

SALEM COUNTY

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

Salem County has retained a considerable amount of historic sites which are becoming an increasingly important asset of the County. The importance of the County's heritage prompted the initial planning report of the Salem County Planning Board to be Salem County Heritage in 1967. The report provided a general description of the history of Salem County and is still a basic background report. This study will develop an expanded historic sites inventory, begin to evaluate the importance of structures in the County, analyze the implications of historic structures to planning, and explore methods of historic preservation.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

"Our preservation of the past is
a responsibility to the future."

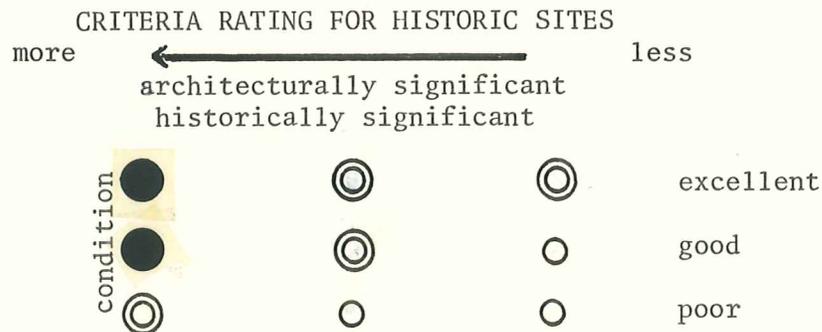
In order to understand and plan for the future, it is important to preserve and appreciate the past. Historic preservation is defined as a program to identify, evaluate, interpret, and protect the important physical features of the community. A preservation program can provide numerous benefits to the community including economic, cultural, educational, and planning benefits. Such a program can stimulate investment in the community, provide a sense of permanence and identity, develop cultural and educational resources, and encourage maximum utilization or adaptation of existing structures.

A preservation program requires a comprehensive inventory of historic sites, a determination of which buildings are worthy of preservation and recommendations as to the method of preservation. This study does not seek to supplement a historic preservation program which should be conducted by a restoration architect but is an overview of the preservation planning process in an attempt to increase the awareness of local community planning.

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The term "historic" is often used in reference to age, with buildings under a predetermined limit (usually 100 years) not being considered. The term should refer to a structure or grounds associated with a notable person or event, or a structure of distinct architectural merit. Age is important, though, since usually the older the building the scarcer the resource and architecture. However, Victorian, Romanesque, Italianate and other styles are often omitted in historical inventories, yet they represent distinct eras in the architectural development of a community. Although information on these periods is limited, this study will attempt to mention exceptional examples or a significant concentration. Therefore, a community should seek to maintain the evolution of its architecture through a preservation program and should not seek to protect a limited architectural period.

The value of a building is relative to the community and region. This study will make some general comments on the relative importance of a site to the County by using the following simple matrix:



- Primary
 - site of major regional importance
 - should be preserved at all costs

⊙ Secondary

- important for local and County planning purposes
- significant historic places which should be a constituent part of the local planning process

○ Tertiary

- worthy of mention but of lesser importance to planning
- sometimes potentially important but usually altered or in poor condition

◇ Rating Unassigned

The matrix indicates that buildings of high architectural or historical significance and of good condition are of primary importance to the community and region. It is hoped that a County generalized evaluation will help with understanding the comparative significance in different communities.

Alloway

Development in this Township was originally spurred by the Wistar glass works and other small industries. In the early 1800's, further growth was fostered by the shipbuilding industry along the Creek, especially in the Village. A significant inventory of buildings remain to preserve the Township's past. Most of the remaining early buildings are scattered throughout the municipality, but the quaint Village retains an array of early and late 19th century buildings.

1. Dickinson House - 1754; Generally, considered one of the finest examples of ornate brickwork in America. The talent and art of "patterned end" brickwork is displayed on the southwest wall using blue glazed headers. A masterpiece of colonial architecture, it includes the diamond designs, ellipses, triangles, and bold blue lines characteristic of this style as well as the original owner's initials and date of construction. Originally, gambrel roofed, the house was remodeled to an almost flat roof

in the latter part of the 19th century and to its present peak in 1931. It is presently in good exterior condition located on Brickyard Lane off Alloway-Woodstown Road, 2-1/2 miles north of Alloway. In 1975, this house was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

2. William Oakford House - 1736; The Oakfords were pioneers who bought a large tract of land along Alloways Creek, then called Monmouth River. The grandson of the original settlers built this fine colonial specimen. Although William and his brother, Wade, were responsible for the construction of several similar dwellings, this house remains as one of the few remaining examples of the gambrel roofed, squat, one and a half story houses in Salem County which at one time were quite prolific. Although abandoned for years, it is now in good condition and occupied by a descendent of the original owner. Located on Sawmill Road about 1/2 mile south of Alloway.

3. Shady Maple - c. 1790 but probably earlier; This house is located in Alloway Village on String Street but is part of the former "Glass House tract". It was originally deeded by Richard Wistar (1780), son of Casper, and remains in good condition.

4. The Reeve Houses - 1817, 1826, 1848; The Reeve brothers built these stately Greek Revival mansions at the peak of their prosperity. The frame house in the middle was built in 1817 by William Reeve. Josiah Reeve constructed the house near the creek in 1826 followed by the third brother, Emmor, building the third house in 1848. These houses are all in good condition and are located on Greenwich Street in Alloway Village.

5. Wistarburg Glass Factory Site - 1739; A State historical marker testifies that this is the site of Caspar Wistar's glass manufacturing establishment, the first of its kind in the colonies. Nothing remains today of the factory buildings.

- © 6. Coleman or Frame House - 1739; This small frame house on the Alloway-Aldine Road is believed to have been built about the time of the Wistarburg Glass Factory owned by a Glass Works employee. Techniques used in construction of the house indicate it was built by a ship's carpenter. Located on Alloway-Aldine Road, two miles east of Alloway, it is in good condition.
- © 7. Jacob-Margaret Fries House - 1735; On Remsterville Road, this house built of fieldstones was part of Stockington which no longer exists. This house was featured in stories by G.A. Chamberlain and H.C. Beck. It is a fine example of early architecture and the only fieldstone house remaining in the County.
- © 8. John Jarmen House - 1755; Located on Beal Road, this manor house is a fine example of Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers on the front and sides of the house. Two elliptical windows in the peak of the house and two large buttonwood trees in the front yard enhance the beauty of this house. It has been restored in recent years.
- © 9. Phillip Fries House - 1808; Across from the Lutheran Church on Cohansey-Aldine Road, the Phillip Fries house has a classic Greek Revival exterior and an almost Federal interior. It has ten fireplaces and examples of excellent woodworking.
- © 10. Friesburg Lutheran Church - 1768; The Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized here in 1726. A wooden church was constructed in 1739 and the existing brick structure was built in 1768. This church is one of the oldest German Lutheran churches in the United States and is the second oldest remaining house of worship in Salem County. Many of the German workers of the glass factory comprised the early congregation.

- 11. Hitchener-Joseph Smith House - 1790; At the southeast corner of the intersection of the Alloway-Friesburg and Cohansey-Aldine Road, this house once was a tavern. The house has Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers but remains unrestored.
- 12. John Souder House - 1762; On Alloway-Friesburg Road, the builder of this house is unknown. It was purchased at a forfeit sale in 1799 by Souder. Its condition is poor.
- ◇ 13. Grice House - c. 1700;

Elmer

- ◎ 14. David V. Smith House - 1830; This house has been a blacksmith shop and later a center for commerce. Built in 1830, it was drastically altered to the Queen Anne colonial style in 1903. In mid 1976, this house was added to the National Register.
- ◇ 15. Mrs. Sarah R. Eyler's House - 1791; This is a frame house believed to have been built by John Johnson, a Revolutionary War soldier from Daretown.

Elsinboro

- 16. Holmeland - 1729 & 1784; This three winged brick house is a classic example of colonial architecture. Burned in 1778 by the British in retribution for Col. Benjamin Holme's part in the Revolution, the house was rebuilt in 1784.
- ◎ 17. Isaac Smart House - 1689; One of the five oldest homes in Salem County. This house retains its flemish bond with glazed headers, but is in only fair condition. An interesting interior feature is its secret room, that originally could only be entered by way of the chimney flue.

- 26. William Hancock House - 1734; A State historical site, this house is noteworthy for both its architecture and its history. The brickwork is flemish bond with glazed headers and the sides of the house show a zig-zag design as well as the date of construction and owner's initials. On March 21, 1778 British troops murdered Hancock and other local patriots in the house in retaliation for Salem County's support of a cattle drive to the Continental Army at Valley Forge. The House has recently undergone restoration by the State. It is listed on the State and National Register.
- 27. Quaker Meeting House - 1756; This Friends Meeting House was built on ground given to the Friends by William Hancock. A portion was added in 1784. The building is done in flemish bond without glazed headers but glazed brick was used in the date on the building's sidewall. The structure and interiors have been excellently preserved and the Friends still hold meetings there on special occasions.
- ◎ 28. Beasley or Cornelia Hancock House - c. 1700; Nothing is known of the original occupants or builders of this house. In 1830 it was the home of Thomas Y. Hancock and his daughter Cornelia, who served with some distinction as a nurse in the Civil War.
- ◎ 29. John Maddox Denn House - 1725; This house is another fine example of colonial architecture. The brickwork shows the owner's initials and the date of construction and the setting along Alloway Creek enhances the charm of the house. It is in excellent condition with most of the original interior intact.
- ◎ 30. Padgett House - 1735; This house offers a good example of colonial brickwork. The eastern wall displays a diaper design in glazed brick, and it can be seen that the original gambrel roof was later raised to a peak. The chimney caps of this house are interesting architectural features.

- ◎ 18. Joseph Darkin House - 1720; This house had been stuccoed for many years but restoration revealed flemish bond brickwork and a diaper design in one brick wall.
- ◎ 19. Samuel Nicholson House - 1752; Samuel Nicholson was a builder of houses in the colonial period. The house exhibits flemish bond brickwork with the date on the side of the building. The house is in good condition.
- ◎ 20. Richard Smith House - 1729; Richard Smith was a house builder and grandson of one of the original settlers with Fenwick. Brickwork on the house shows a diaper design and the initials and date. The house has been beautifully restored and adapted for modern use.
- ◎ 21. Abel Nicholson House - 1722; This house is a fine example of flemish bond brickwork. A red brick addition to the original structure was erected in 1859 by William Nelson, the east wall of the early structure is done in a diaper design in glazed brick. The house also has large stone steps which are probably original.
- 22. Redroe Morris House - 1688; Although one of the oldest houses in Salem County, this structure retains only its original lines. Exterior materials have been altered drastically since its construction.
- 23. Lewis Morris or William Goodwin House - c. 1680; In the recent restoration of this house remains from a log cabin were found. It is known that a one room brick addition was constructed in 1744.
- ◇ 24. John Mason House - 1695, 1704; The center portion of this house is probably the oldest part, with the taller portion said to have been added around 1704. Until 1946 the house remained in the original family.
- ◇ 25. George Abbott House - 1704; This early house was captured by the British on the night before the massacre at Hancock House. The western portion was built in 1724.

- ◎ 31. Daniel Fogg House - 1750; This is a half brick, half frame house and is part of the settlement of Canton. It is in good condition.
- 32. Ware - Shourds House - 1730; This house was built by Joseph Ware, who authored A History of Fenwick's Colony, a genealogical commentary on the settlement of the area.
- 33. John and Hannah Oakford House - 1764; This flemish bond house with glazed headers includes a patterned end with the owner's initials and date. It is one of the few dwellings with a gambrel roof remaining in the County. Today only a shell stands after fire destroyed the house interior.
- 34. Pumpkin Tavern - 1730; This house is done in flemish bond with glazed headers and has a gambrel roof. The frame addition at the front is from a later period.
- 35. Nathanial Chambless House - 1730; Nathanial Chambless emmigrated with his sone as a servant in 1675. The family prospered and purchased the tract of land on which this house was then built. The oldest portion of the house has a zig-zag pattern in blue headers on its westerly side.
- 36. Canton Baptist Church - 1840; Baptists from Cohansey and Salem joined in the early 1800's to form the first congregation of this church. This building was erected after the first church was sold. Several of those killed at Hancock's Bridge are burried here.
- 37. Unknown - 1785; Little is known about this house across from the Canton Baptist Church Cemetery. The brickwork features the date and has the initials RR on the end.
- ◇ 38. Waddington - Bradway House - c. 1700;

Mannington

- 39. Kiger or Jesuit Mission House - 1720; This house overlooks Salem Creek, and features a Georgian doorway and a west wall in bond with glazed headers. Until the Revolution the house is said to have been used as a Catholic church by Jesuit Priests to serve the many Belgian and German Catholics in Salem County.
- 40. Jacob Fox House - 1813; This old brick house had fallen into considerable disrepair but has been beautifully restored. The house features intricate and graceful carving in the colonial doorway.
- 41. Hedge - Brick House - c. 1700; The earliest portion of this house dates to 1680 and was built by Samuel Hedge after his marriage to John Fenwick's daughter Ann. In 1731 the house was sold and another section added. It is beautifully restored. It was recently added to the National Register.
- 42. James Barrett House - c. 1717; James Barrett was a carpenter who settled here from Burlington. The Flemish bond house is significant because of the wooden keystones over the windows.
- ◎ 43. Hugh Middleton House - 1735; Situated on a small knoll, this brick house on King's Highway retains much of its original appearance
- ◎ 44. James Sherron House - c. 1700; This house belonged to Roger Sherron, the son of James Sherron, who was once the high sheriff of Salem County. Historical accounts record that he was murdered here by his slaves in 1717. Since 1742 the house has remained in the Carpenter family. The unusual vases flanking the driveway came from Germany and date to the early 1900's. The grounds are beautifully planted with Boxwood and the house was originally called by that name.

- ◎ 45. John and Elizabeth Pledger House - 1680; This house was built by John Pledger Sr. who arrived on the Good Ship Johnathan & Mary some seven months before Fenwick. The house is part log, covered by clapboard with a brick portion that was added later.
- ◎ 46. Pledger House - 1727; John Pledger, the son of an original settler, built this house with a gambrel roof on his father's estate. It is said that the bricks in this house were imported from England. The house was also once the home of Robert Gibbon Johnson, Salem County's first historian.
- 47. William Hall Jr. House - 1724; This brick house retains its architectural features but is in poor condition.
- 48. Samuel Smith House - 1781; This brick house just off of Route 45 is in poor condition.
- 49. Hedgefield - 1722; This house is believed to have been built by Samuel Mason, the original brick has been stuccoed and most exterior details have been altered.
- 50. John Wistar House - 1788; This house was built by John Wistar, a son of Caspar Wistar, the founder of the Glass Industry in the new world.
- 51. Nicholson House - 1730; This house was built by William Nicholson, a son of Abel Nicholson. It exhibits flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers.
- ◇ 52. Hippolyte - Lefevre House - 1707;

Penns Grove

- 53. Helm's Cove Tavern - 1730; This combined dwelling and tavern was struck by a cannonball fired from a British Frigate in 1776. The cannonball is preserved inside. The brick tavern has been restored in recent years.

Pennsville

- ◎ 54. Cornelius Copner House - 1740; This brick house has a blue brick design on each end wall - one diamond and one striped.
- ◎ 55. Andrew Sinnickson House - 1678 & 1740; This yellow stuccoed mansion is commonly called by its Indian name "Obisquahassit". It has been beautifully preserved. Ancient azaleas accentuate its beauty during the spring season.
- ◎ 56. Red Shingle Farm - 1780; This frame house was built by Samuel Gilmore. The house is believed to have been set afire by the British during the Revolutionary War.
- ◎ 57. Finn's Point National Cemetery and Fort Mott; Dedicated in 1875. The cemetery offers rest to the 2,436 Civil War dead buried here. Many were Confederates held prisoner on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware. Fort Mott was established after 1870 to guard the entrance to the Delaware River and was effectively operative during the Spanish American War.
- ◎ 58. Joseph Tindal House - 1775; This house is whitewashed brick with a frame addition and is well preserved by its owners.
- ◎ 59. Isaac Johnson House - c. 1700; A white frame house, the Johnson house has been restored in recent years.
- ◎ 60. William Johnson House - 1815; This house built by a descendant of Swedish emigrants, features a doorway with fluted dentil work, a fan light and raised panels. The unusual half-wall was reputedly built so that the owner could see if his barns were on fire from the master bedroom.

- ◎ 61. Supawna - 1726; This stately mansion looks over the lower reaches of the Salem River. Recent renovations uncovered a brick dated 1726 in the foundation under a living room wall.
- 62. Saint George's Church - 1811; In 1808 the old log Swedish Lutheran Church which the Episcopalian congregation had been using was sold and a new brick church was erected by 1811.
- 63. Howard Sinnickson House - c. 1700; This house stood for some time in disrepair and the flemish bond brick walls have long ago been covered with stucco. Presently an attempt is being made to restore the structure.
- 64. Lambson's Tavern - 1741; This house stands overlooking the Mannington Meadow. A Revolutionary battle of marginal importance occurred here. The building is in only fair condition.
- ◇ 65. William Mecum House - 1737; This house was built by one of the original families to settle Salem County. Members of the family were judges during the Revolutionary War.

Pilesgrove

- 66. Seven Stars Tavern - 1762; This tavern was built just south of an earlier building which dated to 1751. The brick building is an excellent example of early colonial architecture in South Jersey. It has flemish bond with glazed headers, a pent roof, with the date and owner's initials on the end wall. During the Revolution, the tavern was the home of John Lauderback, a staunch patriot. The window to the bar for service to horseback customers is an interesting feature. The National Register added this house in mid-1976.
- ◎ 67. Samuel Basset House - 1757; This house displays some of the beautiful brickwork designs that are seen in the Dickenson House. Placement of a window at a later time has marred the initial and date in the brickwall. Presently the house is in good condition.

- ⊙ 68. Pissant House - 1743; This house is one of the best marked brick homes in the County.
- 69. Isaac Sharp House - 1710;
- ◇ 70. Joseph and Christian Champneys House - 1746;
- ◇ 71. Hill - Austin House - 1746; This house was built by Aaron and Isabella Hill and is larger than most houses of the period.

Pittsgrove

- ⊙ 72. Centerton Inn - 1706; This Inn was first licensed by Charles Dayton in 1763. It is said that Lafayette and his staff frequented the tavern which still operates today. Records indicate that the Inn was also an important relay point for strategic merchandise and smuggled contraband during the Revolutionary War.

Quinton

- ⊙ 73. Lloyds Landing - 1814; This was the landing place and shipping point for materials, and was also the launching spot for the local shipbuilding industry. The house was the home of George Chamberlain, noted writer, and has been beautifully restored.
- ⊙ 74. William Willis or Gosling House - 1735; This house sits on the eastern bank of Alloways Creek. It was built by Wade and Chalres Oakford. The house displays flemish bond brickwork and a gambrel roof and has a white painted frame addition.

- ◎ 75. Quinton's Bridge - 1778; A marker commemorates this major battle in the history of Salem's part in the Revolutionary War. Quinton's Bridge was one of three crossing Alloway's Creek. The patriot line of defense.
- ◎ 76. Gibbs Farmhouse - 1802; Richard and Henrietta Gibbs built this farmhouse. The date is on the brick front and the initials are on the west wall. A new addition has been added.
- ◎ 77. Captain William Smith House - c. 1700; Captain Smith led the Revolutionary forces at the Quinton skirmish in 1778. The burial ground just beyond the house contains the bodies of soldiers killed in that battle, and is a National Cemetery.
- 78. Daniel Smith House - 1752; This house also appears to have undergone a change in roof styling and only the rear and west walls of the building are original. The house was the setting for an ambush of Captain William Smith's militia in the Battle of Quinton's Bridge.
- 79. Unknown - 1759; The date for this house can be seen in the brickwall but its history is unknown.
- 80. James Tyler House - 1745; This house was built by James Tyler. The Tylers were successful tanners of the time.
- 81. William Tyler House - 1730; The exact year that this house was built is not known. The eastern portion shows more age and there is some evidence that it may date prior to 1700. The colonial exterior has been restored but interiors have been altered to suit modern life.
- ◇ 82. Chandler Kent - Keasby House - 1735; This house was first built with a gambrel roof which was later raised to a peak. The change in the roof spoiled the flemish bond in the front facade and the "C" initial.

Salem City

The retention of various types of architecture and historic buildings continues to be a major attribute of the County seat. Despite drastic alteration and demolition, the City has one of the largest inventories of late 18th and early 19th century architecture in this part of the State.

Market Street Historic District

The Market Street historic district was placed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1974. The City has backed up this designation with a historic district zoning ordinance. The street continues to display excellent examples of the evolution of architectural styles with limited intrusions. While only a few buildings are of primary importance individually, the concentration of older houses in a district with few intrusions, make the entire district of primary importance to regional and local planning. The northern end of the street has been designated "blighted" and is undergoing restoration and improvement.

83. Old Salem County Courthouse - 1735, rebuilt 1817, altered 1880; This building was originally square with the entrance on Market Street. 1880 alterations included brick addition towards Broadway, porch, and palladian windows. However, the Courthouse retains its original cupola, hip roof and box cornice. The building is unrestored but in good condition after recent improvements. It is owned by the County of Salem but its future purpose is still evolving.

84. Johnson Building - 1806; A County office building, it is an excellent example of Federal architecture both inside and out. The building's architectural features include parapeted walls, a widow's walk, pedimented dormers, fanlights above front and side doors, and ionic columns on porch.

It was moved from its original site in 1966 to make way for the new Courthouse. An early wing was eliminated at that time. Although a functional office building, it remains unrestored with exceptional interior woodwork.

○ 85. County Office Building - 96 Market Street - c. 1860; An out-of-period Greek Revival building with fanlight and box cornice. It is in good condition although unrestored and is used as County Office Building.

● 86. Alexander Grant House - 1721; Rumsey Wing - early 1700's; Home of the Salem County Historical Society, this building has three sections which comprise an excellent museum of colonial artifacts from Salem County. The Grant House retains its original woodwork, while the Rumsey Wing was restored with woodwork from other Salem County homes. The townhouses are a classic example of early colonial architecture with flemish bond and glazed headers, pent roofs, and curved dormers. A colonial garden, stone barn of antique implements, and the Jones Law Office behind the museum contribute to an attractive setting for the County Historical Society.

● 87. John Jones Law Office - 1735; This octagonal brick building was built in 1735 for John Jones, the first resident attorney in Salem. It is believed to be the oldest law office in the United States still in existence. After the death of Jones, it was used as a medical office and as such was vandalized and the floor burned by the British in 1778. The law office was moved to its present site in 1966 also to make way for the courthouse and was restored at that time.

◎ 88. First Presbyterian Church - 88 Market Street - 1854; The land for this church was donated by Richard Johnson who was instrumental in its founding. The beautiful, white steeple on this church is seen for great distances and acts as a symbol for Salem. The center spire is supported by four

smaller spires. The church combines several architecture styles including Romanesque, Gothic and Greek Revival.

- 89. 84 Market Street - c. 1840; This frame house contains several interesting architectural details including beaded clapboards, a pillared portico with cornice, cedar roof and bay window on south side. It is in only fair condition.
- 90. Sherron's Hotel - 113-119 Market Street - c. 1790; Although altered drastically and in poor condition, the stone building was erected over an earlier structure which dates back to the late 18th century when it was first used as a hotel.
- ⊙ 91. Thomas S. Smith House - 95 Market Street - 1847; This Greek Revival three story brick house has a box cornice, parapeted wall, marble columns and marble stoop. Good condition.
- ⊙ 92. Sinnickson - Eakin House - 91 and 89 Market Street - c. 1790, 1841, 1879; A 2-1/2 story late eighteenth century house, it was totally remodeled in 1841 to Greek Revival style when facade front was added. Although only parts of the original house remain, the house has excellent architectural details including parapeted walls, marble stoop, portico supported by marble columns, and box cornice. The addition in rear was added in 1870. Gothic revival bathhouse is in backyard topped with Moorish-revival cupola. Good condition.
- 93. Ford's Hotel - 87 Market Street - A three story brick building of Queen Anne revival style. This building with large bay and Palladian windows was Salem's first hospital. Now, it is an office building.
- 94. 77 Market Street - 1857; The rear of this Gothic revival building is the original part but has been radically altered. Good condition.

- ◎ 95. David Smith House - 75 Market Street - c. 1790; This house was built by David Smith as his residence and shop. The building retains architectural details with some alterations. Good condition.
- ◎ 96. John G. Thackeay House - 71,73 Market Street - 1847; Built as residence and store, this Greek Revival building is in good condition.
- ◎ 97. Joseph Bassett House - 69 Market Street - c. 1854; A Greek revival three story brick house is in good condition.
- ◎ 98. John T. Hampton House - 67 Market Street - 1866; This three story brick house uses a considerable amount of marble for foundation, stoop, window sills, hoodmolds, and balconies. It has a large bay window on the north side surrounded by semi-circular porch. House is in good condition and surrounded by elaborate iron fence.
- ◎ 99. Clement Acton House - 59 Market Street - pre-1819; Clement Acton built or lived in several houses on Market Street. This frame house has beautiful arched doorway and fanlight. It is in good condition but has been altered by aluminum siding and Victorian addition.
- ◎ 100. George Trenchard House - 57 Market Street - c. 1790; This stone house is in good condition and has transom light over door and marble stoop. Greek revival addition on side with pillared portico. Good condition.
- ◎ 101. St. John's Episcopal Church - 1838, 1882, 1962; This stone church has beautiful stained glass windows. Of Gothic Revival style, it was remodeled in 1882 and the steeple taken down with tower added in 1962.
- ◎ 102. Clement Acton House - 55 Market Street - c. 1800; This frame house has an arched doorway with pilasters and fanlight. The Victorial gable was added much later. Good condition.
- ◎ 103. Peter Barnhart House - 51 Market Street - c. 1800; This three story frame house has box cornice with a transom light over door. Good condition.

- ◎ 104. Charles V. Dare House - 49 Market Street - 1849; A three story frame house has a recessed door with side and transom lights. Good condition.
- ◎ 105. Gideon Scull House - 45 Market Street - 1823; This Federal style brick house has parapeted walls, fanlights on the third floor and above door, and arched front dormers. Good condition.
- 106. Woodnut - Archer House - 41-43 Market Street - 1797, 1820, 1881; The original house was drastically altered and Victorianized and is no longer recognizable. It has mansard roof, bay windows, and doric columns. Fair condition.
- ◎ 107. Benjamin Acton II House - 35 Market Street - 1830; This gambrel roofed building was originally used as a dry goods store until converted to residence in 1855. Good condition.
- ◎ 108. Mecum - Toulson House - 33 Market Street - 1840, 1852, 1890; This brick house has arched dormers, and doorway with Doric columns, side and transom lights. A double privy in backyard has pagoda shaped roof. Two rooms were added in 1852 and remodeled in 1890. Good condition.
- 109. William S. Sharp House - 31 Market Street - 1862; This beautiful Greek Revival house has corinthian columns supporting a large portico of elaborate decoration. Details include arched doorway and fanlight, marble stoop, elaborate iron railing, small balconies with iron railing on first floor, and ornately carved hoodmolds over windows. Good condition.
- 110. Richard Woodnut House - 29 Market Street - 1856; This three story brick house is the present Odd Fellows Hall but is in only fair condition.
- 111. Benjamin Acton II House - 25-27 Market Street - pre-1816; Originally 25 was a store and 27 a residence, this masonry (probably brick under stucco) has had doorways and other details altered. Presently, in poor condition.

- ⊙ 112. John Wistar House - 23 Market Street - 1814; This house has flemish bond brickwork in front. Originally brick house, Victorian frame addition was removed during recent restoration. Doorway and bay windows were later additions. Undergoing restoration as part of improvement project.
- ⊙ 113. Jacob Huffy House - 21 Market Street - c. 1800, 1847; The original house was two story frame in rear which retains original details such as wooden keystones and box cornice. Greek Revival brick front was added in 1847. Presently undergoing restoration which will return roofline to original.
- ⊙ 114. Wood - Thomas Clement House - 17 Market Street - c. 1760, 1797; The brick section in rear was the original house. Frame front section added at turn of the century but is excellent combination of primitive colonial and early Federal architecture. Front section has arched dormers, beaded clapboards, and beautiful pedimented front door with fanlight. Undergoing restoration.
- ⊙ 115. Samuel Clement House - 15 Market Street - c. 1797, 1826; The oldest section of the house is in the rear with excellent example of Federal architecture in front addition. It has a flemish bond front, with a fanlight above door and on third floor an arched dormers. Undergoing restoration.
- 116. 14-20 Market Street - c. 1840; Saltbox structures with center chimneys. They are in poor condition and their fate has not been determined.
- 117. Ephram T. Haines House - 28 Market Street - c. 1830; This frame house has arched dormers, and a doorway with fanlight and sidelights. Basement was converted to store probably in mid-19th century. Although damaged by fire, the house is undergoing restoration.

- 118. George Griscom House - 30-32 Market Street - c. ; A three story double house, it contains box cornice, large fanlights on third floor, and transom lights over doors. Poor condition but stated for restoration.
- 119. 40 Market Street - c. 1830; This frame house has arched dormers, cornice, side and transom lights by door. It is in good condition but has aluminum siding.
- 120. Thomas T. Hilliard House - 42 Market Street - c. ; Frame house with gambrel roof, third floor fanlights, arched dormers, and pillard portico. Fair condition.
- 121. Robert Newell House - 46-48 Market Street - c. 1870; This three story Victoria house has its original siding covered by asbestos shingles. Poor condition.
- 122. Thomas Thompson House - 50 Market Street - c. 1816; This three story frame house has an added front portico and other details but retains most original details. Poor condition.
- 123. Charles Dunn House - 52 Market Street - c. 1884; This Victorian frame house has a mansard roof, arched dormers and side and transom lights around the door. Good condition.
- 124. 54-56 Market Street - c. ; This frame house has predimented dormers and a pillared front portico. Fair condition.

Remainder of Salem City

- 125. Salem Oak and Friends Cemetery; This is the historic old tree under which John Fenwick signed a treaty with the indians. This White Oak is believed to be between 400 and 500 years old. The first Quaker meeting was built here in 1681 but no longer stands.

- 126. Smith House - 1826; This federal style home houses many fine antiques.
- ⊙ 127. Friends Meeting House - E. Broadway and Walnut Streets - 1772; This meeting house is the oldest house of worship in Salem. It has Flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers, a patterned end with the date, and small pedimented porticos over entrance. Good condition.
- 128. Ivey Point (site); In 1677 John Fenwick built a house on a delightful spot overlooking Fenwick Creek. Presently industrial development occupies the spot.
- 129. Centennial Oak; This seedling of the old Salem Oak was planted in the Presbyterian Graveyard in 1876 by a descendant of Robert G. Johnson.
- 130. Salem City Hall - 1881; This City office building was originally constructed as a bank. Although now in an awkward location, it has interesting architecture including round turret structure.
- 131. First United Methodist Church and Benjamin Abbotts Grave; The original frame church was built in 1784. The building now standing was dedicated in 1888. Benjamin Abbott was an outstanding Methodist missionary and founded many Methodist societies in New Jersey.
- 132. Richard Johnson House (Guilford Hall) - 1687; This house is the oldest house standing in Salem County for which authentic records can be found. The building has been drastically altered, however, (in 1840 and again later) and now retains none of the appearance of the original structure.
- 133. Jeffer's House - c. 1700;
- 134. Borden House - 1750; Also known as Wright House
- ⊙ 135. Andrew Yorke House - c. 1700; Andrew Yorke came to Salem in 1773 and purchased this house from the heirs of Tobias Quinton.

- ① 136. Samuel Tyler House - c. 1740; This flemish bond house with glazed headers stood in an early business district called "Angelo's Landing". Although it is in only fair condition, the house is the only such formal flemish bond house remaining in Salem City, besides the Grant House.
- 137. Pedrick House - c. 1750; This unusual house is done in flemish bond brickwork with glazed headers. The roofline shows an alteration from a later period.

Upper Penns Neck

- 138. Beetle or Biddle House - 1763; Only a shell remains of this brick house on the upper reaches of Biddle Creek. The structure is flemish bond with glazed header, and has the owner's initials and date on the end wall. This type of brickwork was mainly a bayshore practice and consequently, the house is the farthest north of the patterned ended houses in Salem County. Unfortunately, it is in very poor condition.

Upper Pittsgrove

- 139. Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church Complex; This entire 30 acre tract is listed on both the State and National Historic Registers. The site includes the old Pittsgrove Church (1767), a reproduction of the Pittsgrove Log College, two cemeteries, the Pittsgrove Presbyterian Church (1863), the Presbyterian Manse (1808) and other historically significant structures. The old Pittsgrove Church is an excellent example of colonial church architecture, and is the oldest remaining church building in the County. The new church was constructed when the old church became too small and had fallen into some disrepair. Pews were removed from the old church and the building was used for lectures and later as a gymnasium. Efforts begun in the 1930's restored the church by 1941 and it is used presently only for an annual service. The second church building shows

excellent brickwork and architecture despite the scarcity of building materials during the Civil War. The log cabin is a reconstruction of the very first church building used when the congregation was founded in 1741. The log building became important as a college in ministry, law, and medicine. The cemeteries have provided a resting place for, among others, war dead from every major American conflict.

- ◎ 140. Wood House - c. 1700; This is another house built in two sections. The rear part was built before 1800, the front in the early 19th century.
- ◎ 141. David Davis House - 1731; This house is presently being restored by decendants of the original owners.
- ◎ 142. Old Pittsgrove Baptist Church - 1844; The present brick church replace an earlier frame structure, and the congregation was founded in pre-Revolutionary times. Several of the Revolutionary War dead rest in this church cemetery.
- ◎ 143. Dare House - c. 1700; This house was the home and store of Samuel Dare, for whome Daretown is named.
- ◎ 144. Cook House - c. 1700; This house is believed to have been built by Joseph Champneys, son-in-law of John Fenwick and an early owner of Pole Tavern.
- ◎ 145. Isaac Johnson House - 1762;
- ◎ 146. Col. Cornelius Niewkirk House - 1783; Newkirk was a captain and had a command in the battalion of Col. Holmes during the Revolutionary War. The house is alligned precisely east and west so that servants would be awakened in the morning by the sun. The house features a large kitchen fireplace.

- ◎ 147. Samuel Swing House - 1775; This brick house shows the date of construction at the end in white brick. There is also a herse door on one side.
- 148. Michael Richman House - 1764; This house exhibits a small glazed brick design. Tradition has it that a struggle between the Whigs and Tories occurred here.
- 149. Van Meter House - 1773; Like so many historically significant homes in Salem County, this house includes an addition from a later period. The addition was built in 1856.
- 150. Burroughs House - c. 1700; This is one of the few houses in the County presently owned by decendants of the original builders.
- ◇ 151. Jacob Richman House - 1746-48; This is a story and a half, hip-roofed structure with evidence of flemish bond brickwork showing through the white-washed walls. Most authorities contend that the house was built in 1748. Richman held the position of Deputy Surveyor of the old province of New Jersey.
- ◇ 152. John Mayhew House - c. 1760; This is a frame house in three sections at least one of which probably dates to the original purchase of the land in 1759.

Woodstown

- 153. Joseph Shinn House - 1742; A classic example of colonial architecture. This house is thought to have been built for Joseph Shinn, father of Revolutionary War General Isaiah Shinn. The large size of the house is unusual for its time and has, over the years, been home for several prestigious countians.

- ◎ 154. Jacob - Thomas David House - c. 1700; This house was originally a store and dwelling and dates to the original settlement of the area.
- ◎ 155. Woodstown Friends Meeting House - 1785; Built to replace a log structure erected in 1725, this building is still in its original form. At the back of the building is a saddle door.
- ◎ 156. Samuel Lippincott House - c. 1700; Located near the Friends Meeting House, this was probably one of the first in the settlement.
- ◎ 157. David Bassett House - 1755; Once a colonial tavern, this building was part of the underground railroad during the Civil War. The date was in the brick wall, now painted over. Although extensively altered, the house remains in good condition.
- 158. Samuel Dickenson House - 1749; The oldest part of this house was built in 1749, the second part in 1780, and the third part in the early 1800's.
- 159. Woodstown Opera House - 1885; This once grand opera house stands in the heart of Woodstown and was used for plays and movies up until 1964. Both interior and exterior have been considerably altered, but the building retains its grandeur and could be restored. The second floor theater has fallen into disrepair.
- 160. Jackinias Wood House - 1792; This house was built by the man for whom Woodstown is named. The first formal school and the first music school in the area were held on the third floor of this house.
- 161. First Baptist Church of Woodstown - 1826; In 1811 the Baptist Society was formed and the building constructed in 1826, several additions have been made since, notably the steeple and bell in 1832.