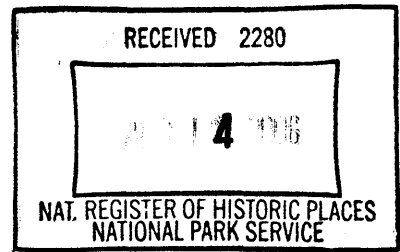


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Hall Street School

other names/site number Williamstown Public School #7, The Little School

2. Location

street & number 30 Hall Street  not for publication

city or town Monroe Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Gloucester code 0175 zip code 08094

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Amy Cradic 8/16/06  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Amy Cradic, Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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 of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

9.27.06

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 (School)		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/schoolhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cultural/Museum, exhibition hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Stone

walls Wood

roof Wood Shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheet.

**Hall Street School**

Name of Property

**Gloucester County, New Jersey**

County and State

**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)

Architecture

Education

**Period of Significance**

1887 - 1955

**Significant Dates**

1887, 1897

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**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):**

- 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:

Monroe Township Historical Society

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of property Less than 1 acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	500734	4392698	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				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 Edith A. Rohrman, Preservation Intern, and Margaret Westfield, R.A.

organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 12/30/05 (Revised)

street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465

city or town Haddon Heights state New Jersey 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Township of Monroe

street & number 125 Virginia Avenue telephone (856) 728-9800

city or town Williamstown state NJ zip code 08094

**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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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hall Street School is a one-story frame school house located on a gently sloping, grass lot of one-third acre on the southeast side of Hall Street between South Main Street and Clinton Avenue in the unincorporated village of Williamstown in Monroe Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey (photograph # 1). The school building, built in 1887, is rectangular in shape, one story in height, and was originally one room in depth (roughly 24'x36'). In 1897, the Hall Street School was enlarged, adding 12 feet to the building. The interior space of 24'x48' was then divided equally into two classrooms. Two entrance vestibules and the two outermost windows on the Hall Street side of the building were also added, probably at the same time. Except for the loss of the porch, the original features have survived from the 1887 and 1897 construction. The schoolhouse serves as a rare, intact example of the rural heritage of Williamstown.

The 1887 schoolhouse was built with a cellar (photograph # 2), and a crawlspace underlies the 1897 addition (photograph # 3). The foundation under both parts is uncoursed fieldstone. The cellar floor is of 20th-century poured concrete. A metal bulkhead entrance on the southwest elevation gives access to the cellar. Joists run in an east-west direction. A central heater and fuel tank are located in the original cellar space.

The gable-roofed building is clad in horizontal wood clapboard siding with vertical corner boards. A former student recalls that the clapboard was white and the shutters green throughout the 20th century. The window placement includes four bays on the northwest elevation, (photograph # 4) and two on the southeast elevation (photograph # 5). Both the southwest and northeast elevations feature two sets of paired windows and a single window opening (photographs # 4, 6, and 7). Window and door surrounds are simple, milled boards with ogee head moldings. The windows feature double-hung, one-over-one sash. The wood shutters are paneled with three raised panels per leaf (photograph # 8). The gable roof is wood-shingled. The ridge runs perpendicular to Hall Street (photograph # 7). Rain gutters were added to the building around 1950. There are two 1897 entrance vestibules; one on the westerly side and one on the easterly side, for girls and boys respectively. The paneled, sash doors feature four vertical panels, the upper two of which are glazed (photograph #9). Historic photographs document an exterior feature which has been lost; the schoolhouse once had a full-width porch supported by cylindrical columns on the front exterior wall parallel to Hall Street. It served as a shelter from rain and snow back in the time when students waited for a hand-held bell rung by the teacher to signal them to line up for school.

The 1897 entrance vestibule on the Clinton Avenue (northeast) side of the building was for girls' use only. It measures 17'-9" by 6'-7" and is presently used for storage by the Monroe Township Historical Society. The southwesterly entrance vestibule was used by the boys, and now serves as the building's main entrance. It also measures 17'-9" by 6'-7". Both vestibules served as cloakrooms for the students. A bathroom, 4'-7" x 6'-7", with a three light hopper window (with one muntin missing) is part of the vestibule (photograph #10). The walls and ceiling are clad with tongue-and-groove, vertical boards in the bathroom and horizontal boards in the vestibule (photographs # 10 and 11). The vestibule also contains a single-light fixed diamond

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

window (photograph # 11). The indoor toilets “made the outhouses extinct in the 1930s.” Metal coat hooks, c.1897, are placed on the vestibule walls (photographs #11 and 12).

The northwestern classroom is part of the original 1887 structure. It measures 23’-6”square and has one door on each of the northeast and southwest walls. These doors provide access from the vestibules added in 1897.

A drinking fountain is adjacent to the southwesterly door (photograph #13). Nine 1960s-era lighting fixtures hang from the acoustic-tiled ceiling. The ceiling tiles as well as the drywall were probably added in the 1960s. An air conditioner has been installed through one of the paired windows and the corresponding shutter leaf on the northeast side. Originally each classroom was heated by a pot-bellied coal stove. Central forced hot-air heating was added after the 1930s. The early students sat at individual desks, samples of which are now located in the classroom. In the 1930s, seating arrangements changed and groups of about eight children each sat at long tables. The blackboard remains in its original location in the front, along the interior partition wall. This room is presently used by the Monroe Township Historical Society to provide a late 19th century living history experience for students from the Monroe Township Public Schools (photograph #14). Original flooring is intact, but not currently visible due to modern wall-to-wall carpeting.

The southeastern classroom was created in 1897 by adding 12’ to the building’s rear and relocating the interior partition to divide the building length equally between the two classrooms. The room measures 23’-9” x 23’-6” and has vestibules on each of the northeast and southwest walls. The placement of the vestibule doors correspond to those in the original classroom. Similarly, the room has nine lighting fixtures that hang from the drywalled ceiling (photograph #15). There is an air conditioner that has been installed through one of the paired windows and the corresponding shutter leaf on the northeast wall. This room contains items and artifacts of the Williamstown area and is used as a museum by the historical society (photographs #15 and 16). As with the original 1887 classroom, the blackboard in this room is built along the interior wall. This space is also currently carpeted (photograph #15).

Both the northwestern and southeastern classrooms have vertical, tongue-and-groove wainscoting dating from 1887 and 1897 respectively, on each of the four walls (photographs #13, 15, 17 and 18). The wainscoting rises 3’ from the floor, except where interrupted by chalkboards and windows and is topped with a beaded fascia molding (photograph #13). Windows in each classroom have ceramic pulls and compound trim (photographs #19 and 20).

The attic is not accessible; however, an infilled hatch in the northwestern gable end is evidence that it could once be reached from the front porch roof.

The school building stands on a grassy lot of one-third acre. A concrete sidewalk leads from Hall Street to the entrance vestibule on the southwest side. A flag pole is set at the end of a concrete pad near the entrance.

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

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There is no on-site parking; however, parking is available in a bank parking lot adjacent to the southeast side (photograph #21).

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Hall Street School

## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hall Street School, built as Williamstown Public School No. 7 in 1887<sup>1</sup> and popularly known as "The Little School",<sup>2</sup> is historically significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of a late-nineteenth century one-room district schoolhouse with an early and well-preserved one-room addition.<sup>3</sup> On June 8, 1887, Henry K. and Sarah P. Bugbee of Williamstown were paid \$120 by the trustees of the Williamstown [School] District No. 57 for the Hall Street lot containing 16,423 sq.ft.±. The original building, constructed in August 1887, was typical of modest, frame, one-room schoolhouses of its time, with a plan taken from educators and architects to better educate the surrounding farming community of Williamstown. The expansion in 1897, departed from standard plan types. While the school's detailing is typical of the period, the rear addition and the side vestibules of 1897 introduced an atypical plan type. From 1887 through 1981, it served as an educational and social institution. Records show that more than 6,000 students began their education at Hall Street during its 94 years of operation,<sup>4</sup> making it significant under Criterion A in the area of education. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, it housed one first-year class in each room, unlike most one and two room schoolhouses of the period that combined grades in one classroom.<sup>5</sup> Hall Street School is believed to be one of the longest continuously operating public first grade/kindergarten schools in New Jersey.

Located in Monroe Township, Gloucester County, Williamstown was part of a 1,000 acre tract of land deeded to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, in June 1742.<sup>6</sup> For the next 100 years, the area was known as "Squankum", the original name given by the local Leni Lenape Indians.<sup>7</sup> The chief occupations of its early settlers were hunting and logging.<sup>8</sup> Good sand was plentiful and the glass industry became a major influence in the growth of the town around 1837. By 1839, Squankum had grown to include 10 businesses and 40 dwellings, a few farms and a church. A stage coach route from Camden to Cape May passed through the area and contributed to an increase in population. In 1842 the town was renamed "Williamstown". Vegetable farming developed and in 1870 a second industry of canning fruit and produce started to grow. The company, the John Sharp Canning Co., has changed hands but continues today as a leading packer of produce under the name of Violet Packing Company.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the Williamstown Foundry produced iron products of a wide variety from 1919 until it went out of existence in about 1969.<sup>10</sup>

The first school to exist in the area was a c.1750 one room log cabin. It stood where the Washington Hotel (apartment house) now stands at the corner of Main Street and Blue Bell Road.<sup>11</sup> In 1844 the log cabin school was moved adjacent to the First United Methodist Church on Church Street. A second schoolhouse, a frame building, was built in 1849. In 1872 a third school was built as the town was beginning a period of rapid expansion. By 1874 there were 6 schools in the township.<sup>12</sup> The Hall Street School, constructed in 1887, was the township's seventh school.

One-room schoolhouses were common for schools being built in rural areas of New Jersey during the mid-to late-nineteenth century. Their existence was due in large part to education reforms occurring in New Jersey between 1864 and 1874. In 1864, State government agencies noted a problem in rural districts with



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Hall Street School

teacher supervision. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the New Jersey State Supervisor of Schools issued prototype designs for several types of schools. One was a one-room school that accommodated 70 students and measured 25' x 40', a proportion similar to that of the Hall Street School, which was 24' x 36' when it was first constructed. In 1867, the New Jersey State Board of Education was established and public taxes were mandated specifically for public school use. This law also provided that school district taxes could be used to pay for school construction for the first time. The State Board of Education was designed to become a centralized body overseeing application of education legislation to schools. By another law in 1871 all public schools were made free of tuition, attendance was made compulsory, and a movement already underway to advance education throughout the state, spurred the building of schools.<sup>13</sup>

An influential source of school design was an 1842 book entitled *School House Architecture* by Henry Barnard. This book was recommended by the New Jersey State Superintendent in 1847. Barnard, an educator, was an advocate for student comfort as well as discipline in school design. These ideas included proper ventilation and furniture, a separate chair for each student, pupils' desks placed in rows, free passage between aisles and separate entrances for boys and girls. It is not surprising that the design of the Hall Street School conforms to these designs. Its arrangement of door and large side-wall windows with movable sash, high ceilings and wainscoted walls met suggested architectural reforms. They reveal the Board's awareness of progressive ideas about educational architecture in existence at the time of construction.<sup>14</sup> The ideal setting for a school was considered to be a pastoral location such as a wooded glen away from distractions. In keeping with this concept, the property for Hall Street School was enclosed on three sides with a vertical board fence.<sup>15</sup> Classes were held outdoors on warm days.<sup>16</sup> The entrance vestibule on the Clinton Street side of the building was for girls' use only while the one on the Main Street side was for boys'. Similarly the girls used the outhouse on the Clinton Street side of the building and the boys used the one on the Main Street side.<sup>17</sup>

From its construction in 1887 until 1911, the Hall Street School was called Williamstown Public School No. 7. For most of its life, it was popularly called "The Little School".<sup>18</sup> It was built after the trustees called for a special meeting of the eligible voters of the local school district on May 28, 1887 to alleviate overcrowding at Williamstown School No. 6. The notice of the meeting read, in part, "for the ordering of a district tax, or authorizing the trustees to issue bonds, for the purpose of either building [on]to the old school house or [to]purchase a lot and build a new school house thereon".<sup>19</sup> According to a deed dated June 28, 1887, the trustees paid Henry K. and Sarah Bugbee of Williamstown \$120 for the Hall Street lot containing approximately 16,423 sq. ft. (a little more than a third of an acre.)<sup>20</sup> In August, the one-room schoolhouse, measuring roughly 24' x 36', was built.<sup>21</sup> By 1897, teacher Jennie Souder "had 70 or 80 scholars" and "to relieve her a second room was added".<sup>22</sup> In addition to the problems of over-crowded classrooms throughout its existence, many children suffered from poor health. In 1912 and 1913, Hall Street School was ordered closed by the Board of Health for a week or more each year due to measles and scarlet fever epidemics. The longest school closing was for 32 days in the fall of 1918, caused by the world-wide influenza pandemic.<sup>23</sup>

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Hall Street School

Throughout the twentieth century, Hall Street School remained a two-room school that housed one first year class in each room. Initially called "Kindergarten, then "Beginners" or "Pre-primary", as the curriculum was revised to match the changing philosophies behind state-mandated programs. The students were children who turned five by the end of September. They were expected to learn reading, arithmetic, and such manual arts as the use of a hammer.<sup>24</sup> A typical two and a half hour day began with roll call and opening exercises in one shared room. Students moved into their individual classrooms for the remainder of the time. By the end of the year, they were expected to learn how to count to 100, write from 1-10, recognize names in pre-primer books and know names of colors.<sup>25</sup>

Two of their "outstanding" students were Hammond S. Ireland, who was a community leader and spent fourteen years as President of Monroe Township Board of Education. Under his leadership, indoor toilets and running water were brought to his old school. Board of Education Minutes indicate that indoor toilets were introduced in the 1930s when Hammond S. Ireland, President of the School Board, pressed for their installation. Indoor wash basins with spigots were probably put in at the same time.<sup>26</sup> Another notable "alumni" was Philip Alampi who won many honors for agricultural accomplishments and served as New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture for many terms.<sup>27</sup>

For most of Hall Street School's history, one of the two teachers in the building was designated "the Principal", in its original sense as the principal teacher. However, unlike today's principal administrators, at Hall Street the principal was first and foremost a teacher and was looked upon as one whose experience, and understanding of children and the subjects they were taught, made her fit to give advice to her junior colleagues.<sup>28</sup>

Several factors led to the closing of the Hall Street School in 1981. There had been previous attempts to close the building, but continued population growth in the area necessitated keeping the school open to serve for Kindergarten. Two new elementary schools, the Cecil School and the present Williamstown School, were built in the late 1960s, but did not alleviate classroom over-crowding, so use of the Hall Street School was continued. However, what had been a model design originally, was labeled "grossly inadequate" by the State Department of Education in May 1974 as reported by a local newspaper, *The Plain Dealer*.<sup>29</sup> The school lacked handicapped access, adequate restrooms, proper physical space for the students, adequate lighting and appropriate playground facilities. The ability to transport students from the rural areas to modern consolidated schools, also contributed to the demise of one- and two-room schoolhouses, such as Hall Street. Throughout its existence, Hall Street School was used exclusively for Kindergarten classes, and nearly 6,000 students had passed through the school. The last class of kindergartners graduated from Hall Street School in 1980-1981. The school's subsequent student population was moved to one of the new multi-story schools recently opened in the district. In January 1982, the Board of Education deeded the property to Monroe Township, under the assumption that the building would be demolished.<sup>30</sup> However, by the end of the year, the Township decided to preserve the historic Hall Street School and relegated its care to the Monroe Township Historical Society.<sup>31</sup> The building is presently utilized by the Society as a Living History interpretive museum for the Monroe Township School District and other visitors.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hall Street School

## ENDNOTES

1. Isabelle Tarantino, "Hall Street School's First Century, 1887-1987." *The Little School on Hall Street Centennial Yearbook*. Monroe Township (NJ) Historical Society, 1987, 7.
2. *Ibid.*, 5.
3. An inquiry posted to over 300 historians statewide revealed only one other similar school. It was a one-room building, c.1914, in Florence, Burlington County. Located at the corner of W. Fourth and Church Street, it was known as The 4th Street School or "Little Duffy". This brick structure began as a one-room school and was later divided to create two classrooms. It serves today as a Child Study Center. Hall Street's configuration with front-to-rear classrooms and side vestibules is distinctly different. (H-New-Jersey History Listserve posting, 7/14/2005, e-mail correspondence with David E. Eaton, Sr., 7/18/2005, and conversation with Judy King, Secretary of the Child Study Center in Florence, 11/03/2005.).
4. From 1887 to 1897, one room was in use, with 70 to 80 students each year. Teachers' attendance papers have been preserved from 1907-08 to 1971. They show an average of 30 students per class. During the period of 1953-1980, the two rooms experienced double sessions bringing average daily attendance to 120. Bob Shryock, "Little School Makes the Grade," June 19, 2003, *Gloucester County Times*, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).
5. Tarantino, 5. In the early years, this first year of education was designated as "first grade," but beginning in the 1950s it was called "kindergarten."
6. Esther M. Davis, *A History of Monroe Township School 1859-1976*. Monroe Township, NJ: Monroe Township Historical Society, 1976.
7. <<http://www.monroetown.shipnj.org/MonroeHistory.asp>, cited January 11, 2005.
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*
13. Roberta Marx Delson, "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy," 188. (Undated manuscript from the files of the NJ Historic Preservation Office.)
14. *Ibid.*, 191.
15. Tarantino, 6.
16. Joseph Gionti, "Way Back When: Learning Started at Hall Street School," January 18, 1990, *The Plain Dealer*, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).
17. Tarantino, 6.
18. *Ibid.*

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

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19. *Ibid.*,5.
  20. Deed Copy, Henry K. Bugbee, et al to The Trustees of School D. No.57, twenty-fifth day of June A.D. 1887.
  21. Tarantino, 7.
  22. *Ibid.*,5.
  23. *Ibid.*,8.
  24. *Ibid.*,5.
  25. *Ibid.*
  26. Monroe Township Board of Education Minutes, September 10, 1935, 110.
  27. <[http://www.answers.com/topic/rutgers-university/Notable Alumni](http://www.answers.com/topic/rutgers-university/Notable%20Alumni), cited November 2, 2005.
  28. Tarantino, 5.
  29. *The Plain Dealer*, May 16, 1974. Clipping showing photos with captions, n.p.(from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).
  30. Tarantino, 9.
  31. Copy of resolution accepting "Hall Street School" by Deed from the Monroe Township Board of Education. January 19, 1983 (from the collection of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Hall Street School

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Davis, Esther M., compiler, *A History of Monroe Township Schools 1859-1976*. Monroe Township, NJ: Monroe Township Historical Society, 1976.

Delson, Roberta Marx. "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy." Undated manuscript from the files of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office.

"Don't Mention It," *Williamstown Plain Dealer*. November 30, 1967.

Gionti, Joseph R. "Way Back When: People Places and Things of the Past in Monroe Township," A compilation of articles from a history series that appeared in *The Plain Dealer* (Williamstown, NJ) from December 1, 1988 to May 3, 1990.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Yes, there was a porch." *The Plain Dealer*. October 21, 1999, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

"Ground Breaking at Monroe Schools," *Gloucester County Times*. January 30, 1967, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

Ridgway, Jeanne. "Historic School May Relocate to New Site," *The Plain Dealer*, September 30, 1993, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

"Sale of Old Cecil School Delayed," *Gloucester County Times*. April 22, 1987, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

Shryock, Bob. "Little School Makes the Grade." *Gloucester County Times*. June 19, 2003, n.p. (from the collections of the Monroe Township Historical Society).

Tarantino, Isabelle B. "Hall Street School's First Century, 1887-1987." *The Little School on Hall Street Centennial Yearbook*. Monroe Township (NJ) Historical Society, 1987.

West, Roscoe L. *Elementary Education in New Jersey: A History*. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand & Co., Inc.

"Williamstown" <<http://www.monroetownshipnj.org/MonroeHistory.asp>(Monroe Township Historical Society)

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 3205, Lot 4, in the Township of Monroe, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The current lot consists of a one-third acre lot associated with the schoolhouse during the period of significance 1887-1937.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

## PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Hall Street School
2. Gloucester County, New Jersey
3. Margaret Westfield
4. December 2004
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants  
425 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035  
(856) 547-0465

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

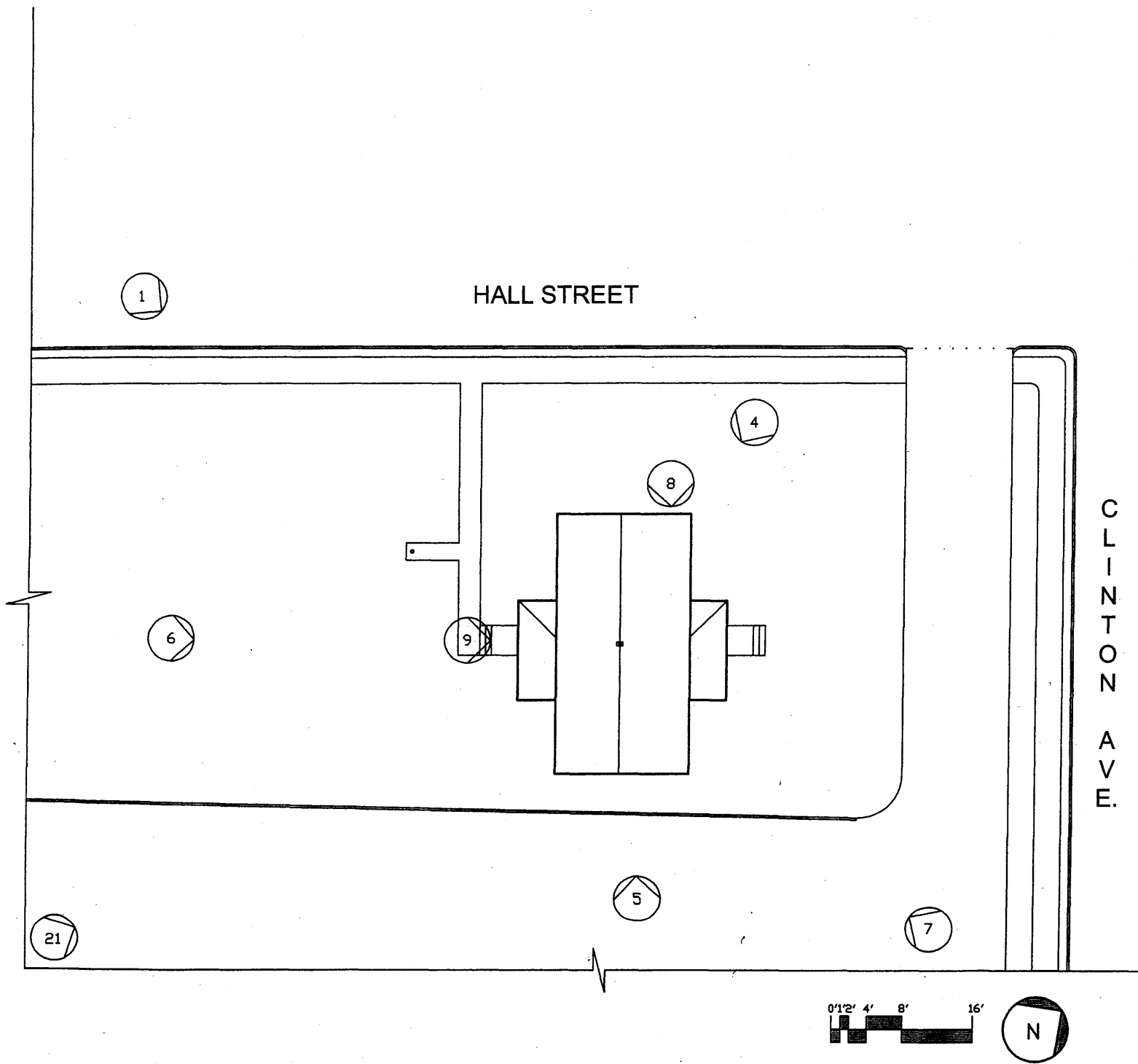
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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NJ Gloucester Co.  
Hall Street School

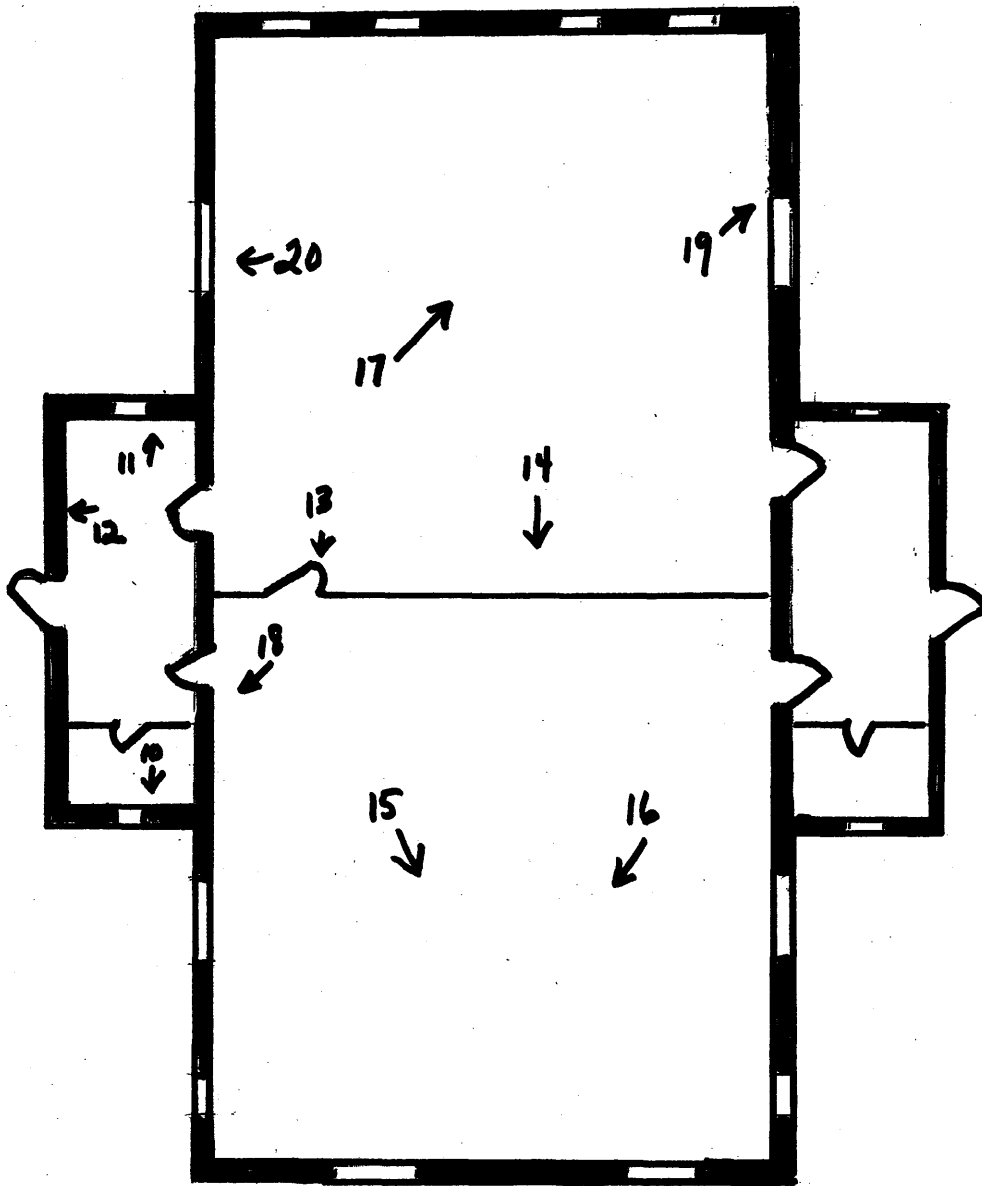
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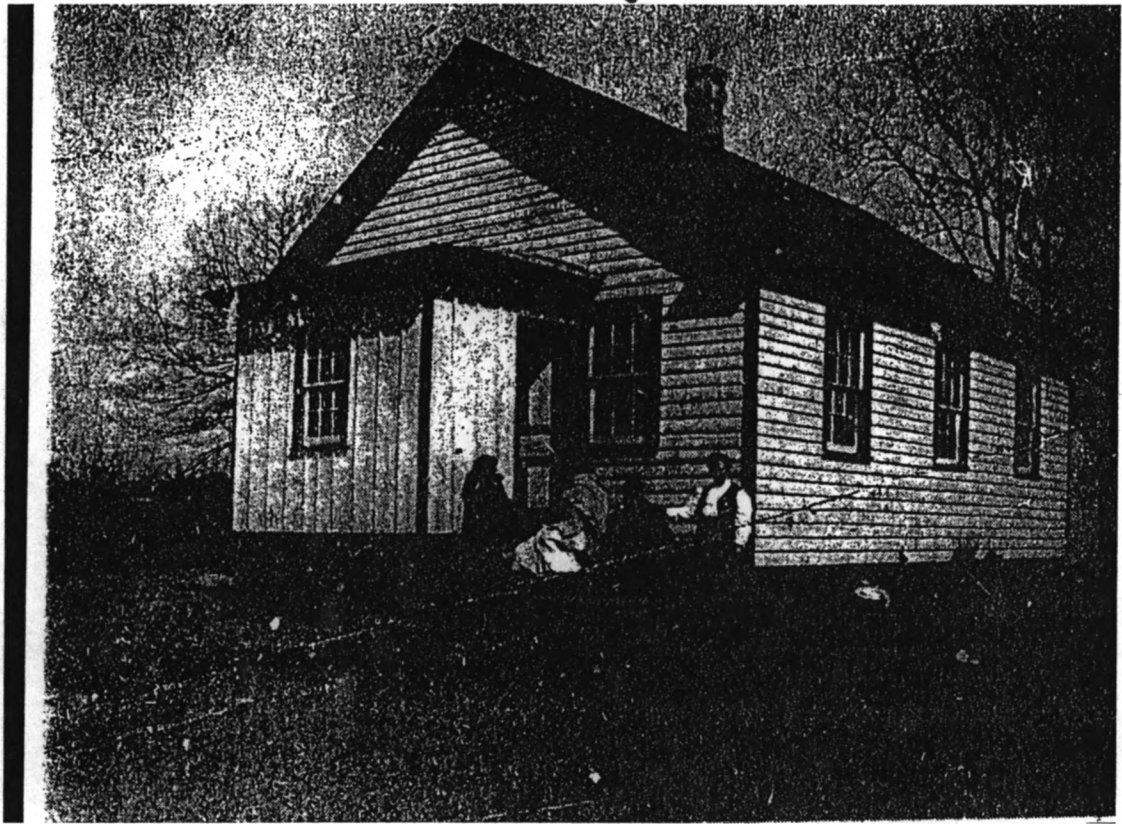
HALL STREET SCHOOL - SITE PLAN  
 GLOUCESTER CO., NJ

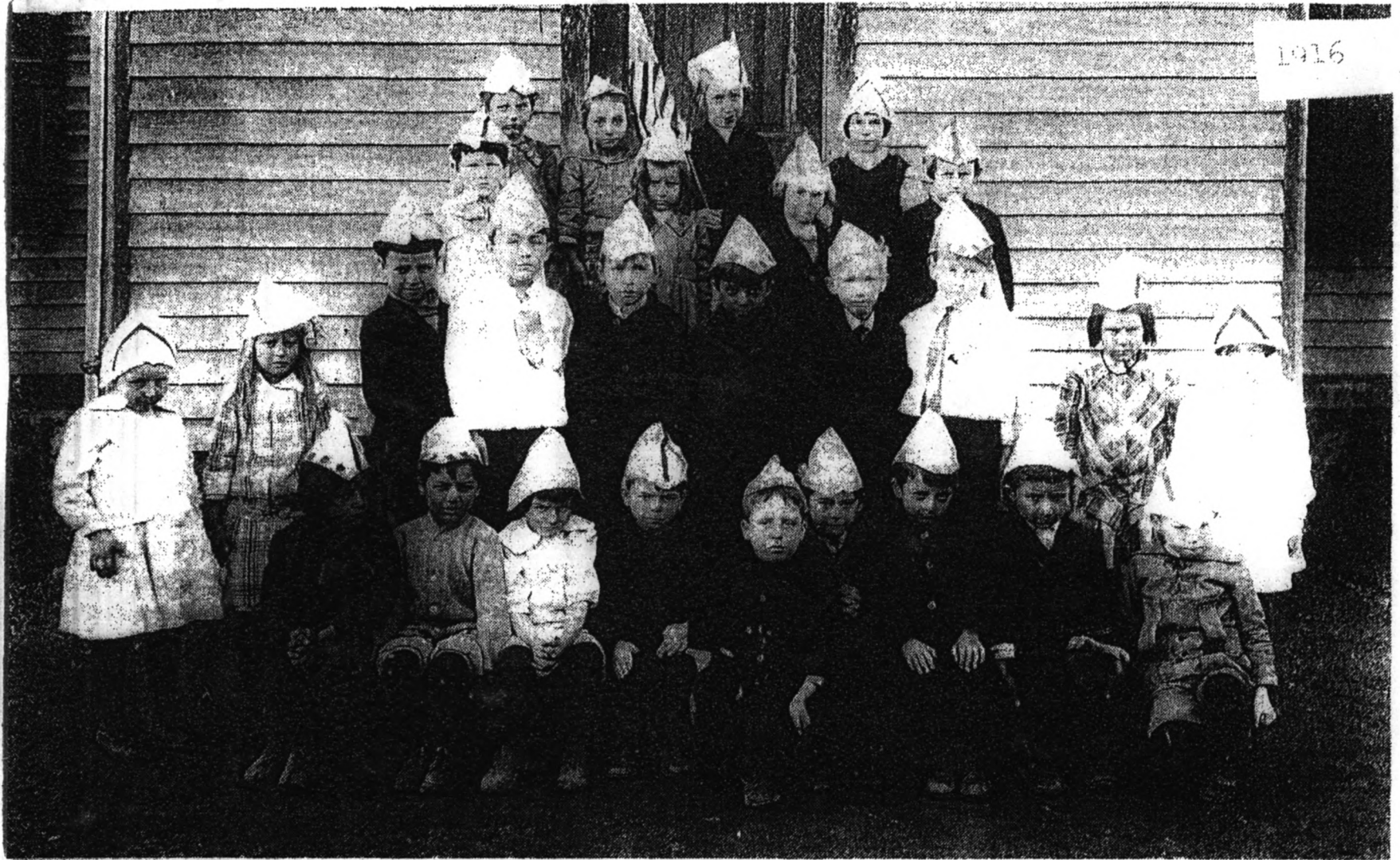
SCALE:  $\frac{1}{16"} = 1'$



HALL STREET SCHOOL - FLOOR PLAN  
GLOUCESTER CO., NJ  
SCALE  $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$







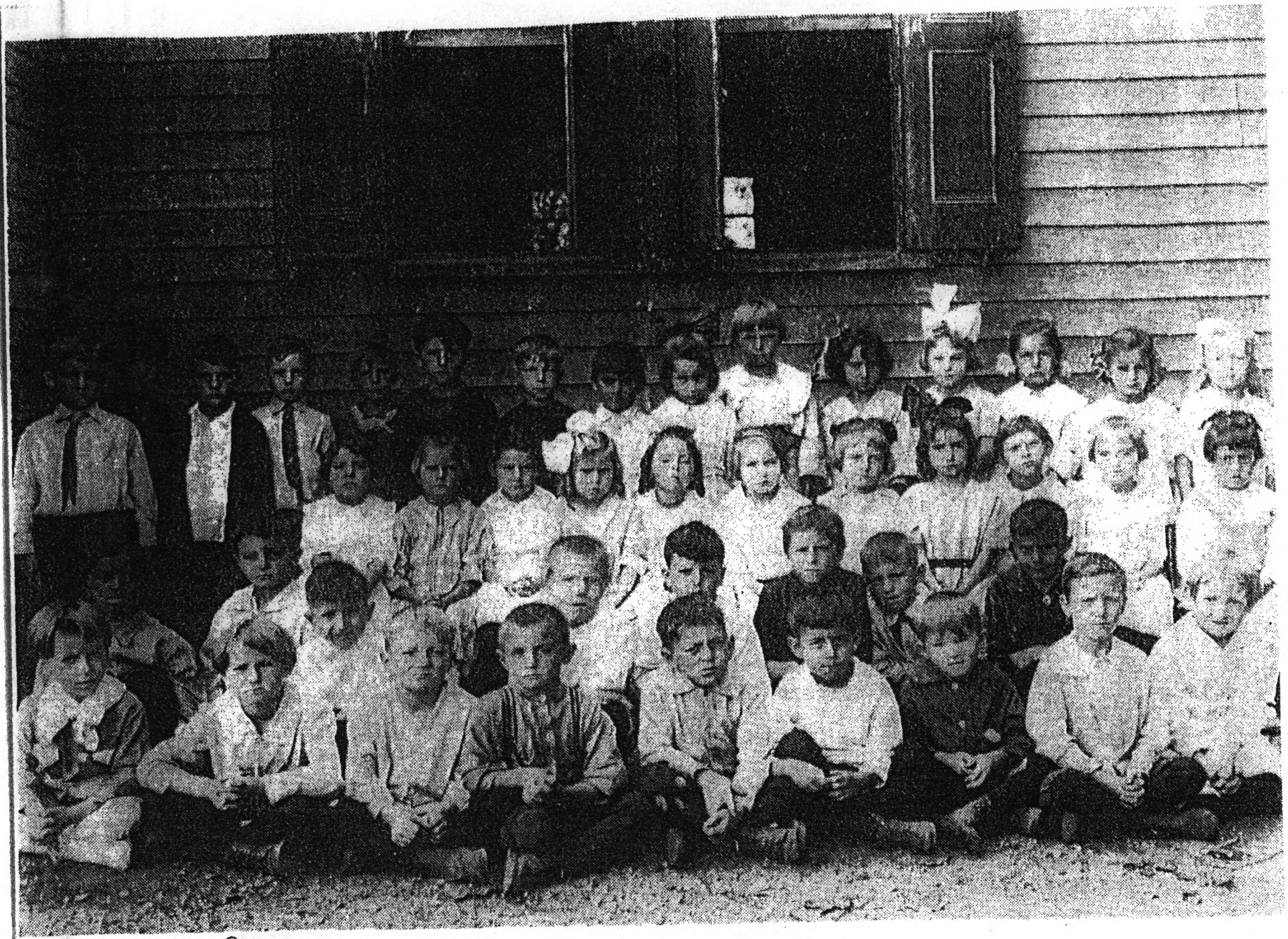
Photograph c.1916

Hall Street School  
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Photograph c.1918

Hall Street School  
Gloucester County, New Jersey



Photograph c.1920

Hall Street School  
Gloucester County, New Jersey