

SALEM COUNTY

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

PHASE I

PREPARED FOR

THE SALEM COUNTY

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE COMMISSION

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	i
Introduction and Methodology	1
Historical Overview	6
Architectural Analysis	10
Recommendations	24
Appendix A	27
Bibliography	33
Negative File Sheets	
Survey Forms, Maps and Indices	
Alloway Township	
Elsinboro Township	
Lower Alloways Creek Township	
Mannington Township	
Pennsville Township	
Quinton Township	

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Narrative Analysis

Introduction and Methodology

Salem County is bordered by the Delaware River on the south and west, Gloucester County on the north and Cumberland County on the east. Until 1748 Cumberland and Salem were one county; Stow Creek now divides them. (Sickler, 1937, 123) The survey area includes the five and a half southern townships in Salem County: Alloway, Elsinboro, Lower Alloways Creek, Mannington, the southern section of Pennsville and Quinton. Early municipal divisions survive in several contemporary township boundaries. The county was originally divided into five large areas: Elsinboro, East Fenwick, West Fenwick, Monmouth and Pilesgrove. (Cushing & Sheppard, 322) Elsinboro remains intact and East Fenwick is now Mannington. West Fenwick, along the Delaware River, became Penn's Neck and was subsequently partitioned into Upper and Lower Penn's Neck. (Appendix A, Map 1) Lower Penn's Neck is equivalent to the southern section of the current Pennsville township. Monmouth includes, from north to south, Alloway, Quinton and Lower Alloways Creek townships. Alloway and Quinton were known as Upper Alloways Creek until 1873 when Quinton township was formed. (Cushing & Sheppard, 473)

The survey area is drained by two large creeks, Alloway and Salem, and many small runs and tributaries. This network of waterways swells and falls with the tides of the Delaware River and Bay. Tidal marshes cover significant portions of Elsinboro and Lower Alloways Creek townships. The wetlands of Pennsville and Mannington townships are fed by the Delaware River and Salem Creek. Because of the wetlands, early settlements were located several miles upstream from the Delaware. The creeks provided immediate transportation routes within the country as well as access to the open sea. Inland, the well-drained fertile soil supported an agricultural tradition which has remained productive for three centuries. Marl beds in Mannington and Quinton, discovered in 1836, were used to revitalize the soil in the nineteenth century. (Cushing & Sheppard, 438) The tomato proved a perfect companion to the sandy soil of the region and fostered the canning industry which, until recently, was a major source of employment. Dairying and fruit production also contribute to the agrarian economy.

Deposits of potash and lime lead to glass production in Quinton and Salem. Caspar Wistar, Philadelphia manufacturer, began a glass works near Alloway village in 1738. It was enlarged in 1760 and when advertised for sale in the Pennsylvania Journal (October 11, 1780) contained 1,500 acres of land, two furnaces, a manufactory, store house, pot house, stamping mill and rolling mill.

Stands of timber provided building materials for residential and agricultural needs as well as an immediate export commodity. The bark and saw mills of Alloway were expanded in the 1830's and the Reeve Brothers' Shipbuilding Business transformed the village into a bustling community. (Salem Standard, February 29, 1928)

The built environment of Salem County reflects the Anglo-American agrarian heritage of its early inhabitants and the industrialization and agricultural expansion of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The purpose of the Cultural Resource Survey was to record, in specific

architectural terms, the buildings and monuments which represent the historical development of the county. Listing on State and National Registers is reserved for those resources of architectural and/or historical significance. Preparation those nomination forms is beyond the scope of the survey, however, recommendations are included for buildings considered worthy of further research. These lists are organized alphabetically by township and numerically by inventory number.

We began the survey in August, 1983 with preliminary rides through the townships to gain a sense of place. Franklin's Map and the U.S.G.S. maps were consulted for land use, building concentration, creek and road placement and to devise a tentative plan for surveying the townships. We then undertook a review of the literature on the county and townships with a goal of providing a pattern of historical and industrial development which would suggest building trends. A comprehensive bibliography of pertinent historical and architectural works follows Appendix A. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically and includes published and unpublished materials as well as location information on unpublished typescripts. Maps are separated from the bibliography and listed alphabetically after the other sources. As with the manuscripts, the entries contain location information. Existence of the maps is not confined to the collections noted but is offered as a service to the reader. Historical maps reproduced in Appendix A are from the 1876 Everts and Stewart Combination Atlas Map.

Five of the surveyed buildings are listed on the National Register.

Alloway	1701-2	John Dickinson House
Elsinboro	1703-17	Samuel and Sarah Nicholson House
	1703-36	Holmeland
Lower Alloways		
Creek	1704-23-BB	William Hancock House
Mannington	1705-77	Richard Brick/Jesse Bond House

Twenty-seven buildings have been recorded for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Of these, three are known demolished and two others have been demolished, moved or altered beyond recognition.

Alloway	1701-2	John Dickinson House	#243
	1701-36-FF	Alloway Tavern	306
	1701-92	William Oakford House	127
Elsinboro	1703-2	Richard Smith House	348
	1703-17	Samuel Nicholson House	259
	1703-19	Abel Nicholson House	305
	1703-36	Holmeland	481
	1703-39	Morris/Goodwin House	690
Lower Alloways			
Creek	1704-23-BB	William Hancock House	54
	1704-23-NN	William Tyler House	106
	1704-24	John Maddox Denn House	260
	1704-28	John Oakford House	349
	1704-78	Padgett/Evans House	234
Mannington	1705-31	Jesuit Mission	445
	1705-39	Jacob Fox/Reeve Farm	248
	1703-140	John Pledger House	385
Pennsville	1708-5	William Johnson House	347
	1708-11	William Mecum House	233

Pennsville	1708-24-A	Lambson's Tavern	384
	1708-29-A	Andrew Sinnickson House	806
Quinton	1711-1	Chandler/Keasby House	804
	1711-23	William Tyler House	128

The county Historic Sites Inventory of 1967 was an important resource and the Franklin Map's Key to Historic Sites an additional check to insure that nothing was overlooked. Between 1934 and 1949, Joseph S. Sickler published The History of Salem County and two editions of a slim volume titled Old Houses of Salem County. Sickler's book lead to the Salem County Historical Society collection of 1886-1888 Thomas Yorke photographs. Reproductions of these photographs and HABS photos follow the survey form for the appropriate building.

Collections in a variety of repositories were consulted: New Jersey State Archives, Cumberland and Gloucester County Historical Societies, American Philosophical Society Library, Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Quaker Collection at Haverford College. The Friends Historical Library at Swarthmore College contains a variety of materials which offered insight into the Quaker settlement of West Jersey as well as the brick architecture of the area.

The data resulting from the review of the literature was assembled and organized by township. In this manner, the historian offered the architectural historian all known specific information on buildings to be surveyed. For example, descriptions from Sickler, HABS, the 1967 Historic Sites Inventory and National/State Register status was recorded on twenty-two buildings in Alloway township, twelve in Elsinboro, sveenteen in Lower Alloways Creek, twenty-one in Mannington, twelve in Pennsville and eight in Quinton. This facilitated the transfer of reference material to the survey form.

Field work began in Alloway township in October, 1983. Guidelines and survey forms were supplied by the Office of New Jersey Heritage. All duplicating was provided by the Salem County Planning Board. It was decided to use the individual survey form to record all field notes. After a portion of the field work in a township was completed, the forms were reviewed and recommendations for additional research made. At this time, we decided on which variety of survey form the building description would appear. For example, in Alloway township, 1701-1, recorded in the field on an individual form, appears on a listing form. 1701-2 is the Dickinson House and appears on an individual form. The use of an individual form signifies a building worthy of research. The five buildings on the National Register are recorded on individual forms. The forms used in the final copy of the report are as follows:

- Individual Form
- Listing Form
 - One-to-a-page
 - Two-to-a-page
- District Form
- Farmstead Form

The farmstead form was devised to illustrate the farm plan and record location information. When possible, a photograph of the farm was taken and this appears on the farmstead form. The farm was assigned an inventory number

(i.e. 1708-7) and the individual buildings were lettered (A,B,C,D,etc), so that 1708-7-F represents a specific building. The farmstead form serves as a "cover sheet;" forms describing one or more buildings on the farm follow it and correspond to the farm plan.

Inventory numbers of recorded sites consist of a four digit township code number (i.e. Pennsville=1708), supplied by the Office of New Jersey Heritage, and a number specific to that site. These numbers were assigned consecutively so that 1708-1 represents the first building recorded in Pennsville township, 1708-2 the second, etc. We had a plan for covering each township (which was inevitably modified in the field) and the numbers do represent a loose geographical sequence.

The district form, too, serves as a "cover sheet" with individual and listing forms attached to it. A district as a whole was assigned an inventory number. Hancock's Bridge in Lower Alloways Creek township, for example, is 1704-23. Each building surveyed in the district received a letter designation. The William Hancock House in Hancock's Bridge is 1704-23-BB and the Friends Meeting House is 1704-23-HH. Only in Alloway village (1701-36), where we surveyed eighty-eight buildings, did we require more than two alphabetical cycles. We retained double A (AA), double B (BB), etc., but in the third and fourth alphabetical cycles recorded the letters as 3A, 3B and 4A, 4B, etc.; a bit cumbersome but consistent! The merit of this system is that, once understood, the inventory number itself relates something about the nature of the site.

The field staff was made up of two people, an architectural historian and an assistant, whose activities ranged from photographer to scribe. Letters of introduction were duplicated by the Salem County Planning Board. We decided which township was to be surveyed and determined an approach. Armed with camera, historical data, individual forms, negative file sheets, introductory letters, paper, pencils and the township tax maps we began to record building descriptions. We drove each and every road as we criss-crossed the townships. Driveways that appeared to lead nowhere sometimes did. The architectural historian made the on-site decision of which buildings to include, introduced herself to the owner/resident, and recorded the building description in the field. The other member of the team assigned the inventory number, recorded location information, including the tax block and lot, drew the map, made notations on the negative file sheet, and, if necessary, drew the farm plan. House numbers are unusual in the survey area and many of those appearing on mailboxes do not conform to a sequence. Consequently, when a number was visible it was recorded but we always ascertained on which side (north, south, etc.) of the road the site was located. Block and lot numbers were assigned in the field and are included on all forms. Owner's names and addresses were obtained from County Board of Taxation Records.

Negatives are identified by a letter-number code. The first letter or combination of letters signifies a township (i.e. AL=Alloway, M=Mannington); the second letter indicates a roll of film and the number a particular frame on that roll. So, typical negative numbers are AL-A-7, M-C-26, LAC-D-10. Ideally, all photographs taken in Mannington township, for example, would be found on rolls beginning with M. For most sites, this is, in fact, the case, but retakes and other circumstances combined to interfere with the code. A notation in the margin of the negative file sheet identifies the township if

it is different from the township designated at the top of the page. As the photographs were developed, they were checked with the forms and labeled.

The field work was completed in March and the "representative sample" of color slides was taken the following month. The slides are arranged sequentially by inventory number and the negatives are filed as shot.

Field notes were typed on the designated forms by members of the staff of the Salem County Planning Board. The staff also provided location maps, site plans and, occasionally, floor plans or framing details. When the final copy of the forms was complete, the street indices and township/municipal maps were produced.

Historical Overview

European Discovery and Early Settlements

When Henry Hudson, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed up the Delaware River in 1609 he was searching for the Northwest Passage. The Delaware drained lands occupied by the Lenni Lenape Indians who grew a variety of crops, including tobacco, in settlements located principally on the west side of the river. (Bridenbaugh, 145) It was not a boundary and would not serve as such until the late seventeenth century. The river offered easy access to both banks, so early European settlements developed along its shores. In 1623, Cornelius Mey claimed the Delaware Valley for the Dutch. (Heston, 19) Shortly afterward forts were constructed to safeguard the fur trade and protect Dutch interests. (Bridenbaugh, 46) New Amsterdam was the center of government and colonization; no effort was made to settle on the banks of the Delaware.

The Swedish presence on the river was evident by 1638 when Fort Christina, near Wilmington, was settled. (Pomfret, 1956, 16) This colony enjoyed its heyday from 1643 to 1653 under the leadership of Governor Printz. In 1644, "the Swedish governor...built a fort called Elsingborg..." on the east bank of the river. (Acrelius, 56) Most colonists, however, continued to seek the shelter of Fort Christiana. By June, 1644, 121 Scandinavians had come to New Sweden, of these, only 17 resided on the east side of the river. All were soldiers assigned to Fort Elfsborg. (Leiby, 59) Ten years later, at the peak of Swedish colonial development, the population numbered 370 and was concentrated near Wilmington and on Tinicum Island. (Bridenbaugh, 149; Leiby, 59)

In 1655, the Dutch conquered New Sweden. They remained sovereign over the area until conquered by the English in 1664. Dutch forces regained their strength and briefly ruled the Delaware Valley from 1673 to 1674 when the Treaty of Westminster ensured English control. (Pomfret, 1956, 61)

Prior to the English domination of the Delaware Valley in the late seventeenth century, several isolated attempts were made to establish an English speaking colony in what is now Salem County. The first known settlement was in the vicinity of Salem Creek in 1640. Known as the New Haven Colony, the settlers grew tobacco and intended to establish a trading center. However, the settlement was located far from the Indian trade routes. (Pomfret, 1956, 20) Even an influx of settlers in 1650 could not successfully combat illness and isolation. Sir Edmund Plowden received a Charter to New Albion in 1634. He arrived in Virginia in 1642, but never successfully established a colony in New Jersey. (Lewis, n.p.)

Fenwick and Proprietary Rule

Colonial exploration and settlement were not actively encouraged during Cromwell's rule. Charles II returned from exile in 1660 and with his brother James, Duke of York, began to strengthen England's commercial position. The Dutch presence in New Amsterdam emphasized the importance of consolidation and populating colonial holdings. To this end, Charles granted his brother land in the new world. Months after receiving the grant in 1664, the Duke of York transferred his holdings in what is now

New Jersey to two noblemen, Berkeley and Carteret. (New Jersey State Archives, 1, 3-14) They formed a joint proprietorship which lasted for ten years. (1664-1674) Assured of English interest in the mid-Atlantic, settlers moved into the lower Delaware Valley from other colonies. By 1670, an English settlement was established on the west bank of the Delaware River below New Castle. (Pomfret, 1956, 60) George Fox, Quaker founder and theologian, visited this settlement in 1672 and crossed the river into New Jersey.

Then had we that wilderness country
to pass through, and wild woods where
it was said it was never known before
any man to ride, since called West
Jersey, not then inhabited by English;
so that we have travelled whole day
together without seeing man or woman,
house or dwelling place.

(Fox quoted in Pomfret, 1956, 61)

The proprietors appointed Major Edmund Andros as governor of the colony. He arrived in New York in October, 1674. (Pomfret, 1956, 61) Prior to this, Berkeley negotiated an unauthorized sale of his half of the colony. The conflict with the Dutch and subsequent Treaty of Westminster necessitated confirmation of colonial grants. The Duke of York reaffirmed the grant to Carteret in 1674 but did not acknowledge Berkeley's sale of his holdings. Consequently, when Andros arrived in New York, he ignored the sale and considered southern New Jersey part of his domain.

Persecution of Quakers in England and Ireland persisted. Religious leaders discussed the possibilities of mass emigrations of Quakers to the new world. George Fox reported on his journey of 1672. The establishment of West Jersey as a Quaker colony was of critical importance not only to the settlers and investors for whom it provided opportunity, but also because it instantly demonstrated the viability of such an endeavor. The height of Quaker colonization came in 1681 with the founding of East Jersey and Pennsylvania. (Pomfret, 1951, 117)

John Fenwick, Cromwellian soldier turned Quaker, purchased Berkeley's interest in Jersey in 1674 for L 1,000. (New Jersey Archives, 1, 209; Pemberton Papers, LXII, 33) The purchase was in trust for a London Quaker and brewer Edward Byllynge. Byllynge had financial difficulties, so, three trustees were involved from the beginning. Of these, two were creditors, Nicholas Lucas and Gawin Lawrie, and one was a mediator, William Penn. All were Quakers. It is not appropriate here to discuss at length the Fenwick-Byllynge controversy. However, the problem will be discussed briefly because it had an impact on the development of the colony.

In May, 1675, Fenwick and the Byllynge trustees agreed on a unified plan of settlement. Establishing the Quaker colony was important. They decided not to proceed until they received formal acknowledgement of the title from the Duke of York and the King. For his role in the negotiations, Fenwick was to receive one-tenth interest in each of the proposed settlements. Impatient and eager to begin, Fenwick sold land to fellow Quakers and arrived in Jersey with settlers in the autumn of 1675. (Salem Monthly Meeting Minutes) He established the town of Salem on the creek of the same name about a mile upstream from the Delaware.

Fenwick took the oath as governor of the colony in 1676. (Cushing & Sheppard, 317) Convinced that he had been wronged by the trustees and that he did, in fact, hold clear title to both soil and the right of government, he did not visit Governor Andros in New York. The governor summoned Fenwick to New York on two occasions and detained him for many months.

Finally, in 1680, the Duke of York acknowledged the title and conferred the right of government of the proprietor. Edward Byllynge was named chief proprietor. (Pomfret, 1956, 127) Dispirited and beset with financial difficulties, Fenwick mortgaged a portion of his holdings to John Eldridge and Edward Warner. In 1682, Warner bought out Eldridge and sold his interest to William Penn. In March of the same year, Fenwick transferred the remaining share to Penn. John Fenwick died in 1683. (Harper, 98) Byllynge died four years later, having sold the balance of West Jersey to the court physician Daniel Coxe. Coxe formed the West Jersey Society in 1692 and transferred his holdings to them. In an effort to protect their interests, the proprietors joined together and formed the Council of Proprietors in 1688. Circumstances in England changed and the Board of Trade recommended that the King resume the government of the colonies. They surrendered to the King in 1702, thus ending proprietary rule in West Jersey.

Fenwick's colony prospered. Salem became a port of entry in 1682. (Barber and Howe, 435) That same year, the King's Road was completed from Salem to Burlington and, by the end of the century, the road was extended from Salem to Greenwich on the Cohansey. (Sickler, 1937, 52) Settlers continued to arrive, but the rival colonies of Pennsylvania and East Jersey as well as the town of Burlington, north of Salem, launched large scale campaigns to attract population. In addition, Fenwick's poor relationship with the other proprietors, difficulties with Governor Andros and Byllynge, and his insistence on the establishment of a manorialized propriety in an age of popular opposition to feudalism, combined to stunt the growth of the infant colony.

From Colony to State

The Quarter century of royal government coincided with a period of major growth and development in Salem County. By the mid-eighteenth century, the soil had proved its fertility and the region's resources were demanded in trade. The decorated brick buildings, such as the Dickinson House (1701-2) and the John Maddox Denn House (1704-24), are monuments to this era of prosperity. The population swelled and new groups were attracted to the county. The Wistarburg Glass Works near Alloway village employed skilled craftsmen from Germany and Belgium. The Germans established a settlement known as Friesburg, named for one of its founders, and built a Lutheran Church before 1740. The present building (1701-63) of 1768 attests to the substance of the community. Many of those who came to work for Wistar were Roman Catholics and, although New Jersey proclaimed religious liberty, the Catholics could not openly practice their religion. Jesuit priests from Maryland and Philadelphia celebrated mass in the home of two glass workers, the brothers Kreiger. Their secluded house (1705-31) is nestled on the bank of Mannington Marsh. The Swedish population in Penn's Neck had grown so numerous that in 1714 permission was granted by church authorities in Delaware to build a church in Penn's Neck. (Acrelius, 322)

Salem County passed resolutions supporting liberty in July, 1774. (Sickler, 1937, 131) The agricultural wealth of the area was sought by General Anthony Wayne during the British occupation of Philadelphia. Washington and his troops at Valley Forge were nourished by Salem County cattle and produce. After the revolution, a period of normalcy ensued. The first census of the United States in 1790 reported a county population of 10,437. (Greene, 113) Fenwick would have been pleased.

Agricultural and Industrial Development

The agricultural boom times of the mid-eighteenth century were over by 1790 when the first major crop failure was reported. (Sickler, 1937, 187) Marl was discovered in the county as early as 1803 and was used to revitalize the soil, but it was not until after 1820 that agricultural productivity increased. (Sickler, 1937, 191) Mannington township was less affected by soil problems and in 1830 was named the richest agricultural township in the state. (Cushing & Sheppard, 434) Its fertile soil, proximity to the port of Salem and relatively large (35% of the population in 1850) population of free black day workers contributed to its productivity. "Both economic and religious motives combined to produce a distinct interest group in Mannington township that opposed discriminatory legislation against the free Negro." (Pingeon, 214) Blacks fled Delaware and Maryland to the freedom of Salem County. Their number increased dramatically from 1790 when they represented 5% of the total population to 1840 when they represented 11%. (Pingeon, 206) Agricultural output increased not only in Mannington but throughout the county so that in 1880 it was first in the state in production of wheat. (Cushing & Sheppard, 339)

The process of canning was first introduced into the United States in 1818 but did not become a popular method of preserving food until the Civil War. (Sim, 14) Neighboring Cumberland County was the first in New Jersey to record tomato production in 1812 and by 1823 it was a popular food. (Sim, 28) Salem's Robert Gibbon Johnson knew that the sandy soil of the county was ideally suited to growing tomatoes. (Sickler, 1937, 198) His support of the food contributed to its cultivation in large quantities. The first canneries appeared in Salem in the 1860's (Sim, 29) and the combination of agricultural productivity and food preservation brought prosperity to Salem County. Much of the architecture reflects the growth of this period.

As the nineteenth century progressed, so did transportation. The stages gave way to steamboats in the 1830's and railroads in the 1850's. (Sickler, 1937, 207 & 291) Maritime trade remained important to the county and shipbuilding factories relied on native timber. Salem was well situated for trade and the smugglers' haven of the eighteenth century grew into a port with thirteen wharves in 1917. (Heston, 502) As the surrounding cities expanded, the demand for local produce, cattle and dairy products increased. Fenwick's vision of a prosperous colony had been realized.

Architectural Analysis

Elise M. Quasebarth

Settlement Patterns

The Delaware and Salem Rivers and Alloway and Stow Creeks provided the most efficient transportation during the eighteenth century. Consequently, it is not surprising to find the earliest houses like the 1730 Ware-Shourds House (1704-25) and the 1725 Denn House (1704-24) built on Alloways Creek or the 1700 William Bradway House (1704-93) on Stow Creek. The orientation of those houses to the river, rather than to the road emphasizes the importance of the waterways to eighteenth century life. As the land routes opened up, the farmers abandoned the rivers and built closer to the roads. The 1730 Nathaniel Chambless House (1704-20) and the 1754 Dickinson House (1701-2) illustrate the move to the land routes. This change is best illustrated by the house at Mannington Hill (1705-88). Built in 1805, in close proximity to Mannington Creek which was navigable and the Salem-Mannington Road, the house is oriented to the road. Interestingly, houses originally built on rivers were often reoriented to the land side at a later date. This was accomplished by additions and the bricking in of doors on the river side. During the nineteenth century, the smaller farms continued to be built close to the roads, but the larger establishments were often built back from the road with a long drive giving access to it. This kind of development is seen in the eastern section of the study area in Mannington township and Alloway township. These areas were settled later than those along the Delaware River and were apparently more successful agriculturally if one considers the farm size and ratio of cleared land to woodland and marsh.

The villages and settlement clusters follow the lead of the agricultural development. The port of Salem became a mercantile center. The villages of Canton, Hancock's Bridge, Quinton's Bridge and Alloway were also small ports that attracted commerce and light industry and, consequently, developed residential areas. While they all had their beginnings in the eighteenth century, the most profitable period for these villages was the late nineteenth century when modern industries like canning, glass manufacturing and milling were introduced. Consequently, while each village has a handful of extant representatives of eighteenth century houses, they are characterized by late nineteenth century popular styles.

Style

Vernacular and popular architectural forms characterize the buildings in Salem County. The early settlers brought building traditions with them and combined what they knew with what they learned under new circumstances in a harsh environment. The Swedes were among the earliest European groups to settle in New Jersey. In 1643 they gained a toehold on the east bank of the Delaware River. The Fort Elfsborg settlement was short-lived. As a result, any expression of the Swedish architectural tradition, other than log construction, disappeared at an early date. The Dutch, whose long low cottages with bell cast eaves made such an impact in north and central New Jersey, were not influential in South

Jersey. However, an argument can be made for a subtle but important visual effect of Dutch and Flemish masonry techniques assimilated by the British before they made an appearance on the shore of the Delaware River. The earliest successful settlement in Salem County was British in nationality and Quaker in temperament. Consequently, the building tradition here is largely Anglo-American with minor adaptations from other groups.

The remaining colonial architecture in Salem County is dominated by brick dwellings of one or two room plans. Frequently one and one and a half stories, some houses had gambrel roofs like the Richard Smith House (1703-2) and the John Pledger House (1705-140). Most of these were later changed to gable roofs with the addition of a full gable, but the original roof line remains visible in the brick work. It is the brick work which characterizes the early buildings in Salem County. This considers not only the excellence of craftsmanship but the invention of design as well.

High temperatures and certain locations in the kiln in burning a red brick will change its color to blue; this process is called vitrification. The use of vitrified headers to produce a design is called patterned brick work. It is found along the eastern seaboard from New York to North Carolina, but the largest concentration is found in Salem and Burlington Counties in New Jersey. Patterned brick work was widespread in northern Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the American colonies primarily by British bricklayers. (Love, 1955, 183-5)

The flemish checker, a flemish bond with vitrified headers, ornamented the river fronts of houses like the Denn House on Alloways Creek (1704-24) and the William Bradway House on stow Creek (1704-93). Diapering, an overall design with vitrified headers, is found on many houses including the Abel Nicholson House (1703-19) and the Nathaniel Chambless House (1704-20) whose zig-zag pattern decorates the chimney wall oriented to the road. Often, the bricklayer worked in the building date and initials of the owner. The William Dickinson House in Alloway (1701-2) has the most elaborate design. After about mid-century, the tradition was slowly abandoned in Salem County.

Post Revolutionary and early nineteenth century architecture is dominated by traditional house plans introduced during the eighteenth century. Many houses of frame and brick construction, especially in Mannington township, were built at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Some, like Caspar Wistar's House (1705-120) are of full Georgian plan. Many more are characterized by the 2/3 Georgian plan, classicized dormers and fan light transoms. Sometimes, a thermal or half round window appears in the attic story of the chimney wall. According to the accounts of others, the interior treatment, especially of the mantels, indicates the Federal period.

The local vernacular expression of the Greek Revival is exemplified by the Bassett House (1705-41) which is three stories high, of full Georgian plan, with a shallow pitched gable roof. These houses generally have square proportions and many have porches supported by massive Doric columns. The full Georgian or 3-bay Georgian plan is likewise transformed by Italianate detail: flat roofs and bracketed cornices. Only a few examples represent this style in the survey area, including (1711-2) and (1711-8) in Quinton township.

While eighteenth century house forms were nurtured through the nineteenth century, the introduction of architectural styles popularized by pattern and handbooks encouraged some experimentation with house plans. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the "L" and "T" plans were introduced and the houses were ornamented with Greek Revival detail. Reminiscent of the style are the pointed gable windows and front cross gables found in farm and village dwellings. Only one true Gothic Revival cottage exists in the survey area. (1704-23-JJ) is on Buttonwood Avenue across from the Friends Meeting House in Hancock's Bridge. The design was inspired by A.J. Downing's Cottage Residences (1842). Turn of the century architecture is often characterized by Eastlake detail as noted in many houses in Quinton's Bridge and, in particular, (1704-106-D) in Canton.

Too much emphasis, however, should not be placed on the question of style in Salem County architecture. Since we are dealing with a vernacular tradition, the building forms are more important in trying to understand how people lived. Architectural style is relatively short lived and in rural areas has subtler influence than in urban areas.

Building Types

Function defines the initial organization of buildings into types. The broadest categories found within the survey area are: residential, agricultural, ecclesiastical, educational and commercial. Within each category the type is further analyzed according to more specific function or form. For example, residential building serves a function of shelter and there are approximately ten basic house forms not including secondary variations within these forms. There are nearly as many agricultural building types based on function: dairy barns, chicken houses, drive in corn cribs, dairies, etc. However, the form of each type varies only a little. Ecclesiastical buildings vary according to style but their form is consistent. The major exception is the Quaker Meeting House, whose liturgy dictates a different form. The late nineteenth century school buildings that are still existing display little variation in form. Buildings used for commercial purposes were often barns or houses adapted for use as stores or canneries. Following are descriptions of the most visible building types found in the survey area.

Churches

There are approximately fourteen churches in the survey area. The Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, African Methodists and the Friends are represented. With the exception of the Friends Meeting House, the structures are almost always rectangular in plan, with the entrance on the gable end toward the street. Most of the churches have steeples. The variance occurs only in the simple stylistic features that were applied. The Neo-Classic style is best represented by Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church in Alloway and the Canton Baptist Church in Lower Alloways Creek (1704-106-BB). Both structures are brick and are unadorned save their simple box cornices. The Gothic Revival is expressed in vernacular terms by several churches, but perhaps most eloquently by Marlboro Seventh Day Baptist Church (1711-73) which has sharply pointed windows and wooden tower-like structures that anchor the corners.

As Salem County was first successfully settled by Quakers, it is not surprising that one of the earliest ecclesiastical buildings in the survey area should be Friends Meeting at Hancock's Bridge (1704-23-HH). This structure has more in common with other Meeting Houses than it does with the churches in the vicinity. Unlike the other denominations represented, this building is not based on the Christian basillican plan suitable for a liturgy dependent on the instruction of the congregation by a clergyman. Rather, the orientation is across the width of the building, a more appropriate arrangement for the community oriented services observed by the Quakers. The Friends Meetings were sexually segregated necessitating separate entrances for men and women.

School Houses

There are five known late nineteenth century school houses in the survey area. The single story structures characterized by frame construction and rectangular plans and gable end entrances. Only the Cross Roads School (1704-39) has a square plan and pyramidal roof. According to the Everts and Stewart Atlas (1876), each township had several school houses. The Cross Roads School near Harmersville, the Harmersville School (1704-55-K), Union School (1703-41) near Holmeland, Compromise School (1705-68) and Clancy Road School (1705-106) have been converted to dwellings.

Commercial Structures

Commercial functions were housed in buildings constructed for other purposes. For example, the canning industry, which boosted Salem County's economy during the second half of the nineteenth century, was often housed in old barns. Turn of the century photographs taken by William Bradway and published under the title How Dear to My Heart show cannery employees at work. Bradway also photographed Ridgeway's barn-like grist mill at Hancock's Bridge (1704-23-I)

Unfortunately, many commercial or industrial buildings are no longer standing. Nothing remains of the Wistarburg or Hires Glass Works or the Reeve Shipbuilding Business at Alloway. Marshall's Mill (1704-50) is the only extant water mill building in the survey area; it has been converted to a dwelling.

Nineteenth century general stores were probably built specifically for that purpose at crossroads like Canton (1704-106-B) and Harmersville (1704-55). Their form is distinguished from domestic architecture only by their open plans and commercial front windows. The above mentioned stores connect to the dwellings next door.

Dwellings

The one room plan

There are few extant one room dwellings in Salem County. One example, however, is the log house on Penton Station Road in Alloway (1701-101) Other one pen log houses have had brick and frame additions made to them as in Forkland (1705-96) in Mannington township. (1703-12) in Elsinboro probably started as a one room brick structure. (1704-84-A) in Lower Alloways Creek township is a one room dwelling with a Victorian 5-bay house added to it.

It also has the distinction of being one of very few stone houses in the survey area.

The "I" House

This term was coined by Fred Kniffen to loosely classify houses that are at least two rooms wide and only one deep. The variations are many, depending on the fenestration, chimney placement and building materials. It was recorded in the Delaware-Chesapeake Region by the seventeenth century and is an ubiquitous mark on the American landscape. The type is most common in the Upland and Tidewater South, but is seen frequently in the Mid-Atlantic States as well (Glassie, 1968). In Salem County, two variations predominate: the central hall and hall/parlor. The former consists of an entrance leading to a stair hall with one room on either side. In the other, the entrance leads directly into a room, usually the larger called the "hall" which has access to a smaller, private parlor. Most I houses have interior end chimneys but some have centrally placed ones. While the number of bays is not critical, most of the I houses in Salem County are three bays wide. This was a house type that proved to be very successful and was known to Salem County builders from the early eighteenth century, as illustrated by the Joseph Darkin House (1703-14-A), the Abel Nicholson House (1703-19) and the James Barrett House (1705-135).

Full Georgian

According to Henry Glassie (1972), the full Georgian plan refers to a house that is five bays wide. Variations will be discussed later. The Renaissance inspired Georgian form is two stories high, two rooms deep, with a central stair hall and a symmetrical exterior. It was introduced to the colonial builder's vocabulary in the eighteenth century by the British. Its impact was felt in all of the cultural regions in the Eastern United States by mid century, but examples were being built a century after the Georgian form was considered out of fashion. It supplanted the salt box in New England and the I house in the South as the symbol of attainment. However, the mid-Atlantic builder produced a compromise house type which gives the external impression of a Georgian house but retains a three room plan borrowed from the Germans who settled Pennsylvania. Often houses were extended laterally to produce the impression of a symmetrical modern facade while retaining the traditional plan. See (1703-5) and (1703-8) in Elsinboro township. Other examples were built as full Georgian houses with Georgian, Greek Revival and Italianate details. See (1703-31), (1703-23) and (1703-38). Glassie refers to the sub-types of the full Georgian house which are commonly found in South Jersey. (Glassie, 1972) Chimney placement can be on the end or, less commonly, paired on the ridge.

2/3 Georgian

This is a smaller version of the full Georgian house plan, being 3x2 bays with a side passage. This house type is frequently found in urban settings where the plan adapts to row house development schemes. However, it is found in detached houses and in rural areas in South Jersey. At Holmeland (1703-36) a 2/3 Georgian house with a central chimney was added to an earlier structure. The John Mason House (1703-24-A) is an example of a 2/3 Georgian

detached house. Many of the late nineteenth century houses in Mannington observe this form. Sometimes, lateral additions were made so sensitively to the 2/3 Georgian plan that the house appears to have been built as a full Georgian house form. More frequently, a lower addition was made to the house as a kitchen wing.

1/3 Georgian

This is a 2x2 bays house, one room wide and two deep, whose door enters directly into the front room. It is one of the most common of the small farm house types found in Salem County. It is also found in small cluster developments. It was prevalent from the early eighteenth century through the period just prior to World War I. It is also found in conjunction with another plan type in lateral additions (1703-27-A). The chimney placement can be central or on the end. While the roof line is generally a symmetrical gable, compatible with Georgian principles, a long shed on the rear is commonly found in Salem County. See (1703-11) and (1703-34). A variation on this one room wide, two deep plan is the mid-Atlantic cottage.

Pennsylvania Farmhouse

This is basically a Georgian house type which was prevalent in Pennsylvania from the early eighteenth century. It is a three room plan whose central chimney is flanked by a wide kitchen on one side and a small parlor and back room on the other. Often, the facade has two entrances, one leading directly into the kitchen, the other into the parlor. It is this feature which is often seen on the facades of houses in Salem County.

The Mid-Atlantic Cottage

This synthetic type is quite common in Pennsylvania and South Jersey. It reflects the influence of the German central chimney three room plan as well as the stylistic impact of the introduction of Georgian symmetry. It is a subtype of the 1/3 Georgian plan described by Glassie; the house is one room wide and two deep. The fenestration however resembles the three bay I house. The front room was the parlor and the back room the kitchen. Often in Salem County, this house type was built as an addition to an earlier house or vice versa. The central section of Holmeland (1703-36) exhibits this kind of plan with a 2/3 Georgian house added to it. This is also the case at (1703-8). The chimney placement can be on the end or in the center.

The Salt Box

This is a house type more commonly found in New England. It has a gable roof whose rear slopes into a long shed, a central chimney and three room plan. This form can be found in the mid-Atlantic region. Two examples stand in Salem city and one was located in Elsinboro township (1703-6).

The L and T Plans

These house types are quite common in the survey area dating from the mid nineteenth century. Their variations include a Georgian facade with

an outshut in the center or to one side of the rear. The outshut can be oriented to the front of the house as well. (1703-21-A) in Elsinboro township illustrates a T plan house and (1704-106-D) is a T with its orientation to the front. (1703-7-A) has an L plan.

The Bungalow

According to Marcus Whiffen, the true bungalow is a small, single story house which came into fashion in the late nineteenth century and was built into the twentieth century. (Whiffen, 1969) The adjective is applicable to houses that look like bungalows but have a second story. The bungalow comes in many styles but is characterized by irregular plans and fenestration. They generally have wide eaves and verandahs. This type of building, of which (1703-35) is an excellent example, characterized the summer cottage development which took place along the Delaware River and Salem Creek.

The Temple Front

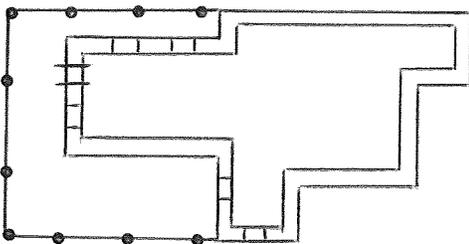
A vernacular expression of the Greek Revival, this type is a traditional form whose entrance is on the gable end. Often, an I house was modernized by moving the door from the long to the short end of the house, thus changing the orientation. See (1703-26). The school houses in the survey area observe this plan as well.

Square Plan

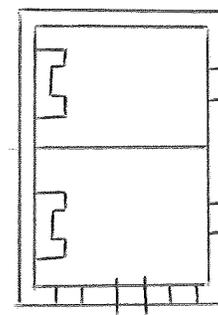
This late nineteenth to early twentieth century house type is found in the survey area infrequently. It is characterized by roughly equal dimensions in width and depth. It is often found with a pyramidal roof and central chimney. (1704-18) in Lower Alloways Creek is one example and (1711-19) is another. Sometimes the roof is gabled with a cross gable to the rear as is seen in (1711-15).

Shotgun House

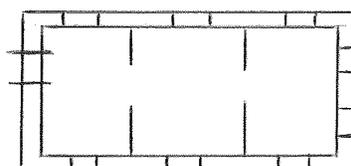
A type often found in the South, especially New Orleans and Louisville, the shotgun house is one room wide and several deep. Its inside doors are arranged in line with the front and back doors. One example was found in Mannington township (1705-107).



Bungalow

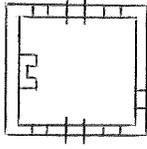


Temple

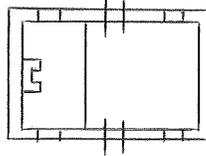


Shotgun

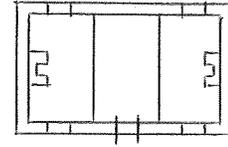
Basic House Plan Types



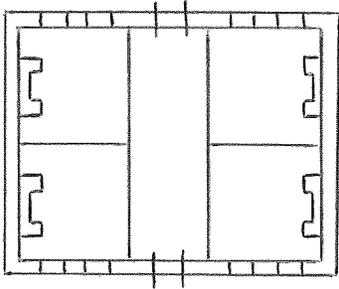
one room plan



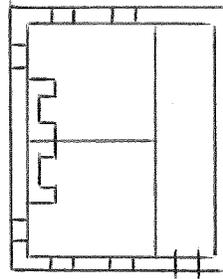
hall/parlor I house



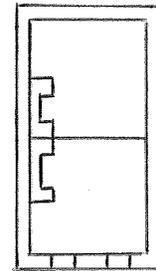
central hall I house



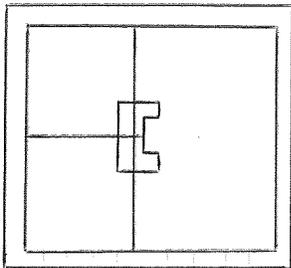
full Georgian



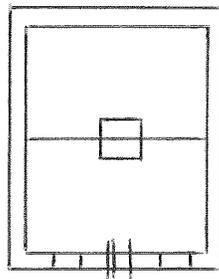
2/3 Georgian



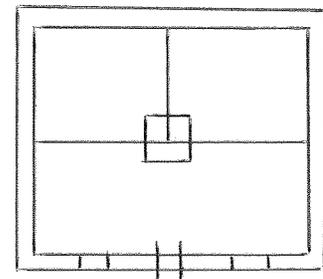
1/3 Georgian



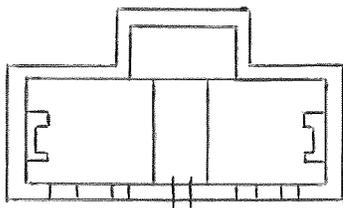
Pennsylvania farmhouse



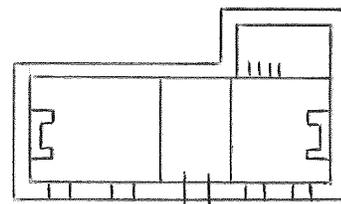
Mid-Atlantic cottage



New England saltbox



"T" plan



"L" plan

Farm Buildings

Dwellings, barns, drive in corn cribs and a wide variety of sheds and miscellaneous outbuildings comprise the farm complex in Salem County. Some building types are less permanent structurally and have disappeared; obsolescence has claimed others. While the majority of Salem County farms possess a house, barn and drive in corn crib, the complement of subsidiary structures is variable. Following is a glossary of common building types.

Barns

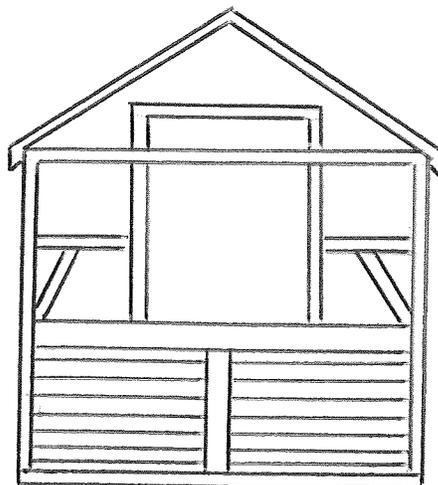
Before the early nineteenth century in England, barns were intended to store the grain; animals were housed in subsidiary sheds. Barns in America, and more specifically in Salem County, reflect a synthesis of functions by housing animals and fodder under the same roof. By formal analysis, three barn types emerge in Salem County: the English, the Dutch and the Bank Barns. The multiple functions to which these barns are put illustrate the complexity of the agricultural economy in Salem County. The shelter of cows and pigs and the storage of hay were the most common functions of the barns still in use. Others were used as dairy or milking barns, or for machinery storage.

Without exception, the barns were of frame construction. Their foundations were of brick or stone or the sills were laid directly on the ground. The framing members were test assembled on the ground, numbered, and mortised and tenoned into place. In many cases, the lumber was hand hewn, but more often it was milled. Cedar shingles were used as roofing material well into the twentieth century, but they are being replaced by corrugated metal and asphalt shingles.

The English Barn

The ideal English barn consists of three bays, one used for stabling, one as a hay mow and the central bay for threshing and implement storage. Often, a second story hay mow cantilevered over the stabling bay. Along the ridge is a track from which the hay fork was operated. Using a system of pulleys, the fork closed on a rick of loose hay on a wagon which was hoisted over the mow and released. (Interview with Mr. Harris of Hell Neck Road in Lower Alloways Creek.) This barn type is the most common traditional form found in Salem County.

(1704-48-H)



The Dutch Barn

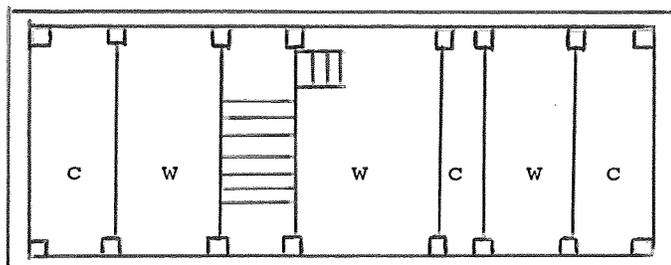
The Dutch barn is typified by a nearly square plan whose three bays open on the gable end. The critical feature of the Dutch barn, however, is its framing, where massive beams with rounded tenon ends protrude through vertical posts. (Glassie, 1968, 146; Manning, 8; Fitchen, 1968) Typically found in New York and Northern New Jersey where Dutch settlements had a stronger impact, this type of framing was not observed in Salem County. There is a barn on Warner Road in Mannington Township which conforms to the exterior appearance of the Dutch barn type. The form appears most frequently in Salem County as a drive in corn crib that has a single pitch roof.

Basement Barns

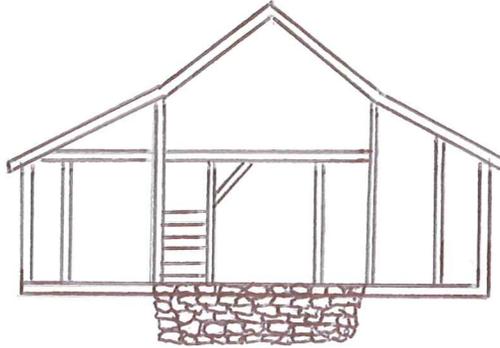
While the English barn is the most common traditional form found in Salem County, the basement barn is the most popular. Based on the Pennsylvania bank barn form and popularized by nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural publications, the basement barn housed animals on the first level and allowed for hay storage on the second. (Glassie, 1968,140) There is one example of a true bank barn in Quinton township (1711-71), where the natural grade allowed for this type of construction. Many basement barns have ramps built up to the second story, like the barn at George Wright's farm in Mannington (1705-11-C) and at Colonial Nurseries (1705-86-E). However, the majority of these barns are simply two levels with direct, ground level access to the basement only. The basement floor is often floored concrete with guttering and stanchions for milking. The second level conforms to the English barn plan, but is usually four or five bays wide.

Drive in Corn Crib

According to Henry Glassie, the drive in corn crib is found throughout the mid-Atlantic region; in Pennsylvania it is a dependency of the barn and in new Jersey it is a separate building located in a position of importance within the complex. (Glassie, 1972,33) In Salem County, the drive in corn crib is known as a wagon shed or crib house. The typical model has three bays which open on the gable end. These serve as machinery storage areas; between them are the corn cribs. Usually horizontal or vertical siding is spaced for ventilation; on the exterior the siding is often beveled to prevent rain from driving in. Hatches near the eaves allowed the feed corn to be shoveled into the cribs. (Interview with Mr. Wright of Mannington township.) The central bays on some of the cribs have wood floors elevated on brick or stone foundations with root cellars under them. Generally a stair in the central bay leads to a second story which was used for storage. (1703-38-D) is a typical example of the drive in corn crib.



c-corn crib
w-wagon shed



Subtypes of the drive in corn crib are observed with the addition or subtraction of lateral bays. A drive in corn crib can resemble a Dutch barn except for the scale. There are a few examples of twentieth century drive in corn cribs that were built as single bay structures directly on the ground with enough clearance for larger farm machinery. (1705-63-B)

Miscellaneous Outbuildings

The buildings that comprise this category serve specialized functions on the farm complex. The open sheds, pump houses and ice houses/dairies provide the support system necessary for the operation of the farm.

The free standing corn crib is a small structure whose sole purpose is the storage of feed corn. According to Mr. Wright, these were more common fifty years ago than they are now. One example (1705-113-H) stands on Green Hill Farm in Mannington township.

The silo is generally a tall, virtually air tight cylinder for the storage of silage. Most farms now have standardized metal silos. However, there are a few examples of wooden silos including (1704-20-E) at the Nathaniel Chambless House on Alloway Creek Neck Road.

The standing privies in Salem County are of frame construction and have one or two holes. Some are still being used by occupants of houses without septic systems.

Milk houses were introduced in the twentieth century to process and store milk when dairying became a commercial enterprise and quality and purity were monitored by law.

Pump houses, sometimes known as wash houses, are generally frame structures outside the dwelling that house either a hand or electric water pump. Often they were built as bases of windmills. Sometimes they are equipped with stationary wash tubs.

On some of the farms in Salem County, a small, squarish structure of brick or stone construction is located near the house. The ice house/dairy has been variously referred to as smoke house or ice house. There is little evidence to support the hypothesis that these structures were used as smoke houses since their walls are not charred. It seems more likely that they were used as cool storage for perishable dairy products.

Sheds are either free standing or attached to primary buildings. Large ones are used for machinery storage and as livestock shelter. Smaller ones house chickens, pigs or calves.

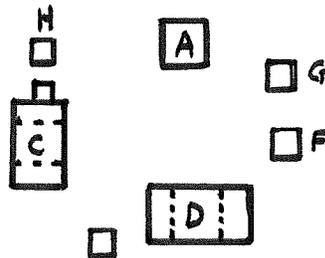
In some of the larger nineteenth century farmhouses, lodging for tenants was provided above the kitchen wing of the house. These rooms often had no access to the upper story of the main block of the house. The Lydia Zerns House (1705-11-A) is an example. Dependent houses were observed on some farms; they housed tenants, caretakers or migrant workers.

The Farmstead

The farm complex is forever in a state of flux. Buildings become obsolete, are abandoned and collapse; barns burn; new structures are constructed to take their place. No farm in Salem County stands today as it did one hundred years ago; and, original configurations are often obscured by modernization. However, four basic farm plans emerge with their variations: the courtyard, the cluster, the linear and the bisected plan. Most farm complexes in Salem County are organized around a courtyard.

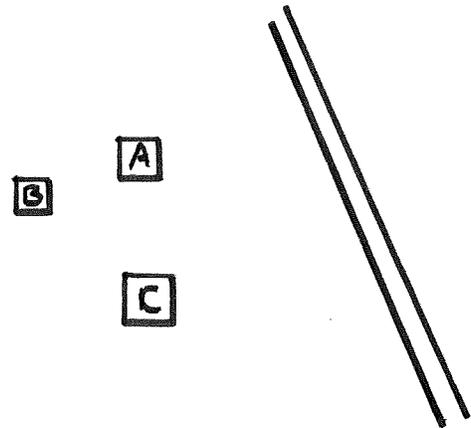
The ideal farm plan in southern New Jersey is a courtyard which Glassie refers to as a hollow square. (Glassie, 1972, 50) It consists of the house, facing the road, and the barn, related to it within a parallel structure. Or, the barn is set at a right angle to the house. The sides of the courtyard are closed by drive in corn cribs and various sheds. The Richard Smith Farm (1703-2) describes the ideal plan:

- A-House
- B-Shed
- C-Barn
- D-Drive in corn crib
- E-Tool House
- F & G--Sheds
- H-Outhouse



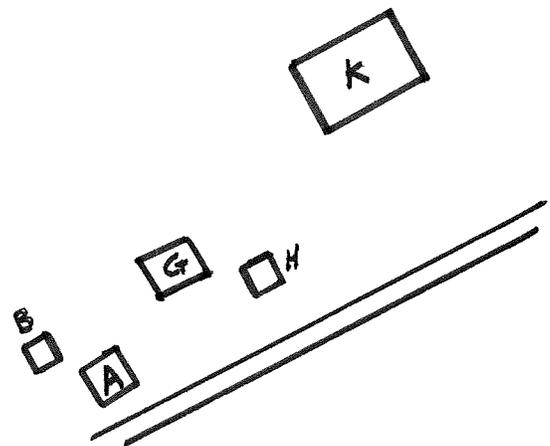
There are more exceptions to this rule than examples of the enclosed courtyard, especially in the orientation of the buildings. The most common variation is the open courtyard, forming a "U" which opens to the road. (1704-84) describes this common variant.

A-House
 B-Drive in corn crib
 C-Barn
 Note: there are various sheds situated behind the crib.



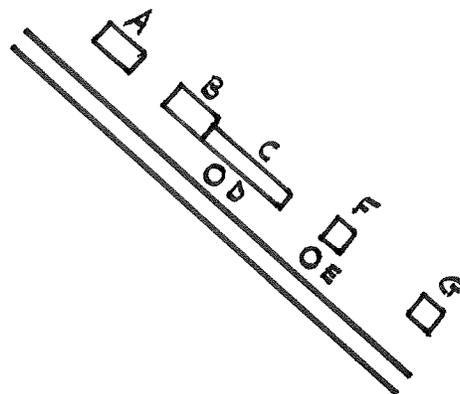
Glassie also refers to a foldyard configuration where the agricultural buildings describe a courtyard that excludes the dwelling. This configuration is found infrequently in Salem County; however, it is more accurately described as a double or triple cluster plan. A clustering of outbuildings around the house, barn and, less often the corn crib, describe two or three spheres of functions: habitation, grain storage and animal shelter. (1705-84) displays a triple cluster arrangement.

A-House
 B-Ice House/Dairy
 G-Drive in corn crib
 H-Chicken House
 K-Dairy Barn
 Note: new sheds and outbuildings have been omitted for clarity.



The most typical mid-Atlantic farm complex form is the linear configuration in which the house, barn and other outbuildings line up gable to gable in a parallel arrangement to the road. (Glassie, 1972, 51) This is found in Salem County. An example is the Holmeland Farm in Elsinboro (1703-37).

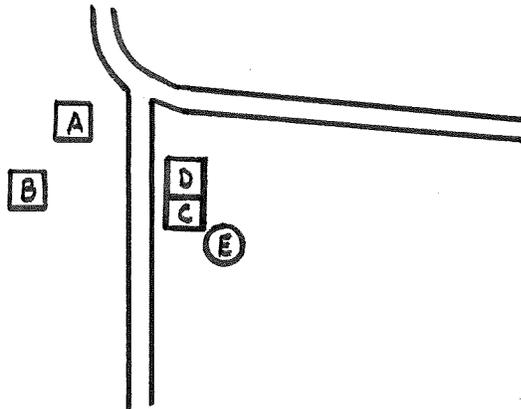
A-House
 B-Drive in Corn Crib
 C-Machinery Shed
 D & E-Wire Corn Cribs
 F-Barn
 G-New House



There is one example in Quinton township where the older buildings are arranged in a linear pattern on the bank of Alloway Creek (1711-51). In other cases, the outbuildings line up behind the house forming a right angle to the road. Many of the farms exemplifying the linear configuration are no longer working farms and have only two or three buildings. These could easily be converted to courtyards with the addition of more buildings; and, as Alice Manning suggests, they could be the remains of a courtyard plan resulting from the farm's loss of buildings. (Manning, 1983)

The bisected form, rarely found in Salem County and not considered by Glassie or Manning, describes a plan in which the complex is literally bisected by the road. There are a few such examples in the same vicinity of Elsinboro township. (1703-23) is at the intersection of Money Island Road and the Fort Elfsborg-Hancock's Bridge Road.

A-House
 B-New Barn
 C-Barn
 D-Drive in corn crib
 E-Silo



Recommendations

Recommendations for Additional Research

Alloway Township

1701-2	Dickinson House (National Register)
1701-5-A	Commissioners' Pike, full Georgian farmhouse
1701-7.1-A	Commissioners' Pike, full Georgian farmhouse
1701-24-A	Grice House
1701-30	Witt Road
1701-35-B	Wistarburg Glassworks Site
1701-36-Q	W. Main St, N side, Alloway village
1701-36-MM	Emmor Reeve House
1701-36-PP	William Reeve House
1701-36-QQ	Josiah Reeve House
1701-36-3F	E. Main, N side, Alloway village
1701-36-3H	E. Main, N side, Alloway village
1701-36-3R	E. Canal, SW corner Birch, Alloway village
1701-36-3W	Horatio Stow House
1701-49	Eatson Canhouse Road, E side
1701-50	Jarmon House
1701-52	Jacob Fries House
1701-53	Quinton Elmer Rd, SE corner Dorrell
1701-55	Coleman/Frame House
1701-63	Friesburg Lutheran Church
1701-64-A	Philip Fries House
1701-65	Hitchner/Joseph Smith House
1701-66	Alloway Friesburg Road, N side
1701-68	Friesburg School
1701-89	Greenwich St, S of Waterworks Rd.
1701-90	The Homestead
1701-92	William Oakford House
1701-94	Jonathan House House

Elsinboro Township

1703-2	Richard Smith House
1703-5	Intersection of Harmersville and Walnut Street Roads
1703-6	Hagersville Road at Abbotts Farm Road
1703-12	Amwellbury Road, S side
1703-13	Intersection of Amwellbury and Tilbury Roads
1703-14	Joseph Darkin House
1703-17	Samuel Nicholson House (National Register)
1703-19	Abel Nicholson House
1703-22	George Abbott House
1703-23	Intersection of Money Island and Ft. Elfsborg-Hancocks Br. Rd.
1703-24	John Mason House
1703-27	Acton Farm Road, N side
1703-31	Ft. Elfsborg Salem Road, N side
1703-32	Isaac Smart House
1703-33	Ft. Elfsborg Salem Rd, S side
1703-36	Holmeland (National Register)
1703-38	Ft. Elfsborg Hancocks Bridge Road, S side
1703-39	Lewis Morris/William Goodwin House
1703-41	Union School
1703-42	Ft. Elfsborg Salem Road, W side

Elsinboro Township

1703-46	Redroe Morris House
1703-47	Schrier House
1703-49	Tilbury Road, N side
1703-50	Tilbury Road, W side

Lower Alloways Creek Township

1704-11	Ft. Elfsborg Road, N side
1704-14	Salem Hancock's Bridge Road, W side
1704-16	Alloway Creek Neck Road, E side
1704-20	Nathaniel Chambless House **in danger of destruction
1704-23-BB	Hancock House (national register)
1704-23-HH	Friends Meeting House
1704-23-JJ	Downing Cottage **in danger of destruction
1704-24	John Maddox Denn House
1704-25	Ware Shourds House
1704-28	John Oakford House ** a ruin
1704-39	Crossroads School
1704-84	Harmersville Canton Road, W side
1704-93	William Bradway House
1704-95	Ephraim Carll House
1704-106-B	Canton Village Store
1704-106-D	955 Main Street, Canton
1704-106-J	Daniel Fogg House
1704-106-L	Canton Methodist Church
1704-106-Z	Pompper House
1704-106-CC	Canton Baptist Church

Mannington Township

1705-9	Magotha
1705-10	Joseph Bassett, Sr. House
1705-11-A	Lydia Zerns House
1705-31	Jesuit Mission/Kreiger House
1705-36	Poplar Tree Farm
1705-38-A	Hugh Middleton House
1705-39	Jacob Fox House
1705-41	Benjamin Bassett House
1705-43	Benjamin Wright House
1705-70-A	William Nicholson House
1705-77	Richard Brick/Jesse Bond House (National Register)
1705-81	William Wilkinson House
1705-83-A	William Hall, Jr. House
1705-84-A	Salem Woodstown Road
1705-86-A	Salem Woodstown Road
1705-87-A	Hedgefield
1705-90-A	Mannington Hill Farm
1705-96	Forkland
1705-100-A	Quinton Mannington Hill Road
1705-108	Sandy Ridge Road
1705-110	Hippolite Lefevre House
1705-112	Salem Alloway Road
1705-119	Joseph Bassett, Jr. House

Mannington Township

1705-120-A	Caspar Wistar House
1705-121-A	John Wistar House
1705-122	Harris Road, N side
1705-124-A	James Sherron House-Boxwood
1705-125-A	Pointers Swedesboro Road
1705-126	Harvey House
1705-127	Miller Farm
1705-128	Salem Woodstown Road
1705-134	James Barrett House
1705-137	Tide Mill

Southern Pennsville Township

1708-5	William Johnson House
1708-6	Supawna Road, E side
1708-7	Isaac Johnson House
1708-8	Joseph Tindall House
1708-11	William Mecum House
1708-13	Red Shingle House
1708-14	Harrisonville Light House
1708-15	Fort Mott State Park
1708-20	Supawna
1708-24	Lambson Tavern
1708-29 & 30	Andrew Sinnickson House
1708-38	Cornelius Copner House

Quinton Township

1711-1	William and Elizabeth Chandler House
1711-2	Salem Quinton Road, S side
1711-18	Daniel Smith House
1711-21	Quinton Hancock's Bridge Road, N side
1711-23	William Tyler House
1711-24	James Tyler House
1711-33	Lloyd's Landing
1711-34	William Willis House
1711-40	Quintin's Bridge--as district
1711-49	Waterworks Road, N side
1711-50	Beasley Neck Road, N side
1711-64	William Smith House
1711-71	Lawrence Road, N side
1711-73	Marlboro Baptist Church

Appendix A

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