

2013

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

OCT 18 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Marshallville Historic District other names/site number

2. Location

Marshallville Road and County Rte. 557, between street & number NJ Rte. 49 and the Tuckahoe River NA not for publication city, town Upper Township vicinity state New Jersey code 034 county Cape May code 009 zip code 08250

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district (checked), site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (12), Noncontributing (10 buildings, 1 sites, 1 structures, 10 objects, 10 Total).

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO. Date: 08/14/89.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official. Date. State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked), determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:). Entered in the National Register: 11/28/84. Signature of the Keeper, Date of Action.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Residential/Single dwelling

Commerce/office building

Industry/factory

Transportation/water-related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Residential/single dwelling

Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof wood

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Marshallville Historic District is a small, linear village on the south side of the Tuckahoe River, and north of the present New Jersey Route 49. Now primarily residential, Marshallville in the early 19th century was a busy glassmaking and shipbuilding town. The village still visually conveys a strong sense of its earliest history. Of a total of twenty-eight properties, eight contain contributing buildings, one is a contributing structure, and seven are vacant lots. The modern non-contributing dwellings within the district are of small scale, on small lots, and are clustered in the center of the village.

Several of the vacant lots evidence early foundations, but have not been assessed for their potential. Two of the non-contributing properties are probably the locations of the shipbuilding activity (#2) and the glass works (#8), but have not been carefully tested.

The glassworks occupied a small peninsula formed by the confluence of the Tuckahoe River and Mill Creek; the glass factory was situated on the northeastern end of the peninsula. There were four "pots" or furnaces. The original glass house office and one workers' dwelling is still standing. (See House #7.) Along the south bank of the river, there is evidence of bulkheading for wharves. Deeds indicate the wharves were quite extensive, measuring 732 feet in length. Glass slag and industrial waste, coal, cinders, etc. can be seen scattered as surface deposits throughout the area. Evidence of foundations have been found near the Wehner House (#9), and the Randall Marshall House (#7). Subterranean features are strongly suspected.

Buildings range in age from 1818 (the village was founded in 1814) to the present, but recent buildings are few. Unlike most villages, it is semi-rural; the spacing between buildings is generous. In addition, trees and shrubs limit vistas to only a few structures at a time.

Buildings are of both frame and brick construction. Although brick houses are uncommon in this area, brick was used to build several of the houses and outbuildings in the Marshallville Historic District.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Transportation

Period of Significance

ca. 1814-1860

Significant Dates

1814

1818

1847

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Randall Marshall, Esq.

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Marshallville, one of the earliest glassmaking villages in New Jersey, was the earliest and is the best preserved glassmaking center in Cape May County. Bottles and window glass were made here from 1814 until just before the Civil War in a glassworks that is thought to have left extensive archeological remains. This operation was a significant unit in a major southern New Jersey industry that has been for nearly two centuries, and continues to be, an important element in the regional economy. Many of the surviving buildings and other vacant properties in Marshallville were associated with the glass industry. The Randall Marshall House (#7) was built in 1820 and combined the functions of residence and glass company office. In addition, from an extensive survey that inventoried eighty-eight glassmaking sites in southern New Jersey, Marshallville was one of eight sites judged to be eligible for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places (Pettifor. Archaeological Survey of Historical Glasshouses in Southern New Jersey, 1984). The Marshallville Historic District meets National Register Criterion "A" for its association with the evolution of the glassmaking industry.

Background History

Marshallville was founded as a glassmaking village, becoming the earliest "glass town" in the Great Egg Harbor watershed. In 1811, Randall Marshall and his son-in-law, Frederick Stanger, of Port Elizabeth, who became important figures in the southern New Jersey glass industry, bought a large tract of land in Cumberland and Cape May counties, and along Mill Creek, which flows into the Tuckahoe River. In 1814, they purchased 450 adjoining acres and established the Cumberland Glass Works, later known as the Marshallville Glass Works. The glass works manufactured window glass, employing the cylinder method, and produced glass bottles. The village was built around the glass house, which was near the mouth of Mill Creek. Favorably sited near silica sand used for making glass, ample woodlands for fuel, and a navigable waterway for marketing, Marshallville became a small glass manufacturing village that developed a symbiotic

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data: N/A

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property ±85 Tuckahoe, NJ Quad

UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(see attached map)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lewis Albrecht; edited by R. Craig, ONJH, 5/89
organization Historic Preservation Society of Upper Twp. date July 1985; Feb. 1987
street & number 3097 Shore Road telephone (609) 624-1323
city or town Ocean City state New Jersey zip code 08230

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Section number 7 Page 1 Marshallville Historic District, Upper Township,
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1. Stille House - Block 12, Lot 23

Key

Brick house, built 1836, 2½ stories, three bays, side entrance. Windows are 6/6 sash. There is a gable roof with dormers. There are quadrant windows in the gable end. Set back from the road about 700 feet, and fronted by a cultivated field, the house is oriented at right angles to the road and faces East. Massing indicates early to mid 19th-century construction. Doorway features semi-circular fan light.

2. Shipyards Site - Block 12, Lot 24

Not evaluated

Vacant lot with river frontage.

3. Garrett House - Block 12, Lot 25

Non-contributing

Colonial reproduction frame house, 4 bays wide with Federal door surround, two stories, two rooms deep. Interior end chimneys. Windows are 6/6, exterior sheathing is wood shingle. Main room is two stories high with cathedral ceiling; open staircase and balcony; a huge early Virginia-type fireplace. This location is believed to be the site of the limekiln works. Built in 1941.

4. Home of Lewis Higgs - Block 12, Lot 26

Non-contributing

One-story bungalow, probably early 20th century. Three bays wide, two deep; stuccoed exterior, gabled roof. Central cross gable contains entry.

Site of the former Randall Marshall General Store that was in use during the glassmaking activities in the village. Store was moved to Randall Marshall House property, and later demolished.

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5. Home of James Clark - Block 12, Lot 27

Non-contributing

Modern one story ranch house.

6. Marshall Behr House - Block 12, Lot 28 .

Non-contributing

Post World War II, two-story, Colonial revival reproduction, sided with local white cedar shingles.

7. Randall Marshall House - Block 12, Lots 29 and 30

Key

Circa 1820 - 2½-story, Federal style, Flemish bond brick house. Four bays wide with 6/6 windows. It appears that alterations were done in the mid 1800s and early 1900s. Possibly had a porch on south and east facades, but porch not original to house. Adjoining back of house is a frame, clapboard, double house which once housed glassworkers families, and was part of a row that faced the river. Main block of house has two entrances (in center two bays). Right door led to office, left door to living quarters.

8. William Handley House - Block 12, Lot 31

Non-contributing

Modern, two-story, split-level-style dwelling with aluminum siding. Built on the site of the former glassworks on riverbank.

9. Gerd Wehner House - Block 12, Lot 32

Non-contributing

Two-story modern house with vertical board-and-batten siding. Faces Mill Creek. Old foundation located 40 feet east of house.

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10. John Hood House - Block 12, Lot 33

Non-contributing

Early 20th-century gable front bungalow - 1½ stories, 3 bays wide, with central entrance. Windows are 9/1 on side facades; those on front have elongated hexagonal upper panes.

11. Dr. Randolph Marshall House - Block 15, Lot 1

Key

Built 1834 - 2½-story, Federal style, Flemish bond brick construction; 3 bays wide, 2 bays deep (main section), 6/6 windows. Doorway has a semi-circular fanlight. Gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, lunette with wood muntins in both gable ends, bridged brick chimneys at right (east) gable end. Pedimented dormers, tooled stone stoop and sills on front facade; paneled front door topped by a semi-circular transom with wood mullions and colored glass lights. Smaller ell appended to rear (north) facade. Interior features include ca. 1840 mantels, door and window mouldings with hand carved oak leaf corner blocks, plaster walls, plaster cornice mouldings, ceiling medallions. Rear (N) wall of rear ell contains a large cooking fireplace and remains of an oven. House is currently undergoing restoration. This house is strikingly similar to the Stille House (#1) in many respects.

12. Vacant lot on Marshallville Road - Block 13, Lot 1

Not evaluated

13. Vacant lot on Marshallville Road - Block 13, Lot 2

Not evaluated

Site of W. Burley House, built 1829, now demolished. Former site of glassworker's house. See photo #13.

14. William Mahler House - Block 13, Lot 3.01

Non-contributing

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New two story colonial reproduction under construction. Massive center chimney; local white cedar clapboard. Four bays; front door with side lights; cedar shingle roof; windows 8/12 on first floor, 8/8 on second floor.

15. Allen Carter House - Block 13, Lot 3.02

Non-contributing

Two story house under construction. Being built on site of Mary Marshall Seeley House.

16. Vacant lot - Block 13, Lot 3.03

Not evaluated

Site of Steelman Tavern, ca. early 1800's. Sometimes called the Indian Ordinary. Archeological specimens suspected.

17. Thomas Chew Marshall House - Block 14, Lot 1

Key

Built 1818, two-story Federal vernacular construction. Asbestos siding over beaded clapboard; five bays second floor (two bays wide). Right side of house is gable fronted. Windows are 2/2 and 6/6. Interior side hall, double parlor with additions to the right (east). Interior retains some original detailing, i.e. back parlor mantel and window and door mouldings. Front parlor shows ca. 1880 renovations; i.e. removal of fireplace, enlarged windows, reeded door and window mouldings with carved wood rosettes in corners. One and one-half story summer kitchen now connected to rear of house. Has vertical sawn joists and floorboards, small scale 6/6 windows, closed fireplace. Well preserved outbuildings on grounds include a brick smokehouse, a clapboard privy (ca. 1850), chicken house and barn, carriage house.

18. Vacant lot on Marshallville Road - Block 14, Lot 2

Not evaluated

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19. John Campbell House - Block 14, Lot 3
Non-contributing
Modern two-story colonial reproduction.
20. Vacant lot on Mill Creek - Block 14, Lot 4
Not evaluated
Site of the Ann Marshall Stanger House, built 1814.
21. Alvin Copsetta House - Block 16, Lot 1.02
Contributing
Built ca. 1840, 2½-story, 3-bay, flush gable front, ell to right. Left section has one story flat roof porch on Tuscan columns. Windows are 6/1. End chimney on left section, and end chimney on rear of right section. Cedar clapboard siding, now covered with asbestos shingles.
22. Vacant lot - Block 16, Lot 2
Not evaluated
23. Jacqueline Camp House - Block 16, Lot 3
Contributing
Mid 19th century. Two story, 2 bay with pedimented heads over 2/2 windows. Full front porch on square posts with sawn brackets at posts and cornice. Main section is one bay deep.
24. Vacant lot - Block 16, Lot 4
Not evaluated
25. Capt. Belford Smith House - Block 16, Lot 5
Key

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Victorian, built 1852. Two stories. Three-bay facade, two bays deep, with rear addition. Raised-panel, double-leaf front doors with two light transom. 2/2 windows. Wood shingle roof, aluminum siding. Elaborate cornice brackets. Chimneys each end of main section. Tin-roofed, one-story lean-to added to left side rear addition.

26. Mary Ann Blair House - Block 16, Lot 6

Contributing

Mid-19th-century, 2½-story frame dwelling with one story ell to left. Two bays deep; 6/1 windows, asbestos siding.

27. Mill Creek Bridge

Contributing

In 1901, this pony steel truss bridge replaced an earlier, covered bridge, built in 1841. The present bridge is 33 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, and reuses the original stone abutments.

28. Glassworks Site - Marshallville Road and Tuckahoe River.

Not evaluated

The architectural remains and archeological representations of artifacts and features (observed and anticipated) at the site constitute significant cultural survivals, noteworthy as examples of early development of glassworking in New Jersey. Archeological specimens including artifacts, industrial wastes, and structural remains almost certainly remain below ground more or less in undisturbed contexts.

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relationship with ship building and marine transport. Although wharf remains (#2) are the only visible evidence of this operation, the Stille House (#1) was the home of a shipbuilder, and the Captain Belford Smith House (#25) was the home of a ship captain. The types and numbers of ships built in the area are not fully understood, but a partial list of identified vessels includes the Ann M. (1828, possibly built in Tuckahoe), the R. L. Loper (1859), the W. R. Van Gilder (1862), and the Jennie (1887).

Marshallville was a thriving community during the heyday of glassmaking. Thomas Gordon described it in 1834:

Marshallville, or Cumberland Works, contains from 30 to 40 houses, some extensive glass works belonging to Randall Marshall, Esq., at which much glass is manufactured, one tavern, and two stores. There is much shipbuilding carried on here on vessels of from 50 to 100 tons; soil sandy.

A map produced in 1862 shows four glass houses, a tavern, and over forty houses. The village also included two stores.

Marshall's enterprise included the construction of the village. He built small houses for his workmen, a store and a school. There seems to be no record of the early workers, but Company books that have survived from later years mention workers and customers. Two families that lived and worked there, the Hanns and the Wheatons, still have descendants living in southern New Jersey. The village schoolhouse was also used for Methodist religious meetings, though the Head-of-the-River Methodist Church (listed in the National Register) was near enough so that residents could travel there. Marshalls, Stilles, Burleys and Garretts--local families some of whose members were probably Marshallville residents--are buried in the Head-of-the-River Cemetery.

Randall Marshall built a home for Frederick and Ann Marshall Stanger (#20). This house was built near the factory where Frederick blew glass and acted as overseer. Randall, however, continued to live in Port Elizabeth and travel by horse to oversee the progress of his development. On these trips, he always visited his daughter Ann, who already had one daughter of her own and was expecting a second child. However, Ann, who was only twenty years old, died in 1815, a few days after the birth of her second child, a girl also named Ann. This Ann Stanger later married Franklin D. Edmunds. The Stanger house no longer exists.

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The Thomas Chew Marshall House (#17) was built in 1818, on the corner of the roads near the store (Site #4), by Randall Marshall, for his son. It is still in the family, and is supposedly the oldest house in Marshallville. Thomas Chew Marshall, the second child of Randall and Mary Marshall, married Experience Steelman; together they reared fourteen children. He apparently moved to Marshallville to follow his trade as a glass blower, or gaffer. Two of his sons Fred and Randall, learned to cut glass in the factory. His oldest son, Henry, was a gaffer. Thomas and Experience lived in this house the remainder of their lives.

The Mary Marshall Seeley House, (Site #15), was a two and one-half story frame dwelling, built in 1823 by Randall Marshall for his fifth child, Mary. The house no longer exists. Mary Marshall married Ebenezer Seeley in 1823. The Seeleys lived in Marshallville the remainder of their lives, and raised seven children. Their youngest child, Thomas Seeley, married Lydia Godfrey. They lived in his parent's home until Thomas' death.

The Dr. Randolph Marshall House (# 11), was built on land below Mill Creek, on the river side of the road, in 1834, by Randall Marshall. Randolph was the youngest son of Randall and Mary Marshall. He attended the School of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, and was to start his practice in Marshallville. In 1835, he married Sarah Hughes.

When Randall Marshall was nearly seventy years old, he evidently decided to build a brick house in Marshallville for himself, his wife Mary, and their daughter Hannah, who never married, so that they could live near his glassworks and his other children. This house was completed between 1820-1840, but Marshall apparently never carried out his intention. When he died in 1841, he still resided at Port Elizabeth and he was buried in the Quaker cemetery there. His widow and daughter then moved to the new house in Marshallville. Mary lived there for six years, dying intestate in 1847.

After Randall's and Mary's deaths, the Marshall estate was broken up among their heirs. Thomas Chew Marshall bought his house (#17) and more than 100 adjoining acres. His sister, Mary Seeley, bought her section. Dr. Randolph Marshall bought his share, including his brick house (#11).

The Stille House (#1), was built in 1836, by or for John Stille, on the site of the former Samuel Stille House. The Stilles were shipbuilders, and one was a partner in the Marshall-Stille Company, which operated a general store for Marshallville. (Garet Garrett, a writer of prominence, owned the Stille House

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from 1925 until his death in 1954. He was a financial writer for the New York Sun, the New York Times, and the Wall Street Journal. He was Editorial writer-in-chief of the Saturday Evening Post, and the author of several books. During his ownership, the property was called Yellow Hill Farm. Prior to Garrett, the property was owned by a family named Burley.)

The Capt. Belford Smith House (#25), was built by Dr. Randolph Marshall, Sr., for his daughter Ellen, and her husband, Capt. Belford Smith, in 1852.

Although several generally unobtrusive newer houses have been built, Marshallville appears to have been fortunate in the re-routing of Route 49, diverting traffic away from the village. The main street is now a lightly traveled road, carried over Mill Creek by a steel trussed bridge, built in 1901 (#29). This bridge replaced a covered bridge built in 1841. Plans are currently underway to replace the present structure.

The colonial reproduction house (#3) built by Garet Garrett in 1941 (Garrett also owned the Stille House) is of interest because Garrett built the house for use as a studio for himself, and did much of his writing there. Of further interest, this house (#3) was sold to Dr. Alison Price, who developed the nationally known antacid, Maalox.

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HISTORY OF TITLE TO GLASSWORKS SITE

1814- Joseph Falkenburg to Randall Marshall and Frederick Stanger
1847- T. and J. Van Gilder
1852- T. Van Gilder
1865- Sam Stille
1866- T. Henderson
1881- Peter Causland
1881- S. Wallace
1910- John Cleaver Diament
1922- Charles F. Hilderbrandt
1926- Allen E. Burchard
1966- James Daily
1977- Walter Gihorski

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PUBLISHED and COMPILED WORKS

Barber, John W. and Henry Howes, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey. New York: S. Tuttle, 1844.

Bowen, F. W. History of Port Elizabeth. 1885.

Boyer, George F.; and J. Pearson Cunningham. Cape May County Story.

Folger, Margaret A. Cape May County Magazine of History and Genealogy.
Marshallville article, p. 44,

Gordon, Thomas F. History and Gazetteer of New Jersey. Trenton, NJ. Daniel
Fenton, 1834.

Lee, Francis Bazely. Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New
Jersey, 1885.

Pepper, Adeline F. The Glass Gaffers of New Jersey. New York: Charles Scribner's
Sons, 1971.

The Reeves Family through Ten Generations, 1650-1930 compiled from notes of
Samuel V. Reeves. 1930.

Stevens, Lewis T. Steven's History of Cape May County. Cape May, NJ: 1897.

Who's Who in America 1956-57. Garrett, Garet entry.

MANUSCRIPTS

Deeds of Joseph Falkenburg to Randall Marshall and Frederick Stanger. 1811,
1814.

Marshallville Store Ledger Books and Marshall family records.

MAPS

Hartman, Charles S. Series, Map No. 1.

Rodger, Henry - 1839 Map.

Beers Map of Cape May County 1872.

Upper Township Tax Map.

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INTERVIEWS

Interview with Margaret A. Folger, owner of the Thomas Chew Marshall House (#17), and a fifth generation descendant of Randall Marshall, who built the glassworks. Feb. 1985.

Interview with J. Cleaver Diament, Owner of glassworks property and Randall Marshall House, 1910 - 1922.

OTHER

Tombstones in graveyards of Head of the River and Tuckahoe Methodist Churches and Port Elizabeth Quaker meeting.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The location of boundaries for the Marshallville Historic District was based on historical and architectural research, and an attempt to capture the aura of this early 19th century industrial village. To the south, the boundary follows the rear property lines of the houses on Marshallville Road, and abuts the rear lines of the properties that front on State Highway #49. As Route 49 was not constructed until 1930, and there are no structures associated with the village on this road, this delineation seems appropriate. To the west, there is a propane gas distribution facility and a construction machinery garage and yard site. This area was not a part of the old village. The Tuckahoe River was the northern limit of the village in the 19th century, and now provides a natural boundary for the district. On the east, the district boundary follows property lines. Beyond the boundary is a mixture of architecture. Some is late 19th century, but most is of the early 20th century and post World War II era. There is a very definite change as one walks east on Marshallville Road at this point. The old trees and early 19th century houses give way to a more open and obviously later settled area.

Marshallville appears to possess readily accessible archeological remains, either in the form of structural ruins or as surficial or buried deposits of cultural material. Even where all of the related structures have been razed, the archeological residues at, and inferentially, below ground remain in more or less undisturbed condition. This situation appears to result from the abandonment of facilities in the face of business failures or other factors without subsequent attempts to rejuvenate the enterprise or to reuse the facilities for other purposes. The economic obsolescence of this early factory location as a result of changes in transportation, industrial technology, and urbanization beginning by the third quarter of the 19th century seems to have favored the preservation of archeological remains.

UTM's:

- A - 18/519540/4350080
- B - 18/519780/4351900
- C - 18/519780/4351420
- D - 18/519100/4351500
- E - 18/518560/4351880
- F - 18/518980/4350480
- G - 18/519280/4350260
- H - 18/519100/4351840

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Inventory of Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Marshallville Historic District
Upper Township
Cape May County, New Jersey
Photographer: Guy Himmelberger
Negatives: Historic Preservation Society of Upper Township
3097 Shore Road
Ocean City, New Jersey 08230

March 1985

1. Site #1, Stille House
Camera facing west
2. Site #2, Shipyard Site
Camera facing west
3. Site #3, Garrett House
Camera facing north
4. Site #7, Randall Marshall House
Camera facing northeast
5. Site #7, Springhouse and outhouse located in the backyard of the
Randall Marshall House
6. Site #11, Dr. Randolph Marshall House
Camera facing north
7. Site #13, Vacant lot
Site of W. Burley House, built 1829, now demolished.
Camera facing south
8. Site #14, William Mahler House
Camera facing south
9. Site #16, Former site of Steelman Tavern
Camera facing south

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10. Site #17, Thomas Chew Marshall House
Camera facing south
11. Site #21, Alvin Copsetta House
Camera facing south
12. Site #23, Jacqueline Camp House
Camera facing south
13. Site #25, Captain Belford Smith House
Camera facing south
14. Site #26, Mary Ann Blair House
Camera facing south
15. Site #27, Mill Creek Bridge
Camera facing northeast
16. Site #28, Glassworks Site
Camera facing east
17. View west from Marshallville Road looking into District.
18. View from Marshallville Road looking east out of District.
19. View from Marshallville Road looking east into District.
20. View from Marshallville Road looking west out of District.
21. Intersection of Marshallville Road and Woodbine Road, looking east.
Site #17, Thomas Chew Marshall House on right.

MARSHALLVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT AND MILL SITE UPPER TOWNSHIP, CAPE MAY COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

