

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

Salem County Historical Society

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Marshalltown: Landscape of Black Autonomy

Part I: Antebellum Formation

By Janet L. Sheridan

Marshalltown is a fragmentary cultural landscape in rural Mannington Township, Salem County, where a gifted and enterprising free African American named Thomas Marshall established a farm and a community in 1834. Originally called Marshallville, and also Marlboro and Frogtown, it occupies a triangular area of upland lying along the Salem River's vast tidal flat called Mannington Meadow, and flanking a straight, half-mile lane called Roosevelt Avenue.¹ The land is low, wet, and now mostly vacated and forested. In its heyday, it was drier, cultivated, and inhabited with nearly one hundred fifty souls who built small, wood frame houses, two African Methodist churches, a one-room schoolhouse, and a fraternal lodge. There are five surviving buildings, two graveyards, and thirty former building sites. Five historic resources survive: one church, a school house, two graveyards, and three houses.

On July 17, 2013, Marshalltown was listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places, after being listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places on February 22, 2013. Its contribution to American history is thus affirmed and recognized. The work of surveying, recording and drawing, archival research, and preparing the nomination form was a four-year project which began in June, 2009, and was supported by grants I received

from the New Jersey Historical Commission in 2009 and 2011.² This first article of a series will provide the historical context for the initial formation of Marshallville and introduce Thomas and Mary Marshall.

The story of Marshalltown is embedded in the story of Salem County and southern New Jersey. Rapid immigration after settlement by English Quaker John Fenwick in 1675 created a diverse population, but the initial settlement by the Quakers led to their dominance in the early life of the colony, and they continued to be influential through the nineteenth century. Mannington

Township, once the seat of John Fenwick himself, occupies the region between Salem and Woodstown, the two major poles of Quakerism in the county where the earliest meeting houses were built. A concentration of elite Quakers who were connected with those Meetings inhabited Mannington.

The strong presence of Quakers in the larger Delaware Valley led to a regional wave of manumissions in the late eighteenth century, producing a large population of free blacks. In this trend called "First Emancipation," southern New Jersey played a large role due to the numerous and influential Quakers, and it was

(Continued on page 40)



Figure 1. Marshallville in 1849, located in the Haines neck vicinity of Mannington Township. The Salem River runs on the west and north sides of the township, and was banked on the east side, forming the cultivated meadows of the Kates Creek Company. Marl pits are shown on Horne Run. Source: *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey from the Original Surveys by Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily, and Samuel M Rea*. Phila: Smith & Wistar, 1849.

Inside this issue:

Acquisitions	46
Alexander's Annals.....	43
Annual Dinner Details	35
Become a Member	47
Board of Trustees and Staff.....	47
Calendar of Events	35
Collections Spotlight	39
Corporate Sponsors	45
Ed and Nancy Fogg Tribute	36
Education Update	38
Gift Memberships	47
Genealogically Speaking.....	44
John S. Rock Lecture	35
John S. Rock Scholarship.....	38
Marshalltown Article .Cover,	40-42
Membership Report.....	39
Message from the President	34
Searching for Civil War Soldiers	44
Society News/Recent Events.....	35
Volunteers	45

The *Quarterly Newsletter* is published by the Salem County Historical Society Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter.

Mission Statement: The mission of the Salem County Historical Society is to seek, document, preserve, interpret and perpetuate Salem County's heritage, and to enhance the awareness and appreciation of that heritage, through its research, collections, functions, exhibits, educational programs and publications, for the benefit of future generations and for the betterment of the community.

Research Library & Museum Hours

Tuesday through Saturday

12 Noon - 4 PM

Admission Fee \$5.00

Free for Members

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This publication may include historical materials that contain language or stereotypes reflecting the culture or language of a particular period or place. These items are presented as part of the historical record.

Message From the President

Hello Members, I hope this note finds you well and enjoying the last days of summer. In January, I became President of the Salem County Historical Society, and since then it has been my great pleasure to promote and support the Society.

The Salem County Historical Society is evaluating bids to have the Alexander Grant Mansion (1721) exterior painted and our VP of Building and Grounds has been busy working on the interior of this magnificent home. We will soon be selecting colors for the doors, shutters, windows, and downspouts! Our "hats" off to Craig and Gay Schneeman for the many hours of sanding, painting, planning and pampering our new exhibit room.

Our Civil War Exhibit continues to bring visitors to the Society with many questions and comments relating to their families and the war. The Society's educational program shows local schoolchildren how residents lived, worked and played in the past. In late spring, we had the pleasure of hosting 230 students from various Salem County schools; upon their departure, those students may have thought: "Wow, what a cool place to visit; did you see that Civil War sword?" Our Education Committee presented an excellent program for the students. Please encourage family members to visit this outstanding exhibit and let the youngsters know some of the people who served in the Civil War from our County.

The Membership Development Committee is planning a trip to the Gettysburg Museum and a Battlefield Tour on October 16, 2013, departing at 6:45AM and returning shortly after 7:00PM. Seating is limited; so, please don't delay and get your ticket today! I sure hope to see you on the bus; we had a delightful time during our last excursion to the Barnes Museum in Philadelphia. I hope you will, once again, enjoy the benefits of the Society when you renew your membership; and I would like to encourage you and your family to visit our museum, library and events. One person can make a difference, and I hope that you will consider renewing today or gifting a membership to family and friends.

Our Annual Dinner meeting will be held at the Washington Club in Penns Grove, and Bill Gallo, our Committee Chair, is planning a wonderful event with a raffle item in alignment with the Society's Civil War Exhibit. Raffle tickets will soon be on sale for a weekend getaway at a bed & breakfast in Gettysburg, PA. Please visit the website or buy a ticket to get the particulars. My plan is to buy at least ten tickets!

Our Museum Committee is making great strides with developing a new exhibit room honoring Dr. and Mrs. Fogg's support of the Society through the years. If I may speak for the Board of Trustees, the Officers and our staff, their generosity has made a significant difference with conservation at our museum. We give thanks to all of the Society's past and present members who have supported the Society mission statement, detailed in the left column of this page.

If you have not visited our Library lately, please consider spending a day exploring old maps, yearbooks, deeds, newspaper articles and resource materials. I always enjoy seeing old maps and the stories that can be imagined. However, the best part of my visits are when people start telling stories of Salem County's past and those stories capture the essence of life in our County.

On a personal note, I am thrilled to be part of the Society and to serve as President. I am always pleasantly surprised when I visit and staff is busy at work cataloging inventory or helping someone research their ancestry. All of our members and volunteers are very important to the Society's success and our staff is there to help members, volunteers and visitors with many requests. May I say: "KUDOS" to our staff? We work so very hard to keep the past in place for the future to enjoy.

Best personal regards

Maggie Maxwell-Mood

Maggie Maxwell-Mood, Ed.D.

Calendar of Events

- ◆ **Friday, September 20, 2013**
Society's Annual Dinner
Washington Club in Penns Grove, NJ
Cocktails - 5:30PM Dinner & Program - 6:30PM
- ◆ **Sunday, October 20, 2013**
John S. Rock Memorial Lecture 3:00PM
Mt. Pisgah AME Church, 15 Yorke Street, Salem, NJ
- ◆ **Saturday, December 7, 2013**
Yuletide Tour, Salem, NJ 1:00-6:00PM
- ◆ **Sunday, December 8, 2013**
Quarterly Meeting 1:30PM Friends Village in Woodstown
Speaker: Bill Jenkins
Topic: *CSS Hunley*, The Confederacy's Secret Weapon
- ◆ **Holiday Closings:** Christmas Day & New Year's Day
- ◆ **Wednesday, October 16, 2013**
Bus Tour to Gettysburg
- ◆ **Friday, October 25th, 2013**
Salem City Ghost Tour
7:00-9:00PM Tour Begins at:
Royal Port Antiques
13 Market Street
Salem, NJ
(Tickets will be sold at Royal Port.)

Society News and Recent Events

As usual, the summer heat has brought no slowing down of activities here at the Historical Society. We have several important projects going on, and look forward to completing them in the near future.

On July 18th, the Historical Society took possession of an extremely rich and generous gift of furniture from Ed and Nancy Fogg. The Fogg furniture collection will form the basis of an exhibit (opening in late fall 2013) celebrating the Foggs, their passion for collecting local antiques, and their great contributions to the Society.


On August 2nd, the Society received confirmation that we have once again received a General Operating Support grant from the New Jersey Historical Commission. This grant is essential to our operations at the Society and we are pleased and grateful to the Historic Commission for

their continued support.

Long time Collection's Assistant Kimberly Steiner has left to pursue other interests. Kim has been invaluable to the Society for her work on our inventory project as well as her knowledge of the collection. Kim will remain active with the Society as a member of the Museum Committee. The work on the inventory project continues by former Museum intern and current Administrative Assistant Rich Guido.

The Master Gardeners of Gloucester County have done an excellent job of keeping our courtyard looking beautiful. They, along with our groundskeeper Bill Jackson, have been challenged by the severe storms we have been experiencing this summer. We appreciate all of their efforts.

**10TH JOHN STEWART ROCK
MEMORIAL LECTURE**



ANDREW R. COLDREN
Administrator • Curator
Salem County Historical Society

**“THE UNITED STATES COLORED
TROOPS IN SALEM COUNTY”**

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2013
3:00 P.M.**

MT. PISGAH A.M.E. CHURCH
15 Yorke Street
Salem, New Jersey

Annual Dinner

The Salem County Historical Society will hold its Annual Dinner Friday evening, September 20st, at the Washington Club, 72 North Virginia Avenue, in Penns Grove. This year's dinner will continue the theme of the American Civil War, in conjunction with our new exhibit, "Bitter is the Fruit of this War": Salem County in the Civil War. In addition, our silent auction and raffle will feature unique items with a Salem County flavor. Our raffle item this year is a two night stay for two at the historic Brafferton Inn Bed and Breakfast in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This inn dates from 1786, and was a residence at the time of the epic battle. The Inn features individually decorated rooms, home cooked breakfast, afternoon treats, and an outdoor deck and garden. The Brafferton Inn is the perfect place to rest after exploring the battlefield or some of Gettysburg's delightful shops.

This year's dinner speaker is Salem County Historical Society Administrator and Curator Andrew Coldren, who will present a talk on the parallel themes of the American Revolution and the Civil War.

Social hour will begin at 5:30 P.M. followed by dinner and our program at 6:30 P.M. The dinner is a key fundraiser that enables the Society to continue its mission to document and preserve Salem County's rich history for future generations.

Dinner sponsorship opportunities are available. Also, members are invited to donate items appropriate for our silent auction. For more information on tickets, sponsorships or donating silent auction items, please contact the Historical Society at (856) 935-5004 or via e-mail adminassist@salemcountyhistoricalociety.com.

The dinner is open to the public, please contact the Society to purchase tickets.

A Tribute to Edward and Nancy Fogg

Philip G. Correll

The Salem County Historical Society, its Board of Trustees, and its membership were deeply saddened by the recent death in May of Dr. Edward Thompson Fogg (1927-2013). Ed, as he was known to most people, and his wife, Nancy (Nancy Ball Fogg, now a resident at Friends Village in Woodstown, NJ), have had a variety of associations with the Society covering a span of six decades. They have contributed to the Society financially; through the generous donation of furniture and other objects that have expanded and enriched the Society's collections; and with their special service and expertise via countless hours of volunteer time as members, board members, and committee members.

Ed was born and raised in Salem County, while Nancy was born in Highland Park, New Jersey and moved to Salem County as a child when her father became the county agricultural agent. They "started from scratch" as Ed pointed out in one interview, regarding their association with antiques as a young married couple. As collectors of 18th and 19th century furniture, it was from their 1830's former home in Alloway that they operated Seven Hearths Antiques for nearly forty years, starting in 1964. They also participated for a number of years in a large group shop, Antiques and Images, in Avondale, Pennsylvania.

Anyone who visited their shop would find a couple willing to share knowledge equally with either beginning or advanced collectors. They encouraged young collectors and were willing to help buyers acquire wonderful pieces by allowing payments to be made over time. For me, Seven Hearths was a favorite destination on Sunday afternoon drives for many years. The Foggs never seemed to mind that people like me came frequently to visit and see and dream about what was "new" in the shop but only infrequently purchased anything.

Scrupulously honest, the Foggs labeled pieces carefully with detailed information about age, condition, and any replacements or repairs to hardware, furniture feet, etc. They were well respected for their integrity by individuals, auctioneers, banks, and estate trustees and were often called in to provide appraisals or to make offers on antiques. They realized that long-term reputation was much more valuable than taking a short-term opportunity to undervalue pieces or to take advantage of uninformed sellers when buying things for their antique business. The integrity and honesty in all aspects of their lives are things for which they will be remembered and respected.

Ed had attended the University of Virginia, where he received a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering. Following receipt of his Master's and Doctoral degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, Ed had a distinguished career



with the DuPont Company, quickly rising through the ranks and holding important positions at the Carneys Point, NJ Chambers Work site. He served as Manager of Jackson Laboratory in the Research and Development Division and General Superintendent of the Engineering Department and later of the Environmental and Services Department within the Manufacturing Division. Although busy with the demands of work and work-related travel, Ed found the time in the 1950s to be chairman of the committee for the building of the stone barn at the Society and was responsible for its design. He was also involved with the restoration of the Rumsey Wing and Keeping Room at the Society's headquarters building and in the creation of the back vault. Ed maintained his involvement with the Society as recently as 2009 through service on the Finance Committee.

An effective spokesman for, and supporter of, local preservation efforts in Salem County, Ed led the effort to save and move the historic home of Robert Gibbon Johnson (located across the street from the Society) when it was threatened with demolition to make way for the new Salem County Courthouse. Ed also secured the removal of the John Jones Law Office from Johnson Park (behind the Johnson House in what is now the county parking lot) to its present location in the garden at the Society. There are dramatic pictures of this octagonal brick structure being lifted up on cribbing so that it could be moved over the high brick wall that marks the north boundary of the Society's property on Market Street.

Ed and Nancy both were on the Society's Board of Trustees with Ed serving as Vice President and Nancy as Secretary for a time. During the 1960s the board minutes capture Ed's encouragement for the Society to have young people take an active part and for the Board to make the organization more accessible to the public. Both were ideals the Society continues to strive toward today.

For a time, Nancy was the museum's curator. The list of committees and projects on which they served is so extensive, it would take much more space than is available here. The Foggs played an active role in the selection of important and historic pieces now on display in the permanent exhibit of the Legacy Room. They contributed objects with important local provenance to the Society for this permanent exhibit as well as for subsequent changing exhibits. They also opened their historic home in Alloway, the 1830s William Reeve House, to the public as part of the Society's open house tours.

One of the Foggs' significant contributions to the Society involves the amazing reunion of a highboy base and a highboy case long separated. The Foggs purchased an especially fine highboy base for resale in their shop from a Salem dealer, Tom Smith. It then crossed their minds that a highboy case (donated by George Rumsey) with later bracket feet on display in the Rumsey Wing had similar characteristics and might be a mate. Amazingly it was, and because of their knowledge and keen memory of the Society's collection, these two pieces were reunited to form a spectacular highboy that is now a significant and proudly-displayed object in the collection.

On another occasion, Ed acquired half of a two-part dining table from a local estate. He thought he recognized it as matching another half of a dining table owned by a local family in Salem. He went to the other owner and announced that there were two options. Either Ed was going to buy the other person's part of the table, or that person was going to buy Ed's half. The two halves of the table were reunited.

The Foggs' interest in the study of local and regional antiques was not limited to informal or amateur pursuits. They were engaged over the years in discussions about--and the study of--objects by important scholars of decorative arts from Winterthur Museum. Benno Forman, for example, a specialist in 17th and 18th century seating furniture consulted with the Foggs about South Jersey ladder-back chairs that would have been produced by the Ware family of Cumberland and Salem Counties over a period of 150 years from 1790 to 1940. The study was published as "Wares and Chairs: A Reappraisal of the Documents" in *Winterthur Portfolio No. 13*, "American Furniture and Its Makers."

On another occasion, Ed noticed that there appeared to be a group of 18th century Chippendale tall chests of strikingly similar design and construction that were turning up in the

area. Winterthur furniture specialists were consulted, and they examined several examples. As it turns out, the chests were probably not made locally, but had been part of a group of chests made elsewhere, transported down the Atlantic Coast as venture cargo, and sold in a variety of locations.

The Foggs' civic activities reached far wider than just our local historical society. Nancy worked with the Woodstown/Pilesgrove Library for over 30 years; Ed served on the board of the Memorial Hospital of Salem County for 24 years, including three years as Board Chairman; and Ed also served for many years on the Alloway Township Planning Board and as a trustee for the Salem Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. They truly set the bar very high for all of us in their commitment to the community.

Ed and Nancy have had a huge impact on the many friends, customers, coworkers, professional associates, volunteers, etc. with whom they have been associated over the years in a variety of capacities.

They also have had a remarkable influence on

the growth, operations, and collections of the Salem County Historical Society. Their dedication, generosity, contributions, and vision have significantly advanced the Society and continue to help make it alive and relevant, not only for today, but for future generations of Salem County residents and visitors.



Chippendale highboy with both the case and base reunited. Fluted quarter-column, three small top drawers in base. From the Collection of the Salem County Historical Society.

Salem County School Groups Visit The Society

In May and June, the Salem County Historical Society welcomed school students from around the county. This year the Carlton School, Elsinboro Township School, Oldmans School, and Upper Pittsgrove School all came to visit our facilities and learn about our past. The students were treated to Histories



Mysteries in the Barn, Colonial Life in the Keeping Room, and the new Civil War exhibit. Altogether, about 230 students visited the Society. It was our great pleasure to host them.

Andrew Coldren, Administrator/Curator of the Society explains to a school group how to prepare for an engagement and the daily activities of a Union soldier in the American Civil War.



Gay Schneeman, trustee of the Society and volunteer, explains the layout of the Keeping Room to a school group and what daily life was like in the 18th century.

Cockedhat Schoolhouse

Up the road from Elsinboro Primary School, a man called Cockedhat, had a blacksmith shop. It was located on a corner which was called Cockedhat Corner. When they built the schoolhouse they called it Cockedhat Schoolhouse.

A Story of Salem County as told by Children in the Elementary Schools



John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship

Logan Westcott is the most recent recipient of the John S. Rock Memorial Scholarship awarded by the Salem Community College for the 2012-2013 academic year. Westcott, a Pennsville Township resident is a 2012 graduate of Pennsville Memorial

High School and currently a first year student at the College. In photo to the right, Andrew Coldren, Administrator/Curator of the Society, congratulates Westcott with a copy of the monograph on Rock's life, *John Stewart Rock: Teacher, Healer, Counselor*, authored by J. Harlan Buzby and published by the Society in 2002. The \$500 scholarship is donated annually by tax deductible contributions from the public at large and maintained by the Salem County Historical Society.



Membership Report

Individual

Pat Anderson
Sue Camp
James Covey
Jeannie Dietz
Michael Dixon
Janet Foster
Paul Fox
Kimberly Frazier
Barbara Griffiths
Catharine Ivins
Jackie Killian
Carla Koenig
Valerie Lacy
P. Shawn Malone
Dee Morgan
James Murphy
Joan O'Toole
Eugene Press
Angelica Rose

Wayne Stepler
Dorothy Talavera

Family

Christopher Champigny
Paul Fox
Anthony Gismonde
Valerie Lacy
Jim Ludlam
Sydney Riddle

Student

Elaine Hoffman
Rachel Weber

In Memorium

Edward F. Chollis



Morven Museum & Garden
55 Stockton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
www.morven.org

Morven Museum & Garden is **seeking examples of samplers and silk embroideries** made in New Jersey or by New Jersey girls (or boys!) before 1860 for possible inclusion in a landmark exhibition opening in October 2014. If you think you may have a sampler or silk embroidery that falls into this category please contact Morven. They are hosting a

Sampler Discovery Day

Saturday, October 19, 2013 Noon – 4pm. Experts will be on hand to identify examine, and photograph examples of New Jersey needlework.

If you can't make the date or live too far away, send photos and documentation about your New Jersey needlework made before 1860 to Elizabeth Allan, Curator of Collections & Exhibitions at allan@morven.org. All information should be received before October 19, 2013 and will be kept for future research.

Fig Trees in Salem County

Six fig trees, belonging to Mrs. S. Preston Carpenter, of Mannington, bore ripe fruit this season for the first time. Extra care is taken of these trees by Mrs. Carpenter. In order to keep them from being killed by our northern winters, a trench is dug in front of each tree in the fall, in which the tree is bent down and covered with straw, earth and manure, the opposite roots being first cut. The side roots are not disturbed. By thus using great care the trees have been saved. The fruit which they bore this season resembles that sold by the confectioners.

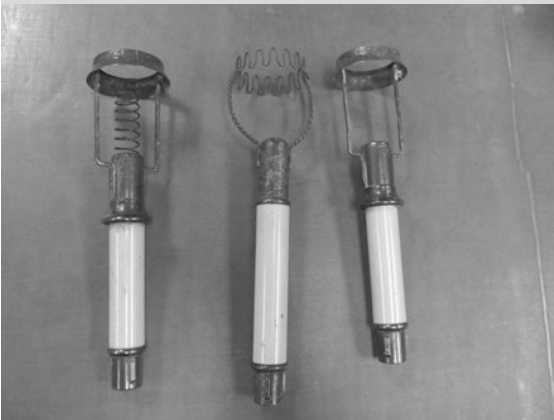
National Standard, Salem, NJ, October 8, 1884

☞ Among the wounded in the late battles before the City of Mexico is **Clement Edwards**, of Pilesgrove, Salem County. Mr. Edwards is an artist of considerable reputation, but left his easel and brush to shoulder a musket in the present war. His numerous friends will be happy to learn that his wound is considered slight.
National Standard, Salem, NJ, November 10, 1847

Collections Spotlight

We are discovering more unusual artifacts as we continue to inventory the Society's third floor as part of the Museum Inventory Project. If you have any ideas about this quarter's artifact please e-mail info@salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com.

What we know: These three artifacts were found separate from any other items, but they clearly appear to be components to a larger item. They are each about 10" long. Two of them have springs located in their vertical centers. At the top of each item is a two pronged metal harp or extension attached to a round metal piece. Our best assumption so far is that these artifacts are lamp components, and that the extensions and round pieces might serve to hold up a lamp shade. There are, however, no bulbs or electric wires attached to these artifacts.



What we would like your help with: What is the function of these artifacts? Do they have anything to do with lamps?

(Continued from cover)

within this context that a large concentration of free African-descended people began to form in Salem County. Between 1810 and 1860, the southern counties of New Jersey experienced steady growth of about 1000 black persons per year, while the black population in the northern counties, where slavery persisted longer, was static. Between 1860 and 1890, Salem County had the highest proportion of black population in the entire state.

Mannington Township led Salem County in the cessation of slavery and also the growth of a free-black population. Prior to 1797, the greatest number of manumissions took place in Mannington. By the end of the eighteenth century, Mannington had double the proportion of black population of what would have been an equal distribution across the townships. Between 1820 and 1840 the black population grew disproportionately fast in Mannington. By 1850, Mannington, of ten townships, was home to 37% of the county's blacks, and 35% of its own population was black. Its 756 black persons versus only two recorded in Pittsgrove illustrates the extreme disparity of black population distribution across the county, and their extreme preference for Mannington.

Mannington's early concentration of free black people and sympathetic Quakers probably acted as a magnet for

The labor demand was in agriculture and mining. Mannington Township was early noted for its agricultural productivity. Lying on the east side of Mannington Meadow, it led the county in the number of meadow bank companies: farmers who pooled resources to build tide banks to turn these estuaries into arable land. Vast networks of embankments snaked 14 miles along the Salem River with cross banks reaching to fast land, enclosing thousands of acres of meadows in which grew grains, salt hay, and livestock. Construction of this massive undertaking, which began in late seventeenth century, its ongoing maintenance, and the farming, required a large workforce. Also fueling labor demand were the mining operators who dug marl out of stream beds for this mineral discovered throughout the state in the 1820s to be a natural fertilizer for the exhausted soil. Several marl pits lay on the branches of Horne Run above Marshallville. Both meadow bank building and marl mining proceeded through the nineteenth century, and each was later credited for the formation of Marshalltown: it was a convenient place to settle a large, rural labor force of color.

The high demand for labor and friendly neighborhoods (Marshallville being but one of several) may have caused some southern blacks on the documented Underground Railroad route through Salem to settle nearby. In 1850, 11% of the black or mulatto

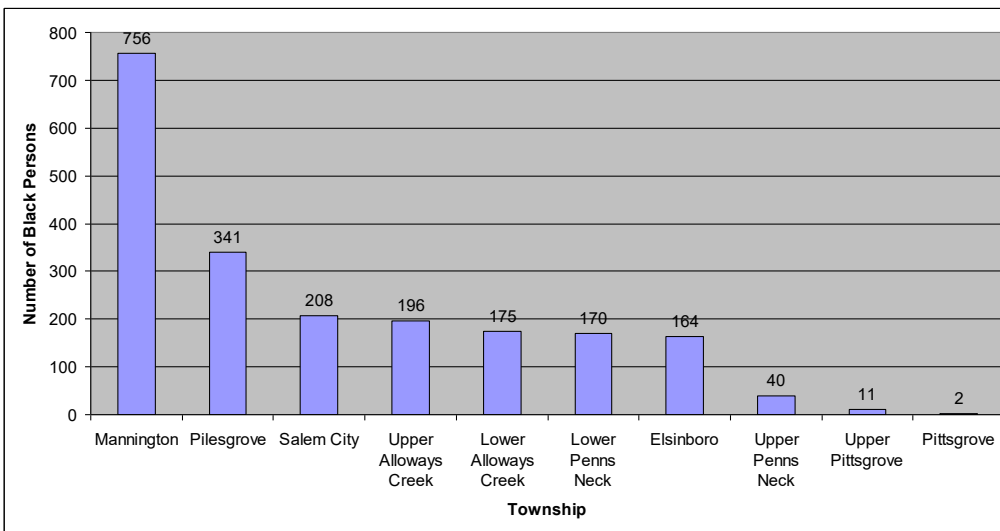


Figure 2. Black population of Salem County Townships in 1850. Source: 1850 Salem County Federal Census.

in-migration by free, indentured, as well as fugitives from southern states. Not only self-emancipated blacks came through, but some could have arrived as indentured servants. Some southern slave owners found a solution to the moral dilemma of slavery and the financial dilemma of losing their investment by "freeing" their enslaved through an indenture to a northerner. But a sympathetic landscape alone could not account for such large numbers. It was probably an unusually large demand for labor that encouraged the settlement of immigrants as well as the retention and natural increase of the native-born black population.

inhabitants in Mannington were from Maryland, 7% from Delaware, and 2% from Virginia. The census numbers were self-reported, so the out-of-state numbers are apt to be low in the fearful antebellum climate of slave catching by southern agents. Conditions for running fugitive slaves from the south were ideal in Marshallville: an isolated location, a concentrated, organized free black community with two churches and a school, Quaker neighbors, and convenient access via the Salem River to the Delaware River. But no record has surfaced to prove an Underground Railroad route through Marshallville or that a fugitive ever settled there.

Thomas Marshall was born in 1803. His origin, free or slave, New Jersey or elsewhere, is not clear. He reported that he, his wife Mary, and sons Jacob and Thomas were all born in New Jersey in the 1850 Federal census. Mary, however, confessed in 1870 to being born in Maryland. Further confounding the family origin is that Jacob, born

in 1835, reported in 1880 that he and his parents were all born in Delaware though in 1860, he claimed birth in Salem County. These inconsistencies may stem from the ever-present danger before the Civil War from fugitive slave laws, with which New Jersey complied. Free blacks had reason to lie about their origins, and even withhold such information from their children for common safety. Many stated they simply did not know where they were from.

If Thomas Marshall had been born into slavery in New Jersey, he would have been a slave, or at least indentured for life, in his adulthood, because he was born prior to New Jersey's 1804 gradual emancipation act. It is more likely that he was born free. If he was emancipated at age 28, in 1831, it is not likely that he would have been ready to buy ten acres of land in that year unless he had been freed much earlier, but there were no records found of his bondage or manumission. Problematic to finding them, if they were from New Jersey, is that the 1830 Federal census of Mannington did not name any of the 384 "free colored persons," and is inconsistent about how it tallied those in white households versus independent households.

If Thomas Marshall was born in New Jersey, it is very possible he was descended from people bonded to white Marshall families, of which there were many in Salem, Gloucester and Cumberland Counties before the nineteenth-century. Some slaves took or were given the name of their owners, There are examples of local people of African descent who share the name of a white counterpart in the township, such as Samuel Hackett and Francis Turner, contemporaries of Thomas Marshall. There were black families in Marshallville with the name of Moore, Minke, Anderson, Sanders, Saunders, Williams, Turner, and Dunn, which are also the names of early white settlers in the county. However, their state of bondage in Salem County cannot be confirmed by the surviving manumission records except for one person, Franklin Turner, born in 1800 and freed by Joseph Kille, an Episcopalian, in 1841. Franklin (aka Francis) Turner was a carpenter who lived in Marshallville.

However, there were a number of blacks named Marshall in Mannington and Salem originating in Delaware and Virginia in the censuses from 1850 through 1880. Very suggestive of Thomas Marshall's possible origin is a 90-year-old couple named Levin and Rachel Marshall who were from Delaware and lived two doors away from Thomas in 1850. They may have been his parents, especially since Jacob Marshall thought his father was from Delaware. In 1860 in Marshallville there was an Albert Marshall born in Virginia, who might be related to two other Virginia men, Robert and

London Marshall, ages 26 and 27 and living in Mannington and Salem households in 1850. Records such as these may point to kinship networks of free blacks or freedom seekers migrating from the South to a commonly known place.

Thomas Marshall first appeared in the Federal census of 1840, listed among the township's "Negros" at the end of the alphabetical list of white householders. His household consisted of two males under age 10, one male age 24-36, and one female 24-36. These were likely he, his wife, and their two sons which were named in the 1850 census. In 1840, the Marshalls were among 621 free persons of color in the township, and one of 97 independent households. Ten years later, the Federal census reported that he was 46, married to Mary Marshall, 44, and in their household were two of their own children, Jacob, age 15, and Thomas, age 13, and two other black children, Samuel Dickinson and Mary Dickinson, ages 7 and 11, who could have been indentured out by Daniel and Elizabeth Dickinson, a black couple in Upper Alloways Creek Township, who had other children ages 14 and 3. At mid-century, he is distinguished as one of only five black independent "Farmers" out of 29 black landowners among 126 black households in the township, the rest of which were "Farm labour." Marshall's property value was \$2,000, the highest among township black property owners, also achieved by one other black person elsewhere in the township. Thomas Marshall's first recorded land purchase was a deed of 1831, in which he is noted as

Year	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Property Value	Notes
190 194	Levin Marshall	90	M	Labour		Delaware
	Rachel Marshall	90	F			Delaware
190 195	Thomas Green	26	M	Labour		Cr. G.
	Elizabeth Green	21	F			Cr. G.
191 196	Lewis Black	30	M	Labour		Cr. G.
	Sarah Black	24	F			Cr. G.
	Samuel Miller	92	M			Samuel
192 197	Thomas Marshall	46	M	Farmers	2000	Cr. G.
	Charlotte Marshall	44	F			Cr. G.
	John Marshall	15	M	Labour		Cr. G.
	Thomas Marshall	12	M			Cr. G.
	Samuel Dickinson	7	M			Cr. G.
	Mary Dickinson	11	F			Cr. G.
193 198	Lat. Saquette	47	M	Farmers	4000	Cr. G.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the table: 3m, 19m, 37, 194.

Figure 3. The Marshalls in the 1850 Census. Source: Ancestry.com 1850 Census images.

“a black man.” He was twenty-eight years old. This ten-acre parcel costing \$40 was on the eastern side of the township on the road from Woodstown to Alloway. Two more purchases followed in Pilesgrove Township in April 1834, both jointly with James Griffith and James Berry. He sold the first ten-acre parcel in March 1835 for \$50 after commencing a string of land purchases in Haines Neck on the western side of the township in late 1834 in an apparent reversal of plans about where to settle. It is unclear what happened to his two parcels in Pilesgrove as no subsequent deeds for them were recorded, but it is likely that he sold them and used the proceeds to buy lands in Haines Neck.

In 1834 he began a long string of land acquisitions on an edge of Mannington Meadow where the Kates Creek Meadow Company was taking shape. Marshall purchased his first parcel for \$150 cash, a six-acre farmstead on Horne Run. His purchase seemed to start a trend. Two years later, Perry Sawyer, another black, bought a one-acre parcel. Marshall opened a store in 1839, an enterprise that would have enhanced his economic status. Samuel Hackett bought Sawyer’s acre in 1840. That year, Thomas Marshall purchased an eight-acre lot next to his first, and four years later added a contiguous two-acres and a 24-acre piece in Kates Creek Meadow. The place was now Marshallville, and the pace of land-buying and institution-building by 1847 was in a near-frenzy. Two different strands of African Methodists bought lots and built meeting houses, Samuel Hackett divided the corner among himself, the African Methodist Episcopal church he allied with, and two other settlers, and Thomas Marshall further expanded his farm with 38 acres of prime farmland and sold a lot to the African Union Church, of which he was an organizer.

The two churches fronted on Church Street, a former farm lane, one at the northern end, and one at the southern end, two poles of religion vying for people, land, and money in this developing outpost of African American community life. The African Union Church built a school house on Marshall’s farm in order to nurture an educated local clergy. Several graduates achieved prominence in the Wilmington, Delaware-based African Union connection, and one, Daniel James Russell, Jr., became their first Bishop, historian, and publisher. His pastor father, son a slave from Maryland, brought the family to Marshallville in 1850 and probably built the school. Russell the historian called Mt. Zion AUMP Church at Marshalltown the “Mother Church of the Philadelphia and New Jersey Districts.” Today, this church is still active and holds a special status in the African Union Methodist Protestant Church connection based in Wilmington, Delaware.

John Wesley, a black laborer allied with Philadelphia-based Little Bethel AME Church, purchased a lot on the Pennsville Road in 1848 and got his name on the 1849 map. That year, Samuel Mink and John Q. Adams bought into the Kates Creek Meadow Company, as did John Wesley ten years later. There weren’t many blacks included in the company, but Kates Creek was unusual in having any. By 1850, Marshall, Wesley, Mink and Adams were among the select 7% of township households who

were landowning blacks or mulattos. Marshall was one of five black farmers, who were 3% of the total township farmers. The value of his land was \$2,000, the highest value owned by a black, compared to the highest township farm holding of \$58,000.

Marshall bought John Adams’ house and lot next to the AME Church in 1852, the year he sold two house lots to William Moore and Richard Reason next to their African Union Church. Finally, early in 1856, he acquired another meadow parcel, nine-acres on the causeway to Pennsville. Marshall owned nearly 90 acres of prime farmland and meadow surrounding Marshallville and occupied a farmstead with a two-story, six-room house with a farm yard and barn. He was wealthy in land, household furnishings, farm equipment, crops, and livestock. On his path to economic independence, Marshall repeatedly leveraged his wealth to obtain more land and spread his debt over time, using all his parcels as collateral. Over the course of sixteen years, Marshall borrowed eleven times from ten prominent Salem County men, totaling nearly \$9,600, and paid off nearly \$6,800 by the time of his death. Next: The death of Thomas Marshall and the return of white hegemony.

(To be continued)

Notes:

¹In this article, Marshallville will be used as the name of the place prior to 1886, and Marshalltown thereafter.

²This article is derived from nomination and a paper presentation given at the 2012 New Jersey Historic Preservation Conference. References to sources can be found in the nomination at <https://www.box.com/s/u9gczmpcd88i52ti6bpg>.



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The Pennsgrove Cornet Band is to have new uniforms. The suits will cost \$190, and the members of the band are soliciting subscriptions from the public for the payment of the same.

The Monitor, Woodstown, NJ, October 7, 1887

Liberty Hook and Ladder Company

The City Council is laying a new floor and making other necessary improvements to the Liberty Hook and Ladder Company’s house, on Market Street. The members of the Company will bear in mind that while the repairs are being made the truck will be kept at the carriage factory of James H. Green, on Grant Street. The hose carriage will be kept at or near the Company’s house.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, January 28, 1891

WOODSTOWN IRON BRIDGE FINISHED



We give on our first page a very nearly exact representation of Woodstown's new iron bridge, from an electrotype kindly furnished us by Mr. Chas. O. Brown, of the bridge company, who has superintended the work here.

The cut represents a bridge of the same dimensions and style as ours, the only difference being in the lamp posts and the length and pattern of the wing railings.

The workmen had the structure sufficiently advanced for vehicles to cross on Friday afternoon and the first to take advantage of the fact was our reporter on his bicycle, followed soon after by Dr. Allen [Dr. Lefferson A. D. Allen] in his road cart.

The travel was then stopped until the Freeholders should inspect, approve and accept the work. On Tuesday afternoon, Freeholders Humphreys, Bassett and Burt, the building committee, met the representative of the bridge company at the structure and after inspecting the same, accepted it and ordered it thrown open for travel, to the great satisfaction of the people. The general verdict is "a good and handsome bridge." *The Monitor*, Woodstown, NJ, October 16, 1885

A CARD

Camp Olden, Nov. 25th, 1861.

Editors National Standard:

In behalf of the volunteers composing Company I, Ninth New Jersey Regiment, I hereby acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and thirty pounds of poultry, the donation of Messrs. Benjamin Acton, John P. Bruna, and the passengers on the "Major Reybold," on the 24th last. We likewise extend our thanks to the many generous citizens of Salem County who have, at various times, remembered the soldiers by contributing provisions and other articles for their comfort while at Camp Olden.

H. F. Chew,
Captain Company I.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, December 4, 1861

ALEXANDER'S ANNALS

50 YEARS AGO

Salem Sunbeam, September 1963.

- LPN gets \$953 grant to study school dropouts.
- New Quinton Post Office opens today.
- Anchor Hocking buys Zanesville Mould Co.
- U. S. approves \$62,700 for 5th and Griffith renewal project.
- Cinder Blocks—20¢ each—I. S. Smick & Son, Quinton.

75 YEARS AGO

Penns Grove Record, September 1938

- New F. W. Woolworth store opens tomorrow at 18-20 South Broad Street.
- Robert McHarness crowned champion of the Georgetown Road Tennis Club—Defeated Elmer Boyles in the final set.
- DuPont Product May Down Silk—Experimental work on new textile nears finish—Great Secrecy.
- Hawk's Bridge Span Demolished—Gives way to Concrete Fixed Span.
- Over 15,000 people jammed into Riverview Beach Park for the annual Farmer's Picnic.

100 YEARS AGO

Salem Standard & Jerseyman, September 1913

- Gas lamps are being painted and having mantles renewed by the Welsbach Street Lighting Company.
- Italians arrived in Hancock's Bridge to work in the Fogg & Hires Company's canning factory.
- Contractor Steelman enlarged his Elm Street pigeon lofts to accommodate 3,000 pigeons in all.
- John A. G. Grant has passed the examination as motor vehicle inspector for Salem County.
- According to custom, yesterday was the last "official" day for wearing straw hats for the season of 1913.

The property lately occupied by the Liberty Hook and Ladder Company, on Griffith Street, was sold by the city at public sale, on Saturday afternoon, to Hon. George Hires, for \$1,945.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, October 26, 1887

NEW METHODIST CHURCH IN SALEM—We understand that the members of the Methodist E. Church of this town have purchased of Messrs. Dunn & Wistar a lot on Broadway street, nearly opposite the Friend's Burying ground, whereon to erect a commodious Meeting House. The lot is 100 feet in front, and may be considered one of the handsomest situations in town.

The National Standard, Salem, NJ, October 23, 1850

Genealogically Speaking....

AN ACCOUNT

Of the **Public Expenditures for the Poor in the County of SALEM**
between the 11th day of August, 1823, and the 11th day of August, 1824.

Published by a Committee appointed by the Board of Chose[n] Freeholders for that purpose.

Salem Messenger, Salem, New Jersey, September 15, 1824

[Transcribed in part as printed]

Cash Paid Francis Mills for keeping Sarah Platser eleven weeks	\$6.60
Paid Mary Coarcy for keeping John Bond thirteen weeks	6.50
Paid Elizabeth Dalap for keeping Sarah Simkins twenty-four weeks	12.00
Paid Mary Mills for keeping Mary Platser thirteen weeks	7.80
Paid Dr. William Bacon for medicine and attending Samuel Demar's child	2.00
Paid Barzillai Jerreris for opium for Mary Roberts	2.25
Paid Doct. William Bacon for medicine and attendance of Lydia Watters	6.78
Paid Doct. William Bacon for attendance, medicine and nursing Uriah Paullin	9.00
Paid William Hollady constable for moving Abraham Dalby and family	10.00
Paid Stacy Lloyd for moving Negro David to his master in N. Carolina	150.00
Paid Stacy Lloyd for taking Negro John to his master in North Carolina	150.00
Paid William Mankins for coffin and grave for Albert Allen	3.50
Paid William Bacon for necessaries furnished Margaret Zaines	2.54
Paid Wm. V. Mankins for necessaries furnished Hiram Peterson	6.00
Paid Daniel Stokes for nursing and burying William Howell	42.56
Paid Rebecca Elbin for keeping Lewis Elbin three weeks	3.75
Paid Stacy Lloyd for money paid by him to widow of Isaac Bunn & others	26.87
Paid Matthew Morrison for keeping Ann Zain an infant	7.50
Paid James W. Mulford for providing for Catherine Peterson	4.50
Paid John Casperson, Dr. Charles Swing's bill for attending Julian Morgan	7.25
Paid Peter Jaquett for Doctor Swing's attendance on Ann Cornelius	7.50

The Committee think proper to remark, that in consequence of some of the Bills being unintelligible, they have not been able to give such a particular account to the public, as they would wish, of the quantity & cost of many articles of Expense to the County, in the Poor Institution.—They also regret, that they have not been able to give a full account of the cost of the new addition built to the poor-house, in consequence of the whole expense not being yet paid by the Treasurer of the poor.

ANTHONY NELSON, JAMES BUTCHER, EDWD. WADDINGTON.

(Continued from Summer 2013) "Searching for Civil War Soldiers in Salem County, N. J..." by Beverly Carr Bradway

Searching in person:

Publications and Lists from local historical archives such as a historical society or County Clerk.

The Salem County Historical Society, 83 Market Street, Salem, has shelves #19-22 in row #44 of the reading room lined with the standard published works on the Civil War as it relates to Salem County and New Jersey.

Examples:

- 19.002 Salem County Clerks Alphabetical List of Civil War Records. (1966 John Cawman, Clerk)
- 19.004 Rosters of some Local Civil War Soldiers of Salem County and Gloucester County.
- 19.005 Notes on Civil War Soldiers from Salem County Who Died During the War by William Skinner.
This includes a section on African American soldiers.
- The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, 2006, listed the Orphans of the War in Salem County by township.
- The 1964 Catalog published by Salem County Historical Society includes a section on the Civil War.
- Subject Files at Salem County Historical Society are available in vertical files in the reading room.

Local Tax Records, Ledgers 1861-1900 from record's custodians in municipalities are a potential resource for identifying veterans of the Civil War. Exemptions of a state poll tax were given for soldiers, sailors, and volunteers. New Jersey law provides the means for obtaining access to the records if they exist. An OPRA request can be made to inspect and examine the tax records.

Gloucester County Historical Society, 17 Hunter Street, Woodbury, has a copy of a notable work on New Jersey Civil War Research, *Our Brothers Gone Before*.

(concluded)

Volunteers

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Dave Culver	Ellen Morrissey
Barbara Smith Duffy	Trudy K. O'Hare
Brian M. Duffy	Lawrence B. Owen
Dottie Fisher	Dawn Perez
William J. Gallo, Jr.	Donald L. Pierce
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Judy Kimber	Maggie Vaughan
Ronald E. Magill	Diane Wohlrab
Master Gardeners of Gloucester County	Douglas Wright

PENTON ABBEY - Alloway Township. - Situated on Alloway Creek on the continuation of the road east out of Penton. William Penton received from John Fenwick 500 acres of land later known as Penton Abbey. Two brothers, William and Daniel Penton, lived on part of the original 500 acres.

Places Names of Salem County, NJ, 1964

Corporate and Business Members "Partnerships with History"

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Salem County Mutual Fire Insurance Company
The Denn House at Hancocks Bridge

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BEFORE TV in 1848

A Geographical Enigma,

FOR GEOGRAPHERS.

I am composed of 12 letters.

My 1 9 4 1 1 1 2 is a County in Indiana,

My 2 3 3 9 1 1 is a Lake in Austria,

My 3 5 9 3 9 is a River in Brazil,

My 4 2 6 9 is a Cape in North America,

My 5 3 8 2 6 2 is a Town in the State of N. York,

My 6 2 4 3 9 4 is a County in Tennessee,

My 7 5 2 6 8 3 2 is a town in Siberia,

My 8 9 10 11 12 is a county in Ohio,

My 9 11 5 9 is a Lake in North America,

My 10 2 10 6 12 is a town in France,

My 11 8 5 10 9 is a river in Europe,

My 12 2 10 2 is a river in Siberia,

My whole is the name of a celebrated statesman
of Revolutionary times.

Allowaystown, Feb. 25, 1848 W.H.S.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, March 8, 1848

[Solution, Back Page]



A Jersey Watermelon at the White House

A watermelon exhibited at the Woodstown fair last month, grown by Thomas J. and Richard Corson, on the Thomas Weatherby farm, near Pedricktown, weighed seventy pounds and is said to be the largest melon ever grown in the State. The melon was forwarded by Messrs. Corson to President Cleveland, well packed in a box, and the following letter was lately received from the President:

EXECUTIVE

MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1887

MR. T. J. CORSON,
PEDRICKTOWN, Salem Co., N. J.

DEAR SIR:— The monster watermelon which took the premium at your Fair and which you were good enough to send me, arrived here without injury and was regarded with much curiosity. It proved to be quite palatable and I thank you for your courtesy in sending it.

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Monitor, Woodstown, NJ, October 14, 1887

Library Acquisitons

Morrissey, Ellen, Pennsville, NJ. Book titled "Images of America, Fort Mott" by Andres G. Grant. (2013.012)

Oak Tree Chapter DAR c/o Trudy K. O'Hare, Regent, Salem, NJ. Book titled "Following the Drum, Women at the Valley Forge Encampment" by Nancy K. Loane. (2013.016)

Peckham, Charles W., Lebanon, OH. Book titled "The Carmack Family Genealogy 2d Ed. By Charles W. Peckham, Sr. Ed.D. (2013.030)

Pierce, Donald L., Salem, NJ. Various items related to the Rotary Club of Salem and one book titled "The Model Practical Arithmetic" dated 1879. (2013.026)

Popenoe, Oliver, Rye Brook, NY., Assorted books on genealogy and papers related to the Popino family and others in Salem County, NJ. (2013.027)

Romansky, Thomas S., Pennsville, NJ. DVD of B. Harold Smick presentation of Presidential Inaugurations at Pennsville Public Library on January 31, 2013. (2013.024)

Saunderlin, Bill, Alloway, NJ. Nine photographs of Salem County scenes ca. 1915 and portraits of Anna Howe and G.O. Wheeler. (2013.028)

Scheel, Dr. Deva J., Wilmington, DE. Binder of Ruckstool-Thackery Family History. (2013.021)

Salem County Clerk's Office, Salem, NJ. Several 8x10 photographs of previous county officials. (2013.007)

Museum Acquisitions

Hassler, Kenneth, Salem. Three silver spoons manufactured by Wheeler & Son and a beanie cap embroidered with "Salem". (2013.015)

Salem County, Salem. Painting depicting Deepwater Point by A.K. Sefton, an Anchor Hocking Plant #6 wooden crate and several glass bottles. (2013.007)

Turner, Arthur, Woodbine, NJ. Several fishing and hunting tools, including buoys, net floaters, an egg sifter and a muskrat stretcher. (2013.017)

Graeff, Karen, Salem. Items related to Salem High School and the Alumni Association, including a paperweight commemorating the 30th reunion of the Class of 1940. (2013.018)

(To be continued)

Quillytown - A region of woods and swamp in Upper Penn's Neck Township above Penn's Grove, noted for having been the over-night stopping place of an escaped circus elephant.

Place Names of Salem County, NJ 1964

Among the less dignified names in Salem - an area of Lower Fifth St. was at one time called Yellow Hell; and Murderer's Row was a line of boat houses along Fenwick Creek at the foot of the Salem Glass Works (now Anchor Hocking).

Places Names of Salem County, NJ, 1964

OAK TREE NSDAR LOOKS FOR INFORMATION ON MONUMENT

The Oak Tree Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are looking for information on a monument that they installed at Alloway, near the bridge (originally called Thompson's Bridge), on July 4, 1935. It honored the leader, Captain Samuel Ray, who organized the first Revolutionary troops, to defend that bridge against the British in March 1778. This is not Quinton's Bridge, nor is it Hancock's Bridge.

It may have been moved; it may have been destroyed. It may have been removed in highway construction. But someone may remember exactly where it was located and when it was removed.

Please contact the chapter at [oak tree chapter@yahoo.com](mailto:oak_tree_chapter@yahoo.com) or contact the regent

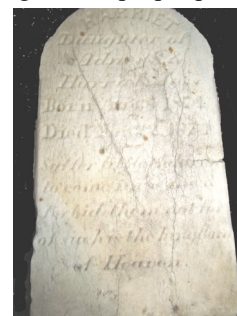
TRAP CAUSEWAY -

The only route to Penn's Neck prior to 1810 when the Penn's Neck bridge was built, was either by ferry to Supawna, in Lower Penn's Neck, or by the Trap Causeway in Mannington. After crossing the creek to Claysville, traffic bound for Penn's Neck turned to the left out Tide Mill Road, crossed over a wooden bridge at what was called Trap Causeway, where stood a well-patronized and somewhat notorious inn. The causeway has long since been abandoned, and both the bridge and tavern are gone.

Places Names of Salem County, NJ, 1964

From Which Cemetery?

Several years ago this gravestone was anonymously placed on the doorstep of the Society. Information is requested that would aid the Society in returning it to its proper place.



The marble marker is 9"x17" and is inscribed "Harriet, Daughter of, **Adney S. and Harriet Jess**, Born Aug. 8, 1874, Died Nov. 22, 1874." The inscribed verse from Matthew 19:14 reads: "Suffer little children to come unto me & forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Thank you for any assistance.

ARTICLE OF NOTE

"The Weavers of Pilesgrove, Salem County, and Their Compatriots", Joseph R. Klett

The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, May 2013, Vol. 88; No. 2 (continued from GMNJ 88:20)

Available in the Library

Gift Memberships



What a great gift idea for family or friends with ties to Salem County!

A gift membership to the Salem County Historical Society includes many special features available only through the end of the year.

Gift memberships come in a special gift package that can be sent to you, or directly to the recipient.

Simply fill in the membership form on the bottom of this page and attach a note with your contact information and the contact information for the individual or family receiving the gift.

For the same cost as the regular memberships, your gift membership package will also include:

- Charming personalized gift package
- A copy of *Place Names of Salem County*
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Yes, I would like to become a member of the Salem County Historical Society!

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Please make checks payable to the Salem County Historical Society. The Society now accepts credit card payments for new memberships, renewals, and upgrades through our secure website: www.salemcountyhistoricalsociety.com

RETURN TO: SCHS, 83 Market Street, Salem, NJ 08079

SOLUTION

A Geographical Enigma,

FOR GEOGRAPHERS.

I am composed of 12 letters.
 My PERRY is a County in Indiana,
 My ATTER is a Lake in Austria,
 My TIETE is a River in Brazil,
 My RACE is a Cape in North America,
 My ITHACA is a Town in the State of NY
 My CARTER is a County in Tennessee,
 My KIACHTA is a town in Siberia,
 My HENRY is a county in Ohio,
 My ERIE is a Lake in North America,
 My NANCY is a town in France,
 My RHINE is a river in Europe,
 My YANA is a river in Siberia,
 My whole is the name of a celebrated
 statesman of Revolutionary times.

PATRICK HENRY

Allowaystown, Feb. 25, 1848 W.H.S.

National Standard, Salem, NJ, March 8, 1848

A New Industry in Salem

—A young man of this city is kept constantly employed in making base-balls for a Philadelphia wholesale house.

The South Jerseyman, Salem, NJ,
 September 19, 1882



A lot has happened
 in 150 Years.
 We were there then and
 we'll be here tomorrow.



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656-6060 DELAWARE

935-6060 NEW JERSEY

FRIENDSHIP - Three communities bear this name in the County - one in Upper Pittsgrove, near Monroeville and Elmer; another is a former railroad stop north of Penn's Grove; and finally a former school district in Hell Neck, below Canton, bears the incongruous name of Friendship.

Places Names of Salem County, NJ, 1964



Salem County Historical Society

The Salem County Historical Society receives general operating support grants and project grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of the State. Additional funding has been made possible in part by funds from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of the State. The Salem County Historical Society receives general operating support grants and project grants from the New Jersey Historical Commission, a division of the Department of the State.



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