

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



202

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Goshen School

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 314 North Delsea Drive (New Jersey Route 47), Goshen not for publication

city or town Middle Township vicinity

state New Jersey code 034 county Cape May zip code 08218

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Rh. Barry Ass't Commissioner 11/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NJ - DEP
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 the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall 5.12.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Goshen School
Name of Property

Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / School

VACANT / Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

foundation brick
walls weatherboard

roof asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Goshen School
Name of Property

Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1872 - 1962

Significant Dates

1872, 1927

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Middle Township Board of Education, Cape May County, NJ

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Goshen School
Name of Property

Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.36 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18S 512649mE 4332033mN
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Property Tax No. Block 49, Lot 5

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Zerbe, President

organization ARCH², Inc.

date July, 2013

street & number 495 Main Street, Suite 28

telephone 732-906-8203

city or town Metuchen

state NJ zip code 08840-1454

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Goshen Volunteer Fire Company

street & number 331 State Highway 47 North

telephone 609-465-8714

city or town Goshen

state NJ zip code 08218

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

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

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Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

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Description

The Goshen School, built in 1872, is a two-story frame structure located along the east side of North Delsea Drive (New Jersey Route 47) in the center of the village of Goshen, Middle Township, Cape May County. The schoolhouse stands close to the road near the northwest end of the property with an asphalt driveway extending along the front of the building and a small 1980s concrete block pump station located between the driveway and North Delsea Drive (Photograph #1). The nominated property includes the entire 1.36 acres that comprise Block 49, Lot 5. The flat grass lot contains a modern playground behind the schoolhouse and tennis and basketball courts to the rear. The rear eastern and the south side edges of the property are lined with shrubbery. The northern boundary of the property, in close proximity to the schoolhouse, abuts a lot containing an early twentieth century frame structure, similar in configuration to the schoolhouse.

The two-story, frame schoolhouse (Photograph #2) has a rectangular plan with a brick foundation, wood clapboard siding, and original Italianate detailing including a prominent bracketed front-gable pediment, paired scrolled brackets, paneled engaged corner pilasters, and a large square cupola. There is a double-door entry on the (west elevation) façade as well as a single entry on the south elevation and a modern rear entry (now boarded up).

The façade consists of two bays in the second story over three in the first, with a centered entrance doorway containing paired modern wood paneled doors surrounded by a simple wood entablature and a recessed panel in the transom above the doors. The doors are accessed by brick steps that lead from the south to a small wood porch with a modern cross-patterned wood railing. Above the doorway is a faded painted sign that reads "Goshen Public School, 1872." No documentation was found to show the original façade design; however, the door framing appears original to the building; the doors and porch appear to be later alterations. The doorway is flanked by single six-over-six windows (now boarded up); above each of these windows is a second-story single six-over-six window (also boarded up).

The façade is dominated by two features: the large full pediment with a wide eave and paired scrolled brackets, and the cupola (Photograph 3). The cupola has a wooden base with recessed panels, a projecting eave, paired arched openings on each elevation that were originally open but are not boarded up, a wide overhanging eave with paired scrolled brackets, and a metal weathervane on top.

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The north side elevation (Photograph 4) originally had three evenly spaced windows on the first and second floors. Currently, the first floor window near the rear of the building is a small rectangular window, probably added in 1959 when the restrooms were installed in that corner of the building. All windows except the small bathroom window are currently boarded up. The north side elevation also contains a small exterior brick chimney, probably the one built in 1940.

The first and second floors of the rear (east) elevation (Photograph 5) each consists of five bays, a door on the northern end of the façade and four single windows to the south. All bays are currently boarded up. The first floor entrance has a small wooden stoop; the upper entrance connects to a metal fire escape. The cornice on the rear elevation has a partial return.

The south side elevation (Photograph 6) currently has seven single windows on both the first and second floors, with four of the middle windows grouped together. There is a single door with a small pedimented entrance porch on the western end of the first floor. All bays are currently boarded up. There is a small interior brick chimney between the second and third bays from the west end of the building. According to an early undated photograph (Plate 1), this elevation has been altered from its original configuration when the south elevation was identical to the north elevation with three evenly spaced windows on the first and second floors. Several other historic photographs of the school (Plates 2-5) show students standing either in front of or to the side of the school; however, they do not provide additional evidence as to when the major alterations were made to the south elevation.

Although there is no written documentation as to when the side doorway and additional windows were added, there is physical evidence to support the fact that both areas have been altered. The window trim on the four added windows differs from the trim on the three original windows. In addition, both the interior staircase and the doorway show signs that they have been altered. Based on physical evidence, it appears that the stairs originally came to a landing and then turned to connect with the entrance vestibule. This configuration was later changed when the stairs were widened and a double doorway was added to the south side elevation; this doorway with two-panel paired arched doors appears in the 1980 (Plate 6) and 1990 (Plate 7) photographs of the building.

The interior of the building consists of a small entry vestibule and two classrooms, one on each floor. The vestibule has wainscoting on the lower portion on the walls with plaster above and a pressed tin ceiling. The northern end of the vestibule, which probably

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originally served as a cloakroom, currently has a wooden partial-height enclosed closet with wainscoting and a modern two-panel wooden door (Photograph 7). The first-floor classroom is accessed via a single doorway with a modern six-panel door (Photograph 8). The southern end of the vestibule (Photograph 9) leads to the stairs to the second floor (Photograph 10). The interior view clearly depicts the change from a double to a single doorway. The walls to the corridor and stairwell are a mix of wainscoting in the lower portion with plaster walls above. The wooden stairs are in poor condition.

Inside the first floor classroom, the west wall (Photograph 11) contains the wood paneled entrance door from the vestibule flanked by chalk boards; this appears to have been the front of the classroom. The north wall (Photograph 12) has chalk boards on the western end; the eastern end has been altered with a bar and modern enclosed restrooms. The rear wall (Photograph 13) is dominated by the single rear door to the exterior and a bank of four single windows. The south wall (Photograph 14) primarily consists of the seven single windows. The windows are currently wooden, double-hung, six-over-six. The room has a wooden floor, walls with partial height wainscoting with plaster above, four evenly spaced lally columns, and a pressed tin ceiling with single hanging lights with glass fixtures. It appears that the original ceiling was plaster as physical evidence indicates that underneath the tin ceiling is a painted plaster ceiling with furring strips for attaching the later pressed tin.

The second floor classroom (Photograph 15) is similar to the first floor classroom in materials and overall configuration with two main differences: there is no bar or restrooms, and there is a small room in the southwest corner of the building (Photograph 16). This room, which probably served as a cloakroom for the second-floor students, is currently accessed via a four-panel wooden door.

The schoolhouse has maintained an overall high level of historic integrity and is in fair condition.

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Statement of Significance

The Goshen School, one of the oldest extant schoolhouses in Cape May County, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the mid-nineteenth century development of free public education in New Jersey, and under Criterion C as a representative rural schoolhouse. Built in 1872, the Goshen School was constructed during a time when many schools were built in New Jersey, due to an increased push for public education as well as favorable state legislation that established a statewide system of free public education. Architecturally, the Goshen School represents Cape May County's vernacular architecture, the late nineteenth century Italianate style, and the influence of mid-nineteenth century literature and early twentieth century state oversight guiding the physical development of schools. The school is significant for the period of 1872 (the date of its construction) until 1962 (the last year that the structure functioned as a school).

Goshen

Goshen is an unincorporated community within Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey, and mainly centered around Delsea Drive, also known as New Jersey Route 47. Originally settled around 1693, Goshen is one of the oldest communities in Cape May County. Aaron Leaming, one of the first settlers in the area, used the land to raise cattle. By 1710, a small community of homes had developed (Leach and Kapsch 1992).

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, lumber and agricultural products were being shipped from Goshen (Dorwart 1992, 73). A schoolhouse was built in 1804 and a post office was established in 1818, the fifth in Cape May County (Ibid; Leach and Kapsch 1992). In addition to a small enclave of houses, the town also boasted a tavern and an inn. The community became a stagecoach stop on the route from Philadelphia to Cape May (Leach and Kapsch 1992). In 1844, Goshen was described as having "a handsome Methodist church and about 20 dwellings" (Barber, 17).

Education in New Jersey

In the eighteenth century, education in New Jersey was limited and privately funded. As education was closely linked to religion, New Jersey's early educational efforts were fragmented by New Jersey's ethnic diversity (Chrisman 2008, 8-3).

In the nineteenth century, a growing push for a public education system was fueled by several factors, including concern for the poor, the desire for all citizens—including immigrants—to be able to participate in America's democratic system, and the need to

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train a workforce for an increasingly industrialized nation (Chrisman 2008, 8-4; Green 2011, 3). The public support resulted in a series of legislative advances that impacted school funding, facilities, and administrative structure.

The “Pauper School Act” of 1816 created the first fund for public schools, although it initially provided very little support. In 1829, the “Act to Establish Common Schools” “created a rudimentary administrative structure, including township school committees empowered to license teachers, and an annual appropriation from the school fund” (Green 2011, 20). Funding for education continued to be uncertain in the 1830s with the provisions of the 1829 act cancelled and then later restored (Green 2011, 20-21). In 1845, there was an important administrative step taken when the state established the position of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction (West 1964, 28). Legislation in the 1840s and 1850s addressed the ongoing issue of state funding, with an 1851 law providing for an increase in the state’s funding for education and making “provision for building and repairing schoolhouses” (West 1964, 32).

The 1860s and 1870s brought several additional key pieces of State legislation. The 1867 “Act to Establish a System of Public Instruction” restructured the state’s education system, giving oversight responsibility to a State Board of Education and authorizing “districts to levy taxes for building and repairing schoolhouses, and created county superintendents and empowered them to withhold state funds from any district ‘in which the inhabitants fail to provide a suitable school building and outhouses.’” (Green 2011, 28-29; West 1964, 41).

In 1871, a crucial piece of legislation, the “Act to Make Free the Public Schools of the State,” created a free public school system in New Jersey for “all persons over five and under eighteen years of age” by establishing a “two-mill” (or two tenths of a penny) tax on private property. Tuition fees were abolished and schools were required to be open at least nine months each year (Green 2011, 29-30; Delson 1982, 191; Mazzei 2007, 1093). Peter J. Mazzei, the New Jersey Office of Legislative Services’ Manager of the Library and Information Services, stated that “It is difficult to overstate the law’s historic significance. The law was heralded in the press and widely praised by politicians and advocates of public education as the culmination of decades of public education laws in New Jersey” (Mazzei 2007, 1094).

The increased support for public education, assisted by the strong State legislation, led to a spurt of school construction (Green 2011, 31). In 1874, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction reported that “The amount expended annually in the State for building and repairing school houses, is upwards of half a million dollars...The number of new school houses erected yearly is about one hundred” (*Report of the New Jersey State*

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Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, For the School Year Ending August 31, 1874, 23).

In 1876, the state constitution was amended to grant “maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all” children from 5 to 18 years old (Green 2011, 33).

The last major education law of the nineteenth century changed the definition of a school district. The neighborhood around each school had always been considered a district, but as of 1894 townships became their own school district. This change greatly reduced the number of districts, but it also inspired many neighborhoods to break away from their townships to form their own borough and therefore school district (Green 2011, 39-40).

Early Education in Cape May County

In 1876, Maurice Beesley, M.D., then a former Cape May County Superintendent of Public Instruction, wrote a *History of Schools in Cape May County* as part of America’s centennial celebration. Dr. Beesley credited much of the information in his report as having come from speaking with the County’s older residents.

According to Dr. Beesley, Cape May County’s eighteenth-century education was primarily limited to those who could afford to pay teachers who would “board around,” i.e., they would travel around to families who paid subscriptions and provided board for teachers. In addition, education was limited in terms of time spent in any form of formal education. The average length of schooling was 13 weeks, generally during the winter.

School Architecture

Little is known of the architecture of schools in New Jersey in the eighteenth century. Few schools were built and not many survive; the oldest extant dates to 1759 (Green 2011, 7). In Dr. Beesley’s 1876 “History of Schools in Cape May County,” he theorized that up until the American Revolution, it was “certain very few buildings had been erected for educational purposes, and [schoolhouses] were of the crudest description.”

In the nineteenth century, with the growing demand for a public education system and favorable state legislation that provided both an organizational structure and funding, more community schools were built. Dr. Beesley’s overview of Cape May County’s 16 school districts reveals that by 1876 most of the extant schools were the second or third school structure within their respective community, including the 1872 Goshen School that Dr. Beesley explains was the third school in Goshen. Cape May County’s pattern was typical:

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An important unifying element in the design and building of country schools was that they tended to follow a progression within each community of replacement by a sturdier and more pleasing specimen as resources would permit...[The early] 'folk-vernacular schools, in the forward-looking tradition of Americans, were never meant to be anything but temporary.'...By the 1870s small frame schoolhouses often replaced the simpler earlier structures" (Gulliford, 1991, 166).

In the early 1870s, around the time when the Goshen School was built, there were many schools built or refurbished in New Jersey. In 1871-1872, there were 85 new schools in New Jersey in addition to 9 refurbishments or enlargements (Green 2011, 31). The increase in the number of schools, both statewide and in Cape May County, is reflected in several contemporary reports. According to the *Report of the New Jersey State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Education for the School Year Ending August 31, 1874*, the statewide value of schools increased between 1868 and 1874 from \$2,114,509 to \$6,000,732. In Cape May County, the value of school houses increased between 1866 and 1876 from \$6,576 to \$47,400. Cape May County Superintendent Beasley's 1871 report credits the dramatic increase in the number of schools being constructed to the 1867 legislation. In his 1873 report, the Cape May County Superintendent reported that "just half the number of our school houses are new or nearly so, having been built within five years."

Architecturally, the Goshen School is in many respects representative of nineteenth century rural schools, which Fletcher B. Dresslar described in his 1910 *American Schoolhouses* as:

Rural schools of the second half of the 19th century derive from village churches of New England with their long, rectangular floor plans, windows on two sides and entrance at one end (quoted in Gulliford 1991, 169).

Historian Roberta Marx Delson established basic typologies for different periods of schoolhouse architecture. The Goshen School falls into the period from 1867 to 1894, which Delson describes as the "Era of Neighborhood School Planning." During this era, one-room schoolhouses dominated mainly rural areas, and schools continued to feature characteristics of earlier school construction, such as bell towers, while adding more ornamentation (Delson 1982, 203). Although the Goshen School has two rooms, it fits this description with its bell tower as well as its Italianate features.

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In terms of size and floor plan, the Goshen School, 30 feet by 40 feet, is representative of schools of its era, but was considered to be the maximum size recommended for a classroom:

The pivotal determinant of—and limitation on—the form of these schoolhouses was the carrying distance of the human voice: the teacher's to keep order, the students' to be heard by the teacher. Even before the plan-book architects and educators quantified the optimum size for country schools, vernacular builders intuitively were constructing schools to the maximum feasible size of no more than 30 by 40 feet. This is the limit recommended by William Alcott in his 1831 proposal, one echoed in later plan books (Gulliford 1991, 172).

Dr. Beesley's 1876 history includes a compilation of information on the schools in Cape May County, comparing statistics from a ten-year period, from 1866 to 1876, including the following about the square footage in the county's schools:

	<u>1866</u>	<u>1876</u>
Smallest	360 SF	396 SF
Largest	1800 SF	4216 SF
Average	586 SF	1091 SF
Total	15,240 SF	28,360 SF

The Goshen School with its 1200 square feet per floor was significantly above average for Cape May County schools, which is somewhat surprising in light of its rural location.

By 1872 when the Goshen School was built, school design was influenced by forces beyond the local community. There were both publications recommending specific design features that were considered conducive to learning, as well as growing state involvement in the physical structures used for schools. Two influential publications were William A. Alcott's 1831 *Design of Schoolhouses* and Henry Barnard's 1848 *School-House Architecture*. These publications not only discussed design features and included architectural plans; they also discussed aspects such as the arrangement of desks and adequate air circulation and lighting. Thomas F. King, New Jersey's first State Superintendent, was concerned about the condition of the state's schools and included excerpts from Barnard's *School-House Architecture* in his 1849 annual report (Green 2011, 23-24; Murray 1899, 169). In 1874—two years after the Goshen School was constructed—State Superintendent Ellis Apgar included in his annual report recommendations on various aspects of school design, including materials, interior

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arrangement, lights and windows, and ventilation, as well as plans for one- to four-room schoolhouses developed by Elizabeth architect Albert N. Dabb (*Report of the New Jersey State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Education for the School Year Ending August 31, 1874*; Green 2011, 31).

By the early twentieth century, the State had transitioned from merely advisory to regulatory. In 1911, the New Jersey Department of Public Instruction issued recommendations for schools, including recommendations dealing with the State's ability to examine schools and require necessary changes, withholding State school funds until changes were made. The recommendations also addressed issues concerning sanitary conditions and fire safety. In addition, in 1912, the state issued its first building code. The Cape May County Superintendent's 1912 report to the state addressed the issue of the state's inspections and the need to conform "to the new building code of the State." The Superintendent described the Middle Township schools as being in "excellent shape, several of them new, the older ones have been repaired to conform to the new code."

Some of the physical changes to the Goshen School are clearly tied to the State's growing oversight. For example, the Middle Township Board of Education's 1913 push to build water closets at five schools, including Goshen, came in conjunction with the Board Clerk reading into the record the State Department of Public Instruction's "Circular Relative to Outhouses and Waterclosets." The State's 1914 standards included a requirement that "each board of education shall provide at least two suitable and convenient water-closets or outhouses for each of the schoolhouses under its control. Outhouses shall be entirely separated each from the other and shall have separate means of access."

Goshen School History

In former Cape May County Superintendent Dr. Beesley's 1876 history, he described the history of schools in Goshen (District 13), indicating that the current school was the third school structure in Goshen:

The first house stood near John McCraven's about half way between Dennisville and Goshen. It was a small house and a poor one, and was used for school purposes until May 16th, 1826 when Elizabeth Tomlin, Nathan Tomlin, Reuben Tomlin, and Jediah Tomlin sold to Anthony Smith, George Legg, and William Garrison, trustees, a lot of ground by Mrs. Hugh Tomlin's residence, as at present situated, upon which a two-story building was put up. Harvey Shaw was the first teacher. It was rough and uncomfortable in latter years. In 1873, the present new

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beautiful building was constructed, which superceded the old one. It is two stories high, 24 by 20 feet dimensions, and stands directly opposite the Goshen Methodist Church, will seat 125 pupils. Cost \$4,000. Trustees, Robert F. Thompson, D. C. James Chester, A. J. Tomlin. Teachers D. C. Vannaman and Emma Grace.

Two of Dr. Beesley's facts contradict other known information. He described the school as being 24 by 20 feet; it is actually 30 by 40 feet. He also indicated that the school was built in 1873; other sources credit 1872 as the year of construction.

In Superintendent Beesley's 1871 annual report to the State Board of Education, he had reported that "In Goshen District, No. 18, where they badly need a new house, many efforts have been made to locate a site and build, but as yet sufficient concert of action has not been obtained to do so. This is to be regretted, as it is a district having a number of children, who alone are to be the sufferers for this neglect." The following year, he reported that six new schoolhouses were being built or planned, including two new schools in Middle Township: in Goshen and in Cape May Court House.

On April 30, 1872, Robert Baymore and his wife Mary Ann Baymore sold to "The Trustees of School District Number Eighteen" the property the school is currently located on (Cape May County Deed Book 95, page 231). The schoolhouse was built to accommodate pupils through eighth grade with the younger children downstairs and the older children upstairs. The school is first depicted on Beers' 1872 *Topographical Map of Cape May County* (Plate 8) as well as on an 1887 *Map of the Village of Goshen* (Plate 9).

Throughout the school's history, the breakdown between the two classrooms varied, but in 1961, Mrs. Lion, an early twentieth century teacher, recalled that the fifth through eighth grades were on the second floor (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, 5). Until 1907, when Middle Township voted to establish a high school, students in Goshen did not have many options for schooling past the eighth grade ("Cape May County School History," vertical file, Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society).

At the school's 1920 graduation, one of its most famous graduates, Bethlehem Steel President Eugene Gifford Grace, spoke of his fond memories of the school, which he would have attended starting approximately 1882:

...I feel that the kernel of education will always lie in the quality and character of the teachers. I count myself fortunate to have had the teachers

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I had in the little Goshen School. First of all, I was fortunate to have for my teacher, in the younger grades, my Aunt Emma, my father's sister, who not only challenged me from the time I was a very little boy, but straight on through my elementary school years. From her I learned to love music and history, for she was a story teller, baiting my thirst with just enough of a tale that I would gladly pursue the entire epic myself to hear the end. Then there was Charles Tomlin, John Sayre of Cape May Court House, and Fluvial W. James. These men commanded the respect of their pupils, roused enthusiasm and opened vistas of knowledge (Porter, 18).

According to the Middle Township Board of Education meeting minutes, there were generally two faculty members at the Goshen School: a principal who often served as the teacher for the upper grades and a second teacher for the lower grades. The one notable teacher in terms of length of service to the school was F.W. James, who was nominated as Principal on May 25, 1911 and was later honored for having served at Goshen for 28 years (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, 5)

As a small rural school located in the center of a village, the Goshen School was a center for community life. Mrs. Mary Townsend Lion, who taught at the school from 1907 to 1910, later recalled that "the social life in those days was built around the church and the school, stating 'We all were poor together.' " (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, 5) Unfortunately, there is very little in the written record to reflect the school's role within the life of the community, even in the local newspapers, which were produced in the larger communities of Cape May Court House and Cape May City and therefore focused more on those communities. Only small glimpses survive, e.g., brief newspaper notices for the upper grades at Goshen School organizing an orchestra (*Cape May County Gazette*, January 24, 1930); speakers at a PTA meeting (*Cape May County Gazette*, January 16, 1942); or discussion at the June 29, 1939 Board of Education meeting concerning authorizing the churches of Goshen to hold a non-sectarian summer Bible school at the building.

Physical Alterations

Two written records provide documentation concerning physical changes to schools in Cape May County: the Cape May County Superintendent of Schools' annual reports to the State Superintendent and the minutes of the Middle Township Board of Education. Fortunately, these two documents chronologically overlap as the Superintendent's reports pre-date the Goshen School and provide narrative text up through approximately 1914 and the Board of Education's minutes are available starting in 1908 and continue to the present day, with only a few years missing in the late 1940s.

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The Board of Education minutes frequently mention payments authorized for repairs to the Goshen School, but do not specify what work was done. The small dollar amounts—averaging in the range of \$2.00 to \$20.00—seem to indicate that the work was rather minor in nature. The few examples that provide a brief description support the theory that the work was minor, e.g., \$.42 per window being repaired (December 22, 1911); steps repaired (September 13, 1913); \$4.14 for improvements to grounds (September 21, 1915); \$57.85 for new window shades (August 18, 1931); \$8.50 for glass and putty (August 27, 1931); \$11.90 for replacing window lights (August 27, 1931); \$165.45 for “building and furniture,” \$4.90 for oiling floor (September 24, 1931); \$5.00 for hanging window shades (October 27, 1932); \$4.15 for oiling floors (February 27, 1936); \$2.50 for repairs to pump box (April 24, 1941); and \$24.36 for “11 Light Shields” (March 23, 1950).

Throughout the minutes, there are periodic authorizations for painting of the Goshen School, often in conjunction with other schools. Although most listings do not provide any supplemental information, in August 1935, the Board Clerk was “directed to purchase the necessary materials to paint the school buildings of the district both inside and outside provided the labor therefore is provided by the ERA or PWA or WPA or other public agency.” The material for the interior painting was listed as “Hockaday paint.” The outside material was listed as “Dutch Boy white lead and linseed oil.” A specific reference indicated “the color for the Goshen School to be white.”

In 1920, Eugene Gifford Grace stated at the school’s graduation that he was “naturally glad to see the many modern improvements in the school.” (Porter 1994, 18). It is unknown exactly what improvements he was referring to, although the Board of Education minutes do describe two improvements that took place in 1913: new water closets and heaters.

On May 13, 1913, the Middle Township School Board appointed a committee to arrange for bids for building water closets at five schools, including Goshen. Two months later, on July 28, the Board Clerk read to the Board a June 1913 “State of New Jersey, Department of Public Instruction Circular Relative to Outhouses and Waterclosets,” which called for every school to have at least two outhouses or water closets and that they be “kept in a clean and wholesome condition.” At the same meeting, the Board awarded a bid to Walter D. Hand for \$142 per school for two water closets at each. On August 19, 1913, the minutes reflect that Mr. Hand “refused to build the water closets.” A committee was then appointed to have two closets built at Goshen “at once.” At the September 13, 1913 Board meeting, the committee reported that Mr. Hoffman had built two new closets at Goshen. At the October 17, 1913 meeting, the Board authorized payment of \$204 to Alfred S. Hoffman for the water closets.

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On November 7, 1913, the Township Board of Education voted to approve payment of \$505 for heaters at two schools, including Goshen. Subsequent Board minutes include prices for coal for several schools, including Goshen. On September 3, 1926, the Goshen Parent Teachers Association requested to use oil service in Goshen, but the request was denied.

On July 15, 1926, the School Board authorized funds to have a floor laid in Goshen School. The largest renovation project, however, appears to have taken place one year later, perhaps in association with the State's 1927 statewide evaluation of schools. On May 6, 1927, the School Board approved a bid of \$1,297 from Heath Norbury for "Goshen repairs;" this bid was officially awarded on May 18, 1927. On September 2, 1927, the Board authorized payment to him of \$1,370. Neither the Board minutes nor the local newspapers provide an explanation of what work was done. However, as the changes to the south façade (new entrance to the second floor and additional first and second floor windows) pre-date the memory of local resident Lois Soffe who attended the school beginning in 1935, it is possible that these changes were done in 1927 (July 11, 2012 interview of Lois Soffe). It is also possible that the pressed tin ceilings were added at that time.

During the 1930s, the physical improvements primarily related to modernizing and improving the building systems, including the water, heating, and telephones. On March 6, 1930, the Board reported that the wells at Goshen and Whitesboro had been deepened; on August 28, 1930 the Board clerk was authorized to install phones in Goshen and Dias Creek schools at \$2.75/month and \$4 for installation. On December 4, 1930, the School Board voted to approve the purchase of fire extinguishers, including six Shur-Stops for the Goshen School at \$3.5 each. On June 25, 1931, the Board asked the representative from Goshen to secure a price for "building coal bins, with wood and with concrete." On July 9, 1931, a committee was appointed to have coal bins built at the Dias Creek and Goshen schools. Construction was to be of concrete block with concrete floors.

It was reported at the Board's September 12, 1932 meeting that on October 1, Bell Telephone was to be reconnected at four schools including Goshen. On April 26, 1934, the Board Clerk "advised that the analysis of water samples from the various schools in the district had been received and were all fit for drinking purposes with the exception of Dias Creek and Goshen." The Goshen water was described as only having a "so slight" fault.

As of the mid-1930s, the schoolhouse had not been wired for electricity. On February 27, 1936, three representatives of the Goshen Parents Teachers Association (Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Wiegand, and Mr. Rubart) went to the Middle Township Board of Education meeting and

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asked that the school be wired and that electrical fixtures be installed; the Board approved their request. On February 27, 1936, the Board voted to pay for the wiring of the school; on September 9, 1936, the Board passed a motion “ordering the Board of Education to pay for the service charge in connection with the wiring of the Goshen School.” According to a later account, the electrical wiring was done by George Dickinson for the sum of \$50 (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, 1)

In 1940, there was a major concern about the safety of the chimneys. On October 24, 1940, “Mr. Castor reported to the Board of Education that the chimney at the Goshen School was in a dangerous condition due to leaning above the roof and that the heaters in the building would not draw and gassed heavily so that it is impossible to heat the school. He also advised that he had procured an estimate on the erection of a new chimney outside the building for \$154.00 which included new brick and flue lining throughout.” The Board voted to authorize Mr. Castor to have a new chimney erected at the school.

In the period of 1941–1942, running water was installed in the school. At the December 18, 1941 Board of Education meeting, the Board approved payment of \$281 to Pyro Plumbing and Heating Company for the installation of an electric pump and drinking fountains, with the necessary pits, piping, and wiring. According to a newspaper account of a January 1942 meeting of the Goshen PTA, PTA President Edith Mixner “gave a report on the installation of running water in the school.” (*Cape May County Gazette*, January 16, 1942, 4).

Changes to the structure in 1948 included the addition of the front porch by Clifton Soffe, a Dias Creek resident who worked on projects at the school. Mrs. Edna Swain Douglass, who had taught at Goshen from 1905 to 1907, recalled in 1961 that the porch was “the only physical addition—besides the fire escapes” to the structure.” (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, 1) In addition, on August 12, 1948, the Board of Education approved the installation of florescent lights in one room at Goshen.

At the Board of Education’s January 13, 1949 meeting, there was a documented request for a fire escape, but no response was documented. Two weeks later (at the January 27th meeting), it was reported that “Residents of Goshen and Cape May Court House petitioned for a fire escape on Goshen School building.” The only indication of the Board’s response was that the “petition was ordered received and filed.”

During the 1950s, there were multiple unspecified repairs done to the building as well as some steps taken to address state mandates related to safety and hygiene. For example, in April 1954, the Committee for the School Facilities Survey, Phase II reported that the Township could invest \$871,000 to bring all schools to “an acceptable level.” In June

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1955, the Board read a memorandum from the Commissioner of Education concerning the lowered ceiling heights in classroom construction. Finally, in July 1957, the Board received an estimate of \$300.75 from Joseph Dean for repairs to the heating systems of Goshen, Dias Creek, and Whitesboro schools; "said repairs being work around stove pipes and chimneys to safeguard the schools against fire, as outlined in the Fire Insurance Company's report of their inspections of the schools during the 1956-57 school term." The Board accepted the proposal.

At the December 18, 1958 Board meeting, the Board discussed "A notice from the Commissioner of Education calling attention to the importance of checking on our school buildings to be sure we have no fire hazards." "Mr. Beidel called attention to the fact that at Goshen School there was but one door to the downstairs room and this door was directly beyond the stove which would have to be passed in order to exit from the room." A motion was passed "to have a door and steps placed at the Goshen primary room since the room has only one 1 exit which necessitates the passing of the heater in order to leave the room." This discussion would have led to the addition of the first floor door on the rear façade.

Another major improvement to the school was in 1959 when indoor toilets were installed. On September 17, 1959, the Board of Education approved the payment of \$149 to Walter B. Edmunds for "painting lavatories & new interior work at Goshen School" and on October 15, 1959 they approved the payment of \$853.92 to George T. Harris for the work to "Supply & install lavatories Goshen School." At the same meeting, the Board read a letter of thanks from the Goshen PTA for the inside lavatory facilities.

Property Issues

During the time that the Middle Township Board of Education owned the property, from 1872 to 1964, they sold off two small portions of the original property related to road projects: to the Cape May County Board of Chosen Freeholders on February 17, 1914 (Deed Book 296, page 357) and to the State of New Jersey on October 5, 1932 (Deed Book 538, page 256).

In 1948-1949, there were growing concerns about the school's close proximity to the street. At the November 24, 1948 Board of Education meeting, representatives of the Goshen PTA requested "a fence across the front and down one side of the school property at Goshen" in order to "prevent school children from running out onto the highway and to prevent driving on the school property." The Board turned them down due to a lack of funds, but agreed to pursue getting some cost estimates. At the January 13, 1949 Board meeting, there was a renewed request "to erect a fence across the front of the Goshen School Property;" the Board's response is not documented in the minutes.

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Although there is no indication of the Board's response, the minutes of the subsequent meeting (January 27, 1949) indicate that there had been a survey of the Goshen school property and that concrete blocks had been placed at the property corners for the erection of a fence. There is no documentation, however, that a fence was ever installed.

School Consolidation and Closing

Starting in the 1920s, the minutes of the Middle Township Board of Education reflect a growing concern about overcrowding. As a result, various options to combine classes were examined. In June 1922, the Board of Education decided that eighth graders from other schools could attend the Cape May Court House school if they could find their own transportation. In November 1922, the Board voted to move the seventh and eighth grade students from Rio Grande (another rural school) to Cape May Court House, but there is no mention of the Goshen School.

On January 23, 1930, the Board announced that Dias Creek and Goshen, two smaller rural schools, were to "be combined for the purposes of better grading, the coming school year" with a committee organized to "go over the Dias Creek and Goshen routes for the purpose of taking the time and the distance covered for transportation." It was also "ordered that the 7th grade pupils at Goshen be transported to Cape May Court House." However, on April 7, 1931, only a year later, the Board discussed "whether or not the Goshen and Dias Creek plan shall be changed back." A few weeks later, on April 30, 1931, the Board voted that "petitions in reference to the grading of the Dias Creek and Goshen schools be received and voted on by the Board." The Board took a secret ballot vote, with a yes vote for the "old plan" and a no vote for the "new or present plan." The old plan won.

On August 28, 1937, the Board discussed bids for the busing 7th and 8th graders from all Middle Township schools to the Cape May Court House high school. On September 11, 1941, some parents spoke at the Board meeting in an attempt to stop their children from being forced to go to Goshen, although it is unclear what situation this refers to.

On November 18, 1953, "A delegation of ladies from Goshen were present and inquired why the upper room at the Goshen School was closed and asking if it was the intention of the Board of Education to close the entire school next year. The President explained that the upper room was closed because of the small number of pupils in that room and that as far as he knew the lower room would be kept open, although no plans had been made for the coming year in that connection."

The upper room was reopened in 1954, perhaps due to the community's negative reaction (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, p. 5). On August 26, 1954, the Board of

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Education discussed that “Lots [had] been drawn to determine the section of the 7th grade to attend the Goshen School which resulted in the first half of the alphabet of the names in the 7th grade being selected to attend the 7th grade at Goshen for the coming school year. In the summer of 1955, the Board decided to send the 3rd graders from Goshen to Cape May Court House and some 7th graders from Cape May Court House to Goshen. The following summer, in June 1956, the Board discussed the crowding at two other rural schools, Rio Grande and Whitesboro, and voted that some of the 6th and 7th graders from those schools would be sent to Goshen.

In November 1956, the Board decided to close the upper room at Goshen that had been used for the past two years as a 7th grade classroom; the 7th grade students were reassigned to Cape May Court House and the upper room became a storage area (*Cape May County Gazette*, June 1, 1961, p. 5).

In the spring of 1957, the Board approved a plan for the following school year that included only using the Goshen School for grades P-1, 1, and 2; third through seventh grades would be sent to Cape May Court House. This arrangement continued for three years. For the 1959-1960 school year, the upper room at Goshen was used for a “special class;” however, in the spring of 1960, Goshen Principal Beidel reported to the Board that he “could not approve the housing of the special class in the upstairs room of the Goshen School, for the coming year.” The following month, the Board voted to approve “emergency housing” of the special class at Ray’s Store. On March 8, 1962, the Board voted that all Goshen pupils should be transported to Court House schools for the 1962-63 school year.

On April 18, 1963, the Middle Township Board of Education discussed a report that “the outbuildings at Goshen School are being destroyed by unknown persons. Mr. Stiles volunteered to dispose of the same.” A few months later, on August 29, 1963, the Board Secretary was ordered to conduct a search on the Goshen School property in preparation for sale of the property. After advertising the property for sale, the Board Secretary reported on December 12, 1963 that no bids had been received. The sale was put out for bid again and on January 8, 1964, it was reported that two bids had been received: a bid for \$1,510 from the Goshen Volunteer Fire Company and a bid for \$625 from George A. Biasco. The Board deferred the decision for two meetings in order to give them the opportunity “to think it over.” On March 25, 1964, the property was sold to the Goshen Volunteer Fire Company for \$1,510 (Deed Book 1163, page 277).

Although the Fire Department only acquired the property in 1964, earlier involvement is reflected in the Middle Township Board of Education minutes. On October 17, 1957, the

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Board voted that "...the Goshen Fire Co. was granted the privilege of taking the old desks and chairs from the grade school, which are of no use." On December 13, 1962, the Board voted that "the piano now in the Goshen School will be given to the Goshen Fire Hall, providing they will haul it themselves."

From 1964 until the present, the Fire Department has used the building for a combination of public functions and storage, with the present use limited to storage. As one of the oldest extant schoolhouses in Cape May County, the Goshen School, which retains a high degree of historic integrity, is both historically and architecturally significant and worthy of preservation.

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Page 1

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Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

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Historic Photographs

Plates #1 - #5, photographs from private collections, compiled by Ms. Donna L. Soffe, local resident.

Plate #6, HABS photograph, 1991.

Plate #7, photograph included in the Cape May County Planning Board's 1980 historic sites survey.

Historic Maps

Plate #8, Beers, F. W. *Topographical Map of Cape May County*, 1872.

Plate #9, Swain, Dr. W., *Map of the Village of Goshen*, 1887 (on file at the Cape May County Historical and Genealogical Society).

Personal Interview

Interview of Lois Soffe, July 11, 2012.

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Goshen School
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property being nominated consists of the entirety of Lot 5 in Block 49 of the tax map of Middle Township, Cape May County, which includes the school and the surrounding open space.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property comprises the entire property historically associated with this resource.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Property Name: Goshen School
Property Location: Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey
Source: ARCH², Inc.
495 Main Street, Suite 28
Metuchen, New Jersey 08840

Photographer: Nancy Zerbe (#1, 3-9, 11-14, 16)
William F. Hudgins Jr. (#2)
Jennifer Warren (#10, 15)

Date: May 1, 2009 (#10, 15)
April 2, 2012 (#3, 5-9, 11-14, 16)
August 1, 2012 (#2)
August 27, 2012 (#1, 4)

Photo No. 1: View looking northwest from western edge of the property.

Photo No. 2: View looking west at the front façade of the school.

Photo No. 3: View looking northeast at the cupola.

Photo No. 4: View looking southwest at the north side façade.

Photo No. 5: View looking west at the rear façade.

Photo No. 6: View looking north at the south side façade.

Photo No. 7: View looking north at the closet within the first floor vestibule.

Photo No. 8: View looking east towards the door leading from the first floor vestibule to the classroom

Photo No. 9: View looking south from the first floor vestibule towards the corridor leading to the stairway.

Photo No. 10: View looking south from the second floor vestibule down the staircase.

Photo No. 11: View west at the wall of the first floor classroom.

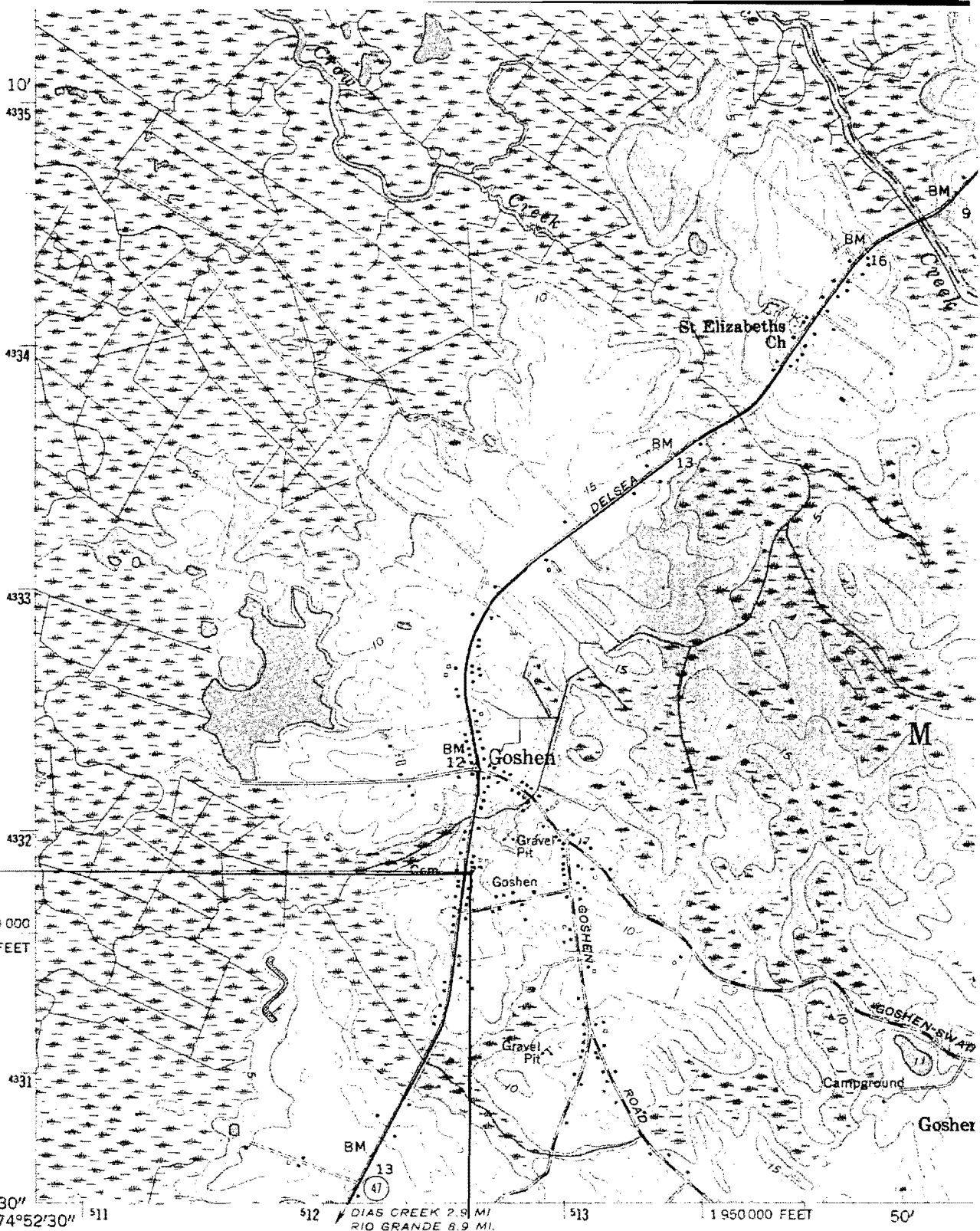
Photo No. 12: View looking northeast at the side wall of the first floor classroom.

Photo No. 13: View looking east at the rear wall of the first floor classroom.

Photo No. 14: View looking southwest at the side wall of the first floor classroom.

Photo No. 15: View looking east at the rear wall of the second floor classroom.

Photo No. 16: View looking northwest at the front (western) wall of the second floor classroom.



Goshen School
 ZONE 18S
 512649 m E
 4332033 m N

110 000
 FEET

39°07'30"
 74°52'30"

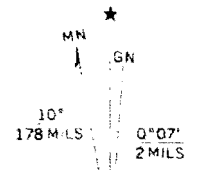
DIAS CREEK 2.8 MI
 RIO GRANDE 8.9 MI

1 950 000 FEET 50'

(RIO GRANDE)
 6062 III SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USC&GS and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
 Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1957-1958
 Hydrography compiled from USC&GS chart 827 (1955)
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on New Jersey coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
 visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
 taken 1972. This information not field checked

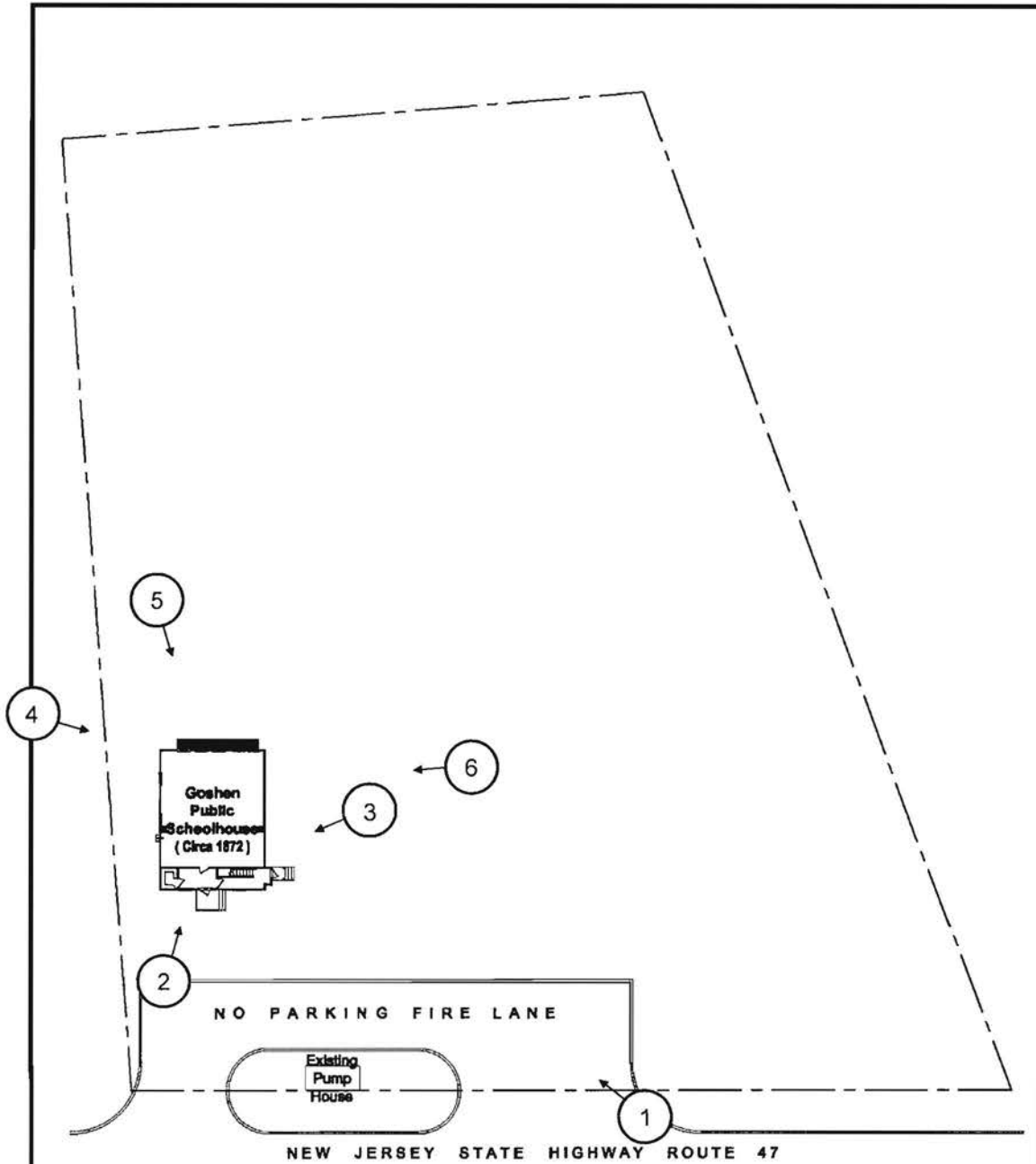


UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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Goshen School
Middle Township
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Section number Photo Key Page 1



1 Existing Overall Site Plan
Scale: 1/84" = 1'-0"
Graphic Scale (Feet)



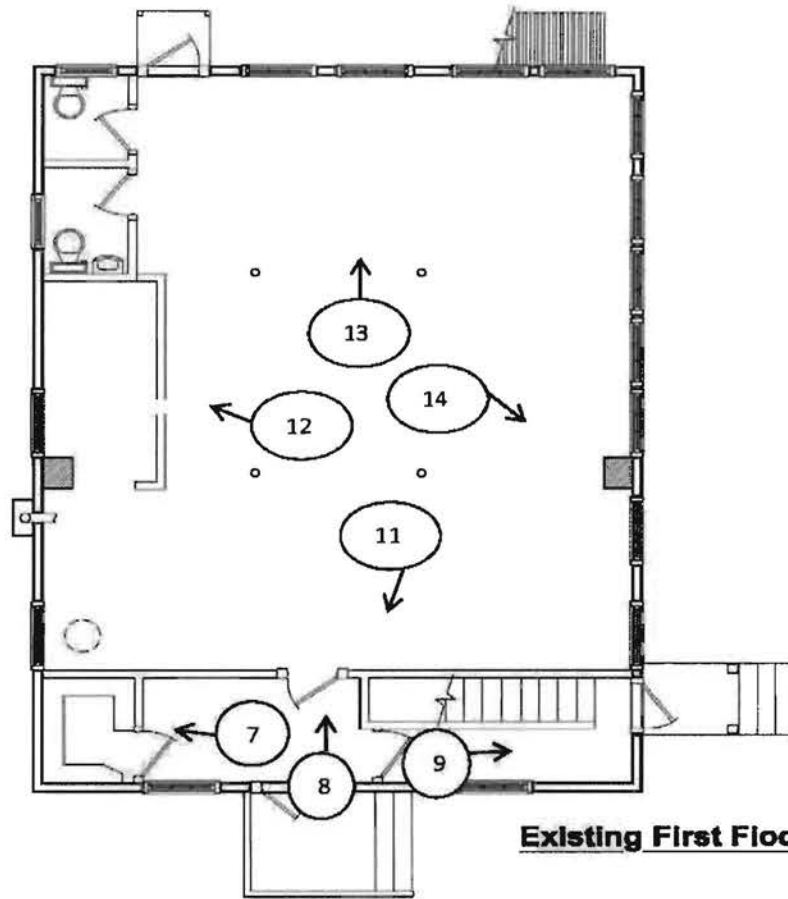
Existing Overall Site Plan
Goshen Public Schoolhouse
State Highway Route 47 North, Goshen, Cape May County, New Jersey 08218

Sketch Number:
SK1

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goshen School
Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

Section number Photo Key Page 2



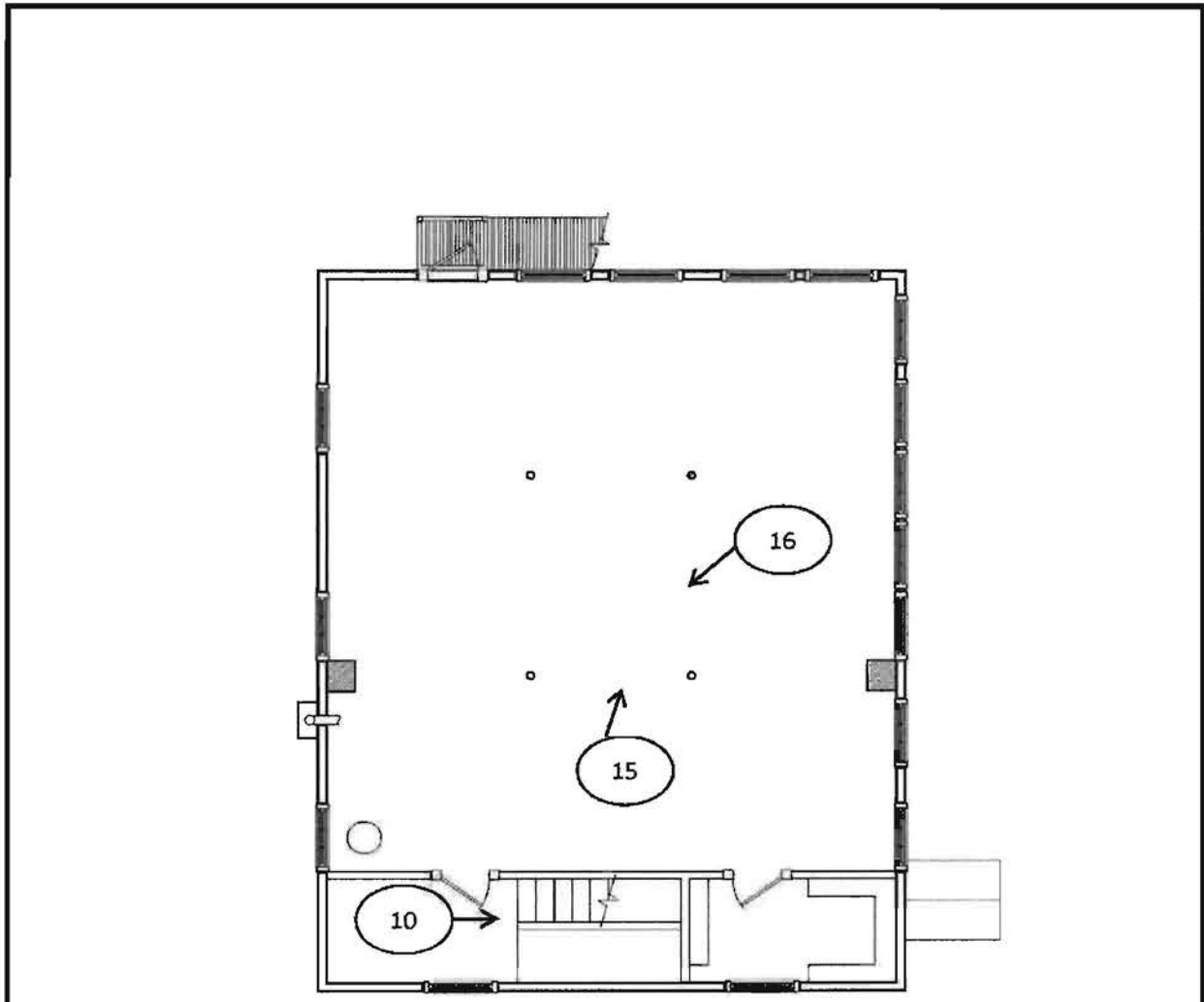
Existing First Floor Plan



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Goshen School
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Section number Photo Key Page 3



Existing Second Floor Plan



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Historic Maps Page 1

Goshen School
Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

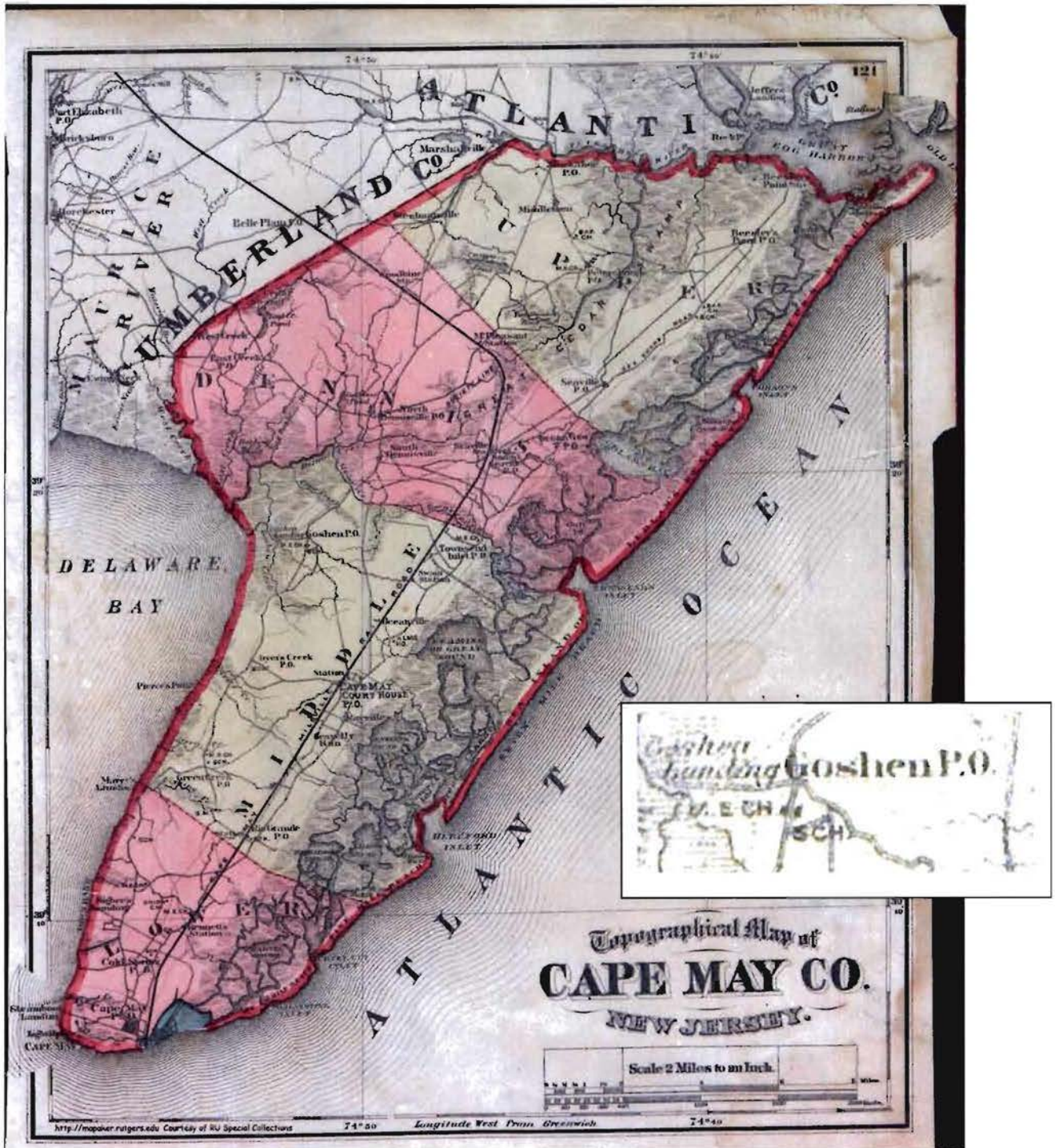


Plate 8: F.W. Beers' 1872 *Topographical Map of Cape May County* (with Goshen inset)

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Section number Historic Maps Page 2

Goshen School
Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

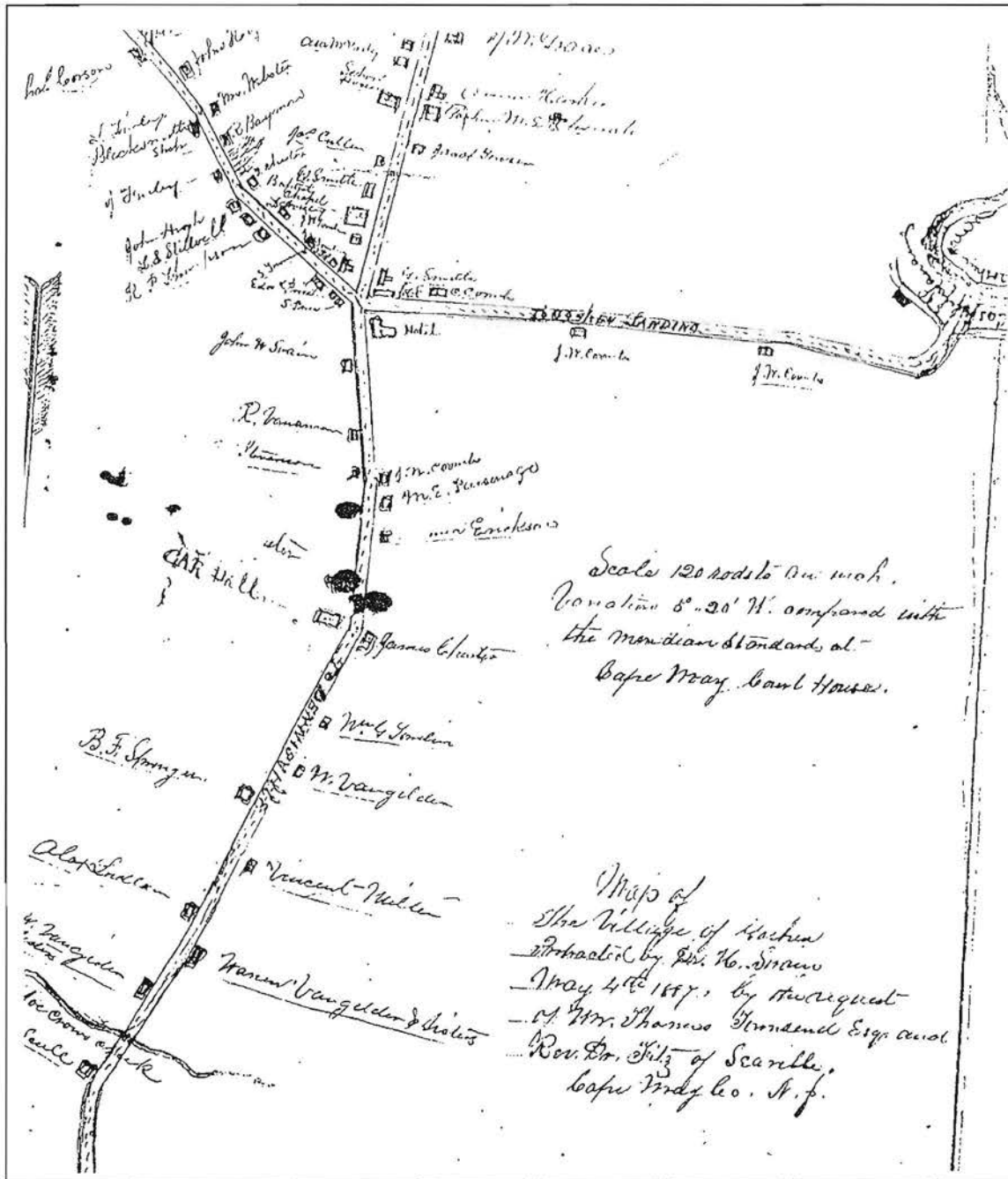


Plate 9: 1887 Map of the Village of Goshen
Dr. W. Swain (Abstractor)

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Goshen School
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Section number Historic Photographs Page 4

PHOTO Negative File # L56:NE *

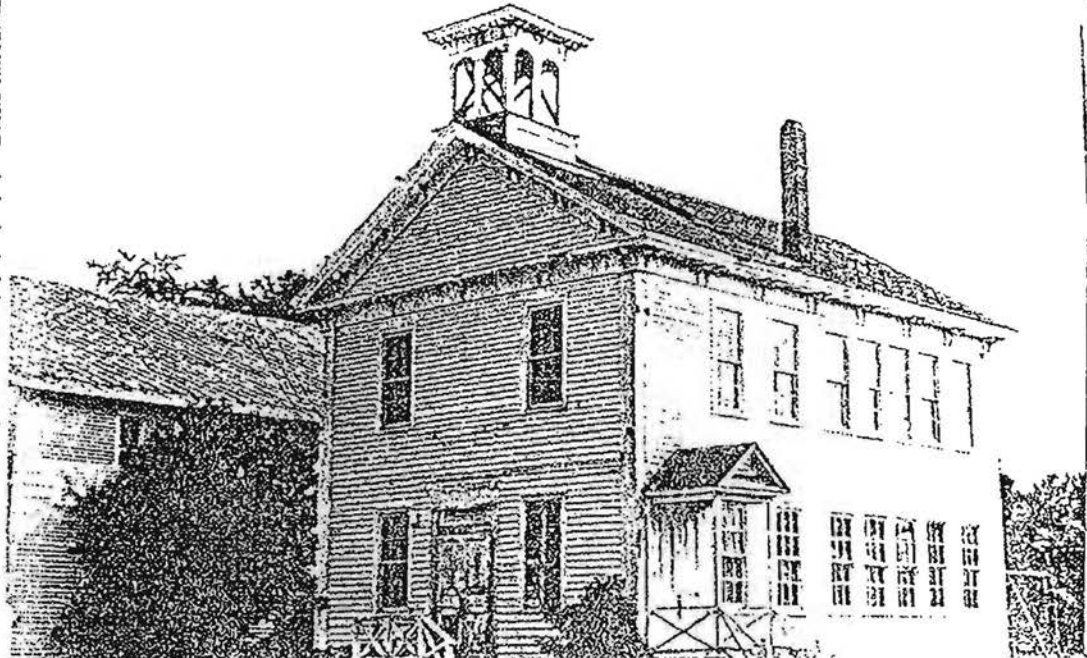


Plate 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goshen School
Middle Township
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Section number Historic Photographs Page 1



Plate 1: Undated



Plate 2: 1913

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goshen School
Middle Township
Cape May County, New Jersey

Section number Historic Photographs Page 2

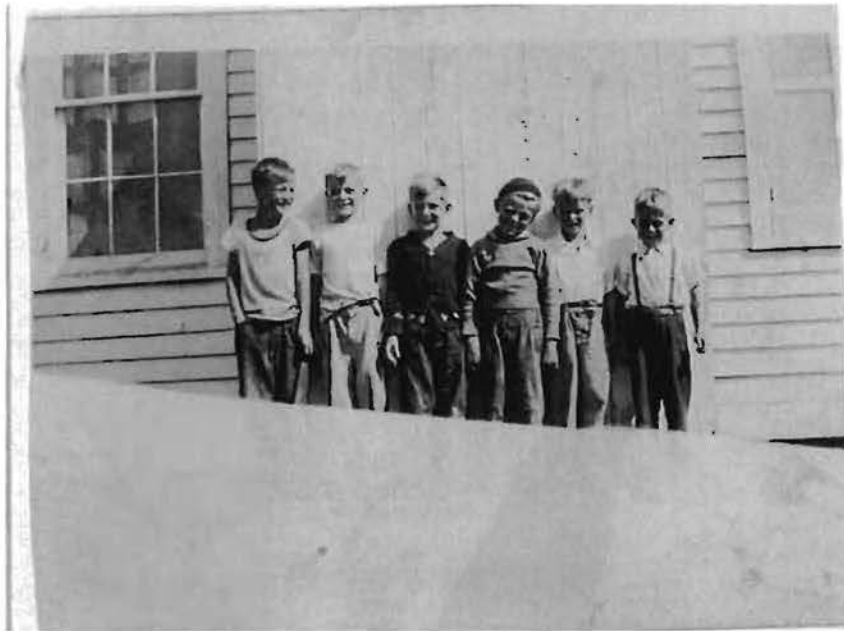


Plate 3: Undated



Plate 4: 1947

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goshen School
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Plate 5: Undated



Plate 6: 1991 HABS



ENTERING
ROADWAY
WHEN
FLASHING

IMMANUEL



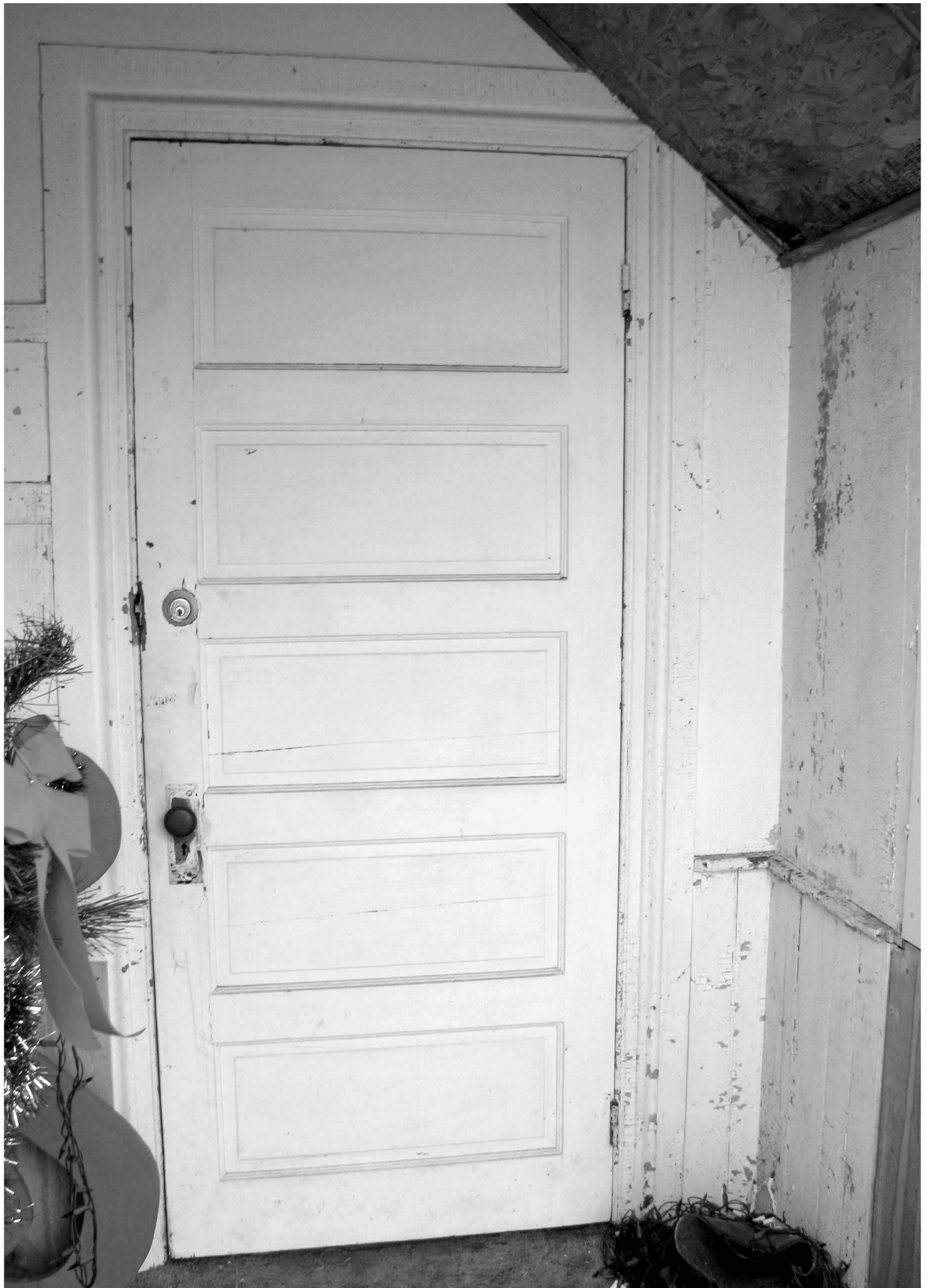




























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Goshen School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Cape May

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/17/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/02/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/13/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000202

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.12.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Proj. #09-1047
HPO-B2014-022

State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
MAIL CODE 501-03A
PO Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
609-292-3541/FAX: 609-984-0836

CHRIS CHRISTIE
Governor

BOB MARTIN
Commissioner

KIM GUADAGNO
Lt. Governor



February 6, 2014

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Goshen School, Middle Township, Cape May County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer