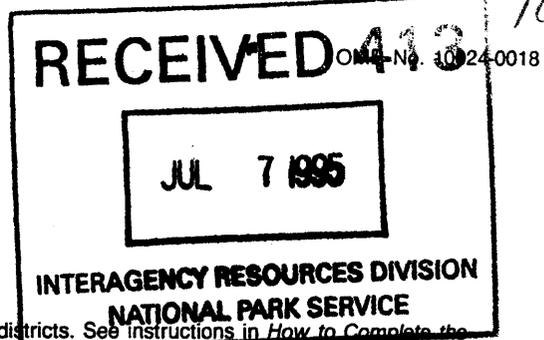


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church

other names/site number Glendale United Methodist Church/Glendale School/Glendale Methodist Sunday School

#### 2. Location

street & number 615 Haddonfield-Berlin Rd. (Rt. 561 & White Horse Rd.)  not for publication

city or town Voorhees Township  vicinity

034

state New Jersey code NJ county Camden code 007 zip code 08043

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally.  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] Edson H. Beall Entered in the National Register 8.4.95  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Camden 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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility  
EDUCATION: school  
SOCIAL: meeting hall/civic

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility  
LANDSCAPE: natural feature  
SOCIAL: meeting hall/clubhouse/civic

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls Lower: STONE/uncoursed sandstone  
Upper: WOOD/weatherboard, Metal/aluminum  
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.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1855 - c.1920

Significant Dates

1855

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Church files, Camden County Historical Society, Camden County Public Library

Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Camden County, NJ  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.45 acres Clementon, NJ Quad

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 501480 4411340  
Zone Easting Northing

2         

3           
Zone Easting Northing

4         

See continuation sheet

#### Verbal Boundary Description

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

#### Boundary Justification

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

### 11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 11 May 1995 (Rev. 9 June 1995)

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

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

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

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

#### Property Owner

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

name Glendale United Methodist Church

street & number 615 Haddonfield-Berlin Rd. (Rt. 561) telephone (609) 428-0808

city or town Voorhees Township state NJ zip code 08043

**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.*).

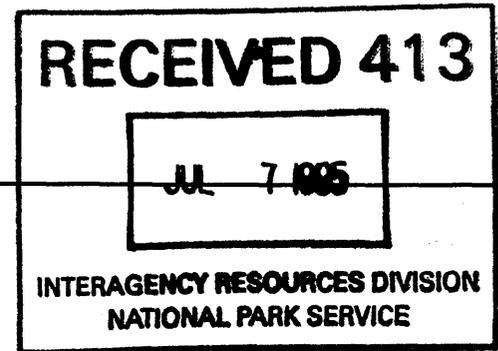
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this 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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Camden County, New Jersey

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church is a two-story frame and fieldstone vernacular Greek Revival building constructed in 1855 in Glendale (now Voorhees), Camden County, New Jersey. The structure is rectangular in plan with a fronting cross-gable roof. The upper level, entered on the front (southwest) facade, is of frame construction covered with clapboards and modern siding (photograph 2). Above the centered vestibule is the pedimented gable end of the asphalt roof. The lower story, which is entered at grade through a wooden door centered on the rear (northeast) elevation, is laid in uncoursed fieldstone (photograph 3). The interior of the building primarily reflects the simple vernacular appointments of the period, with some changes over time. The property is located on the northern corner of the busy intersection of Haddonfield-Berlin and White Horse Roads. This intersection was the heart of the simple crossroads village of Glendale.

The building fronts Haddonfield-Berlin Road to the southeast (photograph 1). The Church is the only building on the property, although foundation evidence of the historic horse shed survives in the woods to the northwest of the building, and an outhouse once stood in the northern corner of the site. Two towering tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees, planted in 1855 when the Church was built, flank the front walk. The property slopes moderately from the front towards the rear, and just beyond the rear property line, there is a stream. An unpaved parking area behind the Church building is accessed from the southeast off White Horse Road. The building is in good condition, but has been modernized through largely reversible alterations such as artificial siding installed over the original clapboards and acoustic ceiling tiles applied to the underside of the original ceiling.

On the exterior, the Church is simply appointed. The gable roof, now covered with asphalt shingles, was originally standing seam metal with pole gutters (see 1931 photograph). These gutters carried water to corrugated cylindrical downspouts at either side of the rear elevation. Two internal chimneys, each approximately one third of the way back on the longitudinal axis, penetrated the roof to service two pot-belly stoves; now removed. One of these chimneys has been rebuilt in red brick on the northwest elevation. A projecting molded cornice is carried around the three primary elevations (not the rear), and is extended as a raking cornice on the front facade to create a pedimented cross gable. Centered within this gable end is a rectangular access panel to the unfinished attic space.

Both the front and rear elevations feature a central entrance door flanked by unfenestrated wall planes. The three-bay side elevations are fenestrated with large, double-hung windows at each level (photographs 2 and 3). At the upper level, the Church retains its original six-over-six sash with original glazing and Greek-revival profiled muntins (photograph 8). The 1931 historic photograph shows these windows originally featured two-panel louvered shutters. Also clearly seen in the historic photograph are three-over-three sash (now one-over-one) lower level windows with evidence of previous shutters. Although now temporarily covered with aluminum, the original wooden siding below is transitioned with wooden cornerboards.

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The original transomed, double leaf, front entrance door survives in its original location within an added vestibule (photographs 5 and 6). This door is noteworthy because it is asymmetrically designed with four panels on the left leaf and two on the right (photograph 6). The original door hardware is also intact. A concrete walkway leads to five exterior steps at the front entry. All the original woodwork, along with the uncoursed fieldstone walls at the lower level and the aluminum siding above are all finished in a white color.

The interior of the building at the upper level is traditionally appointed with a central aisle between wooden pews (photographs 4 and 7). The altar is centered on the unfenestrated northeast wall and surrounded by the original altar rail. This rail features a turned balustrade of stained woodwork (photograph 9). In addition to the doors, transom, windows, and altar rail, the interior trim and flooring is also original. The plaster ceiling is believed to be intact under the added acoustic tiles except in the northern corner of the building where it was damaged by a tree that fell on the Church in 1972.

A single flight of stairs in the western corner of the sanctuary leads to the lower level which originally served as a one-room public school (photograph 10). This space was divided only by three heavily chamfered columns that display numerous carved initials of past students and visitors. In a service space (mechanical room, restroom, and storage area) in the western corner of the building the historic finishes are most visible and include the pressed tin ceiling, beaded board wainscotting, wood flooring, and plastered fieldstone walls (photograph 11).

The site covering around the Church building is grass, with mature trees lining the northwest and northeast portions of the property. In these woods, near the northwest property line, stood the horse shed, the fieldstone foundations of which still survive. The most significant feature in the landscape, however, is a pair of one hundred and forty year-old towering tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees flanking the front walk (photograph 1). Although the lower branches of these trees were surreptitiously removed by County workers in December 1994, these trees still convey the formal sense of entry intended by the Church's builders in 1855.

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### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church is historically significant for its association with the settlement of the crossroads village of Glendale, in Camden County, New Jersey. The building was constructed in 1855 for use as a Methodist Episcopal Church on the upper level and a community school on the lower level. This property meets National Register Criteria A in the area of Community Planning and Development as the only surviving building from the mid-nineteenth century settlement of Glendale. Furthermore, for its original use as an educational facility, this building is also significant under Criteria A for Education due to its representative association with events related to the development of public schooling within the state of New Jersey. It is believed to be the second oldest surviving public school building in Camden County, and it is the only known surviving example of a unique plan type for a combined church/public school structure.

The village of Glendale, now part of Voorhees Township in Camden County, was originally part of Waterford Township. Glendale was the first section of Waterford Township to be developed.<sup>1</sup> The village was established in 1851 when Ephraim Tomlinson opened a store on the northwest corner of what is now Haddonfield-Berlin Road and White Horse Road.<sup>2</sup> This store, which contained a post office, was Tomlinson's third general store that he founded in southern New Jersey.<sup>3</sup> Four years after the store was built, the Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church and schoolhouse was constructed across the street. The addition of this church and school established the crossroads as an identifiable community.

The property and stone for the foundation walls of the building were donated by Alexander Cooper. This early settler of the area bequeathed forty one-hundredths of an acre to the Trustees of the church (Joseph C. Stafford, Israel Riggins, and Nixon Davis) on November 20, 1855.<sup>4</sup> This land was granted to the trustees with the stipulation that there must be at least one meeting of the church for an hour per year or the property would revert back to the Cooper Estate. The inhabitants of the village also played an important role in the construction of the building because they contributed towards its erection with the stipulation that the lower level of the building be used as a school.<sup>5</sup> The local residents active in promoting the erection of the building as a combined church and schoolhouse included Richard Stafford, Catherine Engle, Nixon Davis, Joseph C. Stafford, Jesse Peterson, Israel Riggins, Theodore Bishop, and Montgomery Stafford.<sup>6</sup> Another primary original function of the building was to serve as a community center, as there was no other structure to accommodate meetings. For example, during the Civil War period, Abolitionists met in the building to discuss matters of the underground railroad.

In the 1880s, the general store and the Glendale Church with its one-room school remained as the defining public structures of the town with approximately six surrounding houses.<sup>7</sup> Since Glendale was the mid-point between the two colonial towns of Haddonfield and Long a Coming (Berlin), it became a prominent trading point, but through the nineteenth century, the town was only conservatively developed. During the late 1870s and early 1880s, the town was also frequented by the famous poet Walt Whitman (1819-1892) when he summered at the nearby Stafford farm. (The farm, now known as the Whitman-Stafford House, was owned by George Stafford, a significant figure in a family that has remained active throughout the church's 140-year history.) While in the Glendale

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area, Whitman wrote part of *Specimen Days* (published in 1882-83). This work includes Whitman's comments about the natural surroundings of Laurel Springs and Glendale that he enjoyed while recovering from a bad case of paralysis. Whitman also mentions staying with his "dear friends" George and Susan Stafford.<sup>8</sup> Whitman bequeathed two hundred fifty dollars to Susan Stafford in his will (written in 1888) and notes that she lived in Glendale at that time.<sup>9</sup> One specific reference to Whitman visiting the one-room school several times is a 1928 interview published in the *Camden Courier-Post* with Bill Engle who knew Whitman.<sup>10</sup> Linda Engle Stafford also recounted that she was shocked as a child when she saw Whitman bathing naked in the creek behind the church.<sup>11</sup> To celebrate the tie between the building and the famous poet, circa 1932, there was a large gathering at the church commemorating Whitman.<sup>12</sup>

The first quarter of the twentieth century brought rapid and extensive development of the area surrounding the old village, which became part of Voorhees Township in 1899. Circa 1920, the lower level ceased to be used as a school after a new school was constructed on the opposite side of Haddonfield-Berlin Road.<sup>13</sup> Even though the schoolhouse function ceased, the lower level continued to be actively used from this period to the present time for numerous purposes, including a boys' club, YMCA,<sup>14</sup> boxing matches, Grange and 4-H meetings, and community dinners.<sup>15</sup>

In the past thirty years, the rapid expansion of Voorhees Township has continued – the population increased sevenfold and numerous historic buildings were replaced by new construction.<sup>16</sup> By the 1980s, at what was originally the historic crossroads town of Glendale, only the old church with its historic poplar trees had survived. This lone surviving building on the site of the historic village is now surrounded by a gas station, the modern municipal building, a bank, restaurants, and a shopping center.

Today, the church has survived as one of only three historic properties in Voorhees Township listed in the Camden County Inventory of Historic Places. The site, complete with its one hundred and forty year old towering poplar trees, is clearly a rare surviving example associated with the initial development of the community.

The property is also significant due to its representative association with the development of public schooling within the state. After New Jersey's early educational heritage based primarily on parochial (especially Quaker) schools and private academies, the legislature started a "State School Fund," from which funds became available in 1829 to start a free public school system. Then, "between 1829 and the watershed Act of Public Instruction in 1867, New Jersey teetered between a quasi-state policy and a de-centralized district school system which saw responsibility for common schools regulated to local town control."<sup>17</sup> The Glendale Church building's school falls under this development pattern and is representative of the mid-nineteenth century local public schools built with funds donated by the community.

Despite its atypical two-story floor plan, the building that housed the schoolroom at Glendale reflects principles promoted in the Annual Report of the New Jersey School Superintendent in 1847.<sup>18</sup> Specifically, the use of the large lower story windows and unique siting provided for proper ventilation while the use of individual desks and chairs for each student conformed with the recommendations of Henry Barnard in his book, *School House Architecture* (1841), that the School Superintendent suggested as the model for all new school construction.<sup>19</sup> This school pre-dates the

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double entry/raised teacher platform plan type so common during the second half of the nineteenth century.<sup>20</sup>

Finally, Glendale Church is the only known surviving example of a unique plan type for a combined church / public school structure. Separate entrances are provided for each use, with the sloping site allowing each entrance to be above grade. Furthermore, the siting allows three of the school's four walls to be fenestrated — only the front wall, which would have been behind the teacher and would have accommodated the blackboard is unfenestrated. At the upper level, the plan is reversed: the entrance is formally centered on the front facade while the unfenestrated rear wall serves as the backdrop for the visual focus of the altar. This unique plan type and combined original use supports the historic significance of this resource as a rare example of a period building associated with mid-nineteenth public education and with the initial settlement of the village of Glendale.

### Endnotes

1. George R. Prowell, *The History of Camden County, New Jersey* (Philadelphia: L.J. Richards & Co., 1886), p.657.
2. *Ibid.*
3. Camden County Historical Society, *History Tours II* (Camden: Camden County Historical Society, 1974-1976).
4. Original Deed: Alexander Cooper to Joseph Stafford et.al. November 20, 1855. (Deed Book 27, Page 641)
5. Prowell, p.314.
6. *Ibid.*, p.657.
7. *Ibid.*
8. Walt Whitman, *Specimen Days* (Boston: David R. Godine, 1971), p. 121.
9. Horace Traubel, *With Walt Whitman in Camden* (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., 1906), p. 311.
10. H.C. Beck, "Walt Whitman in Glendale," *Camden Courier-Post* (Fall of 1928?), Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church files.
11. Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford, Interview by Margaret Westfield (May 16, 1995).
12. Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford, Interview by Rebecca A. Hunt (May 9, 1995).

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13. Mildred Linda Stafford Warrington (b.1917), Interviews by Edmund D. Pete" Stafford and Nancy Oliver (May 5 and 8, 1995). The Voorhees Township Police Station is located on the site of the later school.

14. Miriam Edith Shelhorn Wurst (b. 1918), Inverview by Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford and Nancy Oliver (May 8, 1995).

15. Eva Anna Davis Gilmour (b.1908), wife of the first mayor of Cherry Hill, directly relates to this transition between original school use to meeting hall: she is part of the same Davis family whose name is on the original deed; her grandfather, William Henry Davis (1847-1924), was one of the early school teachers; her husband started the 4-H Club in the lower level; and, she still has possession of the original school bell. Eva Anna Davis Gilmour, Interview by Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford and Nancy Oliver (May 7, 1995).

16. Jeffery M. Dorwart and Philip English Mackey, *Camden County, New Jersey 1616-1976: A Narrative History* (Camden County, New Jersey: Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission, 1976), p.261.

17. Roberta Marx Delson, "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy," (Undated: May 1984?), p.191. Copy form the files of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (provided by Robert Craig).

18. *Ibid.*, p.192.

19. Henry Bernard, *School House Architecture* (State of Connecticut: 1841), as cited by Delson, p.192.

20. *Ibid.*

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- Bostelmann, Carl John, et. al. *Directory of Churches in New Jersey, Vol. IV, Camden County*. Newark: The Historical Records Survey Project. 1940, p.26.
- Burrows, Thomas H., ed. *Pennsylvania School Houses: A Manual of Direction and Plans for Grading, Locating, Constructing, Heating, Ventilating, and Furnishing Common School Houses*. Harrisburg: A. Boyd Hamilton, 1855.
- Camden County Alliance of Historical Organizations. *Camden County Pocket Guide to Historical Points of Interest*. Undated pamphlet in Camden County Pamphlet File of the Camden County Library.
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- Deed Book 27, Page 641. Alexander Cooper to Joseph Stafford et.al. November 20, 1855. Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church files.
- Delson, Roberta Marx. "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy." Copy from the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office files (provided by Robert Craig). Undated (May 1984?), pp.190-192.
- Dobbs, Elaine. Interview by Margaret Westfield. May 9, 1995. (Elaine Dobbs is related to Anna Stafford Dobbs who attended the school.)
- Dorwart, Jeffery M. and Philip English Mackey. *Camden County, New Jersey 1616-1976: A Narrative History*. Camden County, New Jersey: Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission, 1976.
- Gilmour, Eva Anna Davis. Interview by Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford and Nancy Oliver. May 7, 1995.
- Hopkins, G.M. *Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs*. Philadelphia, 1877. Haddonfield Library, Haddonfield, NJ.
- Maleslich, Elizabeth and Camden County Planning Office. *Camden County Inter-Municipal Historic Preservation Zoning Study*. Prepared for the Borough of Collingswood, 1992. Camden County Pamphlet File of the Camden County Library.

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Stafford, Lynne. "Brief History of the Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church." Prepared for the 135th Anniversary, November 1990.

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Warrington, Mildred Linda Stafford. Interview by Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford. May 5 and 8, 1995.

Whitman, Walt. *Specimen Days*. Boston: David R. Godine, 1971.

Wurst, Miriam Edith Shelhorn. Interview by Edmund D. "Pete" Stafford and Nancy Oliver. May 8, 1995.

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Glendale Church occupies Block 139, Lot 35 on the Tax Map of Voorhees Township. The nominated site encompasses 0.45 acre.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes the entire remaining parcel historically associated with the Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

1. Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church
2. Camden County, New Jersey
3. Rebecca A. Hunt, Photographer
4. May, 1995
5. Negatives held by Margaret Westfield, R.A.  
Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants  
425 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035  
(609) 547-0465
6. View of site, looking north.
7. Photograph 1 of 11
6. Southwest (front) and northwest elevations.
7. Photograph 2 of 11
6. Southeast and northeast elevations.
7. Photograph 3 of 11
6. Interior view of Sanctuary looking southwest (toward front).
7. Photograph 4 of 11
6. Interior detail of front entry.
7. Photograph 5 of 11
6. Interior detail of door hardware, panels, and baseboard.
7. Photograph 6 of 11
6. Interior view of Sanctuary looking northeast (toward rear).
7. Photograph 7 of 11
6. Interior detail of upper level window.
7. Photograph 8 of 11
6. Interior detail of altar railing.
7. Photograph 9 of 11

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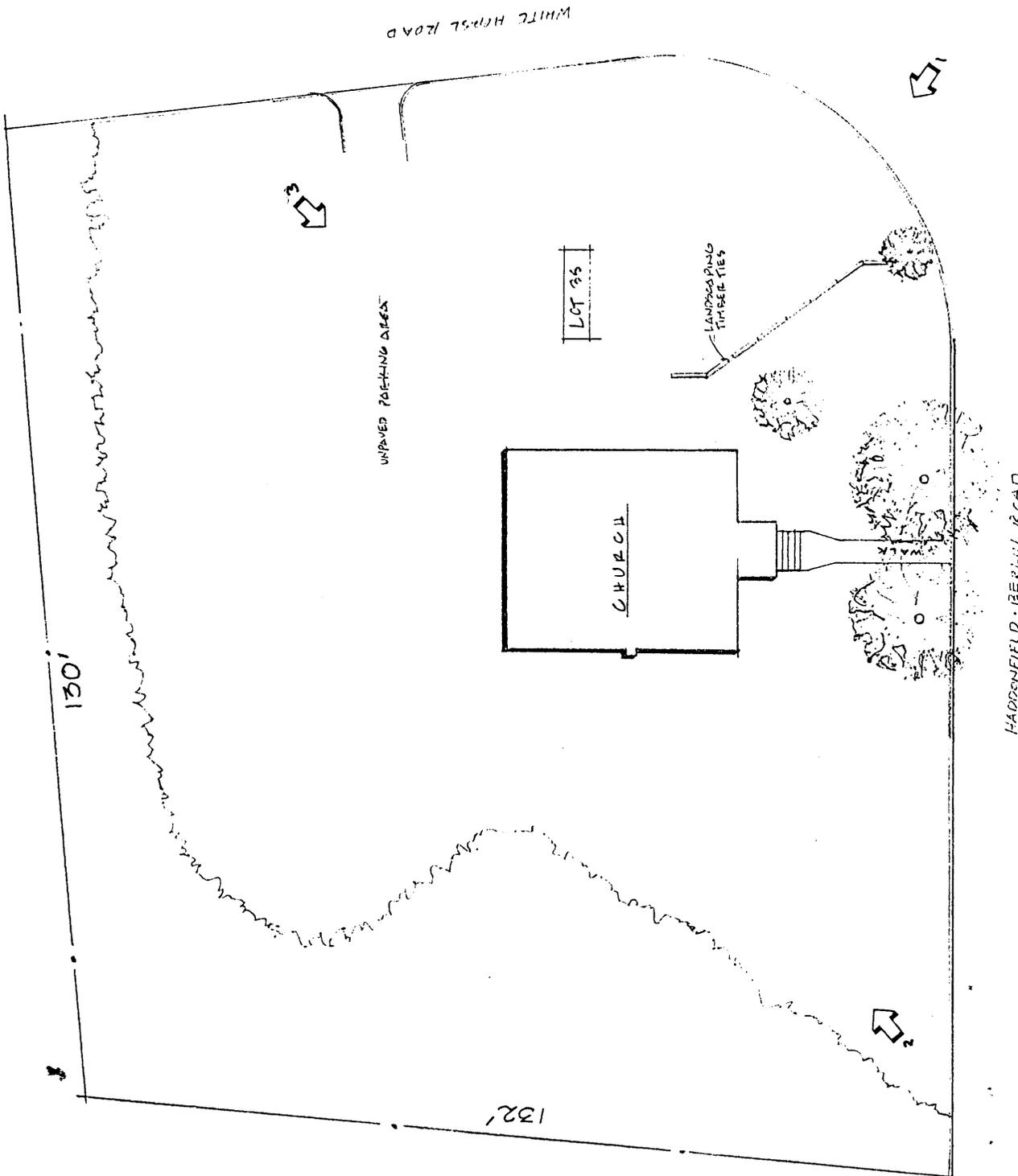
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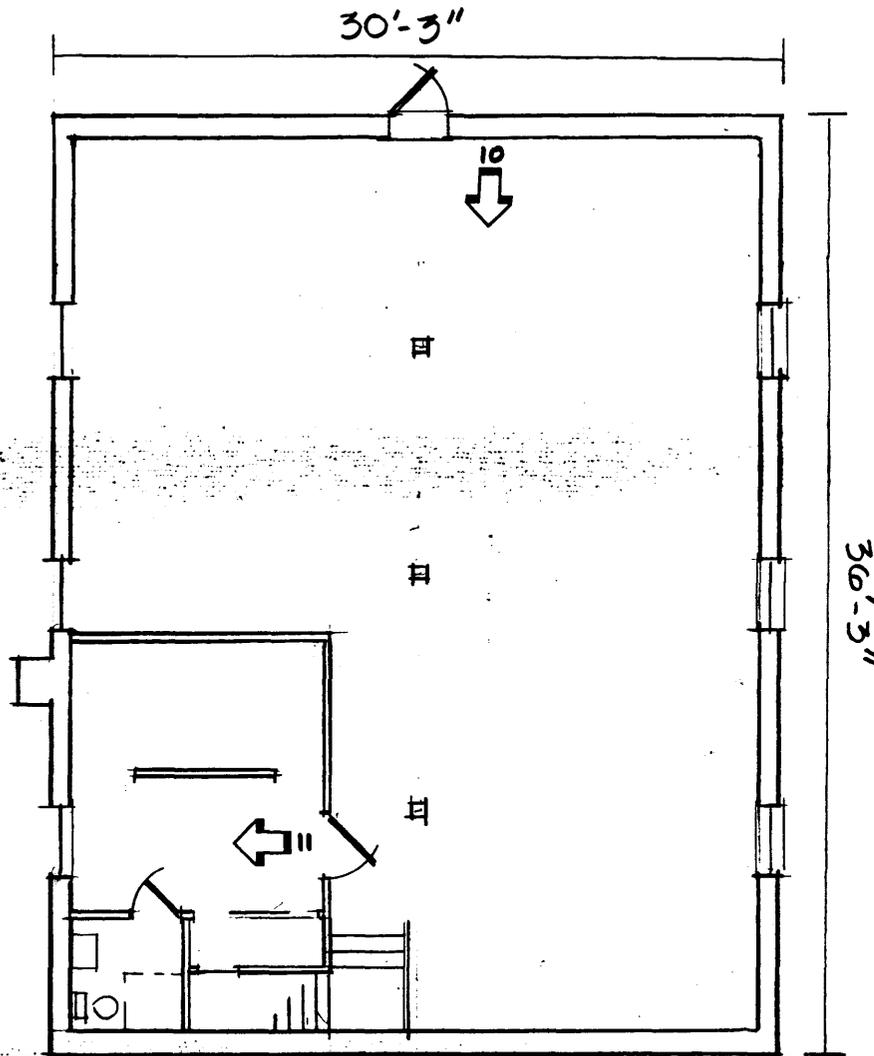
6. Interior view of lower level looking southeast (toward front).
7. Photograph 10 of 11
  
6. Interior detail of pressed tin ceiling, lower level.
7. Photograph 11 of 11





  
 N.T.A.  
 SITE PLAN

GLENDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
 CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

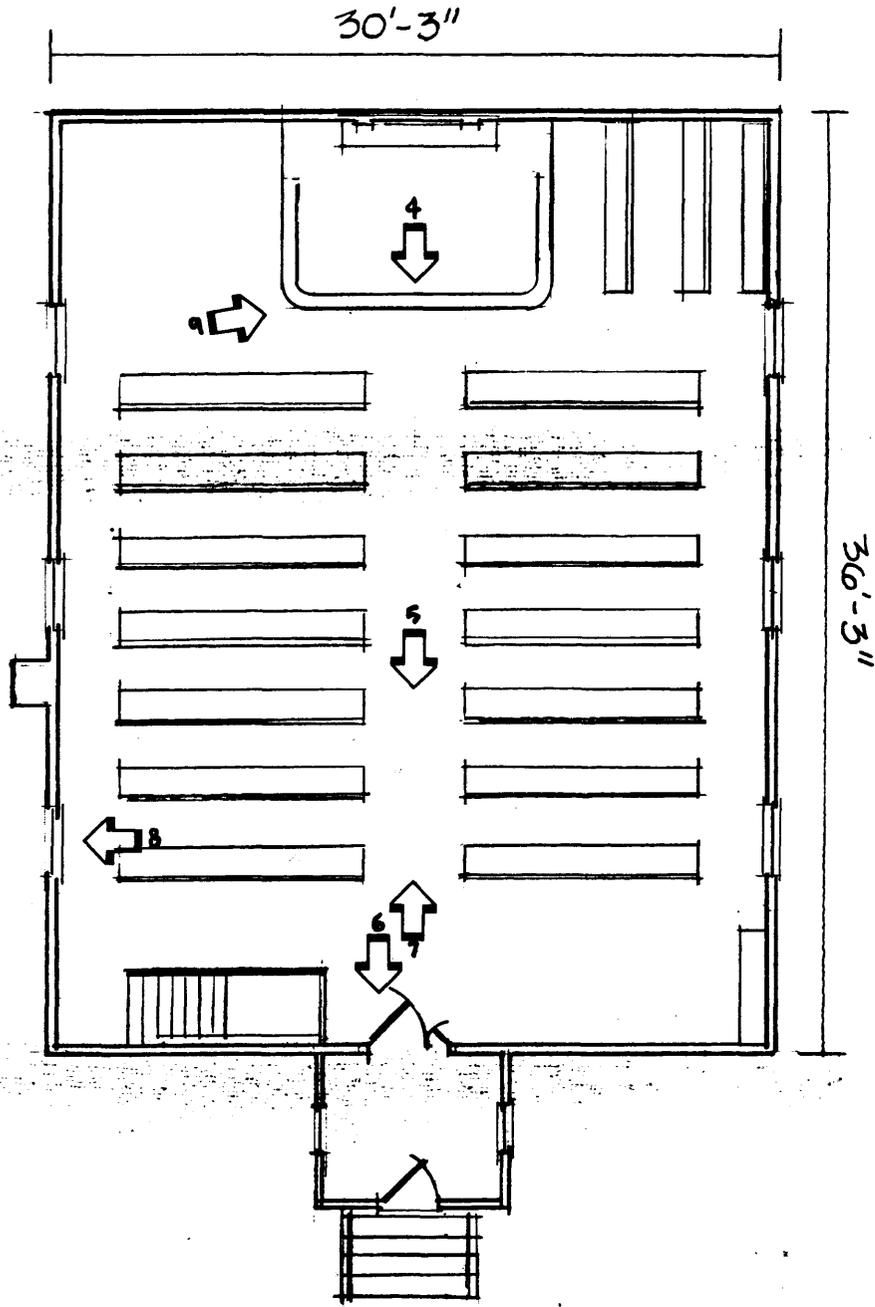


LOWER LEVEL PLAN

N.T.S.



GLENDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



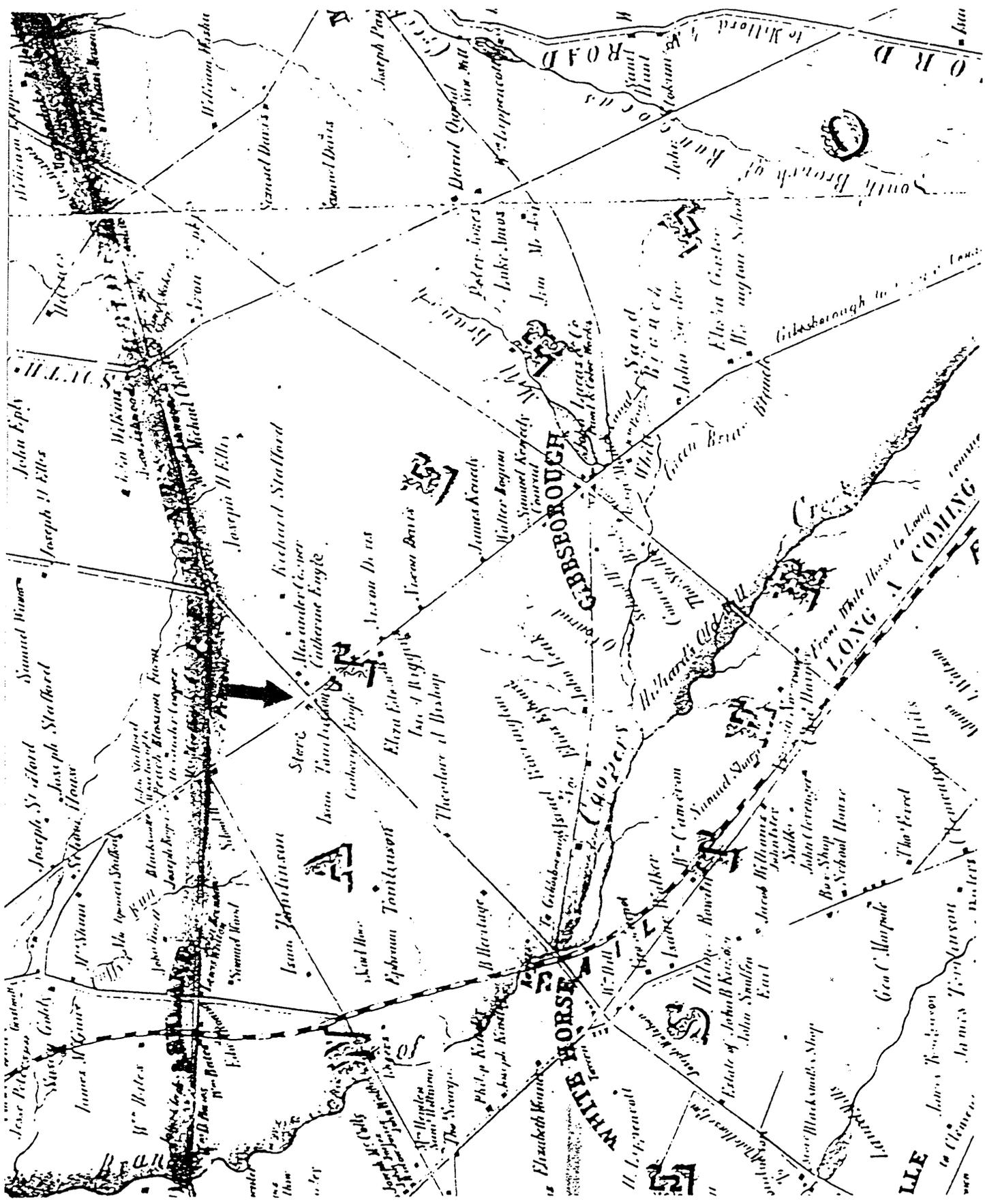
UPPER LEVEL PLAN  
N.T.S.



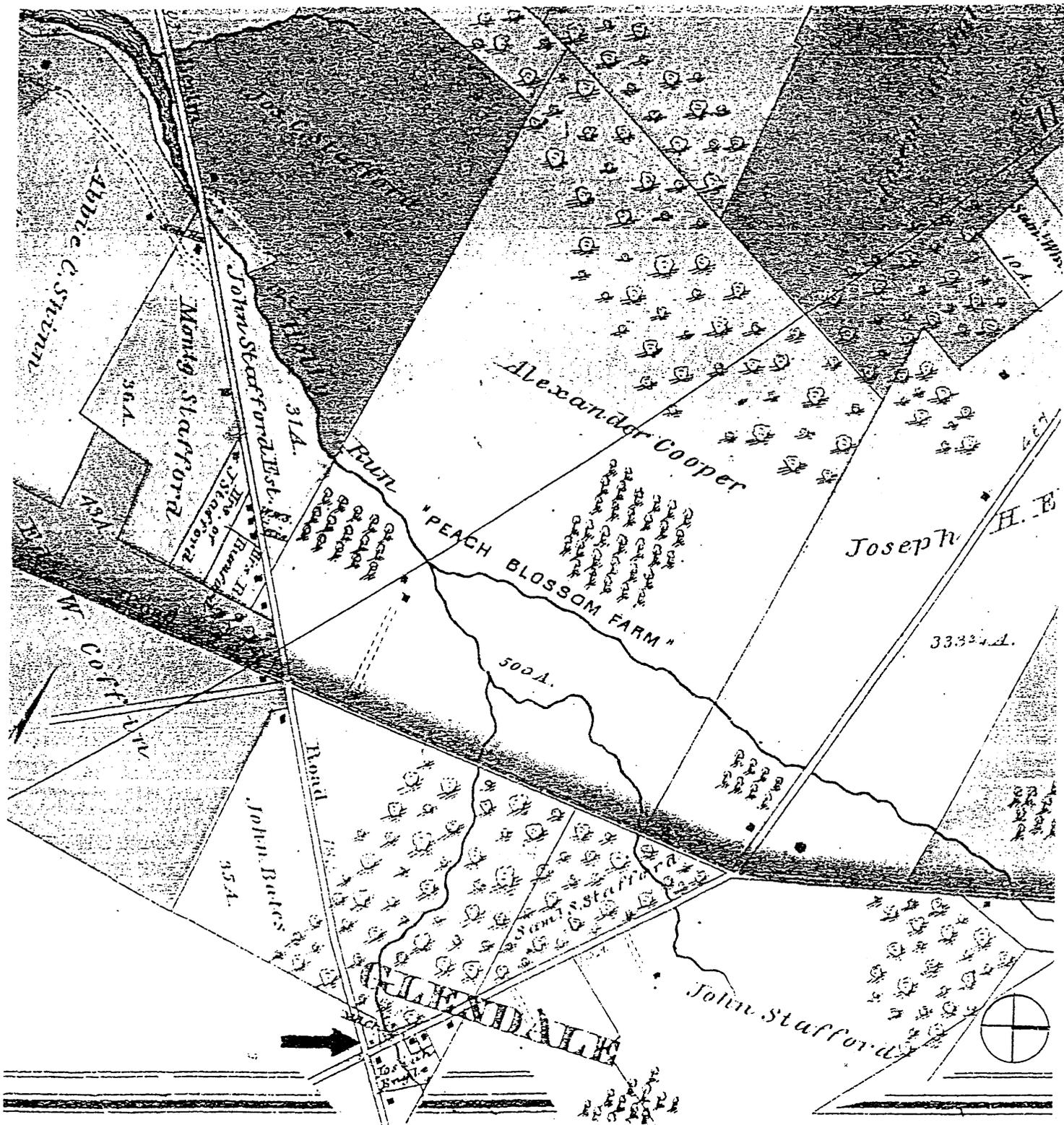
GLENDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



GLENDAL E METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CAMDEN CO., N.J. HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH (1931)



R.L. Barnes and Lloyd Vanderveer. Reprint of 1856 Map.  
 (Haddon Heights Library, Haddon Heights, New Jersey)



G.M. Hopkins. *Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs*. Philadelphia, 1877.  
(Haddonfield Library, Haddonfield, New Jersey)