

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse

other names/site number Mickleton Friends Meetinghouse

2. Location

street & number 413 Kings Highway N/A not for publication

city or town Mickleton, Township of East Greenwich vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Gloucester code 015 zip code 08056

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/30/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrews Date of Action 2/28/97

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

SOCIAL: clubhouse

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

walls BRICK, CONCRETE,

WOOD: weatherboard, STUCCO

roof WOOD: shingle

other PORCH — WOOD, ASPHALT,

METAL: cast iron, BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1799-1942

1810-1941

Significant Dates

1799, 1810, 1919, 1941, 1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

1942 Alterations: Vincent Kling,

Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Gloucester County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ± 3.5 acres

Woodbury Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>479440</u>	<u>4404500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>18</u>	<u>479480</u>	<u>4404525</u>

3	<u>18</u>	<u>479500</u>	<u>4404500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>18</u>	<u>479630</u>	<u>4404650</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Margaret Westfield, Registered Architect; Rebecca A. Hunt, Preservation Specialist

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date July 1996

street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (609) 547-0465

city or town Haddon Heights state NJ zip code 08035-1706

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mickleton Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

street & number 413 Kings Highway telephone (Lois Price: 609/467-3120)

city or town Mickleton state NJ zip code 08056

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse is a two-story, brick masonry, Federal style building constructed in 1799 at 413 Kings Highway in Upper Greenwich (now Mickleton), Gloucester County, New Jersey. The four-bay, forty-five feet long by twenty-nine feet wide original building is constructed of red brick foundations and red brick walls laid in common bond with five stretcher courses between each header course. Red brick masonry chimneys flank both ends of the wood shingled gable roof. A one-story, forty feet long by thirty feet wide Annex, constructed in 1919, extends from the rear of the original building. A contributing site on the property is the graveyard surrounded by an iron fence which is located behind the Meetinghouse. At the northwestern end of the 3.5 acre lot which extends along Democrat Road, there is a one-story contributing structure known as the Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse. The original brick masonry section of this building, constructed in 1809-1810, is flanked by frame bookend additions. Both buildings and the graveyard on the property are owned and maintained by the Mickleton Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Photograph 1).

Description of the Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse (primary structure):

The existing appearance of the Upper Greenwich Meetinghouse reflects its carefully preserved exterior appearance and interior layout in combination with early twentieth century renovations that enlarged the building while maintaining a high degree of respect for the original design and detailing. The southeast elevation, facing Kings Highway, is the front facade (Photograph 2). This four-bay elevation represents a strict adherence to a double plan type of meetinghouse where one side is identical to the other. The bays are defined by the symmetrically arranged fenestration consisting of four original twelve-over-twelve windows on the first floor with raised panel shutters and four original twelve-over-eight windows on the second floor. On the first floor, in the center of each half of the elevation there is an original raised panel double-leaf door surrounded by a plain, pegged frame. The steeply sloped wood shingle roof has a brick chimney with a corbeled cap at each end. These chimneys were originally used for pot-belly stoves that heated the meeting rooms. The original molded cornice and bed molding at the roof line are contrasted by the early twentieth-century, larger molded cornice of the symmetrical wrap-around porch that divides the building at the second floor level. Six cast-iron columns support the porch roof, which covers herringbone-patterned brick paving with slate curbs. In the center of the building, at the second floor, there is a white marble date stone that is inscribed with the year 1799 to mark the year the building was constructed.

The northeast and southwest elevations are identical (Photographs 3 and 5). On the original section of both elevations, there are two twelve-over-twelve windows on the first floor with an original raised panel double-leaf door between them (Photograph 6), one twelve-over-eight window on the second floor, and one six-over-six window in the attic. The first floor windows on the southeastern side of the doorways have raised panel shutters and are original. The windows on the other side of the doorways that do not have shutters were added to match the original windows as part of the 1942 renovations. In the middle of each of these side elevations, there is a brick masonry enclosure for a vestibule and a restroom which was also added as part of the 1942 renovations. The brickwork of the additions is similar to the original building with the exception that there are six courses of stretchers

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between every header course instead of five. The raised panel double-leaf doors and pegged frames on these additions were carefully constructed to match the original doorways. The northeast and southwest elevations of the 1919 Annex are symmetrically divided into four bays, with the original southeast bay now enclosed by the vestibule and restroom additions. These bays are fenestrated with twelve-over-twelve windows on the first floor directly above twelve-light paired casement windows on the subterranean basement. The walls of the Annex are constructed of faceted concrete blocks on concrete block foundations. These walls were encased with red bricks laid in common bond with six stretcher courses between every header course during the 1942 renovations. In a similar effort, the original asbestos shingles on the gable roof of the Annex were covered with wood shingles during the 1942 renovations. A large red brick chimney with corbeled cap terminates the northwest end of the Annex at the gable-end peak. The wrap-around porch, which is the same as that on the front elevation, extends across the original building and the vestibule and restroom enclosure to cover both doorways. Similar to the front facade, the side porches are supported by six cast-iron columns, and the brick paving is arranged in a herringbone pattern with slate curbs.

The northwest or rear elevation is distinguished by a massive, two-tiered Colonial Revival style red brick chimney centered on the gable end wall of the Annex (Photograph 4). This chimney, with its corbeled cap and base closet with paired board-and-batten doors hung on strap hinges, was constructed during the 1942 renovations. Both the walls of this elevation and the chimney are constructed of red brick laid in common bond with six rows of stretcher courses between each header course. Flanking the chimney are molded barge boards and cornice returns. On both sides of the chimney mass, there are twelve-over-twelve windows that match those on the rest of the first floor of the Annex. On the southwest side of the chimney, there is a twelve-light paired casement window that matches the other windows on the subterranean basement. On the northeast side of the chimney, a doorway covered by a shed-roofed portico leads into the kitchen area of the basement. This door has four lights in the top half and two stacked panels in the lower half. The recessed northwest walls of the restrooms each have an eight-over-eight window.

The interior of the original building has one large meeting room on the first floor and four small rooms in the balcony area. The first floor has retained its original layout with the exception of the original partition that divided the room to create separate men's and women's assembly spaces (Photograph 7). The wood facing benches are arranged on a raised platform against the northwest wall. Two cylindrical wood columns support the original wood gallery beam that extends across the entire width of the building. The majority of the wood benches are arranged under the balcony. The floor is finished with wall-to-wall carpeting, as it has been for many decades. Natural finished, wide board wainscoting made of pine boards from the original attic flooring was installed on all of the walls of this room during the 1942 renovations. The original plaster walls and ceiling, including the sloped plaster ceiling under the gallery, have been well preserved. Winding stairs to the balcony, with closets below, are located in both front corners of the building (Photograph 8).

The existing appearance of the gallery reflects alterations made in 1929 which included leveling the floor and installing three partitions to divide the space into four classrooms for First Day School (Photograph 10). These rooms are uniformly finished with narrow wood flooring, narrow beaded board wainscoting, and plaster walls and ceilings. The northwest wall of the balcony is enclosed with

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thirteen six-over-six windows that open into the main meeting space. At the southeast side of these rooms, the floors retain their original curved upward slopes, and old benches are arranged against the walls (Photograph 9).

Symmetrical vestibules and restrooms are located beyond the raised two-panel doors on the northwest walls of the first floor meeting room in the original building. These vestibules are currently the main entrances to the building because they connect to the meeting room in the original building, the first and basement floors of the Annex, and the restrooms. The ladies' restroom, with its original early twentieth century sink and toilet, is located on the southwest side of the building. The men's room, with its original sink and a modern toilet, is directly opposite the ladies' room on the northeast side of the building. Both vestibules are finished with carpeted floors and steps, natural finished wide pine board wainscoting, and plaster walls and ceilings. In the partition between the vestibule and the restrooms, there is a fifteen-light transom. The restrooms have raised two-panel doors and are finished with linoleum flooring and plaster walls and ceilings.

The first floor of the Annex, accessed by stairs leading up from the vestibules, is a large open room with a one foot-high and ten feet-deep raised platform along the entire width of the room at the northwest end (Photograph 11). This platform can be further divided into three small rooms by curtains that hang on ceiling tracks. The northwest wall is also distinguished by a brick fireplace with a molded wood mantelpiece (Photograph 12) and flanking wood bookshelves. On the opposite wall — the northwest wall of the original building — there are four eight-over-eight windows that allow vision, light, and ventilation between the original building and the first floor of the Annex. Similarly, there is one eight-over-eight window in each wall between the Annex and the vestibules. The first floor of the Annex is finished with wall-to-wall carpeting and plaster walls and ceiling. Additional details include a wood picture rail on all walls and four chain-suspended light fixtures.

The basement of the Annex is accessed by stairs leading down from both vestibules and an exterior door on the northwest wall. This room is divided into a large room occupying most of the space and a nine and a half feet-wide kitchen and serving enclosure along the northwest wall (Photograph 13). The partition between these two spaces has a doorway with a stacked five-panel door on each end and two large curtained openings for serving food. The doors to the vestibule stairs and in the adjoining closet under the stairs are also stacked five-panel doors. On the northwest side of each vestibule stair, there is a narrow shelved closet with a board-and-batten door. The finishes of the main space and the kitchen include a linoleum tile floor, narrow beaded board wainscoting, and plaster walls and ceilings. Additional components on this floor include four steel columns under the central northwest-southeast beam in the large room, an original sink in the west corner of the kitchen, double-panel cupboard doors below the kitchen counter, and a modern heater in the center of the kitchen.

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Description of the Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse (contributing structure):

The Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse is located at the northwest end of the property, at 12 Harmony Road (Photograph 14). The central, three-bay, red brick masonry section of the building is the original part of the one-story, twenty-seven feet by thirty feet building that was constructed between 1809 and 1810. This section has retained its original twelve-over-twelve windows that flank the arched portico entrance. In 1863, the southeast frame addition was constructed, but very few original details other than the gable roof have been retained. The existing appearance of this southeast section is similar to an enclosed porch with its full-height, multi-pane windows on all exterior walls. The northwest, two-bay section is a frame kitchen addition that was constructed in 1941. All sections of the building are unified by a gable roof with wood shingles. The original stone chimneys in the center of the original building and at its southeast gable end have been replaced by a large red brick chimney at the northwest gable end of the original building. The interior of the building was extensively altered during 1941 renovations to rehabilitate the building for use as a community center.

Description of the Graveyard (contributing site):

The ell-shaped graveyard is located near the north corner of the Annex. It is enclosed by a simple iron fence articulated with curved rods and arrow tips. Simple, low gravestones mark the graves, which date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse at 413 Kings Highway in Mickleton, New Jersey is historically significant as a well-preserved example of a Federal, double plan, Quaker Meetinghouse with architect-designed Colonial Revival improvements. The original, two-story brick masonry section of the building was constructed in 1799. In the early twentieth century, a wrap-around-porch replaced the two front porticoes, and a rear, concrete block Annex was added in 1919. In 1942, under the direction of architect Vincent Kling and with financial assistance from Amos J. Peaslee, the Annex was encased in brick to be more compatible with the original building, and Colonial Revival improvements were made to the interior of both sections of the building. A second building on the site is the 1809-1810 Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse. This small one-story building as well as the graveyard site near the Meetinghouse contribute to the historic significance of the property. The Mickleton Meetinghouse meets National Register Criteria C for Architecture because it is an outstanding example of a Quaker building type known as the two-story double plan Meetinghouse. Furthermore, it is one of the oldest surviving examples of this type of building in the Delaware Valley and particularly unique for its architect-designed Colonial Revival improvements.

Significance of the Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse (primary structure):

The Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse is the second, but the only surviving, meetinghouse built for the Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting, now known as the Mickleton Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.¹ With the growing size of the Meeting, the Friends began to look for a site on which to build a new, larger meetinghouse in 1797. William White, a deputy surveyor, was responsible for determining that the north corner at the crossroads of Kings Highway and Democrat Road was "the right spot."² Samuel Mickle, for whom the town would be named,³ and Samuel Tonkin owned this land. On August 15, 1799 Samuel Mickle sold one and a half acres and Samuel Tonkin sold one half an acre to the Meeting for one dollar.⁴ In the same year, the construction of the new two-story double plan meetinghouse was completed. The bricks are documented to have been fired on William Batten's farm near the adjoining town of Clarksboro, and William White was master of the kilns.⁵ The building's original appearance was almost identical to its appearance today except there is now a wrap-around-porch instead of the original doorhoods. On the interior, two original components that have long since been removed were a partition that divided the main room into separate rooms for each gender and a sounding board that protruded from the back wall. Horse sheds were constructed on the new property from material from the earlier meetinghouse which was demolished circa 1799.⁶ Although no longer extant, these horse sheds were still standing c.1920 (Photograph 15).

In the nineteenth century, there were several improvements made to the Meetinghouse and site. In 1815, the property was expanded when Samuel Mickle donated an additional two rods and thirty-six perches of his land behind the meetinghouse.⁷ During the Quaker schism that occurred in the second quarter of the century, the majority of the local Friends sympathized with the beliefs of Elias Hicks. Eventually, the Hicksites took over the meetinghouse, and those with Orthodox beliefs moved to the Woodbury Preparative Meeting.⁸ Alterations to the Meetinghouse during the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century include the replacement of the original doorhoods with

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simple porticoes in 1849, the removal of the partition dividing the meeting room in 1898, and the installation of new seats in 1900.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the Meetinghouse was expanded and renovated to the appearance that has survived today. Due to the prosperous era of the early 1910s and expanding membership, an addition was constructed in 1919 onto the back of the original building. This addition, known as the Annex, was constructed of faceted concrete block with an asbestos shingle roof. The first floor of the Annex is a large assembly space, and the basement is a large room with a kitchen partitioned off at the back. Ten years later, the gallery in the original building was leveled and divided into four classrooms.⁹ In 1942, the Meetinghouse was renovated in the Colonial Revival style under the direction of Philadelphia Architect Vincent Kling with financial support from Amos J. Peaslee (1887-1969) and his wife Dorothy Quimby Peaslee (1890-1972). Amos J. Peaslee was a prominent local citizen who was also important in national and international circles as the former United States Ambassador to Australia, Deputy Special Assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American delegate to the 1919 Versailles peace talks, a commander in the Navy, the first secretary-general of the American Bar Association, and an international lawyer.¹⁰ The 1942 renovations were targeted towards creating a more historically-compatible appearance that was respectful of the original building. The three most dominant components of these improvements were encasing the faceted concrete block walls of the Annex in common bond brickwork and installing a wood shingle roof over the asbestos shingles; enclosing vestibules and restrooms on either side of the building with similar common bond brickwork; and installing wide pine board wainscoting in the first floor of the original building and the Annex, much of which was salvaged original attic flooring.

The Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse meets National Register Criteria C for architectural significance because it is a rare surviving example of an early two-story double plan meetinghouse with architect-designed Colonial Revival improvements. The present exterior appearance of the building is that of the original 1799 main structure with a compatible rear addition and early twentieth-century porches.

Significance of the Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse (contributing structure):

In March 1808, Samuel Mickle and Samuel Tonkin each sold one acre and five perches of land behind the Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse for one dollar to the Meeting on which to build a school.¹¹ By January 4, 1810, the twenty-seven feet by thirty-three feet, one-story, brick masonry schoolhouse was completed.¹² Four days later, the school opened for educating both Quaker and non-Quaker youths in the area with George Mickle as the first teacher.¹³ In September 1863, a clapboard-sided frame addition was constructed on the southeast end of the building.¹⁴ This schoolhouse was the only school in the village until 1874 when a Select School was established in the newly constructed Upper Greenwich Hall.¹⁵ The first public schoolhouse was built in 1877 at the nearby intersection of Kings Highway and Quaker Road.¹⁶ Since both of the later buildings have been demolished, the Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse was not only the first school in the area, but it is also the oldest and the only survivor.

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One hundred years after the plans were laid for the schoolhouse, the Meeting closed the school because of decreasing enrollments.¹⁷ Between 1910 and 1926, the building was leased to the East Greenwich Board of Education who used it as a public school for the lower grades.¹⁸ Subsequently, the Y.M.C.A. removed the desks, undertook repairs, installed electric lights, and painted the building in 1926 for use by their organization and for other community meetings. In 1933 and 1937, the significance of the schoolhouse was recognized when it was recorded by the Historic American Building Survey (NJ-256). In 1941, under the direction of architect Vincent Kling and with financial support from Amos and Dorothy Peaslee, the building was rehabilitated for use as a community center. These alterations included replacing the walls of the frame addition with full-length multi-pane windows to create an enclosed porch; building a kitchen addition with a large chimney on the northwest side of the original building; and, on the interior of the original building, introducing modern finishes and exposing the attic framing. On December 28, 1941, the building, then known as the "Little Red Schoolhouse" as it is today, was formally opened as a community center, the function that it still serves today.¹⁹

The Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse is proposed for listing as a contributing rather than a primary structure due to the lack of interior historical integrity. Unlike Kling's improvements to the meetinghouse, the alterations made to the schoolhouse do not respect the original appearance of the building.

Significance of the Graveyard (contributing site):

The graveyard was established shortly after the Upper Greenwich Meetinghouse was constructed in 1799. The oldest section of the graveyard is the area that extends parallel to the northeast elevation of the building. The rear section of the graveyard is still in active use. The graveyard is a significant contributing site on the property because of its association with the establishment of the meetinghouse and the numerous old families buried there, including the Mickles, Thompsons, Odgens, Heritages, Haines, Bordens, Carters, and Peaslees.²⁰

Endnotes:

1. Salem Quarterly Meeting History Committee, *Salem Quarter: The Quakers of Salem Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends in New Jersey from 1675-1990* (Printed in Pennsville, NJ, 1991), Private Collection of Elizabeth T. Scott, p. 176. The original Meetinghouse (now demolished) was built in 1759 on Solomon Lippincott's property (Elizabeth R. Scott, *Some Old Houses of Mickleton, New Jersey and Their Families* [Printed in Paulsboro, NJ, 1981]). This meetinghouse was described as a "high one-story building of middling size of good cedar material" (*Salem Quarter*, p.174). Prior to gathering in this building, the Friends met at Solomon Lippincott's house beginning in 1756, and they were known as Solomon's Meeting. The Meeting was part of the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting until 1785 when it became part of the Woodbury Monthly Meeting, (*Some Old Houses of Mickleton, New Jersey and Their Families*). In 1935, the name of the Meeting was changed from Upper Greenwich Preparative Meeting to the Mickleton Preparative Meeting (*Salem Quarter*, p.181).

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2. *Salem Quarter*, p.176
3. The name of the village was changed from Upper Greenwich to Mickleton in 1869 after the railroad was constructed to avoid confusion with another town named Greenwich on the same line (MAAR Associates, Inc., Gloucester County Cultural Resource Survey [Prepared for the County of Gloucester, 1987], County of Gloucester, p.48)
4. Elizabeth T. Scott, *Some Old Houses of Mickleton, New Jersey and Their Families* (Printed in Paulsboro, NJ, 1991), not pagenated
5. Centennial Committee of East Greenwich Township, *East Greenwich Township Centennial 1881-1981* (Printed in Camden, NJ, 1981), p.36
6. Cenntennial Committee of East Greenwich Township, p.37
7. *Salem Quarter*, p.177
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*, p.181
10. Obituary for Amos J. Peaslee, "Amos J. Peaslee, Ex-Envoy, is Dead," *Gloucester County Times*, August 30, 1969, Private Collection of Amos Bond. The Peaslee family house in Clarksboro where he was born survives on the well-preserved, expansive family estate.
11. *Salem Quarter*, p.72
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Ibid.*, p.73
14. *Ibid.*, p.74
15. *Ibid.*
16. Centennial Committee of East Greenwich Township, p.27
17. *Salem Quarter*, p.74
18. *Ibid.*, p.75
19. *Ibid.*, p.76
20. Elizabeth T. Scott, Interview by Rebecca A. Hunt, February 22, 1996

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bond, Amos. Interview by Rebecca A. Hunt. February 13, 1996.
- Centennial Committee of East Greenwich Township. *East Greenwich Township Centennial 1881-1981*. Printed in Camden, NJ, 1981. Private Collection of Elizabeth T. Scott.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse
Mickleton, Gloucester County, NJ

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES CONTINUED

5	18 zone	479585 Easting	4404690 Northing
6	18 zone	479480 Easting	4404625 Northing

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

As shown on the accompanying Tax Map of East Greenwich Township, the Meetinghouse, Schoolhouse, and graveyard occupy Lot 1 of Block 802, encompassing approximately 3.5 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the contiguous 3.5 acres of the parcel that has been historically associated with the Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse. This includes the 1.5 acre parcel sold by Samuel Mickle and the 0.5 acre parcel sold by Samuel Tonkin on August 15, 1799 for \$1 to the Meeting for construction of the Meetinghouse, the additional property (2 acres, 10 perches) sold by the same men in March 1808 for the construction of the School, and another 2 rods and 36 perches of land donated by Samuel Mickle in 1815. However, a portion of this land has been lost to road widenings and 1.13 acres is now separated from the main parcel by Harmony Road and serves as a neighborhood playground. Therefore, only the 3.5 acres remaining with the Meetinghouse are being nominated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse
Mickleton, Gloucester County, NJ

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

1. Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse
2. Gloucester County, New Jersey
3. Rebecca A. Hunt, Photographer
4. February 13, 1996
5. Negatives held by:
Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035
(609) 547-0465
6. View of property, looking north. Meetinghouse is in foreground. Portico of schoolhouse is visible in left background.
7. Photograph 1 of 15
6. Southeast/Front Elevation.
7. Photograph 2 of 15
6. Southwest Elevation.
7. Photograph 3 of 15
6. Northeast Elevation.
7. Photograph 4 of 15
6. Northwest Elevation.
7. Photograph 5 of 15
6. Detail of first floor doors and windows at northeast corner of Southeast Elevation.
7. Photograph 6 of 15
6. Meeting room on first floor of original building, looking northeast.
7. Photograph 7 of 15
6. Stairs to gallery in south corner of meeting room on first floor of original building, looking south.
7. Photograph 8 of 15

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National Park Service

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse
Mickleton, Gloucester County, NJ

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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6. Southwest classroom in gallery of original building, looking southeast.
7. Photograph 9 of 15

6. View looking southwest through gallery classrooms from northeast classroom.
7. Photograph 10 of 15

6. First floor of Annex, looking southeast toward original building.
7. Photograph 11 of 15

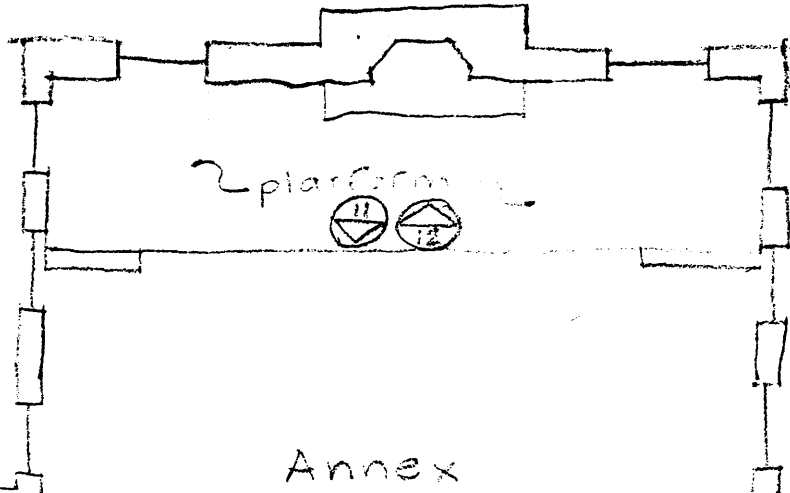
6. Fireplace on northwest wall of first floor room of Annex.
7. Photograph 12 of 15

6. Main room in basement of Annex, looking west. Door to kitchen section and curtained serving window are visible on right background of photograph.
7. Photograph 13 of 15

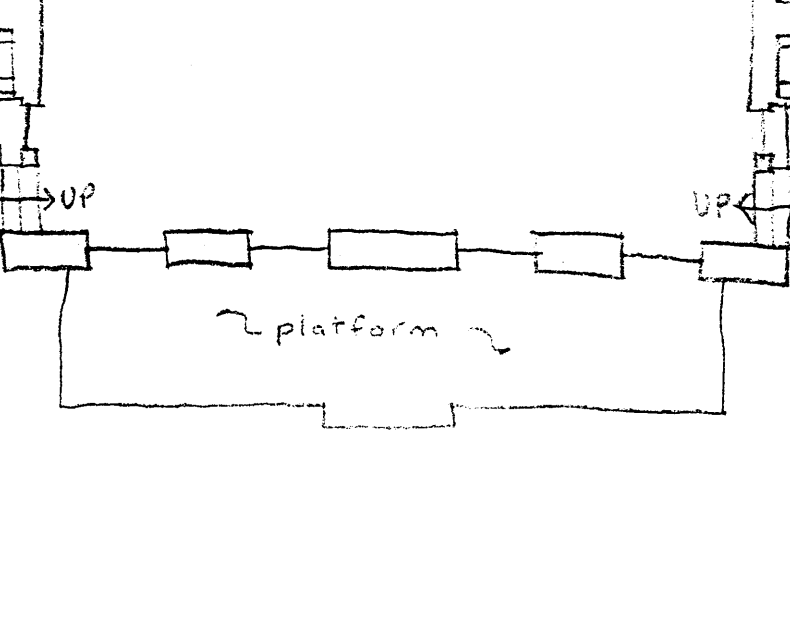
6. Southwest/Front Elevation of the Upper Greenwich Schoolhouse.
7. Photograph 14 of 15

6. Historic photographic view, looking west, showing Meetinghouse with block annex and horse sheds in background, c.1920.
7. Photograph 15 of 15

NW



Annex



Original Meetinghouse

SW

NE

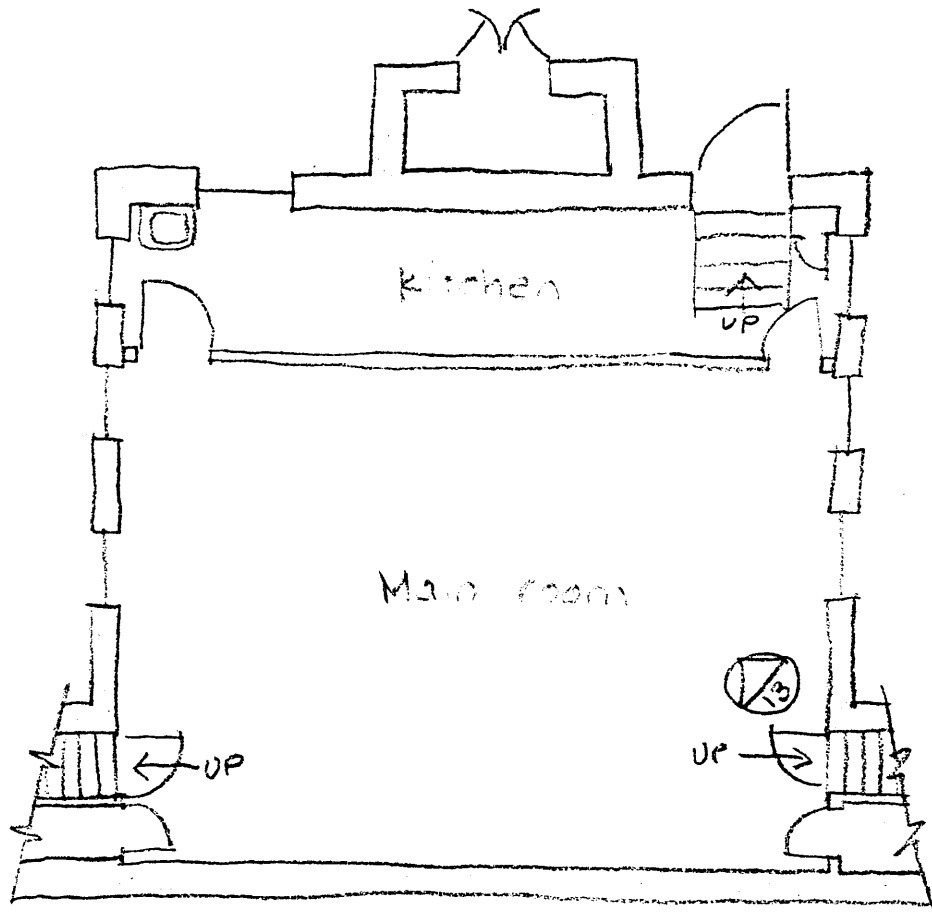
SE



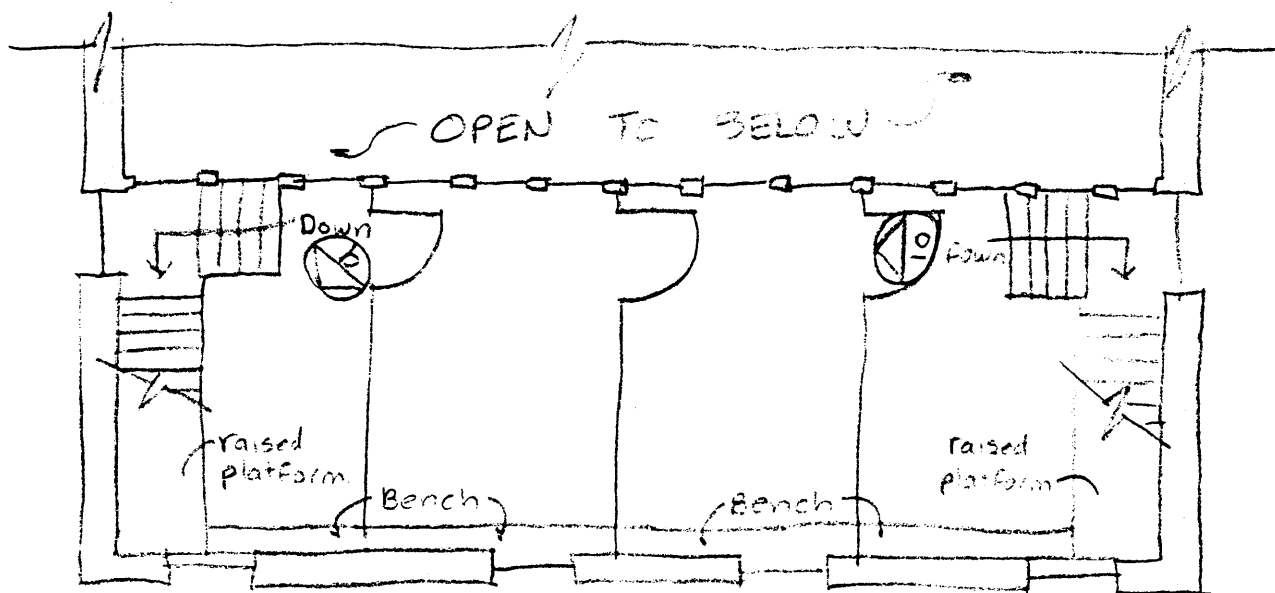
Gloucester County, NJ

UPPER GREENWICH FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

FIRST FLOOR. N.T.C.



BASEMENT OF ANNEX



BALCONY OF ORIGINAL MEETINGHOUSE



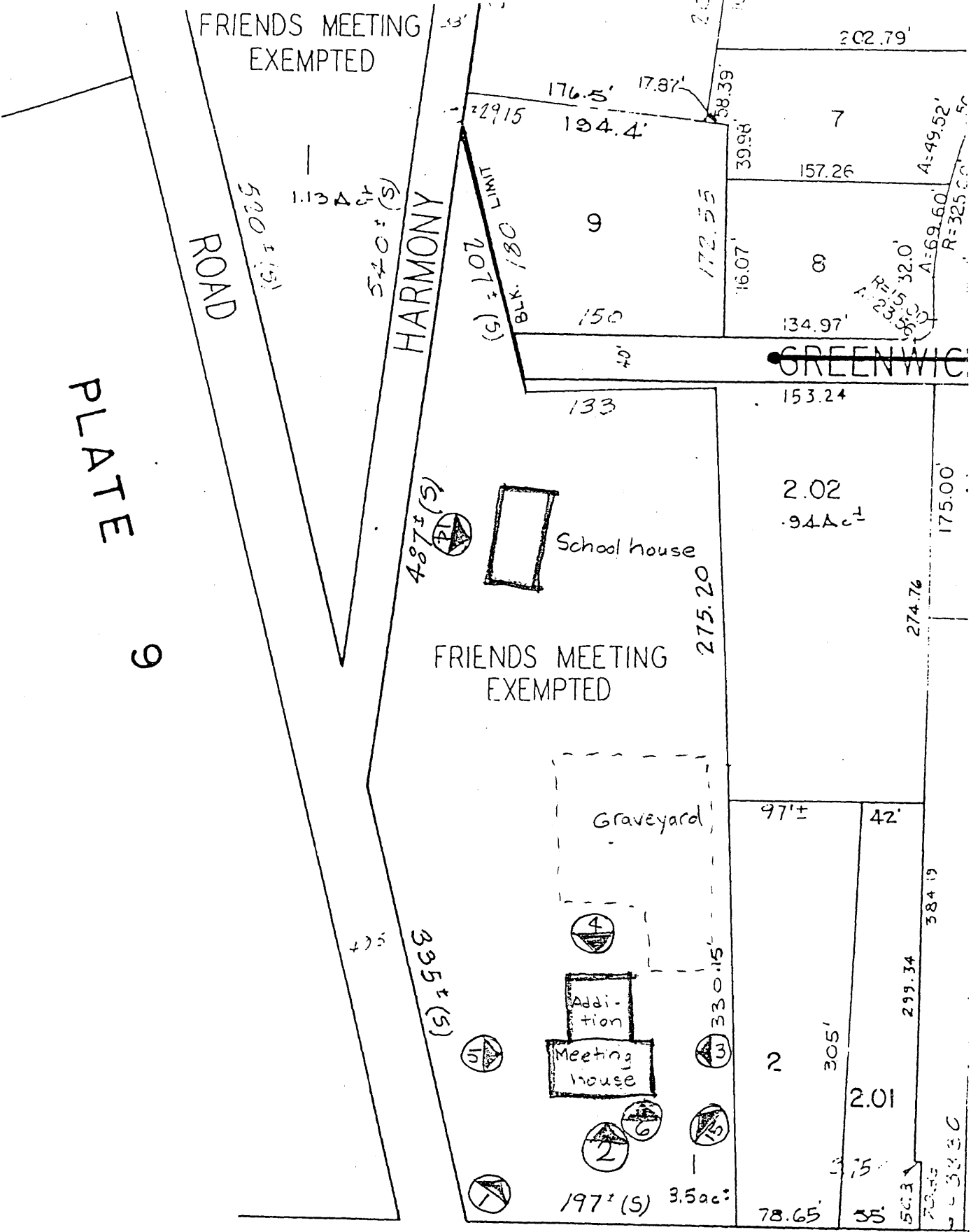


PLATE
9

FRIENDS MEETING
EXEMPTED

HARMONY

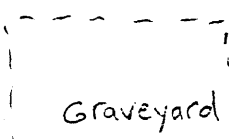
GREENWICH



School house



Meeting house



Graveyard



Township of East Greenwich Tax Map

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse, Block 802
Gloucester County, NJ

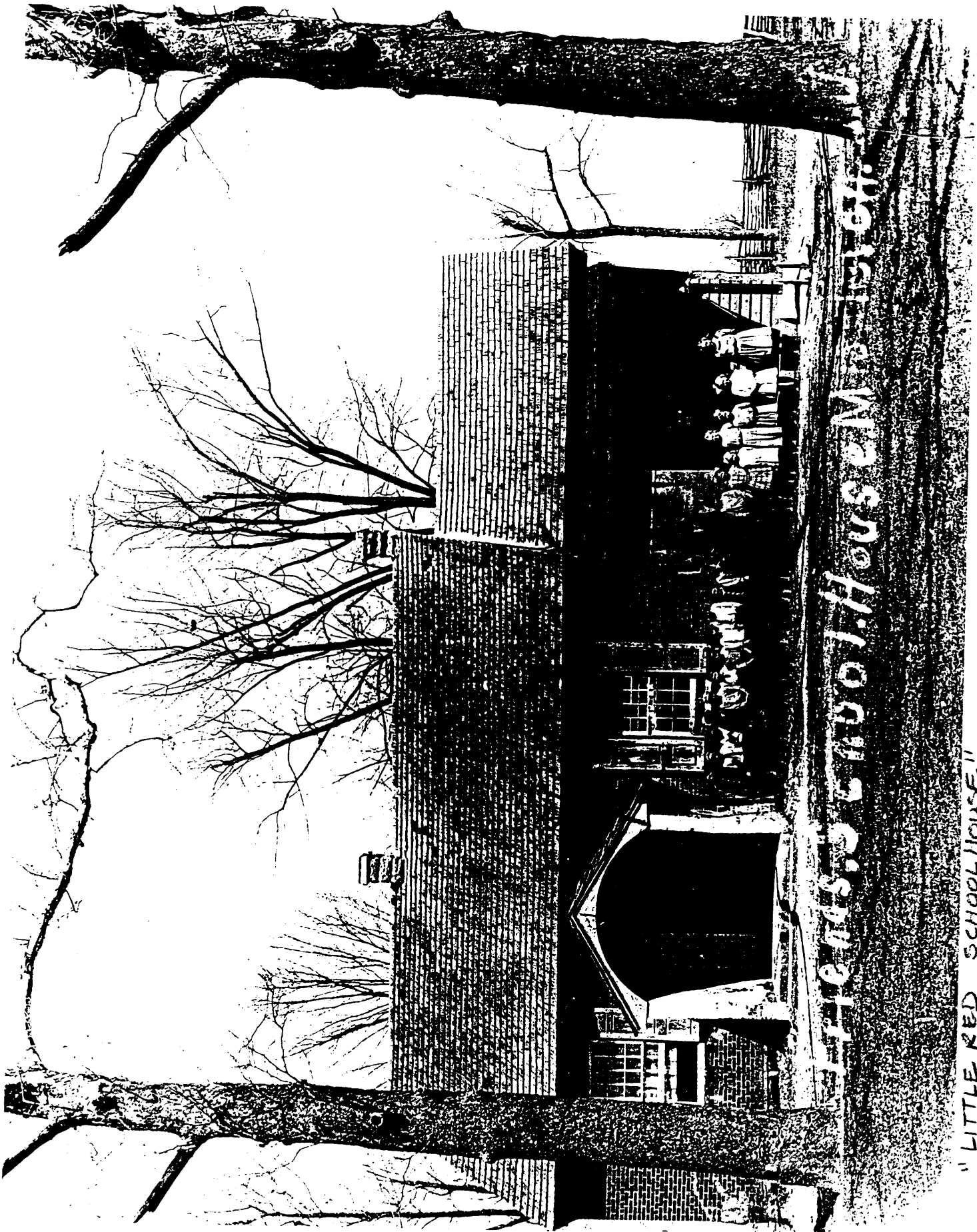
Lot 1



MICKLETON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE , 1883
(DRAWING BY C. B. , HANGING IN MEETING HOUSE)

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse, E. Greenwich Twp., Gloucester County, NJ

schoolhouse, Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse, E. Greenwich, Gloucester County, NJ



Friends' Schoolhouse Museum

"LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE"
EARLY 1900'S (presented by Mr. Jack Weatherby, 1973) GCHS

Upper Greenwich Friends Meetinghouse, Gloucester County, New Jersey



MICKLETON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE C. 1964
(PHOTOGRAPH BY JACK E. BOUCHER, GLOUCESTER CO. HISTORICAL SOCIETY FILES)