

Peter Mott was a free Black man, a 19th century preacher and Sunday School superintendent in Snow Hill, New Jersey, the former name for Lawnside. He was a farmer, a landowner, a laborer and a plasterer. The community's population grew with fugitives from slavery, others freed by nearby Quakers and by the efforts of abolitionists.

Elizabeth Ann Thomas married Peter Mott in 1833 in Gloucester County, New Jersey. She may have been born in slavery

They built their home in Snow Hill around 1845. In the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses the Motts reported they were born in New Jersey; only in 1870 -- after the Civil War -- did they say their birthplaces were Delaware and Virginia. Each was designated "B" for Black.

## UNDERGROUND RAILROAD MUSEUM

"You may wish to know why so much secrecy about a place known as Free Haven. Well, it was a place of freedom to an oppressed people, so much so that they with thankful hearts called it Haven, and the secrecy was to conceal their habitation from the oppressors." --Charles Smiley, "The True Story of Lawnside," Camden, New Jersey, 1921

peter Moth

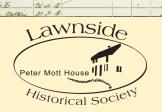
According to oral tradition, the Rev. Mott carried freedom seekers in his horse-drawn wagon to members of the Society of Friends in Haddonfield and Moorestown. Residents passed down stories of local women cooking more food to help Mrs. Mott feed her furtive guests. Bounty hunters were confounded by the community's dense woods and freemen who were ready to fire off shotguns. In one case, a newspaper reported the sound thrashing residents gave two suspected spies sent by slave catchers.

Peter Mott died in November 1881. His death certificate listed the cause of death as heart disease. Elizabeth Ann died two years earlier. The Rev. Mott was buried at Mount Pisgah A.M.E. Church cemetery on Mouldy Road by Edward Miller, originator of the area's Miller Funeral Home. His grave is no longer marked.

1881

The Mott House, Lawnside's oldest house, was placed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 1994. Giles Wright, director of Afro-American History for the New Jersey Historical Commission, who with Clarence H. Still, conducted tours of the Mott House noted its triple significance as an Underground Railroad site owned by an African-American abolitionist in an African-American community.

Today descendants of those who ran away, bought their freedom or were manumitted, still live in the town. Among these families are the Arthurs, the Coopers, the Bells, and the kin of William Still, "the Father of the Underground Railroad."



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## **VISITING HOURS**

Saturdays 12 - 3 PM other times by appt.

## CONTACT

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## SOCIAL MEDIA

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