

Taken over in 1874 by the trustees of the newly formed school district, it served briefly as Medford's first fully free public school. Enrollment soon outgrew the building and the students were moved to the Grange Hall on Bank Street until the Filbert Street School opened in 1876.

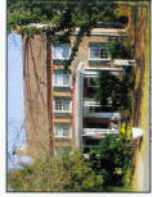
NO. 36. A SEARS ROEBUCK HOUSE, 13 Branch St.

Albert Ballinger was a lifelong resident of Medford. Albert and his wife, Belle, built this Sears Roebuck house in 1911. For \$950 Sears Roebuck provided pre-cut lumber, flooring, and woodwork; nails and hardware; plumbing and heating; light fixtures, wavy window glass and several panes of stained "art glass"; built-in sideboard, pantry and medicine case; a barrel of stain for the cedar siding, and more. Including labor, the total cost to build this home in 1911 was just under \$2100. It is the only Sears Roebuck house in Medford Township. Except for the front porch enclosure which was added in the 1920s, the original house is still intact.



NO. 21. THE DR. GEORGE HAINES HOUSE 33 N. Main St.

George Haines, M.D., Medford's first registered physician, built this 2-1/2-story, 5-bay colonial-style home for his bride in 1826. At least two additions were made in the mid-1800s. A historic survey in the 1970s uncovered evidence that the home was used as a stop on the Underground Railroad.



NO. 42. THE P. M. & M. RAILROAD 69 N. Main St.

Since its construction in 1881 this building has had four different uses. Originally it was the passenger station for the Philadelphia, Marlton and Medford Railroad, then a 12-mile spur off the West Jersey Seashore Line.



NO. 34. THE EVERETT HAINES HOUSE 83 N. Main St.

Everett Haines lived in this home from 1911 until his death in 1965. Active in community and civic affairs, Everett was a Boy Scout leader and an original director in 1905 of Camp Ockanickon. The Haines brothers were honored in 1961 when the Maurice and Everett Haines School on Stokes Road was named for them.



NO. 33. THE MAURICE HAINES HOUSE 85 N. Main St.

Joseph H. Haines paid \$976 in 1911 for adjacent lots on which he had identical houses built for his twin sons, Maurice and Everett. Unable to tell the twins apart, customers called both of them "Maurice-Everett."

Maurice and Jeannette Haines lived in this home. He served on the Medford Township Committee and as the mayor. Jeannette Haines was a Quaker minister and First Day School teacher at the Union St. Friends Meeting.



vacationers and traveling salesmen. In 1920, stables and carriage sheds behind the tavern were torn down when cars came into common use. During Prohibition the hotel was closed and sold.

NO. 22. THE JONATHAN HAINES HOUSE 51 Union St.

This Haines farmhouse was built in many stages over time, with the original front being built around 1760. The rear of the building was built around 1820. This home stayed in the Haines family until 1917, and at one point the property included the entire north side of Union St. Some lots were sold to outsiders and other lots were built upon by the many Haines children.



NO. 60. THE MARY SMITH HOUSE 67 Union St.

This 2-1/2-story home was built circa 1847 for a woman named Mary Smith. Consisting originally of three rooms, one above the other, it was known as "The Doll House." Old English woodwork trim in the living room, wide pine floors and corner fireplaces in the living room and the bedroom above are original. In 1961, the late owner, Jay Grooms, built the 1-1/2-story addition onto the west side of the house.



NO. 23. HAINES/COCHLEY/SINGER HOUSE

Jones Rd. near Union St.

This 2-1/2-story, gable-roofed house was built in two parts in the early 1700s and is said to be the oldest standing wooden framed dwelling in Medford Village. It faces south, a feature often found in early Quaker farmhouses. Future restoration is in the planning stages.



NO. 38. ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Union St. and Allen Ave.

This 1875 Gothic Revival-style, 1-1/2-story church was used for worship services until 1958. In 1898 John Wanamaker, the well-known Philadelphia merchant, donated an organ to the church and addressed the congregation.



NO. 8. FRIENDS MEETING Union St.

Most of the settlers of Medford were members of the Religious Society of Friends. Here, the Quakers were known for their honest and considerate treatment of the Lenape Indians. Known at this time as Upper Evesham, the first meeting house was built here in 1762. The Union Fire Company was constructed on the site in 1821 and a 1969 replica built by the Medford Historical Society can be seen there now.



paper money known as scrip. Instead, the workers had to buy books of credit worth one to ten dollars. They could be used only to buy food and household goods at the company store. This system virtually controlled the workers' lives, often causing labor unrest and the threat of a strike.



When Star Glass shut down in 1923, the company store became Elmer Carigan's market. Next it was Edward Willis' grocery store, until his retirement in 1999. After extensive renovations, it reopened in 2003 as an antiques shop.

NO. 26. THE WILLIAM DYER HOUSE 63-65 S. Main St.

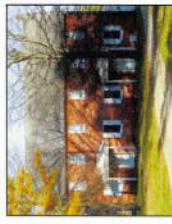
It was built in 1841. During the mid-1800s, the first floor was a general store run by William Dyer and William Braddock. In the 1870s, William Dyer owned the beverage license for Glover's Hotel, which was then the name of Braddock's Tavern.



NO. 29. THE MAIN STREET FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

S. Main St. and South St.

The Society of Friends was split apart in 1827 by a theological controversy. The Quakers who followed the beliefs of Elias Hicks built this Meeting House in 1842. The Medford Friends were reunited under one Meeting in 1955.



NO. 25. RILEY/GARWOOD HOUSE 51 S. Main St.

The land on which this home was built was originally part of about 200 acres purchased in 1707 by Richard Braddock, who had recently arrived from England. The house was built in 1785 by shopkeeper John Riley. Mr. Riley died in 1814 and his son James rented the home to Benjamin Haines in 1832. Isaac Haines later purchased the property. The Garwood family lived here until J. Stanley Braddock, Jr. bought the property in 1960. He is a descendant of Richard Braddock, who originally owned the land two-and-a-half centuries earlier.



NO. 39. NINE SOUTH MAIN STREET. 9 S. Main St.

Isaac Stokes built this 3-bay brick home with a 2-story front porch and two dormers in 1813. Careful restoration was completed in the year 2000, including expert cleaning and repointing of the Flemish bond brickwork.



NO. 59. FIRST HOUSE ON BANK ST. 22 Bank St.

This is a side hall, 3-bay home of Georgian vernacular. Built in 1827 by Jacob and Mary Prickett, it is considered to be a well-preserved example of an early village type residence. The home is reported to have a resident ghost. For years the bricks were painted white. Recently restored, the Flemish bond facade can once again be appreciated.

