

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Tabor Historic District

other names/site number Mount Tabor Camp Meeting

### 2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by NJ Route 53 (Tabor Rd.), Dickerson Rd., Simpson Ave., Ridgewood Ave. and the Mount Tabor Golf Course

	not for publication

city or town Parsippany-Troy Hills Township and Township of Denville vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 027 zip code 07878 and 07834

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Paul Beery Asst. Commissioner 1/8/15  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NJ DEP  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Jon E. Beall 3-3-15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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### 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
211	18	buildings
7		sites
2		structures
		objects
220	18	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

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

0

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling  
RELIGION/religious facility  
GOVERNMENT/fire station  
EDUCATION/library  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation  
GOVERNMENT/public works

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single family dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
SOCIAL/meeting hall  
GOVERNMENT/post office  
EDUCATION/library  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Stick  
Carpenter Gothic  
Queen Anne  
Craftsman  
American Four Square

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete block  
walls: board & batten, clapboard, wood shingle, vinyl siding  
roof: asphalt  
other: wood trim and ornamentation

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**  
(See continuation sheets)

**Narrative Description**  
(See continuation sheets)

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**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

(See continuation sheets)

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

(See continuation sheets)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1869-1927

**Significant Dates**

1869, 1880, 1909, 1917 and 1927

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Tabernacle architect, John Post, Paterson

Tabernacle builder, C. White, Paterson

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

(See continuation sheets)

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

(See continuation sheets)

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

(See continuation sheets)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

(See continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: **Mount Tabor Historical Society; 31 Simpson Avenue, Mount Tabor**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 130 Acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

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

(See continuation sheets)

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

(See continuation sheets)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Margaret Newman  
organization In conjunction with HMR Architects date 8.25.14  
street & number 821 Alexander Rd. #115 telephone 609.273.7003  
city or town Princeton state NJ zip code 08540  
e-mail mnewmanhistory@comcast.net; leisure@hmr-architects.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:  
City or Vicinity:  
County: State:  
Photographer:  
Date Photographed:  
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of \_\_\_\_.

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION**

Established in 1869 as a Methodist Camp Meeting Ground, Mount Tabor occupies 130 acres of a wooded hill in the western part of Parsippany-Troy Hills Township on the border with Denville Township. The district is situated southeast of Route 53 (Tabor Road) between Dickerson Road (northeast boundary), Simpson Avenue (west boundary) and Ridgewood Avenue (south boundary). The rear limits of the Mount Tabor Golf Course marks the district's southeastern boundary. See associated Maps 1-7.

Durbin Avenue, rising up from Tabor Road and bisecting the green swath of the main entrance park dotted with numerous mature trees, provides vehicular access to the community of Mount Tabor. Durbin meets Simpson Avenue which rings the north and west edges of the residential community, and the octagonal Trinity Park, the heart of the original camp meeting which sits under a canopy of oak trees. In 1869, the original 30 acres of this community were laid out in a classic mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century camp meeting design. With Trinity Park forming the community's center, many of the original religious buildings of the camp meeting sit on Simpson or border Trinity Park's perimeter (Photos 1-4, Figures 1-4). Beyond the octagonal park, several blocks radiate concentrically out, framing the park to the east and west. Densely built frame cottages on small lots line these narrow asphalt streets that climb the hill to the south. These original streets are roughly 25 feet wide with no sidewalks; some retain their gutters. Beyond the curving blocks around Trinity Park, the community follows a sloping grid pattern that generally runs northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest. Because of the steep grade of the area, there are historic retaining walls—many with puddingstone, an indigenous local purple-hued conglomerate interspersed with white pebbles—throughout the district which are important overall character defining features. While they are not individually enumerated, where they are extant, the walls are identified as part of the individual building descriptions that follow. In addition, there are stone gutters lining many of the original narrow streets. While some of the gutters have been covered in asphalt, they remain a character-defining attribute of the district (Photos 5-7).

In 1872, the Camp Meeting Association purchased the neighboring 100 acres and the community expanded to the south; Sommerfield Avenue and North Place mark this boundary, which also is located roughly at the top of the hill. Centered on St. James Park, this second section of Mount Tabor is mostly level with lots, houses and streets becoming larger (roughly 40 feet) giving the community a less dense feel. Historic retaining walls can still be seen but instead of lining whole streets, they tend to border individual properties; the walls are included in the individual resource listings. Stone-lined gutters continue to be a character-defining feature. In this section of the district, many gutters have been restored and are now cobble-stone lined rather than infilled with asphalt (Photos 8-9). Generally speaking, the houses built to the south of St. Johns Avenue, the next avenue south of Sommerfield and North, are of a newer construction date than those to the north; they tend to date to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century rather than to the 1870s and 80s. The houses with the latest construction date are found to the south and east of the park; most were built at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The south and eastern edges of the golf course marks Mount Tabor Historic District's southeastern border; the golf course is a contributing site to the district.

There are a total of 229 buildings in the district; 211 are contributing. Seven are owned by the Camp Meeting Association (CMA), many of which were originally built for religious purposes. The CMA-owned buildings are the Tabernacle, the Original Tabernacle, the Bethel, the Library, the Old Firehouse, a small stone building and a small frame shed. In addition, the clubhouse of the Mount Tabor Country Club is a contributing building to the district. The rest of the buildings are residential; most of the 221 residences are single family houses, but there are at least two known multi-unit buildings within the district. With the exception of one brick house, all are of frame construction and are 1½ to 3 stories in height. Contributing houses include those that retain their essential form and mass, even though they may have replacement windows and siding; their original or historic form remains legible even with the introduction of modern materials. In addition to the 229 buildings, there are also

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contributing sites. These are Trinity Park, St. James Park, the main entrance park, the playground, the golf course and one unnamed park. There also are three contributing structures: the 1878 water reservoir, Searing Place and the stone walls enclosing the district. Although not identified individually, stone retaining walls of native stone including the distinctive local purple puddingstone, and stone lined gutters contribute to the overall historic feel and character of the district.

There are eighteen non-contributing buildings in the district. The 1949 United Methodist Church of Mount Tabor and its property is non-contributing because it was built after 1927, the end of the period of significance. The rest of the non-contributing buildings are residential. Twelve have been so heavily altered that their original form is no longer recognizable; only five houses were built after the period of significance, post 1927.

The architecture of Mount Tabor is representative of American architecture being built in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest cottages, built in the early 1870s, were influenced by camp meeting architecture. According to Ellen Weiss in the *City in the Woods: The Life and Design of an American Camp Meeting on Martha's Vineyard*: "Between 1859 and 1864, a new American building type, the campground cottage, was developed at Wesleyan Grove."<sup>1</sup> The early cottages of Mount Tabor, like those at Wesleyan Grove, were generally two-story rectangular buildings of frame construction and with a steep gable roof with the short side facing the street. Board and batten siding was probably the most popular siding but clapboard was also evident. The façade was typically articulated with an open porch right up to the street; often the porch was two-stories in height or was open and topped by a balcony. The entrance was typically centered on the gable end with a window flanking each side topped by a corresponding center door to the balcony/porch above. Often, both doors were double doors, recalling the tent flaps of the original settlement. Many cottages had porches with gingerbread or other Victorian embellishments, a prominent gable with upper gable end ornamentation, and the eaves enhanced with decorative verge board. The dominant architectural influences were the Stick Style and Gothic Revival. These cottages are found in the original section around Trinity Park but also appear as far as St. Johns Avenue, albeit larger versions. This house-type was built out of necessity, as the original tent plots were only 16 feet by 25 feet, and the CMA had strict width, length and setback rules. They were also a product of the camp meeting atmosphere where the communal spirit of living and worshipping together resulted in open porches and community density. The houses of other camp meetings including New Jersey's Ocean Grove (SR 1975, NR 1976) and Pitman Grove (SR 1976, NR 1977) have many similarities to the early Mount Tabor cottages.

Contemporaneous with the more elaborate cottages, there were also original cottages constructed that had limited ornamentation. On these pared down cottages, a porch or porches still remain as character defining features; as do the prominent steep gable with deep eave and centered doors, often double, flanked by windows. However, instead of heavy ornament, the balusters are square or sawn with few additional decorative details.

Moving into the late 1870s and 1880s and away from Trinity Park, the architecture of Mount Tabor evolved. The prominent gable end with steep pitch remained a defining characteristic as did the open porches and Victorian embellishments like sawn balusters and upper gable end ornamentation. But rather than the diminutive dollhouse-like scale, the houses became bigger as people began to combine original tent plots. The typical camp meeting cottage continued to be constructed, but these were built beside larger houses with L-shaped plans, projecting bay windows and gambrel roofs. Rather than camp meeting architectural influences, these houses were more typically influenced by the general trends of American architecture at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

By the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the camp meeting architectural influences had largely been surpassed for new construction. Similar to what was occurring throughout American architecture, the Stick Style was giving way to Queen Anne. By the 1880s and 90s, construction was occurring in both of the sections in Mount Tabor, the original section around Trinity Park and the second tract on top of the hill. In the original section, prominent

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street-facing gable ends, often with ornamentation and open porches with decorative wood work, remain an important character defining feature of the community but this is less so up on the hill. Here the Queen Anne style dominated with corner turrets, spindles, decorative friezes and patterned shingles on houses set back from the street with open front and side lawns. These Queen Anne houses sit next to Craftsman-influenced houses and American Foursquares. Within the second tract, there is less of a camp meeting influence and more of a surviving 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century environment complete with most of the American styles which were popular from 1880 to 1920.

Of the 229 buildings within the district, six post-date the 1927 period of significance end point: three are mid-century ranches, one was recently built on a newly subdivided lot, and one was built within the last 10 years, replacing a house that was burned in a fire. The last is the United Methodist Church of Mount Tabor built 1949. Therefore, by the end of the period of significance, the community was largely built out. In 1920, the transition to a year-round community was beginning, with thirteen families living year round in Mount Tabor. Architecturally, this transition affected individual buildings fairly significantly. Mount Tabor houses were generally very small, which did not pose a problem in the summer with the many outdoor religious and recreational opportunities. But with year-round occupancy, the need for living space increased. Porches were enclosed, particularly the second story porches/balconies. Many additions were built. In the 1930s and 40s, many houses were resheathed in wood shingles, and if the porch was retained, its balustrade also was enclosed with wood shingles. Later renovations also occurred with asbestos, aluminum and vinyl siding, common materials in the district, as well as replacement aluminum and vinyl windows. Interestingly, in the last 20 years, there has been a trend towards restoring the houses of Mount Tabor by opening up the enclosed balustrades and restoring Victorian embellishments to porches and upper gable ends. Through these restorations, individual houses while not retaining their historic materials, do recall their historic character and feeling.

Generally, architectural change is a part of Mount Tabor, particularly in the original section. Taken individually, the houses have been altered; but as a whole district, the community retains its integrity and historic feel. The form, mass, and shape of the contributing houses remain, as does the community's density, with its rhythmic progression of gables and lack of setbacks from the narrow winding streets lined with retaining walls and gutters.

While separated by section for ease of reading, the community of Mount Tabor must be viewed as a whole. Development began in the early 1870s in the original section around Trinity Park and then moved south. With the purchase of the second tract by the CMA, the community spread further south and was finally built out ca. 1920. While the architecture of the southern boundary of Ridgewood Avenue, which is more influenced by 20<sup>th</sup>-century architectural trends, is different from the cottages around Trinity Park, it is a part of the same Camp Meeting Association development; it simply took fifty years for the community to be fully constructed.

**THE ORIGINAL 1869 CAMP MEETING, THE FIRST TRACT**

**TRINITY PARK AND EAST AND WEST TRINITY PLACE** (for the Holy Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit)

Trinity Park is the heart of the Mount Tabor community. It is a long octagon with a paved walk on its perimeter. An east to west path crosses through the park; this is an extension of East and West Pass, the original east to west pedestrian path through the camp meeting laid out in 1869. The park ascends with the terrain of the hill, providing a natural amphitheater with the Tabernacle anchoring the park's northern end; and the Library and Bethel pavilions to the east and west. Trinity Park is where the original religious services were held. The park is heavily treed, as it was historically, although originally the trees were chestnuts. Today, they are mainly oak, the chestnuts having been lost during a severe blight in the 1910s (Photos 1-3).



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Some of the earliest cottages built in the community—with known construction dates from the 1870s—line the east and west sides of the park along the pedestrian-only East and West Trinity Places (Photo 4). These are the quintessential camp meeting architecture: the Victorian resort cottage, a small frame house of two-story with the gable ends facing the park. Many retain their two story porches with elaborate trim, decorative verge board, and upper gable end ornamentation like, 33-37 East Trinity Place. Some have enclosed porches and replacement siding, like 25-29 East Trinity Place (Photo 10, Figure 6). All are contributing to the historic district.

**25 East Trinity Place**

**Block 56/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable; no dormers or side additions. Brick & stone foundation possibly raised; composite shingle siding; asphalt roof; brick chimney with clay pot. Gingerbread ornament may be historic, other ornamentation is not. Windows include: wood 1/1 non-historic; second floor window casing possibly historic. Doors include: non historic front door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Upper porch removed (after 1918)
- Possibly addition to rear in line with rest of house (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Stone foundation
- Historic/replica gable ornament

**27 East Trinity Place**

**Block 56/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

**Photo 10, Figure 6**

Year constructed: 1873  
Original Owner: Rev. C. S. Coit  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with enclosed front porch. Stone foundation; poured concrete porch foundation; composite shingle siding; asphalt roof; built-up roofing at porch; small cupola with glass inserts; open sheathing & rafters; no brackets. Historic front gable ornament and historic corner boards. Windows include: wood 1/1 & bay at porch; historic 4 light with pointed top at gable. Doors include: stile & rail; second floor -historic wood over glass door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Stone foundation

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- Cupola
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Historic gable ornament
- Historic canopy on second floor
- Historic window

**29 East Trinity Place**

**Block 56/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s  
Original Owner: James Shaw  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with enlarged side gable and enclosed front porch. Stone foundation; composite shingle, wood shingle, and clapboard siding; asphalt roof with open painted plywood sheathing; non-historic fascia and rakes. Windows include: wood fixed 12 light at front porch; wood 3/1 double hung; wood 1/1 double hung; fixed 4 light with pointed top at gable; 4/4 double hung. Door include: wood stile & rail 12 light/2 panel; interior flush door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Front porch extended and enclosed (after 1918)
- Upper porch removed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Stone foundation
- Pointed top gable opening

**33 East Trinity Place**

**Block 57/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Original Owner: Dr. J.W. Stickle  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with deep upper balcony; Side gable bay with angled first floor walls; south gable dormer. Extensive historic ornament including gingerbread detail and gable panel. Stone foundation with brick piers, wood shingle and ornamental shingle siding, asphalt roof with open sheathing and rafters, non historic upper balcony rail. Windows include: 4/4 with historic casings & trim, shouldered hoods, sash replaced throughout. Doors include: stile & rail with large glass upper panel; wood storm door; second floor double stile & rail with arched top, glass uppers, & wood screen door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Two story bay on downhill side added (after 1918)
- Front porch extended (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

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- Forward gable
- Double open porch
- Two story bay with clipped first floor corners
- Historic windows and casings
- Extensive historic ornament including gable ornament and trim
- Replica rail

**35 East Trinity Place**

**Block 57/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1877  
Original Owner: Mrs. M.S. Allison  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Large front gable with historic upper balcony and non-historic lower front deck. Extensive historic ornament intact including roof brackets and rails. Stone foundation, clapboard & flush beaded board siding, asphalt front gable roof with vent cupola, open sheathing with simple rafters, brick chimney not engaged with wall. Two story low slope roofed attachment on south side. Windows include: Historic wood 2/2; wood 2/2 with top pointed at gable; non-historic 1/1. Doors include: fixed doors with 2 light uppers; infilled double front door; wood historic door at side multi-light/panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Extended forward gable
- Open first floor patio and second floor porch
- Stone foundation
- Clapboard and flush beaded board siding
- Vent cupola
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Extensive historic ornament including gable ornament; rails; brackets; and posts.
- Historic windows
- Historic door

**37 East Trinity Place**

**Block 57/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1877  
Original Owner: Mrs. M.S. Allison  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with open upper balcony. Stucco foundation, composite shingle siding, asphalt single roof with very low shed wall, 2 dormers per side. Enclosed first story front porch. Upper balcony contains historic wood columns, historic wood brackets, historic wood bracing, historic wood rail, and a beaded board ceiling. Windows

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include: historic 4/4 wood; 1/1 vinyl at front; 1/1 (non-historic) wood. Doors include: Front: historic style & rail 2 light; Upper: historic four-panel style & rail.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- First floor front porch expanded and enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Open upper porch
- Historic wood columns, brackets, bracing, rail and beaded board ceiling at upper porch
- Historic windows
- Historic doors

**39 East Trinity Place**

**Block 57/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1878, with significant later alterations  
Original Owner: Rev. D.R. Lowrie  
Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Hipped roof with hipped dormers and hipped side attachment; enclosed wrapping porch. Non historic stone face at foundation, stone foundation at rear, vinyl siding, asphalt roof, aluminum/vinyl soffits & fascias, 2 brick chimneys, non historic wood steps. Windows include: non-historic wood 1/1 double hung, wood paired 8-light casements at enclosed porch; hipped dormer window. Doors include: non-historic multi-light wood front door w/ sidelights.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1918 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Expanded from tent house between 1909-1918
- Wrapping porch enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Square with hip roof
- Hipped dormer

**24 West Trinity Place**

**Block 58/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with double open front porch with non-historic rail & four posts. Stone foundation; composite shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof; south shed dormer; open sheathing, no brackets; brick chimney with clay pot; screened side porch and bay window. Windows include: historic wood 2/2 & 1/1 with wood storms at some locations, pediment heads at second floor and gable windows. Doors include: Historic wood stile 4 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- No change since 1909

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Character Defining Features:

- Forward extended gable
- Open double porch
- 3-face bay
- Stone foundation
- Open sheathing
- Historic windows
- Historic door

**26 West Trinity Place**  
**Block 58/Lot 2**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870  
 Original Owner: David Campbell, Esq.  
 Architectural style: Cottage  
 Use: Single-family residence

'T' gable with second floor balcony first floor wrap around open covered porch. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof; open sheathing; 2 brackets and outriggers; shed dormer to front; small 1 story shed in front; 2 story side shed; non historic chimney. Wrap around porch with large wood columns & closed shingle rail is thought to have been added or altered at a later date. Windows include: wood 8-light casement (historic and non-historic); non historic 4/4& 6/6; historic 1/1 with pointed top. Doors include: multi-light wood stile & rail; historic 4light/2 panel wood stile & rail.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open wrapping porch added (between 1909-1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Extended front gable with side gable
- Stone foundation
- Open wrapping porch
- Open second floor balcony
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Brackets and replica rail
- Historic windows
- Historic door

**32 West Trinity Place**  
**Block 59/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**  
**Figure 7**

Year constructed: 1873  
 Original Owners: J.S. Richardson, Esq.  
 Architectural style: Cottage  
 Use: Attached single-family residence now used as a historic house museum and

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headquarters of the Mount Tabor Historical Society

Building was a triplex, now a duplex with 1 bay associated with the address 32 W. Trinity Place. Description correlates with 34 W. Trinity Place. Mansard roof with forward facing gambrel. Rear kitchen addition from 1878. Stone foundation; stone pier foundation at porch; clapboard and flush tongue & groove siding; pattern slate mansard roof with membrane upper; asphalt roof at gambrel. Large covered wrap around porch on both units extended at a later date. Rails are non-historic. Windows include: historic wood 2/2 & 1/1. Doors include: Diamond panel stile & rail with 4 lights; replacement - large double door with 6 lights; (+ 1 false door).

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Converted triplex to duplex (after 1918)
- Extended and covered front porch (1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Mansard roof with forward facing gambrels
- Slate roofing
- Stone foundation
- Open wrapping porch
- Historic windows
- Canopy over balcony doors

**34 West Trinity Place**

**Block 59/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1873  
Original Owners: Dr. J.W. Cosad, Rev A. Craig  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Attached single-family residence

Building was a triplex, now a duplex with 2 bays associated with the address 34 W. Trinity Pl. Mansard roof with forward facing gambrels. Stone foundations; stone pier foundation at porch; clapboard and flush tongue & groove siding; pattern slate mansard roof with membrane upper; asphalt roof at gambrels. Large covered wrap around porch on both units extended at a later date. Non-historic rails. Windows include: historic wood 2/2; non historic 2/2. Doors include: Diamond panel stile & rail with 4 lights; replacement - large double door with 6 lights; (+ 1 false door).

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1918 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Converted triplex to duplex (after 1918)
- Extended and covered front porch (1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Mansard roof with forward facing gambrels
- Slate roofing
- Stone foundation
- Open wrapping porch
- Historic windows

Canopy over balcony doors

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**SIMPSON AVENUE** (for Matthew Simpson, an American bishop and trusted friend of Abraham Lincoln)

Simpson Avenue wraps around the northwestern end of the district. An original stone retaining wall lines its edge (Photo 14). Simpson moves east, bisecting the green swath formed by Trinity Park to the south and the main entrance park to the north. Many of the CMA buildings stand along this section of Simpson. See the CMA building section for their individual descriptions.

**West of Trinity Park**

**WESLEY PLACE** (for John and Charles Wesley, founders of Methodism) (Figure 5)

Wesley Place is the first street to the west of Trinity Park. It starts at Simpson Avenue and travels south up the hill, following the shape of the long side of the octagonal park, bending east and continuing past Morris Avenue. It is one of the original 25-foot narrow streets with no sidewalks or curbs, but bordered by remnants of a historic low purple puddingstone wall. The houses are small, two stories with their gable ends facing the street; many retain their upper gable end ornamentation. Those with known construction dates date to the early 1880s, although 24 Wesley Place, along Simpson, may date to the early 1870s. The majority of open porches remain; however, some have been enclosed. Many have wood shingle siding, a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century replacement material, but aluminum and vinyl siding can also be found. 53 Wesley Place is a good example of a Wesley Place resource (Photo 11). It retains its open porches, but is now sheathed in wood shingle and has a set back, telescoping addition. 29 Wesley Place is another good example of a typical house on this street with enclosed porch and aluminum siding, but retaining its original form and mass. All the houses on this street are contributing to the historic district.

**21 Wesley Place**

**Block 58/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1918  
Architectural style: Dutch Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Gambrel Roof facing Wesley Pl. with hipped dormer and enclosed porch facing park. CMU foundation with cedar shingle walls, asphalt roof, vinyl/aluminum soffit. Windows include: 1/1 vinyl double hung (Replacement); multi-light, vinyl (new). Doors include: (1) 2 light/2 panel, (2) style & rail with 1 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Orientation may have originally been to Wesley Pl.
- Side enclosed porch added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel
- Squared two story bay
- Hipped dormer

**24 Wesley Place**

**Block 60/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1870  
Architectural style: Cottage

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Use: Single-family residence

Front gable (facing Wesley) with crossing rear Gable and enclosed porch facing park. Stone (rounded) foundation with vinyl (shingle) siding, stone chimney, and vinyl soffit. Original clapboard siding, historic doors and historic windows are visible behind the addition of an enclosed porch. Windows include: (historic) multi-light casements; double hung vinyl; picture windows (porch). Doors include: (historic) French door; (new) door to porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open wrapping porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Second floor open porch incorporated into body of house (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Crossing gable
- Historic windows and doors
- Replica gable ornament

**25 Wesley Place**

**Block 58/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1880  
Original Owner: David Campbell Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with side gable; open double front porch. Wood shingle on the original walls, board & batten on additions. Asphalt roof with open wood sheathing at gables; 1 brick chimney; wood replica rail and posts. Windows include: 1/1 double hung. Doors include: stile & rail 6 light/2 panel; 1 light/1panel double door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Addition at corner between front and side gable (between 1909-1918)
- Partial one story addition on uphill side (between 1909-1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Open double porch
- Replica rail and posts
- Open rafters and sheathing

**26 Wesley Place**

**Block 60/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with side gable. Foundation is a combination of rusticated block, brick, and stone, with a basement only under rear half of the house. Wood shingle walls with evidence of board and batten underneath. Open front porch with exposed roof sheathing and rafters, and replacement handrail. Asphalt roof, 1 brick chimney, gingerbread at gables, wood cornices, exposed wood sheathing at roof edges. Windows include: (historic) double hung with multi light stained glass borders at front 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Doors include: Wood stile & rail



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double door with single large window.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- It is suspected that the rear porch was added or enclosed at a later date. (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Stone foundation
- Gable ornament
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Wood cornices
- Historic windows

**28 Wesley Place**

**Block 60/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Large front gable with 2 dormers uphill and 1 dormer downhill. Foundation mostly brick with a rear section of block. Vinyl siding, asphalt roof, vinyl/aluminum soffit, 1 brick chimney. Windows include: wood double hung 6/1 non-historic ext. triple track; (1) 6/6 with pointed top sash at peak of gable. Doors include: Wood style & rail 6 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open porch added at gable end (between 1909 and 1918) and subsequently removed, changing orientation to side.

Character Defining Features:

- Wide gable
- Brick foundation

**29 Wesley Place**

**Block 59/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with (1) 3-sided gabled dormer and (1) small shed dormer. Foundation is stucco and rusticated block piers under enclosed porch. Aluminum siding, asphalt roof, 1 brick chimney in center, 1 painted brick chimney at corner of front porch and house. Main gable retains historic wood brackets and decorative gable detail. Windows include: 2/2 (historic) wood double hung; 1/1 wood; 2/2 wood. Doors include: porch door; flush wood door inside porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open wrapping porch enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable

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- 3-face dormer
- Historic gable brackets and ornament
- Historic windows

**34 Wesley Place**

**Block 61/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with side gable. Foundation is a combination of rusticated block, brick, and stone, with a basement only under rear half of the house. Wood shingle walls with evidence of board and batten underneath. Open front porch with exposed roof sheathing and rafters, and replacement handrail. Asphalt roof, 1 brick chimney, gingerbread at gables, wood cornices, exposed wood sheathing at roof edges. Windows include: (historic) double hung with multi light stained glass borders at front 1<sup>st</sup> floor. Doors include: Wood stile & rail double door with single large window.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- It is suspected that the rear porch was added or enclosed at a later date. (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Stone foundation
- Gable ornament
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Wood cornices
- Historic windows

**45 Wesley Place**

**Block 69/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Original Owner: James Shaw  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable on uphill side and gabled dormer on downhill side; double open porch not under extended gable. Brick foundation under main house; T 1-11 plywood infill under porch; stone foundation under side shed. Asphalt roof, wood shingle with scallop shingle under dormer, brick chimney, replacement gingerbread porch rail, aluminum/vinyl soffit. Windows include: 1/1 double hung. Doors include: (2) stile & rail 8 lights/1 panel; 1 light/2panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable with side gable
- Open double porches

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- Brick foundation
- Replica rail

**48 Wesley Place**

**Block 72/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1880  
Original Owner: Thomas James, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Side Gambrel, open ground floor with porch, second floor balcony. Stone with CMU & brick pier foundation, wood shingle siding, brick chimney. Front porch has solid wall rail & wood posts; balcony has non-historic rail, wood posts, gable sun-burst detail. Windows include: 1/1 double hung. Doors include: Historic double 4 light/2 panel; (2) single historic 4 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open first floor porch widened and side portion added (after 1918)
- Rear addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Side Gambrel
- Open front porch and balcony
- 3-face bay
- Stone and brick pier foundation
- Historic windows
- Gable ornament

**49 Wesley Place**

**Block 69/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable; shed roof enclosed front porch and shed on side. Rusticated block foundation, stone foundation under rear addition, asphalt roof, historic? gable brackets, applied shutters, enclosed replacement soffit, stucco on brick chimney, historic trim at porch roof. Windows include: 1/1 double hung. Doors include: aluminum porch door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Side shed added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Stone foundation
- gable brackets
- historic trim at porch with exposed rafters

**50 Wesley Place**

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**Block 72/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1884  
Original Owner: Rev. Thomas H. Smith  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with crossing rear gable. Two side dormers and one side bay on uphill side; 1 side bay and 1 dormer on downhill side. Open first floor porch along Sommerfield Ave and Wesley Pl with open sheathing & rafters, non-historic rail. Stone main foundation, brick pier porch foundation. Wood shingle walls, asphalt roof. Windows include: Historic 4/4 wood double hung with hooded, shouldered, arched tops; non historic 1/1 wood double hung. Doors include: four-light/two-panel; historic wood four-panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Everything behind the first floor bay window as well as the second floor bay window added (before 1909)
- West side wrapping portion of porch removed (After 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with rear gable
- 3-face bay and gabled dormers
- Open wrapping porch
- Stone and brick pier foundation
- Historic windows
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Imitation rustication around dormer window

**51 Wesley Place**

**Block 69/Lot 5**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable, smaller rear gable. Stucco foundation finish, wood shingle walls, asphalt roof, applied shutters, stucco on brick chimney. Exposed roof sheathing & ornamental rafter tails, ornamental gable brackets. Windows include: 1/1 double hung. Doors include: 1 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open front porches removed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails
- Ornamental gable brackets on extended gable

**53 Wesley Place**

**Block 69/Lot 4**  
**Contributing**  
**Photo 11**

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Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with side gable. Open porch to Wesley Pl, enclosed porch on Sommerfield Ave. Stone foundation, wood board & batten walls, asphalt roof. Exposed rafter tails and open roof sheathing. Non historic porch rails and posts. Windows include: historic 9/2 double hung (upper has stain glass sash). Doors include: Historic 4 panel stile & rail; historic four-panel with 2 fixed side lights 1/1.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Rear hip roof addition (after 1918)
- Portion of porch enclosed after (1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Open porch
- Stone foundation
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic door

**ASBURY PLACE** (for Francis Asbury, the founding bishop of American Methodism)

Asbury Place is located to the west of Wesley Place, and follows the same narrow course up the hill, bending to the east. While built contemporaneously to those on Wesley (known construction dates are ca. 1882 and ca. 1889), the houses on this street are bigger and less dense. Today, many have additions and enclosed porches. While all have replacement siding and windows, with the exception of one, the original form and massing remain legible. 33 Asbury Place is a good example of an evolved, though still contributing resource, on Asbury Place (Photo 12). Only one (32 Asbury Place) is considered non-contributing due to heavy alterations (Photo 13).

**25 Asbury Place**  
**Block 60/Lot 7**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1889  
Original owner: Benjamin Hurd  
Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

The 2-story bay windows along Asbury formed the center of the prominent gable end of the original cottage. The bay window retains its original panels below the windows, the original support brackets as well as the lattice-work ornamentation in the upper gable end. The extent of the house is visible in the corner bracket detailing that marked the end of the gable. The original cottage is now enclosed with modern materials including T-111 board and batten siding, single-light aluminum replacement sash and asphalt roof. To the south, a 1-story porch was removed and a large 2-story addition constructed. To the north, a tower with pyramidal roof, exposed rafter tails and Asian motifs was added. To the rear, the original floor plan was T-shaped with the rear section larger than the front gable. This rear has been greatly enlarged with an addition that runs parallel to Asbury.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Additions envelope original house including 2-story addition to south, tower to north and large addition at

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rear that runs parallel to Asbury

- Modern materials including T-111 board and batten siding, aluminum single-light sash, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Original gable end with lattice work ornamentation, gable end bracket, bay windows with wood panels and decorative supports.

**26 Asbury Place**

**Block 62/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with 2-story 3-faceted bay and large hip roofed attachment. Stone foundation and stucco finished addition foundations; alum/vinyl siding; stucco finished chimney; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves. Windows include 1/1 non-historic double hung. Doors include: 9 light/with storm non-historic.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Porch enclosed (after 1918)
- One story hip roof addition on downhill side (after 1918)
- Modern materials including siding, asphalt roof and replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Bay window
- Stone foundation

**28 Asbury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with two side gables and a side shed. Shed roof attachment and shed canopy over door are non-historic. Concrete block foundation and stucco finish foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; concrete block chimney. Windows include: 1-light fixed non-historic; 1/1 non-historic sash. Doors include: wood non-historic paneled with ornamental glass.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Wrapping porch removed, may be enclosed at the front (after 1918)
- Side gable toward front added (after 1918)
- Two story shed on downhill side added (after 1918)
- Modern materials including siding, asphalt roof and replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable

**29 Asbury Place**

**Block 61/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

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Year constructed: before 1882  
Original owner: Jacob W. Stephens, Esq. later S.B. Scoffield  
Historic name: Tower House  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Asbury Pl. facing gable with entrance on side, side open porch with gazebo and large shed roofed addition. Stucco on brick foundation with rusticated concrete block piers at porch; vinyl/alum. siding with fish scale at gable; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; concrete block chimney. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms; historic 8 light casement with storm; historic 6/1 double hung with storms. Doors include: historic stile & rail multi-light.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open double porch on Asbury Pl removed (After 1918)
- Three story tower removed (After 1918)
- Side porch added (before 1909)
- Rear portion of wrapping porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Large uphill side shed addition (after 1918)
- Modern siding, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Open porch with gazebo end
- 3-face bay
- Historic windows

**32 Asbury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 2**

**Non-contributing**

**Photo 13**

Architectural style: Heavily altered, unclear of original appearance  
Use: Single-family residence

Uneven front gable with side gabled bay (first floor has chamfered corners); Enclosed porch. CMU with stucco foundation and stone foundation; vinyl/alum. siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; metal exhaust pipe; applied shutters. Windows include: non-historic 6/1 vinyl double hung; non-historic 1/1 vinyl double hung. Doors include: non-historic 1 light/ 4 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Side and rear porches enclosed and made two stories (after 1918)
- The original composition can no longer be determined from street observation alone, and is thus deemed non-contributing.

**33 Asbury Place**

**Block 61/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

**Photo 12, see Figure 8**

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Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with rear side gable and wrapping open front/side porch. Stone foundation; alum/vinyl siding with corner boards; fish scale siding at gable; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing at gable; concrete block chimney; historic gable ornament; applied shutters. Porch has non-historic sided walls; non-historic posts; exposed rafters and sheathing. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic double hung. Doors include: 6 light / 2 panel stile & rail with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping portion of porch added (After 1918)
- Modern siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows, porch alterations

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- Stone foundation
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Historic/replica gable ornament
- Open porch

**35 Asbury Place**  
**Block 61/Lot 8**  
**Contributing**  
**Figure 8**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable, enclosed wrapping porch; faceted bay above; one story shed attachment on the side. Stone foundation; alum/vinyl siding and wood shingle visible beyond porch windows; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves. Windows include: 4/4 non-historic double hung; 1 pane fixed; 1/1 non-historic double hung on porch; 2/2 historic double hung with storms; historic 2/2 double hung with transom beyond porch. Doors include: non-historic 9 light/diagonal panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping portion of porch added, whole porch subsequently enclosed (after 1918)
- Two story side gable added – possibly altered from one story shed (after 1918)
- Second floor front bowed out into bay (after 1918)
- Modern siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows, porch alterations

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Stone foundation
- Historic windows

**EMBURY PLACE** (for Philip Embury, a leader of one of the earliest Methodist congregations in the United States)  
The next street to the west is Embury Place, which follows Wesley and Asbury Places up the hill with the same bend, ending at Morris Avenue. It, like the other two, is narrow with no sidewalk or curbs. This is one of the most heavily altered streets in the district with three of the six resources so heavily altered that they are considered non-contributing. The contributing structures have been altered with replacement siding and windows but retain



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their prominent gable end and deep eaves and their original form and massing remain legible. 33 Embury Place is a good example.

**23 Embury Place**

**Block 62/Lot 5**

**Non-Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Original cottage (202 Embury on Sanborn maps) is now enclosed within modern house with a parged block and brick foundation, vinyl novelty siding, vinyl 8/8 sash, asphalt roof and a porch across the front façade with a garage at the southern end. The original gable end is visible with a center window opening and center door with sidelights; the openings are probably original but the infill materials are new. There is ornamentation in the upper gable end in modern materials recalling the historic.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Additions envelope original
- Garage added at southern end
- Modern materials encase the house including vinyl siding, sash, porch and upper gable end detailing and asphalt roof

**29 Embury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 8**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle clad house with prominent front gable with two-sided porch with a solid shingle balustrade and shingle porch columns. The front gable has been extended and protrudes beyond the line of the porch; within this gable, paired wood 1/1 windows are topped by a single 1/1 wood sash. To the north, the centered 2-story protruding bay with gable roof is original. The 1-story shed addition off the rear is an addition. The foundation is parged, the roof is asphalt, and most of the windows are replacement 1/1 vinyl. On the south elevation, there is an added picture window on the first floor topped by an original clapboard sided dormer with paired 2/2 wood windows.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Extended second floor gable
- Shingles and shingled balustrade and porch columns
- 1-story shed addition off rear
- 1/1 vinyl windows and asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gable and centered protruding bay on north
- 2-sided porch
- Dormer on south
- 2/2 wood windows

**32 Embury Place**

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**Block 65/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original owner: R.L. Chambers, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage with Queen Anne-influences  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story rectangular cottage with prominent gable end on Banghart Place. Although now sheathed in vinyl siding with asphalt roof, vinyl replacement sash and a late 20th century door, the essential rectangular form, prominent gable and deep eave remain. A large bay window has been added to the east elevation and a small shed roofed addition to the rear.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 2-story porch removed from front façade
- Bay window added to east
- Shed addition added to rear
- Vinyl siding, asphalt roof, vinyl windows and new door added

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gable and deep eave
- Original form and mass

**32 Embury Place**

**Block 65/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original owner: R.L. Chambers, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage with Queen Anne-influences  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story rectangular cottage with prominent gable end on Banghart Place. Although now sheathed in vinyl siding with asphalt roof, vinyl replacement sash and a late 20th century door, the essential rectangular form, prominent gable and deep eave remain. A large bay window has been added to the east elevation and a small shed roofed addition to the rear.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 2-story porch removed from front façade
- Bay window added to east
- Shed addition added to rear
- Vinyl siding, asphalt roof, vinyl windows and new door added

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gable and deep eave
- Original form and mass

**33 Embury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 7**  
**Contributing**

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Architectural style: Cottage with Queen Anne-influences

Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle-clad cross-shaped cottage with prominent gable end, deep eave, asphalt roof and parged and brick foundation. This cottage was originally L-shaped with a 1-story porch across the main gable. Between 1909 and 1918, this porch was carried around to the north, filling in the L-shape. Both porches have been infilled and the second story of the gable end appears to have been extended. A small addition on the north balances the southern L. Another addition on the rear creates the current cross-shaped floor plan. The windows are a mix of oversized vinyl replacements and historic 2/2 wood. On the north addition, there is a large paned with small-paned perimeter historic wood sash. A shed roof covers the entrance which has a modern door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 1 story porch added to north
- Porches infilled, second floor may have been extended
- North addition
- Rear addition
- Board and batten siding removed; shingles added
- Shingle cladding, vinyl windows, modern doors, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gable and deep eave

**35 Embury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 6**

**Non-Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular

Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle-clad cottage with large addition on north. The original gable end of the house is visible on the south. The 2-story porch that crossed the façade has been infilled; its footprint remains only in a recess on the south which is now clad with modern faux stone. The windows are vinyl replacements with vinyl shutters; the door is a modern replacement; the roof is asphalt. There is a modern bay window added to the north and a historic shed dormer on the south roof.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 2 story porch removed from facade
- Shed dormer added
- Board and batten siding removed
- North addition
- North bay window
- Shingle cladding, vinyl windows, modern door, asphalt roof

**37 Embury Place**

**Block 63/Lot 5**

**Non-Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular

Use: Single-family residence

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New 2-story vinyl sided house with front gable. Paired 6/1 adorn the second story; pictures windows pierce the first. The foundation is faux stone facing; the roof is asphalt with an asphalt pent eave across the front. The door appears to be historic; it is a dutch door with three panels below a single light. This door may indicate that this isn't a new house but rather a heavily remodeled one. This is unclear as the building's current massing and scale is dramatically different than found in the historic photos.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Either totally new building or heavily altered

**BANGHART PLACE** (for George Banghart, a local preacher for 60 years)

Banghart, west of Embury, runs east west and is a part of the street grid that abuts the concentric streets off Trinity Park. Banghart runs from Simpson Avenue up the hill east to Embury Place. It is narrow with deep gutters, especially on the odd side of the street; pedestrian ramps cross the gutters. Stone walls line both sides. There are six resources on Banghart; one (10 Banghart built after 1918) is considered non-contributing because of numerous alterations. Although porches have been enclosed and exterior materials replaced, the five contributing resources retain their prominent front gable and their historic form is still legible. 12 and 14 Banghart maintain their open two-story porches. 12 Banghart Place is known to date to the 1870s.

**5 Banghart Place**

**Block 64/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable and small gable above window. Open covered front porch extending the length of the house. Rusticated cement block foundation and brick piers at porch; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; historic porch posts, replacement porch rail; historic brackets. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic 10 light casements; historic casings. Doors include: 4 light half-circle/ 4-panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping portion of porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Side gable added (after 1918)
- Wood shingle cladding, asphalt roof and some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Continuous open porch
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Replica rail
- Historic posts and brackets
- Historic windows and casings

**9 Banghart Place**

**Block 64/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

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Front gable with side entrance and large one story shed later attachment. Rusticated concrete block foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; side by side brick chimneys; non-historic flower boxes. Rear second floor porch has exposed rafters and sheathing, non-historic rails and posts. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 10 light casements; non-historic 1-1 sliding. Doors include: non-historic wood 1 decorative light/ 2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story shed addition (after 1918)
- First floor porch infilled (after 1918)
- Modern siding, asphalt roof and some replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Second floor rear open porch
- Exposed rafters and sheathing at the rear porch

**10 Banghart Place**

**Block 65/Lot 9**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: post 1918  
Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with large shed dormer and entrance on side. Built after 1918. Stucco finish foundation; pudding stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; stucco on brick chimney. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1-1 casement. Doors include 9 light/? Stile & rail with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Unknown. The composition of the house does not relate to any other house in the Mount Tabor Historic

**12 Banghart Place**

**Block 65/Lot 10**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1871  
Original owner: R.F. Langstroth  
Architectural style: Carpenter Gothic  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open first floor porch and second floor balcony and one story 3-faceted side bay. Pudding Stone foundation; wood board & batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; square cupola with cross gable & wrought iron ridge ornament; wrought iron ridge ornament; non-historic puddingstone chimney with turrets. Gable ornament and brackets; replica rail, non-historic posts, non-historic projecting bottom of balcony ornament; porch skirt ornament; historic cornices. Windows include: historic 2/2 wood double hung with storms; stained glass fixed eave window; non-historic awning window. Doors include: double multi-light/2 decorative panels with arched tops and historic pedimented casing; similar door to first floor on second floor, but is a double door in a single door width.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- First floor porch extended downhill side (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- Open double porches
- Square cupola
- 3-face bay
- Pudding stone foundation
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Extensive replica ornament including rails, posts, and gable ornament
- Historic windows
- Historic casing
- Historic bay cornice

**14 Banghart Place**

**Block 65/Lot 11**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open first and second floor porches and one story hipped roof attachment on side. Stone foundation with CMU porch foundation; wood flush panel siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; concrete block chimney; porches have non-historic posts and rails. Windows include: non-historic 6/6 double hung. Doors include: 9 light/2 panel stile & rail (first and second floors with triangular ornament over second floor door).

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story hip roof addition on downhill side (after 1918)
- Replacement windows, asphalt roof and porch balustrade replacement

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- Double open porch
- Stone foundation
- Flush wood siding
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic over door ornament

**16 Banghart Place**

**Block 65/Lot 12**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular Victorian  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable and entrance under side gable. Stucco finished foundation; brick stoop; composite siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic double hung; 4 pane bay (2 diamond pattern 2 one light) casement. Doors include: 2 light / 2 panel wood non-historic.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch and portion of front of building removed; replaced by new front gable with side gable (after 1918)
- Modern materials including composite siding, asphalt roof and replacement windows
- \*Note original gable line can be seen at rear

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Rear gable
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**SIMPSON AVENUE**

The western end of Simpson contains five buildings. With the exception of the United Methodist Church of Mount Tabor (5 Simpson) which was built in 1949 and is therefore beyond the period of significance, all are contributing resources. They retain their prominent gable ends. 1 Simpson Avenue is a good example of a contributing building that has been altered but still retains its overall integrity along with its original purple puddingstone retaining wall (Photo 14). Some still have open porches, Victorian detailing and upper gable end ornamentation. 8 Simpson Avenue, the only building on the street for which the date of construction is known, was built in 1895.

**1 Simpson Avenue**

**Block 64/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

**Photo 14, Figure 9**

Architectural style: Stick Style

Use: Single-family residence

Gambrel to Simpson Ave with cross gable. Small bay on front; multi-facet one story enclosed gazebo at corner of front and side. One shed dormer each side of the gambrel and small gabled entrance porch. Stucco finish foundation; stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; brick chimney; replica rails; historic gable ornament; replica porch posts and brackets. Windows include: 6/1 historic and non-historic double hung. Doors include: non-historic multi-panel wood with ornamental light.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Multi-face porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Replacement materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, some replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel with cross gable
- Multi-face porch
- 3-face bay
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Stone retaining wall
- Replica porch rails and brackets
- Historic gable ornament
- Historic windows

**5 Simpson Avenue**

**Block 42/Lots 1, 2**

**Non-Contributing**

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Year constructed: 1949  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Religious, United Methodist Church at Mount Tabor

The United Methodist Church at Mount Tabor is a simple stucco masonry church with its gable end facing Simpson Avenue. The church is two-stories with the main entrance on Simpson Ave. into the second story. Constructed in 1949 and expanded 1956 with the addition of the two-story school facility to the rear, the church is a non-contributing building within the district. Much of the property is devoted to parking with an area of open space extending from Main Park at Durbin Ave. into a narrow strip along Route 53 to St. John's Avenue. Along the boundary of the property with Route 53 there is a river stone retaining wall constructed by the State in 1919. Part of the retaining wall between the main parking area and Simpson Ave. is a stone wall associated with the Arlington Hotel. Both of these stone walls add to the historic feel of the Mount Tabor Historic District.

**7 Simpson Avenue**  
**Block 64/Lot 5**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Cross gable with open covered front porch and missing second floor porch. One story 3-faceted bay on both sides. Stucco finished foundation; stone retaining wall; composite and alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; non-historic porch rails and posts. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic double hung. Doors include: 9 light/ 3 panel stile & rail; 2 doors with storms on second floor.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open front porch partially enclosed (after 1918)
- Open side porch removed (after 1918)
- Modern siding, asphalt roofing, replacement porch components and windows

Character Defining Features:

- Cross gable
- Open porches
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**8 Simpson Avenue**  
**Block 64/Lot 2.02**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1895  
Original owner: Dr. G.W. Eddy  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Gable with side gable, garage wing, and first & second floor porches. On Embury Pl. side: 2 story 3-faceted gabled bay and 1 story 3-faceted hip bay. Stucco over stone? painted foundation and stone retaining wall; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; operable shutters. Ornament: replica rails; all non-historic gable ornament, porch roofline ornament, columns & posts, and column



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bric-a-brac. Windows 2/2 historic double hung with storms (some with pointed tops at gable); 2/2 historic with rounded transom; historic fixed stain glass; historic pedimented casements everywhere. Doors include: double stain glass (1st floor); 2 light stain glass/2 panel (2nd floor).

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story bay and garage wing added (between 1900-1909)
- Second 3-face bay added (after 1900)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open double porch
- 3-face bays
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails
- Wood clapboard siding
- Operable wood shutters
- Replica rails and posts
- Replica gable ornament
- Historic windows

**10 Simpson Avenue**

**Block 62/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story cottage with vinyl siding and asphalt gable roof with cross gable and numerous changes over the years. Original house was a rectangle with a protruding-bay at the center cross gable over a bay window. This original floor plan is evident and is now flanked by a 2-story enclosed porch on one side and 1-story bump out on the other. The second story cross gable also appears to have been extended. A garage has been excavated under the original building; it is topped by a bay window. An original dormer pierces the south gable. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements; the foundation is original stone with areas of parging. Under the enclosed porch, the brick piers have been infilled with poured concrete. The multi-light entrance door appears to be historic, dating to after 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Between 1909 and 1918, a 1-story porch was added to the east elevation.
- A second story was added to the east elevation after 1918. Both storied are now enclosed.
- 1-story bump-out added to west.
- Cross gable bay extended at second story
- Garage excavated under original house. Bay window added on top.
- Asphalt roof, vinyl siding and vinyl sash added

Character Defining Features:

- Original rectangular floor plan with center protruding cross-gabled bay
- Puddingstone wall around property

**14 Simpson Avenue**

**Block 60/Lots 8, 9**

**Contributing**

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Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story cottage atop stone and brick foundation with asphalt shingle roof. Exterior sheathing includes different shaped shingles, german and board and batten siding. The original section of the house is the rectangle with its north eave to Simpson Avenue with an original center projecting bay with a bay window at the first floor topped by an oriel window at the second. This cross gable is topped by a triangular louvered opening in the upper gable end. The front door is newer with panels and upper lights. The east and west gable ends retain their original ornamental triangular inset in the upper gable end with floriated gable detailing. The original 2/2 windows remain. While not shown on the 1909 map, a historic photograph appears to show that the eastern end of the first was originally an open porch; this is confirmed by its brick foundation where the piers are evident. Between 1909 and 1918, a 2-story rear addition was constructed. This addition was subsequently enlarged and now runs perpendicular to the original section with a shed dormer and enclosed porch on the first floor with 2/2 wood sash.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Between 1909 and 1918, an addition was added to the south.
- This addition was enlarged after 1918.
- First floor east porch enclosed.
- Possibly the first floor addition porch enclosed but as they are 2/2 sash maybe it was always an enclosed space.
- Asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Original rectangular floor plan with center bay window topped by an oriel window
- Upper gable end detailing including triangular insets and gable end ornamentation
- 2/2 wood sash
- Historic siding including shingles, clapboard and board and batten
- Brick and stone foundation

**East of Trinity Park**

**FLETCHER PLACE** (for John William Fletcher, a key interpreter of Wesleyan theology in the 18<sup>th</sup> century)

The three streets immediately east of Trinity Park follow the bending line of the park like the streets to the west and end at Morris Avenue. Unlike their western counterparts, however, these streets continue north of Simpson Avenue, meeting up with Dickerson Road which marks the northeast boundary of the District. The first street east of Trinity Park is Fletcher Place, a narrow street that moves south up the hill. Within the two blocks adjacent to Trinity Park, the houses have the characteristic gable end; many retain their open porch or porches, verge board, and gable end ornamentation. The known dates of construction of these house are the 1870s and 80s, although one was constructed after 1918. 20 Fletcher Place (Photo 15) is a good example of an intact resource. To the north of Simpson, the houses tend to be bigger with less elaborate Victorian detailing although many retain the characteristic porch. 16 Fletcher Place is a good example. The known dates of construction are later than those more central to the camp, 1890s and 1900s. Of the 16 resources on Fletcher Place, only 23 Fletcher Place is considered non-contributing because of heavy alterations.

**12 Fletcher Place**

**Block 40/Lot 2**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1892  
Original owner: R.J. Hill

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Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable, hipped roof tower and open front porch. Enclosed wrapping porch; two story gabled bay on side; one story hipped roof attachment. Stucco foundation; stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; brick chimney; asphalt shingle roof with exposed decorative rafter tails & sheathing at gables; historic gable ornament. Windows include: 2/2 replacement with storms, original casing. Doors include: Non-historic stile & rail multi-light.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping porch added and subsequently enclosed (after 1918)
- Open front porch added (after 1918) original front porch off forward gable

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable and tower
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed ornamental rafter tails and sheathing
- Historic gable ornament

**15 Fletcher Place**  
**Block 39/Lot 2**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open first floor porch, second floor over porch. Stucco finish foundation; clapboard wood siding with corner boards; Non-historic brick chimney; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; Non-historic decorative porch brackets at posts; Replica porch rail. Windows include: 6/1 non-historic double hung; rectangular vent at gable. Doors include: 2 stained glass lights/ 2 panel non-historic wood.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909
- New chimney, asphalt roof, non-historic porch detailing, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open front porch (second floor over)
- Replica porch rail and brackets

**16 Fletcher Place**  
**Block 40/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1900s  
Original owner: linked with J. Smith Richardson, Arthur Force and Burnetta Coit  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable; open front porch with enclosed three faceted bay above; 2 story gabled bay in corner of crossing bays or the rear gable and 1 story shed roofed piece next to it; shed roofed appendage on rear. Stone

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foundation with stucco finish for porch and brick for possible additions; synthetic siding; asphalt roof with enclosed eaves; Historic & non-historic gable ornament; replacement porch rails, posts, and sheathing. Windows include: 6/1 & 4/1 non-historic double hung; Historic 2/2 double hung with storms. Doors include: 6 panel stile & rail with storm door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story bay and one story shed roof addition on downhill side (after 1918)
- Shed roof addition at rear (after 1918)
- Synthetic siding, asphalt roof, non-historic detailing

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Rear side gable
- With clipped second floor corners
- Open porch
- Stone foundation
- Historic/replica gable ornament
- Replica posts and rails
- Historic windows

**17 Fletcher Place**

**Block 39/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Greek Revival-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Street facing gable with entrance on side; open covered porch on side and shed roof on opposite side. Stucco finished foundation; synthetic clapboard siding with corner boards; asphalt roof with enclosed eaves; non-historic porch rails; brick chimney. Windows include: 1/1 double hung non-historic. Doors include: non-historic multi-light stile& rail; non-historic multi-light/ 2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909
- Synthetic siding, asphalt roof, porch detailing, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Gable to Fletcher Pl.
- Open side porch

**18 Fletcher Place**

**Block 40/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing uneven gable with side gable and open covered wrapping porch. Second entrance off Simpson Ave. Concrete foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roof; gable ornament. Porch has exposed rafters & sheathing. Windows include: 1/1 double hung non-historic. Doors include: obscured by storm doors; Simpson Ave door has shed canopy.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping portion of porch and floor/extension of gable over it (after 1918)
- Enclosed rear portion of wrapped porch (after 1918)
- Wood shingle siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open wrapping porch
- Replica gable ornament

**20 Fletcher Place**

**Block 56/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**Photo 15**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with two story 3-facted gabled bay and one story 3-faceted hip bay on Simpson Ave. side. Opposite side has a two story side gable and one story shed roof attachment. First floor open porch, second floor front balcony and rear porch. Brick foundation and stucco finished porch foundation; wood board & batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing; Historic front and rear gable ornament, historic balcony brackets, replica railings. Windows include: Historic wood 1/1 double hung; historic wood diamond multi-light/1 double hung; historic wood 2/2 double hung; historic triangular gable window. Doors include: Historic double entrance doors 1/1/octagonal panel; double second floor rear historic 4 light/? stile & rail with historic storm and casing.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story shed roof addition uphill side (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Open double porch and rear second floor balcony
- 3-face bays
- Brick foundation
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed roof sheathing
- Historic bay paneling
- Historic gable ornament
- Historic balcony brackets
- Replica rails
- Historic windows
- Historic doors

**21 Fletcher Place**

**Block 54/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

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Crossing gable with enclosed front porch and open second floor balcony. Two story, 3-faceted bay with gable on side and one story, 3 faceted bay with hip adjacent. Brick, block, and rusticated concrete block painted foundations; wood shingle and board & batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing at eaves and extended gable over balcony; replica gable ornament; historic balcony posts and rails; gable brackets and pendent. Windows include: historic 2/2 & 1/1 double hung with storms; historic 6/1 double hung; 4/4 double hung on porch. Doors include: wood solid porch door; historic 2 light/2 panel stile & rail; historic 8 light with storm door on second floor.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- First floor porch extended and enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Extended front gable with cross gable
- 3-face bays
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed roof sheathing
- Historic posts and rails
- Replica/historic gable brackets and pendent
- Replica gable ornament
- Historic windows
- Historic door

**23 Fletcher Place**

**Block 54/Lot 6**

**Non-Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Hipped roof on rectangular box; scoop roofed bay on front. House possibly built at a later date. Stucco on concrete foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing; brick chimney. Windows include: 1/1 double hung vinyl; one extra large picture window.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Built after 1918. Based on the siting and materials observed, the house may have been moved or extensively reconstructed.

**25 Fletcher Place**

**Block 54/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open covered front porch and flat roof side attachment. Stone foundation and stucco finished porch foundation; composite shingle and large wood shingle; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves. Porch has exposed rafters and sheathing; non-historic posts, post brackets, and walls. Windows include: 2/2 double hung historic and non-historic; historic casings. Doors include: 9 light/4 diagonal panel with storm door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Flat roof one story side addition (after 1918)

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Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open porch
- Stone foundation
- Replica post brackets
- Historic windows and casing

**27 Fletcher Place**

**Block 54/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: after 1918  
Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable with open covered front porch. Concrete foundation and brick piers at porch; vinyl/alum. siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney. Porch has non-historic columns and rails; enclosed or replaced rafters and sheathing.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Modern materials including vinyl/alum. siding; asphalt roofing; and non-historic porch columns and rails

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open porch

**28 Fletcher Place**

**Block 56/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Stick style-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with crossing gabled dormers and enclosed front porch. Hipped and gabled attachments uphill side and shed attachment on downhill side. Pudding stone foundation that becomes retaining wall and piers for columns; CMU foundation under additions; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; Historic bracket at entrance; historic ornamental gable cross brace; concrete block chimney. In the original porch: historic columns, historic cornice and entablature; historic base molding. Windows include: historic and non-historic 9/9 double hung; historic casings. Doors include: 9 light/2 panel historic stile & rail; historic beaded board basement door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Squared bay addition (after 1918)
- Hip and shed additions (after 1918)
- Modern materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roof and some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable with crossing gable dormers
- Pudding stone foundation/retaining wall
- Exposed sheathing and rafters

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- Historic bracket at door
- Historic gable cross brace
- Historic porch columns, entablature, and cornice
- Historic windows
- Historic basement door

**31 Fletcher Place**

**Block 55/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Prominent front gable with two-story porches with modern hardiplank siding atop a parged foundation. The windows are vinyl replacements; most are 6/6 but 4-light casements also exist. The door is historic with 12-lights over wood panels. The sidelights have been infilled with stained glass. The porches have enclosed siding balustrades and large heavy wood posts. The upper balcony is screened in. The upper gable end is adorned with decorative vertical pickets anchored by decorative circular holes. The vergeboard has a clover design and also adorns the first floor porch. Drop pendants complete the upper gable. There is a two-story shed addition on the south side of the rear; the first floor is enclosed with casement windows.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- The balustrade was enclosed with siding and the second floor porch was added, after 1918
- The two story shed addition on the south side of the rear was converted from a small one-story porch; the first floor was enclosed with casement windows and the second story added, after 1918.
- Hardiplank, asphalt roof, vinyl windows and enclosed balustrade added

Character Defining Features:

- Front door and sidelights (although not stained glass within)
- Two story front porch
- Front facing gable
- Decorative pickets in upper gable end
- Decorative vergeboard and drop pendants

**32 Fletcher Place**

**Block 57/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

T-shaped shingle-clad cottage with south and west facing gables with decorative vergeboard scroll work and drop pendants, matching 34 Fletcher to the south. The north elevation retains the original board and batten siding. The roof is asphalt; the stone foundation is visible in places. The western porches have an enclosed shingle balustrade with square porch columns adorned with small decorative corner brackets. Stairs to this porch have a cut-out balustrade. The multi-light west door retains its original sidelights; it is topped by the number "9". The south porch and balcony have turned posts with lattice infill. The west elevation retains the original wood 2/2 with pointed arch top sash. The south has original wood 2/2 with some replacement sash on the first floor.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porches are not shown on Sanborn maps so likely post-date 1918



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- Historic T-shaped floor plan is now more pronounced with the addition of the porches on the west and (likely) an extension off the east.
- Shingles, asphalt roof and enclosed balustrades added

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gables with deep eaves
- Vergeboard scroll work and drop pendants
- Porches
- Board and batten siding on north elevation
- Stone foundation
- 2/2 wood sash with pointed arch top sash
- 2/2 wood sash
- Front entrance door and sidelights

**34 Fletcher Place**

**Block 57/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Newly renovated cottage with all new materials including vinyl German siding, vinyl replacement sash, new doors, new two-story balcony with composite balustrades and new decorative asphalt roof. Prominent front gable with decorative vergeboard scroll work and pendants that match the neighboring property. The vergeboard continues at the porch. The upper gable end is sheathed in vinyl fish scale shingles; the double doors to the 2nd story porch are capped by decorative scrollwork in a pedimented opening. This ornamentation probably recalls an original feature but now all appears to be modern materials.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- The footprint of the building has not changed; the rear extension to the south is visible in both maps
- The porch was originally one story; the second story was added after 1918
- The house was heavily renovated, sheathed in all new materials

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with deep eave
- Vergeboard scroll work and drop pendants
- Differentiated materials and adornment in the upper gable end
- Two-story porches

**35 Fletcher Place**

**Block 55/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

This wood clapboard house appears to be two houses, now connected and unified by a balustrade with plain square balusters. The north house has a broad eave atop a two-story porch with articulated columns with brackets at the second story and plain square replacement columns at the first. The second story balustrade is capped by a secondary molding. Paired historic wood and glass doors are centered in the upper gable end. The

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first floor 6/6 wood sash and paneled doors are topped by pedimented hoods. The south house is ringed by a 3-sided porch with turned posts with 2/2 wood sash windows and wood panel and glass door. An open dormer/balcony with fish scale shingles and turned posts pierces the asphalt gable roof. The southern upper gable end overhangs, creating an integrated porch on the south elevation. It is also adorned with fish scale shingles. A shed dormer further enhances the south gable roof. Other historic windows are wood 1/1, paired 4-light arched casements, 3-light awning at basement.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two houses combined after 1919. The north house (211 on Sanborn maps, on tax parcel 8) was moved south and attached to 212 (tax parcel 7), leaving a gap with the neighboring property on which now stands an overgrown shrub.
- Second story porch added to north house
- Asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Wood clapboard
- Prominent front gable with deep eave
- Porches
- Articulated and turned porch posts
- Historic windows
- Pedimented hoods
- Wood panel and glass doors
- Dormers

**37 Fletcher Place**

**Block 55/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1881  
Original owner: W.C. Nelson  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with entry stoop and side shed annex. Brick and concrete foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick chimney. Shed canopy over entry with non-historic posts. Rear gable brackets; rear balcony with non-historic rail & brackets. Windows include: 1/1 double hung non-historic; 1-1 sliding. Doors include: 4light/2 panel historic stile & rail.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- One story side shed
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Gable brackets

**WHITFIELD PLACE** (for George Whitfield, an early Methodist preacher known for his great oratorical skills)

To the east of Fletcher, Whitfield Place follows the same course up the hill. While a couple of the cottages retain the characteristic double porch with Victorian elaboration (like 31 and 34 Whitfield), most of the porches on this street have been enclosed or incorporated into the body of the building. While replacement windows and siding

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are also dominant, most of the houses retain the character-defining prominent gable end with deep eaves and steep roof. 37 Whitfield Place is a good example (Photo 16, Figure 10). Known dates of original construction are the 1870s-1890s. One of the 13 resources (16 Whitfield Place) is considered non-contributing because of additions and heavy alterations.

**11 Whitfield Place**

**Block 51/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gambrel with large one-story faceted bay in front; two shed dormers; crashing side/back gambrel with shed kick. Stucco finished foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing; columns at entry overhang and hip roofed bay. Windows include: non-historic 6/6 double hung; non-historic 6/1 double hung; non-historic 8 light casements. Doors include: historic double 4 light / 2 panel stile & rail with 8light / 1 historic storms.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Foremost gambrel may have had an open front porch with second floor over. Mostly infilled except for current stoop (after 1918)
- One story bay may have been enclosed at a later date (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Side Gambrel with rear side gambrel
- Multi-face bay
- Historic door
- Replica/historic columns

**14 Whitfield Place**

**Block 39/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1894  
Original owner: E.B. Earles  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front uneven gable with one story 3-faceted bay on front and large continuous dormer. Enclosed porch on downhill side. Brick foundation with stone piers at enclosed porch; Stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; applied shutters; gabled canopy with brackets over front door. Windows include: 6/1 non-historic double hung; 8 light non-historic casements. Doors include: multi-light stile & rail.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Porch added and enclosed (after 1918)
- Continuous dormer likely added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- 3-face bay
- Stone retaining wall

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- Brick foundation

**15 Whitfield Place**

**Block 51/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable with chamfered corners on first floor; hip roofed enclosed porch on side. Stucco finish foundation on porch; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick painted chimney; paneling under porch windows.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Side porch enclosed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable with chambered first floor corners
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**16 Whitfield Place**

**Block 39/Lot 5**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Side uneven gable with front gable, one gabled dormer, and hipped one story section on front. Stucco finished foundation; alum/vinyl siding asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; stucco over concrete block chimney. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung. Doors include: non-historic 6light/2panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Rear corner addition with original gable altered to extended over it (after 1918)
- enclosed front porch (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable on right side of façade

**20 Whitfield Place**

**Block 54/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable; door on uphill side; full height gable on uphill side; one story gable sunroom on downhill side. Stucco finish foundation; CMU at front foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; gable canopy over door with replica brackets and ornament; non-historic decorative barge board. Doors include:

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possibly historic 6 light / 2 panel stile and rail; storm door. Windows include: non-historic 6/1 double hung; 1-1 sliding at sunroom; possibly historic 2/2 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung; 1 fixed with two 1/1 with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Uphill side gable added (after 1918)
- One story sunroom added (After 1918)
- Open front porch incorporated into body of house (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Replica brackets

**21 Whitfield Place**

**Block 52/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1883  
Original owner: W.L. McDermut, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing extended gable with open double porch; lower porch wraps around downhill side; full height side gable on uphill side; two story 3-face bay on downhill side; low slope roof attachment at rear corner. Stucco finish foundation; wood board and batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; replica rail; non-historic columns; historic gable ornament framing with replacement pieces. Doors include: 6 panel; 9 light/2 panel stile and rail second floor. Windows include: non-historic 6/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Low slope roof addition at rear replacing previous one story structure (after 1918)
- Side portion of open porch added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward extended gable with side gable
- Double open porch with wrapping first floor
- Two story 3-face bay
- Wood board and batten siding
- Partially historic gable ornament
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**23 Whitfield Place**

**Block 52/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable; one story side gable with entrance; one shed dormer on downhill side; small one story shed roof attachment at rear. Stucco finish foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; brick chimney; non-historic rail and posts. Doors include: 4 light/ 3 horizontal panel stile and rail.

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Windows include: non-historic double casements; small 1-1 sliding; non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Side gable with entrance added (after 1918)
- Open front porch removed or incorporated into body of house (after 1918)
- One story rear shed addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Shed dormer
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**26 Whitfield Place**

**Block 54/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable at rear; one story front and side hip roof attachments at front and uphill side; small one story shed attachment at rear. Stucco finish foundation; composite shingle siding; brick veneer on street façade of side gable; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; non-historic molded barge board; brick chimney. Doors include: non-historic 6 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic skylights; historic 2/2 double hung with storm; historic 4 light; historic casings on historic windows.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Side gable addition (after 1918)
- One story shed roof addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Historic windows and casings
- Exposed sheathing and roofing

**29 Whitfield Place**

**Block 52/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1920s  
Architectural style: Four Square  
Use: Single-family residence

Four Square with hip roof and hip dormers (1) each direction; low pitchy one story attachment on downhill side; small shed side entry on uphill side. Stucco finish foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick with stucco chimney; applied shutters; non-historic aluminum canopy over main entry. Doors include: non-historic 1 oval light/ 2 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; bay windows with 1 light casements.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

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- Original house likely demolished after 1918 and new house built in the 1920s.
- One story downhill side low pitch roof addition (after construction of new house)

Character Defining Features:

- Four square with hip roof
- Hip dormer each direction
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**31 Whitfield Place**

**Block 52/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1870s  
Original Owner: Hiram Crane  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable extended over double open porch; one story small rear shed attachment. Possibly concrete foundation; wood shingle siding with scallop at gable; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; brick chimney; historic gable ornament and molded barge board; replica or historic posts, rails and brackets at porch. Doors include: non-historic 9 light / 2 panel stile & rail; 4 light / ? Upper with replica wood storm. Windows include: historic 9 light; historic 4 light at gable; replica casings; non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic 6/1 double hung with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Small one story shed at rear added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing extended gable
- Open double porch
- Historic windows
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic gable ornament and barge board
- Porch posts, rail and brackets (replica or historic)

**34 Whitfield Place**

**Block 55/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s  
Original Owner: William Hunt  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable extending over double open porch. Free standing metal standing seam wall and roof garage with small cupola and double accordion doors with barred oval lights. Stucco and painted CMU foundation; wood board and batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; historic rails with replica balusters; historic posts; replica gable ornament; internal brick chimney with clay pot. Doors include: non-historic oval light / 2 panel with 1 sidelight; 6 light / 2 panel stile & rail second floor. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms and historic casings; historic 2 and 6 light casements at eaves; historic 2 light fixed either side of door.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Unchanged since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing extended gable
- Double open porch
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows
- Historic rails and posts
- Replica balusters
- Replica gable ornament
- Historic metal garage

**35 Whitfield Place**

**Block 53/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable with side gable; enclosed hip front porch; small hip entry; rear one story shed attachment. Painted CMU foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; applied shutters; non-historic deck at entry. Doors include: non-historic 9 light / 2 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung with historic casing; non-historic fixed hexagon; non-historic skylight in porch and main roof.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed and built over (after 1918)
- Full height side gable and small entry added (after 1972)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Historic casings

**37 Whitfield Place**

**Block 53/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

**Photo 16, Figure 10**

Year constructed: 1878  
Original Owner: John Fairchild  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with enclosed front porch; one story 3-face bay uphill; small one story shed attachment at rear. CMU and stucco finished foundations; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; stucco chimney. Doors include: multi-light stile and rail. Windows include: historic and non-historic 6/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light with multi-light surround/1 light; fixed 12 lights at porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:



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- Enclosed front porch (after 1918)
- One story shed addition at rear (after 1918)
- House extended to the rear

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Historic windows
- 3-face bay

**SIMPSON AVENUE**

39 and 45 Simpson Avenue are located between Whitfield and Boehm Place. Both are contributing as they retain their historic massing and form with prominent gable ends with deep eaves.

**39 Simpson Avenue**  
**Block 51/Lot 4**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Gable to Whitfield Pl., two story gable bay on Simpson and rear. Large two story attachment next to the gable on Whitfield Pl. Stucco finished foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing; historic gable ornament; gable canopy with brackets over front door; hood on second floor Whitfield Pl. windows. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms and historic casing; non-historic 1 light casement and sliding windows. Doors include: 6 light/2 panel & historic decorative screen door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second story added to rear attachment (after 1918)
- Shingle siding, asphalt roof added; some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable
- 3-face bay
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic/replica gable ornament
- Historic windows

**45 Simpson Avenue**  
**Block 51/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with wrapping partially enclosed shed porch and front pediment. CMU & stucco finish foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing and enclosed eaves; brick chimney; unknown posts; diamond gable vent. Doors include: non-historic 1 oval light / 2 panel. Windows include: non-historic 8/8 double hung; non-historic 6/6 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light fixed; non-historic 6 light casement.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping porch partially enclose (after 1918)

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- One story shed attachments at rear added (between 1909-1918)
- Wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Open parts and outline of wrapping porch

**BOEHM PLACE** (for Martin Boehm, an early American pastor)

The northern end of Boehm Place is dominated by a small unnamed park that abuts Dickerson Road; this is a contributing site in the district. From this park, Boehm Place, south of Whitfield, follows the hill, turning 45 degrees and ending at Morris Avenue. This street is wider than the others and the houses and lots are larger. The prominent gable end with deep eaves remain, as do open porches and Victorian ornamentation, although replacement siding and windows are consistent. 24 Boehm Avenue is a good example. The known dates of construction are the 1870s and 1880s. All of the seven resources on this street are contributing.

The three streets to the east of Boehm Place include Pitman, Force and Clarke Places. They run east to west in a grid plan and are bisected by Butler Pass which marks a section of the eastern boundary of the district. Shaw Place, south of Clarke, provides access to the rear of the properties fronting on Clarke Place and Morris Avenue.

**21 Boehm Avenue**

**Block 48/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influenced  
 Use: Single-family residence

Gable to Force Place with 3-face one story bay; Through one story hip roof sun porch on west side; small one story shed at rear. Stucco finish foundation; loose stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick chimney. Doors include: 3 horizontal lights/ 2 panel. Windows include: non-historic 4 light awning; historic 4 light; historic 2/2 with storms and historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Orientation originally to Force Pl.; open porches on Force Pl removed, orientation changed to Boehm Pl. (after 1918)
- One story sunroom addition (after 1918)
- Wood shingle siding, asphalt roof, some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Gable to Force Pl.
- One story 3-face bay
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Historic windows and casings

**22 Boehm Avenue**

**Block 52/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1872  
 Original owner: Reverend Parsons  
 Architectural style: Queen Anne  
 Use: Single-family residence

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2-story shingle-clad asphalt gable roof cottage on a parged foundation with a wraparound porch. Historically, a porch wrapped around three sides of the cottage. Today, half of the north elevation porch has been removed; the south elevation has been enclosed; and the east elevation porch is half enclosed, half open. Within the open part, the porch posts are square with decorative brackets. The balustrade is solid shingle. On the east elevation, within the open porch, there is a large picture window—possibly the location of the original entrance into the cottage. The enclosed porch sections have 4-light paired wood casements. The door into it is new. Cross gables form projecting bays on the north and south elevations within which are paired 9/1 wood sash. Under the north cross gable, a bay window projects under the northern porch. The east gable has a decorative verge board and a decorative triangle in the upper gable end. When originally constructed, porches ran across the north and east elevations. There was a small 1-story projecting bay on the south elevation. Between 1909 and 1918, the porch was extended across the south elevation and brought up against the projecting bay. This enclosed bay remains at the western end of the south elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch extended on south elevation
- South elevation and ½ of east elevation porches enclosed; ½ of north porch removed
- New picture window, new door, shingle siding and asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Upper gable end triangle ornamentation and vergeboard
- Porches, porch posts and decorative brackets
- Cross gables with projecting bays and bay windows
- 9/1 sash

**24 Boehm Avenue**

**Block 52/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1886  
Original owner: James S. Hedden  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story Queen Anne with shingles, sawtooth and fish scale shingles as well as flush siding, asphalt roof and stone foundation. A hipped roof porch spans the east elevation with diagonal square balusters, punched top rail, turned posts and decorative brackets. The main gable, to the south, has sawtooth shingles with 3 ganged wood sash with single light sash topped by sash with small perimeter lights. At the upper gable end, a sunburst decorates the open truss work. To the north, a large projecting gable dormer with balcony extends over the porch. A cut-out balustrade, turned posts and decorative brackets anchor a cut out frieze which supports the sunburst and truss work of the upper gable end. The sides of the dormers are sawtooth shingles; the façade is flush siding laid diagonally. A door with pedimented casement leads to the balcony. The doors are paired wood with multiple lights. The other door is historic, wood with upper lights. The windows are a combination of historic wood and vinyl replacements. On the south elevation, another projecting gable bay extends over the first floor. It has sawtooth shingles, wood sash including 3 ganged wood sash on the south elevation with the center casement having a pediment. The same sunburst ornamentation decorates the upper gable end.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- The large north gabled dormer may be an addition
- Shingles, asphalt roof, vinyl windows

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Character Defining Features:

- Upper gable end sunburst and open truss work
- Projecting gables and dormers with ornamentation
- Porch, porch posts and decorative brackets
- Wood sash and wood doors

**30 Boehm Avenue**

**Block 52/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle-clad house with parge foundation over a prominent front gable with deep eave and decorative woodwork in the upper gable end. The roof is asphalt; most of the windows are replacement vinyl. A wood sash remains at the second story. It appears to be fixed with a large center light surrounded by smaller perimeter lights. Another 3-light wood awning sash remains at the basement. A 1-story porch has been added to the north elevation. It has turned balusters and posts. The door off the north elevation is wood topped by lights.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch added after 1918
- Shingles, asphalt roof, vinyl windows

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with deep eaves and upper gable end ornamentation

**31 Boehm Avenue**

**Block 49/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2 ½ -story vinyl sided house with capital T-shaped floor plan with prominent front gable with deep eave. The foundation is stone; the roof is asphalt; the windows are replacement vinyl. The front door is modern with a vinyl surround with broken pediment. A 2-story porch originally graced the front façade. This has been enclosed and made part of the house. There is a new addition 1-story addition off the north elevation. On the south elevation, there are 2 cross gables: the far eastern one is the cross bar of the capital T. Although it appears to be an addition, the stone foundation seems to be continuous except at the rear where parging covers an infilled porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Rear porch added between 1909 and 1918. Later enclosed.
- 2-story front porch enclosed and made part of house
- North addition
- Vinyl siding, asphalt roof, vinyl windows

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with deep eaves
- Side cross gables

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**Block 53/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story board and batten L-shaped cottage with stone foundation and asphalt roof. The windows are wood 6/6, 2/2 and 4-lights. A wood belt course runs within the second story. The north south section has an integrated porch with chamfered posts. The door is wood panel topped by lights. Fish scale shingles adorn the upper gable end with 2, 4-light sash and open truss work. The east west section has a bay window at the first floor with decorative panels under the 6/6 sash. The bay appears historic although it is not shown on the Sanborn maps. The eastern first floor windows have pedimented surrounds. They exist in a section that appears to be an addition as it extends beyond the plane of the second story; this is not confirmed by the Sanborn maps.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Bay window may be added
- Possible 1-story addition at east gable
- Asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- L-shaped floor plan
- Board and batten siding
- Wood belt course
- Upper gable end shingles and ornamentation
- Integrated porch
- Bay window
- Wood sash

**37 Boehm Avenue**  
**Block 50/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original owner: F.W. Coolbaugh, Esq.  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story vinyl sided cottage with vinyl replacement sash and asphalt roof made up of two sections. The original section runs east west with its gable end along Boehm. The south elevation has a center cross gable with deep eave a simple balcony of modern materials. This section is depicted on an etching which shows the cross gable and a full piazza across the front. A bay window which was on the west elevation has been removed and is now an oversized vinyl picture window. Above this, in the upper gable end, an original wood pedimented window survives. A shed addition has been constructed on the eastern end of the south elevation. The caption for the etching describes that the house had recently been moved and an addition constructed off the back. This large addition survives. It is three bays, a center door flanked by windows. The door appears historic, wood panels topped by lights. The foundation of this addition is brick.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Large addition constructed off rear
- Piazza removed

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- Bay window removed
- Shed addition constructed off south elevation
- Vinyl siding, vinyl windows, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Cross gable with deep eaves
- Upper gable pedimented window
- Door in north section

**SCOTT and PITMAN PLACES** (for Charles Pitman, an early New Jersey Methodist preacher and likely for Thomas Scott, a western preacher and judge)

Scott Place, which becomes Pitman Place, borders a northeastern edge of the district (Photo 17). Both are short, narrow streets that run downhill, sloping away from the main entrance park. While the three houses on Scott Place have open porches, and 4 Pitman Place retains its two story open porch, most of the porches have been enclosed. 22 Scott Place is a classic Dutch Colonial Revival residence. While gambrel roofs are evident throughout the district, this is the only classic Dutch Colonial Revival house in the district. The other resources have the prominent gable ends and deep eaves so characteristic of the district; all eleven houses on these streets are contributing.

**22 Scott Place**  
**Block 31212/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: after 1918  
Architectural style: Dutch Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

2-story Dutch Colonial with a parged foundation, clapboard siding and asphalt gambrel roof punched with 3 gabled dormers over a full porch across the north façade. The porch columns are squares with simple caps and bases. The windows are wood, 6/1 flanked by solid shutters on the north first floor; the door is historic, wood panels topped by multiple lights. There is a shed wall dormer over a bay window on the south elevation. On the east elevation, there is a gabled attached garage with gable dormer at the north roof above a 6/1 window. The historic garage carriage doors grace the south elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- The garage appears original although it might be an addition
- Asphalt has been added to roof

Character Defining Features:

- Dutch Colonial characteristics including gambrel roof, clapboard, 6/1 wood sash, paneled door, gabled dormers, full porch
- Bay window and carriage doors on south elevation

**48 Scott Place**  
**Block 39/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular with Queen Anne influences  
Use: Single family residence

Side gable with extension over the front porch; one faceted hip roof dormer and one shed roof dormer. Porch has

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incorporated gazebo. Stucco finished foundation; stone retaining wall on side and front of property; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; brick historic chimney; garage under porch; non-historic rails and posts. Windows include: 6/1 non-historic double hung. Door include: multi-light stile & rail with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Gazebo added (After 1918)
- Alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable
- Open porch with second floor over
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**54 Scott Place**

**Block 51/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
Use: Single family residence

Side facing gable with 2 gable dormers; one story 3-fac bay at front; open porch with chamfered front corner; one story shed attachment on west of front. Painted CMU foundation; alum/vinyl siding; synthetic board & batten at basement level; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing at dormers; replica rail and posts; replica dormer gable ornament; replica brackets and panels on bay; block chimney. Doors include: 9 light/2 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light fixed; non-historic double hung with diamond patten and pointed casements.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Original façade to Boehm Place with a double porch
- Double porch removed and façade orientation changed (after 1918)
- One story shed attachment at front added (after 1918)
- Modern siding; asphalt roofing, modern ornaments, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Side facing gable
- 3-face bay
- Exposed sheathing and rafters at dormers
- Replica rails and posts
- Replica dormer gable ornament
- Replica pointed casements
- Replica brackets and panels on bay

**1 & 3 Pitman Place**

**Block 37/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences  
Use: Multi-family residence

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Large front facing gable duplex. Two second floor front 3-face bays; open porch cut out of front west side; 2-story 3-face bay each side; rear two story hip and one story shed attachments; garage underneath. Stone and stucco foundations; non-historic block retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; 2 chimneys. Doors include: non-historic solid with 3 small lights arranged diagonally (x2). Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story hip and one story shed rear additions (after 1918)
- Front east porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Large front gable
- 3-face bays
- Stone foundation

**2 Pitman Place**

**Block 47/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

Side facing gable with rear gable and small front stoop with gable. Stucco finish foundation; non-historic block retaining wall; asphalt roofing with no eaves; applied shutters; non-historic posts and rail. Doors include: Non-historic ½ circle light / 4 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light casement.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open wrapping porch – front and west side removed (after 1918)
- Rear gable added (after 1918)
- Modern materials including asphalt roof, applied shutters, portico parts, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable

**4 Pitman Place**

**Block 47/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single family residence

Front gable with crossing gable at right side. A small infill addition in the ell appears to have been constructed between 1909 and 1918. The house retains the two-story open porches at front although the posts and ornament is replacement material. The second floor porch framing is original as is the open sheathing at the roof. The house has been sheathed with composite shingles and the visible windows consist of six-over-six vinyl replacement sash within the historic wood frames. The window trim at the front gable consists of pedimented window hoods. The front door is a non-historic leaded glass door within the historic pedimented wood frame.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:



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- Two story small ell infill addition
- Modern materials including composite shingles, porch detailing, asphalt roof, replacement sash

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Stone retaining wall
- Historic window frames
- Exposed porch floor framing.
- Replica gable brackets and pendant

**7 Pitman Place**

**Block 37/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

Colonial revival gambrel roof with large shed roof dormer running most of the length of the building. A small shed roof portico with round vinyl clad columns protects the front door. A historic brick chimney is roughly centered in the house. There is a bay window at the first floor containing multi-light diamond pane casements. All exterior finishes and architectural elements appear to be replacement materials with the exception of the chimney and foundation, which is rusticated concrete block.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- All exterior finishes and architectural elements appear to be replacement materials

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel roof form
- Brick chimney
- Rusticated block foundation

**9 Pitman Place**

**Block 37/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

Wide front facing gable with the upper story above the front porch added after 1918. There is a one-story side porch which appears to be original. The upper gable and side porch are supported on round wood colonial revival porch columns. The cedar shingle siding is not original. Most windows are one-over-one aluminum replacement sash within historic wood frames. The upper gable window appears to be a historic wood sash although it would have been relocated to this spot when the upper gable was constructed. There is an historic brick chimney centered in the gable roof and a non-historic exterior cinder block chimney at the right side.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Upper gable constructed after 1918
- Replacement materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roof, replacement sash

Character Defining Features:

- Gable roof form
- Window frames

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- Brick chimney
- Side porch

**10 Pitman Place**

**Block 47/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

Combination side and front gable with the front gable section extending to the rear creating an ell at the rear. The foundation is stucco clad and there is wood shingle siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a non-historic stucco clad CMU front porch, a side porch to the north and a one-story rear section in the ell. Wood windows include 1/1, 6/6, 6/1 and 2/2 hung wood sash, with the 2/2 sash appearing to be historic. The visible doors are stile and rail doors that do not appear historic. The front door has a colonial surround with pilasters that was likely added. The shingle course exposures at both gables ends are alternating to create a banded effect. In 1909 this house is shown to have a one-story porch across the entire front, but with the difference in floor levels it is unclear how this would have worked unless the porch was at two levels. The foundation at the right hand front gable section appears to be stucco over CMU indicating that this might be an addition, however the 1909 map appears to show this section constructed at the time.

Character Defining Features:

- Building form
- Two-over-two wood windows
- Possibly wood shingles
- Wood trim

**14 Pitman Place**

**Block 47/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

Although this house has a Pitman Avenue address, it is oriented to Butler Pass. Side gable with one-story porch at the Butler elevation. Historically this had been a two-story porch. There is a smaller gable section at the uphill side and a rear shed section. The basement can be entered directly from Pitman due to the elevation change. There is a stone foundation, partially exposed at the small gable section, aluminum siding, applied board and batten shutters and an asphalt roof. There is a non-historic brick chimney at the side of the small gable section. The first floor windows are all 1/1 replacement sash. The second floor windows are historic with the primary type being 2/2 at the main section. The visible doors are not historic. Sanborn maps indicate that this house might have been relocated from a location on the same block after 1909. It also appears that the porch along Butler, originally a two-story porch, was constructed after this move.

Character Defining Features:

- Building form.
- Two-over-two wood windows at second floor
- Fenestration
- Porch

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- Stone foundation

**15 Pitman Place**

**Block 37/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: after 1909  
Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

This is a large house with a front facing gable (west section) and a side gable. The foundation at the front facing gable section appears to be an early concrete with a scored stucco finish. The foundation at the east section is rusticated block. Most of the walls are clad with wood shingles, with the left side having asphalt shingles. The roof is asphalt shingles. To the west is a large one-story sunroom with a rusticated block foundation and walls under large continuous sliding windows and multi-lite transoms. This section has a garage below and a low hipped roof. Window frames are historic, but sash are 1/1 replacement sash and shutters are applied. The front door is not historic. Constructed after 1909, this house originally had a footprint similar to 9 Pitman. The front facing gable section had a one-story porch that wrapped around the east side. This was removed and the large side gable section constructed after 1918. The side sunroom with garage below was likely constructed at the same time, as the rusticated block matches the foundation block.

Character Defining Features:

- Building form.
- Two-over-two wood windows at second floor
- Fenestration
- Porch
- Stone foundation

**FORCE PLACE**

To the south of Pitman, the six resources on Force Place are contributing. The prominent gable ends are important character defining features along this short narrow road. 12 Force Place is a good example. The known dates of construction put these house slightly later, dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**7 Force Place**

**Block 47/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable; one story shed roof attachment running along west side with entry on front end; gable canopy over entry; one story hip attachment on east side. Rusticated concrete block foundation; alum/vinyl siding with scallop at gable; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; stucco finished chimney; applied shutters; non-historic entry gable brackets. Doors include: non-historic ½ circle light/ 4 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic 6/6 double hung; non-historic fixed fan window transoms; non-historic bay with two 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed and incorporated into body of house (after 1918)
- Side porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows and door

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Character Defining Features:

- Front gable

**11 Force Place**

**Block 47/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year built: 1909-1918  
Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with entry porch cut out of first floor east side. Two story shed roof attachment on rear east side; one story shed attachment on west rear side. Stone and CMU foundations; composite shingle siding; wood shingle siding at entry; asphalt roofing, no eaves; stucco chimney; replica rail and ceiling line ornament; non-historic post. Doors include: non-historic ½ circle light/ 4 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic diamond vent at gable; non-historic 6/6 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed most of open front porch (after 1918)
- Rear one story shed attachment added in place of open porch (after 1918)
- Modern materials including composite material and wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows and door, replica trim

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable
- Stone foundation
- Open porch

**12 Force Place**

**Block 48/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with entrance on side of enclosed porch; open second floor porch with gable extended over; full height west side gable; one story attachments on both east and west sides. Stucco finish foundation; stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; scallop on second floor; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic rail and posts. Doors include: non-historic 4 small lights/panels. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Both one story side attachments added (after 1918)
- First floor front porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows and door

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing extended gable
- Open second floor porch
- Stone retaining wall

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**Block 47/Lot 7**  
**Contributing**

Year built: 1909-1918  
Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

One story gable to Force Place, entrance and open porch on Butler Pass. Two shallow 3-face bays, one on porch one on Force Pl; gable Dormer on west side. Stone foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; stucco chimney; non-historic handrail; non-historic wood Doric columns. Doors include: non-historic 2 light/4 panel with 2 sidelights. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1918
- Modern materials including composite material and wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows and door, replica trim

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable orientation
- Open porch
- Stone foundation
- 3-face bay window

**18 Force Place**

**Block 45/Lot 1**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with extension on west side; 3-face bay with open porch above on west side under gable; one story sheds on east side and rear; gable over entry stoop. Stucco finished foundation; loose stone retaining wall; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica rails and posts; brick chimney. Doors include: double with decorative glass; second floor glass/ 2 panel. Windows include: stained glass; non-historic 1/1 double hung w/ historic casings; non-historic 1 light casement; 1 light at eaves; fixed bay window at front.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story porch at front and new front stoop added (after 1918)
- One story addition at east rear (after 1918)
- Modern materials asphalt roofing and replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable
- 3-face bay with open porch above and gable extension over
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Wood clapboard siding
- Replica posts and rail

**20 Force Place**

**Block 45/Lot 2**

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**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with small one story shed entry with door on rear side. Stone foundation; CMU piers at entry; composite shingle siding; shiplap wood siding on shed; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; historic decorative barge board. Doors include: 9 light/diagonal panel stile & rail; solid with 3 small windows arranged diagonally. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light fixed; historic diamond at gable.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Property not included on the Mount Tabor Sanborn maps.
- Modern materials include composite siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Stone foundation
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Historic decorative barge board
- Diamond opening at gable

**CLARKE PLACE** (for Adam Clarke, a Methodist scholar)

Further south, Clarke Place runs east downhill. Two of its three resources are considered eligible. 16 Clarke Place, built after 1918, is ineligible because of a large addition. 15 Clarke was built in the 1880s. It, like 5 Clarke, is contributing because of prominent deep gable ends, open two-story porches and Victorian detailing.

**5 Clarke Place**  
**Block 48/Lot 4**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2 story multi-gabled cottage clad in shingles with stone foundation, vinyl replacement windows and asphalt roof. Originally an L-shaped building with 2-story porches on the south and west elevation and 1-story porches on the north and east, the southern 2-story porches remain while the western porches have been enclosed within the main body of the house. The eastern porch has been enclosed and extended, creating a 1-story modern addition. On the rear, the eastern porch has been enclosed while the rest retains open porches: 1-story on the east and 2-story at the center. The porches no longer retain their historic materials; all are now constructed of pressure treated wood. The front door, although in modern materials, retains its historic configuration with sidelights over panels. Within the upper gable ends, the deep eaves remain on most as does a small louvered opening.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 2-story west porch enclosed within house
- East porch enlarged and enclosed
- North porches are also changed: some are now enclosed, a second story balcony has been added and all are in constructed in modern materials
- Shingles, asphalt roof, vinyl windows, modern door

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Character Defining Features:

- Prominent gables with deep eaves and upper gable end openings
- Porches

**15 Clarke Place**

**Block 48/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: late 1880s  
Original owner: Margaret Jarolman  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

The original section of this house is the broad two-story front facing gable section at the right. The foundation is stucco over an unknown base. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The windows are mostly 2/2 vinyl replacement sash in wood frames. Historic hooded wood frames remain at original section. There is a historic margin-light sash at the front gable and a multi-light attic sash at the rear. The front door contains a historic double screen door and there is a historic stile and rail door with a margin light at the upper front gable. The porch railings and ornament are replacement materials and the gables appears to be a mix of historic and non-historic material. The roof is a complex arrangement of gable and hipped roofs clad with asphalt shingles.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Additions post-date 1918 and include: the two-story side gable section, the front facing bay window with the sunburst front gable, the one story-story flat roof addition and the two-story hipped roof section
- Wood shingle cladding, asphalt roof, vinyl windows, porch detailing

Character Defining Features:

- Gable roof house form
- Wood windows frames and remaining wood window
- Wood doors
- Select gable ornament

**16 Clarke Place**

**Block 46/Lot 1**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: after 1918  
Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable; garage under side gable; enclosed porch with hip roof at front. CMU and stucco foundation; stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic stoop and rail; pointed gable vent. Doors include: non-historic 8 panel with 1 light at center. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; 4 light horizontal awning at porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- All built after 1918

**BUTLER PASS** (likely for William and Clementina Butler, fervent early Methodist missionaries)

Butler Pass runs north to south perpendicular to the east to west places listed above. All three of its resources

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are contributing. They sit slightly back from the road with prominent deep gable ends. A good example is 17 Butler Pass, which was built before 1885 (Photo 18).

**1 Butler Pass**

**Block 44/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable (facing Pitman although house has a Butler Pass address) with a one-story flat roof addition to the east and a small enclosed shed roofed porch at the rear. There is a shallow eave at the main section with exposed rafter tails. The foundation is stone with a stucco clad portion under the front gable, likely where open porch piers were enclosed to expand the basement. The walls are wood shingle and the roof is asphalt shingle. Most windows are replacement 1/1 sash in historic openings. At the one-story addition the windows are historic 2/2 wood sash. The first floor enclosed gable and the rear enclosed porch have 1/1 fixed storm sash. The main door at the Butler elevation is a historic stile-and-rail door with a four-light upper panel. This house displays the typical pattern of enclosing porches. In this case first the second story was originally enclosed over an open first floor porch which was subsequently enclosed. The area under the porch also was enclosed to create a basement. The one-story rear porch was constructed prior to 1909 and the one-story side addition was constructed after 1909, but before 1918 according to Sanborn maps.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed porches: second floor, first floor and basement
- Addition constructed between 1909 and 1918
- Rear porch enclosed
- Wood shingle cladding, asphalt roof, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Building form
- Stone foundation
- Side addition
- Enclosed rear porch
- Fenestration
- Two-over-two windows
- Side door
- Wood trim

**10 Butler Pass**

**Block 49/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883 (may be two cottages joined together pre-1883)

Original owner: Dr. R.M. Sanger

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Main section of the house is a two-story gable roof section. There is a two-story hipped roof section with an open first floor porch below an enclosed second story, with a garage at the basement level. To the west, the gable roof section transitions into a large hipped roof section with a flat roof portion at the top. The foundation is stucco clad, likely over stone at the original section of the house. The walls are wood shingles and the roof is asphalt shingles.



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The windows are a combination of 6/6, 6/1 and 1/1 hung wood sash, some of which appear to be historic. There is a bay window at the southeast corner of the of the east façade. The front door is a six-panel stile and rail wood door. Currently oriented towards Butler, this house originally faced south towards Shaw Place. It was a small two-story gable house with a one-story porch on the Shaw façade and along the west elevation. The hipped roof sections to the north and west of the original gable roof section were added after 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Hip-roofed additions to the north and west, added post 1819
- Wood shingle cladding, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Gable roof house form
- Wood windows
- Bay window

**17 Butler Pass**

**Block 46/Lot 10**

**Contributing**

**Photo 18**

Year constructed: before 1885  
Original owner: S.M. Long, Esq.  
Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

The original section of the house is a small one and one-half story side gable with a centered wall dormer and a side bay window. The foundation is stucco and the siding is all vinyl clapboard. Windows are all vinyl replacement windows and the door is a flush wood door with three stepped lights. The front porch is a simple non-historic gable portico with square columns. The roof is asphalt shingle. There are two chimneys; a non-historic stucco clad chimney at the rear and one just behind the original side gable, which could be historic. By 1908 17 Butler Pass had been expanded to include a rear gable and a one-story porch in the ell created by the new gable. This configuration is consistent in the 1918 Sanborn map. After 1918 the rear gable was extended and a second side gable was added to the north side behind the location of the side porch. The side porch was enclosed, the front porch was removed and front door moved from the center of the house and a shed roof section was added to the south. The balcony above the bay window was removed, a roof was added above the window and the balcony door was converted to a window.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Additions
- Porch additions and enclosures
- Balcony removed and roofline changed
- Vinyl siding, asphalt roof, vinyl windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Side gable house form of original section
- Front wall dormer
- Bay window

**South of Trinity Park**

**MORRIS AND WEST MORRIS AVENUE (for Thomas Asbury Morris, an American Bishop)**

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Morris Avenue is one of the longest streets in the district running west to east from Simpson Avenue (Photo 19) past St. Peters Road. It jogs at the intersection of Wesley Place, which forms the border between West Morris (to the west) and Morris Avenue. Morris is a broader street than many of the others to the east and west of Trinity Park. West Morris retains many areas of original retaining walls. Where they are extant, they are counted as character defining features in the individual building descriptions that follow.

There are twenty four resources along Morris Avenue. With the exception of two (30 and 56 Morris Avenue both of which have been heavily altered), all are contributing. Although the two at the eastern end of Morris date to the 1900s, the other known dates of construction are the 1870s and 80s. While exterior materials have been changed, the prominent gable end with deep eave is particularly evident on this street. 28 Morris Avenue is a good example of an altered, but still contributing resource (Photo 20, Figure 11). Most also retain open porches, verge board and/or upper gable end ornamentation. 48 Morris Avenue is a good example.

**3 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 65/Lot 7**  
**Contributing**

Architectural style: Shingle  
 Use: Single-family residence

Gable and entrance to Morris Ave, double porch side gable to west (first floor enclosed); two story gable in rear; 2 story shed attachment on east side; 3-face one story bay at rear; one story shed roof attachment to east; garage under house. Stone foundation; stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing and exposed rafters and sheathing; non-historic rail and posts. Doors include: wood 6 panel. Windows include: non-historic 4/4 double hung; 1 light casement.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story shed roof addition on east side (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Stone foundation
- Stone retaining wall
- 3-face bay
- Open second story porch

**7 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 65/Lot 6**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1888  
 Original owner: Sophie White  
 Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
 Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open first floor porch and second floor over; one story 3-face bay on east side; one story squared shed bay on east side; small gable dormer on east side; large two story shed attachment on west side with one story hip attachment. Stone retaining wall; stucco on concrete foundation at addition; unknown other foundation; wood shingle siding; harlequin shingle at gable; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica rail; historic gable brackets and pendent; historic ornament at dormer gable. Doors include: non-historic wood 2

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ornamental glass lights/ 2 panel. Windows include: non-historic one light with multi-light surround/1 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung with pointed casement; all historic casements.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story shed roof addition on west side (after 1918)
- One story shed addition on west side (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Stone retaining wall
- 3-face bay
- Historic windows
- Historic gable brackets and pendant
- Historic dormer ornament

**8 Morris Avenue**

**Block 73/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with one story shed in rear and one story sunroom on west side. Stone retaining wall; concrete block piers and stucco finish foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; exposed rafters and sheathing at sun porch eaves; applied shutters; replica gable brackets and pendant. Doors include: historic 4 light/? stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic and historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light casement.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open front porches removed (after 1918)
- One story sunroom addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Stone retaining wall
- Historic windows
- Replica gable brackets and pendant

**9 Morris Avenue**

**Block 65/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with east side gable; open front porch; two story 3-face bay with gable roof on west side; two story squared bay with shed roof on west side. Concrete foundation with brick piers at porch; stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; historic porch posts and brackets; shingled porch wall; brick chimney. Doors include: 6 light/? panels stile & rail. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung; diamond vent at gable.

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- Foot print unchanged since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open front porch
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows
- Historic posts & brackets

**12 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 73/Lot 7.01**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
 Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
 Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable, continuous open front porch; one story 3-face bay on west side; one story shed attachment in rear. Stone foundation; stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica rails and posts; historic gable brackets. Doors include: historic 6 light/ 2 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic one light with multi-light surround /1 double hung; historic casings with pointed tops

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Foot print unchanged since 1909

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open front porch
- Stone foundation
- Stone retaining wall
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic casings
- Replica rail and posts
- Historic gable brackets

**14 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 73/Lot 6**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
 Original owner: Rev. Richard Johns  
 Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
 Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with wrapping open porch. First floor corners clipped. Stone foundation with brick piers at porch; wood shingle of various sizes; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica rail; historic porch posts and brackets; replica gingerbread at gable and along eaves. Doors include: Replica double wood 2 panel/ 1 light/ decorative panels; historic casing. Windows include: historic 2/2; non-historic 1/1; all historic casing.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

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- Two story gable addition at rear (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open wrapping front porch
- Clipped corners on first floor
- Stone foundation
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows and casings
- Replica door and casing
- Historic posts
- Replica rail, post brackets, and gingerbread at gable and eaves

**15 West Morris Avenue**

**Block 65/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with one story wings on either side. East wing façade has 3-facets. Pudding stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding/ asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; replica gable ornament; gable canopy over front door with non-historic brackets. Doors include: historic 4 panel with two side lights stained glass/ 1 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; 1 light casement; all replica casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open front porch removed (after 1918)
- One story hip roofed addition (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roof and replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Pudding stone retaining wall
- Replica gable ornament

**19 West Morris Avenue**

**Block 65/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with front cross gable, enclosed front porch; one story at rear. Stucco possibly on stone foundation; concrete block foundation at front porch; alum/vinyl siding with imitation stone veneer; asphalt roofing. Doors include: non-historic solid with sidelight. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; fixed bay with 4/4 double hung sides

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open two-story porch removed and enclosed one-story porch added at front
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, imitation stone veneer, asphalt roof and replacement windows and doors

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Character Defining Features:

- Side gable roof form with front, cross-gable

**24 West Morris Avenue**

**Block 71/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Asbestos siding clad L-shaped house with prominent front gable with deep eave and decorative dove-inspired vergeboard. Enclosed first floor porch with jalousie windows. Rest of windows are replacement vinyl. Replacement 1960s door. Asphalt roof, exterior chimney, parged foundation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch added after 1918 and later enclosed
- Addition at rear added after 1918
- Asbestos siding and asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with deep eave
- Decorative dove-inspired vergeboard

**25 Morris Avenue**

**Block 63/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Multi-family residence

Large gable to Morris Ave with open front porch recessed into main body of house and second floor balcony. Each side has a two story 3-faceted bay. Probably built as a symmetrical duplex. Stone foundation; vinyl/alum siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; gable brackets; 1 brick 1 stucco finished chimney. Porch has historic rail, posts and post brackets; balcony has historic rail and posts. Windows include: historic 1/1 wood double hung with storms; historic 1/1 pointed top double hung at gable; non-historic double hung. Doors include: 2 non-historic wood 6 panel with ornamental light.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909
- Vinyl/alum siding, asphalt roof, some replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Large front extended gable
- 3-face bays
- Open first floor porch with second floor over
- Front balcony
- Stone foundation
- Historic rail, posts, and brackets
- Replica gable ornament and brackets
- Historic windows

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**26 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 71/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
Use: Single-family residence

L-shaped, board and batten house with shingle clad infilled porches on Morris Avenue gable. The foundation is parged. Original 2/2 wood sash remain topped by pedimented or arched hoods but there are some vinyl replacements and jalousie windows at the porch. The roof is asphalt. Bay windows flank the east and west elevations. These are topped by a gabled wall dormer with gable detailing of decorative woodwork and brackets. Stairs to the porch have a decorative cut-out balustrade.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Bay windows not shown on maps but still extant and seen in historic photos
- 2-story porch enclosed with shingle
- 1-story porch added either when original 2-story porch was added or later. It is enclosed with jalousie windows which could be original to the porch's construction or may have come later
- 1-story shed off rear replaced small 1-story porch shown in 1918
- Asphalt roof and vinyl windows added

Character Defining Features:

- Board and batten siding
- Original 2/2 sash
- Bay windows, although missing original ornamentation
- Wall dormers with gable detailing

**28 Morris Avenue**  
**Block 71/Lot 3**  
**Contributing**  
**Photo 20, Figure 11**

Year constructed: 1869-92  
Original owner: Benjamin Foster Britten  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
Use: Single-family residence known historically as "Britten Villa"

Asbestos siding clad 2-story cottage topped by asphalt shingles over the original stone foundation. Prominent gable with deep eave supported by plain square columns rest atop a poured concrete porch with concrete steps. Original decorative cut-out floral design in upper gable end (visible in photograph). Original 2/2 wood sash remain with plain wood surrounds. Replacement mid-20th century door flanked by rectangular sidelights on one side. In rear, there are two, 1-story additions that run the full length of the house; the rear addition has a shed roof.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Through 1918, a 2-story porch ran across the entire façade. It has been removed (after 1961) but the deep eave of the prominent gable end remains
- In the rear, the shed roof addition runs the entire length of the house; this post-dates 1918
- Window surrounds originally had small shoulders; they are now plain
- Asphalt roof, asbestos shingles and front door added (after 1961)

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Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with deep eave and original ornamentation in the upper gable end
- Original 2/2 sash

**30 Morris Avenue**

**Block 71/Lot 1**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: 1889  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Large 2-story, newly remodeled Queen-Anne, hardi-plank clad house with fish scale asphalt and metal roof and wrap-around porch. Original section has prominent front gable with decorative vergeboard board and fish scale shingles surrounding a decorative floral cut-out in the upper gable end. Paired carriage doors mark the original entrance topped by paired glass doors and sidelights that lead to the second story balcony. The windows are new 1/1 vinyl sash. A bay window adorns one side; although it might be a historic feature it is all new materials.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Through 1918, the building was a small rectangular cottage with 2-story porch across the front that turned the corner and continued part of the way around the side elevation. A perpendicular 1-story section crossed the rear. No bay window was shown.
- Turret and large side addition replaced original side elevation 2-story wrap-around porch. Bay window added.
- Large rear addition replaced small perpendicular addition.
- Hardi-plank, fish-scale shingles, porches, asphalt roof, 1/1 sash and modern doors added

**31 Morris Avenue**

**Block 61/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original owner: Hannah Palmer  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
Use: Single-family residence

Gable facing Asbury Place with gable to Morris Ave. First and second floor open porches on Asbury Pl gable end; screen first floor porch and open second floor porch toward Morris Ave. Stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roof with exposed sheathing on Asbury Pl. gable; brick chimney; gable points closed with shingle; non-historic porch rail & post. Windows include: 2/2 historic double hung with possibly historic and non-historic storms. Doors include: historic 4 light/2panel stile & rail with historic casing pointed at top (at second floor porches); historic double 4 light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story addition to side/rear (after 1918)
- First floor porch on Morris Ave enclosed (between 1909-1918)
- Wood shingle siding, asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Gables to Morris Ave and Asbury place



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- All open porches
- Stone foundation
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows
- Historic doors and casing

**33 Morris Avenue**

**Block 61/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Cross gable; front facing Wesley Pl. with overhang. Bay with gable facing Morris Ave. Shed attachment at rear. Stucco on brick foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt roof, brick chimney. Replacement vinyl windows. Storm door on exterior. All rakes and eaves are covered.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- First floor porch on Wesley Pl enclosed (after 1918)
- Large shed addition downhill side of Wesley Pl (after 1918)
- Orientation likely toward Wesley Pl originally. Door now off Morris Ave.
- Modern materials including vinyl siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows, enclosed cornice

Character Defining Features:

- Gable to Wesley Pl
- Bay with chambered first floor corners

**36 Morris Avenue**

**Block 70/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**Photo 21, Figure 12**

Year constructed: 1878

Original owner: Francis A. Day, Esq. (later lived in by Dr. J.W. Hedden)

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with early addition of a second front facing gable. Two 3-sided bays attached to original gable. Open upper and lower porches. Stone foundation with sections of stucco, wood clapboard siding, asphalt roof, brick chimney, replacement gingerbread detail and rake at gables, replacement gable ornament, replica porch rail. Windows include: 1/1 wood double hung; 2/2 wood double hung. Doors include: Large double style & rail with 4 upper light; large double style & rail with multi light upper; second floor door with historic gable hood.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two houses combined (before 1909)
- Third story on 3-fac bays added early
- Lower porch may have been deepened

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open upper and lower porches, with trees growing through roof of lower porch.

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- 3-face bays
- Stone foundation
- Wood clapboard siding
- Replica ornament and rake at gable
- Replica rails
- Replica gable brackets
- Historic paneling at bays

**37 Morris Avenue**

**Block 59/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1877  
Original owner: Rev. J.W. and Osee Fitzgerald  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Original gable with open porch facing Morris Ave; Gable with open porch facing Wesley Pl. Twin 2 story 3-sided bays facing Trinity Park. Shed attachments toward rear. Asphalt roof, exposed roof sheathing and gingerbread detailing at front gable. Replica gingerbread on other gables. Brick and stucco on CMU foundation, wood shingle siding, one brick chimney. Windows include: 2/2 historic wood; 1/1 wood; 2/2 vinyl. Doors include: non historic wood and vinyl.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Entire wing with porch on West Trinity Pl may have been removed (after 1918)
- Full height addition toward Wesley Pl. (after 1918)
- Wood shingle siding, asphalt roof, some replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Extended gable to Morris Ave
- Open porch
- 3-face bays
- Exposed roof sheathing
- Historic and replica gable ornament and brackets
- Replica rails
- Historic windows

**38 Morris Avenue**

**Block 70/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable, and covered open porch. Concrete foundation and painted brick foundation at porch; wood clapboard siding and corner boards; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney; pedimented gable with historic cornice; gable vent flanked by two historic columns. Porch has non-historic columns and side rails. Windows include: historic 6/1 double hung with storms; historic 2/2 double hung with storms; historic 1 with multi-light surround/2 double hung with storms; 6/6/6 casement. Doors include: historic stile & rail light with multi-light surround.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Same footprint since 1909 or porch possibly added after 1918

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Wood clapboard siding
- Replica/historic columns
- Historic windows

**40 Morris Avenue**

**Block 70/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with two story 3-faceted gabled bay on Searing Place side; open front porch with shed awning. Stucco finished foundation with brick veneer at porch; Composite siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick chimney; replica gable ornament, replica rails & posts, historic brackets; historic moldings on bay. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storm and historic casings; historic 1/1 double hung with storms. Doors include: non-historic 3 light ornamental glass and panels with storm.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Slight chance that front porch was added after 1918

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open porch
- 3-face bay
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Replica rails and posts
- Historic brackets
- Replica gable ornament and rake
- Historic windows

**42 Morris Avenue**

**Block 67/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1882

Original owner: HL Bonsall

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence known as "Bonsaline"

Front gambrel with shed dormers (2 ea. Side); one story bay & shed roof attachment on side; open covered porch (2 bays open rail, 1 bay and wrapping with arched openings in walls). Brick foundation with CMU porch foundation and stone retaining wall; composite siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails (also at dormers); brick chimney; ornamental cornice board. Porch has historic posts, non-historic rails, historic beaded board floors. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms; historic 3/3 bay window. Doors include: multi-light stile & rail porch door.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Expanded from front facing gable to front facing gambrel (possibly between 1909-1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gambrel
- Bay with extended shed roof on stair side
- Shed roof dormers
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafters
- Stone retaining wall
- Open wrapping porch
- Historic posts
- Historic windows
- Ornamental cornice board

**46 Morris Avenue**

**Block 67/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable, small entry porch and one story 3-faceted bay on side; rear shed attachment. Stucco finish foundation with brick porch foundation; alum./vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; applied shutters; porch rail non-historic. Windows include: historic 2/2 wood double hung with storms; historic 1/1 double hung with chamfered upper corners and storms; historic 6 light casement with storms. Doors include: non-historic ornamental light/2 panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open front porch spanning the forward gable removed (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable
- Historic windows

**48 Morris Avenue**

**Block 67/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with open porches on first and second floors and one story hip roofed side attachment. CMU and other foundation; composite siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; stone chimney; historic gable ornament. Replica rail on porches. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with rounded top and historic casing; multi-light casements in side room. Doors include: non-historic solid w/ 1 light on 1st and 2nd floors.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story side addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- Exposed sheathing and rafters

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- Historic gable ornament
- Replica rail and posts
- Historic windows

**56 Morris Avenue**

**Block 67/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1908-1918  
Architectural style: Second Empire  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story Second Empire vinyl-sided cottage with square-shaped floor plan with a parged foundation and shingled mansard roof. Historic windows are 2/2; there are some single-light vinyl replacements including within the mansard. There is a gabled addition off the west elevation with a modern wood paneled door. This house was built between 1909 and 1918 when there was a porch on the western end of the north façade. This has been enclosed; paired 2/2 wood windows mark this location.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed
- West gable addition constructed
- Windows inserted in mansard
- Vinyl replacement sash, vinyl siding and shingles to mansard

Character Defining Features:

- Mansard roof
- 2/2 wood sash

**60 Morris Avenue**

**Block 67/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1908-1918  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story Craftsman-inspired shingle house with brick porch piers and an asphalt gable roof. Original wood casement windows remain especially at the second story. Where there was originally a porch, a large multi-light fixed sash is flanked by 6/6 sash and a narrow fixed sash. A shed dormer with original casement sash marks the north roof. A modern deck adorns the east elevation. A modern wood door with upper lights replaces and original window opening on the west elevation. This house was built between 1909 and 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch across  $\frac{3}{4}$  of north elevation and  $\frac{1}{2}$  east elevation enclosed
- Window on west elevation converted to a door
- Shingles, asphalt roof and deck added

Character Defining Features:

- Casement windows
- Shed dormer
- Brick piers

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**STROWBRIDGE AVENUE**

Strowbridge Avenue runs north to south and is an extension of Embury Place south of West Morris Avenue. There are five resources on Strowbridge; all are contributing. 2 and 4 Strowbridge (built in the mid-1880s) have the typical prominent gable end with open porches. 6 Strowbridge, like many other Mount Tabor resources, has a gambrel roof and recently restored Victorian detailing and it is comprised of two 1875 cottages that were combined into one in 1888. 10 Strowbridge (built in 1907) and 21 Strowbridge Avenue (Photo 22) near the Mount Tabor Country Club, are classic Four Squares with wraparound porches.

**2 Strowbridge Avenue**

**Block 73/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story L-shaped cottage with parged foundation, asbestos siding, asphalt roof, modern doors and replacement windows. A porch runs across the east elevation. This is an original feature that used to extend around the north but the north porch has been enclosed. A large modern exterior brick chimney runs through the east porch. A rounded bay window ends the southern gable on the first floor; although it has been enlarged and enclosed in modern materials, it recalls the earlier rounded bay that was added between 1909 and 1918. At the rear, there is a 1-story addition; this is an extension of a small addition that was added between 1909 and 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed north porch
- Rear addition
- Replacement sash, new doors, asbestos siding and asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- L-shaped original floor plan
- Porch across east elevation
- Bay window at south gable

**4 Strowbridge Avenue**

**Block 73/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1884 or 1885  
Original Owner: James H. Dewey  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story vinyl-sided cottage with asphalt gable roof with two small cross gables on the east elevation above two first floor bay windows. The east elevation, along Strowbridge, is now the primary façade with a center wood door with vertical panels topped by 6-lights; this entrance is topped by a small balcony. Bay windows and the cross gables with scroll-work ornamentation in the upper gable ends flank the entrance. The bay windows retain historic wide wood siding, brackets and bulls eye diamond ornamentation at the frieze. While these bay windows do not appear on either of the Sanborn maps, their detailing is historic and they could easily be original features. Through 1918, a 2-story porch adorned the south elevation of the building, likely making it the primary façade.

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This porch wrapped around and continued on the southern end of the west elevation. It abutted a projecting bay centered on the west elevation. To the north of this, a 1-story porch continued and wrapped around the north elevation. The northern porches and small projecting bay are now within one enclosed gable-roofed addition. A small 1-story, shed-addition was subsequently added to the west. On the southern end of the west elevation, a 1-story porch recalls the originally porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- 2-story front porch enclosed
- 2-story side porch removed from southern end of west elevation. 1-story porch remains
- Northern 1-story porch removed and enclosed as 2-story gable addition
- 1-story shed addition added to west
- Vinyl siding, asphalt roof added
- Main façade of house now east elevation

Character Defining Features:

- Bay windows and detailing
- 1 story porch at southern end of west elevation
- 2/2 and 1/1 wood sash

**6 Strowbridge Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1875  
Original Owner: Frank Wilkinson  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle and board and batten house with stone foundation and asphalt gambrel roof with a cross gable centered on the east façade above a full porch. The cross gable has plain support brackets with elaboration on the front: horizontal batons with balled-ends anchor a vertical circular motif, marking the ends of the gable. This ornamentation is matched at the ends of the gambrel roof. The upper gable end ornamentation includes faux truss work which elaborates a cut-out floriated design. This cross gable frames a projecting center bay which is clad in board and batten siding. The full porch has chamfered post topped by decorative capitals and floriated brackets. The balustrade is cut-out wood. The windows are 6-light paired casements and 2/2 wood sash; some are replacements. The vertical panel door topped by upper lights is framed by sidelights. This entrance replaced two original windows. The upper gambrel end is elaborated by horizontal bands of spindle work. Two internal chimneys elaborate the roof line. Originally the porch only covered the northern half of the façade and then wrapped around the north and west elevations. On the west, it was 1-story. On the north, there was a second story porch which was accessed by a pair of center doors; the first floor was accessed by a door on the east. This double porch was later encased in shingle and the front porch removed.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- North 2-story front porch removed
- North second story center paired doors removed and replaced by 2 wide-set 2/2 windows
- North first floor eastern door removed replaced by 2/2 window
- 2 windows removed from center projecting bay and door and sidelights added
- Board and batten siding removed and shingles installed

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- Wood replacement sash and asphalt roof installed
- Porch reconstructed

Character Defining Features:

- Projecting center bay framed by cross gable with embellishments
- Gambrel roof with upper and end gambrel ornamentation
- Front porch with elaboration

**10 Strowbridge Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1907  
Original Owner: John Ward  
Architectural style: Foursquare  
Use: Single-family residence

Square with hipped roof and wrapping open porch. First floor porch and house chamfered, entry on the chamfered face. East run of porch extends farther than house and terminates in a circle. CMU piers at porch foundation; pudding stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; exposed ornamental rafter tails at porch; Replica or historic posts rails and brackets; applied shutters; non-historic brick chimney. Doors include: 12 light double door; t pairs on each side with historic wood frame screen doors; non-historic 4 light fan/4 panel. Windows include: historic 9/1 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung; 4 light eyebrow in main roof.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- No alterations detected

Character Defining Features:

- Square with hip roof
- Wrapping porch with chamfered corner entry
- Replica posts, rails, and brackets
- Historic windows
- Exposed ornamental rafter tails at porch
- Pudding stone retaining wall

**21 Strowbridge Avenue**

**Block 86/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

**Photo 22**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Foursquare  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle Foursquare sits atop a stone and brick foundation. A wraparound porch with round columns with square capitals and balusters graces the south and west elevations. The pyramidal asphalt roof is punched with shed dormers. The deep eaves are aluminum baffles. The wood windows are 6/1 and 3-light casements at the basement. The door is paneled topped by lights. On the south elevation, a 2-story protruding bay graces the first



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and second stories. At the north, there is a 1-story projecting bay with a porch. An external brick chimney runs up the west elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through field observation:

- Asphalt roof
- Aluminum baffled eaves

Character Defining Features:

- Foursquare
- Stone and brick foundation, shingle siding, pyramidal roof, shed dormers, 6/1 and 3-light wood sash
- Wraparound porch, columns and balustrade
- 2-story projecting bay on south
- Rear porch

**WEST AND EAST HEDDING PLACE** (for Bishop Elijah Hedding)

East and West Hedding form the southern boundary of the original 1869 camp meeting which was characterized by small lots forming a dense streetscape. Like Morris to the north, East and West Hedding run east and west with their divider at Wesley. All three resources on East Hedding are contributing; all ten on West Hedding are contributing. Several houses on this street have gambrel roofs and many retain their open porches. 7 West Hedding is an example. Deep prominent gables with upper gable end ornamentation dominate; 15 West Hedding is a good example. Known dates of construction are the 1870s and 80s.

**1 West Hedding Place**

**Block 73/Lot 8.01**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Gambrel facing W Hedding Pl with continuous dormers on each side; old but not historic entry vestibule on front; hip roof one story sunroom at back; one story 3-face bay on east side. Stone foundation; brick piers at what was the porch; stone retaining walls; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney; stone chimney; detached gabled garage; applied shutters; arched inset with triangle vent at gable; historic pilasters on west façade. Doors include: historic arched lights/2 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung with storm; non-historic 6/6 double hung; historic windows have historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story sunroom added (after 1918)
- Open porch at front and west side under the second floor now infilled (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Front gambrel with side gambrel
- Historic windows and casings
- Stone foundation
- Stone retaining wall
- One story 3-face bay

**5 West Hedding Place**

**Block 73/Lot 8**

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Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gambrel with side gambrel; open porch wrapping front and west side with second floor over at front. One story shed attachment at rear. Stucco on brick piers at porch; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney; applied shutters; non-historic porch rail; replica porch posts and brackets. Doors include: non-historic paneled. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story shed roof attachment added to rear (after 1918)
- Modern materials including alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, applied shutters, replica porch components, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gambrel with side gambrel
- Open wrapping porch
- Replica posts and brackets at porch

**7 West Hedding Place**

**Block 73/Lot 7.02**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Architectural style: Cottage/Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gambrel with front and west side wrapping open porch with second floor over; gable rear attachment; one story shed roof attachment. Brick pier foundation at porch; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters at front; rectangular vent at peak; brick chimney; awnings at front windows; non-historic porch rail and posts; replica porch brackets; historic wood porch floor. Doors include: non-historic 9 light/diagonal panel stile and rail. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; 1 fixed stained glass.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Rear porch enclosed to make one story shed roof attachment (after 1918)
- Modern materials including asphalt roofing, replica porch components, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gambrel and rear gable
- Open wrapping porch
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Replica brackets
- Wood clapboard siding

**10 West Hedding Place**

**Block 74/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influences  
Use: Single-family residence

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Crossing gables with open porch wrapping on front and west sides; rails to indicate second floor access to porch. Small one story shed attachment at rear. Stucco on CMU foundation at porch; stone retaining wall; wood shingle in alternating width courses; asphalt roofing; exposed rafters and sheathing; painted brick chimney; non-historic porch rails, posts, and brackets. Doors include: non-historic half circle light/ 4 panel, non-historic casings. Windows include: non-historic 6/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Section of porch that wrapped on the east side is removed (after 1918)
- Modern materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, applied shutters, replica porch components, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Crossing gables
- Open wrapping porch
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Stone retaining wall

**14 West Hedding Place**

**Block 74/Lot 11**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influences

Use: Single-family residence

Gambrel to street but main façade and entrance on west side; open first floor porch on west side with second floor over; one story shed attachment at rear. CMU & stone foundations; brick piers at porch; wood shingle siding with scallop at gambrel peak; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; historic posts, brackets, and ceiling line ornament at porch; non-historic rail; historic gable brackets; historic decorative cross brace at gambrel; brick chimney. Doors include: non-historic 6 light / 1 panel with 2 historic multi-light side lights. Windows include: historic 6/1 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung; small 1-1 sliding at eave.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Foot print unchanged since 1909
- Modern materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, applied shutters, replica porch rail, some replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel roof
- Open porch
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Historic posts, brackets, ceiling line ornament
- Historic gable brackets and decorative cross brace
- Historic windows

**15 West Hedding Place**

**Block 73/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1870s

Architectural style: Queen Anne/Cottage

Use: Single-family residence

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2-story shingle and fish scale clad building atop a stone foundation with prominent 2-story side porch in front of a 2-story bay window with pedimented gable roof with decorative fish scales in the tympanum. The gable roof of the house is asphalt with a skylight on the west and the original wood 2/2 windows remain as do historic 10-light paired wood doors. An exterior brick chimney runs behind the bay window. The porch columns are square with decorative corner brackets. The cut out wood balustrade matches on the first and second floors. The first floor porch is original (although the detailing appears newer); the second story was added after 1918. The bay window is also original. At the front, the original footprint ended at the first floor; there was no porch. After 1918, the porch was added and the second story was extended over the porch. The upper gable end fish scale shingles and ornamentation date to the addition. At the rear, an original 1-story porch was enclosed and a second story added.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second story porch added to side
- Front porch added and second floor extended over porch
- Rear 1-story porch enclosed and second story added
- Shingles, asphalt roof, skylight and exterior chimney added

Character Defining Features:

- 2/2 wood windows and 10-light paired doors
- 2 story porch
- 2 story bay window

**16 West Hedding Place**

**Block 74/Lot 12**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences

Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable with entrance on side. one story 3-face bay on west side; continuous dormer on west side. Stucco finish foundation possibly on brick; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick chimney. Doors include: 3 light/? stile & rail with storm. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms and historic casings; non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic 4 light at eave.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open porch on east side removed ( after 1918)
- Unknown status of one story rear attachment (fenced lot)
- Modern materials including composite shingle siding, asphalt roofing, some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Historic windows
- Exposed sheathing and rafters

**19 West Hedding Place**

**Block 73/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

2-story board and batten rectangular house with asphalt roof and a parged brick foundation. The second story has been extended over the front porch and enclosed with asbestos siding. At the upper gable end, the original wood ornamentation remains. The windows have all been replaced with single light horizontal awning sash; they

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appear to be wood. The door is a modern replacement and the sidelights are now glass block. The porch is an original feature. The two outer posts appear original with chamfered corners and decorative capitals. The inner posts are plain replacements. The porch floor is now concrete. The original rear porch has been infilled and is now a small shed addition.

Architectural style: Cottage vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second story extended over front porch with asbestos siding
- Concrete pad added at porch
- Rear porch enclosed
- Replacement awning sash, new door and sidelights and asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Upper gable end ornamentation
- Board and batten siding
- Front porch with two original columns
- Original footprint and massing

**23 West Hedding Place**

**Block 71/Lots 4,6**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story hardi-plank cottage with asphalt roof, cast block foundation and enclosed porch across the south façade. The south gable has a prominent eave with fan ornamentation in the upper gable end. The west gable has the same fan ornamentation but the eave isn't as deep. Within the original block of the house, most of the 2/2 wood windows remain (with the exception of west gable where there are vinyl replacement sash). The enclosed porch has 1/1 vinyl sash. The doors are both modern replacements. To the rear of the west elevation, a 2-story porch originally abutted a 1-story rear porch. These have all been enclosed; this was done after 1918. There is an exterior brick chimney at the rear of the cottage.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed front porch
- Enclosed 2-story west porch and 1-story rear porch
- Vinyl sash, new doors, hardi-plank siding, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Upper gable end ornamentations at south and west with deep eave at south

**24 West Hedding Place**

**Block 72/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences  
Use: Single-family residence

Extended forward gable with wrapping open porch and entrance on the side. Open second floor porch at gable

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only. Full height gable off east side with two story gable attachment at end. One story shed attachment on rear. One story squared bay on west side. Brick pier foundation at porch; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; exposed sheathing and rafters at porch; historic rails, posts, and brackets at porch; historic gingerbread ornament along gable; historic bargeboard at porch. Doors include: non-historic 4 light/2panel at second floor balcony; non-historic 4 light / 2 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Full height gable on east side (after 1918)
- Rear addition with original roofline extended (after 1918)
- Rear one story shed addition (after 1918)
- Two story gable addition to the full height gable addition on east side (after 1918)
- \*note: all additions likely made before 1972.
- Alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing, replacement windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Open double porch
- Historic posts, rails, brackets, gingerbread, and bargeboard

**37 East Hedding Place**

**Block 70/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing extended gable with double open porches; west side squared two story bay with gable; CMU and possibly stone with stucco foundations; wood board and batten siding with scallop shingle at bay; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; stamped stucco chimney; historic gable ornament; Historic second floor rails and posts; replacement rails and posts first floor; historic ornament at bay gable; historic paneling at bay. Doors include: non-historic ½ circle light/4 panel stile and rail; 4 light/2panel stile and rail second floor. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung; historic 6/6 double hung; 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- No changes to footprint since 1909
- Asphalt roofing, replacement first floor porch elements, replacement door

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- Double open front porch
- Two story 3-face bay with gable
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails
- Historic windows
- Historic gable ornaments
- Historic second floor rail
- Historic panels on bay

**38 East Hedding Place**

**Block 69/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

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Year constructed: ca. 1870  
Architectural style: Cottage vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with entrance on side; open porch no rail on east side (appears under construction). Stone foundation; stone retaining walls; wood board and batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; brick chimney; historic posts; replica brackets at porch. Doors include: 4 light/ 2 panel stile and rail double at ground front; single same as previous; 4 light/3 horizontal panels. Windows include: Historic 1/1 double hung?; non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 2/2 double hung; 1-1 sliding at eave.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch appears added (After 1918)
- Replica ornament, asphalt roof, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward extended gable
- Open side porch
- Stone foundation
- Stone retaining wall
- Wood board and batten siding
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Replica brackets
- Replica casings

**56 East Hedding Place**

**Block 68/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: post 1918  
Architectural style: Cottage vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with enclosed wrapping porch; shed canopy over entry; side rear two story gable bay; one story shed attachment on east side. Stucco and CMU foundations; loose stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; applied shutters; brick internal chimney; non-historic gable ornament. Doors include: non-historic 9 light/2 panel stile & rail. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- All built after 1918
- Wrapping porch appears to have been enclosed at a later date.
- Alum/vinyl siding, asphalt roofing, applied shutters, non-historic gable ornament, replacement windows and door

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Replica gable ornament
- Stone retaining wall

**EAST AND WEST PARK PLACE and MCCLINTOCK PLACE** (for John McClintock, theologian)

East and West Park Place are short streets that run north to south and border St. James Park. Both have one

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contributing house. 3 East Park has been altered but the prominent gable end with deep eave and upper gable end ornamentation remains. 12 West Park Place is Queen Anne-influenced and is architecturally cohesive with the rest of the district.

**3 East Park Place**

**Block 77/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Front extended gable with double porch (first floor enclosed, second floor open); two 2 story 3-face bays on North Pl side; one 3-face two story bay opposite side. Possibly stone foundation with stucco; wood shingle siding; vertical boards on porch; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; historic gable ornaments. Doors include: solid with 3 light (beyond storm); historic 4 light / 3 horizontal panel stile and rail second floor. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms; porch windows appear 1/1 with screens; non-historic fixed hexagon; non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- First floor porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Second floor added to rear section (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front extended gable
- 3-face bays
- Open porch
- Historic windows
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic door
- Historic gable ornament

**12 West Park Place**

**Block 81/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne influences

Use: Single-family residence

(2) side gables (gable kicks at end toward park) and 1 park facing gable with a pyramidal roof tower in rear. One story gable wing on Sommerfield Ave side of house. Stucco foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt roof, stone chimney, applied shutters, brackets at front gable. Windows include: 1/1 double hung; diamond multi-light casements; 1 light casements; picture window with 1/1 double hung side lights on park side; multi-light at park gable. Doors include: single light sliding glass doors; multi-panel front door.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open double porch removed from front gable (after 1918)
- One story gable roof addition (after 1918)
- Modern materials including aluminum siding, asphalt roof, replacement window and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Extended front gable



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- Two side gables
- Possibly pyramid roof tower
- Gable brackets

McClintock Place is to the east of East Park Place. Like the others, it is short and runs north to south. The two contributing resources within this block retain their prominent gables with decorative porch or gable end woodwork. 6 McClintock Place was built ca. 1881. Porter Place, to the east of McClintock, is a back alley with no properties fronting on it.

**5 McClintock Place**

**Block 76/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle house with prominent front gable and full porch across west façade. The porch is enclosed in plastic sheeting but retains its original turned columns, decorative brackets and a decorative frieze. The roof is asphalt. Originally, a simple rectangle, this house now has an addition on the south, north and east elevations; the one on the rear elevation is an original porch that has been enclosed. The foundation of all of the sections is cast stone. The windows are mostly 1/1 vinyl replacements although 2/2 windows exist in the rear addition; they may be wood.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed porch at rear
- 1-story addition to north and south
- Shingles, asphalt roof and vinyl windows added

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable
- Porch with turned columns, decorative brackets and decorative frieze

**6 McClintock Place**

**Block 77/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1881

Original owner: Isaac Holt

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences

Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with rear gable; enclosed two story front porch with hip roof; entrance on side; balcony at south side gable; low slope rear corner attachment. Stone foundation; brick piers at front; pudding stone retaining wall; synthetic board with wood batten?; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica gable ornament and barge board; non-historic rails and brackets. Doors include: non-historic 1 oval light / 2 panels. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; historic 1 light with multi-light surround/1 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed two storey addition in front where open porch was (after 1918)
- Rear two story low slope addition (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

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- Side gable with rear gable
- Historic windows
- Exposed rafters and sheathing
- Stone foundation
- Pudding stone retaining wall
- Replica board and batten siding
- Replica gable ornament

**THE SECOND TRACT, PURCHASED 1872, MAPPED 1880**

**SOMMERFIELD AVENUE and NORTH PLACE**

Sommerfield Avenue (to the west) and North Place (to the east) at the top of the hill form the northern boundary of the second tract of land, 100 acres purchased by the Camp Meeting Association in 1872. These streets are a transition area with small lots adjacent to the larger, second tract lots. While these lots are not as small as the original 16' x 25' plots, in relation to the second tract lots that are consistently 50' x 100', they are considerably smaller.

There are sixteen resources on Sommerfield, all contributing. The known dates of construction are the late 1870s and early 1880s. In addition, there are five on North Place: four are contributing; one (73 North Place) is not. On Sommerfield Avenue, some open porches with decorative sawn balusters remain and the prominent gable with deep eave dominates. 30 Sommerfield is an example (Photo 23). On North Place, the houses are less cohesive and more typical of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century architecture rather than specific to Mount Tabor cottage architecture. They relate more to the architecture of the southern part of the district rather than the north. 47 North Place is a prominent example (Photo 24, Figure 13).

**2 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: After 1918  
Architectural style: Colonial Revival-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with kick and second floor shed attachment sloping forward above open porch. One story shed roof enclosed sun porch on west side with garage underneath. Small shed roof one story attachment at rear. Stucco finish foundation; stone retaining wall; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; applied shutters; non-historic rails, posts, and ceiling line ornament at porch. Doors include: 1 light/3 panel stile and rail. Windows include: non-historic 6/6 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Entire house built after 1918

Character Defining Features:

- Stone retaining wall
- Forward facing gable

**3 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

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Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable with open porch on first floor and second floor extending over porch. One story sunroom with low slope roof and garage underneath on west side. Stucco finish foundation; concrete retaining walls; alum/vinyl siding; synthetic scallop and harlequin shingles on front gable; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; exposed rafters at sunroom; brick with stucco chimney. Porch: non-historic rails and posts; replica ceiling line ornament and brackets; historic gable ornament. Doors include: 6 panel front; 1 light /4 panel at rear. Windows include: non-historic 6/1 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung with storm; historic 6/6 double hung; historic 3 light at basement; historic and non-historic 10 light casements.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story sunroom replaced wrapping portion of porch (after 1918)
- Possibly: second floor extended over porch (after 1918)
- Modern materials including new siding, asphalt roofing, new porch ornaments, some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Open front porch
- Replica brackets and ceiling ornament
- Historic gable ornament
- Historic windows

**4 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 8**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable with gable on each side and one story forward gable in front. Stucco finish foundation; stone retaining wall; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; applied shutters. Doors include: non-historic 4 light fan/4 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung; 4 (1) light casement bay window.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Full height gable on east side added (after 1918)
- One story forward gable in front added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails
- Stone retaining wall

**7 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

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Front gable with wrapping screened porch and second floor balcony and gabled dormer. One story shed attachment to rear. Garage under porch. Stucco finished foundation; stucco retaining wall; CMU pier at porch; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; concrete chimney; historic bracket at gable; shingled porch walls. Doors include: pair of double 2light /2 panel stile & rail on second floor; Porch door on first floor. Windows include: historic 6/6 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung with arch top; 6 and 4 light windows at dormer.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- West side of porch added (after 1918)
- One story shed addition west side rear (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Open air porch
- Second floor balcony
- Historic gable brackets
- Historic windows

**10 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Forward facing gable with double open porch and entrance on west side. One story 3-face bay on front; large three story low slope roof addition on east side. One story side/back attachment. Historic detached garage with stone walls and diagonally latticed windows. Brick and stucco finish foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney; non-historic rails, posts, and brackets. Doors include: only storm visible. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Small side/rear corner portion of first floor porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Second story of porch added (after 1918)
- Large 3 story addition added on east side (between 1918 and 1972).
- Modern materials including new siding, asphalt roofing, new porch ornaments, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- One story 3-face bay
- Open porch
- Replica posts and brackets
- Historic stone garage

**11 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

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Front gable with side gable and wrapping enclosed porch. One story shed roof at back; one story 3-face bay on both sides; garage underneath porch. Stucco finish foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; replica gable ornament; brick chimney; applied shutters. Doors include: cannot determine. Windows include: all non-historic: 1-1 sliding; 4 light pointed top at gables; 1 light casements; 1/1 double hung; 1 light fixed.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch wrapping on front and west side enclosed (after 1918)
- Modern materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roofing, applied shutters, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable with side gable
- Replica gable ornament
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**15 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

2-story L-shaped house with parged foundation, asbestos siding, enclosed front porch and asphalt roof. The windows are replacements 1/1 and 2/2. The doors are not visible. A brick exterior chimney stands in the crux of the L. At the western end of the second story of the front facade, a gabled bay extends over the original porch, likely containing a small bathroom or closet. At the rear, a shed addition and connected garage have been added.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Asbestos siding, asphalt roof, replacement windows added
- Porch enclosed
- Second floor gabled bay added on façade
- Shed addition and garage added at rear

Character Defining Features:

- Original L-shaped form and mass

**18 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 10**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with enclosed wrapping porch. Rear gable line extended both sides. Gabled non-historic garage to east. Stucco with brick pier foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing main house with exposed rafters; wood shingle roof at porch; brick chimney; applied shutter on front gable. Doors include: multi-light stile and rail. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storm; 5 vertical lights by porch door; non-historic 1/1 double hung; 4 horizontal awnings at porch.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Two story addition to rear east of house with gable extended over (after 1918)

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- Rear of building received a second floor (after 1918)
- Porch that wrapped entire front and west side enclosed (after 1918)
- Second floor extended over west side of porch (after 1918)
- Non-historic materials including wood shingle siding, asphalt roof, applied shutters, replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Forward facing gable
- Historic windows
- Exposed rafter tails

**19 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 13**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

2 story rectangular cottage with shingle on the first floor and T-111 on the second over board and batten siding with an asphalt gable roof. A porch spans the south façade and wraps around to the west elevation. It has a shingle balustrade and square replacement columns. The second story extends over the porch and had a decorative gambrel feature. The windows are replacement vinyl 2/2 and 1/1. The door is a modern wood panel. In 1909, a shallow 1-story porch fronted the façade with a 1-story porch at the rear. By 1918, the porch had been deepened, likely the depth it remains today. The rear porch remained in 1918 but has since been enclosed and the second story extended over it.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch extended between 1909-1918
- Rear porch enclosed after 1918 and second story extended over it
- Porch wrapped around to west elevation
- Shingles and T-111 added over board and batten siding
- Shingle balustrade and modern porch posts added
- Asphalt roof and vinyl windows added
- Second floor added over porch; gambrel roof detailing added

Character Defining Features:

- Form and mass
- Front porch

**23 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 74/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

2 1/2-story decorative rounded shingle Queen Anne influenced house with stone foundation, cross plan, with an overhanging asphalt gable roof with deep bracketed eave above second floor and wrap-around porch on south and east elevation with clapboard balustrade. Beyond the porch on the east elevation is a protruding bay with 3-sided bay window with wood decorative block frieze at the first floor topped by a balcony with access from a second floor door. A similar balcony is centered on the south elevation above the porch. On the west, the center bay is significantly longer. It is open at the first floor, resting on tall round columns with decorative brackets topped

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by spindle work. It extends over a rounded-stone detached garage. The porch has square columns, the windows are a combination of vinyl replacements 6/1 and 1/1 and wood casements. The door is modern with wood and glass and newer glass sidelights. Surprisingly, the floor plan is original including the open first floor of the west wing. The stone garage was added after 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Stone garage added after 1918
- Asphalt roof added
- Clapboard balustrade added at porch
- Decorative balustrade of balconies removed and square banisters added
- Windows and doors replaced

Character Defining Features:

- Decorative shingles, stone foundation
- Queen Anne influences
- Cross plan
- Wraparound porch
- Stone garage

**26 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced

Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with wider gable behind and aligned with east side. Open porch wrapping front and west side; upper open porch on front gable only. Squared bay on porch. One story shed roof piece on rear. CMU pier at porch; stucco finished foundation main house; Stone and CMU retaining walls; wood shingle siding; Asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters. Stucco chimney; Historic gable ornament; historic gable brackets; non-historic porch rail and posts. Doors include: non-historic one ornamental light / 2 panel with 2 side lights matching; Pair of ornamental light/ 2 panel on second floor. Windows include: Historic 2/2 double hung with storm; historic one light with multi-light surround/ one light with multi-light surround double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story shed roof on rear added (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with second forward gable behind
- Open wrapping porch
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows
- Historic gable ornament
- Historic brackets

**29 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 72/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1885

Original owner: Alfred C. Getchius

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Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Cross gable with wrapping first floor open porch (portion screened). Second floor porch at front gable only (front gable is extended). Small rear open porch. Brick pier foundation at porch; stucco finish foundation main house; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; brick chimney. Porch: historic rail and post; replica rail on second floor; replica brackets; historic eave ornament; historic gable ornament and gable brackets. Doors include: Light with multi-light surround/2 panel double door; light with multi-light surround/ 2 panel single door (x2). Windows include: One light with multi-light surround/one light with multi-light surround; historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Rear porch open instead of closed (after 1918)
- West gable possibly added later (between 1885-1909)

Character Defining Features:

- Cross gable with extended front gable
- Wrapping open porch and open upper porch
- Historic rail and posts
- Replica brackets
- Historic eave ornament
- Historic gable ornament and brackets
- Exposed sheathing and historic ornamental rafter tails

**30 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

**Photo 23**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original owner: Thomas James, Esq.  
Architectural style: Gothic Revival-influences  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with 2 gabled dormers each side. First floor 3-face bay on side. First floor open porch that wraps on east side (east side screened). Brick pier foundation at porch; brick foundation main house; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and rafters; triangular decorative vent at gable; Historic posts, sided rail, non-historic beaded board ceiling; historic wood porch floor; non-historic stone chimney. Doors include: 6 panel with multi-light historic storm and historic casing with pedimented molding. Windows include: Historic 2/4 with storms; Historic pointed top casing; Historic triangle transom on first floor porch windows; Historic 2/2 with pointed top.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wrapping portion of porch added (1918)
- Modern materials including composite shingles, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Forward Gable
- Open wrapping porch
- 3-facet bay with historic moldings
- Historic posts



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- Historic pointed casings
- Historic storm door
- Historic windows
- Exposed rafters and sheathing

**40 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influences

Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with enclosed front porch. Two story and one story shed attachments in rear. Stucco foundation, cement fiber single walls, asphalt roof, brick chimney, exposed roof sheathing and decorative rafter tails. Windows include: historic double hung 2/2 (porch); historic double hung 2/2 with arch top; 2/2 double hung; 1/1 double hung. Doors include: storm door entrance.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Two story and one story shed additions (after 1918)
- Modern materials including cement-fiber shingles, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Forward gable
- Exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails
- Historic windows

**42 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 10**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1877

Original owner: Rev. A.C. Brice

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with open front and side wrapping porch; rear 1 story shed. Stucco over brick foundation on porch, stone foundation main house; wood ashlar stone imitation with wood coining on first story, scallop wood shingle second story, asphalt roof, 1 dormer on each side of gable, historic brick chimney. Non-historic rails and posts on porch. Windows include: historic 4/4 double hung arch top with non-historic storm; 1/1 double hung triple; 1 round 4 light at gable. Doors include: historic double 1 light/4 panel wood.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Open first floor porch extended and wrapped to the side (after 1918)
- Second floor open porch incorporated into house (after 1918)
- Modern exterior cladding, asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open wrapping porch
- 3-face bay

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- Gable dormer windows
- Wood ashlar stone imitation
- Imitation coining
- Historic windows and casing

**45 Sommerfield Avenue**

**Block 69/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival-influences

Use: Single-family residence

Park facing gable with shed kick toward Sommerfield Ave and one story shed entry off Sommerfield Ave. Stucco foundation, aluminum siding, asphalt roof, brick chimney, exposed roof sheathing with exposed unadorned rafter tails. Windows include: 6/1 double hung; historic 6 light at gable; picture window w/ 2 sidelights on park side; non-historic and historic 2/2 double hung. Doors include: Pair of double arch top multi-light doors seen beyond entry shed.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Wrapping open porch incorporated in two stories and gable kicked to cover(after 1918)
- Entry shed added on Sommerfield Ave (after 1918)
- Modern materials including aluminum siding, asphalt roof, some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Gable to park
- Exposed sheathing and rafters
- Historic windows

**47 North Place**

**Block 68/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

**Photo 24, Figure 13**

Year constructed: before 1882

Original owner: Richard Grant, Esq.

Architectural style: Gothic Revival

Use: Single-family residence

47 North Place is a formidable two-story gothic revival house facing St. James Park, at the corner of North Place and the top of the Searing Place steps. The foundation is red brick. The walls retain the original board and batten siding. The roof is a complicated hipped roof with a pyramidal tower roof above the front entrance and hooded gable dormers with small gothic windows at the south elevation. At the west elevation along Searing Place there are two, three-story bay windows (including basement level) under hipped roofs, each also containing a hooded dormer with small gothic windows. The six-panel door and sidelights are not original. It is unclear if the original constructed form of the house matches that shown in the 1882 etching. The 1909 Sanborn map does not show the set-back section at the right side and it shows a one-story porch across the front of the house. In 1918 that porch is shown to wrap around the right hand side of the house. The 1882 etching does not show the recessed portion to the right side of the house, however the characteristics of this section match most of the main section. If this section is an addition, it is a very early addition and it seems likely that the footprint shown in the Sanborn maps is not exact. The two story entry portico and the large one-story porch to the right of this are later additions.

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Character Defining Features:

- Building form
- Foundation
- Board-and-batten siding
- Windows
- Bay windows
- Roof and dormers
- Iron fencing, stone walls and piers

**55 North Place**

**Block 68/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

55 North Place is a two-story gambrel roof colonial revival house with a deep one-story porch along the front and enclosed along the west side. At the front right corner, in line with the front edge of the porch, is a narrow side gable addition with a colonial broken pediment dormer centered on the roof. There is a tall brick end chimney with an exposed chimney back. The foundation is stone and the siding is composite shingles. The roof is asphalt shingle. The windows are primarily 1/1 wood windows, possibly original to the house. The front door is a non-historic four-panel door with a fanlight in the door. There is a hipped dormer centered on the main roof with replacement windows. The porch has wood deck, round colonial columns and a beaded board ceiling. The 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps show one-story porches across the front and the back of the house, without a porch at the side as exists today. The gable roof addition is not in evidence in either map.

Character Defining Features:

- Building form
- Porch
- Fenestration
- Side addition

**63 North Place**

**Block 62/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

63 North Place is a side-gambrel colonial revival house with three large gable dormers at the front of the house. There is a shallow pedimented entry portico with square columns, flanked asymmetrically by sets of paired 2/2 hung wood windows. At the east gambrel there are two, two-over-two historic wood windows. The front door is a historic one-panel stile and rail door with ornamental lock-rail and a single-light upper. At the right end of the house within the footprint of the main house is a porch that has since been enclosed with aluminum storm windows. At the west end of the house, to the rear is a small, one-story entry addition. The side entry addition was constructed between 1909 and 1918. The front entry portico does not appear to be historic. It does not show up on the Sanborn maps, although this is not necessarily conclusive

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Character Defining Features:

- Building form
- Foundation
- Siding
- Windows
- Doors
- Side entry addition.

**73 North Place**

**Block 68/Lot 1**

**Non-Contributing**

Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

73 North Place is an irregular collection of masses and roofs cobbled together when two very small cottages were joined sometime after 1918. The grade drops off rapidly between the two cottages and the roofs are a busy collection of crossing gables, with a shed roof at the area connecting the two sections. The foundation is stucco clad stone, with vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. The windows are primarily one-over-one vinyl or aluminum replacement windows. There are two remaining historic four-light attic sash and a round gable window that might be historic. The door is a non-historic panel door. There are two non-historic chimneys, one brick and one CMU. As of 1918 73 North Place was two very small separate cottages. Although these separate cottages are still visible in the roof forms today, there is very little historic fabric on the exterior.

**78 North Place**

**Block 77/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Gothic Revival influences  
Use: Single-family residence

78 North Place has a stone foundation with board and batten siding at the first floor and wood shingles at the second floor. The roof is a combination of gable roofs, gambrels and low-slope hipped roofs. The roofs are finished with asphalt shingles. A garage was added at some point along the south elevation. There is a colonial portico at the North Place entrance that is similar to that at 63 North Place. The windows are mostly 2/2 vinyl or aluminum replacement sash in historic openings. There is a shallow three-sided bay window on east elevation. The door is a wood three-panel door with a glazed upper that could be historic. Originally 78 North Place likely had a front gable facing North Place, with a side gable facing west and a one-story porch along the east (McClintock) elevation. By 1918 the porch had wrapped part way around the corner onto North Place. Sometime after this, it appears that the porch was enclosed, the bay window was added and the second floor, with the gambrel roof was added along here. It is also possible that at the same time the colonial revival portico and the garage were added.

Character Defining Features:

- Foundation
- Some board- and-batten siding
- Fenestration
- Front door
- Bay window

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**ST. JOHN'S AVENUE** (for the disciple)

St. John's is the longest street in Mount Tabor as well as one of its broadest. It runs east to west and, like Sommerfield Avenue and North Place, is a combination of traditional camp meeting cottage architecture of the original northern tract and the more conventional late 19<sup>th</sup>-/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century American architecture of the southern, second tract. This is matched by the known dates of the St. John's resources which range from the early 1880s through the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The earlier buildings, which tend to be found at the western end of the street, are more strongly influenced by the camp meeting architecture, albeit bigger, with the prominent gable end, open porches, spindle work and upper gable end ornamentation. 5 and 19 St. John's are good examples. Interspersed among these are Craftsman-influenced bungalows, like 18 St. John's. At the eastern end, the houses tend to be bigger and built later in the period. Many have Queen Anne influences like 50 St. John's. 72 St. John's is a prominent house on this street that has Spanish Revival influences (Photo 25). Architecturally, they remain cohesive with the rest of district.

There are four non-contributing resources on St. John's. 28 St. John's is a Cape Cod built after the period of significance. 41 St. John's was built after 2000, replacing an earlier building that burned in a fire. 33 and 90 have been too heavily altered to be considered contributing.

**1 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable extended over double porch. Upper porch screened. One-story, three-sided bay window on downhill side and front; squared bay second floor front. Rear smaller two story gable and one story shed roof sunroom. Stone foundation; Stone and wood retaining walls; alum/vinyl siding and board & batten; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; brick chimney; sided walls at porch. Doors include: four-light storm door. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic; historic four light; screen of upper porch has vertical divisions.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story rear sunroom. (after 1918)
- Upper porch screened at later date

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable
- Double open porch
- Stone foundation
- Three-sided bay windows

**4 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage, with numerous additions  
Use: Single-family residence

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Clipped front gable with clipped cross gable. Covered stoop and one story three-sided bay window on up-hill side; Uneven, open wrapping porch under house on downhill side. Garage under porch. Stucco finish foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with no eaves; non-historic posts and rail on porch; potentially historic rafters, sheathing, and ornament at ceiling line of porch.

- Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:
- A house existed on the site from 1909-1918. A house is documented on the site in 1972. It is difficult to determine how the original floor plan was altered to reach the current floor plan. Photographic evidence shows strong elevation correlation on the east side.
- Character Defining Features:
- Clipped gable roofline
- Wrapping porch
- Three-sided bay window

**5 St. John's Avenue**  
**Block 83/Lot 5**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Bungalow  
Use: Single-family residence

Side facing gable extending over open front porch; front gable/shed dormer; one story 3-faceted bay on east side. Stone foundation; concrete foundation at porch; non-historic stone retaining wall; cedar clapboard siding; cedar shingle and stone veneer at basement level; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic stone chimney; non-historic porch posts and rails; non-historic beaded board porch ceiling. Doors include: multi-light/2panel. Windows include: 1/1 double hung non-historic; fixed triangles at first floor front corners.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second floor dormer probably added/alterd at later date

Character Defining Features:

- Side facing gable
- Open front porch
- Three-sided one-story bay window

**8 St. John's Avenue**  
**Block 85/Lot 7**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with side gable; hipped full height bay at rear corner ; open porch wrapping front and west sides; garage beneath porch. Stucco and brick foundations; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; Non-historic post and rail, historic ornament at porch ceiling; non-historic small hood over gable window. Doors include: storm door in front of unknown. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic double-hung.

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Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Side part of porch added (between 1909-1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable with side gable
- Wrapping open porch
- Three-sided bay window in rear corner

**11 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: Between 1909 and 1918

Architectural style: Bungalow

Use: Single-family residence

Large side gable starting at one story in front; wide shed dormer on front east side; small screened porch under roof on front west side. Brick piers; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; non-historic stone chimney; historic columns at porch. Doors obscured by screened porch. Windows include: Historic 1/1 double hung; historic diamond light casements; fixed horizontal 1 lights at dormer eave.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- n/a

Character Defining Features:

- Large cape cod style side gable
- Historic windows
- Screened porch

**17 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s

Original Owner: Possibly Charles L. Pitts

Architectural style: Queen Anne

Use: Single-family residence

Side gambrel with two story flat roof 3-facet bay in front; one gambrel dormer; oval vent on side; and open porch wrapping from front to downhill side. Rear gambrel with gambrel and shed dormers. Brick foundation and brick piers at porch; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with no eaves; Brick chimney; Historic posts; non-historic rails. Doors include: historic multiple horizontal panel door with multi-light/1 panel storm; Multi-panel double storage door below; non-historic 6 panel on side. Windows include: 9/2 double hung historic and non-historic; non-historic 8/2 double hung; all historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open porch on east side removed (between 1918-1972)

Character Defining Features:

- Side gambrel with rear gambrel
- Gambrel dormers
- Open wrapping porch

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- Two story three-sided bay
- Oval vent in side of gambrel
- Historic posts
- Historic windows and casings

**18 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 8**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

Craftsman-inspired 2-story shingle clad house with pyramidal asphalt roof with deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and prominent exterior rounded stone chimney. A triangular dormer is centered on the north face of the roof. The house's foundation is stone and brick piers at the porch which covers the north façade and wraps around spanning most of the west elevation. The porch columns are oversized square with heavy solid corner brackets with circular ornamentation with a wood balustrade with star motif. The western side of the second story extends over the western porch. The windows are 9/1 wood with a newer wood door. There is a square second story oriel window with shed roof to the south of the chimney on the east elevation. A second story porch spans the rear south elevation. There is a 1-story gable roof addition at the southeast corner of the house.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Western wraparound porch added after 1918. Columns and balustrade likely date to this change.
- Second story extended over western porch. Pyramidal roof, dormer, deep eaves, exposed rafters tails and exterior stone chimney added giving house Craftsman feel
- Shingles and asphalt roof added
- Small rear porch enlarged and enclosed, second story porch added at rear
- Small addition added at southeast corner

Character Defining Features:

- Craftsman features: pyramidal roof, dormer, deep eaves, exposed rafters tails and exterior stone chimney
- Wraparound porch and porch details including columns, brackets and balustrade
- Shed-roofed square oriel window

**19 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 83/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

L-shaped shingle clad cottage with prominent front gable with 2-story porch with square 2-story columns with corner brackets with 4-leaf clover insets. The balustrades are square. Diagonal lattice-work adorns the upper gable and perpendicular lattice marks the gable ends. A wood belt course frames the upper gable end which is pierced by a window; a similar belt course adorns the east gable end. The foundation of the cottage is stone; at the enclosed side porch, it is parged. The windows are 2/2 wood including within the enclosed porch. There are some vinyl replacements. The historic doors are 8 lights over a panel and 12-lights at second story porch. The roof is asphalt with exposed decorative rafter tails. Originally, the porch was 1-story and wrapped around to the



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east. The eastern porch was enclosed and a second story porch added at the façade.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- East wraparound porch enclosed
- Second story façade porch added
- Shingle and asphalt roof
- Limited vinyl window replacement

Character Defining Features:

- 2 story porch and porch detailing
- Prominent front gable with upper gable end decoration
- L-shaped original floor plan
- 2/2 wood sash and wood and glass doors

**20 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

Craftsman-inspired 2-story shingle and German siding clad house on a rounded stone foundation topped by an asphalt gambrel roof with a wraparound porch that spans the front and most of the west elevation with square porch columns with simple caps and square balusters. Above the front porch sits a large shingle-clad shed dormer with center cross gable. The windows are 1/1 wood. A bay window adorns the area under the porch which is next to the wood front door with 9-lights over a single horizontal panel.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Shingles and asphalt roof added.

Character Defining Features:

- Rounded stone foundation
- German siding
- Wraparound porch with square porch columns with simple caps and square balusters
- Gambrel roof with large shed dormer
- 1/1 wood sash and wood door

**25 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1883  
Original Owner: Joseph Bates, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with chamfered corners on second floor; open porch on first floor, two, three-sided, two-story bay windows on west side; one squared shed roof bay on second floor east side; one square gable roofed bay on second floor east side. Brick and concrete foundations; stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic posts and rails; brick chimney. Doors include: 4 small light/ 4 panel. Windows

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include: non-historic 1/1 double hung and 1-1 sliding.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second extended gable infilled (unknown date)
- Rear one story and two story additions with shed roofs (after 1918)
- Possibly two second floor east side bays

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable
- Open front porch
- Two, two-story three-sided bay windows
- Stone retaining wall

**28 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 1**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: Mid-twentieth Century  
Architectural style: Cape Cod  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story aluminum-sided gable roof Cape built into a hillside. The east façade on Strowbridge is a classic Cape Cod with eave side centered door flanked by windows topped by 3 dormers. The door opening is articulated with vertical baffling; it may have been reduced in size. The windows are 6/6 wood. The roof is asphalt. At the north end, there is a 1-story gable roofed porch bay. On the rear west elevation, there is an integrated garage, shed dormer and bay window at the second story. This house was built after 1919, likely in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century; it is non-contributing.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Constructed after 1918

Character Defining Features:

- Mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Cape Cod, non-contributing

**30 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with small front porch whose canopy extends across front. Hip dormer on west side, shed dormer on east side; shallow first floor squared bay on west side; 3-faceted two story bay on west side; small porch in rear west corner; angled squared bay in rear east corner. Brick foundation; stone retaining wall; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; brick chimney. Doors include: Non-historic 1 light/? door with storm door. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung with storms; historic 6/1 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung.

- Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:
- Addition in rear extends gable and adds the rear porch and angled bay (after 1918)

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- Appears to have once had a front porch that was filled in (prior to 1909)
- Character Defining Features:
  - Front facing gable
  - Stone retaining wall
  - Historic windows
  - Ornamental rafter tails and exposed sheathing

**32 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 5**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with open front porch; 3 faceted two story bay forward west side; Shed roof enclose one story porch in rear. Stone, stucco finished, and CMU foundations; Wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic rail; historic wood floors in porch; replica posts; brick chimney. Doors include: historic double 4 light/2 panel with four horizontal light/ one panel storms. Windows include: 2/2 historic double hung; historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- One story shed roof sun porch in rear (after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable
- Open front porch
- 3-facet bay
- Stone foundation
- Historic windows and casings

**33 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: after 1918  
Architectural style: Foursquare  
Use: Single-family residence

Square with hipped roof and small applied gable at front. Enclosed porch with hip roof in front. CMU foundation; CMU piers at porch; Stone retaining wall; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; Non-historic wood stoop; brick chimney. Doors include: sliding door on side; non-historic 9 light/? stile and rail with storm door. Windows include: Non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 9 light fixed; non-historic 1/1 double hung with arch transom.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed (after 1918)
- Second floor added to a rear section the whole length of the building (after 1918)

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- The house lacks the character defining features to relate it to the development of Mount Tabor.

Character Defining Features:

- Hipped roofline

**37 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: before 1884  
Original Owner: Cornelius White, Esq.  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story asbestos-sided cottage with prominent front gable with no eave over a parged and cast block foundation capped by an asphalt roof. The front porch has been enclosed and extended around the east elevation to a 2-story bay window with hexagonal roof. A second 2-story bay window with hexagonal roof further adorns this elevation. On the west elevation, another 2-story bay window with hexagonal roof is found. This elevation is crowned by a shed dormer. Within the enclosed porch with asbestos-sided balustrade and square columns, the windows are replacement vinyl but 1/1 wood survive in the main body of the house.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porch enclosed across front and extended around east elevation
- Asbestos siding and asphalt roof
- Porch vinyl windows

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with no eave
- Porch form (albeit enclosed)
- 1/1 wood sash
- 2-story bay windows with hexagonal roofs

**41 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 81/Lot 2**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 2000  
Use: Single-family residence

This non-contributing building was constructed ca. 2000, replacing a historic house that was destroyed by fire.

**42 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 6**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

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Front facing gable with side gable toward rear and gabled front enclosed entry. CMU & stucco finished foundation; replaced wood board & batten siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and ornamental rafter tails; triangle decorative gable vent; brick chimney; historic barge board at entry gable. Doors include: Wood non-historic double multi-light/panel; original front entry door 8 light/1 panel. Windows include: Historic 6/6 double hung with storms; non-historic 1/1 double hung; Historic 1 with 8 surrounding lights/1 double hung with storm; original 8 light fixed with panel below in entry.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Open double porch with wrapping first floor removed (after 1918)
- Front entry vestibule added (appears to be shortly after 1918)

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable with side gable
- Wood Board & batten siding
- Exposed decorative rafter tails & sheathing
- Historic windows

**46 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front facing gable with small gable over entry stoop; gable dormer each side; 2 story 3-faceted bay on east side. Two story shed extension on west side, one story with basement garage in rear. Stucco on brick foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic columns and rail at stoop; applied shutters. Doors include: Non-historic 6 panel with two four light side lights. Windows include: non-historic 6/6 double hung; older 2/2 double hung at gable.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Front double porch removed and gabled stoop added (after 1918)
- One story with garage rear addition (between 1918-1972)
- Extended gable and ornament removed

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable
- Three-sided, two-story bay window on east side

**50 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

3-story clapboard, shingle, board and batten and decorative rounded shingle Queen Anne house with prominent

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original circular porch at northeast corner of the façade and 3-story large rounded bay at southeast corner. The gable roof is asphalt with a flared overhanging each on the north façade and triangular dormers on the east and west elevations, the foundation is stone. The wood windows are original and a combination of 6/1, 6/6, 1/1, 2/2 and 4/1. The original doors are wood paneled. The wraparound porch with circular section has fluted columns, square balusters and is now screened. There is a hipped roofed porte-cochere off the west elevation; its fluted columns match the porch columns. Its foundation is rounded stone. It was added after 1918. Behind the porte-cochere is a poured concrete 2-car garage with pyramidal roof; this was added after 1918. On the south rear elevation of the house, there is a 3-story porch; although it is now in modern materials, this is an original feature. An original 1-story projecting bay at the rear has been increased since 1918 and is now 2 stories.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Porte cochere and concrete garage added Stone garage added after 1918
- Rear porches have modern materials
- Asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Queen Anne influences including mixed sheathing: board and batten, clapboard, shingles and decorative shingles; triangular dormers; 3-story rounded bay
- Wraparound porch with circular corner, fluted columns and square balustrade
- Multi-story rear porch
- Wood windows and doors
- Porte-cochere and concrete garage

**56 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 80/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with Side gable toward rear. One story gable on east side; two story gable bay on west side; one story low slope on west side; low slope one story plus basement with garage in rear. Stone and brick foundation; alum/vinyl siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; gable entry with non-historic columns and shingled canopy across first floor. Doors include: six-panel non-historic. Windows include: non-historic 2/2 double hung with non-historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Rear one story with basement and garage with low slope roof added (between 1918-1972)
- Side one story gable added (after 1972)
- Front porch removed and front stoop added (after 1918)
- One story low slope roof addition on west side (added between 1918-1972)

Character Defining Features:

- Front facing gable
- Stone foundation
- Lot extending from St. John's Ave to Ridgewood Ave.

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**66 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 80/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1886  
Original Owner: Helen M. Woodward  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with side gable; First floor of side gable has chamfered corners. Side porch that once wrapped across the front before being filled in; 3- facet bay on west side. Rear two story plus basement wing with low pitch roof. Stone, stucco finish & CMU foundations; Stone retaining walls through terraces in rear; alum/vinyl siding; first floor front wood shiplap siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic rails and posts; brick chimney; double deck in rear. Doors include: behind non-historic storm doors. Windows include: Non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light casement; historic one with 8 light border / one double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Story plus basement wing in rear may have been added after construction but before 1909.
- Front portion of wrapping porch and gazebo feature on west side incorporated into front gable after 1909.

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable containing chamfered first floor corners.
- Wood shiplap siding on first floor
- Historic windows

**70 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 79/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with crossing gable; front and west side gable uneven; gable dormer on west side. Rear uneven gable with east side shed dormer. Wrapping front porch; two porches plus balcony in rear. First floor front gable has chamfered corners. Unknown foundation (covered by siding); alum/vinyl clapboard siding with scallop shingle band and at gables; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; synthetic replica railing; posts; brackets; and ceiling line ornament on porches; Doors include: 9 light/? Behind storm door; historic horizontal 4 light with rounded top / 1 panel at basement. Windows include: Historic: 2/2 double hung with storm; 3 light at basement; 12/1 double hung with storm; Non-historic: 1/1 with half circle transom at gable; 1/1 double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Portion of side porch enclosed (after 1909)
- Rear full height gable with shed dormer added (between 1909-1972)
- Double porch and balcony added to rear addition
- Front and Side gables made uneven when second floor extended over porch

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with crossing gable

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- Wrapping porch
- Imitation railings; brackets; and porch ceiling ornament
- Historic windows
- Property extending from St. John's Ave to Ridgewood Ave.
- Historic garage with historic 6/6 double hung windows

**72 St. John's Avenue**  
**Block 79/Lot 2**  
**Contributing**  
**Photo 25**

Year constructed: by 1909  
 Architectural style: Spanish Revival  
 Use: Single-family residence

Queen Anne and bungalow-influenced, 2-story shingle-clad cottage with an asphalt jerkinhead gambrel roof. An integrated front porch with shingled posts spans the façade topped by a shed dormer with a window with a single light topped by diamond-paned sash to the west and a short turret to the east. Most of the turret is comprised of wood sash and paired 2/2 doors framed by round columns, a short spindle work balustrade and decorative fish-scale shingles. Within the porch, the windows are 2-light topped by diamond panes and there is a protruding bay window. Most appear to be wood replacements. The front door is wood, paneled topped by lights. To the east, there is a 1-story hipped roof addition. In the northwest corner, there is a small porch with shingled posts matching the front porch. There is a shed dormer off the rear. There is a small gable-roof shed at the rear of the property; this post-dates 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Integrated porch used to continue around the east elevation. This is now enclosed
- Shingle and asphalt roof
- Wood replacement windows
- 1-story hipped roof addition
- Rear porch added

Character Defining Features:

- Jerkinhead gambrel roof
- Front integrated porch
- Turret
- Bay windows
- Dormers
- Diamond paned sash

**75 St. John's Avenue**  
**Block 77/Lot 4**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: c. 1886  
 Original Owner: Helen M. Woodward  
 Architectural style: Queen Anne  
 Use: Single-family residence



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Front gable with side gable; First floor of side gable has chamfered corners. Side porch that once wrapped across the front before being filled in; 3- facet bay on west side. Rear two story plus basement wing with low pitch roof. Stone, stucco finish & CMU foundations; Stone retaining walls through terraces in rear; alum/vinyl siding; first floor front wood shiplap siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; non-historic rails and posts; brick chimney; double deck in rear. Doors include: behind non-historic storm doors. Windows include: Non-historic 1/1 double hung; non-historic 1 light casement; historic one with 8 light border / one double hung.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Story plus basement wing in rear may have been added after construction but before 1909.
- Front portion of wrapping porch and gazebo feature on west side incorporated into front gable after 1909.

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable with side gable containing chamfered first floor corners.
- Wood shiplap siding on first floor

Historic windows

**81 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 76/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Foursquare  
Use: Single-family residence

Vinyl sided Foursquare with stone foundation asphalt pyramidal roof and broad wraparound porch. The porch remains open on the west side. On the east it has been enclosed; the wood multi-light sash and storms remain. The porch has square porch posts and square balusters over broad stone piers. The windows are vinyl replacements, many 6/1 but some have been converted to larger picture windows. There is a shed dormer on the south roof with a single-light vinyl replacement sash.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- East side of porch enclosed
- Vinyl siding, windows and asphalt roof
- Picture window added at second floor

Character Defining Features:

- Foursquare form and massing with pyramidal roof with shed dormer
- Broad wraparound porch
- Stone foundation and stone porch piers

**87 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 76/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: 1880s  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

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Clapboard sided 2-story cottage with prominent front gable with deep eave with ornamentation in the upper gable end. The front porch spans the façade and has been enclosed behind the plain wood balustrade, rounded columns and decorative frieze. Above there are 1/1 replacement sash included a center pair but a few historic wood sash remain with some having small decorative perimeter lights. On the east elevation, there are two 2-story bay windows with conical roofs. On the west, there is one at the south with conical roof with a small 1-story hipped-roof addition at the rear. On the rear elevation, there is a 1-story addition topped by a balcony and an integrated garage.

Built in the 1880s, this house was originally situated on the lot now occupied by 72 St. John's. It is estimated that between 1919 and 1921 the house was moved across the street to its present location. When moved, a basement, garage, and kitchen were added, and much of the original gingerbread was likely removed to "modernize" the house.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed porch
- Vinyl windows and asphalt roof
- Rear west addition and rear addition with garage

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable with upper gable end ornamentation
- Front porch with square balustrade, round columns and decorative frieze

**88 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 79/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gambrel with rear gable followed by rear one story shed and front enclosed porch with low slope. Three gable dormers on west side; two story squared bay and two story shed on east side. Stone and brick foundations, pudding stone stoop, wood board and batten siding; wood shingle at top of gambrel with line of historic ornament at bottom border; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing. Shutters; chimney; historic molding at eaves; front porch paneled around doors and under windows. Doors include: double multi-light doors into porch; single 8 light/1 panel beyond. Windows include: historic 2/2 double hung; non-historic 1/1 double hung; unknown 3/1 double hung; fixed 9 light; 8 lights on porch. Casings are historic.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- Front porch enclosed and second floor rail removed (after 1909)
- Second floor added to sections of rear that only had one story (after 1909)
- One story shed roof porch with small porch added to rear (after 1909)

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel roof line
- Board and batten siding & Wood shingle at gambrel with line of ornament at border
- Historic windows
- Molding along eaves

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- Stone foundation
- Squared bay and gable dormers
- Historic stone garage with metal scallop shingle at gable

**89 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 75/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: between 1909 and 1918  
Architectural style: Foursquare  
Use: Single-family residence

Vinyl shingle-clad Foursquare with stone foundation asphalt pyramidal roof and broad open porch across the front with shingle balustrade and square columns. On the east, the porch was extended and enclosed and the addition wraps around the east elevation. An exterior stone chimney runs up through the addition. To the north of this, a bay window abuts the addition. The windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. There are shed dormers on the south and north roofs. At the rear, there is an added entrance vestibule. This house was built between 1909 and 1918.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Addition on east and rear vestibule. The bay window is not shown on the 1918 map; this could also be an addition
- Vinyl shingles, vinyl shingle-clad balustrade and asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Foursquare form and massing with pyramidal roof with shed dormers
- Broad front porch
- Stone foundation

**90 St. John's Avenue**

**Block 79/Lot 4**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Cottage (severely altered)  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gable with smaller side gable to join at uphill side and rear gable. Wrapping enclosed porch with second floor over; front dormer; deck at rear. CMU, brick, and stucco finish foundations, stone retaining wall, synthetic shingle siding, asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; Non-historic paneling under porch windows. Doors include: Storm door to porch and sliding door. Windows include: All non-historic: 8/8 double hung, 1/1 double hung, 1 light fixed, trio of 1 light sliding (porch), fixed with decorative arch top at gable. All casings non-historic.

Additions as evidenced through 1909 Sanborn Map and field observation:

- one story addition in rear next to rear gable
- Porch later enclosed and second floor filled in over it. The original first floor façade including two 3-facet bay windows may be seen beyond the outer porch wall.

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- The character defining features of the house are not strong enough to relate to the development of Mount Tabor.

Character Defining Features:

- Remnants of wrapping porch and hint of bays beyond.

**98 St. John's Avenue**  
**Block 66/Lot 12**  
**Contributing**

Year constructed: unknown  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

1 ½ story Craftsman influenced stucco house with hipped asphalt roof with exposed rafter tails and large jerkin head shed dormers on the north and south elevations. The foundation is stone. This house has been recently renovated. Originally, it was identical to 29 St. Peter's Road. The windows appear to be wood replacements with decorative upper sash with diamond inset and single-light lower sash. The paired doors off the south elevation are wood with multiple lights. They lead to a modern wood stoop. A modern deck has been added off the east elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Wood replacement sash
- Asphalt roof
- Modern stoop at rear with modern glass doors
- Modern deck added off west elevation

Character Defining Features:

- Hipped roof with jerkin head dormers

**RIDGEWOOD AVENUE and ST. PETERS ROAD (for the disciple)**

Ridgewood Avenue is parallel to and south of St. Johns. It runs along the contributing open space, historically known as the playground, as well as the contributing Mount Tabor Golf Course. It is similarly broad and the lots and houses along it are substantially bigger than those found in the rest of the district. There are twelve resources on Ridgewood: three (32, 40 and 81 Ridgewood) are considered non-contributing because they post-date the period of significance for the district. For the contributing resources, the architecture has Queen Anne, Four Square and Colonial Revival influences; known dates of construction are the end of the 1880s through the 1890s. There are many open porches and Victorian decorative detailing. 7 Ridgewood and 12 Ridgewood (Photo 26, Figure 14) are good examples.

St. Peters Road is the southeastern most street in the district; it is a continuation of Ridgewood Avenue and runs along the Golf Course. There are two contributing resources along it: adjacent to the golf course, 29 St. Peters is heavily Craftsman influenced. 45 St. Peters has been altered but the camp meeting architectural influences remain legible with its prominent gable end, decorative frieze and turned porch columns.

**29 St. Peter's Road**  
**Block 66/Lot 11**

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**Contributing**

Year constructed: unknown  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

1 ½ story Craftsman influenced shingle house with hipped asphalt roof and large jerkin head shed dormers on the north and south elevations. The foundation is stone with vinyl replacement sash including a bowed picture window. Historic wood sash include 6/1 and 6/6. The west door is likely original with wood panels topped by lights; the door surround is also original with targets at the corners and floriated design. Paired modern vinyl and glass doors lead to a modern deck on the south rear elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Vinyl sash added including large picture window
- Asphalt roof
- Modern deck at rear with modern glass doors

Character Defining Features:

- Hipped roof with jerkin head dormers
- East door and door surround

**45 St. Peter's Road**

**Block 75/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: by 1909  
Architectural style: Vernacular  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story hardi-plank clad house with poured concrete foundation and hipped asphalt roof. Originally, this house was a small square surrounded by porches on all four sides. There was a cross gable on each of the four elevations. Today, the porches have been infilled and the cross gables enlarged with dormers. The windows are 2/2 paired or in a set of 3. The east corner retains an open porch. The grade was changed and a garage was added under the house. A deck has been added to the north elevation.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Enclosed porch at rear
- 1-story addition to north and south
- Shingles, asphalt roof and vinyl windows added

Character Defining Features:

- Prominent front gable
- Porch with turned columns, decorative brackets and decorative frieze

**7 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 4**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single family residence

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Square with hipped roof, one dormer in each direction, 3-face bay in front east corner, open porch wrapping across front and west side. Small rear gable on east side; garage under porch. Brick pier foundation at porch with stucco finish infill; Stone foundation; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; shutters; brick chimney; historic columns with plaster ionic capitols; historic beaded board ceiling at porch; replacement rails; copper gutters, historic cornice, historic moldings on dormers. Doors include: historic double diamond light/ 2 panel and historic surround. Windows include: historic multi light diamond / 2 double hung (at bay) historic casings; 1/1 double hung possibly historic.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Second story added to small rear gable

Character Defining Features:

Hipped roofline and gabled dormers

- Open wrapping porch
- Historic windows
- Historic cornices and moldings
- Historic columns and capitols
- Stone foundation

**12 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 87/Lot 14**

**Contributing**

**Photo 26, Figure 14**

Year constructed: 1896  
Original owner: Samuel Warren  
Architectural style: Colonial Revival  
Use: Single-family residence

Square with five bay composition (5th bay the porch); hip roof topped with widow's walk; multi-face bays on the corners of the first floor. Open porch wrapping on front, west and rear sides; two gable dormers in each direction. Small one story with shed roof and one story squared bay on east side. Wood piers at porch; foundation unknown; wood clapboard siding; asphalt roofing with enclosed eaves; Historic cornice; historic moldings at dormers; two brick chimneys; shutters; possibly historic columns and entablature. Doors include: wood non-historic. Windows include: 1/1 double hung; At bays, historic 1/1 double hung with storm and historic paneling between faces. All historic casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- N/A

Character Defining Features:

- Hipped roofline with widow's walk and gables dormers
- Open wrapping porch
- Historic windows
- Historic cornices and moldings
- First floor bays and paneling on the bays
- Columns and entablature at porch

**16 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 87/Lot 15**

**Contributing**

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Year constructed: ca. 1880  
Original owner: Samuel Warren  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Crossing gable with front gable. Front gable has filleted corners at first and second floors. Square tower with hipped roof (does not come to point); hipped porte cochere with second floor and widows walk; wrapping 5 face open front porch; two story rear gable and one story shed additions. Brick pier and stone foundations; stone retaining wall; wood clapboard siding with harlequin shingle at gables and banded on tower; asphalt roofing with exposed non-historic sheathing and rafters; replica porch rail, brackets, ceiling ornament, and posts; replica gable ornament, replica ceiling line ornament on porte cochere; Non-historic ridge ornament; non-historic chimney; and shutters. Doors include: double 4 light / 2 panel. Windows include: non-historic 2/2 double hung; 1 light stained glass on either side of door.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Tower added (between 1972-2003)
- Porte Cochere and floor above it (between 1972-2003)
- Rear 2 story gable (between 1972-2003)
- Rear one story shed (between 1972-2003)

Character Defining Features:

- Crossing gable with front gable
- Chamfered corners of front gable
- Open five faced porch
- Wood replica rails, posts, brackets, and ceiling ornament on porch
- Replica gable ornament
- Wood clapboard siding

**21 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 85/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1899  
Original owner: Oscar Husa  
Architectural style: Craftsman  
Use: Single-family residence

Front gable with continuous dormer on downhill side. Open wrapping porch on front and downhill side; one story shed roof on rear and side. Stone retaining wall; brick pier and possibly stone foundation; wood shingle first floor composite shingle second floor siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing and decorative rafter tails; porch wall shingle sided; historic molded barge board. Doors include: Historic pair of small double multi-light doors with non-historic single storm door. Windows include: 1/1 non-historic with historic casings; 1/1 historic with historic casings; historic 1-1 stained glass sliding; historic stained glass gable window.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1918 Sanborn map and field observation:

- Portion of porch that wrapped around the back now screened

Character Defining Features:

- Front gable
- Open wrapping porch

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- Historic windows
- Historic barge board
- Historic rafter tails and exposed sheathing
- Historic double doors

**22 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 87/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1890  
Original owner: Samuel E. Mattison  
Architectural style: Queen Anne  
Use: Single-family residence

Side gambrel with smaller side gambrel and engaged hexagonal tower with pointed roof on front downhill corner. Hipped dormer in front; wrapping porch with gazebo feature mimicking the outline of the tower; second floor balcony on ease side. Brick pier and stone foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters and sheathing; enclosed beaded board eaves at tower; brick chimney; replica rail & post at porch; raw wood rails and posts on balcony. Doors include: non-historic wood with square multi-pane light; non-historic wood with single large light (second floor). Windows include: Historic 6/2 double hung; historic 2/2 double hung with storm; possibly historic 6 light fixed at dormer; possibly historic half moon fan light on side of gable; non-historic 1/1 double hung; small bay window on east side.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Small portion of porch on side enclosed.
- Asphalt roof and some replacement windows

Character Defining Features:

- Side gambrel roof
- Hexagonal engaged tower
- Open porch with gazebo-type end
- Replica rails and posts on porch
- Possibly raw wood rail and post on balcony
- Historic windows

**26 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 87/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Queen Anne-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

Forward gable with kick on both sides and rear cross gable. Rear open covered porch the length of building; garage in front on basement level. Stone foundation; stucco finish foundation at garage; historic stone retaining wall in backyard; composite shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed rafters; non-historic brick chimney; small canopy over front door; non-historic porch post and rail. Doors include: non-historic fan light/ 4 panel. Windows include: non-historic 1/1 double hung and 1 light casements. Replica casings.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn Maps and field observation:

- Original porch that wrapped on the front 3 sides removed (after 1918)



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- Corners between front and side gable both have full height additions, resulting in the kick in the front gable roof line (between 1918-1972)
- Rear one story ell removed (before 1972)
- Rear porch added (timing dependent upon ell removal)
- Non-historic added materials including composite shingle siding, asphalt roof, chimney, replacement porch materials, windows and doors

Character Defining Features:

- Crossing gable
- Exposed rafters
- Replica window casings

**32 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 86/Lot 1**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: Post WWII  
Architectural style: 2-story ranch  
Use: Single-family residence

This later-20th century house post-dates the district; it is non-contributing.

**35 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 7**

**Contributing**

Year constructed: ca. 1888  
Original owner: Dickersons?  
Architectural style: Shingle  
Use: Single-family residence

Shingle-style influenced 2-story shingle clad house with stone foundation and gambrel asphalt roof. There are 3 sections to the building: a capital T with a wing off the eastern end of the cross bar to the north. All have gambrel roofs. A 1-story porch wraps around the west and south elevations. On the west elevation, there is a second story porch as well. Another porch adorns the east elevation. The porches have chamfered columns with plain balustrade and simple cornices. An eyebrow dormer graces the west elevation gambrel with a fanlight louvered openings in the upper gambrel ends. The windows are wood, 8/1 and diamond paned casements. An oriel window adorns the south elevation. The visible door is wood paneled. There is an original garage with shingles, gambrel roof, diamond casements, fan light and carriage doors with diamond panes and strap hardware.

Additions/Alterations as evidences through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- The Sanborn maps do not show a porch on the east elevation
- Asphalt roof

Character Defining Features:

- Gambrel roof
- Porches
- Eye brow dormer
- Fanlight openings
- Garage with gambrel roof, fanlight openings, carriage doors and diamond casements

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**40 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 86/Lot 2**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: 1954  
Architectural style: Ranch  
Use: Single-family residence

This later-20th century house post-dates the district; it is non-contributing.

**45 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 82/Lot 2**

**Contributing**

Original owner: John and Ida Higgins  
Architectural style: Foursquare-influenced  
Use: Single-family residence

2-story shingle-clad Foursquare-inspired house with stone foundation and hipped asphalt roof. A 1-story porch spans the façade. Square replacement slender porch posts sit over brick piers; the balustrade is plain. Stairs enter the porch; above the entrance has been framed and is topped by a wood sunburst. The windows are 1/1 wood with some replacement single light sash. A dormer pierces the south hip. A larger shed dormer pierces the east hip; it sits above an original projecting bay. Originally, there was a porch across the rear; it has been enclosed.

Additions/Alterations as evidenced through 1909 and 1918 Sanborn maps and field observation:

- Rear porch enclosed
- Limited replacement sash
- Shingles replaced clapboard; asphalt roof added

Character Defining Features:

- Front porch
- Hipped roof and dormer
- Wood sash

**65 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 80/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

Architectural style: Cape Cod  
Use: Single-family residence

Large side gable with kick over porch, one wide dormer each side and one story side gable. Non-historic garage. Rusticated concrete block and stucco finished foundation; wood shingle siding; asphalt roofing with exposed sheathing; brick chimney. Doors include: Non-historic 9 light/2 panel with one side light. Windows include: all non-historic: 1/1 double hung; 1 light casement & 1 light fixed (porch).

Additions/Alterations as evidences through field observation:

- Porch appears to have been enclosed at a later date.
- House was established in current footprint by 1972. Initial construction is estimated at the beginning of

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the 20th century.

- Note: Sanborn maps do not extend to this lot.

Character Defining Features:

- Cape Cod style side gable

**81 Ridgewood Avenue**

**Block 79/Lot 2.01**

**Non-Contributing**

Year constructed: 1998  
Architectural style: New construction  
Use: Single-family residence

Non-contributing house constructed in 1998 on a parcel of land subdivided from the rear of the 72 St. John's Avenue property. The house is clearly new construction, but certain elements, such as the bay window and the large porch, refer to common building elements in Mount Tabor. The landscape steps appear to be original to 72 St. John's Avenue, but they are not the same steps shown in the continuation sheet for 72 St. John's.

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**CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**The Tabernacle**

**Block 40.01/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 27, Figure 15)**

The Tabernacle sits at the northern end of Trinity Park. Constructed in 1885, designed by John Post and built by C. White, both of Paterson, it replaced the original Tabernacle. It was the location of the main religious services during the camp meeting. It is an irregular octagon in plan with the longer sides facing Trinity Park and Simpson Avenue. Originally the Trinity Park side contained a covered stage with large sliding doors on the façade which enabled a preacher to address an audience within the interior as well as those seated in the park.

The Tabernacle is board-and-batten with an asphalt shingle roof topped by an octagonal clerestory containing four-light hopper windows. The building is built into the hill with the Mount Tabor Post Office, volunteer fire department and CMA offices on the lower level at Simpson Avenue and the Tabernacle auditorium at the upper level with four entrances from the park.

The upper level of the Tabernacle is dominated by historic triple-hung wood windows, individual 9/9/9 and tripartite windows with 9/9/9 sash flanked by 4/4/4 sash. There are four sets of double stile-and-rail panel doors, each with a twelve-light transom. A double-door is located at the foot of both East and West Trinity Pass. The other two are at each side of the location of the former stage. The lower level contains primarily modern openings including two garage doors of the volunteer fire department.

The interior of the Tabernacle consists of a single open space beneath a complex system of trusses supported on two large octagonal columns located at each end of the clerestory. The trusses, braces and exposed wall framing (studs and horizontal nailers) are all chamfered. Exposed beaded board roof and wall sheathing is visible at the interior. The flooring is narrow strip tongue-and-groove pine. A modern stage added onto the original stage is at the south side of the room.

As an original community building that played a central role in the community and retains its historic configuration, The Tabernacle is a contributing building to the district.

**Original Tabernacle**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 28, Figure 1)**

The original Tabernacle was relocated to its current location on Simpson Avenue in 1884, prior to construction of the current Tabernacle. In its original location, it served as a large stage facing Trinity Park where congregants sat on benches with the sloping hillside of the park acting as an amphitheater. It was re-purposed to serve as the manager's quarters, which is its current use.

The original Tabernacle is a three-bay, one room deep side gable building with a prominent cross gable centered on a two-story portico. The main roof of the building extends beyond the front wall, creating the portico, which is supported on four plain square columns. The front façade beneath the portico is finished with flush board siding, which appears to be original, although the door and windows were added when the building was moved. The sides and one-story section of the building are finished with clapboard. The right-hand one-story section appears to have been an open porch; it is currently enclosed. All of the window sash have been replaced; they are two-

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over-two vinyl replacements. The roof was originally standing seam metal and is now asphalt shingles. There originally was a bell tower, which was removed when the building was relocated. The built-in gutters at the main roof and lower roof remain. There are two brick chimneys at the rear roof slope, one of which has an arched brick cap. When the building was moved it was placed on a new stone foundation and now contains a full basement. Historically the building was supported on wood pilings.

The interior of the building largely reflects the post-move residential use of the building and one that has been changed and updated over the years.

The Original Tabernacle is a contributing building to the district.

**Library**

**Block 40.01/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 29, Figures 2, 4 and 16)**

Originally constructed in 1873 as the Ebenezer Pavilion, an open prayer pavilion with canvas tent sides, the Library was enclosed in 1901 to house the library collection. It is located east of Trinity Park.

The Library is an irregular octagonal building with the side walls being longer than the three walls to the front and rear. The stone foundation is typical for the community, containing a large quantity of purple puddingstone. The exterior walls are vertical beaded board. There is a frieze, soffit, fascia, crown and ornamentation, all of which appear to date to the open pavilion period. The windows on the three front walls and rear enclosed porch are nine-over-two double-hung wood wash with patterned glass in the upper sash. The other walls contain six-over-two sash with all patterned glass. Window casings are square stock material with quarter round at the outside edge. The skirt and head run the full width of each section of wall between corner boards. There is a small enclosed porch at the rear of the building. While the porch was constructed when the building was enclosed, it remained open until the 1950s when heat was added to the building. Like the rear porch, the front portico also was constructed when the library was enclosed. It is supported on four, paired round columns on top of a stone wall that surrounds the portico on two sides and matches the character of the foundation.

The interior of the Library is a single open space with stacks in the center of the room. Similar to the Tabernacle, but on a smaller scale, there are two octagonal columns along the center axis of the room. The trusses or rafters supporting the roof are obscured by a suspended ceiling.

Remnants of the original open pavilion remain, such as the ornamentation at the eave and the chamfered posts visible at the interior, but its character primarily post-dates the 1901 transition to the Library. This includes the rear porch and portico; the board walls and corner boards; and the windows. While the clerestory is original, it originally contained louvered vents. Its eight-light fixed sash date to 1901.

As an original community building that retains its historic configuration, the Library is a contributing building to the district.

**The Bethel**

**Block 40.01/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 30)**

Although altered over the years, the Bethel is essentially a mirror image of the Library, directly across Trinity Park.

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It also was constructed as an open prayer pavilion in 1873. It was enclosed in 1886, prior to the Library, and rededicated as the Children's Temple. In 1938, while it was being used as the municipal building, the vestibule was added and the basement improved; the original board and batten siding was covered with shingles.

As with the library, the Bethel is an irregular octagonal building with longer side walls. This provided more space on the narrow lot. The Bethel sits on a stone foundation consistent with the character of other stonework in the district. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingles. The frieze and eave are similar in scale to the Library's, but the profiles are different and the ornamental verge board has been removed. The clerestory is similar in scale to that of the Library, but contains one two-light sash on the long sides and three-light sash on each of the short sides. The windows are large, paired six-over-six sash with four-light wood storms. The vestibule sash are paired, two-over-two sash with wood storms.

The interior of the Bethel dates to 1938 and consists of a single open room with narrow wood flooring and a shallow vaulted ceiling following the slope of the roof. The cupola is open to the interior. The principal rafters are exposed below the ceiling finishes. Below each of the rafters is a tie-rod, likely added in 1938 to create a form of truss. The plates for these tie-rods are visible on the exterior at the frieze level. The interior of the basement dates to 1938 and contains public bathrooms, a kitchen and a meeting room.

As an original community building that retains its historic configuration, the Bethel is a contributing building to the district.

**The Old Firehouse**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 31, Figure 1)**

Located adjacent to the original tabernacle on Simpson Avenue, this building was first constructed by 1880 to house horses and coaches that carried passengers and luggage up the hill from the train station. It became the first firehouse of the Mount Tabor Volunteer Fire Department in 1911. In 1913, the cupola and bell were added. With the introduction of a new pumper truck in 1923, the centered double doors with flanking window were enlarged to paired double doors. In 1953, the fire department moved out of the building and into the lower level of the Tabernacle. In the 1980s, the building was restored. Today, it is used for storage by the CMA.

The firehouse is a 1½ story, frame building with a gable roof with prominent cross gable and central bell tower with open sides and a pyramidal roof. The lower portion of the bell tower, within the building, served as the hose drying tower. The front façade of the building contains two sets of double board-and-batten garage doors and a board-and-batten man-door at the left. The cross-gable contains a six-over-six, double-hung window with an arched upper sash. To the rear of the building is a shed roof section, some of which is open into the garage bays and some of which contains storage areas accessed from the exterior. There is a six-over-six sash, a three-light horizontal sash and a four-panel door, with a four-light transom. At each gable end, there are two six-over-six double-hung sash and at the upper west gable there is an arched top window the same as the front cross gable. The roof is wood shingles and there are historic scalloped rakeboards, fasciae and gable pendants remaining. The built-in gutter has been removed and half-round hanging gutters installed.

The interior of the firehouse consists of an open two-bay garage space that extends into the shed-roof section at the rear. This space is finished with painted brick-pattern tin. Some replacement material is unpainted galvanized metal. The exterior man door leads to stairs to the attic along the left side of the building. The attic is an open space with the center occupied by the base of the bell tower and the hose drying tower. The bell tower is supported on two main beams and a tensioned tie-rod located above the first floor ceiling.

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The Old Firehouse is a contributing building to the district.

**Stone Building**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 32, Figure 1)**

A small stone building sits next to the Firehouse on Simpson Avenue. Although commonly referred to as the Gas House, there remains some question as to whether or not this building was used as a gas house as shown on an 1880 map (Figure 4). On the map, a barn (now the Firehouse) and gas house are set behind the police office which sits on Simpson Avenue. The police office is no longer standing. Whether it was moved and the road realigned to meet the barn and stone building or the map was incorrect at the time it was created is unclear. This discrepancy also could mean that the identified use of the building is incorrect; it seems too small to have been used in gas manufacturing. However, as this is the only masonry building in the community, it could have been used for something hazardous like the storage of gas. Its detailing is consistent with a ca. 1880 date of construction.

It is a small, roughly square stone building with a double door facing the street, a single six-over-six double-hung window on each of the sides and an in-filled door on the rear. This in-filled door is beneath a brick arch and the two windows have stone lintels. There is a bracketed cornice with replacement brackets that match the historic brackets. There is a mix of new and replacement materials at the frieze, soffit and fascia. The roof is a flat-seam metal roof. The roof framing is simply sitting on top of the masonry walls without anchoring. Today, the building is used for storage.

The stone building is a contributing building to the district.

**Shed**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 33, Figure 1)**

The shed sits behind the Firehouse in the main park. Built in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, it is a simple one-room frame shed on concrete piers. It is roughly square in plan with a pyramidal roof. There is a two-over-two double-hung sash on each elevation with the façade containing a two-over-two sash and a four-panel door. The window and door casings are a plain square stock trim and the corner boards meet at a quarter-round at the outside corner.

The interior is unfinished with exposed framing and the interior face of the siding visible. It is used for storage.

The shed is a contributing building to the district.

**Water Reservoir**

**Block 78/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 34)**

Constructed in 1878 to replace a smaller reservoir, the current (decommissioned) reservoir is the focal point of St. James Park. It is located at the top of the hill, enabling gravity to supply water to the cottages and public taps. It is cylindrical with rubble-stone walls topped by a twelve-sided hipped roof with hexagonal, louvered ventilation

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cupola. The structure was extended to its current height over the course of two campaigns. There is a modern siren at the top of the cupola used by the local fire station. The walls are supported by five, somewhat irregularly spaced metal bands starting at the ground level. At the second band up there are six tie rods running through the structure, anchored at each end with cross shaped plates. The roof is asphalt shingles and the soffit and fascia are wood, with flat profiles. There is what appears to be a fill pipe along the west side.

The reservoir is a contributing structure to the district.

**OTHER CONTRIBUTING SITES, STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS**

**Main Entrance Park**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**  
**(Photo 35)**

With the exception of the golf course, the Main Entrance Park is the largest parcel of open space within Mount Tabor. Historically, it was the main entrance to the community from the train station (originally built in 1881, the train still operates but there is no longer a historic station); an arched Mount Tabor sign graced the opening. A reproduction of the original sign has been installed over the pedestrian path which historically was known as Trinity Avenue (Photo 36). Stone gutters line this main path, a character defining feature. The park slopes up from Route 53, providing a buffer for the community from this main thoroughfare. The park contains numerous trees and is bordered by a historic stone wall along Route 53. The retaining wall of purple puddingstone sprinkled with white pebbles is a contributing structure to the district.

The Main Entrance Park is a contributing site to the district.

**Trinity Park**

**Block 40.01/Lot 1**

**Contributing**  
**(Photos 1-3)**

Trinity park is bound on the north by the Tabernacle, on the south by Morris Avenue and Trinity Fountain, and on the east and west by East Trinity Place and West Trinity Place. Trinity Park is significant as the central meeting space around which Mount Tabor was developed. Early images show the park full of people seated on benches to attend the open air services held at the first, and later the current, tabernacles which had stages facing up hill to the congregants. Other photographs show the community posing for group photographs within the park. Originally developed as a summer religious retreat, the park was at the heart of the community. Later, as a summer resort, it continued to be the focal point of the community. Trinity park is clearly laid out on the 1869 map, remains largely unchanged in 1880 and retains a high level of integrity today.

The Trinity Park is a contributing site to the district.

**Park (unnamed)**

**Block 38/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

Along Dickerson Avenue between Whitfield and Boehm Places, there is an open square lawn with trees that serves as another park for the community. Historically, it was a continuation of the Entrance Park, but after 1918, the block to the south was sold by the Township of Denville and became the location of a private residence.



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This park is a contributing site to the district.

**St. James Park**

**Block 78/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 37)**

The square St. James Park sits at the highest point in Mount Tabor. The 1878 water reservoir is located at the center of the Park, surrounded by an open lawn with some mature trees and benches. The park is a part of the second tract, purchased by the CMA in 1872. It appears in the 1880 map as St. James Park.

St. James Park is a contributing site to the district.

**The Playground**

**Block 86/Lot 3**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 39)**

The Playground is bordered by Ridgewood Avenue and the Mount Tabor Golf Course. It includes an open lawn and baseball field. This land was set aside by the CMA in 1881 as the Young People's Park. By 1883, the first baseball team was established and played here. In addition to athletic events, this was the site of numerous community events.

The playground is a contributing site to the district.

**Golf Course**

**Block 98/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 40, Map 7)**

The golf course began as three holes in 1904. Three more holes were added in 1906. By 1908, a marshy lower meadow was reclaimed and nine holes established. The course was built by the members of the Mount Tabor Field Club, which was established in 1900. They performed the manual labor of removing rocks, taking out trees and mowing the lawns. They maintained the course as well through much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Sunday golf was finally allowed in 1929. This course remains in use today.

The 30-yard fairways are narrow by today's standards, which are typically 70 yards wide and the greens are equally narrow and small. The course remains largely as it was when it was first constructed, maintaining its original naturalness of design.

The Golf Course is a contributing site to the district.

**Searing Place**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 38, Figure 17)**

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Searing Place was originally mapped as a street (Robinson Pass on the 1869 map). However, because it was extremely steep, it was made into a series of steps that led from Trinity Park across Morris Avenue to St. James Park. It became known as the "Golden Stairs," perhaps alluding to a stairway to heaven.

Searing Place is a contributing structure to the district.

**Stone Enclosure Wall**

**Block 40/Lot 1**

**Contributing**

**(Photos 42-44)**

Enclosing the Mount Tabor Historic District along NJ Route 53 (Tabor Road) and Dickerson Road is an original local stone wall with purple puddingstone cap. It begins to the northeast of Durbin Avenue along Tabor Road. It supports the reproduction entrance Mount Tabor entrance sign and continues along Dickerson until Fletcher Place.

The stone enclosure wall is a contributing structure to the district.

**Clubhouse**

**Block 98/Lot 9**

**Contributing**

**(Photo 41, Figure 18)**

The Clubhouse was constructed in 1911 by the Mount Tabor Field Club, which became the Mount Tabor Country Club in 1931. In 1928, the clubhouse was improved with additions constructed in the back of the building and interior upgrading.

The Clubhouse is 2 stories in height with a prominent pyramidal asphalt roof with shed dormers. A large screened-in porch encloses two sides of the building; the porch columns are plain and round. Several additions to the building are located on the west elevation. Although now covered in aluminum siding with many replacement windows, the Clubhouse retains its original mass and form. The 1928 additions are tucked behind and do not obstruct the original 1911 pyramidal form.

The Clubhouse is a contributing building to the district.

**INTEGRITY OF THE MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Mount Tabor Historic District retains integrity from its period of significance, 1869 to 1927. The **location** is unchanged. The **setting** remains intact. The original tract has the steep hillside of dense houses and narrow winding streets with stone retaining walls and stone gutters interspersed with numerous green swaths with a heavy tree canopy. This leads to a flatter section with wider roads lined with walls and stone gutters, larger houses and broader lawns ending with the extensive green golf course. The **design** of Mount Tabor is intact with its central Trinity Park ringed by CMA buildings with biblical names. The dense camp meeting cottages, Stick Style houses and Queen Anne architecture remain. The recreational parks, golf course and clubhouse persist. The **materials** and **workmanship** remain in the parks, community design and CMA buildings. They also remain in most of the houses. Stepping into the community of Mount Tabor feels like stepping back in time; Mount Tabor retains its 19<sup>th</sup>-century **feeling**. Mount Tabor also retains its **associations** with its founding as a religious community. The street and place names and the name of the community itself are steeped in its religious origins. The CMA buildings, the residential density and community green spaces all are aspects of the original camp

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meeting and retain integrity today.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

***Summary Paragraph***

Established in 1869 by the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church, the Mount Tabor Camp Meeting began as an annual summer religious revival where people gathered to listen to itinerant preachers, meet other devoted Christians and pray. Mount Tabor was a permanent settlement from the beginning, centered on a communal Trinity Park where the religious meetings were held. Individual tent lots, paths and roads framed the religious center. For about twenty years, religion was the foundation of the community. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, the religious fervor upon which the community had been established was waning and Mount Tabor was evolving into a recreational summer community. No longer occupied for only ten days in August, Mount Tabor became a summer resort centered on outdoor play and exercise. Religious buildings were converted for secular public use, and recreational amenities were incorporated into daily life. This continued through the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century until Mount Tabor began transitioning into a year-round community. By 1927, this transition was fully underway, engendered by infrastructural enhancements to Mount Tabor, inexpensive automobiles and advancements in the road system of New Jersey that connected this part of Morris County with the metropolitan centers of the east: Newark, Jersey City and New York. The transition to year-round community marks the end of the period of significance for Mount Tabor. As a Methodist Camp Meeting Ground that evolved into a summer resort community, the Mount Tabor Historic District is locally significant within Morris County, and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for community planning and development. Mount Tabor Historic District is also eligible for listing under Criterion C for its architecture as a surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century community, complete with most of the architectural styles that were popular from 1870 to 1920. With their prominent steep gables with upper gable end ornamentation, open porches and Victorian embellishments, the early camp meeting Stick-Style and Gothic Revival-influenced-cottages gave way to more common American styles like Queen Anne and Craftsman. The architectural significance of Mount Tabor is enhanced by the CMA buildings, including the Tabernacle, the Bethel Pavilion and the Library, which were originally religious buildings. The uses of these buildings evolved with the changing needs of the community but they remain important community landmarks. The transition to a year-round community resulted in the adaptation of the original architecture, particularly the camp meeting cottages, and thus ends the period of significance.

***Developmental History of Mount Tabor***

Beginning at the end of the 1830s with such religious movements as Phoebe Palmer’s Tuesday Meetings for the Promotion of Holiness in New York City, urban America saw a revival in religious attendance and spiritualism. Within the Methodist Church, Palmer and others promoted an increased dedication to personal holiness and the experience of “perfect love,” as espoused by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, who believed God’s readiness to heal the soul of sin, was the perfect love that enabled the believer to respond to the gospel and be sanctified.<sup>1</sup> While centered in Methodism, this revival was interdenominational.<sup>2</sup> By 1857, with slavery dividing the country and a stock market crash in October, this revival was wide spread. In New York City, an epicenter of the movement, daily interdenominational noontime prayer meetings had moved outside the intimate parlor of Palmer’s meetings into the church and beyond to YMCA’s, music halls and theaters. In Chicago, up to 2,000 people attended prayer services daily at the Metropolitan Theater.<sup>3</sup> In the midst of this religious awakening, the Newark Conference of the Methodist Church was founded in 1857.

By 1858, Mrs. Palmer had moved beyond her Tuesday Meetings and had begun formal evangelism in revival meetings and camp meetings. The camp meeting movement is usually traced to Logan County, Kentucky when in July 1800 the Reverend James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, held open-air meetings that were attended by people of all classes, both black and white. Through the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, camp meeting revivals spread from the frontier to the Eastern Seaboard. Methodists particularly embraced this movement, holding week-long outdoor revivals as a means of securing conversions through excited group emotions. Thousands of people would meet to camp out, listen to itinerant preachers, and pray.<sup>4</sup> With its founding on the frontier, the early

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meetings were temporary affairs, usually primitive, with people staying in tents. The camp meeting came to New Jersey in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century with temporary gatherings held throughout the state.<sup>5</sup> Alongside rural camp meetings which continued with vigor until the turn of the century, new suburban encampments sprang up. Patronized by people who within the last few decades had migrated to the cities, the new meetings attracted families of means. Professional people, nostalgic for the primitive camp meetings of their youth, hoped to escape from the congestion, heat and sin of the city in the morally guarded atmosphere of the suburban camp meeting. Like its previous use as a temporary refuge from the isolation of the frontier, urban Methodists prosperous enough to afford an extended vacation, sought renewal in permanent lakeside and ocean shore encampments. Wesleyan Grove, Martha's Vineyard, the oldest permanent camp meeting in the United States is indicative of this progression. While a camp meeting had been held every summer since 1835, no permanent encampment was established until 1850.<sup>6</sup>

After the mid-century revival of evangelical perfectionism, as advocated by Mrs. Palmer, most Methodist camp meetings included special 'Holiness' meetings. "Featuring 'clear,' 'direct' testimonies to perfect love, the special meetings soon attracted large audiences...multitudes 'thronged' daily to hear 'the wonders of grace.'<sup>7</sup> As a result of the success of these meetings, a group of ministers from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore conferences set out to create a camp meeting entirely devoted to holiness. "Convinced that a 'sanctified church would secure a converted world,' the sponsors proposed 'spiritual revolution.'<sup>8</sup> In April 1867, W.B. Osborn, a presiding elder in southern New Jersey, embraced the holiness camp meeting movement and selected Vineland, New Jersey as the site for the 1867 holiness encampment, called the "National Camp Meeting" to differentiate it from the temporary Methodist summer grove meetings. This first holiness encampment was held early in the season, at the end of July, which allowed campers to attend other summer meetings. Vineland was easily accessible by rail from eastern cities; the central and accessible location, set at an attractive site, and the prominent evangelists from the major cities that attended resulted in over 20,000 attendants.

These "National Camp Meeting for the Promotion of Holiness" as they came to be known were in the suburban camp meeting model, geared for professional church going men and their families who could afford to escape the heat and corruption of the city and go on a formal vacation. The ordinary working man who did not live in the immediate area could not afford the cost of transportation and were thus, shut out. Even if they could afford the transportation costs, the organizers of these meeting forbade Sunday rail service to the camps, thus further making it difficult for workers to come if even for a day. In 1868, the second holiness camp meeting was held in Manheim, Pennsylvania. By 1869, W.B. Osborn founded Ocean Grove in the holiness model.

In 1866, the Newark Conference attended the National Centenary Conference in Washington DC held during the celebration of the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of American Methodism. At this convention, church leaders advocated for the increase in rural camp meetings to spread the gospel, increase conversions and combat the increasing industrialization of the eastern US. "Sharing the benefits of an affluent society, the holiness pastors feared the loss of Wesleyan simplicity. Nostalgic middle-aged participants in a commercial and industrial revolution, they longed to 'reinstate evangelicalism of the countryside in their city congregations,'<sup>9</sup> The Camp Meeting Association of the Newark Conference was officially established that same year.<sup>10</sup>

Following the 1866 convention, the Camp Meeting Association of the Newark Conference launched a tent revival modeled after Wesleyan Grove on Martha's Vineyard. The August 1866 ten-day revival took place on rented land near Speedwell Lake in Morristown. By 1868, 15,000 people were attending the Speedwell Camp Meeting. After 1868, the Speedwell site was no longer available. Seeking a permanent settlement, the Camp Meeting Association (CMA) purchased 30.5 acres of land in October 1868 from W.H. and Nathaniel Dickerson. Located near Denville, "Mount Tabor" was named after the mountain in Israel believed to be the site of the transfiguration of Jesus. The first revival took place there during the summer of 1869 the same year as Ocean Grove. While the original 1866 revival likely mimicked Wesleyan Grove by 1869, the first meeting at Mount Tabor, Mount Tabor

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Camp Meeting was a holiness camp meeting.

"Having left worldly affairs 'down yonder in the valley' and having 'come up' to the mountain to worship the Lord,' campers could here find a retreat from secular life, a veritable pastoral fortress for primitive Methodist worship, free from worldliness, sectarianism, sectionalism, politics and controversy."<sup>11</sup> It was believed that religious education was further enhanced by easy interaction with nature; primitive tents rather than more luxuriant accommodations improved the moral education of the participants. As one advertising brochure for Mount Tabor described, "Casting off worldly possessions is one of the most fundamental tenets of the Methodist faith."<sup>12</sup> The community of Mount Tabor—constructed on a steep hillside in a grove of tall chestnut trees with its pristine mountain air—fits the holiness model.<sup>13</sup> Most campers came from the northern cities of Jersey City, Newark, Paterson and Elizabeth to escape city life for ten days of daily preaching and prayer, with three services on Sunday.

At the same time Mount Tabor was being established, other camp meetings were being founded in New Jersey. South Seaville, Cape May County, was established in 1863. Vineland, Cumberland County, hosted the first holiness meeting in 1867. Ocean Grove, Monmouth County, followed and was established the same year as Mount Tabor in 1869 (SR 1975, NR 1976). The West Grove Association founded Malaga Camp Meeting in Newfield, Gloucester County in 1869. Pitman Grove, Gloucester County, was a holiness camp meeting; it was founded in 1871 (SR 1976, NR 1977). In 1879, a camp meeting was established in Ocean City, Cape May County.<sup>14</sup>

The Mount Tabor CMA established a charter with the state of New Jersey that empowered the board of trustees with the rights and privileges of a municipality. In 1869, the CMA formally laid out the community on the 30+-acre Dickerson Farm land which contained a wooded hill, several fields, a spring, a swamp and several buildings. Unlike Martha's Vineyard, which originally emphasized communal tents and dormitories, the CMA concentrated on individual tent lots for individual families. While there was a small area set aside for boarders, the foundation of the community was the individual tent sites. The 1869 map (Historic Map 1) showed the proposed community. Ancient Israel and Methodist history were the sources of many of the place names. The heart of the community was the octagonal-shaped Trinity Park with the main Tabernacle at its base (a tabernacle is a tent sanctuary used by the Israelites during the Exodus<sup>15</sup>). Two smaller religious meeting pavilions, originally named Penuel ("the face of God" where Jacob wrestled an angel,<sup>16</sup> now known as the Bethel) and Ebenezer (in the bible the place where battles between the Israelites and Philistines were fought,<sup>17</sup> now the library), anchored the sides of the park (Figures 1 and 2). Two rows of tent lots lined the park, separated by a "reserve," an open space set aside for outdoor cooking and other domestic activities. This pattern—tent lots, reserve, tent lots, road, tents lots, reserve, tent lots—radiated concentrically out from Trinity Park, making it the center of the community. Interspersed through these tent lots were roads, parks and walking paths. East and West Pass were important walking paths that led into Trinity Park.

In addition to planning the community on paper by way of a map, the CMA provided public services to the residents. In 1869, they dug a new well to supplement the existing spring that had been used by the Dickersons.<sup>18</sup> The CMA also established rules and regulations about the appearance and functioning of the community that impacted its evolution: "All plans of buildings and improvements on private lots shall be submitted to, and approved by the improvement committee...No building on a lot of 16 feet wide shall be more than 14 feet wide...No building can be more than 25 feet front to back including stoop...Sheds and back stoops may be built on the reserve by permission of the improvement committee...no fences are allowed."<sup>19</sup> Chestnut trees punctuated the community, dotting Trinity Park, and anchoring tent lots. Importantly, the original by-laws of the CMA stated that no tree could be removed or harmed without authorization by the Improvement Committee. The beauty of the natural surroundings was to be preserved to provide a suitable place for worship.<sup>20</sup>

The tent lots were narrow rectangles 16 x 25 feet densely packed around narrow streets. The original canvas

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tents were simple affairs, constructed on wood platforms with the front portion set aside as a parlor and the rear as the sleeping quarters for the family (Figure 19). They were easily erected and just as easily dismantled after the revival meeting. Cooking occurred in the reserves behind. "Retreats," communal toilet-facilities, were located on the perimeter of the community.<sup>21</sup> Today, Mount Tabor retains significant fabric from the original plan and evidence of early CMA oversight. The roads, parks and paths remain, as do the East and West passes. The housing stock, especially in the immediate area of Trinity Park, is the oldest in the community and shows the original intent of the CMA's architectural oversight.

In the first year, more than 300 tent sites were subscribed. By the second year, the summer of 1870, more tent sites were subscribed and the first wooden house was constructed. In 1872, demand was such that the CMA purchased 100 additional acres from the Dickersons, south of the original 30 acres, quadrupling the size of the original community. That year 2,000 people participated in the August 13-24 meeting. The CMA had sold the leases to 408 of the 764 lots.<sup>22</sup>

Each year, more and more people came. While the tents still dominated, permanent houses were on the rise. During this period, the combination of tents and houses occurred not only in the community, but also within an individual lot. It was not uncommon to see a structure that had a frame section as well as a tent. Typically, the frame section was in the rear and was used for more private functions like sleeping or as a kitchen. Often, the communal parlor in the tent fronting the frame section was left open during the day to invite visits (Figures 19 and 20). This mirrored the tent use where the private family functions of cooking and sleeping occurred at the rear. By 1890, more than 200 cottages had been constructed.

With each passing year, the CMA expanded the infrastructure of the community. By 1873, they had spent \$3,500 on a well, a pump and piping for a water system. Water was pumped up from springs at the east end of community to a reservoir at the top of the hill and then gravity fed to the tents, cottages and public taps. The shallow lines were drained after each summer to prevent freezing.<sup>23</sup> Similarly, by 1873 a gas works had been installed.<sup>24</sup>

1877 marked an important shift for the community. The *Mount Tabor Record*, the community newspaper, began daily service during the summer meeting.<sup>25</sup> The construction of the Mount Tabor House, a boarding house that was later enlarged and came to be known as the Arlington Hotel, was built; this solidified that the community was moving beyond a campground and into a more permanent settlement. In that same year, 1877, a larger reservoir was required due to an increase in the population. In the next year, 1878, additional water was again required so the existing reservoir was constructed, replacing the earlier<sup>26</sup> (Photo 34). During the 1879 revival, 5,000 people attended, bringing with them 1,000 vehicles; these primarily were housed on the eastern edge of the community.<sup>27</sup>

By the end of the 1870s, the community had changed significantly from its founding 10 years earlier. As more permanent buildings were being built, water closets were being installed thus necessitating the need for more water. Also, by this time, many builders were receiving permission to build larger units that encroached into the reserve decreasing the open space in the community. The accumulation of all of these factors—the increase in demand, the increase in the amount and size of permanent structures and the decrease in the open space—led the CMA to purchase additional land and remap the community in 1880, enlarging the lot sizes and offering wider streets in the new section.<sup>28</sup>

The new map of the community (Historic Map 2) makes clear that the initial intent of the community plan with small tent lots backed by the open spaces of the reserves was no longer adequate. Instead, the southern 100 acres added in 1872 (top of map) were divided into larger lots 50 x 100 feet without reserves. Because permanent structures rather than tents were becoming the norm, cooking no longer needed to be done outdoors;

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this made the reserves unnecessary.<sup>29</sup> The 1880 map also shows the infrastructure that had arisen in the 11 years of the community's existence. In addition to a gas house, there was a police station and a grocery store.<sup>30</sup> The boarding house is also visible on the map. Open space remained an important character defining feature with the large St. James Square set aside at the southern end of the community.

An 1880 advertising brochure confirms that tents remained an important part of the community. That summer, the camp meeting was held between August 5 and 16. For these two weeks, a furnished 14 ft. x 14 ft. tent cost \$10. This price included erection of the floor and tent. In addition, there was a \$.25 per week tax for water and a \$.40 tax for a water closet. This was the largest and most expensive tent option. Smaller tents were also available: 12 x 14 for \$9, 10 x 12 for \$8 or a 9 x 9 for \$5. In addition, cottages were available for rent along with two large and a number of smaller boarding houses.<sup>31</sup>

With each year, the community grew. In 1881, a railroad station was constructed at the bottom of the hill.<sup>32</sup> On July 4, 1882, the Mount Tabor Post Office opened out of the home of Mr. Earle, the superintendent of Mount Tabor. The first season over 7,800 letters and papers were sent out.<sup>33</sup> With this growth, came additional requirements to sustain it. In 1881, the first ordinance was passed that regulated the dimensions of cesspools for each property: at least 8 feet deep and 6 feet in diameter. By 1882, cesspools were required for all owners. In 1883, the regulation was amended requiring a depth of 10 feet.<sup>34</sup>

Through the 1880s, the CMA continued to build upon the infrastructure of the community. In 1884, the original Tabernacle was moved across Simpson Avenue (Figure 1 and Photo 28). The first floor became the residence of superintendent Earle and his daughter Carrie while the second floor was the offices of the Camp Meeting Association. In 1885, the present Tabernacle was built at a cost of \$5,000 (Photo 27). It was dedicated on Sunday August 23, 1885. It housed the auditorium on the upper floor, with seating for 1,000. This was a change from the original where seating was limited to outdoors within Trinity Park (Figures 1 and 15). On the lower level of the Tabernacle, there was a drug store, "fancy store," a barbershop and the post and telegraph office.<sup>35</sup> (Figure 3) In 1886, the octagonal open Bethel pavilion was enclosed and rededicated as the Children's Temple.<sup>36</sup> In 1888, an icehouse was constructed across from the Tabernacle.<sup>37</sup> By 1887 of the 1,040 lots mapped out and surveyed, 773 had been leased.<sup>38</sup>

By 1885, Mount Tabor was transitioning from a temporary religious revival community occupied for a couple of weeks to a summer resort where people stayed all summer long.<sup>39</sup> The construction of the railroad station in 1881 likely began this transition. The permanence of the community was marked by the founding of several institutions like the library and volunteer fire department and the continued expansion of the commercial core to meet the needs of the summer residents.

The resort community was anchored by the Young People's Association of Mount Tabor established in 1881 (Figure 21). This group asked the Board of Trustees to donate grounds for a Park for athletic use. A plot 300 by 200 feet was set apart for archery, lawn tennis and croquet. Use of this space was not allowed during religious services.<sup>40</sup> In 1883, Mount Tabor formed its first baseball team and in 1887 built a field house next to the baseball diamond.<sup>41</sup> An 1891 report in the Newark Conference Journal summarized the conversion to a permanent summer community: "This change in character of the ground was invited from the beginning, though probably it was not clearly foreseen [sic]. The ground was laid out in lots and sold. Buyers were enticed by eloquent descriptions...The natural result is a town of houses and homes in place of a camp ground, and this cannot be reversed."<sup>42</sup> By 1891, daily religious services were limited to the "Only the Holiness" meetings held in the house of Mrs. Osee FitzGerald, mother of Bishop James FitzGerald;<sup>43</sup> the evangelistic fervor that had established the community had ebbed.

The organization of the Field Club in 1900 confirmed the switch from religious community to summer resort. It



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grew out of the 1881 Young People's Association and was incorporated in 1904. It became the Mount Tabor Country Club in 1931. In 1904, the Field Club created a three-hole golf course. Doing the physical labor themselves, members cleared the rocks, cut down trees and established the first three holes. Within two years, they were able to add three more holes, again doing the work themselves. By 1908, the club members had cleared enough land and reclaimed a marsh for a nine-hole course. This course remains intact today and is a contributing resource. In 1911, the clubhouse for the Field Club was constructed with improvements in 1928 and 1929.<sup>44</sup> This remains in use today by the Mount Tabor Country Club and is a contributing resource (Figures 18 and 21, Photos 39-41).

With its early origins in Scotland, golf arrived in the U.S. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Through the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup>, private courses were constructed: in 1888 at St. Andrews Golf Club, Yonkers, New York; in 1893 at the Newport Golf Club and in 1894 at the Chicago Golf Club.<sup>45</sup> Golf was a sport for the social elite that quickly became a part of the athletic programs of socially elite universities such as Harvard and Yale. Through the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the earliest courses were private, typically built by country clubs and designed by Scotsmen who replicated their homeland designs. These country clubs tended to be located in eastern suburbs or, as in Mount Tabor, as an amenity of a vacation spot or second home which, before air conditioning, were located in coastal or mountainous areas. Like at Mount Tabor, these early courses minimized intervention on the land with only nine holes: players played the first nine holes and then turned around and played nine more holes alongside the first nine. This kept the course small. Also, like at Mount Tabor, the early courses were fairly primitive and alterations to the landscape were minimal.<sup>46</sup> Unusually, Mount Tabor's course was not designed by a professional designer as was typical; it was designed and built by the Field Club members (Map 7, Photo 40).

Another mark of the permanence of the community came in 1889 with the formation of the Mount Tabor Free Library Association. Prior to this, Dr. Henry L. Coit ran a private lending library out of his drugstore. Increased demand meant that his 150-book private renting library was no longer sufficient. Dr. Coit was chosen as the Library Association's first president. In 1901, the Ebenezer Pavilion, an original religious structure, was enclosed and converted into the town library, further confirming the move from a religious to a secular summer community (Figures 2 and 16, Photo 29). In addition to donating his book collection, Dr. Coit also donated funds for the building's conversion, which were supplemented by funds from the Ladies Social League, later known as the Women's Club. By 1909, the library housed 5,000 volumes.<sup>47</sup> In 1924, the library partnered with the Morris County Library system for use of its books. In 1968, it became a part of Parsippany's municipal library system.

By 1890, Mount Tabor possessed two grocery stores, two butcher shops, a fancy store, two bakers, and farmers who supplied fresh vegetables daily. There was a doctor, barber, drug store, bootblack, telegraph office, post office, public library and a 60,000 square foot (1.4 acres) park.<sup>48</sup> By 1897, 1,500 people occupied Mount Tabor for three or four months.<sup>49</sup> The Mount Tabor Volunteer Fire Department was organized on June 11, 1910<sup>50</sup> to ensure the safety of this thriving summer community.

In 1909, with the death of Mrs. FitzGerald, daily religious services were no longer held in Mount Tabor. The transition to summer resort community was complete. It was described by the Trustees:

The beautiful scenery, bracing air and excellent water, together with the improvements necessary to provide for the Camp Meeting, made Tabor a most desirable place for summer residence. More and more the 'Summer Resort' idea has modified the original character of our Community, not by marring the good of earlier days, but by adding attractions and forces which have made Tabor a unique Summer Colony with a moral and religious atmosphere all its own.<sup>51</sup>

In 1909, deep water mains and a standpipe were installed, which did not need to be drained at the end of the

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season; this allowed for winter occupation of the community.

At the turn of the century, while Mount Tabor was evolving into a summer resort community, another change was equally impacting the physical make-up of the district. A chestnut blight that occurred throughout New Jersey dramatically altered Mount Tabor. Between 1913 and 1917, approximately 2,500 trees died due to the chestnut blight.<sup>52</sup> By 1950, the trees were basically extinct.<sup>53</sup>

Year-round living began during the 1920s; in 1920, there were 13 year-round families.<sup>54</sup> This change is likely the result of three factors: the installation of deep water mains in 1909, the affordability of the automobile and the creation and expansion of the state highway system. People could now go anywhere; they weren't limited to the rail road and trolley lines. Pleasure trips became more common, especially to the shore and to the mountains, which included Mount Tabor. The 1917 New Jersey Highway Act provided for a statewide system of roads; this resulted in improved accessibility to Mount Tabor from NJ Routes 5 and 12, east/west roads coming from the metropolitan cities to the east.<sup>55</sup> This, combined with the 1909 investment by the CMA into deep water mains which enabled year-round living, made Mount Tabor an attractive place to live. This significantly increased in 1927 when the New Jersey state highway system was revised and improved. NJ Route 10 was established from Jersey City to Dover and NJ Route 6 was legislated to run from the Delaware River east to the George Washington Bridge. Both increased access to Mount Tabor. "In 1910, E.C. Hutchinson, New Jersey's Commissioner of Public Roads, commented that, 'state aid has done more for our state...It has increased the value of our farms and has added to the pleasure and comfort not only of our farmers, but to that of the city men who have bought farms and built large country mansions along the line of our improved roads, thus increasing our ratables by millions of dollars.'<sup>56</sup> While said in 1910, it is relevant to Mount Tabor in the 1920s.

By 1930, there were 28 families living in the community year round.<sup>57</sup> The economic difficulties of the Depression forced many to convert their summer residences into full-time houses; the need for inexpensive housing outweighed the need for summer homes. By 1935, 60 cottages out of 236 were occupied all year. In 1939, 109, almost half, were year-round residences. By 1944, the number of year-round residences was 155 with 15 more converted in 1945 alone.<sup>58</sup> By the end of World War II, Mount Tabor was a year-round community. In 1969, there were over 320 families living in Mount Tabor; only one considered their house to be a summer residence. The rest lived there year-round.<sup>59</sup>

Mount Tabor remained a separate municipality through most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1928, Hanover Township was divided into three municipalities with Mount Tabor becoming part of the newly formed Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills. Mount Tabor had a five-man police force and held weekly court at the Bethel.<sup>60</sup> In the 1940s, the roads were paved. Mount Tabor continued to operate as its own municipality until December 31, 1979 when as a result of a lawsuit brought against Ocean Grove regarding separation of church and state, the New Jersey Supreme Court took away its municipal powers, forcing it to become a part of Parsippany-Troy Hills.<sup>61</sup> In 1980, Mount Tabor was joined to the Parsippany sewer system.

Today, Mount Tabor remains a thriving community with many features remaining from its original religious founding in 1869, the 1880 expansion and its conversion into a summer resort community. The CMA continues to operate as a homeowner's association, governed by 12 elected homeowners. Mount Tabor residents own their houses but lease the land. For some time, 99-year leases were issued. This changed and now perpetual leases are granted. In addition to township taxes, each homeowner is assessed a yearly assessment which is paid to the CMA.

*End of the Period of Significance for Mount Tabor*

The transition to a year-round community marks the end of the Period of Significance for Mount Tabor. Although this was made possible by the establishment of a permanent water supply in 1909, it didn't really begin until the affordability of the automobile and the 1917 New Jersey Highway Act improved access to Mount Tabor. In 1920,

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only 5% of the population lived in Mount Tabor year round. This significantly increased in 1927 when the New Jersey state highway system was revised and improved, making Mount Tabor even more accessible. This marks the end of the period of significance *before* the negative impacts of year round living occurred; in 1930, the year round population still remained only 10%.

The transition to a year-round living resulted in numerous additions being appended, usually in the rear, to the small cottages. Another typical change was that porches were enclosed. This not only impacted the architectural character of the houses but also of the community, eroding the communal aspect of neighbors speaking to neighbors across porches or from the front porch to pedestrians. Architectural detailing also was lost including sawn balustrades, brackets and corner woodwork embellishments. Board and batten and clapboard were covered over in wood shingle, creating a different architectural effect. Year round living also negatively impacted the landscape of the community as original stone gutters were paved over with asphalt and retaining walls eroded or removed to make way for parking.

*Criterion A: The Design of Mount Tabor from Camp Meeting to Summer Resort*

The religious camp meeting came to the United States in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the early years, they were primitive and temporary: word-of-mouth for notification, a few itinerate preachers and worshippers camping out in tents. By the mid-19th century the camps became permanent, occurring in the same location summer after summer. Martha's Vineyard's Wesleyan Grove was established in 1832, first with large communal tents. By the 1850s, permanent wooden cottages were being constructed and a model for the layout of a camp meeting community had been established. "Nathan Bangs [an American Methodist historian writing in 1839] described grounds in a circular form with rows of up to 200 tents 'from three to six deep, and arranged on several streets, numbered and labelled, so that they may be distinguished one from another, and passed between.' Cooking fires were usually behind the tents to keep the smoke away from the meeting."<sup>62</sup> This plan put the religious meeting grounds at the center of the community; it also established a construction density that ensured the experience of the attendees was communal. Because of the small lot sizes which resulted in the tents and eventually the houses being built right next to each other, there was no room for private outdoor space. This role was played by the front porch and as such, provided little in the way of privacy. This was intentional. The camp meeting was a communal experience because according to Reverend B.W. Gorham's 1854 *Camp Meeting Manual*, people should be brought together to, "lose selfishness and pride and unholy ambition while bathing together in a common ocean of love."<sup>63</sup>

The original layout of Wesleyan Grove followed this directive with a simple formation of a circle enclosing the preaching area and the society or church tents. In 1859 a road, now known as Trinity Circle, was built that encircled that area. As the area continued to expand, it developed in a radial-concentric pattern with paths radiating from Trinity Circle.<sup>64</sup> Pitman Grove in Gloucester County, New Jersey followed this model with a central circle reserved for preaching and twelve streets for family tents or cottages radiating from its center.<sup>65</sup>

Mount Tabor, too, follows this early model. The long, octagonal Trinity Park is the center of the community; to the east and west, north south streets radiate concentrically off the center, bending, to follow the long sides of the octagon. Narrow streets are set between double rows of small houses. East west pedestrian paths traverse the streets and end at Trinity Park. All of these features remain extant today. (Maps 1-6, Historic Map 1)

Another important aspect of the camp meeting was the use of place names to give the camp religious legitimacy. Terms from Hebrew history and Hebrew place names were used, as were names of important figures from Methodist history. Thus, tabernacles were the center of the religious meeting. A "tabernacle" is a tent sanctuary used by the Israelites during the Exodus.<sup>66</sup> At Mount Tabor, the two smaller religious meeting pavilions were originally named "Penuel," "the face of God" where Jacob wrestled an angel,<sup>67</sup> and "Ebenezer," in the bible the place where battles between the Israelites and Philistines were fought.<sup>68</sup> The Penuel is now called the Bethel

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from the Hebrew "Beth-el" meaning "House of God." There is, of course, "Trinity" Park: the Trinity is one God in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. This triad is also represented by the three octagonal buildings on the park. Most of the street names in the community are from Methodist history, particularly important historic figures.

This is particularly evident immediately surrounding Trinity Park: "Wesley," after the founders of Methodism John and Charles Wesley; Philip "Embury" was an early British missionary to America and Francis "Asbury" was the first American bishop; Martin "Boehm" was an early American clergyman; and Adam "Clarke" was a Methodist scholar. Within the second tract on top of the hill, St. Johns and St. Peters Streets and St. James Park were named after the early disciples of Jesus. These place names survive today and are important reminders of the early religious origins of Mount Tabor.

The Tabernacle, Bethel and the Library (Photos 27, 29 and 30) also contribute to the district not only architecturally but through the prominent roles they played within the community. They were early and important components of the original camp meeting plan and were vital to the religious education of the participants; the Tabernacle as the primary religious building and the Library and Bethel as open pavilions used for religious worship. Always a multi-purpose building, the use of Tabernacle shifted away from primarily religious to more community space for large events and performances. The Bethel, originally the Penuel, was first enclosed in 1886 to become the Children's Temple; it later became the municipal building. Originally called the Ebenezer, the other pavilion was enclosed in 1901 to become the Library. As the community evolved, these buildings evolved and their uses changed from religious to secular. However, their prominent roles within the community did not change.

Camp meetings were established in places of natural beauty like the mountains or coast; nature was a part of the moral education of the worshippers. Wesleyan Grove and Ocean Grove were coastal communities. Mount Tabor was mountainous with numerous trees like vaults of a medieval church, the divine architecture overhead. "[As written in the *Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting Herald* in 1862] 'Let us be attentive listeners to the songs she sings in this beautiful temple. Let us trust more to our higher instincts, think purer thoughts, speak more truthful words, and then we shall fulfill our mission as do the birds and flowers and die happily.'"<sup>69</sup> Or as an 1858 member of Wesleyan Grove wrote, "One must be among those 'happy hundreds' who left the cares of the world at home and came to this spiritual Jerusalem, this city of tents, to worship, not the leafy canopy which overshadows it, but the 'Great Builder of this magnificent temple.'"<sup>70</sup> At Mount Tabor, chestnut trees were an important component of the landscape. The original by-laws of the CMA stated that no tree could be removed or harmed without prior authorization. Historic photographs show numerous examples of tents and cottages built around large trees and benches nestled between trees within Trinity Park (Figure 1). This continues today; at 20 West Morris Avenue a tree grows through the porches. The CMA preserved the natural surroundings to enhance religious education.<sup>71</sup>

The natural beauty of the place similarly made it into an attractive place for recreation. At Mount Tabor, this was an early component of the community and according to Gorham's 1854 *Camp Meeting Manual*, necessary and right. "The Hebrew people, he argued, achieved communal joy, national strength, and intensified religious purpose through holidays. Social bonding was necessary to a dispersed and persecuted people."<sup>72</sup> As early as 1881 the Young People's Park was set aside by the CMA for recreation including croquet, archery, tennis and baseball. This was the result of a lobbying effort by the Young People's Association. This park remains today and is now called the Playground (Photo 39). The Tabor Athletic Association built the first clubhouse in 1889 near this park; it was replaced by the existing clubhouse in 1911. The golf course was another recreational amenity that was an early aspect of the community that remains today. Construction began in 1904; it was made into a complete nine holes by 1908. Its 1908 configuration remains intact today (Map 7, Photo 40).

Originally, recreation was an important part of the ten-day religious camp meeting. It soon surpassed the religious component, however, and by 1909, daily religious services were no longer offered. By 1909, the trustees of the CMA recognized, "the summer resort idea has modified the original character of our community."

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While the religious character of Mount Tabor was altered, the physical character was not impacted negatively in the transition from religious to summer resort community. In fact, with the addition of numerous parks and the large green swath of the golf course that, along with Route 53 on the opposite side, provided a barrier for the community, keeping it isolated from modern interventions, the community was improved by the recreational options. Therefore, because recreation was an early part of the community, because its physical impact was positive and aligned with the original CMA by-laws that called for the preservation of nature for the moral improvement of the camp meeting attendees, the transition to a resort community contributes to the significance of Mount Tabor.

*Criterion C: The Architecture of Mount Tabor Historic District*

The architecture of Mount Tabor is representative of American architectural styles from 1870 to 1927. The earliest permanent cottages were built in the early 1870s. These small, Stick Style-influenced, two-story, frame cottages were classic camp meeting architecture with rectangular-plans with a prominent front gable, board and batten siding articulated with an open porch, gingerbread or other Victorian embellishments, upper gable end ornamentation and decorative verge board (Photos 2, 3, 10-12, 15, Figures 4-8). The Gothic Revival was also prominent with the verticality of the houses with their steep gables, board and batten siding and corner bracketing (Photo 23). Moving into the 1880s and away from the immediate boundary of Trinity Park, the architecture of Mount Tabor evolved and became dominated by the Queen Anne style. The prominent gable end with steep pitch remained a defining characteristic as did the open porches and Victorian embellishments like spindle work and upper gable end ornamentation. Rather than the diminutive dollhouse-like scale, the houses became bigger as people began to combine original tent plots. The typical camp meeting cottage continued to be constructed, but these were built beside larger houses with L-shaped plans, projecting bay windows and gambrel roofs. Rather than camp meeting architectural influences, these houses were more typically influenced by general trends in American architecture. This continued through the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Photos 9, 11, 17, 21 and 24; Figures 12 and 13).

By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the camp meeting architectural influences had largely been surpassed. Prominent street-facing gable ends with ornamentation and open porches with decorative wood work remain an important character defining feature of the community. However, these details are more from the Queen Anne style rather than Stick Style and have more to do with contemporary American architecture rather than the camp meeting influences. These Queen Anne houses are found next to Craftsman, Colonial Revival and American Foursquares, reflecting general trends in American architecture through 1927 (Photos 22, 25 and 26; Figure 14).

While the architecture of the 2<sup>nd</sup> tract is different from the architecture of the original tract, the architecture within both is part of the same development; it simply took fifty years for the community to be fully constructed. Therefore, both are historically and architecturally significant.

The architectural significance of Mount Tabor is enhanced by many of the public buildings within the community. These were originally religious buildings that were converted, over the years, for secular purposes. The Tabernacle, for example, is significant for its association with the development of Mount Tabor and as the central meeting and religious building for the historic camp meeting retreat and summer resort community. It is also a good example of a type. According to Weiss in her book about Wesleyan Grove, "Wooden tabernacles constitute an American building type that is remarkably consistent over a broad geographic area...All of the wooden tabernacles listed in the National Register are constructed of hand-hewn square timbers, pegged or mortise-and-tenoned, with angle braces and exposed trusses. Some have several tiers of roofs, with clerestory lighting and ventilation."<sup>73</sup> Mount Tabor's Tabernacle fits this description.

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- <sup>2</sup> Marvin E. Dieter, *The Holiness Revival of the Nineteenth Century*: 2nd Ed. (Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1996), 25-56.
- <sup>3</sup> Smith, 62-64.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid, 46; John Franklin Grimes, *The Romance of the American Camp Meeting* (Cincinnati: The Caxton Press, 1922) 18.
- <sup>5</sup> Kenneth Brown, *Holy Ground Too: The Camp Meeting Family Tree* (Hazelton, PA: The Holiness Archives, 1997).
- <sup>6</sup> Charles Edwin Jones, *Perfectionist Persuasion: The Holiness Movement and American Methodism, 1867-1936* (Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press, 1974), 25-27.
- <sup>7</sup> Jones, 17.
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>10</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, *Images of America: Mount Tabor* (Charleston SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2007), 1-15; Vernon Boyce Hampton, *Newark Conference Centennial History 1857-1957: 100 Years of Methodism* (Historical Society of Newark Conference of the Methodist Church, Methodist Publishing House, 1957), 84.
- <sup>11</sup> Jones, 19.
- <sup>12</sup> "Mount Tabor, NJ: Newark Conference Camp Grounds" Methodist Library on the Drew University Campus, 1872-1880.
- <sup>13</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 1-15.
- <sup>14</sup> Smith, 184-185; South Seaville Camp Meeting, <http://southseavillecampmeeting.org/>; Malaga Camp Meeting, <http://www.malagacamp.org/>; Lorraine Mollenhauer, "Pitman Grove," National Register Nomination (August 1978) [http://image1.nps.gov:9001/StyleServer/calcrn?cat=NRHP&item=Text/77000870.djvu&style=nps/FOCUS-DJview.xml&wid=640&hei=480&oif=jpeg&props=item\(SUMMARY,COPYRIGHT\).cat\(Name\)&page=0](http://image1.nps.gov:9001/StyleServer/calcrn?cat=NRHP&item=Text/77000870.djvu&style=nps/FOCUS-DJview.xml&wid=640&hei=480&oif=jpeg&props=item(SUMMARY,COPYRIGHT).cat(Name)&page=0); Ocean City Camp Meeting, <http://www.ocnj.us/History/>
- <sup>15</sup> "Tabernacle," Merriam-Webster, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tabernacle>
- <sup>16</sup> "Penuel," Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penuel>
- <sup>17</sup> "Eben-Ezer," Wikipedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eben-Ezer>
- <sup>18</sup> Emily W.B. Russell, "Mt. Tabor, New Jersey: An Environmental History" *New Jersey History*, Volume 95, Number 3 (Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, Autumn, 1977), 158.
- <sup>19</sup> "Manual of Denville Camp Ground of the Newark Conference Camp Meeting Association" (Methodist Library on the Drew University Campus, 1874), 34.
- <sup>20</sup> Russell, 158.
- <sup>21</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 19.
- <sup>22</sup> Russell, 159.
- <sup>23</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 20-40.
- <sup>24</sup> Russell, 158.
- <sup>25</sup> *Mount Tabor Record*, Volume 1, Number 1 (August 16, 1877).
- <sup>26</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 40-46.
- <sup>27</sup> *Mount Tabor Record* (August 25, 1879).
- <sup>28</sup> Russell, 159.
- <sup>29</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 55.
- <sup>30</sup> 1880 map
- <sup>31</sup> "Mount Tabor, NJ: Newark Conference Camp Grounds," 1872-1880.
- <sup>32</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 16.
- <sup>33</sup> "Mount Tabor Highlights of the Early Years," from the Mount Tabor vertical file of the Mount Tabor Historical Society, 1.
- <sup>34</sup> Russell, 161.
- <sup>35</sup> "Mount Tabor Highlights of the Early Years," 1.
- <sup>36</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 31.

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<sup>37</sup> “Mount Tabor Highlights of the Early Years,” 2.

<sup>38</sup> “Mount Tabor Highlights of the Early Years,” 1.

<sup>39</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 41.

<sup>40</sup> Rev. Rufus K. Boyd, “Historical Sketch Compiled for the Trustees on the Occasion of the Fortieth Anniversary in 1909” *Seventieth Anniversary of Mount Tabor New Jersey 1869-1939 Souvenir Program*, 9.

<sup>41</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 106.

<sup>42</sup> “United Methodist Church of Mount Tabor, New Jersey, 1784-1984 Bicentennial Celebration” (June 24, 1984) from the Mount Tabor vertical file of the Mount Tabor Historical Society.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Russell, 164; Mount Tabor Historical Society, 108-9.

<sup>45</sup> Charles McGrath, David McCormick, *The Ultimate Golf Book: A History and a Celebration of the World’s Greatest Game* (New York: Hilltown Press, 2002), 35-37.

<sup>46</sup> Darrell E. Napton and Christopher R. Laingen, “Expansion of Golf Courses in the United States” *Geographical Review*, Volume 98, No. 1 (January 2008), 25-27.

<sup>47</sup> Boyd, 9.

<sup>48</sup> Doug Hay, “Mount Tabor: Young Centenarian, Mount Tabor: 100 Years.” *The Herald-News*

<sup>49</sup> Russell, 162.

<sup>50</sup> “75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Mt. Tabor Volunteer Fire Department.”

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Russell, 166.

<sup>53</sup> Mount Tabor Historical Society, 80.

<sup>54</sup> Doug Hay, “Times Bring Changes to Tabor Too” from the series “Mount Tabor: 100 Years.” *The Herald-News*

<sup>55</sup> KSK Architects Planners Historians, Inc. with Armand Corp., “New Jersey Historic Roadway Study,” (January 2011), 95-98.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 67.

<sup>57</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Parsippany, New Jersey, District 56, 1930.

<sup>58</sup> Russell, 166.

<sup>59</sup> Rev. Rufus K. Boyd, *100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Mt. Tabor, New Jersey, 1869-1969*, 18

<sup>60</sup> Doug Hay, “Tabor Retains Right to Refuse” from the series “Mount Tabor: 100 Years.” *The Herald-News*

<sup>61</sup> “Mount Tabor, New Jersey,” Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount\\_Tabor,\\_New\\_Jersey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Tabor,_New_Jersey)

<sup>62</sup> Weiss, 9.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Martha’s Vineyard Camp Meeting Association History, <http://www.mvcma.org/history/>

<sup>65</sup> Mollenhauer, “Pitman Grove.”

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tabernacle>

<sup>67</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penuel>

<sup>68</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eben-Ezer>

<sup>69</sup> Weiss, 33.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Russell, 158.

<sup>72</sup> Weiss, 7-8.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., 14-15.

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Mount Tabor Historic District is located southeast of NJ Route 53 (Tabor Road) between Dickerson Road (northeast boundary), Simpson Avenue (west boundary) and Ridgewood Avenue (south boundary). The south and east edges of the Mount Tabor Golf Course mark the district’s southeastern boundaries.

More specifically, the district includes the properties facing:

- Fletcher Place, Whitfield Place, Boehm Avenue and Butler Pass between Dickerson Road and Morris Avenue
- Scott Place, Pitman Place, Force Place, Clarke Place and Shaw Place between Fletcher Place and Butler Pass
- Durbin Avenue
- Simpson Avenue
- East Trinity Place, West Trinity Place, Wesley Place, Asbury Place and Embury Place between Simpson Avenue and Morris Avenue
- Banghart Place
- West Morris and Morris Avenue, West Hedding and East Hedding, Sommerfield Avenue and North Place, St. John’s Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue between Simpson Avenue and St. Peters Road

Maps 1-7 illustrate the National Register boundary for the district.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The district encompasses 130 acres including the original 30-acre camp meeting tract acquired by the Camp Meeting Association in 1869 and the 100-acre second tract purchased in 1872. The golf course falls within the boundary of the second tract and is also included in the district.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

All photographs were taken by HMR Architects from November 2011-May 2012.

**PHOTO 1**

The Tabernacle, built 1885, at the base of Trinity Park, looking northeast.

**PHOTO 2**

The southeastern side of Trinity Park.

**PHOTO 3**

The southwestern side of Trinity Park.

**PHOTO 4**

Looking east on Simpson Avenue with the CMA-owned: Tabernacle to the right (south) and the stone building, Old Firehouse and Original Tabernacle to the left (north).

**PHOTO 5**

Looking east on Banghart Place.

**PHOTO 6**

Looking east on West Morris Avenue.

**PHOTO 7**

Looking west on West Morris Avenue at Strowbridge Avenue.

**PHOTO 8**

Looking west on Ridgewood Avenue.

**PHOTO 9**

Looking north on Strowbridge Avenue above St. John's.

**PHOTO 10**

25-29 East Trinity Place.

**PHOTO 11**

53 Wesley Place.

**PHOTO 12**

33 Asbury Place.

**PHOTO 13**

32 Asbury Place.

**PHOTO 14**

The original stone retaining wall of 1 Simpson Avenue.

**PHOTO 15**

20 Fletcher Place.

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**PHOTO 16**

37 Whitfield Place.

**PHOTO 17**

Looking east on Pitman Place at Butler Pass.

**PHOTO 18**

17 Butler Pass.

**PHOTO 19**

Looking east on Morris Avenue at Strowbridge Avenue.

**PHOTO 20**

28 Morris Avenue.

**PHOTO 21**

36 Morris Avenue.

**PHOTO 22**

21 Strowbridge Avenue.

**PHOTO 23**

30 Sommerfield Avenue.

**PHOTO 24**

47 North Place.

**PHOTO 25**

72 St. John's Avenue.

**PHOTO 26**

12 Ridgewood Avenue.

**PHOTO 27**

The Tabernacle.

**PHOTO 28**

The Original Tabernacle.

**PHOTO 29**

The Library.

**PHOTO 30**

The Bethel.

**PHOTO 31**

The Old Firehouse.

**PHOTO 32**

Stone Building, owned by the CMA.

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**PHOTO 33**  
Shed.

**PHOTO 34**  
Water Reservoir.

**PHOTO 35**  
Main Entrance Park.

**PHOTO 36**  
Reproduction sign at the entrance to the Main Entrance Park. Historically, this was the original entrance into the camp meeting.

**PHOTO 37**  
St. James Park.

**PHOTO 38**  
Searing Place.

**PHOTO 39**  
The Playground.

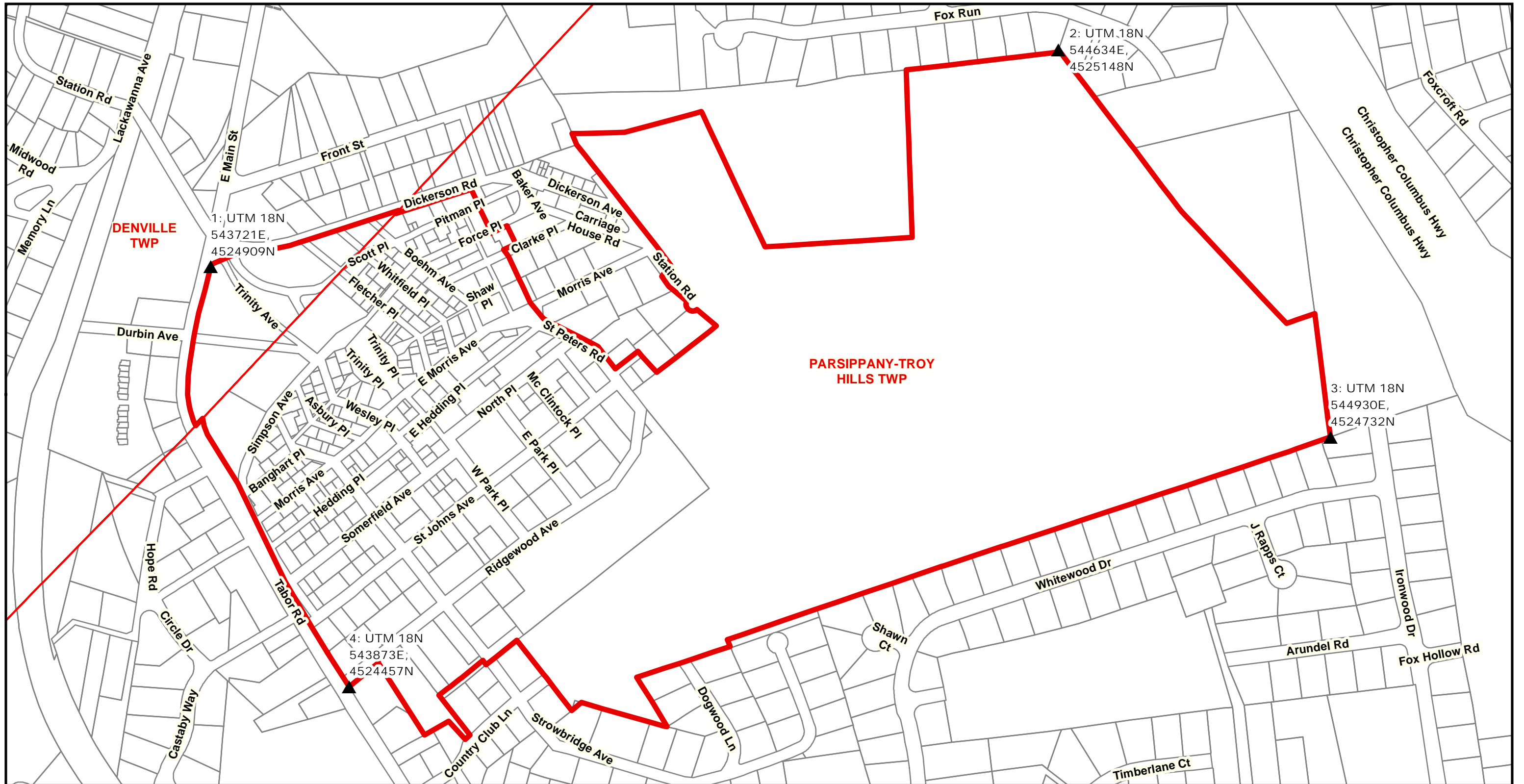
**PHOTO 40**  
The Golf Course.

**PHOTO 41**  
The Clubhouse.





**PHOTO 42**  
The original stone wall that enclosed the camp meeting, looking south on Tabor Road.

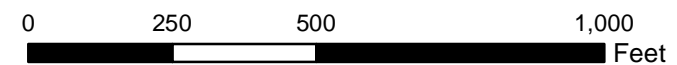
**PHOTO 43**  
The original stone wall at the original entrance to the camp meeting.

**PHOTO 44**  
The original stone wall that enclosed the camp meeting, looking west on Dickerson Road at Fletcher Place.



**Legend**

-  Mt. Tabor HD
-  UTM Coordinates
-  Municipalities
-  Parcels (Block and Lot)



Mount Tabor Historic District  
National Register Nomination  
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township and  
Denville Township, New Jersey

Boundary and Tax Map

# MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map



- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- [1] LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING



MAP 1  
HMR ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 1



- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- [1] LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

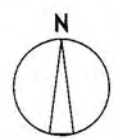


MAP 2  
HMR ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 2



- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- (1) LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

Map 3



HMR ARCHITECTS

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PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

Phileas H. Holt III, AIA  
Robert W. Russell, AIA  
Eric J. Holtermann, AIA

Laura H. Citron, AIA,  
LEED AP

821 Alexander Road  
Suite 115  
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T 609.432.1070  
F 609.432.1074  
www.hmr-architects.com



MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 3



- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- 11 LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

Map 4



**HMR** ARCHITECTS

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PRESERVATION







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# MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 4

-  BLOCK NUMBER
-  LOT NUMBER
-  ADDRESS
-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING



MAP 5  
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INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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# MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 5



- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- [1] LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

MAP 6  
HMR ARCHITECTS

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PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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Mount Tabor Historic District  
Mount Tabor Golf Course  
Morris County, New Jersey

MAP 7



MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 1



- (70) BLOCK NUMBER
- [1] LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING



PHOTO  
LOCATION MAP  
HMR ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 2

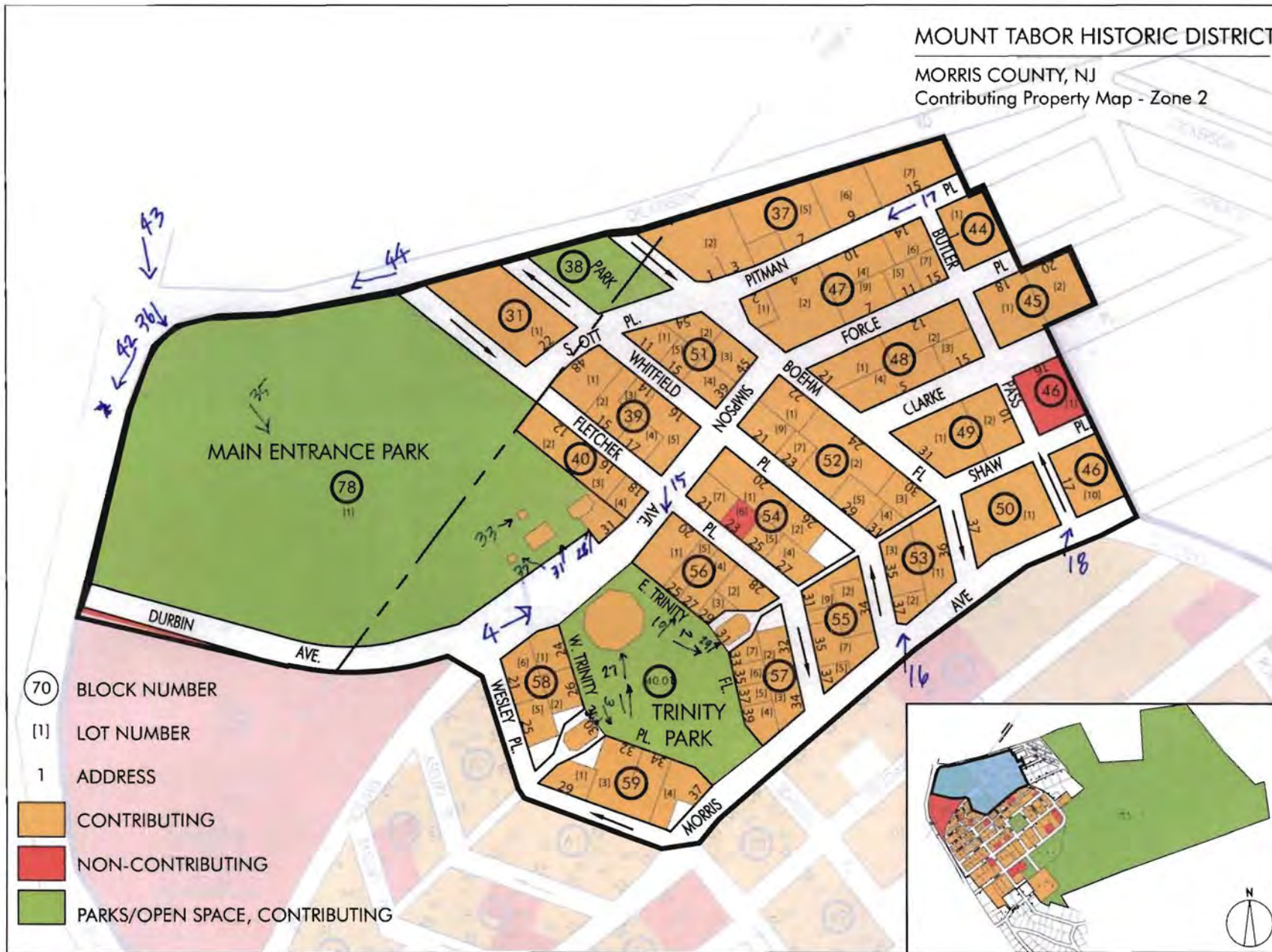


PHOTO LOCATION  
HMR ARCHITECTS MAP

- 70 BLOCK NUMBER
- (1) LOT NUMBER
- 1 ADDRESS

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

ARCHITECTURE  
PLANNING  
INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 3



PHOTO LOCATION MAP

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HISTORIC  
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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 4



70 BLOCK NUMBER

(1) LOT NUMBER

1 ADDRESS

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

PHOTO LOCATION  
MAP  
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INTERIORS  
HISTORIC  
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MOUNT TABOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ  
Contributing Property Map - Zone 5



70 BLOCK NUMBER

[1] LOT NUMBER

1 ADDRESS

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

PARKS/OPEN SPACE, CONTRIBUTING

PHOTO LOCATION  
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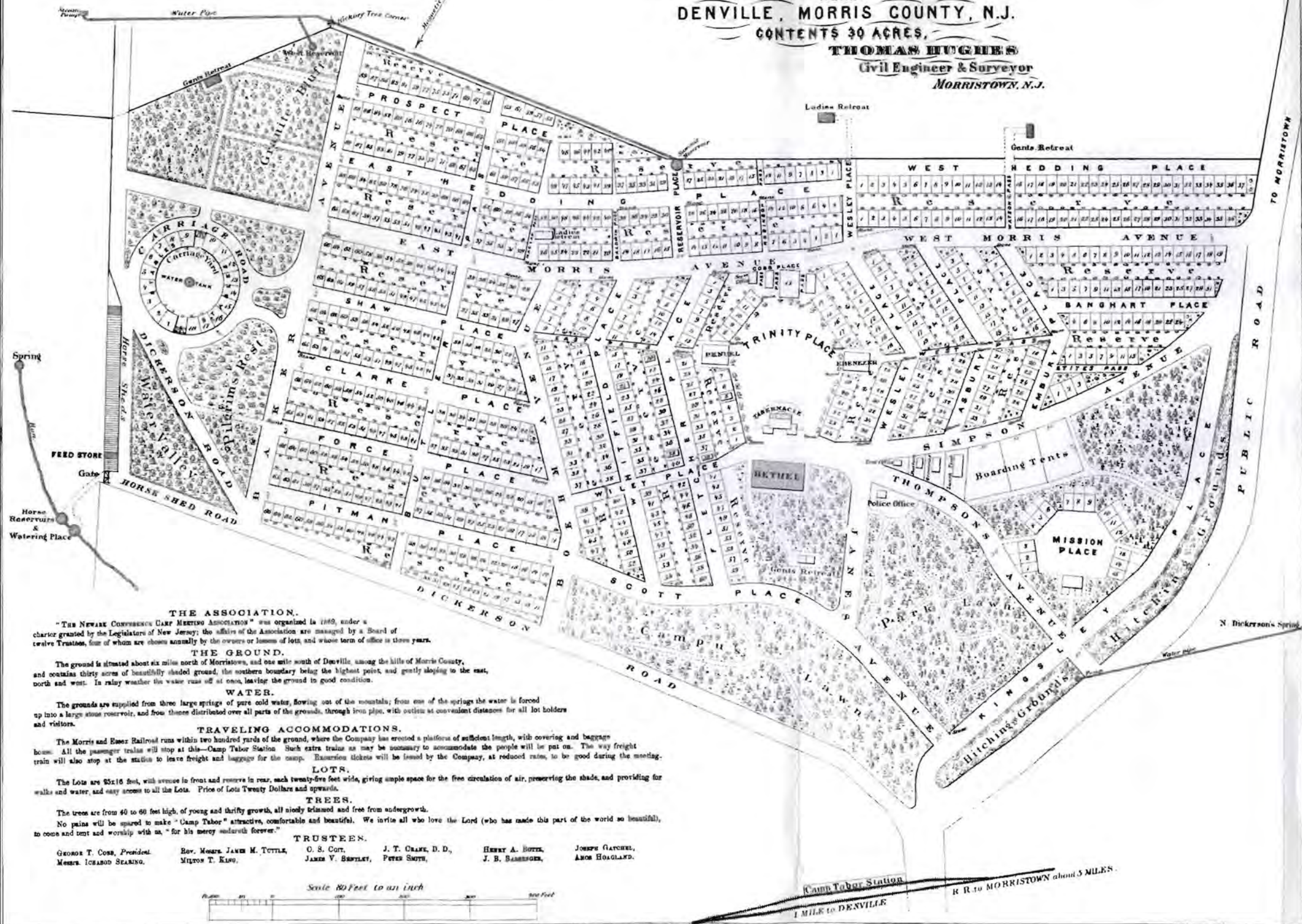


# MAP OF MOUNT TABOR CAMP GROUND

OF THE  
NEWARK CONFERENCE  
Camp Meeting Association  
NEAR  
DENVILLE, MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.

CONTENTS 30 ACRES.

THOMAS HUGHES  
Civil Engineer & Surveyor  
MORRISTOWN, N.J.



**THE ASSOCIATION.**  
"The Newark Conference Camp Meeting Association" was organized in 1869, under a charter granted by the Legislature of New Jersey; the affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of twelve Trustees, four of whom are chosen annually by the owners or lessees of lots, and whose term of office is three years.

**THE GROUND.**  
The ground is situated about six miles north of Morristown, and one mile south of Denville, among the hills of Morris County, and contains thirty acres of beautifully shaded ground, the southern boundary being the highest point, and gently sloping to the east, north and west. In rainy weather the water runs off at once, leaving the ground in good condition.

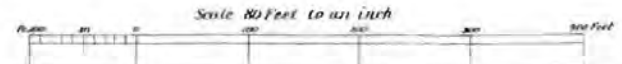
**WATER.**  
The grounds are supplied from three large springs of pure cold water, flowing out of the mountains; from one of the springs the water is forced up into a large stone reservoir, and from thence distributed over all parts of the grounds, through iron pipes, with outlets at convenient distances for all lot holders and visitors.

**TRAVELING ACCOMMODATIONS.**  
The Morris and Essex Railroad runs within two hundred yards of the ground, where the Company has erected a platform of sufficient length, with covering and baggage house. All the passenger trains will stop at this—Camp Tabor Station. Such extra trains as may be necessary to accommodate the people will be put on. The way freight train will also stop at the station to leave freight and baggage for the camp. Excursion tickets will be issued by the Company, at reduced rates, to be good during the meeting.

**LOTS.**  
The lots are 50x16 feet, with avenue in front and reserve in rear, each twenty-five feet wide, giving ample space for the free circulation of air, preserving the shade, and providing for walks and water, and easy access to all the lots. Price of Lots Twenty Dollars and upwards.

**TREES.**  
The trees are from 40 to 60 feet high, of young and thrifty growth, all nicely branched and free from undergrowth. No pains will be spared to make "Camp Tabor" attractive, comfortable and beautiful. We invite all who love the Lord (who has made this part of the world so beautiful), to come and rest and worship with us, "for his mercy endureth forever."

**TRUSTEES.**  
GEORGE T. COSS, President.    Rev. Messrs. JAMES M. TUTTLE,    O. S. COIT,    J. T. CLARK, D. D.,    HENRY A. BOTT,    JOSEPH GAYNEH,  
Messrs. ISAACSON SEARING,    Messrs. T. KLEW,    JAMES V. BENTLEY,    PETER SMITH,    J. B. BARRINGER,    ABRAHAM HOAGLAND.



HISTORIC MAP I  
Figure 1:

1869 Map of Mount Tabor  
Camp Ground,  
Morris County

Survey by Thomas Hughes  
Morristown, NJ

# MAP OF MOUNT TABOR CAMP GROUND

OF THE  
NEWARK CONFERENCE  
Camp Meeting Association  
NEAR

DENVILLE, MORRIS COUNTY, N.J.

THOMAS HUGHES  
Civil Engineer & Surveyor  
Morristown, N.J.

April 1880



HISTORIC MAP 2  
Figure 2:

1880 Map of Mount Tabor  
Camp Ground,  
Morris County

Survey by Thomas Hughes  
Morristown, NJ



Figure 1: This pre-1885 photo shows the original tabernacle within Trinity Park nestled among the chestnut trees.



Figure 2: The founding families in Trinity Park on the 20th Anniversary of Mount Tabor, 1889. Ebenezer Pavilion is shown in the upper left hand corner. It later becomes the library.



Figure 3: Post-1885 photo looking east along Simpson Avenue with the ground floor of the Tabernacle at the center.



Figure 4: The perimeter of Trinity Park, pre-1901. The religious Ebenezer Pavilion sits behind the American flag. In 1901, it was enclosed and became the library which it remains today.



Figure 5: Undated photo of Wesley Place. Note the wooden entrance bridges that cross the side gutters.



Figure 6:27 East Trinity Place, 1877, home of Rev. C.S. Coit, an original member of the board of trustees.





Figure 7: Ca. 1904, the Richardson family in the lower third of the attached triple cottage on West Trinity Place. This is now known as the History House and is the headquarters of the Mount Tabor Historical Society.



Figure 8: Undated photo, 35 Asbury Place



Figure 9: Undated photo of Simpson Avenue with the prominent gambrel of 1 Simpson Avenue. These retaining walls remains important character defining features of the district.



Figure 10: Undated photo, 37 Whitfield Place



Figure 11: 1892 photo of "Britten Villa, 28 Morris Avenue



Figure 12: Undated photo, 36 Morris Avenue



Figure 13: 47 North Place in an 1882 Mount Tabor Record illustration. Many of Mount Tabor's resources were documented this way.



Figure 14: Undated postcard of 12 Ridgewood Avenue



Figure 15: 1918 photo of the existing tabernacle which dates to 1885



Figure 16: Updated photo of the library but post 1901. In 1901, the Ebenezer, an octagonal open prayer pavilion, was converted to the community library.



Figure 17: Undated photograph of Searing Place, known as the "Golden Stair"



Figure 18: 1914, Mt. Tabor Country Club



Figure 19: The Coit Family tent shows the tent-cottage combination with frame section at the rear fronted by a canvas section



Figure 20: As the community grew, tents and cottages were neighbors



Figure 21: A group of tennis players, 1888







FAMILY  
NIGHT  
GRADE 4 & UP  
TUES 3-8  
7:00 PM  
REG. REG.























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STROWBRIDGE AV

ONE WAY

NWZ-35P





28





21









72  
ST. ANNE



12







MT. TABOR BRANCH LIBRARY





**HOLIDAY FAIR**  
IN THE BETHEL - FRIDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY

706-85K

27P







IF YOUR DOG DROPS IT  
PLEASE PICK IT UP





MOUNT TABOR

















MOUNT TABOR

DO NOT  
ENTER



FLETCHER PL.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mount Tabor Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW JERSEY, Morris

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/03/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000051

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 3.3.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Proj. #13-1576  
Chrono #:A2015-038

## State of New Jersey

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION NATURAL & HISTORIC RESOURCES

Office of the Assistant Commissioner  
MAIL CODE 501-03A  
PO Box 420  
Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
609-292-3541/ FAX: 609-984-0836

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

KIM GUADAGNO  
*Lt. Governor*

BOB MARTIN  
*Commissioner*



January 7, 2015

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 Mount Tabor Historic District, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Morris 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 Daniel D. Saunders, Administrator, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Mail code 501-04B, P.O. Box 420, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420, or call him at (609) 633-2397.

Sincerely,

Rich Boornazian  
Deputy State Historic  
Preservation Officer