannington Twp., Salem County, NJ  
Marker List - Key to Location and Photos

<u>Marker#</u>	<u>Distance 1</u>	<u>Distance 2</u>	<u>Distance 3</u>	<u>Distance 4</u>	<u>Distance a</u>	<u>Distance b</u>	<u>Distance c</u>	<u>Photo#</u>
1	25'-8"	21'-2"						9111-3
2	51'-1"	13'-2"						9114-9
3	59'-2"	21'-2"						9120
4			13'-1"	14'-6"				9122-5
5			16'-2"	12'				9127-9
6			17'-11"	11'-9"				9130-33
7			14'-10"	5'-10"				9134-5
8				29'-10"				9136-8
9								9138-44
10								9145-54
11								9159-63
12								9164-74
13								9175-8
14								9179-83
15								9184-5
16								9186-8
17								9189-90
18								9191-3
19								9194-6
20								9197-9
21								9200-2
22								9203-5
23								9207-8
24								9209-10
25								9211
26								9212-13
27								9216-17
28								9219-23
29								9224
30								9225-27



10/27/2010

## Marker List - Key to Location and Photos

<u>Marker#</u>	<u>Distance 1</u>	<u>Distance 2</u>	<u>Distance 3</u>	<u>Distance 4</u>	<u>Distance a</u>	<u>Distance b</u>	<u>Distance c</u>	<u>Photo#</u>
31								9228-9
32								9230-31
33								9232-6
34								9237-8
35								9239
36								9240-1
37								9242-3
38								9244 9245
39								9246-7
40					16'-4"			
41					16'-9"			
42					17'-8"			
43					23"			
44					25'-2"			
45					25'-4"			
46	38'-7"	22"						
47	45'-9"	25'-5"						2300 2301
48	52'-2"	36'-9"						2302 2303
49	63'-3"	36'-11"						2304 2305
50	56'-8"	48'-8"						2306 2307
51	38'-2"	49'-10"						2308 2309
52	60'-10"	60'-10"						2310 2311
53	63.5	63.2						2312 2313 2317 2318
54	103'-1"	97'-7"						2319 2320
55					25'-10"		27'-10"	2328 2329 2330
56					9'-4"		10'-4"	2332 2333
57					19'-11"	48'-4"	52'-2"	2334 2335
58					11'-3"	48'-9"		2336 2337
59					15'-3"	57'		2338 2339
60					19'-3"	56'		2340 2341



DSC\_9111



DSC\_9116



DSC\_9117



DSC\_9119



DSC\_9120



DSC\_9121



DSC\_9124



DSC\_9125



DSC\_9128



DSC\_9129



DSC\_9130



DSC\_9132



DSC\_9134



DSC\_9135



DSC\_9137





DSC\_9138



DSC\_9139



DSC\_9140



DSC\_9141



DSC\_9142



DSC\_9144



DSC\_9146



DSC\_9147



DSC\_9148



DSC\_9150



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DSC\_9155



DSC\_9156



DSC\_9158





DSC\_9160



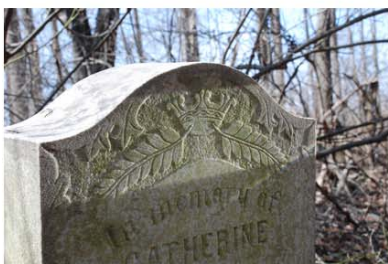
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DSC\_9172



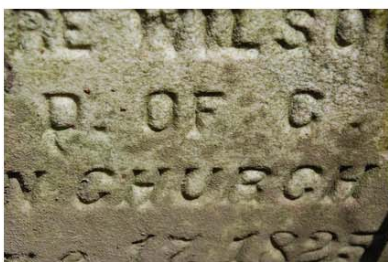
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DSC\_9188





DSC\_9190



DSC\_9191



DSC\_9193



DSC\_9194



DSC\_9195



DSC\_9197



DSC\_9198



DSC\_9199



DSC\_9200



DSC\_9201



DSC\_9203



DSC\_9205



DSC\_9207



DSC\_9208



DSC\_9209





DSC\_9210



DSC\_9211



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DSC\_9217



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DSC\_9220



DSC\_9221



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DSC\_9225



DSC\_9226





DSC\_9228



DSC\_9229



DSC\_9230



DSC\_9231



DSC\_9233



DSC\_9235



DSC\_9237



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DSC\_9241



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DSC\_9244



DSC\_9247



DSC\_9251



DSC\_9252





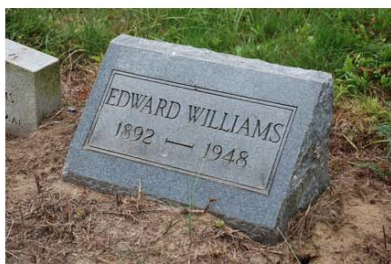
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DSC\_2332



DSC\_2334



DSC\_2336

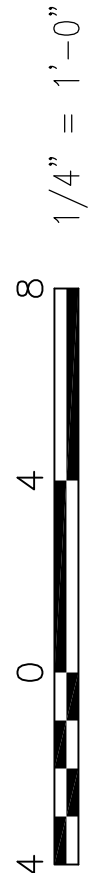


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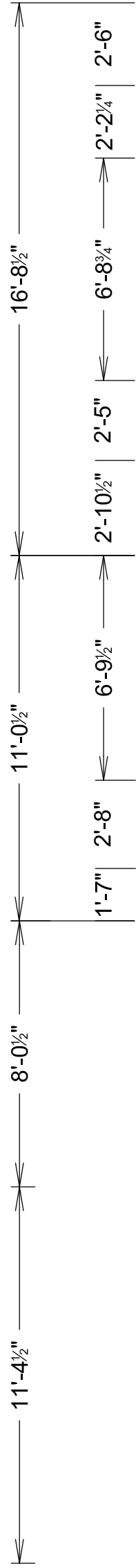
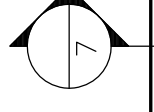
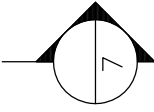
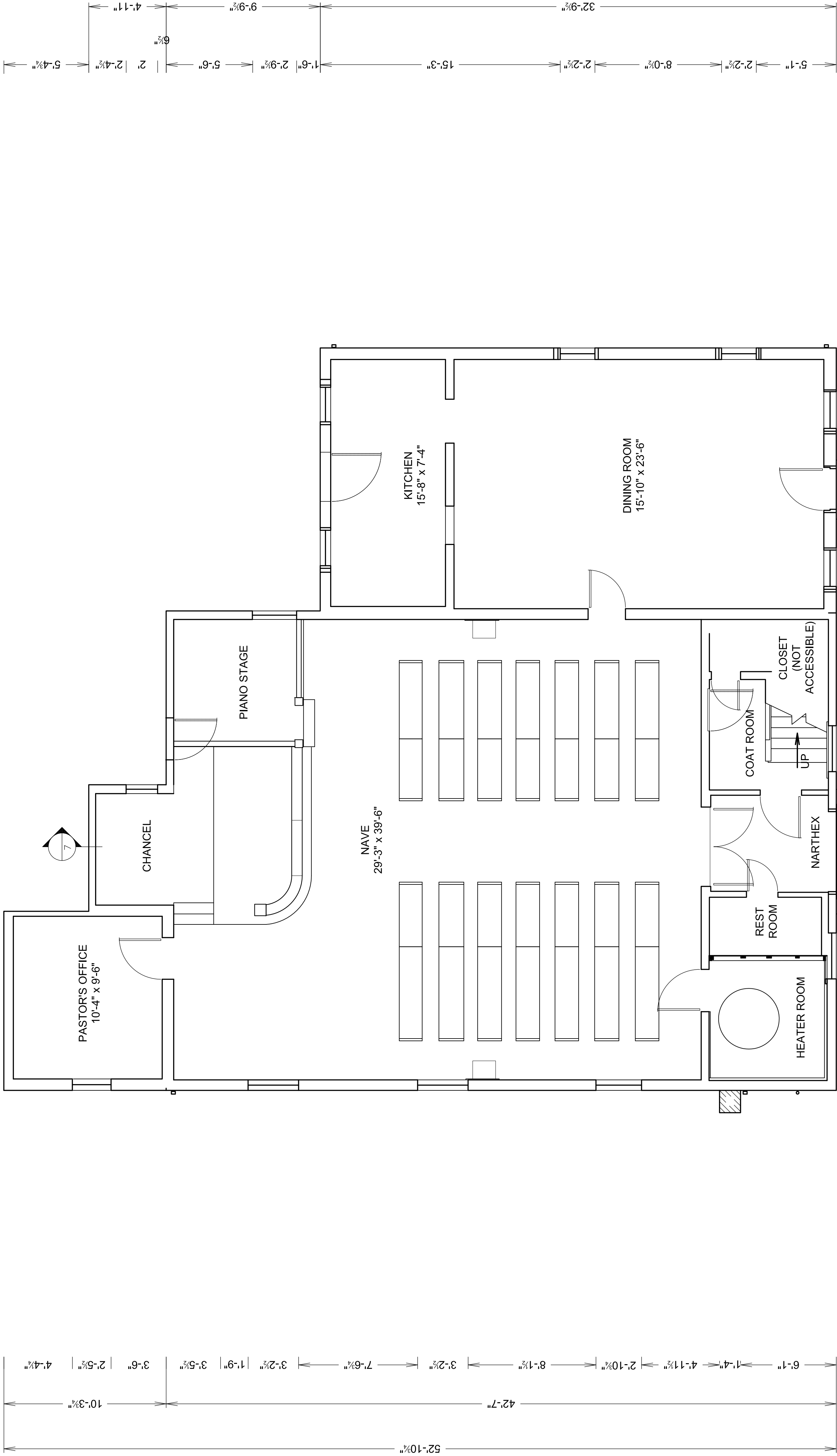
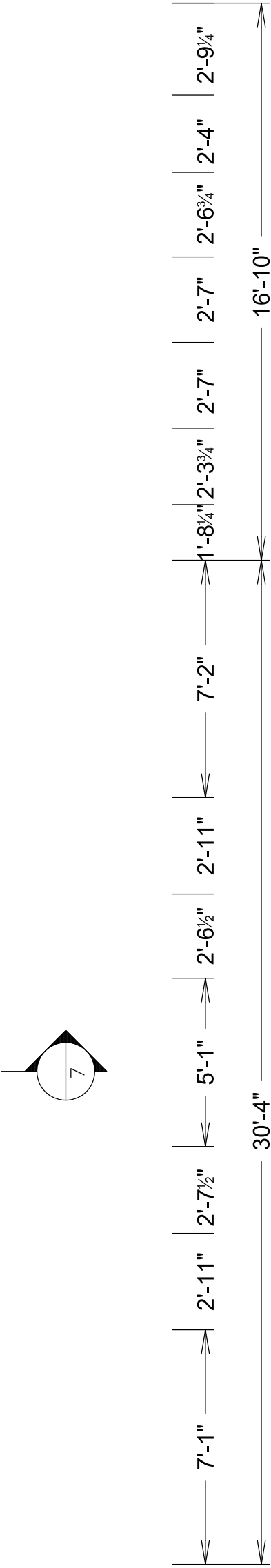


DSC\_2340

### ***Appendix III. Drawings***



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

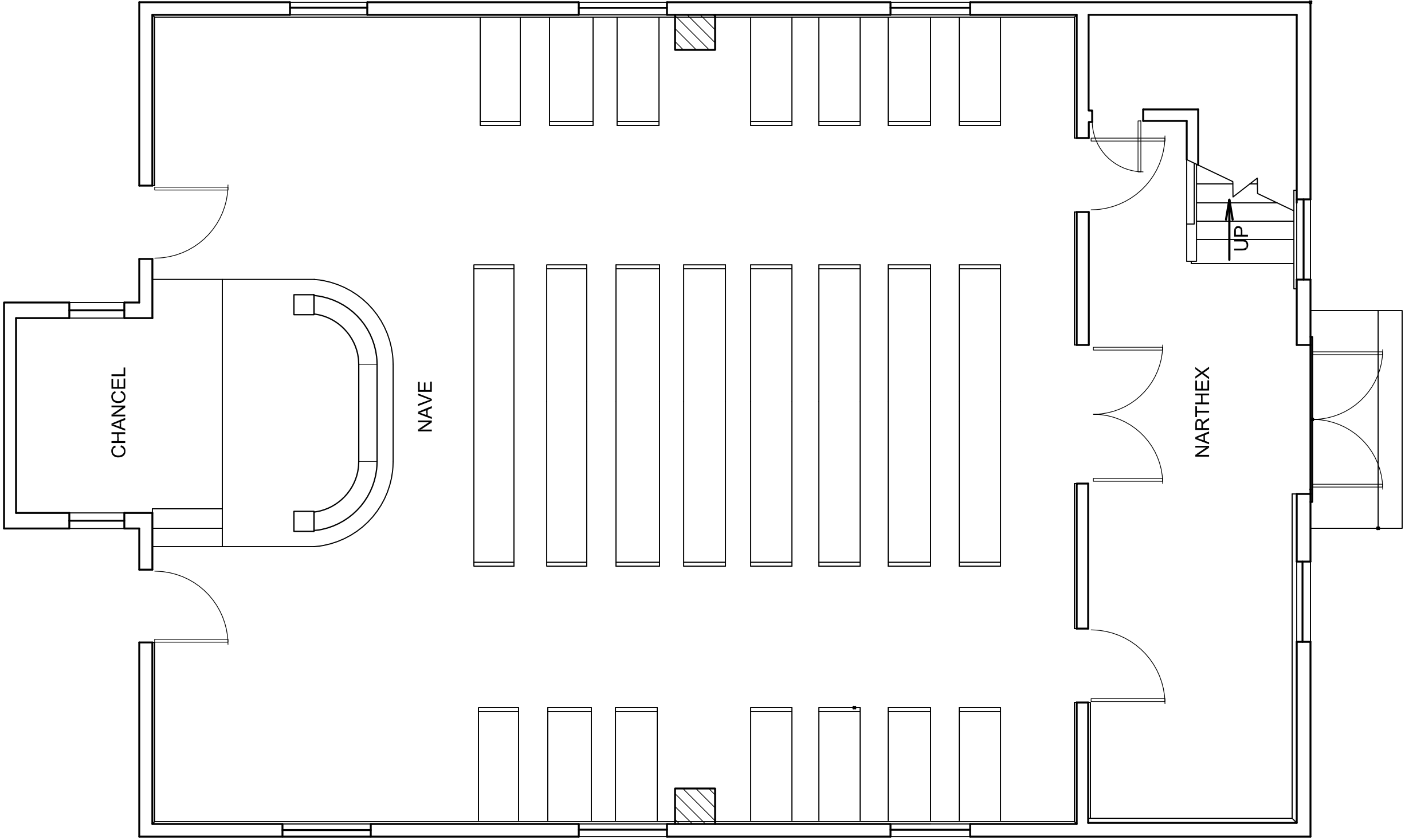
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23 ROOSEVELT AVENUE, MARSHALLTOWN  
SALEM COUNTY  
NEW JERSEY

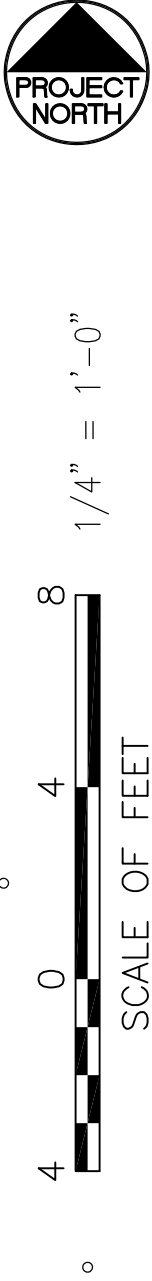
1 OF 8  
SHEET

FUNDED BY A GRANT  
FROM THE NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION



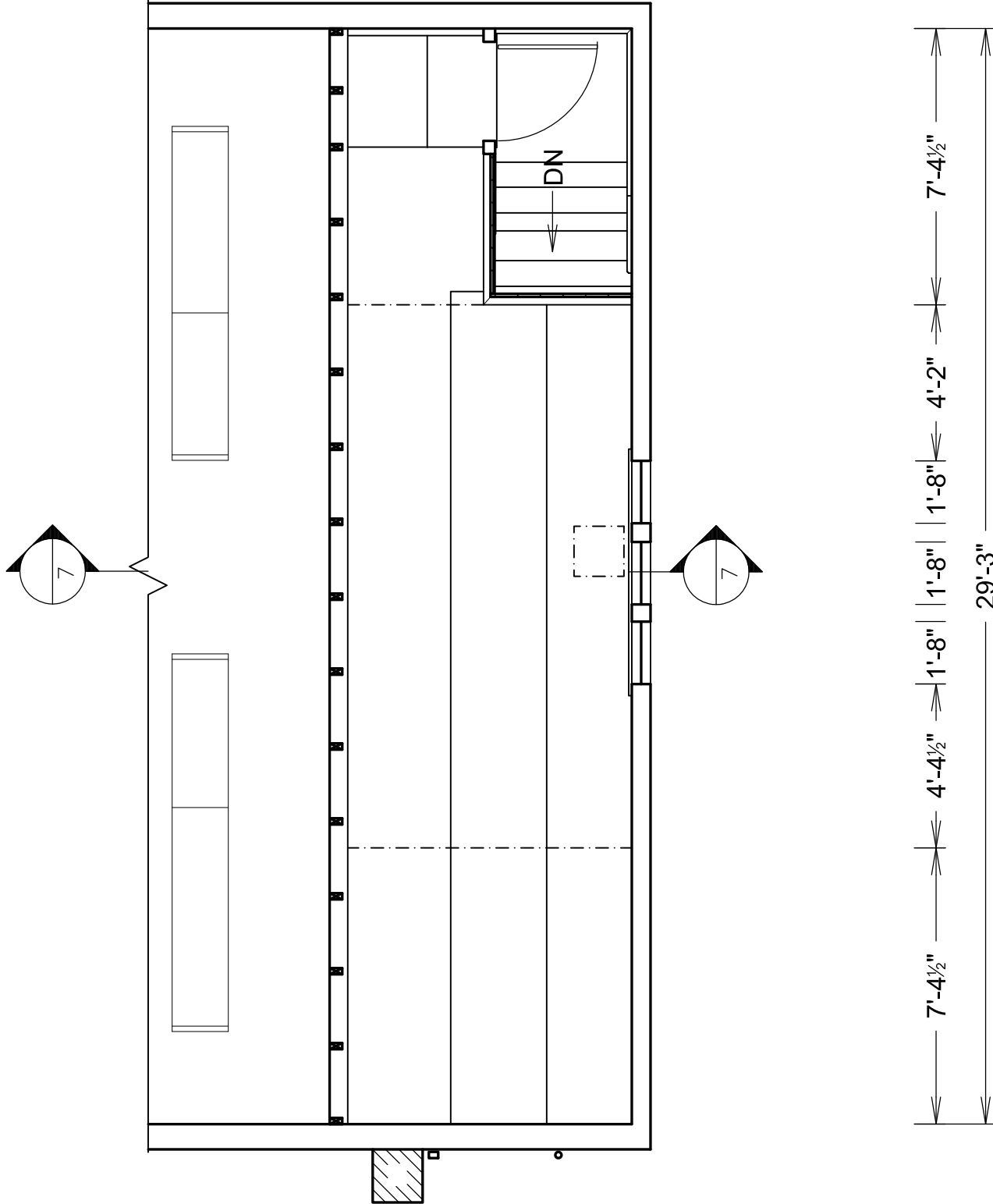


HISTORIC FIRST FLOOR PLAN

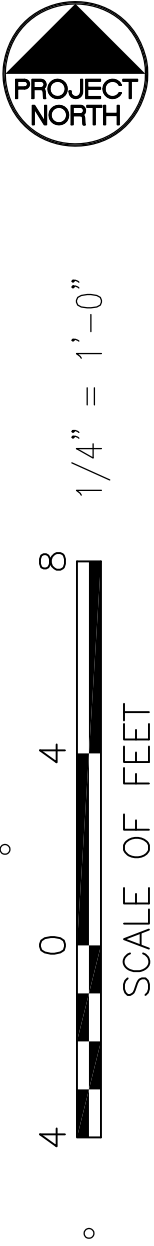


NOTE:  
1. THIS HISTORIC LAYOUT IS BASED ON PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF CHANGES AND REASONABLE CONJECTURE WHERE EVIDENCE IS LACKING. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED.

3'-7 7/8" - 1'-9 1/4" 2'-1 1/2"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



8'-0 3/4" 7'-7" 5"

**NOTES ON MATERIALS:**

1. GUTTERS IN ELEVATION ARE NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
2. ROOFING IS FIBERGLASS SHINGLE.
3. SIDING IS WOOD CLAPBOARD.
4. WALL PATCH IS TONGUE & GROOVE WOOD BOARDS.
5. ADDITION IS PARGED BLOCK FLASHED WITH SHEET METAL.

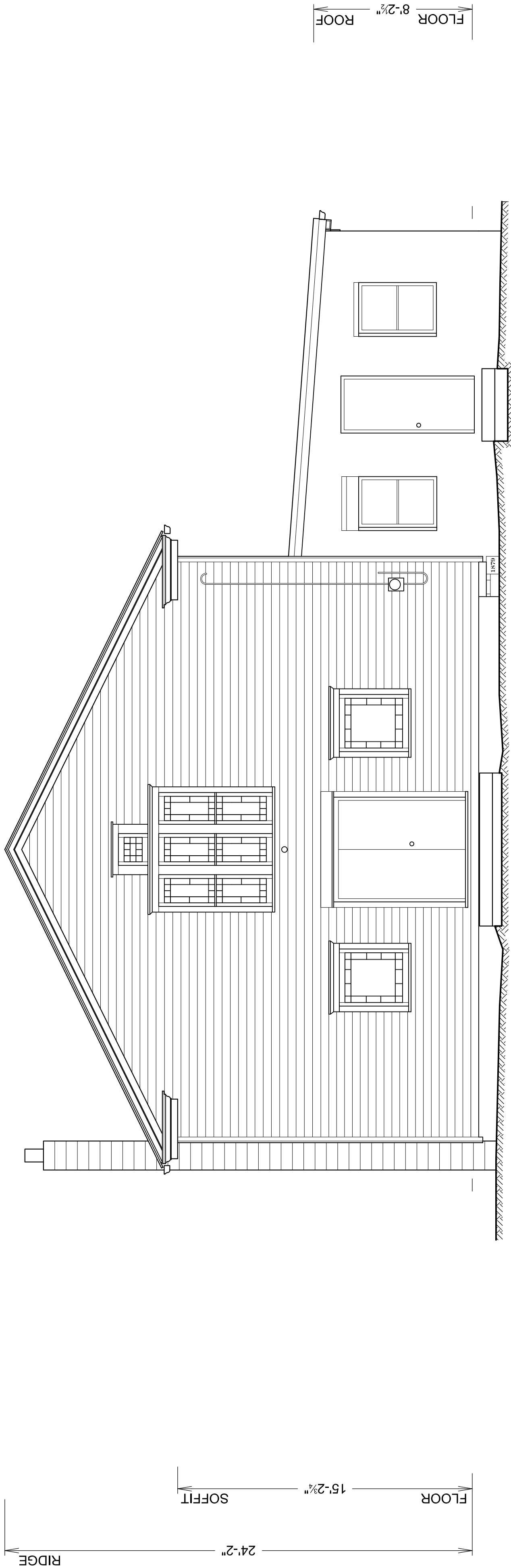
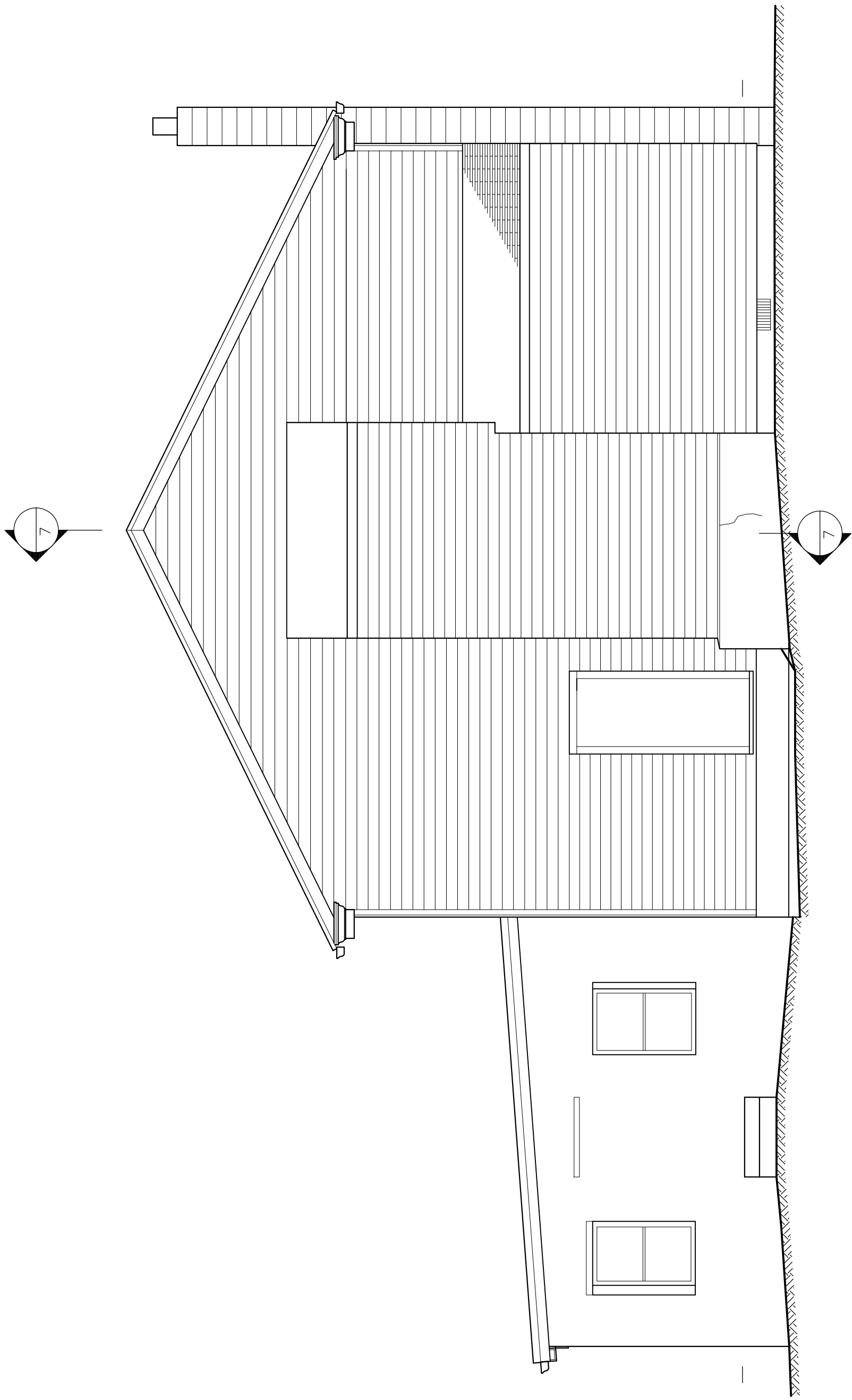
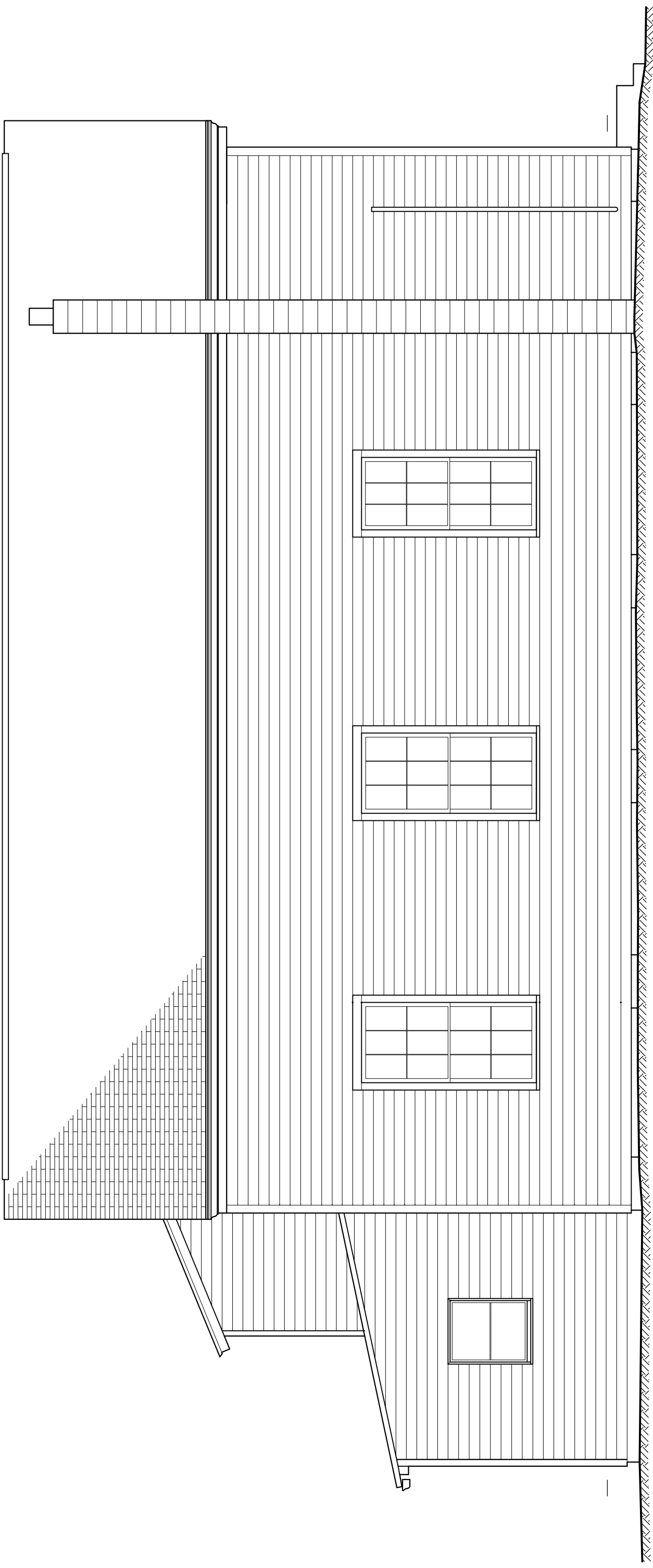


Diagram illustrating the dimensions and components of a window installation:

- 24'-1 1/2"**: Total width of the installation.
- 15'-2 1/2"**: Width of the floor area.
- 7'-5 1/2"**: Width of the window area.
- 2'-8 1/2"**: Width of the soffit area.
- COMPONENTS**: Ridge, Floor, Soffit, Window.



A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments. The segments are labeled 4, 0, 4, 8 from left to right. Below the scale bar, the text "SCALE OF FEET" is written. To the right of the scale bar, the text "1/4\" = 1'-0\"" is written.



0 4 8

SCALE OF FEET

$1/4'' = 1' - 0''$

FLOOR 7'-3 1/2" SOFFIT

Diagram showing the horizontal dimensions of the roof and floor. The roof is 15'-6" wide, and the floor is 8'-5" wide.

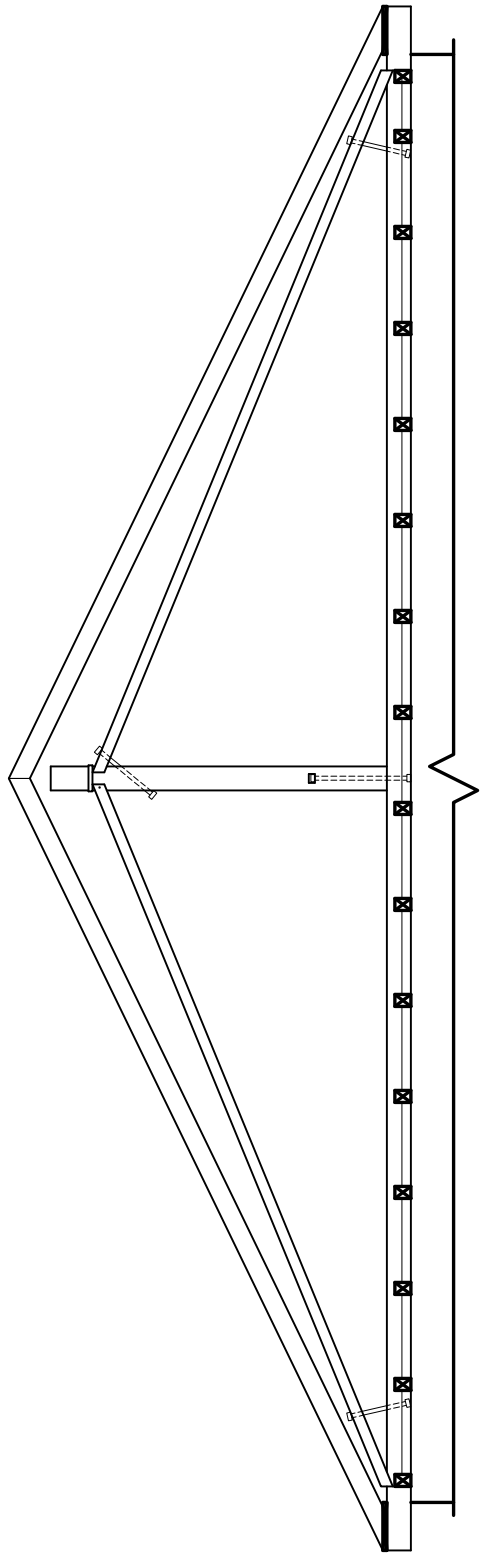
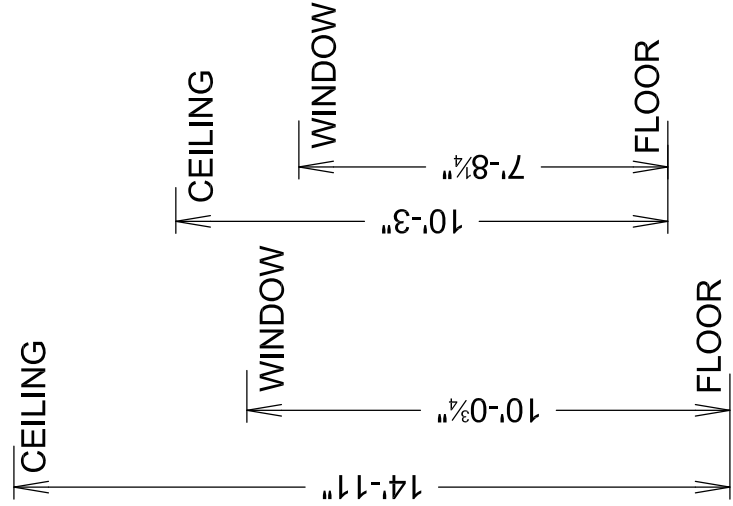
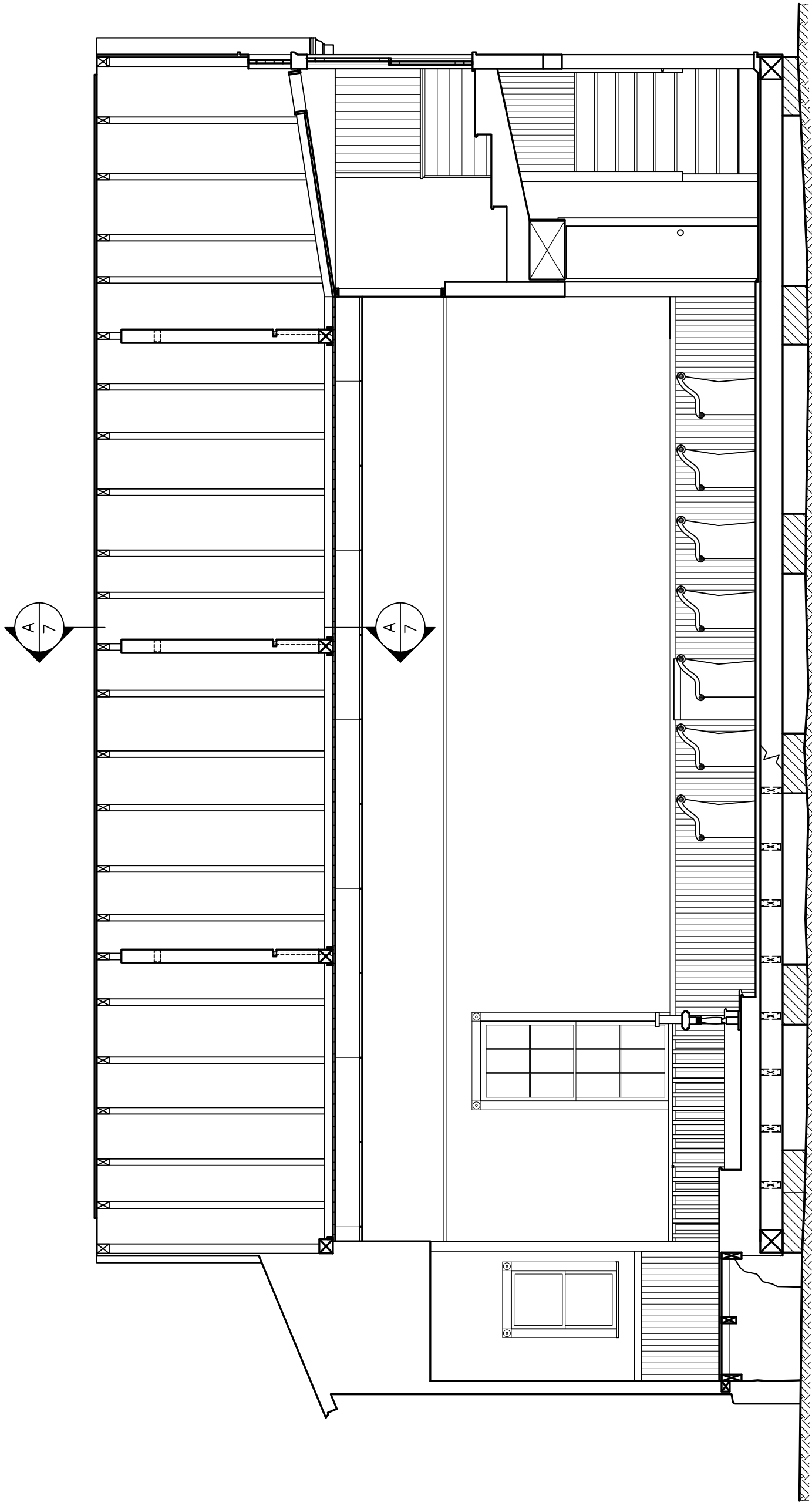
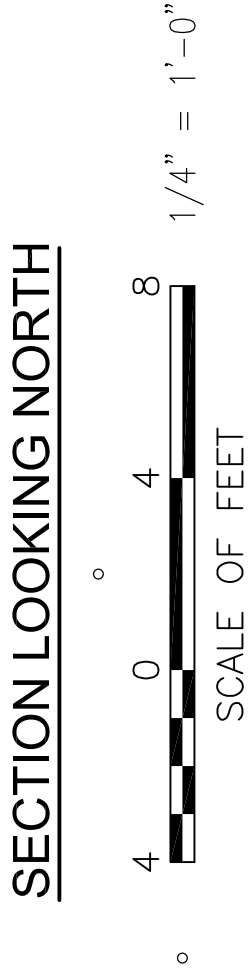
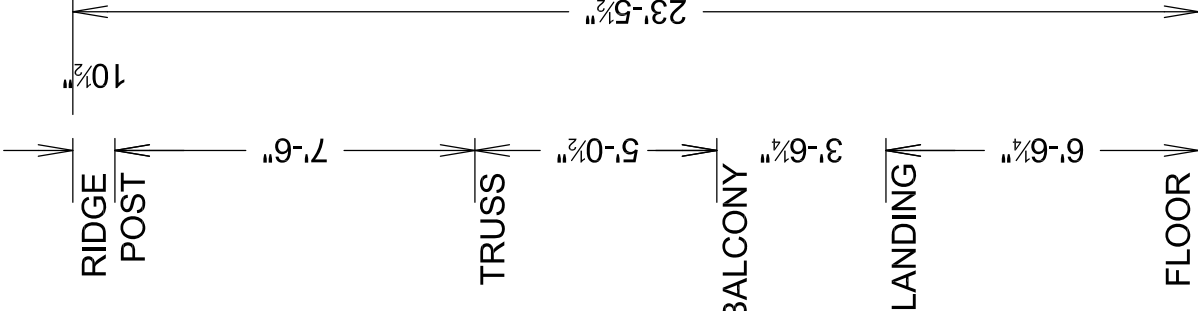


SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP  
SALEM COUNTY  
23 ROOSEVELT AVENUE, MARSHALLTOWN  
NEW JERSEY

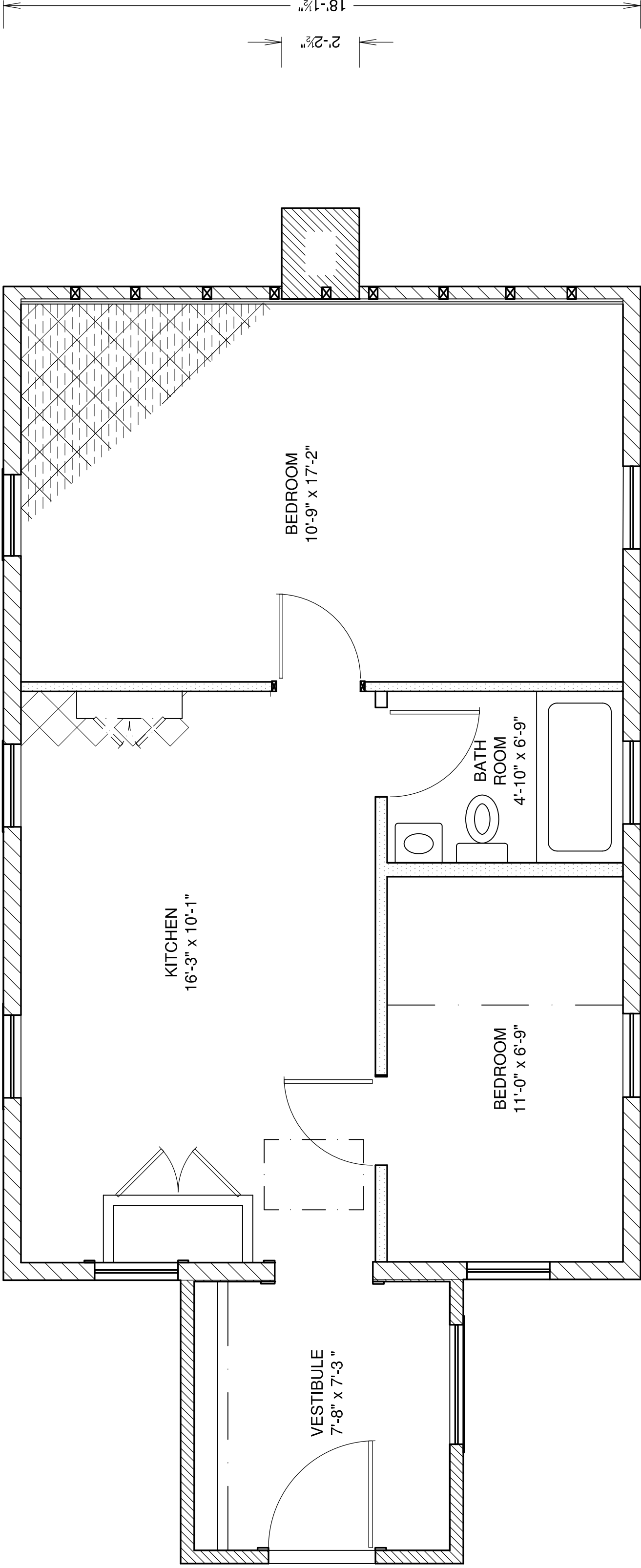
MT. ZION AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH  
NEW JERSEY  
SHEET 4 OF 8  
FUNDED BY A GRANT FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SECTION IS SHOWN WITH VESTIBULE WALL REMOVED.
  2. ROOF RAFTERS ARE SHOWN WITH VARIABLE TYPICAL SPACINGS, NOT IN ACTUAL LOCATIONS EXCEPT OVER TRUSSES.
  3. SECTION A-A IS SHOWN WITHOUT ROOF SHORING FOR CLARITY.
  3. NAVE WALLS ARE MODERN WOOD PANELING ON FURRING OVER PLASTER.
  4. NAVE CEILING IS WOOD TONGUE & GROOVE BOARDS ABOVE A MODERN DROP CEILING.



5'-2¼" 2'-4¼" 5'-4¼" 2'-4¼" 5'-4¼" 2'-3¾" 5'-4¼"

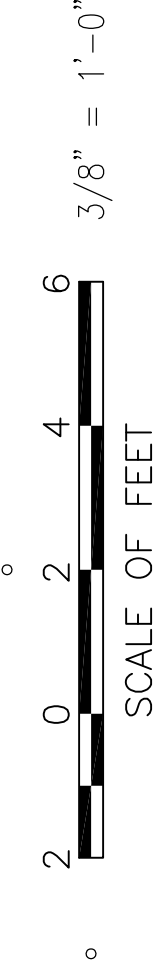
5'-0½" 2'-6" 3'-0½" 2'-6" 5'-0½"



3'-4¾" 3'-4¾" 1'-3½"

8'-1" 28'-3"

FLOOR PLAN



LEGEND

- PERIOD I - LATE 19TH CENTURY
- PERIOD II - 1934
- PERIOD III - AFTER 1951

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2009

SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

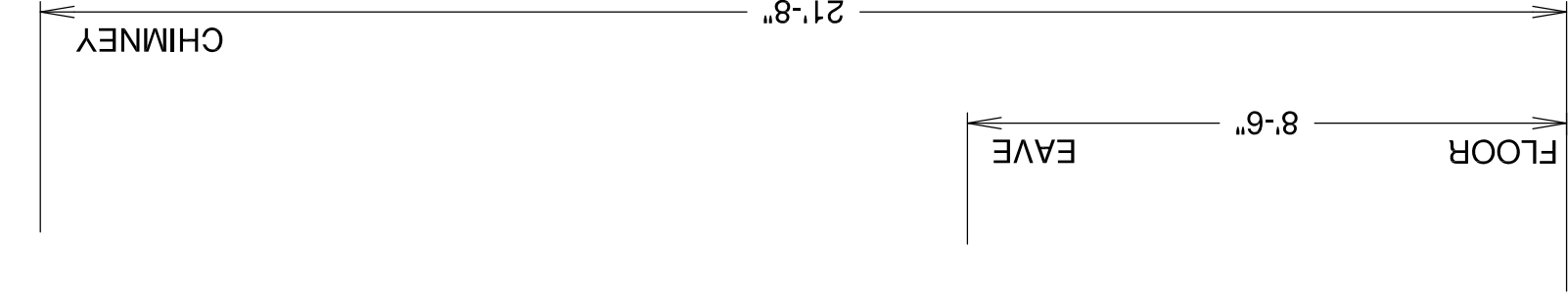
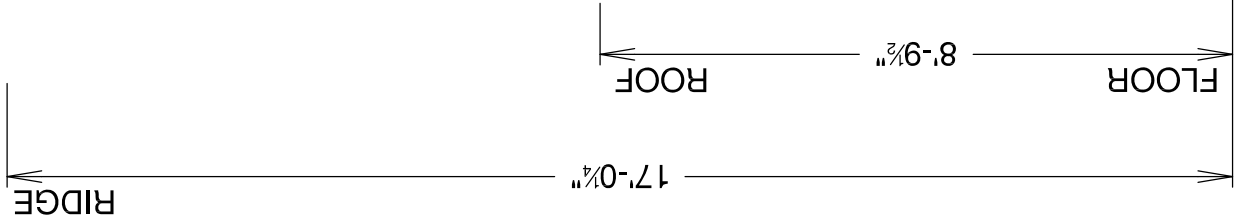
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

MARSHALLTOWN SCHOOL  
MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

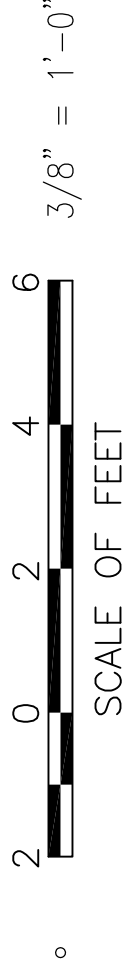
NEW JERSEY

SHEET  
1 OF 7

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FROM THE NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION



### SOUTH ELEVATION



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS INSULSTONE OVER WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. FOUNDATIONS ARE RUSTICATED CONCRETE BLOCK AND POURED CONCRETE.
  3. WINDOWS ARE COVERED WITH PLYWOOD.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, May, 2010

SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

MARSHALLTOWN SCHOOL  
MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

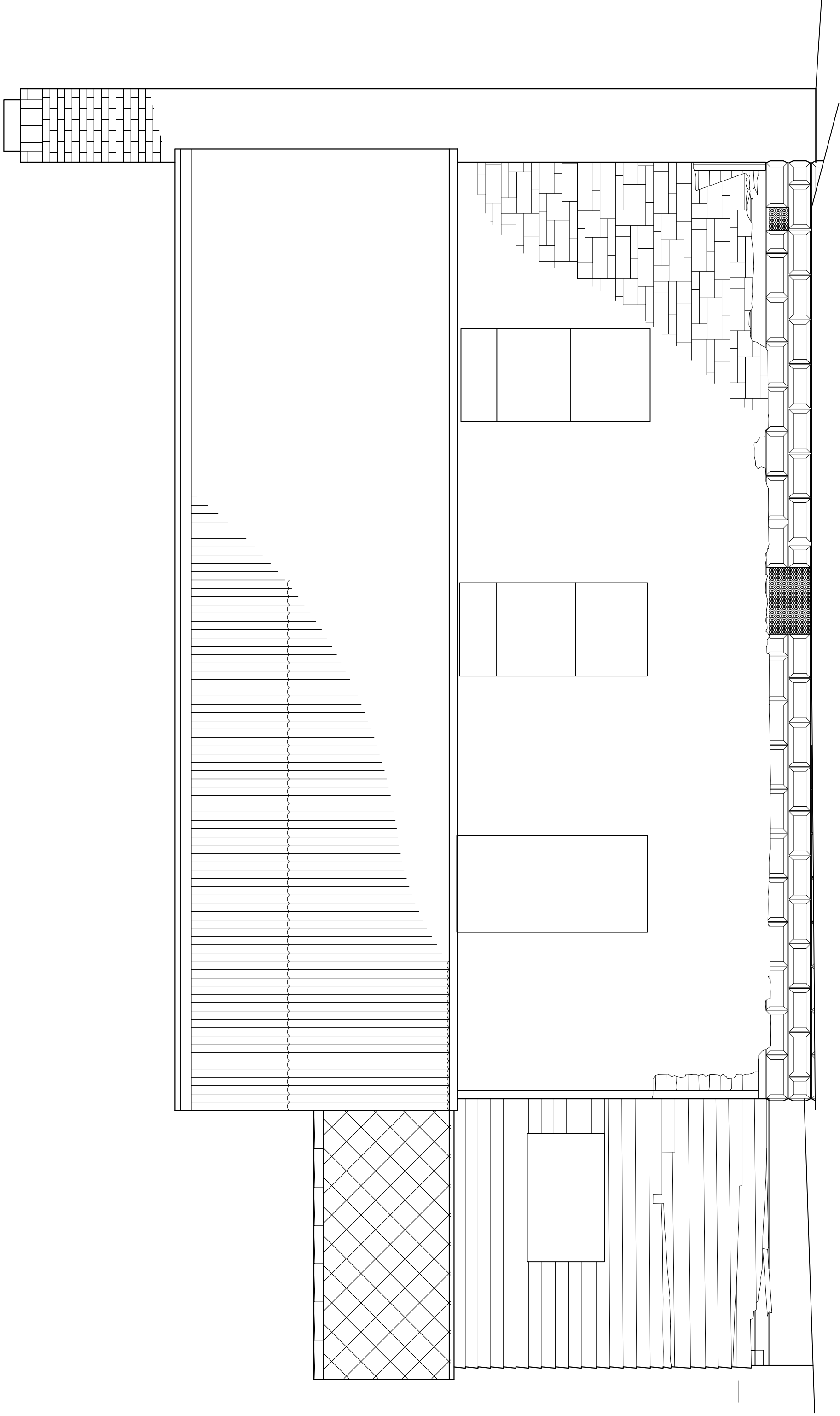
NEW JERSEY

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FROM THE NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SHEET  
2 OF 7

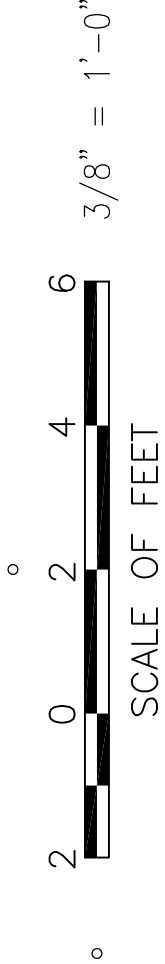


RIDGE  
12'-9 1/2"  
EAVE  
8'-6 1/4"  
FLOOR



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS INSULSTONE OVER WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. ROOFING IS CORRUGATED STEEL OVER WOOD SHINGLE ON MAIN BUILDING; ASBESTOS TILE ON VESTIBULE.
  3. FOUNDATION IS RUSTICATED CONCRETE BLOCK.
  4. WINDOWS ARE COVERED WITH PLYWOOD.

EAST ELEVATION



DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, MAY, 2010

SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

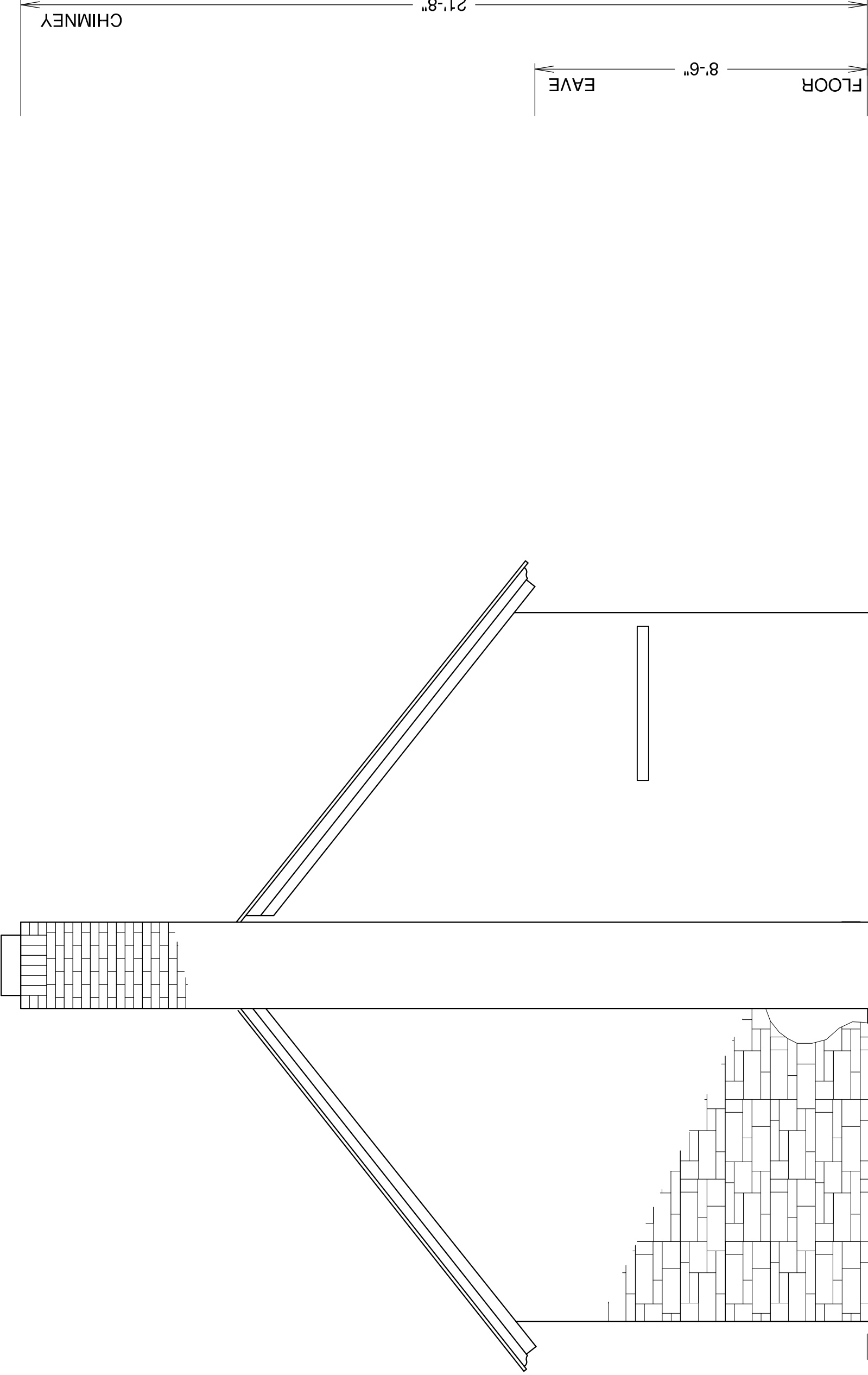
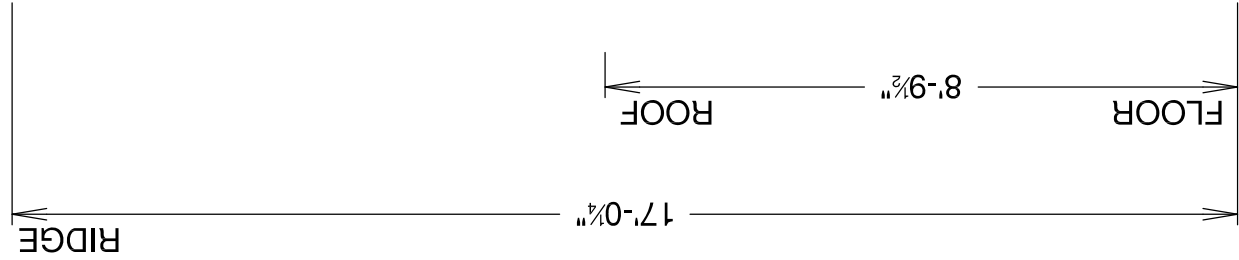
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MARSHALLTOWN SCHOOL  
MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

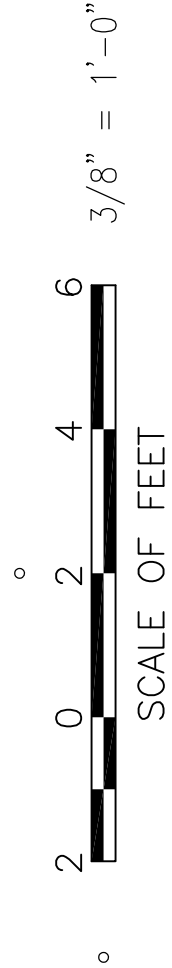
NEW JERSEY

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FROM THE NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SHEET  
3 OF 7



**NORTH ELEVATION**



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS INSULSTONE OVER WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. FOUNDATION IS RUSTICATED CONCRETE BLOCK.
  3. CHIMNEY IS BRICK.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, May, 2010

SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN  
JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

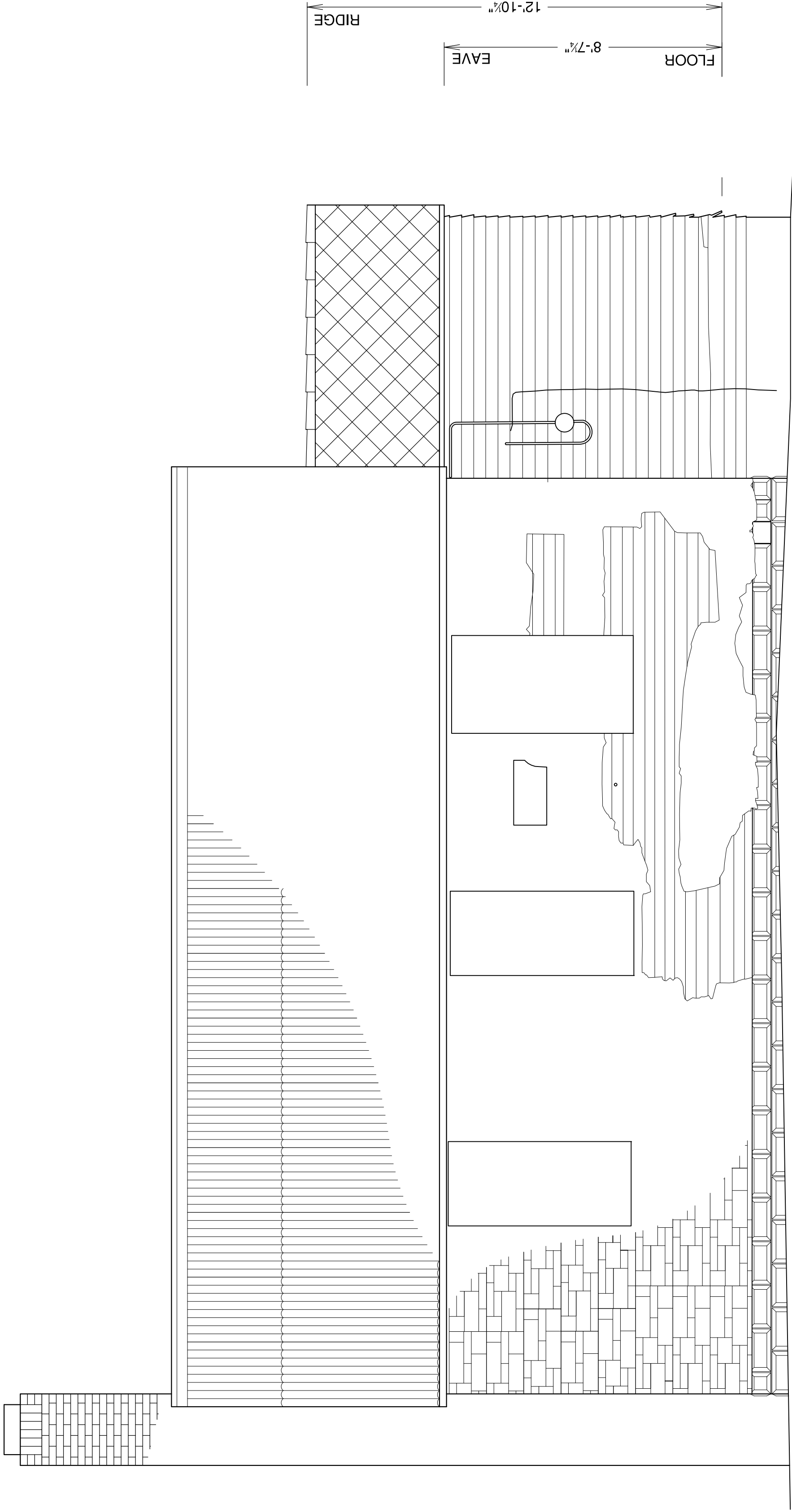
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

MARSHALLTOWN SCHOOL  
MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

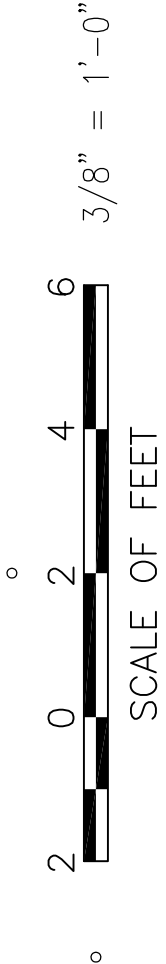
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FROM THE NEW JERSEY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SHEET  
4 OF 7



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS INSULSTONE OVER WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. ROOFING IS CORRUGATED STEEL OVER WOOD SHINGLE ON MAIN BUILDING; ASBESTOS TILE ON VESTIBULE.
  3. FOUNDATIONS ARE RUSTICATED CONCRETE BLOCK AND POURED CONCRETE.
  4. WINDOWS ARE COVERED WITH PLYWOOD.

WEST ELEVATION



DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, May, 2010

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INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

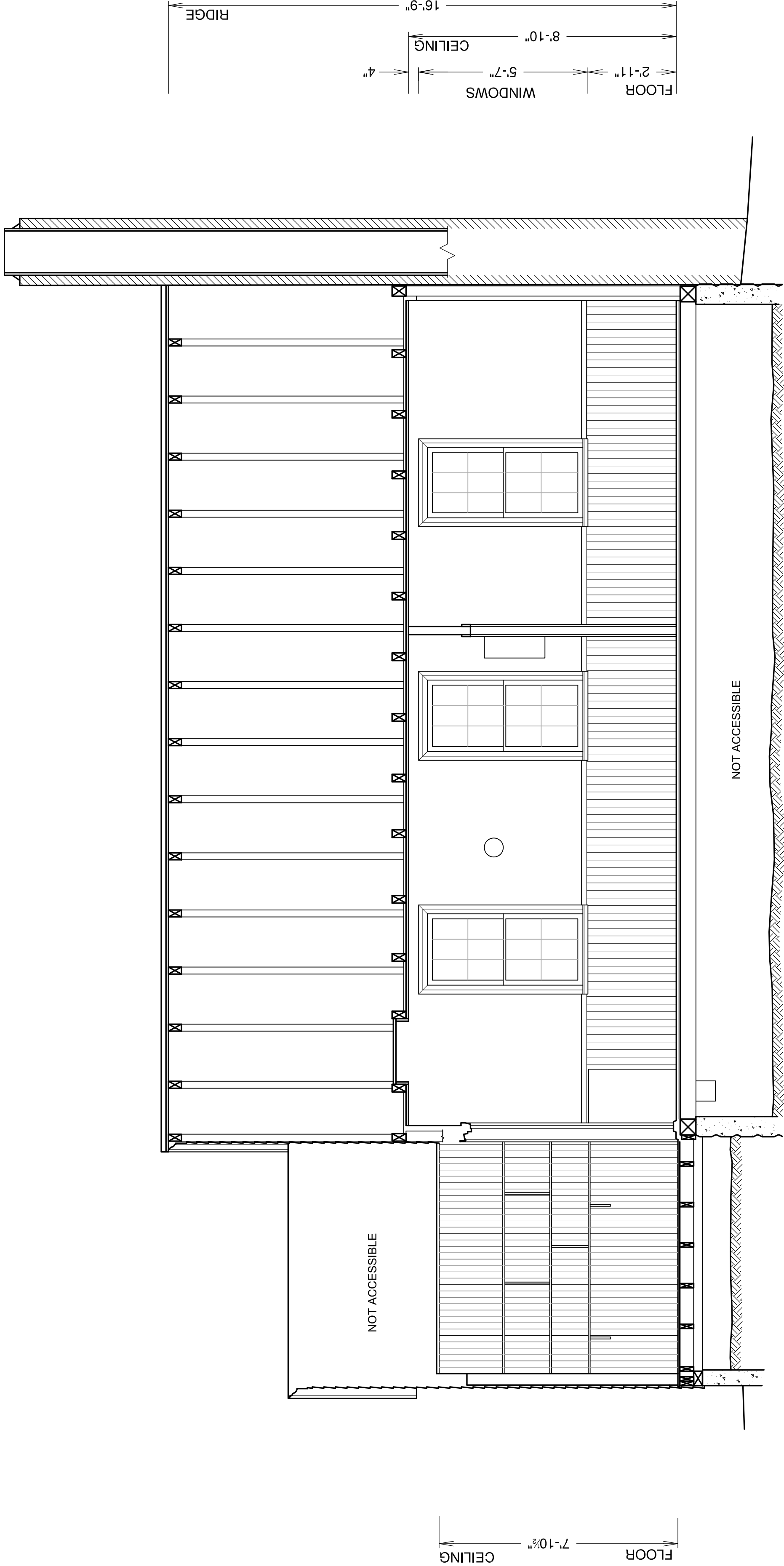
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MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

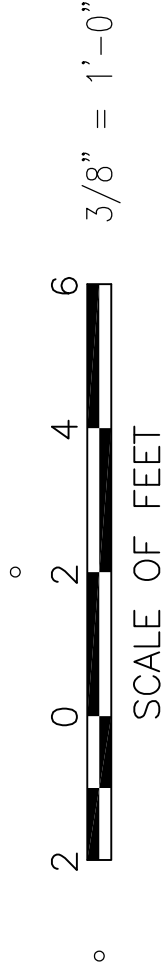
NEW JERSEY

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SHEET  
5 OF 7



SECTION LOOKING WEST



NOTES ON MATERIALS:  
1. WALLS ARE HOMOSOTE OVER LATH & PLASTER AND BEADED BOARD.  
2. WAINSCOTING IS BEADED BOARD.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, September, 2010

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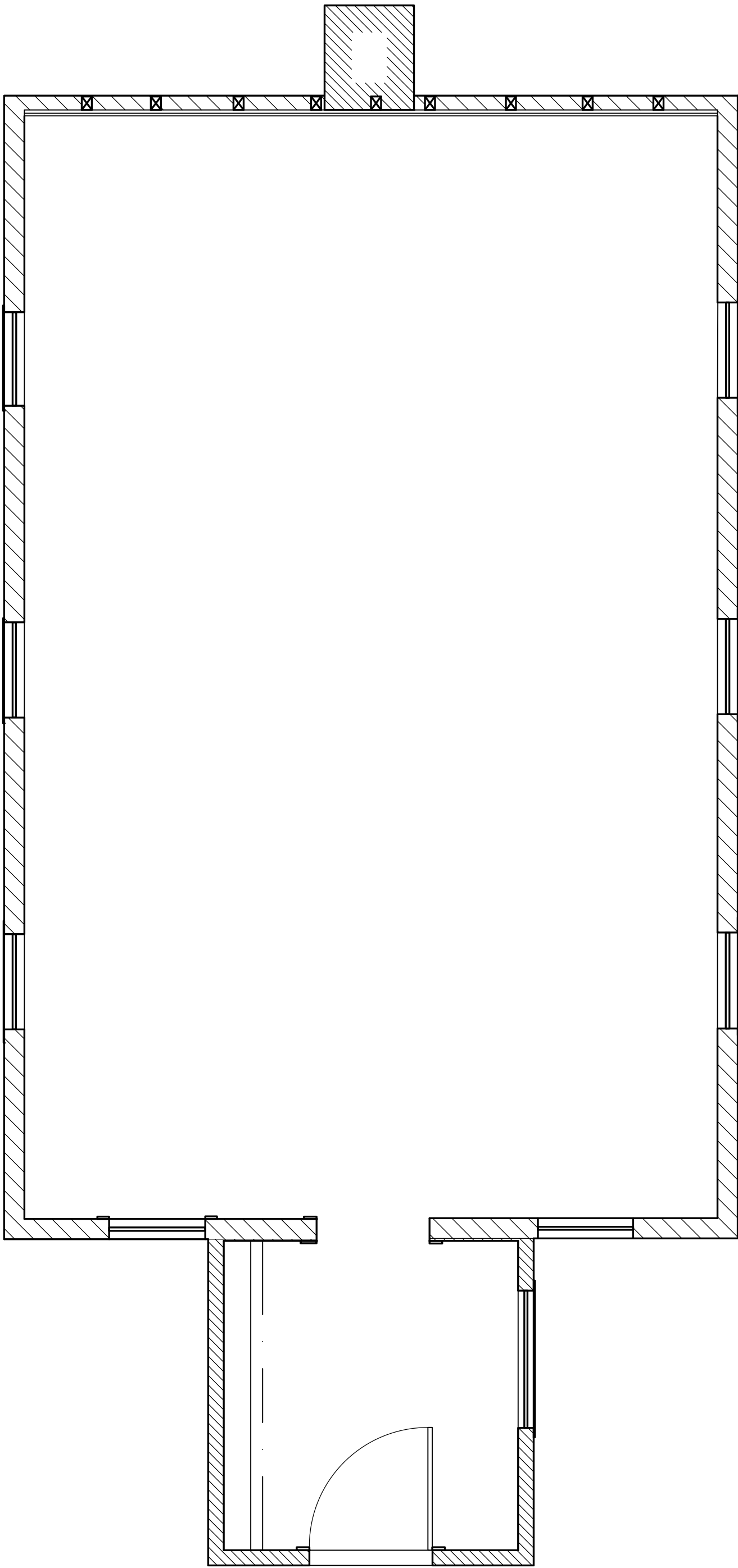
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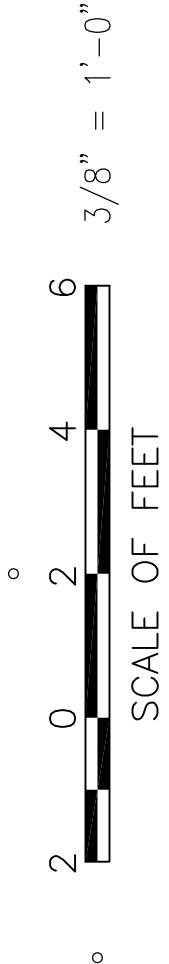
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HISTORIC FLOOR PLAN



NOTE :  
THIS DEPICTION OF THE HISTORIC FLOOR PLAN  
REPRESENTS THE PERIOD 1934-1951, IN THE  
BUILDING'S CURRENT LOCATION.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

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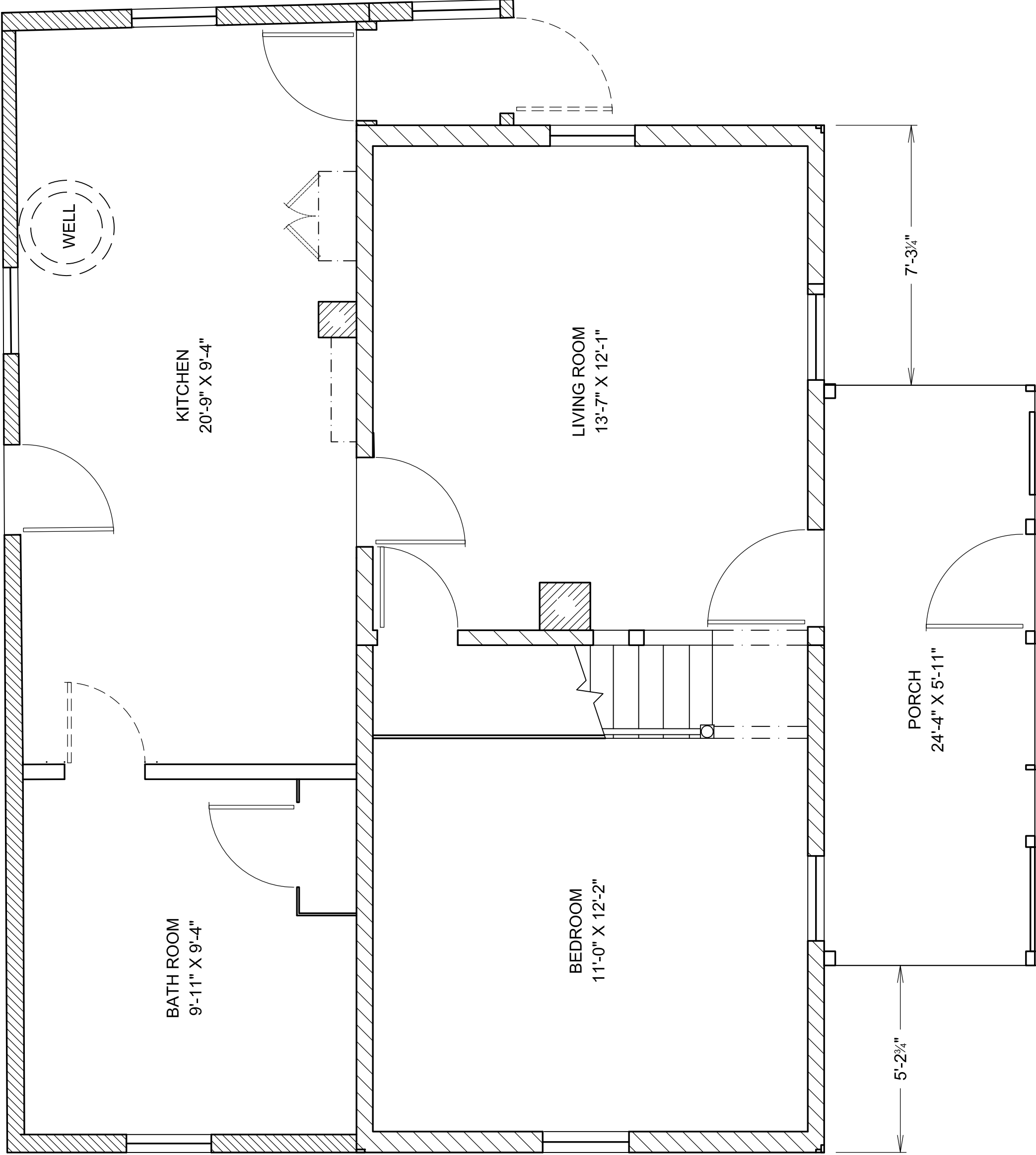
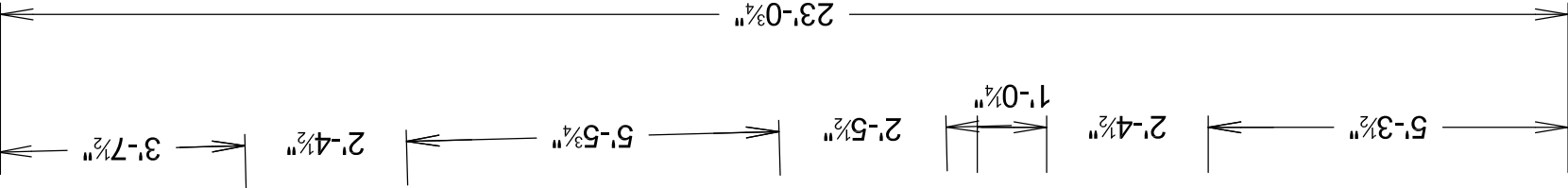
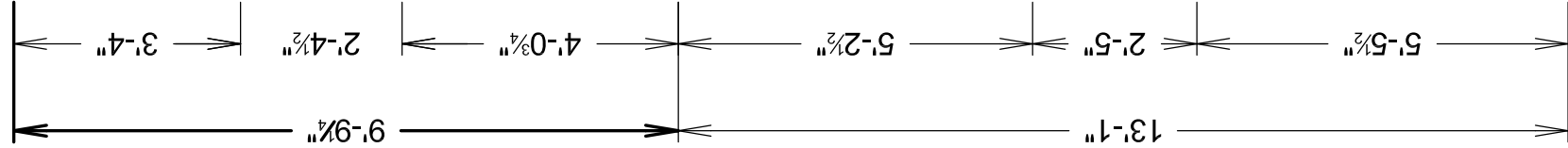
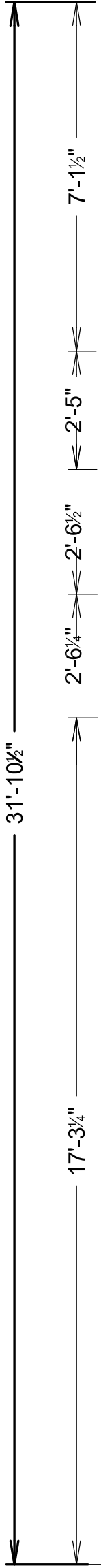
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MARSHALLTOWN ROAD  
SALEM COUNTY

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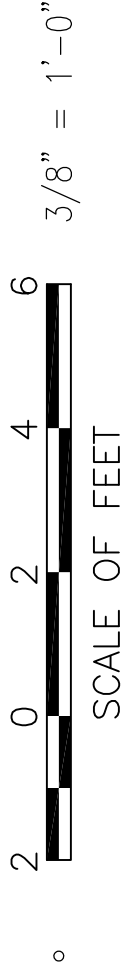
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LEGEND

- PERIOD I - 1844-1885
- PERIOD II - 1885
- PERIOD III - AFTER 1919



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

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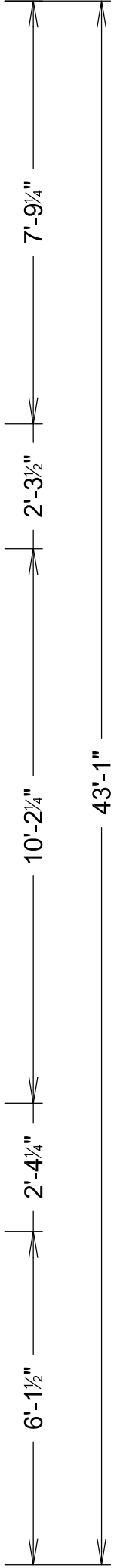
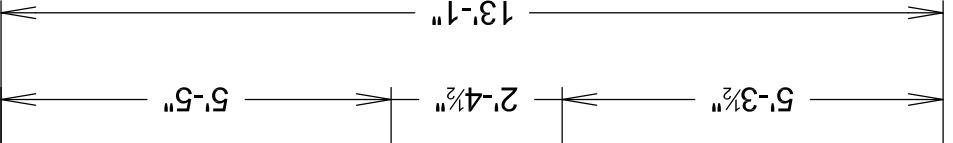
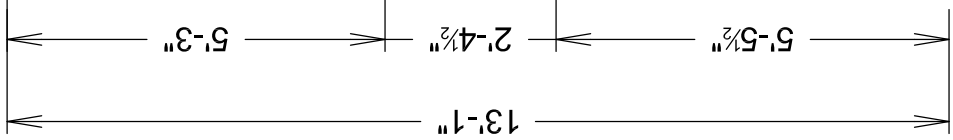
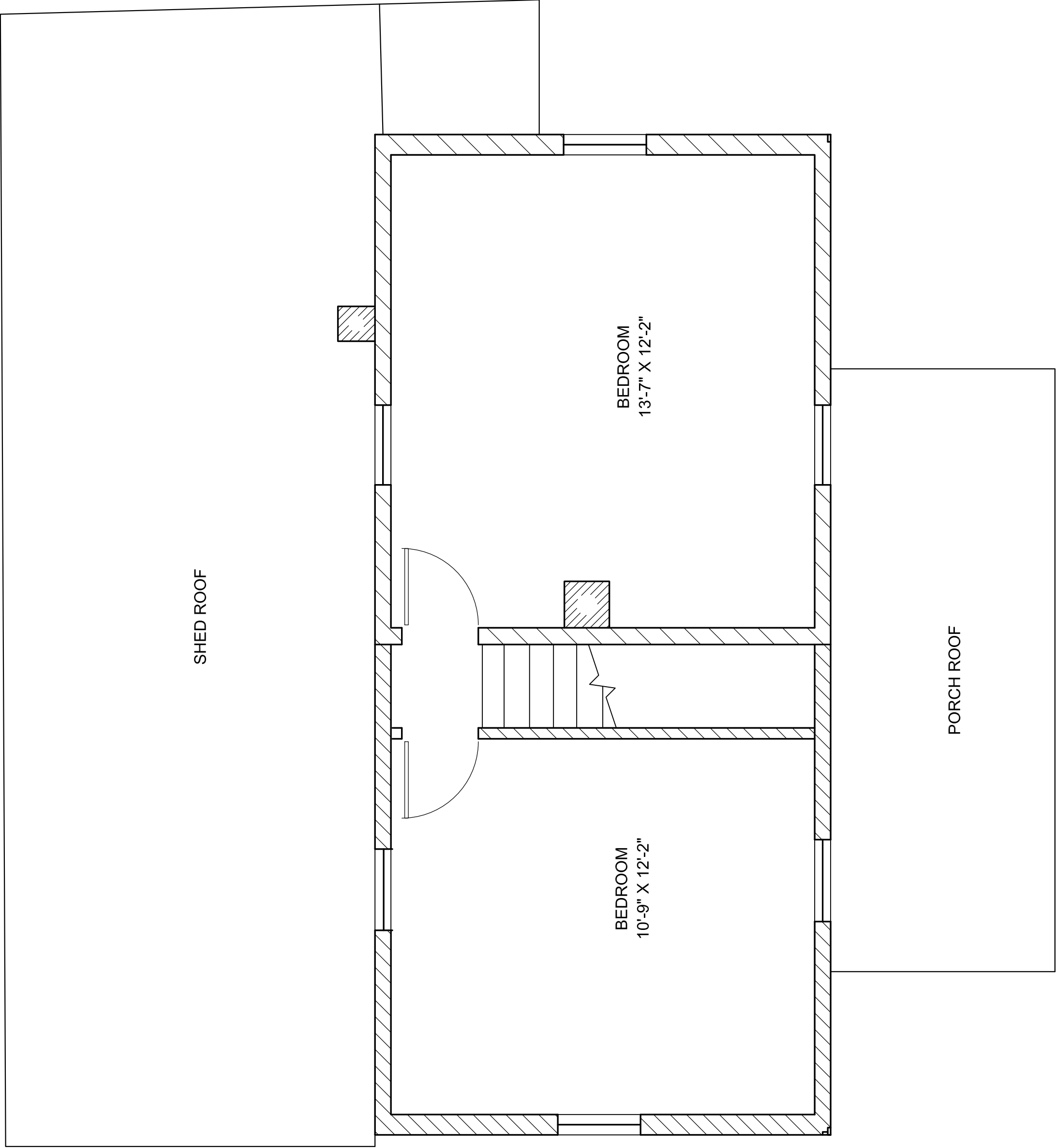
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22 ROOSEVELT AVENUE  
SALEM COUNTY

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

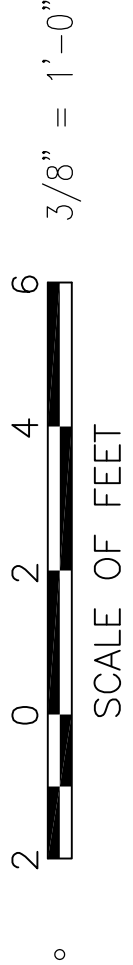
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



- LEGEND
- PERIOD I - 1844-1885
  - PERIOD II - 1885



DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

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JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

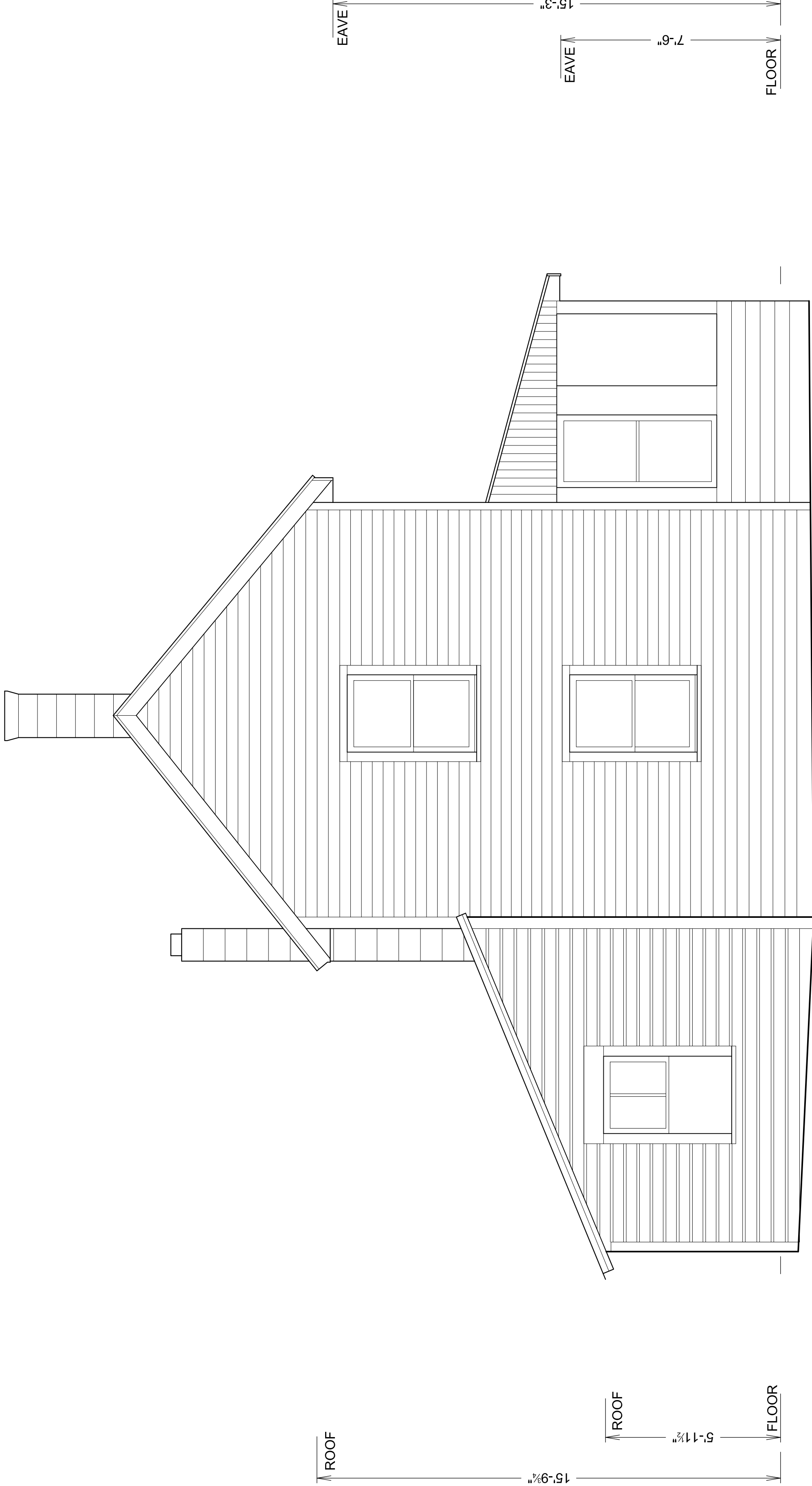
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SALEM COUNTY

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NORTH ELEVATION



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. REAR ADDITION IS CLAD WITH GERMAN WOOD SIDING.
  3. CHIMNEYS ARE CONCRETE BLOCK.
  4. FOUNDATION IS CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

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JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

WILLIAM H. THOMAS HOUSE  
22 ROOSEVELT AVENUE  
SALEM COUNTY

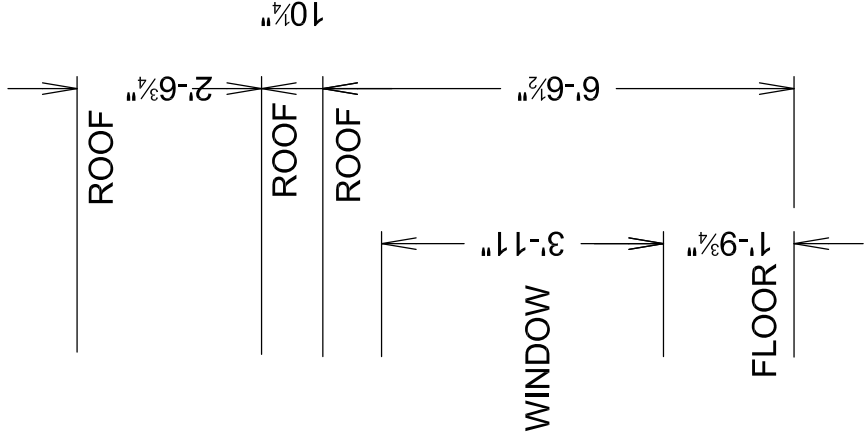
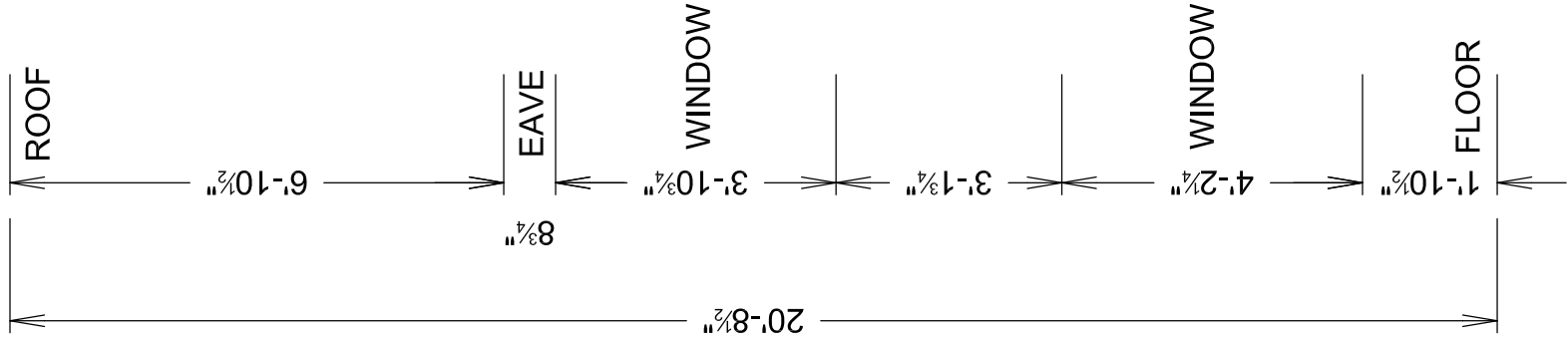
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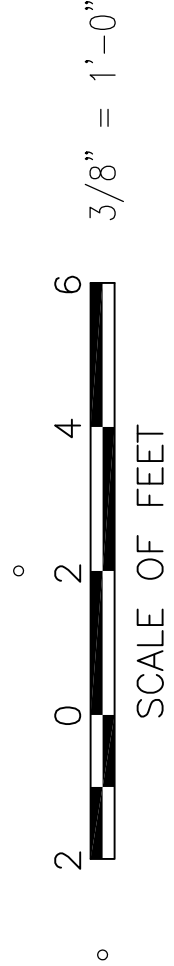
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## WEST ELEVATION



NOTES ON MATERIALS:  
1. ROOFING IS FIBERGLASS SHINGLE.  
2. SIDING IS WOOD CLAPBOARD.  
3. FOUNDATION IS CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

SURVEY & DOCUMENTATION OF MARSHALLTOWN

JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

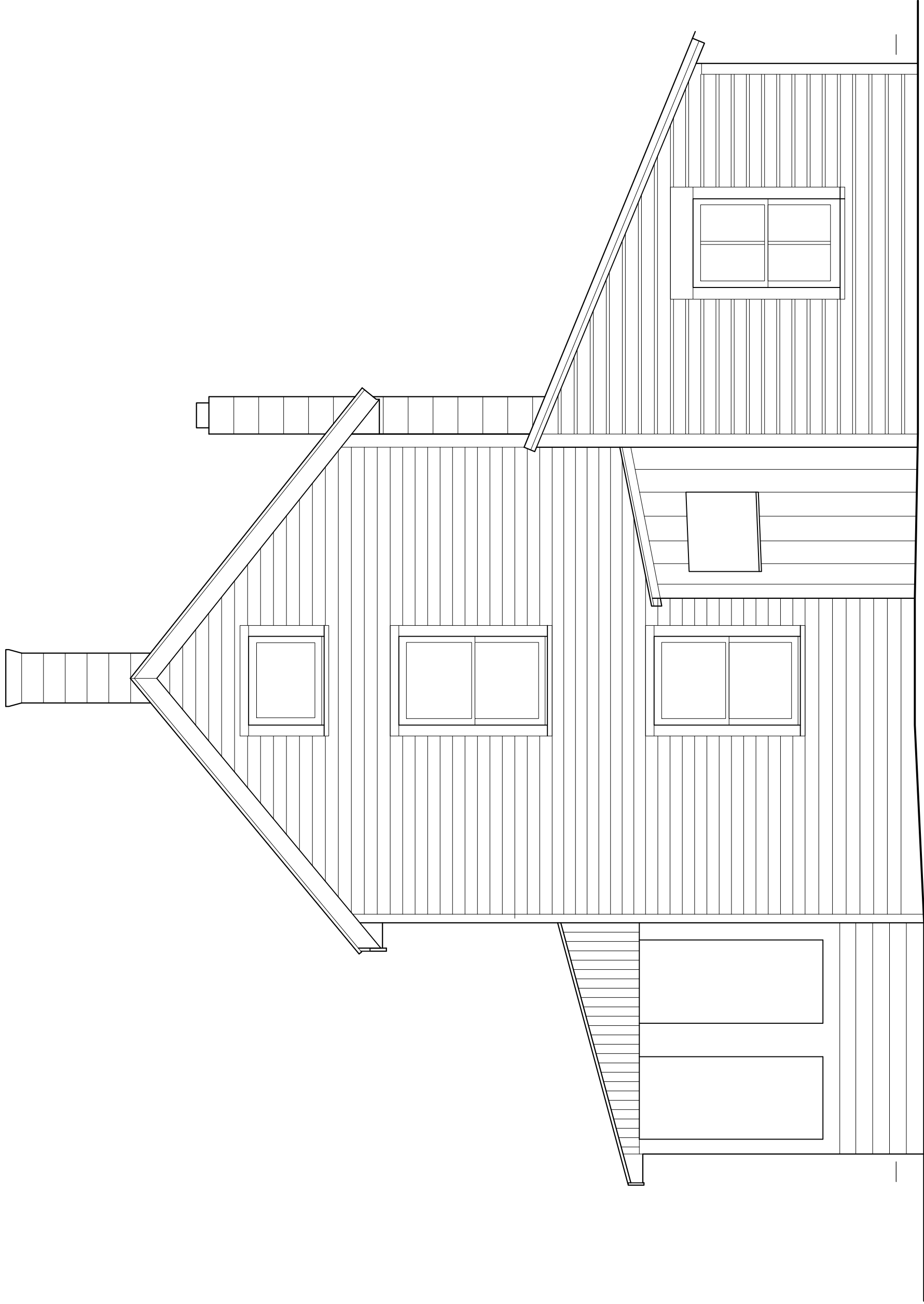
WILLIAM H. THOMAS HOUSE  
22 ROOSEVELT AVENUE  
SALEM COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

SHEET  
4 OF 6

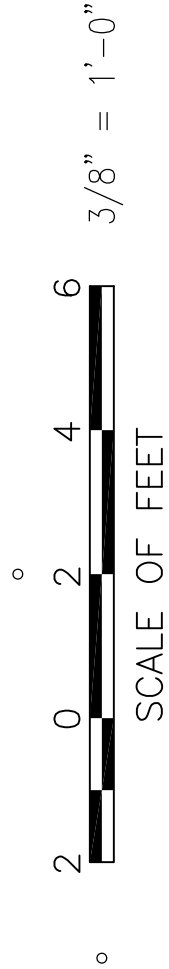
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2'-6 3/4" 3'-11" 2'-10 1/4" 3'-11 1/4" 2'-0 1/4" WINDOW WINDOW WINDOW FLOOR



1'-6" 3'-11 1/4" WINDOW FLOOR

SOUTH ELEVATION



- NOTES ON MATERIALS:
1. SIDING IS WOOD CLAPBOARD.
  2. REAR ADDITION IS CLAD WITH GERMAN WOOD SIDING.
  3. CHIMNEYS ARE CONCRETE BLOCK.
  4. FOUNDATION IS CONCRETE BLOCK PIERS.

DRAWN BY: Janet L. Sheridan, October, 2010

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JANET L. SHERIDAN  
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP

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SALEM COUNTY

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5 OF 6

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