

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Form 10-900a. 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 Chesterford School

other names/site number Little Red Schoolhouse

2. Location

street & number 415 West Main Street  not for publication

city or town Maple Shade Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Burlington code 005 zip code 08052

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

*[Handwritten Signature]*

9/2/09

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Edson W. Beall

12.23.09

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/School  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture/Museum  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early Republic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone - Sandstone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Chesterford School  
Name of Property

Burlington, NJ  
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)

Education

**Period of Significance**

c. 1811-1909

**Significant Dates**

c. 1811

**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:

Maple Shade Historical Society

Chesterford School  
Name of Property

Burlington, NJ  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property .55 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 499 190 4422560  
Zone Easting Northing  
2

3  
Zone Easting Northing  
4

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jon Schmidt, Preservation Specialist  
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date March 2009  
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone 856-547-0465  
city or town Haddon Heights state N.J. zip code 08035

**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 Maple Shade Township  
street & number 200 Stiles Avenue telephone 856-779-9610  
city or town Maple Shade state N.J. zip code 08052

**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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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

### Summary

Chesterford Schoolhouse is located on a square .55 acre parcel at the western end of Main Street in Maple Shade, Burlington County, New Jersey. Chesterford Schoolhouse is a one-story, three-bay, brick building, constructed about 1811 as a neighborhood schoolhouse. It features a stone foundation and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. (Photograph 1) A one-story brick addition and a porch under a single, low hipped roof were constructed between c.1870 and 1884 along the south elevation. The addition stands at the southwest corner, while a brick wall marks the east end of the adjacent porch. (Photograph 2) The one-room schoolhouse included a few elements of the Federal style in its original construction, including a symmetrical façade and tall six-over-six windows with narrow muntins. (Photograph 4) The interior reflects its function as a school room with mid-to late-nineteenth century wainscoting and added corner cabinets for the storage of school materials. The building is set on a square, flat property with grass lawns and mature deciduous trees. The building is located near the center of the property, in alignment with buildings on adjacent properties. The property is in good condition and underwent only one program of addition and alteration during its use as a schoolhouse. Subsequent alterations chiefly include the construction of twentieth-century additions and the removal of the belfry. The additions have been removed and the belfry reconstructed. The schoolhouse retains integrity from its period of significance.

### Building Evolution

The Chesterford Schoolhouse was constructed about 1811 as a one-story, single-room space, most likely with a symmetrical three-bay façade situated on its current foundation and facing south. At the time of its construction, the schoolhouse was situated on a parcel just larger than a half-acre. The lot size has not changed since that time. The building was used as a school until 1909. (Historic Photographs 1 – 9) During the late nineteenth century, a one-room addition and entrance porch was constructed along the south elevation. (Historic Photograph 8) The addition was located at the west end and the porch sheltered the middle and eastern bays. At the same time, other alterations, like the installation of new doors and wainscoting, were undertaken. The building otherwise remained unchanged until the end of its use as a school. During the twentieth century, the schoolhouse was used as a commercial space for a variety of retailers. To accommodate its new uses, an addition was constructed, the original belfry was removed, a shed dormer was added, and the basement access was altered from a bulkhead to an areaway. The Historical Society of Maple Shade took over the building in 1938 and attempted to reverse these changes. The new belfry, however, is not as tall as the original. (Historic Photograph 8 and Photograph 9) To accommodate its use of the building, the Historical Society kept the basement areaway, added a furnace and bathroom, as well as modern finish materials in the one-room addition. They also added display windows in the storage cupboards to create display space.

### Current Appearance

#### *Site*

Chesterford Schoolhouse is located on a square parcel at the western end of Main Street in Maple Shade, Burlington County, New Jersey. The schoolhouse is oriented towards the south and situated near the center of

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the property. It fronts Main Street at a broad setback, an archetype for the neighboring buildings, which were all constructed at a later date. The schoolhouse is bordered to the east and west by historic homes and to the north by the grass yard of another residence. The grade across the property is generally flat. The landscape is a manicured grass lawn with a variety of mature deciduous trees planted throughout the property. A concrete sidewalk crosses the south end of the property, adjacent to Main Street. Vehicles access the property via a curb cut at the southwestern corner.

## *Exterior*

### *South Elevation*

The south elevation is the three-bay, one story side-gable facade of schoolhouse. (Photograph 1) The elevation is common bond brick, with seven rows of stretchers to each header row. There is a single-bay, one room, projecting addition at the western end of the elevation. (Photograph 2, 3) The addition was constructed at some point during the third-quarter of the nineteenth century, likely between 1870 and 1884, when it appears in the earliest known photograph of the schoolhouse. The brick addition is also laid in common bond, with one header row per every eleven stretcher courses. Adjacent to the projecting addition is a two-bay, hipped-roof porch supported by a brick wall at the east end. (Photograph 6) The porch roof features exposed rafter tails that are concealed by the modern k-gutter. The rafter tails are sawn with a cyma recta profile. There are PVC downspouts at the east and west corners of the elevation. (Photograph 9) The deck of the porch is poured concrete; the deck's south face has been painted to resemble brick. The schoolhouse roof, which is clad with asphalt shingles, features a small wood belfry at the center of the ridge. (Photograph 9) The main elevation is capped by a narrow overhanging, replacement cornice. A metal chimney pipe venting the furnace protrudes from the roof of the addition.

The primary entrance to the schoolhouse is at the center of the elevation. (Photograph 7) The current right-hung, one-light over two-recessed-panel, glass-and-wood door is not original. Installed in an original opening during the early twentieth century, the door uses inner trim infill to fit in the opening for the larger original door. The door features flush, six-inch jambs. The east elevation of the addition features an early-twentieth century, left-hung, five recessed-panel wood door. The door is trimmed with a narrow ovolo surround. The four-inch, plain jamb features a sunken fillet at the outer edge. Hardware on both doors consists of a metal knob, raised escutcheon, and skeleton key lock.

There are two windows on the elevation; each is a six-over-six wood sash. (Photograph 7) The window in the addition is double-hung and features a broad surround and flush sill. The double-hung east window is taller and narrower, with a thin surround and projecting square-edged sill. The window surround features an Italianate ovolo profile. Although no longer in place, the east window historically featured shutter hardware. In the absence of screens, chicken wire has been stapled to the window surrounds.

### *West Elevation*

The west elevation is a one story, two-bay, gable end. (Photograph 3) Situated atop an uncoursed stone foundation, the west elevation is clad with common bond brick, with a header row at every seven courses. The elevation is capped with an overhanging eaves with open cornice returns. The profile of the cornice is identical to that of the south elevation. The raking cornice is clad with plain aluminum flashing. The southern end of the

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elevation is composed of the one-story, flat-roofed addition clad with common bond brick. The addition is capped with a plain fascia, cornice, and modern K-gutter. The gutter was likely added during 1970s renovations by the Maple Shade Historical Society. As on the south elevation, the gutter conceals exposed sawn rafter tails.

At the base of the elevation, a poured concrete stair with a concrete newel and wire metal railing provides access to the basement/crawlspace. This entry does not appear in any historical photograph prior to World War II and may have been added during the initial 1930s or the later 1960s restoration. A flush, right-hung door is situated right-of-center. Trimmed with narrow plain trim and secured with two padlocks, the door has a metal hand grip. The door and cellarway are at the location of an earlier bulkhead entry.

There are three windows on the west elevation, two at the first floor, and one at the gable peak. Each first floor window is a six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, matching in trim and composition to the eastern window on the south elevation. The six-light casement window at the gable peak features a flush surround and projecting square-edged sill. Stones extending out at the southern end of the elevation may be remnants of the cheek walls of an earlier bulkhead entry to the basement.

### *North Elevation*

The north, side gable, three-bay elevation is the rear of the schoolhouse. (Photograph 4) The common bond brick elevation, with seven-to-one header courses, is situated atop an uncoursed stone foundation. The elevation is capped with an overhanging eave trimmed with a narrow, beaded fascia and cornice. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles installed approximately 20 years ago and features a small cupola and bell at the center of the ridge.

At the western end of the elevation is a flush, left-hung door. The flush-panel door is mounted with screws to a historical door at the interior. Accessed by three poured-concrete steps, the door features a metal knob and raised metal escutcheon. The door is trimmed with plain jambs and a thin surround with a narrow ovolo profile. The two windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood wash, identical to those on the west elevation. (Photograph 8) The modern K-gutter along the overhanging eave drains at a PVC downspout at the western corner of the elevation.

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## *East Elevation*

This two-bay, one story, gable-end east elevation of the schoolhouse mirrors the west elevation in composition. (Photograph 5) The elevation is composed of the schoolhouse proper and the brick wall of the added front porch. The porch is slightly offset to the west. The schoolhouse is situated atop a rough-coursed, stone foundation, while in the porch wall, the brickwork runs down to grade. The common bond brick is laid seven stretcher courses to each header course at the schoolhouse and porch wall. Two end caps securing iron straps in the attic are visible at the gable peak. These iron caps are not visible in historic photographs and it is unclear when they were added. The elevation is capped by overhanging eaves with open cornice returns clad with plain aluminum. Each return has a different cornice profile, although the date of the alteration is unknown. The north return has the modern fascia/ fillet/fillet/fillet/cyma recta/fascia profile. The profile of the historical south return is fascia/fillet/ fillet/fillet/cavetto/fillet/fillet/cyma recta. The flat- roofed porch features overhanging rafter tails and a modern K-gutter. The two windows on the elevation are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash that are identical to those on the west elevation.

## *Interior*

### *Cellar: Room 001*

An unfinished basement is accessed via an exterior door at the base of the west elevation. The basement is a rectangular space beneath the classroom with an uneven dirt floor and uncoursed stone walls. Five poured-concrete stairs run along the center of the west elevation down towards the modern, flush door. Providing entry to the basement, the right-hung wood door features a hasp and metal pull. A 1938 photograph of the schoolhouse shows a bulkhead entry at this location.

The basement houses a gas meter and duct work for the heating system. The area beneath the addition is largely filled with dirt to within four or five inches of the floor framing. The walls are rough-coursed stone topped with brick above grade. There are concrete bolsters at the northwestern and southeastern corners of the basement. (Photograph 19) The bolsters were added during the twentieth century, at some point when the basement was deepened. The ceiling consists of the unfinished first floor joists that are situated atop temporary brick piers along the north and south. (Photograph 20) A built-up summer beam, composed of four modern 2x8s, spans the basement in an east-west direction and is supported by a rough-coursed stone pier at the center of the basement. This beam was added within the last twenty years, replacing an insect damaged, original beam. The historical floor joists measure 3" x 8" and are framed 24-inches on-center. Each joist is sistered with a 2x8. The underside of several different layers of flooring is visible in the voids between the joists in the ceiling.

### *First Floor: Room 101 - Classroom*

The rectangular classroom is the primary interior space of the schoolhouse, measuring approximately 18' by 26' with a 10' ceiling. The primary entrance to the space is at the center of the south wall. (Photograph 13) There is a secondary entrance at the western end of the north wall. (Photograph 11) There is one window in the south wall and two windows in each of the east, west and north walls. The walls are covered with whitewashed plaster and beaded board wainscoting featuring a two-and-a-half-inch cap molding with a cyma reversa/fascia profile. (Photograph 10, 12) Trim in the room consists of a plain five-inch baseboard with a quarter-round shoe. The ceiling is covered with plaster. A rectangular beaded board panel at the center of the ceiling provides access to the attic. The floor is three-and-a-half inch tongue-and-groove boards running north-south. Lighting is provided

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by fluorescent bulbs along the top of the north and south walls. There is a large, louvered return vent at the western end of the south wall. (Photograph 13) Additional registers in the floor throughout the room provide heat to the schoolhouse. A non-functioning coal stove is situated at the southeastern corner of the room. (Photograph 12) The stove is placed on tin sheathing atop the floor. The stove pipe connects to a hole at the center of the eastern end of the ceiling. This stove assembly was introduced for interpretative purposes in the 1960s; however, it is unclear whether there was any physical evidence of a stove in this unusual, non-center location.

There are three doors in the room, two at the south wall and one at the north. The main entrance is a left-hung, one-light over two-recessed panel glass-and-wood door at the center of the south wall. This replacement door features a broad, plain surround with one-inch splayed trim at the exterior. At the western end of the south wall is a right-hung, five-panel door with a ceramic knob, raised escutcheon, and skeleton key lock. The door is trimmed identically to the main entrance and features identical panel molding. This door provides access to the front addition. The right-hung exterior door in the western bay of the north wall features five horizontal panels, a metal knob, raised escutcheon, and surface-mounted dead bolt. The door is identical to the door in the western bay of the south wall (to the addition). The door features three-inch trim. The northeastern and northwestern corners of the classroom feature floor-to-ceiling beaded-board cabinets. Each cabinet has two-light, beaded-board doors at the base with a beaded-board door above. Hardware on the cabinet doors consists of foliated hinges and metal pulls.

There are seven windows in the room, two at the west, east, and north walls, and one in the south wall. All windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash. The windows are trimmed with a three-inch surround.

### *First Floor: Room 102 - Front Addition*

The small, rectangular front addition is currently used as a mechanical room, storage space, and obsolete bathroom, is at the southwestern corner of the schoolhouse. (Photograph 14) Constructed between 1870 and 1884, the original function of the space is undocumented, but it appears to have served as an entry vestibule and storage space. The room is accessed through an early-twentieth century door in the western bay of the south wall of the classroom. An exterior door at the southern end of the east wall is currently non-operational, but once provided an alternate entry to moderate temperature changes in the main room. The walls are covered with plaster, with contemporary, wood paneling in the northeastern corner around the furnace. A mid-twentieth century toilet and sink at the southwestern corner of the room is also partitioned with wood paneling. The ceiling is covered with acoustic tile installed during the early 1970s. The floor covering is three-inch tongue-and-groove boards with a large plywood patch at the northern end. Trim in the room consists of a four-inch beaded chair rail, and a one-inch quarter round shoe molding.

There are four doors in the small room, one in the north wall, two in the east wall and one at the southwestern corner. The early-twentieth century door at the western end of the north wall is the opposite side of the five-horizontal panel door described with Room 101. The door is trimmed with a three-inch surround. At the northern end of the east wall is a modern, two louvered-panel right-hung door featuring contemporary hardware and a one-inch plain surround. It provides access to the furnace closet. The early-twentieth century, right-hung, five horizontal-panel exterior door at the southern end of the east wall is fixed shut with a modern 2x4. Slanting down toward the north due to structural settlement, a shim has been added to the top rail. The opening to the

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small toilet room at the southwestern corner is a sliding, folding, privacy door.

The only window in the room is a twentieth century, six-over-six, double-hung, replacement wood sash at the center of the south wall. The window is smaller than others in the schoolhouse, but is trimmed identically to the windows in Room 101.

The toilet room at the southwestern corner consists of a vitreous china tank-type water closet at the southwestern corner and a vitreous china sink mounted to the west wall. A circuit breaker and alarm box are mounted at the western end of the north wall. There is a fire extinguisher in the northeastern corner of the room.

### *Attic: Room 201*

The unfinished attic is located only above the classroom. (Photograph 15) The space is entered through a beaded-board hatch at the northern end of the classroom ceiling. The north and south walls are composed of unfinished rafters and sheathing under the roof slopes; the east and west gable end walls are clad with common bond brick. Exposed roof rafters are 3" x 5¼" and taper to 4" at the top. (Photograph 17) The rafters are framed 24" on-center and birdsmouth onto a false plate. (Photograph 18) The rafters support spaced lath and plywood sheathing beneath the exterior finish of the roof. Unfinished lath (never plastered) covers the west wall and knee walls at the western end of the north and south walls. (Photograph 16) There are remnants of paper at the western end of the south wall which suggests that, although the lath has never been plastered, it was papered at one time. Wire nails on the underside of the rafters in the northern slope of the roof indicate it was also covered with lath at one time. Unfinished lath also covers a stud partition wall at the northeastern corner of the attic. The floor consists of broad, random-width tongue-and-groove boards, running east-to-west. Vents are cut into several floorboards. Modern joists in the floor framing around the access hatch indicate there previously was a larger opening, perhaps for a stair, at this location. A six-light casement window at the center of the east wall is the only fenestration opening. The window swings toward the interior and is not trimmed.

Framing for the exterior cupola is at the center of the roof ridge. The cupola framing consists of two collars and four vertical members, all dimensional lumber clearly dating to the twentieth century. An interior brick chimney with a metal stove pipe is situated at the center of the east wall. The chimney has been cut down to approximately four feet below the roof line. On the east and west gable end walls, approximately three feet below the roof line, there are two diagonal pieces of dimensional lumber. At the east wall, these pieces are secured with heavy iron straps and tie rods, visible from the exterior. The function of this framing, at least on the east wall, appears to be for keeping the inner and other brick wythes together.

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

Chesterford Schoolhouse in Maple Shade Township is significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of education as a well-preserved example of an early, one room schoolhouse of southern New Jersey. It was built about 1811 and operated as a racially-integrated school from about 1812 to 1909. Only minor alterations, such as the construction of the porch and addition, were made during this period of time. In 1871, it became a free school under the jurisdiction of the state, county, and local authorities. After decades of serving the small community of Chester, in the face of progressive reforms and with the construction of a new, larger school, Chesterford Schoolhouse ceased operations in 1909. Chesterford Schoolhouse is an example of the one room schoolhouse that predominated education architecture in New Jersey from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century.

Chesterford Schoolhouse was one of the first buildings on the new road to Camden from Moorestown in Chester Township when it was constructed c. 1811. The origin of the Chesterford name is unknown, although it is possible that the “-ford” suffix was attached due to the school’s proximity to where the early-nineteenth century road to Camden forded the adjacent southern branch of the Pennsauken Creek. The name is first noted in Clayton Lippincott’s *Chester Township* written in 1883.<sup>1</sup>

### History

The earliest English settlement in the Maple Shade vicinity was Colestown, founded by namesake and land owner Samuel Coles prior to 1680.<sup>2</sup> Situated near the present day intersection of Fellowship Road and King’s Highway, the locality contained a hotel and water cure, saw mill, and several dwellings.<sup>3</sup> Shortly thereafter, the area became known as Chester, after the town of the same name in England.<sup>4</sup>

Chester Township was organized November 6, 1688 (and later, incorporated on February 21, 1798). It consisted of unsettled land and small, loosely organized mill towns, river landings, and market communities.<sup>5</sup> Two small agricultural hamlets formed in the eastern and western portions of the township. The western town was known as Rodmantown, while the eastern town was named Chestertown.<sup>6</sup> Over the course of the eighteenth century, these place names ultimately ceded to Moorestown, named for Thomas Moore, a prominent land owner who settled in the area in 1722.<sup>7</sup> While Chester Township retained autonomy as the governing body, over time the entire area was casually referred to as Moorestown, after the prospering town at the eastern end of the township.

While Moorestown grew steadily, the community at the western end of Chester Township remained small and agricultural. Mills and blacksmithing remained the primary industry through the mid-eighteenth century. The seventeenth century road from Salem to Burlington and Perth Amboy passed to the south of rural, western Chester Township excluding the area from any commercial growth associated with the travel route. More than one hundred years later, the early-nineteenth century road to Camden – later improved and dubbed the Moorestown-Camden Turnpike in 1850 – was the first major thoroughfare in the area.<sup>8</sup> Today, this road is Main Street in Maple Shade. In 1866, the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company was organized.<sup>9</sup> Trains between Mount Holly and Camden that passed through Chester began operating in October 1867. The railroad, located to the north of the Moorestown-Camden Turnpike, provided a passenger station and freight stop for the tiny hamlet. With the arrival of the railroad, industry slowly increased, expanding to include brickmaking,

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wagon works, and clothing manufacturing.<sup>10</sup> By the beginning of the twentieth century, the small community had access to a post office (1887), public water works (1893), telephone lines (1893), and a fire department (1899).<sup>11</sup> In 1922, Chester and Moorestown became two separate townships.<sup>12</sup> In 1945, the municipality changed its name to Maple Shade Township.<sup>13</sup>

The earliest schoolhouse in Chester Township was of log construction, built on the lands of John Rudderow and John Clark in the northern section of the township, near what is now Cinnaminson Township in the latter third of the eighteenth century.<sup>14</sup> Additional schools were constructed in Chester Township during this time. Frame schoolhouses were in existence at the intersection of Ferry Road at Salem Road prior to 1784 and at Haddonfield Road and Salem Road until 1781.<sup>15</sup> Though little is known about the design of these buildings, which are no longer extant, they were without doubt small, neighborhood primary schools and may have been constructed through private efforts for the children of their respective neighborhoods.

The Society of Friends is frequently noted for its broad-based support for education in Quaker communities. The Chester Meeting of Friends was not an exception. As early as December 27, 1781, the Meeting purchased more than 2.75 acres of land that was set aside for school construction.<sup>16</sup> On August 31, 1784 Chester Friends Meeting purchased for one shilling an additional acre and a quarter (near the present day intersection of Routes 38 and 73) from Job and Anna Cowperthwaite.<sup>17</sup> The following year, a brick schoolhouse was built and opened on December 6.<sup>18</sup> This school became known as the Chester Brick School. Shortly thereafter, a second Friends School, constructed of stone, was erected on lands to the west of the current Moorestown Friends Meeting House.<sup>19</sup> Although a nineteenth century theological rift in the Society of Friends impacted the schools' operation, in 1878 the Orthodox Friends combined the schools to become Moorestown Friends Academy. In 1920, the schools joined with a Hicksite school to form the existing Moorestown Friends School.<sup>20</sup>

The history of these early schools survives largely because they were constructed along Kings Highway, a well established transportation route at the time that has been continuously populous. Just a few miles away, Chesterford Schoolhouse, another one room, brick schoolhouse, was erected in the tradition of the earlier, privately funded neighborhood schools. This was the only form of education experienced by most New Jersey residents.<sup>21</sup>

On December 16, 1811, Joseph Burrough of Waterford Township, Gloucester County sold for one dollar a lot containing a little more than a half acre, near the intersection of the road to Camden and Coles Avenue to Samuel Rudderow, Thomas Rudderow, William Rudderow, Joseph Burrough Jr., Isaac Stiles, William Stiles, and Emmanuel Beaggary of the County of Burlington and John Coles, Joseph Plum, Samuel Burrough, and Reuben Burrough of the County of Gloucester.<sup>22</sup> The deed contained a special provision that the property should be used "as a school and for no other purpose" or otherwise be returned to the heirs of Joseph Burrough.<sup>23</sup> The deed does not mention a building in the description of the property and therefore it seems most likely that the schoolhouse was built immediately following the transfer. A footnote in Woodward's History of Burlington County, New Jersey, reveals that the school was built "about 1810, and was occupied for a neighboring school until about 1870, when it became a public school."<sup>24</sup> An exhaustive search for historical records for the school was unable to further confirm the exact date of construction.

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At the presumed time of its construction, c.1811, the one-room, brick schoolhouse exemplified the earliest period of school buildings, featuring a symmetrical rectangular form with the door on the long side, similar to the Mt. Holly School of 1759.<sup>25</sup> The school operated with resources that were raised privately through 1871, when the New Jersey public education system was created.<sup>26</sup> Two state legislative acts led to the reform of the local public education system, which encouraged renewed investment into and construction of schools. The Public Instruction Act of 1867 established county-wide school superintendents and enabled the creation of local districts on the basis of regional population distribution without the constraints of municipal boundaries. The 1871 Free School Act freed all public schools from reliance on tuition by providing state funds that were distributed by population.<sup>27</sup>

The earliest known count of school districts in Chester Township was four, found in Clayton Lippincott's *Chester Township* written in 1883.<sup>28</sup> Three of the districts were located in or around Moorestown, with Chesterford District Number 27 the only one at the western end of the township.<sup>29</sup> In 1880 – the only year for which statistics are available – Chesterford District featured a \$300 budget, a schoolhouse valued at \$1,500, and a 9.3 month school year. The district included 83 children between the ages of five and eighteen, though only 58 were registered with the school, which had an average attendance of 29. The schoolhouse is listed as having a capacity of 50 students. An unidentified male teacher was paid \$33 per month.<sup>30</sup>

The earliest available photograph of the Chesterford School is dated 1884 and is found in *A Story of the Public Schools of Burlington County New Jersey* by the Burlington County Supervisors' Association, written in 1943.<sup>31</sup> This small photograph shows several students posing in front of the school along with a male teacher. Several similar pictures of the Chesterford School survive from later in the nineteenth century. In the 1884 photo, the schoolhouse appears at center with a porch and one-room addition at the southwestern corner. The porch and addition remain extant. In the photograph, the schoolhouse features a standing seam metal roof, a central belfry and two interior, gable end chimneys.

How long before 1884 that the addition and porch were constructed is unknown. Although there are few stylistic clues found in the architectural details of the addition, the bracketed cornice on the addition is nominally Italianate. It is reasonable to assume that the building improvements were made after the schoolhouse became a public school in 1870. Various historical photographs from the end of the nineteenth century indicate that the schoolhouse was maintained in its existing condition through 1909.<sup>32</sup> In that year, a new two-room school was constructed on North Poplar Avenue, resulting in the closure of the Chesterford School, after 97 years of operation, 39 as a public school.

It is unclear how the school was used immediately following its closure in 1909. In 1917 the school returned to prominence as the subject of a lawsuit. William V. Fisler, heir to Joseph Burrough, who sold the property in 1811 to be used exclusively for a schoolhouse, discovered that the property was no longer being used as a school. Fisler sued Chester Township for property rights and prevailed in court.<sup>33</sup> The property was returned to his possession. Fisler subsequently conveyed the property to Arthur G. and Ada Tippet, who built a large frame addition to the building and converted it for business use.<sup>34</sup> Over the next few decades, various sources indicate that the building housed a shoe repair shop, watch repair shop, service station, and auto repair shop.<sup>35</sup>

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In 1938, Maple Shade Township repossessed the schoolhouse property for non-payment of taxes.<sup>36</sup> Shortly thereafter, the township restored the schoolhouse to its historical appearance. Aside from being used as a polling place and an occasional meeting place for the Knights of Pythias, little is known about the building's use between the 1930s and early 1950s.<sup>37</sup> By that time, the schoolhouse had once again fallen into a state of disrepair and attracted the attention of civic-minded residents.

The Maple Shade Historical Society was organized in order to preserve the Chesterford School, at that time affectionately referred to as the "Little Red School." Three old house tours were organized to raise money for the preservation efforts.<sup>38</sup> Between 1956 and 1957, the roof and belfry received two coats of paint, the foundation was repaired, the exterior brick was painted and waterproofed, doors and windows were repaired, and the walls and ceiling were repaired.<sup>39</sup> The interior labor was donated by the Lion's Club. Additionally, the building's electrical system was rewired at cost by a local electrician.<sup>40</sup> Although undocumented, work continued through the next six years.

On July 4, 1963, the first open house at the restored Little Red Schoolhouse was held. Desks from the Elizabeth Haig School on North Poplar Street furnished the interior. A potbelly stove, a coal shuttle, and various tools and farm implements from the period of the school's operation, 1812-1909, were placed in the interior.<sup>41</sup> Many of these items remain on display in the school today. The historical society continued hosting open houses, began historical reenactments, and introduced elementary school tours at the Little Red Schoolhouse. On September 19, 1964, Maple Shade Township presented the historical society a \$1 annual lease for the schoolhouse.<sup>42</sup> The lease agreement is periodically renewed, most recently in 1995, and remains active.

The building continued to be used for a variety of civic gatherings and as a meeting place for a variety of community groups, including the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and the Maple Shade Historical Society, among other organizations. In 1970, under the stewardship of President Charles C. Cutler, the Maple Shade Historical Society began another restoration campaign for the schoolhouse.<sup>43</sup> Funded by various events, including a lucrative slide show at Maple Shade Junior High, a new roof and fluorescent lighting were installed, the ceiling was replastered and insulated, and the floor was scraped and refinished. Awarded \$768.41 in funds remaining from the Maple Shade Golden Jubilee, the historical society directed the money towards the installation of a modern heating system in 1972.<sup>44</sup> Two years later, the tile ceiling was replaced in the addition, which was also painted. The corner cupboards in the school room were modernized, replacing the existing wooden doors with glass to facilitate displays, and installing additional shelves. Fire and burglar alarms were also installed at this time, after vandals twice damaged the window in the south elevation of the addition, causing it to be replaced.<sup>45</sup> In 1979, twelve members of the Lions Club removed the protective wire screening from the windows and doors, burned off old paint, repainted the windows, painted the woodwork and replaced the screens.<sup>46</sup> Additional undocumented work, observed during a 2008 survey, includes the reconstruction of the cupola at the center of the roof, reconstruction of the southwestern corner of the addition and lower section of the east porch wall, and extensive brick repairs to the east gable-end elevation.

## Primary Schools in Southern New Jersey

Education, during the colonial period in New Jersey and well into the nineteenth century, was not conducted or supported as a government enterprise. Religious groups and other private citizens who formed groups were

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primarily responsible for the organization, construction, and administration of small, neighborhood schools or private academies. The Religious Society of Friends believed in the cause of primary education for everyone and individual Friends' meetings often started elementary schools. These schools were frequently co-educational and came to include African Americans as well in many instances, particularly as the nineteenth century advanced. These schools taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but many children could not afford the time away from farm work to attend or were only able to attend irregularly. By 1828, a study on the state of education showed that many children were unable to attend school, that one in five voters could not read or write, and that there was considerable support for a free public education system. Private efforts to improve education continued, with treatises produced on optimal learning conditions that set a standard for the second half of the nineteenth century in education architectures. These new designs were mostly still one-room schoolhouses, but they followed certain strictures of design with regard to amenities and placement. Although support for and efforts toward a public education system in New Jersey were growing throughout the nineteenth century, it was not until 1867 that the State passed the Act of Public Instruction, which established the State Board of Education and ushered in a period of transition from private and semi-private schools to a public education system. While the wheels of government turned and new construction began to provide more schools, the old one-room schoolhouses were converted to public schools and remained in service, often into the beginning of the twentieth century. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century school architecture gradually changed from the one-room schoolhouse type to a multi-room type better suited to teaching multiple classes and ages of children.<sup>47</sup>

The Chesterford Schoolhouse fits into the pattern of early, one-room schoolhouses that were organized and constructed by private citizens and used throughout the nineteenth century, with conversion to a public school in the 1870s and, finally, retirement once a larger, more modern school was built nearby in the twentieth century. Other examples from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries can be found throughout the State of New Jersey.

One early example is the Old School House in Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey. This brick school house was constructed as a single room, 24' x 20', with a side gable roof and a three-bay, eaves façade. The school was organized by an association of local citizens that formed for the specific purpose of raising funds for the education of local youths in 1756 and the school was built in 1759. (Supplementary photograph #1)<sup>48</sup>

Contemporary examples illustrate the ways in which the Chesterford Schoolhouse is representative of the early one-room schoolhouse type as well. One example is the Old Stone Schoolhouse in Greenwich, Cumberland County, constructed in 1810. The land for the school was donated, but never conveyed, with the proviso that the building was to go to the property owner when it was no longer used as a school. The building is one story and one room, like the others, but contains a vestibule and a quarter-turn winder stair leading up to an attic. These elements may date from the building's later use as a cabinet making shop, undertaking establishment, or meeting house. The entrance is on the west end of a three bay north elevation. (Supplementary photograph and floor plan #2)<sup>49</sup>

Another contemporary example is the Mickleton Friends School in East Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, constructed 1809-1810. This 27' x 33' one-room, one-story brick schoolhouse has a symmetrical, three-bay eaves facade with the entrance in the center bay and an apparently added gable-front front entrance

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porch. This school was started and maintained by the Friends until 1900, after which it was leased to the Board of Education. It eventually ceased being a school. (Supplementary photograph and floor plan #3)<sup>50</sup>

A third local contemporary example is the Newton-Union School House, also known as the Champion School, in West Collingswood built in 1821. The Champion School was the first "Free School" in Old Gloucester County. It was constructed by the Newton Union School Society, which formed with the goal of educating the area's youth to enable them to become "useful members of society." Upon the passage of the New Jersey Public School Act in March 1838, the Champion School was named the first free school in Old Gloucester County and the deed to the school, held by Samuel Champion, was transferred to the Board of Education. The building remained in use as a school until 1905. Like the Chesterford Schoolhouse, the brick building was a one-room, one-story schoolhouse with a symmetrical three-bay facade, but with the addition of a brick front entrance vestibule. The floor in the Champion School was raised c.1855 to accommodate a heating system and some Italianate details were added to the exterior. A later rear addition was subsequently removed due to partial collapse.<sup>51</sup>

A final contemporary example is the Rancocas Friends School in Rancocas, Burlington County, New Jersey, constructed in 1823. This one-story, three-bay, gable-end façade brick schoolhouse is symmetrical on its eaves elevations as well, with an added door on the center of the east elevation, giving it a very similar appearance to the Chesterford Schoolhouse. The school was constructed by the Rancocas Friends upon instructions from the Monthly Meeting. The building differs slightly from the Chesterford Schoolhouse in that there is an interior vestibule inside the main entrance and the wall opposite the main entrance is not fenestrated to accommodate a platform and teacher's desk. (Supplementary photograph and floor plan #4)<sup>52</sup> Together, the several examples described here represent minor variations of a recognizable schoolhouse type.

In the wake of the establishment of the public school system and tighter controls on the design of schools, school types became more diverse. Some efforts, like the Birmingham School in Birmingham Burlington County, New Jersey were still designed as one-room schoolhouses, but with design modifications recommended to create a healthier environment for the students. Other schools, like the District No. 98 Schoolhouse (1872-1884) and the Manitou Park School House (1929-1937) reflected the growing school population with multi-classroom buildings, while still others like the Zane School (1905) began to reflect a new style of multiple classrooms on multiple floors with center hallways and two sets of stairs for egress to accommodate even larger urban populations.<sup>53</sup>

## Endnotes

1. Clayton Lippincott, "Chester Township" (first appeared as Chapter 23 in Evan Morrison Woodward and John F. Hageman, *History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey*, 1883; reprint as Appendix in *Moorestown Old and New* by James Purdy), 191.
2. James Purdy, *Moorestown Old and New* (1886; reprint Moorestown, NJ: Historical Society of Moorestown, 1976), 175.
3. Lippincott, 191. Today, only Colestown Cemetery at Kings Highway and Church Road in Cherry Hill - 1.8 miles from the schoolhouse - and Coles Avenue, which intersects West Main Street in Maple Shade adjacent to the schoolhouse, survive as a reminder of the area's early history.

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4. Henry H. Bisbee, *Sign Posts: place names in history of Burlington County, New Jersey* (Willingboro, NJ: Alexia Press, 1971), 53.
5. Major Evan Morrison Woodward, *History of Burlington County, New Jersey with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1883; reprint Burlington County Historical Society, 1980), 247.
6. Ibid., 249-250.
7. Lippincott, 194
8. Woodward, 250.
9. Ibid.
10. "History of the Township, Township of Maple Shade, County of Burlington," Municipal website. Available at <http://www.mapleshade.com/history.html>
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Woodward, 257.
15. Ibid.
16. Purdy, 94; also "Moorestown Friends School History," Moorestown Friends School. Available at [http://www.mfriends.org/07/about\\_history.php](http://www.mfriends.org/07/about_history.php)
17. Ibid., 94-95; Ibid.
18. Purdy, 88.
19. Ibid.
20. Moorestown Friends School, [http://www.mfriends.org/07/about\\_history.php](http://www.mfriends.org/07/about_history.php)
21. Dennis Bertland and Janice Armstrong, "South Branch Schoolhouse National Register Nomination," April 2003, Available at New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Section 8, Page 6.
22. Deed, Joseph Burrough to Samuel Rudderow, Thomas Rudderow, William Rudderow, Joseph Burrough Jr., Isaac Stiles, William Stiles, Emmanuel Beaggary, John Coles, Joseph Plum, Sammuel Burrough, and Reuben Burrough, Burlington County Deeds, 16 December 1811, Book X, Page303.
23. Arthur N. Cutler, Charles C. Cutler, Edith P. Cutler, *Maple Shade A Story of Three Hundred Years, 1682-1982* (Pitman, NJ: Review Printing, 1983; reprint 1993), 16.
24. Woodward, 257.
25. Roscoe West. *Elementary Education in New Jersey: a History*. The Jersey Historical Series (Princeton: Van Nostrand Co., 1964) from Bertland and Armstrong, Section 8 Page 6.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
28. Lippincott, 191.
29. Ibid.
30. Ibid.
31. Paul R. Jones, Anna T. Burr, Eric Groezinger, Mary F. Learn, Caroline B. Leconey, Deborah Shaner, Caroline M. Staman, Luther S. Trostle, *A Story of the Public Schools of Burlington County, New Jersey Including Allied Organizations and Agencies, A Historical, Narrative, and Pictorial Review* (Riverton, NJ: Press of The New Era, 1943), 45.
32. Maple Shade Historical Society, "Maple Shade Golden Jubilee 1922-1972, Fifty Years" Various

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- Newspaper Clippings, Scrapbook, Vol. 1 (Maple Shade Historical Society, 1972).
33. "Arthur Tippet and Chesterford Schoolhouse History" Last modified 27 August 2006  
<http://users.rcn.com/densdoor/TippetSchool.html> March 12, 2008.
  34. Deed, William V. Fidler to Arthur G. and Ada Tippet, Burlington County Deeds, 14 February 1917, Book 532, Page 259.
  35. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 1.
  36. Maple Shade Historical Society, "Maple Shade History, 1973-1981" Various Newspaper Clippings, Scrapbook, Vol. 3 (Maple Shade Historical Society, 1981). Other sources record the date as 1935.
  37. Ibid.
  38. Cutler, Cutler, and Cutler, 60.
  39. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 3.
  40. Cutler, Cutler, and Cutler, 60.
  41. Ibid., 61.
  42. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 1.
  43. Cutler, Cutler, and Cutler, 62.
  44. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 3.
  45. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 1.
  46. Maple Shade Historical Society, Scrapbook Vol. 3.
  47. Roberta Marx Delson, "New Jersey Schools: Recommendations for Conservation of the Legacy" [Trenton, NJ: Division of Parks and Forestry], p. 190-193; Richard Vespucci, "Public Education in New Jersey" (Trenton, NJ: Department of Education, 2001), p.7-8.
  48. Historic American Buildings Survey, "Brainerd School, Mount Holly, New Jersey" Data Pages 2-3.
  49. Historic American Buildings Survey, "The Old Stone Schoolhouse" Data pages 1-2.
  50. Historic American Buildings Survey, "Mickleton Friends School" Data pages 1-2.
  51. Margaret Westfield, "Champion School: Preservation Plan" (N.P., 1991), pp.1-3.
  52. Historic American Buildings Survey, "The Friends School," Data pages 1-2.
  53. Margaret Westfield and Martin Shore, "Birmingham School National Register Nomination (N.P., 1992), pp. 7-1, 7-2, 8-1 through 8-5; Joanne Nestor, "District No. 98 Schoolhouse" (N.P., 2004), pp. 7-1 through 7-4; Ann M. Keen, "Manitou Park School House" (N.P., 2004), pp.7-1 through 7-6.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Block 24, Lot 8 and 8.01 in the Township of Maple Shade, Burlington County, New Jersey.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundaries represent the property currently associated with the school.

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PHOTOS \_\_\_\_\_

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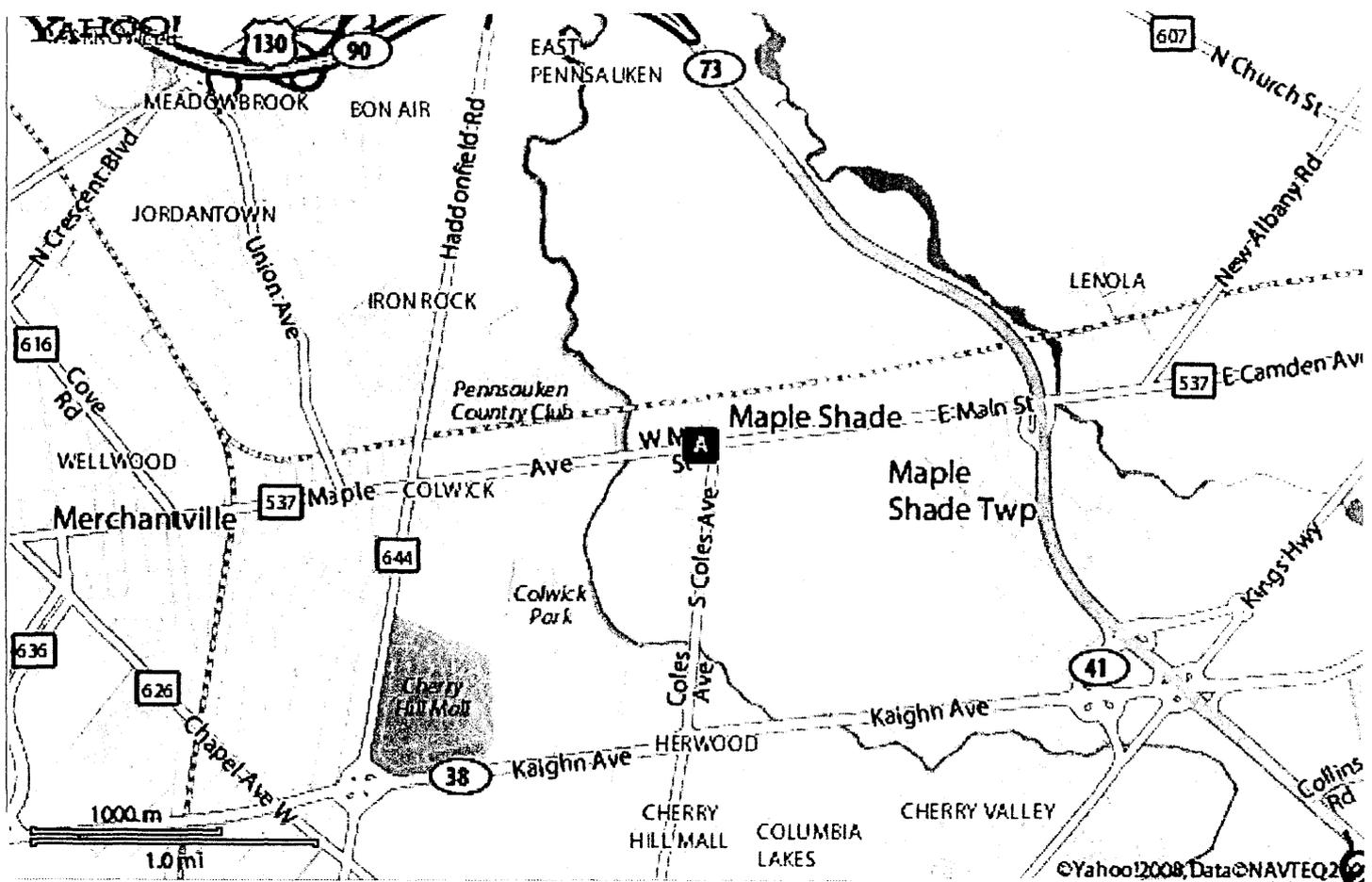
## PHOTOGRAPHS

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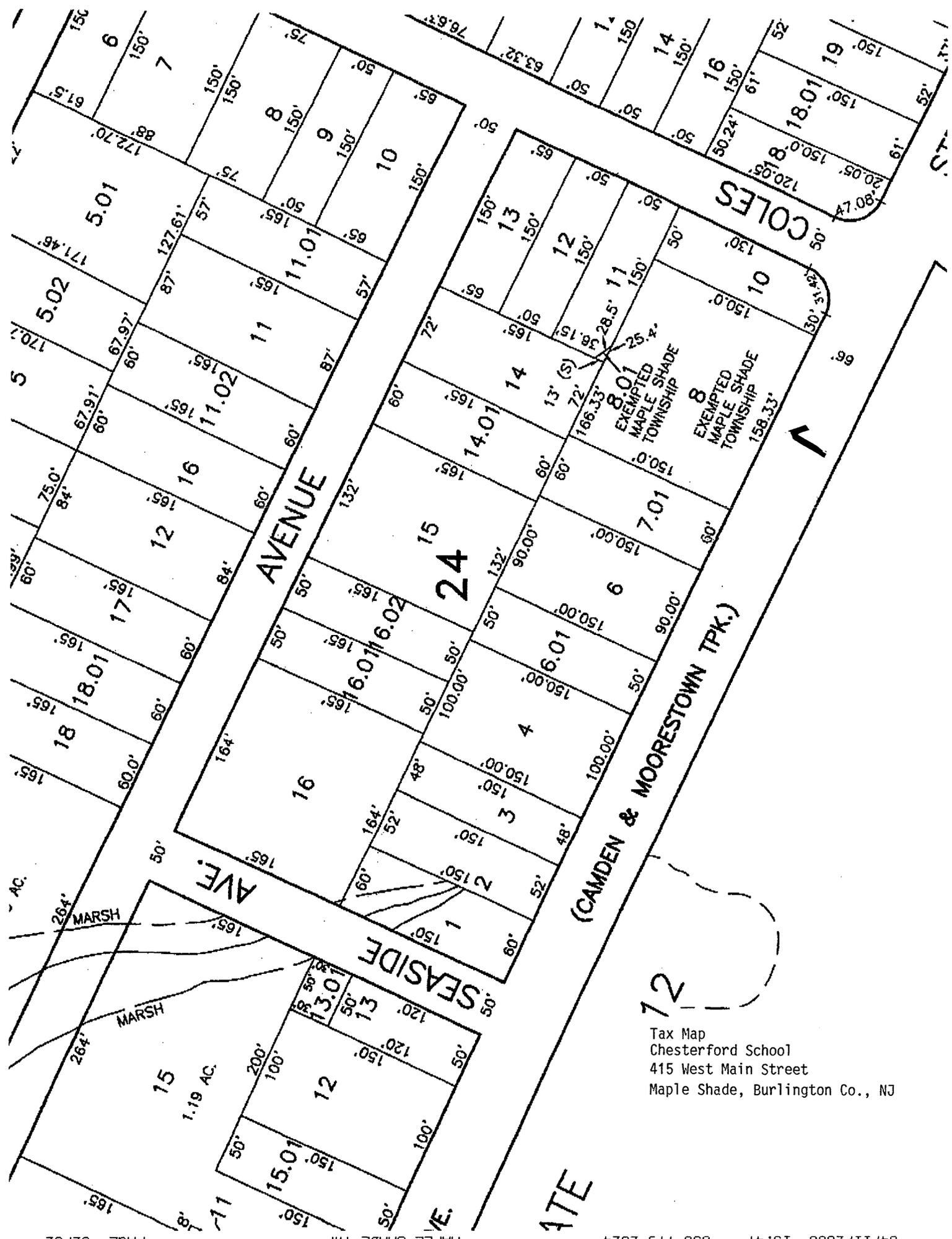
1. Chesterford School
2. Maple Shade, Burlington County, New Jersey
3. Jon Schmidt
4. December 4, 2007
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants  
425 White Horse Pike  
Haddon Heights, NJ 08035  
(856) 547-0465

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1 of 20. View of the south elevation showing the south addition, porch, and cupola.
- 2 of 20. Perspective view of the west and south.
- 3 of 20. View of the west elevation showing the rough coursed stone foundation and access to the basement.
- 4 of 20. Perspective of the north and west elevations showing the rear entry, rainwater gutters, and downspout
- 5 of 20. View of the east elevation showing the overhanging eaves, fenestration, and offset set wall of the porch.
- 6 of 20. View of the porch at the eastern two bays of the south.
- 7 of 20. View of the south entrance door showing the current door and frame set into the original opening.
- 8 of 20. View of the northern window at the east elevation.
- 9 of 20. View of the cupola at the center of the roof ridge and the profile of the cornices at the eaves.
- 10 of 20. View of the west wall of the classroom showing the corner cabinet and additional exhibits.
- 11 of 20. View of the north wall of the classroom showing desks and a display of historical artifacts.
- 12 of 20. View of the east wall showing the corner cabinet, plaster walls, stove, and window surrounds.
- 13 of 20. View of the south wall showing the exterior entry, door to Room 10, and trim surrounds.
- 14 of 20. View of the Mechanical Room showing the partitions around the toilet area
- 15 of 20. View of the west end of the attic.
- 16 of 20. Detail of the west wall of the attic showing unfinished lathe covering the brick gable.
- 17 of 20. Detail of a typical pegged mortise and tenon joint at the ridge of the roof framing
- 18 of 20. Detail of the dovetail at the base of the roof rafter over the top plate in the south wall.
- 19 of 20. View of the southern end of the basement looking east showing the summer beam (at left), rough coursed stone foundation walls, and concrete bolster in the southeastern corner.
- 20 of 20. View of sistered first floor joists in the ceiling of the basement.

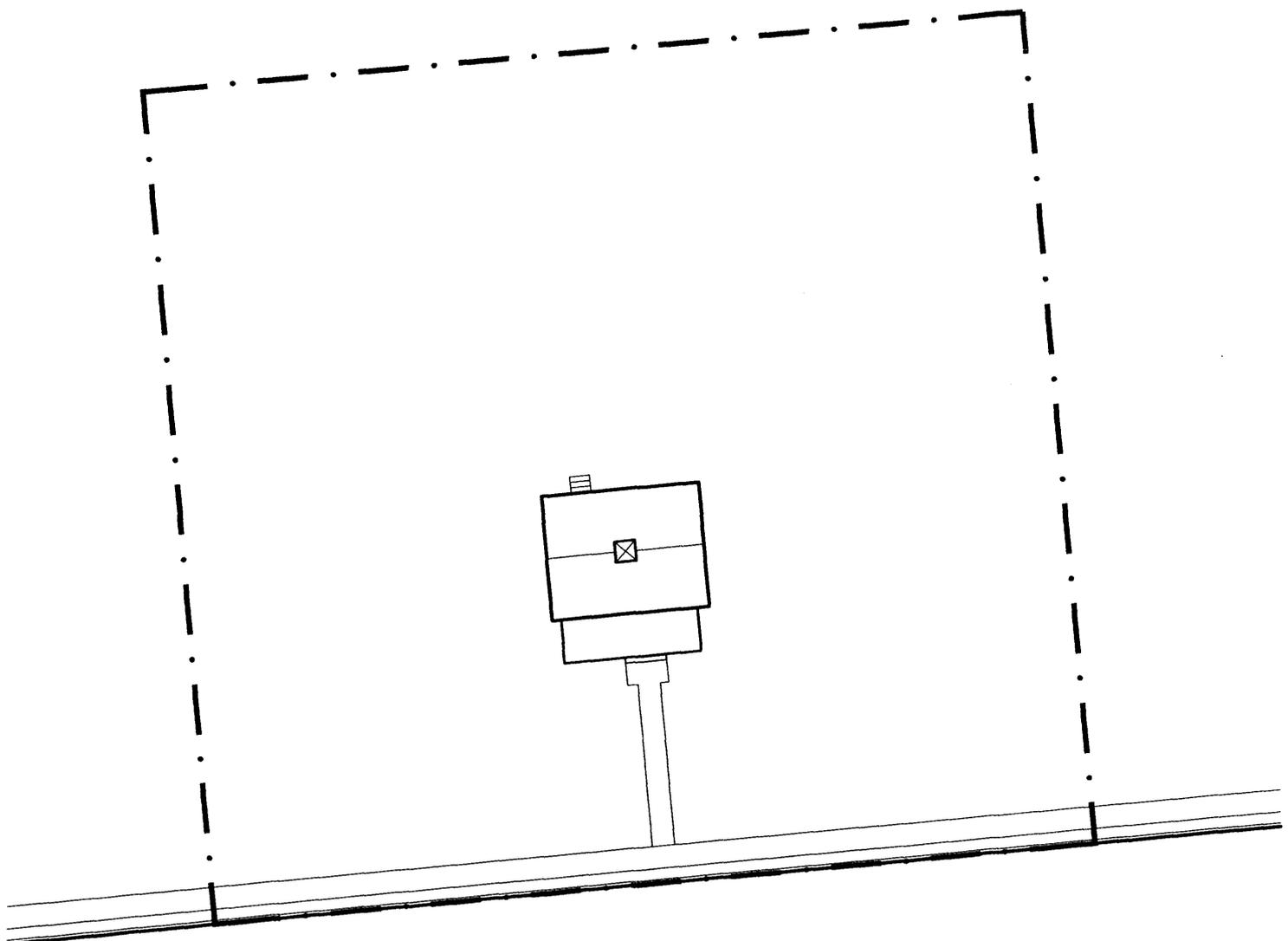


Chesterford School  
415 West Main Street  
Maples Shade, Burlington County, NJ



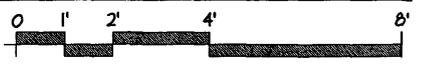
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Tax Map  
 Chesterford School  
 415 West Main Street  
 Maple Shade, Burlington Co., NJ

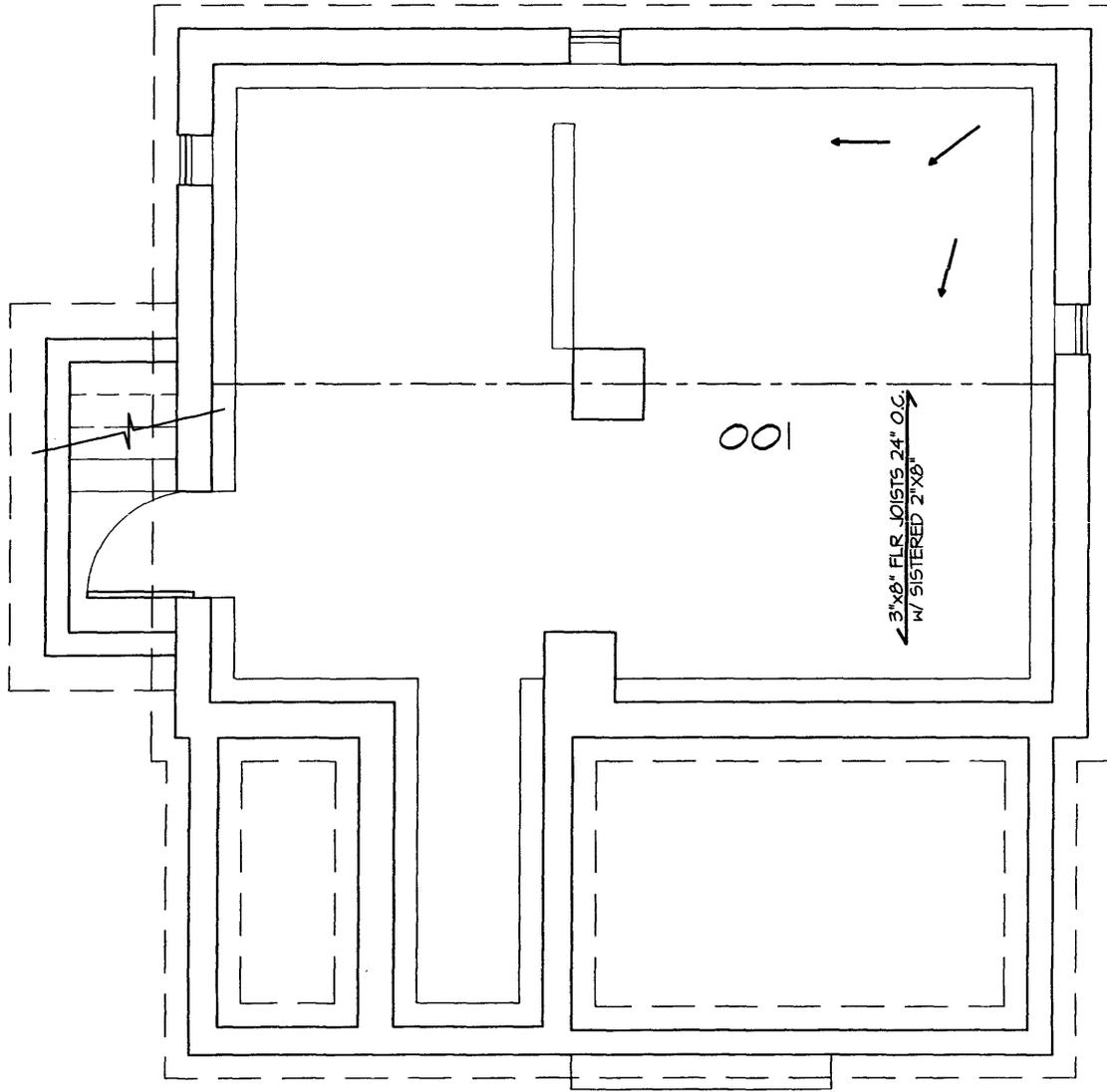


# SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'



Chesterford School  
415 Main Street  
Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ



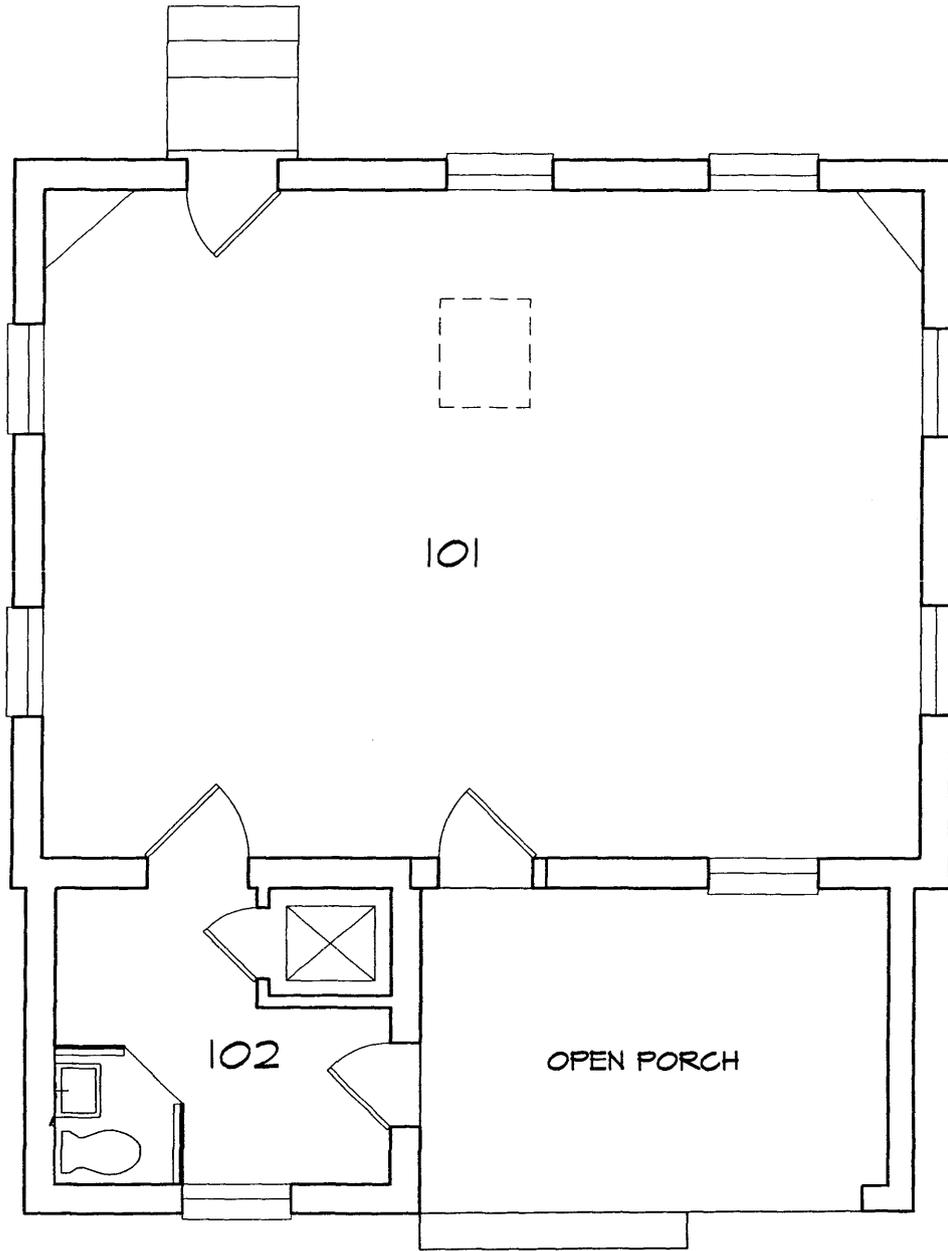
**BASEMENT PLAN**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Project North

Chesterford School  
415 Main Street  
Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ



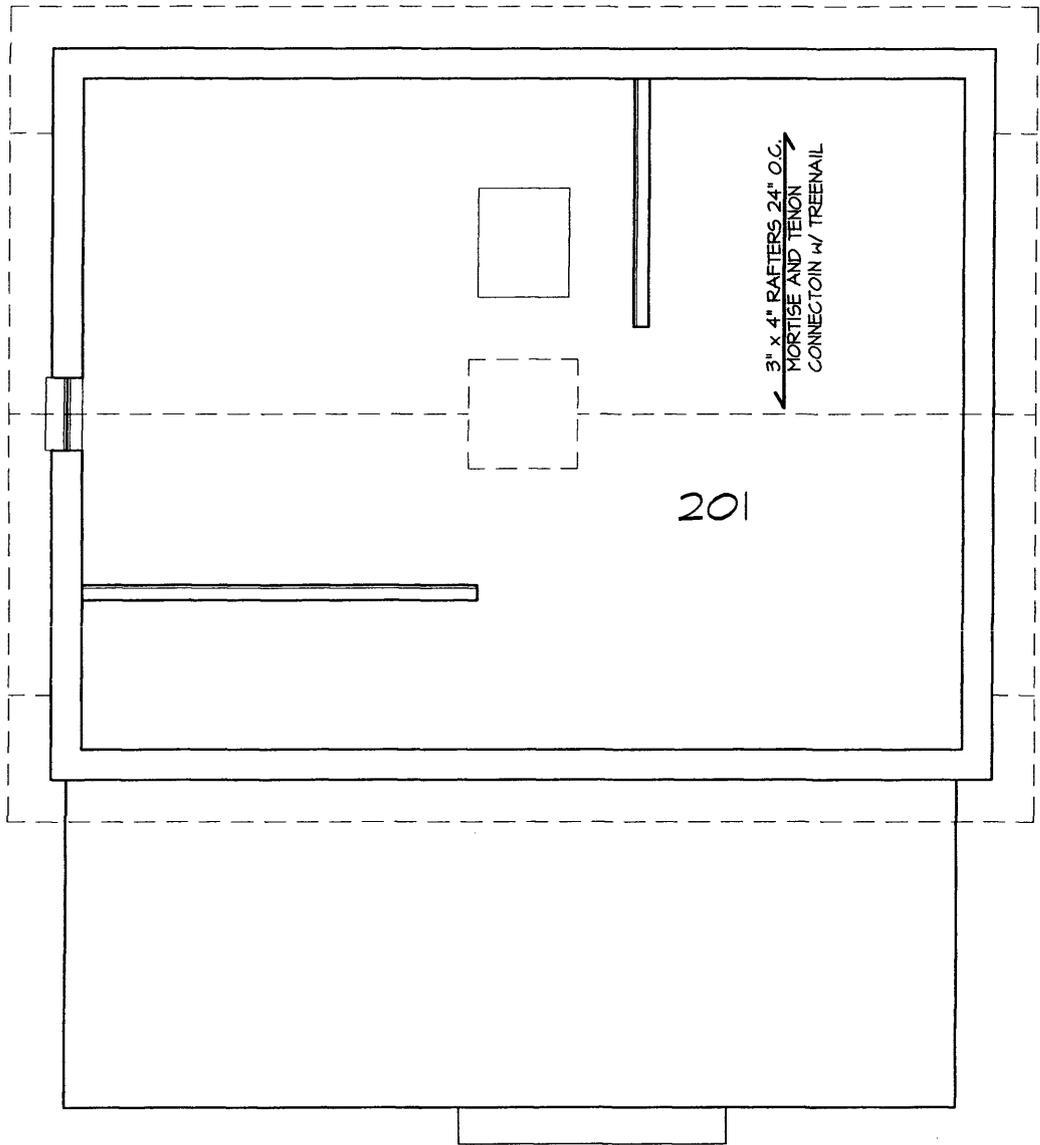
**FLOOR PLAN**

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



Project North

Chesterford School  
415 Main Street  
Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ



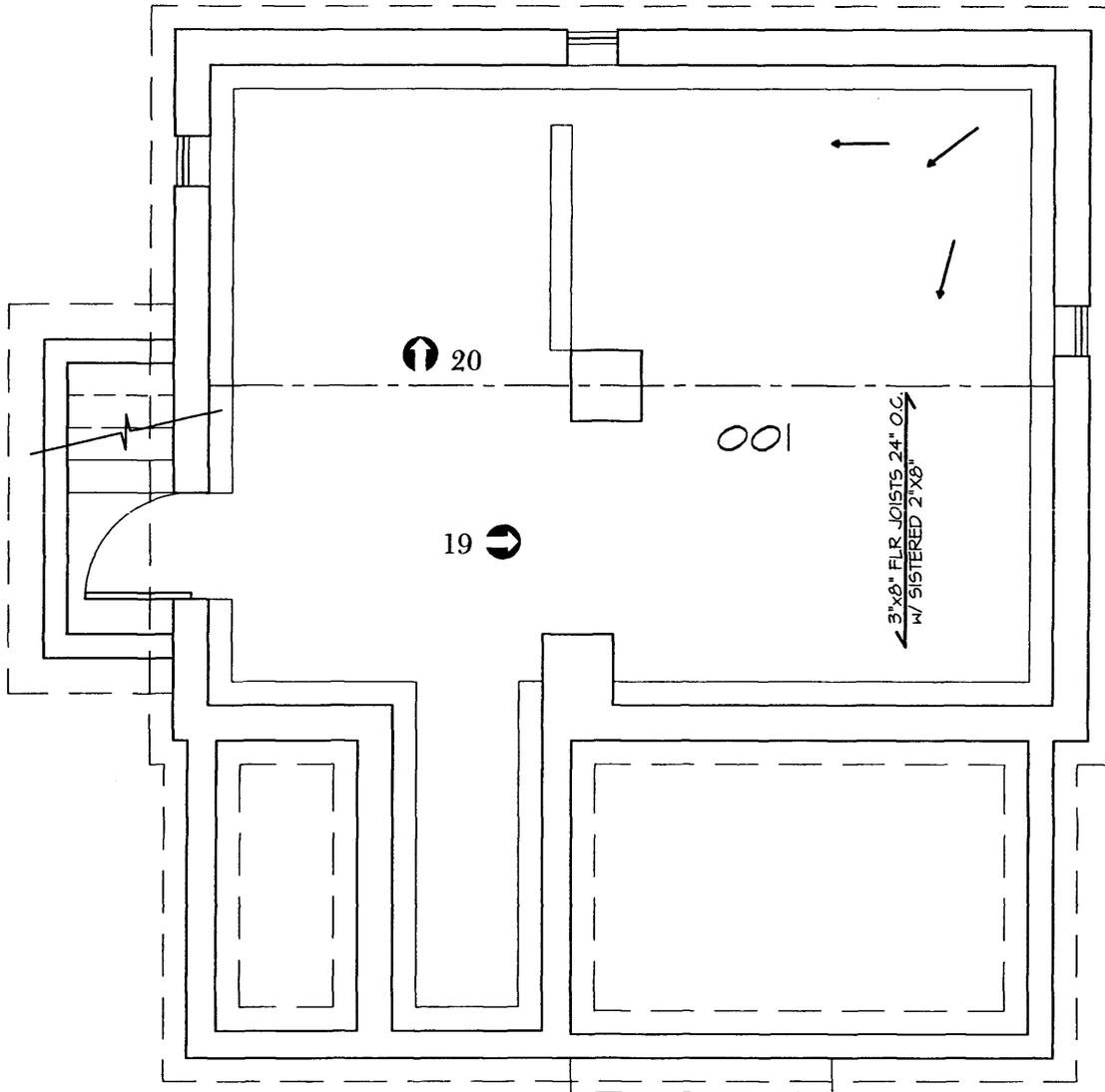
ATTIC PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



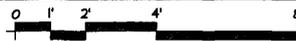
Project North

Chesterford School  
 415 Main Street  
 Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ



**BASEMENT PLAN - ANNOTATED**

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

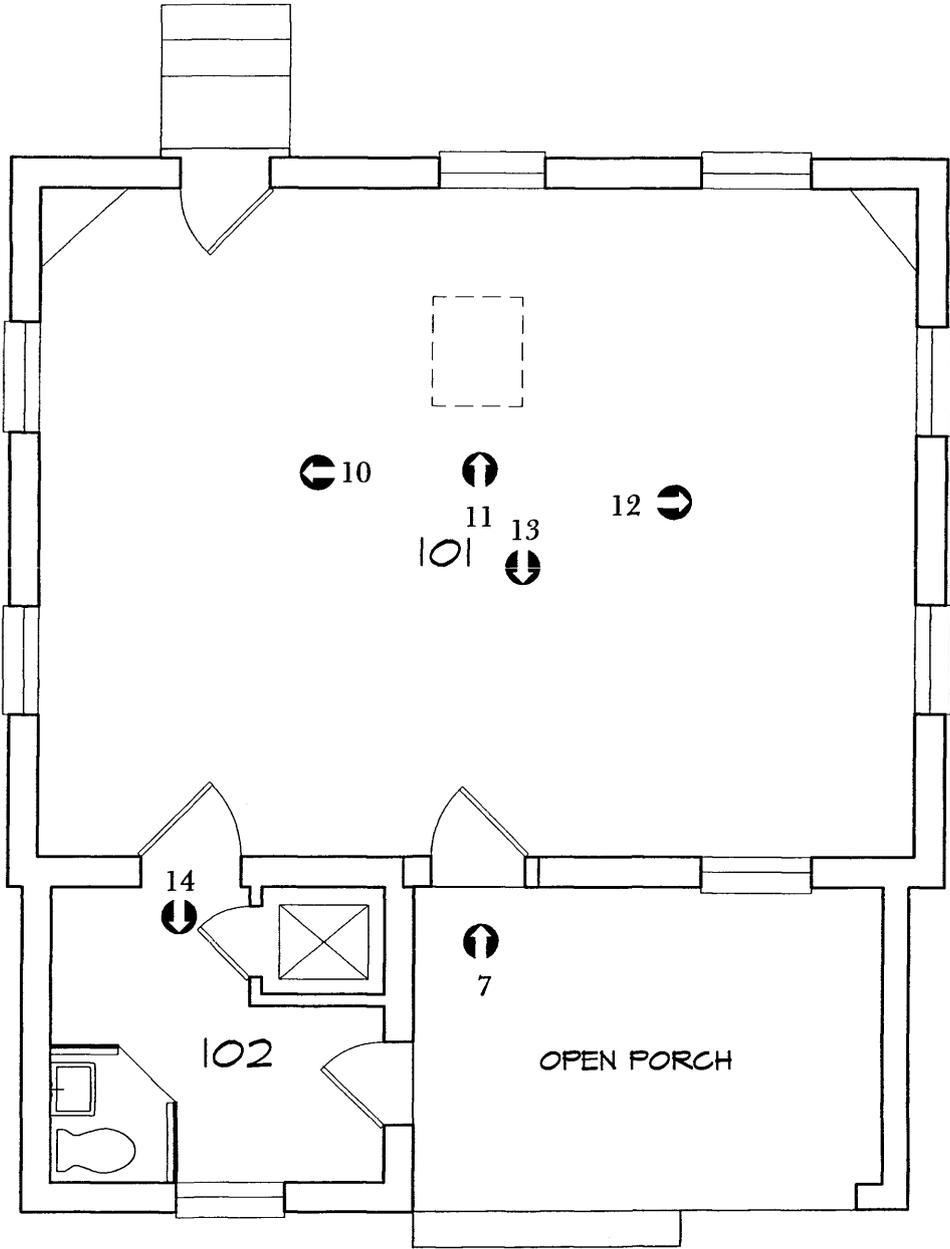


Project North

Chesterford School  
 415 Main Street  
 Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ

4 ↻

3 →



↻ 8

↻ 5

↻ 9

2 ↻

↑ 1

↑ 6

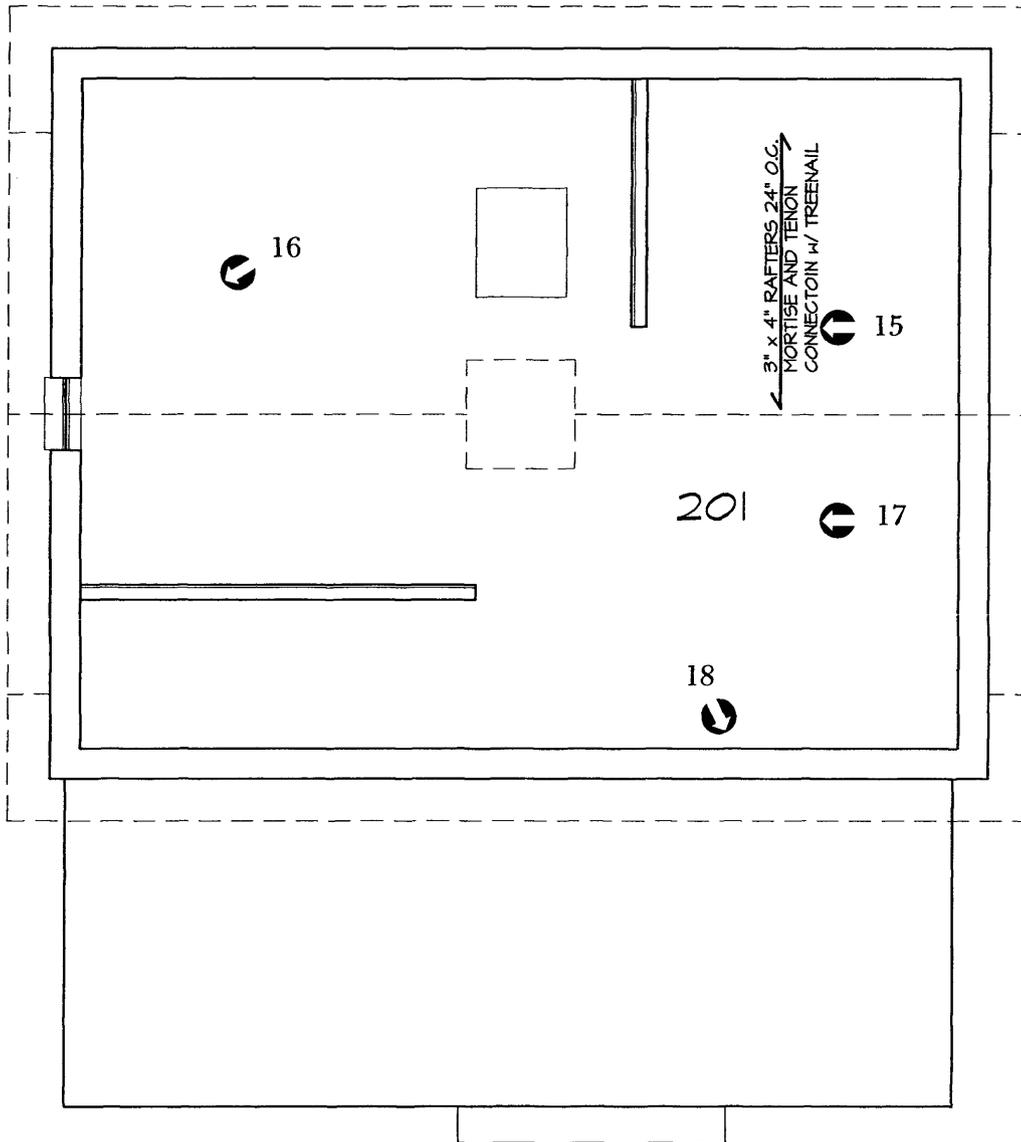
### FLOOR PLAN - ANNOTATED

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



Project North

Chesterford School  
 415 Main Street  
 Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ



ATTIC PLAN - ANNOTATED

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Chesterford School  
 415 Main Street  
 Maple Shade, Burlington County, NJ

Maple Ave. Atlantic City, N.J.  
Maple Ave. Atlantic City, N.J.  
Maple Ave. Atlantic City, N.J.

Maple Ave. Atlantic City, N.J.  
Maple Ave. Atlantic City, N.J.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main St., Burlington Co., NJ

New Map of Burlington County  
William Parry, Esq., George Syles, Esq., F.W. Earl, Esq.  
1898, S.K. Kahn & J.D. Janney, Publishers

# PALMYRA

North Hill and junction



**CHESTER**

West Chester, June 1876

Combination Atlas Map of Burlington Co.  
J.B. Scott, 1876

Chesterford School  
415 West Main St., Burlington Co. NJ

## Historic Photographs



Historic Photograph 1 of 10: This is the first in a series of three historic photographs taken in April 1897 by "Mr. Love". The photograph indicates that the extension on the south elevation and east porch wall were in place of that time. Note the shutters and hardware visible in the background.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 2 of 10. This second April 1897 view shows more detail of the window behind the students. Note the entry door at extreme left in the background.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 3 of 10. To accommodate the children from the first two photographs in a single portrait, this wider image shows the east two bays of the south elevation. Note the width of the primary entry door and the full view of the window and shutters. The framing of the porch roof matches the current configuration.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 4 of 10: Though undated, this view of the is likely contemporary to the 1897 photographs. The ladder of right is visible in Historic Photographs 4-1 and 4-2.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 5 of 10: This undated class photograph supports the significance of the school, indicating that the public school educated both African-American and white students.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 6 of 10. This undated view of the south elevation provides a detailed view of the east wall of the porch. Counting courses in the brick band confirms that the existing wall matches the wall in this photograph.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 7 of 10. This undated class photograph is taken at the east elevation of the school and shows the windows and shutters. Note that the sills in this photograph appear to project; the present sills are flush. The photograph is part of a scrapbook of historic photographs dated 1945 that may have belonged to Martha Uppincott (Davis), a teacher at the school. Students 2, 5, and 6 are Isaac, Horace, and Alice Perkins may be the students in Historic Photograph 5. The original caption (written in 1945) indicates that the schoolhouse had been restored by that time.

Chesterford School  
 415 W. Main Street,  
 Maple Shade, Burlington County



Historic Photograph 8 of 10: This undated historic photograph shows the full south and east elevations of the schoolhouse. Note the standing seam metal roof, dual interior stairways and closed shutters. Note also the stone porch and brick lintel over the window in the south elevation of the extension. There is currently no list in place.

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



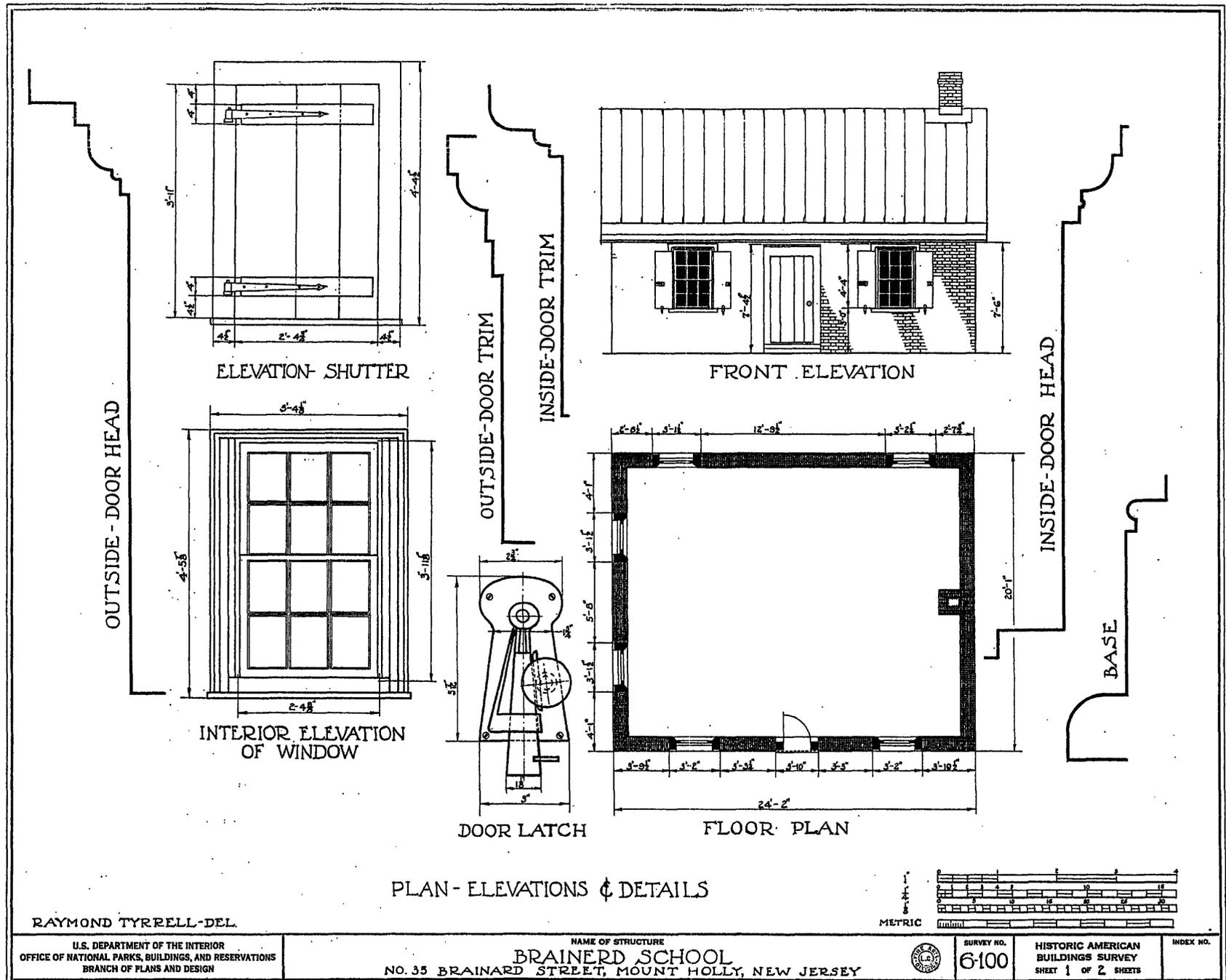
Historic Photograph 9 of 10: This 1904 picture matches the olive photograph in detail and composition. The surrounding vegetation, however, indicates that they were taken at different times of the year. The cornice returns on the east elevation feature profiles different than what are currently in place [also visible in Historic Photograph 8].

Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County

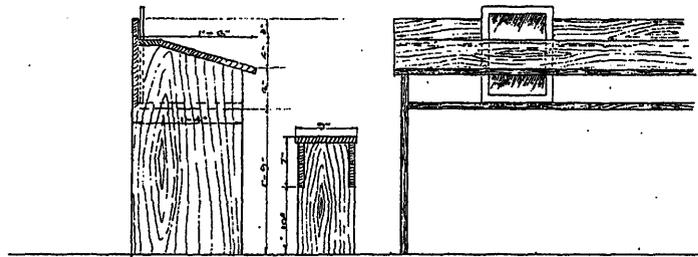


Historic Photograph 10 of 10 This 1938 image of the south and west elevations of the schoolhouse shows a large addition to the south and east. Note the added dormer, rising cupola, and one-over-one window in the south elevation of the extension. There appears to be a rudimentary covering for a bulkhead at the south end of the west elevation.

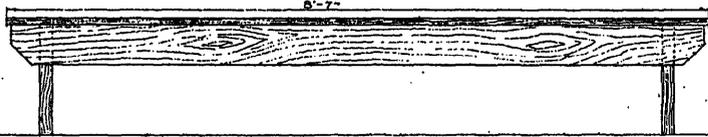
Chesterford School  
415 W. Main Street,  
Maple Shade, Burlington County



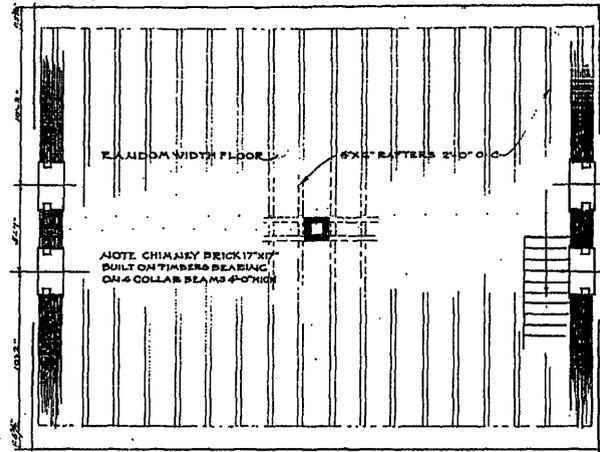
Supplementary Floor Plan #1  
Old Schoolhouse, Mount Holly, NJ



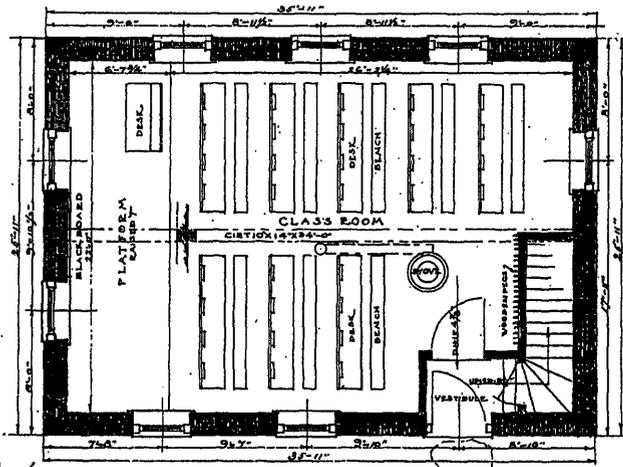
DETAIL OF STUDENTS DESKS TAKEN FROM DESCRIPTION.



AUTHENTIC DETAIL OF STUDENTS BENCH.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

THE OLD STONE SCHOOL HOUSE AT GREENWICH IS THE OLDEST SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE COUNTY. IT WAS BUILT IN 1810 ON A PLOT OF LAND THAT WAS CONVEYED THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF APRIL 1778, IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE III. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, BY JOHN SHEPPARD, MERCHANT, TO DAVID MULFORD, CARPENTER, WITNESSED BY JOHN EPHIAN, JOB BUTCHER. THE SCHOOL WAS BUILT ON LAND THAT WAS NEVER CONVEYED, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BUILDING WAS TO REVERT TO THE OWNER WHEN THE BUILDING WAS NO LONGER USED AS A SCHOOL. THE PROPERTY IS NOW OWNED BY WILLIAM MULFORD, GRANDSON OF THE ORIGINAL OWNER. DAVID MULFORD WAS A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT WHO WAS WOUNDED AS THE SKIRMISH STARTED AT LITTLE TABLE CREEK AT 8 PM NOVEMBER 23<sup>RD</sup> 1777 AND DIED AT HEDONFIELD AT 11 P.M. THE BUILDING IS BUILT OF NATIVE STONE LAID UP BY A MASON SKILLED IN HIS TRADE. THE WOOD WORK AND WEIGHT IRON HARDWARE ARE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF TIME AND LACK OF CARE. FOR MANY YEARS THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED BY A CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, THE FATHER OF THE PRESENT OWNER. THE ORIGINAL DEED IS A VERY INTERESTING DOCUMENT HAVING BEEN WRITTEN ON PARCHMENT AND IS ALSO IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESENT OWNER. THE DESK USED BY THE INSTRUCTOR IS STILL IN THE OLD SCHOOL ROOM. IT WAS MADE OF CEDAR VERY PLAIN AND SIMPLE. THE DESK USED BY STUDENTS SHOWN AND DETAIL ON THIS SHEET WAS DRAWN FROM DESCRIPTION GIVEN BY A RESIDENT WHO ATTENDED THE SCHOOL IN HIS BOYHOOD. NOTE SLATE STANDING UP IN DESK. THE DETAIL OF THE WOOD BENCH IS AUTHENTIC. THE SURVEY PARTY IN SEARCHING FOR DATA AND HISTORIC NOTES, LOCATED ONE OF THE ORIGINAL BENCHES STORED AWAY IN AN ADJACENT WAGON SHED AND FROM WHICH THE ABOVE DETAIL WAS MADE.

CLEMENT C. CASSILL, DEL.  
NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS, AND RESERVATIONS  
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
THE - OLD - STONE - SCHOOL - HOUSE  
GREENWICH - CUMBERLAND - COUNTY, - N.J.

1" = 16'  
METRIC



SURVEY NO.  
6-222

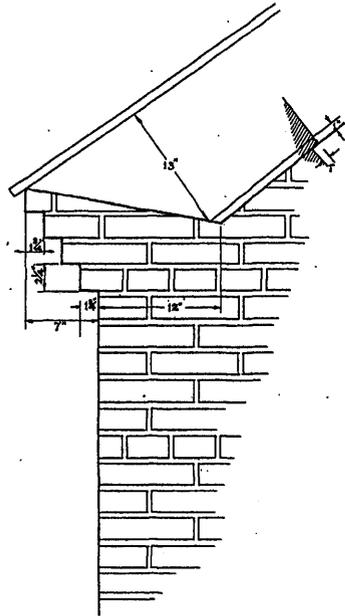
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

INDEX NO.

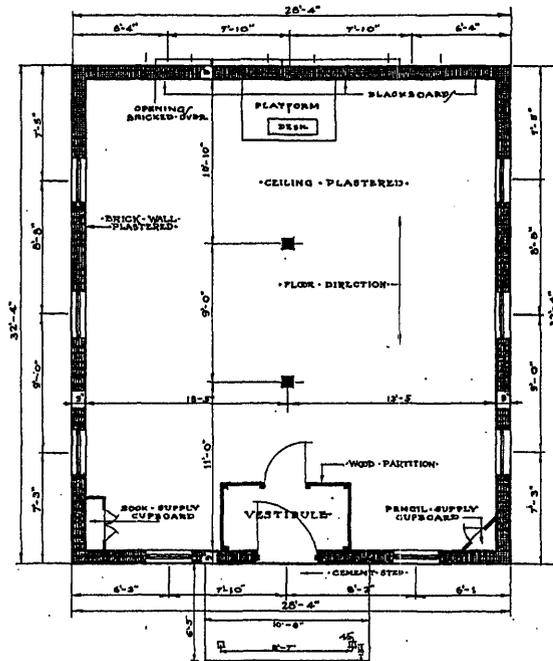
Supplementary Floor Plan #2

Old Stone Schoolhouse, Greenwich, Cumberland County, NJ

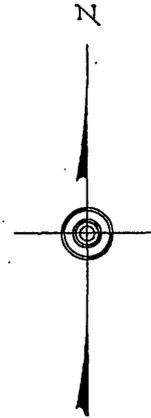




DETAIL OF CORNICE  
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



OTTO PAHL  
J.R. DEIBERT DEL.



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION  
OFFICIAL PROJECT N°63-1713  
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
THE FRIENDS SCHOOL  
RANCOCAS, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.



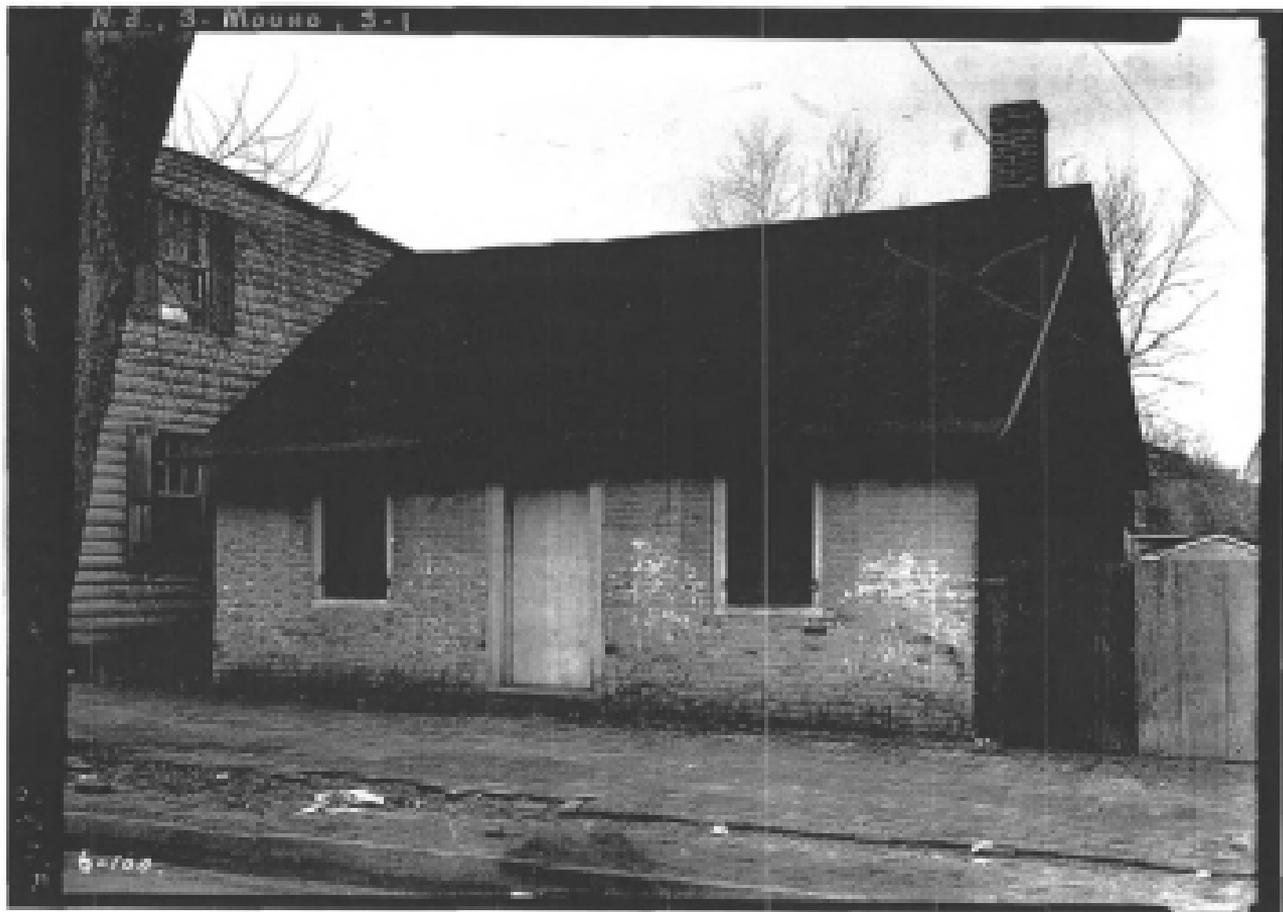
SURVEY NO.  
N.P.S.  
250

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

LIST OF CHANGES  
PAGE NUMBER

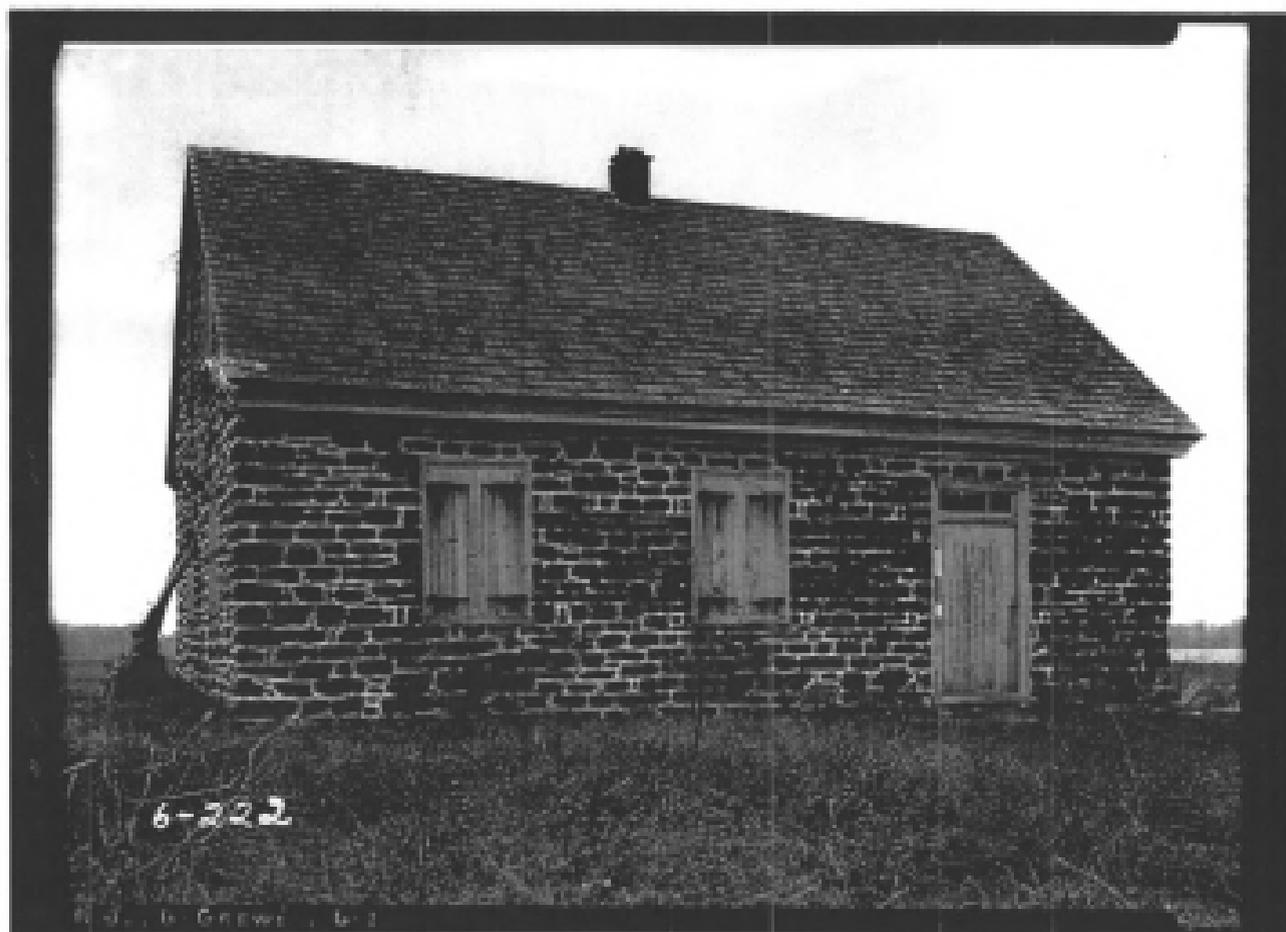
Supplementary Floor Plan #4  
The Friends School, Rancocas, Burlington County, NJ

N. 3. 3- Maine, 3-1

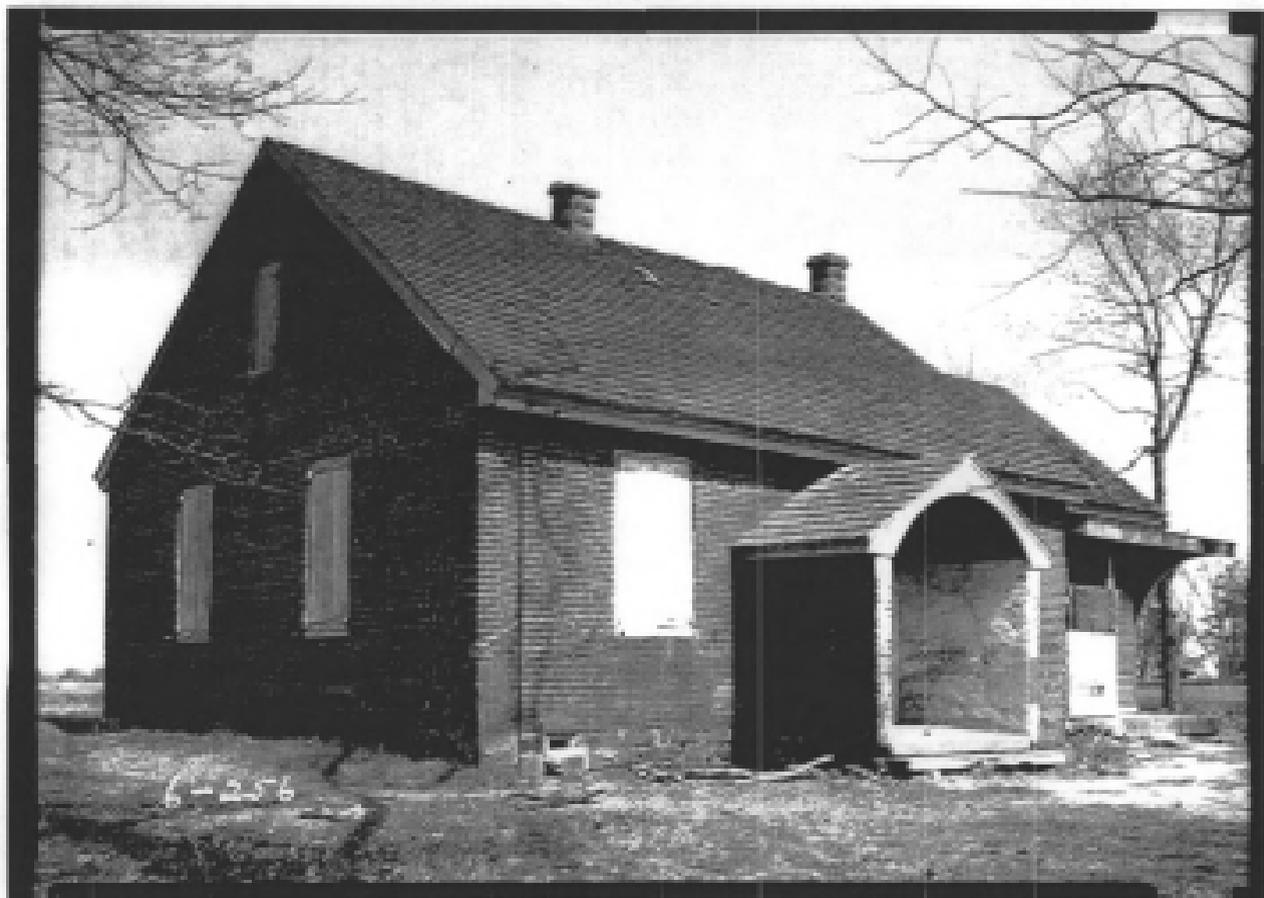


5-700

Seppelmeberg Photograph #1  
Old Schoolhouse, Russell Wells, MO



Supplementary Photograph #2  
Old Stone Schoolhouse, Greenwich, Cumberland County, NC



Supplementary Photograph #1  
Wicketon Friends School, Wicketon, Clay County, MO



Supplementary Photograph #4  
The Friends School, Rancocas, Burlington County, NJ