

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *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 listed in 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 Mount Pleasant School
other names/site number Five Points School; Richwood School; Richwood Academy

2. Location

street & number 836 Lambs Road not for publication
city or town Harrison Township vicinity
state New Jersey code NJ County Gloucester zip code 08062

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I 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 of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy SHPO Assistant Commissioner for Community Investment & Economic Revitalization
State or 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 this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____	_____	_____

Mount Pleasant School
Name of Property

Gloucester County, NJ
County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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)

EDUCATION - school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE - museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival - vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls asbestos over wood clapboards
roof asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more 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.
[X] 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1870

Significant Dates

1870

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fletcher, James (builder)

Sharp, Thomas (builder)

10. Geographical Data

Mount Pleasant School

Name of Property

Gloucester County, NJ

County and State

Acreage of property 0.80 acres

Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

(Note to Preparers: NJ HPO will complete this portion of the Registration Form for all Preparers, based on the coordinates derived from the Site Map or District Map that HPO produces.)

1. Lat 39.722037 Long -75.161219
2. Lat 39.721742 Long -75.160835
3. Lat 39.762124 Long -75.166224
4. Lat 39.721791 Long -75.161601

(NJ HPO will place additional coordinates, if needed, on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet for Section 10.)

Boundary Justification Statement

(Explain, on the section sheet following the Verbal Boundary Description, how the chosen boundaries meet the requirements for boundary selection and are the most appropriate boundaries for the nominated property or district.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eryn Boyce and Patrick Harshbarger

organization Hunter Research, Inc. date December 8, 2022

street & number 120 West State Street telephone 609-695-0122

city or town Trenton state NJ zip code 08608

Additional Documentation

(Submit the additional items with the completed form that are outlined in the "Standard Order of Presentation" that NJ HPO provides. Each page must contain the name of the nominated property or district, and the State and the county in which the property or district is located. Consult with NJ HPO if you have questions.)

Property Owner

(Either provide the name and address of the property owner here or provide the information separately to NJ HPO. Check with NJ HPO for other requirements. All owners' names and addresses must be provided, including public and non-profit owners, but their presence on the form, itself, is not required).

name The Harrison Township Historical Society

street & number PO Box 4, 62 South Main Street telephone 856-478-4949

city or town Mullica Hill state NJ zip code 08062

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. The proper completion of this form and the related requirements 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.

Direct questions regarding the proper completion of this form or questions about related matters to the Registration Section, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, PO Box 420, Trenton, NJ 08625-0420.

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Gloucester County, New Jersey

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7. Description

Summary

Mount Pleasant School is a two-story, wood-frame and structural cast-iron, two-room schoolhouse constructed in 1870. Built to serve students from the village of Mount Pleasant and surrounding farms in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, the building is a significant representation of a two-story, two-room schoolhouse property type that was popular in rural New Jersey during the mid- to late-19th century. The school's gable-front and belfry architecturally defined schoolhouses in many farming communities. The building has a characteristic rectangular plan with one classroom on each floor, high ceilings, and a principal façade with two exterior doors, which could serve as separate entrances to each classroom. The school has minimal architectural ornamentation although a few details, like a boxed cornice with corner returns and window and door trim, are simple adaptations of vernacular Greek Revival style. Of note are two fluted, cast-iron, columns that serve both a structural and aesthetic function in the first-story classroom. The period of significance is 1870, the date of construction of Mount Pleasant School. The schoolhouse is situated on a triangular-shaped, one-acre lot, which once served as a schoolyard and is now a lawn and gravel drive and parking area. A non-contributing, open-sided well house, built in 1901, is located at the front of the lot.

Narrative Description

Introduction/Setting

Mount Pleasant School is located in the unincorporated crossroads village of Richwood approximately four miles southeast of Mullica Hill, the largest town in rural Harrison Township. Mullica Hill houses the municipal government and is the closest population center (population 3,982 in 2020). Richwood was known as Mount Pleasant in the middle decades of the 19th century; however, the village's name changed to Five Points in the 1870s and finally to Richwood in 1888. Afterward, the school was commonly known as Richwood School or Richwood Academy.¹ Very few people today know the schoolhouse as anything other than Richwood Academy. Since the period of significance of the school is its date of construction in 1870, it will be referred to as Mount Pleasant School throughout this nomination except in the historical narrative where it will be referred to as the name appropriate to the time period under discussion.

Mount Pleasant School is located in the northwestern angle of an intersection formed by Lambs Road and Mullica Hill Road (Photograph 1). It occupies a wedge-shaped, one-acre lot with the building set approximately 40' northwest of Lambs Road and 125' north of Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322 (see Site Plan). The schoolhouse was historically in the northern angle of a five-point intersection formed by roads leading east to Glassboro (eastbound Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322), west to Mullica Hill (westbound Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322), northeast to Pitman Grove (Lambs Road/County Route 635), southeast to Aura (Richwood-Aura Road/County Route 667) and northwest to Barnsboro (former Richwood-Barnsboro Road) (Figure 3). Four of

¹ Frank H. Stewart, comp., *Notes on Old Gloucester County, New Jersey* (Woodbury, NJ: Constitution Company, 1937), 3: 288.

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those roads are still in use but the road to Barnsboro along the west side of the school's triangular-shaped lot was vacated in the early part of the 20th century. The local road system was an influence in the selection of this location for Mount Pleasant School since it provided access to students from surrounding farms in all directions.²

The school is at the eastern end of the unincorporated crossroads village of Richwood. Today, no buildings older than the school survive at the five-point intersection. A handful of Richwood's dwellings and a corner store of the mid- to late-19th century stand about 1,000' to the west near another five-point intersection formed by Mullica Hill Road, Richwood Road, Barnsboro Road and Harrisonville Road. Historically, the village ranged along Mullica Hill Road between the two five-point intersections. The N.J. Route 55 expressway interchange with Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322 is located about 1,000' east of the school. In recent years the area surrounding the interchange has undergone commercial roadside development including a large convenience store and gas station on Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322 to the east of Lambs Road within view of the school. The surrounding setting retains a rural character with swathes of cultivated farmland still visible from the county roads to the north and south of Mullica Hill Road/U.S. Route 322. New development is driving a transition toward suburbanization owing to Richwood's proximity to the Philadelphia metropolitan region. The city's downtown is only 21 miles to the north via the expressway system.

Mount Pleasant School, Exterior

Mount Pleasant School's main block is a two-story, two-bay-wide and three-bay-deep, gable-front building (Photographs 2-3). The roof, which is clad with non-original asphalt shingles replacing wood shingles, is moderately pitched with overhanging eaves. A wood-frame belfry, which contains the original school bell, is topped by a low-pitched hip roof and projects from the roof ridge above the gable-front façade (Photograph 4). The belfry's corner posts are decorated with plain wood pilasters with molded capitals. Non-original louvered aluminum panels in-fill the belfry's side openings, replacing the original wood louvers which were removed in the early 1950s.³ Per historic photographs (Figure 4), a thin spire originally extended from the belfry roof but it was destroyed by a storm early in the 20th century and was not replaced. The original molded wood cornices with partial gable end returns have been enclosed with aluminum cladding but remain intact. The exterior is clad with horizontally laid, asbestos shingles painted red, which were installed no later than the 1930s over the original cedar clapboards.⁴ These cedar clapboards have an exposure of 6¾" and remain intact behind the asbestos shingles. The building rests on a parged fieldstone foundation. There is a crawl space but no basement.

The south-facing facade has two, evenly spaced doorways at the first story. The non-original six-panel metal doors replaced four-panel wood doors visible in historic photographs (Figures 4-5). Both doorways, however, retain their original plain wood trim surrounds and four-light wood transoms (Photograph 5). A modern light fixture is centered between the two front doors. Access from the yard to the front doors is via non-original concrete

² Ibid.

³ Richwood Academy Association Records as cited in Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application*, 2020.

⁴ *100th Anniversary of Richwood Academy*. Richwood, NJ: Richwood Academy Association, 1970.

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steps that span the width of the façade. Based on evidence of historic photographs, these concrete steps replaced wooden steps of similar dimensions (Figures 4, 6).

Two windows are located at the second story of the south-facing façade above the front doors and three to a floor on the side elevations. The original rear elevation of the main block has no exterior windows or doors although this elevation is obscured today by a one-story rear addition built in 1951-53.⁵ The windows retain their original simple wood frames and caps but the sashes are replacement, double-hung, one-over-one, vinyl sashes with faux, six-over-six muntins (Photograph 6). Historic photographs show that the windows originally contained double-hung, twelve-over-twelve wood sashes framed by side-hung louvered wood shutters but these had been replaced with double-hung, six-over-six wood sash and the shutters removed by 1945 (Figures 4-6). The rearmost window in the third bay of the second story on the west elevation has been removed and replaced with a fire escape door (Photograph 3). This door and exterior iron fire escape date from *circa* 1930.⁶

A rectangular sign frame containing a black-lettering reading "RICHWOOD ACADEMY 1870" is centered in the front gable peak below the belfry. The frame's wood trim closely resembles that around the windows and is likely original. The sign within the frame is likely a replacement since the name Richwood Academy did not come into use until the late 1880s.⁷

Mount Pleasant School, Interior

Mount Pleasant School has a rectangular footprint of 35'-8" deep by 26'-5" wide, excluding a one-story rear addition of 1951-53 (see floor plans). The interior of the original main block consists of a single classroom on each floor with a stairway against the south wall. The two exterior doorways at the south end of the building provide separate entries for the first and second floors. The eastern doorway opens into a vestibule/coat room and a transverse staircase leading to the second-floor classroom (Photograph 8). The western doorway opens directly into the first-floor classroom. An interior door also allows access between the vestibule/coatroom and the first-floor classroom (Photograph 9). Excluding the vestibule/coatroom and staircase, the classrooms measure 30'-6" deep by 25'-5" wide. The floor-to-ceiling height of the classrooms is approximately 11'.

The first-floor classroom is an open unfurnished space that functions today as a multi-purpose meeting room for the community (Photographs 9 and 10). The ceiling is equipped with two modern ceiling fans and four reproduction "schoolhouse-style" light fixtures, which recently replaced four *circa* 1960 wagon wheel-design light fixtures. The existing fixtures are a close match for fixtures visible in photographs from the 1950s (Figures 7 and 8). The original lighting system is undocumented but the building predated electric light and would likely have been illuminated with oil lamps. Utility lines are visible in an exterior photograph of 1945 but earlier photographs of 1901 and 1908 show no utilities, suggesting electrification in the 1910s or the 1920s (Figures 4-6). The original plaster ceiling is covered with non-original acoustic tiles, and the original plaster walls are covered with wood paneling that materially dates in style to the 1960s or 1970s. The original floors, consisting

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

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of 4"-wide, tongue-and-groove, wood planks, has been covered over with non-original wood flooring. The original horizontally laid wood floors and plaster walls are visible in the closet beneath the staircase and are assumed to survive intact under the later finishes (Photograph 11).

Two, fluted, structural, cast-iron columns stand at the centerline of the first-floor classroom and support the second floor above (Photographs 9 and 10). The window frames and doorframes on the south side of the classroom retain their original molded wood trim (Photograph 8). A slate blackboard is located on the first-floor classroom's south wall. Slate blackboards previously hung on the east and west walls of the classroom between the windows, but they were removed when the wood paneling was installed.⁸ The rear (north) wall of Mount Pleasant School originally lacked doors or windows. The interior chimney or flue, also enclosed with wood paneling, is located in the center of the north wall and extends into the classroom. Presumably, this arrangement reflected a furnishing plan where a teacher's desk was placed against a windowless backwall near a stove, and students would have sat at desks facing the teacher or rear of the building. Two non-original interior doorways and a service window were placed in the north wall to access a kitchen and restrooms in the one-story rear addition of 1951-53.

The wood staircase between the first and second floors is original, although it has been retrofitted with a power chair lift. The vestibule/coatroom and staircase walls are plastered. The east end of the first-floor vestibule has coat hooks and the wall below the hooks is covered in vertical beadboard. A wood trap door is visible in the staircase ceiling below the belfry and a rope pull connects to the bell, which remains operational (Photograph 12).

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, French Lodge #89 currently occupies the second floor of Mount Pleasant School, and a collection of framed plaques and artwork related to the order hang from the walls (Photograph 13). The second-floor classroom closely resembles the first-floor classroom; it has a non-original, acoustic-tile drop ceiling and wood paneling on the walls, and a contemporary carpet covering the hardwood floors. An original slate blackboard also hangs from the south wall, and the molded wood trim and chalk rail appear to be original. A closet is located at the southeastern corner of the second floor above the first-floor entry vestibule. The closet door is an original, four-panel, wood door, similar in style to exterior doors shown in a photograph of 1901 (Figure 4). It appears to be the only remaining original door.

Rear Addition of 1951-53

The rear addition is a one-story, two-bay-wide, one-bay-deep, shallow gabled, concrete-block structure containing a kitchen and restrooms (Photograph 3). It has a rectangular plan of 19'-1" deep by 30'-4" wide, including a 5'-wide enclosed porch on the east elevation. An exterior concrete-block chimney is located on the north elevation and extends through the asphalt-shingled roof. Double-hung, one-over-one, vinyl windows with faux, six-over-six muntins are located on the west and north elevations, and exterior doorways are located on the north and east elevations. An exterior wood ramp offers disabled access to the door on the north elevation.

⁸ Ibid.

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Landscape and Grounds

Mount Pleasant School is situated on a triangular-shaped lot with its apex at the southern end of the lot and the school located near the center of the lot. The topography is flat and covered with grass lawn except for a non-original gravel driveway that circles the schoolhouse. Two historic photographs, which date to the first decade of the 20th century, show grounds consisting of a grass and dirt schoolyard with a large number of randomly spaced trees providing shade (Figures 4-5). There also appears to have been small building, possibly a privy, to the rear of the school. Today, the property is shaded by mature trees, judged to be about 50-80 years old, that grow in no particular pattern but are mostly located along the lot's boundaries. Non-original raised planting beds planted with ornamental bushes are located against the east and west sides of the school (Photograph 2). A non-original metal flagpole, judged to be about 50 to 80 years old based on style and condition, stands southwest of the circular drive. The two historic photographs show a wood flagpole located south of the school's entrance and apparently aligned with the school's belfry and center ridgeline at approximately the location of the present flagpole. West of the school is a concrete shuffleboard court that was installed *circa* 1980 based on a review of aerial photography. A small, prefabricated, storage shed was placed to the rear of the lot *circa* 2000.

Non-Contributing Well House

A non-contributing well house stands approximately 90' southeast of the school building near the intersection of Lambs Road and Mullica Hill Road (Photograph 7). It has an asphalt-shingle roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters supported by braced square wood corner posts. The structure is sheathed with vertically laid beadboard with scalloped ends beneath the roof. The structure has been painted white and shields a green-painted wooden pump and trough. There is photographic and documentary evidence that the well house was built in 1901 to supply water to the school, replacing an earlier well (Figure 4).⁹

Statement of Integrity

Mount Pleasant School retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship and conveys its significance as a good example of the two-story, two-room rural schoolhouse property type. The interior of the school's main block retains its original floorplan consisting of a classroom on each floor and an entry vestibule and staircase. The building's front-gable form, two-story massing and belfry identify it as a school, and its primary façade and side elevations retain the original door and window placement of 1870. A one-story, concrete-block addition to the rear has altered the north elevation, which was windowless and doorless, but otherwise does not adversely impact the building's historic character. Although Mount Pleasant School has experienced alterations to its exterior and interior finishes, many of these changes are covering over and protecting original finishes and are reversible. Original exterior wood clapboarding remains in place under asbestos shingles. Twelve-over-twelve wooden window sashes and four-panel exterior wood doors were removed prior to 1945, and replacement six-panel metal doors and faux six-over-six vinyl sashes are non-compatible in material and pattern. Door and window wood

⁹ Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1894-1908, pp. 73-74.

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frames and trim, however, remain intact. Interior plaster ceilings and walls are protected under non-original wood paneling, and the original wood flooring survives under modern floor coverings. Still visible in the first-floor classroom area are the architecturally significant, fluted, structural cast-iron columns that support the second floor. The setting of the school within a slightly more than one-acre parcel that historically served as a schoolyard is intact, although changes in vegetation and the addition of a gravel drive do not reflect its original use for outdoor play. No outbuildings or landscape features such as a privy, well or flagpole from 1870 survive with the existing wellhouse and flagpole being later non-contributing replacements. Beyond the parcel, the school's setting remains spatial defined by the local road system and the five-point intersection that were important factors in the school's location, which remains unchanged. Mount Pleasant School retains integrity of feeling and association with the rural school property type.

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8. Statement of Significance

Summary

Erected in 1870, Mount Pleasant School is a locally significant example under Criterion C of a type and period of construction defined herein as the two-story, two-room vernacular schoolhouse of the 19th century. It represents a physical manifestation of the ways in which the reformation of schoolhouse architecture by professional educators and architects, as popularized and disseminated by pattern books, and the expansion of public education in New Jersey led rural communities to adapt a familiar vernacular architectural form to meet new practical challenges and changing educational requirements. The building's simplicity, economy of materials and lack of elaborate architectural ornamentation reflect the conservatism, practicality and frugality of the rural community members who oversaw the construction of these buildings during the 19th century to educate their children. Original Mount Pleasant School District Building Committee account books document the Committee's decision to contract with James Fletcher and Thomas Sharp, two local carpenters, to construct Mount Pleasant School in 1870.¹⁰ The new school replaced a one-room schoolhouse of 1855 that the local student population had quickly outgrown. At the time of its completion, the Gloucester County Superintendent of Schools referred to Mount Pleasant School as "a handsome two-story building" that could be held up as a model accomplishment.¹¹ Mount Pleasant School is considered the most complete example of a two-story, two-room vernacular schoolhouse in Harrison Township and Gloucester County, and one of only a few extant examples in South Jersey. A survey conducted for this nomination identified 77 two-story, two-room vernacular schoolhouses that once existed in New Jersey, of which no less than 23 could be confirmed as standing in 2021. When other schools were not demolished, they were often sold and converted to residential or other uses since they were considered too small to be of utility to the larger consolidated school systems of the 20th century. After Mount Pleasant School closed in 1951, it was purchased by the Richwood Academy Association for use as a community meeting space and subsequently retained its aspects of integrity. Mount Pleasant School has a period of significance of 1870, its date of construction. No criteria considerations apply to Mount Pleasant School.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historical Context and Significance of the Two-story, Two-room Schoolhouse Property Type

Mount Pleasant School is significant as a well-preserved local example of a 19th-century two-story, two-room, vernacular schoolhouse property type. These schoolhouses are often referred to in the history of education as "reformed" schoolhouses as their plan followed the advice of progressive-minded educators and architects who promoted the buildings through educational treatises and architectural pattern books. Among the most influential of these publications was Henry Barnard's *School Architecture*, published in 1848, but there were many others including Charles P. Dwyer's *The Economy of Church, Parsonage and School Architecture Adapted to Small Societies and Rural Districts*, published in 1856, James Jehonnot's *Country School-Houses*, published in 1859,

¹⁰ William E. Heritage, *The Building of Five Points School*, 1870.

¹¹ New Jersey State Board of Education, *Report of the State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Year Ending August 31, 1870* (Trenton, NJ: True American Office, 1871), 104.

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and Samuel F. Eveleth's *School-House Architecture*, published in 1870 (Figures 1 and 2). In these books, the two-story, two-room plans are typically exhibited along with one-room, two-room and four-room single-story schoolhouses that offered local school districts choices, all of which fit under the heading of "reformed" schoolhouse plans. Architectural characteristics promoted by the reformers were classrooms with good natural light, heat and an open floorplan where teachers could observe and supervise 30 to 40 students working in groups dependent on their ages and abilities. In plans with more than one room, the reformers considered separate classroom entrances an important feature for dividing upper and lower grades and limiting distractions. The schools were considered an advancement in rural education coinciding with the spread of public schools open to all children. The rural 19th-century reformed schoolhouses were in sharp contrast to larger and usually more architecturally elaborate schoolhouses found in towns, cities and private preparatory school campuses, which were often the only choices for parents and students wishing an education beyond 8th grade.¹²

Schoolhouse Architecture Precedents in New Jersey – According to architectural historian Robert W. Craig, schoolhouses in New Jersey appeared in many forms during the 18th and early 19th centuries. While the one-room schoolhouse predominated during this period, the physical shape of these early schoolhouses evolved over the course of 200 years until the Civil War. This process generally "paralleled the evolution of meetinghouses to churches," with many mid-18th-century schoolhouses displaying the same architectural features as mid-18th-century meetinghouses, including rectangular plans and the placement of entries at the middle of the long side.¹³ By the late 18th century, builders had begun to locate the entrances to schoolhouses in the gable end, which was typical of late 18th and early 19th century churches. Evidence indicates that many communities and builders preferred square plans for schoolhouses during this period, with common dimensions of 16' by 16' to 24' by 24'. By the early 19th century, the Quakers in southeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey had developed the one-room octagonal schoolhouse to address the shortcomings of square and rectangular schoolhouses. The improvements offered by the octagonal form included better lighting through the elimination of dark corners, the placement of windows closer to student desks and more efficient heating via the placement of the heating stove at the center of the room. At least 25 octagonal one-room schoolhouses were constructed in New Jersey between 1800 and 1851, but only one currently survives in Warren County. An octagonal schoolhouse (non-extant) was built in Mullica Hill near Richwood in 1808.¹⁴

The design of the American schoolhouse underwent significant changes during the middle decades of the 19th century in response to the influence of reform-minded educators and architects. They identified a fundamental connection between the quality and design of schoolhouses and the educational and moral improvement of students. In other words, they believed that students required good design and the proper schoolhouse environment to learn, reach their full potential and become moral, useful and productive members of American society. This belief stemmed from both the professionalization and transformation of public education in the

¹² Henry Barnard, *School Architecture* (New York, NY: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1848); James Johonnot, *Country Schoolhouses* (New York, NY: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., 1866); Robert W. Craig, *New Jersey's Public School Buildings: A Brief Field Guide* (Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, n.d), <https://nj.gov/dep/hpo/publicschools.pdf> 3; Kimberly R. Sebold and Sara Amy Leach, *Historic Themes and Resources within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, 1991), 135-136.

¹³ Craig, *New Jersey's Public Schools*, 2.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

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United States from an informal, unregulated activity into “a systematic, well-organized enterprise” under the authority of state and local governments.¹⁵ It also represented a simple recognition of the unpleasant and unhealthy conditions that characterized many public schools in the 19th century, which had led to increased support for the construction of better public schools.¹⁶ As a result of these combined forces, reformers attempted to “create an appropriate country school architecture” during the middle decades of the 19th century.¹⁷

The Influence of Educational Reformers and Schoolhouse Pattern Books, 1830s-1870s – Historians commonly trace the origins of schoolhouse design literature to 1831 when William A. Alcott, a schoolmaster, wrote an essay on the design of schoolhouses for the American Institute of Instruction. Published in Boston in 1832 as a book entitled the *Essay on the Construction of School-Houses*, Alcott, in a series of floor plans, presented improvements to the design and layouts of schoolhouses, which were based on those made to a one-room school at which Alcott taught. These improvements included arranging desks in rows to facilitate circulation, large windows for light and ventilation, and space for storage and display.¹⁸

In 1838, Henry Barnard, an educator and legislator in Connecticut, published an even more influential pattern book entitled *School Architecture* that contained designs for schoolhouses in the “latest architectural styles, addressing exterior, interiors, yards, mechanical equipment and furniture.”¹⁹ This book included one-story, one-room schoolhouses, as well as one-story, two-room and two-story, two-room plans. Barnard, who went on to serve as state superintendent of education in Rhode Island and Connecticut and as the U.S. Commissioner of Education in 1867-70, was one of the reformers who believed that “a well-built, impressive school building would inspire pupils in their learning.”²⁰ While Barnard’s architectural handbook, which was reissued as a revised edition in 1848, sought to provide schoolhouses with suitably impressive exteriors in the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles and a standardized external appearance, his designs also emphasized the importance of interior space, including separate entrances for male and female students, the placement of windows, ventilation, desk size and sanitary facilities (Figure 1).²¹

Subsequent pattern books on public school architecture included: Charles P. Dwyer’s *The Economy of Church, Parsonage and School Architecture Adapted to Small Societies and Rural Districts*, published in 1856, James Johonnot’s *Country School-Houses*, published in 1859, and Samuel F. Eveleth’s *School-House Architecture*, published in 1870.²² While the exterior styles and materials favored by each pattern book varied, each generally favored the one-room and two-room floor plans that mimicked those popularized by Alcott and Barnard.

¹⁵ William W. Cutler, III, “Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice since 1820,” *History of Education Quarterly* 29, no. 1 (Spring 1989): 1-2.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 6-7.

¹⁷ Andrew Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools* (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1984), 167.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*; Chrisman, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, 8-6.

²¹ Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 186. The two doors at Richwood Academy do not appear to have been separate girls’ and boys’ entrances but separate first-floor and second-floor classroom entrances. The door to the right would have allowed students to enter or exit the second-floor classroom with minimal disruption to the first-floor classroom due to the interior vestibule at the foot of the stair.

²² *Ibid.*, 169-170.

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Generally speaking, readers were advised that classrooms should house no more than 40 students and an equal number of desks. The difference between a one-room and a two-room plan was the total number of students attending a school. One-story versus two-story plans had mainly to do with natural lighting, heating and ventilation with some authors suggesting that a two-story plan provided some perceived advantages since there was no need for a party wall between the two rooms. In this way, the “form of country schools followed their function, relying on small utilitarian designs built with inexpensive, generally unprepossessing materials” and most can be “quickly identified for what they are, or once were.”²³

The prevalence and popularity of schoolhouse pattern books in the middle decades of the 19th century ensured that the many schoolhouses in New Jersey, including the vernacular schoolhouse, bore the “imprint of an architect.”²⁴ While vernacular schoolhouses in New Jersey were typically constructed according to a “cultural template” of what a schoolhouse should be, schoolhouse design, like residential architecture, was strongly influenced by pattern books by the mid-19th century.²⁵ Pattern books made architectural designs, which typically included building elevations, floor plans, ornamental details and detailed measurements, readily accessible and easily replicable to local carpenters and builders.²⁶ As with residential architecture, schoolhouse pattern books played a significant role in popularizing the architectural styles that defined the 19th century, including the Greek Revival and the Gothic Revival. Often with vernacular schoolhouses, buildings that likely began as an educator’s or an architect’s design were constructed in a simplified due to budget limitations and the modest size required of rural schoolhouses.²⁷ The builders of Mount Pleasant School followed the prevailing pattern established by Alcott, Barnard and other mid-19th-century school reformers

Common Architectural Characteristics of Pattern Book-Influenced Schoolhouses – Mount Pleasant School fits the typology of the rural schoolhouse popularized by these pattern books and school reformers.²⁸ The majority of rural schoolhouses in the 19th century featured rectangular plans of no more than 30' by 40', which were large enough to accommodate between 30 and 40 students.²⁹ This reflected both the influence of schoolhouse pattern books – William Alcott recommended that classrooms not exceed 30' by 40' in size in his 1831 essay on schoolhouse architecture – and the practical limit imposed by the maximum carrying distance of the human voice and, thus, the teacher’s ability to keep order and the students’ ability to be heard by the teacher.³⁰ Mount Pleasant School’s classroom dimensions are approximately 25' by 30', placing it well within the recommended guidance.

Pattern book schoolhouses also typically featured three or four widely spaced double-hung windows on the sidewalls, an entry or entries on the gable end oriented to the south or east, simple gable roofs and, by the latter

²³ Ibid., 171-172.

²⁴ Ibid., 166.

²⁵ Ibid., 165.

²⁶ Ibid., 166.

²⁷ Chrisman, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, 8-6; Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 166-170.

²⁸ Henry Barnard, *School Architecture* (New York, NY: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1848); James Jehonnot, *Country Schoolhouses* (New York, NY: Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., 1866).

²⁹ Sebold and Leach, *Historic Themes and Resources*, 136.

³⁰ Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 172.

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half of the 19th century, a belfry or belltower to summon students.³¹ Mount Pleasant School incorporates a typical massing and fenestration pattern capped off by the belfry. While double entrances, like those at Mount Pleasant School, were not as common as single entrances – some communities viewed two entrances as impractical and unnecessary – double entrances were recommended by many schoolhouse pattern books and reflected the lasting influence of the religious prototypes of vernacular schoolhouse architecture that features separate men’s and women’s entrances. In a two-story schoolhouse, the considerations were equally practical; there was almost always an enclosed vestibule and staircase at the entrance so that students entering and exiting the second floor would not disrupt classes on the first floor.³²

According to architectural historian Andrew Guilford in his *America’s Country Schools*, published in 1984, the rural wood-frame schoolhouse was widespread across the United States by the 1870s when Mount Pleasant School was built. The majority of these schoolhouses were “lookalike, modest, gable-roofed frame buildings constructed of commercially produced and dimensioned materials and manufactured hardware” that incorporated “provincialized ornamentation,” and “foremost among these” was “the two-story, front-gable” schoolhouse.³³ These buildings “usually had a front entrance that faced south, a brick chimney or stovepipe at the north end of the building and a bank of windows on the east and west sides” with the shutters, if they were present, “hung only on the north side of the window,”³⁴ and the exteriors were usually clad with wood clapboards.³⁵ All of these characteristics described by Guilford are present at Mount Pleasant School with the exception of the shutters.

Although these “boxy, rectangular schools” were generally almost identical, differentiated primarily through slight variations in ornamentation, those that possessed belfries, when present, represented “a feature that served as something of a status symbol.”³⁶ Two-story, wood-frame schoolhouses constructed during the last quarter of the 19th century were also generally more substantial structures thanks to the widespread use of balloon-framing technology.³⁷ Two-story wood-frame schoolhouses were “extremely rare west of the Mississippi River” but were relatively common on the East Coast.³⁸ Mount Pleasant School may be rather unusual in its use of structural cast-iron columns to support the second floor. Important character-defining features of the two-story, two-room schoolhouse property type include a gable-front orientation, a two-story, two-room rectangular plan, the placement of the primary entrance(s) on a gable-end façade, banks of windows on the side elevations, high ceilings, minimal ornamentation and, sometimes, a belfry. All of these defining features are present at Mount Pleasant School and have integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to the period of significance.

³¹ Ibid.; Craig, *New Jersey’s Public School Buildings*, 3; Chrisman, *National Register of Historic Places*, 8-7.

³² Barnard, *School Architecture*; Johnnot, *Country Schoolhouses*, 34; Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 172.

³³ Sebold and Leach, *Historic Themes and Resources*, 136.

³⁴ Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 185.

³⁵ Sebold and Leach, *Historic Themes and Resources*, 136.

³⁶ Ibid., 138.

³⁷ Ibid., 136.

³⁸ Gulliford, *America’s Country Schools*, 185.

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Comparative Evaluation of Two-Story, Two-Room Schoolhouses in New Jersey

As part of the preparation of this nomination for Mount Pleasant School, a literature search was performed to identify comparative examples of two-story, two-room schoolhouses in New Jersey (see Appendix 1). Seventy-seven (77) confirmed examples of two-story, two-room schoolhouses have been identified, of which 23 can be confirmed extant in April 2021. Many of those survivors have been converted into residences, altering their interior plans and outward appearance. In other words, this once common two-story, two-room schoolhouse property type is no longer plentiful and intact examples with original floor plans are an important consideration in integrity of design. The literature search is assumed to be a representative population of two-story, two-room schoolhouses although far from comprehensive.³⁹

Dates of Construction – The 77 identified examples of two-room, two-story schoolhouses in New Jersey range in dates of construction from 1809 to 1906. The median date of construction is *circa* 1880, placing the Mount Pleasant School of 1870 near the height of the property type’s popularity. The analysis suggests that two-story, two-room schoolhouses were first constructed in New Jersey towns during the early 19th century and gradually expanded into rural areas during the middle decades of the 19th century. The oldest extant example so far identified is Basking Ridge Classical School (aka Brick Academy) in Bernards Township, Somerset County, a brick, Federal-style building constructed in 1809 (Figure 9).⁴⁰ The oldest known wood-frame example is the non-extant Franklin Academy in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, which was built in 1836-37 and documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1938 prior to demolition (Figure 10).⁴¹

Geographic Distribution – Almost three-quarters of the 77 two-story, two-room schoolhouses identified are located in South Jersey, with 19 in Salem County, ten in Cumberland County, eight in Gloucester County, four in Burlington County, three in Cape May County, two in Atlantic County, two in Camden County and one in Ocean County. This suggests the two-story, two-room form may have been more prevalent in rural South Jersey than North Jersey, possibly because the rural areas nearer to the City of Newark and other cities such as Jersey City, Paterson and Elizabeth were sooner to suburbanize.⁴²

There are two examples of two-story, two-room, wood-frame vernacular schoolhouses located in South Jersey that have been previously listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places – Mauricetown Academy in Commercial Township, Cumberland County is a contributing resource in the Mauricetown Historic

³⁹ The search criteria began with identifying the number of rooms (2) and then determining whether the building was one or two stories. This resulted in a total of 141 two-room schoolhouses of which 76 are two-story, 31 are one-story and 24 with an undetermined number of stories. This suggests the two-story, two-room property type was the most widely used in the state, accounting for perhaps two-thirds to three-quarters of the two-room schoolhouses.

⁴⁰ Richard Rozewski, The Basking Ridge Classical School, National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, September 27, 1974 (NRIS #76001185).

⁴¹ Historic American Buildings Survey, Franklin Academy, King’s Highway, Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey (HABS NJ-424)(1938) on file, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

⁴² The South Jersey region is generally considered to consist of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem counties.

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District, and Goshen School in Middle Township, Cape May County is individually listed (Figures 11 and 12).⁴³ Constructed in 1860 in the Greek Revival style, Mauricetown Academy predates Mount Pleasant School by 10 years. It is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, wood-frame structure with a rectangular, two-room plan and is clad with wood clapboards. The building noticeably differs from Mount Pleasant School in that it lacks a belfry and possesses only a single doorway on the façade. Goshen School was constructed in 1872, two years after Mount Pleasant School. The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame Goshen School has a rectangular, two-story, two-room plan similar to Mount Pleasant and Mauricetown schoolhouses. Exhibiting an Italianate architectural style, Goshen School resembles Mauricetown Academy in that it is clad with wood clapboards and has a single entry on the south-facing gable end. In contrast to Mauricetown Academy, the building possesses a belfry. Together, Mount Pleasant School, Mauricetown Academy and Goshen School demonstrate the minor stylistic differences that characterized two-story, two-room schoolhouses erected during the mid- to late 19th century.

Details of Construction – The literature search that identified 77 two-story, two-room schoolhouses in New Jersey suggests that Mount Pleasant School’s gable-front orientation was probably three times more common than side-gable orientation. Of the 77 examples, 28 have gable-front orientation, ten have side-gable orientation, and the orientation of the remainder is unknown. Thirty-six (36) are known to have had belfries and 23 no belfries, suggesting belfries were slightly more common than not. The construction materials employed for two-story, two-room schoolhouses include 14 examples of brick construction and two of stone, but wood-frame predominates, comprising approximately two-thirds of the 77 identified buildings. It is unknown how many of these buildings, like Mount Pleasant School, may have had supporting cast-iron members within the structural framing systems. Cast-iron columns were available to builders during the 1850s to the 1870s and would have diminished with the general decline of cast-iron framing in the 1880s. This analysis suggests that Mount Pleasant School represented the dominant form of the two-story, two-room schoolhouse property type with its gable-front orientation, belfry and wood-frame design. It is probable that Mount Pleasant School’s fluted cast-iron columns, visible in the first floor classroom, are a rare example of an application of this construction technology that would only be seen in schoolhouses during the third quarter of the 19th century.

Two-Story, Two-Room Schoolhouses in Gloucester County – Mount Pleasant School is one of at least eight, two-story, two-room schoolhouses known to have once existed in Gloucester County, and one of three known to have been built in Harrison Township.⁴⁴ All three of the Harrison Township examples survive in 2021 as do additional examples in Washington Township and Wenonah Borough, for a total of five extant two-room, two-story schoolhouses in Gloucester County in 2021. The five extant Gloucester County schoolhouses all possess a rectangular, gable-front form. Dates of construction range from *circa* 1850 to 1884. While all five extant schoolhouses originally possessed belfries, only two currently retain them.

The two oldest extant examples of two-story, two-room wood-frame schoolhouses in Gloucester County are Bethel/Hurffville Academy in Washington Township and Union Academy in Mullica Hill in Harrison Township,

⁴³ Michael J. Emmons, Jr., Mauricetown Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 2017 (NRIS #100002252); Nancy L. Zerbe, Goshen School, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, July 2013 (NRIS #14000202).

⁴⁴ Three additional two-room brick schoolhouses are located in Woodbury but two of these began as late-18th-century one-room schoolhouses to which a second floor was added at a later date. See Deptford Free School, Friends Female School and Woodbury Academy in Appendix 1.

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both constructed in 1855 (Figures 13-14). Bethel/Hurffville Academy retains its original form and massing but the belfry has been removed. It has a detracting two-story addition and a high degree of exterior replacement materials. Union Academy featured the same plan and layout as Mount Pleasant School. It served as a school until 1908, when it was moved from its original location to make room for a new Union Academy. The integrity of the original Union Academy has been significantly compromised by its 20th-century relocation, reorientation parallel to the street and conversion into a residential duplex. Although the original Union Academy is no longer recognizable as a 19th-century schoolhouse, it is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing twin dwelling within the Mullica Hill Historic District.⁴⁵

The other two extant two-story, two-room schoolhouses in Gloucester County post-date Mount Pleasant School. Located in the Wenonah Borough, Wenonah School was constructed in 1877 (Figure 15). Although the building has been converted into a dwelling, much of its exterior fabric, including the wood clapboard siding and double-hung, six-over-six wood windows, is intact. The exposed decorative rafters and arched second-story window above the main entry bespeak Italianate influences and distinguish Wenonah School from Mount Pleasant School's austere Greek Revival ornamentation. The closest architectural comparison to Mount Pleasant School in Harrison Township is Ewan School (Figure 16). Erected in 1884, Ewan School featured the same plan as Mount Pleasant School and, like Mount Pleasant School, remained in use as a public school until 1950. While Ewan School retains its original gable-front form, its design integrity has been compromised by its conversion into a dwelling, the replacement of one of its original entrances with a window and the presence of replacement materials, including an asphalt-shingle roof, vinyl siding and vinyl windows. Mount Pleasant School has the aspects of integrity and its state of preservation compares favorably against the small population of similar extant examples of two-story, two-room schoolhouses in Gloucester County and Harrison Township.

Building Mount Pleasant School, 1870

The Mount Pleasant School District constructed Mount Pleasant School in 1870 at a five-point intersection in what was then known as the village of Mount Pleasant, soon to be renamed Richwood (Figure 3). The two-story, two-room schoolhouse replaced the original Mount Pleasant School, a one-story, one-room school erected at the same location by the District when it was incorporated in 1855.⁴⁶ Mount Pleasant School initially served the children of the village of Mount Pleasant and surrounding farms, as well as the village of Pitman, which lacked its own schoolhouse and was located about two miles to the northeast. The original one-room Mount Pleasant School also hosted church services until 1860 when the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church opened approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the schoolhouse on the west side of the road from Barnsboro to Elmer (Richwood Road).⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Margaret Westfield and Herbert A. Richardson, Mullica Hill Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, September 20, 1989 (NRIS #91000483).

⁴⁶ Frank H. Stewart, comp., *Notes on Old Gloucester County, New Jersey* (Woodbury, NJ: Constitution Company, 1937), 3: 288. The Mount Pleasant School property may have the potential to yield archaeological evidence of this earlier school or related features such as privies. No such features were evident at the surface of the present-day landscape. If such subsurface features survive, they may contain data related to the school's history and use. At present, the potential for significant contributing archaeology under National Register Criteria is unknown.

⁴⁷ *100th Anniversary of Richwood Academy* (Richwood, NJ: Richwood Academy Association, 1970).

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By the 1860s, the one-room schoolhouse had become so crowded that Mount Pleasant School District was sending some students to Clem's Run School, a *circa* 1830 one-room schoolhouse located on Elmer Road approximately 1.5 miles south of Richwood.⁴⁸ As a result of these overcrowded conditions, the District elected to construct a new schoolhouse in 1870. The original one-room Mount Pleasant School was sold at auction to help fund the construction of the new schoolhouse. It was purchased by Elisha Heritage, who owned and operated Mount Pleasant's general store at the northwestern corner of the Mullica Hill-Glassboro Road and Barnsboro Road.⁴⁹

In an annual report to the New Jersey State Board of Education in 1870, William Milligan, the School Superintendent of Gloucester County, noted the completion of "Mount Pleasant (Five Points) [School] at a cost of \$3,000."⁵⁰ According to an annual report published by the New Jersey State Board of Education in 1871, only 16 of the 62 schoolhouses in Gloucester County, including the new Mount Pleasant School, had a value of between \$1,000 and \$5,000. The Board valued 35 of the 62 schoolhouses in Gloucester County at less than \$1,000, so Mount Pleasant School was a significant community investment. Only one schoolhouse in Gloucester County had a value that exceeded \$5,000 and that was in Woodbury, the county seat and most populous town. This distribution of the values of Gloucester County's schoolhouses was typical of most of the rural counties in New Jersey in 1870.⁵¹

Although the decision to construct a new Mount Pleasant School in 1870 lay with the Mount Pleasant School District, the schoolhouse was built with a combination of state and local funds. Without the state funding, it is unlikely the District could have afforded the new building, and state funding had only become available three years prior. In 1867, the New Jersey State Legislature reformed the school system with an "Act to Establish a System of Public Instruction." This important state law gave the State Superintendent the authority to distribute state funds to local districts and appointed a County Superintendent to oversee and advise local school districts on new construction and the hiring of qualified teachers. To tap into the funds, school districts were required to levy a school tax with a mandatory minimum of \$2.00 and a maximum of \$4.00 per child.⁵² Gloucester County Superintendent Milligan directly linked the relatively new law of 1867 to the erection of the new Mount Pleasant School. In his report of 1870, Milligan wrote, "That our interest has increased and is increasing since the passage of the 'New School Law,' is still further evidenced this year by the construction of ... a handsome two-story

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*; Mildred Moore, "A History of Harrison Township's Public Schools," *Bulletin of the Gloucester County Historical Society* 22, no. 1 (September 1988): 5.

⁴⁹ Everts & Stewart, *Combination Atlas Map*; Turk, Heritage and the Harrison Township Historical Society, *Images of America*, 86. The one-room school was dismantled or moved and does not survive.

⁵⁰ New Jersey State Board of Education, *Report of the State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Year Ending August 31, 1870* (Trenton, NJ: True American Office, 1871), 104.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 45. By comparison, the more populous and higher density urban counties of Essex and Hudson contained 60 schoolhouses with values between \$5,000 and more than \$20,000.

⁵² New Jersey State Board of Education, *Report of the State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Year 1867* (Trenton, NJ: True American Office, 1868), 662-663; Murray, *History of Education*, 40; Sepinwall, "The New Jersey Constitution and the 1875," 60; Chrisman, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, 8-5.

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building at Mount Pleasant (Five Points).⁵³ Milligan would have almost certainly have advised the District on the design of Mount Pleasant School given the use of state funding to pay the partial costs of construction.

After the Mount Pleasant School District authorized construction of a new schoolhouse, the District's trustees appointed a building committee to oversee the project. The committee included Nathan T. Skinner, Joseph Nicholson and William E. Heritage. The latter maintained an account book that has survived and documents the expenses incurred during the construction of the new school.⁵⁴ According to Heritage's account book, Thomas Sharp and James Fletcher were hired to build the new Mount Pleasant School in 1870.⁵⁵ Both Sharp and Fletcher were successful local carpenters in their mid-50s when they built the new Mount Pleasant School. Born in 1813 in New Jersey, the 57-year-old Sharp in 1870 lived with his family in Harrison Township, where he worked as a house carpenter.⁵⁶ In 1871, Sharp constructed the Old Town Hall in Mullica Hill, which bears a striking resemblance to Mount Pleasant School and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 as a key contributing resource to the Mullica Hill Historic District (Figure 17).⁵⁷ At 54 years of age, Fletcher was only three years younger than Sharp, having been born in New Jersey in 1816. In 1870 Fletcher lived with his family in Woodbury.⁵⁸ The District sourced the materials for the new schoolhouse from local suppliers and purchased the lumber and millwork from the firm of Wilkins, Buzby & Scott in Mantua and from C. Wyne in Pitman.⁵⁹

The new Mount Pleasant School was completed in mid-1870 and opened in time for the 1870-1871 school year. The two-story schoolhouse contained two classrooms, one on each floor, with heat provided by coal stoves located at the rear of the building.⁶⁰ The schoolyard had an outdoor privy, which is presumably the wood-frame structure that appears behind the schoolhouse in a historic photograph from *circa* 1901 (Figure 4), and a pump to supply water.⁶¹ The Harrison Township School District replaced this pump in 1901 when it hired the firm of Charles Parker & Son to dig a new well in front of the schoolhouse and install a pump and well house.⁶² The privy no longer exists but the pump and well house remains.

Uses of Mount Pleasant School, 1871-present (after the date of significance)

Public School, 1871-1950 – Mount Pleasant School educated local children who attended the first through eighth grades. The student body also included children from Pitman, who attended until the town built its own school in

⁵³ New Jersey Board of Education, *Report . . . Ending August 31, 1870*, 104.

⁵⁴ Archut, *Notes on Old Gloucester County*, 470.

⁵⁵ William E. Heritage, *The Building of Five Points School*, 1870.

⁵⁶ 1870 United States Census, Harrison, Gloucester County, New Jersey, digital image s.v. "Thomas L. Sharp," *Ancestry.com*.

⁵⁷ Emmons, Jr., Mauricetown Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, August 2017 (NRIS #100002252).

⁵⁸ 1870 United States Census, Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey, digital image s.v. "James Fletcher," *Ancestry.com*.

⁵⁹ Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application-Richwood Academy*, 2020.

⁶⁰ Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1894-1908, pp. 5, 26, 27, 61-62, 102-103, Harrison Township Historical Society, Mullica Hill, New Jersey.

⁶¹ Moore, "A History," 5.

⁶² Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1894-1908, pp. 73-74.

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1884.⁶³ A single teacher staffed and educated students at Mount Pleasant School between 1870 and 1896, except for a brief period between 1890 and 1892 when there were two teachers.⁶⁴ In 1896, the Harrison Township School District voted to hire an assistant teacher for the 1896-1897 school year.⁶⁵ Between 1896 and 1933, school's staff consisted of a principal, who received a salary of \$50.00 per month, and an assistant teacher, who received a salary of \$30.00 per month.⁶⁶

After the new school building opened in 1870, the name Mount Pleasant School rather quickly fell out of favor due to changes in the village's name. It was known as the Five Points School in the 1870s and 1880s and became known as the Richwood School in 1888 when Joseph A. Jackson, a carriage maker, persuaded residents to rename the village after his nephew G. Richwood Marshall.⁶⁷ Harrison Township consolidated all of its village schools into a single school district in the 1890s and assigned them numbers. The township assigned the Richwood School the number 7, and the Harrison Township Board of Education subsequently referred to the schoolhouse simply as No. 7. The name Richwood Academy only came into usage by the Harrison Township Board of Education in the 1940s.⁶⁸

The school educated children enrolled in the first through eighth grades until at least 1919, when three girls graduated from the eighth grade during the school's first annual commencement ceremony.⁶⁹ During the 1920s, the Harrison Township School District began to assign students to specific schools based on the grade in which they were enrolled. The grades attending the Richwood School often varied, but the last students to attend the Richwood Academy in the 1940s were enrolled in kindergarten and first grade. These students still used the privy and obtained water from the outdoor pump.⁷⁰ The District altered the exterior of the schoolhouse in the 1930s when it installed asbestos shingle siding over the original wood clapboards, replaced the original double-hung, twelve-over-twelve wood windows with double-hung, six-over-six wood windows and erected a fire escape on the side (west) elevation (Figure 6). Classes were only held in the first-floor classroom during the last 17 years that Richwood Academy functioned as a school from 1933 to 1949.⁷¹

In the 1940s, the Harrison Township Board of Education started consolidating rural schools to better serve the district's students.⁷² In 1950, the Harrison Township Elementary School opened in Mullica Hill and Richwood Academy closed to students after 80 years in operation. The Board of Education sold off its old schools. A

⁶³ Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application*.

⁶⁴ *100th Anniversary of Richwood Academy*.

⁶⁵ Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1894-1908, p. 15.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 16, 22; *100th Anniversary of Richwood Academy*.

⁶⁷ Turk, Heritage and Harrison Township Historical Society, *Images of America*, 88.

⁶⁸ Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1925-1949, p. 59, Harrison Township Historical Society, Mullica Hill, New Jersey; Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection*.

⁶⁹ Moore, "A History," 5.

⁷⁰ Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application*; Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1925-1949, pp. 223, 286.

⁷¹ *100th Anniversary of Richwood Academy*.

⁷² Harrison Township Board of Education Minutes, 1925-1949, p. 176; Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application*.

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group of Richwood residents formed the Richwood Academy Association and acquired the Richwood Academy at auction on August 20, 1951.⁷³

Community Center and Historic Site, 1951 to present – After purchasing the Richwood Academy in 1951, the Richwood Academy Association constructed a one-story, concrete-block addition off of the rear elevation for a kitchen and restrooms, placing heating and water equipment in the addition's basement. The Association completed the project in 1953. Richwood Academy subsequently became an active community center. It hosted church activities for the Richwood Methodist Church, and the Association offered the building to Richwood residents as a free event space for private celebrations such as birthday parties, anniversary parties, baby showers, bridal showers and wedding receptions. The Association also rented the building to non-residents and outside organizations, which provided money for maintenance. Additional changes to the building's fabric made by the Association in the 1950s and 1960s included the installation of wood paneling covering the plaster walls, acoustic tiles covering the plaster ceiling, and new flooring covering the original flooring. The Association's "Old Home Day" event, the first of which was held in 1953, was the best-known annual event that occurred at Richwood Academy during the second half of the 20th century (Figures 7-8). The French Lodge No. 89 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows began to meet at Richwood Academy in the 1990s, and the organization still rents the second floor.⁷⁴ The Harrison Township Historical Society assumed ownership and stewardship of Richwood Academy on October 7, 2019.⁷⁵ The Society plans programs to showcase the building's history.

Supplemental Information: History of the Village of Mount Pleasant/Five Points/Richwood

Located near the northeastern boundary of Harrison Township, the village of Mount Pleasant developed in the 19th century as a crossroads village located on the Mullica Hill-Glassboro Road between two five-point intersections connecting Mount Pleasant to Aura, Barnsboro, Glassboro, Harrisonville, Pitman, South Harrison and Wright's Mill. The eastern intersection, where Mount Pleasant School stands, was formed by the intersection of the Mullica Hill-Glassboro Road (present-day U.S. Route 322), the Aura Road, which originally extended northwest to the Pittstown Turnpike (present-day Richwood and Barnsboro Roads), and present-day Lambs Road, which was laid out after the Aura Road (Figure 3). The northwestern extension of the Aura Road is no longer extant, but the western boundary of the lot on which Mount Pleasant School stands reflects its original location. The White Horse Tavern, which stood near the village's western five-point intersection just south of the Mullica Hill-Glassboro Road and east of the Pittstown Turnpike (present-day Richwood Road) roughly on the site currently occupied by the Richwood United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall, represented the first permanent building in the village. This tavern appears approximately halfway between Glassboro and Mullica Hill on *A Map of the State of New Jersey* published by Thomas Gordon in 1828, and is specifically

⁷³ Ibid.; Gloucester County Deed 691/438, Harrison Township Board of Education to Richwood Academy Association, August 20, 1951, on file at the Gloucester County Clerk, Woodbury, New Jersey.

⁷⁴ Harrison Township Historical Society, *New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Historic Preservation Office Certificate of Eligibility Application*.

⁷⁵ Gloucester County Deed 6173/311, Richwood Academy Association to Harrison Township Historical Society, October 7, 2019, on file at the Gloucester County Clerk, Woodbury, New Jersey.

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identified as the White Horse Tavern on a revised edition of the map published in 1833.⁷⁶ According to the *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey* published by Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard in 1883, the village was originally known as Hell Town because the White Horse Tavern and its isolated location attracted a “class of persons whose appetites would naturally lead them to congregate at such a place for seasons of conviviality.”⁷⁷ The White Horse Tavern burned down in 1844 and was never rebuilt. By 1849, the village had become known as Mount Pleasant and consisted of a store owned by F.A. Campbell and approximately six dwellings arranged along present-day Richwood Road to the north and south of present-day Mullica Hill Road.⁷⁸

The village continued to grow during the subsequent decades. In 1855, a one-room schoolhouse was erected on the north side of Mullica Hill Road, and John Heritage established a blacksmith shop at the northwest corner of the intersection of the Mullica Hill-Glassboro Road and the Aura Road to the west of schoolhouse in 1858. The Richwood United Methodist Church, which was originally known as the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church and subsequently became known as the Richwood Methodist Episcopal Church, was built in 1860. In 1870, the original one-room Mount Pleasant School was replaced with the current two-story, two-room structure later known as Richwood Academy. By the last quarter of the 19th century, the village boasted, in addition to the schoolhouse, a Methodist church and F.A. Campbell’s store, two blacksmith shops, two wheelwright shops, a shoe store and approximately a dozen dwellings surrounded by rural farmland.⁷⁹ In 1862, the name Mount Pleasant gave way to Five Points as the new official U.S. Post Office Department name for the village.⁸⁰ The village was known as Five Points until 1888 when the U.S. Post Office Department changed the name to Richwood. Local history reports that the village was named after G. Richwood Marshall, the nephew of Joseph A. Jackson, a locally prominent carriage maker.⁸¹ Although Richwood still retains much of its original rural character, it has lost many of its 19th-century buildings to modern suburban and commercial development.

⁷⁶ Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Thomas Gordon, 1828); Thomas Gordon, *A Map of the State of New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Thomas Gordon, 1833).

⁷⁷ Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1883), 249.

⁷⁸ Alexander C. Stansbie, James Keily and Samuel M. Rea, *A Map of the Counties of Salem and Gloucester, New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Smith & Wistar, 1849).

⁷⁹ Raymond Archut, comp., *Notes on Old Gloucester County, New Jersey* (Woodbury, NJ: Gloucester County Historical Society, 1964), 4, 439-440; Everts & Stewart, *Combination Atlas Map of Salem & Gloucester Counties, New Jersey* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Stewart, 1876).

⁸⁰ Archut, *Notes on Old Gloucester County*, 439-440; Cushing and Shepard, *History of the Counties*, 249; Mrs. Kathleen A. Hitchner, *Richwood, Gloucester County, New Jersey* [typewritten notes on Richwood post office and postmasters] (1975).

⁸¹ James F. Turk and Karen E. Heritage with the Harrison Township Historical Society, *Images of America: Mullica Hill and Old Harrison Township* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2018), 88.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property coincides with Block 25, Lot 13, a 1.05-acre lot according to Harrison Township tax records.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the property historically associated with Mount Pleasant School (1.05 acres). The western boundary of the property aligns with the vacated road that once extended northwest from Mullica Hill Road and Lambs Road to Barnsboro Road (County Route 609).

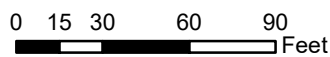
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Richwood Academy




New Jersey and National Registers Nomination
 Harrison Township,
 Gloucester County,
 New Jersey

Boundary and tax map



Datum: NAD 1983 State Plane New Jersey

Legend

-  SR & NR Nomination
-  Coordinates
-  Tax Parcels

0.80 Acres



*NJDEP,
 Historic Preservation Office
 August 2022*

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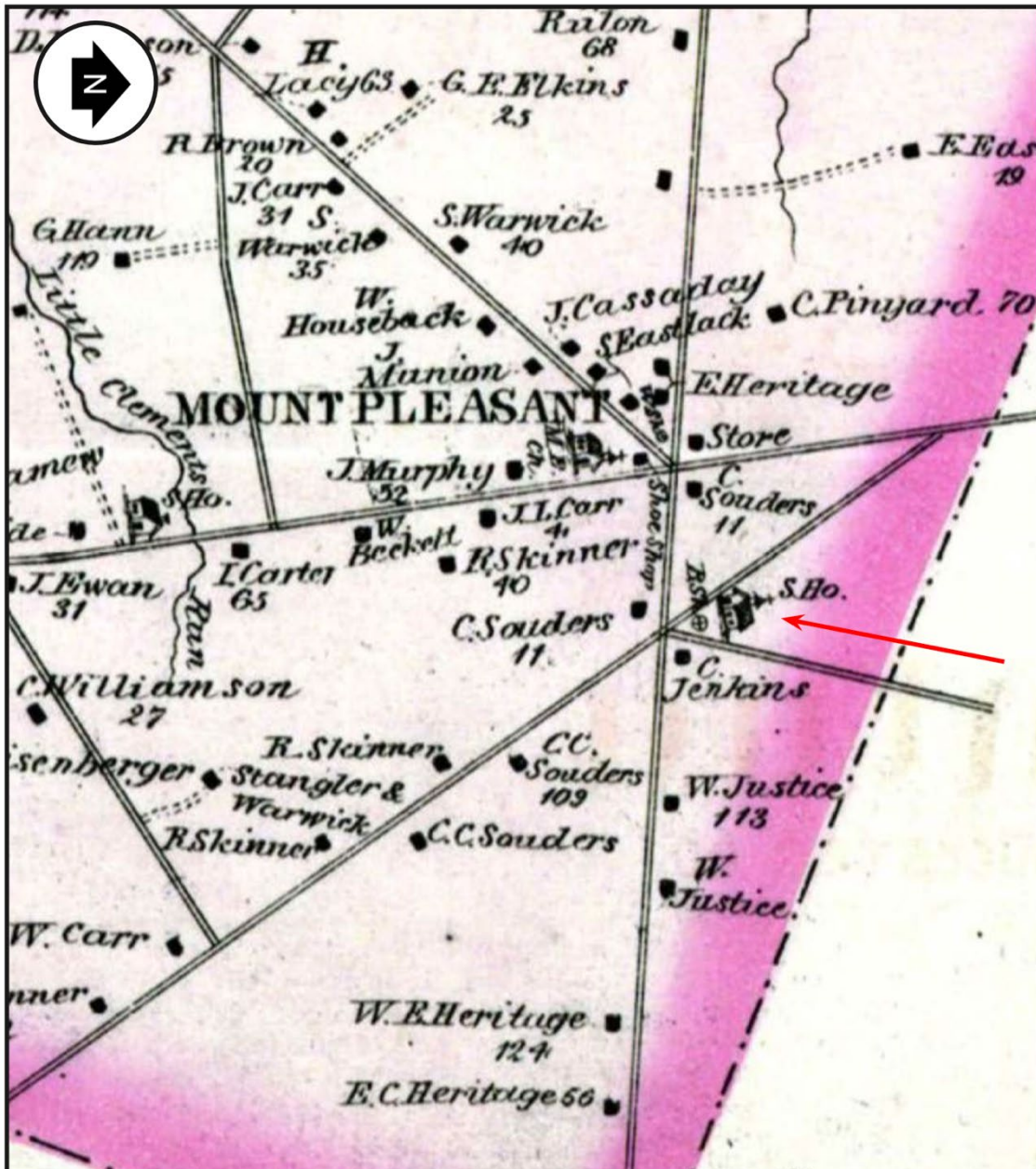


Figure 3. Everts & Stewart. Detail of Harrison Township, *Combination Atlas Map of Salem & Gloucester Counties, New Jersey*. 1876. Location of Mount Pleasant School indicated by arrow. Scale: 1" = 1600' (approximately).

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Figure 4. Mount Pleasant School, *circa* 1901. Courtesy the Harrison Township Historical Society.

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Figure 5. Mount Pleasant School, 1908. Courtesy the Harrison Township Historical Society.

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Figure 6. Mount Pleasant School, 1945. Courtesy the Harrison Township Historical Society.

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Figure 7. Mount Pleasant School, second floor interior on “Old Home Day,” 1954. This photograph shows the northeast corner of the second-floor classroom. Courtesy the Harrison Township Historical Society.

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Figure 8. Mount Pleasant School, first floor interior, looking south toward the front of the building, 1955. Courtesy the Harrison Township Historical Society.

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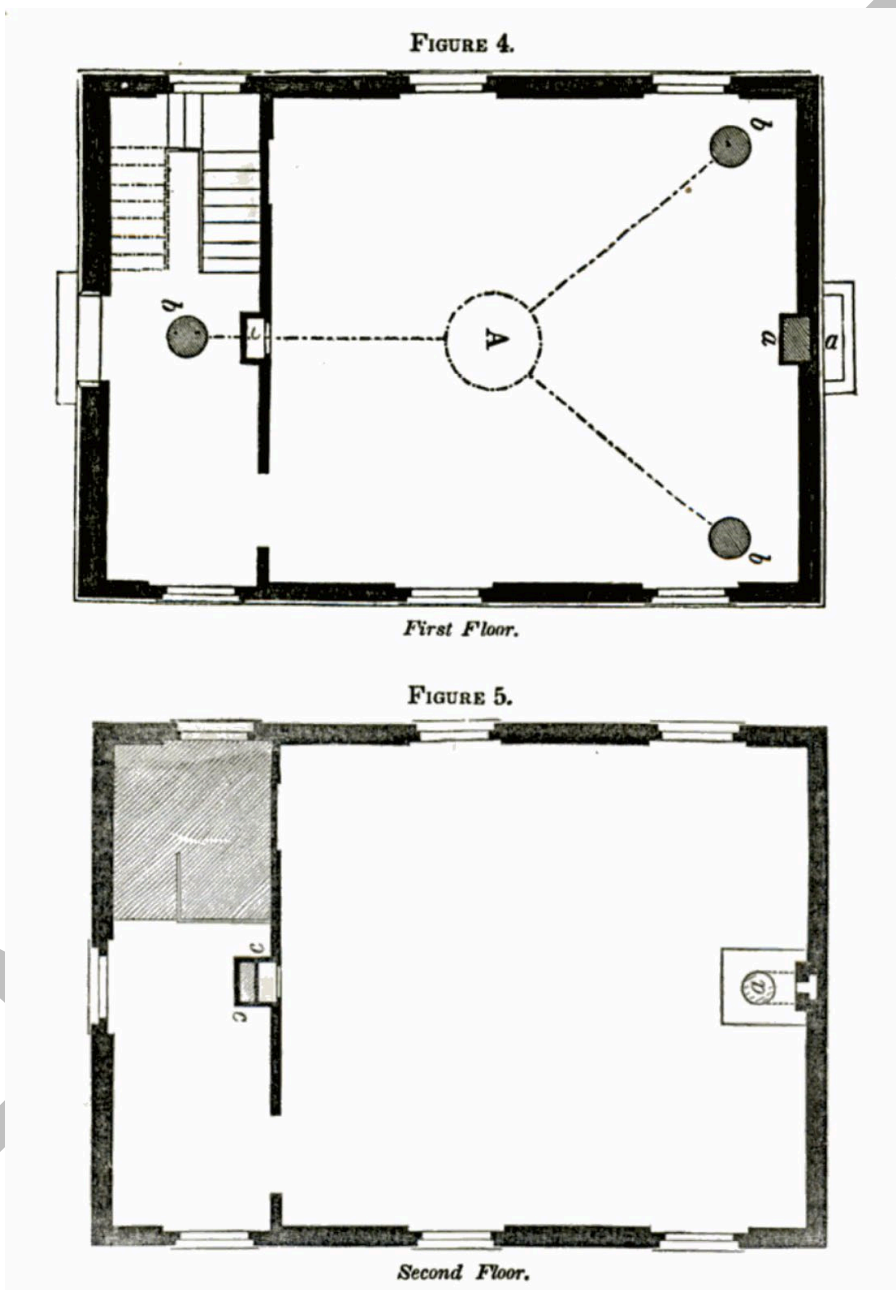


Figure 1. Plan for a model two-story, two-room schoolhouse. Source: Henry Barnard, *School Architecture*. 1848. This plan shares many characteristics of Mount Pleasant School including placing the entry vestibule and stairs at one end of the building. The lettered features relate to the placement of stoves and vents since Barnard considered warmth and ventilation were considered key attributes of a proper building.

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Figure 2. Plan for a model, two-story, two-room schoolhouse. Source: Samuel F. Eveleth, *School House Architecture*, 1870. Although slightly larger and differing in its entry details and style, this building shares many similarities with Mount Pleasant School and clearly illustrates the influence of the schoolhouse pattern book literature.

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Figure 9. The Academy in the Basking Ridge section of Bernards Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. Built in 1809, it is an early example of a two-story, two-room schoolhouse. Source: Wikipedia, 2022.

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Figure 10. Franklin Academy, Middletown Township, Monmouth County. Built in 1836-37, it is the oldest two-story, two-room, wood-frame schoolhouse in New Jersey identified in the literature search for this nomination. Source: HABS, 1938.

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Figure 11: Mauricetown Academy, Commercial Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Built in 1855. Source: Wikipedia.

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Figure 12. Goshen School, Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey. Built in 1872. Source: Wikipedia 2022.

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Figure 13. Bethel/Hurffville School (1855) in Washington Township, Gloucester County, currently houses a martial arts studio. Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2020.

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Figure 14: Former Union Academy (1855) in Mullica Hill, Harrison Township, Gloucester County, converted into a residence. Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2020.

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Figure 15: Former Wenonah School (1877), Wenonah Borough, Gloucester County, converted into a residence. Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2020.

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Figure 16: Ewan School, Harrison Township, Gloucester County, was built in 1884 and has similarities to Mount Pleasant School. It was closed in 1950 and converted into a residence. Source: Hunter Research, Inc. 2020.

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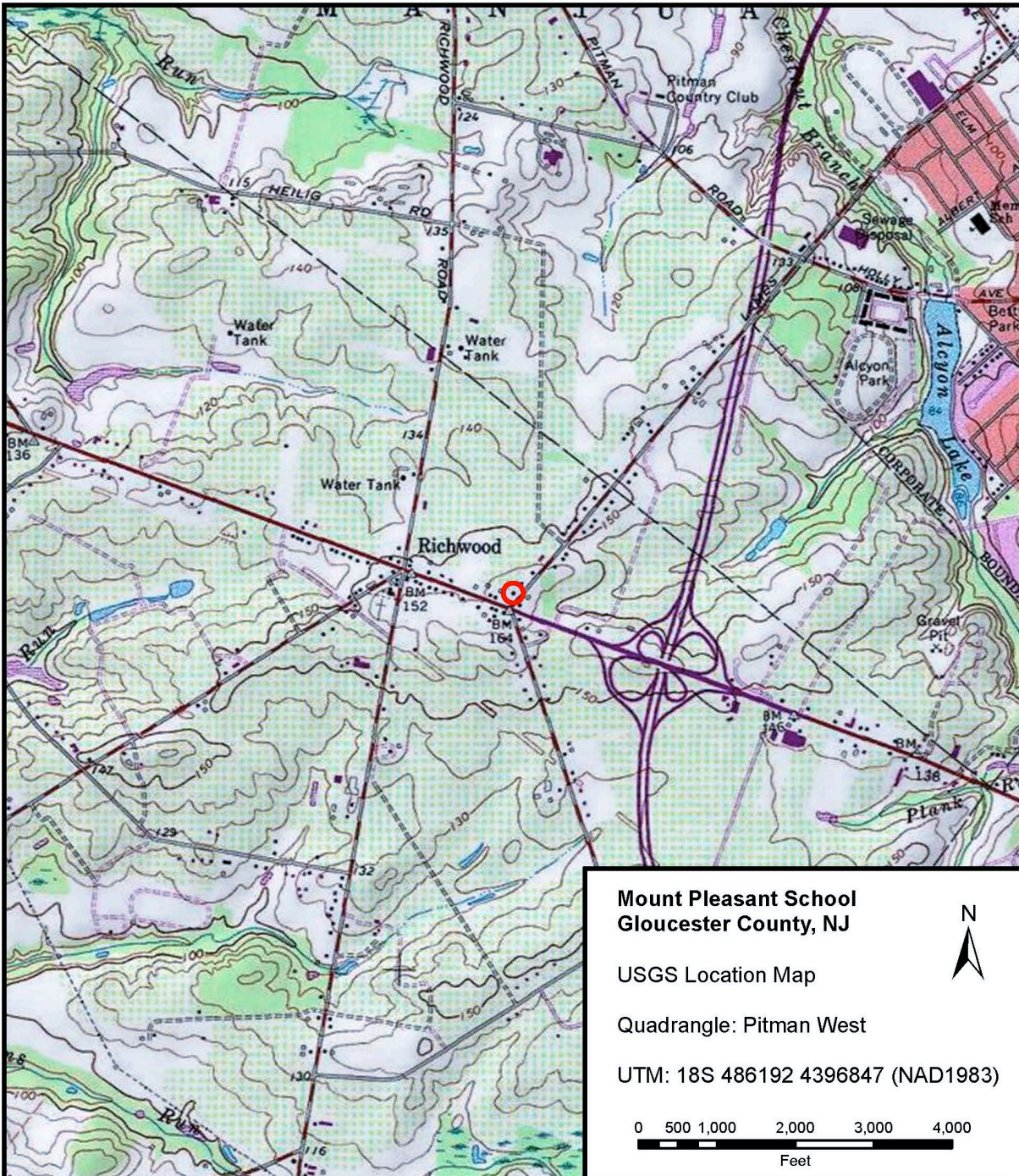
Figure 17. Old Town Hall in Mullica Hill, Harrison Township was constructed in 1871 by the local carpenters who had built Mount Pleasant School the year previously. Source: Wikimedia 2022.

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Gloucester County, New Jersey

Section number _____ Photograph Log _____ Page 1

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Mount Pleasant School

City or Vicinity: Richwood, Harrison Township

County: Gloucester

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Eryn Boyce

Date Photographed: August 18, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1: Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the façade and east elevation, looking northwest from Lambs Road.

Photograph 2: Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the façade and east elevation, view looking northwest.

Photograph 3: Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the north and west elevations, looking southeast.

Photograph 4: Detail view of belfry and plaque on façade, looking north.

Photograph 5: Detail view of original transom above front door, looking north.

Photograph 6: Detail view of original window trim, looking northwest.

Photograph 7: View of well house, looking southeast.

Photograph 8: Interior view of front door to vestibule, looking south.

Photograph 9: Interior view first-floor classroom, looking southeast.

Photograph 10: Interior view first-floor classroom, looking northwest.

Photograph 11: Interior view of first-floor closet under the stairs, looking east. Note the original plaster and wood floor.

Photograph 12: Interior view of stairway from the second-story landing, looking east. Note the belfry trapdoor in the ceiling and the rope for the bellpull.

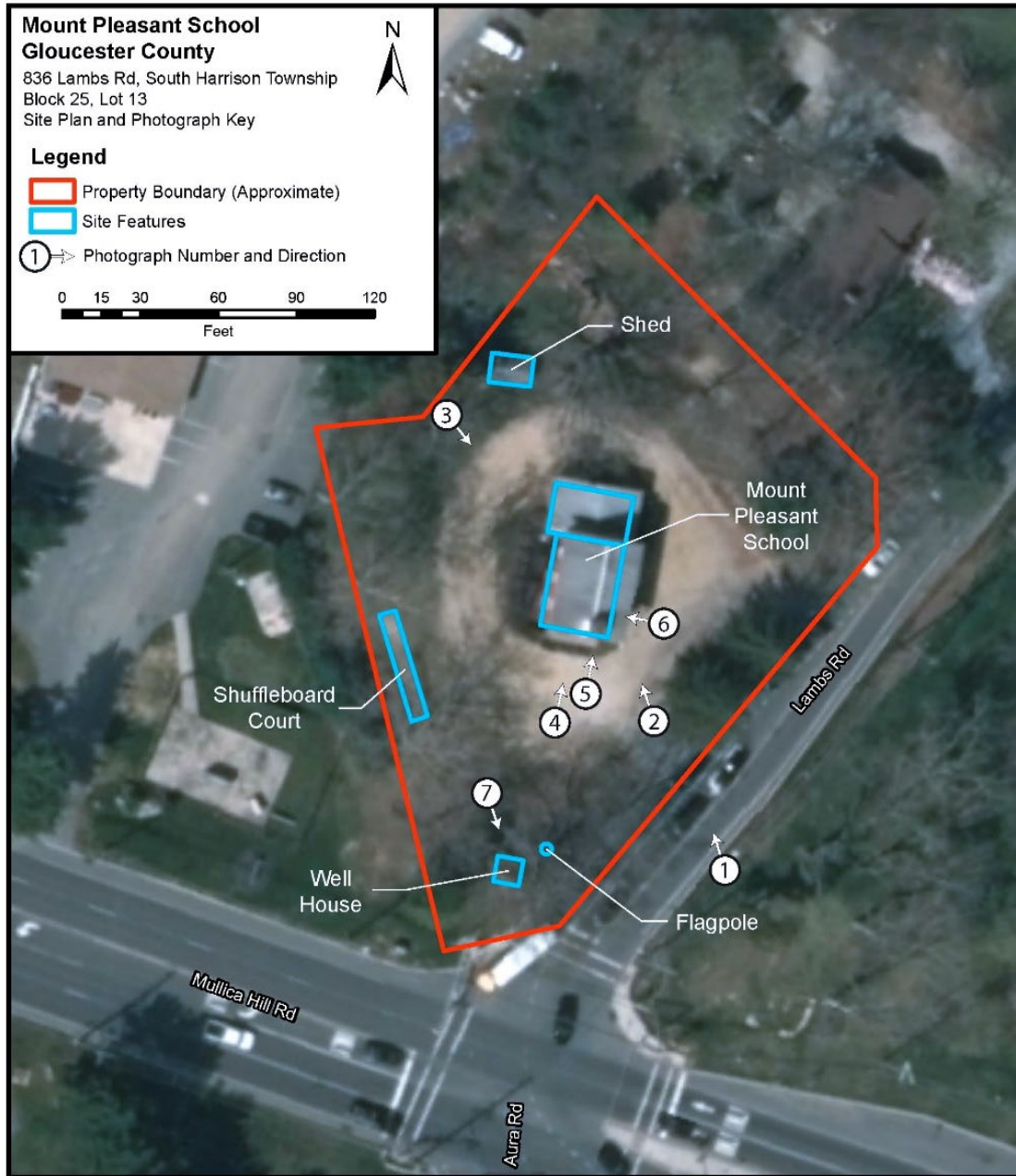
Photograph 13: Interior view second-story classroom, looking south.

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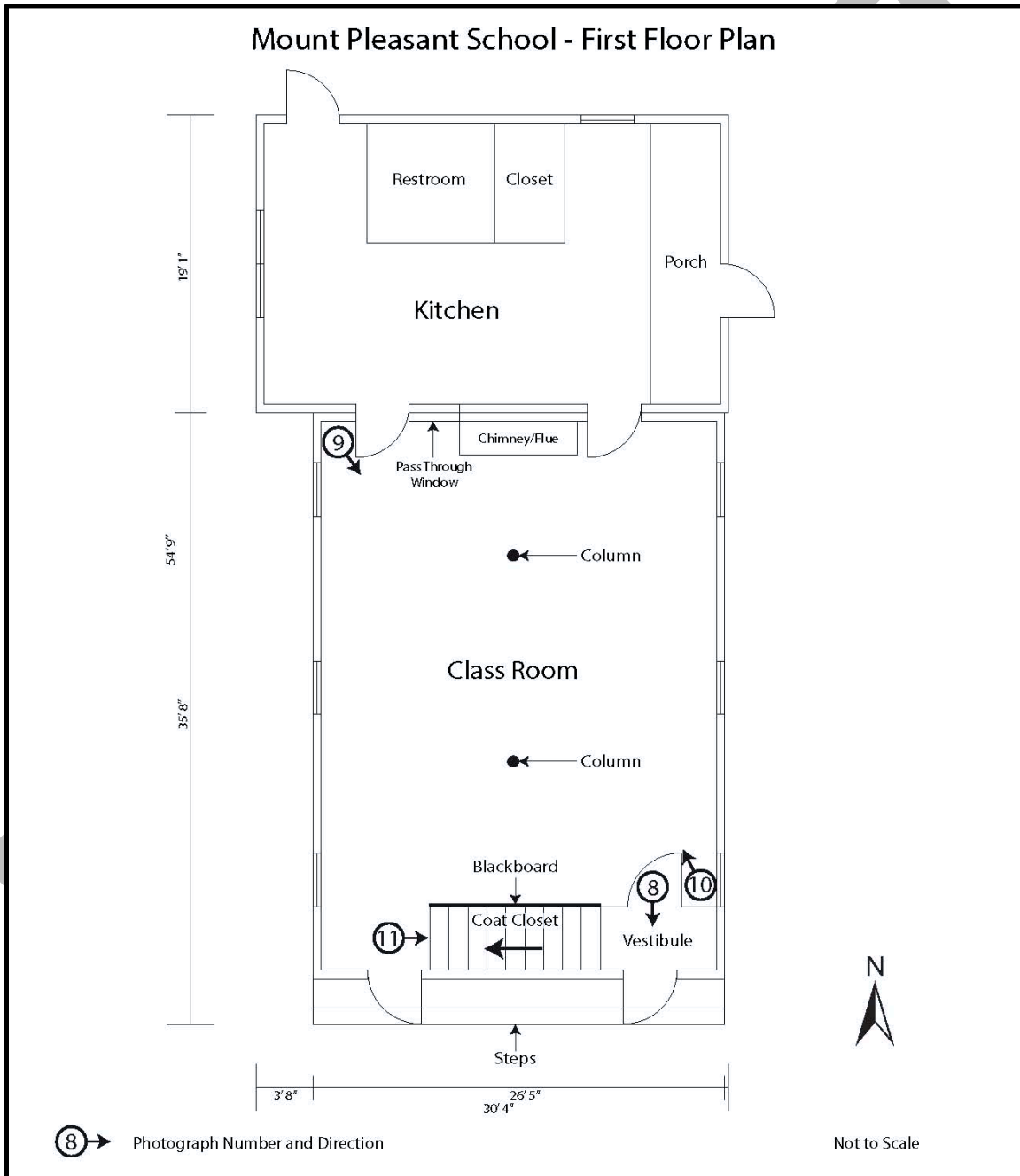
Aerial Site Plan and Exterior Photograph Key

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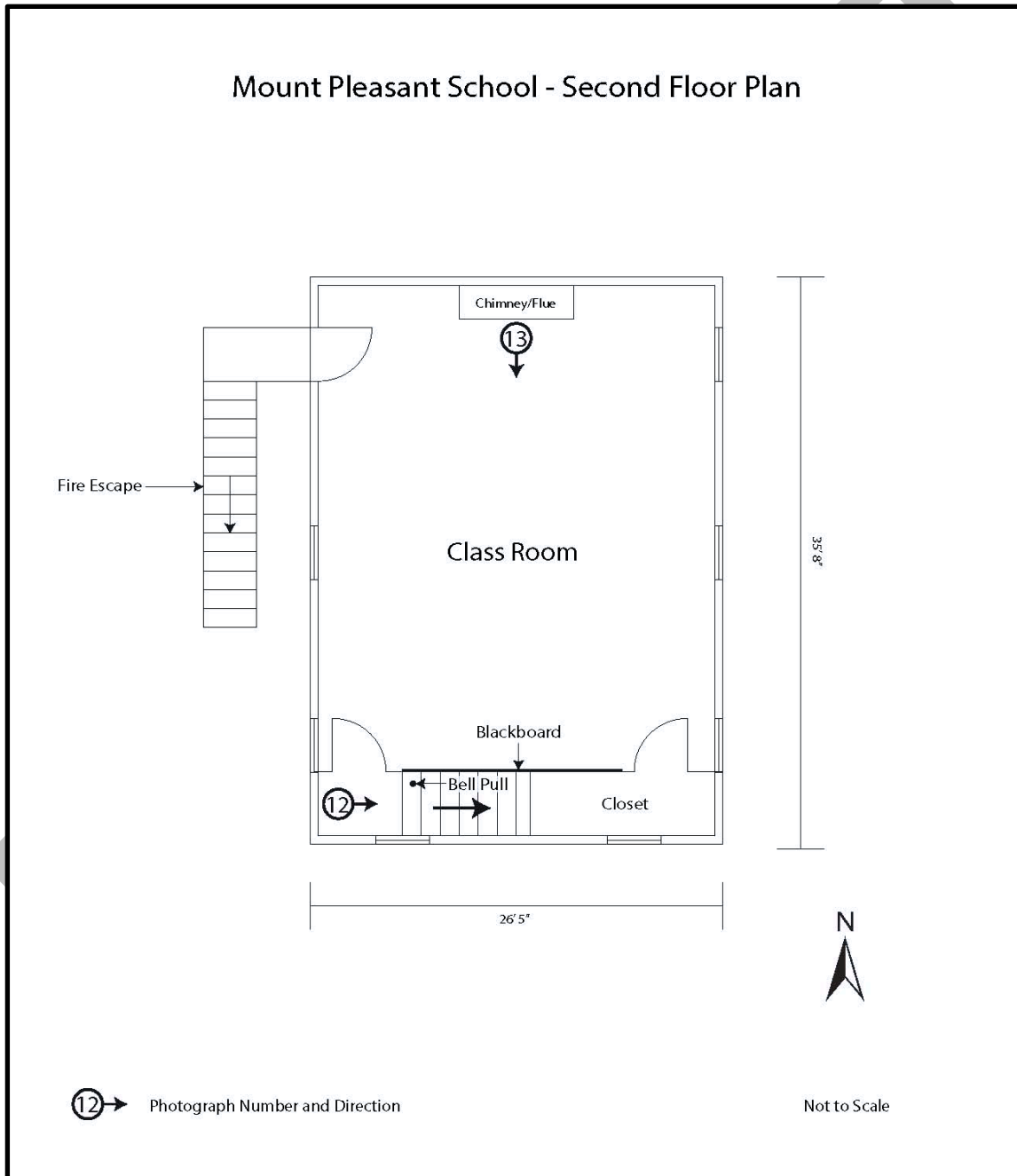
First Floor Plan and Interior Photograph Key

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Second Floor Plan and Interior Photograph Key.

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Photograph 1. Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the façade and east elevation, looking northwest from Lambs Road.

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Photograph 2: Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the façade and east elevation, view looking northwest.

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Photograph 3: Oblique view of Mount Pleasant School showing the north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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Photograph 4: Detail view of belfry and plaque on façade, looking north.

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Photograph 5: Detail view of original transom above front door, looking north.

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Photograph 6: Detail view of original window trim, looking northwest.

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Photograph 7: View of well house, looking southeast.

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Photograph 8: Interior view of front door to vestibule, looking south.

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Photograph 9: Interior view first-floor classroom, looking southeast.

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Photograph 10: Interior view first-floor classroom, looking northwest.

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Photograph 11: Interior view of first-floor closet under the staircase, looking east. Note the original plaster walls and wood floors, which are covered over in the rest of the building, are visible here.

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Photograph 12: Interior view of stairway from the second-story landing, looking east. Note the belfry trapdoor in the ceiling and the rope for the bellpull.

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Photograph 13: Interior view second-story classroom, looking south.

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Appendix 1 Table of Two-Room School Houses in New Jersey

The following table lists 141 two-room school houses in New Jersey for which data was found in National Register nominations, HABS, NJHPO's digitized survey data (CRGIS) and digitized newspapers and local histories such as Arcadia Books. The desktop survey is not considered a comprehensive list but representative of the widespread statewide adoption of two-room schoolhouses. Not all sources specify whether a school is one or two-story but those examples where the number of stories is known are indicated. Other data collected included date of construction, material, belfry, orientation of gable roof, and architectural style, when noted by the source. When possible, the table indicates whether the building was extant or non-extant in April 2021.

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County	Municipality	School Name	Address	Date Constructed	Brick/Frame/Stone	1 or 2 Stories	Belfry? Yes/No	Gable Front? Yes/No	Style	Extant? Yes/No
ATL	Weymouth Twp	Second Dorothy School	12th Ave., Dorothy	1901	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
ATL	Linwood	Linwood Borough School #1/Leedsville Schoolhouse	16 W. Poplar Ave., Linwood	1873	frame	1	Y	N		N
ATL	Folsom	Folsom School	1343 Mays Landing Rd., Hamr	1907	frame	1	Y	N		N
ATL	Egg Harbor Twp	Farmington School House/Farmington Community Ch	Doughty Rd., Farmington	1893	frame	2	Y	N		Y
BER	Oradell				frame					N
BER	Lyndhurst	River Road School (#2)	Riverside & Fern Aves., Lyndhu	1849	frame	2	Y	Y	Shingle;	
BER	Mahwah	Darlington Schoolhouse	600 Ramapo Valley Road	1891	stone, frame	2	Y	Y	Richardson Romanesque; Stick/Eastlake	
BR	Bass River Twp	Giffordtown School	corner of Leitz Blvd. and Wj	1885	frame	1	N	Y		
BR	Lumberton Twp		Hainesport	before 1905						
BR	Bordentown Twp	Second Street School	Hamilton & 2nd Sts. Fieldsbor	1845	brick	2	Y	Y		
BR	Westampton Twp	Rancocas Trust Public School	Rancocas	c.1874	brick	2	Y	N		
BR	Evesham Twp	Marlton Public School	Marlton	19th c., 2nd half	frame	1	Y	N		
BR	Woodland TWP	Chatsworth School	2nd St., Chatsworth	1915	frame	1	N	N		Y
BR	Tabernacle Twp	Tabernacle School	Medford Lakes Road/Carranza	1909	frame	1	N	N		
BR	Springfield Twp	Jobstown School/Springfield Twp. Fire Co.'s first buildi	Jobstown	c. 1900		1	N	N		
BR	Mt. Laurel Twp	Mt. Laurel School	Mt. Laurel	c. 1882	brick	1	N	N		N
BR	North Hanover Twp	Jacobstown School	Jacobstown	1920	frame	1	N	N		Y
BR	Mansfield Twp	Locust Street School	Columbus	1883	frame	2	Y	N		Y
BR	Florence Twp	Fourth Street School	440 W. Fourth St.	1914	brick	1	Y	N		Y
BR	Florence Twp	Florence Station School	Florence Station	1914	brick	1	N	N		Y
BR	Evesham Twp	Public School/Old Marlton School	Main St. & Oak St., Marlton	1876	brick	1	Y	Y		Y
BR	Delanco Twp	Buttontown Street School/Veteran's Memorial Hall	Buttontown Ave. btw. Vine &	1862	frame	1	Y	N		N
BR	Chesterfield Twp	Sykesville School	275 Sykesville Rd., Chesterf	1916	brick	1	Y	N		Y
BR	Burlington Twp	Shedaker School	Beverly Rd., Burlington Twp	1910	brick	1	N	N		N
BR	Burlington Twp	Stevens School	Stevens Station, Burlington T	1920	brick	1	N	N		N
BR	Burlington Twp	Westfield Public School	Pomona Rd. & Riverton Rd.	1870	brick	2	Y	N		N
BR	Cinnaminson Twp	William R. Allen School	Mitchell Ave. & East Federal St.	1900	brick	1	N	N		Y
BR	Burlington City	Camden Academy	6th and Market Sts	1803	brick	1	N	N		N
CAM	Camden City		Blackwood	1904		2				
CAM	Gloucester									
CAM	Haddonfield									
CAM	Haddon Twp	Rowandtown School	20-22 Center St., Westmont	1872	frame	2	N	Y		N
CAM	Runnede	School #1	2nd & Central Ave.	1914	brick	1	N	N		N
CAP	Lower Twp	Cold Spring Academy	780-798 Seashore Rd., Cold Sp	1857	frame	2	N	N		N
CAP	Dennis Twp	Dennisville School	681 Petersburg Rd., Dennisvil	1873	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CAP	Dennis Twp	South Dennis School		1840	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CAP	Dennis Twp	Ludlam School	Delsea Drive, North Dennis	1801	frame	1	N	N		N
CAP	Woodbine	Woodbine School	Woodbine	1900	frame	1	Y	N		N
CAP	Middle Twp	Goshen School	314 N. Delsea Dr., Goshen	1872	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CUM	Greenwich Twp	Othello School	Ye Greate Street	1873	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CUM	Commercial Twp	Mauricetown Academy	9550 Main St., Mauricetown		frame	2	N	Y	Greek Revival	Y
CUM	Commercial Twp	Robbinstown School	1628 Main St., Port Norris	1867	frame	2	N	N		Y
CUM	Downe Twp.	Dividing Creek School	910 Main St., Dividing Creek	1877	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CUM	Fairfield Twp	Gouldtown School	Bridgeton-Millville Pike & Gou	1823	frame	2	N	Y		N
CUM	Maurice River Twp	Delmont School	24 Hands Mill Rd., Delmont	1887	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
CUM	Millville	Old Western School	2 Pike Ave			2				
CUM	Bridgeton	Harmony Academy	Bank St.	1795	frame	2	N	Y	Greek Revival	N
CUM	Bridgeton	Giles Street Public School	Giles St.	1847	frame	2	N	Y		N
CUM	Maurice River Twp	Oak Leaf Academy	590 Main St., Leesburg	19thc	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
ESS	Nutley	Church Street School/Nutley Museum	65 Church Street	1856/1875	frame/brick	2	Y	Y		Y
GLO	Harrison Twp	Ewan School	Clems Run Rd.	1884	frame	2	Y	Y		Y

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County	Municipality	School Name	Address	Date Constructed	Brick/Frames/Stone	1 or 2 Stories	Belfry? Yes/No	Gable Front? Yes/No	Style	Extant? Yes/No
GLO	Harrison Twp	Jefferson School	Bridgeton Pike, Mullica Hill	1856/1895	frame	1	Y	Y	Colonial Revival	N
GLO	Harrison Twp	Jefferson School	Bridgeton Pike, Mullica Hill	1905	frame	1	N	Y	Greek Revival	Y
GLO	Harrison Twp	Richwood Academy	836 Lambs Road, Richwood	1870	frame	2	Y	Y	Colonial Revival	Y
GLO	South Harrison Twp	Harrisonville School	Mullica Hill & Harrisonville Rd	1899	frame	1	N	N	Colonial Revival	N
GLO	Washington	School No. 1	Loenbach	1905	frame					
GLO	West Deptford	Hall Street School	30 Hall St., Monroe Twp	1881	frame	1	N	N		Y
GLO	Monroe	Turnersville/Deptford School	Black Horse Pike, Turnersville	1856	frame	2	Y	Y		N
GLO	Washington Twp	Bethel/Hurffville Academy	Delsea Drive, Hurffville	1855	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
GLO	West Deptford Twp	Thoroughfare Academy	Crown Point Rd., Thoroughfare	c1850?	frame	2				
GLO	Woodbury	Deptford Free School	33 Delaware St.	1774, 2nd floor at brick		2	N	Y		Y
GLO	Wenonah	Wenonah School	6 N. Marion Ave.	1877	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
GLO	Woodbury	Friends Female School	124 N. Broad St.	1811	brick	2	N	N		N
GLO	Woodbury	Woodbury Academy	S. Broad and Center Sts.	1791, 2nd floor added 1820	brick	2	Y	Y		N
GLO	Mantua Twp	Second District School	Mantua	1804	brick	1				N
GLO	Mantua Twp	Barnsboro Academy	Main St., Barnsboro	1851	frame	1	Y	Y		N
GLO	Mantua Twp	Barnsboro School	Main St., Barnsboro	1913	fieldstone	1	N	N		Y
GLO	Mantua Twp	Sewell School	Spruce St., Sewell	1912-1913	fieldstone	1	N	N		Y
HUN	Alexandria	Oak Summit School	190 Oak Summit Rd.	1869	frame	1	N	N		Y
HUN	Readington Twp	Readington Village School	Hillcrest & Centerville Rds.	1849	frame	2	N	N		Y
HUN	Readington Twp	Whitehouse School	Whitehouse	1871	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Readington Twp	Readington Village Schoolhouse	Centerville Rd.	1903	frame	1	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Readington Twp	Whitehouse Schoolhouse	Whitehouse	1871	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Readington Twp	Whitehouse Station Schoolhouse	Whitehouse Station	19th c., 2nd half	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Lebanon	Lebanon School House	Lebanon	19th c., 2nd half	frame	1	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Union Twp	Pattenburg Public School	Pattenburg	19th c., 2nd half?	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Franklin Twp	Quakertown School	Quakertown	19th c.	frame	2	N	N		Y
HUN	Holland Twp	Little York School	Little York	1855	stone	2	N	N		Y
HUN	Amwell Twp	Wertsville Public School	Wertsville	19th c., 2nd half?	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
HUN	Stockton	District No. 28	1872-73	frame	2		Y	N		Y
MER	Hamilton	Harbourton School	White Horse	1904	frame	1				Y
MER	Hopewell Twp	Hopewell School	1500 Harbourton Rd	1914	frame	1				Y
MER	Lawrence	Hopewell Twp	Slackwood	1904	frame	1				Y
MER	Hopewell Twp	Mount Rose Public School No. 7	Hopewell-Princeton & Pemin	1868-2nd floor at frame	stone	2	Y	Y		N
MER	Princeton	The Academy	Washington St near Prospect	1822	stone	2	Y	Y		N
MER	Trenton	Nottingham Township School/Second Street School	Second Street	1854	brick	2	N	Y	Vernacular Greek	Y
MID	Raritan	Lawrence Brook School	Sand Hill	1904	frame	1				N
MID	East Brunswick Twp	Dunham's Corner School (2nd schoolhouse)	Riva Ave., Patrick's Corner area	1860s	frame	1		Y		N
MID	Metuchen	Old Franklin Schoolhouse	Fern and Dunham's Corner Rd.	Early 20th c	frame	1	Y	NN	Greek Revival	Y
MID	Metuchen	Second Franklin School	491 Middlesex Ave, Metuch	1843	frame	2	Y	Y		N
MID	East Brunswick Twp	Lawrence Brook School	Middlesex Ave. & Center St./P.	1873	frame	2	Y	Y		N
MID	Milltown	South Main Street School/South Main Street Firehouse	Hoey's Lane (now Riva Ave.)	early 1860s	frame	2	Y	N		N
MON	Middletown	Franklin Academy	Lincroft	1889	brick	2	Y	Y		Y
MON	Middletown	Mount Vernon School (Red Brick Schoolhouse)	Southern Blvd. and Fairmont	1836	brick	2	Y	Y		Y
MOR	Chatham Twp	Third Union Schoolhouse	502 Openak Road	c1860	brick	2	Y	Y		Y
MOR	Denville	Montville School House	On Main St/Rt 202	1910	frame	1	N	Y		Y
MOR	Montville	Collinsville School	Cleveland Ave & Walnut St.	1904	frame	1	Y	Y		N
MOR	Morris Township	Parsippany Troy Hill: Rockaway Neck School		c1900	brick					
MOR	Parsippany Troy Hill: Troy Hills Annex			c1900	brick					
MOR	Rockaway Twp	Marcella Schoolhouse	Green Pond Road							
MOR	Rockaway Twp	Hibernia Schoolhouse	off Green Pond Rd							
MOR	Roxbury Twp	Lafayette School	78 Mill Road	1921	cobblestone					

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MOR	Washington Twp	Middle Valley	Schooley's Mountain Rd., Gerr	1886	frame	1	Y	N		Y
MOR	Washington Twp	Graded School	Middle Valley	1840s	frame	1	Y	N		Y
MOR	Washington Twp	The Academy	6 Fairview Ave, German Valley	c. 1830s	stone	2	N	N		Y
MOR	Washington Twp	Union Schoolhouse/German Valley School	North Road (Rt. 513)	1830	stone	2	Y	Y		Y
MOR	Chester	Cross Roads Schoolhouse	Main St., Flanders	1855	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
MOR	Mount Olive Twp	Flanders Grammar School/Mt. Olive Fire Co. #1	Brook & School Sts.	1867	frame	2	Y	Y		N
OCE	Barnegat	Barnegat Primary School	126 S. Main St. (Rt. 9)		frame	1	Y	Y		N
OCE	Forked River	Lacey Schoolhouse (Old Schoolhouse Museum)	126 S. Main St. (Rt. 9)		frame	1	Y	Y		N
PAS	West Millford Twp	Echo Lake School	Germentown Rd., Echo Lake	c. 1900	frame	2	N	Y	Greek Revival	N
SAL	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	Pole Tavern School/Centre Union School	Pole Tavern	1848	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	Pineyard School	Pineyard and Monroeville Rds.,	c 1870	frame	1	N	Y		N
SAL	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	Walnut Grove School	Rt. 40 & Woolman Rd.	1906	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	Elmer School	Between State and Front Sts	1850	frame	2	N	Y		Y
SAL	Elmer	Broad Street School	330 Broad St.	1898	brick	2	Y	Y		N
SAL	Pittsgrove Twp	Olivet School	235 Sheep Pen Rd.	1922	brick	1	N	N	Colonial Revival	N
SAL	Pittsgrove Twp	Greenville School	Burlington & Greenville Rds.	1869	frame	2	Y	Y		N
SAL	Pittsgrove Twp	Willow Grove School	Parvin Mill Rd.	1883	frame	2	N	Y		Y
SAL	Salem City	Lincoln School	East Broadway	1879	brick	2	Y	Y		N
SAL	Lower Alloways Cree	Franklin School	Main St., Hancock's Bridge	1869	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Lower Alloways Cree	Canton School	Harmersville-Canton Rd., Cant	2nd floor added	1 frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Lower Alloways Cree	Franklin School	Harmersville-Canton Rd., Cant	2nd floor added	1 frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Pennsville	Riverview Academy	Riverview Park	1886	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Pennsville	Academy School	61-63 Pittsfield St.	1840	frame	2	N	Y		Y
SAL	Pennsville	Red Brick School/Town Hall School	491 Rt. 45	1859	brick	2	N	Y	Greek Revival	Y
SAL	Alloway Twp	Friesburg School	Cohansey-Friesburg Rd.,	Mid-19th century	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Alloway Twp	Alloway Public School	Main St., Alloway	1845	brick	2	N	Y		Y
SAL	Alloway Twp	Alloway High School	Lambert St., Alloway	1856	brick	2	Y	N		Y
SAL	Oldmans Twp	Auburn (Friendship) School	Sharptown-Penns Neck Rd.	1825	frame	2	N	N		N
SAL	Oldmans Twp	Mary B. Farley School	Sharptown-Auburn Rd.	1924	frame	1	N	N		Y
SAL	Pittsgrove Twp	Good Hope School	Porchtown Rd., Porchtown	19th C	frame	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Salem City	Friends School	Walnut St.	1838	brick	2	N	Y		N
SAL	Pilesgrove Twp	Eldridge's Hill Boarding School	Eldridge's Hill Rd., Eldridge's Hl	1858	frame	2	N	Y		N
SOM	Bernards Twp	The Academy	15 W. Oak St., Bernards Twp	1809	brick	2	N	Y	Federal	Y
SUS	Green Twp	Green Twp		1921		2	N	Y		Y
SUS	Vernon Twp	Vernon School	Vernon	19th c. 2nd half?	brick	2	Y	Y		Y
SUS	Sparta Twp	Sparta Public School	Sparta	19th c. 2nd half?	frame	2	Y	Y		Y
WAR	Lopatcong	Lopatcong	Strykers Road	1921		2	Y	Y		Y
WAR	Washington Twp	Port Colden Schoolhouse	30 Port Colden Rd., Washingtc	1869	frame	2	Y	Y		Y

