

Introduction

This brochure includes a Self-Walking Tour of the Village of Marlton, and a Self-Motor Tour of the outlying area of Evesham Township. Also included in the brochure are numbered boxes on the maps to help with the location of buildings. The write-up on each building includes the number of the building on the map, the address, the name of the original owner and the date of construction.

Tourists, please respect the privacy of the residents and their homes.

Codes:

**** - Demolished***

Sources of Information

Deeds, Legal Documents and Maps
Old issues of the Central Record and Mt. Holly Herald
Evesham Township Records
Local Residents

With Acknowledgments to the Original Research Committee

Edna Wirth, Chair
Madaline MacIsaac
Laura McClelland
Rose McElhone
Virginia Sandler

***Revised & Reprinted 2017
by the Evesham Historical Society, est. 1977***

*Date of Original Publication - September 1988
Reprinted - October 1999
2nd Reprint - August 2017*

Brief Historic of the Development of the Village of Marlton

Prepared by Edna H. Wirth

In the mid 18th century, a hamlet began to develop at the junction of the Great Road (Main Street) and Old Road (North Locust Avenue). The hamlet included Inskip's general merchandise store, a schoolhouse and a scattering of early settlers' houses. In 1780, John Hammitt, a carpenter, added a tavern and his home. The hamlet gained stature in 1808, when Hammitt's tavern was chosen for Evesham's post office, with the official name, "Evesham Post Town".

The next owner of the tavern, Venicomb, built a stillhouse, a blacksmith shop and a wheelwright shop to accommodate the increasing number of customers.

The third postmaster, Samuel Swain, named the tavern "Rising Sun" and the hamlet adopted that name. At this time, two major improvements diverted attention to another location, a new cross-roads, the present intersection of Main and Maple. Swain recognized its potential. He purchased a lot (the 7-11 lot), built a two-story tavern and set up the post office in it.

The first "building boom" was in the 1830's and 1840's. During that period there were about 30 new residences, two churches, a one room school house, a tannery, more blacksmith shops, a drug store, and the first doctor's office in the village.

It was in 1845 that postmaster Swain had the post office name changed to Marlton. It was named for marl, a greensand fertilizer that was mined locally. In 1849, Swain sold the tavern to Joseph Shivers, who added the 3-story Bareford Hotel to the front of the tavern.

In 1878, the township "fathers" held their first meeting in the new Town Hall and the children enjoyed a new two room brick school. The arrival of a railroad in 1881 gave the economy a real boost.

At the turn of the century, there was a frenzy of organizing - a water company that laid the first water mains, a fire company, a gas works, a newspaper and a circulating library. Other services available were a butcher shop, cabinet shops, barber shops, shoemaker, sawmill, Saturday auctions at Endicott's stockyard and a racetrack behind the Bareford Hotel.

With the advent of the car, villagers went further afield to shop. The village then became more residential in nature.

Historic Village of Marlton Self Walking Tour

West Main Street

0

26 W. Main Street

Marlton's first post office building, 1957. Prior to this time the U.S. Post Office had rented space for 149 years in nine different buildings in the village. In 1976, the present facility on East Main Street was erected.

1

27 W. Main Street

Amos Sacks residence, 1927. Mr. Sacks was a shoe-maker.

2

19 W. Main Street

William Garwood residence, 1913 . Garwood was the village constable. In 1926, Garwood was hired at 50¢ an hour to operate Marlton's first electric traffic light, which was both automatic and hand controlled. The signal was atop a pole which was set in a cement base. The constable sat on a small seat which was attached to the pole. A room in the Garwood home accommodated the public library for a few years.

3

15 W. Main Street

Arthur Haines residence, 1845. Haines was the local tanner. He operated his father's tannery, which was located behind his house (1826-c. 1860).

4

11 W. Main Street

Dr. Benjamin Brick residence and office, 1902.

5

**** 14 W. Main Street***

Site of Henry Dunphey's carriage and Wagon Builder's Shop. The house at the left was Dunphey's residence 1895.



6

9 W. Main Street

Joseph M. Brick retirement residence, 1871. Brick was the prosperous merchant who owned the store at 1 E. Main and many other properties.

7

1 W. Main Street

Isaac and Lydia Stokes store, 1823 .The date of building and Stokes' initials are on a plaque in the east peak. There is a smaller house within the big federal style building. It was discovered when Al Meyers, in 1972, tore down the inside walls to make room for new offices. The little house is in the right side of the building. It was the home of the freed slave and brickmaker, James Mintas, who purchased 15 acres on this corner in 1798.

At that time, there was no Maple and Main intersection, only Main Street, then known as the Great Road or Manahawkin Trail. Mintas had no near neighbors. Isaac and Lydia used Mintas' house as living quarters and built an addition to the east side for a store. It was a store for 116 years. The owners were Evens, Lord, Brick, Haines and McNaul. It was a post office for five years.

8

2 W. Main Street

The William Hammitt building, c. 1835. The building has the distinction of being rented by the U.S. Post Office more years than any other building in the village of Marlton - 45 years. It also served as the village drugstore for about 64 years. The most well-known druggist and postmaster was William Zelley. He also was an active public servant and author of History of Cropwell Friends Meeting. Postmaster Roland Buccialia served 30 years. The building has housed a card and gift shop, a luncheonette and ice cream parlour, the Cranberry Scoop.

E^{ast} Main Street

9

*** Corner of E. Main Street and N. Maple Avenue, Site of Current 7-11**

The former site of the Bareford Hotel, 1850. The Bareford Hotel was 110 years old when it was torn down. The three story hotel with 22 rooms was built in 1850 by Joseph Shivers. Shivers added the hotel to the front of the Rising Sun Tavern, which Samuel Swain built in 1820. The U.S. Post Office rented space in the Rising Sun Tavern for 25 years - Samuel Swain, postmaster. At that time, the official name of the post office was Evesham. Swain wanted it changed to Marlton, naming it for marl, a greensand that was mined locally and used for fertilizer. He sent a petition to Washington, signed by local residents, requesting the change. The name was officially changed to Marlton on August 6, 1845.



*The Bareford Hotel, and once was
also the Post Office*

The name of the tavern-hotel was changed to the Bareford Hotel when Sarah Bareford purchased the property in 1865. Her son, Uzziel, became the proprietor. It was a busy place. The stagecoach dropped off mail and passengers three times a day. There were two barns, several horse sheds, a harness shop, a racetrack, two wells, an orchard, a garden and a marl hole. Sheriff sales were conducted on the premises. The hotel was passed down through several generations of the Bareford family until 1958, at which time it was sold to Thomas B. Hazelton, the last owner. In 1965, the familiar landmark was razed.

1 E. Main Street

10

Brick store, 1875. This building is the third to be built at this location. All three were general merchandise stores, operated over a period of 114 years by four generations of the Brick family, William, Joseph I. brothers, Henry and Joseph M. and Henry's son, Clayton. The first building was an arcade. The second was a two story building which was moved in 1875 to the corner of S. Maple and Oak Avenues. The three story building was erected the same year, 1875, by brothers Joseph M. and Henry Brick. The partnership was dissolved and Henry became the sole owner. Henry prospered. He opened a second store in Gibbsboro and purchased many other properties, including a cranberry bog and piggery. Henry kept the post office in his store for 20 years. His son, Clayton, carried on the business until 1930.

11 E. Main Street

11

Henry Brick building, c. 1880. This building housed several "firsts" - Marlton's first newspaper, the Central Record (1896); Marlton's first circulating library and Marlton's first bank (1927-1968). The U.S. Post Office rented space here for four years - Franklin Endicott, postmaster. It was also a residence, a barbershop, a beauty salon and a variety of other shops too numerous to mention.

12

14 E. Main Street

George Cline residence and barber shop, 1892. The U.S. Post Office rented space in a small shop on the property for seven years.

13

*** 15 E. Main Street**
Site of Charles Chew's butcher shop.

14**19 E. Main Street**

Charles Chew's residence, 1903 . Chew was the local butcher. To handle his thriving business he had a slaughter house, a smoke house, a windmill, a barn for carriages and delivery wagons and a butcher shop on the property. The lovely Queen Anne style house, with its stained glass windows, descended to the Fowler heirs. Nephews carried on the butcher business. Chew's carriage barn has been renovated for commercial use.

15**23 E. Main Street**

Original Methodist Church, 1838. The little church was moved to this location when the Methodists built their high steeple church in 1858.

16**25 E. Main Street**

John Evans' double house, c. 1840. Evans, a prosperous farmer and surveyor, willed one side of the house to his son, David, and the other side to his daughter, Rebecca. Later owners converted it into a single family dwelling. The carriage barn has survived.

17**27 E. Main Street**

Isaac Stokes' double house. Stokes, storekeeper at 1 W. Main Street, built this house as an investment. For a few years a room was used to house the public library.

18

24 E. Main Street
Ed Wells residence, 1913.

19

26 E. Main Street

Marlton Fire Company No. 1, 1898. The Fire Company was organized February 16, 1898. A temporary firehouse was built in back of Brick's warehouse at the corner of E. Main Street and S. Maple. To sound an alarm, a steel locomotive drive wheel tire was struck. The equipment was a hand-drawn hose cart with 600 feet of hose. By the Spring of 1899, the company had acquired a hook and ladder truck, hand extinguishers, and a dozen leather monogrammed buckets. By 1900, there was enough money to buy a building lot on E. Main Street. On January 17, 1903, they occupied their new building. The fire engine was a Thomas Flyer, purchased in 1917. The fire company raised money by socials, entertainments and donations. In 1950, the original firehouse was moved back to make room for the addition. In 1972, the addition was expanded for the snorkel. In 1983, a workroom was added.

20

31 E. Main Street

Elijah Bryant shop, c. 1840. The Lloyd Gaskill family converted the shop into a residence.

21

35 E. Main Street

John Lewallen store, 1844. The building was used as a store for 92 years, a post office for seven years. (Lewallen and Samuel Taylor, postmasters). In 1920, the Ed Crain family converted the old store into an ice cream parlour.

22

39 E. Main Street

Benjamin Marple residence, c. 1842.

23*** 43 E. Main Street**

Site of Marlton Methodist Church, original moved to 23 E.



Main St. (#15). Two more churches were built on the site along with a parsonage. All were demolished by 1957. The old "Marlton United Methodist Cemetery, est 1838" which was behind the church is accessible from Oak Avenue.

24**45 E. Main Street**

William Ernest residence, 1842, built by Asa Braddock. In 1913, Isaac Farrow built additions to west side. In 1943, Edyth Farrow opened Marlton's first beauty parlour in the building.

25**49 E. Main Street**

Asa Braddock's double house, 1840. Braddock also built houses on Oak and Locust Avenues.

26**55 E. Main Street**

Baptist Church and Cemetery, 1840. The Baptists first met in a schoolhouse at Willow Bend Corner. In 1804, they organized and built a temporary meeting house nearby. In 1840, they dedicated a new church in the village at the present location on E. Main Street. The educational building was added in 1959.

27**52 E. Main Street**

Isaac Stokes residence, 1842. Isaac Stokes, storekeeper, built this lovely house for his retirement. He lived only three years afterwards to enjoy it. The well-known Ezra Evans, benefactor, surveyor, and active public servant, was the next owner. At Ezra Evans' death, Sheriff Henry C. Lippincott purchased the house. Henry's son, Mark, inherited the property next. Mark operated a coal yard, a weighing station and farmed part of the 30 acre property. Mark's son, Mark Jr., was honored for the 50 years he served as a volunteer of the Marlton Fire Company. The public library was housed here for several years.

60 E. Main Street

28

George Haines residence, 1894. The builder was Smith; cost, \$2,017. Haines was a blacksmith and wagon builder. He owned the *blacksmith shop at E. Main Street and S. Locust Avenue.

29

64 E. Main Street

Joshua Evans residence, c. 1820.

30

66 E. Main Street

Herbert Fowler residence, 1908. Harry Riley, a local painter, owned the property for 61 years.

31

65 E. Main Street

Clayton Brick residence, c. 1898. Builder John Farrow. A well-preserved, high-style Queen Anne house. Clayton Brick inherited, from his father, two merchandise stores, a cranberry bog, a piggery and several other local properties. He was a public benefactor.

32

69 E. Main Street

George Middleton residence, c. 1890.

33

**** E. Main Street and S. Locust Avenue***

Site of Kain-Haines blacksmith and wagon building shop, c. 1815. The shop was originally located across the street. Blacksmith Charles Kain moved it to this location about 1850. Charles Kain's son, Benjamin, inherited the business. The next owner was George Haines, blacksmith and skilled wagon builder. Haines' grandson, Alfred Middleton, converted the



E. Main St. at Locust Ave. Benjamin Kain's Blacksmith Shop

building into a gas service station. The shop was demolished in 1954, when Middleton sold the property. Marlton 's last blacksmith, Harry Ross (pictured) served in the shop for 57 years.

34

44 S. Locust Avenue

Benjamin Kain residence. This building is another example of an original house being completely subsumed within new additions. The original house was built by Ann Eves Venicomb, c. 1825. Blacksmith Charles Kain purchased the house and farm in 1848, and moved his blacksmith shop onto the property. Charles' son, Benjamin, enlarged the house and carried on the blacksmith business.



S. Locust Ave. The home of Benjamin Kain

35

74 E. Main Street

Charles Kain residence, c. 1830. This handsome federal style house was built in two sections - the original west end by Charles Wills and the east wing by Charles Kain, the blacksmith. Kain, an active public servant, owned several properties in the village. The attorney, Thomas Evens, owned the property for 50 years. In 1956, it became Marlton's first funeral parlor, John Stewart-Director.

36

76 E. Main Street

Charles and Sarah Kain's retirement home, c. 1848. It was also the residence and office of Township Clerk, Alfred Fegley, (1949-1955). The Marlton Grange held monthly meetings here when it was owned by Howard Evens.

37

78 E. Main Street

William J. Evans retirement home, 1903. Evans was a prosperous farmer. For many years Evans served as treasurer of the Marlton Turnpike Company.

38

70 E. Main Street and N. Locust Avenue

Rising Sun Tavern, 1780. Evesham's first tavern and first post office were housed in this building. In 1803, the U.S. Post Office chose the tavern for Evesham's first post office under the name "Evesham Post Town." Samuel Swain, tavern-keeper and postmaster, named the tavern "Rising Sun." By 1820, activity was shifting to the new crossroads at Main and Maple. Swain wanted to be a part of it.

He purchased a lot at the new corner, built a tavern and setup the post office in it. Business at the old tavern dwindled. In 1840, Hon. Zebedee M. Wills remodeled it into a lovely home for his family. It is the oldest existing building in the village.

North Locust Avenue

39

5-7 N. Locust Avenue

Charles Kain's double house, c 1850. Built for renting.

40

9-11 N. Locust Avenue

Site of Rising Sun Tavern's *stillhouse, c. 1815.
For a time, North Locust Avenue was known as
Whiskey Street.

41

13 N. Locust Avenue

William Adams residence, c. 1850.

42

15 N. Locust Avenue

Joseph C. Lippincott residence, c. 1850.

43

17 N. Locust Avenue

Issac Jones' residence, c. 1910. Also the residence of Harry
Ross, the village's last blacksmith.

44

19 N. Locust Avenue

Stacy Morton's residence c, 1850. Around the
1900's, Ed Sowby had a cabinet shop here.

45**21 N. Locust Avenue**

Asa Braddock, local builder, c 1850. Home of Mark Wills for many years.

46**23 N. Locust Avenue**

George T. Middleton residence, c. 1890. Home of the Chris Powell family for many years.

Cooper Avenue**49**

Photo taken about 1909. The Railroad Station at Station (Cooper) Avenue

*** Cooper Ave.
and Rt. 70**

Site of railroad station. The Haddonfield Marlton-Medford Railroad was active for 50 years (1881-1931). Rt. 70 was laid on the bed of the railroad tracks.

50**15 Cooper Avenue**

Mark and Ethel Lippincott residence, 1911. Later, they occupied the 1844 House on E. Main Street.

51**9 Cooper Avenue**

Aunt Abby Evans residence, c.1913. Abby and her young children moved here when her husband died. Her husband was a fruit farmer.

52***7 Cooper Avenue***

Bowman Lippincott residence, 1915.

53***16 Cooper Avenue***

Mary Stratton residence, c. 1900. Builder John Farrow.

54***14 Cooper Avenue***

John Farrow residence, 1902. Builder John Farrow sold to Alfred Loftland 1909. "Gray Goose Tea Room" -1928 Mrs. Helen Rogers served tea, lunch and special dinners.

B ***Blue Anchor Street******Rt. 70 and******Blue Anchor Street*****55**

Chosen Friends Lodge, c. 1882. This building was formerly located on N. Maple Avenue. The Lodge and Grangers met regularly on the second floor. The first floor accommodated a variety of stores over the years-post office for 16 years. In December of 1977, Virginia Stojanov purchased it for \$1, moved it to its present location and converted it into Old Marlton Inn. It is now the Weichert Realty Building.

N ***North Maple Avenue*****56****** N. Maple Avenue and Rt. 70***

Site of Soap Factory, c. 1886). Other businesses housed in the building were machine shop, Ford agency, toy making, plant growth tablets, etc. It was also temporary quarters for public school classes during the construction of the addition to the Old Marlton School on S. Maple Avenue.

The Soap Factory, at the corner of N. Maple Ave. and what is now Rt 70



57***28 N. Maple Avenue***

Joseph Foster residence, c. 1880.

58***26 N. Maple Avenue***

George Smith residence, c. 1880.

59***24 N. Maple Avenue***

Franklin Endicott residence, 1846. Originally this house was a Milford Glass Factory worker's house. It was moved to this location from Kresson. Endicott enlarged it and decorated it with bric-a-brac. Behind the house was Endicott's stockyard. Cows, horses, mules and oxen were housed in stalls in his big horseshoe shaped building. Periodically, Endicott went out West to select his stock, bringing them back by train. He sold them at auctions on the premises. He also operated a store, was postmaster four years and served a term as County Surrogate.

60***22 N. Maple Avenue***

John Muir residence, c. 1873.

61**** 25 N. Maple Avenue***

Site of Stacy Bareford residence, 1886. Later it was the residence of George T Middleton, proprietor for many years of the store at 1 W. Main Street.

*The home of George Middleton,
more recently Watson's Lumber Yard*



64***16 N. Maple Avenue***

Samuel Taylor residence, c. 1848.

65***14 N. Maple Avenue***

Franklin Hendrickson residence, c. 1892.

66***12 N. Maple Avenue***

Allen Evans residence, c. 1856. Also, home of Harold Van Zant for whom the Van Zant School in Woodstream is named.

67***10 N. Maple Avenue***

Aubrey Dunphey residence, 1898. Builder John Farrow. Dunphey was the local plumber. His company laid Marlton's first water mains, built Marlton's first "Water Works" located on Evesham Avenue (1897), drove artesian wells, built windmills and was the Marlton Fire Company's first Fire Chief. He served as Township Clerk for 34 years from an office in his home.

68***2 N. Maple Avenue***

William Hammitt residence, c. 1835. This building was used as a residence until 1940 when the Middleton family sold it. Soon after, it was converted for business use.

South Maple Avenue

69

9 S. Maple Avenue

Polly Brick residence, 1833. This house, built by Charles Stokes, was originally located at 19 E. Main Street. A late owner was Mary (Polly) Brick, widow of William Brick, William and Mary were parents and grandparents of the well known Brick merchants. A later owner, Charles Chew, a butcher, decided to move the house to make room for his new Queen Anne style home. Chew sold it to merchant Clayton Brick, who moved it to its present location on S. Maple Avenue in 1903.

70

11 S. Maple Avenue

The William I. Brick store, c. 1830. Originally this building was Brick's store, moved to this location from 1-3 E. Main Street in 1875, when the Bricks expanded their business with a new three-story building.

71

S. Maple and Oak Avenue

Old Marilton School, 1878. The Oak Avenue end of the present Board of Education Administration Building originally was a two-room school house. A close observation will reveal the outline of the bricked-in original windows. At that time, the township was divided into five districts. One room school-houses served the four outlying districts. In 1918, six rooms



were added to the village school; in 1930, four more rooms added; and then in 1978, the building was converted into administrative offices.

72

26 S. Maple Avenue

Reuben Sparks residence, c. 1865. For many years it was the residence of the Venable family and the tax office during the long tenure of the tax collector, Lou Venable. Martha Venable, an educator was active in politics, the Baptist church and welfare.

73***30 S. Maple Avenue***

Charles Stokes residence, c. 1845. For many years it was the residence of the Walter Winner family, local plumbers.

74***32-38 S. Maple Avenue***

The four houses at this location were built by Isaac Stokes, storekeeper; used as workers' houses, c. 1823-1845.

75***29 S. Maple Avenue***

William Albright residence, 1889.

76***39 S. Maple Avenue***

John Sharp residence, c. 1900. Builder John Farrow. A later resident was Florence V. Evans, for whom the public school on Rt. 73 was named.

77***37 S. Maple Avenue***

Josiah Matlack residence, c. 1850.

78***46 S. Maple Avenue***

Hope Pine residence, c. 1836. In the 1850's wheelright, William Kain, renovated the house with Gothic Revival style elements. The Victorian metal fence and carriage barn have survived. The Morrison family owned the property for 50 years.

81***61 S. Maple Avenue***

Job and Martha (Eves) Ballinger residence, 1790. Job and Martha's house is subsumed in the north side of the two-story part of the house. The Harry McElhone family added to the house, converting it into an attractive colonial style home. Harry McElhone Jr. served as Mayor of Evesham Township.

Oak Avenue**82****** Oak Avenue***

Site of Evesham Township's first Town Hall. The one-room building was built in 1878. Town meetings and elections were held here for 88 years; a pot-bellied stove in one corner, a jail cell in another and a platform for the Township Committeemen in a third corner. When the schoolhouse became overcrowded, it served as a classroom (*1966).



Oak Avenue , Old Town Hall

83**** Oak Avenue***

Site of the Gas House. The abandoned Gas House was moved to 12 Evesham Avenue. In 1903, the Gas House was built by the Marlton Heat and Power Company (dissolved in 1926). There were about 20 street gas lights. There was a street gas light in front of the Bareford Hotel, and an overhead light that was raised and lowered by pulleys and ropes fastened to corner poles. There was a lamplight in front of the original Methodist Church. Schoolboys lit the lamps at sundown, and put them out at daybreak.

Horace Garwood, lamplighter, related that at age 14, he was paid \$15.00 a month to make the rounds twice daily, and to wash the globes once a month. A little ladder was provided for the lamplighter to reach the globe; but Horace preferred to use his bike, one foot on the bike and the other on the lamp crossbar. Horace had company on his rounds, his little dog, Sport. While Horace was lighting a lamp, Sport would run ahead and wait at the next light until his master arrived. Horace served between 1921-1923. Other lamplighters were Charles McNinney, Jack Fowler and Joe Elbertson.

Oak Ave. The Gas House, later moved to Evesham Ave



84

Oak Avenue

Elijah Briant residence, c. 1835. For many years it was the residence of the Dove family. Ethel Dove served as tax collector from 1960 to 1982.

**** Oak Avenue***

Site of Community House. The Community House was a Fort Dix barracks. Local residents hauled the barracks to Marlton on trucks and converted the barracks into a Community House in 1923. It was a busy place, a center for sports, parties, dances, musicals, plays, commencements and organizational dinners. It was most famous for oyster suppers. It was not unusual to serve 1,000 or more suppers in an evening. Just about the whole town turned out to help prepare, serve and clean up. On March 21, 1958, a heavy wet

85



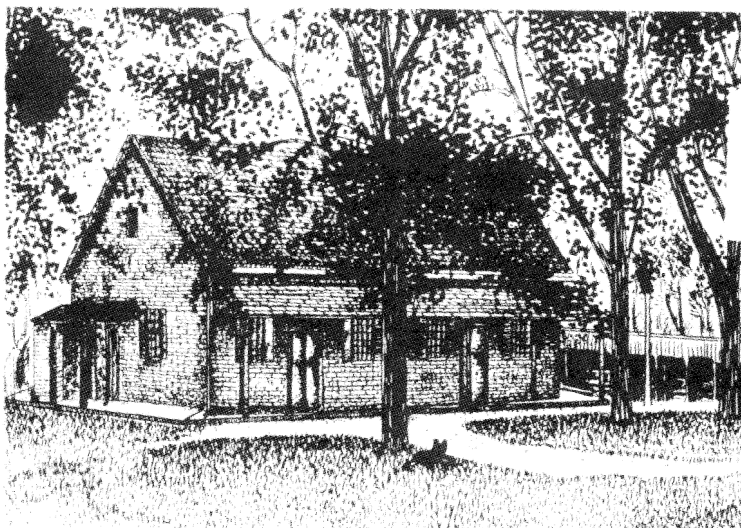
Oak Ave. The Marlton Community House. The roof collapsed from heavy snow in 1958

snow caused the roof to collapse (pictured). The only part that could be salvaged was the oyster frying kitchen.

86

40 Oak Avenue

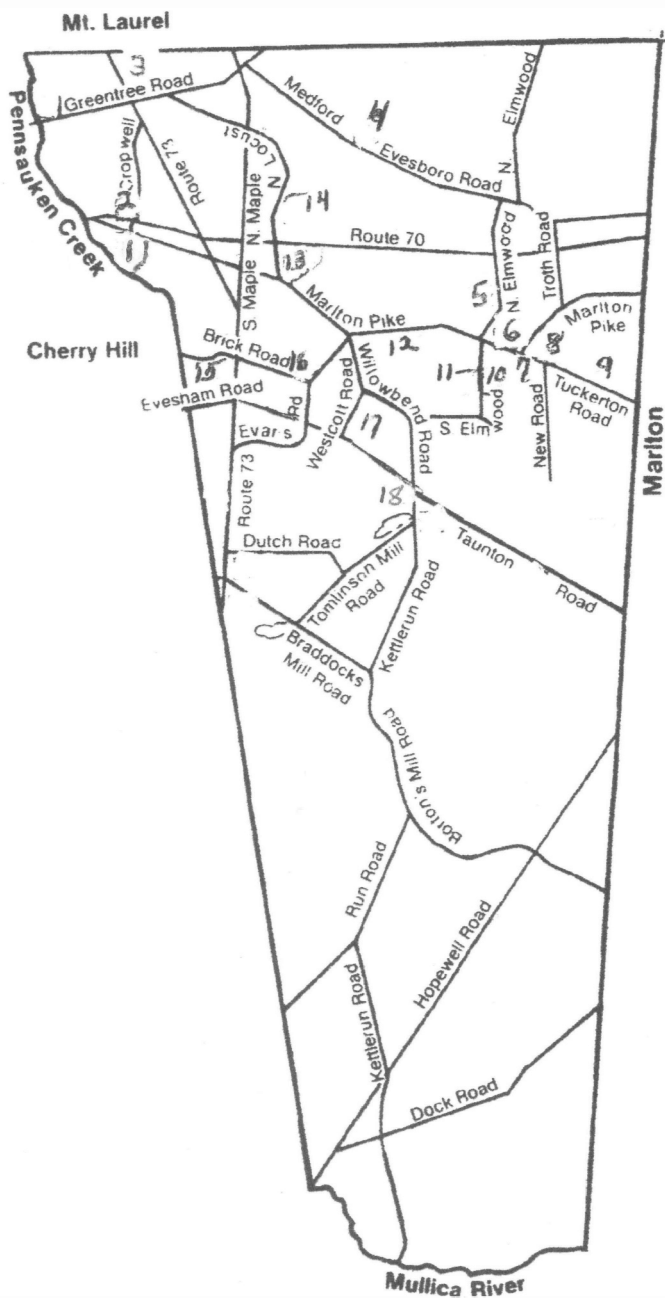
Built by Asa Braddock, c. 1845.



Cropwell Meeting House

*West Marlton Pike and South Cropwell Road (see #1 of Motor Tour)
Cropwell Meeting held meetings in the schoolhouse until they built their
brick meeting house in 1809.*

Historic Evesham Motor Tour



Outlying Historic Sites in Evesham Township

Motor Tour

Cropwell Friends Meeting House & Schoolhouse

802 South Cropwell Road

1

The Meeting House was built in 1809. Except for the installation of electricity, the Friends have retained the integrity of the original building. The brick building reflects the prosperity of the Friends at the time. They first worshiped in a nearby schoolhouse in 1794. The existing schoolhouse was built in 1866 and used until 1877. It presently serves as the caretaker's residence.

Thomas Eves House, c. 1720

42 Hamilton Road

(For best view of the house turn right on Hillcrest Road)

2

Only the foundation of the original Eves house remains. The old house was torn down and a duplicate built on the foundation. British Commander, Lord Cornwallis, slept here during the British encampment and retreated through Evesham Township on June 18 and 19, 1778. The proximity of a spring and stream to provide water for the men and horses may have led Cornwallis to this choice. John Lippincott owned the farm at the time. Later additions to the house in 1840 and 1860 were made by Freedom W. Lippincott.

Thomas Hollinshead House 1776

18 Stow Road

3

The west peak is dated 1776. The top initial "H" is for Hollinshead, the "T" for Thomas and the "L" for Lydia, his wife. Hollinshead inherited the property (450 acres) from his grandfather, Thomas Eves II. On the historic days of the British encampment and retreat through Evesham Township in June of 1778, Hollinshead's two daughters were just 10 years and three months old when the family was warned that the British soldiers would use Greentree Road for their retreat to Philadelphia in June of 1778. Being devout Quakers, with no desire for combat, they evacuated the home. According to historians the family buried what valuables they could, cut the rope in the well and fled with what they could carry on foot or by wagon. No doubt British officers slept in Hollinshead's new home.

4

Thomas Hewlings House, 1832

Evesboro-Medford Road & Barn Road (GPS - 100 Barn Road)

The stones for this cement coated stone house were dug out of Hewlings Mount. The house and mount are located on the original 2,492 acre plantation which William Hewlings purchased in 1684. The great-great-grandson of William Hewlings, Amos, built this house in 1832 for his son, Thomas who inherited the property in 1862, 30 years later. Only two families farmed this land, six generations of Hewlings and two generations of Stows.

5

Cooper-Evans House, c. 1773

251 North Elmwood Road

"Elmview" - the original Joseph Cooper house is subsumed in the north half of this ornate house. David Evans, the next owner, doubled the size of this house, c.1850. Evans' daughter Lydia and her husband Benjamin Cooper added the Italianate features. Benjamin, a prosperous dairyman, made good use of the meadows on the farm. Evesham Township, the current owner, acquired the property with Green Acres assistance.

6

Isaac Evans House, c. 1750

921 Marlton Pike East

This house sits on the original 1,000 acre plantation purchased by William Evans in 1701. He signed deeds with both Margaret Cooke and with Himeron, leader of the local Lenape tribe. Even though several additions and changes have been made over the years the house contains many original details. It is believed that this house was on the 'underground railroad' as later renovations revealed a secret passageway, with foot-holds, within the walls between the two chimneys. In the attic, entrance was made into the passageway through a secret opening in the floor of a cupboard. If necessary, "runaway" slaves could hide in the passageway or escape via it to the cellar. The house is also said to be home to a ghost known as "Uncle Charlie".

7

Nathan Evans House, c. 1756

960-980 Marlton Pike E & Tuckerton Road

This house also sits on the original 1,000 acre Evans plantation. Nathan purchased 233 acres from his father Thomas Evans in 1756. He died just thirteen years later and the property was divided among his four young sons.

8

Pine Grove Chapel, 1906

1000 Old Marlton Pike East

Now a Baptist Church, the building was recently renovated.

9

Davis Rogers House

1010 Tuckerton Road

The date of the building is unknown, but an 1849 map shows Davis Rogers as the owner. The three story hip-roofed windmill water tower with wooden water tank stands to the right of the house. It is the only one in the township.

10

Jacob Evans House, 1860

120 South Elmwood Road

The house sits on the tract that Nathan Evans purchased from his father, Thomas. In later years Nathan's descendants sold to his brother, Jacob's descendants. Still later the Cooper family, descendants of Nathan's older brother William, became owners. The farm has been in the "Evans" family continuously since 1701, the date William Evans purchased the original 1,000 acres.

11

Thomas Evans House, 1775

123 South Elmwood Road

In the brickwork of the dated east peak are the initials "E" for Evans, "T" for Thomas, and "M" for his wife, Mary (Eves). This house also sits on the original 1,000 acre Evans plantation. It is surrounded by prime farmland and a beautiful spring that provided clear water for the family and their animals. The last farmer on this site was Robert Jaggard for whom the Jaggard school was named. The 175 acre property was purchased by Evesham Township in 1975, with the aid of the Green Acres Program. The house is now home to the Center for the Arts.

12

William Evans House, c. 1740

501 Marlton Pike East

This is the oldest existing house on the 1,000 acre Evans plantation. William, eldest son of Thomas Evans and grandson of the original William Evans, received 200 acres as a gift from his father. Two families and their descendants have occupied the home, the Evans' for 211 years and the Bowker family since 1912. Two brick additions were made to the original frame house. The house contains original doors, latches, wooden partitions, winding stairs and a cooking fireplace.

13

William J Tomlinson Mansion, c. 1860

Plymouth Dr. & Tomlinson Lane

This ornate Italianate style 14-room mansion was owned by William Inskip (Inskip) Tomlinson and his descendants continuously until it was purchased by the United Methodist Church in 1962. Between 1907 and 1911, a second floor bedroom was used as a classroom for Quaker children. According to an architectural study, it is one of the best examples of Italianate architecture in New Jersey.

14

John Inskip House, c. 1771

10 Madison Court

The original house, built in 1725, burned in 1770. The back section of the current house is believed to have been built on the same foundation in 1771. Two major additions were made during the 1800's to create the beautiful home as it stands today. Also on the property are an original four-seat privy and a butcher shop that once stood on Main Street. The property is now owned and maintained by the Evesham Historical Society as a museum of local history.

15***Joseph & Lettice (Eves) Evans House, c.1788*****119 Brick Road**

The house sits on the original Eves plantation. Lettice inherited the farm from her father, Joseph Eves. The west side of the building is the original house. The property descended down through the Eves-Evans family until it was purchased in 1934 by Maurice Horner, author of History of Evesham Township.

Jacob Wills House, 1789**6 Brick Road****16**

The house is an excellent example of 18th Century architecture. Research indicates that the clapboard middle section was the original house. In the east gable are the 1789 date and "W" for Wills, "J" for Jacob and "M" for Mary, his wife. Jacob was the great-great-grandson of the famous pioneer doctor, Daniel Wills. The house is located on the original 1888 acre tract of land that Jacob's grandfather, James Wills acquired in 1737.

17***William & Susan Evans House, c. 1822*****2 Bill's Lane**

This early 1800 farmhouse was built in three sections, thus there are two foot thick walls within the house. The only known date is that the attic above the third floor was plastered in 1822. The property was operated as a dairy farm by the Evans family until 1969. Cherokee High School, Marlton Elementary and Marlton Middle School all sit on the original farm. The house itself is now owned by the Lenape Regional High School District.

***Benjamin Lippincott House,
1787*****200 Tomlinson Mill Road and pond beyond****18**

Daniel Lippincott built the first sawmill on this property. Benjamin inherited the mill tract from his father in 1777 and 10 years later built this home. After the sawmill was replaced by a gristmill it changed ownership several times to Jennings, Engle, Tomlinson and Evans. Evesham Township became owners of the pond and surrounding lands, excluding the house, through the Green Acres Program with the State paying half and William Evans donating the other half.