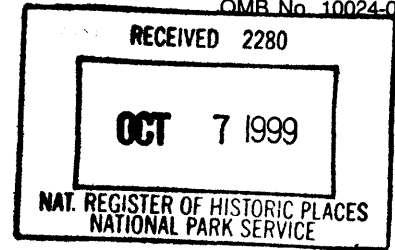


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1316

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 Clarksburg School

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 524 Stagecoach Road not for publication

city or town Clarksburg (Millstone Township) vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Monmouth code 025 zip code 08510

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] 9/29/99
 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]
 Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall 11/12/99
 Date of Action

Clarksburg School
Name of Property

Monmouth County, NJ
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

"WORK IN PROGRESS"

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete and brick

walls WOOD: shingle

roof asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

see attached 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925 - 1949

Significant Dates

1925, 1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Conover, Warren H. (architect)

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:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ

Narrative Description

The Clarksburg School, built in 1925 with later additions, is a one-story, wood frame schoolhouse which consists of three sections, all with cedar shake siding. The main, or westernmost section, was built in 1925 as a four room schoolhouse and contains its four original classrooms; it is nearly square in plan with a center hall. An L-shaped addition to the rear in 1941 added indoor bathrooms, another classroom, and a faculty/nurse's room. Two more classrooms were added in 1953, to the rear of the 1941 addition. Set back about 75', the school faces west onto Stagecoach Road (County Route 524) and sits at the north end of a 2-acre lot. The school, located in Millstone Township, Monmouth County, is sited in the heart of Clarksburg, an unincorporated rural village comprised of a mid-19th century inn, a late 19th century general store, a modern firehouse, and less than two dozen dwellings which date from the mid-eighteenth to the late twentieth centuries. The Clarksburg School features original cedar shake siding, original 6/6 double-hung wood windows, an asphalt shingle roof, and mostly original interior details. The two earliest sections have cinderblock foundations, while the 1953 section has a brick foundation. The front of the school is modestly landscaped with a tall cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), yews (*Taxus baccata*) and juniper bushes (*Juniperus conferta*). Nearby are white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and holly trees (*Ilex opaca*), with two sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*) just south of the building.

the 1925 section: current appearance

This section of the school, the first to be built, contains four classrooms. It is five bays wide, with a central, recessed entrance and two original 6/6 double-hung wood sash on each side of the entrance. [photo #2] The entrance, on the main or west facade, consists of a pair of modern steel and reinforced glass doors topped by a single- light transom. Attached to the fascia board over the door is the original cast metal flagpole holder. The wide eaves have cove molding, a beaded-board wood soffit, and modern aluminum gutters. The walls flare slightly at the foundation level. The hipped roof is topped with a cupola which contains the original school bell. The cupola, re-built and restored to its original appearance after a ca. 1970 fire, has a flared, hipped roof and louvered openings, painted white, on all four sides. There are several courses of cedar shakes below the openings, and the cupola is topped with its original cast metal finial. [photo #2] A tall brick chimney, which services the heating system, pierces the roof near the east wall. [photo #3]

The south elevation of the 1925 section consists of two groups of tall, closely-spaced windows, each comprised of five, original 6/6 double-hung wood sash. [photo #3] Centrally placed between the

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

window groups are two, modern metal doors fronted by a modern wood porch with wood steps and railings. There is a ventilator grille below a window on each side of the doors and there is a smaller, original 6/6 double-hung wood sash at the east end of this elevation. Most of the windows have modern, full-length aluminum screens. The lower, or basement, level of this elevation consists of three modern metal basement/bulkhead doors and four window openings, of which only two contain the original 3-light wood sash. The remaining two consist of (1) a louvered panel, and (2) a single light of reinforced glass. [photo #3]

The rear, or east, elevation of the 1925 section is now covered by the 1941 addition. [photo #3]

The north elevation of the 1925 section features the same two groups of five tall windows. On this elevation, however, the modern metal exit doors are placed at the east and west ends of the wall. The westernmost door is fronted by a modern wood handicap access ramp, while the easternmost door has a wood porch and steps similar to those on the south elevation. There are also ventilation grilles and modern exterior screens identical to those on the south elevation. [photo #2 and #3]

Except for one classroom which had a fire ca. 1970 [classroom #3, see designations on attached floor plan], the interiors of the 1925 section are mostly original. These original details include plaster walls, pressed metal ceilings and cornices, 1 3/4" beaded-board wainscot, 3 1/2" deep chalk trays, cast iron radiators, 2 1/4" tongue and groove maple floors, and most hardware. The classrooms are 24' wide x 30' deep, and the coatrooms are 5' x 24'.

Each classroom has its original hall door of 1 light over 3 sunk panels, and coatroom doors of 5 sunk panels. [photo #5] All hall doors are topped with original, operable transoms which can still be opened. All classrooms have the original 1925 cast iron radiators, and combination supplemental heat radiators/ventilators which appear to date ca. 1940. [photo #6] Each classroom also has a separate, original ventilation duct, tied to a system vented through the cupola, located on the interior corridor wall.

Although the original slate blackboards are *in situ*, they have been covered over with a modern green slate-like material. The original 6/6 windows have their original sliding locks; many have the original top and bottom window shades. Except where noted, doors have original 4 1/4" wide unmolded wood trim with 4 1/2" raised corner blocks at the top; windows have simple, unmolded 4 1/4" wide wood trim. Light fixtures throughout are ca. 1950 suspended florescent fixtures.

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

Classrooms #1 and #2 occupy the south half of this portion of the building. A set of seven, sliding, 7' tall folding, or "accordion" doors, all original, comprises the wall which separates the two rooms. [photo #6]

Classroom #1 has blackboards and bulletin boards on the west and north walls. An opening for a television has been cut into the wall over the blackboard on the west wall, and the original baseboards have been removed. The coatroom runs the entire length of the west wall and is accessed by two original 5-panel doors. The northernmost door has had one panel removed and replaced with glass. [photo #5] The coatroom, like the classroom, has a pressed metal ceiling. It also has a linoleum tile floor over plywood, original walls of beaded-board paneling, new 5 1/4" wood baseboard with 1" ogee molding, and two original windows with a radiator under the southernmost one. There is one original shelf, with original coathooks, on the west wall; a partition at the south end of the coatroom creates a shelved storage area. [photo #7] There is an original teacher's closet at the north end.

Classroom #2 has blackboards on the north wall only, and its original baseboards have been removed. The coatroom runs the length of the east wall and is illuminated by an original 6/6 double-hung wood sash on the south wall. This coatroom, like the other, has a pressed metal ceiling, beaded-board panelled walls, and a teacher's closet.

Classroom #3, which had a fire ca. 1970, has modern blackboards on the east and west walls, and a bulletin board on the south wall. Trim around the doors is modern, unmolded 3 1/2" wide wood with no corner blocks, and the floor consists of modern linoleum tile over plywood. The original maple tongue and groove floor has been removed, yet the original and later radiators remain. The walls, including those in the coatroom, have no wainscot or beaded-board paneling and are of modern plaster. The classroom and coatroom have plaster ceilings and new 5 1/4" baseboard with 1" ogee molding. Original 5-panel doors provide access to the coatroom, which has modern shelves at both ends, but no teacher's closet. [photo #8]

Classroom #4, like classrooms #1 and #2, has a pressed metal ceiling and beaded-board wainscot. The south and east walls have original blackboards (covered with modern, green, slate-like material), while the west wall has a modern bulletin board. The floor is now linoleum tile over plywood. The coatroom, along the east wall, also has a pressed metal ceiling. The coatroom has been divided in half: the southernmost shelf has a modern bathroom, and the northernmost half has beaded-board panelled walls, a linoleum tile floor, and a teacher's closet.

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
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The central hallway is 8' wide and has a 44" high, original beaded-board wainscot on the north and south walls, an original pressed metal ceiling, and a plywood floor. Its modern baseboard matches that in classroom #4. There is a small closet, missing its shelves, on the north wall, and piping for a water fountain on the south wall. A hatch, or scuttle, providing access to the attic is approximately mid-way down the hall. The school bell's pull chain drops from the ceiling outside of classroom #3. Stairs leading to the basement are at the southeast corner of the hall. There are modern bulletin boards and blackboards on the north and south walls. The stairwell, located in the southeast corner of the hall, is protected by an original, wire mesh "cage" to prevent children from falling into it.

The basement, located under the southern half of this section of the building, consists of cinderblock walls and an asbestos tile floor. Parts of the ceiling retain a fiberboard-like ceiling tile covering, while the rest of the ceiling consists of exposed floor joists and pipes. There is a small, modern kitchen along the east wall, and the north half of the room has wire enclosed "closets". Original cast-iron, wall-mounted radiators are under the grade-level windows.

The boiler room, located east of the basement, has cinderblock walls and a concrete floor. It contains the original, ca. 1925 G. B. Smith Co. steam boiler which has been converted from coal to oil.

the 1941 addition: current appearance

L-shaped in plan, this gable-roofed addition consists of the boys' and girls' bathrooms placed against the east wall of the original building, along with a 23' x 33' classroom, an 8' wide hallway, and a 12' x 23' faculty/nurse's room. The south wall of the bathroom section has a pair of original 6/6 double-hung wood windows to the west; the east wall features a pair of original windows to the north, two wooden louvered vents in the middle, and an original 6/6 window to the south. The windows have Florentine privacy glass. The roof is topped with an 18" wide weatherproof ventilator. [photo #3]

The south wall of the hallway has a pair of original 6/6 windows. [photo #3] The north wall of this section consists of a pair of 6/6 windows to the east which illuminate the faculty/nurse's room, and a group of five original 6/6 windows to the west which illuminate the classroom. A modern metal door, to the west of the windows, opens at grade level. [photo #4]

The hallway of this section, which runs east to west, has a modern dropped ceiling to the east, and pressed metal to the west; the design of the pressed metal differs from that in the 1925 section. Walls are plaster over metal lath and the floor is 12" linoleum tile over plywood, with modern rubber

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

baseboards. The ceiling has modern florescent light fixtures. There are three water fountains, two original and one modern, on the north wall. [photo #10]

The bathrooms, located south off the hall, feature original pressed metal ceilings and original ceramic tile floors. The boys' bathroom has original beaded-board wainscot in the entryway [photo #9], while both bathrooms have modern tile wainscot in the toilet area. The boys' bathroom has three stall toilets, three urinals, two sinks, and a janitor's slop sink. The girls' bathroom has two sinks and four stall toilets. Both have their original wood entry doors consisting of reinforced glass/wood panel/ventilating louver. [photo #10]

Classroom #5, on the north side of the hall, has original windows, unmolded 4 1/4" trim around the windows and door, a pressed metal ceiling, and a 5 1/2" baseboard topped with 1 1/2" ogee. There is a blackboard on the east wall, with a 3 3/4 wide chalktray, and a bulletin board on the south wall. There is no separate coatroom; rather there is a built-in closet along the west wall which has a shelf and coat hooks. The closet has had its original doors removed, but the original wood door to the hall is extant, and consists of a light over two panels. The floor is covered with indoor/outdoor carpeting. [photo #11]

The faculty/nurse's room, located between classrooms #5 and #6, has plaster walls, indoor/outdoor carpeting, an acoustical tile ceiling, and 3 1/2" wide chairrail on all walls. It is illuminated by modern, suspended florescent lights. A bathroom, with 1953 fixtures and tile wainscot, occupies the southeast corner of the room; it has a modern door. The original, ca. 1941 wood medicine cabinet hangs on the west wall.

the 1953 addition

This gable-roofed addition, rectangular in plan, runs perpendicular to the 1941 addition and contains two classrooms, each 23' wide by 33' deep. There are no windows, or other openings, on the north and south elevations. The east wall consists of two banks of five original windows, arranged identically to those in the classrooms of the 1925 and 1941 sections. There is a modern metal door in the center and at the east end of this wall; both doors open almost onto grade level. The windows are presently boarded over to protect against vandals. It has a roof-top ventilator identical to that on the 1941 section. [photo #3 and #4]

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

Classrooms #6 and #7 have identical, 1953 original details including oak tongue and groove floors, dropped acoustical panel ceilings, suspended florescent lights, and original blackboards and bulletin boards with 3 1/2" wide chalk trays. Both also have built-in coat "closets" along their north walls, and chairrails like those in the nurse's room. Baseboards are 5 1/2" wood topped with 1 1/2" ogee. [photo #12]

Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The Clarksburg School was built as a four-room frame schoolhouse in 1925 and this portion of the building has had few alterations to its as-built appearance. Originally, each classroom was illuminated by a group of six, closely-spaced windows; however, one window in each room was removed and replaced with a modern, metal fireproof door. Similarly, the school's original main entrance doors, which consisted of two 6-light/2-panel wood doors with 2-light transoms (see attached 1942 historic photograph), were replaced with the present modern steel doors of reinforced glass with a reinforced glass transom. These changes to the window and doors probably occurred in the mid-to late 1970's.

The east wall of the school, now covered by the 1941 addition, originally had a door and window configuration identical to that on the front elevation. When the 1941 addition was added, one of the rear windows was relocated to the south wall of the coatroom in classroom #2; this change is mentioned in the 1941 building contract.

The 1925 building contract also called for "green slate-colored strip shingles...to be guaranteed watertight for 5 years", and directed that screens be made for all windows. The screens were to be comprised of 1" channel iron frames filled with 1" diamond mesh netting and hung with hinges at the top. Neither the original roof shingles nor the screens are extant.

Although the building contract called for 3 1/2" wide tongue and groove North Carolina pine floors, classrooms #1 and #2 have *maple* tongue and groove floors. Classrooms #3 and #4 have linoleum tile over plywood, replaced as the result of the fire in the 1970's. The 1925 building contract also called for wood ceilings, in both classrooms and entrances, made of "clear dry seasoned fir...tongue and groove not over 4 1/2" wide". Although only the exterior portion of the recessed entrance has a tongue and groove ceiling, the interior metal ceilings are probably original because several other Monmouth County schools, designed by the same architect, have pressed metal ceilings specified in their building contracts.

Before indoor bathrooms were added in 1941, the students used outhouses which were located approximately at the site of classroom #7.

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, NJ
(Section 7 continued)

The 1925 building contract called for "7/8" shelves 10" wide" and "4 dozen heavy cast iron school hooks" to be placed around each coatrooms' walls. Only portions of these original shelves and hooks are extant. All inside finished wood work was originally varnished, and the inside of all outside sash was painted white, per the building contract. The wood floors were given "one good coat of linseed oil with a little turpentine in it." The ceilings were to receive a priming and second coats of "white lead and oil flat" with a final coat of the "same with slight cream tint."

The 1941 addition, comprised of bathrooms, a faculty/nurse's room and a classroom, has also been minimally altered from its original appearance. As with those in the 1925 building, the sixth window in the classroom has been converted into a door. The original pressed metal ceiling is extant in the girls' and boys' bathrooms, in classroom #5, and in the portion of the hall nearest the 1925 section. The 1941 building contract did not specify floor finishes, so it is unclear if the original floors were of wood. Exit doors for this section of the building were probably located on the east wall of the hallway where the double window currently exists. It is also likely that these 1941 exit doors are the ones currently used in the 1953 section, although they differ somewhat from the "(2) solid panels below and (9) lights of plate glass above with wood bars" that were specified in the 1941 building contract.

Alterations were also a part of the 1941 project and included partitioning a section of the coatroom in classroom #3 to create a bathroom. A bathroom is still extant at this location, but its fixtures are modern replacements.

The 1953 addition has also been altered little from its as-built appearance. The sixth windows of each classroom (#6 and #7) have been converted into doors with 4-light transoms over the doors. The bathroom in the faculty/nurse's room was added during the 1953 renovation, and the faculty/nurse's room was enlarged. Both classrooms retain their original plaster walls, oak tongue and groove floors, chalkboard trays, radiators, hallway doors, blackboards, and bulletin boards.

A fire in the 1970's damaged the floors, blackboards and ceilings of classroom #3. Consequently, these features were replaced with modern materials. At this time, all blackboards were re-surfaced with modern green slate-like composition. Also damaged in the fire was the cupola; it was restored to its original appearance and still houses the original 1925 school bell.

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Section number 8 Page 1

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Statement of Significance

The Clarksburg School, erected in 1925 with additions in 1941 and 1953, is architecturally significant under criterion C as a good late example of a type of schoolhouse--a transitional type--that was prevalent in rural areas from about 1900 until the 1920s. It was the successor of the one-room schoolhouse and was the rural response to school consolidation laws and graded classrooms of the late 1800s.

This type featured two or four rooms accessed from a main corridor; fronts were symmetrical and had a center entrance flanked by classrooms on either side. Four room examples, like the Clarksburg School, placed two classrooms in front and two in the back, forming a relatively square floor plan. This plan derived from the four-room and eight-room urban schools built a generation earlier, after the Civil War, in the first reaction to the compulsory education laws of 1867 and 1871. Rural schools usually featured frame construction, a single story, and a hipped roof; windows and interior features followed modern guidelines.

Historical Background and Significance

Since education was not addressed by the Federal Constitution, each state was left to deal with it individually. In New Jersey, education was primarily relegated to parochial and other private institutions throughout the colonial period and into the early 1800s. The early 19th century brought the establishment of more formal schools, typically one room schoolhouses with little identity and one teacher who oversaw the schooling of all students grouped together regardless of age or ability.

The public, or common, school in New Jersey wasn't legally acknowledged until the state legislature started a State School Fund in 1817, and even then it took another ten years before the funds became a reality. Fifty years later, the State Board of Education was established and it provided a centralized body to implement and monitor the application of education legislation to the common schools. In 1871, the State officially proclaimed the existence of a free school system. [Delson, 1982: 191]

Concurrent with the establishment of a public school system was the emergence of a standardization in school architecture. The principles espoused by the New England educator Henry Barnard in his School House Architecture (1841) were enthusiastically adopted by New Jersey's educators and heavily influenced school architecture along the east coast through the rest of the century. Barnard advocated proper ventilation, separate entrances for boys and girls, and individual desks placed in rows and aisles. According to his plans, the teacher conducted class from a raised platform, using a moveable blackboard for illustrations. Cases for books and apparatus were located on the wall behind the teacher. Windows, widely-spaced, ran the long sides of the rectangular shaped building, and provision was made for

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The Clarksburg School

Monmouth County, New Jersey
(criterion C, continued)

recitation rooms. [see sample floor plans in attachments] Barnard also preferred siting the school in a wooded glen, away from noise and distractions--all of which focused on improving the physical comfort and hygienic conditions of schools in order to promote the learning process. [Delson, 1982: 192]

Accordingly, many of New Jersey's one-room schoolhouses erected in the last half of the 19th century reflect Barnard's ideals. Whether built of brick, like the Higbee Street School (Mercer County, 1857), or of wood, like the River Road School (Bergen County, 1893), the state's schools of this era embrace Barnard's standards in form and floor plan. They also conformed to the demands for sturdier new school construction based on Barnard's specifications as emphasized in the 1847 Annual Report of the School Superintendent. [Delson, 1982: 194]

New Jersey's compulsory education laws of 1867 and 1871, coupled with the emergence of the concept of graded classrooms, saw the appearance of two and four room schools in the more densely populated urban areas. In Monmouth County, for example, Mechanic Street School in Red Bank was built of brick in 1870-71; it is a two-story school having four rooms on each floor, a central entrance, and a fifty feet square footprint.

Architects of this time period were also quick to adopt Barnard's principles; A.J. Bicknell's School House and Church Architecture (1878), for example, contains plans and elevations which show separate entrances, raised platforms, and desk placements obviously drawn from Barnard's work.

There were some new architectural concepts emerging, however. The wardrobe, a large closet for the children's outerwear, appears in Bicknell's 1878 plans. The wardrobes are segregated by sex and are placed either behind the teacher or behind the students. [see sample plans in the attachments] Bicknell's 1878 plans for a three-story school, however, show a common wardrobe, not segregated, with two entries and running the full width of the room "so arranged, that there need be no confusion coming in or going out." [Bicknell, Victorian Buildings, (1878) plate 37] The classrooms of this multi-story building are accessed from a central corridor, a pattern that would continue well into the 20th century. The recitation room is relegated to the third floor, evidence that it is no longer needed as an integral part of each classroom, now that classes are divided by grades.

The last decades of the 19th century brought even further changes. Legislatively, New Jersey mandated manual training in fifteen cities and town districts in 1888, and in 1894 the State officially changed the school administration unit from the local neighborhood to the township, a consolidation that continues to this day. At the same time, immigration and migration greatly increased the size of the school age population in urban areas, and such non-traditional spaces as workshops and gymnasias began appearing, especially in high schools. Urban districts continued building multi-story schools to accommodate the growing number of students and the diversity in room uses. After the 1894 consolidation, rural school

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

The Clarksburg School

Monmouth County, New Jersey
(criterion C, continued)

districts, however, found their one-room school buildings no longer adequately met their needs in the face of graded classrooms and an increased student population. By adapting the floor plan found in multi-story, urban schools--of two or four rooms off a center corridor--rural districts were now able to offer the amenities found in the city, but on a much smaller scale. In Monmouth County examples abound, with Clarksburg School among them, of two and four room schools built during the first decades of the 20th century as replacements for earlier, out-dated one-room schools.

During this period, the school building also came to be a source of civic pride as well as a place for local groups to meet or socialize; consequently the larger districts sought out the best architects, many of whom were beginning to specialize in this area of design.

Stylistically, schools built after the consolidation of school administrative units in 1894 tend to be revivalist, most commonly either Georgian or Colonial Revival. Internally, such concerns as lighting, room sizes, and ventilation came to be increasingly dictated by state law. By 1910, New Jersey's law stipulated, among other things, that light must be admitted from the left, or the left and rear, of the classroom. Each classroom was to be supplied with fresh air at the rate of not less than thirty cubic feet per minute for each pupil, and ceilings were to be at least 12 feet high. Every building more than one story in height was to have metal ceilings or plastered ceilings on metal lath, either to be painted white or some other light tint. [Laws 1903, Rev. Art. X, Sec. 131, as cited in School Architecture: A Handy Manual for the Use of Architects and School Authorities, 1910, p. 199-201]

Architectural treatises of the early 20th century also address the issues of protecting the health, sight, and comfort of students. Edmund Wheelwright, in School Architecture (1901), advocated siting schools on a level, dry lot, well removed from the smells (and foul language) of factories and workshops. He felt that doors should open outward, in case of emergency, blackboards were to be 4 1/2' high, and interiors should be painted a soft green, executed in oil paint to clean more easily. Janitor's "quarters" were not considered a necessity, but a "masters office" was requisite for larger schools. Modern Schoolhouses (A. D. Hamlin, et al, 1910) claimed that a slightly oblong room was the best size and that it should contain six rows of seven desks. Forced ventilation, with "especially strong aspiration" should be provided in the cloakrooms, drawing air in from the classroom and out through the coat closet where the most offensive odors were located, a sentiment expressed a decade earlier by Wheelwright.

For elementary schools, lot sizes of two to three acres were considered sufficient in 1920 [Donovan, 1921: 8], although seventy-five years earlier, one-half to one acre had been declared adequate. [Burrowes, 1855]

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(criterion C, continued)

School Architecture: A Handy Manual for the Use of Architects and School Authorities recommended wainscoting for lower walls because of its greater ability to withstand wear and tear, and declared that "every pupil ought to be able to see the sky from his desk." [Bruce, 1910: 67] This book agreed with the "recent" practice of grouping windows together to eliminate the shadows caused by widely-spaced windows. Woodwork and moldings were to be finished in a natural color, while floors (preferably of selected maple) were to be laid with as few joints as possible. [Bruce, 1910: 69, 83] Teacher's platforms, still in vogue in 1901, were considered outdated a decade later.

Wardrobes, with teacher's closets, continued to have two entries and remained an integral part of each classroom. Blackboards covered most of the free wall space and the handling of fresh air and exhaust is clearly indicated on floor plans of the time period. [see plans in attachments]

By the 1920s, school architecture had become highly specialized. Buildings were now rated according to their construction type and ranged from Class A, a steel frame building built with almost all fire-resistant materials, to Class E, a building constructed entirely of wood. Heating and ventilating were also graded, while aisle widths, the height of chalkrails, and even the stock sizes of slate were discussed in great detail. [Donovan et al, 1921: 77]

In New Jersey, early 20th century attitudes toward acceptable school architecture are revealed in the 1922 Building Survey conducted in all of the state's schools that year. The survey used a scoring system that awarded points on a descending scale based on what was considered "perfect". [Delson, 1982: 198] Such items as ventilation, size of blackboards, color of walls and ceilings, and window placement were examined, and each school building was given an aggregate score.

As a result of the 1922 Building Survey, the schools in Millstone Township, Monmouth County were found to be woefully inadequate, "rated at 479 or fourth from the last or poorest in the state." [Freehold Transcript, May 9, 1924] At the time, the township had six small schools-- two two-room and four one-room--located in Bergen's Mills, Sweetman's, Perrineville, Ely, DeBow's and Clarksburg. The schoolhouse at Sweetman's had already been condemned by the state five years earlier, and the 479 rating was sufficiently low enough that the state's authorities could have withheld state school funding if they so chose. The local paper noted that because of the deplorable conditions, several members of the township's Board of Education were sending their grammar age school children to districts outside of the township and personally paying for their tuition until they reached high school age. [ibid.]

When it failed the state survey in 1922, the first Clarksburg School was already seventy-five years old, having been built about 1850 on ground next to the Clarksburg Methodist Episcopal Church. It was a typical one-room schoolhouse, built of frame, with a gable front and a belfry. [Mount, 1982: 13] At the time, Clarksburg was largely rural in character, having changed little since its establishment about

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The Clarksburg School
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(criterion C, continued)

one hundred years earlier. Gordon's 1834 Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey described Clarksburg as a "hamlet of Upper Freehold Township...being 12 miles from [Freehold] and 20 miles from Trenton, containing some half-dozen dwellings, a store, and a tavern". Millstone Township was incorporated in 1844, and by 1873, the hamlet had become a village, having one of only three post offices in the township. Beers map of that year shows a church, store, hotel, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, school, and about two dozen dwellings--a composition similar to that in 1922 when the school failed to meet state standards.

To rectify the school's substandard conditions, the Millstone Township Board of Education called a special election in the spring of 1924 to authorize the erection of two, 4-room *brick* school buildings, one in Perrineville, the other in Clarksburg. The schools were expected to cost about \$40,000 each and the vote included authorizing the purchase of suitable, 2-acre building lots as well. [*Freehold Transcript*, May 9, 1924] Perrineville, like Clarksburg, is an unincorporated village; both are the only two villages in Millstone Township.

Facing a steep rise in their property taxes, however, township residents voted four to one against building the schools. Consequently, the state then withheld \$3,344 in appropriations for the 1924-1925 school year as a way of forcing voters to authorize the erection of proper buildings. The Township Board of Education decided to use a different approach, and in the fall of 1924 asked township residents to approve \$31,000 for one brick school at Perrineville with the understanding that a similar school would be built in Clarksburg the following year. In the local paper, the School Board argued that raising a sum equal to the state monies being withheld would increase the tax rate 71 cents per \$100, whereas paying for construction bonds to build a new school would only increase the tax rate by 24 cents per \$100. The School Board ended their plea with an appeal to "provide suitable and adequate school accommodations such as are provided in other districts in the county and state." [*Freehold Transcript*, September 12, 1924]

For the second time within five months, the citizens defeated the proposal at the polls. The School Board revised the plans yet again, and in February of 1925 asked the voters to approve the erection of two *frame* schools, one at Clarksburg and the other at Perrineville, at the cost of \$20,000 each. By a vote of 130 to 31, the proposition carried. [*Freehold Transcript*, February 13, 1925] A mere seven weeks later, the school board awarded contracts to F.M. Arnold of Englishtown for the buildings, and to J. Ely Dey of Hightstown for the heating and ventilation.

The schools were designed by architect Warren H. Conover, a Freehold resident with offices there and in New York City. Conover (1868-1955) came to be a prominent Monmouth County architect whose building contracts on file at the county archives number over 150. In addition to designing numerous residences, his public commissions were extensive and included a new municipal building for Freehold

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The Clarksburg School

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(criterion C, continued)

(1917), the county clerk's office in Freehold (1917), the Monmouth County Tuberculosis Hospital in Allenwood (1919), and the Freehold passenger station (1896). A graduate of Cooper Union, Conover first established an office in New York City, and was later joined in the practice by his son J. Hallam Conover (ca. 1890-1972). In 1942 they closed their New York office, and worked strictly out of Freehold. Conover's obituary noted that he was a life member of the New Jersey Society of Architects, and was a member of the Branch Lodge, the Masons, and of the First Presbyterian Church in Freehold. He was a descendant of Wolphert Gerretze von Couwenhoven, a prominent early Dutch settler of Monmouth County. [*Freehold Transcript*, January 27, 1955]

In addition to the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools, Conover designed many other schools in the county. These include Crawford's Corner School in Holmdell (1914, extant); a school at Lafayette, Manalapan Township (1914, demolished); a three room brick schoolhouse in Morganville (1915, extant); a two-room brick schoolhouse in Union, Raritan Township (1915, extant); a school at Oak Grove, Holmdel Township (1917, demolished); a school at Hurleytown, Wall Township (1931, extant); and in Freehold, the Broad Street School (1928) and the Court Street School (1921), both extant.

When the Clarksburg School first opened in 1925, it housed all grades from kindergarten through eighth in its four classrooms. The 7th/8th grade teacher also served as the principal, and the ringing of the school bell announced the commencement and ending of each school day. The school had no indoor plumbing when it was built; a hand pump in front of the building supplied the water, and outhouses to the rear served as toilet facilities. The basement, originally unfinished, was later converted to a lunch room where the children ate in two shifts. The folding door divider between classrooms #1 and #2 was opened on graduation day, allowing the combined rooms to serve as an assembly hall. Although the original specifications called for each folding door to be faced with slate, the doors were never so equipped. Similarly, although tongue and groove wood ceilings were specified in each classroom, pressed metal was used instead. [Interviews, Ms. Annie Stevens and Mr. Charles Abbott]

In 1941, both the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools received nearly identical additions to accommodate a growing student population and to provide modern toilet facilities. Under the direction of architect Ernest Arend, a classroom, restrooms (to replace existing outhouses), and a faculty/nurse's room were added to the rear elevation of each school.

The building contract called for the "finish on new foundations, walls, and roof to match [the] present building". In a gesture toward more fireproof construction, expanded metal lath was used, rather than the wood lath which comprised the original portion of the school. Exterior walls were shingled "to match old in size and quality" and the same wainscot was to be used in the corridor and toilet room halls. The contract also called for metal ceilings with 3" cornice moldings, and new interior finishes of clear, smooth North Carolina pine were to match work in the "old building". Because floors were not

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The Clarksburg School
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(criterion C, continued)

specifically identified in the contract, it is unclear what material was used originally. [Monmouth County Building Contracts]

In the Clarksburg School, a bathroom was also added during the 1941 building program. Placed in the coatroom of classroom #4, the bathroom was used by the children in kindergarten, first and second grades.

Two additional classrooms were added in 1953 to the rear of the 1941 addition, and the faculty/nurse's room was enlarged at the same time. [Interview, Annie Stevens]

By 1966 the Clarksburg School was only one of four frame schools in the county still serving as a school. [Asbury Park Evening Press, September 19, 1966] The other three were its sister school in Perrineville (1925, Millstone Township), the one-room Robertsville School, also designed by Conover, (1912, Marlboro Township) and the two-room Glendola School (ca. 1910, Wall Township). The Glendola School was closed in 1966 and is now a private nursery school; the Robertsville School closed ca. 1990 and is now used by the Marlboro Township Board of Education Maintenance Department.

A fire of unknown origin in the early 1970s significantly damaged classroom #3 and, to a lesser extent, classroom #4. Classroom #3 required new flooring, ceiling, walls and blackboards, while classroom #4 required a new floor only. The cupola was also damaged but was rebuilt to its original appearance. [Interviews, Annie Stevens, Celia Crawbuck]

By 1984, the Millstone Township school district had 480 pupils housed in three elementary schools--Clarksburg, Perrineville, and Millstone Elementary. The Clarksburg School housed 160 pupils attending kindergarten through second grades. Perrineville had 120 students attending third and fourth grades, while Millstone Elementary (built in 1958) had 200 pupils in grades five through eight. [Asbury Park Press, January 22, 1986]

The Perrineville School was closed after an addition to the Millstone Elementary School in 1986 absorbed its students. [ibid] It has since been converted into offices and a deli, and although it retains its original exterior appearance [see supplemental photos], its interiors have been somewhat altered by the conversion. The Clarksburg School was closed in 1995 when the district's new elementary school opened that fall. The Millstone Township Board of Education sold the school in May 1998 to the Township; after undergoing restoration and rehabilitation, it will house several Township offices. [Examiner, February 19, 1998]

Within Monmouth County, a great variety of schools were identified in the historic sites survey undertaken by Gail Hunton and James C. McCabe in the early 1980s. The surveyors noted that

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(criterion C, continued)

one-room schools dating from the second and third quarters of the 19th century comprise the majority of surveyed school sites. Typically, these buildings are one-story, wood frame rectangles, three bays wide and three to four bays deep with an entry at the front gable end. Of the larger, more substantial public school buildings erected in the early 20th century in the county, it was noted that they were designed almost exclusively in Georgian or Colonial Revival styles. Although varying in size, plan, and detail, these schools are largely of red or yellow brick with hipped roofs, classical wood trim, and large, multi-sash windows. Although identified in the survey, smaller schools dating from the 1900-1930 time period received less intensive scrutiny. [Hunton and McCabe, Summary, 1984: 147-151]

When compared with other Monmouth County schools from the first quarter of the 20th century, and particularly when compared with those also designed by architect Warren Conover, the Clarksburg School is found to be similar in plan and interior detailing. As with other rural districts in New Jersey, Monmouth County's rural school districts tended to build one-story schools with one to four rooms, depending on the number of pupils. The interior details of Conover's schools are strikingly alike, and feature such shared finishes as plaster and lath walls, tongue and groove wainscot, interior trim with raised corner blocks, maple tongue and groove floors, and pressed metal ceilings. Almost all of Conover's extant schools have an identical fenestration pattern consisting of five or six tightly-spaced, tall windows in each classroom. The folding door partition found in the Clarksburg and Perrineville Schools first appeared in the Conover's Court Street School (Freehold, 1921), and was repeated in the Hurleytown School (Wall Twp., 1931) and in an addition to the Allenwood School (Wall Twp., 1931).

Conover's choices for floor plan, fenestration, and materials for interior finishes are typical for the period. As previously mentioned, the use of tightly-spaced windows, to reduce shadows, was advocated at least fifteen years earlier by Bruce, et al., in School Architecture (1910). The same book also mentions the accordion doors. Other period architecture books laud the utilization of wainscot, metal ceilings, oblong classrooms, separate coatrooms with windows, and proper ventilation. Conover's treatment of the interior finishes is also typical for the period; his specifications of light colored walls and ceilings, natural-colored (varnished) wood trim, and oiled wood floors are seen in contemporary architectural treatises.

The school's use of wood frame construction and wood exterior sheathing is, however, in direct contrast with prevailing construction practices for public buildings at the time and the Clarksburg School emerges as a late example of frame construction within the building type. Although Conover designed several other wood frame school buildings, they were built between eleven and thirteen years earlier (Robertsville School, Marlboro Twp., 1912, extant; and Lafayette School, Manalapan Twp., 1914, demolished). The majority of his school buildings, and of those generally erected in the county during this time, were built of brick or other masonry.

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(criterion C, continued)

Increased concern for student safety, coupled with the growing public view of the school building as a source of civic pride and as a place for a wide range of social and cultural functions, led to the use of incombustible building materials, solidly constructed. As Hamlin expressed in 1910:

The fundamental question is, however, not that of the finish, but of the framework or shell of the building. This ought to be always of fireproof materials. The time is coming when the use of inflammable materials in the construction of schoolhouses (except small and poor rural district schools) will be considered little short of a crime. Unfortunately, not every school board or community has as yet reached the point where it thinks it can afford really fireproof construction. (Hamlin et al, 1910: 11)

Accordingly, brick was the most common choice of exterior wall material during this time period, and was often enhanced with cast concrete sills, lintels, and cornerstones. In one-story schools, fire-proof construction was deemed less necessary than in taller schools where egress during a fire was significantly more problematic. By the 1920s, construction ordinances in many US cities required buildings taller than three stories to have even windows, trim and doors of metal or metal covered. [Donovan, 1921: 77]

In Monmouth County, schools built in the early 20th century were mostly built of brick, regardless of the number of stories, a fact noted by Hunton and McCabe in their historic sites survey. (Hunton and McCabe, Summary, 1984: 151) Although the majority of architect Warren Conover's schools were of brick with slate roofs, they were considered to be of Type or Class D construction, that is, built with masonry walls, but having (except for the slate roof), otherwise ordinary or joist construction and wood finish. However, all of his schools, including the one at Clarksburg, had the requisite fireproof boiler room.

The use of wood frame construction, and wood exterior wall cladding, for public schools in New Jersey has never been outlawed. State building regulations governing school construction were "very minimal" until April of 1984, when schools were placed under the jurisdiction of the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code. [Interview, Fred Battisti, Department of Community Affairs]. In fact, wood frame schools can still be erected within the framework of the Uniform Construction Code subcodes, but because of the intended usage, the height and floor area of such a school would be "small" and a firewall would be needed between rooms. [ibid.]

In context, then, the Clarksburg School, as built in 1925, is typical for the time period in plan, siting, and use of interior finishes. As a four room, one-story schoolhouse with a symmetrical front and a center entrance flanked by classrooms on each side, the Clarksburg School is a good, late example of the transitional type of schoolhouse that was common in rural areas from about 1900 until the 1920s.

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(criterion C, continued)

Its wood wainscot, pressed metal ceilings, tightly-grouped windows, hardwood tongue and groove floors, and windowed coatrooms are commonly found in schools built in the first quarter of the 20th century and follow modern guidelines. These are also architectural features which were considered ideal in the 1922 school building survey.

Atypical, however, is the school's wood frame construction and wood shingle exterior which, although acceptable for a one-story school, were at direct odds with the more prevalent usage of fireproof materials in public school buildings. Given the choice between brick and frame construction, township residents overwhelmingly chose frame, a material that was later repeated in both the 1941 and the 1953 additions.

While the township residents' frugality can be blamed for choosing what was then considered the least desirable and least durable of building materials, that same frugality has led to the school's nearly intact preservation over the years. Ever mindful of the voter's mandate to hold spending to a minimum, the township school board has also held interior renovations to a minimum, thereby preserving so many of the school's as-built features. Consequently, the school retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Clarksburg School also falls within the 1894-1933 time period cited by Roberta Delson in 1982 as being underrepresented, in terms of school buildings, in both the State and National Registers of Historic Places. [Delson, 1982: 199]

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Charles Abbott, 5-11-1999 (attended the school, former township mayor)

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Celia Crawbuck, 5-21-1999 (teacher at the school from 1939-1944 and 1960-1976)
Florence Gravatt, 5-21-1999 (township school board secretary, 1957-1989)
Gail Hunton, 5-12-1999 (Monmouth County Parks, conducted historic sites survey)
Doreen Polhemus, 6-3-1999 (township historian)
Annie Stevens, 5-24-1999 (teacher and principal at the school, 1955-1987)

Maps

Beers 1872 Map of Monmouth County, New Jersey. [Monmouth County Archives]

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The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Block 36, lot 61 as noted on the tax map of Millstone Township, Monmouth County, NJ.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property is the one which has been associated with the property since the school's erection in 1925.

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photographs

The Clarksburg School
Monmouth County, New Jersey

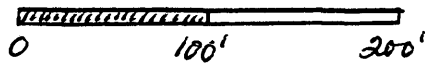
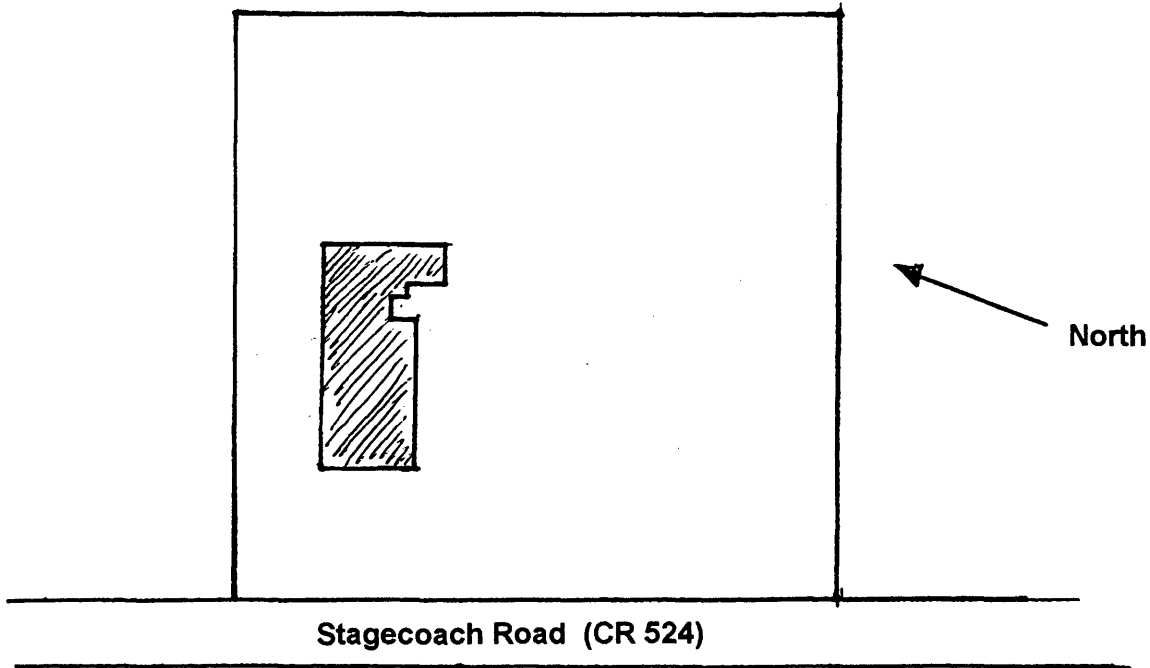
typical information for all photographs

1. Name of Property	Clarksburg School
2. County and State	Monmouth County, New Jersey
3. Photographer	Joan Berkey
4. Date of Photograph	May 1999
5. Location of Negatives	Doreen Polhemus, Township Historian 33 Clarksburg Road Clarksburg, NJ 08510

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Description of View</u>
1	exterior view showing setting and streetscape, looking southeast
2	exterior: main (west) facade and north elevation, looking east
3	exterior: south and east elevations, looking almost north
4	exterior: north and east elevations of 1953 addition, north elevations of 1925 section and 1941 addition, looking southwest
5	interior, 1925 section: classroom #1, looking west
6	interior, 1925 section: classroom #1, accordion wall, looking southeast
7	interior, 1925 section: coatroom, classroom #1, looking south
8	interior, 1925 section: classroom #3, looking northeast
9	interior, 1941 addition: boys' bathroom hall, looking southwest
10	interior, 1941 addition: hallway, looking southeast
11	interior, 1941 addition: classroom #5, looking northeast
12	interior, 1953 addition: classroom #6, looking north

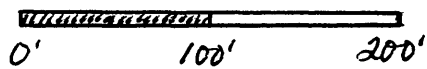
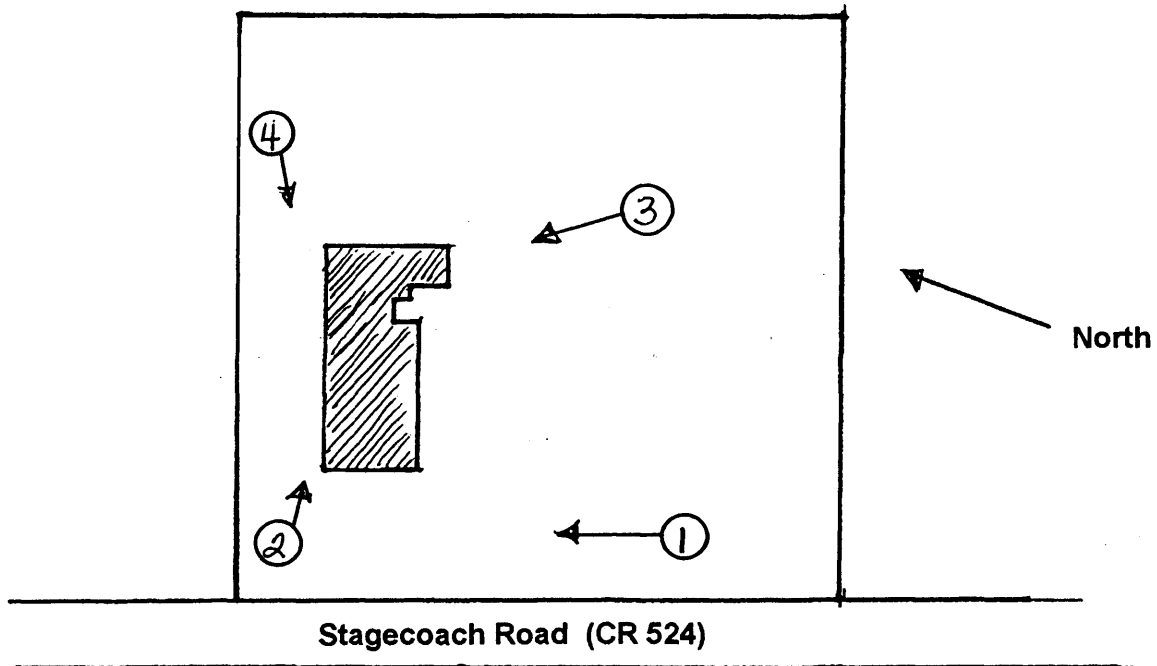
Clarksburg School
Millstone Township
Monmouth County, New Jersey

Site Plan
scale 1" = 100 feet



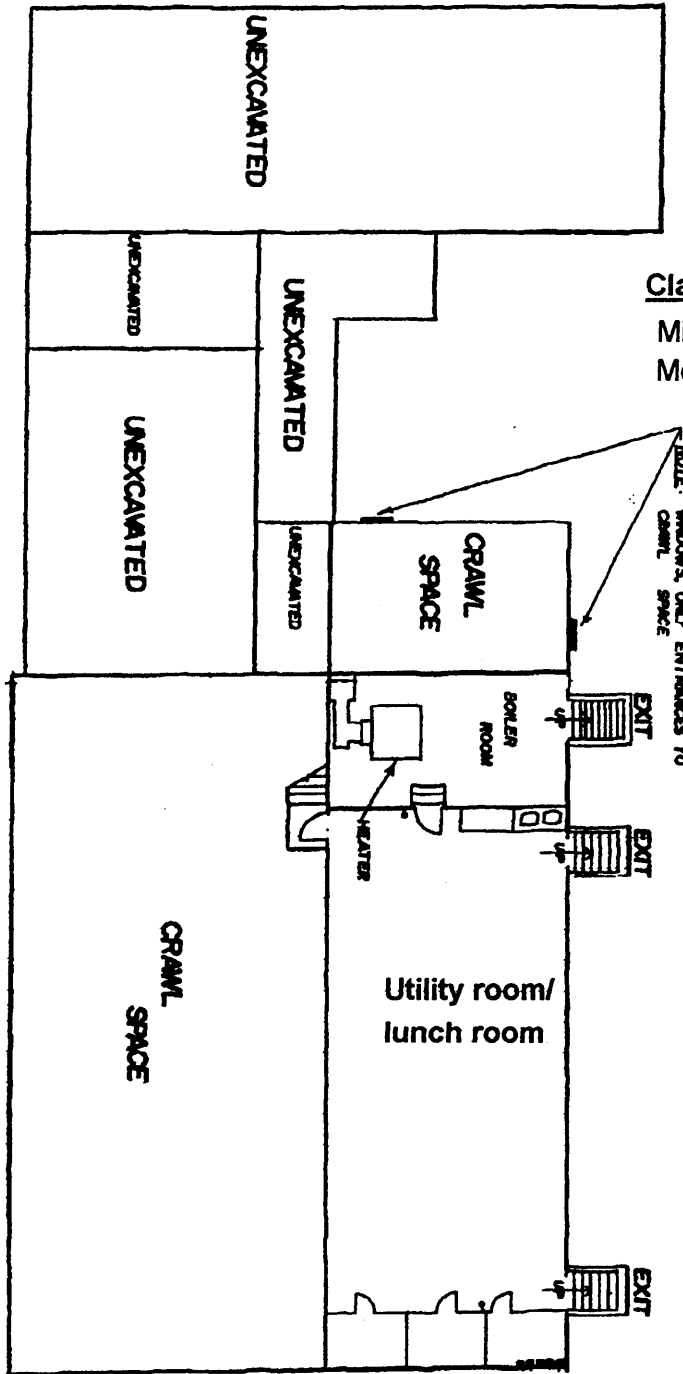
Clarksburg School
Millstone Township
Monmouth County, New Jersey

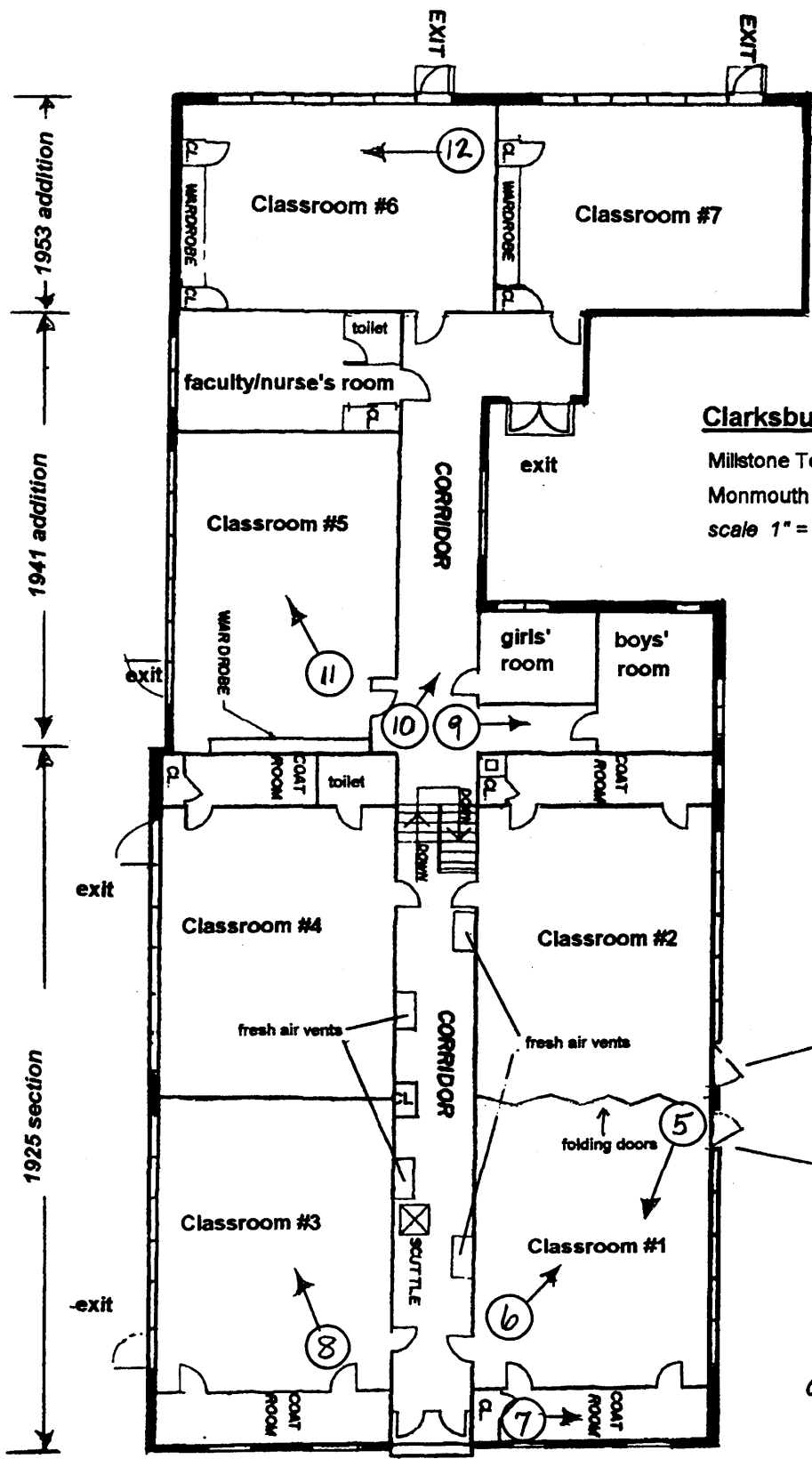
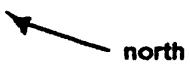
Site Plan, Annotated for Photographs
scale 1" = 100 feet



Clarksburg School, basement plan
Millstone Township
Monmouth County, NJ

scale 1" = 17 feet

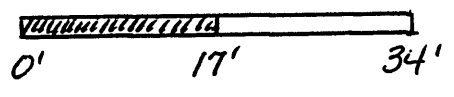




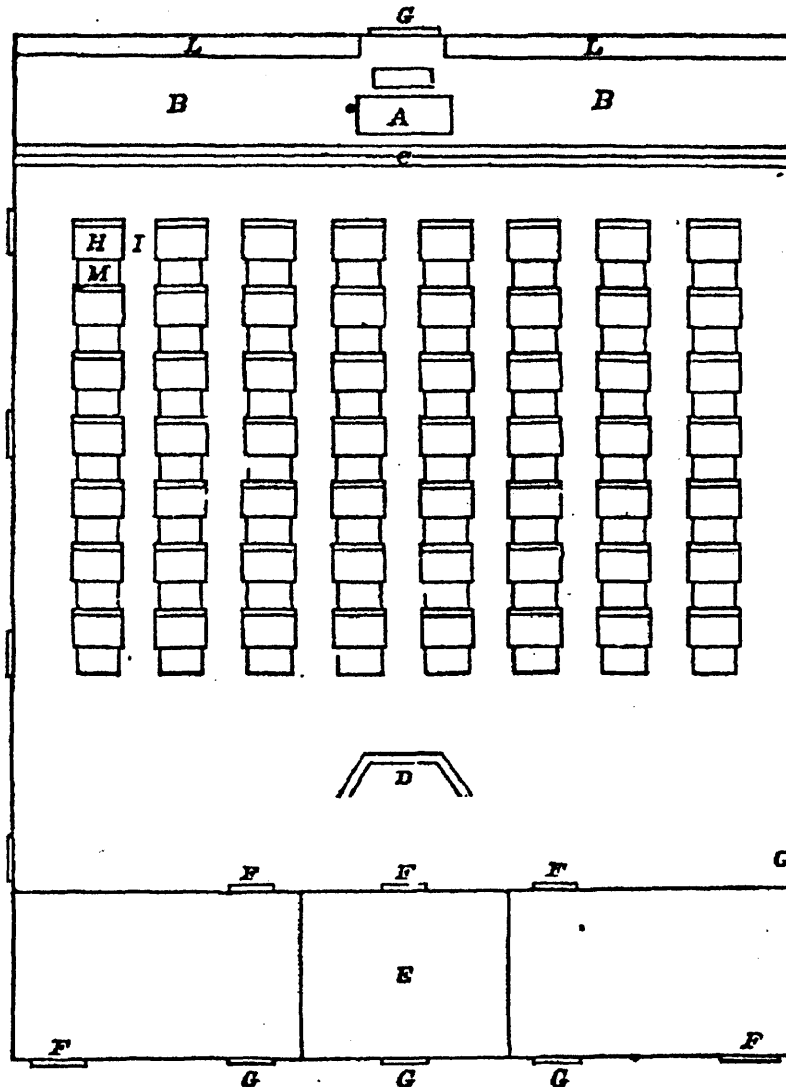
Clarksburg School
 Millstone Township
 Monmouth County, NJ
 scale 1" = 17 feet

*floor plan, first floor
 annotated for photographs*

1953 addition
 1941 addition
 1925 section

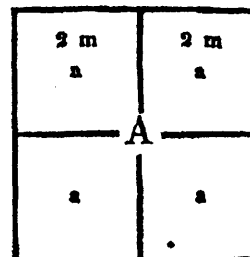


main entrance

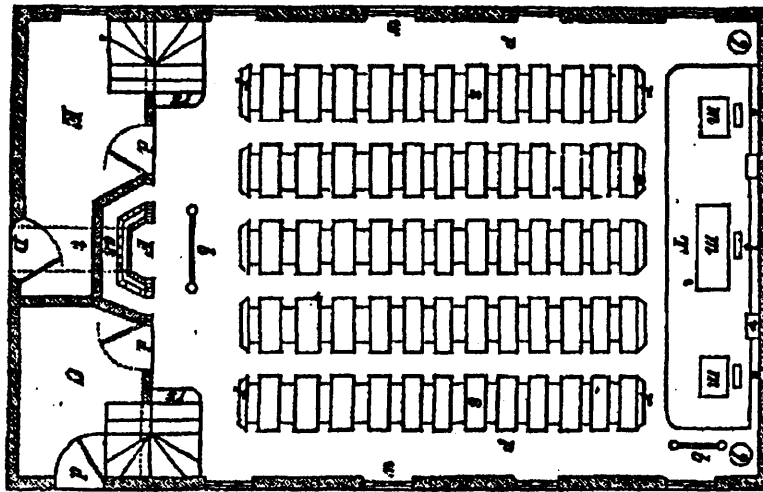


A. Represents the teacher's desk. B B. Teacher's platform, from 1 to 2 ft. in height. C. Step for ascending the platform. L L. Cases for books, apparatus, cabinet, & H. Pupils' single desks, 2 ft. by 16 inches. M. Pupils' seat, 1 ft. by 20 inches. I. Aisle 1 ft. 6 inches in width. D. Place for stove, if one be used. E. Room for recitation, retiring in case of sudden indisposition, for interview with parents, when necessary, & it may also be used for the library, &c. F F F F. Doors into the boys' and girls' entries—from the entries into the school-room, and from the school-room into the recitation room. G G G G. Windows. The windows on the sides are not lettered.

For section of seat and desk constructed after Mr. Mann's plan, see p. 47. To avoid the necessity of fitting up the same school-room for old and young, and the inefficiency of such country schools as we now have, Mr. Mann proposed in this Report a union, for instance of four districts which did not cover more than four miles square, and the erection of four primary school-houses, (a a a a) for the younger children of each district, to be taught by female teachers, and one central or high school, (A) for the older children of the four districts, taught by a well qualified male teacher. This plan is recommended for its wise use of the means of the districts, and the efficiency of the instruction given.



SCHOOL FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PUPILS.

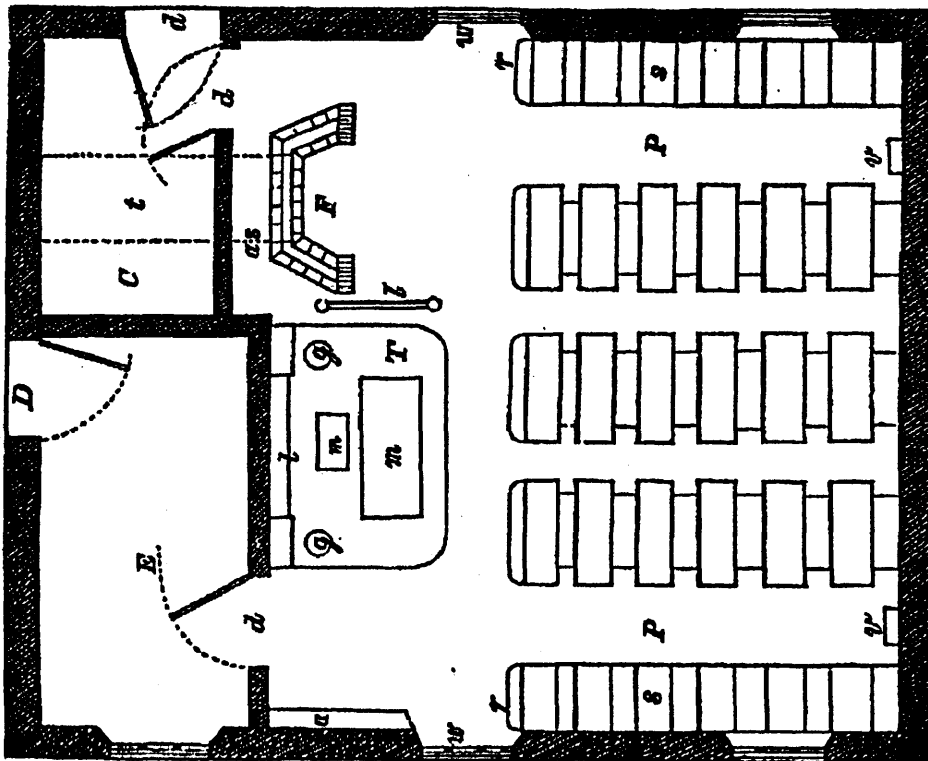


51 feet by 31 feet outside.]

[Scale 16 feet to the inch.

D. Entrance door. E. Entry. F. Fireplace. C. Wood closet. T. Teacher's platform. a. Apparatus shelves. t. Air tube beneath the floor. d. Doors. g. Globes. l. Library shelves. m. Master's table and seat. p. Passages. r. Recitation seats. s. Scholars' desks and seats. r.s. Stairs to recitation rooms in the attic. v. Ventilator. w. Windows. b. Movable blackboard. a.s. Air space behind the fireplace.

SCHOOL FOR FORTY-EIGHT PUPILS.

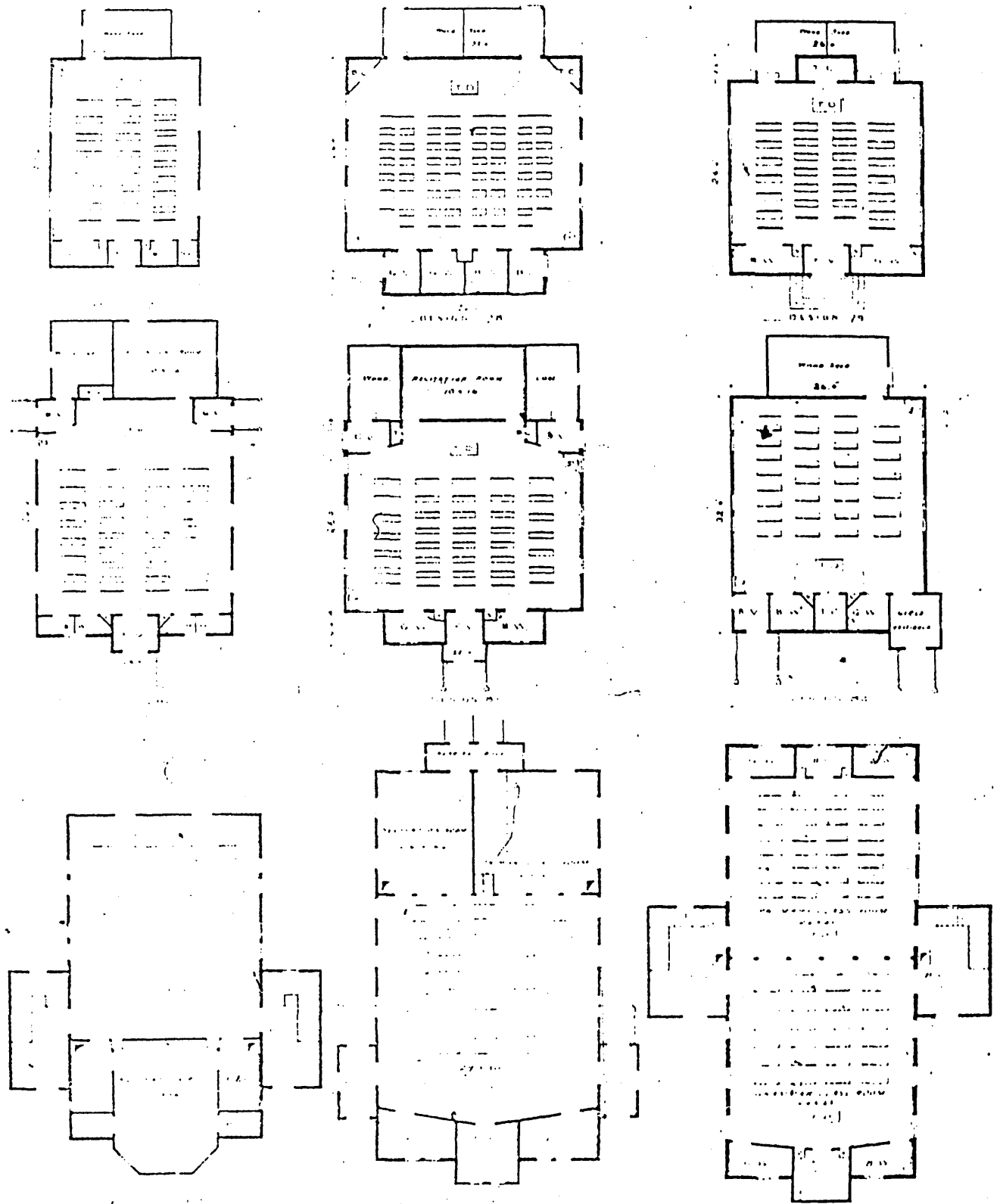


24 feet by 20 feet outside.]

[Scale 8 feet to the inch.

D. Entrance door. E. Entry. F. Fireplace. C. Wood closet, or recitation room. T. Teacher's platform. a. Apparatus shelves. t. Air tube beneath the floor. d. Doors. g. Globes. l. Library shelves. m. Master's table and seat. p. Passages. r. Recitation seats. s. Scholars' desks and seats. v. Ventilator. w. Windows. b. Movable blackboard. a.s. Air space behind the fireplace.

DISTRICT SCHOOL PLANS.



From: School House and Church Architecture (Bicknell, 1878)

PLATES 37, 38.

DESIGN FOR A BRICK SCHOOL-HOUSE WITH MANSARD ROOF.

THEO. F. LADUE, Architect, Lincoln, Ill.

Plate 37. Shows the front elevation and several details of a school-house now being erected at Lincoln, Ill. A, main cornice; B, tower cornice; C, top of steep roof; D, cornice of dormer windows.

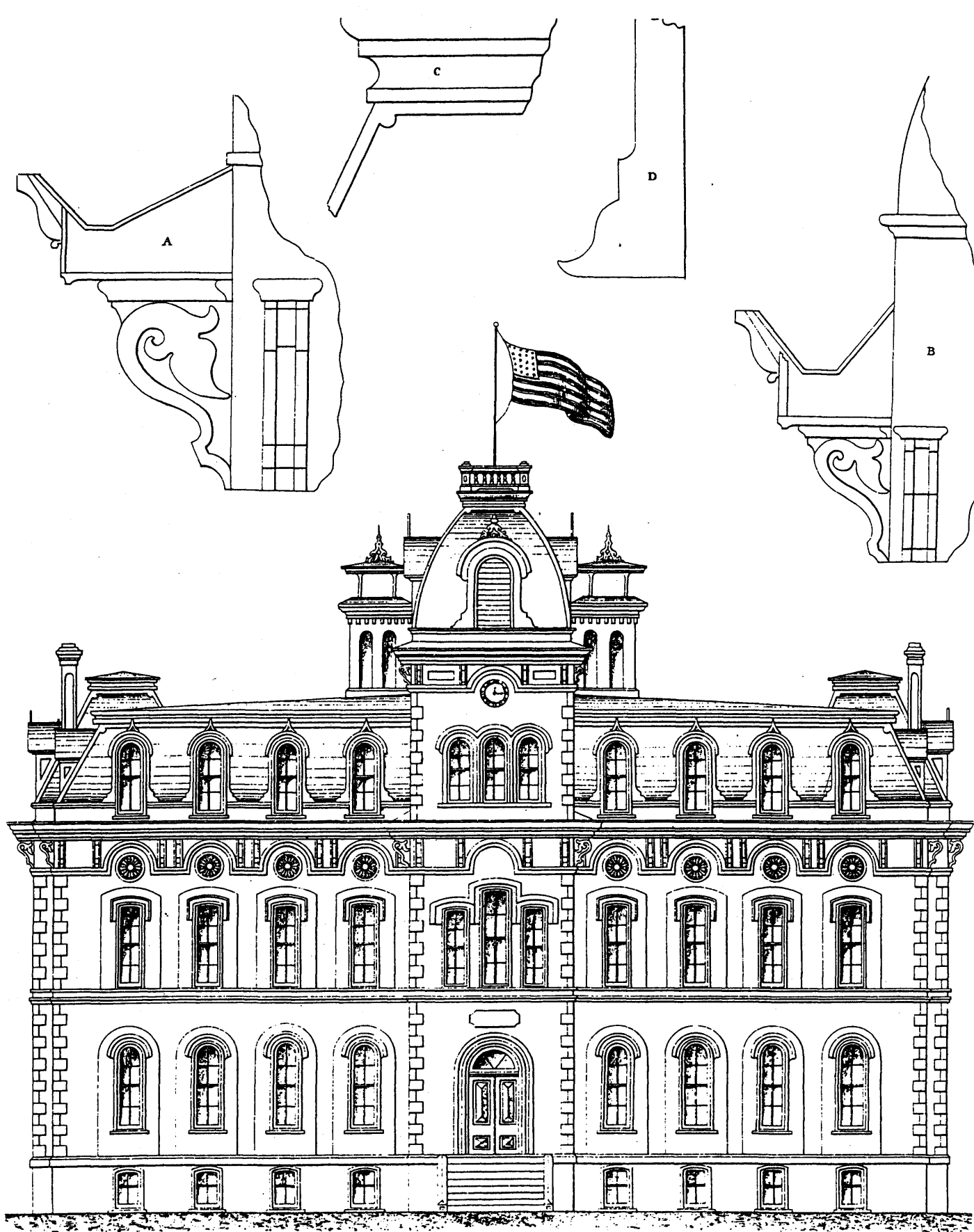
Plate 38. First and third floor plan; the second story is arranged same as the first, with the exception of a school inspector's room over front hall. The building has two entrances, by front and rear; hall fifteen feet wide, with two stairways five feet wide, which communicate with all the rooms. There are four school-rooms on first, and second stories, with large wardrobes and teachers' closet for each room. The wardrobes are so arranged, that there need be no confusion coming in or going out. The third story contains a chapel and two recitation rooms. All the rooms are to be wainscoted with alternate ash and black walnut; and all windows are to be supplied with inside blinds. The walls are red brick trimmed with Milwaukee pressed brick.

The building will be heated and ventilated by Ruttan's system.

The basement is divided into fuel cellars, water-closets, etc.

Scale of plans and elevations, 1-12th of inch to the foot; scale of details, three-fourths of one inch to the foot. Complete cost \$37,000.

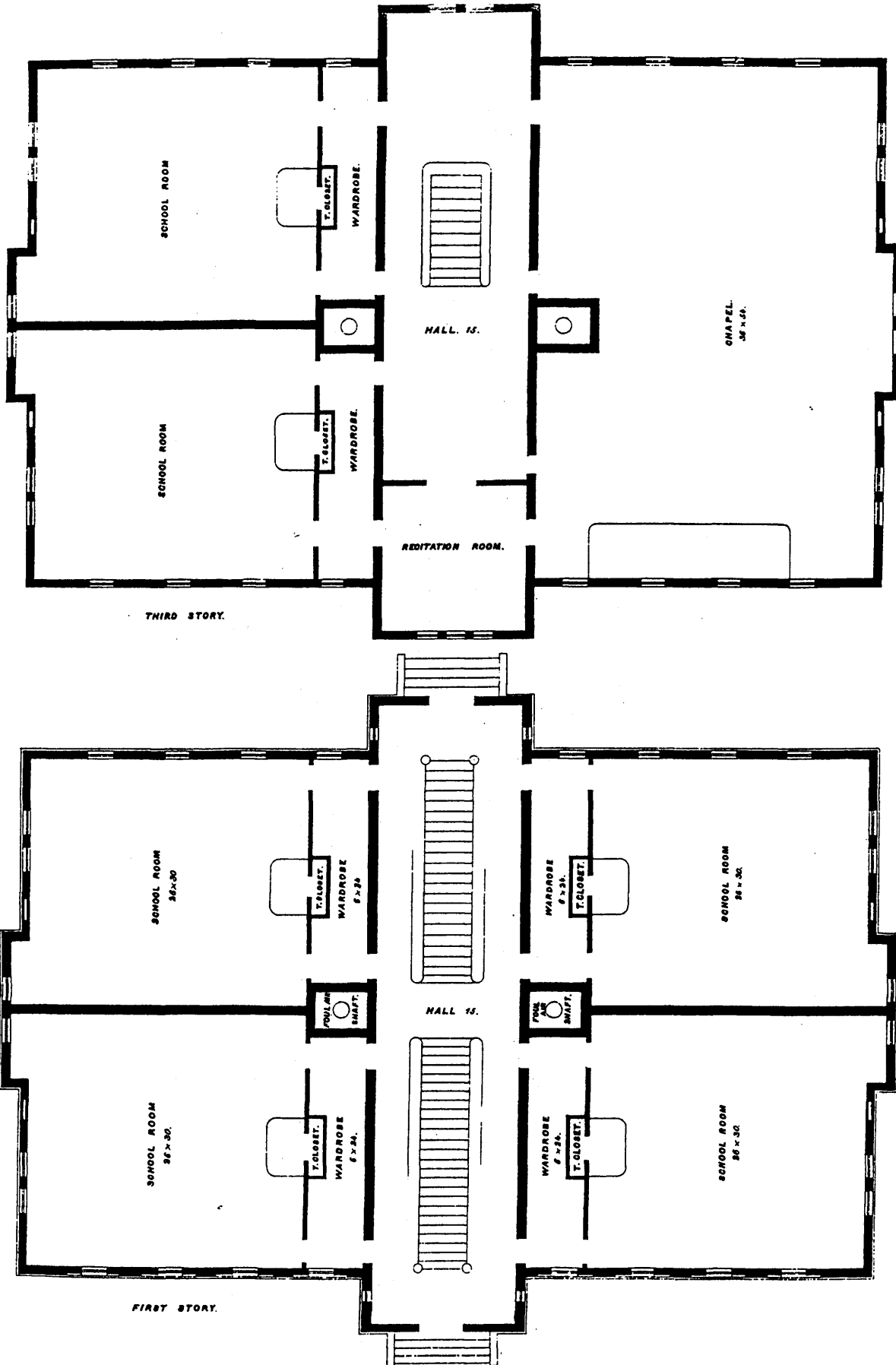
From: Bicknell's Victorian Buildings (A.J. Bicknell & Co., 1878)



FRONT ELEVATION.

From: Bicknell's Victorian Buildings (A.J. Bicknell & Co., 1878)

From: Bicknell's Victorian Buildings (A.J. Bicknell, 1878)



desks. In other countries forms seating four pupils, or double desks, are generally provided. In the German schools analogous to those of the grammar grade in the United States, the class rooms are often 32 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, and 13 ft. high, and accommodate, upon forms seating four each, fifty-six pupils, giving a floor area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft., and an air enclosure of 163 cu. ft. for each pupil. The Gemeindeschule, No.

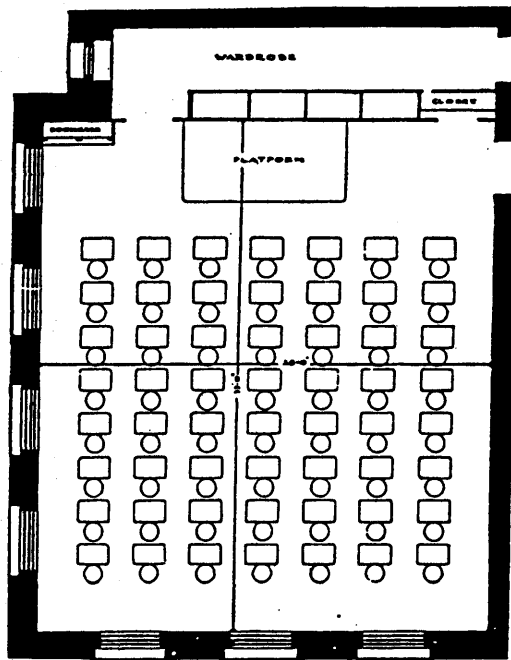


FIG. 95. CLASS ROOM FOR FIFTY-SIX PUPILS. GRAMMAR GRADE.

204, of Berlin (Chap. II., Figs. 7, 8), is one of the latest and largest built in that city, and is typical of the best Prussian schools of this grade. In this building most of the class rooms are approximately 28 ft. long, 20 ft., 9 ins. wide, 13 ft. high, and accommodate, on forms, forty-six pupils, giving a floor area of $12\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft., and an air enclosure of $161\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. for each pupil.

Length and Width of Classroom. — Assuming the rear aisle is 2' 8" wide and the distance between the front row of seats and the front wall is 8' 0", the length of the room is determined by the number of seats to each row, which brings up the question of the number of pupils to a room. The writer has yet to meet a teacher who believes that the number should exceed forty, for reasons too numerous to enter into here except the very

good reason that it is not fair to either child or teacher in receiving and giving instructions. Therefore, with forty or forty-two as the number to be considered, we may say that by establishing the length and width for the sixth grade for schools below the junior high, all lower grades will have plenty of room to spare.

The distance from back to back in the Boston seating arrangement for the 6th grade is 2' 5 1/2", while the market

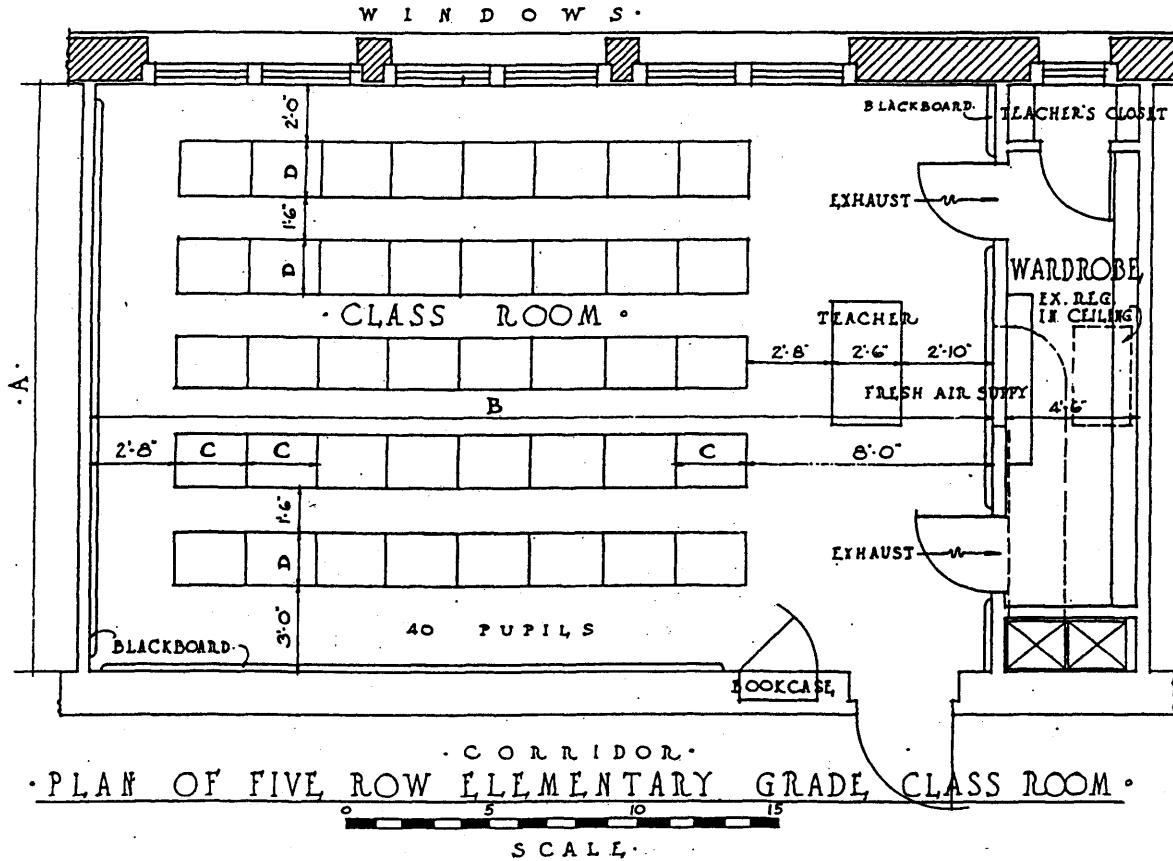
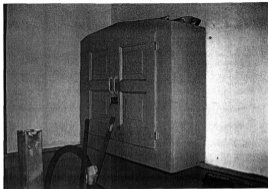


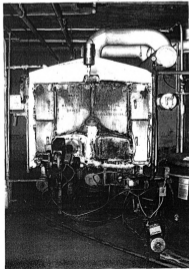
TABLE OF SIZES & MEASUREMENTS OF SCHOOL DESKS				
GRADES		I · II · III	IV · V · VI	VII · VIII
WIDTH OF ROOM	A	18'-6"	19'-9"	21'-0"
LENGTH OF ROOM	B	27'-4"	30'-0"	31'-4"
DISTANCE, BACK TO BACK	C	2'-1"	2'-5"	2'-7"
DISTANCE, ACROSS	D	1'-6"	1'-9"	2'-0"
SIZE OF DESK		12" X 18"	15" X 21"	16" X 24"
HEIGHT OF DESK		21" TO 24"	23" TO 28"	26" TO 31"
AREA REQUIRED FOR GRADES		505.6 SQ. FT.	592.5 SQ. FT.	657.93 SQ. FT.
AREA PER PERSON		12.33	14.45	16.02

FIG. 219.

*Supplemental Photos of the Clarksburg School
Millstone Township, Monmouth County, NJ*

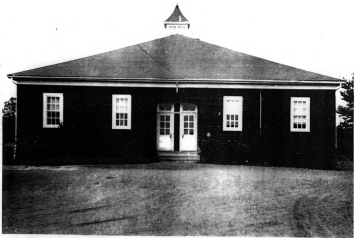


Nurse's Cabinet in 1941 section



**Original 1925 Boiler
coal converted to oil**

Clarksburg School, 1942
Millstone Twp., Monmouth Co., NJ



Other Monmouth County Schools designed by Warren Conover



Perrineville School, Millstone Township (1925)



Morganville School, Marlboro Township (1915)

Other Monmouth County Schools designed by Warren Conover



Hurleytown School, Wall Township (1931)



Union Beach School, Hazlet Township (1915)

Other Monmouth County Schools designed by Warren Conover



Robertsville School, Marlboro Township (1912)



Court Street School, Freehold (1921)