

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002252

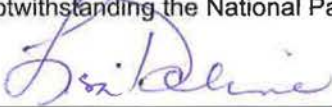
Date Listed:

Property Name: Mauricetown Historic District

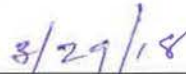
County: Cumberland

State: NJ

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to clarify the address in Section 2. The district is roughly bounded by Buckshutem Road, Highland Street, Front Street and South Street and includes within this boundary Stable Lane, Second Street, Bacon Street and the northern portion of Bateman Street.

The NEW JERSEY SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Mauricetown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number various

not for publication

city or town Commercial Township

vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Cumberland

code 011

zip code 08329

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

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

[Signature]

3/29/18

SC-7252

RECEIVED

JAN 23 2018

RECEIVED

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 12 2018
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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5. Classification

| Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) | Category of Property (Check only one box) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | 150 | 98 | buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | 1 | 1 | sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | 1 | 7 | structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | 1 | 0 | objects |
| | | 153 | 106 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

| Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions) | Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| <u>DOMESTIC/single dwelling</u> | <u>DOMESTIC: single dwelling</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling</u> | <u>DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling</u> |
| <u>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</u> | <u>DOMESTIC/secondary structure</u> |
| <u>COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty stores</u> | <u>GOVERNMENT/post office</u> |
| <u>SOCIAL/meeting hall</u> | <u>RELIGION/religious facility</u> |
| <u>GOVERNMENT/fire station, post office</u> | <u>RELIGION/church-related residence</u> |
| <u>EDUCATION/school</u> | |
| <u>RELIGION/religious facility and church-related residence</u> | |

7. Description

| Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions) | Materials (Enter categories from instructions) |
|--|---|
| <u>EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal</u> | foundation <u>BRICK, STONE</u> |
| <u>MID 19th CENTURY: Greek Revival/Gothic Revival</u> | walls <u>WOOD: weatherboard, shingle</u> |
| <u>LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Second Empire, Gothic</u> | <u>SYNTHETICS: Vinyl</u> |
| <u>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY:</u> | |
| <u>Bungalow/Craftsman</u> | roof <u>ASPHALT</u> |
| | other <u>ASBESTOS</u> |

Narrative Description

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

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

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

Property is:

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

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
HABS NJ, 6-MAUR, 4-, HABS NJ, 6-MAUR, 3-, HABS NJ, 6-MAUR, 2-
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # HAER NJ, 6-MAUR, 1-

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

MARITIME HISTORY

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1815-1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Samuel Cobb

Griffith Prichard

Flagg Bacon

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

UDel, Center for Historic Architecture and Design

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property See attached

Latitude and Longitude References
(Place references on a continuation sheet.)

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 Michael J. Emmons, Jr. (Architectural Historian) & Catherine Morrissey (Assistant Director) -- (see continuation sheet)
organization Center for Historic Architecture and Design (CHAD), U. of Delaware date August 2017
street & number 30 Alison Hall telephone _____
city or town Newark state DE zip code 19716

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 various
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town state _____ zip code _____

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 from 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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Section 7 Summary Paragraph

The Mauricetown Historic District is located on the eastern edge of Commercial Township, in Cumberland County, New Jersey. Mauricetown, an unincorporated village, takes its name from the Maurice River, a tidal waterway that demarcates the eastern terminus of the village. First formally platted and settled in 1815, Mauricetown prospered through the mid- to late-nineteenth century largely due to its shipbuilding industry and maritime connections. Mauricetown is a small residential hamlet, characterized today mostly by its residential buildings—almost all wood framed—that primarily range in construction date from circa 1700 to the 1930s. The dwellings are well-preserved examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and other high Victorian styles. However, intermixed with the higher-style dwellings is a wide array of well-preserved vernacular dwellings and commercial structures. Several buildings retain large storefront windows—revealing their past lives as commercial structures. Mauricetown features many vernacular dwelling types, including stack houses and double houses, associated with the nineteenth-century working class. Within the district boundaries, there is also an academy, a post office, a church, and a marine railway. The district is concentrated along three major village roads, Highland Street, Front Street, and Second Street, and the district extends to the west to a secondary street—Bacon Street.

The Mauricetown Historic District is comprised of 99 properties, including 91 contributing properties and 8 non-contributing properties, together totaling 259 buildings, structures, sites, and objects (153 contributing resources and 106 non-contributing resources).

Narrative Description

Located on the eastern edge of Commercial Township, in Cumberland County, New Jersey, is the small village of Mauricetown. Commercial Township was historically part of Downe Township, until it became a separate township in February 1874. The village of Mauricetown, an unincorporated community, is bounded to the east by the Maurice River, and to the north by the Mauricetown Crossway bypass (SR 649). The southernmost developed extent of the village is Front Street, which dead ends one block south of South Street. The village extends to the east along Highland and Noble Streets—the village boundaries terminate where both streets intersect the winding Mauricetown Crossway bypass.

Located about 9 miles southeast of Millville, Cumberland County, New Jersey, along the Maurice River, Mauricetown is still surrounded by a rural landscape. Large expanses of undeveloped land are intermixed with farms and large and small waterways. Development is clustered in other larger communities in Cumberland County, such as Millville and Bridgeton. The location of SR 47, two miles to the east of Mauricetown, and the Mauricetown Crossway bypass to the north, protect the town from commercial and through-traffic (often heading towards the Atlantic Ocean). About 1.5 miles to the west of Mauricetown along Highland Street, is the smaller hamlet of Haleyville. Located to the southeast, and down the Maurice River, are

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two other villages, Dorchester and Leesburg. The four villages were historically interconnected, and all participated in the seafaring trades.

The village of Mauricetown comprises the principal streets of a handsome, mid-nineteenth-century maritime village. Development is clustered along four north-south roads—Front Street, Stable Lane, Second Street, and Bacon Lane—and three east-west roads—South Street, Noble Street, and Highland Street. The village's current configuration was platted in 1815 (Historic Figure 1), with infill occurring in the gridded road layout throughout the course of the nineteenth century (Historic Figure 2-4). No significant changes occurred to the town plat after its first inception.

The built environment of Mauricetown is dotted with sea captains' and shipbuilders' houses, intermingled with commercial buildings and smaller frame houses often attributed to sailors and shipwrights. The greatest concentration of buildings falls between Front Street and Second Street, facing the Maurice River, and the cross streets, Highland Street (the road connecting the early landing to Port Norris), Noble, and South Streets. Though the village continues for some distance along Highland Street, the increasing frequency of open space and non-contributing properties beyond 9070 Highland Street suggests that location as the logical terminus of the district.

The houses in Mauricetown show versions of architectural styles that span from the late-eighteenth century through the end of the nineteenth century. Houses with Federal, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Second Empire detailing are interspersed with more vernacular structures from the same era, many of which follow consistent patterns in form. The earlier (and occasionally larger) houses were erected adjacent to or facing Highland and Front Streets, prior to the 1830s. Some of the more notable early houses associated with the first settlers, built in the Federal style, include the circa 1815 David Compton House (1201 Front Street) (Photo 3) as well as the nearby circa 1815 brick mansion of Dr. Joseph Butcher (9564 Highland Street) (Photo 36). The brick, three-bay, side-hall Georgian plan house built for Dr. Butcher (9564 Highland Street) displays massive pairs of chimneys at each gable end, reflecting the two-room deep plan of the front block. The clapboarded, center-hall-plan David Compton House (1201 Front Street) (Photo 3) follows the proportions of the late Georgian style, but with the thinner details of the new, English-influenced Federal style. Both houses exhibit features such as elegant fanlight and sidelights framing the main doors; the delicacy of door and window trim suggests connections with sophisticated urban centers. Beaded and scaled boards (with the larger boards lower on the façade and the smaller boards in the gable) are also evidence of sophistication in the Compton house.

Later nineteenth-century notable dwellings, often associated with sea captains, shipbuilders, and those engaged in the seafaring trade, include the Joseph Marts House (9576 Highland Street) (Photo 13, Historic Photo 14), the restyled Bacon-Bowen Second Empire double house (1212 Front Street), the Gothic Revival Sharp-Mickle House (1208 Front Street), the Italianate Captain Isaac Peterson House (1211 Front Street) (Photo 6) the Italianate Edward Compton House (1229 Front Street) (Photo 33 and Figure 7), and lavishly decorated Captain Charles Sharp House

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(1223 Front Street). Later houses of this larger scale mark the shift toward the historical styles of the mid- to late- nineteenth century—Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival styles enliven the streetscapes. The handsome Civil War-era Edward Compton House (1229 Front Street), now the Mauricetown Historical Society, is part of the transition between classically inspired styles of the early nineteenth century and the Italianate of the mid-century, as is its “twin,” the Captain Isaac Peterson House. The contemporary or slightly later James Compton House (1205 Front Street) (Photo 3) adjacent to the David Compton House also maintains the proportions of the Greek Revival form, while adapting the details of the Italianate cottages of the mid nineteenth-century.

An architectural feature of note is the massive porches carried on hexagonal columns that appear on several Mauricetown dwellings (Photo 32). These porches create a regionally distinctive character, and distinguish the high-style 1840s-1860s architecture of the village. Four houses in the Mauricetown Historic District currently display these elaborate columns, including the David Compton House (1201 Front Street), the Edward Compton House (1229 Front Street) (Photo 3), the J. Sharp house (9087 Highland Street) and the Garrison-Wills House (1228 Second Street). Displayed in the Mauricetown Historical Society (Edward Compton House) is a base for one of the columns from the Edward Compton house with the name “Samuel Cobb” inscribed in pencil. Cobb was likely the builder of the Edward Compton House, and his name on the column suggests that he established or promoted this style. Cobb was listed as “Justice of the Peace, architect & builder” in the 1862 Business Directory on the Pomeroy and Beers map. Despite such hints of high style embellishments, a majority of the houses still relied on vernacular building traditions.

Well-preserved, smaller, plainer, speculatively built rental houses survive in great number in Mauricetown. Like the larger houses, these were constructed of readily available wood, with significant simplifications in detail. These houses are well dispersed throughout the village, with pockets remaining in higher concentrations along Noble Street, Highland Street (east of Bacon Street), Front Street (near the Vanaman Shipyard) and to the west beyond Stable Lane. These houses are frame double houses, stack houses, saltboxes, and other vernacular style dwellings. Many of these smaller houses are one-room deep, with narrow front facades. Stack houses are typically the smallest of these vernacular houses, being one-room deep, one-room wide (usually two-bays), and between one-and-half-stories and two-stories in height. These dwellings were economical, though they afforded fewer spaces for individual activities or privacy. Upstairs, fewer bedchambers often meant that more people shared the same small rooms. 21 stack houses are extant in Mauricetown today. Often times they have been expanded over the years, but their form is still recognizable. While it is tempting to ascribe all of these houses to the lower socio-economic stratum in Mauricetown, many sea captains resided in these more modest dwellings. The best-preserved example of this architectural type was in fact owned and built by a sea captain—the Captain Abraham and Elizabeth Hoy House (figures 10 and 11). Built circa 1860 by the Hoys, the house is two-stories in height, with three-bays across the front. The house was purchased by the Mauricetown Historical Society in 2002, moved to their property 1229 Front Street (block 178, lot 12). It was placed in the rear yard behind the Edward Compton House from Buckshutem Road, and preserved.

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Like stack houses, double houses were wood-framed, often one- or two-rooms deep, with a four-bay front façade split between two dwellings. The interior space for one-half of a double house was likely comparable to that of a stack house. Double houses are easy to recognize on the landscape today due to the presence of multiple entrances on their front facades, providing access to two different interior spaces. Today, thirteen double houses are extant in Mauricetown. A number of these houses have now been converted into single-family homes, but a few on Highland Street retain their interior divisions. Like stack houses, these double houses are interspersed through all of Mauricetown. Notably, the George E. Compton house (9582 Highland Street), and 1200 Front Street are both double houses located at the most prominent intersection in Mauricetown, a block away from the bridge, and wharf, near the one of the grandest houses in town (David Compton House). While the George E. Compton House was constructed in the 1840s, 1200 Front Street was constructed in the 1880s—indicating that the smaller, less grand, and even multi-family houses were continually intermixed in the higher status part of the village. Other well-preserved double houses include the E. Sharp House (9081 Highland Street) (Photo 26), N. Shropshire House (9575 South Street), and the Samuel Compton House (9575-9579 Noble Street) (Photo 29), which is actually four connected dwellings.

The Bacon rental properties on Highland Street (9555, and 9557) and other smaller houses at the far end of Front Street (1224 and 1226 Front) exhibit another vernacular form—the saltbox. This house type usually features a two-room-deep plan with a large front hall and a rear kitchen on the first floor with a bedchamber upstairs and sometimes a loft above the kitchen. The chief characteristic of the house type is an asymmetrical roof gable, with the shorter side above the front rooms and the longer roof extending to the rear over the back rooms and extended shed/kitchen space. The two houses along Front Street are likely earlier stack houses that received saltbox rear wings.

When structures were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, infill occurred in all parts of the village of Mauricetown. These later houses were mostly built on previously empty lots (with the case on Highland Street), or sometimes replaced earlier nineteenth-century dwellings, or commercial spaces. As a result of this dispersed infill, Mauricetown retains the feeling of a nineteenth-century village.

Community institutions do survive in Mauricetown. Most of these structures were built back from the waterfront street—presumably because the real estate cost more on Front Street. The mid-nineteenth-century Methodist Episcopal Church (since replaced with the current 1880 church on the same site) (Photos 9 and 37) was built at the corner of Noble and Second Streets. The spire of the Methodist Church gave it a presence far down the river, making it an important navigational landmark. Local architect Griffith Prichard designed the church in the Wren-Gibbs style, popular throughout New Jersey. The church is ornamented with late-nineteenth-century stained-glass windows—worthy of note on these windows are the many names associated with seafaring families, especially the “mariner’s window.” One window that lists the names of about twenty men, all from the village, who lost their life at sea. The original firehouse at the corner of Noble Street at Stable Lane is a two-story gable fronted building, replete with Italianate brackets,

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and return cornices. The front façade has two storefront windows, and a metal fireman's tower stands behind the structure. The Mauricetown Academy (9550 Highland Street) (Photo 42), though located on Highland Street, is set some three blocks back from the riverfront. The Academy, built in 1860, continued the use of nineteenth-century Greek Revival style. Located at 1207 Front Street is a two-story, gable-fronted Masonic Lodge (Photo 3; Historic Photo 11), with Italianate brackets, a full return cornice, and a large pigmented and recessed entryway. Both the 1862 *Beers Atlas of Cumberland County*, and the 1876 *Historical Atlas* simply identify this structure as a "store." Missing from the landscape is the large hotel that previously sat at the corner Front and Noble Streets. Stylistically harmonious with the other architecture along Front Street, it burned in a fire circa 1929.

Several other buildings associated with Mauricetown's commercial past survive. Frequently dwellings and outbuildings also accommodated home occupations—visible in the many surviving storefront windows. During the height of Mauricetown's economic success there were dozens of different merchants operating in the village. The 1887 *Boyd's Directory of Cumberland County* identified 37 separate merchants. The Hunter-Harris House (1211 Stable Lane) (Photo 11), perhaps the smallest of the surviving dwellings in Mauricetown, is a narrow two-bay dwelling, with an Italianate-style door, and a storefront window. In the 1870s and 1880s, Martha Ireland occupied the building as a residence and millinery shop. The Sharp-Mickle House (1208 Front Street) (Photo 4), was also used as a combination residence and shoe shop. Interestingly two different men owned the north and south sides of this structure—the north side was used as a dwelling, while the southern end (with its large storefront window) was used as the shoe shop. The Sharp-Mickle house was strategically located along the Maurice River, with a wharf in the rear yard, which allowed the goods to easily be brought into the shop. The current post office, 9572 Highland Street, also has two pairs of storefront windows (one pair on the historic core, and a second on a shed-roof addition to the west). This building was included in the 1876 atlas: identified as a "store." 1213 Front Street, the W.T. Hinson General Store (Photo 23), also has a pair of surviving storefront windows. W.T. Hinson also operated the former Mauricetown Hotel on an adjacent lot. With the exception of the Sharp-Mickle house, which has a Gothic Revival cross gable, all of these structures, including the firehouse, the academy, the masonic lodge, and church, are front-gabled dwellings. These provide a visual clue to the structures' commercial and civic pasts.

The economic heyday of Mauricetown began to wane at the end of the nineteenth century, and continued to decline during the twentieth century. The economic drivers of shipbuilding and maritime trades left Mauricetown, in part due to the decline in the demand for wooden ships. A further economic blow came with the invention of the automobile, reducing the need for the shipment of goods by boat. Few houses were built in the twentieth century, and few houses were torn down. Much of the architecture survives today, largely well preserved, without 20th century additions, due to this economic decline. Together the architecture of Mauricetown represents an almost intact late nineteenth-century seafaring village.

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Property Inventory

East Buckshutem Road

1. 2138 East Buckshutem Road (No historic name, no historic map)

(Photo 38)

Block 185/Lots 6 and 7

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)

2138 East Buckshutem Road is a one-story, frame dwelling built in the bungalow style. The rectangular building has a hipped roof with one exterior concrete block chimney. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a box cornice. The dwelling has a continuous rusticated block foundation. The southwest (front) elevation is divided into four regular and symmetrical bays (W-D-W-D); the first three bays comprise the main core of the dwelling while the fourth bay comes from a recessed side porch. The fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. The roof extends forward to create a porch covered by an overhanging eave. This porch is supported by two tapered, square, wood columns on rusticated concrete block piers. The windows are 1/1, double-hung, sash wood with wide wood trim. The window closest to the west side is narrower than the southernmost window. The front door is a full-light wood door, while the side porch entry is a wood, half paneled, 12-light door. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. The dwelling at 2138 East Buckshutem Road was built circa 1920 and retains architectural integrity, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located close to the street on a triangular shaped lot. The southeast border of the property is defined by a row of trees and, to the northwest, a small vinyl post-and-rail fence separates it from the neighboring yard. To the north of the house is a much older one-story frame carriage house with an asphalt shingle, front-gable roof (*contributing*). The carriage house is clad in vertical beaded board and it is oriented towards the east, facing Peterson Run and the Maurice River. The east (front) elevation is built slightly below grade, and the first level is divided into two-bays: a main sliding door and a regular door, both clad in the same vertical beaded board. The upper story features a hatch door clad in the same siding.

2. 2134 East Buckshutem Road (Captain J.E. Avis House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 185/Lot 5

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed, outhouse)

The Captain J.E. Avis House is a two-story frame dwelling built in the vernacular Italianate style. The rectangular-shaped building has a side gable roof with one interior corbeled brick chimney at the northwest gable. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a wood box cornice with Italianate brackets that return at the gable ends. The southwest (front) elevation is

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divided into three bays (W-D-W) and the fenestration is regular and symmetrical. A small gable-arch porch covers the central bay, and is supported by wood Stick style columns. The windows are wood, 1/1, double-hung, sash with wood surrounds on the first floor and wood, 6/6, double-hung sash on the second floor. The door is 15-light wood with a vinyl storm door. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboard with full-height corner boards. Constructed in multiple phases, the house has four additions: a two-story rear ell to the northeast, a two-story bump-out with flat roof with a sun porch on the second floor to the northeast of the rear ell, a one-story shed-roof addition to the southeast of the rear ell, and a one-story hipped roof addition with a flat roof, added most recently to the northern façade of the building. All of the additions are clad in the same wood clapboard as the main core. The Captain J.E. Avis House was built in 1861. With the exception of the additions, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements as built and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited close to the road. A gravel driveway runs from the road along the southeast elevation of the house and terminates at two outbuildings. The first is a rectangular, concrete block, side-gable shed (*contributing*). The shed has a corrugated metal roof and an exterior concrete block chimney on the southwest elevation. The southeast (front) elevation has one bay comprised of a sliding vertical bead board door. Adjacent to the west corner of the shed is an outhouse with a pyramidal roof clad in the same wood clapboards as the house (*contributing*). The southeast (front) elevation has a wood door, with two horizontal panels and louvered vents on the top half.

3. 2126 East Buckshutem Road (E. Peterson House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 185/Lot 4

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house, shed)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The E. Peterson House is a two-story frame dwelling reflecting a vernacular Italianate style. The rectangular building has a side gable roof with two interior corbelled brick chimneys, one at the southeast gable and the other at the northeast gable-end of the rear ell. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has wood box cornice with ogee trim that return at the gable ends. The southwest (front) elevation is divided into three bays (D-W-W) and the fenestration is regular and symmetrical. A one-story metal, hipped-roof porch spans the width of the elevation. Five square posts with decorative braces at the top support the porch. The windows are wood, 6/6, double-hung, sash with wood surrounds. On the first floor, wood paneled shutters flank the windows and on the second floor, wood-louvered shutters flank them. The door features Italianate carving. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboard. Built in multiple phases, the dwelling has three additions: a two-story rear ell, a one-story shed-roof enclosed porch to the southeast, and a one-story shed-roof addition to the northeast of the rear ell. The E. Peterson House was built circa 1860, and retains much of its original architectural character, as built, and even the additions appear to date to the 19th and early-20th-centuries. The E. Peterson House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

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The dwelling is set far back from the road, and is accessible via a long paved driveway to the southeast. The perimeter of the property is bordered to the southeast and northeast by a row of trees. The driveway terminates at a large, two-story carriage house with a side-gable roof (*contributing*). The wood-framed carriage house is sheathed in wide wood planks. The southeast (front) elevation has one bay, which is a sliding wood plank door. To the southwest of the carriage house is a one-story, wood-shingle clad, side-gable roof shed in disrepair (*contributing*). On the southeast side of the driveway, across from the carriage house, is a late 20th century, one-story shed clad in vertical wood siding with a side gable roof (*non-contributing*).

**4. 2116 East Buckshutem Road (Mrs. Studham House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 185/Lot 3.02
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed)**

The Mrs. Studham House is a two-story, frame dwelling built in a vernacular Victorian style. The gable-and-wing building rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding imitating clapboard and corner boards. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features an interior brick chimney at the front (southwest) gable end and a metal box cornice with partial returns. The front elevation faces southwest and is divided into four bays, with the left two bays on the front-facing gable and the right two bays on the wing, inside a screened-in porch. The porch features a front-gable roof with an aluminum clapboard gable, a brick foundation, and four brick steps up the centered metal-framed screen door. Flanking the door are two-light screen sidelights and large two-light screen windows. The door inside the screened-in porch is likely a six-panel door. All three window bays contain double-hung sash windows. The window inside the screened-in porch is not clearly visible, while the right-hand windows are double-hung, wood sash windows with metal storm windows, flat metal or vinyl trim, and inoperable louvered shutters. In the gable above the right two window bays are two, double-hung, wood sash lancet windows with flat metal or vinyl trim. The Mrs. Studham House was built circa 1860. With the exception of new materials and the screened-in front porch, the dwelling retains many of its original architectural elements as built, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling sits on a large lot set back about twenty-five feet from the road. A concrete path leads from the road to the porch steps. To the northeast of the dwelling, a gravel driveway runs back from the road to a gravel lot. At the rear of the lot, there is a gable-roofed shed with a shed-roof addition on its southeast gable end (*contributing*). The shed and its addition are clad in vertical wood board siding and have corrugated metal roofs. There are also several large trees irregularly distributed on the lot.

**5. 2133 East Buckshutem Road (Captain T.S., 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 4
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)**

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The Captain T.S. House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in the Italianate style. The square-shaped building has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a wood box cornice, with ogee trim that returns at the gable ends. The southeast (front) elevation has a one-story porch that spans 3/5 of the façade wall. The flat roof porch is supported by four, square columns on brick piers with decorative braces at the top of the columns. The southwest (front) elevation is divided into four bays (BayW-D-W-W) and the fenestration is regular and symmetrical. The windows on the first floor are 2/2 double hung wood sash with vinyl storm windows and wood surrounds. On the second floor the windows are 1/1, double-hung, sash vinyl with vinyl storm windows. The door is a carved wood Italianate-style door with two panels on the lower half and two arched lights on the upper half and a two light transom. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboard and full-height corner boards. The house has two additions. A two-story rear ell to the northeast of the main block and a two-story asymmetrical gable roof addition to the southwest of the main block. This second addition has the two-story oriel window stack that is visible on the southeast elevation. A small, one-story flat-roofed shed porch is located on the southwest elevation. The Captain T.S. House was built circa 1860. The additions to the house all appear to have happened close to the initial construction date, and the dwelling retains most of its original architectural elements as built, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is sited close to the road, and mature trees cover the lawn. To the northeast of the house is a two-story frame carriage house with a side gable corrugated metal roof (*contributing*). The southwest (front) elevation has two doors, a wood sliding door and the other is the same Italianate door that is found on the main house. The carriage house is clad in wood clapboards, and has wood 1/1, double-hung, sash windows. It is currently covered in vegetation.

**6. 2139 East Buckshutem Road (“Mrs. Lore,” 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
(Photo 39)
Block 185/Lot 5
4 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, garage, shed, pool house)**

The Mrs. Lore House is a two-story, frame dwelling. This square shaped building has an asymmetrical front gable roof, with a two-bay side gable ell, both clad in asphalt shingles. It is possible that the side gable ell is the original house for this lot. The southeast (front) elevation is divided into five bays ((W-D) (D-W-W)) with the first two bays attributed to the side ell. The fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. The side ell has a one-story shed roof porch that spans both of its bays supported by square posts. All of the windows are 1/1, double-hung, sash vinyl with inserts that make them appear as 6/6, double-hung, sash with vinyl storm windows and vinyl surrounds. Doors on the elevation are half-paneled vinyl with stained glass windows in the upper half. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. Built in multiple phases the dwelling has two additions: a two story shed roof addition to the southwest of the main block, and a two-story side ell to the southwest of the main block. A large, full-span deck has been added to the northwest elevation. The Mrs. Lore House was built circa 1860. The 1876 atlas

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depicts a dwelling with a rectangular footprint oriented in the direction of the two-bay side ell. This could mean that the current main block was part of a later building effort. Subsequent changes, including the loss of original material and massing means that very little of the dwelling's historical elements are present. The Mrs. Lore House is thus a *non-contributing* property to the district.

The dwelling is placed close to the road and a long wide driveway to the southwest leads to a pool, pool house, garage and shed. The pool and pool house are located to the northwest of the house. A high vinyl privacy fence encloses the pool and the northwest (front) elevation of the one-story frame, gable roof, vinyl-clad pool house. The garage, located just behind the pool is a long one story, frame, gable roof structure clad in corrugated metal. The small shed is a prefabricated, one story gambrel roof structure to the north of the garage (all outbuildings are *non-contributing*).

Highland Street

7. 9590-9594 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 185/Lot 10 and 11

1 non-contributing building (dwelling)

2 contributing buildings (garage, shed)

9594 Highland Street is a one-and-a-half story dwelling built in the Bungalow style. The rectangular-shaped building has a front gable roof with two internal exhaust pipes, one on the west slope of the front addition and one on the east slope of the main core. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and a skylight sits on the western roof slope of the main block. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of seven bays ((window-window) (window-door-window) (window-window)), the first two bays being part of one-story shed roof addition, the three middle bays part of the enclosed front porch, and the final two bays from a shed roof addition to the west. The original front fenestration is fully obscured by the enclosed porch. The windows are 3/1 double hung wood widows on the shed additions and 4/1 double hung wood windows on the enclosed porch. A one-light hexagonal window can be seen on the second floor of the main core. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding and corner boards, and has a brick water table. Built in multiple phases the dwelling has four additions: a one-story gable roof addition to the south, a one story shed roof addition in the south west corner formed by the main block and the front porch, a one-story shed roof addition that runs the full length of the main block's east elevation, and a one-story gable roof addition to the north. All additions are clad in the same vinyl siding as the main block. The house at 9590-9594 Highland Street was built c.1920, and has seen at least four periods of alteration post construction resulting in new additions to the dwelling. Much of the main core of the dwelling is obscured by later additions and almost all original materials are gone. 9590-9594 Highland Street is thus considered a *non-contributing* property to the district.

The dwelling is sited very close to the street, and the yard is well maintained. The outbuildings appear to be two of the three structures on land labeled as belonging to G.E. Compton on the

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1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County. To the west of the dwelling is a long, low, one-story, gable-front roof garage, clad in wood clapboards with a corrugated metal roof (*contributing*). The south (front) elevation is close to the street and has large double, plywood doors, a smaller 2-panel, 1-light wood entry door and a 6/6, double-hung, sash wood window. To the north of the dwelling is a one-story, shed roof, frame shed with bead board siding and two large sliding wood doors. Exposed rafter tails can be seen along the south (front) elevation (*contributing*).

8. 9588 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 185/Lot 9

4 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage, outhouse, outbuilding)

1 non-contributing structure (gazebo)

9588 Highland Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in a vernacular Victorian style. The rectangular-shaped building has a cross-gable roof with one internal, corbeled brick, capped, chimney. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features exposed rafter tails at the eaves. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of three bays (window-door-door), the first two bays being part of the front gable portion of the house, with the third bay (to the east) being part of the side gable. A one-story, hipped, raised-metal-seam roof covers the two bays on the front plane. A smaller hipped, raised-metal-seam roof covers the third recessed bay. Both porches are supported by turned wood columns, three on the front porch and one on the recessed porch, with turned spandrels at the head of the columns and spindles spanning the length between them. Turned wooden pilasters flush with the building also ornamentally support the roofs. The windows are 1/1, double-hung, wood sash with aluminum storm windows and wide, plain wood trim. A 1/1, double-hung wood window with a single fixed triangular light above it can be seen at the peak of each eave. The front gable block door is a half paneled wooden door with stained glass while the second, recessed door is half-paneled and has four lights. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards and wood corner boards. Two one-story, shed-roof additions have been added to the north elevation. The first one is clad with the same wood clapboards as the main house, and a seam in the siding on the west elevation suggests that it is an early addition to the house. Its size and form are suggestive that it possibly was once a freestanding summer kitchen. The second one-story shed addition is clad in plywood and vertical planks with sets of louvered windows on all sides. 9588 Highland Street was built c.1880 and has seen at least two periods of alteration post construction, both resulting in a one-story shed roof addition. With the exceptions of the early one-story addition, and the later shed roof addition to the northern elevation of the building, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements as built and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited very close to the street. Along the front of the yard and east side of the dwelling is a tangle of overgrown plants. A large tree partially obscures the south elevation, and a low fence runs the length of the west elevation. To the east of the dwelling is a one-story, frame, front gable garage (*contributing*). Its roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the western slope has an exterior brick chimney. A one-story, shed roof addition adjoins north elevation. The south (front) elevation is a single bay, which provides access to the interior via wooden double doors.

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To the north of the garage is a square, gabled-roof gazebo screened in on all sides (*non-contributing*). To the east is a wood, front-gable outhouse. Its wood plank door has a crescent moon cutout (*contributing*). To the north of the dwelling, fully obscured by plant growth is a frame, asphalt shingle clad, gable roof building. There is a single wood panel door and one sliding wood window on the structure (*contributing*). It is unclear if this is a summer kitchen or a shed.

**9. 9582 Highland Street (G.E. Compton House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 185/Lot 8
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)**

The G.E. Compton house is a two-story, frame, double house. The T-shaped building has a side gable roof with an external brick chimney on the west elevation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a wood box cornice on the north and south eaves. The south (front) elevation is divided into five, irregular and asymmetrical bays (D-W-W-D-W) that preserve the original private entrances to the dwellings. The structure has no porch. Instead, both of the half paneled, four-light vinyl doors adjoin three wood steps. The windows are vinyl 1/1, double-hung, sash with wood trim. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards. The dwelling has multiple additions. These additions include a two-story, gable roof rear ell on the north elevation, a one-story shed roof addition to the north elevation of the main block and the east elevation of the rear ell, and a one-story, attached summer kitchen to the north of the shed roof addition. The dwelling is currently undergoing construction. Upon completion, the new addition will be a screened in porch added to the east elevation that spans the length of all three rear additions with a poured concrete floor. All of the additions are clad in the same wood clapboard as the main block. The G.E. Compton House was built circa 1820. The 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County (Historic Figure 2) suggests that the Compton house was part of a larger complex, which included the adjacent two lots of 9588 Highland Street and 9894 Highland Street. With the exception of the replacement windows and doors, many of the alterations to the house appear historic (older than 50 years as of this recording) and the front elevation retains the historic fenestration. The G.E. Compton House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling occupies a large corner lot and is placed further back from the road than neighboring houses. Mature trees dot the maintained lawn and a low garden surrounds the house. A driveway to the north of the house accessible, from Buckshutem Road, separates the main house from a one-story-and-a-half story, wood clapboard-clad, frame carriage house (*contributing*). This building has a front gable, corrugated metal roof and an attached shed roof car port. The south (front) elevation has two sliding wood doors on the main level and a 3/6 light double hung wood sash window on the upper floor.

10. 9576 Highland Street (Captain Joseph T. Marts House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

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(Historic Photo 14)

Block 184/Lot 6

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The Captain Joseph T. Marts House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in a vernacular, transitional style featuring Greek Revival and Italianate elements. The rectangular building has a side gable roof with two interior brick chimney on each gable end and a large exterior brick chimney on a west one-story side ell addition. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a wood box cornice with returns at the gable ends and decorative Italianate brackets. The south (front) elevation is divided into five bays (W-W-D-W-W) with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Four tall 6/6, double-hung, sash wood windows flank the central door. The Italianate carved wood double doors feature a pilaster surround with sidelights and a two-light transom. The 6/6, double-hung, wood sash second story windows are slightly smaller than those on the first floor. All of the windows have plain wood surrounds. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards and full height corner boards. Built in multiple phases, the dwelling has five additions: a two-story rear ell to the north of the main block, a two-story shed roof addition to the west of the rear ell, a one-story shed-roof screened-in porch to the west of the two-story shed roof addition supported by square columns with lace-like spandrels, and a one-story shed roof addition to the north of the rear ell addition with a flat roof. The final addition is an attached summer kitchen to the west of the main block, with a 20th century, hexagonal, bay-window feature on south elevation. All of the additions are clad in the same wood clapboard as the main block. Captain Joseph T. Marts House was built circa 1870. Besides the 20th century, one-story addition to the northern façade of the building, the remainder of the dwelling retains its original architectural elements as built and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is placed close to the road, and a driveway runs along the dwelling to the north terminating in a large parking pad. The lawn is well maintained and the west border is well defined by a line of mature trees. The only outbuilding on the property is a one-story gable roof frame shed clad in wood clapboards to the north of the main house (*non-contributing*).

11. 9572 Highland Street (Mauricetown Post Office, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

Block 184/Lot 7

1 contributing building (post-office)

The Mauricetown Post Office is a two-story, frame, vernacular Victorian style dwelling with commercial features. The T-shaped building has a front gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roofline has vinyl box returns and fascia. The roof has an interior corbeled brick chimney to the north near the ridge line on the west slope. The south (front) elevation is divided into seven, regular and symmetrical bays. From west to east ((W-D- W-D-W) (D-W)) with the final two bays recessed, but not part of the original façade. The building has a wide shed roof porch with asphalt shingles over the five bays to the west. The porch roof is supported by five square wood posts. A second hipped roof porch, created through the extension of roof from a one-story

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addition to the west, covers the final two recessed bays and is supported by one square post. The three large windows are fixed storefront windows. All three doors on the south elevation are different: a half paneled, two-light wood, one-light, four-panel wood, and a one-light, two-panel wood. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. The dwelling has multiple additions including a one story hipped roof addition to the west that serves as an apartment, a one story hipped roof addition to the east which house the post office, and a one-story flat roof addition to the north of the main block, and a final one-story shed roof addition to the north of the flat roof addition. All of the additions are clad in the same vinyl siding as the main block. The Mauricetown Post Office was built circa 1865. While multiple additions somewhat obscure the historic core of the building, it is still visible, and it remains a *contributing* resource to the district.

The building is placed close to the road, with minimal landscaping. Low box hedges run the perimeter of the east apartment addition. A small sidewalk connects the rear of the building to a parking lot that appears to be shared with 2139 Buckshutem Road. There are no associated outbuildings.

**12. 9568 Highland Street (G.D. Fagan House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 8
1 contributing building (dwelling)**

The G.D. Fagan House is a two-story, wood-framed “stack house.” The rectangular-shaped building has a saltbox roof with one internal, parged chimney on the northern slope near the ridgeline. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of four bays ((W-D) (D-W)) the first two bays being part of the main core and the other two bays to the east coming from a large two-story addition. A front gable roof porch covers the 2nd bay on the main block. The roof has a vinyl box return cornice and is supported by two turned wood posts. Most of the windows on the south elevation are 1/1, double hung sash, vinyl with the exception of the window on the first floor of the main block. This window is a wood, 6/6, double-hung, sash. The windows have fixed vinyl shutters. Both doors on the south elevation are vinyl two-pane, nine-light. The exterior of the building is covered with vinyl siding. On the south elevation of the main block the siding is beige. On all other elevations and additions, the siding is green. The house has one addition and it is a two-story, saltbox roof with a jettied second story. The G.D. Fagan House was built c.1860. It has seen at least one period of alteration resulting in the two-story saltbox addition. With the exception of this addition, the historic core of the dwelling retains much of its original form and massing, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited very close to the street, and a partially paved driveway runs along the west elevation of the house. A few small bushes create a garden along the front of the house; besides this, there is no landscaping, only a mowed lawn.

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**13. 9566 Highland Street (R.L. Sharpe House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 9
1 contributing building (dwelling)**

The R.L. Sharpe House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in a vernacular Saltbox style. The rectangular shaped building has a saltbox roof with a wood box cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of four bays (D-W-W-bay W), the first three bays being part of the historic core of the house with the fourth bay to the west consisting of a one-story shed roof addition. A shed roof stoop, supported by turned wood posts, shelters the eastern most bay. The windows on the main core are 6/6, double-hung, wood sash with wood surrounds. The addition contains a four part, hipped roof, bay window with four 12-light casement windows. The door is a replacement wood 4-panel with oval stained glass light. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards and wood corner boards. The only addition is the one-story shed roof portion to the east of the main core. The R.L. Sharpe House was built c.1865. With the exceptions of the one-story addition, the remainder of the dwelling retains its original architectural elements and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited very close to the street on a small manicured plot. Plantings run the length of the south elevation. A partially paved driveway leads to the back yard east of the house. There are no associated outbuildings.

**14. 9564 Highland Street (Elkinton-Butcher House, 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Figure 4 and Photo 36)
Block 184/Lot 3
3 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house, outhouse)**

The Elkinton-Butcher House is a two-story brick dwelling built in the Federal Style. The L-shaped building has a side-gable roof with four internal, brick chimneys: two on each gable end which connect on either end to form parapets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features a wooden box cornice with returns and ogee moulding. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of three bays (window-window-door) and is regularly and symmetrically fenestrated. A one-story gable roof porch with asphalt shingles covers the third bay, and above the 6-paneled wooden door is a sunburst fanlight. The porch roof is supported by six, square wooden posts. The windows on the south elevation are all 6/1, double-hung wood sash windows, with moulded wood trim. On the first floor the windows are flanked by operational two-panel wood shutters. On the second floor the windows are flanked by operational louvered wood shutters. A one-story, brick rear ell extends to the north of the dwelling. A one-story, enclosed shed roof porch spans the width of the east elevation on the rear-ell. Both roofs are clad in asphalt shingles.

The Elkinton-Butcher House was built c.1815. Research into the dwelling suggests that the rear-ell of the dwelling was once the main core. The stone foundation under this portion of the house may help to substantiate this claim. The dwelling has seen two periods of alteration post

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construction. The most notable is the two-story Federal Style portion of the house, which now serves as the front, and the other is the enclosed rear porch. These alterations appear to have happened early in the building's history, and displays the evolving use and wealth of the occupant. The Elkinton-Butcher House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is sited very close to the street. A low iron fence encloses the front and east side yard, and a gravel driveway runs along the west elevation, terminating at the carriage house (*contributing*). The carriage house is a one-story, square shaped building with a cupola on the ridgeline of the front gable roof. The building is clad in red vinyl, and double barn doors provide interior access. A side gable roof garage is attached on the east elevation. Directly to the west of the carriage house is a small, one-story, square outhouse with a pyramidal roof (*contributing*). Along the roofline is a decorative frieze. A four-paneled wood door on the south side provides access to the structure.

**15. 9562 Highland Street (Dr. C. Butcher, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
(Photo 40)**

Block 184/Lot 10

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (carriage house)

The Dr. C. Butcher House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in the Gothic Revival style. The L-shaped building has a cross-gable roof with two internal, corbeled brick, capped, chimneys on each gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features a wooden cornice with decorative brackets. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of four bays (window- window door- bay window) the first three bays appear original while the fourth bay resulted from an enlargement of the dwelling. A gable roof porch spans the third bay from the west, and is supported by two turn wood posts. The windows are vinyl 1/1, double-hung, sash on the first floor and vinyl 4/4 double hung sash windows on the second floor. A replacement lancet window is placed in the cross gable. The front door is a four-panel metal door with oval light. The bay window is comprised of three individual windows. A central wooden 2/2 double hung sash window is flanked on either side by a wood, 1/1, double-hung wood sash window. A double lancet window is located in the cross-gable eave. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards and wood corner boards. A one-story gable roof rear ell has been added to the north of the dwelling, and an interior brick chimney is located in the center of the addition. A one-story, gable roof addition is located to the north of the rear ell, and a large gable dormer is located on the eastern slope of the roofline. It appears that this is an attached summer kitchen. A shed roof porch spans the length of the rear ell and the summer kitchen addition. Both additions are clad in the same wood clapboard as the main block.

The Dr. C. Butcher House was built c.1860. It has seen at least two periods of alteration post construction. The 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County shows the dwelling as a square building. Seams found along the west elevation of the dwelling and the irregular fenestration on the south elevation suggest that the dwelling was once much smaller, and thus, would have corresponded to the 1862 map. The additions to the dwelling appear very early, given the fact

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that they are clad in the same wood clapboards as the main core. With the exception of these very early additions, the remainder of the dwelling retains its original architectural elements as built. The Dr. C. Butcher House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is placed about 20 feet from the street. An iron fence encloses the west side yard, and a gravel driveway runs along the west elevation, terminating at the carriage house. The carriage house is a one-story, square shaped building with a cross gable roof with wooden box return cornices (though it appears historic, it is a modern reproduction, according to the 1995 draft nomination, and is thus *non-contributing*). A roll down garage door dominates the south (front) elevation and a replacement vinyl lancet window is located in the cross-gable eave. The carriage house is clad in the same wood clapboard as the dwelling.

**16. 9560 Highland Street (A.S. Haley, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 11
3 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen, commercial building)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The A.S. Haley House is a two-story frame dwelling built in a vernacular style with a highly-ornamental Victorian-era porch. The L-shaped building has a side-gable roof with one external brick chimney on the west gable end. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles, with a vinyl box cornice. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of three bays (window-door-window) with an asymmetrical fenestration and four bays (all windows) on the second floor. A full-span, shed roof porch dominates the south elevation. The porch is supported by seven square posts. Arched fretwork spans the distance between the posts and decorative brackets adorn the roofline. All of the windows on the south elevation are wood, 2/2, double-hung sash with wide flat wood surrounds. The windows on the first floor are larger than those on the second floor. The door is wood, with a central oval light and the same wide flat wood surrounds. The exterior of the building is covered with aluminum siding. Two, two-story, gabled roof additions have been attached to the north elevation. The first is clad with the same aluminum siding and asbestos tile roof as the main block, the second addition is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof. A one story hipped roof addition, clad in vinyl spans the length of the east elevation of the additions and the remaining width of the north elevation of the main block. The A.S. Haley House was built c.1850. It has seen at least two periods of alteration, the first resulting in the one-story hipped roof addition and the second resulting in the two-story northernmost addition. The 1862 Beer's Atlas (Historic Figure 2) depicts the dwelling as L-shaped, and the shorter two-story rear ell retains the 2/2 wood windows suggesting that the rear ell and main block were a single build. The distribution of the windows and doors along the south elevation suggest that the dwelling was once a double house, and that an additional bay (located between the west window and central door) would have contained another door providing access to the western half of the dwelling. The alterations, with the exception of the vinyl clad rear ell, appear to have been constructed in the second half of the 19th century. The dwelling retains its original architectural elements as built. The A.S. Haley House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

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The dwelling is sited very close to the street on a well-maintained lawn. A low, wood, picket fence divides the front yard from the back yard. Access to the back yard is provided via a gate on the east side of the house. To the north east of the dwelling is a small, square, asymmetrical roof shed with vertical wood board siding (*non-contributing*). To the north of the dwelling is a round above ground pool. Also to the north of the dwelling is a one-story, summer kitchen clad in wood siding and an asphalt shingle roof (*contributing*). A sidewalk connects the dwelling to the small pink building to the east (included in the description for 9562 Highland Street) (Photo 40). It is unclear how this structure relates to the current day dwelling. To the west of the dwelling, close to the road is a one-story, hipped roof, square, three-bay gas station/store dating to the early 20th century. The south (front) elevation has two 15-light store windows with a 15-light wood door between (*contributing*). This building is clad in wood clapboard.

**17. 9556 Highland Street (George E. Wills, 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 12
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen/shed)
1 non-contributing building (guest house)**

The George E. Wills House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in a vernacular style with a Victorian-style porch, and major additions. The building, rectangular in plan, has a side-gable roof with an external, brick chimney at the east gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a wooden box cornice with returns at each gable end. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of three bays (W-D-W) and the fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical. A one-story, shed roof porch spans the full length of the south elevation. Seven turned wood posts support the roof. A fretwork balustrade spans the space between posts, and spindle work spandrels adorn the top of the post. The windows are vinyl 1/1, double-hung, sash with aluminum storm windows. A 2-light, paneled door with Italianate carving is in the central bay. The historic core is clad in wood siding. The most notable feature of the dwelling is the large five-bay addition to the west of the main core. This two-story, cross gable addition dwarfs the main core, and is clad in vinyl siding. An identical full-span shed roof porch is on this addition. The main core has a one-story raised metal seam flat roof addition and a one-story saltbox roof addition to the north. The five-bay addition has an L-shaped, gable roof addition to its north. All of the additions are clad in the same vinyl siding as the main block. The George E. Wills House was built c.1846 and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited very close to the street on a well-maintained lawn with a heavily wooded backyard. To the north of the dwelling is a one-story, asphalt shingle front gable roofed, clapboard sided guesthouse (*non-contributing*). Directly to the left of the guesthouse is a one-story square, gable-roofed, clapboard sided shed/summer kitchen that matches the guesthouse (*contributing*).

**18. 9550 Highland Street (Mauricetown Academy, 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Photo 42)
Block 184/Lot 13**

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1 contributing building

The Mauricetown Academy is a two-story, wood-framed building built in the Greek Revival style, with hints of Italianate detailing. The rectangular-shaped building has a front-gable roof with a full return, wood, box cornice. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features exposed rafter tails. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of three bays (window-door-window) with regular and symmetrical fenestration. A wood, two-panel, double door fills the central bay and is set within a heavy wood surround. The surround is comprised of two square pilasters and a dentilated pediment. The windows on the elevation are all replacement, vinyl, 6/6, double-hung, sash with wide wood trim surrounds and operational shutters (paneled on the first floor and louvered on the second floor). The building is clad in wood clapboards. There is a one-story shed roof, concrete block addition on the north elevation. The building is set back from the street on a maintained heavily wooded lot. To the west is a small parking lot.

The Mauricetown Academy was built c.1860. It appears on the 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County (Historic Figure 2) as a rectangular, three-bay building with a front gable roof, much as it remains today. With the exception of the one-story addition and the new vinyl windows, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

19. 9544 Highland Street (D.B. Haley House, 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County) Block 184/Lot 14

1 contributing building (dwelling)

3 non-contributing buildings (shed, shed, car port)

The D.B. Haley House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in a vernacular style. The L-shaped building has a side-gable roof with one internal, corbeled brick, capped, chimney on the east gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a vinyl box cornice with partial returns. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of four bays. A full-span, enclosed shed-roof porch with reflective Plexiglas windows obscures the first floor fenestration. The porch is clad in vinyl shingle siding. The windows visible on the second floor are vinyl, 1/1, double-hung, sash with vinyl trim. To the north is a two-story rear ell with an interior gable end chimney. A one-story front gable addition surrounds the rear-ell. The current main entry is now located on the rear-ell, as evidenced by the wood door with central oval light. Both additions have asphalt shingle roofs and are clad in vinyl siding. The D.B. Haley House was built circa 1860. It has seen at least two periods of alteration, with the one-story addition reorienting the main entry into the dwelling. While the new porch obscures the first floor fenestration, the spacing of the second floor windows suggests that this was once a double house. This, coupled with the change in entry, significantly altered the original layout of the dwelling. The dwelling retains few of its original architectural elements. The D.B. Haley House is a *contributing* property to the district.

The dwelling is placed close to the street on a maintained lot. The front and back yards are divided by a chain fence. To the north of the dwelling are three outbuildings (all *non-contributing*). The first is a large, rectangular, front-gable shed with a flat roof addition to its

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west elevation. The shed is clad in wood siding. To the west of the shed is rectangular corrugated metal open carport. Finally, to the west of the carport is a small, square, one-story gable front roof, wood-sided shed. All outbuildings appear to have been constructed in the second half of the 20th century.

**20. 9540 Highland Street (J. Brewster House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 15**

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (shed, garage)

The J. Brewster House is a two-story, wood-framed stack house. The rectangular-shaped building has a raised metal seam saltbox roof and a wood box cornice with partial returns. An internal, partially parged, brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of two bays (W-D) and is regularly and symmetrically fenestrated. A front gable roof stoop with an arched underside, supported by two turned wood posts shelters the second bay on the main block. The windows are vinyl, 6/6, double-hung, sash with wide, plain wood trim. The front door is an ornate wood half-paneled one-light, with a wood stick style storm door. The exterior of the building is covered with wood clapboards and wood corner boards. The east elevation has two, one-story additions. The first is a shed-roof enclosed porch. The second is a hipped roof addition to the north of the porch. Both additions, constructed in early to mid-20th century, are clad in the same wood clapboard as the main block. The J. Brewster House was built c.1870. It has seen at least two periods of alteration post construction, both resulting in new one-story additions. With the exceptions of the one-story additions, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is placed close to the street. A tall wood privacy fence separates the front and back yards, and a crushed stone parking area is located to the southeast of the dwelling. To the north of the dwelling are two outbuildings (both *non-contributing*). The first is a one-story, front gable shed clad in wood and asphalt shingles. The second is a one-story concrete block garage with asphalt shingle roof.

**21. 9536 Highland Street (D. Wills, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Historic Photo 13 and Photo 41)**

Block 184/Lot 16

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The D. Wills House is a two-story, vernacular Victorian-style dwelling with Italianate details. The square-shaped dwelling has a side-gable roof with one internal, corbeled-brick chimney on the east gable end. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and features a wood box cornice with partial returns and Italianate brackets. The southern (front) elevation is comprised of five bays (W-W-D-W-W). A full-span Victorian style, flat roof, porch covers all five bays. The porch is supported by six square posts with spandrels between each post, which form round arches. The roofline of the porch has the same Italianate brackets as the house. The windows on the first

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floor are large, wood, 4/4, double hung, sash with wood surrounds. The second floor windows are smaller, wood, 6/6, double-hung, sash with wood surrounds. A wood, 2-panel door with stained glass and 3-light transom is located in the center bay. The house has two additions, both on to the north elevation. The first is a two-story gable roof ell with a brick chimney at the north gable end. The second is a two-story flat roof block. The entire dwelling is clad in wood clapboard with wood corner boards. The D. Wills House was built c.1865. It has experienced at least two periods of alteration. It is unclear if the dwelling was constructed with the rear ell as a single build. The Victorian porch appears to have been a later addition. The D. Wills House is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is placed to the street, and a brick sidewalk leads to the front porch. A row of boxwoods extends along the south elevation and divide the front and back yards. A one-story, gambrel roof, rectangular barn/shed (*non-contributing*) is located to the northwest of the dwelling. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and wood double doors provide access to the building.

**22. 9526 Highland Street (M. Bateman, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 184/Lot 17**

2 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)

1 contributing building (outhouse)

The M. Bateman House is a two-story, wood-framed, vernacular dwelling. The exterior walls are covered in pressed wood vertical siding with wide corner boards. The main block of the dwelling and the addition to the west rest on a parged foundation, while the addition to the east sits on a stone foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles with a large, white, pressed-wood frieze on the front elevation. The dwelling has two internal brick chimneys; one is located in the center of the ridgeline, while the second is located on a rear one-story addition. The front elevation, which faces south, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Two one-story additions flank the four-bay historic core to the east and west. Like the original dwelling, they are side-gabled with pressed wood vertical siding. The historic entrance is no longer located on the historic core, and now occupies the first bay on the east addition. The door is a replacement with a single light. The trim is plain wood with a moulded lintel. The windows on the main block of the dwelling are six-over-six double hung sash vinyl windows, while the two additions have eight-light, casement windows. The windows have plain trim with moulded lintels. A one-story, hipped-roof porch spans the width of the four-bay historic core. Four wood posts, square in cross-section, support the porch. A small cross-gable is present over the eastern most bay. The M. Bateman House was built circa 1830. Due to the extension expansion of the footprint of the house (most notably on the front elevation), the dwelling is considered a *non-contributing* property to the district.

The dwelling is sited close to Highland Street, on a flat grassy parcel. Landscaping obscures the front façade from the road. Two outbuildings are located on the property: a 20th century one-story, side-gabled shed (*non-contributing*), and a nineteenth-century front-gabled, wood-clapboard sided outhouse (*contributing*).

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23. 9520 Highland Street (No historic map, no historic name)

Block 184/Lot 18

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

9520 Highland Street is a two-story, wood-framed, three-bay vernacular dwelling, with architectural details associated with Colonial Revival style. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in vinyl clapboard. It is crowned with a side-gabled roof. The front elevation, which faces south, is three-bays wide with regular fenestration. The primary entrance to the residence occupies the center bay. The wooden door has nine lights with a metal storm door. The trim around the door is moulded vinyl. The windows around the dwelling are two-over-two, double-hung sash windows made from wood with vinyl trim and vinyl, non-operable shutters. A one-story porch covers the center bay with a shed roof supported by wooden posts and balusters. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear elevation of the main block, and a one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the first. The dwelling at 9520 Highland Street was built circa 1880. Although somewhat altered, the dwelling retains its original architectural character. The dwelling is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The building is sited on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to a wooded area to the north. Access to the building is from a flat, dirt driveway to the east of the dwelling. The parcel includes a one-story wood shed with a front-gabled roof, and sliding door (*non-contributing*).

24. 9516 Highland Street (No historic map, no historic name)

Block 184/Lot 19

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 9516 Highland Street is a two-story, frame dwelling with architectural details commonly associated with vernacular Victorian styles. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard. The roof's front gable and wing have box cornices and partial returns. The dwelling has two chimneys: the first is a brick chimney on the interior of the main block's east elevation, and the second is a parged concrete chimney on the east elevation. The front elevation, which faces south, is two bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the building occupies the left-most bay. The door is a hollow core with oval stained glass window and a metal storm door. The trim is plain wood with a vinyl lip. The first floor contains a picture window flanked by two, one-over-one, double-hung, sash, vinyl windows, with vinyl trim with vinyl, fixed shutters. The windows on the second and third floors are also one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows with non-operable shutters. A one-story porch spans the façade and extends to the west to form a carport. It has a shed roof supported by turned and square wooden columns, a wooden balustrade, and a wooden ramp. The house at 9516 Highland Street was built circa 1880. Despite 20th century

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fenestration and materials, the dwelling retains its original architectural character. The dwelling is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel with a few large deciduous trees, evergreen bushes, and a one-story, front-gable, pressed-wood shed with cupola (*non-contributing*). A flat, dirt driveway, accesses the shed, which is adjacent to the west elevation. The north edge of the parcel ends at a heavily wooded area.

25. 9512 Highland Street (No historic map, no historic name)
Block 184/Lot 20
3 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, workshop, shed)

The building at 9512 Highland Street is a one-story, minimal Ranch style dwelling. The exterior walls are sheathed in red brick veneer, and it rests on a parged foundation. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and is pierced with a center, interior brick chimney. The front elevation, which faces south, is three-bays wide with irregular fenestration. The dwelling's primary entrance occupies the right-most bay. The door contains a single light with a metal screen door and thin vinyl trim. The eastern most bay is a one-over-one, double-hung sash, wooden window with plain wood trim, and a cement sill. Two of these windows flank a picture window to form a triple window in the center bay. A porch is formed in the last bay, which is recessed and screened-in. The dwelling at 9512 Highland Street was built circa 1950 and is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to its construction date.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel set against a wooded area to the north. A flat, dirt driveway, which runs adjacent to the eastern elevation, accesses the main house. The property includes: a one-story craft shop with a side-gabled roof and porch; and a one-story, side-gabled shed with barn doors and pressed wood (both *non-contributing*).

26. 9508 Highland Street (W.T. Cobb House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Figure 18)
Block 184/Lot 21
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen)
2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The W.T. Cobb House is a two-story, frame dwelling with a Gothic-style center gable and an early-twentieth-century porch. The original block rests on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in vinyl clapboard. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles with a single brick chimney on the rear slope. The front elevation, which faces south, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the center bay with windows on either side. The door, six-panel metal, is protected by a vinyl storm door with pressed-wood trim. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows with wrapped metal trim and wooden trim underneath. A one-story porch with a hipped roof supported by four columns atop rusticated, concrete block, piers extends along the south elevation. Wooden balustrades connect the piers. There are several additions extending from the rear elevation, one of which

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extends east past the main block with a window on the south elevation. The W.T. Cobb House was built circa 1865. Save for 20th century materials, sheds, and additions, the dwelling retains its architectural integrity. The dwelling is in fair condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to a wooded area. The primary building is accessed by a dirt driveway, which runs adjacent to the western elevation. The parcel includes two one-story sheds with side-gable roofs and exterior, concrete chimneys (*non-contributing*), and a one-story, one-bay summer kitchen with a steeply pitched front gable roof (*contributing*). It is clad in asphalt shingle siding and the door on the west (front) elevation is missing.

27. 9502 Highland Street, (Samuel Cobb House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Historic Photo 7)

Block 184/Lot 23 and 23.01

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)

2 non-contributing structures (greenhouses)

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The Samuel Cobb House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural features associated with the Greek Revival style. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in wood clapboard. The front-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior brick chimney and a brick chimney on the rear (north) addition. The front elevation (south) is two bays wide (W-W) with irregular fenestration. The window in the western bay is a six-over-six, double-hung sash, vinyl window with plain wood trim and wood panel shutters. The window in the eastern bay is a double window comprised of a four-over-four, double-hung sash, wood and a four-over-four, double-hung sash, vinyl flanked by wood louvered shutters. The dwelling's primary entrance is on the east elevation. It is a wooden, Italianate, lancet door with panels surrounded by a plain wood trim. Several additions have been made to the house including: a one-story, shed-roof addition attached to the east elevation; a one-story, shed-roof addition attached to the north elevation; and a one-story, shed-roof addition attached to the west elevation. The Samuel Cobb house was built circa 1853. Save for the 20th century addition and windows, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements. The dwelling is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The property has associated outbuildings which include two metal-framed, greenhouses with plastic sheet walls (both *non-contributing*); a one-story, wood outhouse (*contributing*); a one-story, three-bay, wooden shed with a side-gable roof (*non-contributing*); a one-story, three-bay, wooden shed with a shed roof (*non-contributing*). The lot also includes a wooden picket fence.

28. 9086 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 184/Lot 24

4 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, shed, shed, garage)

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The building at 9086 Highland Street is a two-story, wood-framed, reproduction New England Saltbox style dwelling. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in wooden clapboard. The saltbox roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the west elevation. The front elevation, which faces south, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front door occupies the eastern most bay, and is a wooden, six-panel with a metal storm door and is surrounded by plain, wooden trim. The windows on the front elevation are six-over-six, double-hung, sashes with plain wood trim. A one-story addition with a front-gabled roof is attached to the rear elevation. The dwelling at 9086 Highland Street was built circa 1986 and is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to the recent construction date.

The outbuildings include a one-story, pressed-wood shed with a gambrel roof and barn doors; a one-story, pressed-wood shed with a saltbox roof and barn doors; and a one-story, pressed-wood, two-car garage with a side-gable roof and cupola (all *non-contributing*). The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassed lot adjacent to Highland Street.

29. 9080 Highland Street, (John Bowen House, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 184/ Lot 24.01

4 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse, shed, cabin)

1 non-contributing structure (arbor/trellis)

The building at 9080 Highland Street, referred to as the John Bowen House, is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with a saltbox design. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wood clapboards. The building has two brick chimneys, the first on the exterior of the east elevation and the second on the interior of the west gable. The front elevation (south) is five bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The primary door occupies the fourth bay from west, six-panel, metal with plain-wood trim protected by a metal screen storm door. A front-gabled hood without additional supports covers the door. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung, sash with plain-wood trim and metal storm windows. There are several additions to the original block: a one-story addition with a shed roof attached to the west elevation; a one-story segment with a shed roof off the first addition; and a one-story addition with a shed roof attached to the rear elevation. The John Bowen House was built in 1860, and retains significant architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, wooded parcel adjacent to Highland Street. It is accessed by a concrete driveway, which runs adjacent to the east elevation. The parcel includes six outbuildings: (1) a one-story, wood-framed outhouse with wood siding and front-gabled roof (*contributing*); (2) a one-story, wood-framed summer kitchen with a front-gabled roof and wood siding (*contributing*); (3) a wooden arbor/trellis; (4) a one-story, wood-framed shed with a front-gabled roof and wood siding (*contributing*); (5) an in-ground pool; and (6) a “sleepy hollow,” a one-story guest cabin with a front-gabled roof and wood siding (*contributing*).

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**30. 9074 Highland Street, (Captain David Bowen House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/ Lot 24.02
3 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed, shed/summer kitchen)
2 non-contributing buildings (cottage, outbuilding)**

The building at 9074 Highland Street, referred to as the Captain David Bowen House, is a two-story, wood-framed stack house, with later architectural details often associated with Colonial Revival styles. It rests on a foundation fronted with aluminum on the south elevation and vinyl on east elevation. The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding. The side-gabled roof, of various heights, has two chimneys: one interior, brick chimney on the gable of the main block, and one interior, brick chimney on the rear slope of the east addition. The front elevation of the main block, which faces south, is three-bays wide. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the center bay; the door is wooden with two vertical panels below a six-lights with wide, plain, wood trim and beaded lintel surrounding it. The windows are six-over-one, double-hung, sash vinyl windows with non-operable, vinyl, louvered shutters. Additions flank the main block. To the west is a one-story, two-bay addition with two two-over-two, double-hung, sash, wood windows. To the east is a two-story, one-bay addition with a double window composed of six-over-one, double-hung sash wood windows with non-operable, louvered, vinyl shutters. The building is sited on a wooded parcel adjacent to Highland Street. A flat, concrete driveway, which runs adjacent to the east elevation, and two concrete walkways, accesses it: one connecting the front door to the street and the other connecting the front door to the driveway. The Captain David Bowen House was built circa 1860. The dwelling retains its original architectural character, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The parcel also includes several outbuildings: a one-story, wood frame cottage with a front-gabled roof (*non-contributing*); a one-story, two-bay, wood-frame shed with a side-gabled roof and exposed rafter tails (*contributing*); a one-story, front-gabled, wood-framed outhouse (*contributing*); a one-story, front-gabled, concrete block outbuilding (*non-contributing*); and a one-story, one-bay, wood frame shed or summer kitchen with a front-gabled roof (*contributing*).

**31. 9070 Highland Street, (E. Lore House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 184/ Lot 24.03
3 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage, workshop)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The E. Lore House is a two-story, wood-framed, four-bay vernacular dwelling. It has a concrete foundation and its exterior walls are clad in wavy-edge, fiber cement, shingle siding. The cross-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features a wood box cornice and an interior brick chimney at the west gable end. The front elevation of the main block, which faces south, is divided into six bays (W-W-W-D-W-W). The middle three bays sheltered by an enclosed porch and are therefore not visible. The first and fifth bays are double-hung, wood, sash windows with flat wood trim and metal storm windows. The enclosed porch features a front-gable roof with

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wide eaves and a center metal-framed screen door on its front elevation. Flanking the door and spanning the porch's sidewalls are six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows with flat wood trim and metal storm windows. The E. Lore House was built circa 1876. Aside from the 20th century materials and the porch, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is set back about twenty feet on a lot facing Highland Street with four trees and a rounded arch trellis in the front yard. There is a small, stepped, wooden deck off the west elevation of the rear ell. The property has three outbuildings. West of the dwelling, there a large, one-story, three-bay garage with a side-gable roof (*contributing*). The garage is made of concrete blocks, with vertical tongue-and-groove wood boards on the upper half of the side and rear elevations. Its front and rear elevations feature double sliding wood doors in their center bay. The front doors feature a series of small triangular and rectangular lights over two panels. The rear doors feature twelve lights over four panels. The other bays and side elevations contain six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. Behind the dwelling, there is a side-gabled, wood-framed workshop featuring exposed rafter tails, vinyl siding imitating clapboard, and two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows (*contributing*). Farther back on the lot, there is a prefabricated, front-gambrel shed clad in vertical boards, with applied cross-bucks on the lower halves of its double doors (*non-contributing*).

32. 9071 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)
Block 186/Lot 1
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)
1 non-contributing building (garage)

9071 Highland Street is a two-story, wood-framed, three-bay vernacular dwelling, with a twentieth-century porch. Its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard, and it rests on a parged foundation. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with an exterior brick chimney attached to the rear elevation of the main block. The front elevation, which faces north, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary door, six-panel metal, occupies the center bay. The windows in the first and third bay are six-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl, windows with vinyl trim and metal storm covers. A one-story porch runs the full width of the front elevation with a front-gabled roof supported by two square columns and encased with wood balustrades. The dwelling has three additions: a one-story, shed roof screened in porch; a two-story, one-bay, front-gabled block; and a one-story addition that is visible from the road. The dwelling was built circa 1900. Save for the 20th century additions and fenestration changes, the dwelling retains its original architectural elements, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat parcel adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the house is mostly grass with the occasional deciduous tree. Access to the building is from a flat dirt driveway, which passes the east elevation. The driveway terminates at a front-gabled, one-story, one-bay garage with vinyl siding (*non-contributing*). The lot also includes a one-story, clapboard-sided, pyramidal-roof outhouse (*contributing*).

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33. 9077 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 186/Lot 2

4 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, 3 sheds)

9077 Highland Street is a one-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural details associated with the Ranch style. It rests on a parged foundation, and is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation (north) is five bays wide with asymmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary door, a wood, half-paneled, four-light, occupies the fourth bay. It is surrounded by thin vinyl trim and is protected by a metal storm door. The windows are aluminum, one-over-one, double-hung sash, windows in with aluminum trim and fixed, vinyl, louvered shutters; the windows in the first and fifth bays are doubled. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear (south) elevation. The dwelling was built around 1980 and is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to its recent construction date.

The house is sited on a flat parcel adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the house is lightly wooded. Access to the building is from a flat, dirt driveway, which extends along the east elevation and terminates at a metal, gambrel-roofed shed. The parcel also includes three 20th century sheds, one with a side-gable roof, and two metal sheds with a front-gabled roof (all *non-contributing*). A split-rail fence surrounds the lot.

34. 9081 Highland Street, (Jacob Shinn House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

(Photo 26)

Block 186/Lot 2.01

1 contributing building (dwelling)

The building at 9081 Highland Street, referred to as the Jacob Shinn House, is a two-story, wood-framed double dwelling. It rests on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wood clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior brick chimney on the rear roof slope. The front elevation (north) is five-bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. Wood, six-panel doors with moulded wood trim occupy the second and fourth bays. The windows, in the first, third, and fifth bays are wood, one-over-one, double-hung, sash with moulded wood trim. A one-story porch spans the center three bays. It is crowned by a hipped roof supported by three square, wooden columns. A one-story, shed-roof addition is attached to the rear elevation. The Jacob Shinn House was built circa 1856. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is placed on a flat lot adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the dwelling's grass yard is lightly wooded. Access to the building is from a flat gravel driveway, which extends along the western elevation.

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**35. 9087 Highland Street (J. Sharp House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Photo 27)**

Block 186/ Lot 3

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)

2 non-contributing buildings (commercial shop, pool house)

The J. Sharp House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural details often associated with vernacular Greek Revival and Italianate styles. It rests on a concrete block foundation, and wooden clapboards cover its exterior walls. The side-gabled roof on the original block has scrollwork brackets, a wide fascia and moulded cornices with partial returns. A brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the west elevation. The front elevation, which faces north, is five bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Windows are vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash with moulded wood trim. The primary entry into the dwelling occupies the center bay. The double, wood, Italianate doors comprised of moulded panels are surrounded with moulded-wood trim and are flanked by sidelights and transom. Double metal storm doors protect the nineteenth century main doors. A porch covers the center three bays. It is comprised of a flat roof with moulded cornice and scrollwork brackets, supported by angular columns with iron handrails. The building has several two-story additions attached to the rear elevation and four one-story rear additions. The J. Sharp House was built in 1870. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the Mauricetown Historic District.

The dwelling is located on a flat parcel—lightly wooded with deciduous trees—adjacent to Highland Street. The parcel also contains a two-story, wood-framed carriage house with vinyl siding and fascia (*contributing*); a one-story, frame pool house with vinyl siding (*non-contributing*); a pool; and a two-story, parged and vinyl-sided antique shop with concrete chimney and one-story addition to front (*non-contributing*). The main building is accessed by a flat, gravel driveway that curves in from Highland Street and terminates at the rear, garage addition. A wide, asphalt footpath runs straight from the Street to the front door, flanked by brick piers with lanterns by the road.

36. 9503 Highland Street (John Bailey House, no historic map)

Block 186/Lot 4

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The John Bailey House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in the foursquare style (Photo 9). It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wood clapboards. The hipped roof has three dormers, each with two lights and hipped roofs. The dwelling has two brick chimneys: one interior on the south elevation and one the exterior of the east elevation. The front elevation, which faces north, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The building's primary door—a wooden door with a multi-light window—is in the center bay. The door is protected by a metal storm door and opens onto a brick stoop. The two windows on the first floor and the three on the second floor are one-over-one, double-hung sash, wooden

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windows with plain wood trim. They are all flanked by fixed, vinyl, louvered shutters. Two single story additions are attached to the west and north elevations. The John Bailey House was built circa 1910. With the exception of the 20th century additions, the remainder of the dwelling retains its original architectural integrity, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The lot also includes a one-story, two-car garage with wood siding and a gable front (*contributing*); a one-story, side-gable frame equipment shed (*non-contributing*). A metal fence surrounds the lot.

37. 9507 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)
Block 186/Lot 4.01
2 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, shed)

The dwelling at 9507 Highland Street is a one-story, wood-framed, Ranch-style dwelling. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard. It has a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The front elevation, which faces north, is seven-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary door, a metal door with vinyl trim, occupies the center bay. The door is flanked by three windows on both sides, 12-light fixed and 15-light fixed vinyl windows with fixed, paneled shutters in vinyl. A one-story porch runs the length of three bays on the front elevation formed by an extension of the roof supported by square, vinyl columns and encased by vinyl balustrades. The original dwelling has a one-story, gable rear addition attached to the south elevation. The building is sited on a large, flat, and grassy parcel with a large set-back from Highland Street. The dwelling was built around 1990 and is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to its recent construction date.

Access to the building is from a flat, concrete driveway, which extends along the east elevation that terminates at a front-gambrel, pressed wood, one-story shed in rear (*non-contributing*).

38. 9513 Highland Street (E. Shropshire House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map)
Block 186/Lot 5
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

The building at 9513 Highland Street is a two-story dwelling with architectural details often associated with vernacular Victorian styles. It rests on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof has moulded cornices with brackets, a wide fascia, and partial returns. The roof is pierced by interior brick chimneys, the first between the first and second bays and the second between the third and fourth bays. There is an additional brick chimney on the rear elevation of a two-story addition. The front elevation, which faces north, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the center bay. It is a wooden door with two vertical panels and eight-light glass surrounded by plain wood trim and side-lights. The door opens onto a porch with a hipped roof supported by square, wooden columns connected by wooden balustrade and up-brace scroll work. The windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with wrapped

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aluminum trim and metal storm windows. A two-story addition extends from half of the south elevation with a flat roof and thick cornice that extends from the side-gable's partial return. A secondary one-story addition extends from the first addition. The other half of the south elevation has a single-story addition extending from the south elevation. The E. Shropshire House was built circa 1860. Except for the 20th century additions and fenestration changes, the dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel off of Highland Street. It is accessed by a dirt driveway, which runs adjacent to the east elevation and terminates at a one-story, wood-framed garage with a metal roof (*contributing*).

**39. 9521 Highland Street (H. Holmes House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 186/Lot 6
1 contributing building (dwelling)**

The building at 9521 Highland Street is a two-story frame dwelling built with architectural details associated with the Italianate style. It has a side-hall plan and rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with recent pressed wood. The side-gabled roof has wide fascia and is pierced by one chimney, which is made of bricks and located on the interior of the east elevation. The front elevation, which faces north, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The building's primary door is in the right-most bay. It is a wooden, Italianate door with carved panels surrounded by metal-wrapped trim with side lights and transom. The windows on both floors of the front elevation are two-over-two, double-hung sash windows in wood and trimmed with wrapped metal. They are covered with metal storm windows. A one-story porch runs the length of the front elevation with a shed roof supported by four carved, square, wood columns. There are several recent additions, although none are visible from the street. These include a two-story rear addition and a one-story addition with a hipped roof. The H. Holmes House was built around 1870. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

**40. 9527 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)
Block 186/Lot 7
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen)**

The building at 9527 Highland Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with decorative elements drawing on the Gothic Revival and other Victorian styles. It rests on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The cross-gabled roof has an extended frieze and brackets, and it is pierced by one, interior, brick chimney on the west gable end. The front elevation (north) is five-bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The front door, a carved Italianate wood door set beneath an arch, is located in the center bay. It is surrounded by aluminum trim and has a wooden transom. The windows on the first floor are two-over-two, double-hung sashes, and the four windows on the second floor are six-over-six, double-hung sashes. A single-story porch extends across the entire front elevation, supported by six columns connected by wooden tracery. A two-story, rear-gable addition and a one-story, shed-roofed

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addition are attached to the east elevation. This dwelling was built circa 1880 and retains architectural integrity, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

A one-story, wood-framed summer kitchen with clapboard siding sits behind the house (*contributing*). The landscaping is overgrown and the lot is surrounded by a white picket fence.

41. 9529 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 187/Lot 1

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)

The dwelling at 9529 Highland Street is a one-story, wood-framed, Bungalow-style dwelling, in a form sometimes called a “workingman’s foursquare.” It rests on a concrete block foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wooden clapboard. Its hipped-roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by one interior, brick chimney on the downslope of the rear addition. Shed, paired window dormers project from the west and east slope, while a hipped roof dormer projects from the north roof slope. The front elevation, which faces north, is three bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling’s main door occupies the center bay and is wood with an oval light. It is trimmed in plain wood with a moulded lintel. The two windows on the front elevations, as well as those around the first-floor, are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sashes trimmed in plain wood with moulded lintels. A porch is formed by the extension of the roof and is supported by four round columns connected by a wooden balustrade. This dwelling was built circa 1915 and retains architectural integrity. It is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The lot includes a large carriage house with a hipped roof and dormers that match the house. The carriage house has double barn doors, rafter tails, and rests on a brick foundation (*contributing*). The lot includes several large evergreen trees and a multi-step path from the street to the house.

42. 9533 Highland Street (Captain Alfred Haley House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

Block 187/ Lot 2

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage, summer kitchen/storage)

The Captain Alfred Haley House is a one-story, wood-framed dwelling built with Gothic Revival elements. It sits on a parged foundation and is clad in wood clapboard siding. The front-gabled roof has a scrollwork fascia and exposed rafter tails that matches other details on the dwelling. One interior chimney, made of brick, pierces the roof near the rear elevation. The front elevation (north) is three-bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling’s main door is in the center bay. It is a double, wood, Italianate door with surrounded by set within a surround formed by sidelights, transom, and moulded wood trim. A hipped-roof porch supported by square wood columns and decorated with scroll work and braces shelters the center bay. Two bay windows flank the central door. Each is constructed of three, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash lancet window ornamented with brackets and plain wood trim. The side elevations of the house are fenestrated with wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows flanked by functional, wood, paneled shutters. A one-story addition with a flat roof extends from the rear elevation. The

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Captain Alfred Haley House was built circa 1870. The second story was burned by a fire many years ago, and the subsequent renovation left the property with a Bungaloid form, perhaps reflective of early-20th century norms. The dwelling otherwise retains architectural integrity, is in good condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

Three outbuildings sit on the plot: a one-story, wood-framed, front-gabled garage with early, hinged garage doors (*contributing*); a one-story, framed, Italianate-style summer kitchen with a bracketed flat roof, which is attached to a one-story, cinder block storage building (*contributing*). All are surrounded by a white picket fence.

43. 9537 Highland Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 187/Lot 3

1 contributing building (summer kitchen)

1 non-contributing building (dwelling)

The building at 9537 Highland Street is a newly-built, one-story dwelling, with an “L” shaped footprint. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard. The building has a complex roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main portion of the roof employs a cross-gabled configuration with the front-gable portion featuring an additional, smaller front gable extending from the western slope which covers the extended portion of the building. A hipped roof covers the front porch, which is attached to the east elevation of this extended segment. The hipped roof cuts through the base of the small front gable. The front elevation, which faces north, is two-bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The first bay contains double, vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows; the second bay contains a bay window comprised of a vinyl sixteen-light, fixed clanked by two, vinyl, four-over-four, double-hung sash, windows. The space below the window is sheathed in vinyl that mimics wood panel and is ornamented with brackets. The porch has wood flooring, vinyl column and vinyl balustrades. A two-bay, one-story, gabled roof addition to the east contains a garage door and a vinyl, paneled door that serves as the entry into the house. The dwelling was built 2014. It is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to its recent construction date.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy plot adjacent to Highland Street. Toward the southern edge of the parcel is a one-story summer kitchen sheathed in clapboards with a front-gable roof (*contributing*). The house is accessed by a concrete driveway off of Highland Street, which terminates at the attached garage.

44. 9543 Highland Street (J. Milton Compton House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

Block 187/Block 4

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 contributing structure (gazebo)

The J. Milton Compton House, is a two-story dwelling with architectural details associated with the Gothic Revival style. It rests on a parged stone foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed

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in wooden clapboard. The roof has a front-gable and rear, side-gable wing and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Front-gabled dormers pierce the east and west roof slopes. Two interior brick chimneys extend through the roof, one on the front-gable and one on rear wing. The front elevation, which faces north, is three-bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. In the left-most bay is a two-over-two, double-hung sash window made of wood with plain wood trim and operable wooden, paneled shutters. The center bay has an intricate bay window with a wide cornice and hipped roof, brackets, and panels below the window. The center section has an arched-double-lancet window flanked by single-hung lancet-shaped windows. The final window, in the western most bay, is a wood, five-over-two, double-hung sash window with wood trim and operable, wood, paneled shutters. The dwelling has a side porch attached to the western elevation with a flat roof supported by square columns and scroll-work bracing. The primary entrance to the dwelling is in the first bay of the west elevation; it is a wood, Italianate door with moulded wood trim and transom. The J. Milton Compton House was built in 1870. The dwelling retains integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, wooded parcel adjacent to Highland Street. It also contains a one-story, frame outhouse with a gable-front roof and an elaborate, Victorian, wooden gazebo (both *contributing*).

**45. 9551 Highland Street (C. Bacon Rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 187/Lot 5**

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 9551 Highland Street is a two-story, frame, double dwelling built with details characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. This dwelling rests on a parged stone foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with clapboard with corner boards. The saltbox roof is pierced in the center by an interior, brick chimney. The front elevation, which faces north, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The main doors into the two dwellings occupy the center two bays. The door on the left is wood, 18-light, and the door on the right is paneled wood. The trim around the doors and all windows on the front elevation is flat wood. The two windows on the first floor and the four windows on the second floor are vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung, sash. A single-story, hipped roof porch spans the center two bays and is supported by turned wood columns. There are several additions to the original building, although they are obscured from the street. A two-story block is appended to the rear elevation. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the east elevation, and a one-story addition with a shed roof attached to the south elevation. This Charles Bacon rental house was built circa 1860. It retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is placed on a flat parcel adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the house is lightly wooded with deciduous trees. Access to the building is from a flat, dirt driveway, which passes the east elevation. The driveway terminates at a pressed wood shed with a gambrel roof (*non-contributing*). The lot is minimally landscaped.

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46. 9555 Highland Street (Charles Bacon Rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 187/Lots 6 and 7

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The Charles Bacon Rental House is a two-story, wood-framed, double dwelling with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival decorative elements. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingles. The saltbox roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a center parged chimney. The four-bay-wide façade, which faces north, has two doors on the eastern and western most bays. The door in the first bay has stained glass window over a wood panel. The door in the fourth bay is made from wood with a light over panels. Both are protected by metal storm doors. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with plain wood trim. The windows on the west half have louvered, vinyl, fixed shutters. A one-story porch with hipped roof wraps around the east elevation and is supported by wooden columns with fretwork and brackets. A 20th century, one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear elevation and extends on both sides; a window and a double window on the east elevations of this addition can be seen from the street. The Charles Bacon Rental House was built circa 1860 and retains architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat parcel adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the house is mostly grass with the occasional deciduous tree. Access to the building is from a flat dirt driveway, which passes the west elevation. The driveway terminates at a one-story frame shed with a side gable and cupola, and another one-story shed occupies the lot (both are *non-contributing*).

47. 9557 Highland Street (Charles Bacon Rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 187/Lot 8

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The Charles Bacon rental building at 9557 Highland Street is a two-story, frame, vernacular double dwelling. It sits on a parged stone foundation, and its external walls are sheathed in wooden clapboard. The saltbox roof is pierced by two central brick chimneys. The front elevation, which faces north, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Two wood doors into each half occupy the first and fourth bays. They are both wood, ten-light with plain wood trim and are protected by metal storm doors. Both doors open onto wooden steps. The windows in the second and third bays, and those around the building, are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with flat, wooden trim. The Charles Bacon rental building at 9557 Highland Street was built circa 1860 and retains its original architectural elements as built. The dwelling is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

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The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Highland Street and Bacon Street. In the rear yard is a one-story metal carport, and a three-bay, one-story, shed-roof shed (both *non-contributing*). It is accessed by a flat, dirt driveway that runs adjacent to the west elevation.

48. 9561 Highland Street (No historic map, no historic name).

(Photo 28)

Block 188/Lot 1

1 non-contributing building (dwelling)

The building at 9561 Highland Street is a one-story, wood-framed, Ranch-style dwelling. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The shallow, side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front elevation (north) is three-bays wide with irregular fenestration. The dwelling's primary entrance occupies the central bay. It is a hollow door with a metal storm door and vinyl trim that opens onto a small, concrete stoop. The window in the east bay is a double, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, with vinyl trim and non-operable, louvered shutters. A triple window occupies the westernmost bay. It is comprised of two, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash, windows flanking a picture window. All are trimmed in vinyl and surrounded by non-operable, louvered shutters. The building is sited on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Highland Street and Bacon Street. A narrow, concrete footpath that connects the front door to Highland Street accesses it. The dwelling at 9561 Highland Street was built circa 1940 and retains its architectural integrity. The dwelling is in good condition, but it is *non-contributing* due to its recent construction date.

49. 9565 Highland Street (Charles Bacon rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 188/Lot 2

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 9565 Highland Street is a two-story, three-bay vernacular dwelling with a side-hall plan. It sits on a stone foundation, and the exterior walls are primarily covered with wood clapboard. The side-gabled roof has two interior-end, brick chimneys and a front-gabled dormer on west slope. The front elevation, which faces east, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Unlike other exterior walls, this elevation has the original wooden shingles. The front entrance occupies the center bay and is flanked by two windows. The door has four horizontal panels and is constructed of wood. It is trimmed in moulded wood with a three-light transom above. The shingles near the door are discolored, evidence that shutters used to hang on both sides. The windows are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash with moulded-wood trim and paneled, wooden shutters. The dwelling has several additions, which are not visible when facing the original façade from Second Street. These include a two-story block attached to the west elevation of original block, a one-story addition with a hipped roof attached to the south side of the house, and a walkway connecting these additions to a one-story garage with a front-gabled roof. The dwelling was built in 1840. Aside from the extensive additions

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attached to the rear of the main block, the dwelling retains its architectural elements as built. It is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Highland Street and Second Street. It is accessed by a wide, concrete driveway from Highland Street, which terminates in a 20th century, attached garage. A walkway also connects a door on the north elevation to Highland Street. In the rear yard is a one-story 20th century metal shed (*non-contributing*).

50. 9567 Highland Street (Charles Bacon, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 189/Lot 1

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house, outhouse)

The Charles Bacon House is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling built in the Gothic Revival Style. The gable-and-wing plan building sits on a parged stone foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in wood clapboards with milled wood corner boards. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features an interior brick chimney at the west gable end and a moulded wood cornice featuring Victorian wood brackets and partial returns. The front elevation faces north and is divided into four bays (W-W-D-Bay W), with the west two bays on the front-facing gable and the east two bays on the wing. The west two bays contain two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows with metal storm windows, moulded wood trim and operable, wood panel shutters. The door to their right is a carved, wood-panel, double door protected by wood, double storm doors. The door is flanked by wood pilasters and surmounted by a moulded wood lintel, and a transom. A porch, with a flat roof sheathed in standing seam metal, spans the doorway, and is supported by square wood columns, with wood scrollwork brackets between the columns, and wood brackets at the cornice. The rightmost bay contains a one-story, three-part bay window with a rounded arch, three-over-two double-hung wood sash in the center, flanked by double-hung wood sash lancet windows. The windows in the bay are trimmed with flat wood, and the center window's trim features a keystone. The roof of the bay window is connected to the porch roof and, like the porch roof, is covered in standing seam metal with wood cornice brackets. The building features three rear additions; a two-story flat roof block, a one-story gable ell attached to the rear of the flat roof addition, and a screened-in porch to the west of the flat roof addition. The Charles Bacon House was built c.1870. The dwelling retains architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a large corner lot with a front and side lawns and foundation shrubbery. The property also contains two outbuildings with matching exterior features: a pyramid roof outhouse and a one-story, cross-gabled carriage house with wood cornice brackets (both *contributing*).

51. Highland Street (Mauricetown Riverfront Park Wildlife Observation Deck) (former Highland Street Bridge)

Commercial Township

1 contributing structure (bridge remnant)

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The Mauricetown Riverfront Park Wildlife Observation Deck is the first segment of an iron Pratt half-hip truss bridge. The deck is comprised of the bridge's inclined end posts, overhead portal bracing, the first portal struts, top lateral bracing, and counter-braces extending from the portal bracing, assembled using pin connectors. A low, metal, railing surrounds the deck on the north, west and south elevations. The floor of the deck is covered in wide wooden planks. Two wooden steps and a landing on the west elevation lead to the deck floor. A cast metal sign is affixed to the portal bracing. The bridge was built in 1888 by Dean & Westbrook-Bridge Engineers and Contractors, based in New York. The sign affixed to the portal bracing suggests that a committee comprised of A. Harris, B.B. Elwell, T. Hand, J.B. Anderson, and T.S. Shaw participated in some way with the design selection or financing of the structure. In 2003, the remaining portion of the bridge was restored and became an observation deck. Although much of the bridge is no longer extant, the remaining bay retains all of its structural components and materials. The Mauricetown Riverfront Park Wildlife Observation Area is considered a *contributing* resource to the district. The observation deck is located at the head of Highland Street on bank of the Maurice River. A paved parking lot is to the south of the deck, and to the north is a lot covered in brush.

Front Street

52. 1200 Front Street (No historic name, no historic map) Block 191/Lot 2 2 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed)

The dwelling at 1200 Front Street is a two-story, four-bay double house, featuring an elaborate Victorian cast-iron porch. The dwelling sits on a parged foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. Its side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features overhanging eaves. The roof is pierced by paired interior brick chimneys and two front-gabled dormers. The front elevation, which faces west, is four-bays wide. The doors for each dwelling occupy the center two bays. Both doors are wood, one-light, two paneled and with moulded wood trim. The two windows, like those on the second floor and those in the dormers, are vinyl, two-over-two, with moulded wood trim and louvered shutters. A single-story porch spans all four bays with wood flooring and a flat roof. The porch has ironwork supporting the roof and for handrails. The original block has several additions; a two-story, flat-roofed addition attached to the east elevation, a two-story, gable also attached to the rear elevation, a one-story, hipped-roof porch connects these two additions, and a large deck to the east. The double dwelling at 1200 Front Street was built around 1820. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a grassy parcel at the corner of Front Street and Highland Street. A view of the Maurice River can be seen from the rear yard of the lot. The lot also includes a one-story, side-gabled, cement-asbestos-sided shed with two wooden doors (*contributing*).

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**53. 1202 Front Street (No historic name, no historic map)
(Photo 21)**

Block 191/ Lots 3, 4 and 5

1 non-contributing building (dwelling)

1202 Front Street (Photo 21) is a two-story, Cape Cod style, frame dwelling. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, and is clad in wood clapboard. The main block has a gambrel-like roof with cross-gabled addition with a hip-on-gable. One wide, interior, brick, chimney extends from the ridgeline of the main block. The front elevation, which faces west, is five-bays wide with symmetrical and regular fenestration. The main entrance occupies the center bay and consists of four-light, and four panels with wood trim and wood, louvered shutters. The windows are, wood, twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash, with wood trim and operable wood, louvered, shutters. The main block has a two-story rear addition with a shed roof and a 20th century garage attached to the north elevation. The building is sited on a flat parcel, which has been largely covered with asphalt. The dwelling at 1202 Front Street was built circa 1970. Due to the recent construction date, it is a *non-contributing* property in the historic district.

54. 1208 Front Street (The Sharp-Mickle House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Figures 1 and 2, Historic Photo 10)

Block 191/ Lot 6

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The Sharp-Mickle House (Photo 4; figures 1 and 2), is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural features often associated with the vernacular Gothic Revival style. It rests on a parged brick and stone foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wooden clapboard. A brick chimney rises just behind the ridge of the front gable. The front elevation (west) is four bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance occupies the second bay from north and windows occupy the other three. The door is half-glass and half-wood and is protected by a wooden storm door. Above the front door is a rectangular transom with a stained glass window featuring a flower motif. The first bay from left contains a bay window with three fixed picture windows; the center pane has four lights. The third-from-north bay contains an elongated window with wooden, louvered shutters. The southernmost bay still contains a decorative bay window that operated as a storefront window, evidence from its use as a grocery store in the late 19th century. Each of the curved, double-hung windows that flank the center picture window are topped with keystones and triangular wooden insets below the frieze. The bay window is crowned by a hipped, standing-seam metal, roof. The two windows on the north of the front entrance are two-over-two, double-hung sashes with wooden, louvered shutters. An elaborate, one-story, porch spans the front elevation; it has a hipped, metal roof with a pronounced cornice supported by six square columns. The porch frieze is decorated with smaller scroll-sawn brackets, which are elsewhere on the house exterior. Along the northern edge of the porch, spanning between paired columns, is a delicate piece of iron fence which features rosettes and finials. The Sharp-Mickle House was built in 1830. The dwelling retains its

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architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River and surrounded by a wooden fence. The parcel also contains a one-story, wood-framed, front-gabled outhouse (*contributing*) and asymmetrical, one-story, pressed-wood shed (*non-contributing*).

55. 1212-1214 Front Street, (Ichabod Compton House (1812) and Captain Alonzo Bacon House (1883), (1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Photo 34)

Block 191/Lots 7 and 8

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse, shed)

The Ichabod Compton House (1812) and “Captain Alonzo Bacon House” (1883) is a three-story dwelling with a compendium of historic additions, largely built in the Second Empire style. The original block is a double dwelling, which rests on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with stucco. The roof is a fancy-butt mansard with brackets and a carved frieze. Front-gabled dormers with decorative tracery and elongated, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows circle the building—three on the east and west elevations and two on the north and south elevations. The center dormer on the east and west elevations have double windows under a single gable. The front elevation, which faces west, is six bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. Doors occupy the two center bays; the door in the third bay has one large light and is protected by a metal storm door; the door in the fourth bay has two panels below a large light and is protected by a wooden storm door. Both are trimmed in moulded wood. The four windows on the first floor are wood, two-over-two-over-two, double-hung sash with wood, louvered shutters. The six windows on the second floor are wood, two-over-two, double, hung sash windows with louvered shutters. A single-story, Italianate porch spans all six bays of the front elevation. The flat roof is decorated by an incised cornice and decorative tracery, and it is supported by five, square wooden columns. The dwelling has a two story rear addition attached to the south elevation, which was subsequently been added on to. The two-story addition has highly ornate porches on both of its east and west elevations, creating the effect of three facades. Although the windows and shutters are the same around the original and addition, the porches vary in design, balustrades, and style. The dwelling was built in 1812 with the mansard roof probably added about 1875. The dwelling retains architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a flat dirt driveway, which passes the north elevation. The driveway terminates at a wooden carport. There are two additional buildings on the property: a hipped-roof, double outhouse and a one-story, one-bay frame shed (both *contributing*). The lot is fronted by a detailed, squat, metal fence.

56. 1216 Front Street (D. Haley House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 191/Lot 9

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Name of Property

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1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

1216 Front Street is a side-gabled, five-bay, two-story, wood-framed vernacular dwelling with Victorian detailing. It has a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl shingles. The side-gabled roof is pierced by interior, paired, gabled chimneys in brick. The front elevation, which faces west, is five-bays wide with symmetrical and regular fenestration. The primary entrance to the building occupies the center bay. The entire façade is spanned by a one-story porch with scroll-sawn columns and brackets. The door is wood, six-panel with a metal storm door and aluminum-wrapped trim. The four windows are vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sashes with aluminum-wrapped trim. They are flanked by fixed, vinyl, louvered shutters. The original block has two additions: a two-bay, two-story block is attached to the rear elevation and a one-story, shed-roofed block is attached to the east elevation. The dwelling was built circa 1850 and retains architectural integrity, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is located on a flat, grassy plot bound by Front Street and the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a flat, asphalt driveway, which passes the north elevation. The driveway terminates at two gambrel-roof, 20th century sheds (*non-contributing*).

57. 1220 Front Street, (Seth Bowen House, 1862 Beers Atlas of Cumberland County)

Block 191/Lot 12

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen)

The Seth Bowen House is a two-story, four-bay, vernacular dwelling (possibly a former double house), with later Colonial Revival detailing. It has a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and a box cornice. A brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the north elevation and a second brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the south elevation. The front elevation, which faces west, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance is located in the third bay from the north. The wood panel door is flanked by fluted pilasters and is protected by a wooden storm door. The three windows on the first floor and the four windows on the second floor of the façade are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. There are two additions to the original block. The first is an early, two-story block. The second resembles an attached summer kitchen, a one-story, gable block extending north from the core of the building. This addition is visible from the street and has two windows on the west elevation resembling those on the main block. The Seth Bowen House was built in 1820. The dwelling retains architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat parcel of land bounded by Front Street, Noble Street, and the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a narrow stone walkway extending Noble Street to the rear entry. The lot includes a one-story, gabled-front summer kitchen (*contributing*) and a rear garden surrounded by a short, wooden fence.

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58. 1224 Front Street (Mrs. M. Howell House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 192/Lot 1

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 1224 Front Street is a one-story, wood-framed, Saltbox-style stack house, clad in vinyl siding with a brick foundation. The saltbox roof has vinyl cornices, and an interior, brick chimney rises from the center of the rear roof slope. The front elevation of the original block, which faces west, is two-bays wide with regular fenestration. The dwelling's entrance occupies the southernmost bay; and consists of a wood, three-light, two-panel door, protected by a metal storm door. The window is of the wood six-over-six, double-hung sash type, with metal trim and non-operative plank shutters. A one-story porch extends the width of the original façade with a shed roof supported by square, wooden, decorated columns and surrounded by a wooden screen. A one bay, two-story addition with a flat roof is attached to the original block's south elevation. The windows on this addition are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with metal trim and non-operable plank shutters. The dwelling at 1224 Front Street was built circa 1840. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Front Street and Noble Street. A gabled-shed with double doors sits on the southeast corner of the lot (*non-contributing*).

59. 1226 Front Street (J.W. Vanaman House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Photo 24)

Block 192/Lot 3

1 contributing building (dwelling)

The J.W. Vanaman House is a two-story, two-bay, wood-framed, Saltbox-style stack house. It has a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with horizontal, wooden weatherboard. The saltbox roof has asphalt shingles; moulded, wooden dental cornices with brackets; and partial returns on both sides. There is one chimney, which is located on the center interior of the rear elevation. The front elevation is two-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary door, which is located in the northernmost bay, is wood, with two vertical panels. The door is surrounded by thick, flat, wooden moulding and is surmounted by a three-light transom. The first floor window and the two windows on the second story are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. They are surrounded by wooden mouldings. A single-story porch spans the front elevation. It has a concrete floor and a hipped roof supported by detailed ironwork. There is one addition at the rear of the original structure. The house is sited on a located on a grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a flat dirt driveway, which passes the south elevation. The J.W. Vanaman House was built circa 1840. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

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**60. 1228 Front Street (J.E. Shropshire, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 192/Lot 004
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

1228 Front Street is a two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling with Victorian detailing. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front elevation, which faces west, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the building occupies the third bay from the north and contains a wood, one-light, two-panel door with metal-wrapped trim and a wood, four-light, storm door. The windows around the dwelling are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash with metal wrapped wood trim protected by metal storm windows. A one-story porch spans the length of the front elevation, with a shallow-hipped roof supported by two square columns and two pilasters. The porch is enclosed with screens and is decorated with brackets and fretwork. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the rear elevation of the main block. The dwelling at 1228 Front Street was built circa 1840 and retains architectural integrity. It is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a flat, concrete walkway between the front door on the west elevation and Front Street. The parcel also includes a front-gabled, wooden outhouse with a vertical, wooden door (*contributing*), and a one story, side-gabled 20th century shed (*non-contributing*).

**61. 1230 Front Street, (E.C. Vanaman House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 192/Lot 5
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed)**

The E.C. Vanaman House, is a two-story, side-gabled, wood-framed vernacular dwelling. It sits on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior, brick chimney located at the center of south roof slope. The front elevation, which faces west, is three bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The building's primary door is located in the center bay, and is wood, one-light, two-panel and is protected by a metal, storm door. The door opens onto a single-bay brick stoop, which has a single-story, front-gabled cover supported by square, wooden columns and two built-in benches. The windows on the façade are vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash, trimmed in vinyl. There are two large additions, one in rear and one attached to the south elevation. The south addition, one-bay wide and one-and-a-half stories tall, is visible from the street. It has one window on the first floor and one window on the second floor, both of which resemble the windows on the main block. The E.C. Vanaman House was built in 1827. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

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The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. Access to the building is from a flat, asphalt driveway, which passes the south elevation. The front yard is bordered by a metal fence and has minimal shrubbery. There is a large, one-story, shed-roof frame shed in the rear yard (*contributing*).

**62. 1232 Front Street (Marine Railway, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
(Historic Photo 15 and Photo 25)**

Block 192/Lots 6, 6.01 and 6.02

2 contributing buildings (railway house, warehouse)

1 contributing site (railway)

1 contributing object (anchor)

2 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, machine shop)

The Mauricetown Marine Railway property consists of a marine railway (*contributing*), a railway house (*contributing*), a warehouse (*contributing*), a machine shop (*non-contributing*), a dwelling (*non-contributing*), and riverside docks and landings. The key historic feature of the complex is the marine railway, itself, which was present in the same location on historical maps in 1862 and 1876 (Historic Figures 2 and 3). The railway features inclined iron rails that rise from the river and enter a wide, earthen ditch or work pit, to accommodate vessels removed from the water and dry-docked for repair. The wench and chain system that pulled vessels up the railway from the water is operated from the Railway House, at the western end of the railway. The present wench and chain system was installed by the current owner to replace the previous mechanism.

The structural core of the Railway House, which is a one-story, wood-frame building, dates to around 1924. Evidence of this original construction period survives in the form of the structural wood framing, sections of early exterior bead board siding, a few windows, and a vernacular inscription of “1924” written into a poured concrete slab inside the building. The structure has clearly been altered and adapted significantly during its century of mechanical use, including alterations to door openings, the replacement of siding, and changes to the interior. The front section of the Railway House, nearest the water, was constructed in 1998 by the present owner. It features a lower-pitch roof and an open porch under its eastern half. An additional shed-roof porch, with a corrugated metal roof, extends south from the Railway House’s original block and the part of the 1998 addition.

The Machine Shop is the commercial focal point of the complex today. It was constructed circa 1985, and is a “flounder” style, shed-roofed, rectangular warehouse building used originally for sailboat construction, according to the current property owner. The building is clad in corrugated metal siding. The west elevation, nearest the street, features a tall, rolldown metal garage door. The longitudinal south elevation, which seems to have originally featured four large bays, retains one rolldown metal garage door, while the other three bays have been altered—filled and replaced with, in the first bay, a standard entry door, and in the fourth bay, a pair of wood, fixed-sash double windows.

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The Warehouse, which is located between the Machine Shop and the river, sits adjacent to the marine railway, and is a wood-framed structure likely dating to the early-twentieth century. It features circular-sawn framing members inside and vertical wood board siding on the exterior. The structure rests on brick piers. The current owner suggests that this was once the office for “the shipyard.” The interior walls and ceiling of at least one interior room is finished in white bead board, supporting this possibility.

The dwelling at 1232 Front Street is a one-story vernacular house. It sits on a concrete foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles and wood shingles. A side addition on the northeast side features vertical board siding on its front wall. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior brick chimneys rise next to either gable end. The front elevation, which faces northwest, is five bays wide with asymmetrical fenestration. The building’s primary door is located in the second bay from the left, underneath the porch on the side addition. It is a Victorian style door with an oval light. The door is protected by a metal storm door and trimmed in wood. The porch extends across the door and the leftmost window. It has a brick floor and is supported by square, wooden columns. From left to right, the windows on the front façade are a one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung sash window, a pair of four-light vinyl windows, a louvered window, and another pair of four-light, vinyl windows. The windows are trimmed in wood. A gabled rear addition features sliding glass doors on its southwest and rear elevations and a five-part bay window of single-light windows on its rear elevation, facing the river. The building is sited on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River and faces Front Street at a diagonal. Access to the building is from a flat, asphalt driveway leading diagonally from Front Street. There are several trees scattered across the parcel.

Also of note is the large, historic, iron ship anchor (*contributing*) that sits at the front of the marine railway property, near Front Street, adjacent to the driveway to the Machine Shop. Though its exact age is unknown, the anchor appears to be of older vintage and is in good condition. It currently serves as landscape decoration.

The marine railway complex at 1232 Front Street was built circa 1830. Due to its long role in one of Mauricetown’s key industries, and its continued use for maritime vessel repair, the Mauricetown Marine Railway is highly significant. Though the complex has been altered over time, the marine railway remains in the exact location where it has operated for at least 155 years. It retains strong integrity in its location, its general design, its maritime setting, the feeling of a riparian industrial environment, and its association with surviving historic structures both on the property and throughout the village. It is therefore a key *contributing* property to the Mauricetown Historic District.

**63. 1233 Front Street (S. Compton House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 194/Lot 4
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)
3 non-contributing buildings (outbuilding, 2 sheds)**

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
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The building at 1233 Front Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling featuring later detailing that reflects Craftsman/American Foursquare influence. It sits on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with wood clapboard. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features deep eaves, and straight cut rafter tails. The roof is pierced by one chimney, which is made of brick and is located against the north elevation. The front elevation of the original block is three bays wide with symmetrical and regular fenestration. The primary door to the building is located in the southernmost bay and is wood, one-light, two-panel and is protected by a glass storm door. Moulded wooden pilasters with caps and entablatures flank the door. The two windows on the first floor and the three windows on the second are wood, one-over-one, double-hung-sash trimmed in moulded wood. An enclosed porch spans the first story of the original block with a hipped roof and screens between its square, wooden supports. There are several large additions, one of which, on the south of the main block, can be seen from the street. The dwelling on 1233 Front Street was built circa 1820 and retains architectural integrity. It is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy lot at the corner of South Street and Front Street. There are four outbuildings on the property, all of which are sheathed in deteriorated asphalt shingles. The first is a large, one-story, side-gabled, shed or guesthouse that sits on rear (west) of lot (*non-contributing*). It has a double-glass, 15-light door in the center of the front elevation, along with six-over-six grille windows. The roof extends to create a shallow porch with turned wood columns. There are two 20th century gambrel-roofed frame sheds (both *non-contributing*), and a gable-front frame outhouse (*contributing*). A wooden picket fence surrounds the property.

64. 1229 Front Street (Edward Compton House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

(Figures 7, 8, 10, and 11 and Photo 33)

Block 194/ Lot 3

3 contributing buildings (dwelling/museum, dwelling/museum, summer kitchen)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The Edward Compton House is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling featuring a side-hall plan and architectural elements associated with vernacular Italianate styles. It sits on a concrete foundation, and South Jersey white cedar shake clapboards sheath the exterior walls. The hipped roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt shingles with deep overhanging cornices and wide fascia. The front elevation, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the left-most bay. The double door is made of wood with arched and circular paneling, and it is trimmed with moulded wood trim and side lights. The two windows on the first floor are elongated, wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash with wooden trim and protected by wooden storm windows. Each is flanked by four-panel, wooden shutters. Concrete steps with iron railings lead to a full length, one-story, hipped-roof porch supported by four columns. Its overhanging roof is supported by intricate brackets and highly decorated cornice. The Edward Compton House was built in 1864. Although it was originally a dwelling, it now serves as the museum and headquarters of the Mauricetown Historical Society.

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The dwelling retains its architectural integrity after an extensive restoration, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The main house fronts east onto Front Street on .33 acres of land and is set behind an ornate, original iron fence that lines the edge of the property. The building is located on a flat, grassy parcel with several outbuildings. These include a frame, one-story summer kitchen (*contributing*), a shed (*non-contributing*), and the Abraham and Ann Hoy Stackhouse (*contributing*).

65. 1223 Front Street, (Captain Charles Sharp House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Photo 43)

Block 194/Lot 2

3 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed, outhouse)

The building at 1223 Front Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with an elaborate Victorian-era cast-iron porch. It sits on a parged stone foundation (parged brick under porch), and its exterior walls are covered with wood clapboard. The side-gabled roof has green asphalt shingles, partial returns, and thick, bracketed cornices. It is pierced by a brick chimney on the interior of the two-story, rear addition. Another brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the north-gable end. The front elevation, which faces east, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary entrance occupies the southernmost bay; the double-door in wood has two vertical panels and is covered by a wooden storm door. It is surrounded by wooden trim with wide, square edges, rectangular transom, and pediment. To the right of the door are two windows: six-over-six, double-hung sash with wooden trim. Similar windows are used throughout the house, but those on the first floor are flanked by operable, wooden, paneled shutters and those on the second floor have operable, louvered, wooden shutters. A single-story porch spans the front elevation; it has elaborate iron fretwork (grapes, leaves, birds) between the hipped roof and a brick base, which is three-steps up. The original block has several flat-roof and shed-roof additions. A similar porch to that on the front elevation spans the south elevation of the rear, two-story addition. The Captain Charles Sharp House was built circa 1860. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity, is in fair condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Front Street and Noble Street. It is accessed by a concrete sidewalk, which connects the rear elevation to Noble Street. The dwelling is accompanied by two outbuildings: a one-story, clapboard shed with double garage doors and a pyramid-roof outhouse (both *contributing*).

66. 1215 Front Street (J. Compton Store, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 190/ Lot 7

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (garage, shed)

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1215 Front Street is a two-story, frame, vernacular dwelling, that somewhat resembles a foursquare in form. It rests on a parged foundation, and asbestos boards cover the exterior walls. The pyramidal roof has exposed rafter tails, moulded cornices, and asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is attached to the exterior of the south elevation of the main block. The front elevation of the main block, which faces east, is two bays wide with irregular fenestration. The front entrance occupies the northernmost bay and is a wood, six-panel door protected by a metal storm door. It is flanked by Greek-revival, fluted pilasters. The window in the left bay is a bay window comprised of two, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows flanking a fixed picture window wrapped metal trim and protected by a metal storm window. The door opens onto a one-story porch with a flat roof, square columns, and a concrete floor. A two-story addition is attached to the south elevation of the main block. Based on historic photographs, it appears this building at 1215 Front Street was likely first built circa 1860, though it was altered significantly during the early twentieth century. Still, the dwelling is in good condition, and retains its original size, form, and aesthetic (including exposed rafter tails), and is still a *contributing* property to the historic district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel with a one-story, vinyl-clad garage (*non-contributing*); a one-story, gable-front, metal shed (*non-contributing*); and a cyclone fence. It is accessed by a long, concrete driveway that passes the south elevation of the main building before expanding in front of the garage.

**67. 1213 Front Street (No historic name, no historic map)
(Photo 23)
Block 190/Lot 6
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The building at 1213 Front Street is a two-story dwelling, with a commercial storefront, incorporating subtle elements of Classical Revival design (Photo 23). It sits on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in vinyl. The front-gabled roof with partial cornice returns is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior brick chimney located in the center of the north wing roof. The front elevation, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular fenestration. The building's primary entrance is located in the center bay. It is a double, wooden door; each leaf contains one light and one panel. The doors are surmounted by a rectangular transom. The entry is flanked by prefabricated, wood, bay windows. Below the fixed panes are paneled wood. All other windows on the façade are two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with metal-wrapped trim. The original block has three additions: a two-story wing, a one-story shed roof to the south, and a one-story addition to the west. The building was built circa 1880 and was initially a commercial structure. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is located on a flat, grassy parcel between Front Street and Stable Lane. Access to the building is from a small, stone walkway that extends from the street to the front porch. The

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property also contains a one-story, frame, wood-covered shed and extensive landscaping (*non-contributing*).

68. 1211 Front Street, (Captain Isaac Peterson House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

(Figure 3 and Photo 6)

Block 190/ Lot 5

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)

1 contributing object (hitching post)

The Captain Isaac Peterson House (Photo 6, Figure 3) is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling with a side-hall plan and architectural details associated with an Italianate style. It sits on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, except for the east wall, which is sheathed in composite clapboard. The shallow hipped roof has moulded cornices, decorative brackets, and a wide fascia, as well as an interior brick chimney and center cupola. The cupola features double-arched windows within one central bay, as well as a heavy cornice supported by two brackets on either side of the window. The front elevation, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the southernmost bay and contains wood, paneled double doors with historic hardware. The entry is surrounded by moulded, wooden trim with full-height, five-panel sidelights. The two first-floor windows are wood, full-height, six-over-six, double-hung sash with wavy glass. They, and all other windows on the house, have wooden, louvered shutters. The three second-story windows are wood, six-over-six, double hung sash with louvered shutters and iron shutter dogs. The façade has a one-story full-length concrete porch with a hipped, slightly curved aluminum roof, supported by decorative columns and semi-circular brackets. The Captain Isaac Peterson House was built circa 1865 and retains architectural integrity. The dwelling is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource for the historic district.

The house is located on a flat, wooded parcel with a carriage house (*contributing*) in rear and a marble hitching column (*contributing*) in front.

69. 1209 Front Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 190/Lot 4

1 contributing building (barn)

2 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

The building at 1209 Front Street is a single-story, wood-framed Ranch house. It sits on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboard except for the front elevation, which has its original wood shingles. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two interior, paired-end chimneys and one interior, brick on rear elevation. The dwelling has one front-gabled dormer located on the east side; its window has been sealed with wood. The front elevation, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's primary door occupies the southernmost bay. It is wooden with four horizontal panels surmounted by a single-light transom and with moulded, wooden trim. The two

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windows on the first floor and the three windows on the second story are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sashes trimmed in moulded wood. First-floor shutters are paneled wood and the second floor windows are louvered wood. There are several additions connected to the original block: a two-story block is appended to the rear elevation; a one-story block with a hipped roof is appended to rear elevation a one-story shed roofed block is appended to the south side; a garage connector; and a one-story, front-gable garage. The dwelling was originally built circa 2000 and is a *non-contributing* property in the district due to its recent construction date.

The house is placed on a flat, grassy parcel surrounded by several outbuildings; a large, two-story, wood-framed, gambrel-roofed barn (*contributing*), and a roll-front garage (*non-contributing*). The property is accessed by a flat, wide driveway formed by small, white rocks.

70. 1207 Front Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 190/Lot 3

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (outbuilding)

The building at 1207 Front Street, formerly a fraternal meeting hall, is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed vernacular dwelling with hints of Italianate detailing. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboard. The front-gabled roof has a wide, ornamented cornice with brackets, which continues across all sides of the building without a break. An exterior concrete chimney adjoins the south elevation. The front elevation, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular fenestration. The primary door is set in a deep reveal in the center bay of the front elevation. The entry is a double, wood, paneled door with a stained-glass window transom. The trim is covered in vinyl. The door opens to a concrete stoop with three steps. The recess is surrounded by a wooden pediment with a surround wrapped in metal. The house was built circa 1880 and was initially an institutional building. It retains architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is located close to Front Street on a flat, grassy parcel. A one-story, front-gabled, wood-framed outbuilding sits at the rear of the southern side yard (*non-contributing*). The house is accessed by a gravel driveway, which extends between it and the outbuilding.

71. 1205 Front Street, (James Compton House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Figure 12)

Block 190/ Lot 2

1 contributing building (dwelling)

The James Compton House (Photo 3. Figure 12), is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling with architectural features associated with the Italianate style. It sits on a parged stone and concrete foundation pierced with single-light, casement windows. The exterior is clad in wood clapboard. The hipped-roof with projecting eaves, a molded cornice, and brackets crowns the house. Three brick chimneys rise from the center and the southeast and southwest corners of

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the building. The front elevation, which faces east, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The main entrance occupies the center bay; its double door are made of wood with raised panels, three sidelights and a four-pane transom. The windows are wood, four-over-four, double-hung sash with decorative wooden trim and iron shutter dogs. An elevated, single-story porch spans the space between the first and third bays with a flat roof supported by six square columns connected by iron balustrades. The porch is decorated with extended rafter tails and decorative bracing. The dwelling is located near Front Street on a flat, grassy parcel with large trees and shrubs in the rear yard. The house is accessed by a dirt driveway, which runs along the south elevation. The James Compton House was built between circa 1855 and retains architectural integrity. The dwelling is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

72. 1201 Front Street, (David Compton House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

(Figures 5 and 6 and Photo 35)

Block 190/ Lot 1

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (garage)

The David Compton House (Photo 3: Historic Photo 12; Figures 5 and 6), is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with Federal and Greek Revival architectural details. It rests on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in beaded wooden clapboards. The front elevation, which faces east, is five bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance occupies the center bay; the Federal style doorway has an eight-panel wooden door with fluted mouldings, a sunburst fanlight, and sidelights. The windows around the structure are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with moulded, wooden trim and shutters; those on the first floor are paneled shutters. A single-story porch spans the center three bays. It is composed of a low-pitched roof, with a wide cornice supported by four octagonal columns. The wooden porch floor is elevated three steps, and the brick foundation is visible. The house has at least five distinct sections; the original three-bay structure, built in 1816, was expanded to the present five-bays during the 1830s. There are three distinct additions to the rear façade. The David Compton House retains its architectural integrity, is in excellent condition, and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat parcel at the corner of Front Street and Highland Street, a block west of the Maurice River. The parcel also contains a garage (*non-contributing*). A brick sidewalk that connects the front door and Front Street accesses the house.

South Street

73. 9575 South Street (N. Shropshire House, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 192/Lots 10 and 11

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

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1 non-contributing building (shed)

1 non-contributing structure (woodshed)

The building at 9575 South Street is a two-story, four-bay, wood-framed vernacular style dwelling, which was possibly a former double house. It rests on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in horizontal, wooden, weatherboard. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles, box cornices, and partial returns. There is a brick chimney located in the southeast corner of the main block. The front elevation, which faces north, is four-bays wide with regular, symmetrical fenestration. The primary door is located one bay in from the east. It is a wood, nine-light protected by a metal and vinyl storm door. The windows that form the remaining three bays on the first floor are, vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash. The four windows on the second floor are wood, six-over-six, double-hung sash. A single-story, covered porch spans almost all four, first story bays on the front elevation, with a shallowly-hipped roof and four wooden, turned columns. The dwelling has a single-story addition that begins on the west elevation, wraps around the rear elevation, and becomes visible from the street on the east elevation. The dwelling at 9575 South Street was built circa 1870, retains architectural integrity, and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy lot adjacent to South Street. Access to the building is from a flat, concrete driveway, which passes the east elevation of the house and terminates at a woodshed (*non-contributing*). The property also includes a wood-framed, one-story, garage (*contributing*), a 20th century side-gable frame shed (*non-contributing*), and a tree house.

74. 9577 South Street (No historic name, no historic map)

(Photo 30)

Block 192/Lot 9

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (shed, outbuilding)

The building at 9577 South Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural details associated with vernacular Italianate styles. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in wood clapboard. Its side-gabled roof has decorative cornices, thick brackets, and partial returns. Brick, gable-end chimneys are set in the interior of the east and west elevations. The front elevation, which faces north, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the center bay. The wooden, double doors have two arched panels over two square panels, and they are protected by wooden storm doors. The doors are surrounded by moulded wood trim with a rectangular, three-light transom. The four windows on the first floor are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash, with moulded wooden trim and operable, three-panel, louvered shutters. They are protected with metal storm windows. The other windows around the dwelling are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash with louvered shutters. A single story porch extends across the entire front elevation with a shallow-hipped roof supported by eight square columns. Decorative lattice work and brackets surround the supports and roof. The dwelling at 9577 South Street was built circa 1880 and

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retains architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the intersection of South Street and Stable Lane. The building is accessed by a flat, brick driveway, which runs adjacent to the west elevation of the house. Two outbuildings are located on the property; a plywood shed with a saltbox room with partial return cornices; and a one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled outbuilding (both *non-contributing*).

**75. 9579 South Street (P. Willots House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
Block 192/Lot 8
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outbuilding)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The house at 9579 South Street is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling that incorporates elements of vernacular Italianate styles. It sits on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal, wooden weatherboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt tiles and is ornamentally supported by painted brackets mounted to a flat, extended frieze. One dormer projects from the rear roof slope, which is not visible from the street. The front elevation, facing north, is three bays wide with symmetrical and regular fenestration. The center bay contains the main entrance to the building. It has four panels, and it is surrounded by wooden trim and surmounted by-light transom. The front elevation's five windows—the two on the first floor and the tree on the second—are one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows surrounded by flat, painted, wooden trim. A wooden porch shelters all three bays of the front elevation's first floor with a hipped roof supported by four square posts. The dwelling at 9579 South Street was built circa 1870. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is located on a flat parcel adjacent to Highland Street. The area surrounding the house is mostly grass with the occasional deciduous tree. Access to the house is from a flat, concrete driveway, which passes the east elevation. The driveway terminates at double-door, front-gabled, wooden shed (*non-contributing*). At the back of the property is a one-story, gable-roofed, wood-framed, summer kitchen or early workshop (*contributing*).

**76. 9583 South Street (J. Sharp House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 192/ Lot 7.01
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (outbuilding)**

The house at 9583 South Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with architectural details associated with the Second Empire style. It sits on a parged foundation, and its walls are sheathed in wooden clapboard. The fancy-butt mansard roof is pierced by a brick chimney that rises from the center of the roof of the original block. Six dormers project from the roof slope. The front elevation of this block, which faces west, is three bays wide with regular and

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symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the northern most bay. It is a double door made of wood with panels, surrounded by moulded wooden trim and surmounted by a single-light transom. Windows are wood two-over-two, double-hung sashes with paneled, wooden shutters and moulded, wooden trim. A one-story porch spans the front elevation with a flat roof, wide cornice, scrollwork bracing, square columns, and wood flooring. A one-story addition extends south of the front elevation, adding two bays with a window and door. A brick chimney rises from the exterior of this addition's west elevation. A two-story addition attached to the north side creates a secondary facade on the north elevation with a highly decorative two-bay porch. The building at 9583 South Street was built circa 1860. It retains its architectural integrity, is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of South Street and Front Street. The building is accessed by a concrete footpath that connects Front Street with its front door. A concrete driveway begins on Front Street, runs adjacent to the dwelling's south elevation, and terminates at a 20th century garage. The parcel also includes a separate, one-story "mother-in-law" dwelling (*non-contributing*). One large, deciduous tree dominates the front yard, which is encircled by a wooden fence.

Stable Lane

77. 1207 Stable Lane (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 189/Lot 3

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

The building at 1207 Stable Lane is a two-story, wood-framed, vernacular stack house. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are clad in asphalt siding imitating stacked stone. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and features an interior parged brick chimney at the north gable end, and a narrow wood box cornice with flat bargeboards. The front elevation, which faces west towards Noble Street, is divided into four bays (W-W-D-W). The northern two bays are in a one-story hipped roof addition to the west. The southern two bays are on a one-story shed roof addition extending from the front of the main block, which is clad in vertical wood boards rather than asphalt siding. The northernmost window is obscured by a metal storm window. The other window on the hipped-roof addition is a four-over-four double-hung wood sash window with a metal storm window. The southernmost window is a one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with narrow, flat wood trim. The door is a nine-light door with a cross-buck on the lower panel. All of the openings feature flat, narrow wood trim. The building's south elevation, which faces onto Stable Lane, features wood, two-over-two, double-hung sash windows at the first and second floor levels of the main block. The building was built circa 1880, retains architectural integrity, and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

A concrete ribbon driveway and a stone and concrete walkway extend from Stable Lane along the front of the dwelling. At the end of the driveway is a fence. Beyond the fence, at the north end of the lot, there is a one-story, wood-framed, front-gable garage (*contributing*). This early garage is now clad in particle board clapboard. Its front elevation, which faces south, features

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two double doors. The westernmost doors feature six lights over three panels. The easternmost doors are shorter and have no openings. There is a small casement window in the gable above the doors.

78. 1211 Stable Lane (Hunter-Harris House, no historic map)
Block 189/Lot 5
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen)

1211 Stable Lane is a two-story, two-bay, wood-framed, vernacular building that once was a combination dwelling and millinery shop. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, and its exterior walls are covered in vinyl siding. The front-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney rises from the northern roof slope. The front elevation, which faces east onto Stable Lane, is two bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The primary door is located in the southern-most bay. The doorway contains a wood, glazed storm door and an interior wooden door featuring paired-raised arch paneling. A wooden recessed lintel sits atop the entranceway. The northern opening of the second bay is dominated by a bay window with a fixed four-pane sash and simple green trim. The window is flanked by paneled wooden shutters and crowned by a substantial Italianate entablature. The bay window also includes two small southern- and northern-facing fixed double-paned sections. A six-over-six double-hung sash window with simple green trim is located at the center of the one-bay second story section of the façade and is framed by a set of louvered shutters. The Hunter-Harris House was built circa 1877 and retains architectural integrity. This structure is a *contributing* resource to the district.

A wooden L-shaped walkway includes a section that leads directly from Stable Lane to the front door and another that spans the entirety of the front elevation. There is one-story, wood-framed summer kitchen situated behind the dwelling at the western edge of the property (*contributing*). The 0.11-acre parcel is flat, and the southern section of the property is used as a vegetable garden.

Noble Street

79. 9594 Noble Street (S. Bowen Rental, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 191/Lot 1
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 9579 South is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling that incorporates Colonial Revival elements. It sits on a stone foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior, brick chimney at its center. The front elevation, which faces south, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary door is located in the front elevation's center bay. It is a vinyl door with panels and is protected by a metal storm door. Metal-wrapped trim surrounds these doors. The door opens onto a concrete landing with three steps and a metal

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handrail. The two windows on the first floor and the three windows of the second floor are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sashes with vinyl trim and fixed, louvered shutters. The dwelling at 9594 Noble Street was built circa 1870. Except a 20th century, rear addition, which is not visible from the street, and some reconfigured fenestration, the remainder of the dwelling retains its original architectural elements. This dwelling is a **contributing** resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is located on a flat parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. The area surrounding the house is mostly grass with the occasional deciduous tree. There is a one-story, wood-framed, side-gabled shed in the backyard (**non-contributing**).

80. 9580 Noble Street (William T. Hinson House, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)

Block 190/Lot 8

1 contributing building (dwelling)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 9580 Noble Street is a two-story, three-bay, wood-frame, vernacular dwelling with little architectural embellishment. Its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard, and it sits on a parged foundation. The side-gabled roof has moulded cornices and partial returns, and is pierced on the interior of the north elevation by a parged chimney whose stack rises above the roof slope. The front elevation, which faces south, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the right-most bay. The entry is a four-panel, four-light door. Windows are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash. The façade is sheltered by an enclosed, one-story porch with a flat roof and moulded cornice. There are two additions to the original block: a two-story block attached to the north elevation of main block and a one-story block attached to the north elevation of the addition. The William T. Hinson House at 9580 Noble Street was built circa 1870. It is in excellent condition and is a **contributing** resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Stable Lane and Noble Street. It is accessed by a flat, dirt driveway that terminates under a tin-covered carport attached to the east elevation of the main block. There is a one-story, gambrel roofed, metal shed in the rear yard (**non-contributing**).

81. 9574 Noble Street (The Methodist Episcopal Church, no historic map) (Figure 13, Historic Photo 2, and Photos 9 and 37)

Block 189/Lots 7 and 8

1 contributing building (church)

The Methodist Episcopal Church (photos 9 and 37, Historic Photo 2, Figure 13) is large two-story, wood-framed church built in the Wren-Gibbs style, with Gothic Revival and Italianate detailing. It sits on a parged stone foundation, and its exterior walls are covered by vinyl clapboard, with vinyl corner boards. The front-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Italianate wooden brackets hang from the soffit. The front elevation, which faces south towards

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Noble Street, is three bays wide, with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The center bay features a visually dominating 125-foot high steeple, which projects four feet from the face of the building. The front entrance is located on this projecting steeple. It is a wood paneled door, with a metal screen door. The door is flanked by three-light over single wood-panel sidelights, with a four-part glass transom above. Located above the transom is a stained glass that reads "Mauricetown M.E. Church." The entire door feature is flanked by two wood pilasters, and topped with a curved wooden arch replete with Italianate brackets. The remaining two bays both have windows. The first floor features smaller stained glass windows with rounded arches at the top. All three bays on the second story feature large stained glass lancet windows that light the sanctuary space. There are two small rose windows in the steeple above the second story. At the top of the steeple tower are large wood panels with crosses on all four elevations. The steeple itself is octagonal in shape, and topped with a metal weathervane. In front of the church are a set of poured concrete steps, trimmed with brick, and a poured concrete ramp, also trimmed with brick. The building is sited on a flat grassy parcel. The adjoining parcel to the east (which once featured a historic home) is now a smooth paved asphalt parking lot. Griffith Prichard built the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880. It retains significant integrity of design and materials, and is a *contributing* structure to the Mauricetown Historic District.

82. 9558 Noble Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 187/Lot 11

1 non-contributing building (dwelling)

The building at 9558 Noble Street is a one-story, wood-framed, Cape Cod style dwelling constructed in the late-twentieth century. It sits on a concrete block foundation, and its exterior walls are covered by vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and is pierced by one brick chimney with vinyl cover on the exterior of the east elevation. The front elevation, which faces south, is three bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the right-most bay; it is a four-panel door with arched light and vinyl trim. Windows around the structure are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with vinyl trim. A screened porch with a front-gabled roof projects from the two right bays of the façade. The building is sited at the center of a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Noble Street and Bacon Street. The dwelling at 9558 Noble Street was built circa 1980. It is in good condition, but is a *non-contributing* property in the district due to its recent build date.

83. 9554 Noble Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 187/ Lot 12

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (shed, outhouse)

The building at 9554 Noble Street is a two-story, wood-frame, vernacular dwelling. It rests on a stone foundation, and vinyl clapboard sheathes the exterior walls save for vinyl shingles below the gable. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and is interrupted by an interior, parged brick chimney located at the ridgeline between the first and second bays (from left). The front elevation, which faces south, is four-bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The

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three right-most bays are on a single-story addition with a hipped roof. The front entrance occupies the second-bay from right on the addition. The vinyl door has a nine-light window above two vertical panels and vinyl trim. The window in the first bay is one-over-one, double-hung sash in vinyl with flat, vinyl trim; the second and fourth bays have this same window in double. The original building has a one-story addition attached to rear elevation. The house at 9554 Noble Street was built circa 1880. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel with several large trees and a reproduction outhouse (*non-contributing*), and a recent side-gabled shed (*non-contributing*). The main building is accessed by a dirt driveway, which runs adjacent to the east side of the house.

**84. 9571 Noble Street, (Asa Haley House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 193/ Lot 1
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The building at 9571 Noble Street, referred to as the Asa Haley House, is a two-story, wood-framed, gable-front-and-wing plan dwelling. It rests on a parged foundation, and its walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboards. The cross-gabled roof has moulded cornices and partial returns. A brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the front-gabled section. The front elevation, which faces north, is five-bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the center bay; the interior door has a cross-panel under a nine-light glass with a metal and glass storm door and vinyl trim. (It appears that the original façade and entrance was on the west elevation, opening onto Second Street.) The windows around the dwelling are vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung sashes with vinyl trim. A screened porch extends across the center three bays with a front-gable roof, turned-wood supports, and wooden balustrade. The original building has an addition that extends south from the side-gabled segment. A one-story, side-gabled roof addition is attached to the south portion of this addition, and a door on its north elevation adds a bay to the front elevation. The Asa Haley House was built circa 1860 and retains architectural integrity. The dwelling is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The building is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Noble Street and Second Street. It is accessed by two footpaths, one connected to Noble Street and one connected to Second Street. The parcel includes a late-20th-century shed (*non-contributing*) in the back corner of the lot.

**85. 9575--9579 Noble Street (Samuel Compton House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of
Cumberland County)
(Photo 29)
Block 193/ Lot 2 and Block 193/ Lot 3
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

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The building at 9575 and 9579 Noble Street, the Samuel Compton House, is a two-story, wood-framed, ten-bay, vernacular quadruple dwelling. It sits on a parged brick foundation, and its walls are sheathed in wooden clapboards. The side-gabled roof has a wide fascia and is interrupted by a brick chimney at the ridge line between the seventh and eighth bays (from left). The front elevation, which faces north, has four doors separated by pairs of windows. The doors have four or six panels and are made from wood with metal and glass storm doors and square, edged wood trim. The windows are vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sashes with metal-framed storm windows. The original building has a two-story, saltbox addition attached to its east elevation and four shed-roofed, single-story additions to its rear. The Samuel Compton House was built in 1822 and retains architectural integrity, and is a *contributing* property to the historic district.

The building is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Noble Street and Stable Lane. It is accessed by a dirt driveway, which runs adjacent to the west elevation of the house. At the rear of the lot, behind a chainlink fence, there is a late-20th-century, wood-framed shed (*non-contributing*).

86. 9581 Noble Street (“Store,” 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 194/Lot 1

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, shed)

1 non-contributing structure (fire tower)

The building at 9581 Noble Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with Greek Revival and Italianate architectural details. The central-entry dwelling rests on a parged brick foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in metal clapboard over asphalt brick veneer over wood. A brick interior chimney rises from the east roof slope. The front elevation, which faces north, is three bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The building’s primary entrance occupies the center bay and opens onto a two-step, brick stoop with metal railings. The entry is a metal door with applied panels and four arched lights. The two windows on the first floor are bay windows comprised of center picture windows flanked by six-over-six grille sides. They are decorated with large scroll brackets beneath. The other windows of the dwelling are six-over-six, double-hung sashes protected by metal storm windows. The original block has a shed addition attached to its west side. This addition is visible from the road and has a wooden door on its north elevation. The dwelling at 9581 Noble Street was built circa 1870 and was initially used as a store, and later used as a fire station. The dwelling retains its architectural integrity and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The lot includes one outbuilding: a one-story shed with vertical, wood siding and a corrugated metal shed roof (*contributing*), and a large metal fire tower (*non-contributing*). The building is sited on a small, flat, grassy lot at the corner of Noble Street and Stable Lane. Access to the house is from a flat, dirt driveway, which extends along its eastern elevation.

87. 9597 Noble Street (No historic name, no historic map)

(Photo 31)

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Block 192/Lot 2

3 non-contributing buildings (dwelling, garage, shed)

The building at 9597 Noble Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling with Colonial Revival details. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in particle board clapboard. The house is crowned by a side-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The front elevation, which faces north, is three-bays wide with regular fenestration. The primary entrance to the residence occupies the center bay. The entry is a wooden door with six panels, surrounded with vinyl trim, a fanlight above, and full-length sidelights. It opens onto a single-bay porch covered by a barrel roof pediment supported by round columns. The windows flanking the front door are double, vinyl, six-over-six, double-hung sash with non-operable shutters. A screened-in porch is attached to the east elevation, has one door visible from the street. The dwelling at 9597 Noble Street was built circa 2000 and is a *non-contributing* property to the district due to its recent construction date.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to the Maurice River. A pair of large outbuildings, including a 20th century one-story garage and a one-story shed (both *non-contributing*) share the parcel.

Second Street

88. 1208 Second Street, (C. Bacon Rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 189/Lot 9

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (shed, outhouse)

The building at 1208 Second Street is a two-story, five-bay, wood-framed vernacular dwelling with Victorian architectural details. The dwelling sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal, vinyl boards. The side-gabled roof has a moulded cornice and is pierced by a brick chimney on the interior of the north elevation. The front elevation of the original block, which faces west, is four bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The main entrance to the dwelling occupies the center bay. It is a wooden door with two arched panels over two square panels, all protected by a heavily decorated, wooden storm door. The door is trimmed in wood and has a stained-glass transom. Windows occupy the other four bays of the façade's first floor. All are two-over-two, wood, double-hung sashes with moulded wooden trim. A one-story porch extends across the center three bays. This porch features a hipped roof, turned posts, and a wooden floor. Decorative tracery extends between posts. There is one two-story addition attached to the rear of the main block, as well as a one-story addition that extends north past the original block. The dwelling at 1208 Second Street was built in 1860 and retains architectural integrity. The dwelling is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The building is sited on a flat, grassy parcel that includes a wooden outhouse (apparently a reproduction) and a shed (both *non-contributing*). It is accessed by a brick footpath between the

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main door and Second Street and a concrete footpath between the door on the south elevation and Second Street.

**89. 1210 Second Street (C. Bacon Rental, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 189/Lot 6
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)**

The dwelling at 1210 Second Street is a two-story, wood-framed, vernacular dwelling with architectural elements associated with Classical Revival styles. The side-gabled roof has box cornices and partial returns on the main block. It rests on a parged foundation, and its walls are covered with wooden clapboard. There are two exterior chimneys: one on the south elevation and one on the southeast corner of rear-most elevation. The front elevation of the original block, which faces west, is three-bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The dwelling's main entrance occupies the center bay. It is a wooden, multi-paneled door with decorative beveled glass in a multi-light opening. It is surrounded by wooden trim. The two windows that flank the door are wooden, one-over-one, double-hung sashes with wooden trim and metal storm windows. A one-story porch in front of the center bay. Its hipped roof is supported by two Doric-inspired wooden columns. There are several additions to the building, one of which is prominently visible from the street. A one-story, flat roof addition attached to the north adds an additional bay to the façade with a double window of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows. A rear, two-story addition with a flat roof and a one-story enclosed porch were also added to the original block. The dwelling at 1210 Second Street was built circa 1860 and retains architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is sited on a flat, grassy parcel with a large side yard to the north, which includes several large deciduous trees and a front-gabled shed sided with vertical wood board in the northeast corner (*non-contributing*). The main building is accessed by a concrete driveway, which runs adjacent to its south elevation.

**90. 1228 Second Street (Garrison-Wills House, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
(Figure 9)
Block 193/ Lot 4
4 contributing buildings (dwelling, stable, outhouse, chicken house/garden shed)**

The Garrison-Wills House is a two-story, five-bay, wood-framed, Greek Revival style dwelling. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. There are two interior parged brick chimneys on the north and south gable ends. The exterior walls are clad in white-painted cedar weatherboard, and the building rests on a brick foundation. The façade of the main block of the dwelling, which faces west, is five-bays wide, with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the center bay; the door is made of wood featuring two large arched Italianate-style raised wood panels, protected by a glass door. The door trim is flat wood, and a single-light wood-framed transom surmounts the door. The windows are wood, six-over-six

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double-hung sashes with storm windows. The windows all have matching flat wood trim, with projecting sills, and lintels. The windows on the first floor have operable paneled wood shutters, while the windows on the second floor have operable louvered wood shutters. A one-story, hipped roof porch, spans the center three-bays. The porch is supported by four octagonal wooden columns—an architectural feature found throughout the village. The porch has a large wooden entablature, with a plain frieze and architrave. The Garrison-Wills House was constructed circa 1864, retains architectural integrity. It is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The building is located on a flat, grassy parcel. The property includes several outbuildings, including an outhouse (*contributing*) in the rear yard, and near Stable Lane, a large stable with several additions (*contributing*) and a chicken house/garden shed (*contributing*).

91. 1232 Second Street (Caesar Hoskins Log Cabin, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 193/Lot 5

1 contributing building (dwelling)—Individually Listed NRIS ID# 87001521

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The main block of the building at 1232 Second Street is a one-and-a-half story, wood-plank constructed dwelling—possibly the earliest surviving in the village. The side-gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the interior of the south roof slope, and a dormer projects from the center of the western roof slope. The dormer has a shed roof with a one-over-one, double-hung sash window. The exterior walls of the main block are clad in wooden clapboard. The façade of the main block, which faces west, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance occupies the center bay; the door is made of vertical wooden boards with flat, wooden trim. The windows on either side of the door are one-over-one, double-hung sash made of metal with flat, wooden trim and metal storm windows. A wooden deck spans the elevation, and a small pediment extended over the doorway. The house at 1232 Second Street was built circa 1710 and retains remarkable architectural integrity, especially on the interior, which features exposed plank construction. It is a key *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Second Street and South Street. The building is accessed by a paved driveway, which runs alongside the south elevation of the house and terminates under a carport. The property also includes a pair of late-20th-century saltbox sheds with vertical wooden board siding and front overhangs (*non-contributing*).

92. 1253 Second Street (G. Pritchard House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

Block 192/Lot 13

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, outhouse)

1 non-contributing building (shed)

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The building at 1253 Second Street is a two-story, wood-framed dwelling. It sits on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are covered with vinyl clapboard. The side-gabled roof has asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the interior of the north elevation. The front elevation of the original block faces east and is three bays wide. The primary entrance to the residence occupies the left-most door. It is a wooden door with two vertical panels, which is protected by a metal storm door and surrounded by vinyl trim. The door opens onto a brick stoop with two steps and a partial wooden railing. The windows around the original block are vinyl, one-over-over, double-hung sashes with moulded vinyl trim. A one-story addition with a shed roof is attached to the south elevation, and its quadruple-window and screen door are visible from the street. There are two more additions: a two-story block and a one-story block attached to the rear elevation. The dwelling at 1253 Second Street was built circa 1860 and retains architectural integrity. It is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel adjacent to Second Street with deciduous trees along the road and in the rear yard. Marshland around the Maurice River approaches the south side of the parcel. The dwelling is accessed by a thin concrete footpath between Second Street and a door on the east elevation of the addition attached to the south elevation of original block. The parcel also includes a large, one-story shed (*non-contributing*) and an unpainted outhouse (*contributing*).

**93. 1225 Second Street (J. Weaver House, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
(Historic Photo 1)
Block 192/Lot 14
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, carriage house)**

The building at 1225 Second Street is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling with architectural features associated with the Gothic Revival style. It sits on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in vinyl clapboard. The cross-gable roof has wooden brackets, a wide fascia, and moulded cornices. It is pierced by a brick chimney against the north elevation. The front elevation of the original block, which faces east, is three bays wide with regular and symmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the center bay. It is a double door with panels made from wood with wooden trim and a single-light transom. It is protected by a metal storm door. The windows on the façade are six-over-six, double-hung sashes with moulded trim. The center gable tympanum has shingle siding and a lancet window. The original block has several one- and two-story additions added to its rear elevation. A one-story addition extends to the north of the main block, revealing a side door on the addition's east elevation. The dwelling at 1225 Second Street was built circa 1860 and retains architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The house is located a large, flat, grassy parcel at the corner of Second Street and Noble Street. It is accessed by an asphalt driveway, which runs adjacent to the south elevation of the house and terminates at a front-gabled carriage house with double doors (*contributing*).

94. 1219 Second Street (J. Buckaloo Houe, 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County)

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Block 188/Lot 6

1 contributing building (dwelling)

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The building at 1219 Second Street is a two-story, side-gabled, wood-framed vernacular dwelling. The roof is sheathed in cedar shake shingles, and its cornice is dentilated. A shed-roof dormer projects from the south side of the rear elevation. An exterior, brick chimney is attached to the north elevation. The front elevation, which faces east, is four bays wide. The primary entrance to the dwelling occupies the second bay from the left. The wooden door has one panel. It is surrounded by wood trim and is protected by a metal storm door. The window to the door's south is a three-panel, metal bay window with eight-lights in each side. The other two windows on first floor of the façade are wood, two-over-two, double-hung sashes with non-operable shutters (the second floor shutters are louvered). The door opens onto a porch that extends across the two center bays. It has a shed roof supported by square, wooden columns and a concrete base. The dwelling is composed of the original block, a one-story block with a shed roof attached to the south elevation, and a rear gabled roof block. It is accessed by a brick walkway between Noble Street and a side door on the south elevation. The dwelling at 1219 Second Street was built circa 1840 and retains architectural integrity. It is in good condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is situated on a flat lot at the corner of Noble Street and Second Street that includes several deciduous trees and large bushes surround the building. The parcel also includes two outbuildings (both *non-contributing*): a large shed with CMU walls, wood board gables, CMU chimney, and a centered cupola; and a large shed with two garage doors.

95. 1217 Second Street (Wm. Henry Phillips House)

Block 188/Lot 5

2 contributing buildings (dwelling, summer kitchen)

2 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The dwelling at 1217 Second Street, referred to as the William Henry Phillips House, is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling with architectural features commonly associated with the Italianate style. It sits on a brick foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in clapboards. The side-gabled roof has partial returns and a wide, wooden fascia. An interior brick chimney rises from the north roof slope. The main entrance to the dwelling occupies the left-most bay. It is a wooden door with four panels, wooden trim, and a wooden storm door. The two windows to the right of the door are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sashes with wooden trim. Several one-story additions are attached to a large, two-story block attached to the west elevation of the main block. One of these additions extends south of the main block. The William Henry Phillips House was built in 1863 and retains its architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel with a lightly wooded rear yard. The parcel includes a summer kitchen (*contributing*), which mimics the appearance of the dwelling, and

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two 20th century sheds with hipped roofs (*non-contributing*). A concrete walk extends from Second Street to the main entry to the house.

96. 1215 Second Street (Mrs. E. Compton House, 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Cumberland County)
Block 188/Lot 4
1 contributing building (dwelling)
1 non-contributing building (shed)

The building at 1215 Second Street is a two-story, wood-framed, vernacular dwelling. It rests on a parged foundation, and its exterior walls are sheathed in wooden clapboard. The side-gabled roof has moulded cornices with wide fascia. The building has a chimney on the exterior of the rear west addition. The front elevation of the original block, which faces east, is two-bays wide with irregular and unsymmetrical fenestration. The primary entrance occupies the right-most bay; it is a wooden door with four panels, wooden trim, and a metal and glass storm door. The door opens onto a concrete landing with three steps and metal railing on both sides. The window in the left bay mimics the size of the front door and is a one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl window. The other windows around the dwelling are also one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows but of a smaller size. There are two two-story additions to the rear of the building and a one-story addition attached to the original block's south elevation. This latter addition has two windows flanking a metal door. The dwelling at 1215 Second Street was built circa 1865 and retains architectural integrity. It is in excellent condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy lot with large shrubbery and deciduous trees lining the north and west edges. A 20th century metal shed also occupies the parcel (*non-contributing*).

97. 1209 Second Street (C. Bacon Rental, 1876 Historical Atlas of Cumberland County)
(Photo 22)
Block 188/Lot 3
2 contributing buildings (dwelling, garage)

The building on 1209 Second Street (Photo 22) is a two-story, three-bay, wood-framed dwelling in the Gothic Revival style. The dwelling's exterior walls are sheathed in painted, wood clapboard and it rests on a parged foundation. The roof on the original block has a steeply pitched, double-cross gable with wide fascia and brackets. One front-gabled dormer extends from the center of the east roof slope. Its heavily decorated cornice frames a lancet window. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the center of the north elevation. The front elevation of the original block, which faces east, is three-bays wide with symmetrical fenestration. The front entrance to the building occupies the center bay. It is a double door made of wood with two panels on each side. It is trimmed with wood and is surmounted by a two-light transom. The doors are protected by wooden storm doors. Complex, bay windows flank the entry. Each window is composed of two lancet windows on either side of a central, double-lancet window. The windows are trimmed with flat wood and are shaded by hipped roofs capped by bracketed

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cornices. A one-bay wide porch displays a similar roof and is supported by round columns with detailed lattice work. The second floor has three windows, wood, one-over-one, double-hung sashes with louvered shutters. The attic level has two lancet windows fit into the gable ends. A series of additions extend from the rear of the main block, including a two-story block that extends north past the front elevation. A series of one-story additions also includes several conservatories and several new picture windows. The dwelling at 1209 Second Street was built circa 1870 and retains architectural integrity. It is in fair condition and is a *contributing* resource to the district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel bordered with shrubbery and deciduous trees. It is accessed by a thin footpath that connects the front porch to Second Street. A three-bay garage sits on the west edge of the parcel, facing Bacon Street (*contributing*).

Bacon Street

98. 1211 Bacon Street (No historic name, no historic map)

Block 187/ Lot 10

1 contributing building (dwelling)

3 non-contributing buildings (sheds)

The building at 1211 Bacon Street is a two-story, wood-framed, vernacular double dwelling. It sits on a parged foundation (with basement windows visible), and its exterior walls are sheathed in wooden clapboard. The saltbox roof is pierced by an interior, brick chimney that rises from the north roof slope. The facade, which faces east, is six bays wide with irregular and asymmetrical fenestration. Doors into the two segments occupy the second and fifth bays, and are made of wood with metal storm doors and plain, wooden trim. The left-most door opens onto a three-bay porch with a hipped roof, extended rafter tails, square supports, and wooden balustrade. The right-most door is covered by a metal canopy and has a brick landing with three steps and wooden handrail. Windows are one-over-one, double-hung sashes with square, wooden trim and metal storm windows. The dwelling has a one-story, shallow saltbox addition attached to the south elevation and a one-story addition with a shed roof attached to the rear elevation. The building at 1211 Bacon Street was built 1880, and retains architectural integrity. It is in fair condition and is a *contributing* resource to the historic district.

The dwelling is located on a flat, grassy parcel that adjoins a wooded area to the west. The building is accessed by a flat, gravel driveway, which runs along the house's south elevation. Three 20th century wooden sheds are located on the property (all *non-contributing*).

Foot of Highland Street

99. Mauricetown Riverfront Park

9593 Highland Street

Block 191/1

1 non-contributing site

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The Mauricetown Riverfront Park was established in 2003 in the vicinity of the western end of the now-demolished Pratt truss bridge that formerly crossed the Maurice River at this location. Located within the park is a remnant of the western end of the bridge (see #51). The remainder of an asphalt-paved parking area south of the bridge location. This parking area is partially bounded by concrete curbing with concrete bumpers along the river side. East of the parking area is a walkway with a steel railing, benches, concrete pavers and a central flagpole. West of the parking area is a concrete paver sidewalk, a flat area planted in grass that also contains two picnic tables on concrete pads, a prefabricated gazebo, an identification sign, and martin houses hung from a metal pole with top crosspiece. Due to its recent date of construction, the park is a *non-contributing* property within the district.

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Section 8.

Summary of Significance

The Mauricetown Historic District encompasses the entire core of a late-nineteenth century maritime village, and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level, under Criterion A and C. The district is eligible for listing under Criterion A as a well-preserved coastal village representing key maritime-oriented industries in Southern New Jersey—including shipbuilding and coastal trading. Mauricetown is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for its impressive range of nineteenth-century architectural styles, surviving in the form of mansions, worker’s housing, and even utilitarian buildings such as summer kitchens and outhouses. Mauricetown’s architecture reflects its ascendancy and decline over the nineteenth century, including fine examples of Federal, Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival houses—as well as more vernacular and regional forms such as stack houses, double houses, and saltboxes. The period of significance begins in 1815, when the town was first platted, and ends in 1930, which marks the end of a slow, decades-long decline in Mauricetown’s population and economy.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The proximity to landings along the Maurice River in Commercial Township, allowed early European-American settlements to thrive. The river provided a means of transportation for people and for the movement of goods, and connected settlers to the larger Mid-Atlantic world. Mauricetown’s ascendancy as a maritime community began amidst the backdrop of larger maritime developments, and it is one of the first of New Jersey’s Delaware Bay locales to be so fully vested in America’s newly emerging waterborne economy. It was not until the mid-nineteenth century that Mauricetown took shape as a vibrant village community dedicated to the coastal trade, shipbuilding, oystering, timber exports, agriculture, and canning. Mauricetown’s earliest settlers had ample experience using shallows to ship timber products and other goods to Philadelphia during both the Colonial and Early National eras. Experienced in working the water, Mauricetown’s residents took advantage of the country’s incentivized maritime economy and began building schooner-rigged vessels to ply the waters of the Delaware River and Bay, and America’s coastal seas.

The development of Mauricetown began early and slowly. The earliest known and surviving structure in Mauricetown is the Caesar Hoskins log cabin, which was built sometime between 1700-1714.¹ At the time of the John Smith Land Survey in 1714, the cabin was the only dwelling in the Mauricetown vicinity. In 1730, John Peterson surveyed the area, and subsequently settled there.² In 1784, Luke Mattox owned the large 300-acre Peterson Tract, and established a

¹ The Caesar Hoskins log cabin was depicted and labeled on a 1714 land survey (John Smith Land Survey of 1714).

² Thomas Cushing, M.D. and Charles E. Sheppard, Esq., *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland* (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1883), p. 646.

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landing.³ He named it Mattox's Landing, which provided the earliest known name for the village.⁴ By 1803, George Elkinton, building on the fledgling maritime economy, constructed a wharf in town⁵

In 1811, brothers Ichabod and James Compton, with business partners Jeremiah Buck and Isaac Townsend, purchased 442 acres along the Maurice River from John Brick, of Swedesboro, for \$18,000.⁶ The four co-investors drew up an "Indenture" that platted and subdivided the land parcel that is now Mauricetown village (Figure 1). In the process, the proprietors laid out a village featuring streets, cross streets, and rectangular lots—numbered 1 through 44—starting at the Maurice River and moving west towards Second Street. With their arrival, the sleepy river port of Mattox Landing was quickly transformed into a center of shipbuilding and seafaring.⁷ Following the War of 1812, America's commercial ambition, and its quest to industrialize, rested largely on the nation's capacity to encourage and develop a vigorous coastal trade; in short, a shipping economy that moved commodities, particularly in bulk, between the country's ports.⁸ Federal policy makers advanced these aims with passage of the Navigation Act of 1817, which limited participation in the coastal trade—sometimes referred to as the "coastwise trade" or "coasting trade"—to American-flagged vessels. This practice, known as "cabotage," was an exclusionary policy designed to protect American shippers from cheap foreign competition and encourage more robust waterborne trade throughout the new nation. Through this policy, the country's coastal trade prospered, both for those who operated and built the vessels it used. With these inducements in place, America's coastwise fleet surpassed the number of vessels used in the country's foreign trade.⁹ By 1818, the village of Mauricetown had been born.

From the 1840s until the turn of the twentieth century, Mauricetown's occupational profile reflected its heavy turn to waterborne environments—with many of its longtime and temporary residents working as mariners, sea captains, oystermen, watermen, and ship carpenters.¹⁰ Today, the streetscapes of the Mauricetown Historic District are largely a product of this era—and the coastal trade that helped define it. Much of Mauricetown's built environment was constructed between the 1840s-1870s directly tied to the wealth and industry created by the sea-faring trades. 48% (47 dwellings) of the dwellings in the historic district were built prior to 1862.¹¹ By 1876,

³ Ibid.

⁴ *A History of Mauricetown*, p. 26.

⁵ Cushing and Sheppard, p. 646.

⁶ At some early point in the investment, Jeremiah Buck sold all of his interest to John Ogden. See Smith, John and Diane, *A History of Mauricetown*, page 31.

⁷ George Thomas, National Register Nomination draft for "The Mauricetown Historic District," (1995), Section 8, p 1.

⁸ The text of this section is adapted, with permission, from Michael Chiarappa's, "Mauricetown: A Bayshore Community Built on the Coastal Trade" in the Vernacular Architecture Forum's Annual Conference Guide "Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore" (2014).

⁹ Benjamin W. Labaree, et.al., *America and the Sea: A Maritime History* (Mystic, CT: Mystic Seaport, 1998), pp. 244-245.

¹⁰ Chiarappa, p. 204.

¹¹ Numbers derived from analysis of the 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

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71.5% (70 dwellings) of the primary buildings had been erected.¹² As such, numerous Gothic Revival, Italianate and Second Empire homes can still be seen in the village, replete with high-style architectural details including, cast iron work, brackets, scrollwork porches, bay windows, and cupolas. In 1860s, the Mauricetown Academy was built. In 1866 the first drawbridge went in—replaced in 1888 with the cast iron bridge.¹³

The Industrial Revolution, specifically the creation of metal ships, caused an economic downturn in the village of Mauricetown. In 1890 the population of the village was about 600 people.¹⁴ But just ten years later in 1900, the population had shrunk to 400 inhabitants.¹⁵ The village of Mauricetown continued to shrink throughout the early 20th century. Few houses were built in Mauricetown during the 20th century—only a handful of foursquares and bungalows exist. In 1920 there were about 105 households in Mauricetown, and by 1930 the number had again dropped to 97 (this number is almost identical to the number of households present in the Historic District today at 98 households).¹⁶

CRITERION A

The Mauricetown Historic District is significant under Criteria A as a remarkably preserved landscape representing key maritime-oriented industries in southern New Jersey. Mauricetown's built environment retains a high level of historic integrity from an era that marked it as one of the bayshore's principal coastal trading and shipbuilding centers. Rows of well-preserved nineteenth-century residences, and the continued operation of the Vanaman shipbuilding site, steer the community's collective memory toward its deep historical associations with the Maurice River, the Delaware Bay, and the seas and seaports beyond.¹⁷ The Mauricetown Historic District contains most of the village as it existed at its economic height in the 1860s, before the shift to steel ships ended its ship-building industry and transformed the coastal shipping business. Because of its relative isolation, Mauricetown is that most remarkable of survivals, a nearly intact pre-industrial seafaring village—with streets that present uninterrupted rows of handsome houses—some that once contained shops—from the heyday of the community.¹⁸

Until the mid-nineteenth century, residents of Cumberland County—like much of southern New Jersey—depended heavily upon waterways for travel, trade, and sustenance. This orientation toward the water dominated day-to-day life in riverine villages like Mauricetown until the late-

¹² Numbers derived from analysis of the 1876 Combination Map of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

¹³ *A History of Mauricetown*, p. 39-40.

¹⁴ U.S. Federal Census for Commercial Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, 1890.

¹⁵ U.S. Federal Census for Commercial Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, 1900.

¹⁶ U.S. Federal Census for Mauricetown, in Commercial Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey, 1920-1930.

¹⁷ Chiarappa, 9-10.

¹⁸ Thomas, Section 8, page 1.

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1800s—when the extension of railroad systems, and later, improved road networks, slowly reoriented the movement of goods and people over land.¹⁹

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, protected landings on large rivers—especially near timber sources—became sought-after ports for supplying timber and produce to urban centers. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Mauricetown, on the Maurice River, was developed to serve markets from Philadelphia to New England.²⁰ With access to large supplies of harvested cedar and oak, Mauricetown became an important center of shipbuilding with several shipyards that produced sloops, schooners, and shallops for the coasting trade, and, later, for the oyster trade. Other residents were sea captains of locally built ships who were engaged in the coastal trade. This combination produced noteworthy concentrations of wealth, while the maritime link between urban centers produced a sophistication of architectural design typical of urban suburbs. The result, whether in New England whaling villages or a small Delaware Bay village such as Mauricetown, was residential architecture of distinction.²¹

In addition to constructing houses and work spaces to accommodate the village's enterprises, many of Mauricetown's wealthiest residents memorialized their economic and social standing through fashionable houses. This architectural expression, reflecting Mauricetown's rise as a prosperous maritime community as the nineteenth century progressed, is especially evident along Front Street—facing the Maurice River—where the residences of sea captains and the busy activity of shipyards unabashedly conveyed the village's niche in the local, regional, and national economy. Houses of a similar size and architectural character also dot Highland Street—the old road leading from the river to Port Norris—as well as the secondary streets running parallel to Front Street. The housing stock and property holdings of several generations of Mauricetown residents—with surnames such as Compton, Peterson, Vanaman, Godfrey, Moore, Haley, and Sharp—reveals that seafaring and shipbuilding was generationally entrenched in the village's nineteenth and early twentieth century life.²² The surviving landscape in the village of Mauricetown is a monument to the homes of these prominent families, and perhaps even more remarkably, to other residents—of the working classes and the middling sorts—who comprised so much of Mauricetown's social and economic fabric during the long nineteenth century.

Coastal Trade²³

Mauricetown's active investment in maritime affairs had a discernable effect on the community's identity, and its citizens were not shy in expressing how their signature occupation uniquely exposed them to particular economic concerns and the wider national scene. Contending its mariners were unmatched among the area's coastwise traders, some in the village argued that it

¹⁹ Thomas, Section 8, page 1.

²⁰ Thomas, Section 8, page 1.

²¹ Thomas, Section 8, page 1.

²² Chiarappa, p. 207.

²³ The text of this section is adapted, with permission, from Michael Chiarappa's, "Mauricetown: A Bayshore Community Built on the Coastal Trade" in the Vernacular Architecture Forum's Annual Conference Guide "Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore" (2014).

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was the appropriate site for the area's custom house rather than Bridgeton. Mauricetown's successful participation in the nation's maritime economy engendered confidence, and fostered a sense of worldliness borne of the exposure one received by traveling the coastal fringe of the United States. This led one of the village's residents to remark:

Continuing the subject of the Custom House, it is something in the way of argument to state, that it is a great inconvenience to our citizens to be compelled to go 15 or 20 miles to take out their papers...I am aware that there would be few to come to Mauricetown, if we succeed in this; but the same arguments that would make Bridgeton the County town, being the center of population, would make ours the place for the Custom House it being the center of the Marine wealth of Old Cumberland; for I think it cannot be controverted, but that we own more in Vessel property, and take out more papers than all the rest of the County put together.²⁴

The same writer, not content to rest his argument solely on economic grounds, shifted his discussion to the cultural authority that distinguished the occupational niche of Mauricetown's mariners and the experiences they brought back to the bayshore:

Society here is somewhat different from other inland towns, as partaking of the peculiarity of the whole Atlantic border; from the cute home-made Yankee, to the stiff Aristocratic Southerner, learning Temperance from the Maine boys (at Portland), apeing the sharp yes or no, of the Bostonians... get the cut of their coat from the Quaker city, quite partial *to our white house*, take lessons on nullification at Charleston, filibustering at Savanna, step the gentleman at New Orleans, and become free and easy in the Harbors of the Lone Star.²⁵

Despite the small size of the village, between 1846 and 1930, Mauricetown produced about 88 boat captains.²⁶ By the time of the Civil War, Mauricetown was home to at least nine active sea captains, mostly engaged in the coasting business, including Charles Sharp, J.C. Weaver, S.S. Weaver, L. Weaver, D. Haley, A. Haley, and M.D. Bateman and S. Bateman, and J. Mahew, all names associated with many of the larger houses.²⁷

Although environmental factors and natural resources drove maritime activity along the bayshore, few accounts exist or explain, in more personal terms, one's motivation for entering the coastwise trade, or why the Mauricetown vicinity encouraged this occupational choice. Alonzo Bacon's memoirs are among those that shed light on these matters. A longtime Mauricetown resident whose house sat on high ground overlooking the Maurice River, Bacon was working on coastal schooners as early as the age of fourteen, and was a captain or master at twenty-four. Recounting the start of his thirty-five years at sea, he stated: "The occupations open

²⁴ *West Jersey Pioneer*, February 3, 1855.

²⁵ *West Jersey Pioneer*, February 3, 1855.

²⁶ *A History of Mauricetown*, 35.

²⁷ Thomas, Section 8, page 3, citing 1862 directory on the Pomeroy and Beers Map of Cumberland County.

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to a boy, in which no capital was necessary, in any of the towns or villages in southern New Jersey were oystering, seafaring or farming. I chose the seafaring life as being one by which, with determination to put forth my very best efforts, success would be achieved, and a more remunerative occupation obtained.” His recollections not only placed Mauricetown at the center of the bayshore’s profitable coastal trade, but also described how the village’s defining enterprise relied on a network of participants from the adjacent bayshore communities of Dorchester, Leesburg, Heislerville, Dividing Creek, Newport, Cedarville, Fairton, Bridgeton, and Millville in Cumberland County, and Dennisville and Goshen in Cape May County. Sustained by this local source of maritime skill—which ranged from competent crew to those who built and repaired vessels—Mauricetown’s coastwise traders moved such cargo as coal, lumber, sand, brick, stone, barrel staves, and phosphate rock, servicing the Philadelphia metropolitan area and ports all along the Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.²⁸

Not surprisingly, given his station in the profession, Bacon celebrated the sea captain’s navigational skill, and his wider domain as “master in all things with none to say him nay, providing the vessel paid good dividends” and who “chose the port of trade, negotiated for freight, employed and discharged the crew and took care of all needful repairs and expenditures.” Emphasizing that these “were the days of co-partnership or sailing on shares” where captain and crew received a percentage of the shipping revenues and the rest distributed among shareholders who owed fractional interests in the vessel (1/8, 1/16, 1/32), he highlighted how those from varying social and economic backgrounds might gain a reasonable measure of financial advancement through their participation in the coastal trade.

While financially rewarding, choosing to work aboard a vessel—whether as a sea captain or as a deckhand—came with significant risk. Life on the water was inherently dangerous, and maritime workers and their families knew with every departure that there was no guarantee of a return home. Bacon himself wondered in his memoir, “In looking back over the years and thinking of the sad fate of many of my seafaring friends, the thought comes to my mind ---- Why did you escape old Neptune's maw?”²⁹ According to one source, as many as 25% of the captains in Mauricetown eventually lost their life at sea—often along with their crew, and sometimes, even family members. Eight stained glass windows at the Mauricetown Episcopal Church commemorate many of the men who made these ultimate sacrifices. One window in particular, known as the Mariner’s Window, lists twenty-one captains and crewmen who perished on the water—and serves as a testament to the dangers that faced by seafaring men.³⁰

At least in part due to this risk, when the area’s coastal traders achieved sufficient financial security or could no longer endure the rigors of life at sea, they typically turned their attention to

²⁸ Alonzo T. Bacon, *Recollections Pertaining to a Seafaring Life: During The Period When The Sailing Vessel Was The Common Carrier Along Our Atlantic Coast* (Bridgeton, NJ: Eugene Printing Co., 1983), pp. 1-13, 30-47.

²⁹ Bacon, p. 27.

³⁰ Corinne Hofmann, “The Mariners Window,” unpublished paper about the windows at Mauricetown Episcopal Church.

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agricultural or business pursuits ashore, and their biographies often make particular mention of when they re-oriented their lives to “*terra firma*.”³¹

Bacon, like others who plied the waters in coastal schooners, left the seafaring life to pursue business interests on “*terra firma*” and, in the 1890s, opened a ship chandlery that serviced the Delaware Bay’s burgeoning oyster industry, and eventually served as a Division Superintendent for the New Jersey State Oyster Commission. By this time, the area’s role in the coastal trade was in decline, and those who had crewed its schooners were following suit and finding employment either in the oyster industry or the area’s shipyards—a logical transition given their ship handling skills and broader experience with maritime-related work. In his twilight, Bacon reflected on how changes in ship size, steam technology, and immigration consumed his vocation during the second half of the nineteenth century, and ended Mauricetown’s run in preparing mariners for work on coastal schooners. His lament claimed that “With larger crews made up of all nationalities, largely Scandinavians, the home crews of young Americans disappeared and Southern New Jersey soon ceased to be the nursery of the coasting Merchant Marine.”³²

Shipbuilding³³

While many of nineteenth-century Mauricetown’s residents made their living from the coastal trade, shipbuilding—the coastwise trade’s closely aligned enterprise—was vital to the community’s economic development. Shipbuilding thus played important role in shaping the built landscape that survives today in the Mauricetown Historic District, and contributes to its significance under Criteria A as a monument to early maritime industries in southern New Jersey.

Once located near fine timber that was nearing exhaustion by the end of the nineteenth century, Mauricetown’s good fortune as a shipbuilding location initially took shape in close conjunction with two vessel-building communities directly across from it on the Maurice River—Dorchester and Leesburg. By the middle to late nineteenth century, it operated amidst a closely linked occupational network that included shipyards in Bridgeton, Millville, Cedarville, Dividing Creek, Newport, Port Norris, Fairton, and Greenwich in Cumberland County, along with those in Dennisville and Goshen in Cape May County, as well as some in adjacent Atlantic County and in the Philadelphia/Camden area. Henry Hall, in his important 1882 survey of US shipbuilding, described “the prosperity of the village [Mauricetown]...being dependent on building [vessels] and navigation [coastwise trade]. There are 50 or 60 sea captains living in the place, and almost everybody owns shares in vessels.” Referencing the above mentioned locales and how their

³¹ Chiarappa, p. 205.

³² Bacon, *Recollections Pertaining to a Seafaring Life*, 14; “Ebenezer C. Henderson” in *Biographical Review: Cumberland County, New Jersey* (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Co., 1896), 227; *Bridgeton Evening News*, 1 October 1931; U. S. Federal Census—Cumberland County, 1860-1870, 1900-1930.

³³ The text of this section is also adapted, with permission, from Michael Chiarappa’s, “Mauricetown: A Bayshore Community Built on the Coastal Trade” in the Vernacular Architecture Forum’s Annual Conference Guide “Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore” (2014).

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activities were deeply bound to Philadelphia's economic orbit, he added that "building on this river [Maurice River] has been active for 50 years, the calculation being to launch a schooner or a barkentine from the yard of each...every year."³⁴

As schooner construction intensified to meet the rising needs of the region's participation in the coastal trade and oyster industry, Mauricetown's influence as a crucible for cultivating skilled shipwrights only grew, as did its role in facilitating their entry into the area's network of vessel building artisans. The work of Mauricetown's shipbuilders, and that of their cohort throughout bayshore communities, fueled the imagination, never ceasing to engender sublime gazes and anticipation from a broad spectrum of people—both locals and outsiders—who encountered the vessel building process while passing through the area. Schooners built in Mauricetown became bellwethers of the region's economic health and hope, and local newspaper reports frequently captured this sentiment, scrutinizing shipyard operations and the vessels they produced with a level of qualitative detail reserved for only a few of the region's industries. Such commentary, whether it culminated in the launching of a new vessel or started with a pre-existing vessel being hauled out on a marine railway for repairs, gave shipbuilding a cloak of technological monumentality—fitting rhetoric for a community pinning some of its loftiest aspirations on the coastal trade and oyster fishery.

Imbued with regionally defined expectations, Mauricetown took its place in shipbuilding's occupational culture, and a one-time resident, Lehman Blew, epitomized how a mix of family/social networks, skill and craftsmanship, established shipyard sites, and client relations shaped one's participation in it. Blew, who started his working life in Bridgeton, was building vessels on the Maurice River in the 1850s as an individual shipyard operator in Mauricetown and under the partnership of Blew and Corson in Dorchester. His move to the Maurice River area did not lessen his connection to Bridgeton, and, if anything, was an early indicator of the geographic mobility and occupational options exercised within Cumberland County's shipbuilding network. When William Rice, Sr. of Bridgeton—who in the 1850s was in the twilight of his shipbuilding career—sent his sons J. Lenhart Rice and William Rice, Jr. to Mauricetown to work in its shipyards, they undoubtedly ended up employed by Blew. Blew's connections to William Rice, Sr. ran deep, forged by their mutual participation in shipbuilding, the coastal trade, Bridgeton's political affairs, and their leadership positions in the city's prominent Trinity Methodist

³⁴ Henry Hall, *Report on the Ship-Building Industry of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882), 122; "John Russell" and "John R. Chambers" and "William H. Parsons" in *Biographical Review: Cumberland County, New Jersey* (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Co., 1896), 493-494, 451-452; Sherman L. Ricards, *Into Her Destined Element: Ship Building on the Cohansey* (1987), 50-51, 56-114, 129-151; "Launch of the New Smack," *Bridgeton Evening News*, 6 November 1902; Henry Charlton Beck, *More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1963), 52- 61; "Charles A. Stowman" in *The Story of New Jersey* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1945), 192; "Another Schooner Will Take To The Water Saturday Morning," *Bridgeton Evening News*, 31 March 1927; "Dorchester Boasts Young Boat-BUILDER—H. Bennett Stowman Youngest Head of Shipyard Firm in New Jersey," *Bridgeton Evening News*, 14 February 1929; "Charles H. Stowman and Son Shipyard," *Bridgeton Evening News*, 14 February 1929; *Industrial Directory of New Jersey-1912* (Camden, NJ: S. Chew and Co., 1912), 275-276; Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey*, 623-624, 647; Bacon, *Recollections Pertaining to a Seafaring Life*, 30-48; Guthorn Shipbuilders Index, Independence Seaport Museum, Philadelphia, PA.

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Episcopal Church. For the young Rice brothers, Blew's entrepreneurial temperament showed them how they might leverage their shipbuilding trade with other business opportunities. When not building vessels for his Delaware Bay area clients, Blew was commanding sloops and schooners to points along the Delaware Bay and River and larger coastal schooners bound for east coast ports and the West Indies. Not limited to sailing vessels, Blew's dossier included a stint as tugboat captain for the Cumberland Nail and Iron Works in Bridgeton, and he closed his shipboard career by commanding a steamship between Bridgeton and Philadelphia. Blew's multifaceted career familiarized him with shipbuilding's financial and technological relationship to wider investment in the maritime economy. Upon returning to Bridgeton in the early 1860s, these experiences informed Blew's decision to join forces with William H. Philips—who had worked with him in Mauricetown as both an apprentice and journeyman—in establishing the shipyard of Blew and Philips in 1863.³⁵

Attracted by the prospect of building vessels in an urban setting, Blew arrived back in Bridgeton not only with his younger understudy Phillips in tow, but possibly having influenced David Vanaman and his sons—John, Joseph, and Louis—to join him as well. Part of the Vanaman shipbuilding dynasty of Mauricetown, this group of Vanamans, whose exodus from Mauricetown to Bridgeton in the 1860s corresponded with Lehman Blew's move, anticipated opportunities to operate effectively as a sub-contracting group in either the Blew and Phillips yard or the Rice Brothers and Company yard established in 1865. David Vanaman reportedly functioned in this capacity for a portion of work when Blew and Phillips built the three-masted coastal schooner *Elizabeth Edwards* in 1869.³⁶

The movement of a group of Vanamans to Bridgeton did not signal the end of the family's shipbuilding influence in Mauricetown. By the late 1860s/early 1870s, a third generation of Vanamans were assuming leadership of the village's shipbuilding tradition. With their uncle and cousins having departed for Bridgeton, Joseph W. Vanaman and Edward C. Vanaman began bringing the family's shipbuilding reputation to its height, benefitting from the collective shipbuilding experience of their grandfather, David Vanaman, Sr., and their father Joseph A. Vanaman, both of whom were still alive in the 1860s and residing in Mauricetown. Following Lehman Blew's departure, J.W. Vanaman began making his generational mark on Mauricetown shipbuilding by occasionally partnering with Henry Moore under the label of "Moore and Vanaman." But by the 1870s, he organized as J.W. Vanaman and Co., and later, in partnership with his brother, Edward C. ("E.C.") Vanaman, as J.W. Vanaman and Brother, often referred to as "Vanaman Bros." or "Vanaman and Bro." when their work was reported in the local press. This partnership was able to capitalize on the area's waning years in the coastwise trade by building and repairing the enterprise's most ubiquitous vessel, the three-masted schooner, popularly known as the "tern" schooner. Like other shipbuilders along the bayshore, they

³⁵ 1860 New Jersey Products of Industry Census, Mauricetown, Downe Township—Lehman Blew, Shipbuilder; Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey*, pp. 623-624; *Biographical Review: Cumberland County*, pp. 326-329; *Bridgeton Dollar Weekly News*, November 29, 1990; *West Jersey Pioneer*, July 2, 1853.

³⁶ Ricards, *Into Her Destined Element*, 39-40, 60.

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enjoyed a steady stream of business building and repairing sloops and schooners for the rapidly expanding oyster industry. Upon J. W. Vanaman's death in 1887, rumors circulated that E.C. Vanaman might move to Camden, New Jersey where there were ample opportunities for a skilled shipwright with his experience. Instead, he remained in Mauricetown and, with his son, Frank L. Vanaman, organized the shipyard of E.C. Vanaman and Son, making it the site where four generations of Vanamans worked until the firm of Harry S. Stowman and Sons assumed ownership in the 1920s.³⁷ (More research is needed, but one local history notes that, during its existence from 1830 to 1901, the Vanaman shipyard alone produced more than 60 vessels.³⁸

Shipbuilding generated significant wealth for shipyard owners, but it also provided a livelihood for many skilled craftsman and laborers in the area. In addition to the larger houses of the sea captains and ship builders, the village also has many houses for the workmen of these industries, seamen, ship carpenters, and so on. Many of these more humble dwellings survive, and as such, Mauricetown offers a far more complete image of early 19th century life than many historic districts. Combined with the nearby farms that provided many of cooks and sailors, it tells the story of American work and wealth before and after the U.S. Civil War.³⁹

Village Commerce: Retail and Service

Mauricetown's booming maritime economy, and the prosperity of local farms, fueled substantial commerce along the streets of the village—traces of which are still visible on the landscape today. Almost hidden amid today's residential buildings are the vestiges of the town's formerly bustling commercial district—which manifested primarily through storefronts incorporated into houses, or small auxiliary buildings next to proprietors' houses.⁴⁰ Along Front and Highland Streets, store front windows and covered porches once invited customers into shops of many varieties, providing residents with nearly all the shopping conveniences of a larger, more urban commercial neighborhood. Mauricetown's businesses also provided a place for sailors to replenish their supplies between voyages. Boasting thirty-seven different businesses in 1887, Mauricetown residents could obtain a wide variety of services and everyday goods, as well as exotic treasures, from dozens of merchants and craftspeople.⁴¹

³⁷ 1870 New Jersey Products of Industry Census, Mauricetown, Downe Township—Henry Moore, Shipyard; *New Jersey Patriot*, 25 March 1870; *New Jersey Patriot*, 30 December 1870; *Dollar Weekly News*, 25 March 1885; *Dollar Weekly News*, 7 August 1886; "Mauricetown Mentionings," *Dollar Weekly News*, 26 March 1887; *Dollar Weekly News*, 10 December 1887; *Dollar Weekly News*, 8 April 1893; "For Sale at Bivalve: A Shipyard, Marine Railway, Dry Dock and Spar House," *Bridgeton Evening News*, 3 May 1902; *Maurice River Herald*, 31 December 1915; *Bridgeton Evening News*, 8 October 1930; *The Industrial Directory of New Jersey* (Paterson, NJ: News Printing Co., 1918), 345; Cushing and Sheppard, *History of the Counties Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey*, 647.

³⁸ *A History of Mauricetown*, 60.

³⁹ Thomas, Section 8, page 4.

⁴⁰ Much of this section is based on the research by Candice Myruski, the author of an unpublished essay about commerce in Mauricetown during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (2014).

⁴¹ Boyd's City Directory for Cumberland County, 1886-1887.

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Running parallel to the Maurice River, Front Street—which was, tellingly, known as “Market Street” for a brief time during the 19th century⁴²—served as the primary axis for local merchants and served as Mauricetown's commercial center. An 1876 map of Cumberland County reveals eleven businesses operating along Front Street, alone, allowing customers to purchase a range of merchandise—from groceries, textiles, and household goods, to raw materials. Businesses also radiated outward from Front Street along the main thoroughfares, with large concentrations of stores and workshops on Noble and Highland Streets.⁴³ In total, Mauricetown’s active businesses included a coal and lumber mill, a stove and tinware store, two general stores, a grocery store, a shoe shop, a barber shop, a hotel, a blacksmith shop, a carriage-wright, and a shipyard. The businesses ranged in scale and size, from large complexes like Studhams coal and lumber mill, which operated out of several buildings and a yard, to small one-room shops like Maurice Godfrey's general store. Mauricetown also boasted a fruit cannery on the west end of Noble Street and a steam powered sawmill. This eclectic mix of industries gave Mauricetown the critical components needed to build a healthy economy and active commercial district by the mid-nineteenth century.⁴⁴

Although most of Mauricetown's commercial spaces have disappeared over the past century, there are several buildings in the village that serve as architectural reminders of this era of active trade. For example, 9572 Highland Street, the current Mauricetown Post Office building, has served the village’s residents for over a century. By 1870, George Fagan had partnered with his two sons, Joseph and Samuel, by 1870 to sell stoves, hardware, and tinware from the building.⁴⁵ His two-story building featured a large storefront window to display the latest merchandise to travelers along Highland Street. Samuel Fagan continued to run his father's shop into the early 20th century after his father's passing.⁴⁶ The property was eventually sold to Samuel Robbins in 1920, who operated the property as a grocery store, post office, and gas station. The current two entrances and storefronts reflect Robbin's addition to the building to support the multiple commercial functions.⁴⁷

The small dwelling at 1211 Stable Lane, serves as an excellent example of the modest, house-incorporated type of commercial establishment common in Mauricetown during the nineteenth century. In the 1880s, a widowed woman named Martha Ireland operated a millinery shop here, after purchasing the home from Charles P. Bacon in 1883. Constructed during the waning years of Mauricetown’s shipbuilding industry, the two-story, two-bay dwelling presents a front entrance that currently opens directly into a small living room. Yet evidence of the building’s commercial history is readily apparent in the handsome display window on the primary

⁴² *A History of Mauricetown*, p. 31.

⁴³ Boyd's City Directory for Cumberland County, 1886-1887.

⁴⁴ Boyd's City Directory for Cumberland County, 1886-1887.

⁴⁵ 1880 Federal Census, Mauricetown, Cumberland County, NJ.

⁴⁶ 1910 Federal Census, Mauricetown, Cumberland County, NJ.

⁴⁷ Boyd's City Directory for Cumberland County, 1886-1887.

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elevation, which signals that the front room previously served a commercial function—possibly even combining Ireland’s living and craft space.⁴⁸

At 1208 Front Street, Samuel Mickle established a home and shoe store during the town's golden era of commerce and trade. Mickle had been working as a shoemaker for some years at his father's store, but in 1862, at age twenty-seven, he set out to build an establishment of his own.⁴⁹ The property Mickle purchased contained the south half of a double-house and a small, separate commercial building. The proximity to the town wharf, and prime location along the emerging commercial district on Front Street, provided the perfect location for Mickle to open his footwear business. William Compton, who owned the north half of Mickle’s double-house, also used the property to support his commercial business. He operated a grocery store out of the front room of his side of the building. The extant storefront window on the first floor at 1208 Front Street would have made the perfect display space for Compton's assortment of merchandise. Mickle eventually purchased William Compton's section of the dwelling house, and remodeled the building to serve entirely as his residence. Compton had moved his store to a larger house on the adjacent property which featured a thirty-three by fifty-five foot showroom where he sold an assortment of fancy groceries, dry goods, and household furnishings. William Compton's property is no longer exists, but historic photographs show that his building shared many stylistic characteristics with his neighbor's house, and perhaps even served as inspiration for Mickle when he remodeled his home.⁵⁰ Originally, Mickle's portion of the Compton-Mickle dwelling was smaller—only containing a story and a half, compared to Compton's two stories. During the remodel, however, around 1879, Mickle added a second and third story to the dwelling, and in the process, gave the exterior a cohesive, relatively symmetrical appearance in ornament and fenestration—resulting in one of the more striking architectural examples in Mauricetown. Besides Compton’s storefront window, other physical evidence from the building suggests the property’s use as a commercial space—for example, the cellar features whitewashed walls, brick paver floors, and several finished rooms, indicating that these spaces likely functioned as a workshop and storage space.

Many businesses—especially services—required minimal architectural accommodation, and are obscured today by the strictly residential appearance of the properties where they operated. For example, the stately, brick, Federal-style house at 9564 Highland Street, owned by the Butcher family from about 1824 to 1901, served as both a home and a doctor’s office for much of that period. Dr. Joseph Butcher practiced medicine from within the house from about 1824 until his death in 1864. His son, Dr. Samuel Butcher, inherited the home along with his father’s medical books and equipment, and practiced medicine from the home until his death in 1901.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Proctor, Laura. “1211 Stable Lane,” in the Vernacular Architecture Forum’s Annual Conference Guide “Down Jersey: From Bayshore to Seashore” (2014), p. 226.

⁴⁹ 1860 Federal Census, Cumberland County, Mauricetown, NJ, and Deed from Seth Sharp to Samuel Mickle, Book 99, pg 329, dated October 11, 1862. Cumberland County, New Jersey.

⁵⁰ Myruski, p. 6.

⁵¹ Ginny Davidowski, draft National Register nomination for 9564 Highland Street. This information is based on historic maps and the following sources: Last Will and Testament of Dr. Samuel Butcher, probated 15 November 1901, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, Will Book F, Page 630, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ. Last Will and

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By the late nineteenth century, Mauricetown's merchants and industrialists were confronted with significantly declining business prospects, as major technological developments and economic trends eroded the village's commercial advantages. The construction of new railroads elsewhere in the region offered economical means of moving oysters, agricultural products, and lumber to Philadelphia markets and beyond. Steel-hulled ships replaced the old, wood-hulled coastal schooners that had been built for decades in the shipyards along the Maurice River. The resulting decline in Mauricetown's industry and trade prompted a widespread decline in overall prosperity in the village, and a resulting outmigration of many residents. Many moved to nearby towns such as Port Norris, which boomed with the success of oyster farming in the bay. In the 1890 Census, Mauricetown's population totaled around 600 persons, but by 1900, it had dropped to just 400. During the same period, there was a 35% decline in the number of businesses from the town's commercial peak in the 1880s.⁵² By 1940, Mauricetown's population had plummeted to just half of its 1880s peak, and coupled with the ease of travel facilitated by automobile ownership, Mauricetown's era of commercial success was over. An analysis of the 20th-century census records reveals that service and retail jobs for Mauricetown residents decreased substantially, while their employment increased in industrial and unskilled jobs, most likely outside the village. With the economic downturn, failing businesses caused former shopkeepers and storeowners to find work elsewhere. Several merchants abandoned their trade to pursue more stable jobs in surrounding communities, such as the second-generation carriage maker George Blizzard, whose family had operated a shop in Mauricetown for nearly 60 years. In 1920, he moved to Vineland to work in a basket factory.

As commercial enterprises moved out of town, Mauricetown's built landscape transitioned to one that was primarily residential. The same pattern of decline continued throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century. The 1940 census only recorded eight people in the town owning a store or shop and about 20% of residents working in goods and service related industries, many of whom commuted to their workplace located in other communities. The largest job sector to grow during this time period was unskilled labor, which included work on projects such as road construction, an expanding enterprise in the years following the Depression.⁵³ Many of the former commercial spaces, such as that in the Sharp-Mickle House (Photo 4), would be converted into residential dwellings, or more commonly, disappear from the landscape altogether. By the turn of the century, Mauricetown began a slow decline from a center of commerce to the sleepy riverside community it appears as today.⁵⁴

Renovations and renewals common in many nearby villages never occurred in Mauricetown, and the stock of buildings has remained relatively static for more than a century. This gives it the distinction of being one of the most perfectly preserved communities of the Delaware Bay coast. As a collection of architecturally important buildings of the maritime community of Mauricetown, and as a significant center of New Jersey's contribution to maritime activity from

Testament of Dr. Joseph Butcher, Probated 10 September 1864, Will Book F, Page 3367, New Jersey State Archives, Trenton, NJ.

⁵² Based on analysis of City Directories from 1850-1915.

⁵³ Boyd's City Directory for Cumberland County, 1886-1887.

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the era of wooden ships and iron men, the Mauricetown Historic District meets Criteria A of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.⁵⁵

Criterion C - Architecture

The Mauricetown Historic District is significant under Criteria C as a remarkably preserved, relatively holistic architectural landscape of a small maritime village in southern New Jersey. Featuring an impressive rate of survival, the historic architecture of significance ranges from Victorian mansions, to worker's housing, to utilitarian buildings such as summer kitchens and outhouses. Mauricetown's current built environment largely reflects a mid-nineteenth century building boom. During this period, the prevailing architectural style evolved from the Classical-inspired Georgian and Federal styles to more Victorian modes of expression, including Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival detailing.

Classical Architecture

Federal Style

A pair of large, Federal-style dwellings dating to the 1810s—the David Compton House (Photo 3) and Elkinton-Butcher House—represent the village's aspirations during the early nineteenth century. These houses were constructed around the same time that the village was formally plotted, subdivided, and developed by the group of investors that included David Compton's brothers, Ichabod and James.

Federal style architecture was highly influenced by the Adam style that originated in England, and was prevalent in the United States during the Early National period, from roughly 1780 to 1820. Reflecting a post-Enlightenment emphasis on symmetry and balance, doorways of Federal style building commonly feature a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over the front door, often with sidelights and with an elaborate door surround. Cornices on Federal style houses usually featured decorative mouldings. Windows were generally aligned vertically and horizontally, and most commonly featured six-over-six sash windows and low-pitched roofs. Departing from Georgian-style precedents, the facades of Federal designs were often planar or smoother in appearance, minimizing interruptions across wall surfaces such as the decorative, horizontal bands between stories and projecting trim around windows commonly found in Georgian style houses.

The David Compton House (1201 Front Street) (Photo 3) is a well-preserved and comparatively rare example of a Federal style house in Commercial Township. Built in 1816, the dwelling was originally a three-bay, wood-framed and clapboarded, and features a stylish entryway. Most notable is the elaborate Federal door surround, which features a wide, elliptical fanlight featuring sunburst, spider web, and circular muntins (see Figure 6). The sidelight windows echo the spider web motif of the fanlight, with diamond shaped muntins. The entire door surround is framed in

⁵⁵ Thomas, Section 8, page 5.

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fluted trim, beaded moldings, bullseye moldings, paneling, and a horizontal crown with an Adamesque, repeating pendant-style motif. This pendant-style motif is reflected on a larger scale on the narrow band of decorative cornice trim, which sits below a comparatively low-pitched roof that was common during among Federal designs. On the main block of the house, the windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash with thin wooden muntins, again reflecting its Federal style. Inside, a spiral staircase rises from the entry hall to the attic level, and the first-floor door trim and fireplace mantles are finely carved with Federal-era motifs. This Federal-style house made a clear statement. Building it just after the early investors subdivided and platted the new village, David Compton had situated this stylish new house on the corner of an important crossroads, at Front and Highland Streets. Compton's location adjacent to Highland Street, the old road to Port Norris, afforded plenty of exposure for his store (no longer extant) at the rear of the property, taking advantage of that well-travelled thoroughfare. Yet Compton also faced the house to Front Street, the promising new main street running along the Mauricetown waterfront. Though located on the west side of Front Street, rather than the river side of the road, the property overlooked the schooner landing at the bottom of the hill and the Compton house would have been clearly visible to river traffic. Probably during the 1830s, the house was enlarged to its present five-bay form, updating its classical architecture with a Greek Revival porch spanning the center three bays of the façade, resulting in a five-bay, center-hall house.

The Elkinton-Butcher House (9564 Highland Street), built c. 1815, is one of the village's only brick buildings (Photo 36). Laid in Flemish bond, the house is three-bays wide, two-and-a-half stories high, originally two-rooms deep, and featured massive end chimneys—resulting in a substantial and imposing building. Typical of Federal styling, the house's brick façade is planar, with few horizontal interruptions, and its entryway features sidelights and a semi-circular fanlight above the door. Likely built by George Elkinton, an early proprietor of Mauricetown, the house was later assigned the name of Dr. Joseph Butcher, who lived in the house as early as 1824 and was the first of several Butcher family doctors to practice medicine from the house until 1901.

Greek Revival Style

Most common from the 1820s to the 1850s, the Greek Revival style eclipsed the Federal Style in popularity gradually after the War of 1812, peaking during the era between 1830 and 1860. The "Grecian" or "National" style swept the nation as Americans rejected British styles, celebrated their fledgling democracy, and studied new archaeological findings occurring in Greece during the early 19th century. Like the Federal style, Greek Revival buildings were generally symmetrical and usually included six-over-six windows. However, typical Greek Revival buildings were often built with the gable side of the building facing toward the street, creating a temple-looking appearance often referred to as the "temple form." Greek Revival buildings were typified by heavy entablatures and cornices and large Grecian columns, or pilasters that hinted at columns.

There are few buildings in Mauricetown that aimed to achieve a pure Greek Revival design, yet many buildings in the village display forms associated with the Greek Revival movement, while

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incorporating emerging Victorian finishes—creating a hybrid, transitional architecture. For example, the stately, five-bay house at 9087 Highland Street (Photo 27) resembles many Greek Revival farmhouses in its form, massing, and fenestration, with a central doorway surround common to that movement—featuring rectangular sidelights and transom windows. A one-story porch spans the central three bays and features four octagonal columns, which support a tall entablature that mimics a fascia board “entablature” under the roof eaves at the second story. The columns and visual entablature are also typical of vernacular Greek Revival architecture. However, the eaves of both the house and porch roof are supported by scrolled wood brackets, a striking statement that embraced the more recent Italianate style. This statement is also made with the front entryway, which features a paired, double-arch panel door common in Italianate architecture.

Quite similarly, the Captain Joseph Marts House at 9576 Highland Street (Photo 13 displays scrolled wood brackets under the roof eaves and a double entry door with Gothic-style panels; yet the house features a five-bay rectangular form, with rectangular sidelights and transom around the door. The house also reportedly featured a similar Greek Revival style porch with octagonal columns.⁵⁶

These porches and octagonal columns, or “Samuel Cobb columns,” survive on several properties in Mauricetown, creating a locally distinctive character. Scattered throughout the village, they appear most frequently on larger sized houses, such as at 1201 Front Street (David Compton House) (Photo 3), 9087 Highland Street (Photo 27), 1229 Front Street (Edward Compton House), and 1228 Second Street (Garrison-Wills House). Additional houses may have featured similar columns, as revealed by a historical photo that seems to show a similar porch and columns on a house on Noble Street (Figure 13). The attribution of this column type to Samuel Cobb originates with the discovery of Cobb’s previously-obscured signature on the base of one of the Edward Compton House columns. Uncovered during restoration, and now on display inside the Mauricetown Historical Society museum, the signed base by Samuel Cobb. Cobb was listed as “Justice of the Peace, architect & builder” in the 1862 Business Directory on the Pomeroy and Beers map, and lived at 9098 Highland Street (in a house without columns), where he owned a “carpenter shop,” as revealed by maps in 1862 and 1876.

Based on Samuel Cobb’s signature on the Edward Compton House columns, and the approximate build dates of other houses featuring Cobb columns, these porches seem to distinguish the Civil War era architecture of the village—representing, paradoxically, a period when the Greek Revival style was still common but, at the same time, quickly waning in popularity. It is perhaps unsurprising, then, that these porches were often incorporated into transitional designs, most frequently on Italianate style houses. While the Greek Revival-influenced houses at 9087 and 9576 Highland Street incorporated brackets and fashionable doorways to hint at the emerging Italianate style, the Edward Compton House at 1229 Front Street incorporated the Greek Revival porch into a more modish Italianate design. This column-type, itself, was not unfashionable—even Andrew Jackson Downing, though often

⁵⁶ Thomas, Section 8, page 4.

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recommending more picturesque or medieval designs for columns and pillars, featured some classical-style column designs that were appropriate for Italian style houses.⁵⁷ Downing's porch designs for facades usually departed, however, in their other structural elements—instead of the heavy entablatures, they often featured arches between the columns or more delicate, Gothic-style brackets.⁵⁸

At least one house featuring a Cobb-style porch significantly pre-dates the Civil War era, and thus demonstrates the adaptation of the Greek Revival porch to remain in architectural fashion. The David Compton House (1201 Front Street) (Photo 3), though designed with Federal detailing, features one-story Greek Revival porch with four wide, octagonal columns supporting a heavy entablature. It is unclear when this porch was added, though it may have been as early as the 1830s, by David Compton, himself, as part of a larger expansion of the original three bay Federal house to accommodate a growing household with many children and boarders. The ceiling of the added porch displays an interesting feature—an arched cut-out to accommodate the original Federal fanlight, since the low ceiling height caused by the thick entablature would have covered half of the fanlight window. This suggests that Compton wished to display a cosmopolitan awareness of changing architectural style, but at the same time, he did not wish to reject the past and he remained conservative in preserving the Federal details of the house he built as a 24-year-old. This Greek Revival porch is significant not just because it shows the nuance of adaptation in a cultural outpost, but also because it reflected participation in an interesting local trend in Mauricetown.

One building in Mauricetown that perhaps most reflects Greek Revival design is the Mauricetown Academy building (9550 Highland Street) (Photo 42). Oriented with its gable end toward the street, with a projecting cornice and roof overhang mimicking a triangular pediment, the building displays the “temple form” common with Greek Revival-era architecture. The doorway is also flanked by tapered pilasters that visually support a Grecian-style entablature (with delineated frieze, architrave, and cornice) over the door. The dentilation around the cornices and the semi-circle fanlight in the attic gable were also fairly common Greek Revival features. Yet the Academy building, built just before the outbreak of the Civil War, is also a transitional design that reveals the influences of other, emerging architectural styles of the late antebellum period. The tapering pilasters that flank the front entry door might borrow from the Egyptian Revival style, while the tall, narrow, first floor door and windows, with their narrow wooden panels featuring horizontal divisions, combine to hint at Italianate trends. Still, the overall visual effect of the Mauricetown Academy is one of a civic building designed with classical principles in mind.

⁵⁷ See, for example, the column design recommended in A.J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses*, p 310.

⁵⁸ At least one exception includes the rear porch on his “Villa in the Italian Style” on page 316 of *Architecture of Country Houses*, which shows a classically-proportioned entablature above the columns.

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Victorian Architecture

Mauricetown's most economically robust decades coincided with the emergence of Romantic Era design—and the village's Victorian-era architecture is thus its most pervasive and character-forming. During the 1830s, the post-Renaissance classicism that emphasized reason, order, and balance gave way to Romantic principles that stressed passion and the imagination. The resulting Picturesque movement in architecture, first expressed through the Carpenter Gothic and the Italianate style, celebrated variety, texture, color, and irregularity as found in nature.

The most common architectural devices used to express the new Romantic styles in Mauricetown were wooden brackets beneath rooflines, elaborate scrollwork between porch columns, and Gothic Revival-styled center gables and lancet windows. By incorporating some or all of these elements into new house designs, builders could construct new dwellings in more stylish modes, without deviating too dramatically from familiar forms. While many of the buildings designed with Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival details retain similar massing and floorplans of earlier modes of building, their exteriors frequently displayed a sophisticated and forward-looking architecture expressive of the most fashionable Romantic styles. Despite the shift from dormers to wall gables, and even from planar to three-dimensional massing of some front facades, these buildings remained relatively unified in size, scale, and material to their antecedent houses in the village, lending Mauricetown a charming visual continuity and architectural cohesion.⁵⁹ While many of the grandest and most striking of these houses are located on Front Street and Highland Street, some are also found on secondary thoroughfares—maintaining the overall diversity of scale observable throughout the village.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival style houses number among the most visually striking in Mauricetown. The key architectural device, in both high-style and more vernacular examples, was a sharp verticality accomplished through steeply-pitched center gables, usually accented with angular roof brackets, and typically punctuated with pointed, lancet-shaped windows.

Nationally, a signature feature of Carpenter Gothic houses—made possible by the widespread availability of the scroll saw after 1840s—was elaborate, ornamental scrollwork, typically in the form of “gingerbread” vergeboards in gables and decorative porch trim and brackets. In Mauricetown, where few houses display decorative vergeboards in their roof gables, the Carpenter Gothic aesthetic was expressed primarily through a distinct style of porch bracketing. Like the “Cobb columns,” these Victorian-era porch treatments seem to distinguish a clear architectural era that likely post-dates the Civil War—peaking perhaps in the 1870s. The scrollwork porches, in fact, are not exclusive to the Gothic Revival style houses in Mauricetown. They can be found, for example, on dwellings built more in the Italianate and Second Empire style. Indeed, the porches seem to have nearly transcended the Gothic Revival style to become, themselves a defining feature—almost representing an architectural “style” of their own.

⁵⁹ Thomas, Section 8, page 3.

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Though similar scrollwork porch treatments can be found in other coastal South Jersey towns, and in villages on both sides of the Delaware River valley, Mauricetown's Victorian-era porch treatments seem to exhibit a couple of distinct patterns—"circular" and "triangular"—that may reflect the unique expression of a local artisan, or artisans. For example, the porches at 1217 Second Street and 9560 Highland Street represent the "circular" idiom for the porch scrollwork. This style creates a "sawtooth" effect, accomplished with a thin, semicircular wood arch between columns, which is accented below by a serpentine trim board punctuated by circles. Though rounded, from a distance the accents create an almost sawtooth-like appearance. A particularly elaborate version of this porch style, in a design that is more clearly Gothic in its inspiration, is visible in a historical photograph of the Captain Joseph Marts House (Historic Photo 14). That porch, unfortunately, no longer survives. A second identifiable pattern is a "triangular" style of porch bracketing. Accomplished with angular rather than semicircular trim boards, the overall effect is to create a lancet-shaped opening between porch columns—a more distinct reference to Gothic Revival design (Figure 27). These porches can be found on several of Mauricetown's most dramatic expressions of the Gothic Revival, including 9567 Highland Street, 9543 Highland Street, and 1208 Front Street. Beyond the "circular" and "triangular" styles, several other porches in Mauricetown feature alternative designs, some of which are variations of the more distinct styles. For example, the porch at 1228 Front Street is quite similar to the "circular" designs, except it features a flattened lancet arch instead of a circular one, and a slightly-less pronounced trim below. The porch trim at 1225 Second Street forgoes the framing boards altogether, featuring only the scrollwork that is featured above the circular and triangular framing boards on other porches.

Mauricetown's most impressive Gothic Revival designs incorporate the scrollwork porch as one element of a cohesive design. For example, 9567 Highland Street is an imposing gable front and wing building that features an additional roof gable at the wing, above its triangular-style scrollwork porch and a projecting oriel window at the first story. Another oriel window projects from the east side elevation, and like the front oriel projection, its windows are lancet-shaped and feature Gothic tracery. The primary gable of the house features a pair of lancet-style windows, with lancet-shaped shutters, while the front gable on the wing also features a lancet window. These are repeated on even the rear elevation, and the side, west elevation that faces Second Street. Scrolled roof brackets are featured in all gables and under all roof eaves, including those of the porch and oriel window projection. The front entry door is a paired door, with each featuring decorative wood panels, and topped with a transom window. The carriage house, while continues the Gothic design with steeply-pitched wall gables on both side elevations, with all gables and eaves featuring scrolled brackets matching those on the house. Similar features can be found on other high-style Gothic Revival houses in Mauricetown, including 9543 Highland Street (the J. Milton Compton House), 1208 Front Street (renovated by Samuel Mickle House during the late 1870s), 1209 Second Street (which features three attic gables with lancet windows and bracketing, as well as matching oriel windows, with lancet tracery, on the first story) (Photo 22).

Mauricetown's stock of Gothic Revival-era houses feature a broad spectrum of detail and sophistication, ranging from the most detailed examples discussed above, to far plainer,

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vernacular houses that feature small gestures toward the style. The most common architectural devices used to achieve the Gothic Revival look, in Mauricetown and beyond, were central wall gables and lancet windows. Some houses in the village, like 1225 Second Street, rival the size and detail of the above examples, featuring steep roof gables, lancet windows, bracketing in gables and under eaves, and finely designed porches. Others, however, only nod toward the stylish Gothic form by featuring a central roof gable and/or lancet windows. For example, on this more humble end of the spectrum, 9588 Highland Street and 2116 Buckshutem Road feature plain lancet windows at the attic level, while lacking any further stylistic attempts at Gothic detailing. At 9098 Highland Street, the relatively plain house of carpenter Samuel Cobb (which may have been built with some Greek Revival detailing on its exterior) features, on the interior, an ornamental, built-in nook with a lancet-style outline.

These simple attempts at Gothic styling may have been renovations to achieve that look, long after the houses were first constructed. Despite the fine Gothic Revival homes that were clearly designed and built in that style from the outset, Mauricetown's housing stock reveals a tendency of its residents to renovate older, likely plainer dwellings to mimic emerging Victorian styles. Clearly, many house owners realized that exterior renovations, alone—and sometimes fairly cosmetic ones—could alter their existing buildings to appear more fashionable. Fenestration patterns are often a tell-tale sign of such changes. For example, the fenestration at 9562 Highland Street (the Charles Butcher House) suggests that the building was originally a three-bay house, which was later expanded to the east—at which time, a central gable was added at the attic level, including a double-lancet window, and a Gothic-style oriel window was added to the new portion of the façade. Similarly, the central gable of the façade at 9508 Highland Street is slightly misaligned from the other openings in the center bay, indicating that the center gable was likely an addition, or part of a large-scale renovation that created a recognizable Gothic Revival form. The house at 9527 Highland Street may have also undergone a renovation that incorporated a new central gable, though its gable window—arched rather than lanceted—may reveal Italianate influences alongside the more Gothic Revival form.

Italianate

Though not nearly as numerous, Italianate architecture is also well-represented in Mauricetown. As mentioned earlier, many of the Italianate-style houses in town reflect transitional or hybrid designs—often featuring more traditional forms and massing, and even floorplans, while strongly incorporating stylish elements into the design. There are no examples of the grand Italianate mansions promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing, with their irregular massing, asymmetrical facades, and square towers. However, Mauricetown builders designed houses in the Italianate mode, with features such as flat or low-pitched roofs, bracketing at the roofline, tall door and window openings, and rounded, arched details.

Perhaps the first Italianate house in the village was the James Compton House (1205 Front Street), built circa 1859 adjacent to the David Compton House (Photo 3; Figure 12). This house retains the proportions of a more Classical-style house, while adapting the details of an Italianate cottage, including a flattened roof, tall narrow entry doors, an oversized transom, and extensive

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decorative ironwork (the iron porch balustrade survives, however the roof cresting and fencing in the yard has been lost).

Several years later, a pair of three-bay Italianate dwellings were built along Front Street—the Captain Peterson House at 1211 Front Street and the Elizabeth Compton House at 1229 Front Street (currently the Mauricetown Historical Society). Both were built with three-bay facades and flat roofs, and featured extensive roof bracketing atop wide fascia boards. Both also featured tall, narrow windows on the first-floor of their facades, and entryways with narrow sidelights and paired, double-arch paneled doors that were common on Italianate houses. The Elizabeth Compton House features additional arches and circles in the porch’s woodwork and on the front door, further emphasizing the Italianate tendency for arches and circular shapes. The Captain Isaac Peterson House (Photo 6) features a square, bracket belvedere on its roof—another common Italianate feature. Both properties also display ornamental iron fencing and gates, lending another dash of Mediterranean aesthetic to these stately Italianate homes.

Despite the flat roofs of these few examples, most of Mauricetown’s Italianate-influenced houses express the style through subtler devices, such as ornamental roof bracketing and tall, narrow windows and doorways, which often featured paired or double-arch paneled doors. For example, the house at 2133 Buckshutem Road, which was likely renovated and expanded in the mid-nineteenth century, features a two-story bay window tower with bracketed roof and decorative cartouches between stories, doors with double-arch lights, a front porch with squared, tapered columns, and tall, narrow windows on the first floor of the façade. Across the street, the Captain Avis House (2134 Buckshutem Road) features few decorative elements except elaborate, scrolled roof bracketing—a singular but clear attempt at the Italianate style. The house at 9536 Highland Street features both roof and porch brackets, a double-arch paneled door, and tall, narrow windows on the first floor (in addition to the “circular” scrollwork porch design discussed earlier, which adds the effects of “arches” across the façade at the porch). Similarly, on South Street, two neighboring houses (9577 South (Photo 30) and 9579 South) feature roof and porch brackets, tall, narrow first-floor windows, tall doorways with transoms, and double-arch doors. 9577 South Street also features arched windows in the attic-level gables, another subtle Italianate feature.

Second Empire

While the Victorian era in Mauricetown was dominated by the Gothic Revival and Italianate, there are a pair of surviving Second Empire houses in the village. The key architectural feature of Second Empire buildings was the dual-pitched hipped, or “mansard,” roof. Mansard roofs also typically featured dormers, iron cresting or finials (to further emphasize verticality), and sometimes patterns or polychroming created with its shingles. Other features and detailing of Second Empire houses were often very similar to the contemporaneous Italianate style, especially on more vernacular examples, including roof bracketing and cornice treatments, arched window crowns, and tall, narrow windows and doors.

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The most prominent Second Empire house in Mauricetown is the Compton-Bacon House at 1212 Front Street (photos 4, 5 and 34; Historic Photo 10). Built originally in the 1810s (in brick, like the contemporary Elkinton-Butcher House on Highland Street), the dwelling was dramatically renovated around 1883, resulting in one of the more striking buildings in Mauricetown. At that time, it was substantially expanded into a double-house, covered in stucco, and topped with a mansard roof.⁶⁰ The roof is further emphasized with alternating shingle shapes (probably originally polychromed), gabled dormers featuring elaborate, scrollwork crowns, and the cornice is bracketed and displays a frieze with carved, decorative, motifs. This frieze is echoed by the frieze of the full-length porch, which spans the entire first story and features squared columns and intricate carved brackets and pendants. The windows on the first floor are all elongated, contributing to the overall verticality of the Second Empire design. Though not at the same scale as the Compton-Bacon House, the dwelling at 9583 South Street is also a quite stately expression of the Second Empire style. It features a mansard roof, with alternating shingle shapes (also possibly polychromed, originally), with arched dormers and scrolled wood brackets in the cornice to further emphasize the roof.

“Modern” Styles: Bungalows and Foursquares

Due to the steep economic decline in Mauricetown that began around 1880, few houses were built in the village after the turn of the twentieth century—a fate that ultimately helped preserve the remarkable landscape of nineteenth-century buildings in the village today. Still, the persistence of Mauricetown’s residents during the decades of decline is reflected in a handful of more “modern” house forms that emerged during the first decades of the 1900s, including the American bungalow and foursquare. Architects and other tastemakers, partly in reaction to the excessive ornamentation of the Queen Anne Victorian era (and the exploitation of workers it embodied), emphasized at the turn of the twentieth century more simplified house forms and reduced ornamentation—returning to what some thought were more natural house designs. Gustave Stickley, perhaps the foremost promoter of the Arts and Crafts movement through his magazine *The Craftsman*, once characterized a bungalow as “a house reduced to it’s simplest form... its low, broad proportions and absolute lack of ornamentation gives it a character so natural and unaffected that it seems to... blend with any landscape.”⁶¹ Often associated in the United States with Frank Lloyd Wright and other modernists, early-twentieth century designs—whether squat bungalows or taller American Foursquares—often borrowed from the Prairie School’s emphasis on horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves (often with exposed rafter tails), and simplified ornamentation.

The house at 9503 Highland Street features many of the defining characteristics of the American Foursquare. Its form is cubic, with nearly a square footprint, and it features a pyramidal roof, with widely overhanging eaves, and dormers on the front and side slopes. The three-bay house at 1233 Front Street, though reportedly built in the eighteenth- or early-nineteenth century, was

⁶⁰ “A Pictorial Guide to the Historic Buildings of Mauricetown, N.J.,” published by the Cumberland County Planning Board, 1977.

⁶¹ Gustave Stickley, “Craftsman House, The Bungalow: Series of 1906: Number III,” *The Craftsman*, Volume 10, p. 109.

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renovated in the early twentieth century, creating the likeness, at first glance, of an American Foursquare—featuring a hipped, almost pyramidal roof, with widely-overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, as well as a full-length one-story front porch.

There are a pair of classic American bungalows in the Mauricetown Historic District—one at 2138 Buckshutem Road (Photo 38), and another at 9529 Highland Street. The Highland Street example is probably the most impressive, featuring a hipped roof, front and side roof dormers, exposed rafter tails, and at the back of the lot, a matching bungaloid garage—which also features a hipped roof, front and side dormers, and exposed rafter tails.

Other properties in Mauricetown feature alterations that reflect these early-twentieth-century design sensibilities. For example, at the westernmost end of the historic district, 9071 Highland Street is likely a nineteenth-century house that was updated in the early twentieth century, as it now features widely overhanging eaves and a bungalow-like porch with squared columns. The Victorian-era structure at 9533 Highland Street, formerly a two-story Gothic Revival house, was renovated, after a fire in the early twentieth century, to a more bungaloid, one-story form.

Dwellings of the Humbler Sort

Contrasting with the urban-influenced, high-style houses is an interesting array of smaller dwellings, often derived from well-known vernacular sources. These smaller, less expensive houses were frequently built in the immediate vicinity of the larger houses, demonstrating that there was little economic segregation in Mauricetown village's early decades—though as the nineteenth century progressed, more division seems to have emerged, with few smaller houses being built near the river. Like the larger houses, the smaller houses were built of the readily-available local wood, but with significant simplifications in detail. While some had small transoms over the door, none had full side-lights. In plan, there was additional simplification from the typical two-room-deep houses of the wealthier residents. These were more economical, though they afforded fewer spaces for individual activities. Thus dining and cooking shared a space, with a smaller, formal room set apart. Upstairs, fewer bed-chambers meant that more people shared the same small rooms.⁶² Most of these smaller houses—generally attributed to sailors, farmers, and other mechanics, but likely housing a broader spectrum of society than often assumed—take the form of one-room-deep, narrow footprint houses known as “I-houses,” “stack houses,” or “double-houses.”

A unique example of a dwelling of the “humbler sort” is the structure at 9575-9579 Noble Street (Photo 29). Here, instead of having two connected dwellings, one long wood-framed building historically accommodated four separate households. The multi-family dwelling at 9575-9579 Noble Street, was historically one parcel, owned by Samuel Compton.⁶³ The dwelling is two stories tall and one cell deep (although today, the dwellings feature many rear additions). The façade is ten bays wide, with four separate front doors. The two units on the end of the structure are only two bays wide—one door and one window—while the two interior units are three bays

⁶² Thomas, Section 7.

⁶³ Pomeroy and Beers, “1862 Atlas...”

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each—one door and two windows. Compton likely lived in one unit of the dwelling, as he only owned one property on the 1862 Beers Atlas Map.

Stack houses⁶⁴

The Hoy House (figures 8, 10 and 11), on the grounds of the Mauricetown Historical Society, is a prime example of a “stack house,”⁶⁵ a common residential building type constructed throughout the Mid-Atlantic region during the 18th and 19th centuries. Typically, these dwellings were mere one-and-a-half stories high, devoid of exterior ornamentation, and simply sheathed in clapboards. The dwellings were typically a one-room cell with a laterally placed shed kitchen addition. Despite certain builders’ affinity for popular and fashionable architectural styles of the mid-to-late 19th century, the stack house is a “simple but persistent form” and “a popular and long-lasting choice for a residence.”⁶⁶ In total, there are 21 extant stack houses in Mauricetown.

A stack house has been defined as “a set of one-room modules stacked to a height of two or three stories” built during the 18th and 19th centuries.⁶⁷ The stack house is unique for its basis in the “one-room module.” This type of configuration resulted in a flexible, easily adaptable form; builders and occupants were not limited by a rigid structure and could obtain extra space in a number of ways. Stack houses were often enlarged by adding extensions “sideways, rearwards, frontwards, and upwards.” Extensions could be added concurrent to initial construction or afterwards, “as time, resources, and growing families permitted.”⁶⁸ Because of the flexibility of the form, there is a significant amount of variation. The extant examples range from one-and-a-half to a full two-and-a-half stories in height, and exhibit an assortment of configurations, including L- or T-shaped rear appendages, lateral extensions, and rear or lateral shed additions, or some combination of these around the primary “unit” or module.⁶⁹

The stack houses in Mauricetown were constructed primarily between 1844 and 1876 with a few exceptions, including one that predates 1840 and one that postdates 1876. The construction of

⁶⁴ The “Stack houses” section of this nomination is an abridged and adapted version of Alex Tarantino’s unpublished paper, “Stacking Up the Facts: The Evolution and Persistence of the Stack House in New Jersey,” presented at the Vernacular Architecture Forum (VAF) annual conference in May 2014.

⁶⁵ This single-pile form has taken on various names in areas throughout the mid-Atlantic, including the “House and Garden,” “one-over-one” or “bandbox house.” It is uncertain who first coined the term “stack house,” but the name is used by local residents and appears in regional literature such as *Historic Themes and Resources Within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*.

⁶⁶ National Park Service, “Appendix II: Stack Houses.” In *Historic Themes and Resources Within the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route; Southern New Jersey and the Delaware Bay: Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties* (March 2005), accessed March 24, 2014, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/nj2/app2.ht

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Jakle, et al., “Common Houses...” 107.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 124. The authors make distinctions between types of appendages on single-pile dwellings, many of which can be applied to the study of stack house form. They define the “primary unit” as “the part of a dwelling which contained the front façade and would remain inviolate should appendages be removed.” L-shaped and T-shaped appendages are gable-roofed and extend out from the rear of the primary unit, where the former is located on the left or right side, and the latter in the center. Lateral appendages “extend dwellings either to one or both sides where the axis of the primary unit is parallel to the street,” and shed appendages abuts the rear wall of the primary unit.

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these houses was spurred by the subdivision of prominent landowners' properties during the 1840s and 1850s and by the rise of commerce and industry in the area. In the mid-19th century, Mauricetown emerged as a powerhouse of shipbuilding, maritime activities, and extractive trades.⁷⁰ As a result, the village saw a boom in housing construction and developed westward, away from Front Street and the river. Mauricetown's location provided access to the Delaware Bay and larger markets like Philadelphia and New York, which resulted in a "noteworthy concentration of wealth" and a "sophistication of architectural design," evident in the ornate dwellings of Front Street.⁷¹ Despite this, the construction of stack houses also occurred during this boom period, alongside the other more elaborate houses; of the 21 total, 16 of the dwellings were constructed by 1862.⁷²

The stack houses are found throughout town, but have a notable concentration along Highland Street. The distribution of the stack houses follows the westward development patterns to some extent. There is a concentration of earlier houses on Front Street and the adjacent streets, like Stable Lane and Second Street.

In Mauricetown, a variety of people owned stack houses; the range of occupations, real estate, and personal estate values highlight the fact that the stack house was an attractive or appropriate house type for a number of individuals of varying social and economic standings. Builder occupations include sea captains and seamen, blacksmiths, ship and house carpenters, a merchant, a wheelwright, and a house painter. The occupations are dominated by seafaring or related trades, which maintains the link between the stack house type and the maritime oriented economy. Additionally, the range of occupations includes low- and high-ranking positions, including that of the sea captain, which was an "enviable" and "desirable" position.⁷³ The majority of the initial owners held real estate valued between \$150 and \$1,500, although two were exceptional, owning more than \$8,000 worth of real estate.⁷⁴ Individuals on the lower end were more often owner-occupants, while two exceptional individuals owned several properties, held residency elsewhere, and had the dwelling constructed possibly to house a tenant.

For owner-occupants of a lower economic standing who were limited by their means, a stack house might have been the most affordable type of dwelling. Many individuals that fall under t

⁷⁰ Chiarappa, "Mauricetown: A Bayshore Community..."

⁷¹ George E. Thomas, Mauricetown Historic District Nomination, Section 8, Page 1

⁷² The addresses for these stack houses built prior to 1862 include: 2134 Bucksutem Road, 1229 Front Street (Mauricetown Historical Society), 1226 Front Street, 1215 Second Street, 1219 Second Street, 1224 Front Street, 1235 Front Street, 9074 Highland Street, 9070 Highland Street, 9556 Highland Street, 9544 Highland Street, 9526 Highland Street, 9080 Highland Street, 9064 Highland Street, 9575 South Street, and 9554 Noble Street. The remaining stack houses built after 1862 are 1207 Stable Lane, 9520 Highland Street, 9540 Highland Street, 9568 Highland Street, and 9594 Highland Street.

⁷³ "To be the captain of a coastwise sailing vessel in the days before the Civil War was a very desirable position. He was master in all things with none to say him nay..." Alonzo T. Bacon, *Recollections Pertaining to a Seafaring Life: During the Period When the Sailing Vessel was the Common Carrier Along Our Atlantic Coast* (Bridgeton, NJ: The Evening News Company, 1970)

⁷⁴ "Downe Township," in Unites States Population Census, 1860-1870; "Commercial Township," in Unites States opulation Census, 1880.

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this category only owned a single property and resided in the dwelling. Perhaps not coincidentally, these stack houses are some of the most simple and least adapted, and consist of a single module with a lateral shed addition. Abraham Hoy was a waterman who owned one of the most simple stack houses, presumably for the purpose of housing his wife and five children; Hoy serves as an example of a builder-occupant of lower economic means. Out of the Mauricetown stack house initial owners, Hoy ranks as one of the lowest in terms of real and personal estate values. In 1860, Hoy owned 350 dollars' worth of real estate, and his personal estate was valued at \$150.⁷⁵

One of the most interesting things this study has revealed is that stack houses were owned and inhabited by a variety of individuals, including lower ranking seaman, sea captains and successful business owners. In Mauricetown in particular, it is customary to relate the sea captains to the highly decorated dwellings and great displays of wealth.⁷⁶ This study indicates that this was not always the case; in fact, nearly 40% of the Mauricetown initial owners were sea captains.

While they were certainly not at the lower end of the spectrum of landholdings, this group of sea captain owners rests decidedly in the middle. Of the 11 sea captains for which real estate values could be determined, eight fell into the middle 50% of the total builder and owner group. Similarly, five of the sea captains had their personal estates valued between \$200-\$600, which again, places them within the middle 50%.⁷⁷ Owners and occupants from other professions tended to surpass the sea captains in terms of real and personal estate values.

These data suggest that not all sea captains and other successful individuals were concerned with having a fashionable house to display and may have chosen to invest their money elsewhere, like in shares of vessels or cargo. One example that supports this theory involves the Vanamans. Several members of the "Vanaman shipbuilding dynasty of Mauricetown"⁷⁸ resided in simple houses on the east side of Front Street; one of the dwellings was a stack house owned by Joseph Vanaman and constructed between 1848 and 1862 (1226 Front Street) (Photo 24). Perhaps for the Vanamans, their successful business and prominent location on Front Street was in its own right, a symbol of their status.

Certain trends in Mauricetown point to tenancy as a motivation for owning a stack house. Due to a lack of appropriate sources like tenant agreements, and because of limitations of the existing sources, it is difficult to determine on a large scale if stack houses were tenant- or owner-occupied. That said, there are a few cases in which some individuals did not reside in the stack house despite owning the property, and may have had the dwelling constructed in order to house a tenant. Men who built or purchased stack houses on speculation tended to own a considerable amount of real estate and were involved in profitable business ventures, and thus had the ability to take advantage of the economic prosperity of the time and invest in tenant housing. These

⁷⁵ "Abraham Hoy" in United States Population Census, 1860.

⁷⁶ National Park Service, "Chapter 2..."

⁷⁷ "Commercial Township" in United States Population Census, 1860-1880.

⁷⁸ Chiarappa, p. 8.

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men, while filling a need by providing housing for a growing workforce, also stood to see a return on their investments. Both Charles Bacon and Seth Bowen, of Mauricetown, were prominent business owners who owned stack houses in addition to several other properties, but sources suggest that they were not living in the stack house. Bacon and Bowen rank at the top of their builder group; in 1870, their real estate was valued at \$15,000 and \$8,000, respectively.⁷⁹ On the map detail of Mauricetown from the 1876 Combination Atlas of Cumberland County, Charles Bacon, is listed in a business directory as “Undertaker[s], Carpenter[s], and Builder[s] and Manufacturer[s] of Sash, Blinds, and Doors.” By 1876, Bacon alone owned at least seven properties, with as many as 12 buildings erected thereon.⁸⁰ For a man like Bacon, who was involved in several lucrative businesses, including house carpentry, and who had amassed a substantial amount of wealth, investing in a simple, economical dwelling for profit seems like a logical extension.

An affordable and easily adaptable form, the stack house is a ubiquitous feature on the Mauricetown landscape. These dwellings were owned and inhabited by a variety of people, from low-ranking seamen to sea captains and wealthy entrepreneurs.

Double houses

Besides “stack houses,” many sailors, mechanics, and other residents of the middle sort lived in double-houses. Like stack houses, and saltboxes, double houses have narrow front facades that a single cell wide, with single-cell rear kitchen ells. Most of the double houses have symmetrical front façade arrangements, often one door and one window for each half of the dwelling. The buildings are two-story high, and always of frame construction.

The more affluent residents in Mauricetown often speculatively built double houses, like many other dwellings of the humbler sort. Charles Bacon built three of the four most notable double houses in Mauricetown as rental houses. All clustered along Highland Street Bacon’s double houses include 9551 Highland Street, 9555 Highland Street, and 9557 Highland Street. Jacob Shinn is credited with building his own double house farther west of the Bacon doubles at 9081 Highland Street (Photo 26). The double houses erected by Bacon all have saltbox side profiles, while the Shinn double is only a single cell deep (each half has a later one-story rear addition). Most likely, all of these dwellings were built during the 1850s, during a period of rapid expansion in Mauricetown.⁸¹ Businessmen like Bacon were looking to make a profit off of their housing stock. The Shinn double (unlike the Bacon doubles) has a five bay façade—one unit has the typical single door, and single window arrangement. While the other half of the dwelling has two windows flanking a central door. Perhaps Shinn was living in the larger dwelling unit, while renting out the other half of his dwelling.

⁷⁹ “Charles Bacon” in United States Population Census, 1870; “Seth Bowen” in United States Population Census, 1870.

⁸⁰ Pomeroy and Beers, “1862 Atlas...”; Stewart “1876 Atlas...”.

⁸¹ The buildings are extant by 1862 as depicted on the 1862 Beers Atlas Map.

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Saltboxes

Mauricetown features several houses with a “saltbox” profile—featuring an extended roofline to the rear that spans a rear ell or workspace, making the back section of the house deeper (often two rooms deep) than the front “half” of the house (often a single pile) (Photo 7). Houses of this type were common in New England, prompting at least one architectural historian to suggest a maritime link to the north. This is certainly a feasible interpretation. Still, the saltbox-style houses common in New England typically date to the eighteenth-century, and this building form had faded in popularity before Mauricetown was formally planned. As such, any architectural connections to New England represented by Mauricetown’s saltbox houses would have been inspirational rather than a contemporaneous participation, thus casting doubt on the existence of a pan-regional building mode.

The houses that feature this saltbox form include both single-unit dwellings and double houses. This house type is typified by a two-room-deep plan with a large front hall and a lower rear kitchen with a bed-chamber upstairs and sometimes a loft above the kitchen. The chief characteristic of the house type is the asymmetrical roof gable: the shorter side is above the two-story portion and the longer, sloped roof is above the shed kitchen.⁸² Single unit saltboxes include 1224 Front Street, 1226 Front Street (Photo 24), 9540 Highland Street, 9566 Highland Street, and 9568 Highland Street.⁸³ Double-houses displaying the saltbox roof include 9555 Highland Street and 9557 Highland Street. Many of these seem to have been built by Charles Bacon on Highland Street and the Vanamans and Hoys on Front Street, though other examples exist that have no clear connections to those builders, indicating that a particular designer-builder, like Charles Bacon, may have driven the trend.

Outhouses

In keeping with the well preserved nature of Mauricetown’s built heritage, a surprising number of dwellings retain their out houses. 20% of Mauricetown’s residences retain an outhouse—most of which appear to be historic. While a couple of these structures may be comparatively recent, the majority of the surviving outhouses feature materials, architecture, and a patina of age that suggests that they are early structures, and some may even be contemporaneous to the original houses. While no statistics exist for comparison, this survival rate of outhouses in Mauricetown seems exceptional.

Outhouses were constructed in New Jersey as recently as 1940. However, in the 1910s, the state of New Jersey became concerned about groundwater pollution on the oystering industry in the Maurice River. In 1913 the New Jersey board of health examined the impact of outhouses, and human waste from the town of Bivalve and Maurice River (both towns are located just south of Mauricetown). The investigation uncovered that that the ground water contaminated through

⁸² Thomas, Section 7, page 3.

⁸³ Saltbox houses can also be stack houses. The definition of a saltbox house refers to the rear wing, and sloping roof profile, while the definition of a stack house is defined by interior plan, and modular single cell blocks. Houses that fall into both of these categories include 1224 Front Street, and 1226 Front Street.

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open pit outhouses increased the chances of finding B. Coli bacteria in the river and in the oysters—which lead to an increase in the spread of disease.⁸⁴ As a result, open pit outhouses were outlawed in 1913 in Commercial Township, and only the construction of outhouses with watertight receptacles were permissible.⁸⁵

Despite these twentieth-century regulations, a large number of outhouses survive in Mauricetown today. In total, there are 19 surviving outhouses. Of the remaining outhouses two along Highland Street (9567 Highland Street and 9588 Highland Street) are high-style structures, representing Greek and Gothic revival styles respectively which match the architectural features of the main dwellings. The outhouse at the Compton-Bacon house (1212 Front Street) (Photo 34) is actually a two-seat outhouse, with two separate doors, perhaps to accommodate the two separate households. The Elkinton-Butcher House (9564 Highland Street) has a single seat outhouse, with an ornamental carved entablature, and a pyramidal roof. Low-style single seat outhouses are extant in several locations around Mauricetown, including the J. Avis House (2134 Buckshutem Road), Sharp-Mickle House (1208 Front Street) (Figure 4), 1223 Front Street, and Griffith Prichard House (1253 Second Street).

⁸⁴ New Jersey Board of Health, *36th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey 1912*. Union Hill, NJ. Dispatch Printing, 1913, pg. 273

⁸⁵ New Jersey Board of Health, Pg. 274

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Section 10.

Acreage of Property: 78.1

Latitude and Longitude References

| | Latitude | Longitude |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 39.289059 | -75.002707 |
| 2 | 39.287974 | -74.998693 |
| 3 | 39.286883 | -74.998734 |
| 4 | 39.286713 | -74.995551 |
| 5 | 39.288931 | -74.995096 |
| 6 | 39.288773 | -74.992282 |
| 7 | 39.283172 | -74.992424 |
| 8 | 39.28337 | -74.996311 |
| 9 | 39.28537 | -74.996164 |
| 10 | 39.28648 | -75.003224 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated historic district is as indicated on the appended Boundary and Tax Map of the District and vicinity.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the nominated historic district has been drawn to include as many contributing buildings, structures and sites as possible starting at the eastern boundary of the village at the Maurice River. The boundary then goes south to the southern-most historically developed point—terminating at the marine railway property at the corner of Front and South Streets. The boundary continues to the west to capture all historic resources built prior to 1930, north along Stable and Second Streets, including two nineteenth-century properties west of Second Street. The boundary extends to the west the farthest along Highland Street, again capturing the pre-1930 historic resources. To the west of block 184 lot 24.03 on the north, and block 186 lot 1 on the south, settlement patterns are disperse and irregular. Much of the built environment past this point lacks integrity or was built after 1930.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

Section 11 (cont.):

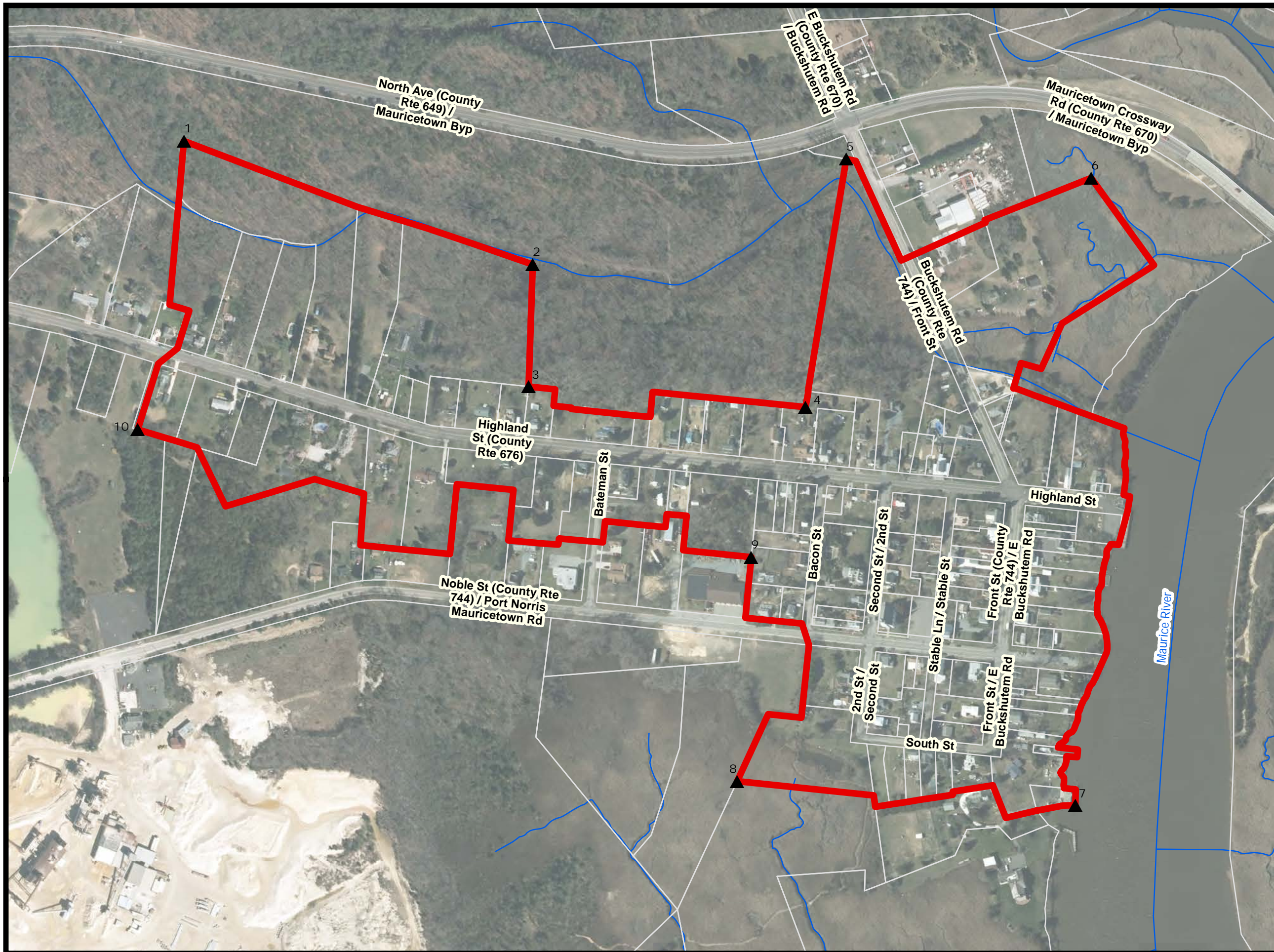
Additional preparer

Catherine Morrissey (Assistant Director), Kevin Barni (Historic Preservation Specialist), Gemma Tierney (Historic Preservation Specialist), Kiersten Mounce (Graduate Research Assistant), and Michael J. Chiarappa (Professor of History, Quinnipiac University)




Mauricetown Historic District

National Register Nomination
Commercial Township,
Cumberland County,
New Jersey

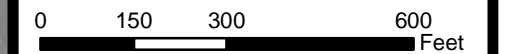
Boundary and Tax Map



Legend

-  Mauricetown HD
-  Coordinates
-  Parcels Data (Block and Lot)

Scale: 1:3,701

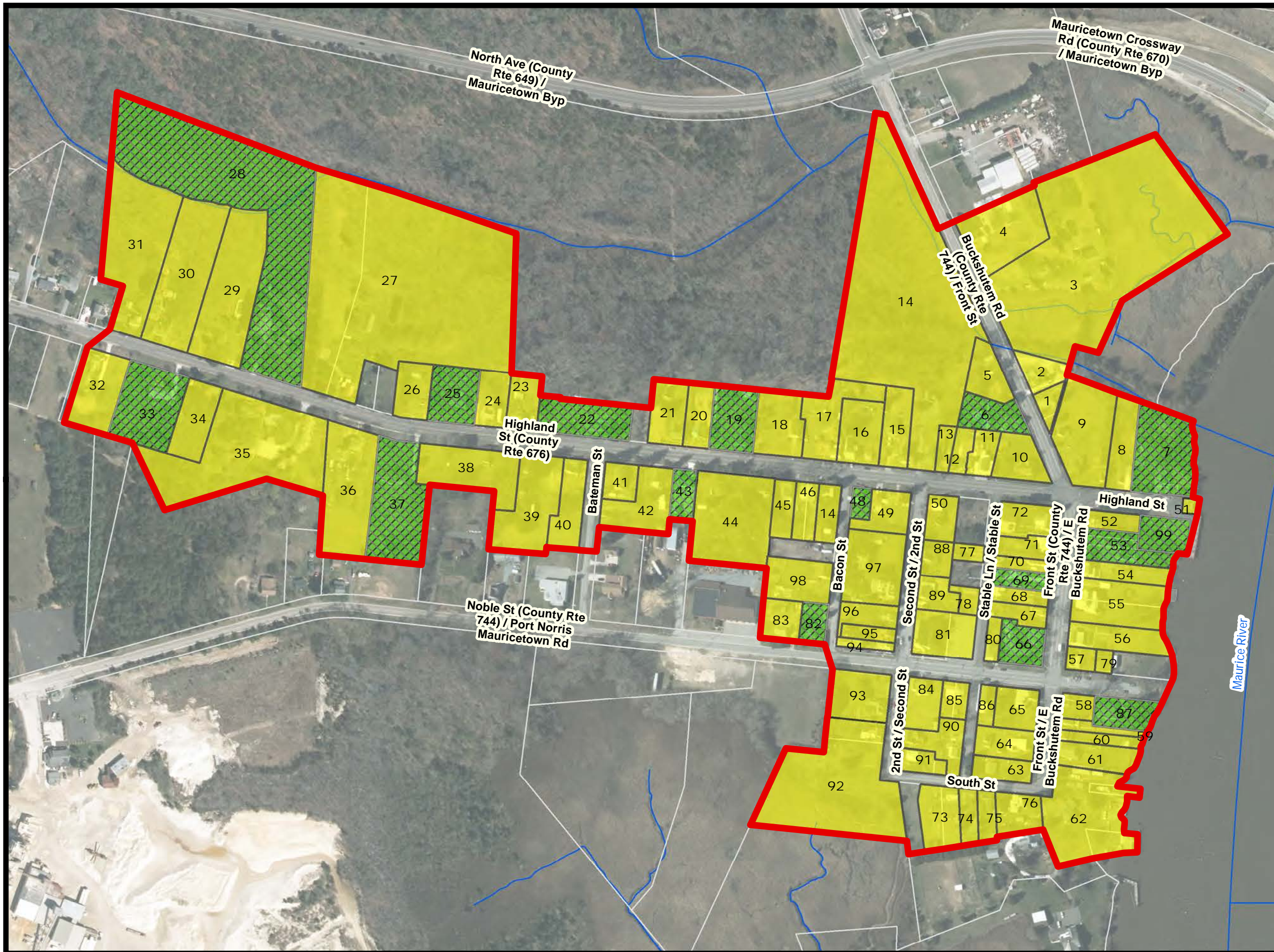


78.1 Acres

Mauricetown Historic District

National Register Nomination
Commercial Township,
Cumberland County,
New Jersey

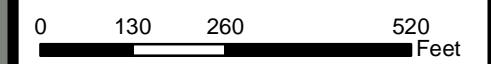
Property Status Map



Legend

- Mauricetown HD
- Historic Properties**
- Historic District Status**
- Contributing
- Non Contributing
- Parcels Data (Block and Lot)

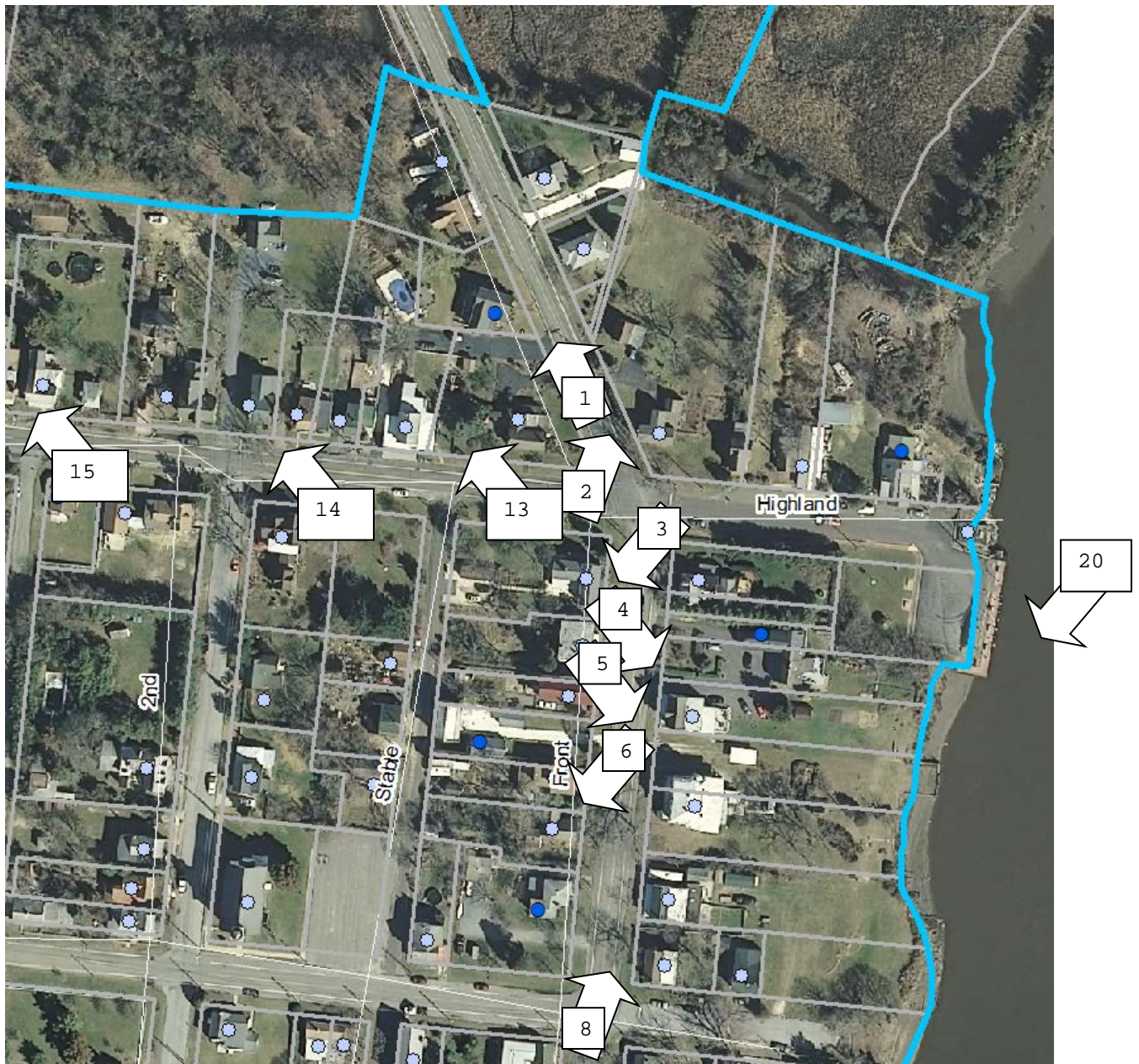
Scale: 1:3,233



78.1 Acres

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State



Key 1.: Photo key for Front Street, Stable Lane, and Second Street.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Key 2: Photo key for Front Street, Stable Lane, Second Street, and South Streets

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Key 3: Photo key for Highland Street.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

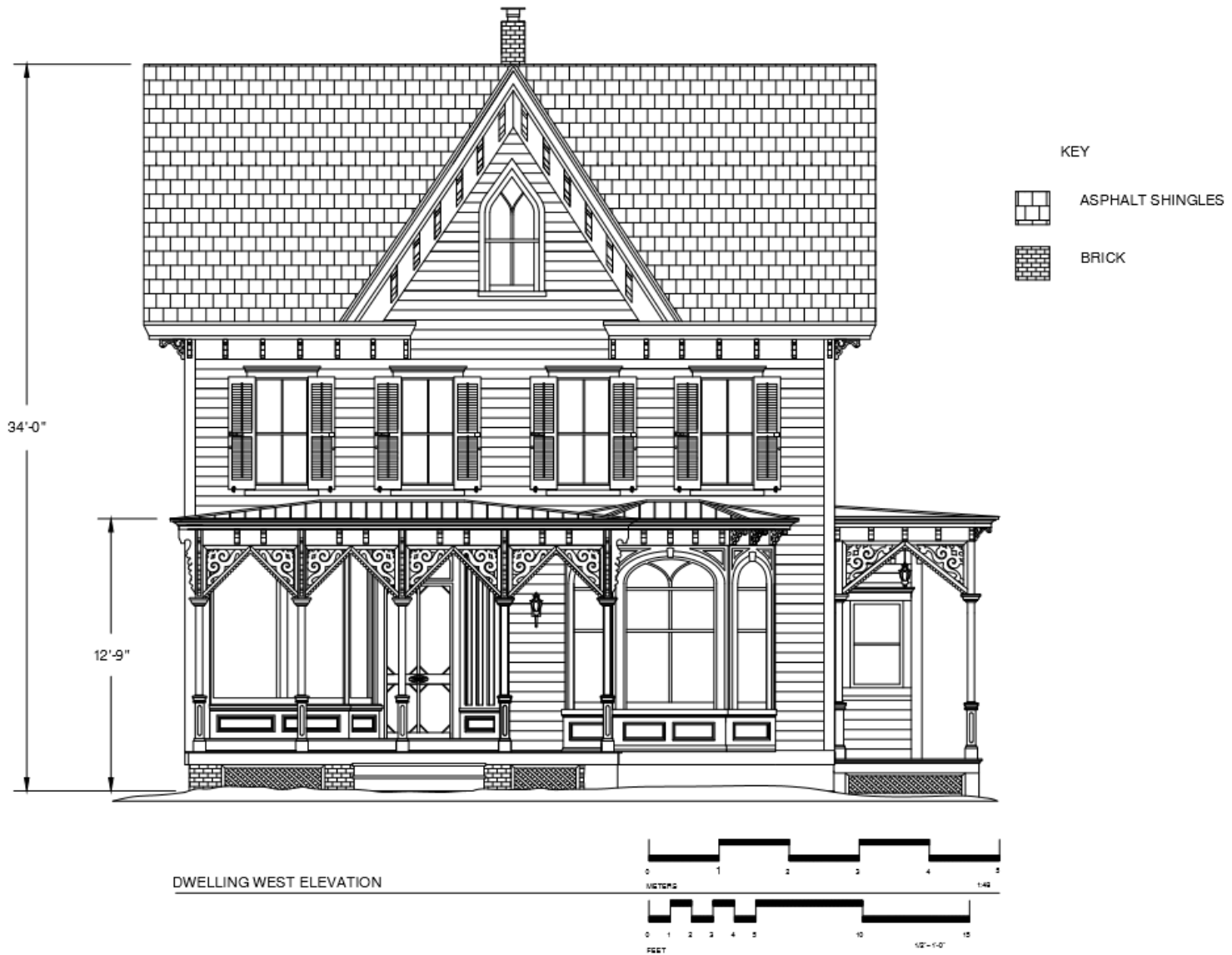
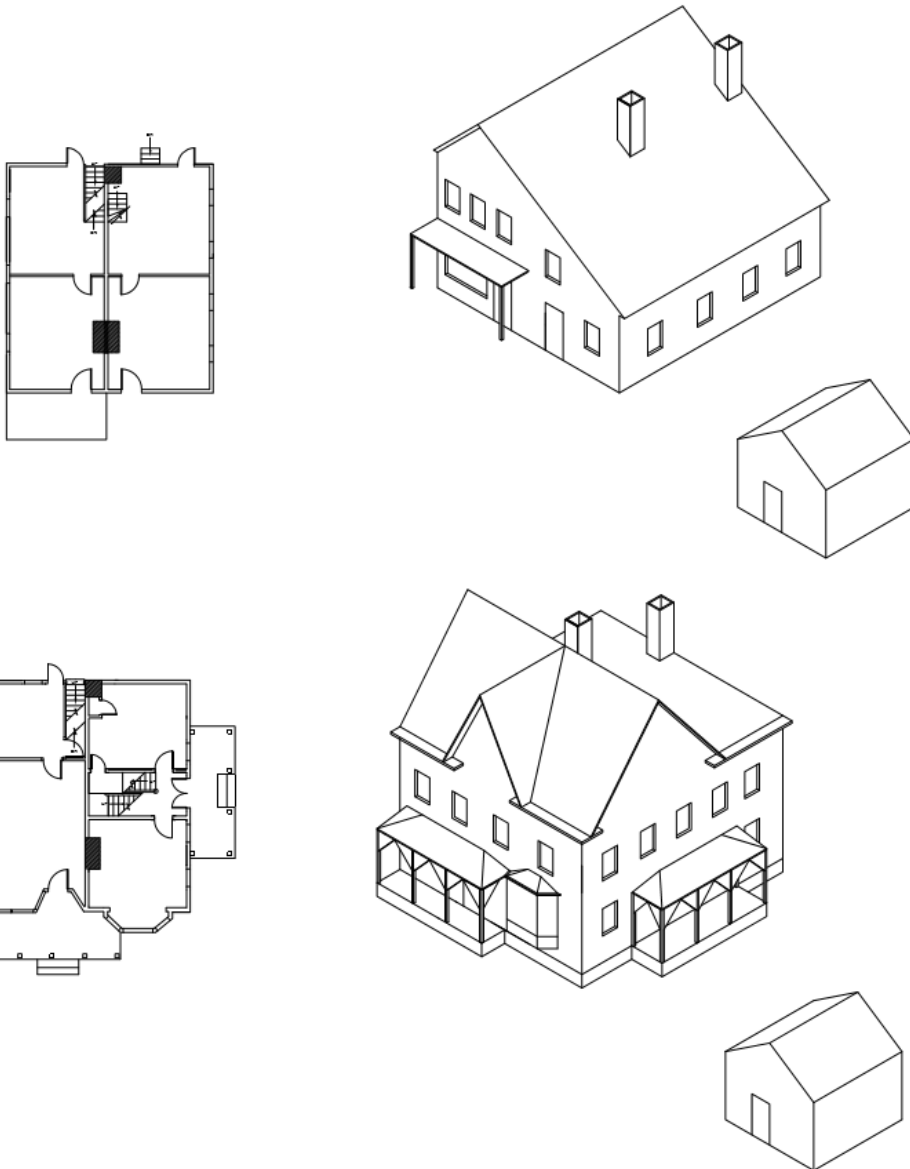


Figure 1: Drawing of the Sharp-Mickle House, 1208 Front Street. (Drawn by: Candice Myruski)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State



PERIOD I: 1842- 1860

DOUBLE CELL HOUSE, NORTH SIDE
TWO AND A HALF STORIES AND SOUTH
SIDE ONE AND A HALF STORIES. SINGLE STORY
PROPERTY OPERATED AS A SHOE STORE.
STONE STORE ON SOUTHWEST EDGE OF

PERIOD II: 1879

BUILDING RENOVATED TO BE THREE STORIES.
SOUTH SIDE OF HOUSE RECONFIGURED TO HAVE
A CENTER PASSAGE PLAN AND SOUTH FACING ENTRANCE.



Figure 2: Drawing of the Sharp-Mickle House, 1208 Front Street, showing change to the dwelling from its initial construction in 1842 to 1879. (Drawn by: Candice Myruski)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

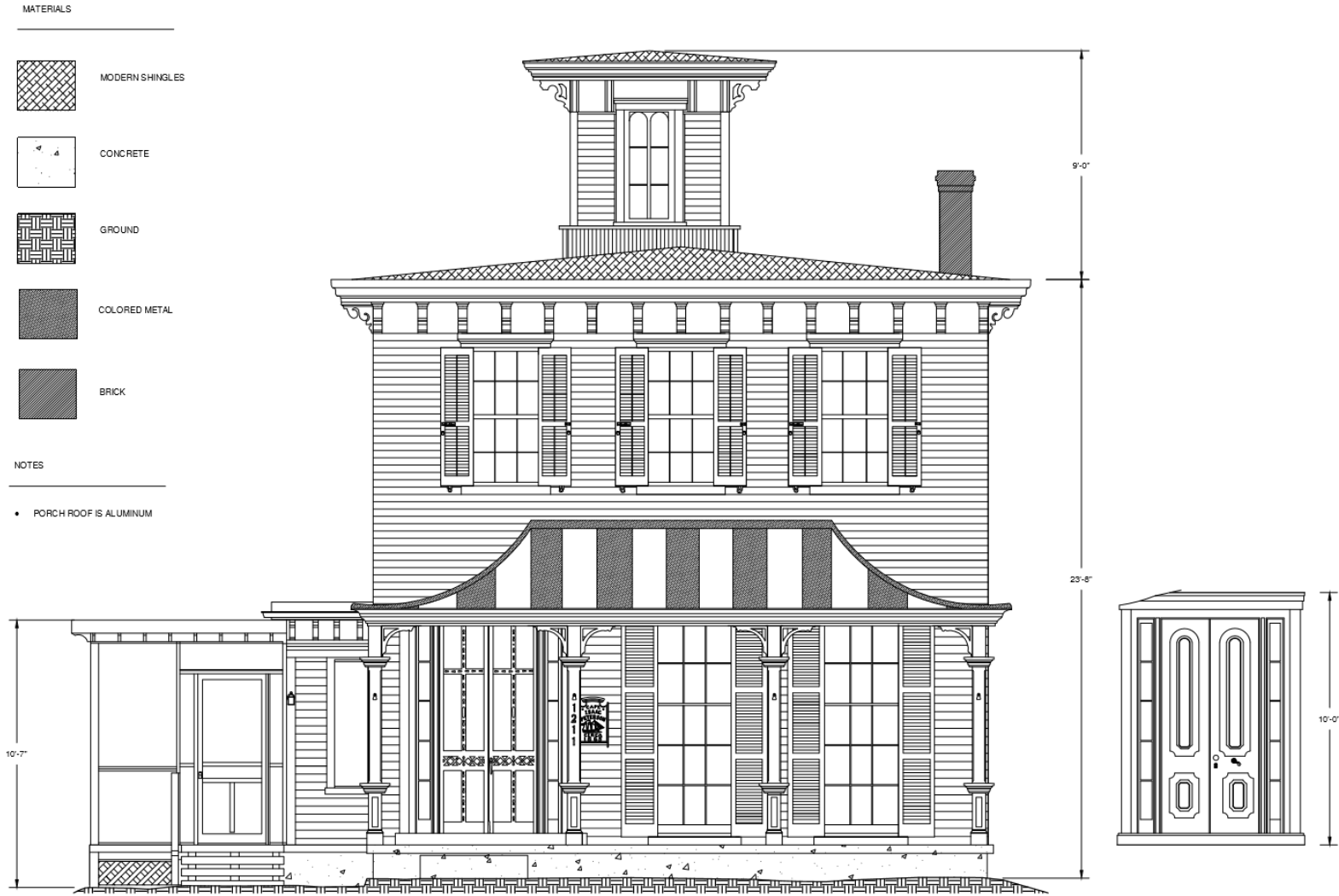


Figure 3: Drawing of the east elevation of the Captain Isaac Peterson House, 1211 Front Street. (Drawn by: Gabrielle Vicari)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State



Figure 4: Drawing of the south elevation of the Elkinton-Butcher House, 9564 Highland Street. (Drawn by: Virginia Davidowski)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

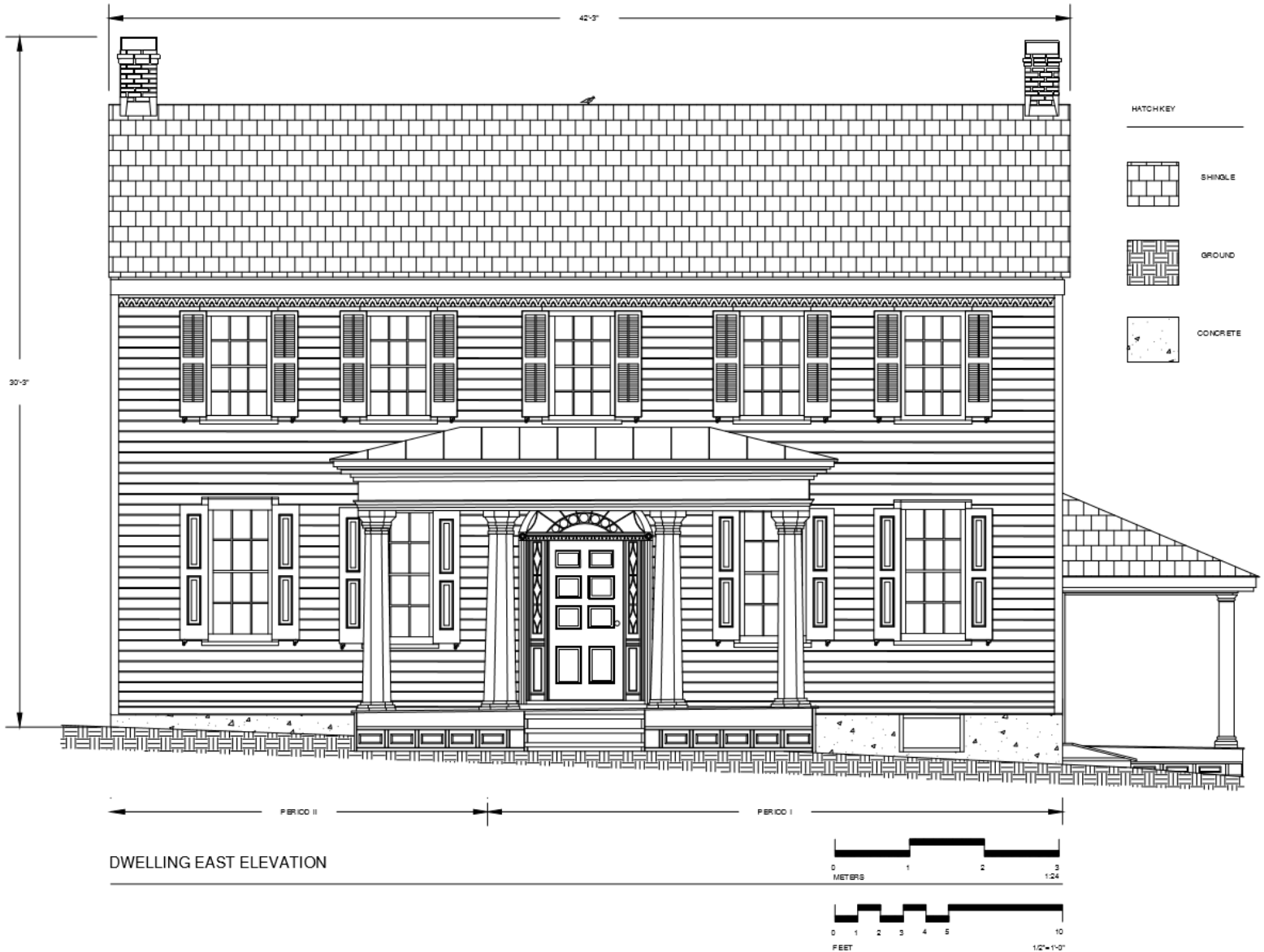


Figure 5: Drawing of the east elevation of the Captain David Compton House, 1201 Front Street (Drawn by: Michael J. Emmons, Jr.)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State



Figure 6: Detail drawings of the front door (exterior and interior views) of the Captain David Compton House, 1201 Front Street (Drawn by: Michael J. Emmons, Jr.)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

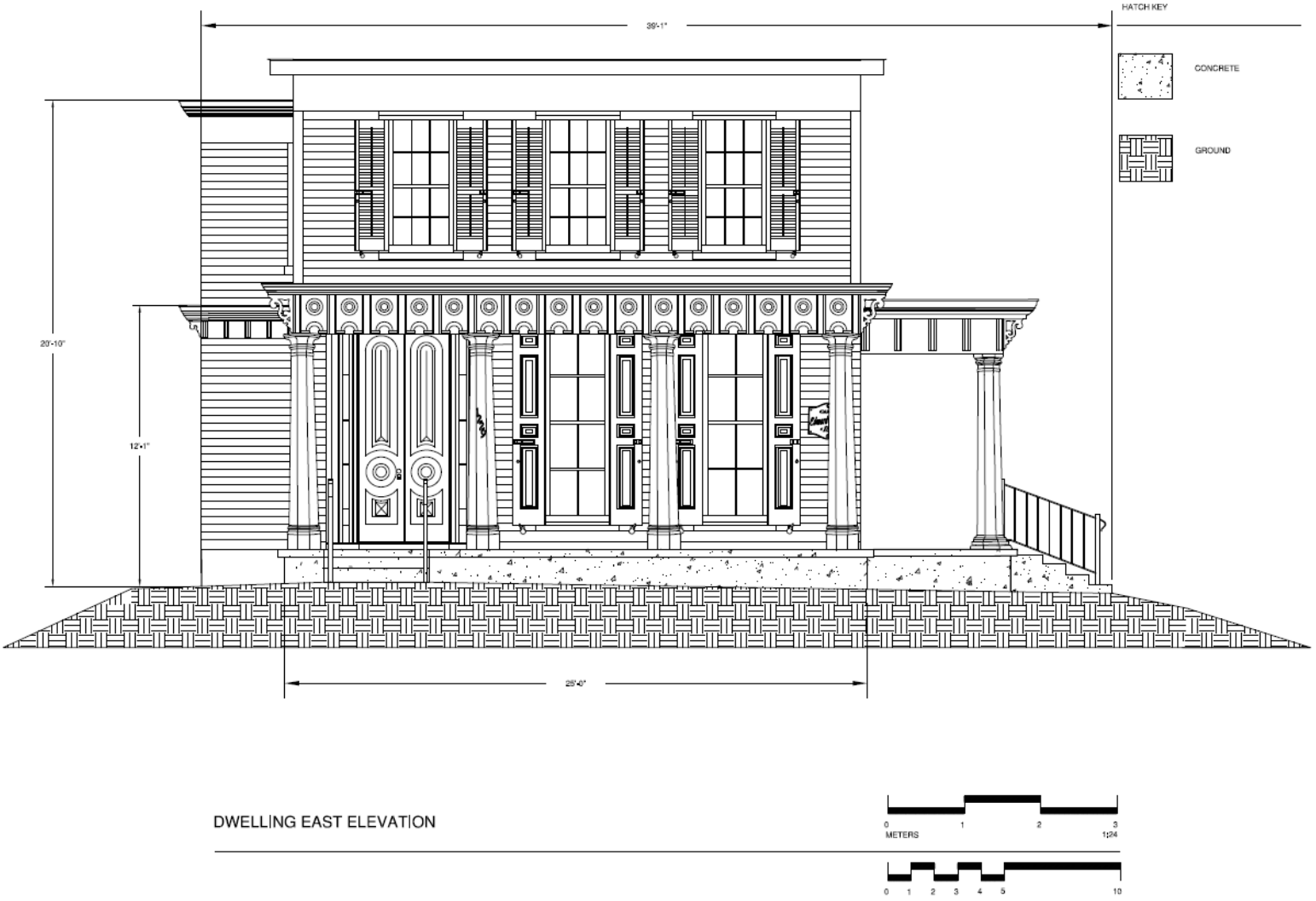


Figure 7: Drawing of the east elevation of the Edward Compton House, 1229 Front Street (Drawn by: Emily Miller)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

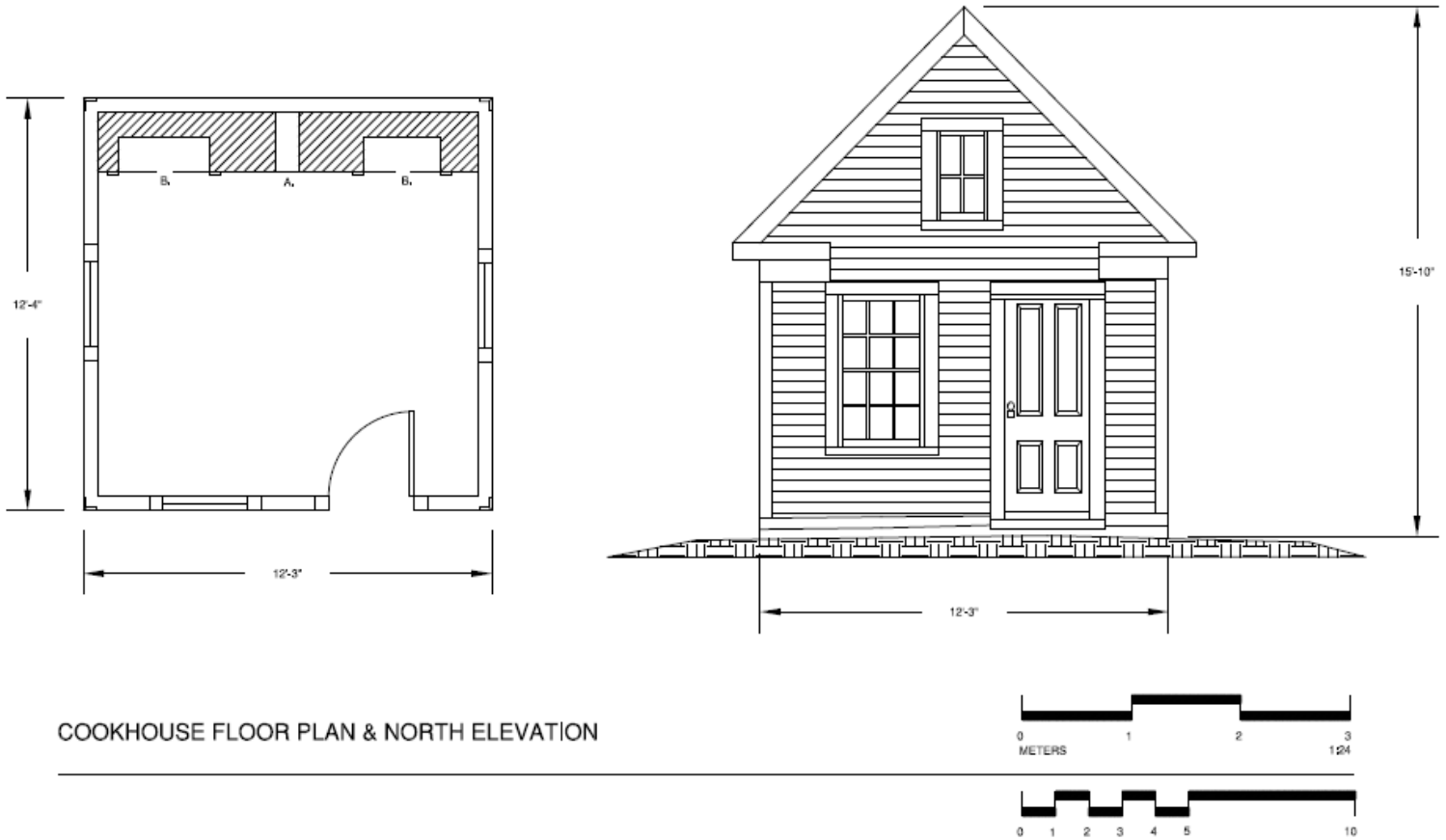
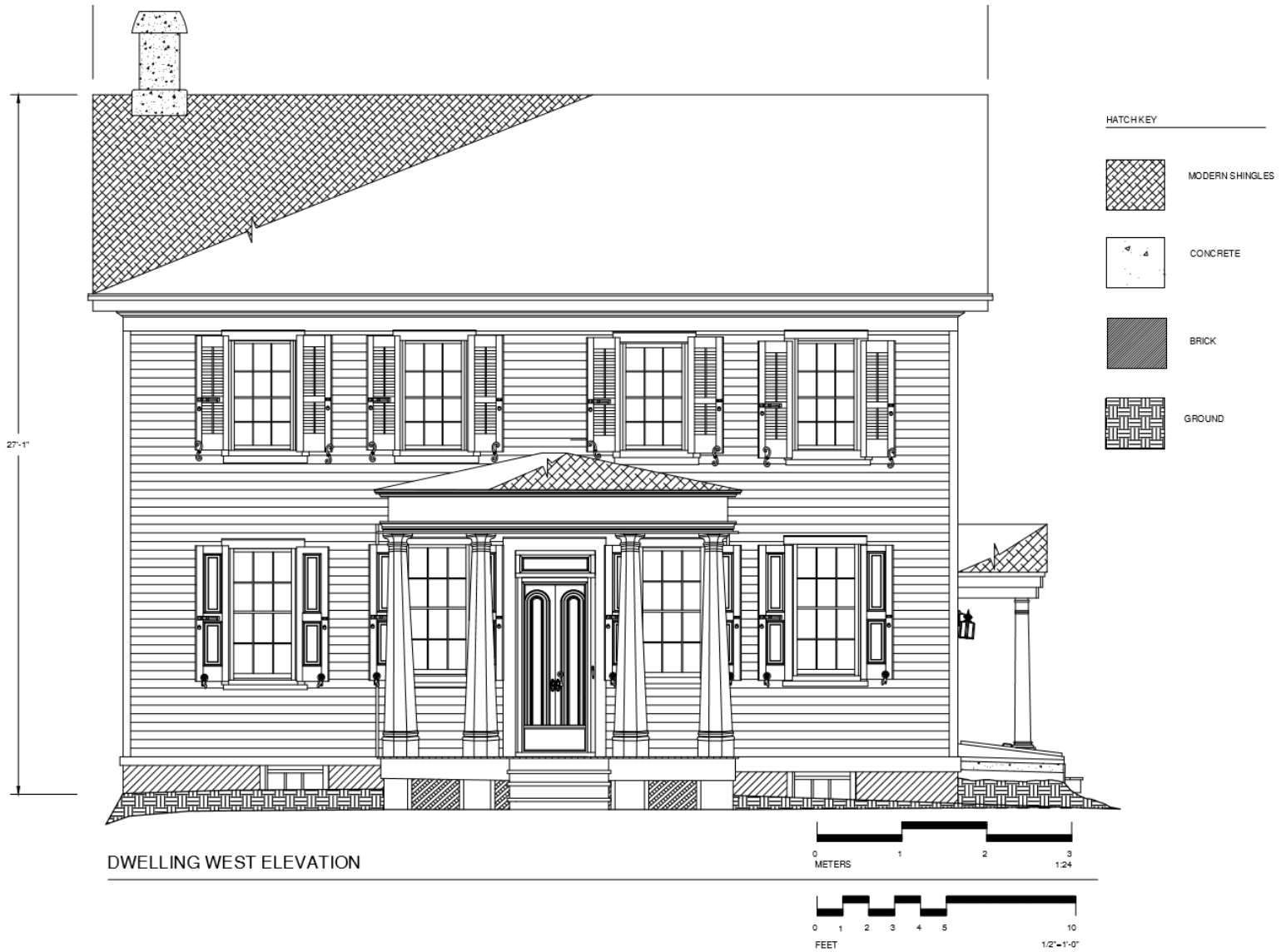


Figure 8: Drawing of the floor plan and north elevation of the cookhouse at the Edward Compton House, 1229 Front Street. (Drawn by: Catherine Morrissey)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

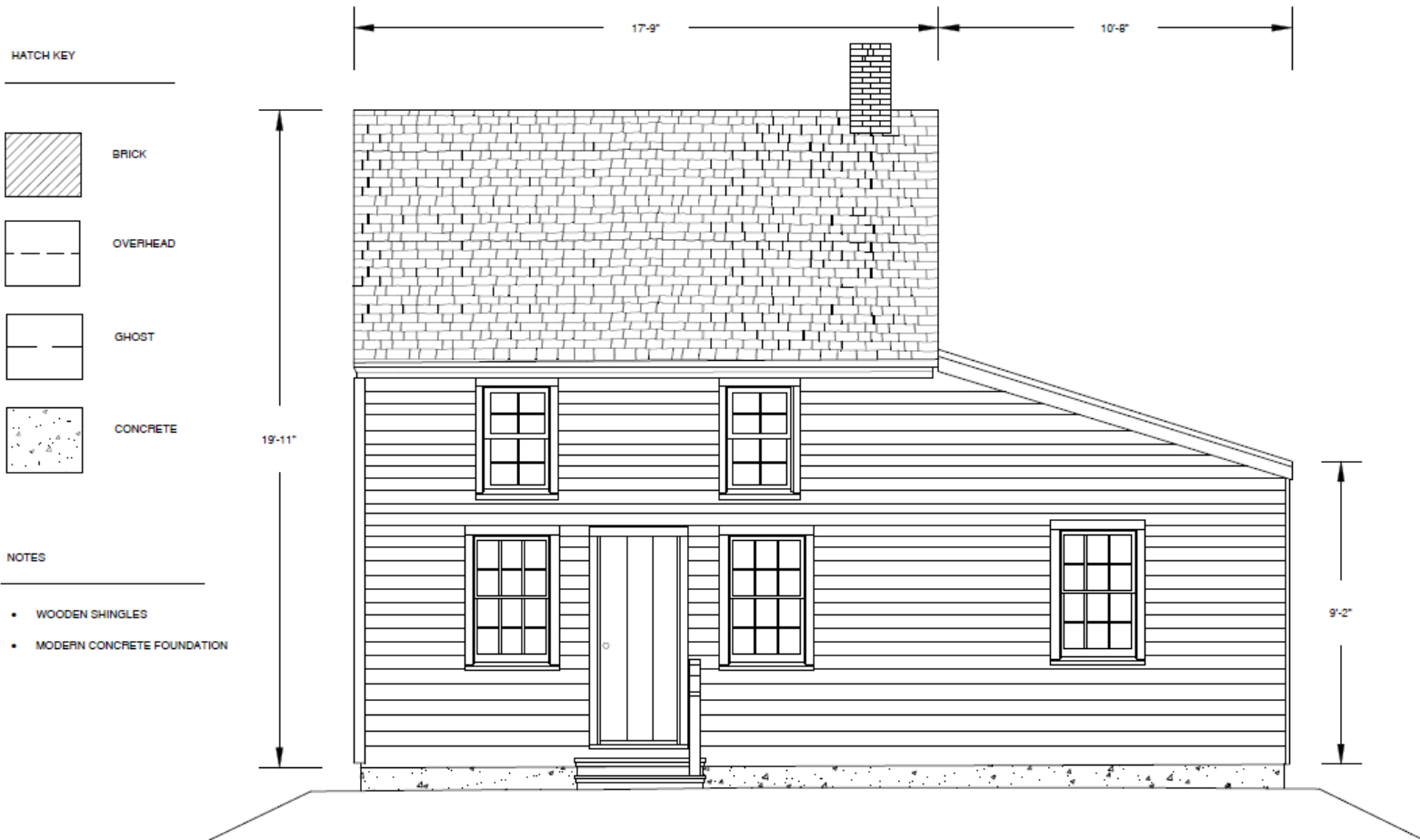
Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State



**Figure 9: Drawing of the west elevation of the Garrison-Wills House, 1228 Second Street.
(Drawn by: Keisha Gonzalez)**

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

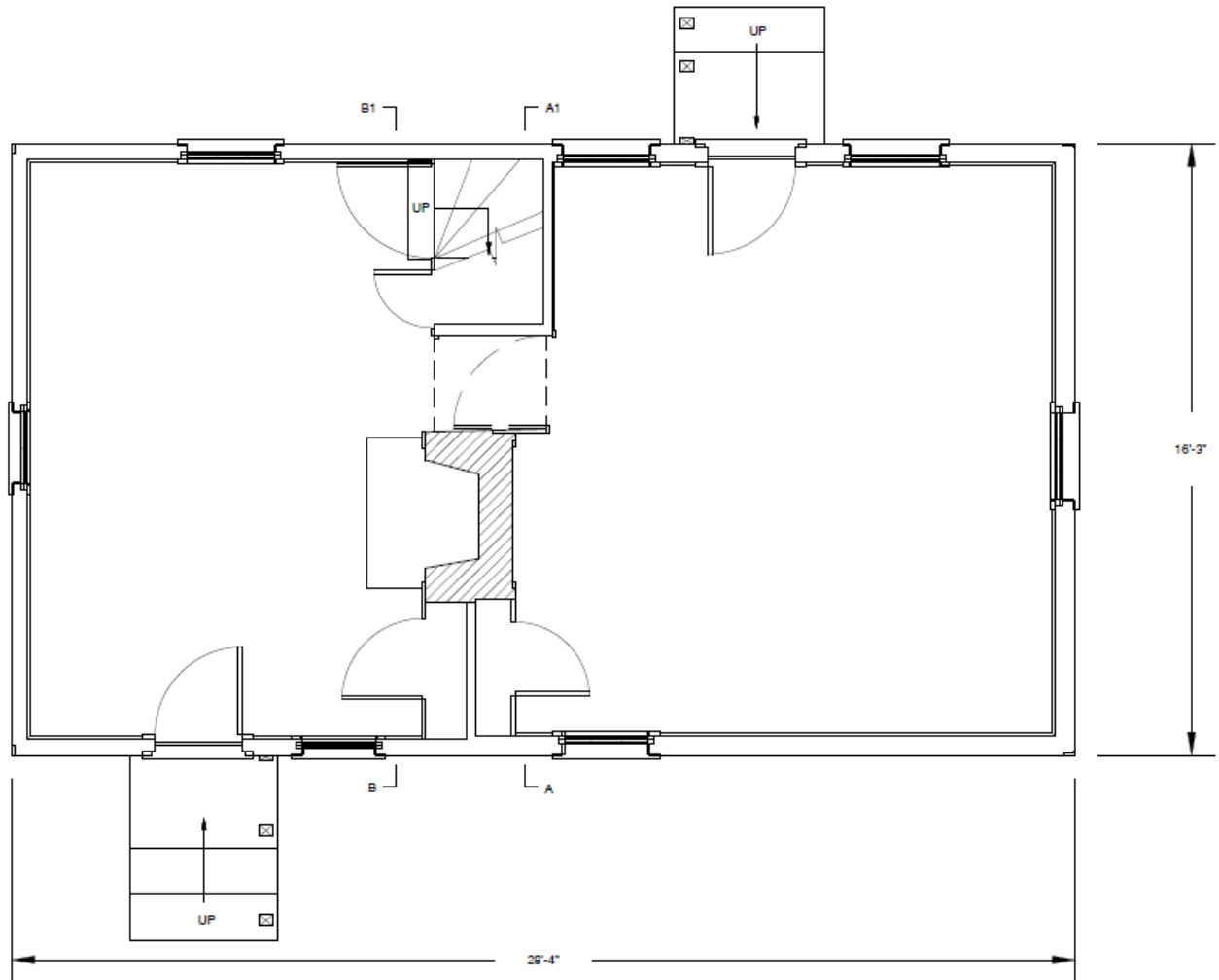


DWELLING WEST ELEVATION

Figure 10: Drawing of the west elevation of the Abraham and Ann Hoy House, 1229 Front Street. (Drawn by: Alex Tarantino)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



DWELLING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



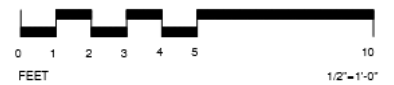
Figure 11: Floorplan of the Abraham and Ann Hoy House, 1229 Front Street. (Drawn by: Alex Tarantino)

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



DWELLING EAST ELEVATION



**Figure 12: Drawing of the west elevation of the James Compton Hose, 1205 Front Street.
(Drawn by: Hannah Blad)**

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

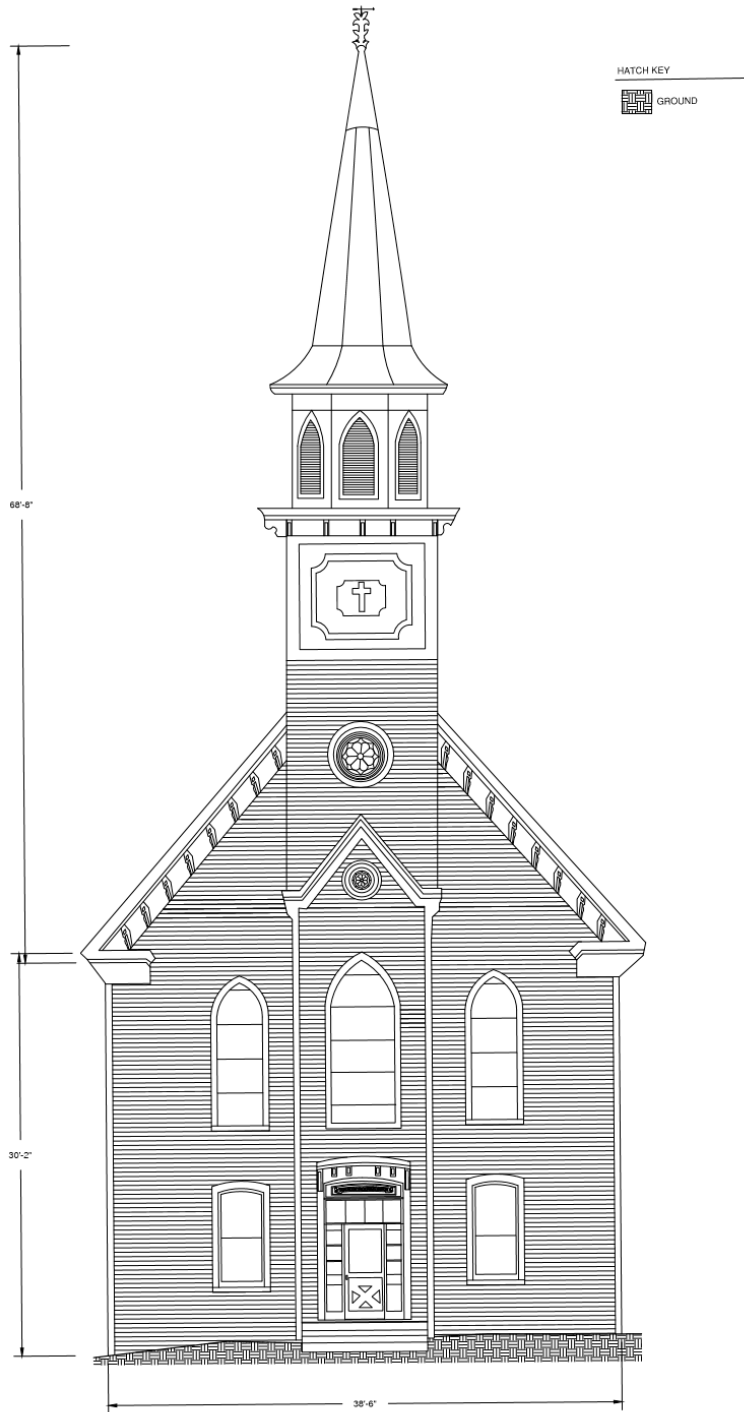


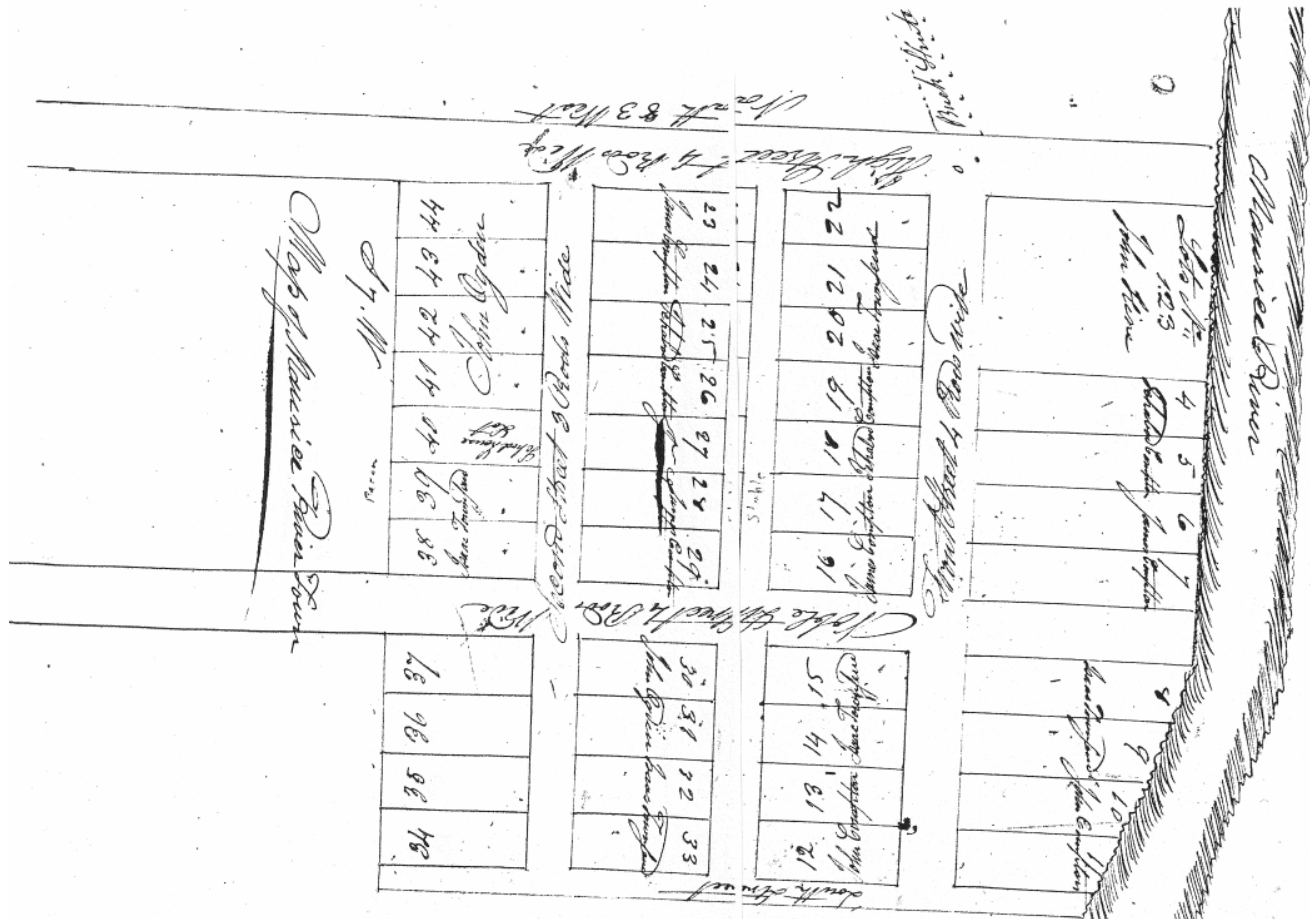
Figure 13: Drawing of the west elevation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner of Noble and Second Street (Drawn by: Corinne Hoffman)

ELEVATION



Mauricetown Historic District
 Name of Property

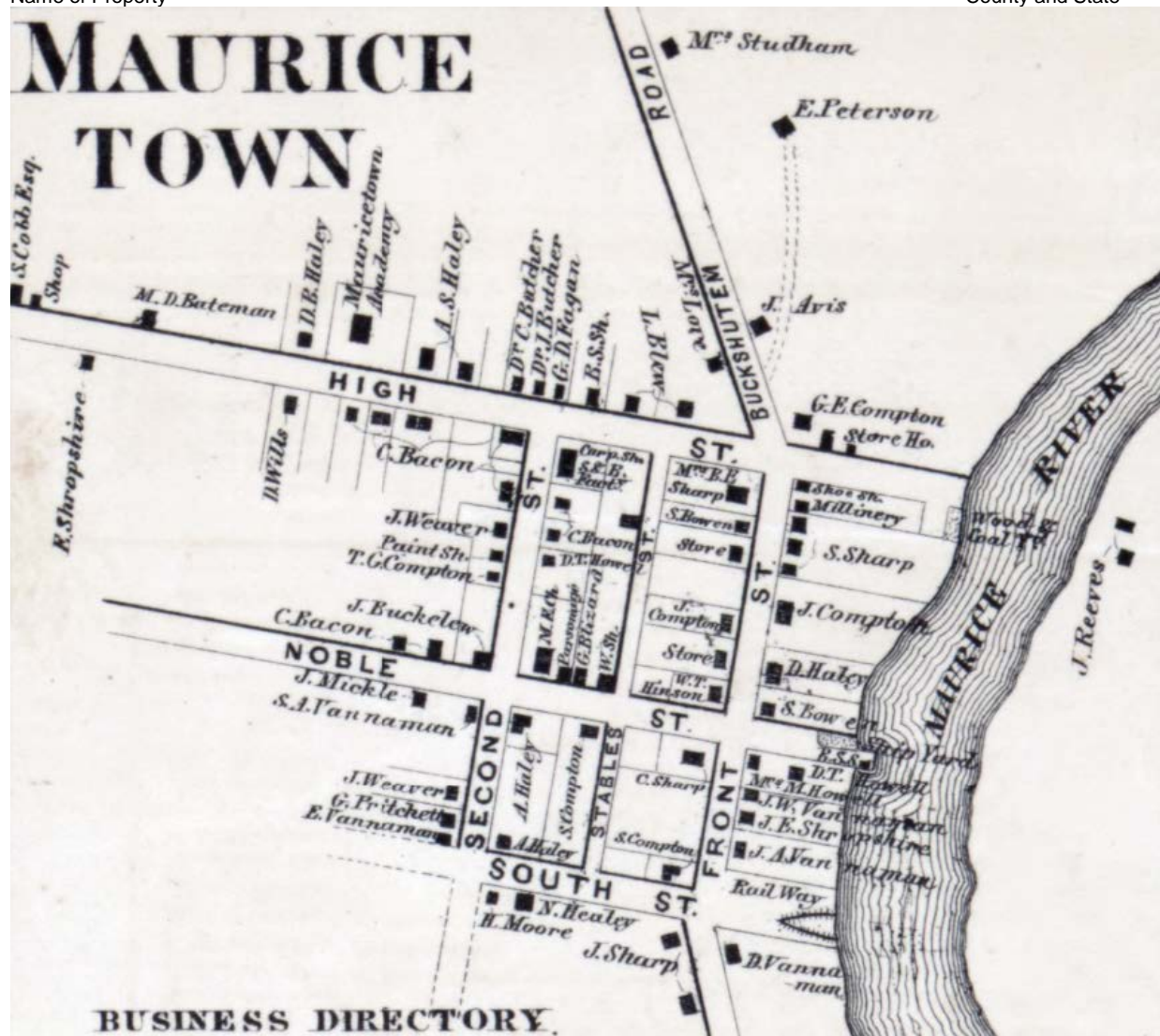
Cumberland, New Jersey
 County and State



Historic Figure 1: 1818 Plat Map of the village of Mauricetown, showing the original village property division, and the streets that still dominate the current configuration of the town—including Highland Street, Front Street, Second Street, Noble Street, South Street, and Barn Lane (now Stable Lane).

Mauricetown Historic District
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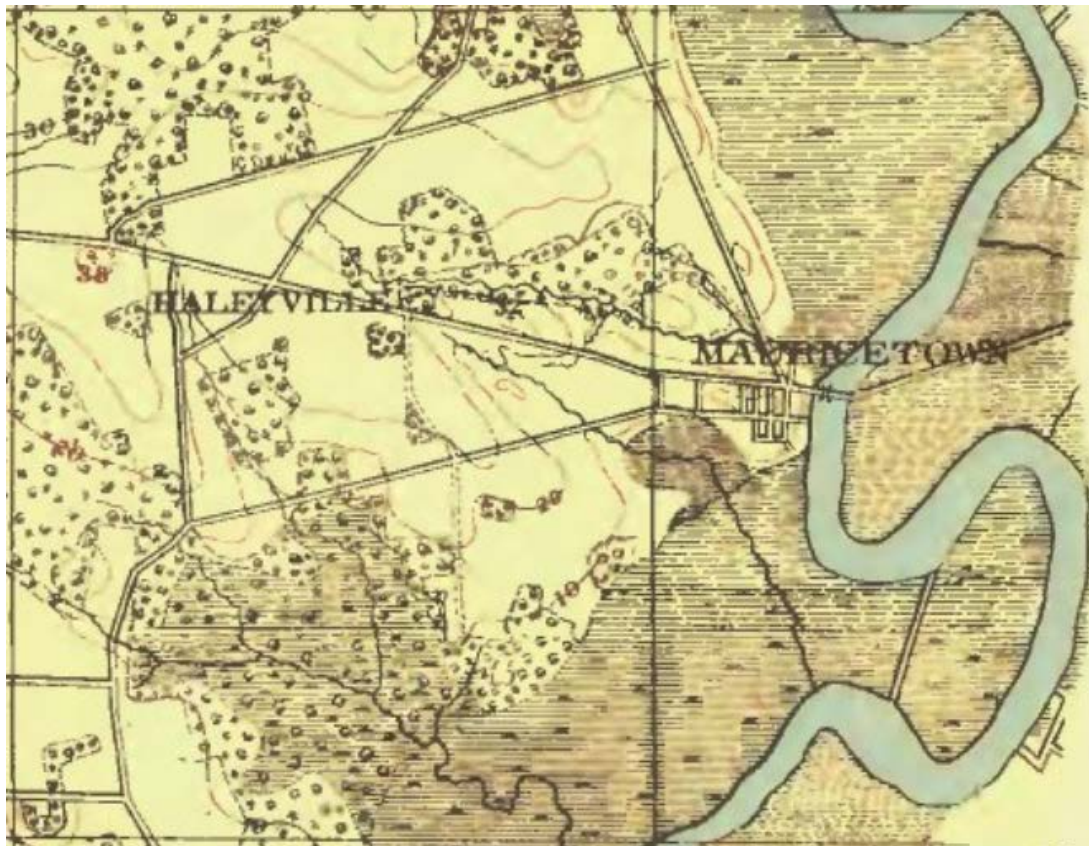
Historic Figure 2: 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County, detail of Mauricetown.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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Historic Figure 3: 1876 Combination Atlas Map of Cumberland County, New Jersey, detail from the "Roadstown P.O., Bricksboro, and Mauricetown" page.



Historic Figure 4: Topographic Map of the Vicinity of Bridgeton from Alloway, George E. Cook, 1891.

Mauricetown Historic District
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Historic Photo 1: Historical view of Gothic Revival House at 1225 Second Street (extant), identified as the “J. Weaver House” on 1862 Beers Atlas Map of Cumberland County.



Historic Photo 2: Historical view on Noble Street facing east, showing the 1880 Methodist Church.

Mauricetown Historic District
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Historic Photo 3: Historical view from the corner of Highland and Front Streets, facing northeast. Ships and the 1888 bridge.



Historic Photo 4.: Historical view of Highland Street at the corner of Second Street, facing west.

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Historic Photo 5: Historical view of Mauricetown from the Maurice River.



Historic Photo 6: Historical view showing the firehouse, and houses along South Street.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

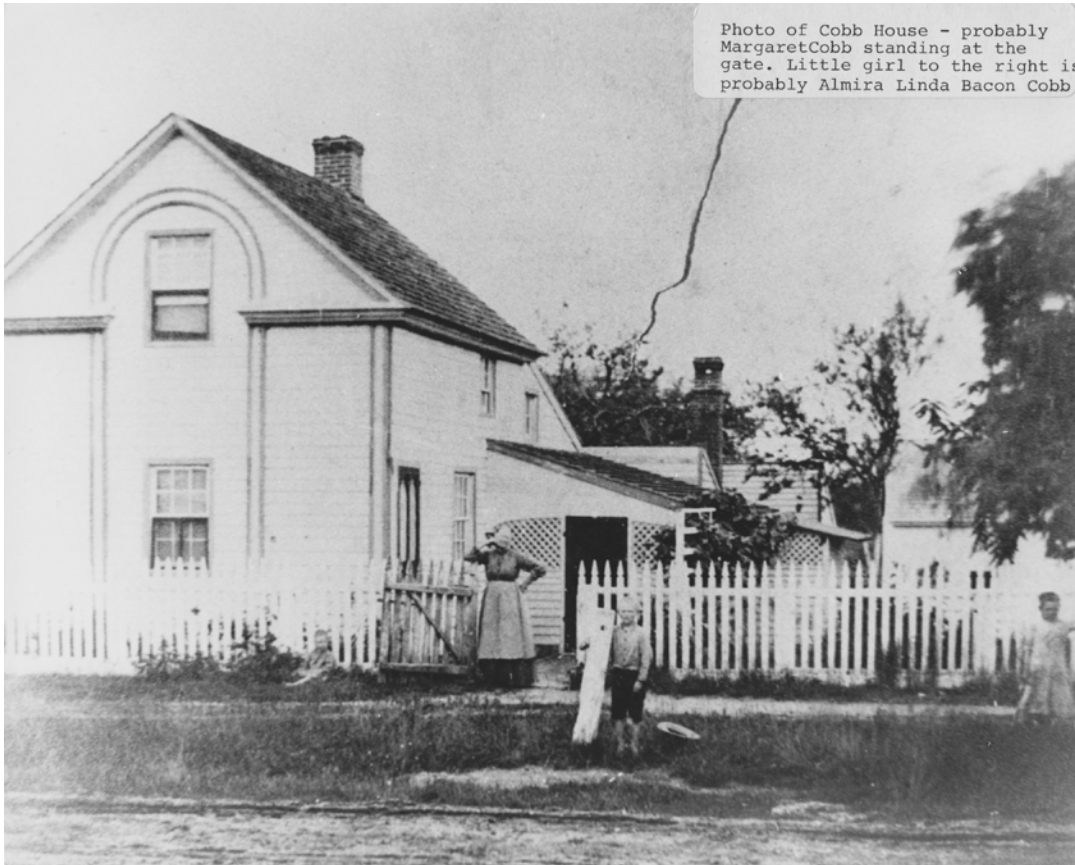
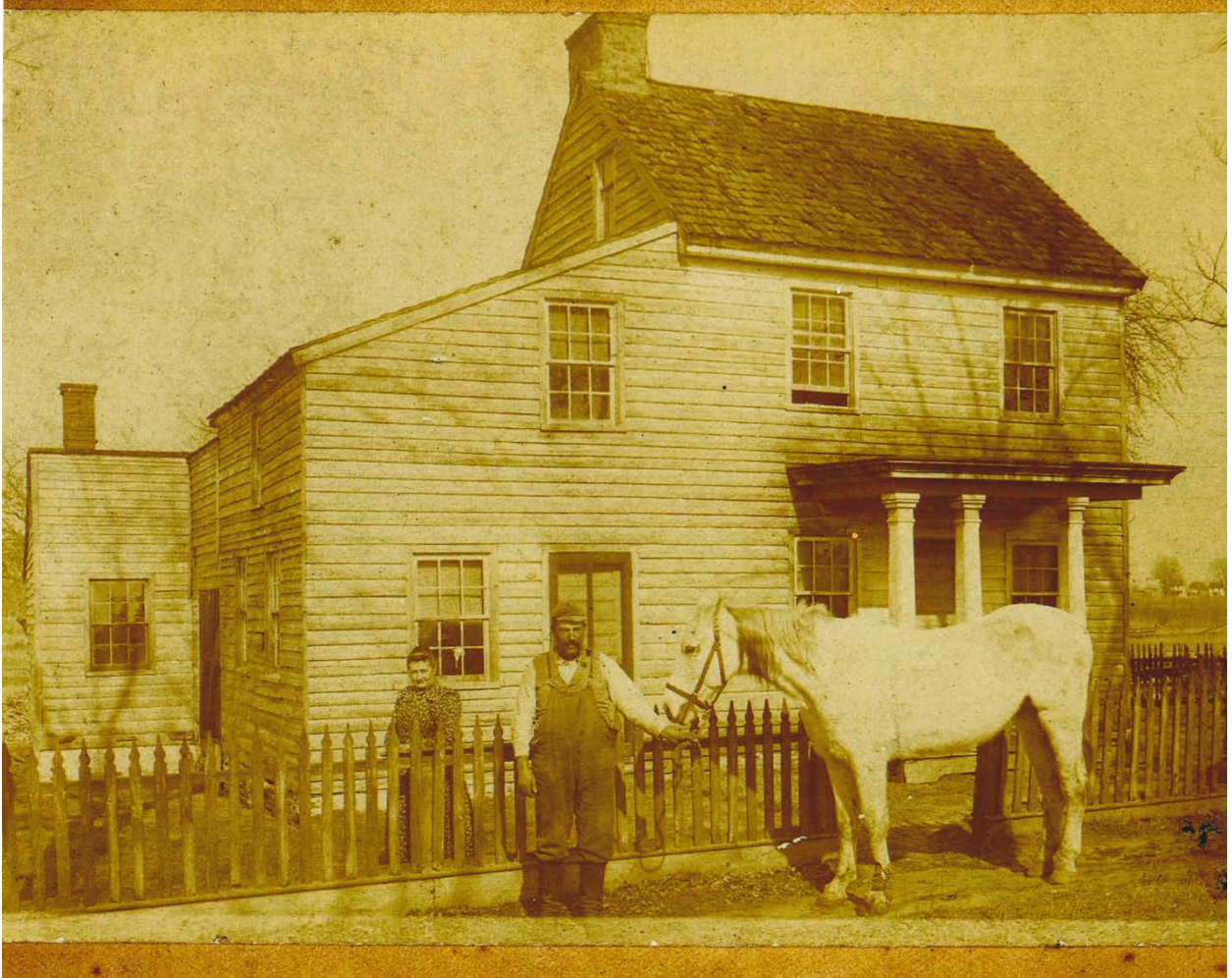


Photo of Cobb House - probably Margaret Cobb standing at the gate. Little girl to the right is probably Almira Linda Bacon Cobb

Historic Photo 7: Historical view of the Samuel Cobb house (extant).

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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Historic Photo 8.: Historical view of the David Levick stack house along Highland Street.

Mauricetown Historic District
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Historic Photo 9: Historical view of Front Street, at the Corner of Noble Street, facing south.



Historic Photo 10.: Historical view of the now demolished W. Compton House, the Sharp-Mickle house (extant), and the Compton-Bacon house (extant).

Mauricetown Historic District
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Historic Photo 11: Historical view of Front Street showing the Masonic Lodge, the Samuel Compton House, and the David Compton House, facing northwest (all extant), circa 1907.



Historic Photo 12: Historical view of Highland Street, facing east towards the river.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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Historic Photo 13.: Historical view of 9536 Highland Street (extant). The building is identified as the “D. Wills” house on the 1876 Atlas Map.



Historic Photo 14.: Historical view of 9576 Highland Street (extant), known as the Captain Joseph Marts house.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State



Historic Photo 15.: Historical view of the Vanaman shipyard.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

Cumberland, New Jersey
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mauricetown Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mauricetown

County: Cumberland County

State: New Jersey

Photographer: Michael J. Emmons, Jr.

Date Photographed: October-November 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_001

View of Buckshutem Road, facing North.

2 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_002

View of the east side of Buckshutem Road, facing northeast.

3 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_003

View of Front Street, showing the David Compton house, James Compton House, and Masonic Lodge, facing southwest.

4 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_004

View of Front Street, showing the Sharp-Mickle House, and the Compton-Bacon house, facing southeast.

5 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_005

View of Front Street, showing the Compton-Bacon house, facing southeast.

6 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_006

View of Front Street, showing the Captain Isaac Peterson house, facing southwest.

7 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_007

View of Front Street, showing stack houses with saltbox additions, facing southeast.

8 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_008

View of Front Street, facing northeast.

Mauricetown Historic District
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9 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_009
View of Noble Street, showing the Mauricetown Methodist Episcopal Church, facing northwest.

10 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_010
View of Noble Street, showing attached houses, and the old firehouse, facing southwest.

11 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_011
View of Stable Lane, showing the Hunter-Harris house, and a stack house, facing northwest.

12 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_012
View of Second Street, showing stack houses, and Victorian architecture, facing northwest.

13 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_013
View of Highland Street at the corner of Front Street, showing the Captain Joseph Marts house.

14 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_014
View of Highland Street, showing the post office, a Stack house, and other dwellings, facing northwest.

15 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_015
View of Highland Street, showing scrollwork porches, facing northwest.

16 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_016
View of Highland Street, showing a Stack house next to a higher-style Victorian house, facing northwest.

17 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_017
View of Highland Street, facing northwest.

18 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_018
View of Highland Street, facing southwest.

19 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_019
View of Highland Street, showing the double house "Bacon rentals," facing southwest.

20 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_020
View of the water access from the Maurice River to the houses on the east side of Front Street, facing southwest.

21 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historic District_021
Perspective view of the west and south elevations at 1202 Front Street (non-contributing), facing northeast.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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22 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_022

View of the front (east) elevation of 1209 Second Street, facing west.

23 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_023

View of the front (east) elevation of 1213 Front Street, showing a pair of storefront windows, facing west.

24 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_024

View of the front (west) elevation of 1226 Front Street, facing east.

25 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_025

Perspective view of the Marine Railway, showing the west and south elevations, facing northeast.

26 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_026

View of the front (north) elevation of 9081 Highland Street, facing south.

27 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_027

View of the front (north) elevation of 9087 Highland Street, showing the hexagonal porch columns, facing south.

28 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_028

View of the front (north) elevation of 9561 Highland Street (non-contributing), facing south.

29 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_029

View of the front (north) elevation of 9575-9579 Noble Street, facing south.

30 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_030

View of the front (north) elevation of 9577 South Street, showing elaborate porch scrollwork, facing south.

31 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_031

Perspective view of 9597 Noble Street (non-contributing), showing the north, and west elevations, facing southeast.

32 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_032

View of the front (east) elevation of 1211 Front Street, showing the hexagonal porch columns, facing west.

33 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_033

View of the front (east) elevation of 1229 Front Street, showing the hexagonal porch columns, facing west.

Mauricetown Historic District
Name of Property

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County and State

34 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_034
View of the front (west) elevation of 1212 Front Street, facing east.

35 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_035
View of the front (east) elevation of 1201 Front Street, facing west.

36 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_036
Perspective view of the south and east elevations of 9564 Highland Street, facing northwest.

37 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_037
View of the Mauricetown Methodist Episcopal Church, facing north.

38 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_038
View of the front (southwest) elevation of 2138 Buckshutem Road, facing northeast.

39 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_039
Perspective view of the south and east elevations of 2139 Buckshutem Road (non-contributing), facing northwest.

40 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_040
View of the front (south) elevation of 9562 Highland Street, facing north.

41 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_041
View of the front (south) elevation of 9536 Highland Street, facing north.

42 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_042
View of the front (south) elevation of 9550 Highland Street, facing north.

43 of 43. NJ_Cumberland County_Mauricetown Historict District_043
Detail view of the wrought ironwork at the Charles Sharp House.



SPEED
LIMIT
25



10



SPEED
LIMIT
25



HIGHLAND St





























BUTEMAN
HAYWARD BL









1209





MAURICETOWN MARINE RAILWAY
OPERATED BY ROBINSON'S MACHINE INC
COR. CHINA BROOK DU BOIS W. ROBINSON ST. SOUTH





JACOB SHINN
1856

9081



9087

REDFERRELL REALTY
Selling





9579

SAVING
COMFORT
1922

9575







1211



CAPITOL
Edward C. ...
186...

1230





1201
DAVID CRITCHFIELD
1841-1892

1201





+



Restoration
1895

MISSOURI
METHODIST CHURCH
Serving Membership Through
Sunday School 9:45am
CW CH
T IS MISSING?
U R
TOM AUGSTIN

No Parking in
Front of Church



2
1
3
8







CHIMNEY

WINDOW

WINDOW

WINDOW

WINDOW

DOOR

1850

1850

ADT



WILSON'S
MARKET
1892

5
5
5
0



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Mauricetown Historic District

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: NEW JERSEY, Cumberland

Date Received: 2/12/2018 Date of Pending List: 3/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/26/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/29/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002252

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 3/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments: _____

Recommendation/
Criteria Criterion A and C. POS: 1815-1930, AOS: maritime history, commerce, and architecture, Local level.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 3/29/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No *yes*

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
MAIL CODE 501-04B
P.O. BOX 420
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0420
TEL: # 609-984-0176 FAX: # 609-984-0578

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor



January 31, 2018

Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Mauricetown Historic District, located along Highland, Noble, Bacon, Front, and Stable Streets, as well as Buckshutem Road and the Village of Mauricetown, in Commercial Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

This nomination has received unanimous approval from the New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites. All procedures were followed in accordance with regulations published in the Federal Register.

Should you want any further information concerning this application, please feel free to contact Katherine J. Marcopul, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail Code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call her at (609) 984-5816.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer