

RECEIVED  
JUL 13 1990

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stanton Historic Rural District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Stanton and Mountain Roads  NA not for publication  
city, town Readington Township and Clinton Township  vicinity  
state New Jersey code 034 county Hunterdon code 019 zip code 08885

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>63</u>	<u>32</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>63</u>	<u>32</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
Allen J. Seuerbe 2/24/90  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register  
 See continuation sheet. 8/10/90  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingAgriculture/agricultural fieldCommerce/general store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellingAgriculture/agricultural fieldAgriculture/other: not in useCommerce/general storeReligion/religious structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Dutch colonialColonial/German colonialGreek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls stonewood (clapboard)roof slateother asphalt (roofing)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The village of Stanton, a loosely knit, rural neighborhood of 18th and 19th century buildings, is in Readington Township, Hunterdon County. It lies mainly along an 18th century highway that was called the King's Road in 1755 (now Stanton Road), which extended from the Delaware River on the west through Hunterdon County to a major shipping landing on the Raritan River at New Brunswick, for trade with New York. Stanton Road enters the township from Clinton Township (formerly part of Lebanon Township) on the west and cuts between two mountains, Cushetunk on the north and Round Mountain on the immediate south. It parallels the South Branch of the Raritan River, which courses through Readington Township about a mile and a half to the south and serves as the municipality's southern boundary. Tucked into the southwest corner of Readington, the Stanton village extended to its western boundary, which fell along the easternmost line of the West New Jersey Great Tract of 92,513 acres. German families resident in this Great Tract spread across this boundary line and began to take up lands in the 1740s along the highway. Their plantations created the community, which was originally named Housel, after one of them. A property line between farms became the basis for a north-flowing road, Mountain Road today, that led to interior settlements earlier established by an overflow of the Dutch of Somerset County on the east. The District is comprised of portions of these plantations, with their original houses, and of 19th-century farmsteads carved from them at roadside, extending for approximately a half mile in each direction from the central crossroads, which became the community core, with a schoolhouse (1802), a church (1834), and general store and post office (1840s). The majority of dwellings are on the north side of Stanton Road east of the intersection, progressing rhythmically with ever wider spacing from an initial clustering on small lots. Included in the District are four 18th-century houses; the remainder date from early 19th century to approximately 1875. There are a total of 65 buildings, including farm structures, that contribute. An additional 32 that do not contribute are mainly outbuildings in deteriorated condition or so altered that integrity has been lost, and a handful of modern buildings, including garages, built within the last 50 years. The Stanton Reformed Church, 1964, which was built to replace the original edifice that had burned, is non-contributing because of its date, but it is a crucial historical symbol in the District, and it occupies the same site and suggests in its design the original appearance of the building. It is also physically attached at right angles to an interim structure of meeting house form put up in 1932 for

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement  
Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

ca.1740-1880  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1741  
ca.1808  
1834

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Stanton Historic Rural District is a rural village that reflects both its early settlement by Dutch and German families in the eighteenth century, and its growth and evolution through the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. Bypassed by the railroad in the 1870s, Stanton still keeps this nineteenth century character. The district meets Criterion A under the categories Exploration/Settlement and Community Development, and Criterion C under the category Architecture. One property in the district, the Richard Schomp farm, may also be individually eligible by meeting Criterion "A" under the category Agriculture, for its association with 20th-century technological advances in livestock breeding.

The emergence of the crossroads community of Stanton, like many other small 19th-century population centers, resulted in part from its settlement a century earlier. Much of Hunterdon County's permanent settlement by freeholding farm families had been delayed until after 1750, due to the refusal of absentee land owners to sell their lands. Early comers took up land legally by annual lease or illegally by simply squatting. Both practices prevailed in the West New Jersey Society's "Great Tract" of 92,513 acres, first surveyed in 1711. In 1730, the easternmost portion of the Great Tract was chartered as Readington Township, an indication that it had gained a good-sized population by that date, even though large portions of its land were still held by absentee owners. The majority of its settlers were Dutch, and their path of entry appears to have been from the east, as an outward flow from neighboring Somerset County, where great numbers had congregated along the Raritan River. To a much lesser degree, German Lutherans who had entered America at the Port of New York about 1710 had migrated through Somerset County to the northwest corner of Readington, eventually establishing a church at New Germantown (Oldwick) just beyond the township's north border.

Another group of German immigrants entered the Stanton area from the southwest. They were among the group of German Baptists (Dunkards) and Reformed (High

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A  
 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:  
 State historic preservation office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 334 acres Flemington, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 1,8 51,50,9,0 4,4,9,1,7,5,0  
Zone Easting Northing

B 1,8 51,42,1,0 4,4,9,2,2,7,0  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1,8 51,27,6,0 4,4,9,1,7,5,0

D 1,8 51,28,4,0 4,4,9,1,3,2,0

E: 18 / 513470 / 4490860

F: 18 / 514530 / 4490710

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ursula C. Brecknell; research by Stephanie Stevens, local historian  
organization Historic House Surveys/Readington Township date January 1989  
street & number 36 Ellis Drive telephone (201) 359-3498  
city or town Belle Mead state NJ zip code 08502

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 2

worship services. Even though non-contributing, both buildings complement other village architecture.

The District boundaries conform in large part with the area depicted as Stanton on the maps of 1851, 1860, and 1873. Today, as then, open space separates it from the next small community. A 48 acre active farm, fronting on Mountain Road but lying also along Stanton Road west of the crossroads, comprises the westernmost part of the District. Opposite it on the south side of Stanton Road, straddling the border with Clinton Township, is another farmstead (just recently subdivided), the surviving portion of the 18-century DeMott plantation. The southeastern corner of the District is marked by the 34-acre, farmed property surrounding the 18th-century dwelling of Henry Carkhuff. Nearly opposite it is a c.1830 farmhouse on 15 acres. Except for the half-dozen buildings clustered on village-size lots at the crossroads, the remaining sites occupy ten acres on average, with one spectacular exception. The 18th-century plantation of Thomas Bowman, which originally fronted on Stanton Road and extended northward to Dreahook Road, claiming almost 200 acres, and with its house deeply centered, survives today on 69 acres. The land is maintained as open space that still reaches the main road between farms sold off from its road fringe during the 19th century. Relatively few new houses have been constructed within the village bounds, and these, too, are on large lots, set well back from the road, and more or less hidden by wooded areas. With four exceptions, it has been possible to draw the District boundary lines to exclude them. Two neighboring farmhouses erected mid-19th century at the corner of Woodschurch Road have also been excluded because of severe loss of integrity.

The character of Stanton has changed little from its mid-19th century appearance. The church spire still visually focuses its core, which remains almost unchanged, the main difference is the loss of the schoolhouse. The general store, layered with expansions, the two storekeepers' houses, the parsonage, the doctor's home, and a couple of other dwellings, some plainly vernacular, others making a show in Greek Revival mode, remain. Of the latter, the Runkle House (#19) is clearly the best example, being 5 bays wide with a center-hall plan, raised on an ashlar foundation, with enormous stone blocks at corners carrying paneled pilasters that support an entablature across the facade. A portico, with matching pilasters, once stood before the sidelighted and transomed entry. The interior also expresses the style in mantelpiece, stair balustrade, and door and window architraves. Its near neighbor (#22), a small house of side-hall plan, displays a fine Greek portico, a well-proportioned facade, and a stylish interior. The parsonage (#30) and the second storekeeper's house (#28), both 5-bay I-form buildings flanking the church on either side, also employ the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 3

same motifs. The store appears to have originated as another 5-bay I-form house, facing Stanton Road, later enlarged by an ell to face Mountain Road, gaining a new entrance at the corner, reaching this size before century end. These buildings have slight setbacks from the road. There are no curbs or sidewalks. Some driveways are based on farm lanes leading to outbuildings behind the houses. On Mountain Road the first store owner's house (#25), faces south toward the store with its gable end close to the road.

The remainder of the houses in the District are set apart on their individual farm tracts. There are four 18th-century houses with a fifth incorporated into an early Victorian residence. Two are traditionally dated 1741, a third 1789. These are vernacular buildings exhibiting some cross-cultural influences between the Germans and Dutch who settled at the same time. They are 1½-stories tall, with banked cellars containing their kitchens. Three are of stone masonry. All but one follow a two-room-deep plan, but that of the earliest built by an identified German (#6) has three rooms rather than the usual two. It has an internal end chimney, like the rest, thus departing from the stube and kammer plan, with two fireplaces, one in the back room being cater-cornered. An interesting sidelight on this house is the mention in the inventory of the owner's (Housel) estate (1809) of the presence of a 10-plate stove and machine to move it. This house displays brick segmental arches above openings, laid soldier fashion, making a decorative contrast with the stone masonry. If this is a German tradition, as sometimes stated, then there is further evidence of cross-cultural influences in that another stone house in the neighborhood, built in the 1750s by Martin Wyckoff, a Dutchman, also has this feature. The house built by Thomas Bowman (#18), a German, which has the date 1741 carved into a foundation stone (a believable date although perhaps inscribed by a later owner), is unique in being one-room-deep (possibly having originated as one-over-one plan) with a gambrel roof. This type of roof, employed by the Dutch of Bergen County, has not been found in use by the Dutch of Somerset County, and its appearance here on a house of single depth suggests that this was German preference. Bowman, according to Hubert Schmidt's research on Germans, first settled in New Brunswick and married a Dutch woman. In 1733, he was living in Readington Township and was an elder in the Dutch Reformed Church. When he purchased the farm from the Cox family heirs has not been learned; he may have leased it at first. His house can be compared with two other known houses of Germans of the same period--the Henry Landis stone house in nearby Ringoes (1747) and the Johannes Moelich stone house (1751-52) in Bedminster (Moelich and his stone mason having originally lived in Readington Township)-- which exhibiting almost identical gambrel roofs in terms of length of slopes and degree of angle break. These two houses--Housel's and Bowman's--are included in Rosalie F. Bailey's book on pre-Revolutionary Dutch

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 4

houses and are potentially eligible for the National Register on their own merits, having retained a number of elements of style in their interiors. (Bailey, known primarily as a genealogist, wrote her book in the early 1930s and seemingly interpreted these houses as Dutch, being probably unaware of the subtle differences in construction between Dutch houses of the area and those reflecting German characteristics.)

The Carkhuff House (#9), with 1789 inscribed in the large-scaled, exposed stone chimney back, was probably built by Henry Carkhuff, who appears in the township's tax ratables of 1778, although at some point the Carkhuffs also owned the land on which stands the third stone house of this period. It is thought that Carkhuff was of German extraction, but this frame house, originally 3 bays wide, comes close to the conventional Dutch plan in sizing of rooms off of its side hall and its two-part entrance doors. Its banked ground story, also subdivided into rooms of like proportions, originally with a corner fireplace in a smaller rear room, is atypical of Somerset County's Dutch houses. This feature, however, is found among Hunterdon's building practices, which marks it as possibly of German influence.

The Carkhuff and Housel houses both have an interesting collection of outbuildings, some relating to the latter being of stone masonry, distributed at roadside and behind (what was formerly the front) of the house. The Carkhuff farm has an impressive array of buildings to one side of the dwelling, including attached barns, one embanked, and a double-size wagon house and corncrib, also with an embanked story. The springhouse to rear (formerly front) of the house contains stepping stones to the stream channeled through it at a lower level.

The original Jacob DeMott Farm of 212 acres, purchased in 1757, has upon it three houses built by family members. The earliest, of two-room-deep plan, with a corner fireplace (evidenced by construction in the cellar), exists only as a part of a house (#1), built round it but still retains some original woodwork and door. The houses built by Jacob's sons on portions of the home farm left to them (1802) mark a shift in building practices. These two (#s 4,5) are similar, being a longitudinal arrangement of two rooms, with attic above, over an embanked ground story containing kitchen and one small room. The house at Site #5 was moved from the fields to its present site on Foothill Road near the intersection with Stanton Road as long ago as 1847. The new foundation has the date inscribed in it. The two-room plan conforms with the rooms above. The frame structure was left intact and relates stylistically to the neighboring DeMott House in height and dimensions and type of construction.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 5

The remaining houses of the District, erected one by one over the decades from 1830 through 1870, reflect the prevailing vernacular forms of the region and to some degree of the entire state. Some are I-type houses ranging from 3 to 5 bays, with side wings or rear ells, of frame construction with clapboard sheathing. Two of the earlier period have exposed stone chimney backs. All have gable-end chimneys and gable roofs, with the exception of one (#15), with internal chimney, which appears to have been a replacement for an earlier house indicated on the 1860 map. Thomas Housel's house, built 1843, when there were no other buildings up to the crossroads, according to family record, was the first to introduce elements of the Greek Revival style with corner pilasters and denticulated frieze. Housel perhaps was well-to-do; he established a tannery on the property. Two others are modest in size, following a one-over-one plan, and lack symmetrical balanced facades, one having its fenestration off center, the other crowded, with an extraordinary two-story lateral expansion not aligned with the original unit. The latter was the home of a woman, probably a widow, in 1873 (#17), and it has been found in other Central New Jersey villages that the widow's house was usually devoid of stylish pretensions.

All these houses front on Stanton Road. Their outbuildings are in some cases to one side, in others spread out behind them. They include barns, mostly of two-level height, with leantos, worksheds, wagon houses, two with corncribs, privies, and wells.

The enlarged Jacob DeMott House (#1) and the Schomp House (#27), dating to the 1860s are larger structures with double file of rooms, although still simply rectangular boxes with gable roofs and more practical than fashionable on the exterior, with two entries (for convenience) in their 4-bay facades. Each is interesting in revealing another aspect of house-building, a more forthright one. In the first instance, the original house was merely doubled in size, with the new section decked out in early Victorian decor, and summer kitchen added. In the second, the ground story was embanked, an old-fashioned feature unless it was pre-existing, consisting of one good-size kitchen with fireplace and chimneyside stairs, and above it a full two-story frame house was erected, with Greek Revival entrance and interior woodwork in the same style. The two-story 3-bay side addition represents the continuation of the practical viewpoint into this century, as it is, in fact, an earlier DeMott house that was removed from another location on the farm and attached to the main block.

Of the few artisans' shops that once stood at scattered points along Stanton Road--a blacksmith and wheelwright shop, a weaving shop, a tannery--only the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 6

harness shop of the 1840s survives, a typical gable-fronted building that has now been modified and added to in order to make it a residence.

The District can be summed up as a conglomeration of farmsteads adjacent to one another, established over a 150-year period as the original farms sold off property which coalesced into a neighborhood, when the crossroads took on the role of community center. The establishment of a post office became the final official recognition as an entity, considered a village by the loosest definition of the term.

An inventory of all buildings follows, classified as contributing or non-contributing to the District in terms of age, integrity, and historical significance. All numbered sites have been indicated on an accompanying map.

1. De Mott House homestead farm (Clinton Township, Block 60/ Lot 7) Stanton  
Road Style: Early Victorian deep form rectangular box 18th c. vernacular  
core; c. 1860s enlargement

Two-story, frame (clapboarded, beaded cornerboards), high stone (cemented) foundation, slate gable roof with overhanging boxed eaves, wide plain frieze, internal end chimneys, brick stacks, corbeled drip courses; summer kitchen leanto across rear gable.

Originated as 1½-story unit of two rooms, single file, Dutch proportions, with two chimneys, one cater-corned; was doubled in size with a like unit, basementless, added laterally, and second story placed above both units. Oriented southeasterly, with gable to road, principal facade has 4 bays, internal two containing entries to original unit and to addition, the latter having double-leaf round-headed doors. A shed-roofed porch on plain posts spans three left bays. Windows of 2/2 sash, with movable louvered blinds.

Thin six-panel (recessed) doors with keyhole latches and Federal-style architraves survive in original rooms. Early Victorian marble mantelpiece and stair balustrade are in addition.

Outbuildings: stone rubble smoke house, log lintel; ventilation slit in C  
gable; frame (clapboard), privy, 4 seater (2 for children) C  
double corncrib with wagon drive through, vertical siding; low interior  
stone and brick walls C  
chicken coop adjoining corncrib, moved to site C

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 7

2-story cow barn, vertical siding; corrugated metal roof; leanto on one long wall C

2. De Mott Outbuilding, now residence (Readington Twp. 60/13) date unknown  
conversion 1930s

Two-story, frame (clapboard) of two sections: original one-over-one building of 2 bays moved to site from Site #1 and enlarged with lateral 2-bay addition under slightly lower gable roof. Further enlarged at rear with two rooms of 1-story height. Sash of 6/6, fixed louvered blinds. NC

Outbuildings: 2-car garage, modern NC  
rebuilt small barn, board and batten siding NC

3. Modern House (Readington Township 60/12) Stanton Road  
Two-story frame house set back from road, 1980s NC

4. De Mott House # 2 on homestead farm (60/11) Stanton Road  
Style: vernacular single-depth bank house early 19th century

1 story, frame (clapboarded) over partially embanked level of rubble stone containing kitchen, two rooms wide; gable roof, boxed eaves, and chimneys with cemented stacks, open-capped; oriented southeast, gable end close to Stanton Road; 20th-century addition of one room on opposite gable, incorporating former leanto, with entry of leanto repositioned in wall. Door of 4 recessed panels, outlined with moldings, large rim lock; 5-light transom above entry. Small windows with 6/6 sash; 4/2 in attic; movable louvered shutters. Original primary entrance on first floor (one story above ground) on principal elevation. C

Outbuildings: privy, 2 seater, vertical and horizontal siding, extended eaves C  
series of chicken coops, preserved, one used for sheep shelter C  
remodeled chicken house used as shed NC  
2-story 3-car garage with apartment, asbestos shingled NC

5. De Mott House #3 on homestead farm (60/10) Foothill Road  
Style: vernacular single-depth bank house early 19th century;  
moved 1847

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 8

1 story, frame (clapboard of 2 widths), over partially embanked rubble stone level containing kitchen, two rooms wide, with gable-end chimneys (cemented stacks) now in internal position as result of undated addition at left gable (thought to have been in 19th century) and raising of leanto at other gable to height of main block c. 1937. Wood-shingled gable roof. Three bays wide for original dwelling, with door in left bay; second doorway leads to addition, with porch in front of both (modern). Small windows of 6/6 sash, fixed-louver blinds. Second entrance at grade through leanto. Date 1847 carved into foundation stone. Greek Revival mantelpieces, but also some earlier elements, including Dutch strap hinges on Dutch door; old cusp latch. C

Outbuildings: privy, 2 seater, vertical planking C  
 frame smoke house, clapboarded C  
 frame (clapboarded) carriage house with loft; eaves  
 overhang, exposed rafter tails; rear extension with catslide  
 roof NC

6. William Housel House (63/52) Stanton Road  
 Style: vernacular deep form bank house (Dutch and German influence)  
 in possession  
 by 1755

1 story, coursed rubble stone, over partially embanked kitchen level; slate gable roof; one end chimney (brick stack); water table at first-story level. Oriented south, this facade is 3 bays wide, with center entry; north facade to Stanton Road is 3 bays wide with entry in left bay, reflecting a side-hall plan within. This entrance contains raised-panel door lined with diagonal boarding, swung on Dutch strap hinges. Window openings are topped with segmental arches of soldier-laid brick, with the tympanums filled with stone rubble; sash 6/6 on embanked level; 12/12 on first story; 9-pane single sash in attic.

Shutters have 3 recessed panels. Present main entry has 20th-century architrave and stoop. Boxed eaves and flush rake.

Lateral 1-story frame wing on left gable, c. 1800 perhaps, originally shingled, now clapboarded; wood-shingled gable roof; end chimney with exposed cemented back, scored, and brick stack. Two bays wide, with 6/6 sash. Rear slope of roof is extended to shelter a porch with Queen Anne post. Rake is flush.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 9

Ground-story plan of two rooms separated by stone wall, with cooking fireplace containing bake-oven opening at back, and chimneyside stairs; corbeled chimney base for corner fireplace in smaller north (back) room; space to side of rooms under first-story hall altered for modern kitchen; pantry and furnace room. First story has one large room (south, with two tiny rooms behind; hall runs to one side. There are raised-panel doors and a paneled wall enclosing chimneyside stairs. Heavy molded projecting chair rail is in 18th-century style. Large corner cupboard has butterfly hinges, raised-panel doors. Exposed beams are beaded.

C

Outbuildings: 1 story rubble stone barn with frame wing to west of house at roadside. Original wide clapboards preserved on one wall; altered in 19th century for artisan's shop; and now used as 3-bay garage and workshop NC  
2-story frame (clapboarded) barn, partially embanked, with openings on three sides, including east gable C  
smaller barn next to it, also oriented east, frame (clapboarded) C  
stone spring house; door in long wall C  
stone smoke house; log lintel over gable-end entrance C

7. William Waggoner Harness Shop (63/49) Stanton Road c. 1850  
Style: gable-fronted form

2-story, frame (clapboarded), entry and window on gable front. Moved to site from Site #5 and converted into a residence in 1956. Enlarged by a side addition against its former rear gable wall for room and 1-bay enclosed front porch; enlarged on another wall for bath and kitchen. Exterior cinderblock chimney. NC

Outbuildings: one-room gable-roofed frame structure used as a guest cottage. Corrugated metal roof extended over exposed rafter tails. NC  
wagon shed, gable-fronted, with side shed-roofed leanto (formerly used for horse stalls); open wood storage area at rear. Wagon house has paired doors on strap hinges; loft opening above; corrugated metal roof. C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 10

8. Carkhuff House # 1 (63/46), possibly built by first landowner Tunis Hendricks

Style: vernacular deep form bank house c. 1760-75

1 story, coursed rectangular stones, over embanked kitchen level; water table at first story level; one small interior end chimney, brick stack; one exterior stone gable-end chimney. Gable roof of corrugated metal; boxed cornice; 4-bay north facade to Stanton Road, entry in second bay from left (glass and panel door); small windows with 6/6 sash; casement windows in cellar; 4-pane sash, attic; recessed 2-panel shutters; segmental arches of stone over windows, which have heavy wood lintels. Original facade of 3 bays, centered entrance, faces south.

Lateral 2 story addition on left gable wall, frame (clapboard), on stone foundation. Two bays wide; gable roofed. C

Outbuildings: wagon house, frame (novelty siding), gablefronted, with 1 bay shed-roofed extension with large opening C  
structure called "loom house," novelty siding, projecting stove pipe; leanto at one end; several openings NC  
chicken house converted into workshed NC

9. Carkhuff House # 2 (62/1) corner of Stanton and Woodschurch Roads  
Style: vernacular deep form bank house of Dutch influence 1789

1½-story frame (beaded clapboards) over partially embanked level of stone rubble. Asphalt gable roof, internal end chimney with exposed large stone base toward top of which date is inscribed. Originally 3 bays wide with doorway in left bay, as seen in photographs of 1920s when abandoned, it was made 5 bay, center-hall plan and beautifully restored by the Amermans in 1930s. Set back deeply from Stanton Road, it was oriented eastward with exterior doorways on both levels. Rear of house has now become principal facade fronting on Woodschurch Road, which was officially opened in 1845. Front and rear doors (46" wide) on alignment are Dutch type, with raised paneling and diagonally laid wood planking at back, hung on long English strap hinges. Door filling walk-in cellar opening also two-sectioned, with bead-edged vertical plank. Fenestration of 6/6 sash, with 2 raised-panel shutters; 3 20th-c. gabled dormers on each roof slope; oriel window and gable-fronted 1 bay side entry on north gable wall of 1930s addition.

Banked cellar divided into two rooms, one with long-linteled deep cooking fireplace with bake oven opening at back, and built-in wall cupboard at

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 11

chimneyside. Evidence of corner fireplace (base) in rear room. Very large exposed beams. C

Outbuildings: frame, shed-roofed spring house enclosing stream channel, reached by two large stepping stones C  
large English-type frame barn with shed-roofed addition running against one long wall, embanked on stone foundation C  
double-width wagon house and attached corncrib, one-half embanked on stone foundation, with walk-in entrance to workshop C

10. J. Carkhuff House (50/16) Stanton Road

Style: vernacular Federal rectangular box

c. 1830-50

2-story, frame (clapboard), low stone rubble foundation, gable roof with eaves overhang, flush raking boards, 2 end chimneys, brick stacks, corbeled caps; frieze with band of dentils toward lower edge. Five bays, with center entry, multipaned transom, plain board pilasters, and modern door. Centered, 3-bay portico on posts, which are square in section with caps and square bases and plain frieze. Roof carries an ornamental railing for sun deck. Windows of ground story have 9/6 sash, upper story, 6/6, with fixed louver blinds.

Lateral 3-bay (center entry), 1-story wing on east gable; end chimney with an exposed large rubble stone back. New addition on opposite gable wall of one story for kitchen. Entry in gable end under gable hood. C

Outbuildings: pole barn, replacement for one which burned, to west of house, facing road. Horse shed attached to rear wall. NC

11. New house (50/15) Stanton Road

1 story ranch, frame (clapboard), gable roof, internal brick chimney stack on ridge. Recessed centered entrance. Various sizes of windows. NC

12. White Face Farm (50/14) Stanton Road

Style: I form, block and ell

c./1860

2-story, frame (clapboard), cornerboards, high stone foundation. Roof has slight eaves extension and short returns; no fascia. Four bays, entry in third bay to right has shouldered architrave surround. Entry porch, shed-roofed, on square plain posts. One surviving chimney in west gable, brick stack, standard

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 12

cap; new exterior brick chimney with two weathers on east gable end. Windows of 6/6 sash with vinyl louvered blinds; 4-pane single sash in attic.

Ell at back on alignment with east gable wall; 2 stories, 2 bays deep, I-form, under gable roof. Lateral 2-story shed-roofed wing on west gable flush with facade of main block, 2 bays wide. Extends deeply in back. Foundations of these additions concreted. C

Outbuildings: 2 story, 3-bay cow barn to west of house, facing road, newly sided (board and batten); leanto at west end; recessed 1 story structure for horse stalls and wagon shed with clipped-corner opening at east end. Two pairs of barn doors on strap hinges. Drylaid stone foundation; hewn timbers. Corrugated metal roof. C

13. J. Pickell House (50/13.01) Stanton Road  
Style: variant I-form

1850s

1-3/4 story house, frame (clapboards, older on rear wall), narrow cornerboards, low stone foundation, flush rake, asphalt shingles. Windows of 6/3 sash on upper story, 1/1 ground story with snap-in muntins for 6/6. Centered entry in 3-bay facade has paired reeded pilasters enclosing 4-pane sidelights on paneled bases. Portico consists of square posts supporting a plain frieze and flat-roof. External brick chimney with large corbeled cap against west gable.

Two adjoining lateral additions against west gable, each 1 story, slightly recessed, 1 bay wide; the first as wing, the second as its extension, sheathed with board and batten. Continuous gable roof extends downward over second unit and carries a pediment over window. Across east end of rear wall of main block is 1-story flat-roofed addition on concrete foundation, containing two ranges of louvered awning windows in groupings of four. Shutters on principal facade, block and wing, are fixed louver type. NC

Outbuildings: well house, stone, gable-roofed, with wood filled apices C  
2-bay modern garage with shed NC

14. New Houses (50/13.02) Stanton Road

Split-level, lower level brick, upper level, clapboard. Interior chimney, attached garage. 150' setback. NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 13

15. L.A. Cole House (50/12) Stanton Road

Style: vernacular Early Victorian rectangular box, ell plan c.1870

2-story frame (clapboards, cornerboards), high stone rubble foundation; gable roof, with slight overhang, plain board frieze and rake. Interior brick chimney stack, with open cap; 3 bays, center entry, with shed-roofed porch on Queen Anne posts, side railing with square balusters; concrete block piers. Windows of 2/2 sash, in narrow board frames.

Ell, 1 bay deep, extends 2/3rds across rear, 2 stories, on stone rubble foundation; semi-enclosed shed-roofed porch at east end. 6/6 Windows. C

Outbuildings: frame privy

workshop, frame, with vertical siding, with square window in front wall and side entry, and shed extension across half of rear elevation covered with tar shingles over a board roof. barn, 2 stories, 2 bays, vertical plank siding, with main doors on strap hinges; also farmer's entrance. Corrugated metal roof. Lightning rods. Two sheds in row attached against west gable wall, the first for wagons. Needs repair. C

L.A. Cole had a weave shop to right (east) of house in 1873, but it no longer stands.

16. Thomas Housel House (50/11) Stanton Road

Style: I-form with Greek Revival embellishments 1843

Frame (clapboard), stone rubble foundation; wood-shingled gable roof, boxed eaves with returns; flush board rake; one internal end chimney in gable with brick stack, corbeled cap; exposed vertical stone chimney back, second end chimney removed. Corner pilasters, with cap and architrave frieze with dentil course; 3 bays wide (2-room plan) with center entry, plain pilasters; flat-roofed portico, plain square posts, slate floor. Window sash of 6/6; 4/2 in attic. Louvered blinds.

Wing at east gable recessed, 2 story but lower height, with pent eave, 1 bay wide, 2 rooms deep, to which is appended an additional room at rear under shed roof, with semi-enclosed porch. Addition extends partly across rear of main block. C



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 14

The construction date was supplied by a descendant in a letter written in 1924. Despite the house's late construction, its cellar beams are large and hewn, and its chimney base is log-linteled and deep. Housel operated a tannery on the property. According to the correspondent, there were no other houses between Housel's and the crossroads.

Outbuildings

- well house, frame, pyramidal roof, wood-shingled, on front lawn C
- 2 story, 2 bay barn, novelty siding, used as garage C

17. P. Wyckoff House (50/10) Stanton Road  
Style: one-over-one plan, enlarged by cellarless 1 bay; I-form 1850s

Frame (clapboarded, wide cornerboards), high stone foundation under main block; plain frieze; original end chimney now in interior position, brick stack, corbeled caps (this has been reversed indoors to serve the addition). Facade has 2 bays over a crowded 3, with center entrance having four-panel door (two replaced with glass panes); rebuilt portico on narrow square posts; with shed roof. Window sash of 6/6.

Enlarged against east gable with narrower one-over-one unit, facade has 1 bay over 2 (includes an entry). Although under same gable roof, it is at grade level, over logs and crawlspace, and fenestration is conspicuously out of alignment with original block. A shed-roofed multi-windowed leanto runs across rear of this addition.

Interior has minimal Greek Revival trim; plain mantelpiece in addition has woodgraining applied; adjacent board/batten door is also grained. C

- Outbuildings: 2 story, 2 bay gable fronted wagon house, frame (clapboard), resting on stones, seamed metal roof; strap hinges on doors; outside flight of stairs to loft. Former chicken house attached at one side, now converted to 2-room workshop. C
- frame 2-seater privy C

18. Thomas Bowman House (50/41) Property extends from Stanton Rd. to Dreahook Rd.

House is present residence of actress Dorothy Stickney, widow of Howard Lindsay, of partnership Lindsay and Krause; known for starring in "Life with Father," and "Arsenic and Old Lace.")

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 15

Style: vernacular single-depth bank house of probable German influence  
datestone 1741

1 story over embanked level, rubble stone masonry, with water table between floors. Gambrel-roofed, with slate shingles. Irregular fenestration of 3 bays, with door and window grouped on east half of both facades (doors on alignment), and window centered in west half of elevation. Windows of first story are narrow and tall, containing original 9/9 sash with wide muntins, in original frames molded on outer edge. Front facade oriented south has original door surround incorporating 4-pane transom. Door on opposite facade of 6 raised panels on exterior face; diagonal board lining at back, with Dutch strap hinges. Banked foundation level contains replacement windows, and former exterior doorway on main facade has been made into a window. A diminutive 4-pane sash window is to south side of gable apex on west elevation. All windows have segmental arches. Small shed-roofed dormers. Scratched into a stone a few feet above grade on east gable wall is date 1741.

The Thomas Bowman House stands on a tract of 41 acres. It is approached by a long lane, lined with a stone fence. Thomas Bowman died in 1755. His son Cornelius inherited the property. In 1778 tax ratables, he was assessed for 196 acres. In 1825, his sons divided the farm, then of 220 acres, between them. The southern boundary ran on Stanton Road.

End chimneys have rebuilt stone stacks. The west cellar room contains a walk-in cooking fireplace, lintel-logged, with bake oven openings at back. At the opposite end of the cellar, a barrel-vaulted chimney base supports the large, lintel-logged fireplace on first story. Enclosed stairway is between rooms on first story. Ceiling height is 9 feet with huge exposed beams. There are several raised-panel doors, with 2 to 5 panels, some on H hinges. Window shutters consist of two raised panels held by shutter dogs.

The attic has been finished into rooms. Tie beams at angle of gambrel roof visible. Front and rear second slopes angled at different degrees.

Rosalie F. Bailey reported in her book on pre-Revolutionary Dutch houses, originally published in the 1930s, that an outline of a lower wing (removed) could be seen on west gable wall. Today, a one-story screened porch has been built against this wall, projecting beyond the principal facade. A doorway to it has been opened in the stone wall and filled with a replica of a batten door on reproduction Dutch strap hinges. A similar door, seemingly authentic, leads from this ground story room (original kitchen) into floor area under east section of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 16

house, now carved into two for kitchen and storage space. Portion of wall has been shored up with cinderblock. An outside staircase with wrought-iron railing runs parallel with principal facade to first floor entrance. C

Outbuildings: guest house, frame, shingles, one story, gable-roofed, with porch inset under one slope, supported on hewn beams; ell-shaped, built 1936, with addition of 1978 on east gable of 2-story unit, for 3-car garage with apartment above, reached by outside flight of stairs at south gable end. Angled at opposite end is woodshed. Brick piers divide bays for cars. NC

19. J.E. Runkle House (50/9) Stanton Road  
Style I-form, Greek Revival, T-plan

1850s

Frame (clapboard), foundation of coursed stone blocks with outsize monolithic stone blocks at corners; gable roof, with overhang, boxed eaves; paneled and capped corner pilasters carrying plain architrave and frieze; internal end chimneys, brick stacks (rebuilt). Five bays, with center trabeated entry with paneled pilasters; 6 (recessed) panel door; earlier portico replaced by porch across internal bays, having square posts, latticework apron; board floor. Windows of 6/6 sash; 4-pane single sash in attic; Greek style shutters of one-panel.

Ell in T plan originally one story, raised to two; addition to its east side and rear of main block consists of a 2-story, 3-bay unit. A one-story flat-roofed enclosed wraparound porch spans entire rear wall and west side of original wing.

Interior is in Greek Revival mode, best expression of it in District. Window architraves use Greek idiom, which is repeated in mantelpiece of west parlor. Staircase in hall has slender turned balusters and turned newel. East parlor's plaster walls are covered with pseudo-classical motifs stenciled in color. C

Outbuildings: wagon, house, vertical siding; boxed-in loft stairs against rear wall, with exterior doorway; leantos on west and rear elevations C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 17

2-story horse barn, with 1-story tack room at side, projecting forward. Projecting wall extensions support extended roof slope, suggesting a forebay but open to eaves line. C

stone smoke house, with batten door assembled with rosehead nails. Has corrugated metal roof; modern casement windows; brick chimney C

frame shed, clapboard, with two 6/6 sash on long wall; loft door and 6/6 sash window in gable. Moved next to swimming pool and used as cabana. NC

frame workshop, vertical planking, metal roof (Not counted)

This farmstead, originally home to a leading citizen, and still having 6 acres, has an impressive array of scattered outbuildings with farm lane (driveway continuation) leading to them. Unfortunately, most have lost a degree of integrity.

20. Dr. William Creveling House (50/4) Stanton Road

Style: I-form, with ell, enlarged and updated with Victorian embellishments  
1850s, 1870s

Frame (clapboard, cornerboards), stone foundation; roof hipped with center cross gable; boxed eaves, plain frieze; 2 chimneys on east gable, one on west, brick stacks, open caps. A 4-bay facade, with 2 internal entrances containing Victorian 4-panel doors, upper panels now glazed. Flat-roofed porch with architrave across facade; slender square posts, latticework skirting. Windows have 1/1 sash in plain frames; movable blinds.

Wing and additions: 2-story unit on rubble stone foundation spreads across most of rear elevation, and projects easterly from gable end of main block by one bay; includes 2-story semi-octagonal bay window on own foundation. Gable roof runs perpendicular to house roof, with off-center cross gable on east elevation. Fenestration irregular on both stories. Opposite long wall recessed against main block contains 3 bays fronted with 2-bay flat-roofed porch with beveled square posts and ornamental jig-sawn brackets. End gable is shingled in apex. Small external chimney placed on this gable wall. New addition on gable end of 1-story flat-roofed porch, walls half-height on brick foundation. C

Outbuildings: frame wagon shed, gable-fronted, with side leanto. Track doors; 6/6 sash window on side wall; 4-pane sash window in gable peak C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 18

2-story barn, with lateral horse stable and tack room addition. Altered facade, with windows of various size. Sheathing of various materials. Rests on stones. NC

21. P. Berkow House (50/8) Stanton Road  
Style: vernacular, possibly one-over-one plan, with T ell 1840s

Frame (aluminum siding and cornerboards); stone foundation, gable roof, extended eaves; 2 bays, slightly off-center on facade; narrow entry, glass and panel door; porch in front of openings, posts square in section, on bases in slightly Italianate form; flat roof. Windows have 6/6 sash, narrow louvered blinds. One exterior brick chimney on west gable wall.

Ell is 2 stories, 3 bays deep, flat-roofed, on rubble stone foundation. One-story porch, closed, runs along west elevation, and beyond it, terminated by a 2-bay rear entry addition under slightly sloped roof. C

Outbuildings: Progress toward rear of lot in following order: small square privy sheathed with Victorian grooved siding C  
gable-fronted frame wash house, with porch of square posts, wood floor. Windows on side and rear. C  
wagon shed, side-turned, novelty siding over older skin, cornerboards still intact. Plank doors with strap hinges and farmer's entrance to right. Roof has extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. C  
2 story barn, 2 bays wide, altered into garage with rollback doors. New foundation of cinderblock, corrugated metal roof. NC  
workshop, gable-fronted, with one 9/9 sash window. Entry in long west wall. Wood-shingled roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. Vertical siding. C

22. W. Wagoner House (50/7) Stanton Road (Wagoner name has variant spellings)  
Style: Greek Revival, side hall plan, with T ell 1840s

2-story frame (old clapboards), one-room-deep, high rubble stone foundation, with outsize square stone blocks at corners as at site #18, internal end chimney, brick stack, standard cap, and external chimney at re-entry angle of block and wing. Facade is 3 bay, entry in first right bay, with original 4-panel door, flanked by 3-pane sidelights and 4-light transom; windows of 6/6 sash smaller scaled on upper story; fixed-louver blinds, modern shutter dogs. Attic windows

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 19

have 4-pane single sash. Well-executed simplified Greek Revival portico; slightly tapered posts with caps and bases, flat-roofed, entablature separated by taenia molding. Capped corner pilasters carry a plain entablature matching that of portico.

Ell has internal end chimney, brick stack. One-bay-deep shed-roofed leanto on concrete foundation is attached to gable end.

Interior of house retains its integrity, having elaborate late Greek Revival mantelpiece and fine balustraded stair well.

Outbuildings: 2 story barn at rear of this tiny lot. Vertical siding on three walls, fourth clapboard. Seamed metal roof with eaves overhang. Two barn openings have paired doors on strap hinges; two-sectioned farmer's door centered between other openings; 2 loft doors on upper story. Rests on stone base.

To east of front portico, well house, gable-roofed with vertical siding.

- 23. General Store (50/6) fronting on Stanton and Mountain Roads  
 Style: rectangular domestic block, ell plan 1840s  
enlarged late 19th, early 20th c.

2-story, frame (vinyl siding), slightly hipped roof, corner location with long walls of almost equal length; entrance in corner cutaway, treated as Greek Revival portico with plain square posts carrying a frieze, under flat roof. A photograph taken c. 1900 shows the Mountain Road facade with a 3-bay grouping including present form of entry, with two 6/6 sash windows, shuttered; and farther to left (north) end, a delivery entrance and window at ground level and window above. Another photograph taken early this century shows the addition of existing 1-story projection, with showcase windows. Today, window fenestration has been removed or altered, and solid wall balustrade mounted on its flat roof.

Upper-story window openings remain. The Stanton Road elevation has one-story 1 bay, flat-roofed projection near doorway, which is attached to a two-story rectangular projection of 2 bays on concrete block foundation. The facade continues beyond these projections with residential portion of building, having windows of 6/6 and 1/1 sash, with narrow modern fixed-louver blinds. Fenestration is asymmetrically distributed. The smaller projection was in existence at the time of the first photograph, and perhaps the second as well,

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 20

but trees blur the view. It clearly appears in the second photograph. Eastern-most end of this facade has porch before end 2 bays, with wrought-iron railing. Porch sweeps around gable end up to cater-cornered 5-sided bay window, its two-storied height demarcated between floors by flared roof of patterned shingles, Queen Anne style. On north long wall, several additions have been stepped back against each other of one and two-story height, with flat or shed roofs. Stone foundation visible under at least one unit.

There is one internal chimney (probably original), with stack on wide base, concreted. Two lightning rods remain. A denticulated entablature runs at eaves lines. C

23.1 At east end of property, set back from road is modern cinderblock structure containing garage on ground level and living quarters above. Deck above garage. Window of 1/1 sash. Side leanto, concreted, has one 6/6 sash window. NC

Outbuildings: quonset-hut type structure of corrugated metal and concrete, parallel with Mountain Road (behind site #23). NC  
Large 2-story barn, gable end to Mountain Road. Shed-roofed porch stands in front of gable end, enclosed on right side (south) by wall of one-room shed-roofed structure which joins on its other side to quonset hut. Behind this is another addition of gable-fronted structure constructed of cinderblock. Barn has additions at its east gable end as well. NC  
South of barn and parallel with it, a small outbuilding of concrete with clapboards in gable peaks. Two cylindrical metal ventilators rise from crest of corrugated metal roof. NC

24. Post Office and Library (50/6)

Barn belonging to general store in 19th century, long wall parallel with Mountain Road, converted some years ago into two-story building to accommodate the post office in south gable end and library and apartment.

1-3/4 stories, with shingled pent roof marking floor divisions. Three oriel windows on front elevation, lower story, and three double-casement windows above, with blinds. Large plate glass windows paired at south end, and in gable end flanking entry to post office; doorway to right for second story. NC

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 21

25. W. Weart House (store owner) (50/5) Mountain Road  
vernacular, possibly one-over-one plan (enlarged) 1840s

Frame, oriented south, with gable end close to road, originally 2-bays demarcated by (now) interior chimney (cemented brick stack, corbeled cap), with one bay addition, all under continuous gable roof. Rake boards in place, but roof has slight eaves projection. Clapboard sheathing with cornerboards, high stone foundation. Fenestration of extension not on alignment with that of main block. Shed-roofed porch, exposed rafter tails, supported on wood beam, spans doorway for (now) north-oriented facade; continues, enclosed for one bay to end of original house. Windows have 6/6 sash and new batten shutters.

Second addition of 2 stories is 1 bay deep and of slightly greater depth, projecting more northerly than facade of main block. Its gable roof is of lower height. Shed-roofed one-story addition against south wall of first extension, board/batten siding. Exterior brick chimney with weathers on wall of main block. C

Outbuildings: Board-batten sided wagon shed, gable to road; north roof slope extended as catslide to cover new attached garage C

26. J. Cole House (50/3) Mountain Road  
Style: I-form 1850s

Frame (shingle), high foundation (concreted), gabled roof with eaves overhang, and flush rake, internal end chimneys, open caps. Original principal facade faced south, with west gable close to road; now reoriented to north, with new side-lit entrance. South facade concealed 4 of its 5 bays by 1-story 4-bay wide multi-windowed enclosed porch, which flows into 1-story addition on west gable, with deck on roof. Windows contain 6/6 sash.

Addition on east gable of stone, 1 story, with pergola attached. NC

Outbuildings: octagonal-shaped well house in front of south elevation;  
latticework panels support a pyramidal roof NC  
new horse barn at distance behind house NC

27. J. De Mott House (49/2) Mountain Road (also known as Schomp Farm) c. 1860  
Style: vernacular double-pile block, banked, early Victorian interior



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 22

2 story, frame (vinyl siding) mounted on full-height stone foundation, embanked at rear. Gable roof, slightly extended eaves, internal end chimney (brick stack), open cap. 3 bays over 4 bays wide, with exterior entries in second bay, left and right end bay the latter in Greek Revival mode, with a single pane of glass filling each sidelight opening and the transom. Porch across facade with slight shed roof on stick posts; guilloche-patterned balustrade. Cellar level, shaded by porch floor, is 3 bays wide, with entry in first bay left. Serves as kitchen with fireplace and chimneyside stairs, enclosed. Steep flight of steps to first story conceals one third of floor level at right. Windows contain 1/1 sash on first and second stories; 4-pane single sash in attic. Cellar window has 6/3 sash. C

Wing attached against west gable is cellarless; although two stories, its ground story adjoins foundation of main block. A building of one-over-one plan, it was moved from the south end of the 50-acre farm property, near Stanton Road, and attached. Frame, 2 bays wide, one deep. Interior has been almost gutted to make it into new kitchen and bedroom but facade and dimensions have integrity. C

This has been the family home of the Schomp family for several generations. Richard Schomp received worldwide fame for being the first farmer to succeed at artificial insemination of dairy cows.

Outbuildings: House, oriented to south, is set well back from road. Farm lane runs in front, on which is found horse-mounting block inscribed with Schomp name. Large cow pasture is between house and road. Surviving Victorian plantings include huge oaks and lilac bushes.

double-decker chicken coops attached C

wagon/carriage house, clapboard, corrugated metal roof, in poor condition. Conditionally C

28. J.V. Berkaw House ( 49/5) Mountain Road (also known as church manse)  
Style: I-form, T-ell, Greek Revival elements 1850's

Frame (aluminum siding), gable-roofed with boxed eaves and slight returns; plain board frieze; 2 internal end chimneys, brick stacks, corbeled; foundation covered with scored concrete. Five bays, with entry centered, 3-pane sidelights, 4-pane transom. Porch in front of internal bays, flat-roofed on octagonal posts with caps. Porch floor held by cinderblocks; steps of concrete; 6/6 window sash, plain frames.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 23

Ell, 2 stories, 3 bays deep, with 1 bay leanto at gable end, and 1-story flat-roofed side porch, flanked by projecting screened areas on south long wall. C

Outbuildings: well house, flush-boarded, gable roof with jigsaw brackets C  
2-story barn, clapboarded, finished with cornerboards and  
fascia. Corrugated metal roof. Rear leanto. Original barn  
doors replaced by folding accordion doors. C

29. Stanton Reformed Church (49/5) corner of Mountain and Stanton Roads  
Style: replica of late Federal style, Gibbsian steeple Colonial Revival  
1932 wing; 1963

Although built in 1963, to replace the original edifice of 1834, which burnt down, this church captures the essence of the original in its proportions and form, excepting its most notable feature, the three-stage Wren-Gibbsian steeple. Sited on the corner, fronting Mountain Road, it has a unique appearance because it is attached to the interim church building, erected in 1932, on the original spot of the first edifice, at right angle corner, the facades tied together with a curving portico on Tuscan columns.

Church is frame (clapboard), gable-roofed, with projecting square entrance tower in front of gable. Flat-roofed tower has open balustrade around its perimeter with finials at corner. From it rises the steeple, composed of 2 octagonal drums, with round-arched openings, in diminishing scale, and 8-sided spire with finial. First drum serves as belfry; second has louvers in openings; both have round-headed pilasters and dentil molding trim. Entrance doors in tower are double-leaved, flanked by fluted pilasters; above these is a single-keystoned round-headed window, tracery-filled in top segment, and above this is an oculus within a surround holding four equi-distantly spaced keystones. This motif is repeated in side walls of tower as well. To left (south) of entrance is window of 6/6 sash. Long wall to road contains 4 bays of triple sash, each of 16 panes, with fixed louvered blinds. The sanctuary or altar area, is expressed by a slightly recessed one-bay addition under independent slightly lower gable roof.

The interim church building, now used as Fellowship Hall, is of 1 story height a rectangular, clapboard sheathed, gable-fronted; has long elevation parallel with Mountain Road. The facade presents a faint echo of the church facade. A triple grouping of round-headed windows, the center window larger and taller, suggests a Palladian window. An oculus is centered in gable peak. Two square towers, with corner crenelation originally advanced from the facade. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 7 Page 24

taller with double-leaf entry under tan window, with similar but scaled down treatment of doorway for the other. The towers have been roomed. A new doorway with hood has been introduced as first (left) bay of long east elevation. Additional four bays are filled with modern sash windows of 8/8 lights, flanked by fixed louvered blinds. Attached to building on north gable wall at right angle against its inner corner are additional one-story wings, which extend deeply into the lot. An exterior cinderblock chimney with brick stack stands against rear gable wall.

Despite its date, the architectural design bears some resemblance to the church building of 1834, the appearance of which is known from a photograph that shows a 3-bay-deep auditorium, projecting tower with belfry, and a round arched loggia in front of the entrance.

Because of the importance of a replacement church at its original crossroads site, this building, which stands for the continuity of the congregation, and is in a complementary historic style, does contribute to the image of the village. Unfortunately, because of construction date, it is considered NC

30. Church Parsonage (49/4) Stanton Road

Style: I-form, Greek Revival; ell plan

1850s

Large 2-story, frame (clapboard); rubble stone foundation, partly concreted; gable roof with eaves return, also flush rake; plain frieze; one surviving end chimney on east gable. Plain corner pilasters with caps. Facade of 5 bays, with Greek Revival trabeated entrance at center, single-pane sidelights, recessed in wall. Surviving two panels of original door outlined with moldings. Attached semi-octagonal columns used as pilasters. Portico in front of entry supported on plain square posts. A small room, one bay wide, projects over the portico obliterating its original architrave, replaced by two horizontal boards laid flush. Projection has vertical siding. Windows contain 6/6 sash, 4-pane single sash in attic. Louvered blinds are replacements.

Ell, 2 stories, is continuous with west gable wall of main block and extends two-thirds of its width under its own gable roof. Although 1 bay deep by 2 bays wide, its proportions are atypically large. Sheathed with wide clapboards, it has cornerboards and rubble stone foundation. Windows are of 2/2 sash. Rear entry has hood supported on struts. One-story leanto, semi-screened, under flat roof on east wall.

C

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 25

---

Outbuildings: modern workshop (not counted)  
modern storage shed (not counted)

31. Crommelin House (49/3) Stanton Road

Modern ranch, designed by Australian architect

Set low upon the ground, under a flat roof, one story height, the main body of space is laid out in three slightly angled segments which separate internal functions. The first segment (north), deepest on the lot, thrusts forward westward. Opposite it, as a wing, is another unit of different form and multiple roof line, also at right angle to center block. Together, the two ends of the buildings create a U-shaped private courtyard-pool area. The layout is designed to take advantage of a panoramic view from every room of distant mountains outlined against the sky. The public or street facade offers entries to garage and passageway to house. The house proper contains within each unit two or more pairs of fixed and awning-type windows, creating an over-all ribbon effect. Internal space divisions are expressed on facade by exterior doors. NC

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 2

Dutch) who had arrived at the Port of Philadelphia, and then found their way north into Amwell Township, taking the "Old York Road" from Pennsylvania into New Jersey. They congregated near Ringoes, an early mill and merchant settlement, appearing in such numbers that as early as 1721 the near vicinity was referred to as "the Palatins' Land."<sup>1</sup> Within a few decades, the Germans in the Great Tract were concentrated in Lebanon Township (portion of which is now Clinton Township) which bordered Readington on the northwest. During this period, the southwest corner of the township remained unoccupied, held by Colonel Daniel Cox, one of New Jersey's greatest landholders of the time. His local holdings amounted to 5865 acres, and stretched from the township's line with Lebanon to its southern boundary at the South Branch of the Raritan River. It included in large part the Cushetunk range of mountains, which extended northwest into Lebanon and to the river, with a separate elevation called Round Mountain. By mid-century a great road called the King's Road entered the township from the west and cut through the Cox tract intersecting with the Old York Road at the township's eastern boundary.

Cox (sometimes Coxe) died in 1739, willing a total of 1,650 acres out of his "South Branch" tract to his children. Disposition of the remaining land is unaccounted for, except for a statement by Snell, the county historian of 1881, that Col. Cox sold to a Tunis Cole as early as 1727; the Cole family, pioneers in the township, settled near the township's eastern border.<sup>2</sup> The first press for land in the Stanton area came from the Germans of Lebanon Township. Apparently, the Cox heirs negotiated leases in the 1740s with would-be farmers, and possibly some land was sold to them as well. Following the death of Col. Cox's son John Cox in 1755, the estate administrators issued a deed to William Housel for 146 acres lying along the south side of the highway and backing on Round Mountain, for land already in his possession, apparently honoring an understanding made with him. A few years earlier, 1752, another Housel, Christian, in partnership with Peter Yager, Andries Rederick, and Johannes Schmidt, bought from the Cox heirs 447 acres of land just east of Housel but on the north side of the road.<sup>3</sup> They were all Germans and their families had intermarried. The Housel family had first settled in Ringoes, where the name appears on a naturalization list of 1730. William Housel maintained a membership in the German Baptist Church at Ringoes until his<sup>4</sup> death in 1809, when he left money to help support the poor of the congregation.

Thomas Bowman, another German, evidently acquired land earlier than the Housels did. His house (#18) bears the date "1741" inscribed in a stone, which is thought to indicate the house's date of construction. The size of the house and the quality of its construction suggest that Bowman must have already bought

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 3

the farm on which it stands. It remained in his ownership until his death in 1755. The farm included 196 acres, and it was situated opposite Housel's, adjoining the purchase by the partnership. Its western boundary line became the basis for Mountain Road, and its north line for Dreahook Road, a road that parallels Stanton Road on the north and led through the Cushetunk Mountain to interior settlements in Readington. Bowman's name appears in the Hunterdon County court records in 1733 as an overseer of the poor. Bowman's farm passed to his son Cornelius, who willed it in 1780 to his own two sons, giving his son Cornelius the half with the buildings.<sup>5</sup> Schmidt, William Housel, and another German, John Stiers, were mentioned as adjoiners.

Some Dutch families also settled in the Stanton area during the eighteenth-century, among which were Cole, Hendricks, and DeMott. Housel's deed mentioned as immediate neighbors George Fonger (Fonner) on the west, Jacobus Kinney on the south, and Tunis Hendricks and Herman Hermanes on the east, with the King's Road on the north. Fonner appears to have been merely a real estate investor at that time, for he sold this tract of 212 acres two years later to Jacob DeMott. On the other hand, Kinney had already bought his land (per Housel's deed) and started a mill on the South Branch one and one-half miles away, giving cause for the laying of Foothill Road, which was altered at the request of the next mill owners<sup>6</sup> in 1773, for greater convenience around the western slope of Round Mountain. The property to the east, on which stands an 18th-century stone house, was later identified with Obadiah Cole (1815) and the Carkhuff family, but the builder of the house is unknown. Henry Carkhuff owned the next farm, now separated from the other Carkhuff property by Woodschurch Road, opened in 1845.

These few homestead plantations created the original neighborhood of Stanton, and their dwelling houses still stand on much reduced but still ample tracts of land, preserving a sense of their rural setting. This environment is particularly in evidence on the south side of Stanton Road, where the three DeMott houses on the home plantation mark the west end of the District, and the Henry Carkhuff House the east end. Between these two (excluding a few intrusions and non-contributing buildings) there are but two others, and these are the Housel house and the other stone house, and the 1850 harness shop, now a residence, built on Housel's property. The Bowman House is also extant standing deeply within the remaining 69 acres of the original farm. The roadside frontage of this farm and Johannes Schmidt's to its east provided the lands taken up for new farms between 1830 and 1870.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 4

All these houses serve to document the variant vernacular forms that emerged in the 18th century as a result of ongoing interactions of cultures, producing a hybrid neither typical German nor Dutch. Intermarriage of these families occurred almost immediately, so that even those of possibly English heritage (judging by names), soon had spouses of Dutch or German ancestry. The tall, narrow gambrel-roofed stone house of Thomas Bowman (#18) and the brick-accentuated stone house of William Housel (#6), with its distinctive floor plan--the earliest two surviving houses in the district--best illustrate the German influence. The later farm house of Henry Carkhuff (#9) and the remaining outline of the Jacob DeMott House (#1) conform more to a Dutch vernacular style. The final stone house (#8), with a 3-bay facade and centered entrance (facing away from the road) and a floor plan of three rooms originally, one full depth, seemingly favors a German arrangement, but its chimneys are in the gable walls, and like the other houses, the small back room once contained a corner fireplace.

Despite the acculturation in progress during this second half of the 18th century, these German families continued in close touch with compatriots in Round Valley in (now) Clinton Township, in Oldwick, and in Bedminster, Somerset County, where some families early relocated, as is made evident by their wills and by ties with the German churches.

Housel's dwelling and farm, in clear view on the main road, became the name the neighborhood was known by. Both Robert Erskine and Lt. John Hills included it on their military maps. Mills on the South Branch at nearby Prescott Brook in Clinton Township were described in the eighteenth century as being situate anon the "road to "Housels." The mapping of Stanton Road implies its early importance as a main artery, which was strengthened when it became a stagecoach route. Erskine's map shows the existence of Abraham Covenhoven's tavern along Stanton Road just west of Readington Township. In 1790, a stagecoach line was announced in the newspapers to be started by William Crane and Frederick Beutel, to run between Bethlehem in Hunterdon County, and Elizabethpoint on New York harbor, with an exchange of passengers at Covenhoven's tavern.

After about 1780, death claimed the original farmers, and the sons and heirs worked the home farms, often waiting for the widows' deaths in order to subdivide the property. In 1802, Jacob DeMott died; in 1809, William Housel. DeMott's sons Jacob and Derrick took possession of their portions of the home farm; Housel died without issue and gave his farm to his friend Jacob Waggoner, Sr., after his wife's decease. The locality in this period became known as "Waggoner's Hill." Henry Carkhuff's farm passed to his son Jacob. Cornelius Bowman had earlier succeeded his father on the divided home plantation. There was very limited

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 5

amount of new building during the early decades of the 19th century, and of this period there are but two extant houses (#s 4, 5). The population having increased but little, there apparently was no economic motive for an innkeeper or merchant to establish a business which might have marked the beginning of conventional growth of the village.

The village of Stanton emerged gradually, incrementally, during the first half of the nineteenth century. An indication of a broadened community outlook is evident, for example, in William Housel's will (1808) which provided for a neighborhood school "which hereafter shall be kept in the school house near my dwelling house," with an endowment to cover expenses for children of indigent parents, especially if religious." The school was the first local institution to evolve in Stanton, which was built near the crossroads close to Housel's home, and no other record of its construction has been found.

In the early nineteenth century, religious affiliation in the neighborhood shifted to the Dutch Reformed faith that dominated the rest of Readington Township. When Stanton residents decided to erect a neighborhood church, they chose to become a branch of the Dutch Reformed Church of Readington Village.

This Reformed Church was built in the vicinity of the school house in 1834, in an architectural style strongly echoed by the present (1963) edifice (#29), and it created a visual focal point and brought numbers of Sunday worshippers to the crossroads. About that time, the neighborhood took on a new name, "Mount Pleasant," by which it was briefly known. A store was soon built near the church. In 1844 the original school was replaced with a larger one on the opposite side of Mountain Road. In the 1840's, the first store owner built a modest house, of perhaps just one-over-one plan, between the store and the school. The importance of this store was strengthened in 1849, when a post office was established there (even though for some years it was alternately kept at Rowland's Mills, but a mile and a half away at the South Branch of the Raritan River). The post office also introduced the name of "Stanton" at this time, to eliminate confusion with other villages named Mount Pleasant.

Stanton also secured the services of a physician. In the 1850s, Dr. William S. Creveling came from the village of Bethlehem in Bethlehem Township, to set up practice in a house (#20) he probably had built for him. It had two fronts entrances, one perhaps intended for his patients. His daughter married Dr. Albert Shannon, who obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He began his practice in Chicago, but poor health brought him back to New Jersey, and he succeeded his father-in-law in Stanton, when Dr. Creveling decided



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 6

to return to his home village. Dr. Shannon had "quite a successful practice extending over a rich section of country" in 1880.<sup>10</sup>

As a further reflection of these events, Woodschurch Road was opened in 1845, as a south turnoff from Stanton Road about one-half mile east of the village. In the 1850s, a shoe shop and a wheelwright shop were opened for business in Stanton on the south corner, and two new houses were put up nearby at about the same time. These activities seem to have ended shortly for they are not represented on the village map of 1873. The last artisan's shop to be set up was that of the weaver L.A. Cole on his farm near Woodschurch Road, sometime between 1860 and 1873 (#15). The building no longer stands. The successor owner of the Housel farm, Asa Lowe, built his own slaughter house in this period, but that too, has vanished. The general store alone continued to flourish, as its additions (mostly in place by early in this century) indicate. A facility for storage of meat was added next door. The school house was replaced again in 1900, next to the church, and remained open until 1950, but it has since burned down.

After the Civil War, rural Hunterdon County entered the railroad age, but Stanton was bypassed and thereafter witnessed a period of relative decline. In 1875, the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened service on its main line through New Jersey. The line fostered a new haulet called Stanton Station, but it avoided Stanton, and subsequently had no noticeable impact upon the development of the village.

Thus the appearance of Stanton today remains much as it was at the end of the third quarter of the 19th century. Snell described it in 1881 as consisting of a church, a store, a post office, school house, and about a dozen houses.<sup>11</sup> According to the 1873 atlas map, widows occupied four of the houses. The names of residents indicated on this map were mostly of Dutch or German origin which suggests that residents were probably native to the area. Most were engaged in farming on some scale, and even the houses on small lots had one or more out-buildings. There was but slight social distinction expressed by architecture, the best houses being a full five bays with center hall and a display of some elements of Greek Revival style, almost always at entrance, corners, and eaves. Those which went so far as to add a portico later removed it (with one exception) for a porch on square posts, lacking any style; two houses, one the parsonage, dating to c. 1860 (#s 28, 30), have octagonal columns, engaged or free-standing, which appears to have been a variant form in parts of Hunterdon County, perhaps introduced by a local carpenter and copied elsewhere. The architecture is an authentic representation of the local rural vernacular, even to the manner in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 7

which changes or additions were made. The parsonage, for example, has a room built over the roof of the portico fabricated of different materials. Severely plain and boxlike, it rises up to the cornice. The date of this addition is unknown; it could possibly have occurred in this century. The DeMott House (#6) added a kitchen to one gable end, with its separate exterior entrance adjacent to that of the main block, and slope of roof pulled down over both to shelter a stoop. The stone leanto at opposite end was built up to two-story height with frame construction. Modern changes and additions have been few and have been sympathetically done. The new one-room section of the other DeMott House (#4) was built in a style with early features which complements the original dwelling.

With the coming of the automobile age, a gas station was built on the south side of the crossroads, but it no longer exists. Farmers often had their own pumps. One of considerable age still stands on the Carkhuff farm (#9). Carkhuff descendants continued to operate the farm into the 1920s; the Amermans, who purchased it, have continued, until recent years, to conduct it as a dairy and chicken farm, with vegetable-growing on the side.

In this century the local farmer Richard S. Schomp, living on the 48-acre farm at the northwest side of the village center (#27), made worldwide fame by pursuing the challenge to find a successful method for inseminating a dairy cow artificially. The dairy specialist, Enos J. Perry, of Rutgers University Extension, had approached the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture to put the challenge to its members, these farmers being recognized for their commitment to the improvement of agriculture. Research on techniques had been under way in Denmark, but World War II was an impediment to progress and dissemination of information. The Hunterdon County Board formed a Breeding Co-op to encourage the research and sent a farmer to Denmark to obtain information. There was a general need for increased farm production to aid the Allies during these war years. Schomp, one of the farm leaders of the county, made headlines when he announced the birth of a calf on February 15, 1939, on his farm through the perfection of the technique. This method was adopted in the state, then across America, and is now used worldwide,<sup>12</sup> as it assures the continuing increase of productivity and quality in cattle. The Schomp farm is still in operation in the ownership of his daughter.

The Stanton Rural District still exhibits the level of community development that characterized New Jersey villages before the railroad began. Its evolution from its 18th-century settlement period remains clearly visible in the survival of early dwelling houses on the adjacent farms that comprised the neighborhood known as "Housel's." Store and church are still central to Stanton's identity.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 8

---

The post office and a library are now housed in a renovated barn on the store property (#24). All the properties are well-maintained. The present population consists both of old-timers who have lived here half a century if not their entire lives, carrying local names, and newcomers drawn by the historic character of the village. The residents themselves were the first to request that Stanton be recognized as a historic district. Because Stanton is considered a desirable place to live, those who have built new homes have done so in the existing context, on large tracts of land and often with deep setbacks with minimal disturbance of the environment. The future preservation of Stanton from development and loss of character appears assured.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 8 Page 9References

1. Cited in A History of East Amwell, 1700-1800, East Amwell Bicentennial Committee, p. 11.
2. New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II, p. 118; James P. Snell, History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, p. 487.
3. Colonial Conveyances, Book AX, pp. 363ff.; the deed to John Schmidt and his partners is cited in William Frances and Beverly B. Smith, John Smith 1718-1791 Descendants.
4. A History of East Amwell, 1700-1800, p. 42; Hubert G. Schmidt, "The Germans of Colonial New Jersey," New Jersey Genesis, V. LV, 1, pp. 106-109; New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. XI, p. 184.
5. Snell, op. cit., p. 494; New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. III, p. 37; ibid., Vol. VI, pp. 54f. The farm is listed then as having 212 acres, but it is reported in the Tax Ratables of the preceding years as 196 acres.
6. Stephanie Stevens, Forgotten Mills of Readington, p. 55. Hunterdon County Roads Returns, 1773.
7. In 1755, when a deed was issued to William Housel, two Dutch farmers, Tunis Hendricks and Herman Hermanes jointly owned the land lying to the east up to Stanton Road. Hendricks seems to have remained in the area, making his will in 1766, and two Germans living nearby took inventory of his estate in 1768 (New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, Vol. IV, p. 187). Hendricks may have built the house. Henry Carkhuff appears in the Tax Ratables of 1778 and 1779, and it is clear by his name appearing in the wills and inventories of others in the same neighborhood that he resided nearby. At a much later date, 1839, his son Jacob's name appears in the south and east boundaries of the property, which Jacob had just sold to a Henry Pickle. In the 1815 property division of the estate of John Smith (Schmidt), the name Obadiah Cole appears along the road at this location. The farm to the east containing the other Carkhuff House, dated 1789, was not separated from the Carkhuff tract until 1845, when Woodschurch Road was opened. Map accompanying Hunterdon Co. Road Return, 21-5-3. This farm is associated with Henry Carkhuff.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 10

---

8. Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781-1790, Records of New Jersey, Vol. 1, p. 289.
9. Original will of William Housel, New Jersey State Archives, File 2362 J.
10. Snell, op. cit., (un-numbered page between pp. 506 and 507.)
11. Ibid., pp. 495f.
12. Louis V. Kovi, "As Ye Sow," Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture, 1981.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 2

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bailey, Rosalie Fellows, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in New Jersey and Southern New York. New York: Dover Publications, reprint, 1968.
- Brown, Virginia Alleman, Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, New Jersey, Heirs to Estates. Lambertville, N.J.: 1986.
- Furlong, Cynthia, "Quiet Stanton Once Home of Applejack Distillery," The Democrat, Flemington, N.J., October 4, 1979. Includes photographs of original church building and of general store about turn of century.
- A History of East Amwell, 1700-1800, East Amwell Bicentennial Committee, published 1979 by Hunterdon County Historical Society, Flemington, N.J.
- Hunterdon County Master Plan, Sites of Historic Interest. Flemington, N.J.: Hunterdon County Planning Board, 1979.
- Kovi, Louis V., As Ye Sow, The Story of an American Rural Community. Flemington, N.J.: Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture, 1981.
- Magill, Jacob. Traditions of Hunterdon. Flemington, N.J.: D.H. Moreau, 1957.
- Mellick, Andrew D., The Old Farm, edited by Hubert G. Schmidt. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1948.
- Readington's Reflections, Compiled by Readington Township Bicentennial Committee, 1976.
- Smith, William Francis and Beverly B., John Smith, 1718-1791, Descendants. 1987.
- Snell, James P. History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881.
- Stevens, Stephanie. Forgotten Mills of Readington. 1987.
- Schmidt, Hubert G. "The Germans of Colonial New Jersey." New Jersey Genesis 6, 1 (October 1956), 106ff.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 3

---

Wacker, Peter. Land and People, A Cultural Geography of Pre-Industrial New Jersey: Origins and Settlement Pattern. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1975.

Primary Sources

Readington Township. Records of the Township Historian.

Colonial Conveyances and Readington Township deeds

Wills and Inventories

Readington Township Tax Ratables

Hunterdon County Road Returns

Post Office records

New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, passim.

New Jersey Archives, Abstracts of Wills, passim.

Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781-1790, Thomas B. Wilson, compiler, Records of New Jersey, I. Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1988.

Correspondence: Family recollections written by William G. Housel, 1924.

Maps

Robert Erskine, No. 77, D. Ca 1779.

Cornell, Samuel C. Map of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Camden, NJ: 1851 S.C. Cornell and Lloyd Vanderveer.

Beers, S.N., and D.J. Lake Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia and Trenton. Philadelphia C.K. Stone and A. Pomeroy, 1860.

Beers, F.W. Atlas of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. New York: Beers Comstock & Cline, 1873.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

**Section number**   9   **Page**   4  

---

Hammond, D. Stanton. Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sheet D. Genealogical  
Society of New Jersey, 1965.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 10 Page 2Verbal Boundary Description

The beginning corner of the District lies in Readington Township at the point of intersection of the north line of Block 49, Lot 2, with the west boundary line of the township, then follows the boundary line on its south and west course to the point that Lot 2 boundary line departs from it, and then follows Lot 2 line to Stanton Road. It then proceeds northwesterly along Stanton Road, across the township boundary line and into Clinton Township to include a portion of Block 60, Lot 7, recently subdivided, departing from Stanton Road onto a new developer's road running south to a point past the outbuildings of the reserved farmhouse lot, then running southeastward on a line of convenience, which coincides in part with the new lot line, to the boundary line between the townships, then continuing in a straight line on the same course through Block 60, Lot 12 in Readington, to the rear west line of Lot 41, and then along it to its corner with the rear lot line of Lot 10. It then follows this line to its west corner, and continues south to Foothill Road, to include Lot 10.

The boundary line then runs on Foothill Road eastwardly to its juncture with Stanton Road. The line continues east on Stanton Road up to the west line of Block 63, Lot 52, then travels south on the aforesaid line to the lot's rear line, then on this line to its east corner at point of intersection with the east line of Lot 49, then northeastwardly on Lot 49, east line to Stanton Road. The line continues along the south side of Stanton Road to the west line of Lot 46 and follows the boundary lines of this lot to include it, returning to Stanton Road. It proceeds east again on Stanton Road up to and across the intersection with Woodschurch Road. It then heads south on the aforesaid road to the corner of Block 62, Lot 1 in the road. It follows the lot lines of Lot 1, returning to Stanton Road. It travels east on the south side of the road to the point of intersection for the east line of Block 50, Lot 16, on the north side of the road. The boundary line follows this lot to its rear line, then follows its rear line, and the rear lines of Lots 15 and 14 in a westerly direction, continuing on the rear line of Lot 13 in northwest direction to its corner in Lot 41, then along the east line of Lot 41, following its course to a point on Dreahook Road. The line follows Dreahook Road west as far as the west boundary line of said lot, then proceeds along this lot line on its various course until it intersects with the southeast corner of the rear lot line of Lot 3. It then follows the rear line at Lot 3 to its north corner and then follows its side line west to Mountain (Lebanon) Road.

The boundary line crosses Mountain Road and continues north on the west side of the road, running along Block 49, Lot 2, to point of beginning.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number 10 Page 3Boundary Justification

The boundary lines of the District have been drawn to include portions of the original 18th-century farms with their dwelling houses in their reduced size as current lots on the township tax map. One historic farm, although now subdivided, extended from Foothill Road into Clinton Township and contains three houses associated with the original family. The District extends a short distance into Clinton Township to include all the three sites. On the opposite side of Stanton Road, the boundary line follows, for the most part, the township's boundary line, which coincides with the west line of a 48-acre dairy farm, dating to about mid-19th century, which fronts on both Stanton and Mountain Roads. In recent times this was the home of Richard L. Schomp, who has been acclaimed for his success in perfecting the insemination of cows artificially, thus making possible increased production and better quality of cattle. The east end of the District is marked by the 34-acre farm dating to 1779, still in agricultural use. Although mainly a linear district, the boundary lines have been extended north as far as a lane opening upon the next road north, Dreahook Road, to include the 69 acres remaining from the 18th-century Thomas Bowman farm, and its c. 1741 dwelling house. Maintained as an uncultivated preserve of open space, it has long been the residence of two well-known figures of the legitimate theater, Dorothy Stickney and her late husband Howard Lindsay.

The remainder of the sites within the District are on tracts or lots of land detached from these farms in the 19th century. There are very few intrusions, as the lines have been tightly drawn to avoid them whenever possible. Those included, with one exception, are not conspicuously visible if visible at all. A few buildings which fall into the historic period have also been excluded, as they are non-contributing through loss of integrity. It was possible to bypass them because their locations were near the edges of the District.

The main body of the District was defined in a map of Stanton Village included in the 1873 Atlas of Hunterdon County. The outer limits were set by the absence of additional historic buildings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetStanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJSection number     P     Page     1    LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs were taken by William Brewster of Stanton in 1988, except those noted otherwise below. The negatives have been placed in a file in the Archives of Readington Township, under the responsibility of the Township Historian.

1. DeMott House, Site #1, facing north. House has opposite gable to road; incorporates 18th-c. 2-room-deep house in gable end shown.
2. DeMott House, No. 2, Site #4, facing northwesterly. Banked on this facade; new addition at left. Opposite gable end to road.
3. One of several chicken houses at Site #4, to west of dwelling. Camera facing southward. Some are used for sheep.
4. DeMott House, No. 3, Site #5, facing northerly. Banked house with raised leanto (R) and kitchen addition (L).
5. William Housel House (facing south). Site #6.
6. Smoke house, at Site #6, one of two stone structures set well back and east of road (facing easterly).
7. Barns at Site #6, set well back of house to west (facing westerly).
8. Harness shop, now residence, Site #7, facing east.
9. Carkhuff House No. 1, Site #8, facing south. Photo of former rear facade.
10. H. Carkhuff House, 1789, Site #9, facing west by north. Main banked facade (originally left 3 bays only). Addition in 1930s.
- 10.1 Datestone. Site #9. (Photographer, Ursula Brecknell, 1989).
11. Site #9, attached barns--far one is not Dutch. Facing westerly by north.
12. Site #9, banked double wagon house/corncrib. Facing westerly.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number     P     Page     2    

---

13. Site #9, replacement spring house sheltering water trough. Facing southerly.
14. J. Carkhuff House, Site #10. Facing north. (Photographer, Ursula Brecknell, 1989).
15. Site #12, "White Face Farm" (Herefords). Facing north.
16. Site #12, barn at roadside to west of house. Camera facing westerly.
17. J. Pickell House, Site #12. Facing north.
18. L.A. Cole House, Site #15. Facing north.
19. Thomas Housel House, Site #16. Facing north.
20. P. Wyckoff House, Site #17. Facing north.
21. Thomas Bowman House, Site #18. Facing east by north.
22. J.E. Runkle House, Site #19. Facing north.
23. Dr. William Creveling House, Site #20. Facing north.
24. Site #20, outbuildings. Facing north.
25. P. Berkow House, Site #21. Facing north.
26. Site #21, privy and wash-house. Facing east by south.
27. Site #21, outbuildings. Facing northeasterly.
28. W. Wagoner House, Site #22. Facing North.
29. Site #22, barn. Facing north.
30. Corner store, Site #23. Facing north.
31. Post Office/Library, Site #24. Converted barn. Facing east.
32. W. Weart House (storekeeper's house), Site #25. Facing northeasterly.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Stanton Historic Rural District,  
Readington and Clinton Twps.,  
Hunterdon County, NJ

Section number     P     Page     3    

---

34. DeMott/Schomp House, Site #27 . Wing represents small separate house moved from Stanton Road. Facing north.
35. View to south from DeMott/Schomp Farm with crossroads center in distance; Round Mountain beyond. Farm is 48 acres. (Photographer, Ursula Brecknell, 1988).
36. John V. Berkaw House, Site #28, storekeeper and public servant. Facing west by north.
37. Site #28, barn. Facing west by south.
38. Reformed Church and interim church building, Site #29. Facing northwesterly.
39. Parsonage, Site #30. Facing north.
40. Crossroads: two principal buildings--church and store. Stanton Road at front (facing northwesterly). (Photographer, Stephanie Stevens, 1988.)
41. Crossroads, facing northeasterly, Mountain Road in front, showing post office/library (former barn for store) and general store; first store keeper's house to left. (Photographer, Stephanie Stevens. 1988).
42. Relationship of Sites 23, 22, 21, 20 (left to right) from crossroads, looking northeasterly across Stanton Road. (Photographer, Stephanie Stevens, 1988).
43. Relationship of Sites 16 and 17 (right to left) taken from Site #8, across Stanton Road, looking northwesterly.

All photographs are printed on poly-fiber photographic paper

Stanton Historic Rural District, Readington Township, Hunterdon Co. N.J.

# TAX MAP

READINGTON TOWNSHIP  
Hunterdon County, N.J.

*Frank W. Dohren, C.S.*

SCALE 1" = 400' SEARCH 1, 1964

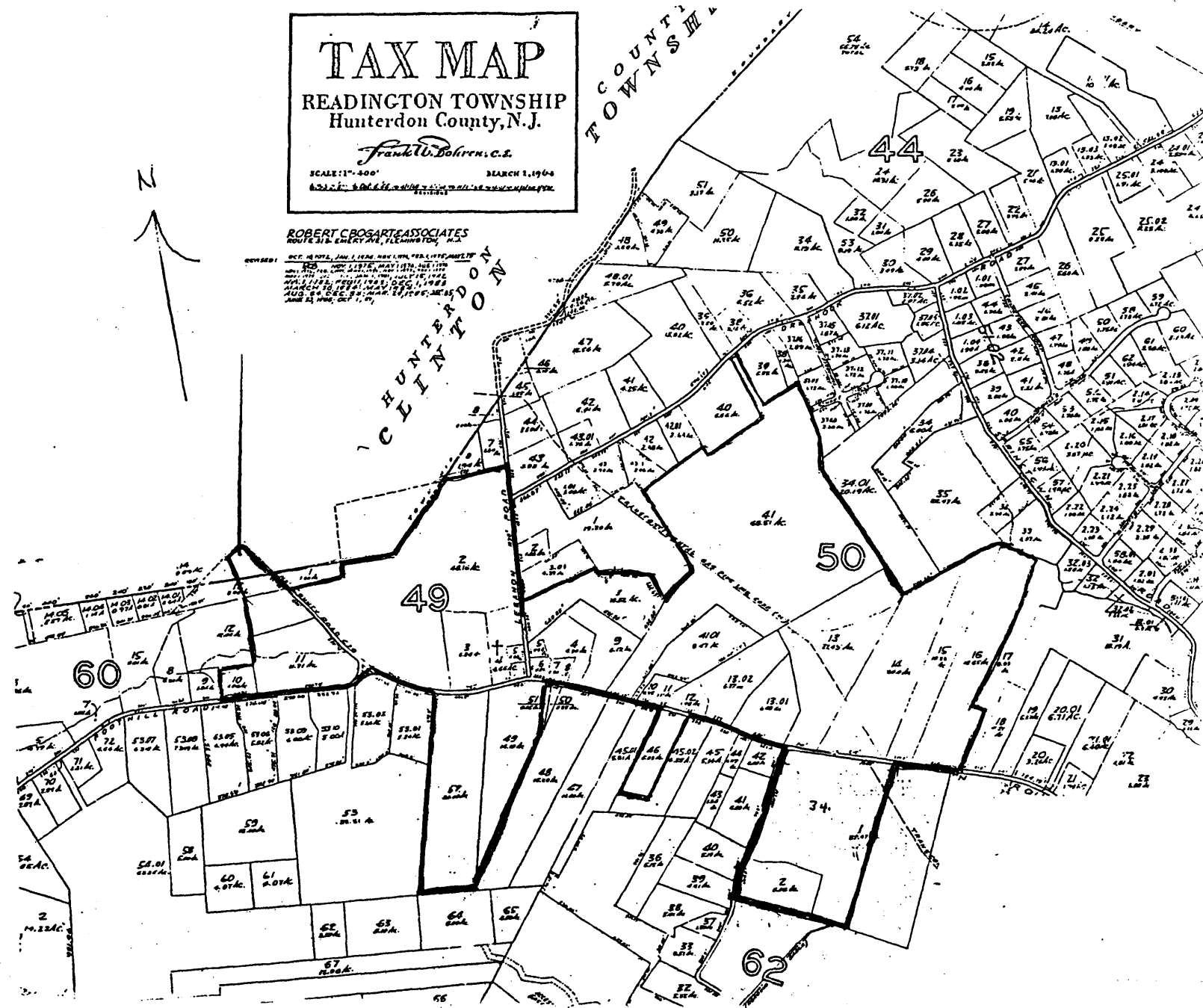
*Robert Crosarte Associates*

ROBERT CROSARTE ASSOCIATES

1001 ROUTE 318, EMERYVILLE, OHIO 44024  
OCT. 18, 1964, JAN. 1, 1965, MAY 1, 1965, SEP. 1, 1965, DEC. 31, 1965  
MAY 1, 1966, SEP. 1, 1966, DEC. 31, 1966  
AUG. 1, 1967, DEC. 31, 1967, APR. 1, 1968, OCT. 1, 1968, APR. 1, 1969, OCT. 1, 1969, APR. 1, 1970, OCT. 1, 1970

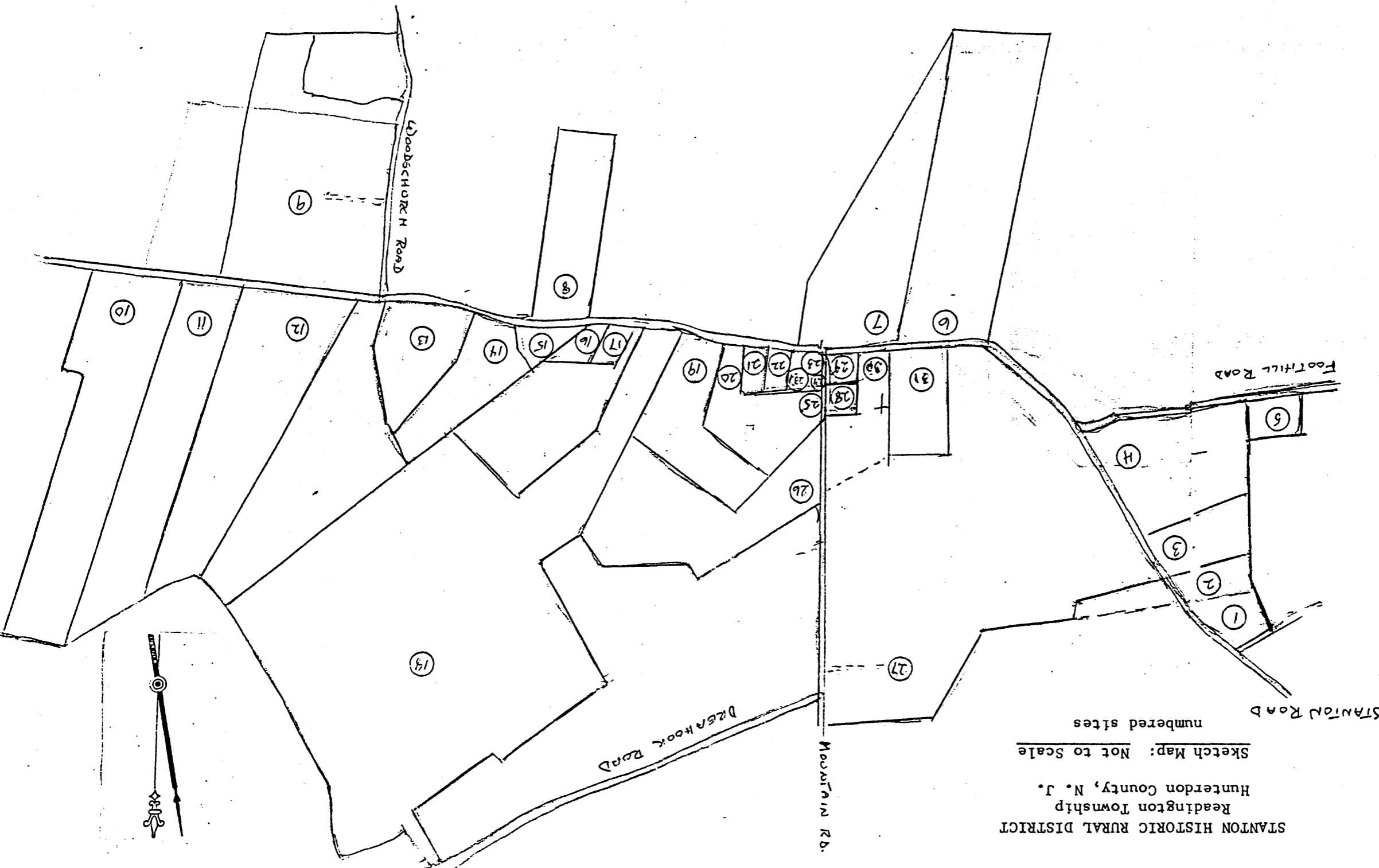


COUNTY  
TOWNSHIP  
HUNTERDON  
CLINTON



STANTON HISTORIC RURAL DISTRICT  
Readington Township  
Hunterdon County, N. J.

Sketch Map: Not to Scale  
numbered sites



STANTON HISTORIC RURAL DISTRICT

Readington Township  
Hunterdon County, N.J.

Key: ■ BUILDING

▷ DIRECTION AND NUMBER  
OF PHOTOGRAPH OF SITE

□ DIRECTION AND NUMBER  
OF PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING  
GROUPING OF SITES

NOT TO SCALE

ROAD

MOUNTAIN RD.

DREAMHOOK ROAD

HILL ROAD

WOODSCHURCH ROAD

